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(54) TILED PASSIVE MATRIX ELECTRO-LUMINESCENT DISPLAY

MOSAİK-PASSIVMATRIX-ELEKTROLUMINESZENZDISPLAY

DISPOSITIF D’AFFICHAGE ÉLECTROLUMINESCENT À MATRICE PASSIVE EN MOSAÏQUE

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EP-A- 1 408 479 EP-A- 1 555 648
GB-A- 2 429 565 US-A1- 2005 179 707

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to passive matrix electro-luminescent displays. Particularly, the present invention relates to a tiled passive matrix display that is driven without visible boundaries between adjacent tiles.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Many display devices exist within the market today. Among the displays that are available are thin-film, coated, Electro-Luminescent (EL) displays, such as OLED displays. These displays can be driven using active matrix backplanes, which employ an array of active circuits. These active circuits control the flow of current to each light-emitting element in the display. However, these displays tend to be relatively expensive due to the complexity of forming an active circuit at each light-emitting element and the thin film transistors that are often used within these active drive circuits are prone to defects, leading to lack of uniformity or threshold shifts over time, which degrade the quality of the display.

[0003] Passive matrix thin-film, coated, electro-luminescent displays are also known. Unfortunately, these displays typically allow only one line of the display to be driven simultaneously, typically using pulse width modulation. Further, it is typically necessary in these devices to discharge and charge the capacitance of each light-emitting element before each lighting cycle. For these reasons, passive matrix, thin-film, coated electro-luminescent displays typically draw excessive amounts of power and often require drive voltages that are larger than can be provided by row and column drivers that are manufactured using low-cost silicon manufacturing processes whenever the displays exceed some dimension, which today is less than 2 inches in diagonal.

[0004] Recently, multiline passive matrix drive methods that are applicable to EL displays have also been discussed in the literature. Among these approaches, are a method described by Yamazaki et al. in US Patent Application Number 10/680,221, entitled "Image Display Apparatus" and a separate method described by Smith et al. in PCT filings WO 2006/035246 entitled "Multi-Line Addressing Methods and Apparatus", WO 2006/035248 entitled "Multi-Line Addressing Methods and Apparatus" and WO 2006/067520 entitled "Digital Signal Processing Methods and Apparatus". Each of these methods can be used to significantly reduce the current through each light-emitting element within an EL display and to potentially reduce the peak current on individual row lines. This then reduces power losses due to the resistance of the row and column electrodes within these displays and, under certain drive conditions, can also reduce the power dissipated to charge and discharge the capacitance of the display, making it possible to build larger passive matrix EL displays with reasonable power dissipation. Un-

fortunately, these methods often introduce some errors into the data signal, which can result in image artifacts under certain conditions. Further, they only allow the size of passive matrix EL displays to be increased by a factor of a few, rather than a factor of 10 or more as would be desired.

[0005] Another method for forming larger passive matrix displays is to form several individual displays or displays with multiple row and column drivers, which serve as tiles that are bonded together to form a larger EL display. Such tiled displays are well known in the art. For example, Nimmer et al. in U.S. Patent No. 6,980,182, entitled "Display System" and Cok et al. in U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0108918, entitled "Tiled OLED Display" each discuss forming a single display substrate to which multiple row and column drivers can be attached to provide a tiled display with a larger area than can be achieved using a single display employing a single row and column driver. Such a method allows multiple EL tiles to be formed by coating uniform light-emitting layers, eliminating a significant source of non-uniformity between tiles. Such an arrangement is beneficial in passive-matrix EL displays since each row driver provides a signal to only a subset of the row electrodes within the final tiled display. Since the number of times that the capacitance of such a display must be charged and discharged is proportional to the number of lines that are driven and the power dissipated by such a display when using a one line at a time passive matrix drive method increases by approximately the square of the number of lines that are driven, such a method allows the drivers to drive half the total lines in the display and can, therefore, significantly reduce the power consumption of the display, again allowing the size of a display having reasonable power consumption to be increased by a factor of 2 or 3. These disclosures do not discuss the combination of multi-line drive methods together with the tiling of passive matrix EL displays. Freidhoff and Phelan have discussed other tiled EL displays in U.S. Patent No. 6,509,941, entitled "Light-Producing Display Having High Aperture Ratio Pixels" and U.S. Patent No. 6,853,411, entitled "Light-Producing High Aperture Ratio Displays Having Aligned Tiles".

[0006] One issue with tiled displays, is that an input image signal 122 is typically streamed into such a display in a raster fashion, starting with the data point at the top left corner of the image and then sequentially providing data for pixels in each row of the display. However, since the displays have separate row and column drivers for each tile, it is typically necessary for a higher level controller to store this input image signal as it is received, segment the input data into independent blocks and then provide each independent block of input image signal data to the row and column driver wherein each block of input image signal data will be used by the row and column drivers connected to each tile to independently render the portion of the input image signal that corresponds to the physical location of the tile within the display. For example, in U.S. Patent Application 10/158,321,

by Koester et al. and U.S. Patent Application 10/249,954 by Lin, each discuss using a processor to store and re-organize the input image signal into multiple, independent blocks wherein each block is independently distributed to the row and column drivers for each tile.

[0007] One of the dominant problems in such displays arises because the human visual system is extremely sensitive to changes in luminance or artificial luminance edges that occur near the boundary between adjacent tiles. It is known to sort tiles to reduce luminance differences as discussed by Greene et al., in U.S. Patent 5,668,569, entitled "Tiled, Flat-Panel Displays with Luminance-Correcting Capability" and U.S. Patent 6,292,157, entitled "Flat-panel Display Assembled from Pre-sorted Tiles Having Matching Color Characteristics and Color Correction Capability". Further, it is known to adjust the input image signal to reduce differences in color or luminance of images at the boundary between edges of adjacent tiles as discussed by Green et al. in U.S. Patent 6,271,825, entitled "Correction Methods for Brightness in Electronic Display", in the color and luminance correction methods discussed in these patents, data describing the radiometric performance of each of the tiles that form the display are used to adjust the input image signal before this input image signal is provided each of the row and column drivers. It is worth noting that these approaches correct only for differences between the optical performances of neighboring tiles. The row and column drivers within the embodiments discussed within these disclosures operate independent of one another as each receives and responds to individual blocks of the input image signal.

[0008] Document EP 1 555 648 A2 concerns an active-matrix LCD display in which a writing operation in a first display area of lowest row pixels and in an adjacent display area of highest row pixels is performed at the same timing. Thus, pixels of different display areas that are located next to each other with the divisional boundary line of the display areas positioned in between are activated at the same time.

[0009] Document US 2005/0179707 A1 concerns a method for driving an image display apparatus in which a selection signal is applied to the scanning wiring selected in sequence, and a modulation signal based on a display signal is applied in parallel to the modulation wiring in synchronization with the selection signal. The method comprises a first driving mode that selects only one scanning wiring in one selection period, and an "overlap scanning mode" in which a plurality of scanning wiring are selected at the same time in one selection period and a plurality of scanning wiring shifted by one scanning wiring from a plurality of scanning wiring selected in the preceding selection period are selected in the following selection period.

[0010] Document EP 1 408 479 A2 concerns an image display apparatus. A scanning signal is applied to a plurality of scan inter-connections. In a subsequent select period, a scanning signal is applied to a plurality of scan

inter-connections which were shifted with one scan inter-connection portion.

[0011] Document GB 2 429 565 A concerns an electro-luminescent display and driving method to compensate for age effects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a tiled, passive-matrix, EL display, comprising the features of claim 1.

[0013] While attempting to utilize a combination of tiling and multiline drive methods for passive matrix EL displays, it has been discovered that the existing multiline drive methods produce visible luminance artifacts at the boundary between adjacent tiles. The present invention allows one to utilize methods for driving multiple lines of a passive matrix EL display together with the methods for tiling EL displays to gain the combined advantages of each of these methods without introducing these visible artifacts. As the use of both tiling and multiline drive methods can be used to produce larger passive matrix EL displays, which dissipate less power than single-driver, single line at a time passive matrix drive schemes, the combination allows even larger passive matrix EL displays to be formed with acceptable power consumption. The present invention can therefore enable higher resolution, larger, and more valuable passive matrix, EL displays than can be produced by applying tiling or multiline addressing alone, without producing objectionable luminance artifacts at the boundaries between the tiles.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014]

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a tiled, passive-matrix, EL display according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of a controller useful in one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of a column of a tiled, passive matrix, EL display including three EL tiles on a single substrate;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram of a display employing the three EL tiles constructed on a single substrate as depicted in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5a is a cross-sectional diagram of the column taken along the lines A-A in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5b is a cross-sectional diagram of the column taken along the lines B-B in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5c is a cross-sectional diagram of the column taken along the lines C-C in Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a simulated image of a tiled, passive-matrix EL display employing multi-line addressing as discussed in the prior art;

Fig. 7 is a luminance trace of the first column of the image in Fig. 6 showing an unintended luminance

trough;

Fig. 8 is a simulated image of a tiled, passive-matrix EL display employing multiline addressing according to one embodiment of the present invention; and Fig. 9 is a luminance trace of the first column of the image in Fig. 8 showing the absence of the unintended luminance trough.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] The need is met by providing a tiled, passive-matrix, EL display, wherein the luminance errors that result when using a multi-line driving method for driving a passive-matrix EL display are distributed across the boundary between the two or more adjacent tiles and are shared across multiple rows of light-emitting elements rather than being concentrated near the boundary of the two or more adjacent tiles. This can be accomplished by applying the tiled, passive-matrix EL display shown in Fig. 1, which includes two or more EL tiles **20, 22**, each EL tile **20, 22** includes an array of rows and columns of light-emitting elements **36**, each light-emitting element **36** being formed from a light-emitting layer that is sandwiched between an orthogonal array of row **32** and column **34** electrodes. Each EL tile **20, 22** further include at least one row driver **24, 26**. The tiled, passive-matrix EL display additionally includes at least column driver **28, 30** for operating in conjunction with each of the at least one row drivers **24, 26** in each EL tile **20, 22** to control the flow of electrons between the row and column electrodes **32, 34** to control the emission of light from each of the light-emitting elements **36**. The tiled, passive-matrix EL display additionally includes one or more controllers **42**, coupled to the row **24, 26** and column **28, 30** drivers, for receiving an input image signal **44** and for simultaneously providing a predetermined number of row drive signals to two or more row drivers **24, 26** within the two or more EL tiles **20, 22** to simultaneously illuminate a predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements, depicted as the group **38** in Fig. 1, within the two or more EL tiles. However the controller illuminates this predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements during each frame with the exception that when the boundary **54** between the two EL tiles **20, 22** is to be illuminated, then the number of rows of simultaneously illuminated rows of light-emitting elements within one tile is less than the predetermined number, as depicted a group **40** of rows of light-emitting elements.

[0016] It is important to define the use of the term "boundary" and to define what it means to illuminate the boundary. Within this disclosure, the "boundary" **54** refers to the region between two adjacent row electrodes, which are on adjacent edges of neighboring EL tiles **20, 22**. This boundary **54** will typically be illuminated when each of the two adjacent row electrodes on adjacent edges of neighboring EL tiles simultaneously emit light. However, it is not strictly required that these two adjacent row electrodes simultaneously emit light for the boundary to

be illuminated. It is required, however, for the row of light-emitting elements furthest from this boundary that is illuminated to be less than the predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements from the boundary. The time interval over which any group of row electrodes are energized will be referred to as a "field". In traditional passive matrix drive methods, this time interval typically includes a pre-charge time for charging the capacitance of the EL light-emitting elements of the display, an active time, during which the light-emitting elements emit light and a discharge time, during which the capacitance of the light-emitting elements is discharged. However, a field may include only the time between the time that one group of rows of light-emitting elements are illuminated and the time that a second group of rows of light-emitting elements are illuminated.

[0017] A controller of the present invention will typically include the components as shown in Fig. 2. First, the controller includes an element for receiving the input image signal **44**. The controller **42** will further include an input buffer **60** for storing at least a portion of the input image signal. Typically, this input buffer **60** can store up to one full frame of image information. The controller **42** can include a preprocessing unit **62**. This preprocessing unit **62** can perform several potential image manipulations, such as linearizing the input image signal **44** and correcting the input image signal **44** to compensate for differences in luminance output between adjacent EL tiles **20, 22**. Such corrections are known in the art as discussed earlier. A programmable memory unit **64** is available to store information regarding the performance of each EL unit, which is required to allow the preprocessing unit **62** to correct for differences in luminance output between the adjacent EL tiles.

[0018] The controller **42** includes a processing unit **66** for converting the preprocessed input image signal to form signals appropriate for simultaneously driving multiple row electrodes within the tiled, passive-matrix, EL display. These signals will include signals for driving both the row and column drivers. This processing unit **66** can acquire row drive values and other information, such as sharpening kernels, from the programmable memory to facilitate this processing. This processing unit **66** within the controller **42**, therefore, processes the input image signals before their application to the row and column drivers. This processing unit **66** can perform steps such as sharpening to facilitate multiline addressing as described in USSN 11/737,786, filed April 20, 2007, entitled "Passive Matrix Electro-luminescent display system", or in Yamazaki et al. in US Patent Application Number 10/680,221, entitled "Image Display Apparatus". Alternately, the processing unit **66** can perform other image processing operations for creating a signal appropriate for multi-line addressing, such as image decompositions. Smith et al. have previously described one such image decomposition method in PCT filings WO 2006/035246 entitled "Multi-line addressing methods and apparatus".

[0019] An output buffer **68** within the controller **42** then

stores the processed data. A timing generator 70 then provides timing signals to both a row drive signal generator 74 and a data selector 72. The data selector 72 then acquires data from the output buffer 68 and provides it to the column drivers 28 and 30. Simultaneously, the row drive signal generator 74 acquires data from the output buffer 68 and provides it to the row drivers 24, and 26. Applying these components, the controller 42 acquires the input image signal and can provide variable drive signals to both the row and column drivers to drive the display according to the present invention.

[0020] In a typical embodiment, the controller 42 controls the row 24, 26 and column 28, 30 drivers, such that a predetermined number of row drive signals will be provided within the two or more EL tiles 20, 22 to illuminate a group 38, 56 of two or more rows of light-emitting elements within each EL tile. It is desirable for this group of rows of light-emitting elements to be simultaneously activated within each of the tiles of the display. For instance, beginning at the top of each tile of the display, this predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements can be activated. In a subsequent field, a different group of the predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements will be activated within each tile. This different group of rows of light-emitting elements can, for example, overlap the first group of rows of light-emitting elements by all but one row. In subsequent fields, a new group of rows of light-emitting elements can be activated during each field, simply being offset by one row as they are scanned down each tile. Alternately, the subsequent groups may be selected such that there is no overlap between the rows of illuminated light-emitting elements within two subsequent fields or there may be some intermediate degree of overlap.

[0021] Once the last row electrode in each of the EL tiles 20, 22 is activated for a first time, the first exception occurs. During this time, a smaller group of rows of light-emitting elements can be illuminated within the first tile 20, which overlaps the previous group with the exception that top row of light-emitting elements from the previous field is not illuminated. At the same time, only the first row of light-emitting elements in the second EL tile 22 will typically be illuminated. This allows the luminance from a group of rows of light-emitting elements to produce luminance across the boundary between the two tiles, and therefore distribute luminance across this boundary. It is important that during this exception, the first column driver 28 and the second column driver 30 will typically provide exactly the same drive values to the column electrodes in the first tile 20 and the column electrodes in the second tile 22. Although, the active rows of light-emitting elements bridge the boundary between the two tiles 20, 22, this might be thought of as a single, continuous group of rows of light-emitting elements. Therefore, it might be observed that the display will generally activate multiple groups of light-emitting elements 38, 56, one in each tile, when the groups are fully contained within a tile but will activate only one group of rows of light-emitting elements

whenever the group bridges a boundary between two adjacent tiles. When driven in this way, the total of the number of rows of light-emitting elements that are simultaneously illuminated on a display that includes two EL tiles is equal to the predetermined number of row drive signals when the boundary is illuminated. For example, the group, which bridges a boundary between two adjacent tiles, can include the rows of light-emitting elements in the group 58. Notice that only one boundary of any tile will typically be illuminated at one time. Therefore, if there was a third tile below tile 22, one might illuminate the boundary 54 between tiles 20 and 22 in one set of fields but then illuminate the boundary between tile 22 and the third tile (not shown) in a separate set of fields. Illumination of the boundary will then proceed as the group of rows of light-emitting elements is scanned from the first tile to the second tile.

[0022] Typically, a second exception will also occur in such a display, as it is desirable to render the full image information onto the top row of light emitting elements, driven by the top row electrode 32 of the display and the bottom row of light-emitting elements, which are driven by the bottom row electrode 18 of the display. Notice that as shown in Fig. 1, there are at least two EL tiles having the boundary 54 between the at least two EL tiles 20, 22 and further, the two tiles 20, 22 each have an edge 14, 16 opposite to the boundary. When simultaneously illuminating the opposite edges of each tile, the number of row drive signals provided to the two or more row drivers within at least one of the EL tiles is less than the predetermined number within one tile. During this time, as when illuminating the boundary, the number of rows of light-emitting elements that simultaneously produce light will be fewer within any tile than when illuminating rows of light-emitting element that are not adjacent to an edge of a tile that is parallel to the row electrodes.

[0023] It is worth noting that within the previous example, at least one light-emitting element within each tile is controlled to emit light during each field. When the group of rows of light-emitting elements is not adjacent to an edge of the tile that is parallel to the row electrodes, the predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements is generally active within each of the EL tiles. When the group of rows of light-emitting elements within each tile is adjacent to an edge of the tile that is parallel to the row electrodes, fewer rows of light, emitting elements will be illuminated. However, the fact that some of the light-emitting elements in each tile are active during each field is important as it reduces the number of fields that must be presented to form an image, the current required to produce a desired illumination is proportional to the number of required fields and the power consumption of the display is generally proportional to the square of the number of required fields. Therefore, the fact that at least one light-emitting element within each tile is controlled to emit light during each field, reduces the power consumption of the display.

[0024] Within a desired embodiment of the present in-

vention, both the column and row drivers will provide different drive signals to the row electrodes within any group **38** of row electrodes. Any group of simultaneously illuminated light-emitting elements that are defined by the intersection of multiple, simultaneously controlled row electrodes and a single column electrode will have different luminance levels. Therefore, the luminance level of a light-emitting element within a group of simultaneously activated light-emitting element corresponding to the intersection of a single column electrode with a plurality of row electrodes will be brighter than the other light-emitting elements within the group.

[0025] As shown in Fig. 1, the tiled, passive-matrix, EL display includes a single controller. This will often be desirable to reduce the cost of the overall system. However, this is not required. Each tile or a subset of tiles can each have their own controller. However, in these embodiments, it will be important to provide one controller for buffering and parsing the input image signal before providing it to the additional controllers. In such a system, it will also be important for the controllers for each tile or subset of tiles to not only be aware of the portion of the input image signal that corresponds to the spatial location of the tile within the overall display but the controller must also be aware of the portion of the input image signal that corresponds to the spatial location of light-emitting elements near the boundary within neighboring tiles. In such a system, the controller for any given tile can use the information corresponding to the spatial location of light-emitting elements near the boundary within neighboring tiles to appropriately illuminate the boundary according to the present invention.

[0026] It is possible to form the tiles **20**, **22** either on separate substrates, manufacturing one at a time, or to form the tiles **20**, **22** on a single substrate. Generally, it is desirable to form a at least a portion of the two or more tiles on a single substrate as variation often exists in the coating processes that can be used to form individual EL tiles. This variation can produce luminance differences between neighboring tiles, which must somehow be compensated for to avoid visible artifacts and the tile boundaries. Additionally, if the tiles are formed on separate substrates, it can be advantageous to encapsulate individual tiles before assembling these tiles into the final display. Such encapsulation processes typically require access to the edges of the tile, which will often force the distance between neighboring light-emitting elements at the tile boundary to be further apart than neighboring light-emitting elements within any tile. Forming multiple tiles on a single substrate can also eliminate this issue.

[0027] The formation of multiple tiles on a single substrate can be accomplished in multiple ways. Fig. 3 depicts a portion of a substrate for forming a display having multiple EL tiles. To further aid the understanding of this structure, three cross sectional diagrams of a display employing this structure are shown in Fig. 5a, 5b, and 5c wherein the display is cross-sectioned at parting lines **A-A**, **B-B** and **C-C**. Specifically, this figure depicts a single

column of such a substrate. This figure is not drawn to scale but instead the width of the column has been magnified much more than the height to allow the features of this substrate to be seen. The substrate will be formed by beginning with a base substrate **100** material, such as glass. Over this base substrate, a metal layer will be formed which is patterned to provide multiple driver connections **102**, **104**, **106**, as well as metal tile connectors **108**, **110**. The drive connections **102**, **104**, **106**, provide highly conductive metal traces from the top of the column electrodes to the drivers. Their purpose is to provide a low resistivity connection of the column driver to the column electrodes. The metal tile connectors **108**, **110** provide relatively narrow but highly conductive traces for providing current to individual EL tiles within the display. Insulating layers **112**, **114** are then patterned over a portion of at least one of the metal tile connectors **108**, **110**. These insulating layers electrically isolate at least a portion of at least one of the metal tile connectors **108**, **110** from subsequent layers of the device structure. Another conductive material, ideally transparent conductive material, such as Indium Tin Oxide (ITO) is then deposited onto the substrate. This ITO layer is preferably patterned such that it forms multiple islands, wherein each island is electrically connected to only one of either the drive connections or the metal tile connectors. As shown in this figure, within this one column, three islands of ITO are formed, including **116**, **118**, and **120**. As shown, ITO island **116** is formed to be electrically connected to the driver connection **104** and electrically isolated from the metal tile connectors **108**, **110** from the insulating layers **112**, **114**. ITO island **118** is in electrical contact with the metal tile connector **110** but is insulated from the metal tile connector **108** by insulating layer **112**. Notice that each of the ITO islands is electrically isolated from other columns as they are patterned to remain within the column shown in Fig. 3. Although not shown in this figure, an electro-luminescent layer would then be formed over this substrate and an array of row electrodes would be patterned over each of the ITO islands **116**, **118**, **120**. Notice that passive matrix EL displays are typically formed as bottom-emitting displays and emit light through a glass substrate. Therefore, the presence of the metal layer will reduce the area of the light-emitting element that can be viewed by the user. However, passive matrix displays are typically designed so that a subset of the light-emitting elements in any column are active at any point in time and therefore, the current required to drive a column of light-emitting elements is relatively small. Further, metal is often on the order of 100 times more conductive than ITO, which is typically used to form column electrodes in passive matrix displays. Therefore, the metal tile connectors **108**, **110** can be significantly narrower than the ITO within the pixel area. For instance these metal tile connectors can be less than 10th the separation between the visible edges between any two neighboring light-emitting elements.

[0028] A display using a tiled arrangement such as

shown in Fig. 3, can include a controller **124** for receiving an input image signal and creating signals to control the row and column drivers, a column driver **126**, and multiple row drivers **128, 130, 132** as shown in Fig. 4. However, the display will include three tiles, as the ITO islands **116, 118, 120** each effectively serve as an independently addressable column electrode and multiple, independently addressable row electrodes **136** will be formed orthogonal to these addressable column electrodes, and so the final display **134** will include three separate tiles **138, 140, 142** of light-emitting elements that are addressed by independent groups of row and column electrodes. As shown in Fig. 4, each of the three tiles **138, 140, 142** are as wide as the display **134** and as tall as the ITO islands **116, 118, and 120**.

[0029] Looking at Fig. 3 and 4, it is important that the column driver is now only attached to one side of the display, allowing the tiled, passive-matrix EL display having three tiles to be driven with a single column driver **126**. In this arrangement, it is possible to form even a larger display by using a similar electrode layout but attaching column drivers to both the top and bottom of the tiled, passive-matrix EL display. In such an arrangement, the display can be extended to have six vertically arranged tiles while using metal tile connectors **108, 110** in the same arrangement as shown in Fig. 3. Further, these metal tile connectors **108, 110** and the insulating layers **112, 114** can be each patterned in a common patterning step, regardless of the number of each of these. It can be further noted that it is possible to form further tiles by forming additional metal tile connectors. While Fig. 3 shows one such metal tile connector one either edge of a column, two or even more metal tile connectors can be included on either edge of a column, providing a further increase in the number of tiles per substrate.

[0030] Cross-sections of the display shown in Fig. 3 are shown in Fig. 5a, 5b and 5c. Fig. 5a shows a cross section at Fig. 5a. As shown in this figure, the structure begins with a substrate on which are deposited two metal tile connectors **152, 154**. Typically, sputtering a metal layer over the entire substrate and then applying photolithography to remove all but these lines of metal will deposit these. Within this first tile, neither of these metal tile connectors **152, 154** provides current to the column electrode and so an insulating layer **156** is deposited over these metal tile connectors. Once again, this insulating layer is likely deposited as a sheet using coating methods such as vapor deposition or sputtering. This layer can be patterned using photolithography as shown but it can be left to cover the entire substrate. An ITO layer **158** is then deposited and patterned to form an island, typically using photolithography. This layer will function as the column electrode. An electroluminescent layer **160** is then deposited over at least the ITO layer **158**. Finally, a metal layer **162** is applied to form the row electrodes. Although not shown within this segment, other structures can also be formed at other parting line. For instance a pillar structure can be formed parallel to the row electrodes, which

is tall enough to produce separation within the metal layer **162** to form discrete row lines. Such pillar structures are commonly applied within the manufacture of passive matrix Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) displays and are well known in the art.

[0031] Fig. 5b shows a cross section of the device structure shown in Fig. 3 at the parting line B-B. This figure is very similar to the cross sectional diagram in Fig. 5a. However, there are two very significant differences. First note that the insulating layer **156** has been removed from above the metal tile connector **154**. Secondly, the ITO layer **158** extends over the metal tile connector **154** and therefore allows electrical connection between this metal tile connector and the island of ITO **118**. As such, the drive signal that is provided on the metal tile connector **110** of Fig. 3, serves as the drive signal for the column electrode within this tile.

[0032] Fig. 5c shows a cross-section of the device structure shown in Fig. 3 at the parting line C-C. At this location, it is important for the third ITO island **120** in Fig. 3 to be connected to the metal tile connector **108** but not to any other metal tile connector. As shown in Fig. 5c, depositing only one metal tile connector **152** within this region and removing the entire insulating layer **156** can accomplish this. Finally, the ITO layer **158** can be formed in electrical contact with the metal tile connector **152**.

[0033] It should be noted that in most displays, other image processing must also be performed in addition to that described earlier. For example, in displays employing arrays of RGBW light-emitting elements as described in US Patent Application 10/320,195, it will be advantageous for the pre-processing unit **62** to receive a RGB input image signal, linearize the RGB input image signal with respect to aim display luminance, convert the linearized RGB input image signal into a linearized RGBW input signal.

[0034] Within the embodiments of the present invention, the controller **42** will typically be one or more digital processors. This **42** controller can be formed as a dedicated device or it can be embedded within other digital processors within a device that employs the display.

[0035] The row and column drivers will generally employ some way for receiving a digital signal from the controller **42** and converting this signal to an analog voltage or current signal that is appropriate for controlling the flow of electrons along the row **32** and column **34** electrodes and through each of the light-emitting elements **36**. In desirable embodiments, the row or column drivers will provide a time-multiplexed signal while the other driver will provide the ability to simply activate or deactivate the flow of current along each electrode. In other desirable embodiments at least one of the row or column drivers will provide analog control of the voltage or current flow through each of the row or column electrodes.

[0036] The tiled, passive-matrix EL display can be any electro-luminescent display that can be used to form a two dimensional array of addressable elements between a pair of electrodes. These devices can include electro-

luminescent layers **160** employing purely organic small molecule or polymeric materials, typically including organic hole transport, organic light-emitting and organic electron transport layers as described in the prior art, including US 4,769,292, issued September 6, 1988 to Tang et al., and US 5,061,569, issued October 29, 1991 to VanSlyke et al. The electro-luminescent layer **160** can alternately be formed from a combination of organic and inorganic materials, typically including organic hole transport and electron transport layers in combination with inorganic light-emitting layers, such as the light-emitting layers described in US 6,861,155 issued March 1, 2005 to Bawendi et al. Alternately, the electro-luminescent layer **160** can be formed from fully inorganic materials such as the devices described in co-pending USSN 11/226,622 filed September 14, 2005, entitled "Quantum Dot Light Emitting Layer".

[0037] The display can further employ row and column electrodes, which are formed from an array of materials. The row electrodes, which typically, carry current to more light-emitting elements that are lit simultaneously, than the column electrodes will typically be formed of a metal. Commonly known and applied metal electrodes **32, 34** and the metal tile connectors **108, 110**, of the present invention are typically formed from silver or aluminum but can be formed from other conductive metals, such as copper. When the electrode functions as a cathode, these metals can be alloyed with low work function metals or used in combination with low work function electron injection layers. At least one of the row or column electrodes must be formed of materials that are transparent or semi-transparent. Appropriate electrodes include metal oxides such as ITO and IZO or very thin metals, such as thin layers of silver. To decrease the resistivity of these electrodes, additional opaque, conductive bus bars can be formed in electrical contact with these electrodes.

[0038] The substrate can also be formed of many types of material. When the transparent or semi-transparent electrode is formed directly on the substrate, it is desirable for the substrate to be formed from a transparent material, such as glass or clear plastic. Otherwise, the substrate can be either transparent or opaque. Although not shown, such displays generally will include additional layers for mechanical, oxygen, and moisture protection. Methods of providing this type of protection are well known in the art. Also not shown within the diagrams of this disclosure, are mechanical structures, such as pillars that are commonly employed during manufacturing of passive matrix OLED displays that enable the patterning of the electrode furthest from the substrate.

[0039] Although, the current invention has been discussed specifically for EL displays, the method of the present invention can be usefully employed with alternate display technologies. Particularly any display technology requiring the flow of current, as is typical in most emissive display technologies, including field emission or surface-conduction-electron-emitter displays, can benefit from aspects of the present invention. This invention, will be

of even greater benefit in display technologies that have cells that are thin enough to provide capacitive losses when cycling individual light-emitting elements from on to off as the ability to simultaneously drive multiple groups of multiple row electrodes as discussed in the present invention reduces the losses associated with charging and discharging the capacitance of the display. Within this invention the capacitive losses are reduced as the peak instantaneous current, and therefore the peak instantaneous voltage across any capacitor, that is required to produce the desired luminance from any light-emitting element is reduced since each light-emitting element can emit light for a longer period of time than would be possible if multiple groups of multiple lines were not driven as described.

[0040] To illustrate the impact of the present invention, the following examples are provided.

Example 1: Comparative

[0041] In this example, a display having two tiles **20, 22**, each tile having 120 row electrodes **32** and 240 column electrodes **34** will be assumed. Further, it will be assumed that each tile has its own row driver and column driver. Further, each tile will have its own controller **42** and each controller will receive only the portion of the input image signal **44** that corresponds to the spatial locations of the light-emitting elements **36** within the tile **20, 22** that it controls. Therefore, the two controllers will not be able to respond to changes in luminance within the input image signal that occur in the input image signal that correspond to the spatial location of light-emitting elements in the adjacent tile. This design is consistent with prior art embodiments, in which the input image signal is parsed and delivered to each tile for rendering.

[0042] The input image signal **44** will include information for rendering two dark gray bars on a white background. The dark gray bars will each include a line of text and the second dark gray bar will begin just a few rows below the boundary between the two adjacent EL tiles. Therefore, there will be a sudden luminance change very near the boundary **54** between the two tiles **20, 22**. In this example, it will be assumed that a processing unit in each of the two controllers will sharpen the input image signal **44** during the processing step to provide it for display on a multiline addressed EL display. It will then be assumed that the row and column drivers will display this processed input image signal one row at a time, by activating multiple row electrodes at a time. Within this example, the sharpening step will be completed separately by each controller, which will apply a 15 element kernel including of the element - 1,2, 1, -2,0, -18, -9, -18, -2, 1, 2, - 1 to the input image signal. The image will then be displayed in such a way that the row drivers each activate 9 row electrodes simultaneously and allow the following proportions of current to flow through each of the 9 row electrodes: 0.16, 0.32, 0.52, 0.200, 0.400, 0.200, 0.052, 0.032, 0.16. In this way, the display draws the image 9

rows at a time. Further, exactly 9 row electrodes are active within each tile during every field and therefore, this embodiment does not employ the first exception of the present invention. It will be assumed that the appropriate portion of each image is drawn in each tile simultaneously.

[0043] The resulting image is shown in Fig. 6. This image includes a first portion **170**, which is rendered on the first tile and a second portion **172**, which is rendered on the second tile. Because the system of the prior art renders the information in the input image signal on the two tiles independently, without knowledge of the content on the neighboring tile, a line **174** of incorrect luminance is rendered near the boundary between the two tiles. Depending upon the viewing conditions and the image content, artifacts, such as this unintended line, can be quite objectionable. To further illustrate this error, Fig. 7 shows a trace of the luminance along the first column of the display. Ideally, the luminance would be uniform over vertical pixel numbers 0 through 40 at a low level and then be uniform over the vertical pixel numbers 41 through 240 at a higher level. As this figure, shows, however, the luminance trace has an unintended luminance trough **176**, which is near the boundary between the two tiles. This luminance trough forms the unintended luminance variation and therefore the artifact near the boundaries between the two tiles.

Example 2: Inventive

[0044] In this example, a tiled, passive-matrix, EL display is created according to an embodiment of the present invention. It includes two EL tiles, each EL tile including an array of 120 rows and 240 columns of light-emitting elements, each light-emitting element being formed from a light-emitting layer that is sandwiched between an orthogonal array of row and column electrodes. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display includes at least one row and column driver for controlling the flow of electrons between the row and column electrodes within each tile to control the emission of light from each of the light-emitting elements within each tile. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display further is assumed to include one controller coupled to the row and column drivers for receiving an input image signal and for simultaneously providing a predetermined number of row drive signals to two or more row drivers within the two or more EL tiles, with a first exception that when the boundary between the two tiles is to be illuminated, then the number of row drive signals is less than the predetermined number within one tile.

[0045] Therefore, this display is similar to the display of the previous example, with the exception that each tile is driven in a way that is dependent upon the input image signal that corresponds to the spatial location of light-emitting elements within neighboring EL tiles. Further, at times, a portion of the image is displayed by sharing the 9 active row electrodes between the two tiles in a subset

of the fields, as opposed to having 9 active row electrodes within each independent EL tile during every field, as was the case in the previous example. The same sharpening and row driving scheme, with the exception of the number of active rows that are simultaneously driven are fewer within any tile when the boundary between the two tiles is illuminated.

[0046] The resulting image is shown in Fig. 8. This image includes a first portion **180**, which is rendered on the first tile and a second portion **182**, which is rendered on the second tile. Note that the luminance of the top white field is uniform at the boundary **184**, such that the artifact that existed in the comparative example is not present within this embodiment of the present invention. To further illustrate that the luminance artifact does not exist, Fig. 9 shows a trace of the luminance along the first column of the display. Ideally, the luminance would be uniform over vertical pixel numbers 0 through 40 at a low level and then be uniform over the vertical pixel numbers 41 through 240 at a higher level. As this figure, shows the luminance is uniform between vertical pixel numbers around 40 and at least 230. Therefore, the unintended luminance trough that was present in Fig. 7 is not present near the location **186** of the boundary between the two tiles within this embodiment.

PARTS LIST

[0047]

- 14 edge opposite to the boundary
- 16 edge opposite to the boundary
- 18 bottom row electrode
- EL tile
- EL tile
- row driver
- row driver
- column driver
- column driver
- row electrode
- column electrode
- light-emitting element
- group of two or more rows of light-emitting elements
- group of light-emitting elements

42	controller		130	row driver
44	input image signal		132	row driver
54	boundary	5	134	display
56	group of two or more rows of light-emitting elements		136	row electrodes
58	group which bridges a boundary between adjacent tiles	10	138	EL tile
			140	EL tile
60	input buffer		142	EL tile
62	preprocessing unit	15	150	substrate
64	programmable memory unit		152	metal tile connector
66	processing unit		154	metal tile connector
68	output buffer	20	156	insulating layer
70	timing generator		158	ITO layer
72	data selector	25	160	electro-luminescent layer
74	row drive signal generator		162	metal layer
100	substrate		170	first portion
102	driver connection	30	172	second portion
104	driver connection		174	line artifact
106	driver connection	35	176	unintended luminance trough
108	metal tile connector		180	first portion
110	metal tile connector		182	second portion
112	insulating layer	40	184	boundary
114	insulating layer		186	location of the boundary
116	island of ITO	45		
118	island of ITO			
120	island of ITO			
122	input image signal	50		
124	controller			
126	column driver	55		
128	row driver			

Claims

1. A tiled, passive-matrix, EL display, including:

- a) two or more EL tiles (20, 22), each EL tile including an array of row and column electrodes (32, 34), an array of light-emitting elements (36) formed from a light-emitting layer that is sandwiched between an orthogonal array of row and column electrodes (32, 34), wherein the two or more EL tiles (20, 22) are aligned in the vertical direction with adjacent edges parallel to the row electrodes, and wherein each of the two or more

EL tiles (20, 22) further includes at least one row driver (24, 26);

b) at least one column driver (28, 30) arranged to operate in conjunction with each of the at least one row driver (24, 26) of each EL tile (20, 22) to control the flow of electrons between the row and column electrodes (32, 34) and to control the emission of light from each of the light-emitting elements (36); and

c) one or more controllers (42) coupled to the at least one row driver (24, 26) of each EL tile and the at least one column driver (28, 30), and configured to receive an input image signal, and to simultaneously provide row drive signals to the at least one row driver (24, 26) of each EL tile and column drive signals to the at least one column driver (28, 30) to control the at least one row driver (24, 26) of each EL tile and the at least one column driver (28, 30) to simultaneously scan a predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements (36) within a corresponding EL tile (20, 22), the predetermined number being greater than one,

wherein the one or more controllers (42) is further arranged to control the at least one row driver (24, 26) of each EL tile:

A) with a first exception that when the boundary (54) between a first EL tile (20) and a second EL tile (22) is to be scanned, then:

i) the number of simultaneously scanned rows of light-emitting elements (36) within the first EL tile (20) is smaller than the predetermined number,

ii) only the top row of the light-emitting elements (36) within the second EL tile (22) adjacent to the last row of the first EL tile (20) is simultaneously scanned,

iii) the number of simultaneously scanned rows of light-emitting elements (36) within the first EL tile (20) and the top row of the light-emitting elements (36) within the second EL tile (22) equals the predetermined number,

iv) only one group with the predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements (36) is scanned across the first and the second EL tile (20, 22), and

v) the one or more controllers (42) is further arranged to control the at least one column driver (28, 30) to provide exactly the same drive values to the column electrodes in the first EL tile (20) and the column electrodes in the second EL tile (22);

B) with a second exception that when scanning

the outermost edges of the passive-matrix, EL display, then:

i) the number of row drive signals within an outermost tile is less than the predetermined number; and

C) the control is such that one group with a predetermined number of rows of light-emitting elements (36) is simultaneously scanned in each of the two or more EL tile (20, 22) when the group is fully contained within an EL tile;

wherein the one or more controllers (42) is arranged to control the at least one row driver (24, 26) to scan the display from the top of the display downwards employing, if the respective conditions are met, the control C) or the first exception A) and/or the second exception B).

2. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 1, wherein each controller (42) is arranged to process the input image signals before their application to the row and column drivers (24, 26, 28, 30).

3. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 2, wherein each controller (42) is arranged to decompose the image signal into a signal appropriate for multi-line addressing.

4. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 1, wherein both the at least one column driver and the at least one row driver are arranged to provide different drive signals to the row electrodes within a group of scanned row electrodes, so as to control the luminance level of a light-emitting element within a group of light-emitting elements defined by the intersection of a single column electrode with the group of simultaneously scanned row electrodes to be brighter than the luminance of other light-emitting elements within the group of simultaneously scanned row electrodes.

5. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 1, wherein there are a plurality of time intervals over which any group of row electrodes are energized for each image and wherein there is at least one light-emitting element (36) within each EL tile arranged to emit light in each time interval.

6. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 1, wherein the EL display includes a single controller (42).

7. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the two or more EL tiles, are formed on a single substrate (100), wherein optionally the two or more EL tiles, provide column con-

nectors at one edge of the substrate (100).

8. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 7, wherein the display includes at least one metal tile connector (108, 110), which extends through an EL tile to provide a connection to a column driver (28, 30). 5
9. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 7, wherein the display is comprised of at least three EL tiles. 10
10. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 7, wherein the tiled, passive-matrix, EL display includes metal tile connectors (108, 110) arranged to connect two or more EL tiles to a single column driver (28, 30). 15
11. The tiled, passive-matrix, EL display of claim 8, wherein the widths of the metal tile connectors (108, 110) arranged to connect different EL tiles, differ as a function of the length of the EL tile from the column driver (28, 30). 20

Patentansprüche

1. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix, umfassend: 25
 - a) zwei oder mehr EL-Kacheln (20, 22), wobei jede EL-Kachel ein Array von Zeilen- und Spaltenelektroden (32, 34), ein Array von lichtemittierenden Elementen (36), die aus einer lichtemittierenden Schicht gebildet sind, die zwischen einem orthogonalen Array von Zeilen- und Spaltenelektroden (32, 34) eingeschlossen sind, umfasst, wobei die zwei oder mehr EL-Kacheln (20, 22) in der vertikalen Richtung mit angrenzenden Kanten parallel zu den Zeilenelektroden ausgerichtet sind, und wobei jede der zwei oder mehr EL-Kacheln (20, 22) weiterhin zumindest einen Zeilentreiber (24, 26) umfasst, 30
 - b) zumindest einen Spaltentreiber (28, 30), der eingerichtet ist, um im Zusammenhang mit jedem des zumindest einen Zeilentreibers (24, 26) von jeder EL-Kachel (20, 22) zu operieren, um den Fluss von Elektroden zwischen den Zeilen- und Spaltenelektroden (32, 34) zu steuern und um die Abstrahlung von Licht von jedem der lichtemittierenden Elemente (36) zu steuern; und 35
 - c) eine oder mehrere Steuereinrichtungen (42), die an den zumindest einen Zeilentreiber (24, 26) von jeder EL-Kachel und den zumindest einen Spaltentreiber (28, 30) gekoppelt ist oder sind, und die konfiguriert ist oder sind, um ein Eingabebildsignal zu empfangen, und um gleichzeitig Zeilentreibersignale dem zumindest 40

einen Zeilentreiber (24, 26) von jeder EL-Kachel und Spaltentreibersignale dem zumindest einen Spaltentreiber (28, 30) bereitzustellen, um den zumindest einen Zeilentreiber (24, 26) von jeder EL-Kachel und den zumindest einen Spaltentreiber (28, 30) zu steuern, um gleichzeitig eine vorbestimmte Anzahl von Zeilen von lichtemittierenden Elementen (36) innerhalb einer entsprechenden EL-Kachel (20, 22) abzutasten, wobei die vorbestimmte Anzahl größer als 1 ist,

wobei die eine oder mehreren Steuereinrichtungen (42) weiterhin eingerichtet sind, um den zumindest einen Zeilentreiber (24, 26) von jeder EL-Kachel zu steuern: 15

A) mit einer ersten Ausnahme, dass wenn die Grenze (54) zwischen einer ersten EL-Kachel (20) und einer zweiten EL-Kachel (22) abzutasten ist, dann: 20

i) die Anzahl von gleichzeitig abgetasteten Zeilen von lichtemittierenden Elementen (36) innerhalb der ersten EL-Kachel (20) kleiner als die vorbestimmte Anzahl ist, 25

ii) lediglich die obere Zeile der lichtemittierenden Elemente (36) innerhalb der zweiten EL-Kachel (22), die an die letzte Zeile der ersten EL-Kachel (20) angrenzt, gleichzeitig abgetastet wird, 30

iii) die Anzahl von gleichzeitig abgetasteten Zeilen von lichtemittierenden Elementen (36) innerhalb der ersten EL-Kachel (20) und die obere Zeile der lichtemittierenden Elemente (36) innerhalb der zweiten EL-Kachel (22) gleich der vorbestimmten Anzahl ist, 35

iv) lediglich eine Gruppe mit der vorbestimmten Anzahl von Zeilen von lichtemittierenden Elementen (36) über die erste und die zweite EL-Kachel (20, 22) abgetastet wird, und 40

v) die eine oder mehreren Steuereinrichtungen (42) weiterhin eingerichtet ist oder sind, um den zumindest einen Spaltentreiber (28, 30) zu steuern, um exakt die gleichen Treiberwerte den Spaltenelektroden in der ersten EL-Kachel (20) und den Spaltenelektroden in der zweiten EL-Kachel (22) bereitzustellen; 45

B) mit einer zweiten Ausnahme, dass wenn die äußersten Kanten der EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix abgetastet werden, dann: 50

i) die Anzahl von Zeilentreibersignalen innerhalb einer äußersten Kachel kleiner als die vorbestimmte Anzahl ist; und 55

- C) die Steuerung derart erfolgt, dass eine Gruppe mit einer vorbestimmten Anzahl von Zeilen von lichtemittierenden Elementen (36) gleichzeitig in jeder der zwei oder mehr EL-Kacheln (20, 22) abgetastet wird, wenn die Gruppe vollständig innerhalb einer EL-Kachel enthalten ist; wobei die eine oder mehreren Steuereinrichtungen (42) eingerichtet ist oder sind, um den zumindest einen Zeilentreiber (24, 26) zu steuern, um die Anzeige von der Oberseite der Anzeige nach unten hin abzutasten unter Verwendung, wenn die jeweiligen Bedingungen erfüllt sind, der Steuerung C) oder der ersten Ausnahme A) und/oder der zweiten Ausnahme B).
2. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei jede Steuereinrichtung (42) eingerichtet ist, um die Eingabesignale vor deren Anlegen an die Zeilen- und Spaltentreiber (24, 26, 28, 30) zu verarbeiten.
 3. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 2, wobei jede Steuereinrichtung (42) eingerichtet ist, um das Bildsignal in ein Signal zu zerlegen, das für eine Mehrfachzeilenadressierung geeignet ist.
 4. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei sowohl der zumindest eine Spaltentreiber als auch der zumindest eine Zeilentreiber eingerichtet sind, um verschiedene Treibersignale den Zeilenelektroden innerhalb einer Gruppe von abgetasteten Zeilenelektroden zuzuführen, um den Luminanzpegel eines lichtemittierenden Elements innerhalb einer Gruppe von lichtemittierenden Elementen zu steuern, die durch den Schnitt einer einzelnen Spaltenelektrode mit der Gruppe von gleichzeitig abgetasteten Zeilenelektroden definiert ist, um heller zu sein als die Luminanz der anderen lichtemittierenden Elemente innerhalb der Gruppe von gleichzeitig abgetasteten Zeilenelektroden.
 5. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei eine Vielzahl von Zeitintervallen vorliegt, über die irgendeine Gruppe von Zeilenelektroden für jedes Bild stromführend geschaltet wird, und wobei zumindest ein lichtemittierendes Element (36) innerhalb jeder EL-Kachel vorliegt, das eingerichtet ist, um Licht in jedem Zeitintervall abzustrahlen.
 6. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die EL-Anzeige eine einzelne Steuereinrichtung (42) umfasst.
 7. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei zumindest ein Abschnitt der zwei oder mehr EL-Kacheln auf einem einzelnen Substrat (100) ausgebildet ist, wobei optional die zwei oder mehr EL-Kacheln Spaltenverbinder bei einer Kante des Substrats vorsehen.
 8. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei die Anzeige zumindest einen Metallkachelverbinder (108, 110) umfasst, der sich durch eine EL-Kachel erstreckt, um eine Verbindung zu einem Spaltentreiber (28, 30) bereitzustellen.
 9. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei die Anzeige zumindest drei EL-Kacheln umfasst.
 10. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei die gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix Metallkachelverbinder (108, 110) umfasst, die eingerichtet sind, um zwei oder mehr EL-Kacheln mit einem einzelnen Spaltentreiber (28, 30) zu verbinden.
 11. Gekachelte EL-Anzeige mit passiver Matrix gemäß Anspruch 8, wobei die Breiten der Metallkachelverbinder (108, 110), die eingerichtet sind, um verschiedene EL-Kacheln zu verbinden, variieren als eine Funktion der Länge der EL-Kachel von dem Spaltentreiber (28, 30).
- 30 Revendications**
1. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés, incluant :
 - a) deux pavés EL (20, 22) ou plus, chaque pavé EL incluant un ensemble d'électrodes (32, 34) de rangées et de colonnes, un ensemble d'éléments électroluminescents (36) formés à partir d'une couche électroluminescente qui est prise en sandwich entre un ensemble orthogonal d'électrodes (32, 34) de rangées et de colonnes, dans lequel les deux pavés EL (20, 22) ou plus sont alignés dans le sens vertical avec des bords adjacents parallèles aux électrodes de rangées, et dans lequel chacun des deux pavés EL (20, 22) ou plus inclut en outre au moins un circuit de pilotage (24, 26) de rangées ;
 - b) au moins un circuit de pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes agencé de façon à fonctionner en conjonction avec chacun de l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (24, 26) de rangées de chaque pavé EL (20, 22) pour commander le flux d'électrons entre les électrodes (32, 34) de rangées et de colonnes et pour commander l'émission de lumière de chacun des éléments électroluminescents (36) ; et
 - c) un contrôleur (42) ou plus couplé(s) à l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (24, 26) de rangées de chaque pavé EL et l'au moins un circuit de

pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes, et configuré pour recevoir un signal d'image d'entrée, et pour délivrer simultanément des signaux de pilotage de rangées à l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (24, 26) de rangées de chaque pavé EL et des signaux de pilotage de colonnes à l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes pour commander l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (24, 26) de rangées de chaque pavé EL et l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes pour simultanément balayer un nombre prédéterminé de rangées d'éléments électroluminescents (36) à l'intérieur d'un pavé EL (20, 22) correspondant, le nombre prédéterminé étant supérieur à un,

dans lequel le ou les contrôleur(s) (42) est/sont en outre agencé(s) pour commander l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (24, 26) de rangées de chaque pavé EL:

A) avec une première exception que, lorsque la limite (54) entre un premier pavé EL (20) et un deuxième pavé EL (22) doit être balayée, alors :

- i) le nombre de rangées d'éléments électroluminescents (36) balayées simultanément à l'intérieur du premier pavé EL (20) est plus petit que le nombre prédéterminé,
- ii) seule la rangée supérieure des éléments électroluminescents (36) à l'intérieur du deuxième pavé EL (22) adjacente à la dernière rangée du premier pavé EL (20) est balayée simultanément,
- iii) le nombre de rangées d'éléments électroluminescents (36) balayées simultanément à l'intérieur du premier pavé EL (20) et la rangée supérieure des éléments électroluminescents (36) à l'intérieur du deuxième pavé EL (22) est égal au nombre prédéterminé,
- iv) seul un groupe avec le nombre prédéterminé de rangées d'éléments électroluminescents (36) est balayé entre le premier et le deuxième pavé EL (20, 22), et
- v) le ou les contrôleur(s) (42) est/sont en outre agencé(s) pour commander l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes de façon à délivrer exactement les mêmes valeurs de pilotage aux électrodes de colonnes dans le premier pavé EL (20) et aux électrodes de colonnes dans le deuxième pavé EL (22) ;

B) avec une deuxième exception que, lors du balayage des bords les plus extérieurs de l'afficheur EL à matrice passive, alors

i) le nombre de signaux de pilotage de rangées à l'intérieur d'un pavé le plus extérieur est inférieur au nombre prédéterminé ; et

C) la commande est telle qu'un groupe avec un nombre prédéterminé de rangées d'éléments électroluminescents (36) est balayé simultanément dans chacun des deux pavés EL (20, 22) ou plus lorsque le groupe est intégralement contenu à l'intérieur d'un pavé EL ; dans lequel le ou les contrôleur(s) (42) est/sont agencé(s) pour commander l'au moins un circuit de pilotage (24, 26) de rangées de façon à balayer l'afficheur du haut de l'afficheur vers le bas en employant, si les conditions respectives sont satisfaites, la commande C) ou la première exception A) et/ou de la deuxième exception B).

2. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque contrôleur (42) est agencé de façon à traiter les signaux d'image d'entrée avant leur application aux circuits de pilotage (24, 26, 28, 30) de rangées et de colonnes.

3. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 2, dans lequel chaque contrôleur (42) est agencé de façon à décomposer le signal d'image en un signal approprié à un adressage multi-lignes.

4. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'au moins un circuit de pilotage de colonnes et l'au moins un circuit de pilotage de rangées sont tous les deux agencés pour délivrer des signaux de pilotage différents aux électrodes de rangées à l'intérieur d'un groupe d'électrodes de rangées balayées, de façon à commander le niveau de luminance d'un élément électroluminescent à l'intérieur d'un groupe d'éléments électroluminescents défini par l'intersection d'une seule électrode de colonne avec le groupe d'électrodes de rangées balayées simultanément de façon à ce qu'elle soit supérieure à la luminance d'autres éléments électroluminescents à l'intérieur du groupe d'électrodes de rangées balayées simultanément.

5. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 1, dans lequel il y a une pluralité d'intervalles de temps sur lesquels un groupe quelconque d'électrodes de rangées sont excitées pour chaque image et dans lequel il y a au moins un élément électroluminescent (36) à l'intérieur de chaque pavé EL agencé de façon à émettre une lumière dans chaque intervalle de temps.

6. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'afficheur EL inclut un seul contrôleur (42).

7. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 1, dans lequel au moins une partie des deux pavés EL ou plus est formée sur un seul substrat (100), dans lequel facultativement les deux pavés EL ou plus présentent des connecteurs de colonnes sur un bord du substrat (100). 5
8. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'afficheur inclut au moins un connecteur (108, 110) métallique de pavé, qui s'étend à travers un pavé EL pour créer une connexion avec un circuit de pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes. 10
9. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'afficheur est composé d'au moins trois pavés EL. 15
10. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés inclut des connecteurs (108, 110) métalliques de pavés agencés de façon à connecter deux pavés EL ou plus à un seul circuit de pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes. 20
11. Afficheur EL à matrice passive en pavés selon la revendication 8, dans lequel les largeurs des connecteurs (108, 110) métalliques de pavés agencés de façon à connecter différents pavés EL différent en fonction de la longueur du pavé EL à partir du circuit de pilotage (28, 30) de colonnes. 25 30

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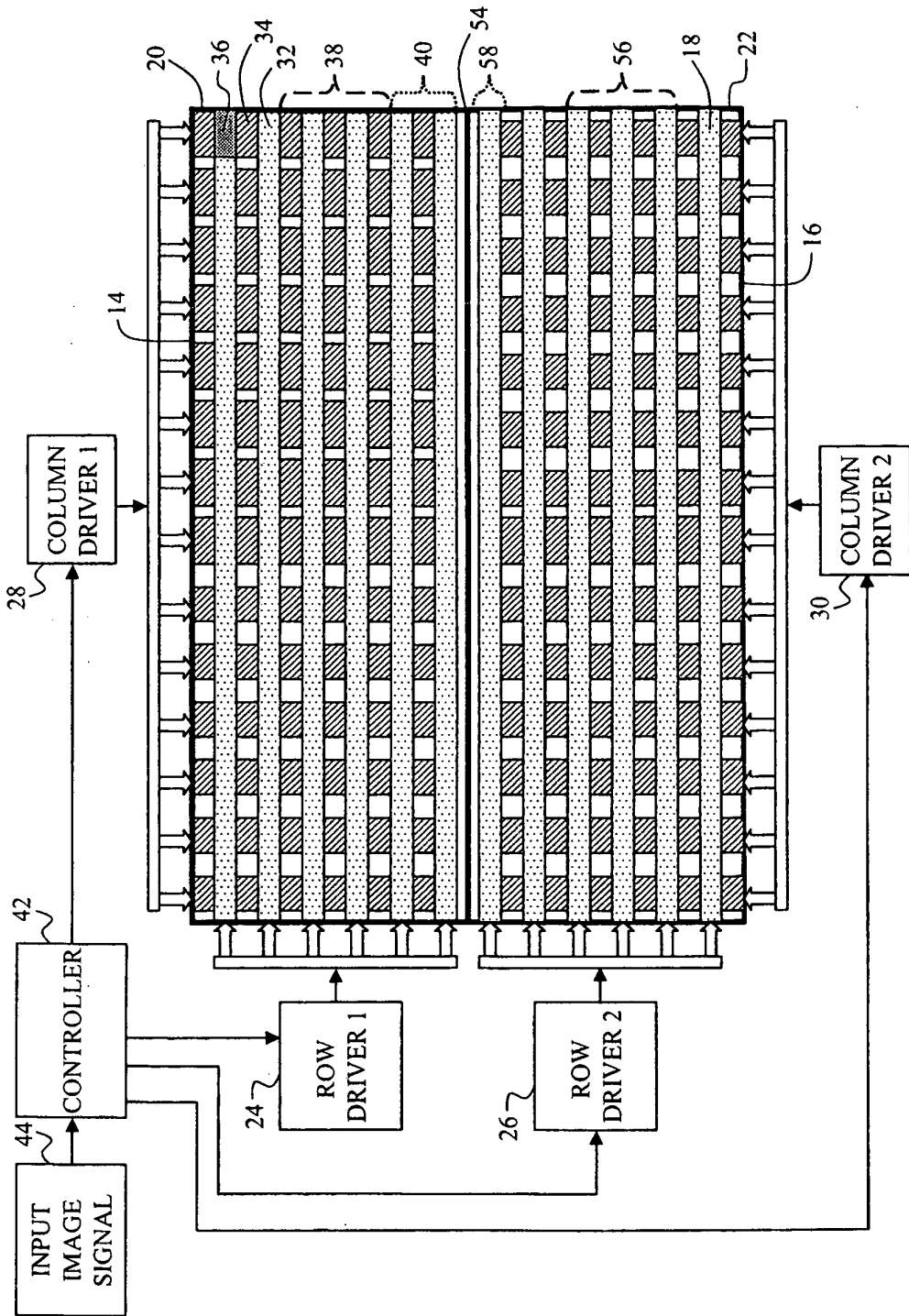


FIG. 1

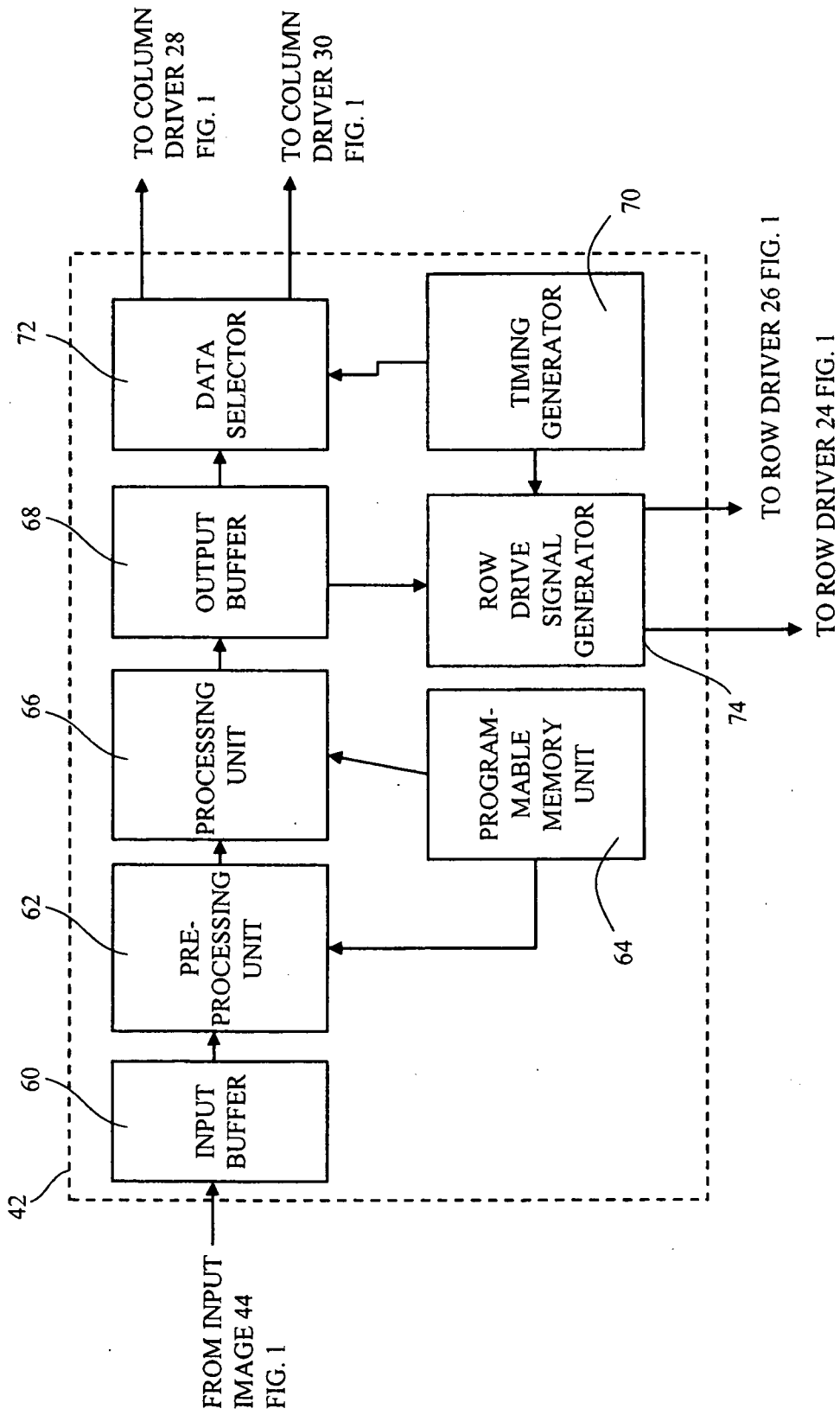


FIG. 2

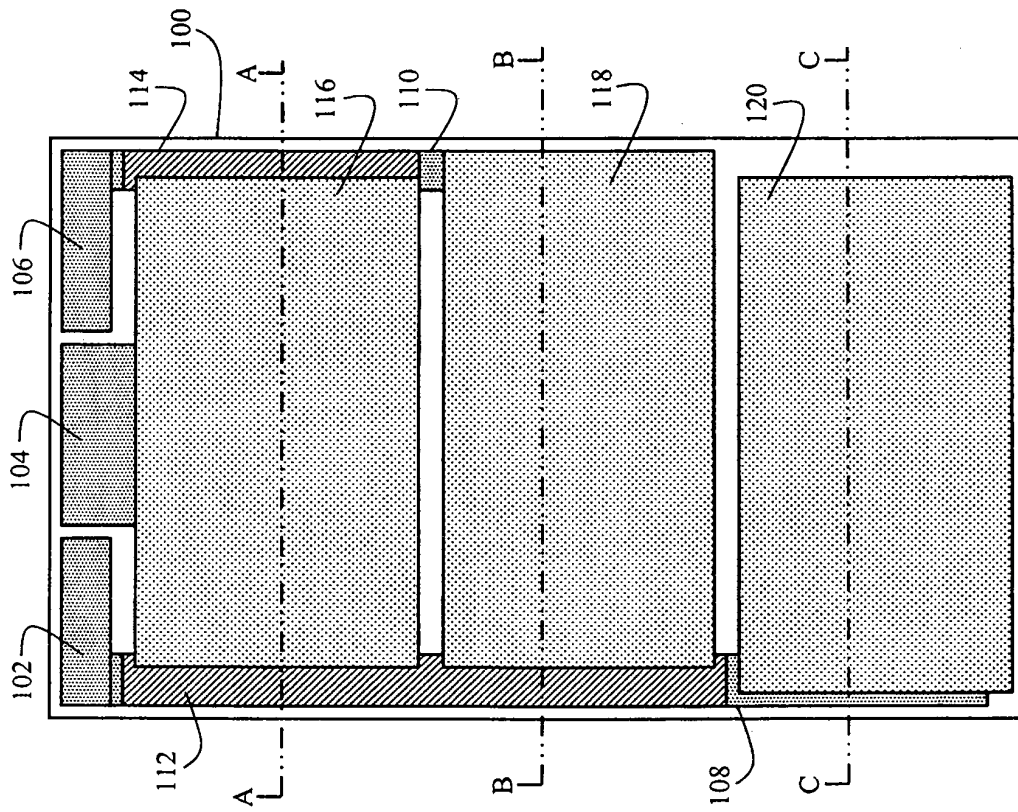


FIG. 3

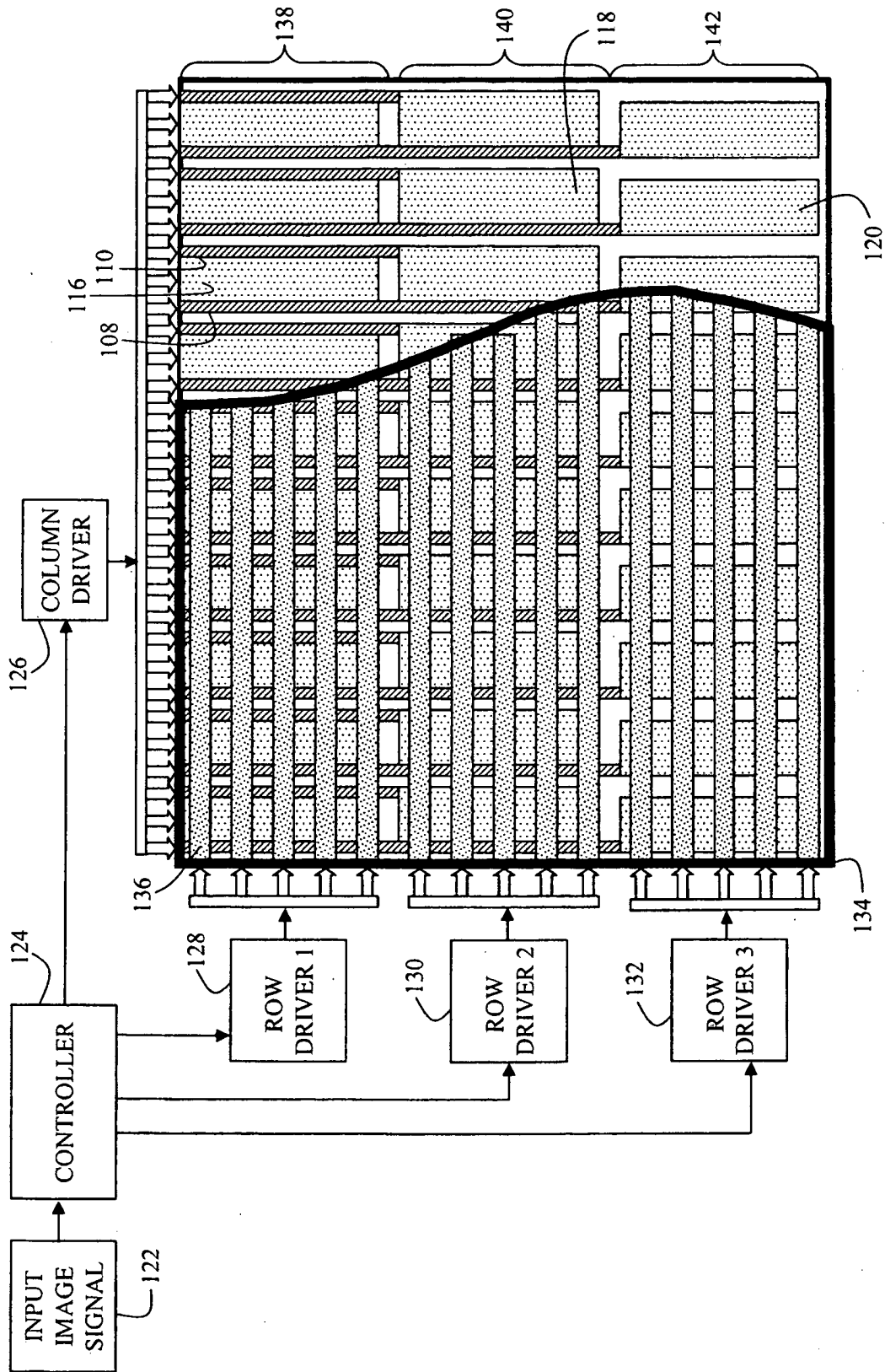


FIG. 4

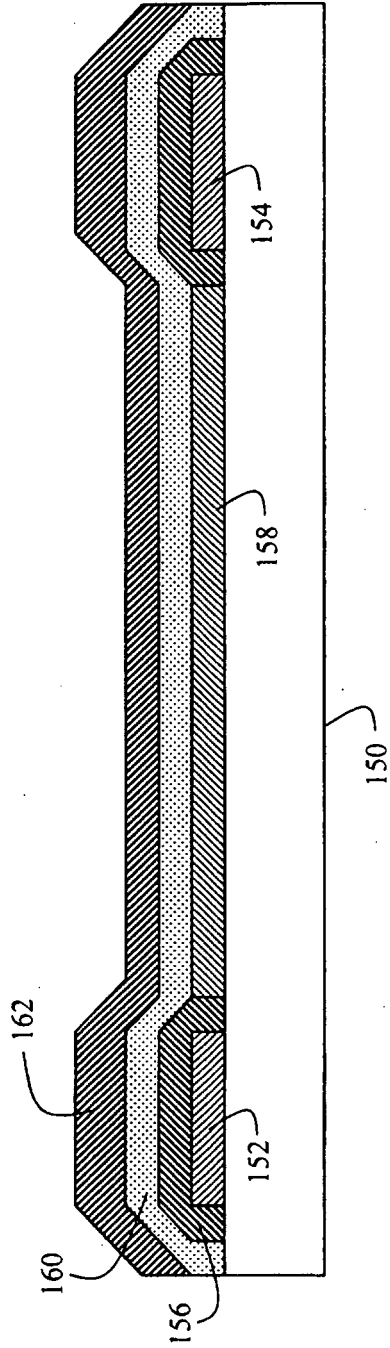


FIG. 5A

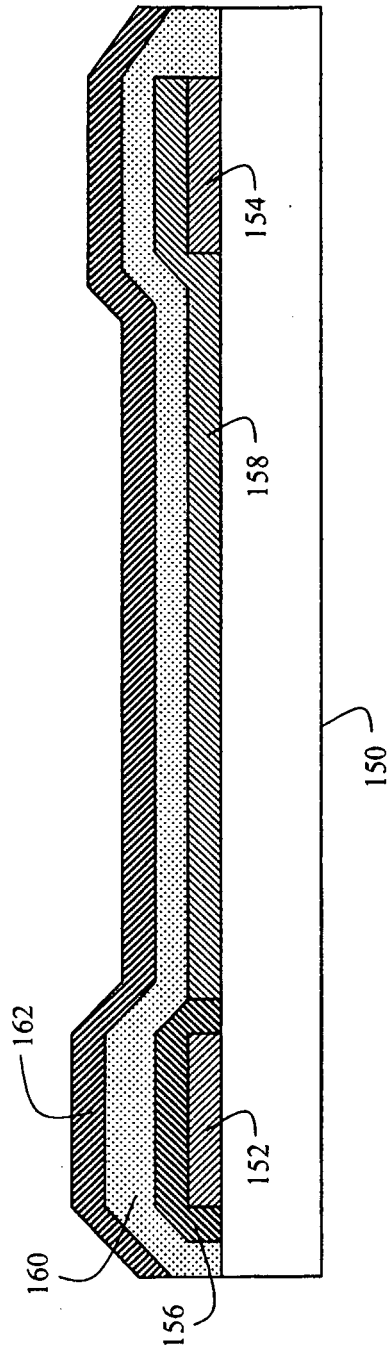


FIG. 5B

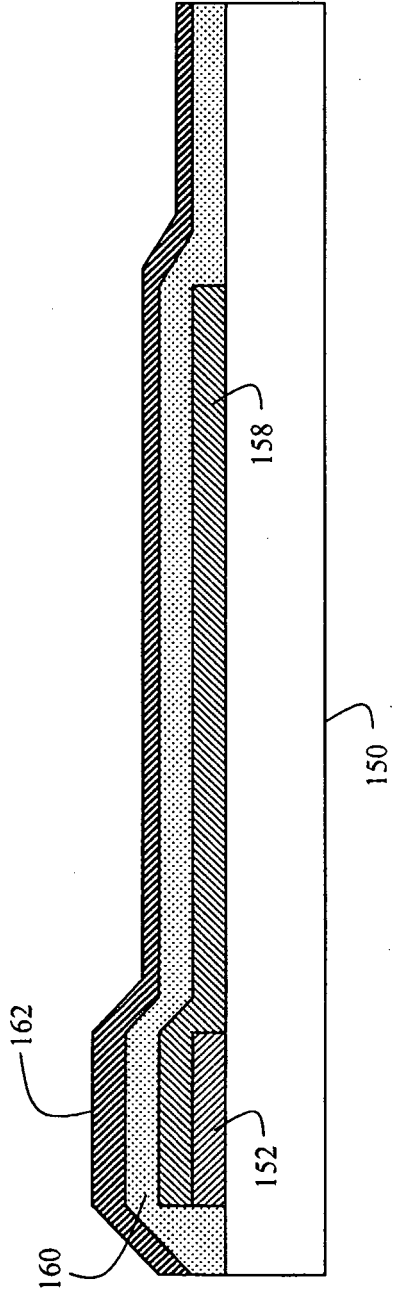


FIG. 5C

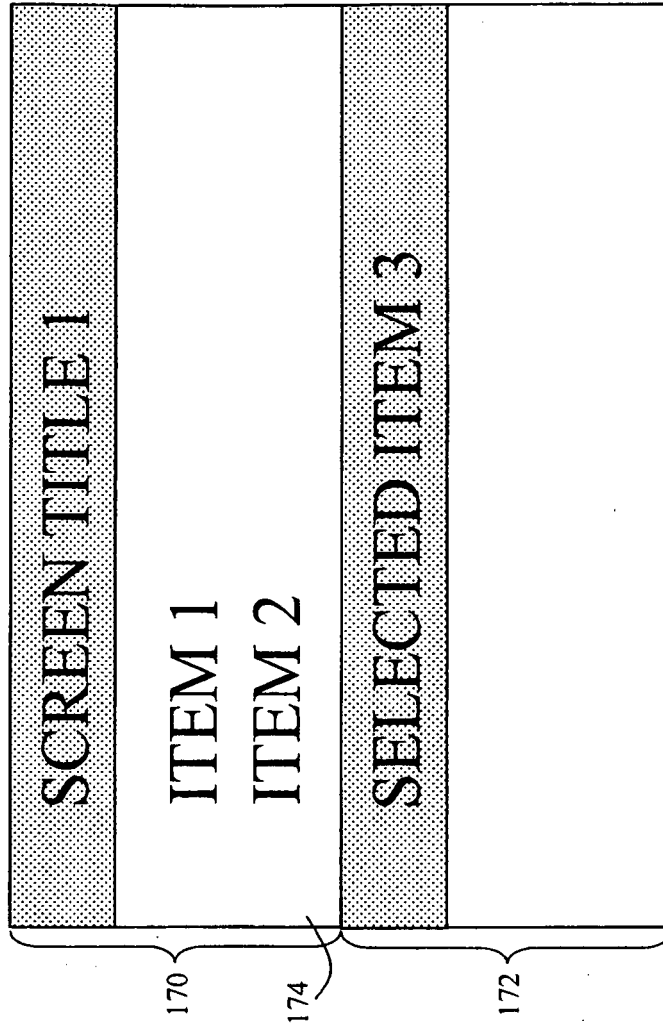


FIG. 6

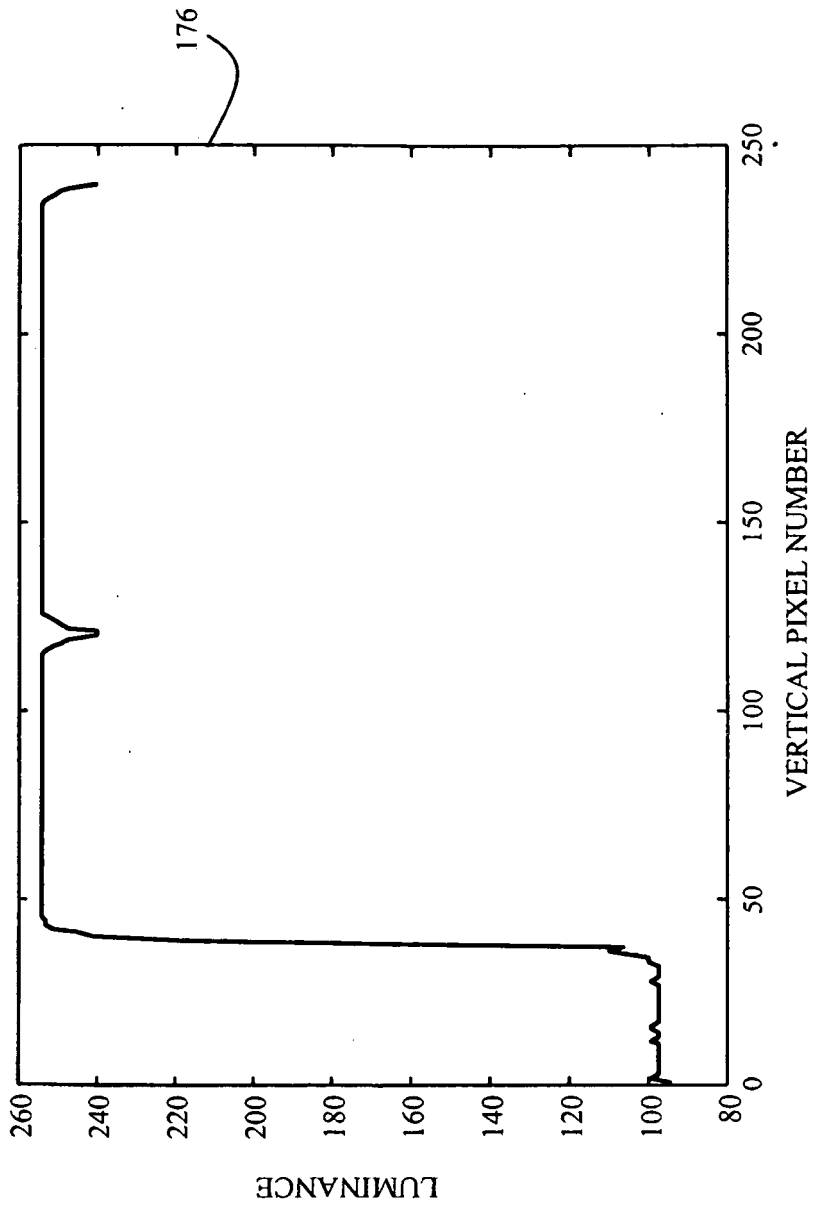


FIG. 7

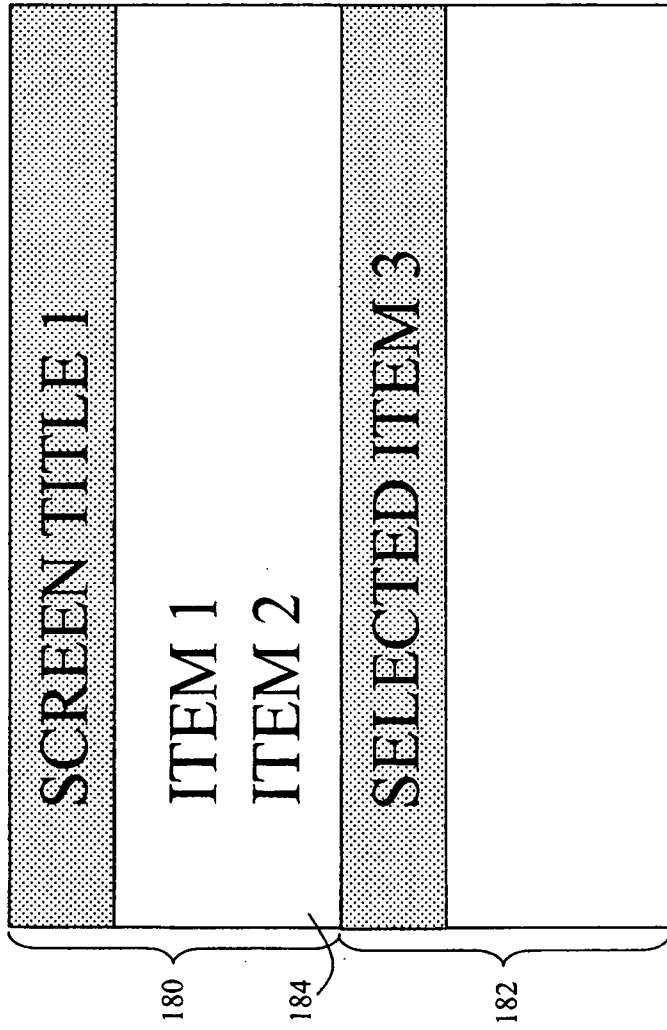


FIG. 8

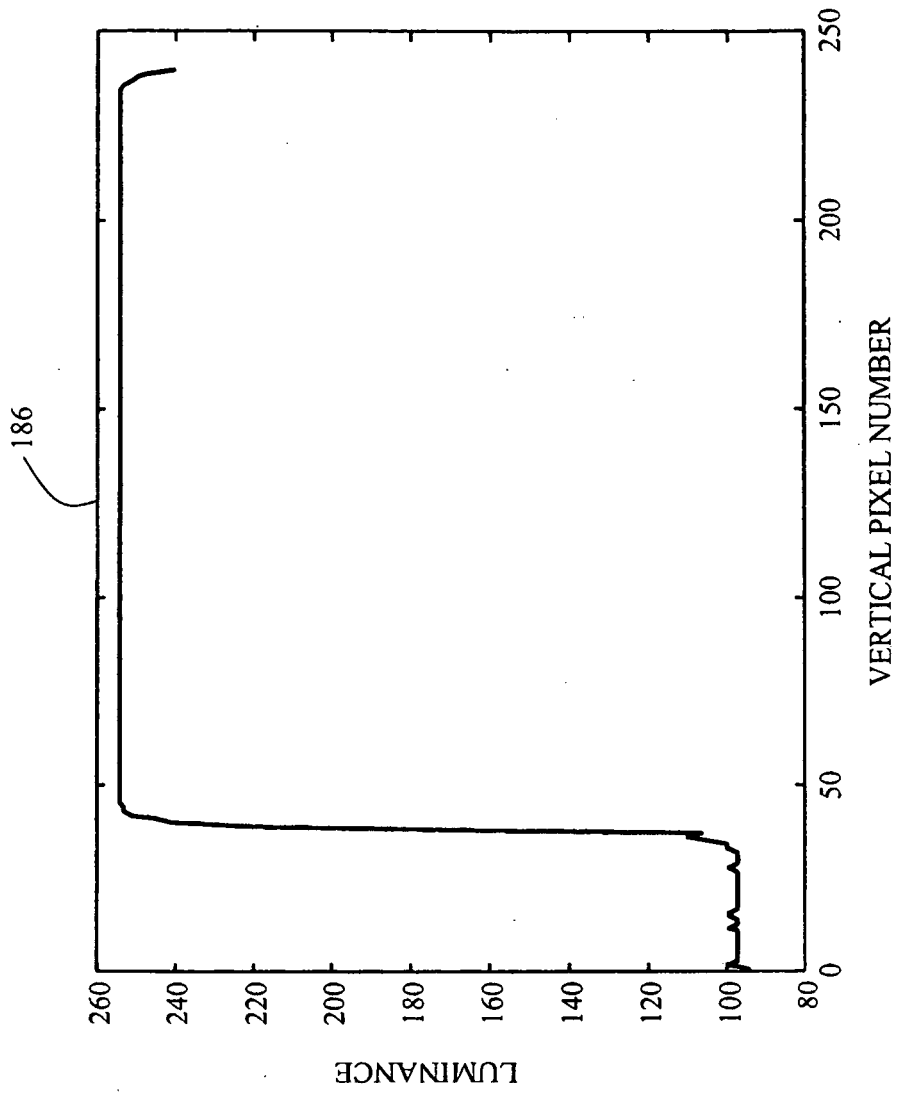


FIG. 9

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	平铺无源矩阵电致发光显示器		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	全球OLED科技有限责任公司		
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摘要(译)

一种平铺的无源矩阵EL显示器，包括两个或更多个EL瓦片，每个EL瓦片包括行和列的发光元件阵列，每个发光元件由夹在其间的发光层形成。行和列电极的正交阵列，其中两个或更多个EL瓦片中的每一个还包括至少一个行驱动器；至少一个列驱动器，用于与至少一个行驱动器中的每一个一起操作，以控制行和列电极之间的电子流动，以控制来自每个发光元件的光发射，第一个例外是当要照射两个瓦片之间的边界时，则一个瓦片内同时照射的发光元件行的行数小于预定数量。

