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(54) Light emitting display device

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Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to regulating a light emitting display device, and more particularly, to minimizing a difference in current driving capability of driving switching elements of the light emitting display device.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0002] Light emitting display devices include many pixels. The pixels of the light emitting display device include driving switching elements which provide driving currents to light emitting elements of the pixels. The current driving capabilities of the driving switching elements may be influenced by threshold voltages thereof. Specifically, two driving switching elements receiving the same gate voltage corresponding to the same image data to be displayed may generate different driving currents due to differences in their threshold voltages.

[0003] The differences in threshold voltages among the switching devices may impact image quality of the display device.

[0004] US 2011/0164016 A1 and EP 2 242 039 A1 each discloses a light emitting display device according to the preamble of claim 1.

[0005] JP 2005 164 892 A discloses another pixel circuit in which a current path exists from Vcc to Gnd via a driving transistor which is connected in series with an OLED and an initialization transistor which is provided in parallel with the OLED.

[0006] JP 2006 227 239 A is concerned with a display device and a display method and discloses a current path from Vcc to Vss via a driving transistor connected in series with an OLED and an initialization transistor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The object underlying the present invention is to provide a light emitting display device capable of compensating for a difference in current driving capability between the driving switching elements of the pixels.

[0008] This object is achieved by the light emitting display device of claim 1.

[0009] A light emitting display device is capable of minimizing a difference in current driving capability between driving switching elements of pixels of the display device so as to improve image quality. The light emitting display device includes a plurality of pixels, and each pixel includes a light emitting element and a current driving element configured to provide driving current through the light emitting element when turned on. The current driving element includes a first terminal, a second terminal, and a third terminal. The first terminal is configured to receive a data signal voltage, and the current driving element is turned on to provide the driving current if a first voltage difference between the first terminal and the second terminal exceeds a threshold voltage. The magnitude of the driving current is dependent upon a second difference between the first voltage difference and the threshold voltage. Prior to the current driving element providing the driving current through the light emitting element, a voltage at the second terminal is set to be a sum of the threshold voltage and at least a predetermined constant value to compensate for the difference in the current driving capability across the driving switching elements of the pixels in the display device. As a result, the light emitting elements of the display may be driven more uniformly in response to substantially same data signals.

[0010] Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0011] In an example not falling under the scope of the claims a light emitting display device includes a plurality of pixels for displaying an image; each pixel includes a data switching element controlled according to a scan signal from a scan line and coupled between a data line and a first node, a light emission control switching element controlled according to a light emission control signal from a light emission control line and coupled between the first node and a second node, a driving switching element controlled according to the voltage of the second node and coupled between a first driving power supply line for transmitting a first driving voltage and a third node, a sensing switching element controlled according to a sense signal from a sense line and coupled between a first capacitor and the second node, an initialization switching element controlled according to an initialization signal from an initialization line and coupled between the third node and an initialization power supply line for transmitting an initialization voltage, a reference switching element controlled according to the initialization signal from the initialization line and coupled between the second node and a reference power supply line for transmitting a reference voltage, a second capacitor coupled between the first node and the second node, a third capacitor coupled between the first node and the third node, and a light emitting diode having an anode electrode coupled to the third node and a cathode electrode coupled to a second driving power supply line for transmitting a second driving voltage; the first capacitor is coupled between the sensing switching element and the first driving power supply line; wherein the scan signal, the initialization signal, the light emission control signal and the sense signal are changed to an active state or an inactive state based on an initialization period, a threshold voltage detection period, a data writing period and a light emission period, all of which are sequentially generated; during the initialization period, the initialization signal, the sense signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the active state and the scan signal is maintained in the inactive state; during the threshold voltage detection period, the sense signal is maintained in the active state and the initialization signal, the scan signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, the scan signal and the sense signal are maintained in the active state and the initialization signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, a data signal is supplied to the data line; and during the light emission period, the light emission control signal is sequentially in the active state and the inactive state or is maintained in the active state and the scan signal, the initialization signal and the sense signal are maintained in the inactive state.

[0012] The pulse width of the scan signal in the active state may be equal to the pulse width of the initialization signal in the active state, a p-th (p being a natural number) pixel and a (p+x)-th (x being a natural number) pixel may be located at different pixel rows, the phases of a scan signal supplied to the p-th pixel and a scan signal supplied to the (p+x)-th pixel may be different from each other, the phases of the scan signal supplied to the p-th pixel and an initialization signal supplied to the (p+x)-th pixel may be identical, and a scan line coupled to a data switching element of the p-th pixel and a light emission control line coupled to a light emission control switching element of the (p+x)-th pixel may be coupled to each other.

[0013] In another example not falling under the scope of the claims a light emitting display device includes a plurality of pixels for displaying an image; each pixel includes a data switching element controlled according to a scan signal from a scan line and coupled between a data line and a first node, a light emission control switching element controlled according to a light emission control signal from a light emission control line and coupled between the first node and a second node, a driving switching element controlled according to the voltage of the second node and coupled between a first driving power supply line for transmitting a first driving voltage and a third node, a sensing switching element controlled according to a sense signal from a sense line and coupled between a first capacitor and the second node, an initialization switching element controlled according to an initialization signal from an initialization line and coupled between the third node and an initialization power supply line for transmitting an initialization voltage, a first reference switching element controlled according to the initialization signal from the initialization line and coupled between the first node and a reference power supply line for transmitting a reference voltage, a second reference switching element controlled according to the initialization signal from the initialization line and coupled between the second node and the reference power supply line, a second capacitor coupled between the first node and the second node, a third capacitor coupled between the first node and the third node, and a light emitting diode having an anode electrode coupled to the third node and a cathode electrode coupled to a second driving power supply line for transmitting a second driving voltage; the first capacitor is coupled between the sensing switching element and the first driving power supply line; the scan signal, the initialization signal, the light emission control signal and the sense signal are changed to an active state or an inactive state based on an initialization period, a threshold voltage detection period, a data writing period and a light emission period, all of which are sequentially generated; during the initialization period, the initialization signal and the sense signal are maintained in the active state and the scan signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the threshold voltage detection period, the sense signal is maintained in the active state and the initialization signal, the scan signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, the scan signal and the sense signal are maintained in the active state and the initialization signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, a data signal is supplied to the data line; and, during the light emission period, the light emission control signal is sequentially in the active state and the inactive state or is maintained in the active state and the scan signal, the initialization signal and the sense signal are maintained in the inactive state.

[0014] In an example not falling under the scope of the claims a further light emitting display device includes a plurality of pixels for displaying an image; each pixel includes a data switching element controlled according to a scan signal from a scan line and coupled between a data line and a first node, a light emission control switching element controlled according to a light emission control signal from a light emission control line and coupled between the first node and a second node, a driving switching element controlled according to the voltage of the second node and coupled between a cathode electrode of a light emitting element and a third node, a sensing switching element controlled according to a sense signal from a sense line and coupled between a first capacitor and the second node, an initialization switching element controlled according to an initialization signal from an initialization line and coupled between the third node and an initialization power supply line for transmitting an initialization voltage, a reference switching element controlled according to the initialization signal from the initialization line and coupled between the second node and a reference power supply line for transmitting a reference voltage, a second capacitor coupled between the first node and the second node, a third capacitor coupled between the first node and the third node, and a light emitting diode having an anode electrode coupled to the third node and a cathode electrode coupled to a second driving power supply line for transmitting a second driving voltage; the anode electrode of the light emitting diode is coupled to the first driving power supply line; the first capacitor is coupled between the sensing switching element and the first driving power supply line; the scan signal, the initialization signal, the light emission control signal and the sense signal are changed to an active state or an inactive state based on an initialization period, a threshold voltage detection period, a data writing period and a light emission period, all of which are sequentially generated; during the initialization period, the initialization signal, the sense signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the active state and the scan signal is maintained in the inactive state; during the threshold voltage detection period, the sense signal is maintained in the active state and the initialization signal, the scan signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, the scan signal and the sense signal are maintained in the active state and the initialization signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, a data signal is supplied to the data line; and, during the light emission period, the light emission control signal is sequentially in the active state and the inactive state or is maintained in the active state and the scan signal, the initialization signal and the sense signal are maintained in the inactive state.

[0015] In an example not falling under the scope of the claims still another light emitting display device includes a plurality of pixels for displaying an image; each pixel includes a data switching element controlled according to a scan signal from a scan line and coupled between a data line and a first node, a light emission control switching element controlled according to a light emission control signal from a light emission control line and coupled between the first node and a second node, a driving switching element controlled according to the voltage of the second node and coupled between a cathode electrode of a light emitting diode and a third node, a sensing switching element controlled according to a sense signal from a sense line and coupled between a first capacitor and the second node, an initialization switching element controlled according to an initialization signal from an initialization line and coupled between the third node and an initialization power supply line for transmitting an initialization voltage, a first reference switching element controlled according to the initialization signal from the initialization line and coupled between the first node and a reference power supply line for transmitting a reference voltage, a second reference switching element controlled according to the initialization signal from the initialization line and coupled between the second node and the reference power supply line, a second capacitor coupled between the first node and the second node, a third capacitor coupled between the first node and the third node, and an anode electrode of the light emitting diode is coupled to a first driving power supply line for transmitting a first driving voltage; the first capacitor is coupled between the sensing switching element and the first driving power supply line; the scan signal, the initialization signal, the light emission control signal and the sense signal are changed to an active state or an inactive state based on an initialization period, a threshold voltage detection period, a data writing period and a light emission period, all of which are sequentially generated; during the initialization period, the initialization signal and the sense signal are maintained in the active state and the scan signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the threshold voltage detection period, the sense signal is maintained in the active state and the initialization signal, the scan signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, the scan signal and the sense signal are maintained in the active state and the initialization signal and the light emission control signal are maintained in the inactive state; during the data writing period, a data signal is supplied to the data line; and, during the light emission period, the light emission control signal is sequentially in the active state and the inactive state or is maintained in the active state and the scan signal, the initialization signal and the sense signal are maintained in the inactive state.

[0016] The first capacitor may be a parasitic capacitor between a gate electrode and a drain electrode of the driving switching element.

[0017] The initialization voltage is less than the reference voltage, the reference voltage is less than the second driving voltage, and the second driving voltage is less than the first driving voltage.

[0018] The data switching element, the light emission switching element, the driving switching element, the sensing switching element, the initialization switching element and the reference switching element may all be n type transistors or p type transistors.

[0019] The data switching element, the light emission switching element, the driving switching element, the sensing switching element, the initialization switching element, the first reference switching element and the second reference switching element may all be n type transistors or p type transistors.

[0020] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a light emitting display device according to one embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing a circuit configuration of a pixel according to a first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is an example timing chart of a scan signal, an initialization signal, a light emission control signal EM and a sense signal supplied to the pixel of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is an example timing chart of signals applied to pixels when signals of FIG. 3 are supplied to a plurality of vertically arranged pixels;

FIG. 5 is an example timing chart of a set of signals supplied to an n-th pixel and a set of signals supplied to an (n+x)-th pixel;

FIGs. 6A to 6D are diagrams illustrating the operation of the pixel according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a diagram showing a circuit configuration of a pixel according to a second embodiment;

FIG. 8 is an example timing chart of a scan signal, an initialization signal, a light emission control signal and a sense signal supplied to the pixel of FIG. 7;

FIGs. 9A to 9D are diagrams illustrating the operation of the pixel according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating threshold voltage compensation capabilities per gray scale according to change in threshold voltage of a driving switching element included in the pixel of FIG. 2;

FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating threshold voltage compensation capabilities per gray scale according to change in threshold voltage of all switching elements included in the pixel of FIG. 2;

FIG. 12 is a diagram showing current change (compensation capabilities) according to voltage drop (IR drop) of a first driving voltage in a display unit including the pixel of FIG. 2; and

FIG. 13 is a diagram showing current change of a light emitting diode according to change in data signal applied to pixels of FIG. 2 and change in threshold voltages of the driving switching element.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0022] FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a light emitting display device according to one embodiment.

[0023] As shown, the light emitting display device may include, among other components, a display unit DSP, a system SYS, a control driver CD, a data driver DD, a timing controller TC and a power supply PS.

[0024] The display unit DSP includes a plurality of pixels PXL, a plurality of scan lines SL1 to SLi for transmitting a plurality of scan signals for sequentially driving the pixels PXL in horizontal line units, and a plurality of data lines DL1 to DLj and power supply lines. Although not shown, the display unit DSP may further include a plurality of initialization lines, light emission control lines and sense lines. The number of scan lines, the number of initialization lines, the number of light emission control lines and the number of sense lines may be the same.

[0025] The pixels PXL are arranged in the display unit DSP in a matrix. These pixels PXL are divided into red pixels R for displaying red, green pixels G for displaying green and blue pixels B for displaying blue. The order, RGB, of pixels PXL may differ from that illustrated herein.

[0026] The system SYS outputs signals such as a vertical sync signal, a horizontal sync signal, a clock signal and image data which may be received by one or more components, such as the timing controller TC. In one embodiment, the system SYS includes a low voltage differential signaling (LVDS) transmitter of a graphic controller and an interface circuit for outputting the various signals

[0027] The timing controller TC receives the vertical/horizontal sync signal and the clock signal output from the system SYS. The timing controller TC also receives image data, which may be sequentially output from the system SYS for display. In turn, the timing controller TC generates a data control signal, a scan control signal and a light emission control signal using the vertical sync signal, the horizontal sync signal and the clock signal input thereto and supplies the generated signals to the data driver DD and the control driver CD.

[0028] The data driver DD samples the image data according to the data control signal from the timing controller TC, latches the sampled image data corresponding to one horizontal line at each horizontal time (1H, 2H, ...), and supplies the latched image data to the data lines DL1 to DLj. That is, the data driver DD converts the image data from the timing controller TC into analog pixel signals (data signals) using a gamma voltage received from the power supply PS and supplies the analog pixel signals to the data lines DL1 to DLj.

[0029] The control driver CD outputs scan pulses, initialization signals, light emission control signals and sense signals according to a control signal from the timing controller TC. For example, the control driver may sequentially output i scan signals from a first scan signal to an i-th scan signals at each frame. Also, the control driver CD may sequentially output i initialization signals from a first initialization signal to an i-th initialization signals at each frame. Also, the control driver CD may sequentially output i light emission control signals from a first light emission control signal to an i-th light emission control signal at each frame. Also, the control driver CD may sequentially output i sense signals from a first sense signal to an i-th sense signal at each frame.

[0030] The power supply PS may generate one or more of the voltages used by the components described herein. For example, the power supply PC may generate voltages such as a gamma voltage, a first driving voltage VDD, a second driving voltage VSS, a reference voltage Vref and an initialization voltage Vinit for driving the pixel PXL. The voltages themselves may differ, for example, the initialization voltage Vinit may be less than the reference voltage Vref, the reference voltage Vref may be less than the second driving voltage VSS, and the second driving voltage VSS may be less than the first driving voltage VDD. In one example mode of operation using the example components detailed herein, the first driving voltage VDD may be a constant voltage of about 10 [V] or more, the second driving voltage VSS may be a constant voltage of 0 [V], the reference voltage Vref may be a constant voltage having a level of about -2 [V] to 0 [V], and the initialization voltage Vinit may be a constant voltage having a level of -7 [V] to -6 [V]. The first driving voltage VDD is determined in consideration of the threshold voltage Vth of a light emitting element of the display, such as diode OLEDs, and thus may be changed according to the threshold voltage of the light emitting diode OLED used for a circuit.

FIRST EMBODIMENT

[0031] FIG. 2 is a diagram showing a circuit configuration of a pixel according to a first embodiment. FIG. 2 shows the circuit configuration of any one pixel PXL.

[0032] The illustrated pixel PXL includes a data switching element Tr_DS, a light emission control switching element Tr_EC, a driving switching element Tr_DR, a sensing switching element Tr_SS, an initialization switching element TR_IT, a reference switching element Tr_RE, a first capacitor Cgds, a second capacitor Cem, a third capacitor Cst and a light emitting diode OLED, as shown in FIG. 2. In one embodiment, the data switching element Tr_DS, the light emission control switching element Tr_EC, the driving switching element Tr_DR, the sensing switching element Tr_SS, the initialization switching element TR_IT and the reference switching element Tr_RE are n-type transistors. In other embodiments, the pixel PXL may include all p-type transistors or a combination of p- and n-type transistors.

[0033] The data switching element Tr_DS is controlled according to a scan signal SC from a scan line and is coupled between a data line DL and a first node N1.

[0034] The light emission control switching element Tr_EC is controlled according to a light emission control signal EM from a light emission control line and is coupled between the first node N1 and a second node N2.

[0035] The driving switching element Tr_DR is controlled according to the voltage of the second node N2 and is coupled between a first driving power supply line and a third node N3. The first driving power supply line transmits a first driving voltage VDD from a first driving power supply.

[0036] The sensing switching element Tr_SS is controlled according to a sense signal from a sense line and is coupled between the first capacitor Cgds and the second node N2.

[0037] The initialization switching element TR_IT is controlled according to an initialization signal INT from an initialization line and is coupled between the third node N3 and an initialization power supply line. The initialization power supply line transmits an initialization voltage Vinit.

[0038] The reference switching element Tr_RE is controlled according to the initialization signal INT from the initialization line and is coupled between the second node N2 and a reference power supply line. The reference power supply line transmits a reference voltage Vref.

[0039] The first capacitor Cgds is coupled between the sensing switching element Tr_SS and the first driving power supply line.

[0040] The second capacitor Cem is coupled between the first node N1 and the second node N2.

[0041] The third capacitor Cst is coupled between the first node N1 and the third node N3.

[0042] If the size of the driving switching element Tr_DR is sufficiently large and thus capacitance of a parasitic capacitor formed between a gate electrode and a drain electrode of the driving switching element Tr_DR is sufficiently large, the parasitic capacitance may perform the function of the first capacitor Cgds. In other words, if the size of the driving switching element Tr_DR is sufficiently large, the first capacitor Cgds may be removed from the circuit of FIG. 2.

[0043] The light emitting diode OLED is coupled between the third node N3 and the second driving power supply line. As shown, an anode electrode of the light emitting diode OLED is coupled to the third node N3 and a cathode electrode is coupled to the second driving power supply line. The second driving power supply line transmits a second driving voltage VSS from a second driving power supply.

[0044] FIG. 3 is an example timing chart of a scan signal SC, an initialization signal INT, a light emission control signal EM and a sense signal SS supplied to a pixel, such as the pixel PXL of FIG. 2.

[0045] As shown in FIG. 3, the scan signal SC, the initialization signal INT, the light emission control signal EM and the sense signal SS may be changed to a desired state (e.g., active or inactive) during an initialization period Ti, a threshold voltage detection period Tth, a data writing period Td and a light emission period Te. In one embodiment, the initialization period Ti, the threshold voltage detection period Tth, the data writing period Td and the light emission period Te are sequentially generated. The active state of any signal indicates a state of voltage level capable of turning a switching element on when this signal is supplied to the switching element. The inactive state of any signal indicates a state of voltage level capable of turning a switching element off when this signal is supplied to the switching element. For example, if the switching element is an n-type transistor, the active state of the signal supplied to the switching element means a voltage of a relatively high level and the inactive state means a voltage of a relatively low level.

[0046] During the initialization period Ti, the initialization signal INT, the sense signal SS and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the active state. In contrast, the scan signal SC is maintained in the inactive state.

[0047] During the threshold voltage detection period Tth, the sense signal SS is maintained in the active state. In contrast, the initialization signal INT, the scan signal

SC and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state.

[0048] During the data writing period Td, the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS are maintained in the active state. At this time, the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS may not be completely maintained in the active state during the entire data writing period Td, but, as shown in FIG. 3, may be maintained in the active state in a predetermined period of the data writing period Td and maintained in the inactive state in the remaining period. At this time, in the data writing period Td, the period in which the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS are maintained in the active state may be greater than the period in which the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS are maintained in the inactive state. During the data writing period Td, the initialization signal INT and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state. Meanwhile, during the data writing period Td, a data signal Vdata is supplied to a data line DL.

[0049] During the light emission period Te, the light emission control signal EM is sequentially maintained in an active state and an inactive state. That is, the light emission control signal EM is maintained in the active state when the light emission period Te begins, and changes to the inactive state when a predetermined time has passed. At this time, during the light emission period Te, the period in which the light emission control signal EM is maintained in the active state is greater than the period in which the light emission control signal EM is maintained in the inactive state. During the light emission period Te, the initialization signal INT, the sense signal SS and the scan signal SC are maintained in the inactive state.

[0050] In another embodiment, during the light emission period Te, the light emission control signal EM may be continuously maintained in the active state.

[0051] One set of signals shown in FIG. 3 is applied to vertically arranged pixels at different timings, which will be described in greater detail with reference to FIG. 4.

[0052] FIG. 4 is an example timing chart of signals applied to pixels when the signals of FIG. 3 are supplied to a plurality of vertically arranged pixels.

[0053] One set of signals IT_n, SS_n, SC_n and EM_n shown in FIG. 4(a) is supplied to an n-th pixel, one set of signals IT_n+1, SS_n+1, SC_n+1 and EM_n+1 shown in FIG. 4(b) is supplied to an (n+1)-th pixel, and one set of signals IT_n+2, SS_n+2, SC_n+2 and EM_n+2 shown in FIG. 4(c) is supplied to an (n+2)-th pixel. The n-th pixel means any one of j pixels located at an n-th pixel row (commonly coupled to an n-th scan line), an (n+1)-th pixel means any one of j pixels located at an (n+1)-th pixel row (commonly coupled to an (n+1)-th scan line), and an (n+2)-th pixel means any one of j pixels located at an (n+2)-th pixel row (commonly coupled to an (n+2)-th scan line).

[0054] As shown in FIG. 4, scan signals SC_n, SC_n+1 and SC_n+2 to be supplied to pixels may be sequentially output. More specifically, the scan signal SC_n+1 supplied to the (n+1)-th pixel is output later than the scan signal SC_n supplied to the n-th pixel, and the scan signal SC_n+2 supplied to the (n+2)-th pixel is output later than the scan signal SC_n+1 supplied to the (n+1)-th pixel. The scan signals SC_n, SC_n+1 and SC_n+2 of the pixels are delayed by the respective pulse widths of the active states thereof and then are output. Similarly, the other signals, that is, the initialization signals INT_n, INT_n+1 and INT_n+2, the light emission control signals EM_n, EM_n+1 and EM_n+2 and the sense signals SS_n, SS_n+1 and SS_n+2 are delayed by one pulse width of the scan signals and then are output.

[0055] Since one set of signals is delayed and output in every horizontal period, the output timing of the scan signal supplied to any one pixel and the output timing of the initialization signal supplied to another pixel may coincide with each other. In this case, two different kinds of signals may be commonly output using one line, which will be described in detail with reference to Fig. 5.

[0056] FIG. 5 is an example timing chart of a set of signals supplied to an n-th pixel and a set of signals supplied to an (n+x)-th pixel.

[0057] As shown in FIG. 5, the output timing of the scan signal SC_n supplied to the n-th pixel and the output timing of the initialization signal INT_n+x supplied to the (n+x)-th pixel located at the subsequent stage of the n-th pixel coincide with each other and the pulse width of the scan signal SC_n in the active state and the pulse width of the initialization signal INT_n+x in the active state are identical. x is a natural number and may be changed according to the output timings of the signals. If the output timings of different kinds of signals supplied to two different pixels coincide with each other and the pulse widths thereof are identical, for example, the scan signal SC_n supplied to the n-th pixel and the initialization signal INT_n+x supplied to the (n+x)-th pixel may be supplied via the same line. That is, when the scan signal SC_n supplied to the n-th pixel is transmitted by an n-th scan line and the initialization signal INT_n+x supplied to the (n+x)-th pixel are transmitted by an (n+x)-th initialization line, the scan signal SC_n and the initialization signal INT_n+x may be simultaneously transmitted using any one of the n-th scan line and the (n+x)-th initialization line. In this case, the unused line is removed from the circuit, thereby reducing circuit size and cost.

[0058] Hereinafter, the operation of the pixel according to the first embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIGs. 3 and 6A to 6D.

[0059] FIGs. 6A to 6D are diagrams illustrating the operation of the pixel according to the first embodiment. In FIGs. 6A to 6D, a switching element shown by a dotted line is turned off and a switching element surrounded by a dotted circle is turned on.

1) Initialization period Ti

[0060] First, the operation of the pixel PXL in the initialization period Ti will be described with reference to

FIGs. 3 and 6A.

[0061] During the initialization period Ti, as shown in FIG. 3, the initialization signal INT, the sense signal SS and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the active state. In contrast, the scan signal SC is maintained in the inactive state.

[0062] According to such signals, as shown in FIG. 6A, the sensing switching element Tr_SS which receives the sense signal SS of the active state, the light emission control switching element Tr_EC which receives the light emission control signal EM of the active state, the initialization switching element Tr_IT which receives the initialization signal INT of the active state and the reference switching element Tr_RE which receives the initialization signal INT of the active state are turned on. Meanwhile, the data switching element Tr_DS which receives the scan signal SC of the inactive state is turned off.

[0063] Then, the reference voltage Vref is supplied to the second node N2 through the turned-on reference switching element Tr_RE. In addition, the reference voltage Vref is supplied to the first node N1 through the turned-on light emission control switching element Tr_EC. Thus, the first node N1 and the second node N2 are maintained at the level of the reference voltage Vref.

[0064] The initialization voltage Vinit is supplied to the third node N3 through the turned-on initialization switching element Tr_IT. The third node N3 is maintained at the level of the initialization voltage Vinit. The level of the initialization voltage Vinit applied to the third node N3 is determined by a ratio of the internal resistance of the driving switching element Tr_DR to the internal resistance of the initialization switching element Tr_IT. In other words, the voltage of the third node N3 is changed according to the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR. In particular, the voltage of the third node N3 is saturated to compensate for the threshold voltage Vth.

[0065] At this time, since the initialization voltage Vinit is less than the second driving voltage VSS and is less than the threshold voltage of the light emitting diode OLED, the light emitting diode OLED is reversely biased and the light emitting diode OLED is maintained in the off state.

[0066] During the initialization period Ti, the second node N2 to which the gate electrode of the driving switching element Tr_DR is coupled is maintained at the level of the reference voltage Vref, the third node N3 to which the source electrode is coupled is maintained at the level of the initialization voltage Vinit, and the drain electrode is maintained at the level of the first driving voltage VDD. Thus, the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized. At this time, since the voltage difference between the gate electrode and source electrode of the driving switching element Tr_DR exceeds the threshold voltage of the driving switching element Tr_DR, the driving switching element Tr_DR is turned on and initialization current flows through the turned-on driving switching element Tr_DR. At this time, as described above, since the light emitting diode OLED is reversely biased, current generated by the driving switching element Tr_DR does not flow through the light emitting diode OLED and is sunk to an initialization voltage source supplying the initialization voltage Vinit. Since initialization current flows from the first driving power supply line to the initialization power supply line during the initialization period Ti, the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized regardless of the polarity of the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR. That is, even when the threshold voltage Vth of the n-type driving switching element Vth is less than 0 or when the threshold voltage Vth of the p-type driving switching element is greater than 0, the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized by the above-described initialization current, thereby improving the capability to detect the threshold voltage Vth.

[0067] In the initialization period Ti, the light emitting diode OLED is maintained in the off state and the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized.

[0068] In particular, during the initialization period Ti, the third node N3 is discharged to the initialization voltage Vinit having a low value so as to prevent the voltage of the third node N3 from rising even when the driving switching element Tr_DR is turned on. Accordingly, the threshold voltage detection compensation range of the driving switching element Tr_DR is significantly widened.

2) Threshold voltage detection period Tth

[0069] Subsequently, the operation of the pixel PXL during the threshold voltage detection period Tth will be described with reference to FIGs. 3 and 6B.

[0070] During the threshold voltage detection period Tth, as shown in FIG. 3, the sense signal SS is maintained in the active state. In contrast, the initialization signal INT, the scan signal SC and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state.

[0071] Thus, as shown in FIG. 6B, the sensing switching element Tr_SS which receives the sense signal SS of the active state is maintained in the on state. In contrast, the data switching element Tr_DS, the initialization switching element Tr_IT and the light emission control switching element Tr_EC which receive the scan signal SC, the initialization signal INT and the light emission control signal EM of the inactive state are all turned off. At this time, the driving switching element Tr_DR is maintained in the on state by a difference voltage between the gate electrode (the second node N2) and the source electrode (the third node N3) (that is, a difference voltage between the second node N2 and the third node N3). A current path is formed through the turned-on driving switching element Tr_DR. That is, as shown in FIG. 6B, a current path composed of the second node N2, the driving switching element Tr_DR, the third node N3, the third capacitor Cst and the second capacitor Cem is formed. Thus, the voltages of the second node N2 and the third node N3 begin to rise. At this time, the voltage of the third node N3 is changed to the voltage direction of the second node N2 and thus the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR is detected using a source follower method. At this time, the voltage of the second node N2 is determined (rises) by a ratio ((Cst+Cem):Cgds) of series capacitance Cst+Cem between the third capacitor Cst and the second capacitor Cem coupled in series to the capacitance of the first capacitor Cgds. The amount of voltage change at the second node N2 is influenced by the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR. For example, if the threshold voltages of the driving switching elements Tr_DR included in any two pixels are different from each other, the amount of voltage change at the second node N2 of each pixel is different from each other. In the threshold voltage detection period Tth, the voltage of the third node N3 rises from the initialization voltage Vinit to [(Vref-Vth)+a]. That is, during the threshold voltage detection period Tth, the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR is stored in the third node N3. In other words, the voltage of the third node N3 includes the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_OR. Here, "α" is an amplification compensation value and the value thereof is increased as the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR is increased. In the embodiment illustrated herein, by controlling the ratio ((Cst+Cem):Cgds) of the series capacitance Cst_Cem of the second and third capacitors Cem and Cst to the capacitance of the first capacitor Cgds, it is possible to control the detection capabilities and compensation capabilities of the threshold voltage Vth. Thus, during the threshold voltage detection period Tth, the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR is amplified and detected.

3) Data writing period Td

[0072] Subsequently, the operation of the pixel PXL during the data writing period Td will be described with reference to FIGs. 3 and 6C.

[0073] During the data writing period Td, as shown in FIG. 3, the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS are maintained in the active state. At this time, the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS may not be completely maintained in the active state during the entire data writing period Td, but, as shown in FIG. 3, may be maintained in the active state in a predetermined period of the data writing period Td and maintained in the inactive state in the remaining period. In contrast, during the data writing period Td, the initialization signal INT and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state. During the data writing period Td, the data signal Vdata is supplied to the data line DL.

[0074] As shown in FIG. 6C, the data switching element Tr_DS which receives the scan signal SC of the active state and the sensing switching element Tr_SS which receives the sense signal SS of the active state are turned on. In contrast, the initialization switching element Tr_IT, the reference switching element Tr_RE and the light emission control switching element Tr_EC which receive the initialization signal INT and the light emission control signal EM of the inactive state are turned off. The driving switching element TR_DR is maintained in the off state.

[0075] Then, the data signal Vdata is supplied to the first node N1 through the turned-on data switching element Tr_DS. Thereafter, if the data switching element Tr_DS is turned off as the scan signal SC transitions to the inactive state, the data signal Vdata supplied to the first node N1 is stored in a storage capacitor Cst. At this time, the voltage of the first node N1 may be changed by the input of the data signal Vdata, and the voltage of the second node N2 may be changed by a coupling phenomenon. The voltage change of the second node N2 may cause change in the voltage of the third node N3 so as to cause compensation loss of the threshold voltage Vth. In order to prevent compensation loss, during the data writing period Td, the sensing switching element Tr_SS may be maintained in the on state. That is, since the charges accumulated in the first capacitor Cgds are supplied to the second node N2 by turning the sensing switching element Tr_SS on, it is possible to prevent the voltage of the second node N2 from being changed even when the voltage of the first node N1 is changed. Thus, as the voltage of the first node N1 is changed to reflect the Vdata value, the voltage of the third node N3 set during the detection period may be maintained and thus the compensation loss of the threshold voltage Vth can be prevented.

4) Light emission period Te

[0076] Subsequently, the operation of the pixel PXL during the light emission period Te will be described with reference to FIGs. 3 and 6D.

[0077] During the light emission period Te, as shown in FIG. 3, the light emission control signal EM is sequentially in the active state and the inactive state. That is, the light emission control signal EM is maintained in the active state when the light emission period Te begins, and transitions to the inactive state when a predetermined time has passed. In contrast, during the light emission period Te, the initialization signal INT, the sense signal SS and the scan signal SC are maintained in the inactive state.

[0078] The light emission control switching element Tr_EC which receives the light emission control signal EM of the active state is turned on. In contrast, the initialization switching element Tr_IT, the reference switching element Tr_RE and the data switching element Tr_DS which receive the initialization signal INT, the sense signal SS and the scan signal SC of the inactive state are all turned off.

[0079] Then, the data signal Vdata of the first node N1 is applied to the second node N2 through the turned-on light emission control switching element Tr_EC. Then, the driving switching element Tr_DR is turned on by a voltage difference Vgs between the second node N2 and the third node N3, and the turned-on driving switching element Tr_DR generates driving current according to the data signal Vdata applied thereto. At this time, the voltage difference Vgs between the second node N2 and the third node N3 is Vdata-((Vref-Vth)+α). As the driving current of the driving switching element Tr_DR is supplied to the light emitting diode OLED, the light emitting diode OLED begins to emit light. At this time, after the quantity of the electric charges generated by the data signal and the threshold voltage Vth are sent to the second node N2, the light emission switching element Tr_EC are turned off and thus the light emission period is maintained in a state in which all switching elements are in the off state.

[0080] During the light emission period Te, the voltage of the second node N2 is held by the parasitic capacitor of the driving switching element Tr_DR and the second and third capacitors Cem and Cst.

[0081] In sum, as described above, the voltage Vdata-((Vref-Vth)+α) is stored across the capacitor Cst during the light emission period Te. The second node N2 is coupled to the gate terminal of the driving transistor Tr_DR, thus driving the gate-source voltage Vgs to Vdata-((Vref-Vth)+α) or Vdata-C+Vth where C is a constant Vref+α. During the light emission period Te, the current through the driving transistor Tr_DR is substantially proportional (Vgs-Vth)= (Vdata-C) where C is the constant (Vref+α). Accordingly, for any two driving transistors of two different pixels of a display device with differing threshold voltage Vth values, their resulting currents are substantially similar for the same Vdata value. As a result, the light emitting element may be driven by a current value, Id, proportional to Vdata, independent of the threshold voltage value Vth of the drive transistor Tr_OR.

SECOND EMBODIMENT

[0082] FIG. 7 is a diagram showing a circuit configuration of a pixel according to a second embodiment. FIG. 7 shows the circuit configuration of any one pixel PXL.

[0083] One pixel PXL includes a data switching element Tr_DS, a light emission control switching element Tr_EC, a driving switching element Tr_DR, a sensing switching element Tr_SS, an initialization switching element TR_IT, a first reference switching element Tr_RE1, a second reference switching element Tr_RE2, a first capacitor Cgds, a second capacitor Cem, a third capacitor Cst and a light emitting diode OLED, as shown in FIG. 7. The data switching element Tr_DS, the light emission control switching element Tr_EC, the driving switching element Tr_DR, the sensing switching element Tr_SS, the initialization switching element TR_IT, the first reference switching element Tr_RE1 and the second reference switching element Tr_RE2 are all n type transistors.

[0084] The data switching element Tr_DS is controlled according to a scan signal SC from a scan line and is coupled between a data line DL and a first node N1.

[0085] The light emission control switching element Tr_EC is controlled according to a light emission control signal EM from a light emission control line and is coupled between the first node N1 and a second node N2.

[0086] The driving switching element Tr_DR is controlled according to the voltage of the second node N2 and is coupled between a first driving power supply line and a third node N3. The first driving power supply line transmits a first driving voltage VDD from a first driving power supply.

[0087] The sensing switching element Tr_SS is controlled according to a sense signal from a sense line and is coupled between the first capacitor Cgds and the second node N2.

[0088] The initialization switching element TR_IT is controlled according to an initialization signal INT from an initialization line and is coupled between the third node N3 and an initialization power supply line. The initialization power supply line transmits an initialization voltage Vinit.

[0089] The first reference switching element Tr_RE1 is controlled according to the initialization signal INT from the initialization line and is coupled between the first node N1 and a reference power supply line. The reference power supply line transmits a reference voltage Vref.

[0090] The second reference switching element Tr_RE2 is controlled according to the initialization signal INT from the initialization line and is coupled between the second node N2 and the reference power supply line.

[0091] The first capacitor Cgds is coupled between the sensing switching element Tr_SS and the first driving power supply line.

[0092] The second capacitor Cem is coupled between the first node N1 and the second node N2.

[0093] The third capacitor Cst is coupled between the first node N1 and the third node N3.

[0094] If the size of the driving switching element Tr_DR is sufficiently large and thus capacitance of a parasitic capacitor formed between a gate electrode and a drain electrode of the driving switching element Tr_DR is sufficiently large, this parasitic capacitor may replace the first capacitor Cgds. In other words, if the size of the driving switching element Tr_DR is sufficiently large, the first capacitor Cgds may be removed from the circuit of FIG. 2.

[0095] The light emitting diode OLED is coupled between the third line N3 and the second driving power supply line. At this time, an anode electrode of the light emitting diode OLED is coupled to the third node N3 and a cathode electrode is coupled to the second driving power supply line. The second driving power supply line transmits a second driving voltage from a second driving power supply.

[0096] FIG. 8 is an example timing chart of a scan signal SC, an initialization signal INT, a light emission control signal EM and a sense signal SS supplied to a pixel, such as the pixel illustrated in FIG. 7.

[0097] As shown in FIG. 8, the scan signal SC, the initialization signal INT, the light emission control signal EM and the sense signal SS are changed to an active state or an inactive state based on an initialization period Ti, a threshold voltage detection period Tth, a data writing period Td and a light emission period Te. The initialization period Ti, the threshold voltage detection period Tth, the data writing period Td and the light emission period Te are sequentially generated. The active state of any signal means a state of a level capable of turning a switching element on when this signal is supplied to the switching element. The inactive state of any signal means a state of a level capable of turning a switching element off when this signal is supplied to the switching element. For example, if the switching element is of an n type, the active state of the signal supplied to the switching element means a voltage of a relatively high level and the inactive state means a voltage of a relatively low level.

[0098] During the initialization period Ti, the initialization signal INT and the sense signal SS are maintained in the active state. In contrast, the scan signal SC and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state.

[0099] During the threshold voltage detection period Tth, the sense signal SS is maintained in the active state. In contrast, the initialization signal INT, the scan signal SC and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state.

[0100] During the data writing period Td, the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS are maintained in the active state. At this time, the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS may not be completely maintained in the active state during the entire data writing period Td, but, as shown in FIG. 3, may be maintained in the active state in a predetermined period of the data writing period Td and maintained in the inactive state in the remaining period. At this time, in the data writing period Td, the period in which the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS are maintained in the active state may be greater than the period in which the scan signal SC and the sense signal SS are maintained in the inactive state. During the data writing period Td, the initialization signal INT and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state. Meanwhile, during the data writing period Td, a data signal Vdata is supplied to a data line DL.

[0101] During the light emission period Te, the light emission control signal EM is sequentially maintained in an active state and an inactive state. That is, the light emission control signal EM is maintained in the active state when the light emission period Te begins, and transitions to the inactive state when a predetermined time has passed. At this time, in the light emission period Te, the period in which the light emission control signal EM is maintained in the active state is greater than the period in which the light emission control signal EM is maintained in the inactive state. During the light emission period Te, the initialization signal INT, the sense signal SS and the scan signal SC are maintained in the inactive state.

[0102] As another embodiment, during the light emission period Te, the light emission control signal EM may be continuously maintained in the active state.

[0103] Hereinafter, the operation of the pixel according to the second embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 8 and 9A to 9D.

[0104] FIGs. 9A to 9D are diagrams illustrating the operation of the pixel according to the second embodiment. In FIGs. 9A to 9D, a switching element shown by a dotted line is turned off and a switching element surrounded by a dotted circle is turned on.

1) Initialization period Ti

[0105] First, the operation of the pixel PXL in the initialization period Ti will be described with reference to FIGs. 8 and 9A.

[0106] During the initialization period Ti, as shown in FIG. 8, the initialization signal INT and the sense signal SS are maintained in the active state. In contrast, the scan signal SC and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state.

[0107] According to such signals, as shown in FIG. 9A, the sensing switching element Tr_SS which receives the sense signal SS of the active state, and the initialization switching element Tr_IT, the first reference switching element Tr_RE1 and the second reference switching element Tr_RE2, all of which receive the initialization signal INT of the active state, are turned on. Meanwhile, the data switching element Tr_DS and the light emission control switching element Tr_EC which receive the scan signal SC and the light emission control signal EM of the inactive state are turned off.

[0108] Then, the reference voltage Vref is supplied to the first node N1 through the turned-on first reference switching element Tr_RE1. In addition, the reference voltage Vref is supplied to the second node N2 through the turned-on second reference switching element Tr_RE2. Thus, the first node N1 and the second node N2 are maintained at the level of the reference voltage Vref.

[0109] The initialization voltage Vinit is supplied to the third node N3 through the turned-on initialization switching element Tr_IT. The third node N3 is maintained at the level of the initialization voltage Vinit. The level of the initialization voltage Vinit applied to the third node N3 is determined by a ratio of the internal resistance of the driving switching element Tr_DR to the internal resistance of the initialization switching element Tr_IT. In other words, the voltage of the third node N3 is changed according to the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR. In particular, the voltage of the third node N3 is saturated to compensate for the threshold voltage Vth.

[0110] At this time, since the initialization voltage Vinit is less than the second driving voltage VSS and is less than the threshold voltage of the light emitting diode

OLED, the light emitting diode OLED is reversely biased and the light emitting diode OLED is maintained in the off state.

[0111] During the initialization period Ti, the second node N2 to which the gate electrode of the driving switching element Tr_DR is coupled is maintained at the level of the reference voltage Vref, the third node N3 to which the source electrode is coupled is maintained at the level of the initialization voltage Vinit, and the drain electrode is maintained at the level of the first driving voltage VDD. Thus, the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized. At this time, since the voltage difference between the gate electrode and source electrode of the driving switching element Tr_DR exceeds the threshold voltage of the driving switching element Tr_DR, the driving switching element Tr_DR is turned on and initialization current flows through the turned-on driving switching element Tr_OR. At this time, as described above, since the light emitting diode OLED is reversely biased, current generated by the driving switching element Tr_DR does not flow through the light emitting diode OLED and is sunk to an initialization voltage source supplying the initialization voltage Vinit. Since initialization current flows from the first driving power supply line to the initialization power supply line during the initialization period Ti, the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized regardless of the polarity of the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element TR_DR. That is, even when the threshold voltage Vth of the n-type driving switching element Vth is less than 0 or when the threshold voltage Vth of the p-type driving switching element is greater than 0, the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized by the above-described initialization current, thereby improving detection capabilities of the threshold voltage Vth.

[0112] In the initialization period Ti, the light emitting diode OLED is maintained in the off state and the driving switching element Tr_DR is initialized.

[0113] In particular, during the initialization period Ti, the third node N3 is discharged to the initialization voltage Vinit having a low value so as to prevent the voltage of the third node N3 from rising even when the driving switching element Tr_DR is turned on. Accordingly, the threshold voltage detection compensation range of the driving switching element Tr_DR is significantly widened.

2) Threshold voltage detection period Tth

[0114] Subsequently, the operation of the pixel PXL during the threshold voltage detection period Tth will be described with reference to FIGs. 8 and 9B. Since the operation of the pixel during the threshold voltage detection period Tth of the second embodiment is similar to that of the first embodiment of FIG. 6B, description thereof is omitted for brevity.

3) Data writing period Td

[0115] Subsequently, the operation of the pixel PXL during the data writing period Td will be described with reference to FIGs. 8 and 9C. Since the operation of the pixel during the data writing period Td of the second embodiment is similar to that of the first embodiment of Fig. 6C, description thereof is omitted for brevity.

4) Light emission period Te

[0116] Subsequently, the operation of the pixel PXL in the light emission period Te will be described with reference to FIGs. 8 and 9D. Since the operation of the pixel during the light emission period Te of the second embodiment is similar to that of the first embodiment of Fig. 6D, description thereof is omitted for brevity.

[0117] The first capacitor Cgds of each embodiment may receive any one of the reference voltage Vref, the initialization voltage Vinit and the second driving voltage VSS instead of the first driving voltage VDD. That is, any one of the reference voltage Vref, the initialization voltage Vinit and the second driving voltage VSS may be supplied to one side of the first capacitor Cgds instead of the first driving voltage VDD.

[0118] In each embodiment, a dual capacitor may be further formed between the first capacitor Cgds and the sensing switching element Tr_SS. At this time, the dual capacitor includes a first electrode made of indium tin oxide (ITO), a second electrode formed of the same material as a gate electrode (a gate electrode of each switching element) and a third electrode located between the first electrode and the second electrode and formed of the same material as a source/drain electrode (a source/drain electrode of each switching element). At this time, any one of the first driving voltage VDD, the reference voltage Vref, the initialization voltage Vinit and the second driving voltage VSS may be applied to the first electrode and, similarly, any one of the first driving voltage VDD, the reference voltage Vref, the initialization voltage Vinit and the second driving voltage VSS may be applied to the second electrode. For example, the initialization voltage Vinit may be applied to the first electrode and the reference voltage Vref may be applied to the second electrode.

[0119] FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating threshold voltage compensation capabilities at each gray scale according to change in threshold voltage of the driving switching element Tr_DR included in the pixel of FIG. 2.

[0120] In FIG. 10, an X axis denotes the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element Tr_DR and a Y axis denotes a current change ratio of a normalized light emitting diode OLED.

[0121] As shown in FIG. 10, if the current change ratio of the light emitting diode OLED is 95% to 105% (5%), the current change ratio is substantially constant at each gray scale even when the threshold voltage of the driving switching element Tr_DR is shifted within a wide range (a range of 6 [V]) of -0.8 [V] to 5.2 [V].

[0122] FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating threshold voltage compensation capabilities at each gray scale according to change in threshold voltage of all switching elements included in the pixel of FIG. 2.

[0123] In FIG. 11, an X axis denotes the threshold voltage Vth of each switching element and a Y axis denotes a current change ratio of a normalized light emitting diode OLED.

[0124] As shown in FIG. 11, if the current change ratio of the light emitting diode OLED is 95% to 105% (5%), the current change ratio is substantially constant at each gray scale even when the threshold voltage of the driving switching element Tr_DR is shifted within a wide range (a range of 4.2 [V]) of -2 [V] to 2.2 [V].

[0125] FIG. 12 is a diagram showing current change (compensation capabilities) according to voltage drop (IR drop) of a first driving voltage VDD in a display unit including the pixel of FIG. 2.

[0126] In FIG. 12, an X axis denotes a first driving voltage VDD and a Y axis denotes a current change ratio of a normalized light emitting diode OLED.

[0127] As shown in FIG. 12, when voltage drop (IR drop) of the first driving voltage VDD is 3 [V] with respect to gray scale 64 (gray scale 2/8), the current of the light emitting diode OLED (OLED current) is returned to a high level of 99.9% as compared to the initial current.

[0128] FIG. 13 is a diagram showing current change of a light emitting diode according to change in a data signal applied to the pixel of FIG. 2 and change in threshold voltages of the driving switching element.

[0129] As can be seen from FIG. 13, a contrast ratio is greater than 100,000. In addition, the pixel of the present invention has high current capabilities. The pixel of the present invention has the same gamma properties within a data signal value in a range of -1 [V] to 5 [V], which is a threshold voltage compensation region.

[0130] Each of the switching elements shown in FIGs. 2 and 7 may be composed of any one of an n type transistor and a p type transistor.

[0131] For example, the data switching element Tr_DS, the light emission control switching element TR_EC, the driving switching element Tr_DR, the sensing switching element Tr_SS, the initialization switching element Tr_IT and the reference switching element Tr_RE of FIG. 2 may all be composed of p type transistors instead of n type transistors.

[0132] In addition, the light emission control switching element TR_EC, the driving switching element Tr_DR, the sensing switching element Tr_SS, the initialization switching element Tr_IT and the first reference switching element Tr_RE1 and the second reference witching element Tr_RE2 of FIG. 12 may all be composed of n type transistor instead of p type transistors.

[0133] In the first and second embodiments, the threshold voltage Vth may be detected using the data signal. For example, during the initialization period Ti, the data signal Vdata from the data line DL may be supplied to the first node N1 and the second node N2 instead of the reference voltage Vref. By setting the scan signal SC to the active state during the initialization period Ti and turning the data switching element Tr_DS on during this period, the first node N1 and the second node N2 may be initialized to the data signal Vdata by the data signal Vdata from the data line DL. At this time, the reference voltage Vref may be applied before the light emission period Te.

[0134] The light emitting display device according to the present invention has the following effects.

[0135] First, since the number of parasitic capacitors of the switching elements of the first to third nodes is small, the quantity of charges lost by the parasitic capacitors is small. Accordingly, the compensation period of the threshold voltage is improved, the compensation ratio of the threshold voltage is high, and the compensation range of the threshold voltage is large.

[0136] Second, since current generated by the first driving voltage in the initialization period is sunk from the driving switching element to the initialization voltage source, excellent threshold voltage compensation capabilities are obtained even when the threshold voltage of the driving switching element is less than or greater than 0.

[0137] Third, since the sensing switching element is located at a next stage of the light emission control switching element in the light emission period, there is a compensation pixel of a normally off state. Accordingly, it is possible to improve reliability of the data switching element.

[0138] Fourth, since the first and second nodes or the first to third nodes are simultaneously initialized to a constant voltage in the initialization period, it is possible to remove an initialization timing problem between nodes. Accordingly, mass production of the light emitting display device is possible

[0139] Fifth, since a constant voltage, that is, a reference voltage, is supplied to the second node during the data writing period in which the data signal is applied to the first node, it is possible to eliminate influence of a gray scale on the data signal. Thus, it is possible to reduce a difference between the threshold voltages of the driving switching elements of the pixels.

[0140] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A light emitting display device comprising a plurality of scan lines (SC), a plurality of data lines (DL), a plurality of light emission control lines (EM), a plurality of initialization lines (INT) and a plurality of sense lines (SS), a first driving power supply line supplying a first driving voltage VDD, a second driv-

ing power supply supplying a second driving voltage VSS, an initialization power supply line supplying an initialization voltage Vinit, a reference power supply line supplying a reference voltage Vref, wherein VDD>VSS>Vref>Vinit and a plurality of pixels for displaying an image, wherein each pixel (PXL) includes:

- a light emitting element (OLED) having a first terminal connected to the second driving power supply and a second terminal,
- a data switching element (Tr_DS) having a first terminal connected to a data line and a second terminal connected to a first node (N1) and being controlled according to a scan signal (SC) from a scan line,
- a driving switching element (Tr_DR) including a first terminal coupled to a second node (N2), a second terminal coupled to the first driving power supply line and a third terminal connected to the second terminal of the light emitting element (OLED) via a third node (N3),
- a first capacitor (Cem) having a first terminal connected to the first node (N1) and a second terminal connected to the second node (N2),
- a second capacitor (Cst) having a first terminal connected to the first node (N1) and a second terminal connected to the third node (N3),
- a light emission control element (Tr_EC) having a first terminal connected to the first node (N1) and a second terminal connected to the second node (N2) and being controlled according to a light emission control signal (EM) from a light emission control line,
- an initialization switching element (Tr_IT) having a first terminal connected to the third node (N3) and a second terminal connected to the initialization power supply line and being controlled according to an initialization signal (INT) from an initialization line, and
- a reference switching element (Tr_RE) having a first terminal connected to the second node (N2) and a second terminal connected to the reference power supply line;

characterized in that the pixel (PXL) further comprises:

- a sensing switching element (Tr_SS) having a first terminal connected to the second node (N2) and a second terminal and being controlled according to a sense signal (SS) from a sense line, and
- a third capacitor (Cgds) having a first terminal connected to the first driving power supply line and a second terminal connected to the second terminal of the sensing switching element (Tr_SS); and
- the light emitting display device is adapted to provide a scan signal to the scan lines, a data signal voltage Vdata to the data lines, a light emission control signal to the light emission control lines, an initialization signal to the initialization lines and a sense signal to the sense lines such that:

  - during an initialization period (Ti), the initialization signal INT, the sense signal SS and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the active state and the scan signal SC is maintained in the inactive state, then
  - during a threshold voltage detection voltage period (Tth), the sense signal (SS) is maintained in the active state and the initialization signal INT, the scan signal SC and the light emission control signal EM are maintained in the inactive state such that:

    - the sensing switching element (Tr_SS) being turned on and the third capacitor (Cgds) are configured to establish the current path through the driving switching element (Tr_DR), the first capacitor (Cem), and the second capacitor (Cst) to set the voltage [(Vref+α)-Vth] at the third terminal of the driving switching element (Tr_DR), the voltage [(Vref+α)-Vth] being the difference between a predetermined constant value (Vref+α) and the threshold voltage Vth of the driving switching element (Tr_DR), the predetermined constant value (Vref+α) being a sum of a reference voltage (Vref) supplied on the first terminal of the driving switching element (Tr_DR) and an amplification compensation value α, then
    - during a data writing period (Td), the scan signal (SC) and the sense signal (SS) are maintained in the active state, the initialzation signal (INT) and the light emission control signal (EM) are maintained in the inactive state and the data signal Vdata is supplied to the data line (DL) such that the first terminal of the driving switching element receives the data signal voltage (Vdata) via the data switching element (Tr_DS) and the light emission control element (Tr_EC), the driving switching element (Tr_DR) being switched from an off state to an on state to provide the driving current if a first voltage difference between the first terminal and the third terminal of the driving switching element (Tr_DR) exceeds a threshold volt-

age, and a magnitude of the driving current being dependent upon a second difference between the first voltage difference and the threshold voltage, then
- during the light emission period (Te), the light emission control signal (EM) is maintained in the active state and the initialzation signal (INT), the scan signal (SC) and the sense signal (SS) are maintained in the inactive state.

2. The light emitting display device according to claim 1 further comprising a control driver (SD) adapted to drive the scan line with the scan signal (SC), the initialization line with the initialization signal (INT), the light emission control line with the light emission control signal (EM), and the sense line with the sense signal (SS) such that the scan signal (SC), the initialization signal (INT), the light emission control signal (EM) and the sense signal (SS) are changed to the active state or the inactive state based on the initialization period (Ti), the threshold voltage detection period (Tth), the data writing period (Td) and the light emission period (Te).

3. The light emitting display device according to claim 2, wherein:

the pulse width of the scan signal (SC) in the active state is equal to the pulse width of the initialization signal (INT) in the active state,
a p-th (p being a natural number) pixel and a (p+x)-th (x being a natural number) pixel are located at different pixel rows,
the phases of a scan signal (SC_n) supplied to the p-th pixel and a scan signal (SC_n+x) supplied to the (p+x)-th pixel are different from each other,
the phases of the scan signal (SC_n) supplied to the p-th pixel and an initialization signal (INT_n+x) supplied to the (p+x)-th pixel are identical, and
a scan line connected to a data switching element (Tr_DS) of the p-th pixel and a light emission control line connected to a light emission control switching element (Tr_EC) of the (p+x)-th pixel are connected to each other.

4. The light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein each pixel further includes another reference switching element (Tr RE1) controlled according to the initialization signal (INT) from the initialization line and connected between the first node (N1) and the reference power supply line for transmitting a reference voltage (Vref).

5. The light emitting display device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the data switching element (Tr_DS), the light emission switching element (Tr_EC), the driving switching element (Tr_DR), the sensing switching element (Tr_SS), the initialization switching element (Ts_INT) and the reference switching element (Tr_RE) are all n type transistors.

6. The light emitting display device according to claim 4, wherein the data switching element (Tr_DS), the light emission switching element (Tr_EM), the driving switching element (Tr_DR), the sensing switching element (Tr_SS), the initialization switching element (Tr_INT), the another reference switching element (Tr_RE1) and the second reference switching element (Tr_RE2) are all n type transistors.

7. The light emitting display device of according to claim 1, wherein the driving switching element (Tr_DR) of each of the pixels provides substantially same driving current through the light emitting element (OLED) responsive to substantially same data signal voltage (Vdata).

8. The light emitting display device of claim 1, wherein the light emitting element (OLED) its turned off while the voltage at the third terminal of the driving switching element (Tr_DR) is set to be the difference [(Vref+α)-Vth] between the predetermined constant value (Vref+α) and the threshold voltage (Vth).

Patentansprüche

1. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung, die mehrere Abtastleitungen (SC), mehrere Datenleitungen (DL), mehrere Lichtaussendungssteuerleitungen (EM), mehrere Initialisierungsleitungen (INT) und mehrere Erfassungsleitungen (SS), eine erste Ansteuerungsleistungsversorgungsleitung, die eine erste Ansteuerungsspannung VDD liefert, eine zweite Ansteuerungsleistungsversorgung, die eine zweite Ansteuerungsspannung VSS liefert, eine Initialisierungsleistungsversorgungsleitung, die eine Initialisierungsspannung Vinit liefert, eine Referenzleistungsversorgungsleitung, die eine Referenzspannung Vref liefert, wobei VDD > VSS > Vref > Vinit, und mehrere Pixel zum Anzeigen eines Bilds umfasst, wobei jedes Pixel (PXL) enthält:

- ein lichtaussendendes Element (OLED) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit der zweiten Ansteuerungsleistungsversorgung verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss,
- ein Datenschaltelement (Tr_DS) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit einer Datenleitung verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit einem ersten Knoten (N1) verbunden ist, und das gemäß einem Abtastsignal (SC) von einer Abtastleitung gesteuert wird,

- ein Ansteuerungsschaltelement (Tr_DR), das einen ersten Anschluss, der an einen zweiten Knoten (N2) gekoppelt ist, einen zweiten Anschluss, der an die erste Ansteuerungsleistungsversorgungsleitung gekoppelt ist, und einen dritten Anschluss, der mit dem zweiten Anschluss des lichtaussendenden Elements (OLED) über einen dritten Knoten (N3) verbunden ist, enthält,
- einen ersten Kondensator (Cem) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit dem ersten Knoten (N1) verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit dem zweiten Knoten (N2) verbunden ist,
- einen zweiten Kondensator (Cst) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit dem ersten Knoten (N1) verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit dem dritten Knoten (N3) verbunden ist,
- ein Lichtaussendungssteuerelement (Tr_EC) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit dem ersten Knoten (N1) verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit dem zweiten Knoten (N2) verbunden ist, und das gemäß einem Lichtaussendungssteuersignal (EM) von einer Lichtaussendungssteuerleitung gesteuert wird,
- ein Initialisierungsschaltelement (Tr_IT) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit dem dritten Knoten (N3) verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit der Initialisierungsleistungsversorgungsleitung verbunden ist, und das gemäß einem Initialisierungssignal (INT) von einer Initialisierungsleitung gesteuert wird, und
- ein Referenzschaltelement (Tr_RE) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit dem zweiten Knoten (N2) verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit der Referenzleistungsversorgungsleitung verbunden ist;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Pixel (PXL) ferner umfasst:

- ein Erfassungsschaltelement (Tr_SS) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit dem zweiten Knoten (N2) verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss und das gemäß einem Erfassungssignal (SS) von einer Erfassungsleitung gesteuert wird, und
- einen dritten Kondensator (Cgds) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit der ersten Ansteuerungsleistungsversorgungsleitung verbunden ist, und einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit dem zweiten Anschluss des Erfassungsschaltelements (Tr_SS) verbunden ist; und
- wobei die lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung ausgelegt ist, ein Abtastsignal an die Abtastleitungen, eine Datensignalspannung Vdata an die Datenleitungen, ein Lichtaussendungssteuersignal an die Leichtaussendungssteuerleitungen, ein Initialisierungssignal an die Initialisierungsleitungen und ein Erfassungssignal an die Erfassungsleitungen derart zu liefern, dass:

- während einer Initialisierungsperiode (Ti) das Initialisierungssignal INT, das Erfassungssignal SS und das Lichtaussendungssteuersignal EM in dem aktiven Zustand gehalten werden und das Abtastsignal SC in dem inaktiven Zustand gehalten wird, dann
- während einer Schwellenspannungsdetektionsspannungsperiode (Tth) das Erfassungssignal (SS) in dem aktiven Zustand gehalten wird und das Initialisierungssignal INT, das Abtastsignal SC und das Lichtaussendungssteuersignal EM in dem inaktiven Zustand gehalten werden, derart, dass:

  - das Erfassungsschaltelement (Tr_SS), das eingeschaltet ist, und der dritte Kondensator (Cgds) konfiguriert sind, den Stromweg durch das Ansteuerungsschaltelement (Tr_DR), den ersten Kondensator (Cem) und den zweiten Kondensator (Cst) einzurichten, um die Spannung [(Vref + α) - Vth] an dem dritten Anschluss des Ansteuerungsschaltelements (Tr_DR) einzustellen, wobei die Spannung [(Vref + α) - Vth] der Unterschied zwischen einem vorgegebenen konstanten Wert (Vref + α) und der SchwellenSpannung Vth des Ansteuerungsschaltelements (Tr_DR) ist, wobei der vorgegebene konstante Wert (Vref + α) eine Summe einer Referenzspannung (Vref), die an den ersten Anschluss des Ansteuerungsschaltelements (Tr_DR) geliefert wird, und eines Verstärkungskompensationswerts α ist, dann
  - während einer Datenschreibperiode (Td) das Abtastsignal (SC) und das Erfassungssignal (SS) in dem aktiven Zustand gehalten werden, das Initialisierungssignal (INT) und das Lichtaussendungssteuersignal (EM) in dem inaktiven Zustand gehalten werden und das Datensignal Vdata an die Datenleitung (DL) geliefert wird, derart, dass der erste Anschluss des Ansteuerungsschaltelements die Datensignalspannung (Vdata) über das Datenschaltelement (Tr_DS) und das Lichtaussendungssteuerelement (Tr_EC) empfängt, das Ansteuerungsschaltelement (Tr_DR) von einem Aus-Zustand in ei-

nen Ein-Zustand geschaltet wird, um den Ansteuerungsstrom zu liefern, wenn ein erster Spannungsunterschied zwischen dem ersten Anschluss und dem dritten Anschluss des Ansteuerungsschaltelements (Tr_DR) eine Schwellenspannung übersteigt, und eine Größe des Ansteuerungsstroms von einem zweiten Unterschied zwischen dem ersten Spannungsunterschied und der Schwellenspannung abhängt, dann
- während der Lichtausendungsperiode (Te) das Lichtaussendungssteuersignal (EM) in dem aktiven Zustand gehalten wird und das Initialisierungssignal (INT), das Abtastsignal (SC) und das Erfassungssignal (SS) in dem inaktiven Zustand gehalten werden.

2. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, die ferner eine Ansteuerung (SD) umfasst, die ausgelegt ist, die Abtastleitung mit dem Abtastsignal (SC), die Initialisierungsleitung mit dem Initialisierungssignal (INT), die Lichtaussendungssteuerleitung mit dem Lichtaussendungssteuersignal (EM) und die Erfassungsleitung mit dem Erfassungssignal (SS) derart anzusteuern, dass das Abtastsignal (SC), das Initialisierungssignal (INT), das Lichtaussendungssteuersignal (EM) und das Erfassungssignal (SS) anhand der Initialisierungsperiode (Ti), der Schwellenspannungsdetektionsperiode (Tth), der Datenschreibperiode (Td) und der Lichtaussendungsperiode (Te) in den aktiven Zustand oder den inaktiven Zustand geändert werden.

3. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei:

die Impulsbreite des Abtastsignals (SC) in dem aktiven Zustand gleich der Impulsbreite des Initialisierungssignals (INT) in dem aktiven Zustand ist,
sich ein p-tes (wobei b eine natürliche Zahl ist) Pixel und ein (p + x)-tes (wobei x eine natürliche Zahl ist) Pixel in verschiedenen Pixelzeilen befinden,
die Phasen eines Abtastsignals (SC_n), das an das p-te Pixel geliefert wird, und eines Abtastsignals (SC - n + x), das an das (p + x)-te Pixel geliefert wird, voneinander verschieden sind,
die Phasen des Abtastsignals (SC_n), das an das p-te Pixel geliefert wird und ein Initialisierungssignal (INT_n + x), das an das (p + x)-te Pixel geliefert wird, identisch sind und
eine Abtastleitung, die mit einem Datenschaltelement (Tr_DS) des p-ten Pixels verbunden ist und eine Lichtaussendungssteuerleitung, die mit einem Lichtaussendungssteuerschaltelement (Tr_EC) des (p + x)-ten Pixels verbunden ist, miteinander verbunden sind.

4. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei jedes Pixel ferner ein weiteres Referenzschaltelement (Tr RE1) umfasst, das gemäß dem Initialisierungssignal (INT) von der Initialisierungsleitung gesteuert wird und zwischen dem ersten Knoten (N1) und der Referenzleistungsversorgungsleitung zum Senden einer Referenzspannung (Vref) angeschlossen ist.

5. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Datenschaltelement (Tr_DS), das Lichtaussendungsschaltelement (Tr_EC), das Ansteuerungsschaltelement (Tr_DR), das Erfassungsschaltelement (Tr_SS), das Initialisierungsschaltelement (Ts_INT) und das Referenzschaltelement (Tr_RE) jeweils n-Typ-Transistoren sind.

6. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei das Datenschaltelement (Tr_DS), das Lichtaussendungsschaltelement (Tr_EM), das Ansteuerungsschaltelement (Tr_DR), das Erfassungsschaltelement (Tr_SS), das Initialisierungsschaltelement (Tr_INT), das weitere Referenzschaltelement (Tr_RE1) und das zweite Referenzschaltelement (Tr_RE2) jeweils n-Typ-Transistoren sind.

7. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Ansteuerungsschaltelement (Tr_DR) jedes der Pixel im Wesentlichen denselben Ansteuerungsstrom durch das lichtaussendende Element (OLED) als Reaktion auf im Wesentlichen dieselbe Datensignalspannung (Vdata) liefert.

8. Lichtaussendende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das lichtaussendende Element (OLED) ausgeschaltet ist, während die Spannung an dem dritten Anschluss des Ansteuerungsschaltelements (Tr_DR) so eingestellt ist, dass sie der Unterschied [(Vref + α) - Vth] zwischen dem vorgegebenen konstanten Wert (Vref + α) und der Schwellenspannung (Vth) ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent comprenant une pluralité de lignes de balayage (SC), une pluralité de lignes de données (DL), une pluralité de lignes de commande d'émission de lumière (EM), une pluralité de lignes d'initialisation (INT) et une pluralité de lignes de détection (SS), une première ligne d'alimentation de puissance d'attaque alimentant une première tension d'attaque VDD, une seconde ligne d'alimentation de puissance d'attaque alimentant une seconde tension d'attaque VSS, une ligne d'alimentation de puissance d'initialisation alimentant une tension d'initialisation Vinit, une ligne d'alimentation de puissance de référence alimentant une tension de référence Vref, dans lequel VDD>VSS>Vref>Vinit et une pluralité de pixels pour afficher une image, dans lequel chaque pixel (PXL) inclut :

- un élément électroluminescent (OLED) ayant une première borne connectée à la seconde alimentation de puissance d'attaque et une seconde borne,
- un élément de commutation de données (Tr_DS) ayant une première borne connectée à une ligne de données et une seconde borne connectée à un premier noeud (N1) et étant commandé selon un signal de balayage (SC) provenant d'une ligne de balayage,
- un élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR) incluant une première borne couplée à un second noeud (N2), une seconde borne couplée à la première ligne d'alimentation de puissance d'attaque et une troisième borne connectée à la seconde borne de l'élément électroluminescent (OLED) via un troisième noeud (N3),
- un premier condensateur (Cem) ayant une première borne connectée au premier noeud (N1) et une seconde borne connectée au second noeud (N2),
- un second condensateur (Cst) ayant une première borne connectée au premier noeud (N1) et une seconde borne connectée au troisième noeud (N3),
- un élément de commande d'émission de lumière (Tr_EC) ayant une première borne connectée au premier noeud (N1) et une seconde borne connectée au second noeud (N2) et étant commandé selon un signal de commande d'émission de lumière (EM) provenant d'une ligne de commande d'émission de lumière,
- un élément de commutation d'initialisation (Tr_IT) ayant une première borne connectée au troisième noeud (N3) et une seconde borne connectée
à la ligne d'alimentation de puissance initialisation et étant commandé selon un signal d'initialisation (INT) provenant d'une ligne d'initialisation et
- un élément de commutation de référence (Tr_RE) ayant une première borne connectée au second noeud (N2) et une seconde borne connecté à la ligne d'alimentation de puissance de référence ; **caractérisé en ce que** le pixel (PXL) comprend en outre :

  - un élément de commutation de détection (Tr_SS) ayant une première borne connectée au second noeud (N2) et une seconde borne et étant commandé selon un signal de détection (SS) provenant d'une ligne de détection et
  - un troisième condensateur (Cgds) ayant une première borne connectée à la première ligne d'alimentation de puissance d'attaque et une seconde borne connectée à la seconde borne de l'élément de commutation de détection (Tr_SS) ; et
  - le dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent est adapté pour fournir un signal de balayage aux lignes de balayage, une tension de signal de données Vdata aux lignes de données, un signal de commande d'émission de lumière aux lignes de commande d'émission de lumière, un signal d'initialisation aux lignes d'initialisation et un signal de détection aux lignes de détection de sorte que :

    - pendant une période d'initialisation (Ti), le signal d'initialisation INT, le signal de détection SS et le signal de commande d'émission de lumière EM sont maintenus dans l'état actif et le signal de balayage SC est maintenu dans l'état inactif, alors
    - pendant une période de tension de détection de tension seuil (Tth), le signal de détection (SS) est maintenu dans l'état actif et le signal d'initialisation INT, le signal de balayage SC et le signal de commande d'émission de lumière EM sont maintenus dans l'état inactif de sorte que :

      - l'élément de commutation de détection (Tr_SS) mis sous tension et le troisième condensateur (Cgds) soient configurées pour établir le trajet de courant à travers l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR), le premier condensateur (Cem) et le second condensateur (Cst) afin de régler la tension [(Vref+α)-Vth] au niveau de la troisième borne de l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr-DR), la tension [(Vref+α)-Vth] étant la différence entre une valeur constante prédéterminée (Vref+α) et la tension seuil Vth de l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR), la valeur constante prédéterminée (Vref+α) étant une somme d'une tension de référence (Vref) alimentée sur la première borne de l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR) et une valeur de compensation d'amplification α, alors :

- pendant une période d'écriture de données (Td), le signal de balayage (SC) et le signal de détection (SS) sont maintenus dans l'état actif, le signal d'initialisation (INT) et le signal de commande d'émission de lumière (EM) sont maintenus dans l'état inactif et le signal de données Vdata est alimenté dans la ligne de données (DL) de sorte que la première borne de l'élément de commutation d'attaque reçoive la tension du signal de données (Vdata) via l'élément de commutation donnée (Tr_DS) et l'élément de commande d'émission de lumière (Tr_EC), l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR) étant commuté d'un état bloqué à un état conducteur afin de fournir le courant d'attaque si une première différence de tension entre la première borne et la troisième borne de l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR) excède une tension seuil et une magnitude de courant d'attaque étant dépendante d'une seconde différence entre la première différence de tension et la tension seuil, alors :

    - pendant la période d'émission de lumière (Te), le signal de commande d'émission de lumière (EM) est maintenu dans l'état actif et le signal d'initialisation (INT), le signal de balayage (SC) et le signal de détection (SS) sont maintenus dans l'état inactif.

2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 1 comprenant en outre un pilote de commande (SD) adapté pour attaquer la ligne de balayage avec le signal de balayage (SC), la ligne d'initialisation avec le signal d'initialisation (INT), la ligne de commandes d'émission de lumière avec le signal de commande d'émission de lumière (EM) et la ligne de détection avec le signal de détection (SS) de sorte que le signal de balayage (SC), le signal d'initialisation (INT), le signal de commande d'émission de lumière (EM) et le signal de détection (SS) soient changé en l'état actif ou l'état inactif sur la base de la période d'initialisation (Ti), la période de détection de tension seuil (Tth), la période d'écriture de données (Td) et la période d'émission de lumière (Te).

3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 2, dans lequel :

la largeur d'impulsion du signal de balayage (SC) dans l'état actif est égale à la largeur d'impulsion du signal d'initialisation (INT) dans l'état actif,
un p-ème pixel (p étant un nombre naturel) et un (p+x)-ème pixel (x étant un nombre naturel) sont situés à différentes rangées de pixels,
les phases d'un signal de balayage (SC_n) alimenté au p-ème pixel et un signal de balayage (SC_n+x) alimenté au (p+x)-ème pixel sont différentes l'une de l'autre,
les phases du signal de balayage (SC_n) alimenté au p-ème pixel et un signal d'initialisation (INT_n+x) alimenté au (p+x)-ème pixel sont identiques, et
une ligne de balayage connectée à un élément de commutation de données (Tr_DS) du p-ème pixel et une ligne de commande d'émission de lumière connectée à un élément de commutation de commande d'émission de lumière (Tr_EC) du (p+x)-ème pixel sont connectées l'une à l'autre.

4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque pixel inclut en outre un autre élément de commutation de référence (Tr RE1) commandé selon le signal d'initialisation provenant de la ligne d'initialisation et connecté entre le premier noeud (N1) et la ligne d'alimentation de puissance de référence pour transmettre une tension de référence (Vref).

5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel l'élément de commutation de données (Tr_DS), l'élément de commutation d'émission de lumière (Tr_EC), l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR), l'élément de commutation de détection (Tr_SS), l'élément de commutation d'initialisation (Ts_INT) et élément de commutation de référence (Tr_RE) sont tous des transistors de type n.

6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'élément de commutation de données (Tr_DS), l'élément de commutation d'émission de lumière (Tr_EM), l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR), l'élément de commutation de détection (Tr_SS), l'élément de commutation d'initialisation (Tr_INT), l'autre élément de commutation de référence (Tr_RE1) et le second élément de commutation de référence (Tr_RE2) sont tous des transistors de type n.

7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_Dr) de chacun des pixels fournit substantiellement le même courant d'attaque à travers l'élément électroluminescent (OLED) en réponse à substantiellement la même tension de signal de données (Vdata).

8. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'élément électroluminescent (OLED) est mis hors tension alors que la tension au niveau de la troisième borne de l'élément de commutation d'attaque (Tr_DR) est réglée afin d'être la différence [(Vref+α)-Vth] entre la valeur constante prédéterminée (Vref+α) et la tension seuil (Vth).

FIG. 1

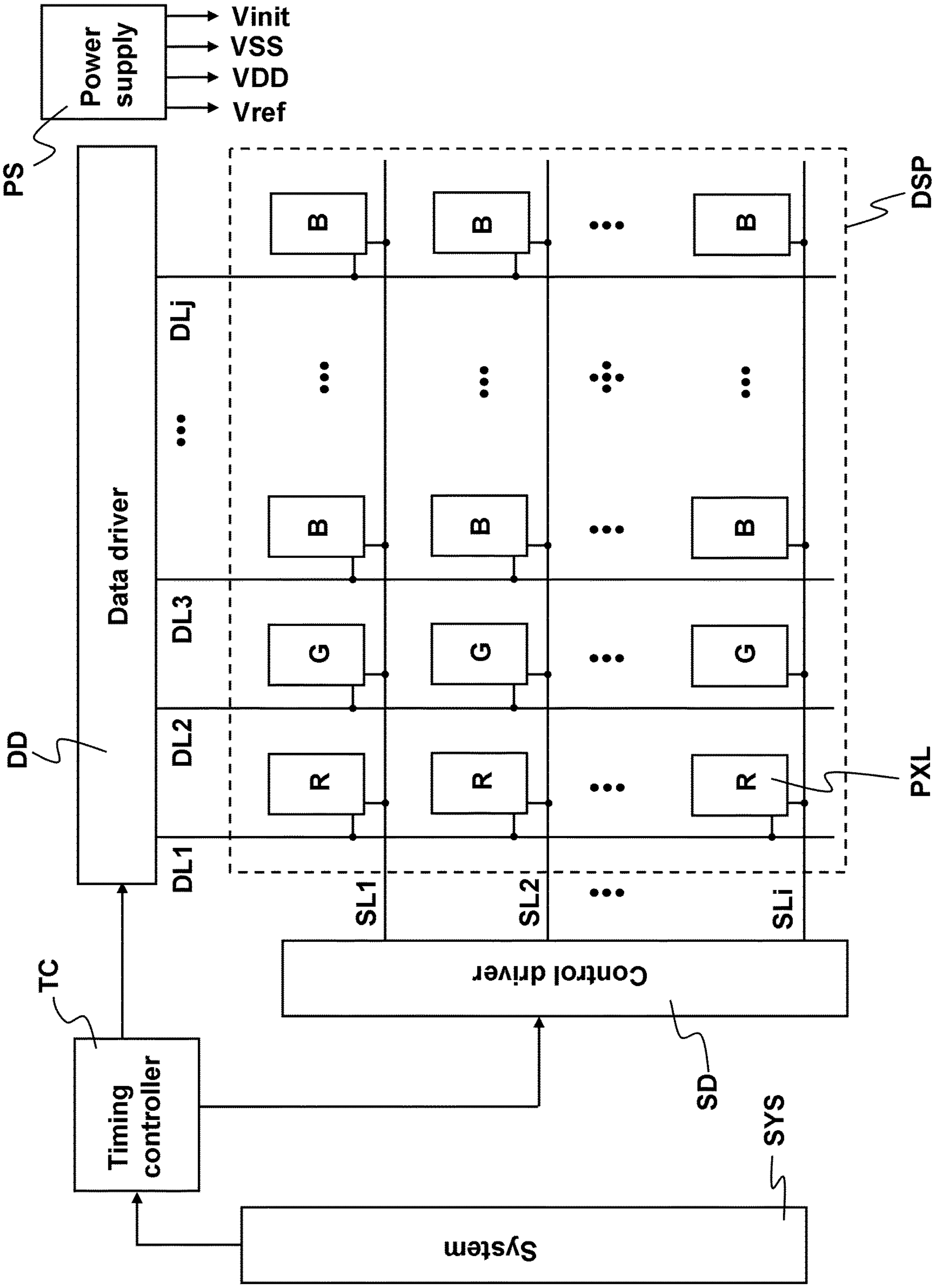

Power supply
Vinit
VSS
VDD
Vref
PS
Data driver
DD
TC
Timing controller
DL1
DL2
DL3
DLj
R
G
B
DSP
PXL
SL1
SL2
SLi
Control driver
SD
SYS
System

FIG. 2

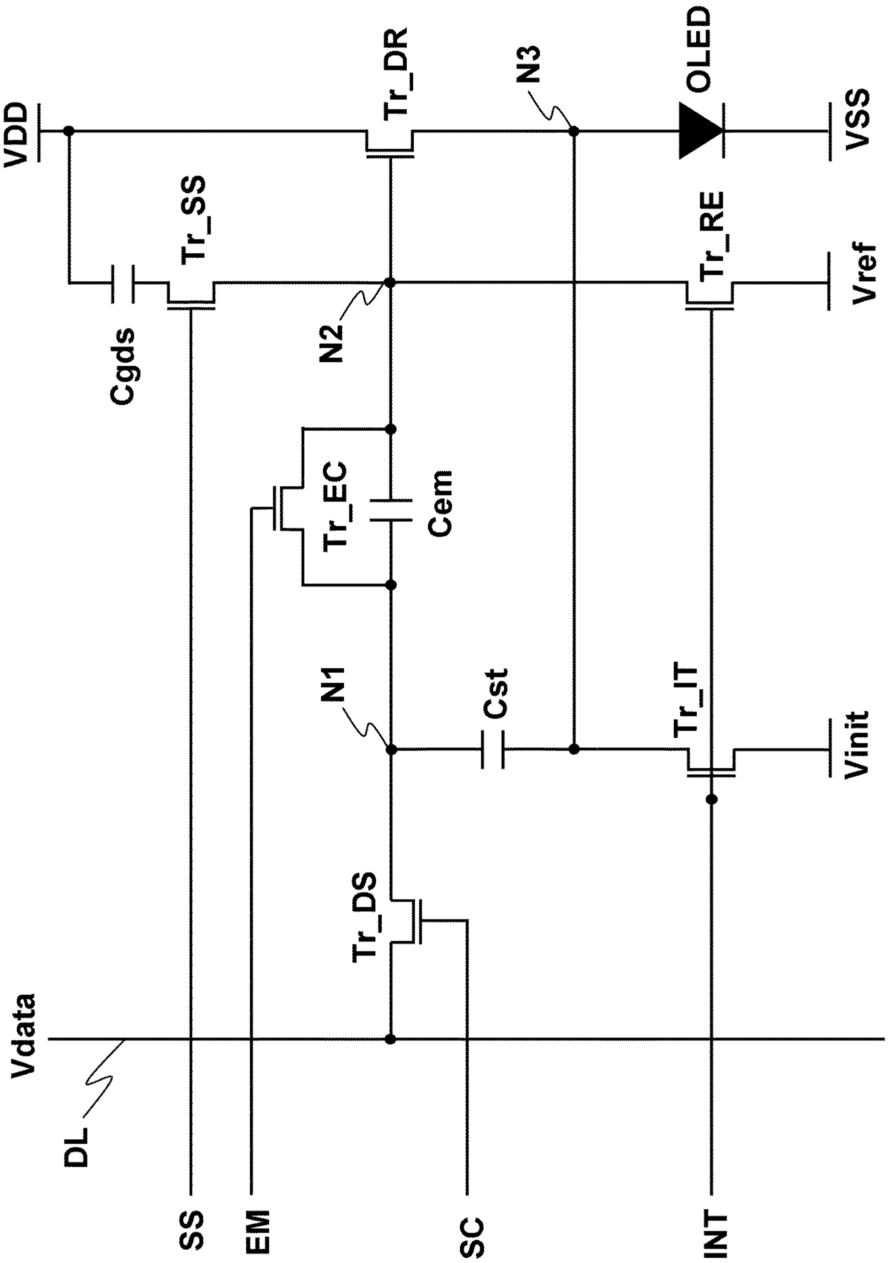

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
OLED
VSS
Tr_SS
Cgds
N2
Tr_RE
Vref
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Tr_IT
Vinit
Tr_DS
Vdata
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 3

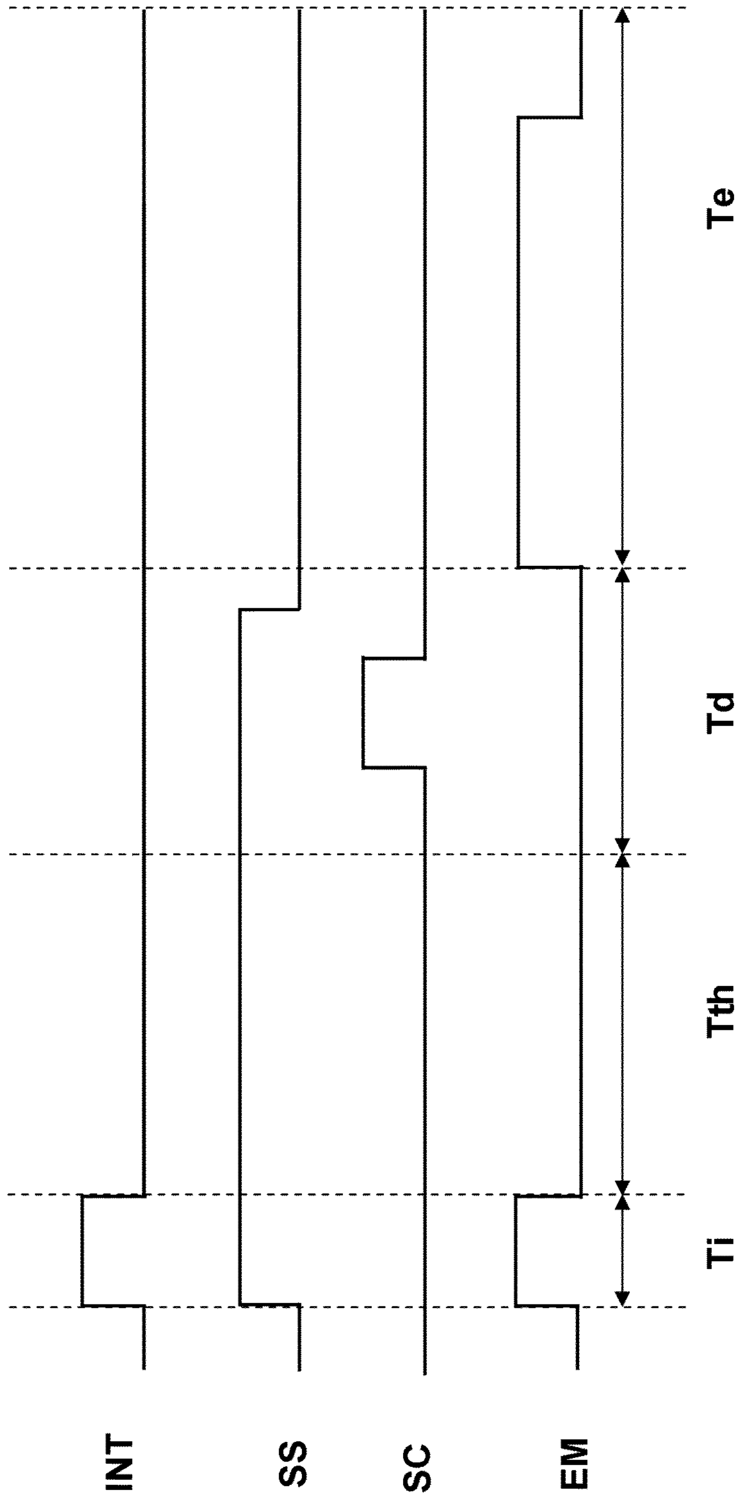


FIG. 4

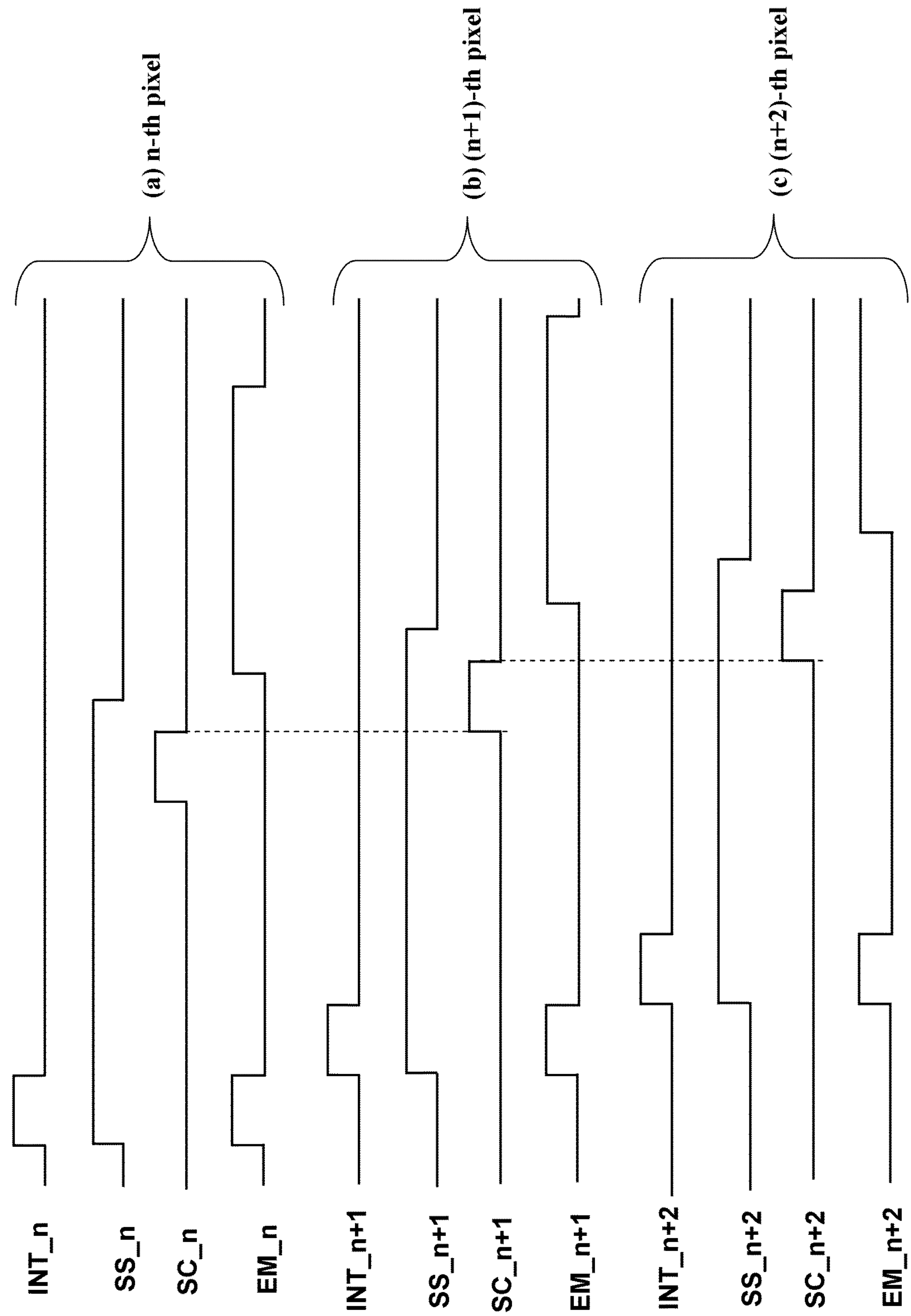

(a) n-th pixel
(b) (n+1)-th pixel
(c) (n+2)-th pixel
INT_n
SS_n
SC_n
EM_n
INT_n+1
SS_n+1
SC_n+1
EM_n+1
INT_n+2
SS_n+2
SC_n+2
EM_n+2

FIG. 5

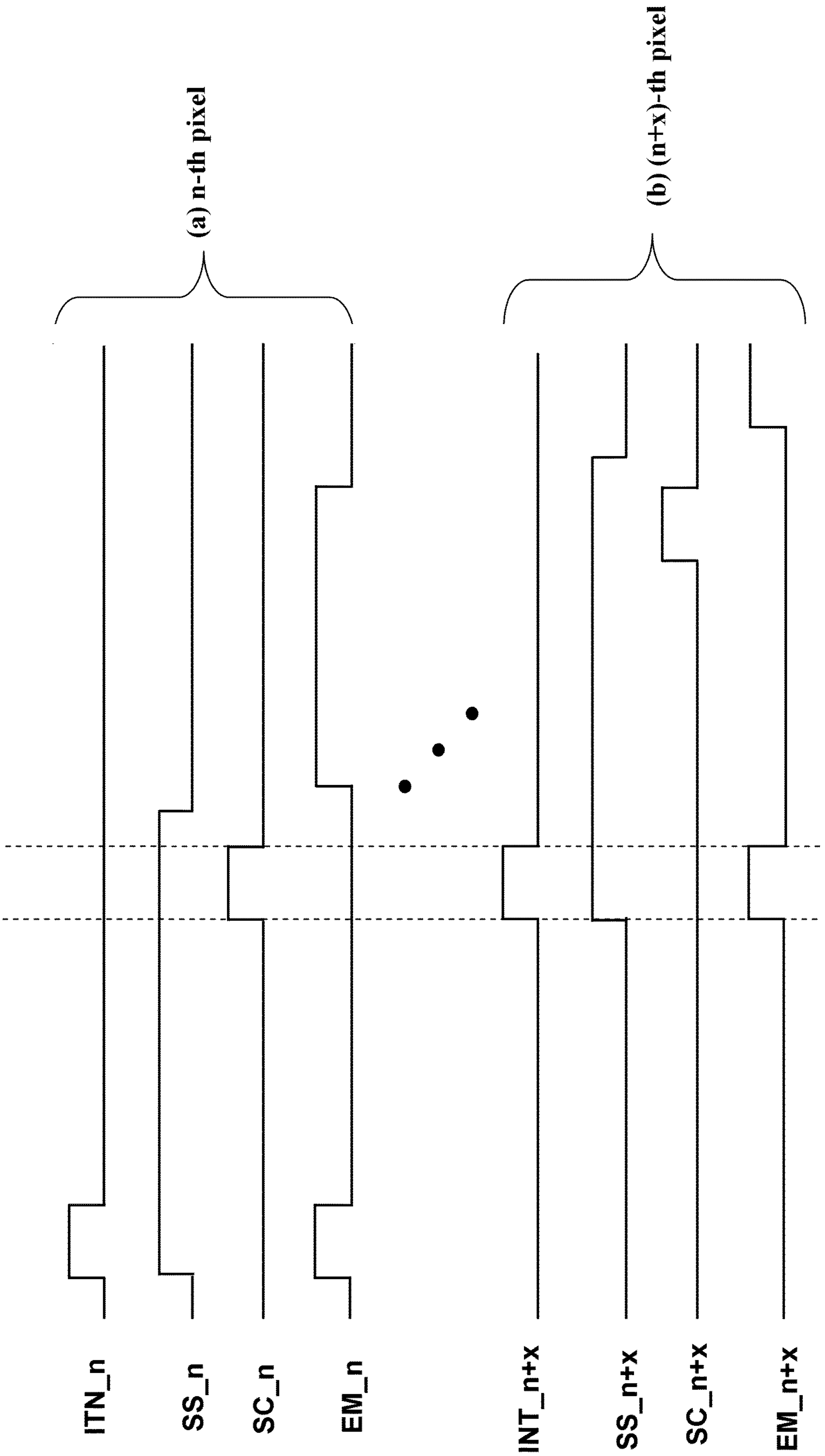


FIG. 6A

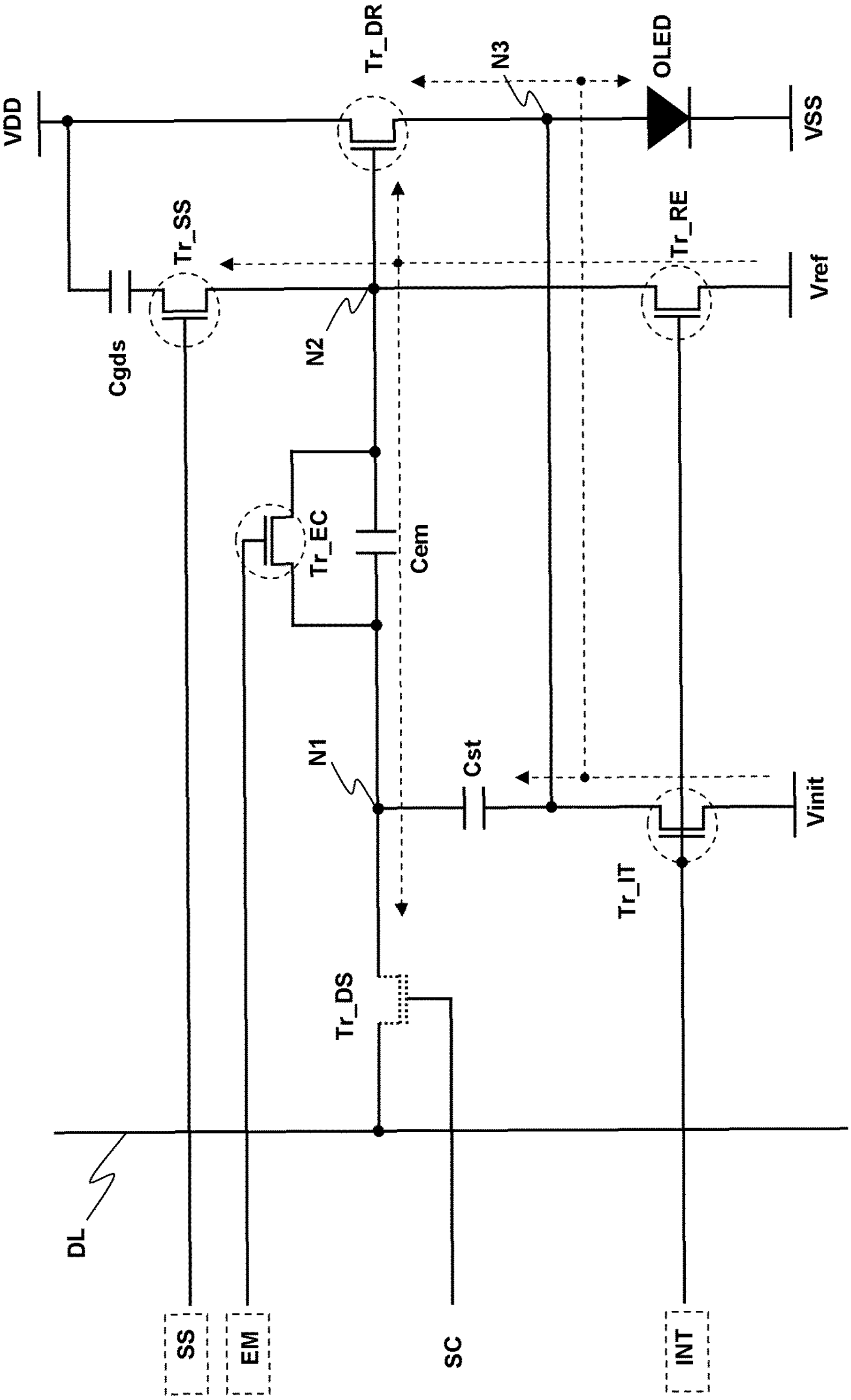

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
OLED
VSS
Tr_SS
Tr_RE
Vref
Cgds
N2
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Vinit
Tr_IT
Tr_DS
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 6B

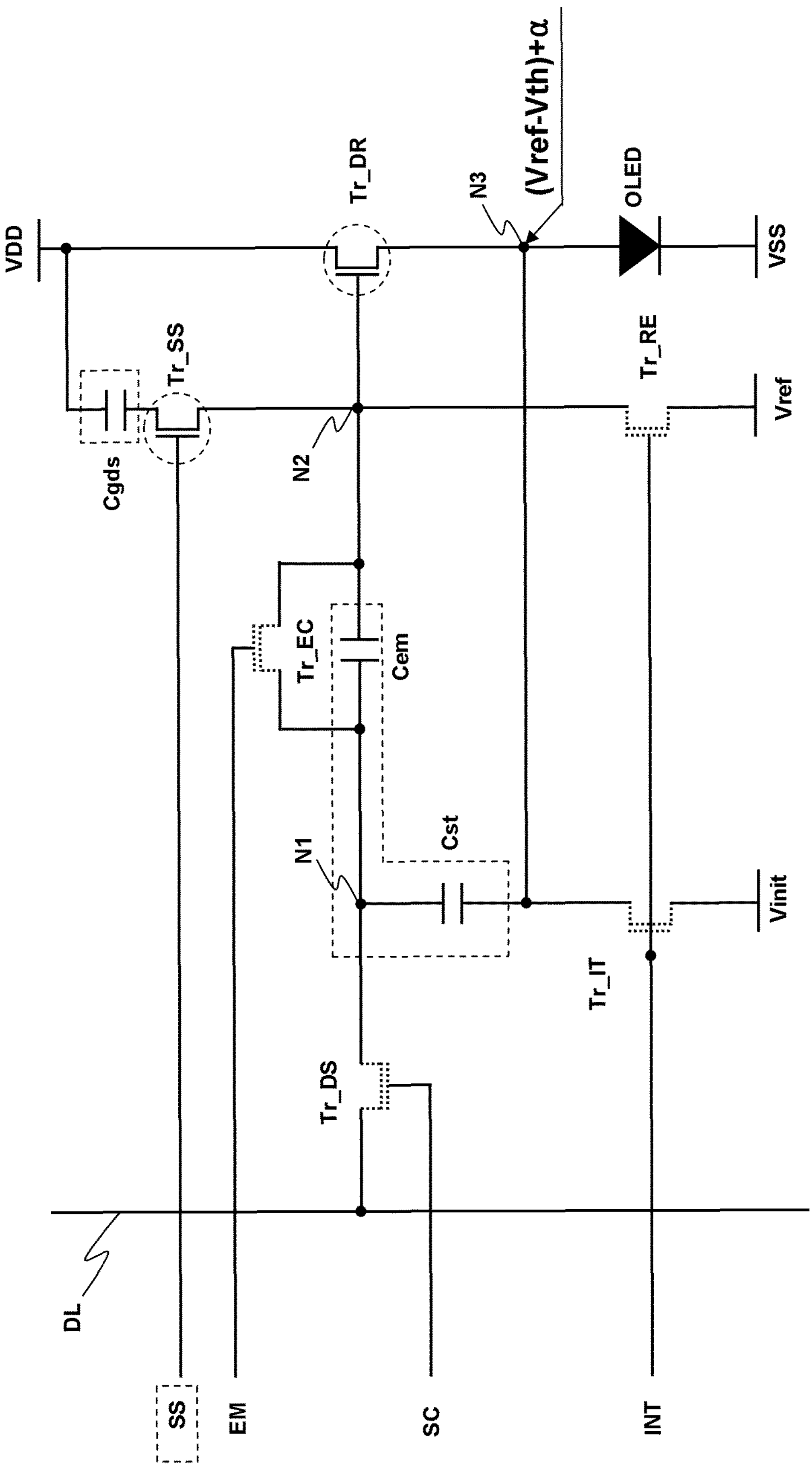

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
(Vref-Vth)+α
OLED
VSS
Tr_SS
Cgds
N2
Tr_RE
Vref
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Vinit
Tr_IT
Tr_DS
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 6C

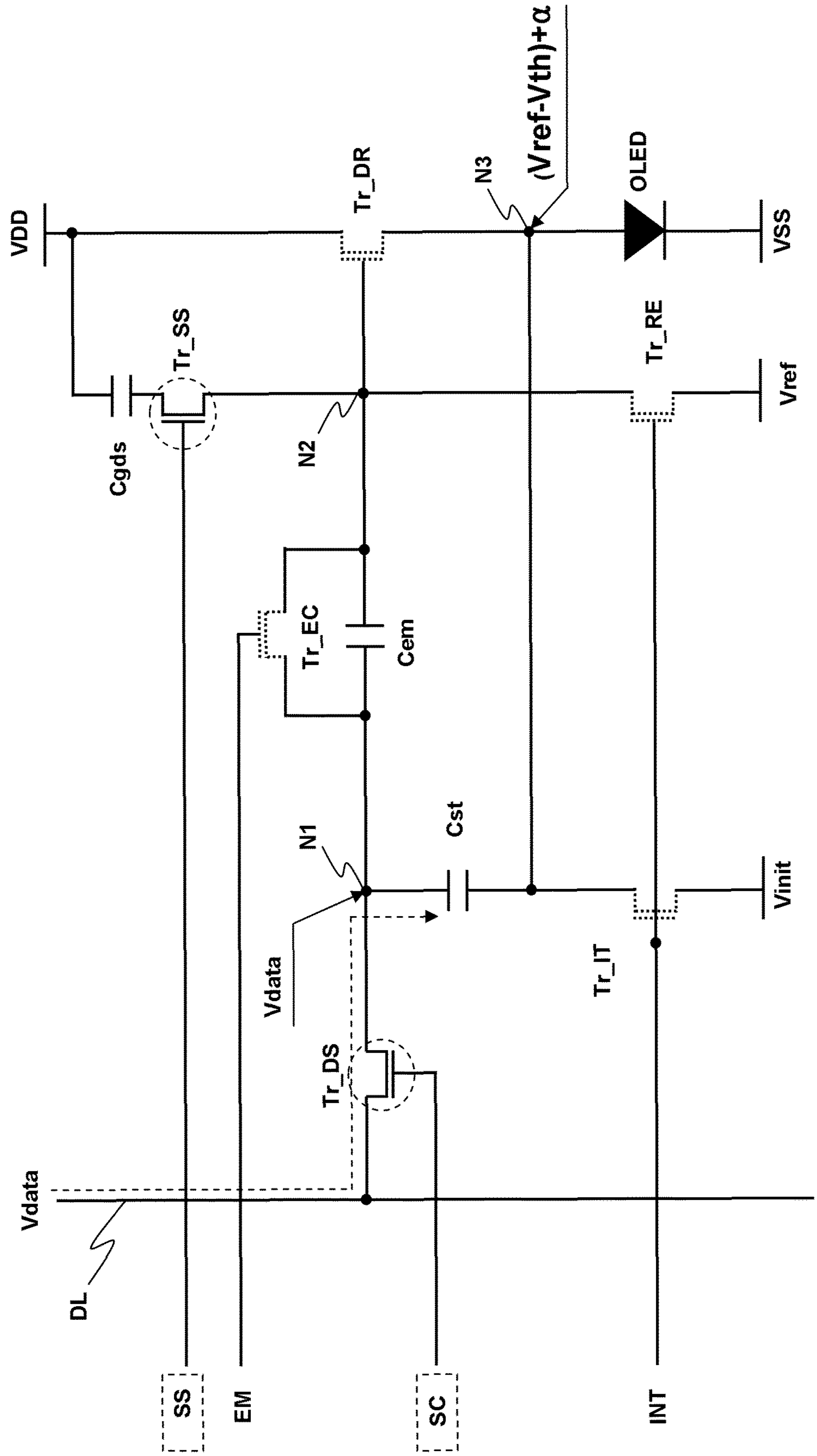

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
(Vref-Vth)+α
OLED
VSS
Cgds
Tr_SS
N2
Tr_RE
Vref
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Vdata
Vinit
Tr_IT
Tr_DS
Vdata
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 6D

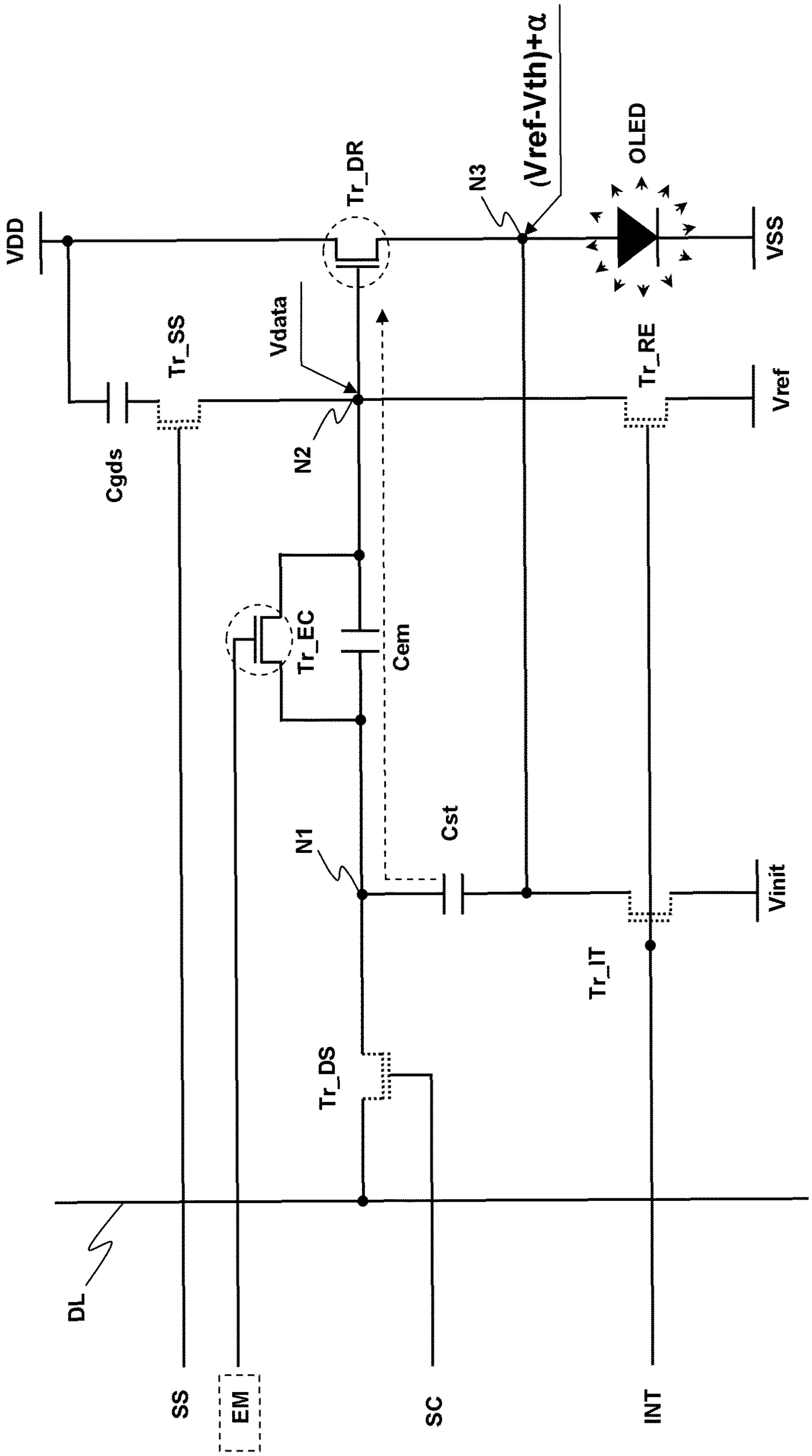

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
(Vref-Vth)+α
OLED
VSS
Vdata
Tr_SS
Cgds
N2
Tr_RE
Vref
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Vinit
Tr_IT
Tr_DS
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 7

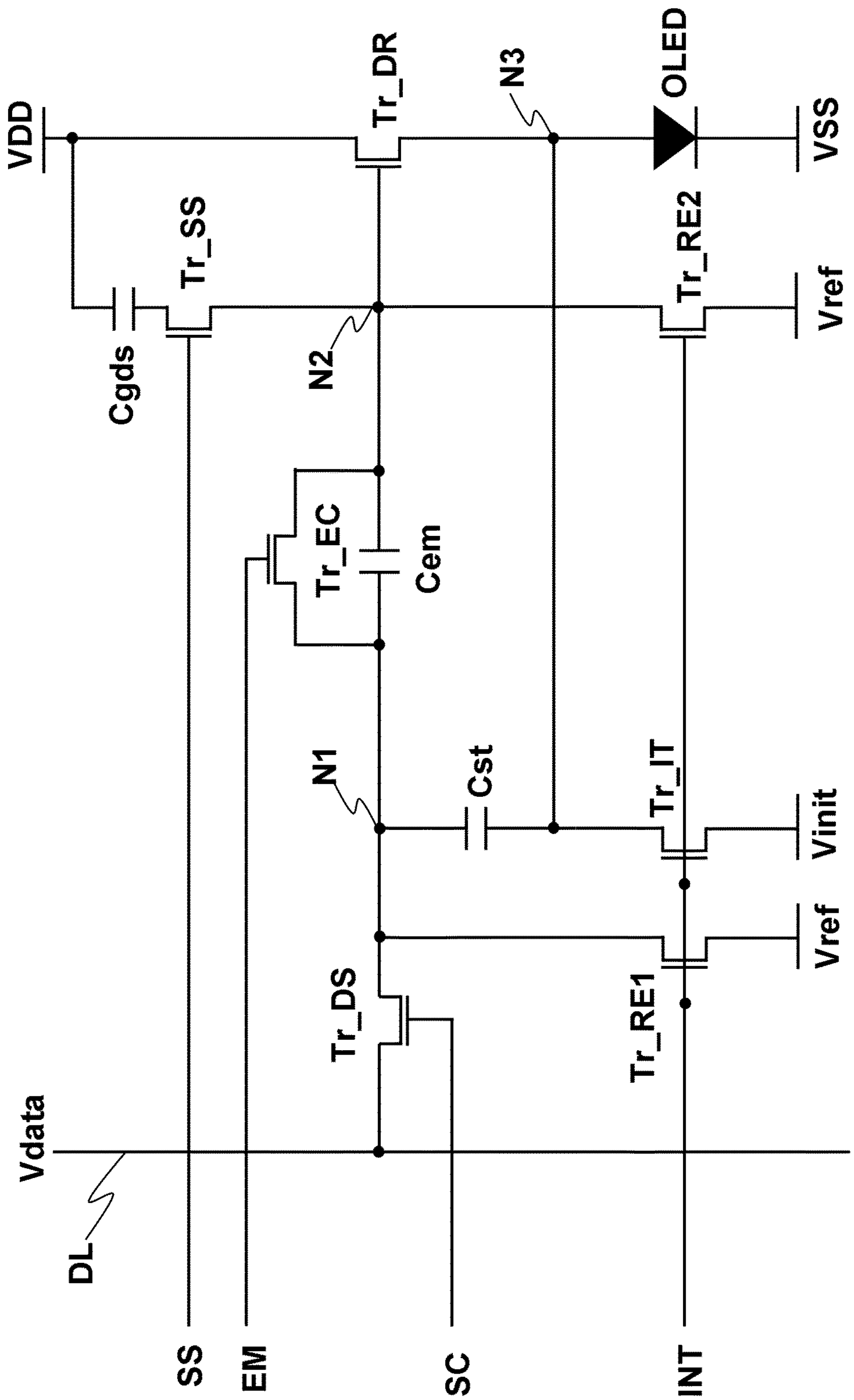

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
OLED
VSS
Tr_SS
Tr_RE2
Vref
Cgds
N2
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Tr_IT
Vinit
Vref
Tr_DS
Tr_RE1
Vdata
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 8

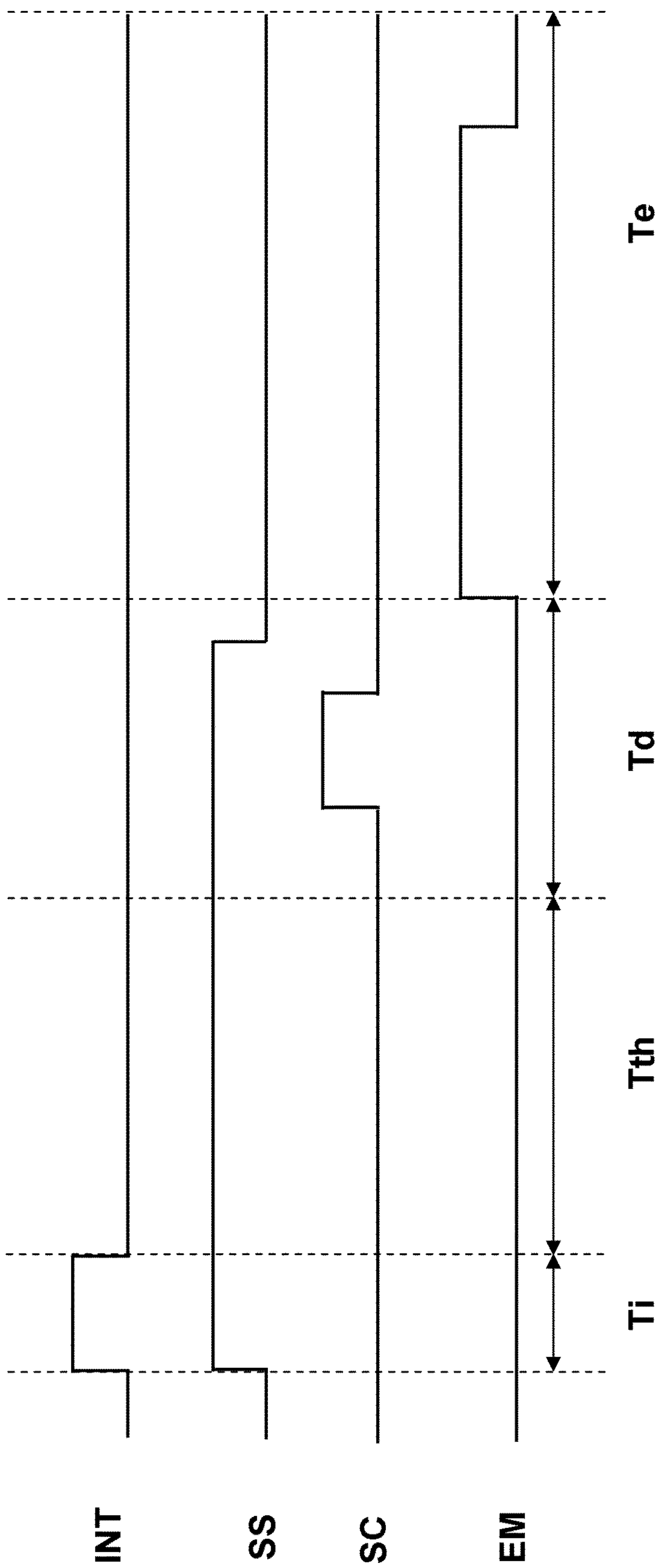


FIG. 9A

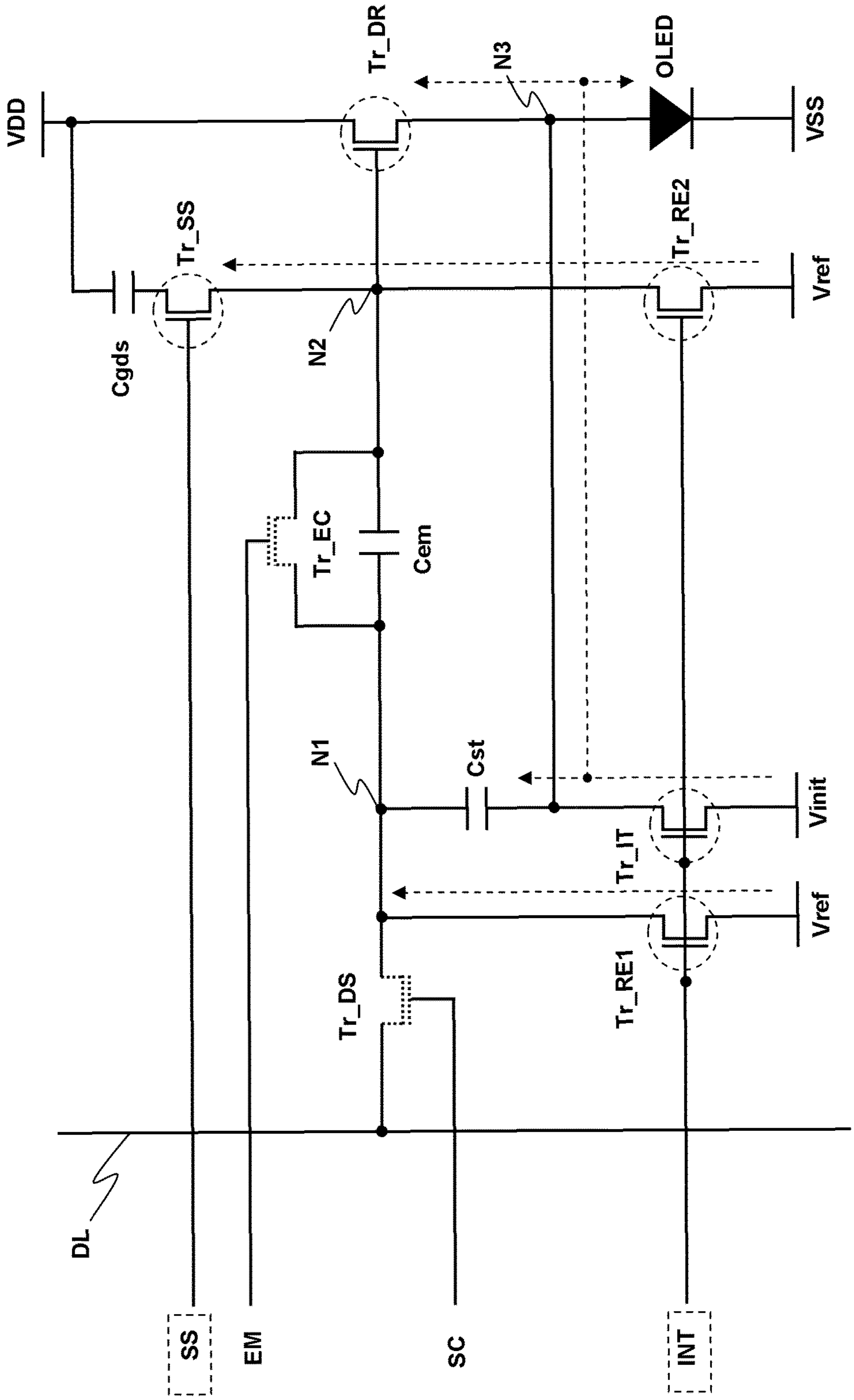

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
OLED
VSS
Cgds
Tr_SS
N2
Tr_RE2
Vref
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Vinit
Tr_IT
Vref
Tr_RE1
Tr_DS
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 9B

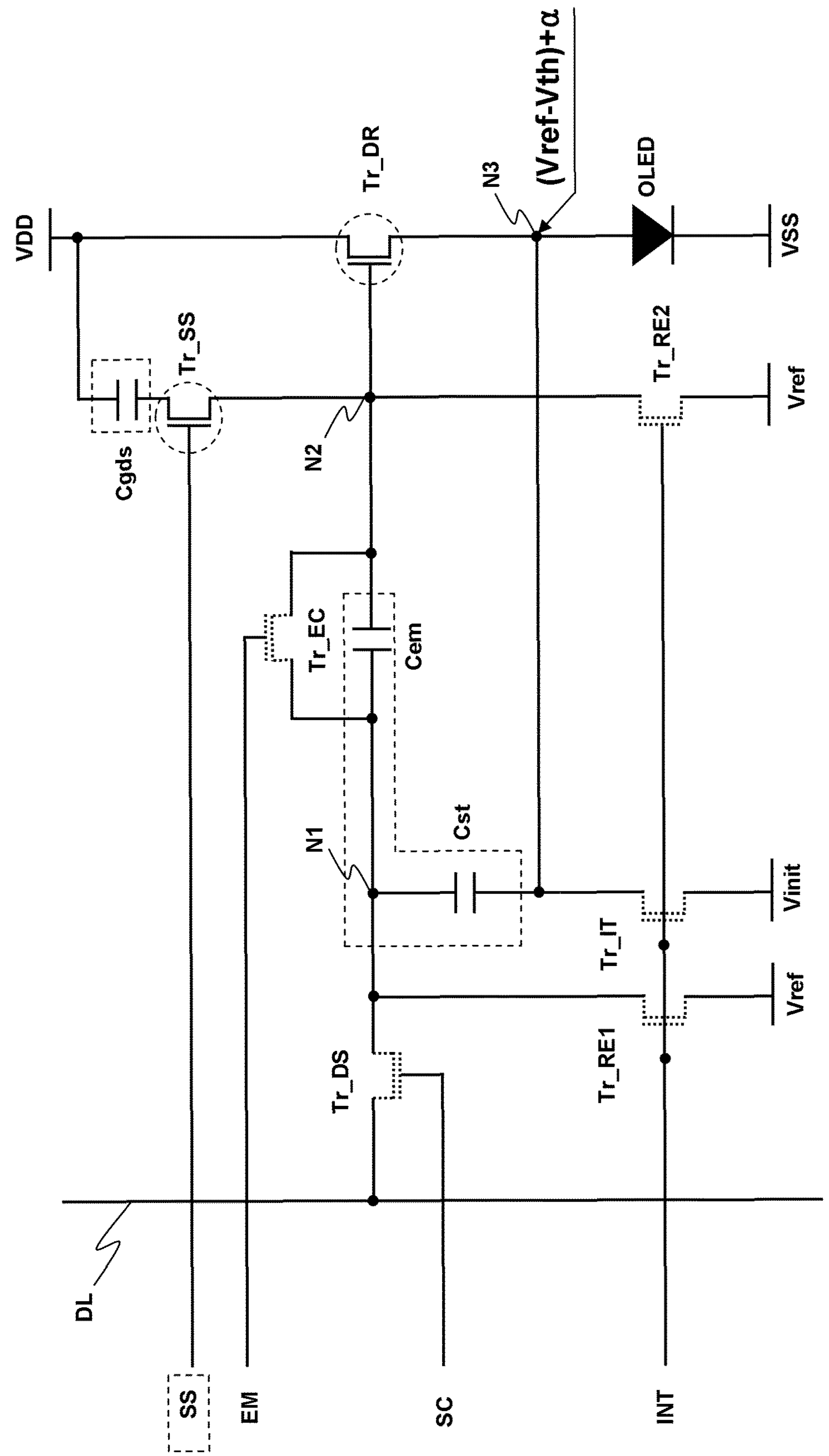

VDD
Cgds
Tr_SS
Tr_DR
N3
(Vref-Vth)+α
OLED
VSS
N2
Tr_RE2
Vref
Tr_EC
Cem
Cst
N1
Vinit
Tr_IT
Vref
Tr_RE1
Tr_DS
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 9C

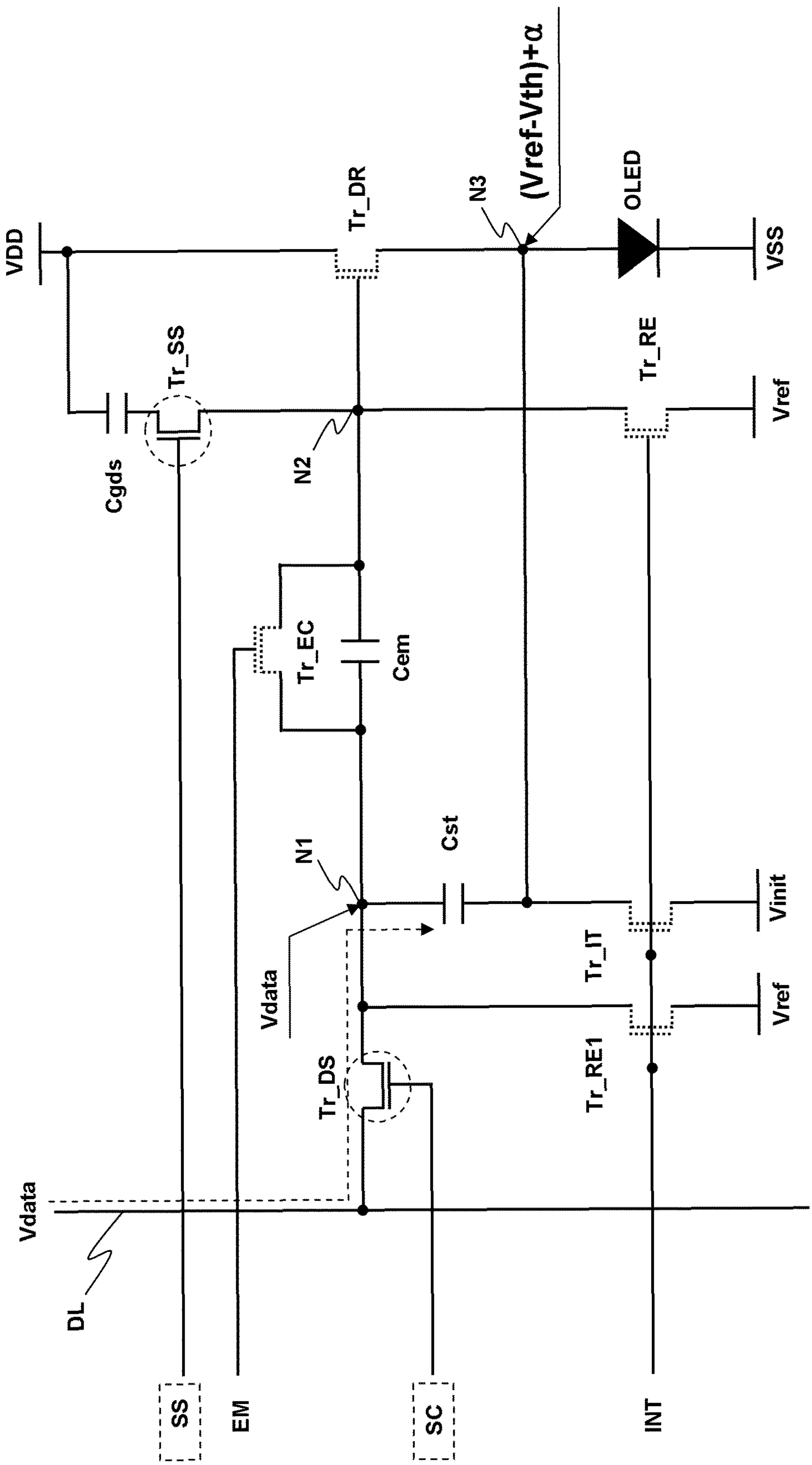

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
(Vref-Vth)+α
OLED
VSS
Cgds
Tr_SS
N2
Tr_RE
Vref
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Vdata
Tr_IT
Vinit
Vref
Tr_RE1
Tr_DS
Vdata
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 9D

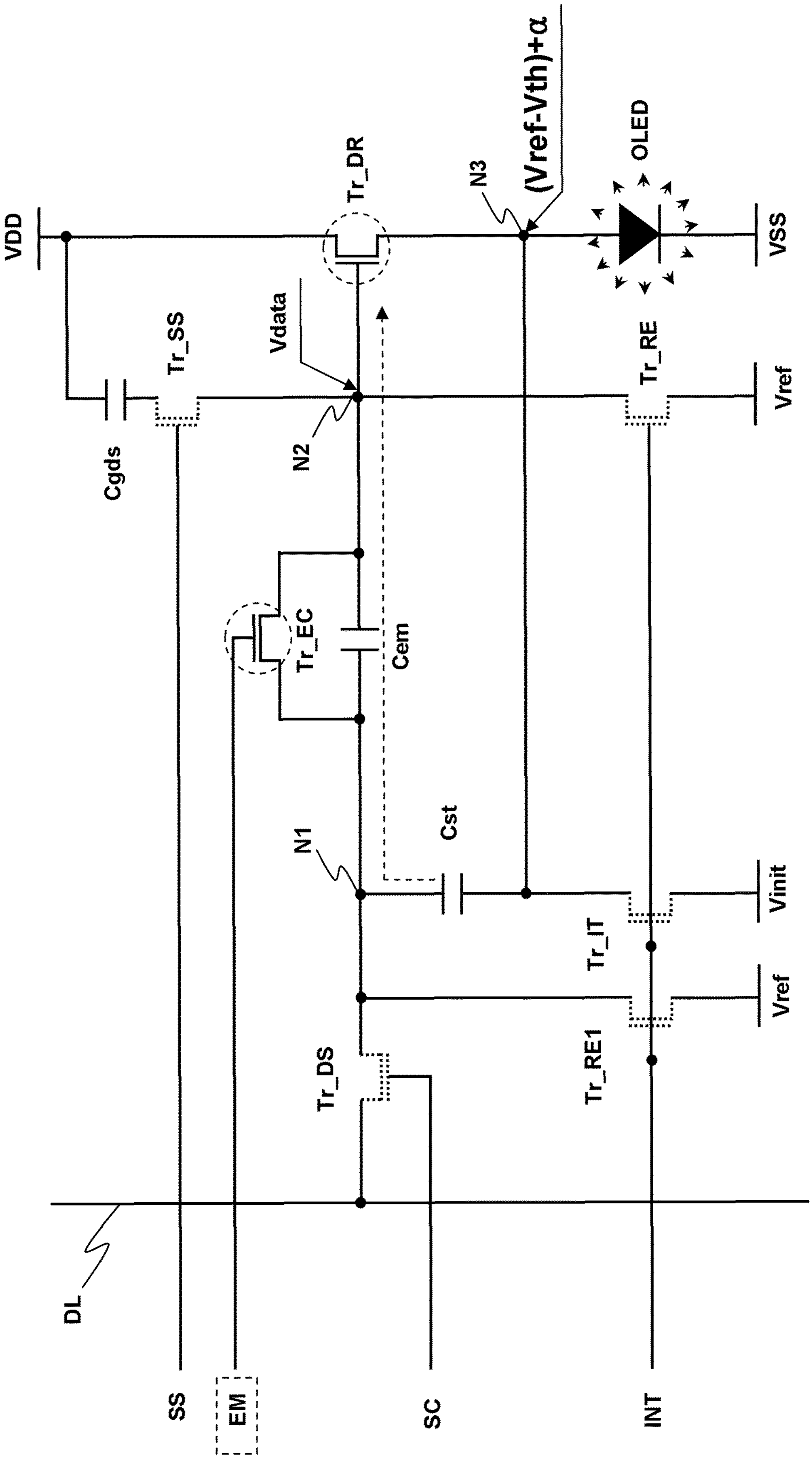

VDD
Tr_DR
N3
(Vref-Vth)+α
OLED
VSS
Tr_SS
Vdata
Tr_RE
Vref
Cgds
N2
Tr_EC
Cem
N1
Cst
Vinit
Tr_IT
Vref
Tr_RE1
Tr_DS
DL
SS
EM
SC
INT

FIG. 10

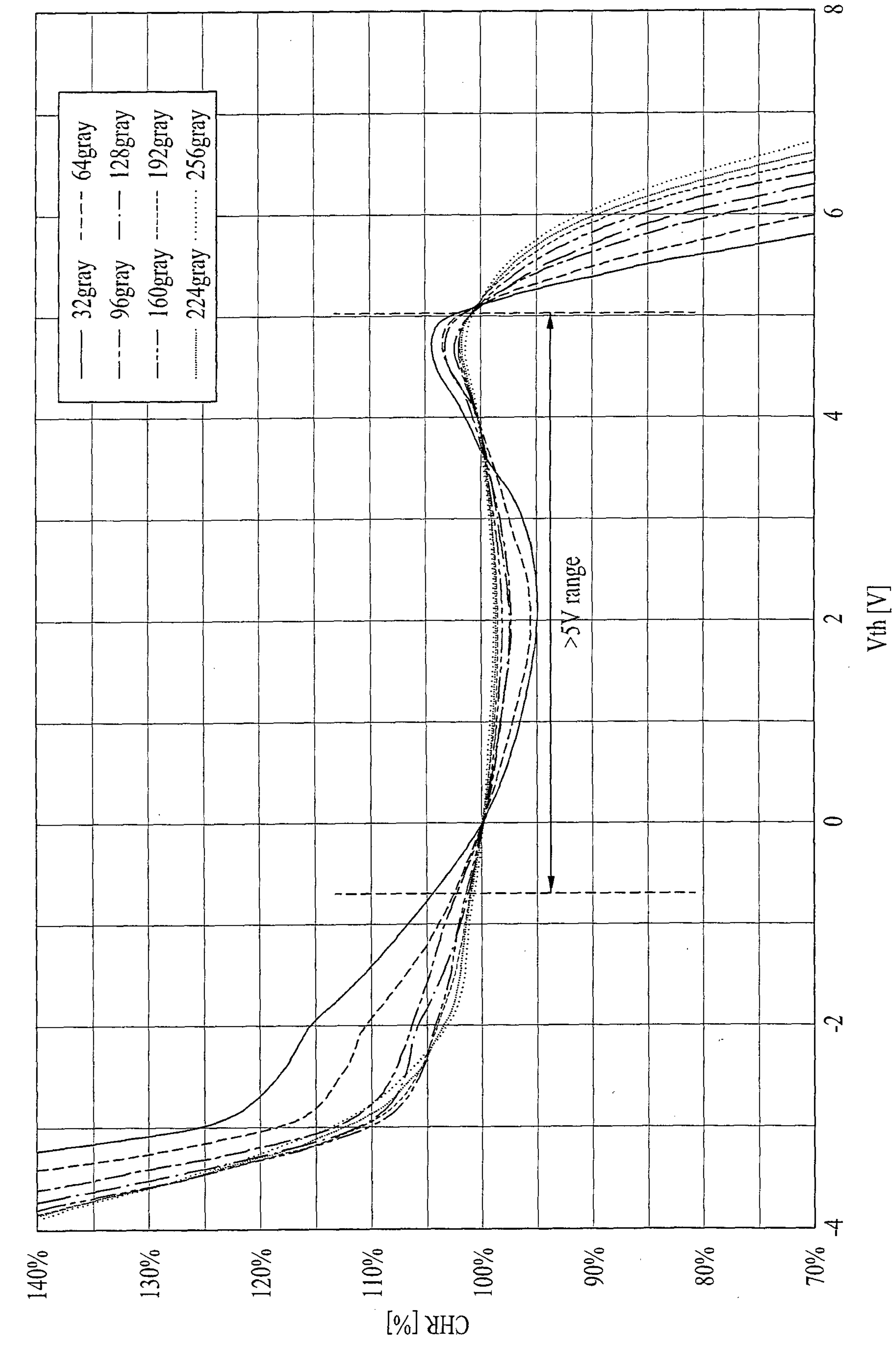

32gray
64gray
96gray
128gray
160gray
192gray
224gray
256gray
>5V range
Vth [V]
CHR [%]
140%
130%
120%
110%
100%
90%
80%
70%
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
8

FIG. 11

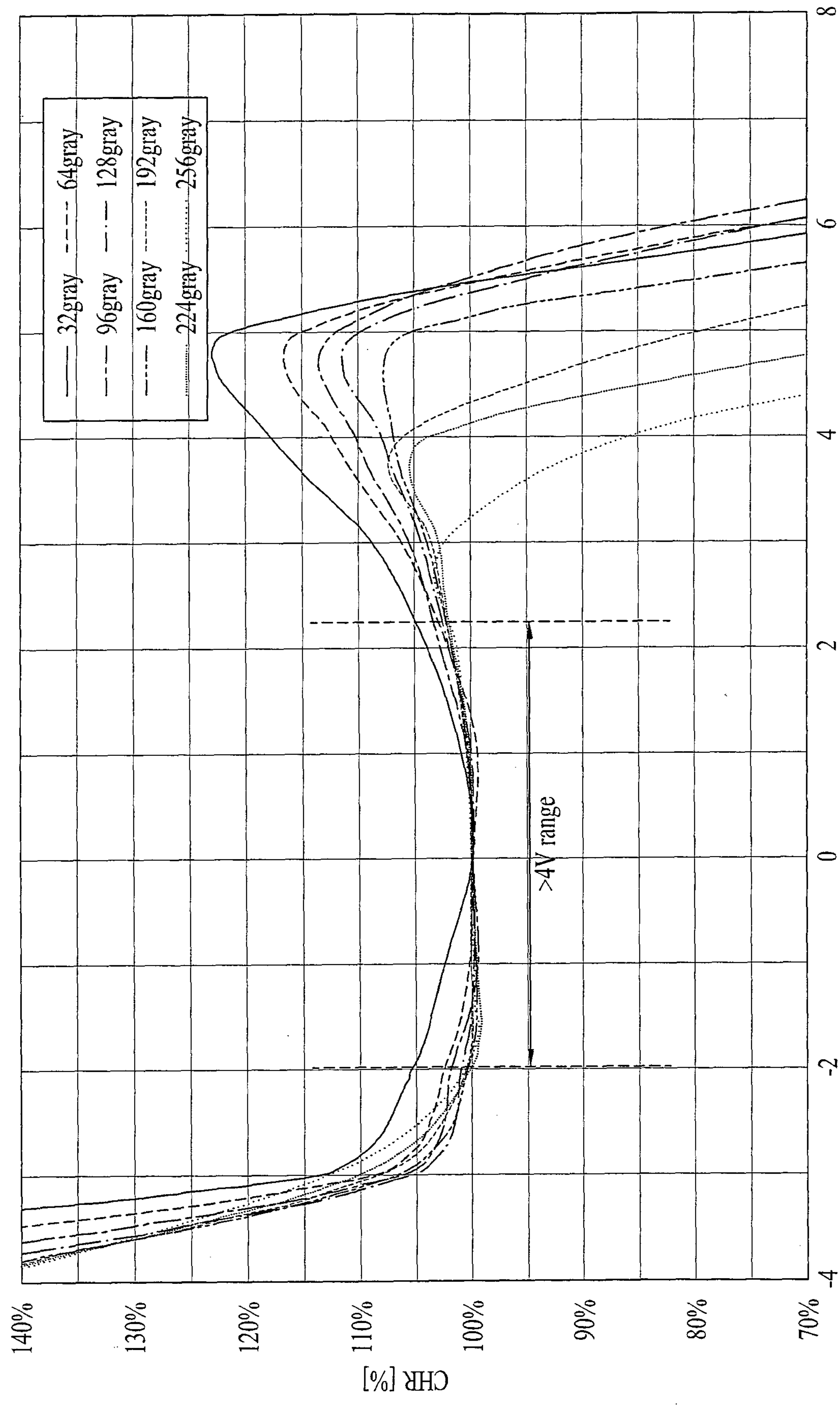

32gray
64gray
96gray
128gray
160gray
192gray
224gray
256gray
>4V range
CHR [%]
140%
130%
120%
110%
100%
90%
80%
70%
Vth [V]
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
8

FIG. 12

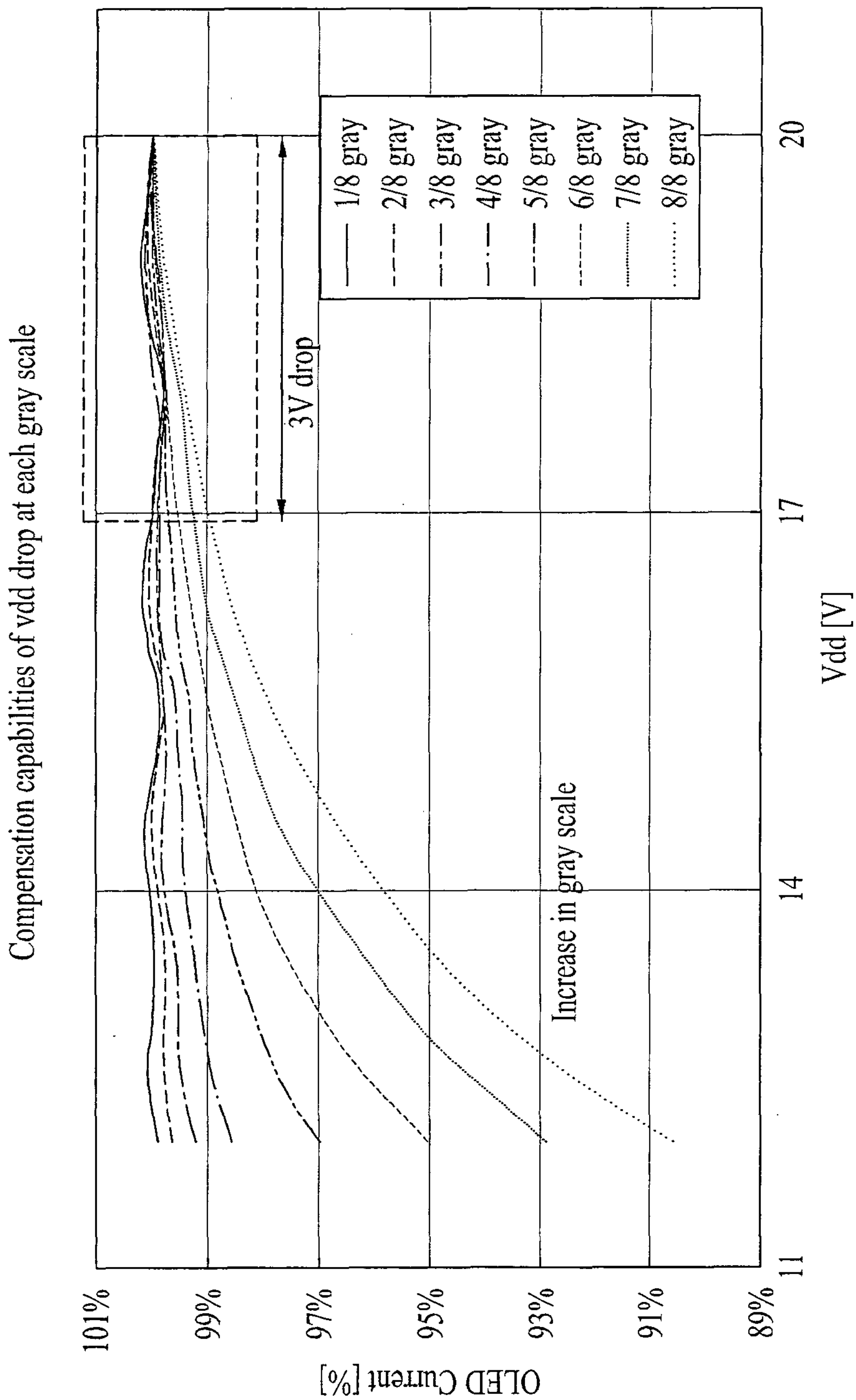
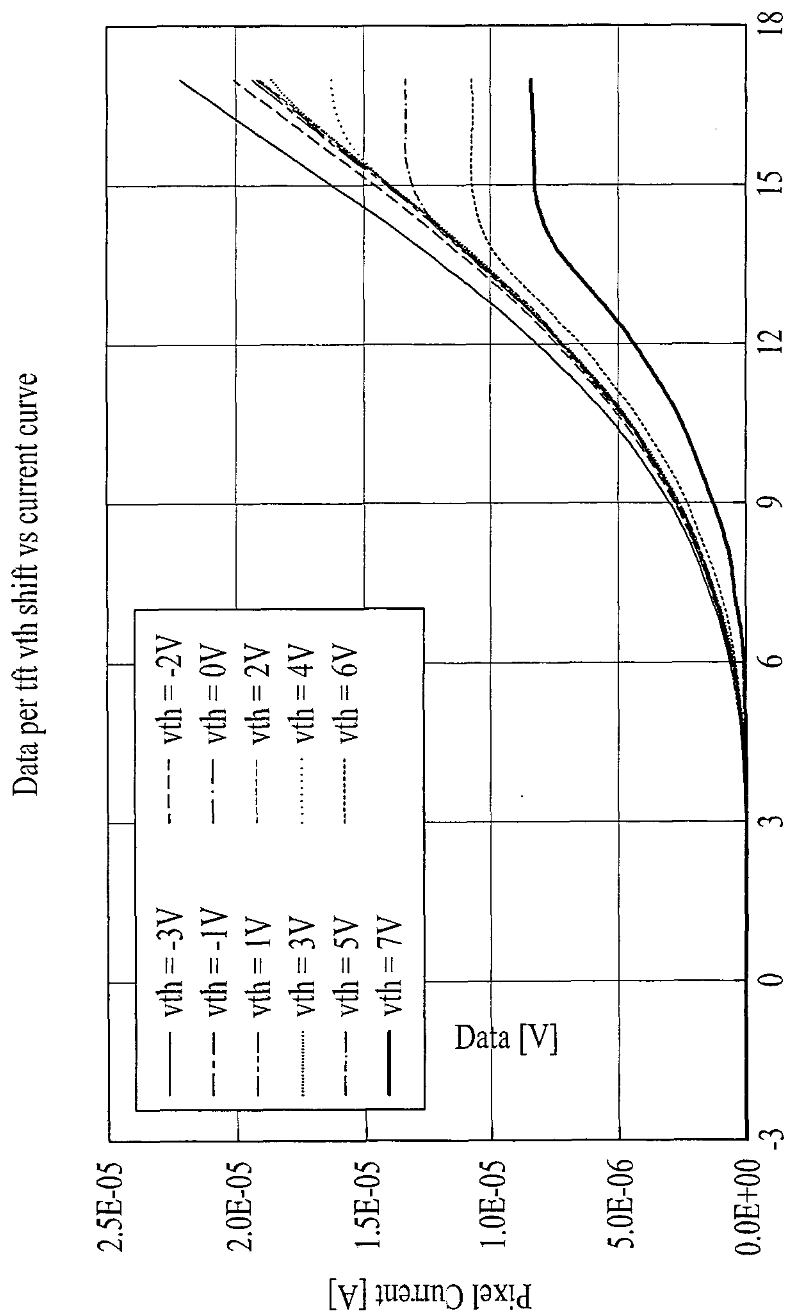

Compensation capabilities of vdd drop at each gray scale
OLED Current [%]
101%
99%
97%
95%
93%
91%
89%
11
14
17
20
Vdd [V]
3V drop
Increase in gray scale
1/8 gray
2/8 gray
3/8 gray
4/8 gray
5/8 gray
6/8 gray
7/8 gray
8/8 gray

FIG. 13


Data per tft vth shift vs current curve
vth = -3V
vth = -2V
vth = -1V
vth = 0V
vth = 1V
vth = 2V
vth = 3V
vth = 4V
vth = 5V
vth = 6V
vth = 7V
Data [V]
Pixel Current [A]
2.5E-05
2.0E-05
1.5E-05
1.0E-05
5.0E-06
0.0E+00
-3
0
3
6
9
12
15
18

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20110164016 A1 **[0004]**
- EP 2242039 A1 **[0004]**
- JP 2005164892 A **[0005]**
- JP 2006227239 A **[0006]**

专利名称(译)	发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2581899B1	公开(公告)日	2017-07-26
申请号	EP2012188089	申请日	2012-10-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SHIM JONG SIK NAM WOO JIN CHANG MIN KYU		
发明人	SHIM, JONG-SIK NAM, WOO-JIN CHANG, MIN-KYU		
IPC分类号	G09G3/3233		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3233 G09G2300/0852 G09G2300/0861 G09G2310/0254 G09G2320/045		
优先权	1020110105266 2011-10-14 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2581899A3 EP2581899A2		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种发光显示装置，其能够最小化驱动开关元件之间的电流驱动能力的差异，从而改善显示装置的图像质量。

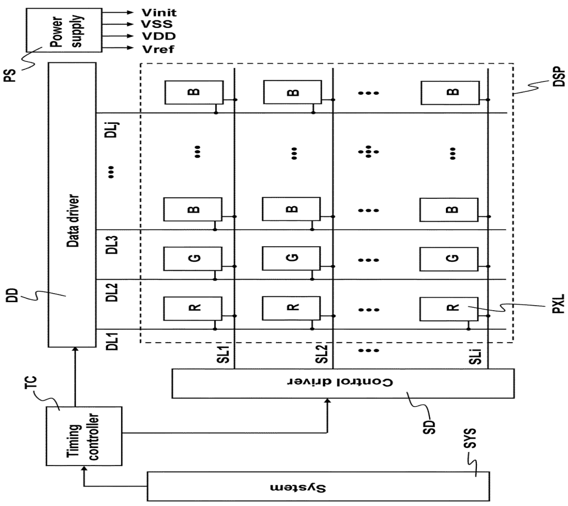

FIG. 1