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## (54) AMOLED DISPLAY WITH OPTICAL FEEDBACK COMPENSATION

AMOLED-ANZEIGE MIT OPTISCHER FEEDBACK-KOMPENSIERUNG

ÉCRAN A DIODES ELECTROLUMINESCENTES ORGANIQUES A MATRICE ACTIVE A COMPENSATION OPTIQUE DE RÉACTION

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## Description

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0001]** The present invention relates generally to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display, and more particularly, to an active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) display having each pixel structure incorporated with a photo sensor for optical feedback compensation so as to improve the performance of the AMOLED display.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** Organic light emitting diode (OLED) panel has a faster response, lighter weight, lesser viewing angle restrictions and greater contrast compared with a liquid crystal display panel, and thus has drawn great attention of the display industry. The OLED panel can be classified as a passive matrix organic light emitting diode (PMOLED) panel or an active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) panel. Generally, the AMOLED panel is particularly adapted to the production of high resolution and large size display panels.

**[0003]** The brightness of a pixel in the AMOLED panel is proportional to the conducting current of the organic light emitting diode and the conducting current is decided by thin film transistors (TFTs). In other words, the emission property, such as brightness and uniformity of emitted light, of the AMOLED is very sensitive to the performance of the TFTs.

**[0004]** Particularly, for an AMOLED display panel having a low-temperature polysilicon (LTPS) backplane crystallized by the excimer laser annealing (ELA), crystallization and non-uniformity of defects may result in a line mura effect in the display panel, as shown in Fig. 1. The mura defects are defects that exhibit as non-uniform contract regions on OLED display pane and are attributed to pulse-to-pulse variations in the laser beam energy that is used to crystallize the amorphous silicon film. These defects are more pronounced when a constant gray value image or pattern is displayed. In AMOLED display panels, the laser annual irradiation of the non-TFT regions, such as the OLED circuit portion, on the TFT back panel often results in line-shaped mura defects. The non-uniform laser beam energy caused by pulse-to-pulse variations in the laser beam energy results in a non-uniform performance of polycrystalline silicon. Since the TFT characteristic is sensitive to the performance of the polycrystalline silicon, and the TFT devices drive the OLED devices, the non-uniform TFT characteristics result in non-uniformity in OLED's brightness. This non-uniformity causes the line mura defects, which deteriorate the display quality of the AMOLED display panel.

**[0005]** Therefore, a heretofore unaddressed need exists in the art to address the aforementioned deficiencies and inadequacies.

**[0006]** US 2001/028060 A1 relates to a semiconductor

display device including a plurality of pixels. Each pixel includes an electroluminescence element, a plurality of transistors and a photo sensing diode. However, document D1 does not refer to a control mechanism for the intensity of the diode. Further examples for display devices are described by Xue J. et al. ("Organic optical bistable switch", Applied Physics Letters, AIP, Melville, US, vol.82, No.1, January 6, 2003, pages 136 to 138, XP012033419), US 2004/031966 A1, US 2006/097296 A1 and US 2007/257250 A1.

**[0007]** Prior art documents US 2005/0200293 A1, US 2004/0262614 A1, WO 2004/088627 A1, WO 01/20591 A1 and EP 1 194 013 A1 also disclose display devices the pixels of which are controlled by means of a photo sensor.

**[0008]** Starting from the prior art, it is the object of the present application to provide a display which has improved performance properties.

### 20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0009]** The above-mentioned object is solved by the display according to claim 1, which incorporates a photo sensor for optical feedback compensation. Advantageous improvements of the invention are described by dependant claims.

**[0010]** The present invention relates to a display. The display has an active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) panel having a plurality of pixel arranged in an array. Each pixel includes an OLED having a cathode electrically coupled to a first supply voltage, OVSS, a anode and an emissive layer formed between the cathode and the anode, and a driving circuit having a first transistor having a gate, a drain electrically coupled to a second supply voltage, OVDD, and a source electrically coupled to the anode of the OLED, a second transistor having a gate electrically coupled to a scan signal, Vscan(N), a drain electrode electrically coupled to the gate of the first transistor, and a source electrode electrically coupled to a data signal, Vdata, and a storage capacitor electrically connected between the gate and the drain of the first transistor.

**[0011]** The display further comprises a bias line (750) for outputting a sensing signal, Vbias; and a photo sensor (760) electrically coupled between the anode of the OLED (770) and the bias line (750). In one embodiment, the OLED comprises a top-emitting OLED or a bottom-emitting OLED. Each of the first transistor, the second transistor comprises an NMOS transistor or PMOS transistor.

**[0012]** In one embodiment, the first supply voltage OVSS and the second supply voltage OVDD are a negative supply voltage and a positive supply voltage, respectively.

**[0013]** In one embodiment, the photosensitive layer defines a photo sensing area. The photo sensing area for the top-emitting OLED is larger than that for bottom-emitting OLED. The photosensitive layer is formed of a

Si-rich dielectric material.

**[0014]** In one embodiment, the driving transistor includes an NMOS transistor or PMOS transistor. The driving transistor includes a BCE type TFT, an IS type TFT, a coplanar type TFT, a bottom-gate type TFT, or a top-gate type TFT.

**[0015]** Each pixel further has a bias line for outputting a sensing signal, Vbias, and a photo sensor electrically coupled between the anode of the OLED and the bias line.

**[0016]** The photo sensor is adapted for measuring brightness of an ambient light that is proportional to light emitted from the OLED and generating the sensing signal Vbias corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light, wherein the sensing signal Vbias is output from the bias electrode and utilized to adjust the data signal Vdata.

**[0017]** An embodiment relates to a method of driving a display having an active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) panel having a plurality of pixels arranged in an array, each pixel comprising an organic light emitting diode (OLED). In one embodiment, the method includes the steps of measuring brightness of an ambient light that is proportional to light emitted from the OLED so as to generate a sensing signal corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light, and adjusting a driving voltage of the OLED according to the sensing signal.

**[0018]** In one embodiment, the measuring step is performed with a photo sensor coupled to the OLED.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0019]** The accompanying drawings illustrate one or more embodiments of the invention and, together with the written description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like elements of an embodiment, and wherein:

Fig. 1 shows a conventional AMOLED display panel with the line mura defect problem;

Fig. 2 shows a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a top emission AMOLED pixel structure according to one embodiment;

Fig. 3 shows a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a bottom emission AMOLED pixel structure according to another embodiment;

Fig. 4 shows a schematic circuit diagram of a pixel structure of the AMOLED display according to one non-claimed embodiment;

Fig. 5 shows a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a top emission AMOLED pixel structure according to one embodiment;

Fig. 6 shows a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a bottom emission AMOLED pixel structure according to another embodiment;

Fig. 7 shows a schematic circuit diagram of a pixel structure of the AMOLED display according to the invention; and

Figs. 8A-8D show schematically cross-sectional views illustrating a top emission AMOLED pixel structure according to various embodiments.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0020]** The present disclosure is more particularly described in the following examples that are intended as illustrative only since numerous modifications and variations therein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Various embodiments of the disclosure are now described in detail. Referring to the drawings, like numbers indicate like components throughout the views. As used in the description herein and throughout the claims that follow, the meaning of "a", "an", and "the" includes plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

**[0021]** The terms used in this specification generally have their ordinary meanings in the art, within the context of the disclosure, and in the specific context where each term is used. Certain terms that are used to describe the disclosure are discussed below, or elsewhere in the specification, to provide additional guidance to the practitioner regarding the description of the disclosure. The use of examples anywhere in this specification, including examples of any terms discussed herein, is illustrative only, and in no way limits the scope and meaning of the disclosure or of any exemplified term. Likewise, the disclosure is not limited to various embodiments given in this specification.

**[0022]** As used herein, the terms "comprising," "including," "having," "containing," "involving," and the like are to be understood to be open-ended, i.e., to mean including but not limited to.

**[0023]** The present invention relates to an improved layout of AMOLED pixel structure which incorporates a photo sensitive layer to serve as a photo sensor for optical feedback compensation.

**[0024]** Fig. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a pixel structure 200 of an AMOLED display according to one embodiment. In this exemplary embodiment, the pixel 200 of the AMOLED display includes at least structures as set forth below. A supporting substrate 210 has a first end portion corresponding to a driving TFT 240 and an opposite, second end portion corresponding to a read-out TFT 250. A semiconductor layer having a first portion 242 and a second portion 252 is correspondingly disposed on the first and second end portions of the substrate 210. A gate insulator layer 220 is formed on the substrate 210 and covers the semiconductor layer. A gate metal layer having a first portion 241 and a second portion 251 is correspondingly disposed on the two end portions of the gate insulator layer 220 via an interlayer

dielectric (ILD) 230. A first source metal layer 243 and a first drain metal layer 244 are electrically connected to the first portion 242 of the semiconductor layer and correspondingly disposed on the first end portion of the interlayer dielectric 230. A second source metal layer 253 and a second drain metal layer 254 are electrically connected to the second portion 252 of the semiconductor layer and correspondingly disposed on the second end portion of the interlayer dielectric 230. The first portion 241 of the gate metal layer, the first portion 242 of the semiconductor layer, the first source metal layer 243 and a first drain metal layer 244 constitute the driving TFT 240. The second portion 251 of the gate metal layer, the second portion 252 of the semiconductor layer, the second source metal layer 253 and a second drain metal layer 254 constitute the driving TFT 250.

**[0025]** A photo sensor includes a photosensitive (Si-rich dielectric) layer 260 disposed on an extending portion 253a of the second source metal layer 253 extending to an emission region of the pixel 200 of the display. A first passivation layer 281 correspondingly disposed on the first and second end portions of the interlayer dielectric 230, so as to define a space therebetween in which the extending portion 253a of the second source metal layer 253 and the photosensitive layer 260 are deposited. A second passivation layer 282 correspondingly disposed on the first passivation layer 281.

**[0026]** An OLED 270 has an anode layer 271 deposited on the photosensitive layer 260 and electrically connected to the first source metal layer 243 over the emission region of the pixel 200 of the display, an OLED emissive layer 272 disposed on and covered both the second passivation layer 282 and the anode layer 271, and a cathode layer 273 disposed on and covered the OLED emissive layer 272. The anode layer 271 of the OLED 270 is formed such that at least a portion that overlaps the photosensitive layer 260 of the photo sensor is partially transparent to light emitted from the emissive layer 272 of the OLED 270. The other portion of the anode layer 271 of the OLED 270 may or may not be transparent to light emitted from the emissive layer 272 of the OLED 270.

**[0027]** In this embodiment, the OLED 270 is a top emission OLED, i.e., the majority portion 275 of light emitted from the OLED emissive layer 272 transmits out from the cathode layer 273. The remaining portion 276 of the light emitted from the OLED emissive layer 272 transmits out from the anode layer 271 and to the photosensitive layer 260. Accordingly, the photo sensor measures the brightness of the remaining portion 276 of the light, i.e., an ambient light to the photo sensor, which is proportional to the light emitted from the OLED emissive layer 272, and generating a sensing signal corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light. The read-out TFT 250 reads and outputs the sensing signal. The sensing signal in turn, is utilized to adjust a driving voltage of the OLED 270 through the driving TFT 240 accordingly.

**[0028]** Fig. 3 shows a pixel structure 300 of an AMOLED display according to another embodiment. The

pixel structure 300 are similar to the pixel structure 200 disclosed above and shown in Fig. 2, except that the OLED 370 is a bottom emission OLED, i.e., the light 375 emitted from the OLED emissive layer 372 transmits out from the anode layer 371. The anode layer 371 is formed to be transparent to light emitted from the emissive layer 372 of the OLED 370. Accordingly, the photosensitive layer 360 defines a photo sensing area that is much less than that corresponding to the top emission OLED shown in Fig. 2. The photosensitive layer 360 is formed between the anode layer 371 of the OLED 370 and the second source layer 353 of the read-out TFT 350, as such the majority portion of the space defined between the driving TFT 340 and the read-out TFT 350 is corresponding to an emission region of the OLED 370. In operation, the majority portion of the light 375 emitted from the OLED emissive layer 372 transmits out from the emission region, while the remaining portion of the light 375 transmits out from the anode layer 371 and to the photosensitive layer 360. Accordingly, the photo sensor measures the brightness of the remaining portion of the light 375, i.e., an ambient light to the photo sensor, which is proportional to the light 375 emitted from the OLED emissive layer 372, and generating a sensing signal corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light. The read-out TFT 350 reads and outputs the sensing signal. The sensing signal in turn, is utilized to adjust a driving voltage of the OLED 370 through the driving TFT 340 accordingly.

**[0029]** Fig. 4 shows a circuit diagram of a pixel 400 of an AMOLED display according to yet another embodiment. The AMOLED display has an AMOLED panel having a plurality of pixels 400 arranged in an array. Each pixel 400 includes an OLED 470 having a cathode electrically coupled to a first supply voltage, OVSS, an anode and an emissive layer formed between the cathode and the anode. The OLED 470 can be a top-emitting OLED or a bottom-emitting OLED. Each pixel 400 also includes a first transistor T1 having a gate, a drain electrically coupled to a second supply voltage, OVDD, and a source electrically coupled to the anode of the OLED 470, a second transistor T2 having a gate electrically coupled to a scan signal, Vscan(N), a drain electrode electrically coupled to the gate of the first transistor T1, and a source electrode electrically coupled to a data signal, Vdata, and a storage capacitor Cst electrically connected between the gate and the drain of the first transistor T1. The first supply voltage OVSS and the second supply voltage OVDD are a negative supply voltage and a positive supply voltage, respectively.

**[0030]** Further, each pixel 400 includes a read-out TFT 450 having a gate electrically coupled to a sensing control voltage, Vsense, a drain for outputting a sensing signal, Isense, and a source, and a photo sensor 460 electrically coupled between the anode of the OLED 470 and the source of the read-out transistor 450. The photo sensor 460 is adapted for optical feedback compensation, specifically, for measuring brightness of an ambient light that is proportional to light emitted from the OLED 470 and

generating the sensing signal  $I_{sense}$  corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light. The sensing signal  $I_{sense}$  in turn, is utilized to adjust the data signal  $V_{data}$ .

**[0031]** Each of the first transistor T1, the second transistor T2 and the read-out transistor 450 comprises an NMOS transistor or PMOS transistor.

**[0032]** Fig. 5 shows a pixel structure 500 of an AMOLED display according to one embodiment. The display has a substrate 510, and a plurality of pixels 500 formed on the substrate 510 and arranged in an array. The pixel 500 includes a driving transistor 540 having a gate layer 541, a drain layer 544 and a source layer 543, formed on the substrate 510. The pixel 500 also includes an OLED 570 having a cathode layer 573, an anode layer 571 and an emissive layer 572 formed between the cathode layer 573 and the anode layer 571, and formed over the driving transistor 540 such that the anode layer 571 of the OLED 570 is electrically connected to the source layer 544 of the driving transistor 540. Further, the pixel 500 includes a bias layer 550 formed over the substrate 510, and a photo sensor having a photosensitive layer 560 formed between the anode layer 571 of the OLED 570 and the bias layer 550.

**[0033]** More specifically, the driving TFT 540 is formed on one end portion of the supporting substrate 510. A semiconductor layer 542 is disposed on the one end portion of the substrate 510. A gate insulator layer 420 is disposed on the substrate 412 and covers the semiconductor layer 542. The gate metal layer 541 is disposed on the gate insulator layer 520 at a location that is over the semiconductor layer 542. An interlayer dielectric (ILD) layer 530 is deposited on the gate insulator layer 520 and covers the gate metal layer 541. The drain layer 544 and the source layer 543 of the driving TFT 540 are spatially formed on the interlayer dielectric layer 530 and are connected to the semiconductor layer 542. Further, a metal bias electrode layer 550 is disposed on the interlayer dielectric layer 530 over the other end portion of the substrate 510 and extends into the emission region of the pixel 500.

**[0034]** A photosensitive layer 560 is disposed on the metal bias electrode layer 550 at an emission region of the pixel 500. The anode layer 571 of the OLED 570 is disposed on the photosensitive layer 560 having one end portion electrically connected to the source layer 543 of the driving TFT 540, and the other end portion extended over the other end portion of the substrate 510. A first passivation layer 581 is correspondingly disposed on the two ends of the interlayer dielectric 530 so that the emission region of the pixel 500 is defined therebetween. A second passivation layer 582 is correspondingly disposed on the first passivation layer 581. The OLED emissive layer 572 of the OLED 570 is disposed on the anode layer 571 and covers both the second passivation layer 582 and the anode layer 571. The cathode layer 573 of the OLED 570 is disposed on and covers the OLED emissive layer 572 of the OLED 570.

**[0035]** In the exemplary embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the OLED 570 is a top emission OLED, i.e., the majority portion 575 of light emitted from the OLED emissive layer 572 transmits out from the cathode layer 573. The remaining portion 576 of the light emitted from the OLED emissive layer 572 transmits out from the anode layer 573 and to the photosensitive layer 560. Accordingly, the photo sensor measures the brightness of the remaining portion 576 of the light, an ambient light to the photo sensor, which is proportional to the light emitted from the OLED emissive layer 572, and generating a sensing signal corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light. The read-out TFT 550 reads and outputs the sensing signal. The sensing signal is output from the bias electrode 560 and utilized to adjust a driving voltage of the OLED 570 through the driving TFT 540 accordingly.

**[0036]** Fig. 6 shows a pixel structure 600 of an AMOLED display according to another embodiment. The pixel structure 600 are similar to the pixel structure 500 disclosed above and shown in Fig. 5, except that the OLED 670 is a bottom emission OLED, i.e., the light 675 emitted from the OLED emissive layer 672 transmits out from the anode layer 671. Accordingly, the photosensitive layer 660 defines a photo sensing area that is much less than that corresponding to the top emission OLED shown in Fig. 5. The photosensitive layer 660 is formed between the anode layer 671 of the OLED 670 and the bias electrode 650, as such the majority portion of the space defined between the diving TFT 640 and the bias electrode 650 is corresponding to an emission region of the OLED 670. In operation, the majority portion of the light 675 emitted from the OLED emissive layer 672 transmits out from the emission region, while the remaining portion of the light 675 transmits out from the anode layer 671 and to the photosensitive layer 660. Accordingly, the photo sensor measures the brightness of the remaining portion of the light 675, i.e., an ambient light to the photo sensor, which is proportional to the light 675 emitted from the OLED emissive layer 672, and generating a sensing signal corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light. The bias electrode 650 outputs the sensing signal. The sensing signal in turn, is utilized to adjust a driving voltage of the OLED 670 through the driving TFT 640 accordingly.

**[0037]** Fig. 7 shows a circuit diagram of a pixel 700 of an AMOLED display according to the invention. The AMOLED display has an AMOLED panel having a plurality of pixels 700 arranged in an array. Each pixel 700 includes an OLED 770 having a cathode electrically coupled to a first supply voltage, OVSS, an anode and an emissive layer formed between the cathode and the anode. The OLED 770 can be a top-emitting OLED or a bottom-emitting OLED. Each pixel 700 also includes a first transistor T1 having a gate, a drain electrically coupled to a second supply voltage, OVDD, and a source electrically coupled to the anode of the OLED 770, a second transistor T2 having a gate electrically coupled to a scan signal,  $V_{scan}(N)$ , a drain electrode electrically cou-

pled to the gate of the first transistor T1, and a source electrode electrically coupled to a data signal, Vdata, and a storage capacitor Cst electrically connected between the gate and the drain of the first transistor T1. The first supply voltage OVSS and the second supply voltage OVDD are a negative supply voltage and a positive supply voltage, respectively. Each of the first transistor T1 and the second transistor T2 comprises an NMOS transistor or PMOS transistor.

**[0038]** Further, each pixel 700 includes a photo sensor 760 electrically coupled to the anode of the OLED 770 for measuring brightness of an ambient light that is proportional to light emitted from the OLED 770 and generating the sensing signal  $I_2$  corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light, and a bias electrode (line) 750 electrically coupled to the photo sensor 760 for outputting the sensing signal  $I_2$ . The generated current of the OLED 770,  $I_{OLED} = (I_1 - I_2)$ , where  $I_1$  is the current flow from the drain to the source of the first TFT T1, and  $I_2$  is the sensing current of the photo sensor 760 that is output from the bias line 750. According to the invention, the sensing current  $I_2$  is adapted for optical feedback compensation. For example, for a pixel driven under the same value of Vdata, if a small value of Vth\_T1 results in a large  $I_1$ , the light emitted from the OLED 770 will be brighter. Accordingly, the photo sensor current  $I_2$  increases, which in turn, results in a decrease of the OLED current  $I_{OLED}$ , so that the light of the OLED 770 becomes darker. On the other hand, if a large value of Vth\_T1 results in a small  $I_1$ , the light emitted from the OLED 770 will be darker. Accordingly, the photo sensor current  $I_2$  decreases, which in turn, results in an increase of the OLED current  $I_{OLED}$ , so that the light of the OLED 770 becomes brighter. As a result, the AMOLED display panel will not generate line mura during operation, largely improving the display quality of the AMOLED display panel.

**[0039]** The above disclosed driving TFT and the read-out TFT, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 6, are corresponding to top-gate type TFTs. Other types of TFTs can also be used as the driving TFT and the read-out TFT to practice the invention. Figs. 8A-8D disclose a pixel structure of an AMOLED display according to four different embodiments 800A-800D. Each embodiment corresponds to a different type of the driving TFT and the read-out TFT. In these embodiments, each of the driving TFT and the read-out TFT is formed with a semiconductive layer 842/852, a gate layer 841/851, a source layer 843/853 and a drain layer 844/854. Different fabrication processes produce different type TFTs.

**[0040]** For example, as shown in Fig. 8A, the driving TFT 840A and the read-out TFT 850A are respectively formed in a bottom gate type TFT. Fig. 8B shows the driving TFT 840B and the read-out TFT 850B respectively formed in a coplanar type TFT. Fig. 8C shows the driving TFT 840C and the read-out TFT 850C respectively formed in a back channel etched (BCE) type TFT. And Fig. 8D shows the driving TFT 840D and the read-out TFT 850D respectively formed in an IS type TFT, where

an etch stop layer 845/855 is deposited on the semiconductive layer 842/852.

**[0041]** As to the materials forming the pixel structure, the supporting substrate, which can include, but not limited to, glass, plastic, semiconductor materials, silicon, ceramics, and circuit board materials. The semiconductor layer can include, but not limited to, polysilicon, (coplanar/IS/BCE structure) metal oxide materials such as IZO, IGZO, AnO and In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The gate insulator layer can include, but not limited to, SiO<sub>x</sub>, SiN<sub>x</sub>, SiO<sub>x</sub>/SiN<sub>x</sub> and AlO<sub>x</sub>. The gate metal layer can include, but not limited to, Mo, AlNd, Ti/AlTi, Mo/Al/Mo and Cu. The interlayer dielectric layer can include, but not limited to, SiO<sub>x</sub>, SiN<sub>x</sub> and SiO<sub>x</sub>/SiN<sub>x</sub>. The etch stop layer, as shown in Fig. 8D, can include, but not limited to, SiO<sub>x</sub>, SiN<sub>x</sub> and AlO<sub>x</sub>. The source/drain metal layer can include, but not limited to, Mo, AlNd, Ti/Al/Ti, Mo/Al/Mo and Cu. The metal bias line layer can include, but not limited to, Mo, AlNd, Ti/Al/Ti, Mo/Al/Mo and Cu. The photosensitive layer can include, but not limited to, Si-rich dielectric or other photosensitive materials. The anode layer can include, but not limited to, ITO, IZO, Al, Ag, Al/ITO, Ag/ITO, ITO/Ag/ITO and Mo/Al/ITO. The first passivation layer can include, but not limited to, SiO<sub>x</sub>, SiN<sub>x</sub>, SiO<sub>x</sub>/organic materials, SiN<sub>x</sub>/organic materials and organic materials. The second passivation layer can include, but not limited to, SiO<sub>x</sub>, SiN<sub>x</sub> and organic materials.

**[0042]** An embodiment relates to a method of driving a display having an active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) panel having a plurality of pixels arranged in an array, each pixel comprising an organic light emitting diode (OLED). The method includes the steps of measuring brightness of an ambient light that is proportional to light emitted from the OLED so as to generate a sensing signal corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light, and adjusting a driving voltage of the OLED according to the sensing signal.

**[0043]** The measuring step is performed with a photo sensor coupled to the OLED.

**[0044]** In sum, the present invention relates to an AMOLED display with each pixel incorporated with a photo sensor for optical feedback compensation so as to improve the performance of the AMOLED display.

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## Claims

1. A display, comprising:

50 an active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) panel having a plurality of pixels (700) arranged in an array, each pixel (700) comprising:

55 (a) an organic light emitting diode (OLED) (770) having a cathode electrically coupled to a first supply voltage, OVSS, an anode and an emissive layer formed between the cath-

ode and the anode:  
 (b) a driving circuit having:

(i) a first transistor (T1) having a gate, a drain electrically coupled to a second supply voltage, OVDD, and a source electrically coupled to the anode of the OLED (770);  
 (ii) a second transistor (T2) having a gate electrically coupled to a scan signal, Vscan(N), a drain electrode electrically coupled to the gate of the first transistor (T1), and a source electrode electrically coupled to a data signal, Vdata; 15

wherein the display further comprises a storage capacitor and a photosensor, **characterized in that:** 20

(iii) the storage capacitor (Cst) is electrically connected between the gate and the drain of the first transistor (T1);

(c) the display further comprises a bias line (750) for outputting a sensing signal, Vbias; and 25  
 (d) the photo sensor (760) is electrically coupled between the anode of the OLED (770) and the bias line (750); wherein the sensing current of the photo sensor (760) that is output from the bias line (750) corresponds to the subtraction of the current from the drain to the source of the first transistor (T1) minus the current of the OLED (770). 30  
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2. The display of claim 1, wherein the photo sensor (760) is adapted for measuring brightness of an ambient light and generating the sensing signal Vbias corresponding to the measured brightness of the ambient light, wherein the sensing signal Vbias is utilized to adjust the data signal Vdata, and the ambient light is proportional to light emitted from the OLED (770). 40  
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3. The display of claim 1, wherein the first supply voltage OVSS and the second supply voltage OVDD are a negative supply voltage and a positive supply voltage, respectively. 50

emitting diode)), das eine Vielzahl an Pixeln (700) aufweist, die in einem Feld angeordnet sind, wobei jedes Pixel (700) umfasst:  
 (a) eine organische Licht emittierende Diode (OLED) (770), die eine Kathode, die elektrisch mit einer ersten Versorgungsspannung, OVSS, gekoppelt ist, eine Anode und eine Emitterschicht aufweist, die zwischen der Kathode und der Anode ausgebildet ist,  
 (b) eine Treiberschaltung, die aufweist:  
 (i) einen ersten Transistor (T1), der ein Gate, einen Drain, der elektrisch mit einer zweiten Versorgungsspannung, OVDD, gekoppelt ist, und eine Source aufweist, die elektrisch mit der Anode des OLEDs (770) gekoppelt ist,  
 (ii) einen zweiten Transistor (T2), der ein Gate, das elektrisch mit einem Abtastsignal, Vscan(N), verbunden ist, eine Drainelektrode, die elektrisch mit dem Gate des ersten Transistors (T1) gekoppelt ist, und eine Sourceelektrode, aufweist, die elektrisch mit einem Datensignal, Vdata; gekoppelt ist,  
 wobei das Display ferner einen Speicher kondensator und einen Photosensor umfasst, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**  
 (iii) der Speicher kondensator (Cst) mit dem Gate und dem Drain des ersten Transistors (T1) elektrisch verbunden ist;  
 (c) wobei das Display ferner eine Vorspannungsleitung (750) zum Ausgeben eines Messsignals, Vbias, umfasst und  
 (d) der Photosensor (760) mit der Anode der OLED (770) und der Vorspannungsleitung (750) elektrisch gekoppelt ist, wobei der Messstrom des Photosensors (760), der von der Vorspannungsleitung (750) ausgegeben wird, der Subtraktion des Stroms von dem Drain zu der Source des ersten Transistors (T1) minus den Strom der OLED (770) entspricht.  
 2. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, bei welcher der Photosensor (760) zum Messen der Helligkeit eines Umgebungslichts und zum Erzeugen des Messsignals Vbias ausgelegt ist, das der gemessenen Helligkeit des Umgebungslichts entspricht, wobei das Messsignal Vbias zum Anpassen des Datensignals Vdata verwendet wird, und wobei das Umgebungslicht pro-

## Patentansprüche

### 1. Anzeige, umfassend:

eine Organisch - Leuchtdioden - Aktiv - Matrix - Paneel (AMOLED (active matrix organic light

portional zu dem Licht ist, das von der OLED (770) emittiert wird. (770).

3. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, bei welcher die erste Versorgungsspannung OVSS und die zweite Versorgungsspannung OVDD entsprechend einer negativen Versorgungsspannung und einer positiven Versorgungsspannung sind. 5

## Revendications

1. Afficheur comprenant:

un panneau à matrice active à diode organique électroluminescente (AMOLED) ayant une pluralité de pixels (700) rangés en un réseau, chaque pixel (700) comprenant: 15

(a) une diode organique électroluminescente (OLED) (770) ayant une cathode couplée électriquement à une première tension d'alimentation, OVSS, une anode et une couche émissive formée entre la cathode et l'anode; 20

(b) un circuit de commande ayant: 25

(i) un premier transistor (T1) ayant une grille, un drain couplé électriquement à une seconde tension d'alimentation, OVDD, et une source couplée électriquement à l'anode de l'OLED (770); 30

(ii) un second transistor (T2) ayant une grille couplée électriquement à un signal de balayage, Vscan(N), une électrode drain couplée électriquement à la grille du premier transistor (T1) et une électrode source couplée électriquement à un signal de données, Vdata, l'afficheur comprenant de plus un condensateur de stockage et un photocapteur, **caractérisé en ce que** 35

(iii) le condensateur de stockage (Cst) est connecté électriquement entre la grille et le drain du premier transistor (T1). 40

(c) l'afficheur comprenant de plus une ligne de polarisation (750) pour sortir un signal de détection, Vbias, et 45

(d) le photocapteur (760) étant couplé électriquement entre l'anode de l'OLED (770) et la ligne de polarisation (750), 50

le courant de détection du photocapteur (760) qui est sorti par la ligne de polarisation (750) correspondant à la soustraction du courant de la grille à la source du premier transistor (T1) moins le courant de l'OLED 55

2. Afficheur selon la revendication 1, le photocapteur (760) étant adapté pour mesurer la luminosité d'une lumière ambiante et pour générer le signal de détection Vbias correspondant à la luminosité mesurée de la lumière ambiante, le signal de détection Vbias étant utilisé pour ajuster le signal de données Vdata et la lumière ambiante étant proportionnelle à la lumière émise par l'OLED (770). 10

3. Afficheur selon la revendication 1, la première tension d'alimentation OVSS et la seconde tension d'alimentation OVDD étant respectivement une tension d'alimentation négative et une tension d'alimentation positive. 15

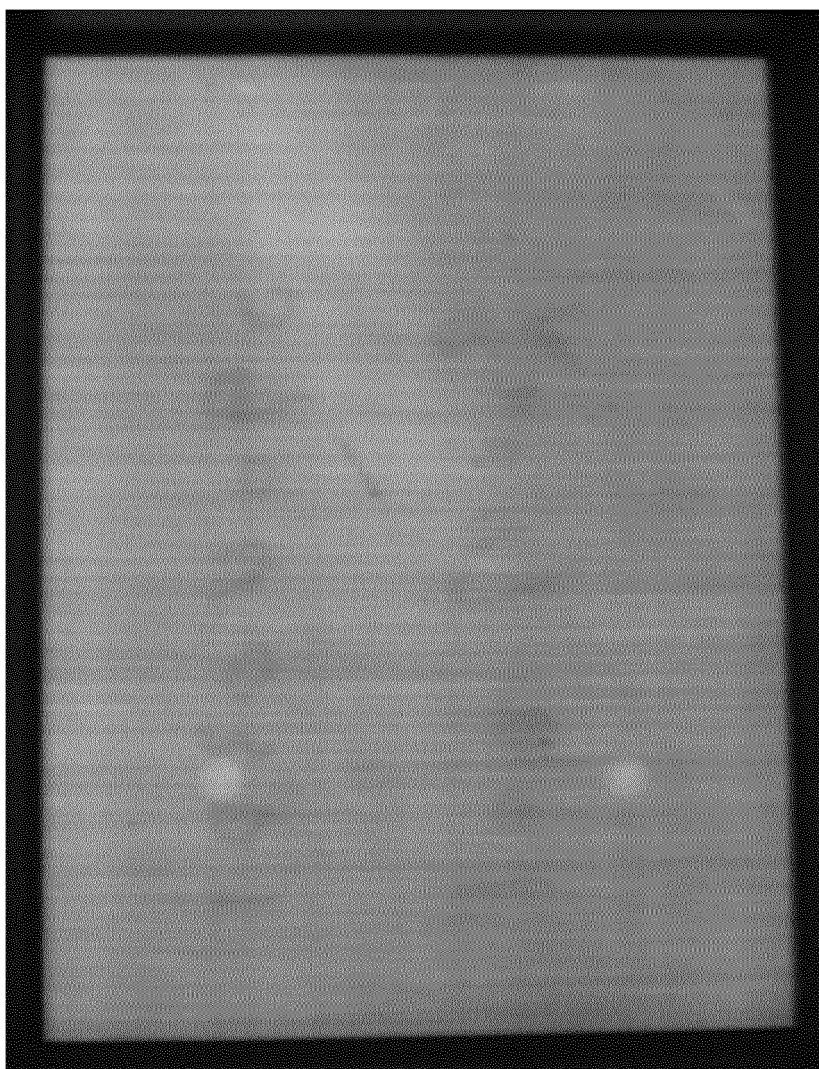


Fig. 1  
(Related Art)

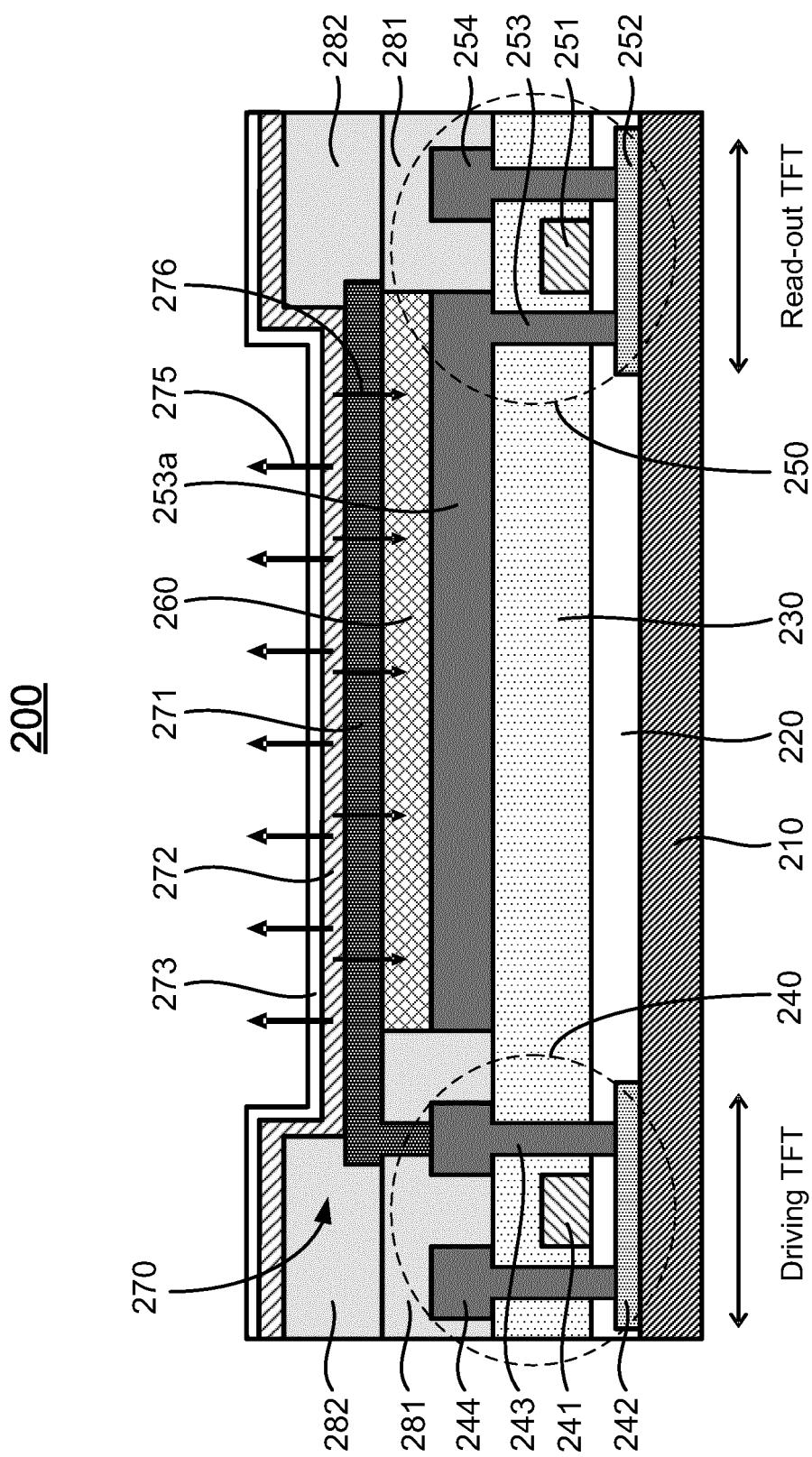


Fig. 2

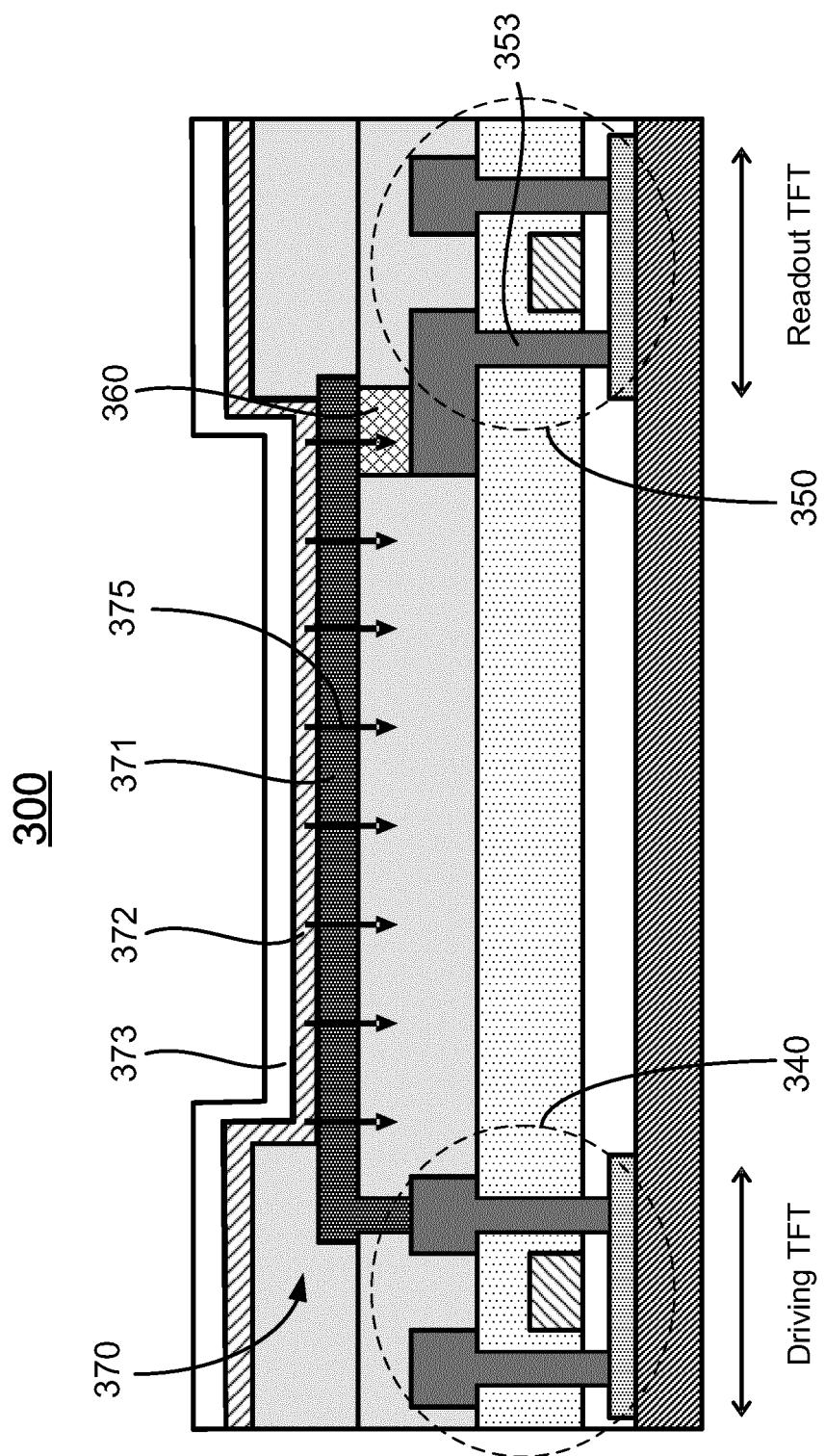


Fig. 3

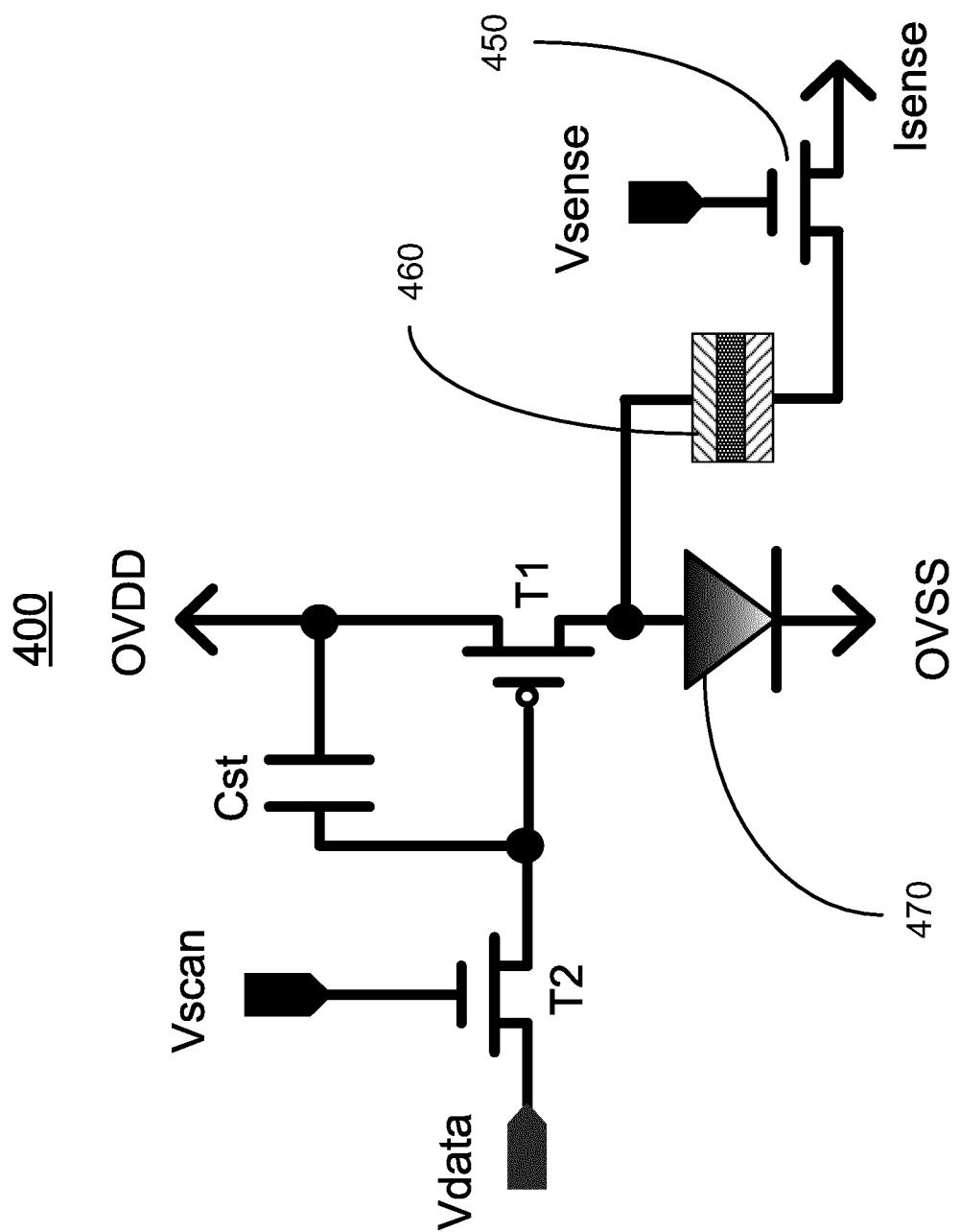


Fig. 4

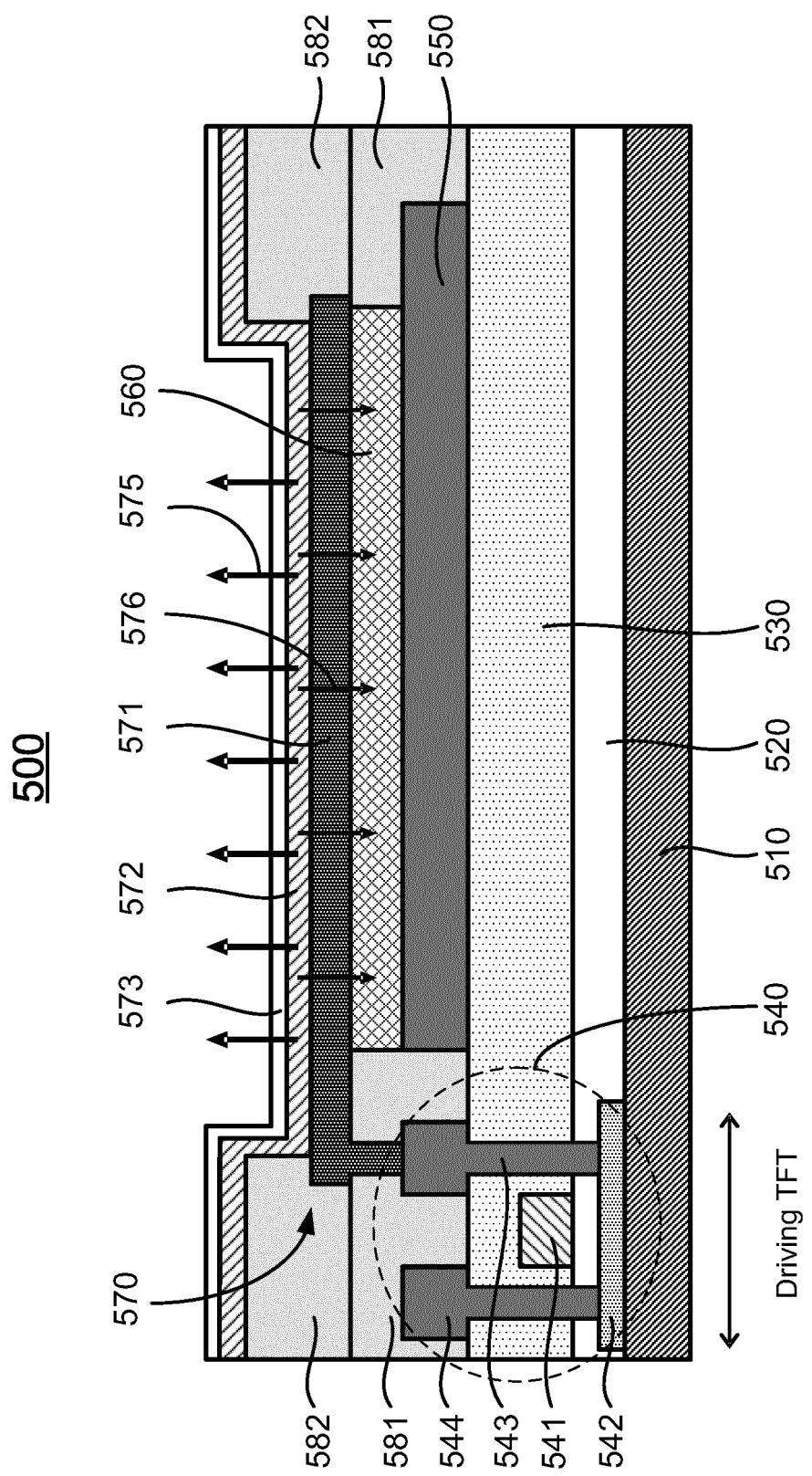


Fig. 5

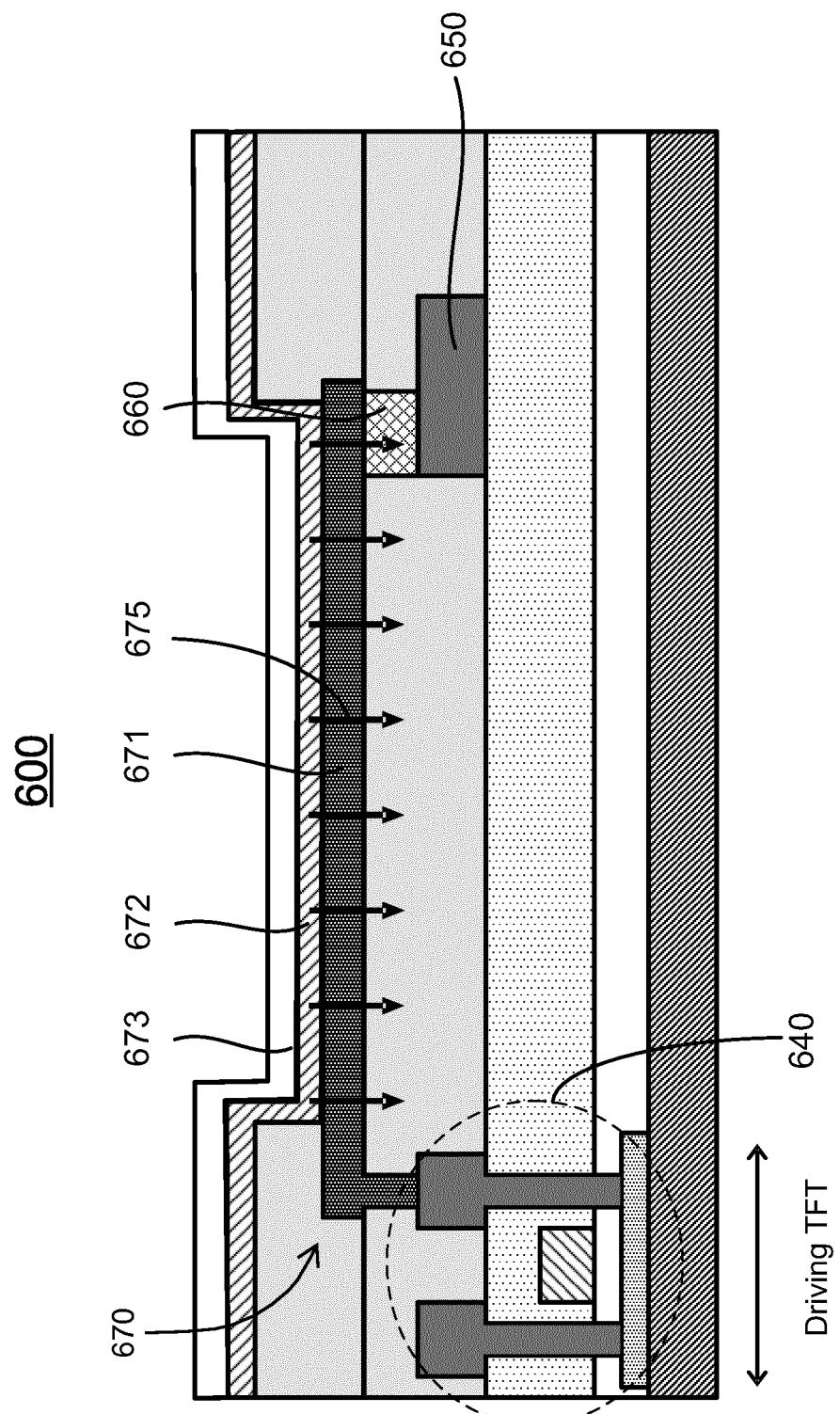


Fig. 6

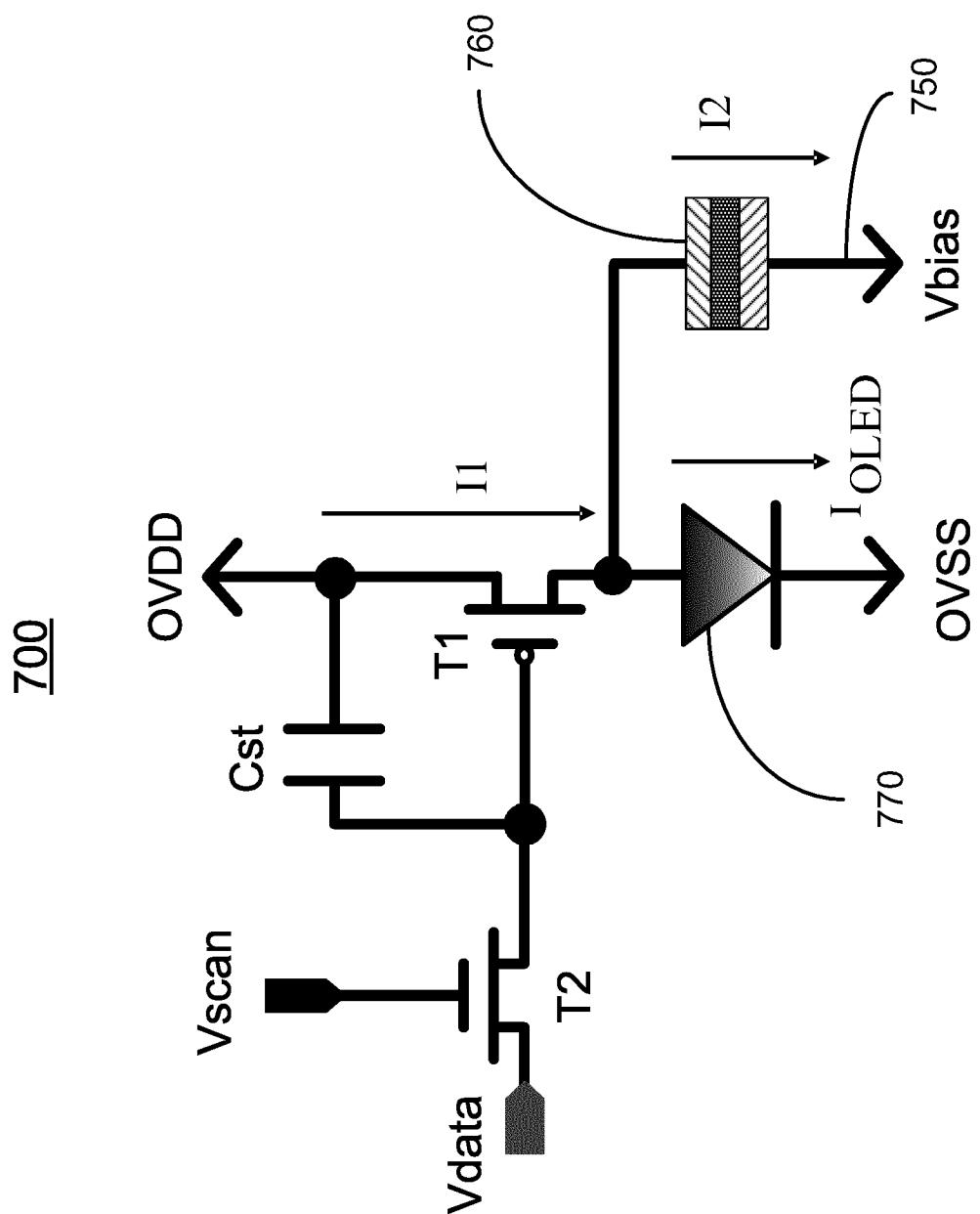


Fig. 7

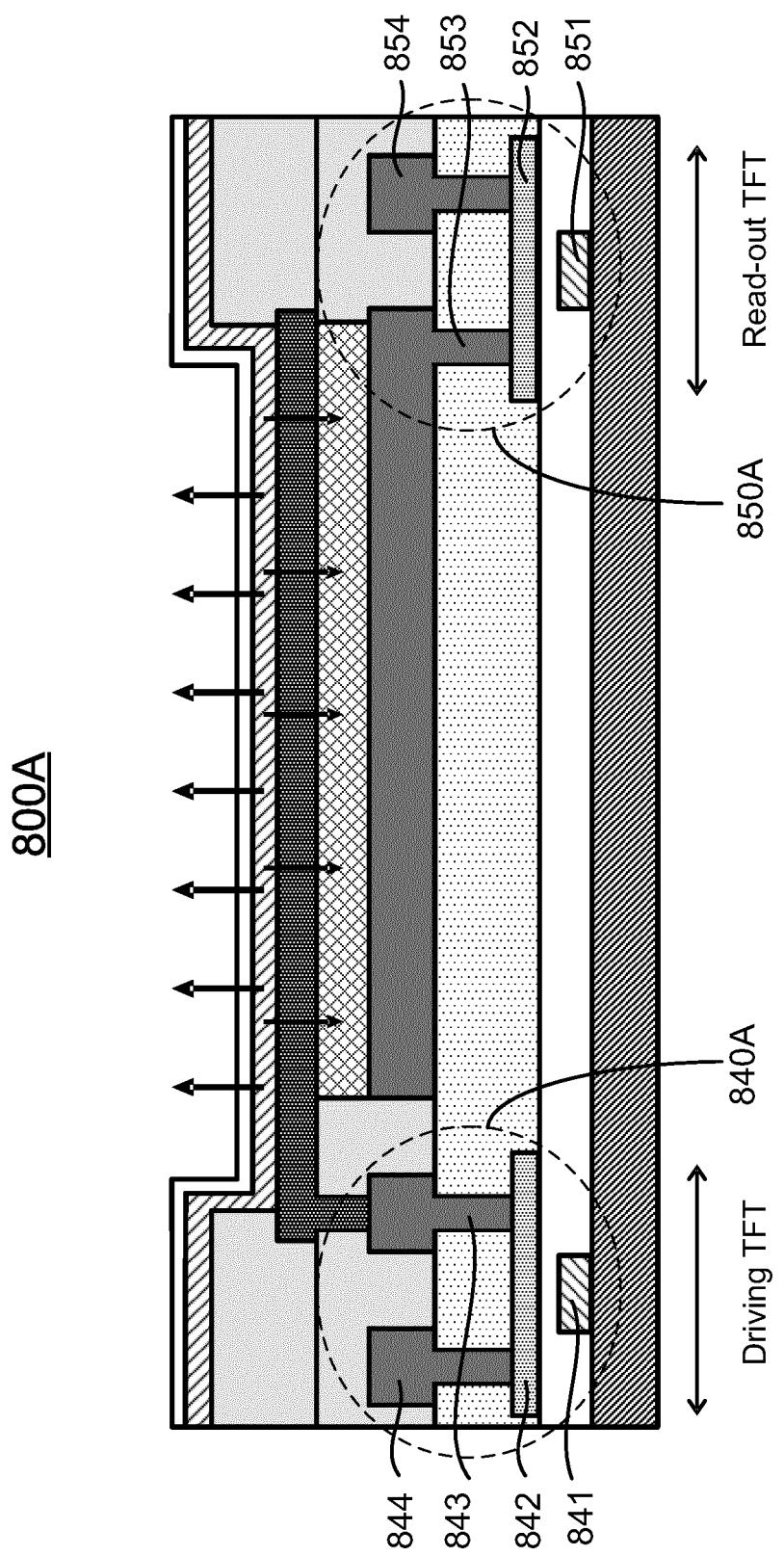


Fig. 8A

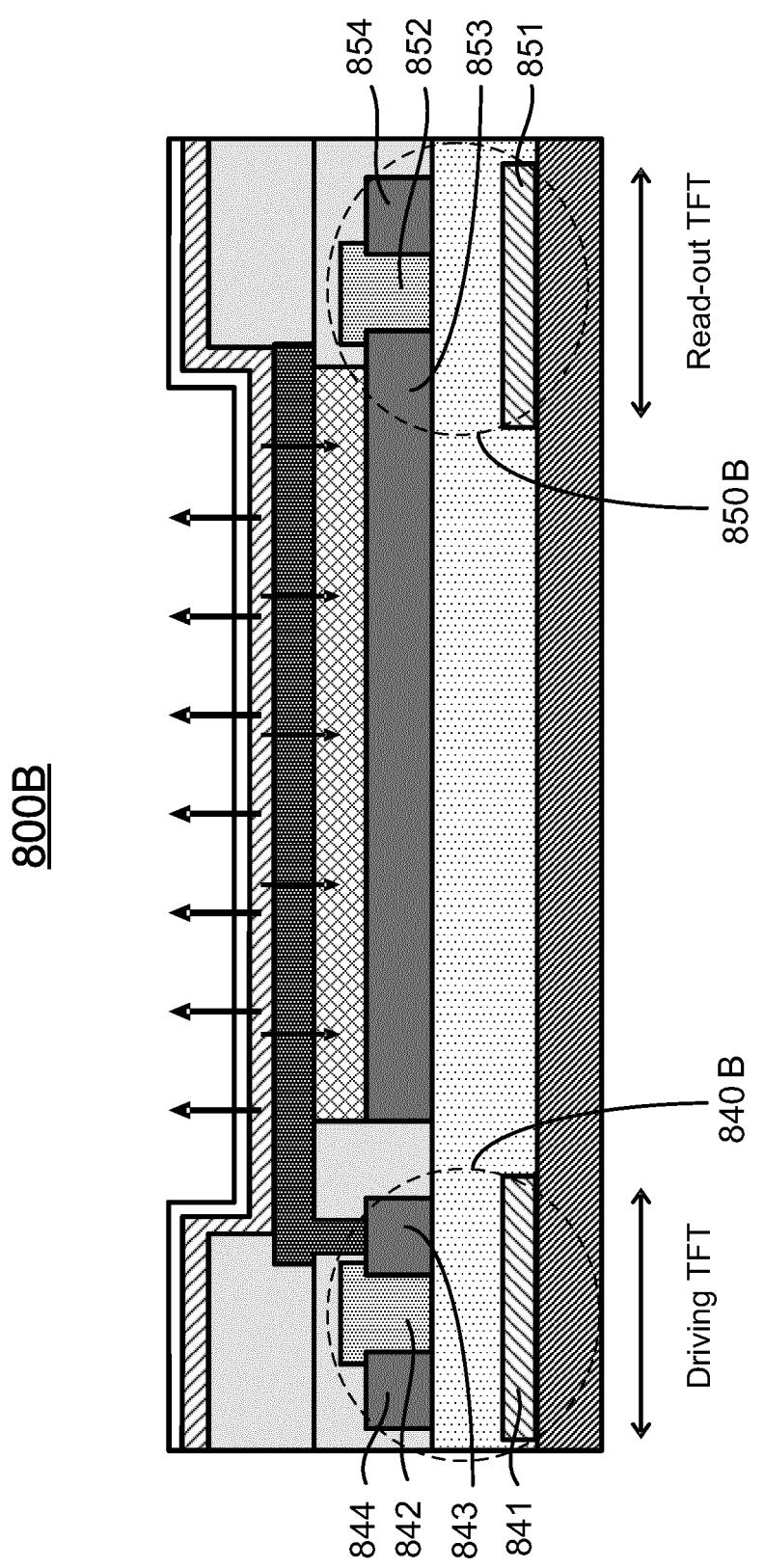


Fig. 8B

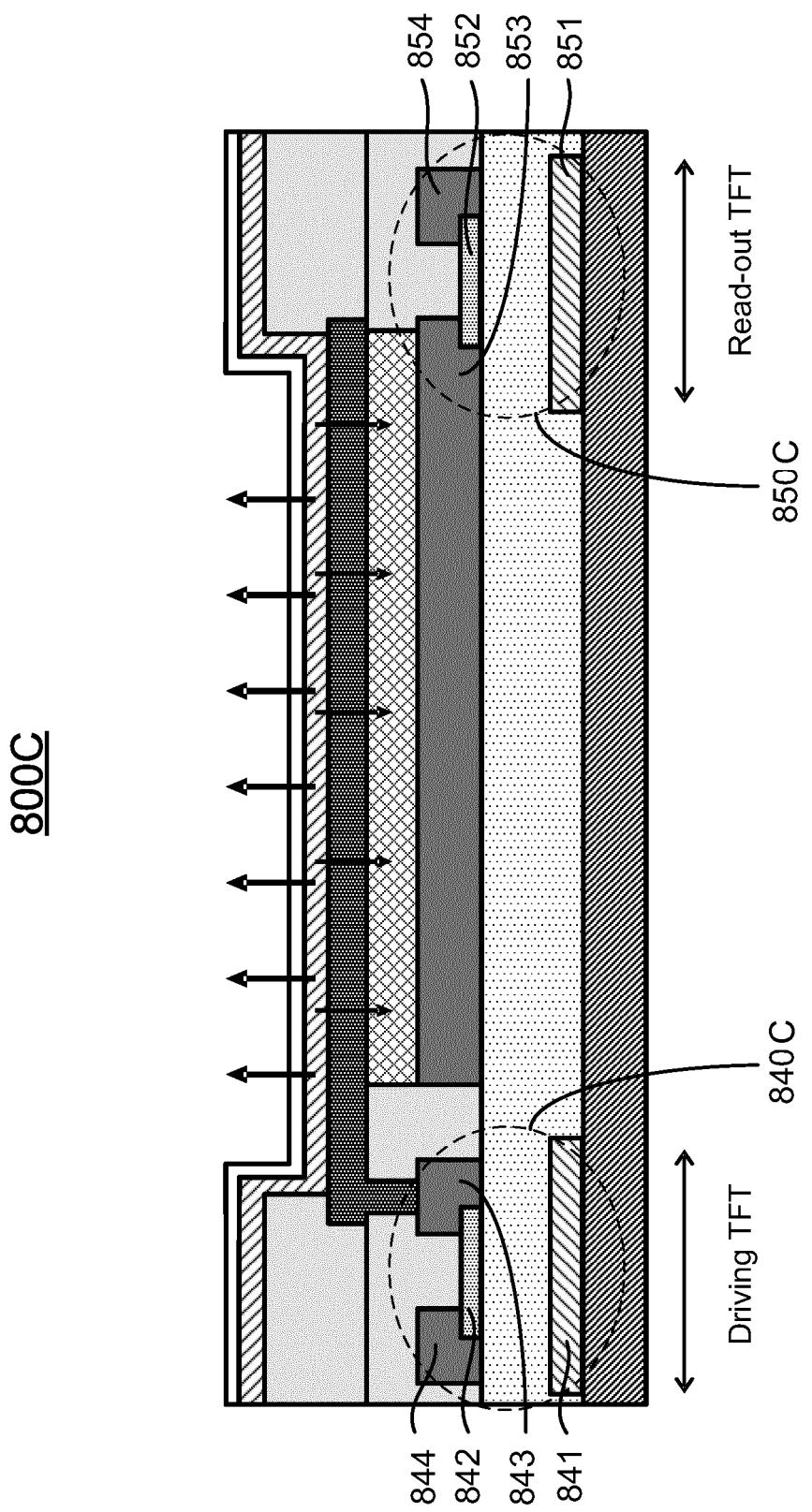


Fig. 8C

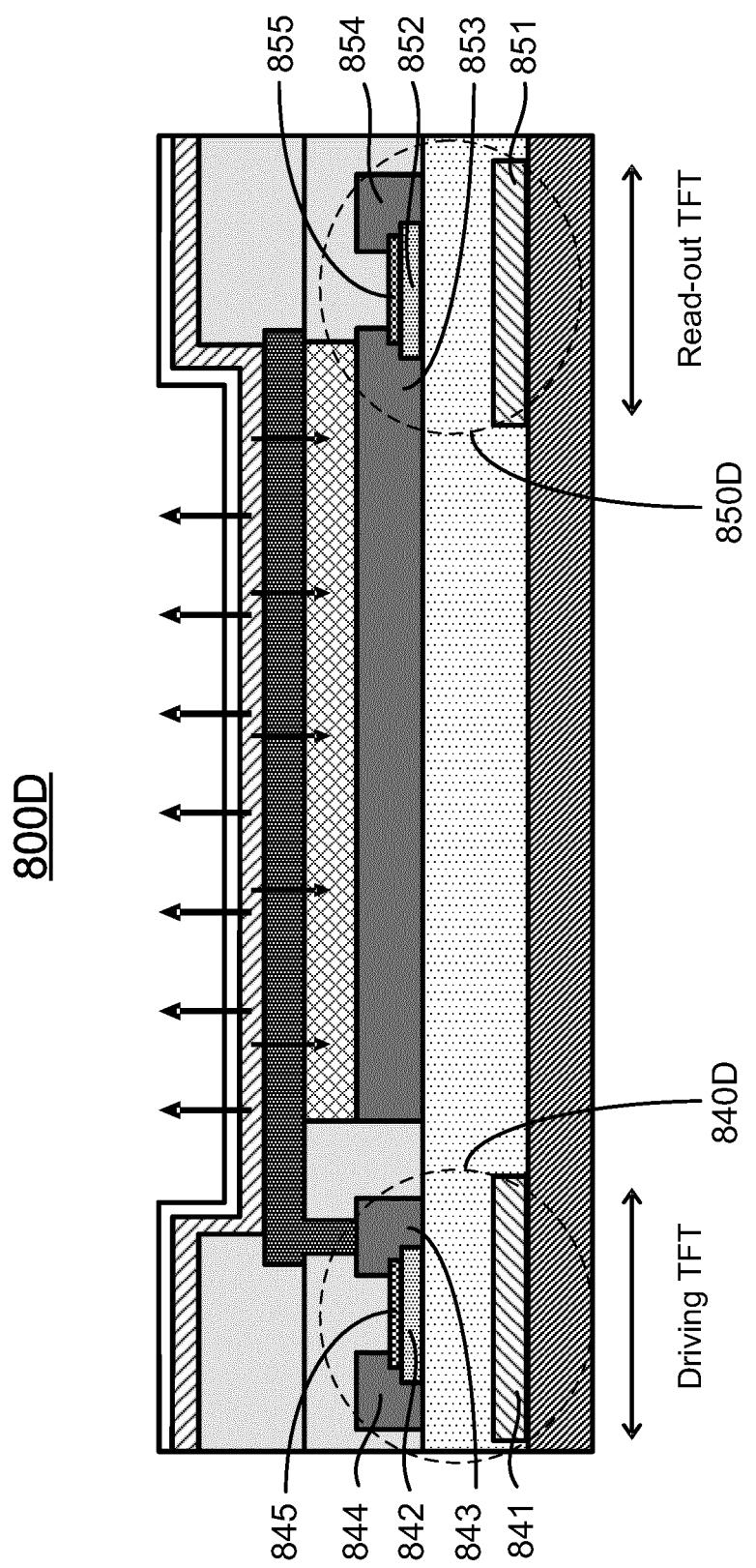


Fig. 8D

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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专利名称(译)	具有光学反馈补偿的Amoled显示器		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP2998996B1</a>	公开(公告)日	2018-11-07
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
[标]发明人	KUO TZU YIN TSAI TSUNG TING		
发明人	KUO, TZU-YIN TSAI, TSUNG-TING		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 G09G3/32 G09G5/10		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3258 G09G5/10 H01L27/3269		
代理机构(译)	LANG , CHRISTIAN		
优先权	12/722040 2010-03-11 US		
其他公开文献	EP2998996A2 EP2998996A3		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

### 摘要(译)

在一个方面，本发明涉及一种显示器。在一个实施例中，显示器具有基板，以及形成在基板上并以阵列布置的多个像素。每个像素包括驱动晶体管和空间上形成在基板上的读出晶体管，其中每个晶体管具有栅电极，漏电极和源电极，具有阴极层的有机发光二极管 (OLED)，阳极层在所述阴极层与所述阳极层之间形成发光层，并形成在所述驱动晶体管和所述读出晶体管上方，使得所述OLED的阳极层与所述驱动晶体管的源极电连接，以及光电传感器具有在OLED的阳极层和读出晶体管的源极之间形成的光敏层。

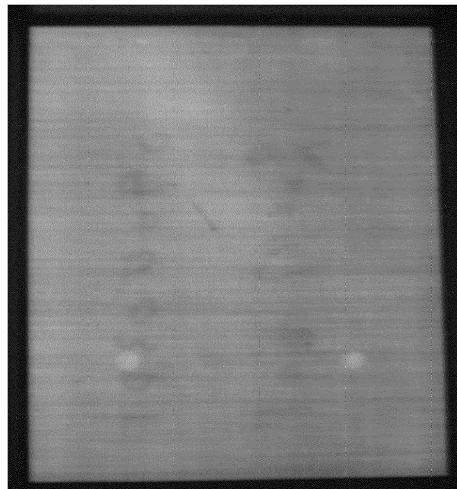


Fig. 1  
(Related Art)