

(19)



(11)

EP 1 763 003 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
08.01.2014 Bulletin 2014/02

(51) Int Cl.:
G09G 3/32 ^(2006.01) **G11C 19/28** ^(2006.01)
G11C 19/18 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **06254758.3**

(22) Date of filing: **13.09.2006**

(54) **Emission control line driver and organic light emitting display using the emission control line driver**

Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber und organische lichtemittierende Anzeige damit

Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission et affichage électroluminescent organique utilisant le module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: **13.09.2005 KR 20050085414**

(43) Date of publication of application:
14.03.2007 Bulletin 2007/11

(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.**
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)

(72) Inventor: **Chung, Bo Yong,**
Samsung SDI Co., Legal & IP Team
Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Mouteney, Simon James**
Marks & Clerk LLP
90 Long Acre
London
WC2E 9RA (GB)

(56) References cited:
EP-A1- 1 756 834 US-A- 5 633 653
US-A1- 2004 164 978 US-A1- 2004 174 189
US-A1- 2005 018 807 US-A1- 2005 036 581

EP 1 763 003 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to organic light emitting displays and more particularly to an emission control line driver for use in an organic light emitting display, the driver capable of being mounted on a panel, of improving display driving speed, and of minimizing display power consumption.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] Recently, various flat panel displays (FPDs) have been developed, having reduced weight and volume when compared to cathode ray tubes (CRTs). The FPDs include liquid crystal displays (LCD), field emission displays (FED), plasma display panels (PDP), and organic light emitting displays.

[0003] Among the FPDs, the organic light emitting displays display images using organic light emitting diodes (OLED) that generate light as a result of the re-combination of electrons and holes. The organic light emitting display has high response speed and is driven with low power consumption. A common organic light emitting display supplies currents corresponding to data signals to an array of OLEDs using transistors formed in pixel circuits such that light is generated by the OLEDs.

[0004] A conventional organic light emitting display includes a data driver for supplying data signals to data lines, a scan driver for sequentially supplying scan signals to scan lines, an emission control line driver for supplying emission control signals to emission control lines, and a pixel array including a plurality of pixels connected to the data lines, the scan lines, and the emission control lines.

[0005] The pixels included in the pixel array are selected when the scan signals are supplied to the scan lines and in response, the selected pixels receive the data signals from the data lines. The pixels that received the data signals generate light components of predetermined brightness corresponding to the data signals so as to display images. The emission duration of the pixels is controlled by the emission control signals supplied from the emission control lines.

[0006] In general, the emission control signals set the pixels into a non-emitting state during a period when the data signals are supplied to the pixels. Also, the emission control signal supplied to a previous emission control line and the emission control signal supplied to a current emission control line are supplied so as to overlap each other for a certain duration of time.

[0007] In addition to increased performance, the typically corresponding increase in display light weight and manufacturing cost is avoided by mounting the device on a panel. However, because the conventional emission

control line driver is formed of a PMOS transistor and an NMOS transistor, the conventional emission control line driver cannot be easily mounted on the panel. Also, because the conventional emission control line driver generates an output signal every one or more periods of a clock signal, the conventional emission control line driver cannot be easily driven at high speed. In addition, because a certain static current flows through the conventional emission control line driver formed of the PMOS transistor and the NMOS transistor when the output signals are generated, a large amount of power is consumed in operation of the display.

[0008] US2005/0018807A1 discloses a shift register comprising a plurality of stages connected to each other in a cascade and scan in a bilateral direction.

[0009] US2005/0036581A1 discloses a shift register unit that outputs a shift register signal according to a clock signal, an inverse clock signal and a start signal.

[0010] US005633653A discloses a data driver circuit for an LCD including a switching circuit for transferring a data signal from a data channel to a first data line and a second data line.

[0011] US2004/0164978A1 discloses a buffer circuit including first to sixth transistors and an active matrix display using the same.

SUMMARY

[0012] Accordingly, an emission control line driver capable of being mounted on a panel, of improving driving speed, and of minimizing power consumption is presented. Also presented is an organic light emitting display using the emission control line driver.

[0013] According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided an emission control line driver as set out in Claim 1. Preferred features of this aspect are set out in Claims 2 to 17.

[0014] According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided an organic light emitting display as set out in Claim 18.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] These and/or other objects and advantages will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, of which:

[0016] FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of an organic light emitting display;

[0017] FIG. 2 schematically illustrates the emission control line driver illustrated as part of the organic light emitting display of FIG. 1;

[0018] FIG. 3 is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms used to drive the stages of the display illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0019] FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram illustrating a circuit included in a stage of the display illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0020] FIGs. 5A to 5D are circuit diagrams illustrating processes of driving the circuit illustrated in FIG. 4;

[0021] FIG. 6 illustrates circuits included in the first to fourth stages of the driver illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0022] FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram of another embodiment of the stage illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0023] FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram of the stage illustrated in FIG. 2; and

[0024] FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram of the stage illustrated in FIG. 2..

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN ASPECTS

[0025] Hereinafter, embodiments will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, that is, FIGs. 1 to 9.

[0026] FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of an organic light emitting display. Referring to FIG. 1, a scan driver 10 and an emission control line driver 30 are separate circuit elements. However, in some embodiments the emission control line driver 30 may be integrated with the scan driver 10.

[0027] Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display according to one embodiment includes a pixel portion 40 having a plurality of pixels 50 connected to scan lines S 1 to S_n, data lines D 1 to D_m, and emission control lines E 1 to E_n. The display also includes the scan driver 10 configured to drive the scan lines S 1 to S_n, a data driver 20 configured to drive the data lines D 1 to D_m, the emission control line driver 30 configured to drive the emission control lines E 1 to E_n, and a timing controller 60 configured to control the scan driver 10, the data driver 20, and the emission control signal driver 30.

[0028] The scan driver 10 is controlled by the timing controller 60 such that scan driver 10 sequentially supplies the scan signals to the scan lines S1 to S_n. Accordingly, the pixels 50 connected to the scan lines S1 to S_n are sequentially selected.

[0029] The data driver 20 is controlled by the timing controller 60 so as to supply data signals to the data lines D1 to D_m during periods when the scan signals are supplied. Consequently, the data signals are supplied to the pixels 50 selected by the scan signals and the selected pixels 50 charge voltages corresponding to the data signals supplied thereto.

[0030] The emission control line driver 30 is controlled by the timing controller 60 so as to sequentially supply the emission control signals to the emission control lines E1 to E_n. The emission control line driver 30 supplies the emission control signals so that the pixels 50 do not emit light while the data signals are supplied to the pixels 50 and so that the pixels 50 do emit light otherwise. The emission control line driver 30 supplies the emission control signals so that the emission control signal supplied to a jth (j is a positive integer) the emission control line E_j and the emission control signal supplied to a (j+1)th emission control line E_{j+1} at least partially overlap.

[0031] FIG. 2 schematically illustrates the emission control line driver illustrated as part of the organic light emitting display of FIG. 1;

[0032] Referring to FIG. 2, the emission control line driver according to some embodiments includes n stages 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, ... configured to supply the emission control signals to the n emission control lines E 1 to E_n. The stages 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, ... are connected to the emission control lines E and are driven by two clock signals.

[0033] In this embodiment, the timing controller 60 supplies four clock signals Clk1, Clklb, Clk2, and Clk2b and a start signal SP to the emission control line driver 30. The first clock signal Clk1 and the inverted first clock signal Clklb are supplied to the odd stages 321, 323, 325, ... and the second clock signal Clk2 and the inverted second clock signal Clk2b are supplied to the even stages 322, 324, The start signal SP is supplied to the first stage 321 and the second stage 322. The first clock signal Clk1 and the second clock signal Clk2 have the same period and are supplied so that the high level (or low level) of the first clock signal Clk1 and the high level (or low level) of the second clock signal Clk2 overlap each other by about 1/4 period, and accordingly are about 90 degrees out of phase.

[0034] The inverted output of an ith stage 32i (i is a positive integer) is supplied to an (i+2)th stage 32i+2 via an inverter IN_i. That is, the inverted output of the first stage 321 is supplied to the third stage 323 via the inverter IN1 and the inverted output of the third stage 323 is supplied to the fifth stage 325 via the inverter IN3. That is, each of the odd stages 323, 325, ... receives the inverted output of the previous odd stage. Similarly, the inverted output of the second stage 322 is supplied to the fourth stage 324 via the inverter IN2 and the inverted output of the fourth stage 324 is supplied to the sixth stage via the inverter IN4. That is, each of the even stages 324, ... receives the inverted output of the previous even stage.

[0035] As described above, the stages 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, ... included in the emission control line driver 30 are divided into the odd stages and the even stages. The stages 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, ... are driven by the two clock signals among the four clock signals supplied from the outside. That is, each of the clock signals is supplied to half of the stages in the emission control line driver 30. Accordingly, because the clock signals are supplied to only a portion of the stages included in the emission control line driver 30, the load for each clock driving circuit in the timing controller is reduced. For example, the load of the clock signals of this embodiment is reduced to about 1/2 the load for the case in which the clock signals are supplied to all of the stages.

[0036] FIG. 2 also shows that the clock inputs of every other odd stage are connected to the first clock signal Clk1 and the inverted first clock signal Clklb in the same arrangement, while clock inputs of the other odd stages are connected to the first clock signal Clkl and the inverted first clock signal Clklb in the opposite arrangement. For example, the first and second clock inputs of the first stage 321 and the fifth stage 325 are each connected to the first clock signal Clk1 and the third clock inputs of the

first stage 321 and the fifth stage 325 are each connected to the inverted first clock signal Clklb. However, the first and second clock input of the third stage 323 is connected to the inverted first clock signal Clklb and the third clock input of the third stage 323 is connected to the first clock signal Clkl. As shown in FIG. 2 the clock inputs of the even stages are similarly arranged with respect to the second clock signal Clk2 and the inverted second clock signal Clk2b.

[0037] The emission control line driver 30 according to one embodiment outputs an emission control signal every 1/4 period of each of the clock signals as illustrated in FIG. 3. Also, as illustrated in FIG. 3, two emission control signals are output while the first clock signal Clk1 maintains a high level and two emission control signals are output while the first clock signal Clk1 maintains a low level. As described above, when the emission control signal is output every 1/4 period of each of the clock signals, the emission control line driver 30 may be driven at high speed.

[0038] FIG. 4 illustrates the internal circuit of an embodiment of each stage. In FIG. 4, for convenience sake, the first stage 321 connected to the first clock signal Clk1 and the inverted first clock signal Clklb is illustrated.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 4, the first stage 321 according to this embodiment includes an input unit 34 configured to generate a first signal on first node N1 in response to the clock signals Clk1 and Clklb and the start signal SP. The first stage 321 also includes an output unit 36 configured to generate the emission control signal in response to the first signal and the first clock signal Clk1.

[0040] As shown in FIG. 4 the input unit 34 includes a first transistor M1 connected to a first power source VDD and the first input terminal, a third transistor M3 connected to the second input terminal and the fourth input terminal, a second transistor M2 connected to the third transistor M3 and the third input terminal, and a first capacitor C1 connected between the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 and a first electrode (a source electrode).

[0041] The first electrode of the first transistor M1 is connected to the first power source VDD and the gate electrode of the first transistor M1 is connected to the first input terminal. A second electrode (a drain electrode) of the first transistor M1 is connected to the first node N1. The first transistor M1 is turned on when the first clock signal Clk1 is supplied to the first input terminal. In response, the first transistor M1 supplies the voltage of the first power source VDD to the first node N1.

[0042] The first electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the first node N1 and the second electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the third input terminal. The gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the first electrode of the third transistor M3. The second transistor M2 is turned on or off according to the voltage charged in the first capacitor C1. The third input terminal receives the inverted first clock signal Clklb.

[0043] The first electrode of the third transistor M3 is

connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 and the second electrode of the third transistor M3 is connected to the fourth input terminal SP. The gate electrode of the third transistor M3 is connected to the second input terminal Clk1. The third transistor M3 is turned on when the first clock signal Clkl is supplied to the second input terminal.

[0044] The first capacitor C1 is connected between the gate electrode and the first electrode of the second transistor M2. The first capacitor C1 stores a voltage that turns on the second transistor M2 when a low start signal SP is supplied to the fourth input terminal and does not charge a voltage otherwise.

[0045] The output unit 36 outputs a high emission control signal when the first signal having a low level is applied to the first node N1 and outputs a low emission control signal otherwise (that is, when the first signal having a high level is supplied to the first node N1).

[0046] As shown in FIG 4, the output unit 36 includes a fourth transistor M4, a sixth transistor M6, and an eighth transistor M8, a fifth transistor M5, a seventh transistor M7, and a ninth transistor M9. The output unit 36 also includes a second capacitor C2, which is connected between the gate electrode and the first electrode of the ninth transistor M9.

[0047] The first electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is connected to the first power source VDD and the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is connected to a second node N2. The gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is connected to the first node N1.

[0048] The first electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is connected to the second node N2 and the second electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is connected to the second power source VSS. The gate electrode of the fifth transistor M5 receives the first clock signal Clk1.

[0049] The first electrode of the sixth transistor M6 is connected to the first power source VDD and the second electrode of the sixth transistor M6 is connected to the first electrode of the seventh transistor M7. The gate electrode of the sixth transistor M6 is connected to the second node N2.

[0050] The first electrode of the seventh transistor M7 is connected to the second electrode of the sixth transistor M6 and the second electrode of the seventh transistor M7 is connected to the second power source VSS. The gate electrode of the seventh transistor M7 is connected to the first node N1.

[0051] The first electrode of the eighth transistor M8 is connected to the first power source VDD and the second electrode of the eighth transistor M8 is connected to the emission control line E. The gate electrode of the eighth transistor M8 is connected to the second electrode of the sixth transistor M6.

[0052] The first electrode of the ninth transistor M9 is connected to the emission control line E and the second electrode of the ninth transistor M9 is connected to the second power source VSS. The gate electrode of the ninth transistor M9 is connected to the second node N2.

[0053] The second capacitor C2 is connected between the gate electrode and the first electrode of the ninth transistor M9. The second capacitor C2 affects the turn on and off of the ninth transistor M9.

[0054] Operation of the stage circuit shown in FIG. 4 will be described in detail with reference to FIGs. 3 and 4. First, the first clock signal Clk1 is set to be in the low level and the inverted first clock signal Clklb is set to be in the high level in a first period T1.

[0055] During the first period T1, as illustrated in FIG. 5A, the first transistor M1 is turned on by the first clock signal Clk1 and the third transistor M3 is turned on by the first clock signal Clk1.

[0056] When the first transistor M1 is turned on, the voltage level of the first node N1 becomes the voltage level of the first power source VDD. That is, the voltage of the first signal is in the high level and is applied to the first node N1. When the third transistor M3 is on, the voltage level of the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 becomes the low level because the start signal SP is low during the first period T1, as shown in FIG. 4. In response, the first capacitor C1 stores a voltage corresponding to the difference between the voltage of the first power source VDD applied to the first node N1 and the voltage in the low level applied to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2. Here, the voltage in the low level of the start signal SP may be set to the voltage of the second power source VSS, which is lower than the voltage of the first power source VDD.

[0057] During the first period T1, as shown in FIG 5A, the voltage of the inverted first clock signal Clklb is high and is supplied to the first node N1. In this embodiment, the high level voltage of the inverted first clock signal Clklb is set to be the same as the voltage of the first power source VDD. Accordingly, the voltage of the first node N1 is stably maintained high even when the first transistor M1 and the second transistor M2 are simultaneously on.

[0058] When the voltage of the first signal is high and is applied to the first node N1, the fourth transistor M4 and the seventh transistor M7 are off. On the other hand, the fifth transistor M5 is off because of the voltage stored in the second capacitor C2 although the first clock signal Clk1 maintains the low level (the process of charging a voltage in the second capacitor C2 will be described later). A voltage no less than $VDD - (VSS + |V_{th5}|)$ is applied to the second capacitor C2. Therefore, the voltage of the first electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is set to be lower than the voltage of the first clock signal Clk1 so that the fifth transistor M5 is off.

[0059] On the other hand, as illustrated in FIG. 5B, the sixth transistor M6 is turned on by the low voltage applied to the second node N2 (that is, the voltage stored in the second capacitor C2). When the sixth transistor M6 is turned on, the voltage of the first power source VDD is supplied to the gate electrode of the eighth transistor M8. Thus, the eighth transistor M8 is off.

[0060] The ninth transistor M9 is maintained on by the voltage stored in the second capacitor C2 such that the

emission control line E is supplied with an output voltage of the second power source VSS. Since a voltage no less than $VDD - (VSS + |V_{th5}|)$ is charged in the second capacitor C2, the voltage of the emission control line E is pulled down to the voltage of the second power source VSS.

[0061] Next, the first clock signal Clk1 is set to be in the high level and the inverted first clock signal Clklb is set to be in the low level during a second period T2.

[0062] When the first clock signal Clk1 is set to be in the high level, as illustrated in FIG. 5C, the first transistor M1, the third transistor M3, and the fifth transistor M5 are turned off. The second transistor M2 is on because of the voltage stored in the first capacitor C1 during period T1. Because the second transistor M2 is on, the voltage level of the first node N1 becomes the level of the inverted first clock signal Clklb (for example, the second power source VSS), that is, the low level.

[0063] When the voltage of the first signal (in the low level) is applied to the first node N1, the fourth transistor M4 and the seventh transistor M7 are turned on. When the fourth transistor M4 is turned on, the voltage level of the second node N2 becomes the voltage level of the first power source VDD. In response, the sixth transistor M6 and the ninth transistor M9 turn off. When the seventh transistor M7 is turned on, the voltage level of the gate electrode of the eighth transistor M8 becomes the voltage level of the second power source VSS so that the eighth transistor M8 is turned on. When the eighth transistor M8 is turned on, the voltage of the first power source VDD is supplied to the emission control line E. That is, the emission control signal goes high during the second period T2. Since the voltage of the first power source VDD is supplied to the both ends of the second capacitor C2 in the second period T2, the second capacitor C2 is substantially discharged.

[0064] Next, the first clock signal Clk1 is set to be in the low level and the inverted first clock signal Clklb is set to be in the high level during a third period T3.

[0065] During the third period T3, as illustrated in FIG. 5D, the first transistor M1, the third transistor M3, and the fifth transistor M5 are turned on by the first clock signal Clk1. When the first transistor M1 is turned on, the voltage level of the first node N1 is becomes the voltage level of the first power source VDD. That is, the voltage of the first signal is high and is applied to the first node N1.

[0066] Because the third transistor M3 is turned on, the voltage of the start signal SP is supplied to the gate of the second transistor M2. Because the start signal SP has a high voltage (for example, the voltage of the first power source VDD) during the third period T3, the second transistor M2 is turned off. Since the voltage of both ends of the first capacitor C1 are the voltage of the first power source VDD, the first capacitor C1 is substantially discharged. Accordingly, the first capacitor C1 stores a voltage only when the start signal SP is low.

[0067] On the other hand, during the third period T3, the second transistor M2 is turned off, the high valued

voltage of the first signal is applied to the first node N1, and the inverted first clock signal Clk1b is high. Therefore, although the first node N1 is high, because the second transistor M2 is off, current does not flow from the first node N1. This results in minimized power consumption.

[0068] On the other hand, when the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the voltage of the second node N2 is pulled down to the voltage of $VSS + |V_{th5}|$ ($|V_{th5}|$ is the threshold voltage of the fifth transistor M5). After the voltage of the second node N2 is pulled down to the voltage of $VSS + |V_{th5}|$, the fifth transistor M5 is turned off. In response, the voltage no less than $VDD - (VSS + |V_{th5}|)$ is stored in the second capacitor C2 due to the voltage of $VSS + |V_{th5}|$ applied to the second node N2 and the first power source VDD applied to the emission control line E1.

[0069] The fourth transistor M4 and the seventh transistor M7 are turned off by the high voltage applied to the first node N1 and the sixth transistor M6 and the ninth transistor M9 are turned on by the voltage charged in the second capacitor C2.

[0070] When the sixth transistor M6 is turned on, the voltage of the first power source VDD is applied to the gate electrode of the eighth transistor M8 so that the eighth transistor M8 is turned off. When the ninth transistor M9 is turned on, the voltage level of the emission control line E1 that was high during the second period T2 becomes the voltage level of the second power source VSS. Because the voltage at the second node N2 is low, the second capacitor C2 is substantially discharged. Accordingly, the voltage of the emission control line E1 is pulled down to the voltage of the second power source VSS.

[0071] Accordingly, only the voltage of the first power source VDD is applied to the first node N1 until a low start signal SP is supplied again. That is, substantially no voltage is stored in the first capacitor C1 until a low start signal SP is supplied again. Accordingly, the second transistor M2 remains off. As a result, the voltage of the second power source VSS is supplied to the emission control line E1 while the ninth transistor M9 is maintained turned on by the voltage stored in the second capacitor C2.

[0072] As described above, since the inverted first clock signal Clk1b is high when the voltage of the first node N1 is high there is no current flowing through the second transistor M2 and thus, power consumption is reduced.

[0073] Thus, after a low start pulse, the emission control line E is supplied with a single pulse corresponding to the next pulse of first clock signal Clk1, as desired and as shown in FIG. 3.

[0074] FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of the first to fourth stages of an emission control line driver.

[0075] Referring to FIG. 6, as illustrated in FIGs. 4 to 5D, the first clock input and the second clock input of the first stage 321 receive the first clock signal Clk1 and the third clock input receives the inverted first clock signal

Clk1b. The fourth input terminal receives the start signal SP.

[0076] On the other hand, the first clock input and the second clock input of the third stage 323 receive the inverted first clock signal Clk1b and the third clock input receives the first clock signal Clk1. The fourth input terminal receives the inverted output signal of the first stage 321 via the inverter IN1.

[0077] The first clock input and the second clock input of the second stage 322 receive the second clock signal Clk2 and the third clock input receives the inverted second clock signal Clk2b. The fourth input terminal receives the start signal SP.

[0078] On the other hand, the first clock input and the second clock input of the fourth stage 324 receive the inverted second clock signal Clk2b and the third clock input receives the second clock signal Clk2. The fourth input terminal receives the inverted output signal of the second stage 322 via the inverter IN2.

[0079] Operation will be described with reference to FIG. 3. First, the first stage 321 stores a voltage in the first capacitor C1 in response to the low start signal SP supplied in the first period T1 and supplies a high emission control signal to the first emission control line E1 in the second period T2 using the stored voltage. The third stage 323 stores a voltage in its first capacitor C1 according to the inverted first emission control signal supplied in the second period T2 and supplies a high emission control signal to the third emission control line E3 in the third period T3 using the stored voltage. Accordingly, the inverted first emission control signal becomes a start signal for the third stage 323.

[0080] Similarly, the second stage 322 stores a voltage in its first capacitor C1 in response to the low start signal SP supplied in the second half of the first period T1 and the first half of the second period T2 (the low start signal SP is supplied to overlap the low period of the first clock signal Clk1 and the low period of the second clock signal Clk2) and supplies a high emission control signal to the second emission control line E2 in the second half of the second period T2 and the first half of the third period T3 using the stored voltage. Therefore, the high emission control signal supplied to the second emission control line E2 partially overlaps the high emission control signals supplied to each of the first emission control line E1 and the third emission control line E3.

[0081] The fourth stage 324 receives the inverted emission control signal supplied to the second emission control line E2 via the inverter IN2 and stores a voltage in its first capacitor C1. Thus, the inverted second emission control signal becomes a start signal for the fourth stage 324. The fourth stage 324 supplies a high emission control signal to the fourth emission control line E4 in the second half of the third period T3 and the first half of a fourth period T4 using the voltage stored in its first capacitor C1. The emission control line driver 30 according to the embodiments described above uses PMOS transistors, although NMOS and CMOS configurations are

also possible. When PMOS transistors are exclusively used, the emission control line driver can be mounted on a panel. When the emission control line driver 30 is mounted on the panel, it is possible to reduce the size, weight, and manufacturing cost of the panel. Also, because the emission control line driver 30 generates an emission control signal every 1/4 period of each clock signal, the emission control line driver 30 can produce emission control signals for use in high speed pixel arrays.

[0082] FIG. 7 illustrates a circuit feature included in each stage according to some embodiments. For convenience, the structure of the first stage 321 of FIG. 7 substantially identical the structure of the stage illustrated in FIG. 4 will be omitted.

[0083] Referring to FIG. 7, the stage 321 with this circuit feature further include a third capacitor C3 provided between the first power source VDD and one end of the storage capacitor C1 (the terminal connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2).

[0084] When the first clock signal Clk1 is in the high level, the third transistor M3 is turned off. As a result, one end of the first capacitor C1 floats. The voltage of the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 may change according to the parasitic capacitor such as C_{gs} and C_{gd} of the second transistor M2 in response to a change in voltage at the first node N1. The third capacitor C3 is provided between the first power source VDD that maintains a uniform voltage and one end of the first capacitor C1 to reduce the change in the voltage of the gate electrode of the second transistor M2.

[0085] FIG. 8 illustrates a circuit feature included in each stage according to some embodiments. For convenience sake, the discussion of structure of the stage of FIG. 8 which is substantially identical to the structure of the stage illustrated in FIG. 4 will be omitted.

[0086] Referring to FIG. 8, in the stage according to the circuit with this feature, the second transistor that receives the inverted clock signal Clkb is formed as dual gates M2_1 and M2_2. Similarly, the fourth transistor formed between the second node N2 and the first power source VDD may be formed as dual gates M4_1 and M4_2.

[0087] In embodiments where the second transistor M2_1 and M2_2 is formed as dual gates, when the inverted clock signal Clkb is supplied, a lower voltage change will occur on the gate of the second transistor M2_1 and M2_2 than if a second transistor were formed as a single gate. This occurs because only the gate capacitance of the second transistor M2_2 injects charge onto the gate of the second transistor M2_1 and M2, and the gate capacitance of the second transistor M2_2 is added to the capacitance of the first capacitor C1 to stabilize the gate voltage. When the fourth transistor M4_1 and M4_2 is formed as dual gates, although the second node N2 maintains a low voltage, the amount of leakage current that flows from the first power source VDD to the second node N2 via the fourth transistor M4 is reduced,

and power consumption is accordingly reduced. As shown in FIG. 8, two transistors are serially formed in each of the second transistor and the fourth transistor. However, two or more transistors (for example, four transistors) may be serially formed to further enhance the performance of each of the second transistor and the fourth transistor for reasons analogous to those discussed above. In the circuit according to some embodiments, as illustrated in FIG. 9, the third capacitor C3 may be formed between one terminal of the first capacitor C1 and the first power source VDD, and one or more of the second transistor M2 and the fourth transistor M4 may be formed as two or more gates.

[0088] As described above, according to the emission control line driver of the embodiments described herein, and an organic light emitting display using the emission control line driver, since all of the transistors included in the emission control line driver are realized as PMOS, the emission control line driver can be mounted on the panel so that it is possible to reduce the size, weight, and manufacturing cost of the panel. Also, because the emission control line driver according to embodiments described herein generates an emission control signal every 1/4 period of each clock signal, the emission control line driver can be used to drive high speed displays.

[0089] Because the stage circuits included in the emission control line driver according to embodiments described herein have active pull up and active pull down output stages, high speed stable driving is achieved. Also, since the stage circuits included in the emission control line driver according to embodiments described herein minimize static current, power consumption is reduced.

[0090] Although a few embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes might be made in these embodiments without departing from the principles of the invention.

Claims

1. An emission control line driver (30) for sequentially supplying emission control signals to emission control lines of a light emitting display device to thereby control emission duration of pixels of the light emitting display device, the emission control line driver being configured to receive first and second clock signals and inverted first and inverted second clock signals, the emission control line driver comprising:

a plurality of stages (321, 322, 323, 324, 325,...), each stage configured to receive one of the first and second clock signals and one of an inverted first clock signal and an inverted second clock signal, wherein the first and second clock signal are about 90° out of phase, and to supply a said emission control signal at an output. the plurality of stages (321-325) comprising:

- a first stage (321) comprising first and second clock inputs, the first and second clock inputs configured to receive the first clock signal, and a third clock input, the third clock input configured to receive the inverted first clock signal;
- a second stage (322) comprising fourth and fifth clock inputs, the fourth and fifth clock inputs configured to receive the second clock signal, and a sixth clock input, the sixth clock input configured to receive the inverted second clock signal;
- a third stage (323) comprising seventh and eighth clock inputs, the seventh and eighth clock inputs configured to receive the inverted first clock signal, and a ninth clock input, the ninth clock input configured to receive the first clock signal; and
- a fourth stage (324) comprising tenth and eleventh clock inputs, the tenth and eleventh clock inputs configured to receive the inverted second clock signal, and a twelfth clock input, the twelfth clock input configured to receive the second clock signal;
- wherein the first to fourth stages (321-324) are consecutive stages; the emission control line driver **characterized in that:** the first stage (321) further comprises a thirteenth input, the thirteenth input configured to receive a first start signal, and the second stage further comprises a fourteenth input, the fourteenth input configured to receive the first start signal;
- the third stage (323) further comprise a fifteenth input, the fifteenth input configured to receive a second start signal, the second start signal generated by the first stage, and the fourth stage further comprises a sixteenth input, the sixteenth input configured to receive a third start signal, the third start signal generated by the second stage;
- the fifteenth input is configured to receive the second start signal via a first inverter, and the sixteenth input is configured to receive the third start signal via a second inverter.
2. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 1, further comprising:
- a fifth stage (325) comprising seventeenth and eighteenth clock inputs, the seventeenth and eighteenth clock inputs configured to receive the first clock signal;
- a nineteenth clock input, the nineteenth clock input configured to receive an inverted first clock signal; and
- a twentieth input, the twentieth input configured to receive a fourth start signal generated by the third stage (323).
3. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 2, wherein the twentieth input is configured to receive the fourth start signal via a third inverter.
4. An emission control line driver (30) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein each of the stages (321, 322, 323, 324, 325) comprises:
- an input unit (34), the input unit configured to supply a first signal to a first node; and
- an output unit (36) configured to output an emission control signal corresponding to the first signal.
5. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 4, wherein the input unit (34) comprises:
- a first transistor connected between a first power source and the first node, wherein the gate electrode of the first transistor is connected to a corresponding one of the first clock input, fourth clock input, seventh clock input and tenth clock input;
- a second transistor connected to the first node and connected to a corresponding one of the third clock input, sixth clock input, ninth clock input and twelfth clock input;
- a first capacitor connected between a gate electrode of the second transistor and the first node; and
- a third transistor connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor, and connected to a corresponding one of the second clock input, fifth clock input, eighth clock input and eleventh clock input, and to receive a start signal.
6. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 5, wherein the first capacitor is configured to store a voltage when the second transistor is arranged to receive a low start signal and to substantially discharge when the second transistor receives a high start signal.
7. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 5 or 6, wherein the second transistor is configured to turn on when the voltage is stored in the first capacitor such that the first signal is low, and the second transistor is configured to turn off when the capacitor is substantially discharged such that the first signal is high.
8. An emission control line driver (30) according to any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the output unit (36) comprises:

- a fourth transistor, a sixth transistor, and an eighth transistor, each connected to the first power source;
 a fifth transistor, the fifth transistor formed between a second power source and the fourth transistor, the second power source configured to have a lower voltage than the first power source;
 a seventh transistor formed between the second power source and the sixth transistor;
 a ninth transistor formed between the second power source and the eighth transistor; and
 a second capacitor formed between the gate electrode and a first electrode of the ninth transistor.
9. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 8,
 wherein the gate electrodes of the fourth and seventh transistors are connected to the first node, and
 wherein the gate electrodes of the sixth transistor and the ninth transistor are connected to a second node, wherein the second node is connected to the fourth and fifth transistors.
10. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the gate electrode of the eighth transistor is connected to the second electrode of the sixth transistor.
11. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the second capacitor is configured to store a voltage of a first value after an emission control signal is supplied to an emission control line connected thereto, the first value being higher than a second value, the second value obtained by subtracting the second power source and the threshold voltage of the fifth transistor from the supply value of the voltage of the first power source.
12. An emission control line driver (30) according to claim 11, wherein after the voltage is stored the fourth and fifth transistors are configured to substantially turn off such that one terminal of the second capacitor substantially floats, and wherein the stored voltage is arranged to substantially persists on the capacitor.
13. An emission control line driver (30) according to any one of claims 5 to 12, further comprising a third capacitor connected between the gate electrode of the second transistor and the first power source.
14. An emission control line driver (30) according to any one of claims 5 to 13, wherein the second transistor and the fourth transistor each comprise at least two serially connected transistors.
15. An emission control line driver (30) according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the emission control line driver (30) is configured to receive the first and second clock signals arranged so as to be of substantially the same period, and so as to be about 90 degrees out of phase.
16. An emission control line driver (30) according to any preceding claim, wherein;
 the first stage (321) is arranged to output a first emission control signal substantially aligned with the first clock signal;
 the second stage (322) is arranged to output a second emission control signal substantially aligned with the second clock signal;
 the third stage (323) is arranged to output a third emission control signal substantially aligned with the inverted first clock signal;
 the fourth stage (324) is arranged to output a fourth emission control signal substantially aligned with the inverted second clock signal.
17. An emission control line driver (30) according to Claim 16, when dependent on any one of Claims 1 or 2 or any claims dependent on Claims 1 or 2, wherein each stage is arranged to output its corresponding emission control signal in response to a corresponding said start signal input to that stage.
18. An organic light emitting display comprising
 a pixel portion comprising a plurality of pixels connected to a plurality of emission control lines, a plurality of scan lines, and a plurality of data lines,
 a scan driver (10) configured to drive the scan lines;
 a data driver (20) configured to drive the data lines;
 and
 an emission control line driver (30) according to any one of Claims 1 to 17 configured to supply emission control signals to the emission control lines.

Patentansprüche

1. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) zum der Reihe nach erfolgenden Übergeben von Emissionssteuer-signalen an Emissionssteuerleitungen einer Licht emittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung, um dadurch die Emissionsdauer von Bildpunkten der Licht emittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung zu steuern, wobei der Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber dafür konfiguriert ist, erste und zweite Taktsignale und invertierte erste und invertierte zweite Taktsignale zu empfangen, wobei der Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber umfasst:
 eine Vielzahl von Stufen (321, 322, 323, 324, 325, ...), wobei jede Stufe dafür konfiguriert ist, eines der ersten und zweiten Taktsignale und

eines von einem invertierten ersten Taktsignal und einem invertierten zweiten Taktsignal zu empfangen, worin das erste und das zweite Taktsignal um etwa 90° phasenverschoben sind, und ein besagtes Emissionssteuersignal an einem Ausgang zu übergeben, wobei die Vielzahl von Stufen (321-325) umfasst:

eine erste Stufe (321), die erste und zweite Takteingänge umfasst, wobei die ersten und zweiten Takteingänge dafür konfiguriert sind, das erste Taktsignal zu empfangen, und einen dritten Takteingang, wobei der dritte Takteingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das invertierte erste Taktsignal zu empfangen;

eine zweite Stufe (322), die vierte und fünfte Takteingänge umfasst, wobei die vierten und fünften Takteingänge dafür konfiguriert sind, das zweite Taktsignal zu empfangen, und einen sechsten Takteingang, wobei der sechste Takteingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das invertierte zweite Taktsignal zu empfangen;

eine dritte Stufe (323), die siebente und achte Takteingänge umfasst, wobei die siebenten und achten Takteingänge dafür konfiguriert sind, das invertierte erste Taktsignal zu empfangen, und einen neunten Takteingang, wobei der neunte Takteingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das erste Taktsignal zu empfangen;

eine vierte Stufe (324), die zehnte und elfte Takteingänge umfasst, wobei die zehnten und elften Takteingänge dafür konfiguriert sind, das invertierte zweite Taktsignal zu empfangen, und einen zwölften Takteingang, wobei der zwölfte Takteingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das zweite Taktsignal zu empfangen;

worin die erste bis vierte Stufe (321-324) aufeinanderfolgende Stufen sind;

wobei der Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass:**

die erste Stufe (321) ferner einen dreizehnten Eingang umfasst, wobei der dreizehnte Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, ein erstes Startsignal zu empfangen, und die zweite Stufe ferner einen vierzehnten Eingang umfasst, wobei der vierzehnte Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das erste Startsignal zu empfangen;

die dritte Stufe (323) ferner einen fünfzehnten Eingang umfasst, wobei der fünfzehnte Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, ein zweites Startsignal zu empfan-

gen, wobei das zweite Startsignal durch die erste Stufe erzeugt wird, und die vierte Stufe ferner einen sechzehnten Eingang umfasst, wobei der sechzehnte Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, ein drittes Startsignal zu empfangen, wobei das dritte Startsignal durch die zweite Stufe erzeugt wird;

wobei der fünfzehnte Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das zweite Startsignal über einen ersten Inverter zu empfangen, und der sechzehnte Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das dritte Startsignal über einen zweiten Inverter zu empfangen.

2. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend:

eine fünfte Stufe (325), die umfasst:

siebzehnte und achtzehnte Takteingänge, wobei die siebzehnten und achtzehnten Takteingänge dafür konfiguriert sind, das erste Taktsignal zu empfangen;

einen neunzehnten Eingang, wobei der neunzehnte Takteingang dafür konfiguriert ist, ein invertiertes erstes Taktsignal zu empfangen; und

einen zwanzigsten Eingang, wobei der zwanzigste Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, ein durch die dritte Stufe (323) erzeugtes viertes Startsignal zu empfangen.

3. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 2, worin der zwanzigste Eingang dafür konfiguriert ist, das vierte Startsignal über einen dritten Inverter zu empfangen.

4. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin jede der Stufen (321, 322, 323, 324, 325) umfasst:

eine Eingabeeinheit (34), wobei die Eingabeeinheit dafür konfiguriert ist, ein erstes Signal an einen ersten Knoten zu übergeben; und eine Ausgabeeinheit (36), die dafür konfiguriert ist, ein Emissionssteuersignal auszugeben, das dem ersten Signal entspricht.

5. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 4, worin die Eingabeeinheit (34) umfasst:

einen ersten Transistor, der zwischen eine erste Spannungsquelle und den ersten Knoten geschaltet ist, worin die Gateelektrode des ersten Transistors mit einem entsprechenden des ersten Takteingangs, vierten Takteingangs, sie-

- benten Takteingangs und zehnten Takteingangs verbunden ist;
einen zweiten Transistor, der mit dem ersten Knoten verbunden ist und mit einem entsprechenden des dritten Takteingangs, sechsten Takteingangs, neunten Takteingangs und zwölften Takteingangs verbunden ist;
einen ersten Kondensator, der zwischen eine Gateelektrode des zweiten Transistors und den ersten Knoten geschaltet ist; und
einen dritten Transistor, der mit der Gateelektrode des zweiten Transistors verbunden ist und mit einem entsprechenden des zweiten Takteingangs, fünften Takteingangs, achten Takteingangs und elften Takteingangs verbunden ist und dazu dient, ein Startsignal zu empfangen.
6. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 5, worin der erste Kondensator dafür konfiguriert ist, eine Spannung zu speichern, wenn der zweite Transistor dafür eingerichtet ist, ein Tiefpegel-Startsignal zu empfangen, und sich im Wesentlichen zu entladen, wenn der zweite Transistor ein Hochpegel-Startsignal empfängt.
7. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, worin der zweite Transistor dafür konfiguriert ist, einzuschalten, wenn die Spannung im ersten Kondensator gespeichert wird, so dass das erste Signal auf Tiefpegel ist, und der zweite Transistor dafür konfiguriert ist, auszuschalten, wenn der erste Kondensator im Wesentlichen entladen ist, so dass das erste Signal auf Hochpegel ist.
8. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 7, worin die Ausgabeeinheit (36) umfasst:
- einen vierten Transistor, einen sechsten Transistor und einen achten Transistor, wobei jeder mit der ersten Spannungsquelle verbunden ist;
einen fünften Transistor, wobei der fünfte Transistor zwischen einer zweiten Spannungsquelle und dem vierten Transistor ausgebildet ist, wobei die zweite Spannungsquelle dafür konfiguriert ist, eine niedrigere Spannung als die erste Spannungsquelle zu haben;
einen siebenten Transistor, der zwischen der zweiten Spannungsquelle und dem sechsten Transistor ausgebildet ist;
einen neunten Transistor, der zwischen der zweiten Spannungsquelle und dem achten Transistor ausgebildet ist; und
einen zweiten Kondensator, der zwischen der Gateelektrode und einer ersten Elektrode des neunten Transistors ausgebildet ist.
9. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch
- 8,
worin die Gateelektroden der vierten und siebenten Transistoren mit dem ersten Knoten verbunden sind und worin die Gateelektroden des sechsten Transistors und des neunten Transistors mit einem zweiten Knoten verbunden sind, worin der zweite Knoten mit den vierten und fünften Transistoren verbunden ist.
10. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 8 oder 9, worin die Gateelektrode des achten Transistors mit der zweiten Elektrode des sechsten Transistors verbunden ist.
11. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 9 oder 10, worin der zweite Kondensator dafür konfiguriert ist, eine Spannung eines ersten Werts zu speichern, nachdem ein Emissionssteuersignal an eine mit ihm verbundene Emissionssteuerleitung übergeben wurde, wobei der erste Wert höher als ein zweiter Wert ist, wobei der zweite Wert durch Subtrahieren der zweiten Spannungsquelle und der Schwellenspannung des fünften Transistors vom Übergabewert der Spannung der ersten Spannungsquelle erlangt wird.
12. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 11, worin die vierten und fünften Transistoren dafür konfiguriert sind, im Wesentlichen abzuschalten, nachdem die Spannung gespeichert wurde, so dass ein Anschluss des zweiten Kondensators im Wesentlichen schwebt, und worin die gespeicherte Spannung dafür eingerichtet ist, im wesentlichen auf dem Kondensator bestehen zu bleiben.
13. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 12, ferner einen dritten Kondensator umfassend, der zwischen die Gateelektrode des zweiten Transistors und die erste Spannungsquelle geschaltet ist.
14. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 13, worin der zweite Transistor und der vierte Transistor jeweils mindestens zwei in Reihe geschaltete Transistoren umfassen.
15. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, worin der Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) dafür konfiguriert ist, die ersten und zweiten Taktsignale zu empfangen, die so eingerichtet sind, dass sie im Wesentlichen die gleiche Periode haben und dass sie um ungefähr 90 Grad phasenverschoben sind.
16. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, worin:
- die erste Stufe (321) dafür eingerichtet ist, ein erstes Emissionssteuersignal auszugeben, das

im Wesentlichen mit dem ersten Taktsignal synchronisiert ist;
 die zweite Stufe (322) dafür eingerichtet ist, ein zweites Emissionssteuersignal auszugeben, das im Wesentlichen mit dem zweiten Taktsignal synchronisiert ist;
 die dritte Stufe (323) dafür eingerichtet ist, ein drittes Emissionssteuersignal auszugeben, das im Wesentlichen mit dem invertierten ersten Taktsignal synchronisiert ist;
 die vierte Stufe (324) dafür eingerichtet ist, ein viertes Emissionssteuersignal auszugeben, das im Wesentlichen mit dem invertierten zweiten Taktsignal synchronisiert ist.

17. Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach Anspruch 16, wenn abhängig von einem der Ansprüche 1 oder 2 oder einem von den Ansprüchen 1 oder 2 abhängigen Anspruch, worin jede Stufe dafür eingerichtet ist, ihr entsprechendes Emissionssteuersignal als Antwort auf ein in die Stufe eingegebenes entsprechendes besagtes Startsignal auszugeben.

18. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeige, umfassend:

einen Bildpunktabschnitt, der eine Vielzahl von Bildpunkten umfasst, die mit einer Vielzahl von Emissionssteuerleitungen, einer Vielzahl von Rasterleitungen und einer Vielzahl von Datenleitungen verbunden sind;
 einen Rastertreiber (10), der dafür konfiguriert ist, die Rasterleitungen anzusteuern;
 einen Datentreiber (20), der dafür konfiguriert ist, die Datenleitungen anzusteuern; und
 einen Emissionssteuerleitungstreiber (30) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 17, der dafür konfiguriert ist, Emissionssteuersignale an die Emissionssteuerleitungen zu übergeben.

Revendications

1. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) destiné à appliquer séquentiellement des signaux de contrôle d'émission à des lignes de contrôle d'émission d'un dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent, en vue de contrôler par conséquent la durée d'émission de pixels du dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent, le module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission étant configuré de manière à recevoir des premier et second signaux d'horloge et des premier et second signaux d'horloge inversés, le module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission comprenant :

une pluralité d'étages (321, 322, 323, 324, 325, ...), chaque étage étant configuré de manière à recevoir l'un des premier et second si-

gnaux d'horloge et l'un d'un premier signal d'horloge inversé et d'un second signal d'horloge inversé, dans lequel les premier et second signaux d'horloge sont en opposition de phase d'environ 90 °, et à appliquer un dit signal de contrôle d'émission à une sortie, la pluralité d'étages (321 - 325) comprenant :

un premier étage (321) comprenant des première et deuxième entrées d'horloge, les première et deuxième entrées d'horloge étant configurées de manière à recevoir le premier signal d'horloge, et une troisième entrée d'horloge, la troisième entrée d'horloge étant configurée de manière à recevoir le premier signal d'horloge inversé ;
 un deuxième étage (322) comprenant des quatrième et cinquième entrées d'horloge, les quatrième et cinquième entrées d'horloge étant configurées de manière à recevoir le second signal d'horloge, et une sixième entrée d'horloge, la sixième entrée d'horloge étant configurée de manière à recevoir le second signal d'horloge inversé ;
 un troisième étage (323) comprenant des septième et huitième entrées d'horloge, les septième et huitième entrées d'horloge étant configurées de manière à recevoir le premier signal d'horloge inversé, et une neuvième entrée d'horloge, la neuvième entrée d'horloge étant configurée de manière à recevoir le premier signal d'horloge ; et
 un quatrième étage (324) comprenant des dixième et onzième entrées d'horloge, les dixième et onzième entrées d'horloge étant configurées de manière à recevoir le second signal d'horloge inversé, et une douzième entrée d'horloge, la douzième entrée d'horloge étant configurée de manière à recevoir le second signal d'horloge ;
 dans lequel les premier à quatrième étages (321 - 324) sont des étages consécutifs, le module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission étant **caractérisé en ce que** le premier étage (321) comprend en outre une treizième entrée, la treizième entrée étant configurée de manière à recevoir un premier signal de début, et le deuxième étage comprend en outre une quatorzième entrée, la quatorzième entrée étant configurée de manière à recevoir le premier signal de début ;
 le troisième étage (323) comprend en outre une quinzième entrée, la quinzième entrée étant configurée de manière à recevoir un second signal de début, le second signal de début étant généré par le premier étage, et le quatrième étage comprend en outre une

- seizième entrée, la seizième entrée étant configurée de manière à recevoir un troisième signal de début, le troisième signal de début étant généré par le deuxième étage ; la quinzième entrée est configurée de manière à recevoir le second signal de début par l'intermédiaire d'un premier onduleur, et la seizième entrée est configurée de manière à recevoir le troisième signal de début par l'intermédiaire d'un deuxième onduleur.
2. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :
- un cinquième étage (325) comprenant des dix-septième et dix-huitième entrées d'horloge, les dix-septième et dix-huitième entrées d'horloge étant configurées de manière à recevoir le premier signal d'horloge ;
- une dix-neuvième entrée d'horloge, la dix-neuvième entrée d'horloge étant configurée de manière à recevoir un premier signal d'horloge inversé ; et
- une vingtième entrée, la vingtième entrée étant configurée de manière à recevoir un quatrième signal de début généré par le troisième étage (323).
3. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la vingtième entrée est configurée de manière à recevoir le quatrième signal de début par l'intermédiaire d'un troisième onduleur.
4. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel chacun des étages (321, 322, 323, 324, 325) comprend :
- une unité d'entrée (34), l'unité d'entrée étant configurée de manière à appliquer un premier signal à un premier noeud ; et
- une unité de sortie (36) configurée de manière à générer en sortie un signal de contrôle d'émission correspondant au premier signal.
5. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'unité d'entrée (34) comprend :
- un premier transistor connecté entre une première source d'alimentation et le premier noeud, dans lequel l'électrode de grille du premier transistor est connectée à l'une correspondante parmi la première entrée d'horloge, la quatrième entrée d'horloge, la septième entrée d'horloge et la dixième entrée d'horloge ;
- un deuxième transistor connecté au premier noeud et connecté à l'une correspondante parmi la troisième entrée d'horloge, la sixième entrée d'horloge, la neuvième entrée d'horloge et la douzième entrée d'horloge ;
- un premier condensateur connecté entre une électrode de grille du deuxième transistor et le premier noeud ; et
- un troisième transistor connecté à l'électrode de grille du deuxième transistor, et connecté à l'une correspondante parmi la deuxième entrée d'horloge, la cinquième entrée d'horloge, la huitième entrée d'horloge et la onzième entrée d'horloge, et destiné à recevoir un signal de début.
6. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le premier condensateur est configuré de manière à stocker une tension lorsque le deuxième transistor est agencé de manière à recevoir un signal de début faible, et de manière à se décharger sensiblement lorsque le deuxième transistor reçoit un signal de début élevé.
7. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 5 ou 6, dans lequel le deuxième transistor est configuré de manière à se mettre sous tension lorsque la tension est stockée dans le premier condensateur, de sorte que le premier signal est faible, et le deuxième transistor est configuré de manière à se mettre hors tension lorsque le condensateur est sensiblement déchargé, de sorte que le premier signal est élevé.
8. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 7, dans lequel l'unité de sortie (36) comprend :
- un quatrième transistor, un sixième transistor, et un huitième transistor, dont chacun est connecté à la première source d'alimentation ;
- un cinquième transistor, le cinquième transistor étant formé entre une deuxième source d'alimentation et le quatrième transistor, la deuxième source d'alimentation étant configurée de manière à présenter une tension inférieure à celle de la première source d'alimentation ;
- un septième transistor formé entre la deuxième source d'alimentation et le sixième transistor ;
- un neuvième transistor formé entre la deuxième source d'alimentation et le huitième transistor ; et
- un deuxième condensateur formé entre l'électrode de grille et une première électrode du neuvième transistor.
9. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 8,

dans lequel les électrodes de grille des quatrième et septième transistors sont connectées au premier noeud, et dans lequel les électrodes de grille du sixième transistor et du neuvième transistor sont connectées à un deuxième noeud, dans lequel le deuxième noeud est connecté aux quatrième et cinquième transistors.

10. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 8 ou 9, dans lequel l'électrode de grille du huitième transistor est connectée à la deuxième électrode du sixième transistor.
11. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 9 ou 10, dans lequel le deuxième condensateur est configuré de manière à stocker une tension d'une première valeur après qu'un signal de contrôle d'émission a été appliqué à une ligne de contrôle d'émission qui lui est connectée, la première valeur étant supérieure à une deuxième valeur, la deuxième valeur étant obtenue en soustrayant la deuxième source d'alimentation et la tension seuil du cinquième transistor, de la valeur de fourniture de la tension de la première source d'alimentation.
12. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 11, dans lequel, après que la tension est stockée, les quatrième et cinquième transistors sont configurés de manière à se mettre sensiblement hors tension, de sorte qu'une borne du deuxième condensateur flotte sensiblement, et dans lequel la tension stockée est agencée de manière à persister sensiblement sur le condensateur.
13. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 12, comprenant en outre un troisième condensateur connecté entre l'électrode de grille du deuxième transistor et la première source d'alimentation.
14. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 13, dans lequel le deuxième transistor et le quatrième transistor comprennent chacun au moins deux transistors connectés en série.
15. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, dans lequel le module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) est configuré de manière à recevoir les premier et second signaux d'horloge agencés de façon à présenter sensiblement la même période, et de manière à être en opposition de phase d'environ 90 degrés.

16. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel :

le premier étage (321) est agencé de manière à générer en sortie un premier signal de contrôle d'émission sensiblement aligné avec le premier signal d'horloge ;
le deuxième étage (322) est agencé de manière à générer en sortie un deuxième signal de contrôle d'émission sensiblement aligné avec le second signal d'horloge ;
le troisième étage (323) est agencé de manière à générer en sortie un troisième signal de contrôle d'émission sensiblement aligné avec le premier signal d'horloge inversé ;
le quatrième étage (324) est agencé de manière à générer en sortie un quatrième signal de contrôle d'émission sensiblement aligné avec le second signal d'horloge inversé.

17. Module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon la revendication 16, lorsqu'elle dépend de l'une quelconque des revendications 1 ou 2, ou de l'une quelconque des revendications dépendantes des revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel chaque étage est agencé de manière à générer en sortie son signal de contrôle d'émission correspondant, en réponse à un dit signal de début correspondant entré dans ledit étage.
18. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant
une partie de pixels comprenant une pluralité de pixels connectés à une pluralité de lignes de contrôle d'émission, une pluralité de lignes de balayage, et une pluralité de lignes de données ;
un module de commande de balayage (10) configuré de manière à commander les lignes de balayage ;
un module de commande de données (20) configuré de manière à commander les lignes de données ; et
un module de commande de ligne de contrôle d'émission (30) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 17, configuré de manière à appliquer les signaux de contrôle d'émission aux lignes de contrôle d'émission.

FIG. 1

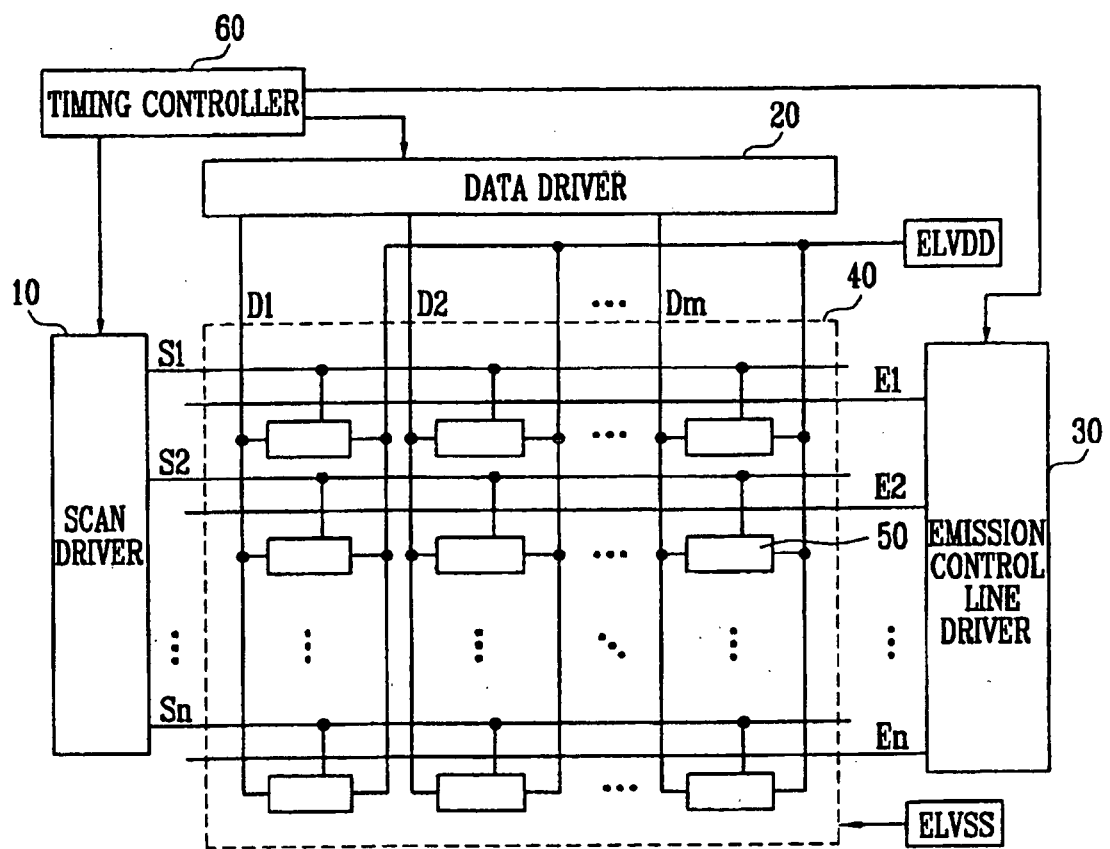


FIG. 2

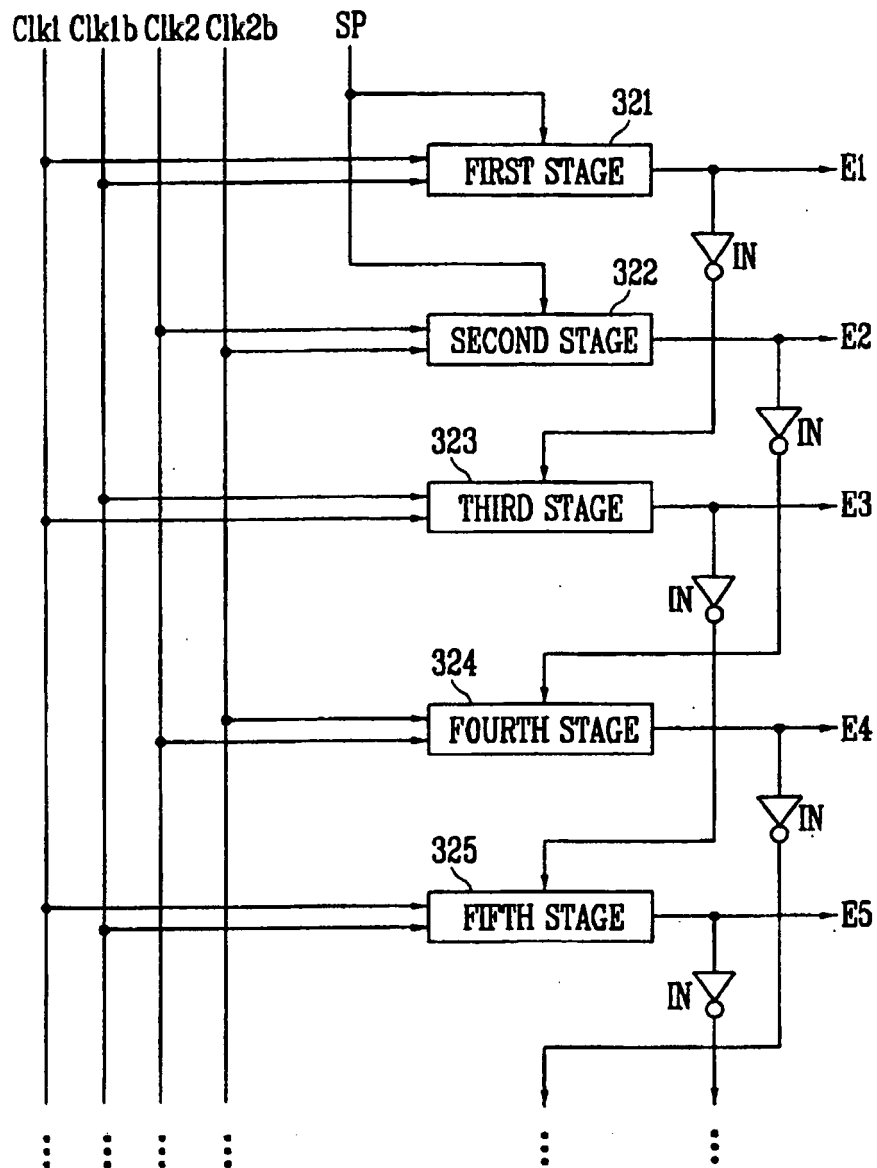


FIG. 3

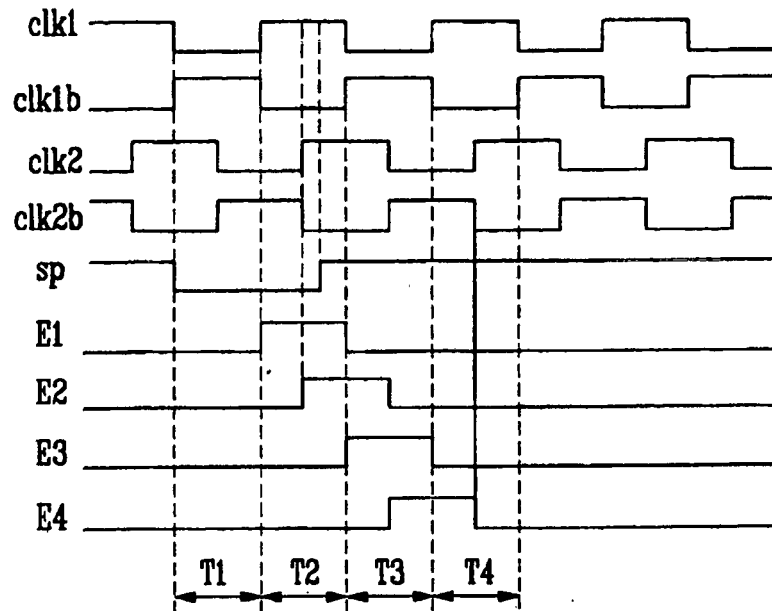


FIG. 4

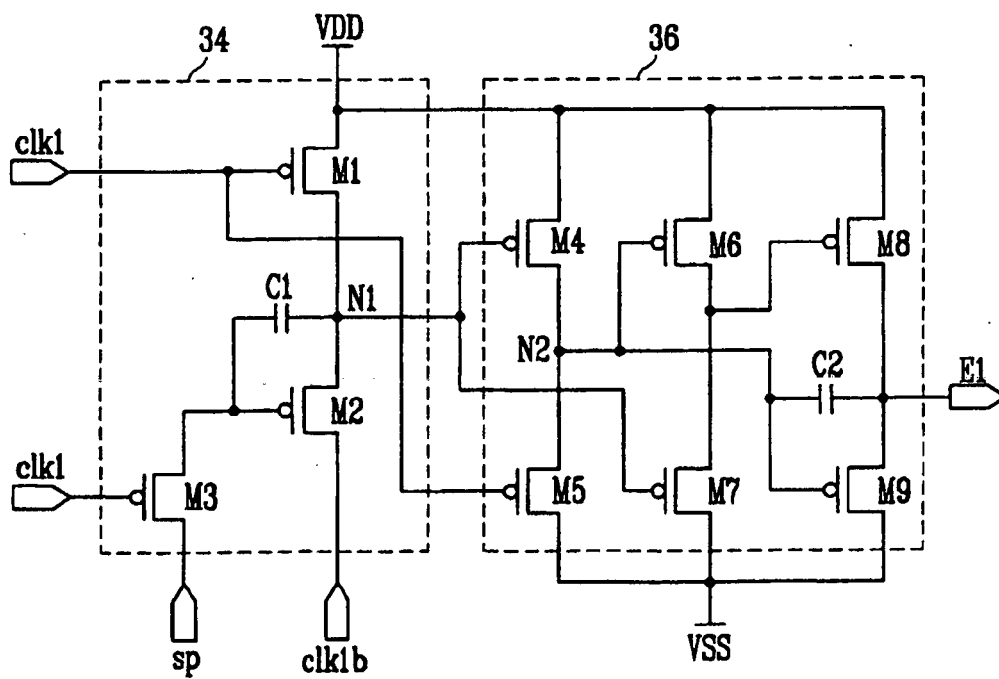


FIG. 5A

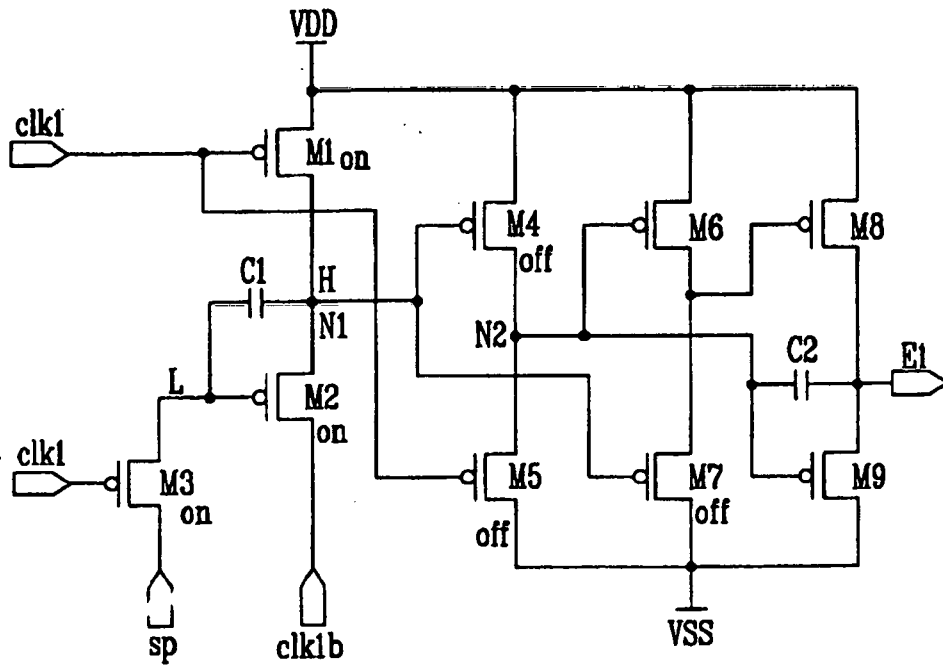


FIG. 5B

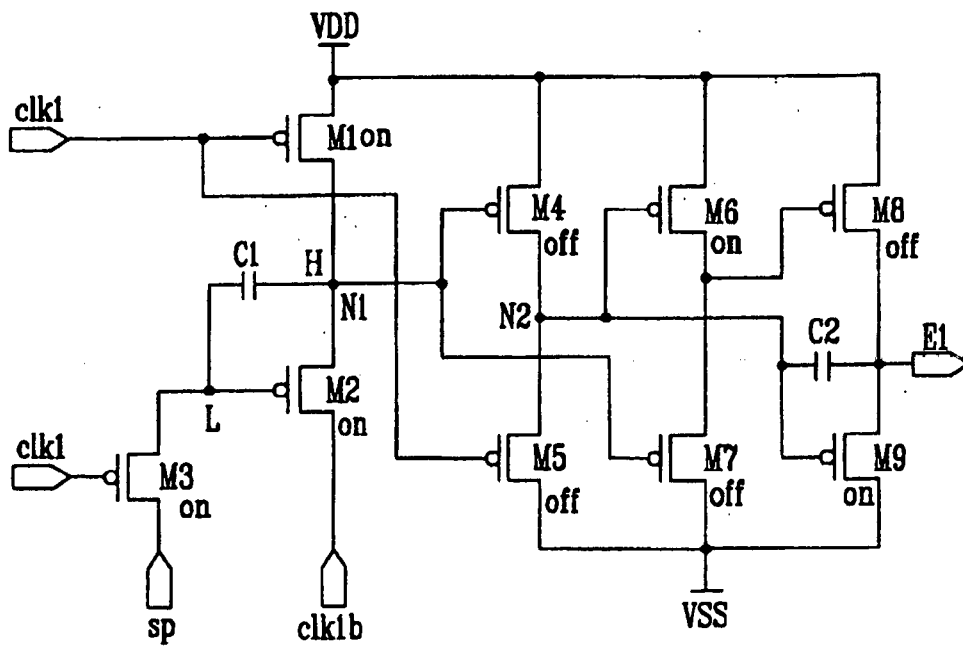


FIG. 5C

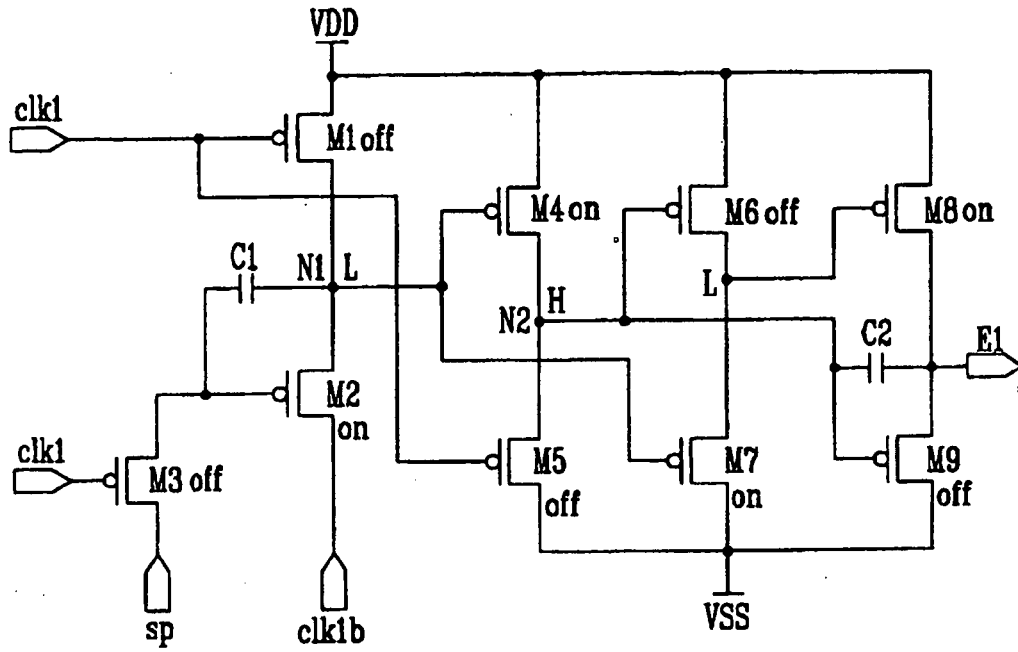


FIG. 5D

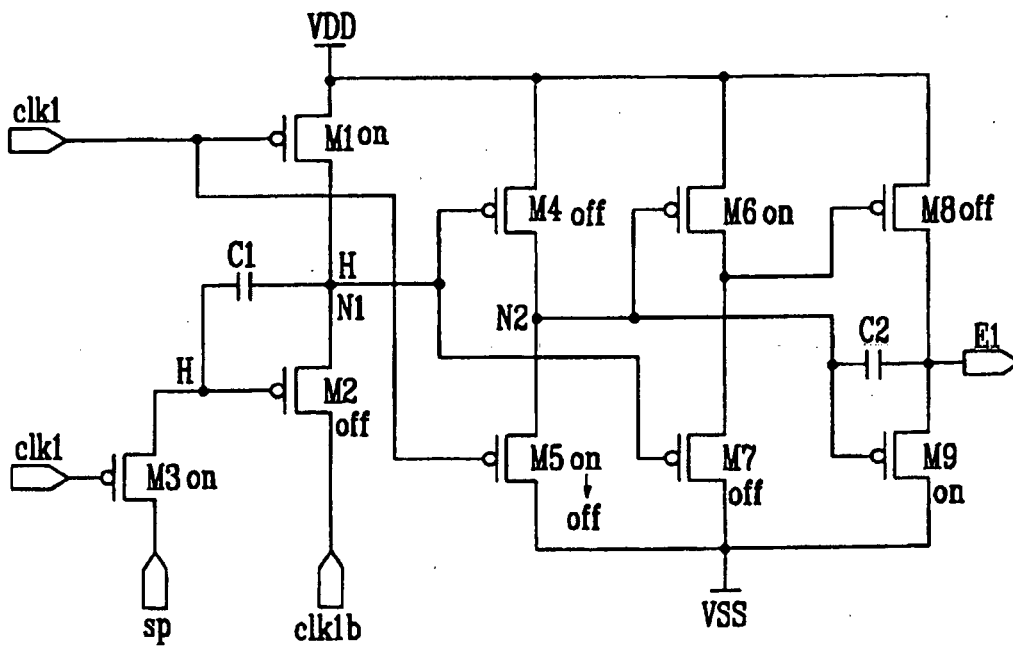


FIG. 6

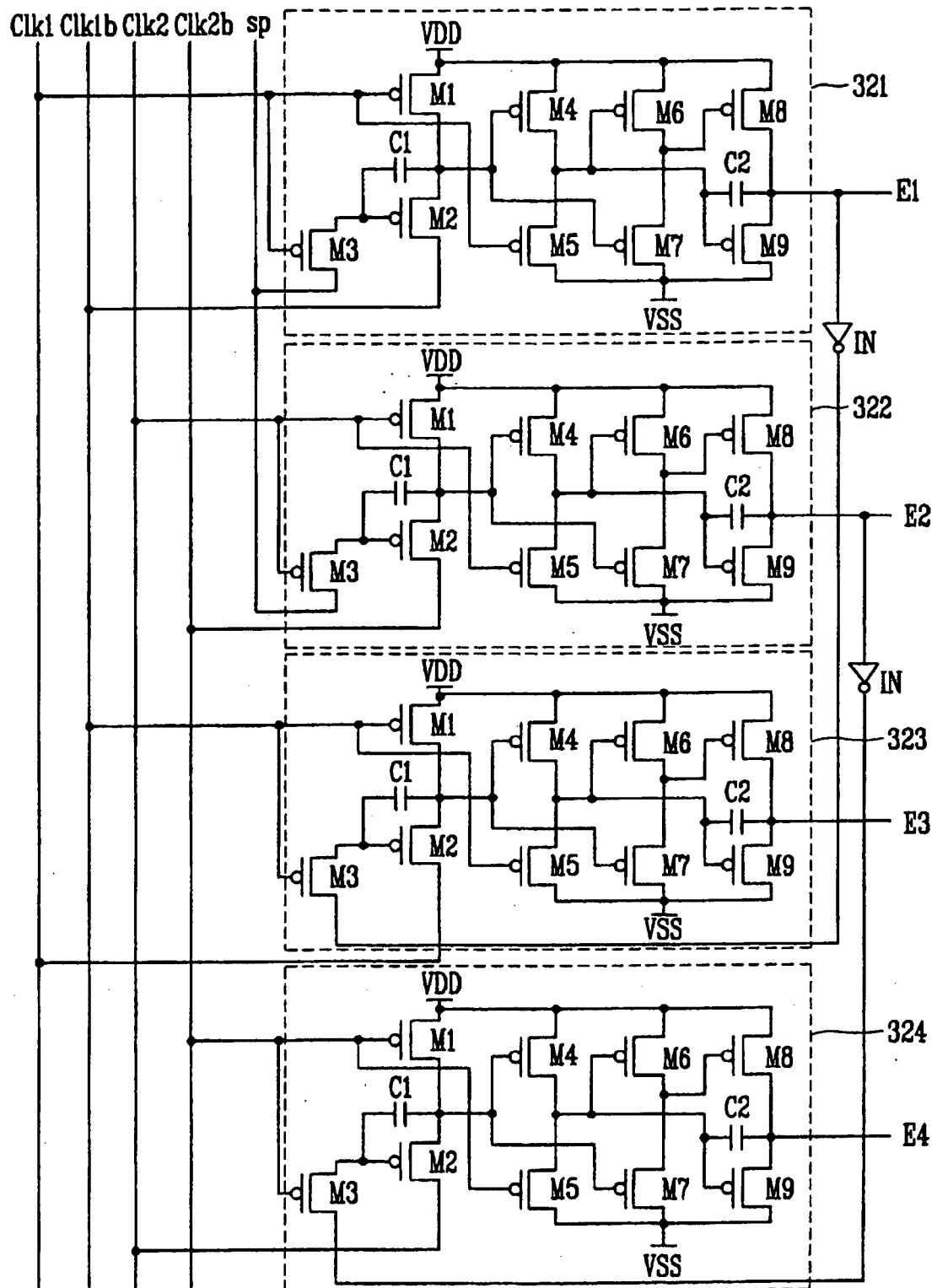


FIG. 7

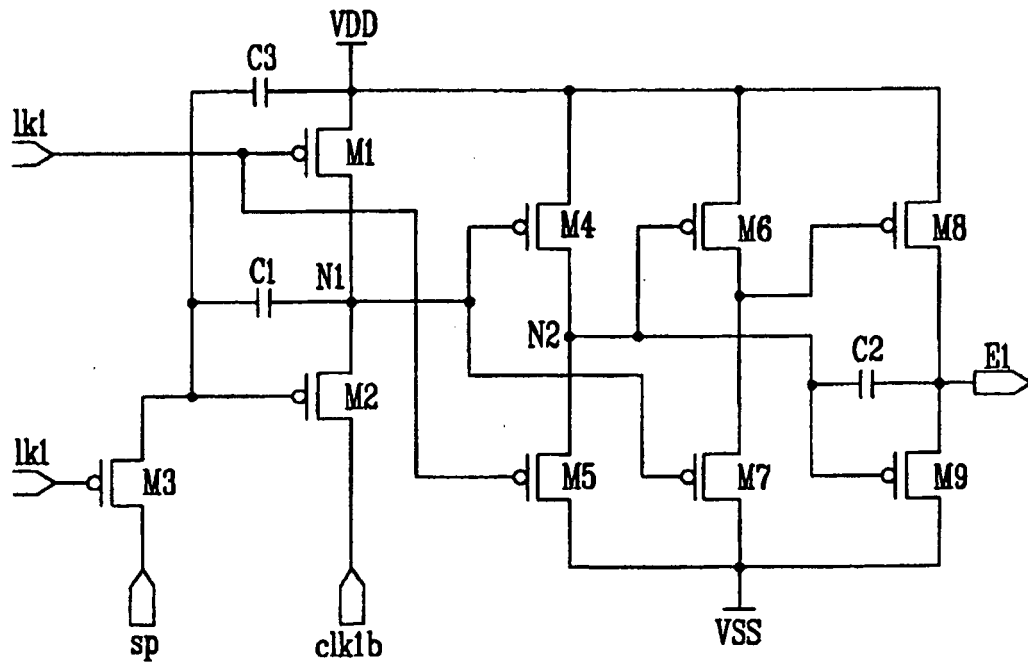


FIG. 8

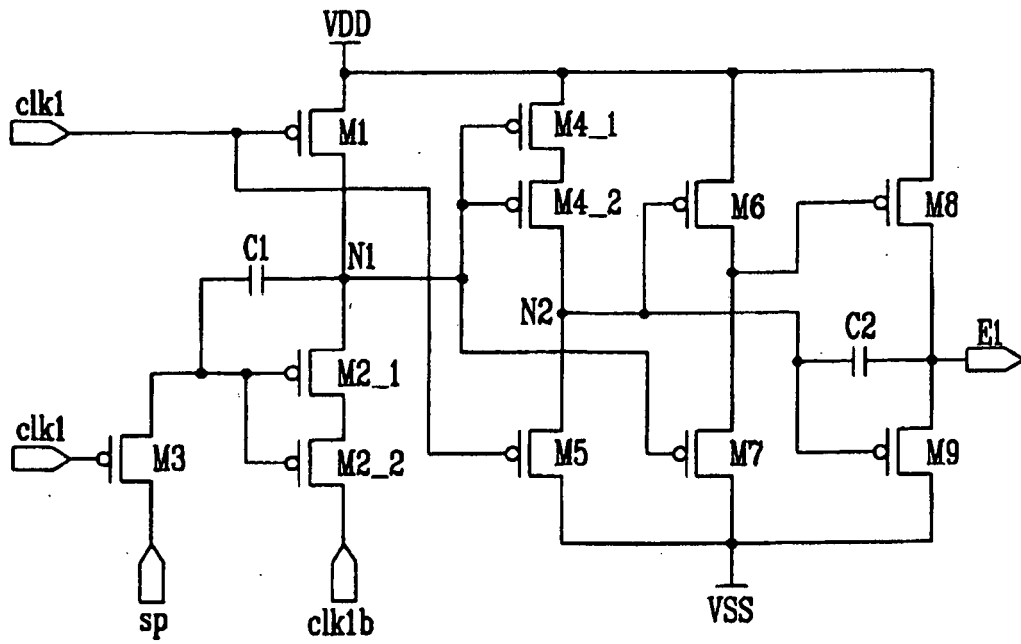
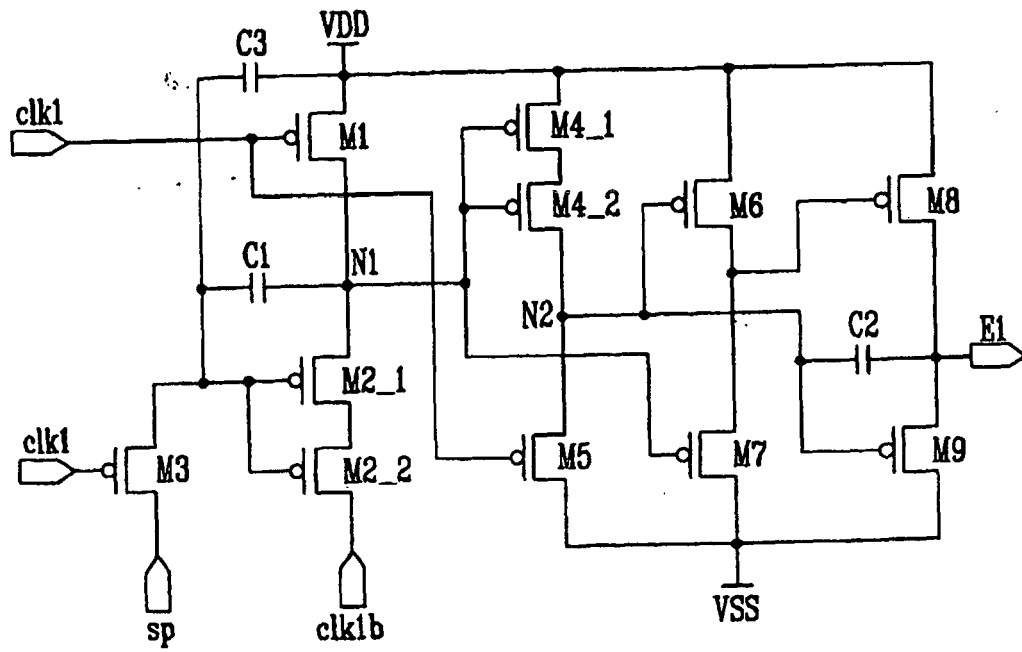


FIG. 9



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20050018807 A1 [0008]
- US 20050036581 A1 [0009]
- US 005633653 A [0010]
- US 20040164978 A1 [0011]

专利名称(译)	使用发射控制线驱动器的发射控制线驱动器和有机发光显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP1763003B1	公开(公告)日	2014-01-08
申请号	EP2006254758	申请日	2006-09-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星斯笛爱股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星SDI CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	CHUNG BO YONG SAMSUNG SDI CO LEGAL & IP TEAM		
发明人	CHUNG, BO YONG, SAMSUNG SDI CO., LEGAL & IP TEAM		
IPC分类号	G09G3/32 G11C19/28 G11C19/18		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3266 G09G2320/0252 G09G2330/021 G11C19/184 G11C19/28		
优先权	1020050085414 2005-09-13 KR		
其他公开文献	EP1763003A2 EP1763003A3		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种发射控制线驱动器，能够安装在面板上，提高驱动速度，并使功耗最小化。发射控制线驱动器包括级电路，每个级电路具有时钟，反相时钟和起始脉冲输入，并且每个级电路产生发射控制信号脉冲。级联电路级联以提供一系列发射控制信号

FIG. 1

