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(54) **Stage circuit and organic light emitting display using the same**

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EP 2 713 360 B1

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Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0104512, filed on September 20, 2012, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, and entitled: "Stage Circuit and Organic Light Emitting Display Using the Same,".

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0002] Embodiments relate to an organic light emitting display using the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] Recently, various flat panel displays (FPD) capable of reducing weight and volume that are disadvantages of cathode ray tubes (CRT) have been developed. The FPDs include liquid crystal displays (LCD), field emission displays (FED), plasma display panels (PDP), and organic light emitting displays.

[0004] Among the FPDs, the organic light emitting displays display images using organic light emitting diodes (OLED) that generate light by re-combination of electrons and holes. Organic light emitting displays have high response speeds and low power consumption. A typical organic light emitting display supplies currents corresponding to data signals to OLEDs using transistors formed in pixels so that the OLEDs may emit light.

[0005] Conventional organic light emitting display includes a data driver for supplying data signals to data lines, a scan driver for sequentially supplying scan signals to scan lines, and a pixel unit including a plurality of pixels coupled to the scan lines and the data lines.

[0006] The pixels included in the pixel unit are selected when the scan signals are supplied to the scan lines to receive the data signals from the data lines. The pixels that receive the data signals generate light components with predetermined brightness components corresponding to the data signals to display an image.

[0007] The scan driver includes stage circuits coupled to the scan lines. The stages supply the scan signals to the scan lines coupled thereto to correspond to signals supplied thereto.

[0008] EP 1 901 274 A2 describes a shift register and an organic light emitting display using the same.

[0009] US Patent Application 2011/0193892 A1 makes use of scan signal generators for driving a display device.

SUMMARY

[0010] One or more embodiments are directed to providing an organic light emitting display, including pixels

positioned in regions partitioned by scan lines and data lines, a data driver for supplying data signals to the data lines, and a scan driver including stage circuits coupled to the scan lines in order to supply scan signals to the scan lines.

[0011] A clock signal supplied to the third input terminal is used as the scan signal. The first input terminal receives a start signal or a scan signal of a previous stage.

[0012] The second input terminals of odd stage circuits receive a first clock signal and the third input terminals of odd stage circuits receive a second clock signal.

[0013] The second input terminals of even stage circuits may receive the second clock signal and the third input terminals of even stage circuits receive the first clock signal.

[0014] The stage circuit includes an outputting unit having a first node and a second node, the outputting unit being configured to supply a voltage of a first power supply or a voltage of a third input terminal to an output terminal in accordance with voltages applied to the first node and the second node, a first driver configured to control the voltage of the second node in accordance with signals of a first input terminal, a second input terminal, and the third input terminal, and a second driver configured to control the voltage of the first node in accordance with the signal of the second input terminal and the voltage of the second node.

[0015] The first driver includes a first transistor positioned between the first input terminal and the second node, the first transistor having a gate electrode coupled to the second input terminal, and a second transistor and a third transistor serially positioned between the second node and the first power supply. The gate electrode of the second transistor is coupled to the third input terminal and the gate electrode of the third transistor may be coupled to the first node.

[0016] The outputting unit includes a fourth transistor positioned the first power supply and the output terminal, the fourth transistor having a gate electrode coupled to the first node, a fifth transistor coupled between the output terminal and the third input terminal, the fifth transistor having a gate electrode coupled to the second node, a first capacitor coupled between the second node and the output terminal, and a second capacitor coupled between the first node and the first power supply.

[0017] The second driver includes a sixth transistor positioned between the first node and the second input terminal, the sixth transistor having a gate electrode coupled to the second node, and a seventh transistor positioned between the first node and a second power supply, having a lower voltage than the first power supply, the seventh transistor having a gate electrode coupled to the second input terminal.

[0018] The seventh transistor is diode connected.

[0019] The stage circuit may further include a bidirectional driver coupled to the first input terminal, a fifth input terminal, and the first driver.

[0020] The bidirectional driver may include a tenth tran-

sistor between the first input terminal and the first driver, the tenth transistor being turned on when a first control signal is supplied, and an eleventh transistor between the fifth input terminal and the first driver, the eleventh transistor being turned on when a second control signal is supplied. The first input terminal may receive an output signal of a previous stage or a start signal and the fifth input terminal may receive an output signal of a next stage or a start signal.

[0021] The stage circuit may further include a bidirectional driver coupled to the first input terminal, a fifth input terminal, and the first driver.

[0022] The bidirectional driver may include a tenth transistor between the first input terminal and the first driver, the tenth transistor being turned on when a first control signal is supplied, and an eleventh transistor between the fifth input terminal and the first driver, the eleventh transistor being turned on when a second control signal is supplied. The first input terminal may receive an output signal of a previous stage or a start signal and the fifth input terminal may receive an output signal of a next stage or a start signal.

[0023] The start signal or the scan signal of the previous stage supplied to the first input terminal may overlap the clock signal supplied to the second input terminal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] Features will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings in which:

- FIG. 1 illustrates a view of an organic light emitting display according to an embodiment;
- FIG. 2 illustrates a view of an embodiment of the scan driver illustrated in FIG. 1;
- FIG. 3 illustrates a circuit diagram of a first embodiment of the stage circuits illustrated in FIG. 2;
- FIG. 4 illustrates a waveform diagram of a method of driving the stage circuits illustrated in FIG. 3;
- FIG. 5 illustrates a waveform diagram of simulation results of the stage circuits of FIG. 3;
- FIG. 6 illustrates a circuit diagram of stage circuits according to a second embodiment; and
- FIG. 7 illustrates a circuit diagram of stage circuits according to a third embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0025] Example embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, they may be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey exemplary implementations to those skilled in the art.

Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0026] It will also be understood that when an element is referred to as being "between", "connected to", or "coupled to" another element, it can be directly between, connected or coupled to the other element or intervening elements may be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly between", "directly connected to", or "directly coupled to" another element, there are no intervening elements present.

[0027] Hereinafter, a stage circuit, also called a stage, and an organic light emitting display using the same will be described in detail as follows with reference to FIGs. 1 to 7 in which exemplary embodiments by which those who skilled in the art may easily perform the present inventive concept are included.

[0028] FIG. 1 illustrates a view of an organic light emitting display according to an embodiment. Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display according to the embodiment includes a pixel unit 40 having pixels 30 positioned at the intersections of scan lines S1 to Sn and data lines D1 to Dm, a scan driver 10 for driving the scan lines S1 to Sn, a data driver 20 for driving the data lines D1 to Dm, and a timing controller 50 for controlling the scan driver 10 and the data driver 20.

[0029] The scan driver 10 supplies scan signals to the scan lines S1 to Sn. For example, the scan driver 10 may sequentially supply the scan signals to the scan lines S1 to Sn. In this case, the pixels 30 are selected in units of horizontal lines. For this purpose, the scan driver 10 includes a stage circuit (shown in FIG. 2) coupled to the scan lines S1 to Sn.

[0030] The data driver 20 supplies data signals to the data lines D1 to Dm in synchronization with the scan signals. Then, voltages corresponding to the data signals are charged in the pixels 30 selected by the scan signals.

[0031] The timing controller 50 controls the scan driver 10 and the data driver 20. In addition, the timing controller 50 transmits data (not shown) from the outside to the data driver 20.

[0032] The pixels 30 are selected when the scan signals are supplied to charge the voltages corresponding to the data signals and supply currents corresponding to the charged voltages to organic light emitting diodes (not shown) to generate light components with predetermined brightness components.

[0033] FIG. 2 illustrates a view of an embodiment of the scan driver illustrated in FIG. 1. In FIG. 2, for convenience, four stages will be illustrated.

[0034] Referring to FIG. 2, the scan driver 10 includes a plurality of stages ST1 to ST4. The stages ST1 to ST4 are coupled to the scan lines S1 to S4, respectively, and are driven in accordance with clock signals CLK1 and CLK2. The stages ST1 to ST4 may have the same circuit layout. Each of the stages ST1 to ST4 includes a first input terminal 101 to a third input terminal 103 and an output terminal 104.

[0035] The first input terminal 101 of each of the stages

ST1 to ST4 receives the output signal, i.e., the scan signal, of a previous stage or a start signal SSP. For example, the first input terminal 101 of the first stage ST1 receives the start signal SSP and the first input terminals 101 of the remaining stages ST2 to ST4 receive the output signal of the previous stage.

[0036] The second input terminal 102 of an *i*th (*i* is odd or even) stage ST_{*i*} receives the first clock signal CLK1 and the third input terminal 103 of the *i*th stage ST_{*i*} receives the second clock signal CLK2. The second input terminal 102 of an (*i*+1)th stage ST_{*i*} receives the second clock signal CLK2 and the third input terminal 103 of the (*i*+1)th stage ST_{*i*} receives the first clock signal CLK1.

[0037] The first clock signal CLK1 and the second clock signal CLK2 have the same period and have phases that do not overlap. For example, when a period in which a scan signal is supplied to one scan line is referred to as a 1 horizontal period 1H, the clock signals CLK1 and CLK2 have periods of 2H and are supplied in different horizontal periods. In particular, times when the first and second clock signals CLK1 and CLK2 are supplied, e.g., the first and second clock signals CLK1 and CLK2 have a low level, do not overlap, although times when the first and second clock signals CLK1 and CLK2 are not supplied may overlap, e.g., both the first and second clock signals CLK1 and CLK2 may have a high level at the same time.

[0038] FIG. 3 illustrates a circuit diagram of a first embodiment of the stages illustrated in FIG. 2. In FIG. 3, for convenience, the first stage ST1 and the second stage ST2 will be illustrated. In FIG. 3, transistors are PMOS transistors. However, embodiments are not limited to the above. For example, the transistors may be NMOS transistors. Referring to FIG. 3, the stage ST1 according to the first embodiment includes a first driver 210, a second driver 220, and an outputting unit 230.

[0039] The outputting unit 230 controls a voltage supplied to the output terminal 104 in accordance with voltages applied to a first node N1 and a second node N2. For this purpose, the outputting unit 230 includes a fourth transistor M4, a fifth transistor M5, a first capacitor C1, and a second capacitor C2.

[0040] The fourth transistor M4 is positioned between a first power supply VDD and the output terminal 104. A gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is coupled to the first node N1. The fourth transistor M4 controls coupling between the first power supply VDD and the output terminal 104 in accordance with the voltage applied to the first node N1. Here, the first power supply VDD is set as a gate off voltage, for example, a high level voltage.

[0041] The fifth transistor M5 is positioned between the output terminal 104 and the third input terminal 103. A gate electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is coupled to the second node N2. The fifth transistor M5 controls coupling between the output terminal 104 and the third input terminal 103 in accordance with the voltage applied to the second node N2.

[0042] The first capacitor C1 is coupled between the

second node N2 and the output terminal 104. The first capacitor C1 charges the voltage corresponding to turn on and off of the fifth transistor M5.

[0043] The second capacitor C2 is coupled between the first node N1 and the first power supply VDD. The second capacitor C2 charges the voltage applied to the first node N1.

[0044] The first driver 210 controls the voltage of the second node N2 in accordance with signals supplied to the first input terminal 101 to the third input terminal 103. For this purpose, the first driver 210 includes a first transistor M1, a second transistor M2, and a third transistor M3.

[0045] The first transistor M1 is positioned between the first input terminal 101 and the second node N2. A gate electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled to the second input terminal 102. The first transistor M1 controls coupling between the first input terminal 101 and the second node N2 in accordance with the voltage supplied to the second input terminal 102.

[0046] The second transistor M2 and the third transistor M3 are serially coupled between the second node N2 and the first power supply VDD. In particular, the second transistor M2 is positioned between the third transistor M3 and the second node N2. A gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to the third input terminal 103. The second transistor M2 controls coupling between the third transistor M3 and the second node N2 in accordance with the voltage supplied to the third input terminal 103.

[0047] The third transistor M3 is positioned between the second transistor M2 and the first power supply VDD. A gate electrode of the third transistor M3 is coupled to the first node N1. The third transistor M3 controls coupling between the second transistor M2 and the first power supply VDD in accordance with the voltage of the first node N1.

[0048] The second driver 220 controls the voltage of the first node N1 in accordance with signals supplied to the second input terminal 102 and the second node N2. For this purpose, the second driver 220 includes a sixth transistor M6 and a seventh transistor M7.

[0049] The sixth transistor M6 is positioned between the first node N1 and the second input terminal 102. A gate electrode of the sixth transistor M6 is coupled to the second node N2. The sixth transistor M6 controls coupling between the first node N1 and the second input terminal 102 in accordance with the voltage of the second node N2.

[0050] The seventh transistor M7 is positioned between the first node N1 and a second power supply VSS. A gate electrode of the seventh transistor M7 is coupled to the second input terminal 102. The seventh transistor M7 controls coupling between the first node N1 and the second power supply VSS in accordance with the voltage of the second input terminal 102. Here, the second power supply VSS is set as a gate on voltage, e.g., a low level voltage.

[0051] FIG. 4 illustrates a waveform diagram of a method of driving the stage circuits illustrated in FIG. 3. In FIG. 4, for convenience, operation processes will be described using the first stage ST1.

[0052] Referring to FIG. 4, the first clock signal CLK1 and the second clock signal CLK2 have two horizontal periods and are supplied in different horizontal periods. The start signal SSP (or the output signal of the previous stage) is supplied in synchronization with the clock signal CLK1 or CLK2 supplied to the second input terminal 102.

[0053] In detail, during a third horizontal period, the start signal SSP is supplied in synchronization with the first clock signal CLK1. When the first clock signal CLK1 is supplied, the first transistor M1 and the seventh transistor M7 are turned on. When the first transistor M1 is turned on, the first input terminal 101 and the second node N2 are electrically coupled to each other. In this case, the second node N2 is set to be at a low voltage by the start signal SSP supplied to the first input terminal 101. When the second node N2 is set to be at the low voltage, the fifth transistor M5 and the sixth transistor M6 are turned on.

[0054] When the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the third input terminal 103 and the output terminal 104 are electrically coupled to each other. Here, the third input terminal 103 is set to be at a high voltage, i.e., the second clock signal CLK2, so that the high voltage is output to the output terminal 104. When the sixth transistor M6 is turned on, the second input terminal 102 and the first node N1 are electrically coupled to each other. Then, the voltage of the first clock signal CLK1 supplied to the second input terminal 102, that is, a low voltage is supplied to the first node N1. Additionally, since the seventh transistor M7 is turned on, the voltage of the second power supply VSS is supplied to the first node N1. Here, the voltage of the second power supply VSS is set as the same voltage as (or a similar voltage to) the first clock signal CLK1 so that the first node N1 stably maintains the low voltage.

[0055] When the low voltage is supplied to the first node N1, the fourth transistor M4 and the third transistor M3 are turned on. When the third transistor M3 is turned on, the first power supply VDD and the second transistor M2 are electrically coupled to each other. Here, since the second transistor M2 is set to be in a turn off state, although the third transistor M3 is turned on, the second node N2 stably maintains the low voltage. When the fourth transistor M4 is turned on, the voltage of the first power supply VDD is supplied to the output terminal 104. Here, the voltage of the first power supply VDD is set as the same voltage as the high voltage supplied to the third input terminal 103 so that the output terminal 104 stably maintains the high voltage.

[0056] Then, supply of the start signal SSP and the first clock signal CLK1 is stopped. When the supply of the first clock signal CLK1 is stopped, the first transistor M1 and the seventh transistor M7 are turned off. At this time, the fifth transistor M5 and the sixth transistor M6

maintain a turn on state in accordance with the voltage stored in the first capacitor C1.

[0057] When the fifth transistor M5 maintains the turn on state, the output terminal 104 and the third input terminal 103 maintain electric coupling. Therefore, the output terminal 104 receives the high voltage from the third input terminal 103.

[0058] On the other hand, since the sixth transistor M6 maintains the turn on state, the first node N1 and the second input terminal 102 are electrically coupled to each other. Here, the voltage of the second input terminal 102 is set as a high voltage as the supply of the first clock signal CLK1 is stopped so that the first node N1 is set to be at the high voltage. When the high voltage is supplied to the first node N1, the fourth transistor M4 is turned off.

[0059] Then, in the fourth horizontal period, the second clock signal CLK2 is supplied to the third input terminal 103. At this time, since the fifth transistor M5 is set to be in the turn on state, the second clock signal CLK2 supplied to the third input terminal 103 is supplied to the output terminal 104. In this case, the output terminal 104 outputs the second clock signal CLK2 as a scan signal to the scan line S1.

[0060] After the scan signal is output to the scan line S1, the first clock signal CLK1 is supplied in the fifth horizontal period. When the first clock signal CLK1 is supplied, the first transistor M1 and the seventh transistor M7 are turned on. When the fifth transistor M1 is turned on, the first input terminal 101 and the second node N2 are electrically coupled to each other. At this time, the start signal SSP is not supplied to the first input terminal 101 so that the first input terminal 101 is set to be at the high voltage. Therefore, when the first transistor M1 is turned on, the high voltage is supplied to the second node N2 so that the fifth transistor M5 and the sixth transistor M6 are turned off.

[0061] When the seventh transistor M7 is turned on, the second power supply VSS is supplied to the first node N1 so that the third transistor M3 and the fourth transistor M4 are turned on. When the fourth transistor M4 is turned on, the voltage of the first power supply VDD is supplied to the output terminal 104. Then, the fourth transistor M4 and the third transistor M3 maintain a turn on state in accordance with the voltage charged in the second capacitor C2 so that the output terminal 104 stably receives the voltage of the first power supply VDD.

[0062] In addition, when the second clock signal CLK2 is supplied, the second transistor M2 is turned on. At this time, since the third transistor M3 is set to be in the turn on state, the voltage of the first power supply VDD is supplied to the second node N2. In this case, the fifth transistor M5 and the sixth transistor M6 stably maintain a turn off state.

[0063] The second stage ST2 receives the output signal (that is, the scan signal) of the first stage ST1 in synchronization with the second clock signal CLK2. In this case, the second stage ST2 outputs the scan signal to the second scan line S2 in synchronization with the first

clock signal CLK1 during the fifth horizontal period. In practice, the stages ST repeat the above-described processes to sequentially output the scan signals to the scan lines.

[0064] FIG. 5 illustrates a waveform diagram of simulation results of the stage circuits of FIG. 3. Referring to FIG. 5, the scan driver using the stage circuits according to the first embodiment sequentially supplies the scan signals to the scan lines. In addition, the stage circuits according to the first embodiment output the scan signals to the scan lines using only the first clock signal CLK1 and the second clock signal CLK2. That is, the stage circuits according to the present invention do not receive additional initializing signals so that the width of the scan signals may be set to be large (for example, 1 H).

[0065] FIG. 6 illustrates a circuit diagram of stages according to a second embodiment. In FIG. 6, the same elements as those of FIG. 3 will be denoted by the same reference numerals and detailed description thereof will not be repeated.

[0066] Referring to FIG. 6, in the stage according to the second embodiment, a second driver 220a includes a seventh transistor M7' diode-connected between the first node N1 and the second input terminal 102. That is, the seventh transistor M7' is diode-connected so that a current may flow from the first node N1 to the second input terminal 102. In this case, when a low voltage is supplied to the second input terminal 102, the voltage of the first node N1 is reduced to the low voltage. Since the other operation processes are the same as the operation processes of the stage according to the first embodiment, the operation processes will not be repeated.

[0067] FIG. 7 illustrates a circuit diagram of stage circuits according to a third embodiment. In FIG. 7, the same elements as those of FIG. 3 are denoted by the same reference numerals and detailed description thereof will not be repeated.

[0068] Referring to FIG. 7, the stage circuit according to the third embodiment further includes a bidirectional driver 240. The bidirectional driver 240 performs control so that the scan signal may be supplied in a first direction (from the first scan line S1 to the nth scan line Sn) or in a second direction (from the nth scan line Sn to the first scan line S1). For this purpose, the bidirectional driver 240 includes a 10th transistor M10 and an 11th transistor M11.

[0069] The 10th transistor M10 is coupled between the first input terminal 101 and the first driver 210. The 10th transistor M10 is turned on when a first control signal CS1 is supplied. Here, the first input terminal 101 receives the scan signal of a previous stage (or the start signal).

[0070] The 11th transistor M11 is coupled between a fifth input terminal 105 and the first driver 210. The 11th transistor M11 is turned on when a second control signal CS2 is supplied. Here, the fifth input terminal 105 receives the scan signal of a next stage (or the start signal).

[0071] In describing operation processes, when the

first control signal CS1 is supplied, the 10th transistor M10 is turned on. When the 10th transistor M10 is turned on, the stages are driven in accordance with the scan signal of the previous stage so that the scan signals are sequentially output in the first direction.

[0072] When the second control signal CS2 is supplied, the 11th transistor M11 is turned on. When the 11th transistor M11 is turned on, the stages are driven in accordance with the scan signals of the next stage so that the scan signals are output in the second direction. Since the other driving processes are the same as the driving processes of the stage according to the first embodiment, detailed description thereof will not be repeated.

[0073] By way of summation and review, embodiments provide stages having a reduced number of transistors and that output scan signals only using first and second clock signals. In contrast, conventional stage circuits include a plurality of transistors, e.g., at least ten transistors, to supply the scan signals and/or require use of initializing signal in addition to the first and second clock signals. When a number of transistors in a stage increases, process yield deteriorates, so that stability of driving is deteriorated. When more initializing signals are required, there is less time for supplying scan signals, thereby reducing stability. When a number of transistors is increased and/or more initializing signals are required, complexity increases. Therefore, stages according to embodiments, and an organic light emitting display using the same, improve stability and reduce complexity.

[0074] Example embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. In some instances, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display, comprising:

pixels (30) positioned in regions partitioned by scan lines (S1 to Sn) and data lines (D1 to Dm); a data driver (20) for supplying data signals to the data lines (D1 to Dm); and a scan driver (10) including stage circuits (ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4) coupled to the scan lines (S1 to Sn) in order to supply scan signals to the scan lines (S1 to Sn),

wherein a clock signal (CLK1, CLK2) supplied to the third input terminal (103) is used as the scan signal,

wherein the first input terminal receives a scan signal of a previous stage or a start signal,

wherein second input terminals (102) of odd stage circuits (ST1, ST3) receive a first clock signal (CLK1) and third input terminals (103) of odd stage circuits (ST1, ST3) receive a second clock signal (CLK2), and

wherein second input terminals (102) of even stage circuits (ST2, ST4) receive the second clock signal (CLK2) and third input terminals (103) of even stage circuits (ST2, ST4) receive the first clock signal (CLK1)

wherein each of the stage circuits (ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4) comprises :

an outputting unit (230) having a first node (N1) and a second node (N2), the outputting unit (230) being configured to supply a voltage of a first power supply (VDD) or a signal of a third input terminal (103) to an output terminal (104) in accordance with voltages applied to the first node (N1) and the second node (N2);

a first driver (210) configured to control the voltage of the second node (N2) in accordance with signals of a first input terminal (101), a second input terminal (102), and the third input terminal (103); and

a second driver (220, 220') configured to control the voltage of the first node (N1) in accordance with the signal of the second input terminal (102) and the voltage of the second node (N2), wherein the first driver (210) includes:

a first transistor (M1) between the first input terminal (101) and the second node (N2), the first transistor (M1) having a gate electrode coupled to the second input terminal (102); and

a second transistor (M2) and a third transistor (M3) serially positioned between the second node (N2) and the first power supply (VDD),

wherein a gate electrode of the second transistor (M2) is coupled to the third input terminal (103), and

wherein a gate electrode of the third transistor (M3) is coupled to the first node (N1), wherein the outputting unit (230) includes:

a fourth transistor (M4) between the first power supply (VDD) and the output terminal (104), the fourth transistor (M4) having a

gate electrode coupled to the first node (N1);

a fifth transistor (M5) between the output terminal (104) and the third input terminal (103), the fifth transistor (M5) having a gate electrode coupled to the second node (N2); a first capacitor (C1) between the second node (N2) and the output terminal (104); and

a second capacitor (C2) between the first node (N1) and the first power supply (VDD), wherein the second driver (220) includes:

a sixth transistor (M6) between the first node (N1) and the second input terminal (102), the sixth transistor (M6) having a gate electrode coupled to the second node (N2); and

a seventh transistor (M7) either between the first node (N1) and a second power supply (VSS), the second power supply (VSS) having a lower voltage than the first power supply (VDD), the seventh transistor (M7) having a gate electrode coupled to the second input terminal (102) or between the first node (N1) and the second input terminal, the seventh transistor (M7) being diode connected.

2. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the seventh transistor (M7) is coupled so that a current flows from the first node (N1) to the second input terminal (102).

3. The organic light emitting display as claimed in any of claims 1 and 2, further comprising a bidirectional driver (240) coupled to the first input terminal (101), a fifth input terminal (105), and the first driver (210).

4. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 3, wherein the bidirectional driver (240) includes:

a tenth transistor (M10) positioned between the first input terminal (101) and the first driver (210), the tenth transistor (M10) being turned on when a first control signal (CS1) is supplied; and an eleventh transistor (M11) positioned between the fifth input terminal (M105) and the first driver (210), the eleventh transistor (M11) being turned on when a second control signal (CS2) is supplied.

5. The organic light emitting display as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the first clock signal (CLK1) and the second clock signal (CLK2) have the same period and have phases that do not overlap.

6. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 5, wherein the first clock signal (CLK1) and the second clock signal (CLK2) have a period equal to two horizontal periods 2H and are supplied in different horizontal periods as low signals. 5
7. The organic light emitting display as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the output signal of the previous stage or the start signal (SSP) is supplied to the first input terminal to overlap the first clock signal (CLK1). 10
8. The organic light emitting display as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7, each stage circuit further comprising a bidirectional driver (240) coupled to the first input terminal (101), a fifth input terminal (105), and the first driver (210), wherein each of the first input terminals (101) of next stage circuits (ST2, ST3, ST4) receives an output signal (S1, S2, S3) of one of previous stage circuits (ST1, ST2, ST3), wherein each of the fifth input terminals (105) of the previous stage circuits (ST1, ST2, ST3) receives an output signal (S2, S3, S4) of one of the next stage circuits (ST2, ST3, ST4), and wherein the first input terminal (101) of a first stage circuit (ST1) and the fifth input terminal (105) of a last stage circuit (ST4) receive the start signal. 20 25 30

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige, umfassend: 35
- Pixel (30), die in Bereichen angeordnet sind, die durch Scanleitungen (S1 bis Sn) und Datenleitungen (D1 bis Dm) unterteilt sind; einen Datentreiber (20), um den Datenleitungen (D1 bis Dm) Datensignale bereitzustellen; und einen Scantreiber (10), der Stufenschaltungen (ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4) umfasst, die mit den Scanleitungen (S1 bis Sn) gekoppelt sind, um den Scanleitungen (S1 bis Sn) Scansignale bereitzustellen, 40
- wobei ein Taktsignal (CLK1, CLK2), das dem dritten Eingangsanschluss (103) bereitgestellt ist, als das Scansignal genutzt wird, wobei der erste Eingangsanschluss ein Scansignal einer vorhergehenden Stufe oder ein Startsignal empfängt, 45
- wobei zweite Eingangsanschlüsse (102) von ungeraden Stufenschaltungen (ST1, ST3) ein erstes Taktsignal (CLK1) empfangen und dritte Eingangsanschlüsse (103) von ungeraden Stufenschaltungen (ST1, ST3) ein zweites Taktsignal (CLK2) empfangen, und 50
- wobei zweite Eingangsanschlüsse (102) von 55

geraden Stufenschaltungen (ST2, ST4) das zweite Taktsignal (CLK2) empfangen und dritte Eingangsanschlüsse (103) von geraden Stufenschaltungen (ST2, ST4) das erste Taktsignal (CLK1) empfangen, wobei jede der Stufenschaltungen (ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4) Folgendes umfasst:

eine Ausgabeeinheit (230), die einen ersten Knoten (N1) und einen zweiten Knoten (N2) aufweist, wobei die Ausgabeeinheit (230) konfiguriert ist, einem Ausgangsanschluss (104) eine Spannung von einer ersten Stromversorgung (VDD) oder ein Signal eines dritten Eingangsanschlusses (103) in Übereinstimmung mit Spannungen, die an den ersten Knoten (N1) und den zweiten Knoten (N2) angelegt sind, bereitzustellen; einen ersten Treiber (210), der konfiguriert ist, die Spannung des zweiten Knotens (N2) in Übereinstimmung mit Signalen von einem ersten Eingangsanschluss (101), einem zweiten Eingangsanschluss (102) und dem dritten Eingangsanschluss (103) zu steuern; und einen zweiten Treiber (220, 220'), der konfiguriert ist, die Spannung des ersten Knotens (N1) in Übereinstimmung mit dem Signal des zweiten Eingangsanschlusses (102) und der Spannung des zweiten Knotens (N2) zu steuern, wobei der erste Treiber (210) Folgendes umfasst:

einen ersten Transistor (M1) zwischen dem ersten Eingangsanschluss (101) und dem zweiten Knoten (N2), wobei der erste Transistor (M1) eine Gate-Elektrode aufweist, die mit dem zweiten Eingangsanschluss (102) gekoppelt ist; und einen zweiten Transistor (M2) und einen dritten Transistor (M3), die in Reihe zwischen dem zweiten Knoten (N2) und der ersten Stromversorgung (VDD) angeordnet sind, wobei eine Gate-Elektrode des zweiten Transistors (M2) mit dem dritten Eingangsanschluss (103) gekoppelt ist, und

wobei eine Gate-Elektrode des dritten Transistors (M3) mit dem ersten Knoten (N1) gekoppelt ist, wobei die Ausgabeeinheit (230) Folgendes umfasst:

einen vierten Transistor (M4) zwischen der ersten Stromversorgung (VDD) und dem Ausgangsanschluss (104), wobei der vierte

- Transistor (M4) eine Gate-Elektrode aufweist, die mit dem ersten Knoten (N1) gekoppelt ist;
- einen fünften Transistor (M5) zwischen dem Ausgangsanschluss (104) und dem dritten Eingangsanschluss (103), wobei der fünfte Transistor (M5) eine Gate-Elektrode aufweist, die mit dem zweiten Knoten (N2) gekoppelt ist;
- einen ersten Kondensator (C1) zwischen dem zweiten Knoten (N2) und dem Ausgangsanschluss (104); und
- einen zweiten Kondensator (C2) zwischen dem ersten Knoten (N1) und der ersten Stromversorgung (VDD), wobei der zweite Treiber (220) Folgendes umfasst:
- einen sechsten Transistor (M6) zwischen dem ersten Knoten (N1) und dem zweiten Eingangsanschluss (102), wobei der sechste Transistor (M6) eine Gate-Elektrode aufweist, die mit dem zweiten Knoten (N2) gekoppelt ist; und
- einen siebenten Transistor (M7), entweder zwischen dem ersten Knoten (N1) und einer zweiten Stromversorgung (VSS), wobei die zweite Stromversorgung (VSS) eine geringere Spannung aufweist, als die erste Stromversorgung (VDD), wobei der siebente Transistor (M7) eine Gate-Elektrode aufweist, die mit dem zweiten Eingangsanschluss (102) gekoppelt ist, oder zwischen dem ersten Knoten (N1) und dem zweiten Eingangsanschluss, wobei der siebente Transistor (M7) als Diode geschaltet ist.
2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 1, wobei der siebente Transistor (M7) derart gekoppelt ist, dass ein Strom vom ersten Knoten (N1) zum zweiten Eingangsanschluss (102) fließt.
 3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 2, die ferner einen bidirektionalen Treiber (240) umfasst, der mit dem ersten Eingangsanschluss (101), einem fünften Eingangsanschluss (105), und dem ersten Treiber (210) gekoppelt ist.
 4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 3, wobei der bidirektionale Treiber (240) Folgendes umfasst:

einen zehnten Transistor (M10), der zwischen dem ersten Eingangsanschluss (101) und dem ersten Treiber (210) angeordnet ist, wobei der

- zehnte Transistor (M10) eingeschaltet wird, wenn ein erstes Steuersignal (CS1) zugeführt wird; und
- einen elften Transistor (M11), der zwischen dem fünften Eingangsanschluss (105) und dem ersten Treiber (210) angeordnet ist, wobei der elfte Transistor (M11) eingeschaltet wird, wenn ein zweites Steuersignal (CS2) zugeführt wird.
5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das erste Taktsignal (CLK1) und das zweite Taktsignal (CLK2) dieselbe Periode aufweisen und Phasen aufweisen, die nicht überlappen.
 6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 5, wobei das erste Taktsignal (CLK1) und das zweite Taktsignal (CLK2) eine Periode aufweisen, die zwei horizontalen Perioden (2H) entspricht und als Low-Signale in unterschiedlichen horizontalen Perioden bereitgestellt sind.
 7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei das Ausgangssignal der vorhergehenden Stufe oder das Startsignal (SSP) dem ersten Eingangsanschluss zugeführt wird, um das erste Taktsignal (CLK1) zu überlappen.
 8. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei jede Stufenschaltung ferner einen bidirektionalen Treiber (240) umfasst, der mit dem ersten Eingangsanschluss (101), einem fünften Eingangsanschluss (105), und dem ersten Treiber (210) gekoppelt ist, wobei jeder der ersten Eingangsanschlüsse (101) von nächsten Stufenschaltungen (ST2, ST3, ST4) ein Ausgangssignal (S1, S2, S3) von einer von vorhergehenden Stufenschaltungen (ST1, ST2, ST3) empfängt, wobei jeder der fünften Eingangsanschlüsse (105) von vorhergehenden Stufenschaltungen (ST1, ST2, ST3) ein Ausgangssignal (S2, S3, S4) von einer von den nächsten Stufenschaltungen (ST2, ST3, ST4) empfängt, und wobei der erste Eingangsanschluss (101) einer ersten Stufenschaltung (ST1) und der fünfte Eingangsanschluss (105) einer letzten Stufenschaltung (ST4) das Startsignal empfangen.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant :
 - des pixels (30) positionnés dans des régions séparées par des lignes de balayage (S1 à Sn) et

des lignes de données (D1 à Dm) ;
 un circuit d'attaque de données (20) destiné à délivrer des signaux de données aux lignes de données (D1 à Dm) ; et
 un circuit d'attaque de balayage (10) comportant des circuits d'étages (ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4) couplés aux lignes de balayage (S1 à Sn) afin de délivrer des signaux de balayage aux lignes de balayage (S1 à Sn),
 dans lequel un signal d'horloge (CLK1, CLK2) délivré à la troisième borne d'entrée (103) est utilisé comme signal de balayage,
 dans lequel la première borne d'entrée reçoit un signal de balayage d'un étage précédent ou un signal de démarrage,
 dans lequel des deuxième(s) borne(s) d'entrée (102) de circuits d'étages impairs (ST1, ST3) reçoivent un premier signal d'horloge (CLK1) et des troisième(s) borne(s) d'entrée (103) de circuits d'étages impairs (ST1, ST3) reçoivent un second signal d'horloge (CLK2), et
 dans lequel des deuxième(s) borne(s) d'entrée (102) de circuits d'étages pairs (ST2, ST4) reçoivent le second signal d'horloge (CLK2) et des troisième(s) borne(s) d'entrée (103) de circuits d'étages pairs (ST2, ST4) reçoivent le premier signal d'horloge (CLK1)
 dans lequel chacun des circuits d'étages (ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4) comprend :

une unité de sortie (230) ayant un premier noeud (N1) et un second noeud (N2), l'unité de sortie (230) étant configurée pour fournir une tension de première alimentation électrique (VDD) ou un signal de troisième borne d'entrée (103) à une borne de sortie (104) en fonction de tensions appliquées au premier noeud (N1) et au second noeud (N2) ;

un premier circuit d'attaque (210) configuré pour réguler la tension du second noeud (N2) en fonction de signaux d'une première borne d'entrée (101), d'une deuxième borne d'entrée (102) et de la troisième borne d'entrée (103) ; et

un second circuit d'attaque (220, 220') configuré pour réguler la tension du premier noeud (N1) en fonction du signal de la deuxième borne d'entrée (102) et de la tension du second noeud (N2),

où le premier circuit d'attaque (210) comporte :

un premier transistor (M1) entre la première borne d'entrée (101) et le second noeud (N2), le premier transistor (M1) ayant une électrode de grille couplée à la deuxième borne d'entrée (102) ; et

un deuxième transistor (M2) et un troisième transistor (M3) positionnés en série entre le second noeud (N2) et la première alimentation électrique (VDD),

dans lequel une électrode de grille du deuxième transistor (M2) est couplée à la troisième borne d'entrée (103), et dans lequel une électrode de grille du troisième transistor (M3) est couplée au premier noeud (N1),

où l'unité de sortie (230) comporte :

un quatrième transistor (M4) entre la première alimentation électrique (VDD) et la borne de sortie (104), le quatrième transistor (M4) ayant une électrode de grille couplée au premier noeud (N1) ;

un cinquième transistor (M5) entre la borne de sortie (104) et la troisième borne d'entrée (103), le cinquième transistor (M5) ayant une électrode de grille couplée au second noeud (N2) ;

un premier condensateur (C1) entre le second noeud (N2) et la borne de sortie (104) ; et

un second condensateur (C2) entre le premier noeud (N1) et la première alimentation électrique (VDD),

où le second circuit d'attaque (220) comporte :

un sixième transistor (M6) entre le premier noeud (N1) et la deuxième borne d'entrée (102), le sixième transistor (M6) ayant une électrode de grille couplée au second noeud (M2) ; et

un septième transistor (M7) soit entre le premier noeud (N1) et une seconde alimentation électrique (VSS), la seconde alimentation électrique (VSS) ayant une tension plus basse que la première alimentation électrique (VDD), le septième transistor (M7) ayant une électrode de grille couplée à la deuxième borne d'entrée (102), soit entre le premier noeud (N1) et la deuxième borne d'entrée, le septième transistor (M7) étant connecté par diode.

2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel le septième transistor (M7) est couplé de manière qu'un courant circule du premier noeud (N1) à la deuxième borne d'entrée (102).

3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des re-

vendications 1 et 2, comprenant en outre un circuit d'attaque bidirectionnel (240) couplé à la première borne d'entrée (101), à une cinquième borne d'entrée (105) et au premier circuit d'attaque (210).

4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 3, dans lequel le circuit d'attaque bidirectionnel (240) comporte :

un dixième transistor (M10) positionné entre la première borne d'entrée (101) et le premier circuit d'attaque (210), le dixième transistor (M10) étant mis à l'état passant lorsqu'un premier signal de commande (CS1) est délivré ; et
un onzième transistor (M11) positionné entre la cinquième borne d'entrée (M105) et le premier circuit d'attaque (210), le onzième transistor (M11) étant mis à l'état passant lorsqu'un second signal de commande (CS2) est délivré.

5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel le premier signal d'horloge (CLK1) et le second signal d'horloge (CLK2) ont la même période et ont des phases qui ne se chevauchent pas.

6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 5, dans lequel le premier signal d'horloge (CLK1) et le second signal d'horloge (CLK2) ont une période égale à deux périodes horizontales 2H et sont délivrés dans des périodes horizontales différentes en tant que signaux de bas niveau.

7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel le signal de sortie de l'étage précédent ou le signal de démarrage (SSP) est délivré à la première borne d'entrée pour se chevaucher avec le premier signal d'horloge (CLK1).

8. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, chaque circuit d'étage comprenant en outre un circuit d'attaque bidirectionnel (240) couplé à la première borne d'entrée (101), à une cinquième borne d'entrée (105), et au premier circuit d'attaque (210),
dans lequel chacune des premières bornes d'entrée (101) des circuits d'étages suivants (ST2, ST3, ST4) reçoit un signal de sortie (S1, S2, S3) de l'un des circuits d'étages précédents (ST1, ST2, ST3),
dans lequel chacune des cinquièmes bornes d'entrée (105) des circuits d'étages précédents (ST1, ST2, ST3) reçoit un signal de sortie (S2, S3, S4) de l'un des circuits d'étages suivants (ST2, ST3, ST4),

et
dans lequel la première borne d'entrée (101) d'un circuit de premier étage (ST1) et la cinquième borne d'entrée (105) d'un circuit de dernier étage (ST4) reçoivent le signal de démarrage.

FIG. 1

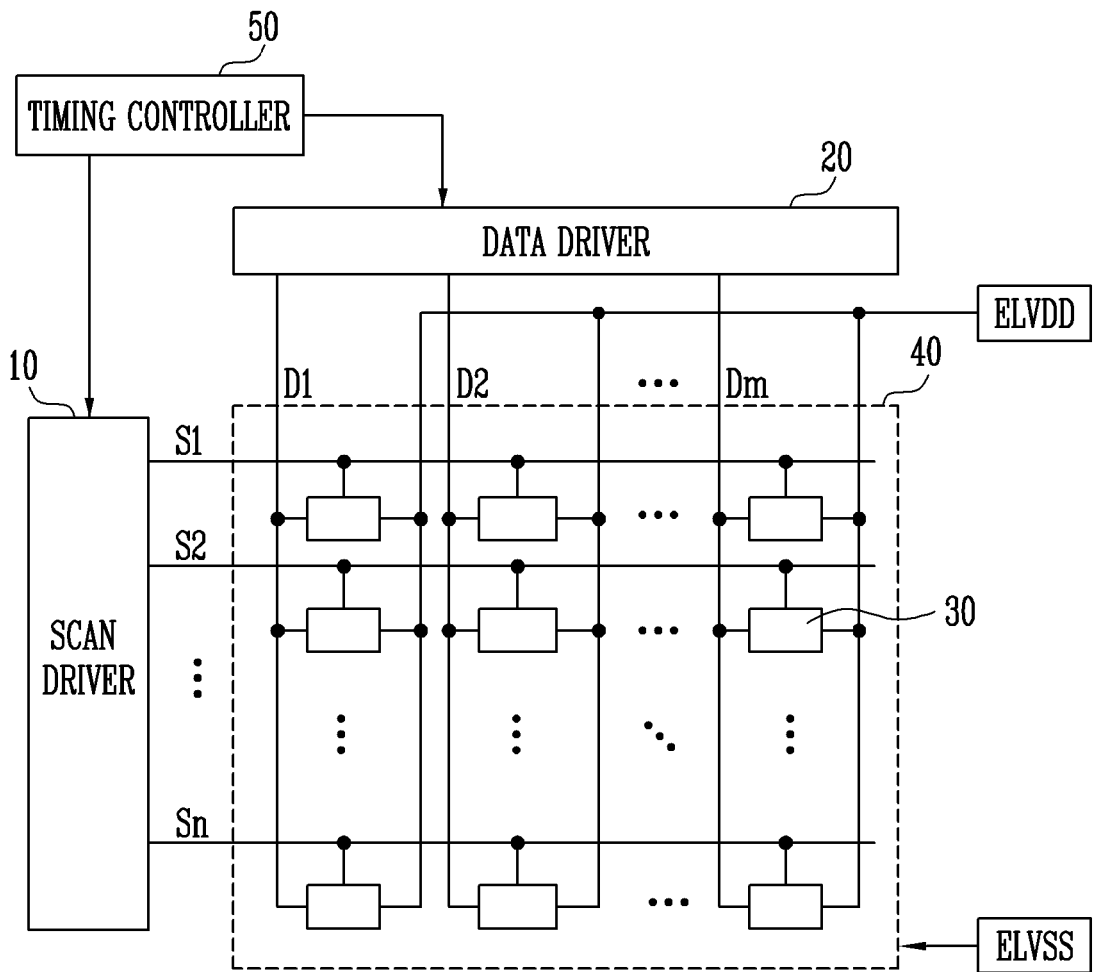


FIG. 2

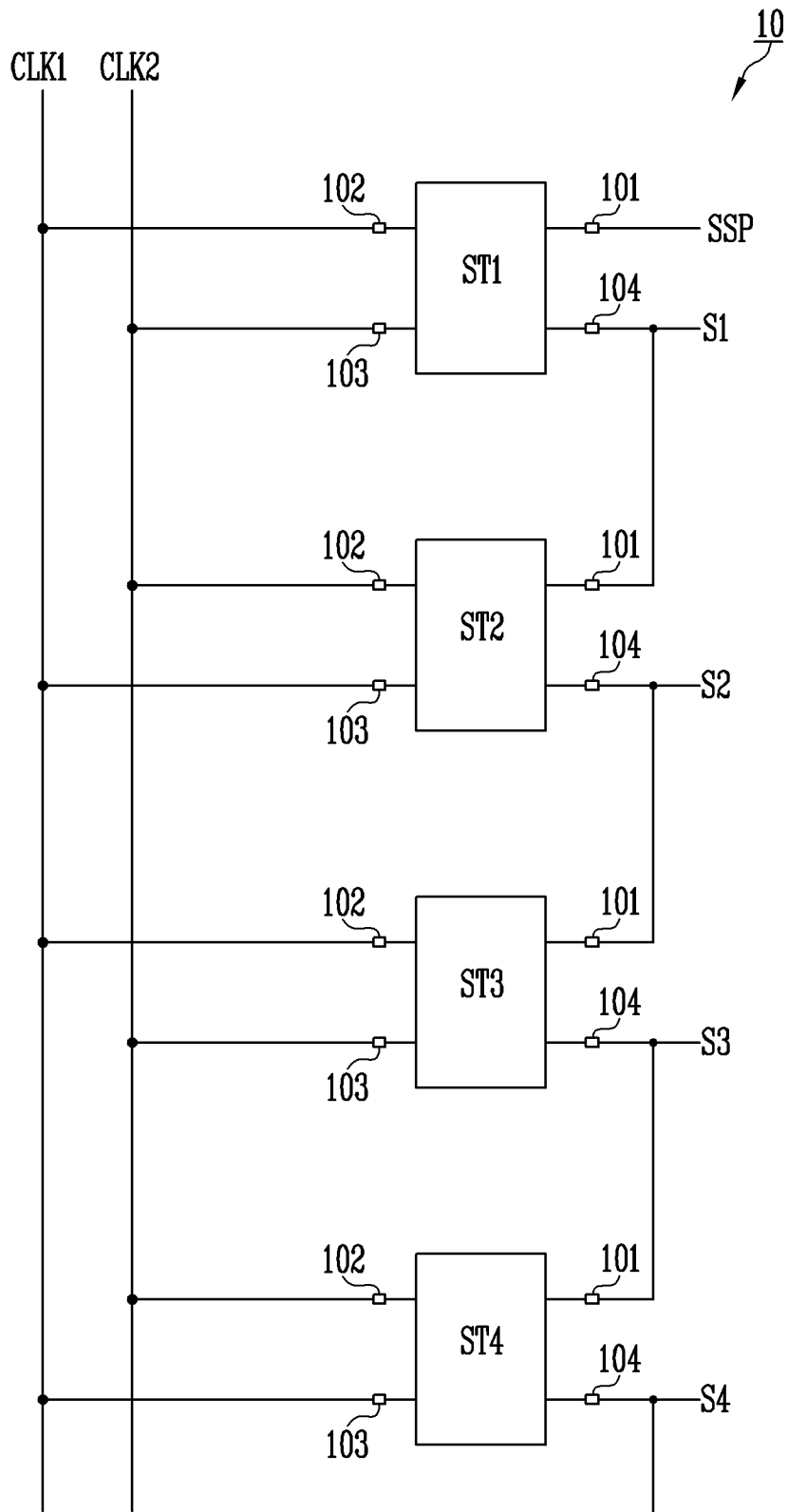


FIG. 3

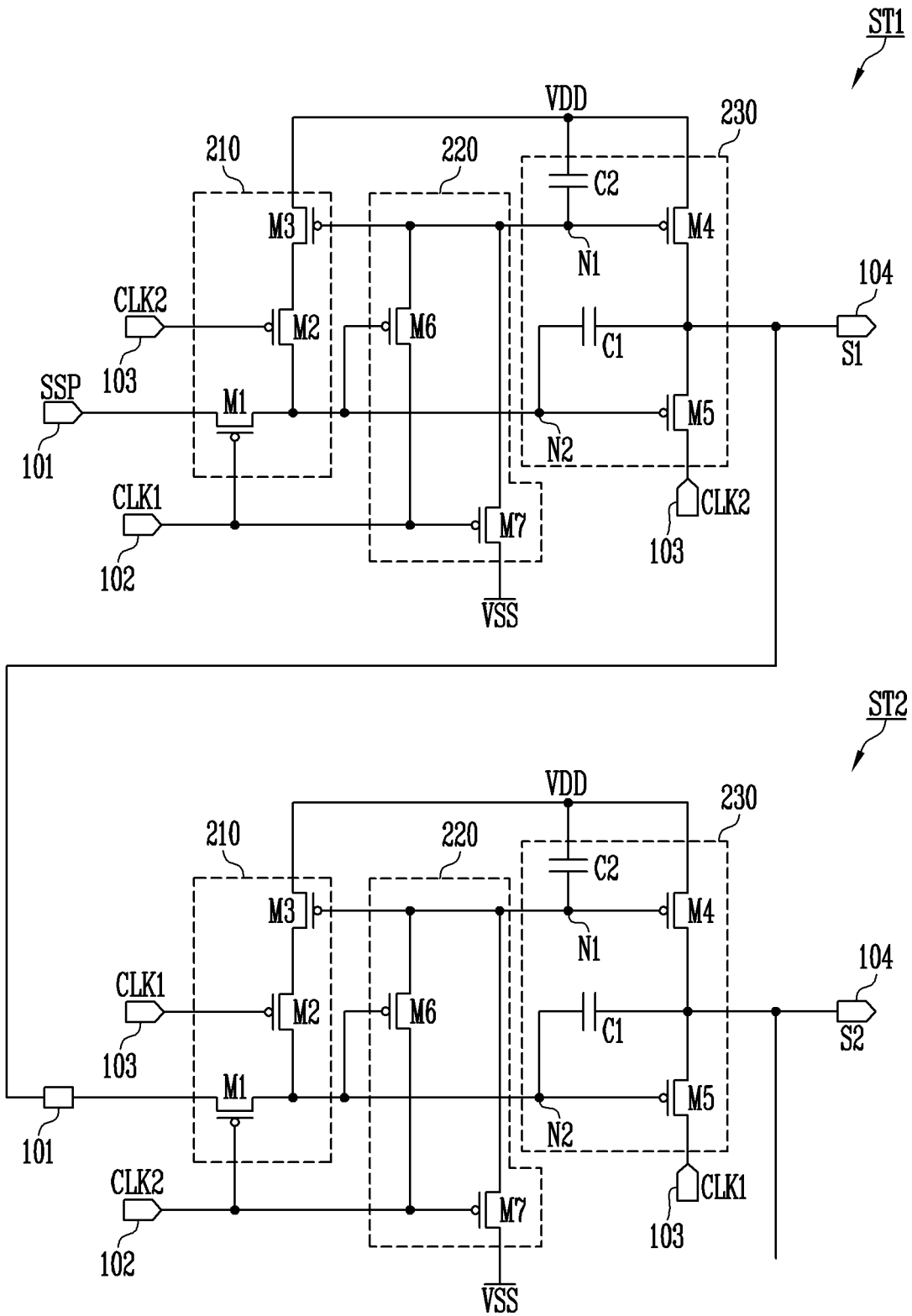


FIG. 4

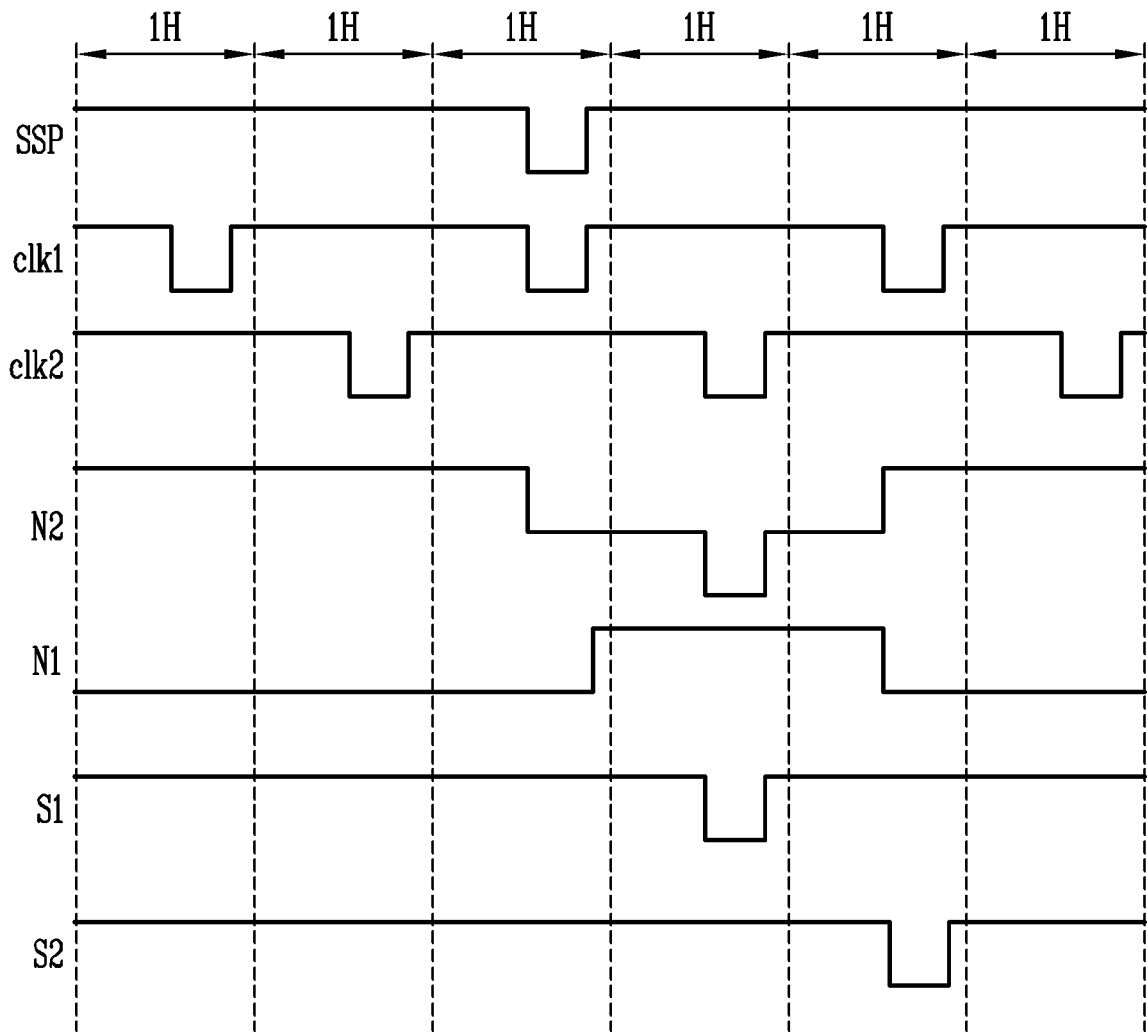
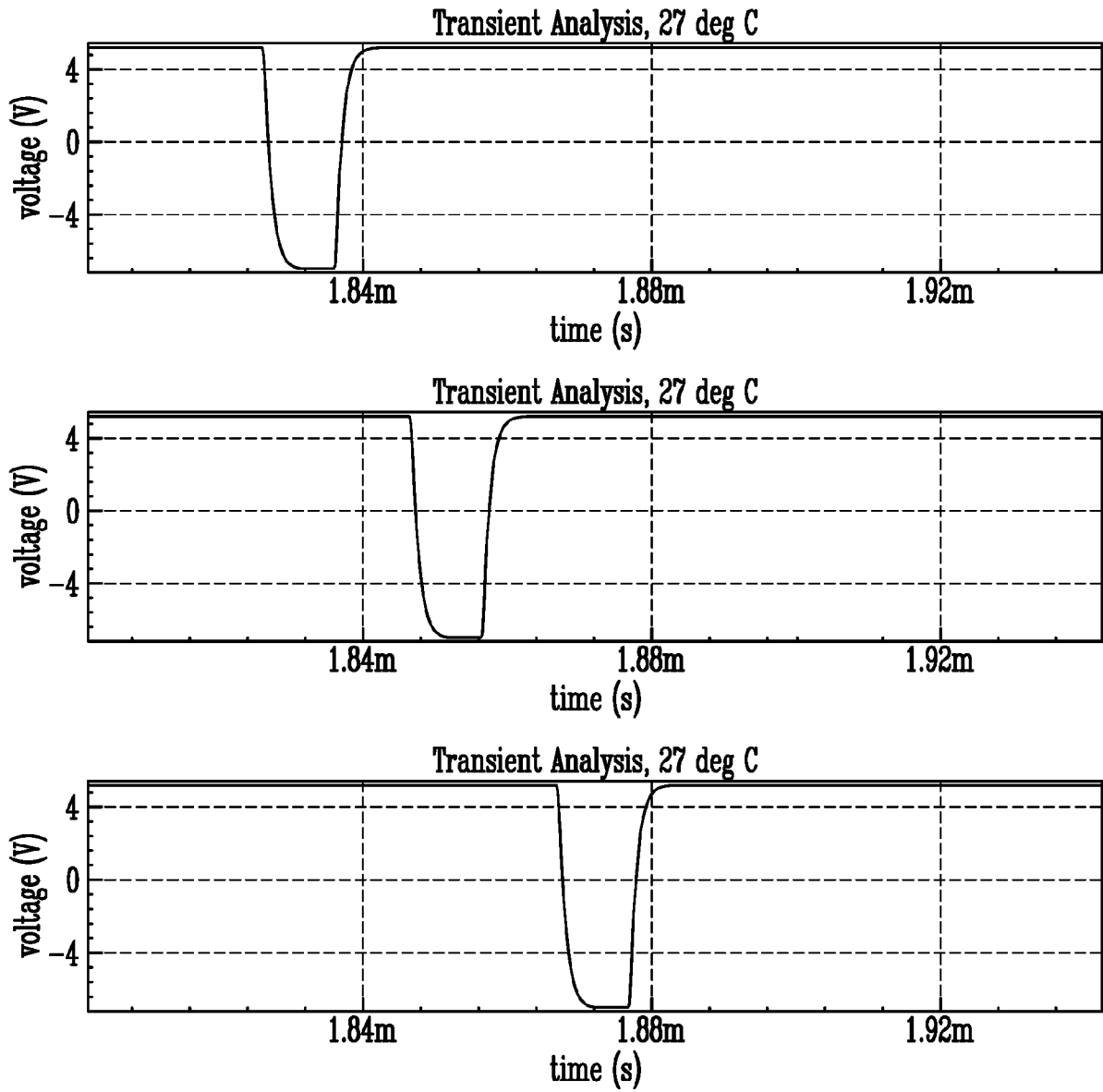


FIG. 5



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	舞台电路和使用其的有机发光显示器		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO., LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO., LTD.		
[标]发明人	JANG HWAN SOO		
发明人	JANG, HWAN-SOO		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

级电路 (ST1 , ST2 , ST3 , ST4) 包括具有第一节点 (N1) 和第二节点 (N2) 的输出单元 (230) , 输出单元 (230) 被配置为提供第一电源的电压 (VDD) 或根据施加到第一节点 (N1) 和第二节点 (N2) 的电压的第三输入端子 (103) 到输出端子 (104) 的电压, 第一驱动器 (210) 被配置为控制第二节点 (N2) 的电压根据第一输入端子 (101) , 第二输入端子 (102) 和第三输入端子 (103) 的信号, 以及第二驱动器 (220) , 被配置为控制根据第二输入端子 (102) 的信号和第二节点 (N2) 的电压, 第一节点 (N1) 的电压。

