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(54) **Organic light emitting display device and method for driving thereof**

(57) A method for driving an organic light emitting display device that is able to minimize power consumption while in a standby mode. In order to decrease power consumption during standby mode, only a portion of the display corresponding to the standby mode display area (120) displays an image while in standby mode, and a remainder of the image producing display displays black. The method includes sequentially supplying a scanning signal to the standby mode display region (120) and the

standby mode non-display region (110), supplying a data signal in response to the image in a data driver (200) when supplying the scanning signal to the standby mode display region (120) and supplying the data signal in response to a black image from an inspecting unit (600) while supplying the scanning signal to the standby mode non-display region (110).

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Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] The embodiment relates to an organic light emitting display device that is able to minimize power consumption and a method for driving the same.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Recently, all sorts of flat panel display devices are being developed, in which the flat panel display device has a reduced volume and weight compared to that of a cathode ray tube. The flat panel display device includes a liquid crystal display, a field emission display, a plasma display panel, an organic light emitting display device, and the like.

[0003] The organic light emitting display device among the flat panel display devices is a device wherein an image is displayed using an organic light emitting diode that generates light by electron-hole recombination, and there is an advantage that it has a rapid response time and also can be driven with a low power consumption.

[0004] Actually, the organic light emitting display device is in use in various portable devices because of its advantages, such as a high color reproduction, a thin thickness, and the like. With this configuration, the portable devices are driven as a driving mode for displaying fixed information and as a standby mode for minimizing power consumption.

[0005] The portable device in the driving mode displays a fixed image in response to an input from a user. The portable device in the standby mode displays a fixed image, for example, date, time, and the like in just a portion of a pixel unit to minimize power consumption.

[0006] However, when the fixed image is displayed in the portion of the pixel unit, power that is consumed by a data driver is the same for both the driving mode and the standby mode because a data signal in response to one screen is applied. Therefore, a method for minimizing power consumption of the data driver is required.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The embodiment is to provide an organic light emitting display device that is able to minimize power consumption and a method for driving the same.

[0008] According to one aspect of the embodiment, there is provided a method for driving an organic light emitting display device, including providing the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device that decreases power consumption when in a standby mode by displaying an image in only a standby mode display region of a pixel unit when in the standby mode while displaying black in a remaining standby mode non-display region of the pixel unit, sequentially supplying a scanning signal to both the standby mode display region and the standby mode non-display region of the pixel unit, supplying a

data signal in response to the image via a data driver while the supplying of the scanning signal to the standby mode display region and supplying a data signal corresponding to a black image via an inspecting unit to the standby mode non-display region upon the supplying the scanning signal to the standby mode non-display region.

[0009] The inspecting unit may include a plurality of switching elements respectively arranged between a plurality of inspecting lines and a plurality of data lines, the switching elements being turned on when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby mode non-display region during the standby mode. The inspecting lines may be supplied with a voltage that corresponds to the data signal corresponding to a black image. The method may also include stopping a supply of power to a buffer within the data driver upon the scanning signal being supplied to the standby mode non-display region during the standby mode.

[0010] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display (OLED) device that includes a scanning driver to supply a scanning signal to scanning lines during a driving mode and during a standby mode, a data driver to supply a data signal in response to an image to data lines while the scanning signal is being supplied a standby mode display region during the standby mode, an inspecting unit to supply a black data signal voltage corresponding to a black image to the data lines when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby mode non-display region during the standby mode and a timing controller to supply an inspecting control signal to the inspecting unit.

[0011] The inspecting unit may include a plurality of inspecting lines that are supplied with the voltage corresponding to the black image and a plurality of switching elements that are respectively arranged between the data lines and the inspecting lines and being turned on when the inspecting control signal is being supplied. The timing controller may supply the inspecting control signal when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby mode non-display region during the standby mode. The OLED display device may also include cutting off a supply of power to a buffer within the data driver upon the scanning signal being supplied to the standby mode non-display region during the standby mode. The OLED display device may also include a demux unit arranged between the data lines and an output of the data driver.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or similar components, wherein:

[0013] FIG. 1 is an organic light emitting display device

according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 2 is a detailed view of an inspecting unit and a demux unit of FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] FIG. 3 is a view of a display displaying an image during standby mode according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0016] FIG. 4 is a view of a circuit for a pixel of FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0017] FIG. 5 is a driving waveform that is supplied when driving in a standby mode according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] Hereinafter, certain exemplary embodiments according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Here, when a first element is described as being coupled to a second element, the first element may be not only directly coupled to the second element but may also be indirectly coupled to the second element via a third element. Further, some of the elements that are not essential to the complete understanding of the invention are omitted for clarity. Also, like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0019] Hereinafter, the preferable embodiments of the present invention that can be easily implemented by the skilled person who has a general technique in the field including the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying FIGS. 1 to 5.

[0020] Turning now to FIG. 1, FIG. 1 is an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display device according to the embodiment of the present invention includes a scanning driver 300 that drives scanning lines S 1 to S_n, a data driver 200 that drives data lines D1 to D_m, a pixel unit 100 including a plurality of pixels 101 that are arranged at the intersection between the scanning lines S 1 to S_n and the data lines D 1 to D_m, a demux unit 400 that is connected between the data driver 200 and the data lines D1 to D_m, an inspecting unit 600 that is arranged to be connected to the data lines D1 to D_m, and a timing controller 500 that controls the data driver 200, the scanning driver 300, the demux unit 400 and the inspecting unit 600.

[0021] The scanning driver 300 is supplied with a scanning driving control signal (SCS) from the timing controller 500. The scanning driver 300 supplied with the scanning driving control signal (SCS) sequentially supplies scanning signals to the scanning lines S1 to S_n.

[0022] The data driver 200 is supplied with a data driving control signal (DSC) from the timing controller 500. The data driver 200 supplied with the data driving control signal (DSC) sequentially supplies a plurality of the data signals to output lines O1 to O_k.

[0023] When the organic light emitting display device is driven in a driving mode, the data driver 200 supplies

the data signals to all the pixels 101 included in the pixel unit 100 via the output lines O1 to O_k. When the organic light emitting display device is driven in the standby mode, only a portion of the pixels 101 of pixel unit 100 displays an image, this portion being called the standby display area. The standby display area is smaller than the driving display area, so that pixels not in the standby display area are black during standby mode. In standby mode, the data driver 200 supplies the data signals only to pixels 101 that are arranged within the standby display region of pixel unit 100 (the region that is displayed with an image during standby mode) via the output lines O1 to O_k. In standby mode, the data driver 200 does not supply data signals to the pixels 101 that are not arranged within the standby display region. Actually, the data driver 200 is set as an off state during the period for supplying the scanning signal to the pixels 101 that are arranged in the standby mode non-display region, so that power consumption can be reduced. For example, during the period for supplying the scanning signal to the pixels 101 that are arranged in the standby mode non-display region, the data driver is set to the off state by including a buffer (not shown) in the data driver 200, and not applying power to the buffer connected to the output lines O1 to O_k, so that power consumption can be minimized.

[0024] The demux unit 400 supplies the data signal that is delivered to the output terminal O1 to O_k of the data driver 200 to the data lines D1 to D_m. With this configuration, the demux unit 400 delivers a plurality of data signals that are supplied from each output terminal O1 to O_k to a plurality of data lines D1 to D_m. For example, the demux unit 400 can deliver three data signals that are sequentially supplied from one output line O1 to three data lines D1, D2, D3.

[0025] To achieve this, the demux unit 400 is supplied with demux control signals CLA, CLB, CLC from the timing controller 500. The demux unit 400 supplied with the demux control signals CLA, CLB, CLC delivers three data signals that are supplied to each output line O1 to O_k to the data lines D1 to D_m in response to the demux control signals CLA, CLB, CLC.

[0026] A test of the organic light emitting display panels should be performed on a sheet unit (or mother board) before the organic light emitting display panel is separated from the motherboard. The inspecting unit 600 supplies voltage, i.e., a black data signal in response to black to the pixels 101 that are arranged in the standby mode non-display region when driving in standby mode. The above-mentioned inspecting unit 600 supplies fixed inspecting signals to the data lines D1 to D_m when inspecting the motherboard before the organic light emitting display panel is separated from the motherboard. In the embodiment of the present invention, a voltage corresponding to black is applied to the data lines D1 to D_m when driving in the standby mode by using the inspecting unit 600 installed for testing the motherboard before each organic light emitting display panel is separated from the motherboard.

[0027] The pixel unit 100 includes a plurality of pixels 101 that are connected to the scanning lines S1 to Sn and the data lines D1 to Dm. The pixels 101 are supplied with a first power (ELVDD) and a second power (ELVSS), the second power (ELVSS) having a voltage level that is lower than the voltage level of the first power (ELVDD). Each pixel 101 that is supplied with the first power (ELVDD) and the second power (ELVSS) displays the fixed image while controlling the current level that flows to the second power supply (ELVSS) from the first power supply (ELVDD) via the organic light emitting diode (OLED) in response to the data signal.

[0028] The timing controller 500 supplies the scanning driving control signal (SCS) to the scanning driver 300 and the data driving control signal (DSC) to the data driver 200. The timing controller 500 also rearranges the R, G, B data that are supplied from the outside and then supplies them to the data driver 200. In addition, the timing controller 500 supplies the demux control signals CLA, CLB, CLC to the demux unit 400 and supplies the inspecting control signal (ICS) to the inspecting unit 600. With this configuration, the inspecting control signal (ICS) is supplied to the inspecting unit 600 during the period for supplying the scanning signal to the standby mode non-display region when driving in the standby mode.

[0029] Turning now to FIG. 2, FIG. 2 is a detailed view of an inspecting unit 600 and a demux unit 400 of FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention. For convenience, it is assumed that the demux unit 400 delivers the data signal that is supplied from one output line to three data lines in FIG. 2.

[0030] Referring to FIG. 2, the demux unit 400 includes first demux transistors DTR1, second demux transistors DTR2 and third demux transistors DTR3. The first demux transistors DTR1 are arranged between one of every third data line D1, D4, ..., Dm-2 and one of the output lines O1 to Ok, respectively. The above-mentioned first demux transistors DTR1 are turned on when the first demux control signal CLA is supplied, and then supply the data signal from the output line O1 to Ok to every third data line D1, D4, ..., Dm-2.

[0031] The second demux transistors DTR2 are arranged between one of every third data line D2, D5, ..., Dm-1 and one of the output lines O1 to Ok, respectively. The above-mentioned second demux transistors DTR2 are turned on when the second demux control signal CLB is supplied, and then supply the data signal from the output lines O1 to Ok to every third data line D2, D5, ..., Dm-1.

[0032] The third demux transistors DTR3 are arranged between one of every third data line D3, D6, ..., Dm and one of the output lines O1 to Ok, respectively. The above-mentioned third transistors DTR3 are turned on when the third demux control signal CLC is supplied, and then supply the data signal from the output lines O1 to Ok to every third data line D3, D6, ..., Dm.

[0033] Meanwhile, the demux transistors DTR1 to DTR3 are repeatedly formed in the order of the first demux transistor DTR1, the second demux transistor

DTR2, and the third demux transistor DTR3. With this configuration, the data signal from one output line can be supplied to three data lines D in response to the supplied order of the demux control signals CLA, CLB, CLC.

[0034] The inspecting unit 600 includes first switching elements SW1, second switching elements SW2, and third switching elements SW3. The first switching elements SW1 are arranged between the first inspecting line BL and one of every third data line D1, D4, ..., Dm-2, respectively. The above-mentioned first switching elements SW1 are turned on when the inspecting control signal ICS is supplied, and then allow every third data line D1, D4, ..., Dm-2 to be electrically connected to the first inspecting line BL.

[0035] The second switching elements SW2 are arranged between the second inspecting line GL and one of every third data line D2, D5, ..., Dm-1, respectively. The above-mentioned second switching elements SW2 are turned on when the inspecting control signal ICS is supplied, and then allow the data line D2, D5, ..., Dm-1 to be electrically connected to the second inspecting line GL.

[0036] The third switching elements SW3 are arranged between the third inspecting line RL and one of every third data line D3, D6, ..., Dm, respectively. The above-mentioned third switching elements SW3 are turned on when the inspecting control signal ICS is supplied, and then allow the data line D3, D6, ..., Dm to be electrically connected to the third inspecting line RL.

[0037] Meanwhile, the inspecting control signal ICS is supplied from the timing controller 500 during portion of the time during which the display is in the standby mode, and the voltage in response to the high level, i.e. the black data signal, is applied to the first to third inspecting line BL, GL, RL during the period for driving the panel as the standby mode. Actually, the first to third inspecting lines BL, GL, RL are used in the test of the motherboard, and are supplied with the voltage of high level except the inspecting period.

[0038] Turning now to FIG. 3, FIG. 3 is a view of an image that is displayed on an organic light emitting display device when driving in a standby mode according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 3, when driving the organic light emitting display device in the standby mode, the partial region of pixel unit 100 corresponding to region 120 in FIG. 3 is displayed with the fixed image.

[0039] When the organic light emitting display device is driven in the standby mode, the standby mode display region 120 and the standby mode non-display region 110 are divided. A date, time, and the like are displayed in the standby mode display region 120 and a black screen is displayed in the standby mode non-display region 110 during standby mode.

[0040] With this configuration, the fixed current flows in the pixels arranged in the standby mode display region 120 to display the fixed image. However, the current does not flow in the pixels arranged in the standby mode non-

display region 110 that displays black. In other words, when the organic light emitting display device is driven in the standby mode, the amount of current that flows to the pixel unit 100 is smaller than when in driving mode, thereby decreasing power consumption.

[0041] Further, there is an advantage in that the black data signal is supplied to the pixels 101 arranged in the standby mode non-display region 110 using the inspecting unit 600, and also the data driver 200 is set in the off state, so that power consumption can be further decreased.

[0042] Turning now to FIG. 4, FIG. 4 is a circuit view showing a pixel 101 as depicted in FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 4, the pixel 101 according to the embodiment of the present invention includes a first transistor M1, a second transistor M2, a storage capacitor Cst, and an organic light emitting diode OLED.

[0043] The anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED is connected to the second electrode of the first transistor M1, and the cathode electrode is connected to the second power supply ELVSS. The above-mentioned organic light emitting diode OLED generates light of fixed luminance in response to the current amount that is supplied from the first transistor M1.

[0044] The first electrode of the first transistor M1 is connected to the first power supply ELVDD and the second electrode is connected to the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED. In addition, the gate electrode of the first transistor M1 is connected to one end of the storage capacitor Cst. The above-mentioned first transistor M1 supplies current to the organic light emitting diode OLED in response to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor Cst.

[0045] The first electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the data line Dm, and the second electrode is connected to one end of the storage capacitor Cst. In addition, the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the scanning line Sn. The above-mentioned second transistor M2 is turned on when the scanning signal is supplied to the scanning line Sn, and then supplies the data signal from the data line Dm to one end of the storage capacitor Cst.

[0046] The storage capacitor Cst is connected between the first power supply ELVDD and the gate electrode of the first transistor M1. The above-mentioned storage capacitor Cst is charged with a voltage in response to the data signal.

[0047] Turning now to FIG. 5, FIG. 5 is a driving waveform that is supplied when driving in a standby mode according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5, the data driver 200 is set to the off state during the period for supplying the scanning signal to the non-display region 110. For example, the data driver 200 can be driven by blocking power supplied to the amp (buffer) of the data driver. In addition, the inspecting control signal ICS is supplied to the inspecting unit 600 from the timing controller 500 during the period for sup-

plying the scanning signal to the non-display region 110.

[0048] When the inspecting control signal ICS is supplied to the inspecting unit 600, the switching elements SW1, SW2, SW3 are turned on. When the switching elements SW1, SW2, SW3 are turned on, each data line D1 to Dm is connected to any one of the first to third inspecting lines BL, GL, RL. With this configuration, the voltage in response to the black data signal is supplied to the first to third inspecting lines BL, GL, RL, so that the black data signal can be supplied to the data lines D1 to Dm.

[0049] With this configuration, the pixels 101 are supplied with the black data signal supplied to the data lines D1 to Dm via the inspecting unit 600 during the period when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby non-display region 110. Therefore, the pixels 101 arranged in the standby non-display region 110 are set to the non-light emitting state.

[0050] The data driver 200 is driven in a normal state during the period when scanning signals are being supplied to the standby mode display region 120. In other words, three data signals R, G, B are sequentially supplied to each output line O1 to Ok in response to the demux control signals CLA, CLB, CLC that are sequentially supplied. With this configuration, the data signals are supplied to the data lines D1 to Dm according to the demux control signals CLA, CLB, CLC.

[0051] The data signals supplied to the data lines D to Dm are supplied to the pixels 101 arranged within the standby mode display region 120 while supplying the scanning signal. With this configuration, the pixels within standby mode display region 120 generate a fixed image in response to the icon that is desired for display.

[0052] In the above-mentioned present invention, the data signal is not supplied to the data lines D1 to Dm from the data driver 200 during the period when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby mode non-display region 110 during the standby mode, so that power consumption can be minimized.

[0053] While the present invention has been described in connection with certain exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims, and-equivalents thereof.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device, comprising:

a scanning driver (300) for supplying a scanning signal to scanning lines (S1, S2, Sn-1, Sn) during a driving mode and during a standby mode; a data driver (200) for supplying a data signal in response to an image to data lines (D1, D2, D3,

- Dm-2, Dm-1, Dm) while the scanning signal is being supplied to a standby mode display region (120) during the standby mode; an inspecting unit (600) for supplying a black data signal voltage corresponding to a black image to the data lines (D1, D2, D3, Dm-2, Dm-1, Dm) when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby mode non-display region (110) during the standby mode; and a timing controller (500) for supplying an inspecting control signal (ICS) to the inspecting unit (500).
2. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein the inspecting unit (600) comprises:
- a plurality of inspecting lines (BL, GL, RL) that are adapted to be supplied with the voltage corresponding to the black image; and a plurality of switching elements (SW1, SW2, SW3) that are respectively arranged between the data lines (D1, D2, D3, Dm-2, Dm-1, Dm) and the inspecting lines (BL, GL, RL) and are adapted to be turned on when the inspecting control signal (ICS) is being supplied.
3. The OLED display device of one of the preceding claims, wherein the timing controller (500) is adapted to supply the inspecting control signal (ICS) when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby mode non-display region (110) during the standby mode.
4. The OLED display device of one of the preceding claims, further comprising a demux unit (400) arranged between the data lines (D1, D2, D3, Dm-2, Dm-1, Dm) and an output (O1, Ok) of the data driver (200).
5. A method for driving an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device according to one of the preceding claims, the method comprising the following steps for displaying an image in a standby mode display region during the standby mode:
- sequentially supplying a scanning signal to both the standby mode display region (120) and the standby mode non-display region of the pixel unit (110); supplying a data signal to the standby mode display region (120) in response to the image via a data driver (200) during the supplying of the scanning signal to the standby mode display region (120); and supplying a data signal corresponding to a black image via an inspecting unit (600) to the standby mode non-display region (110) when supplying the scanning signal to the standby mode non-
- display region (110).
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the inspecting unit (600) includes a plurality of switching elements (SW1, SW2, SW3) respectively arranged between a plurality of inspecting lines (BL, GL, RL) and a plurality of data lines (D1, D2, D3, Dm-2, Dm-1, Dm), wherein the switching elements (SW1, SW2, SW3) are turned on when the scanning signal is being supplied to the standby mode non-display region (110).
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the inspecting lines (BL, GL, RL) are supplied with a voltage that corresponds to the data signal corresponding to a black image.
8. The method of one of claims 5 to 7, further comprising stopping a supply of power to a buffer within the data driver (200) upon the scanning signal being supplied to the standby mode non-display region (110) during the standby mode.

FIG. 1

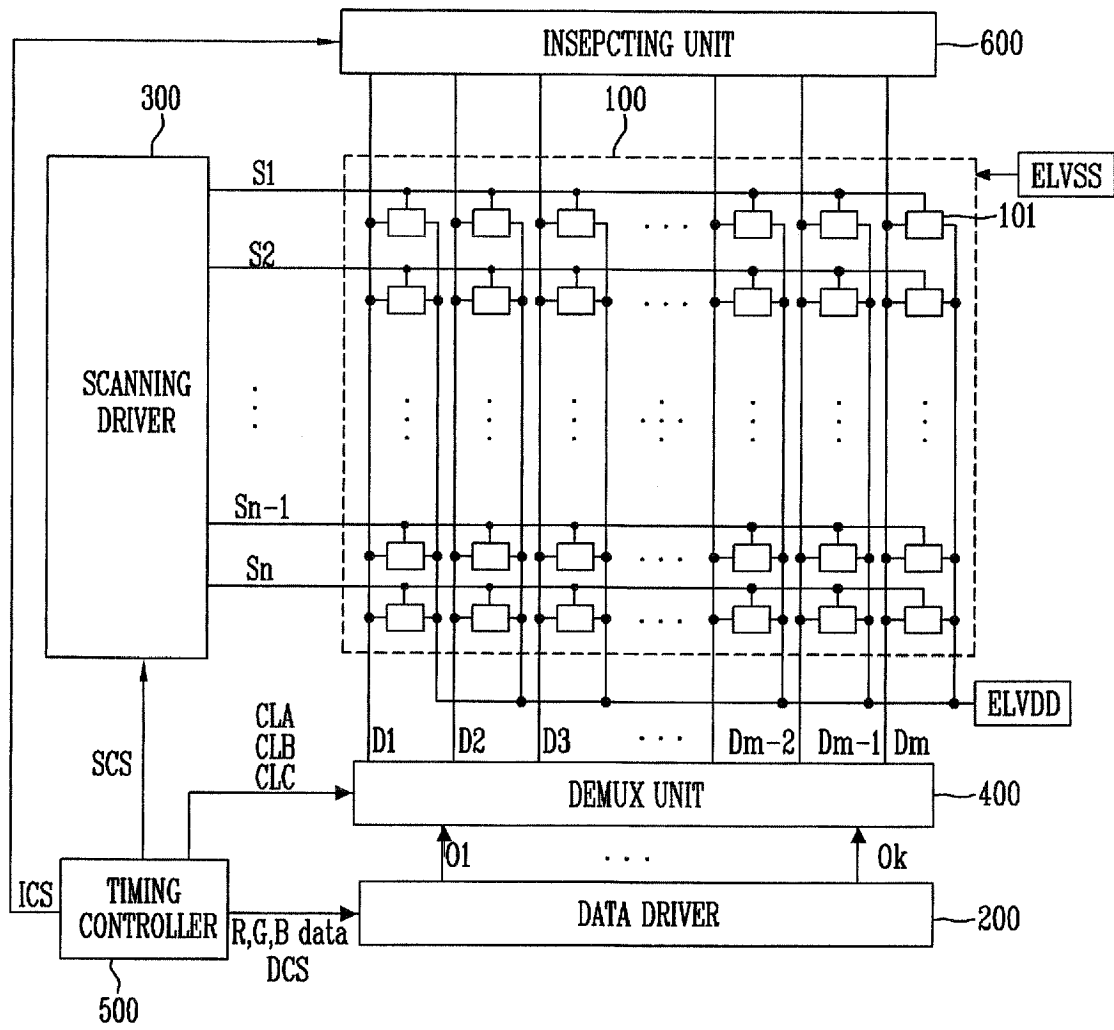


FIG. 2

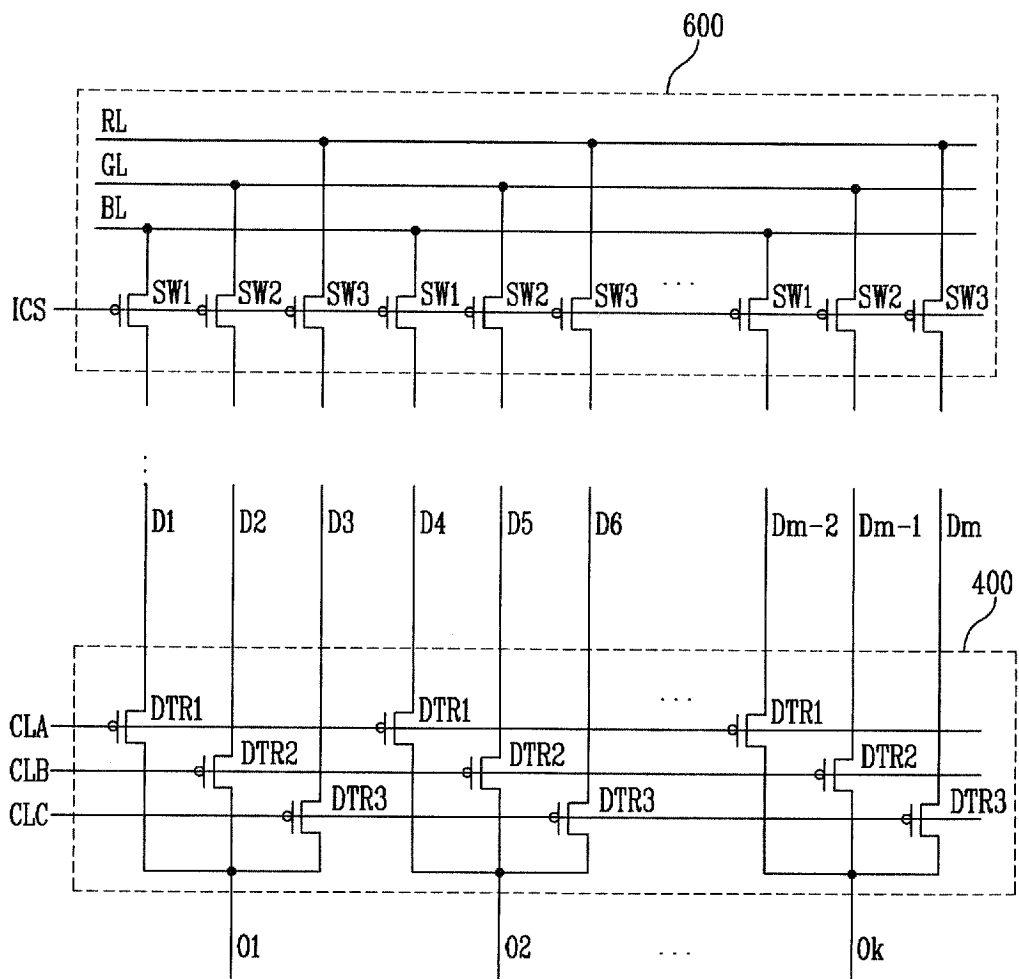


FIG. 3

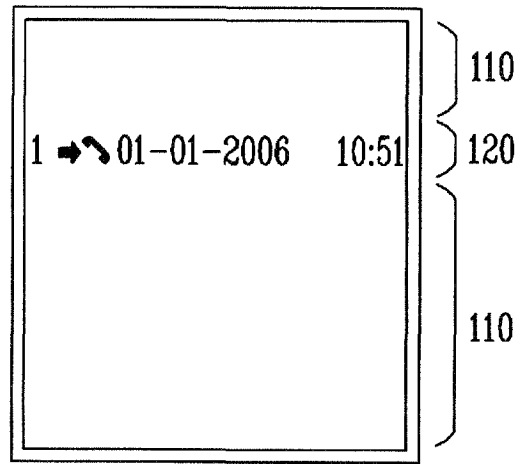


FIG. 4

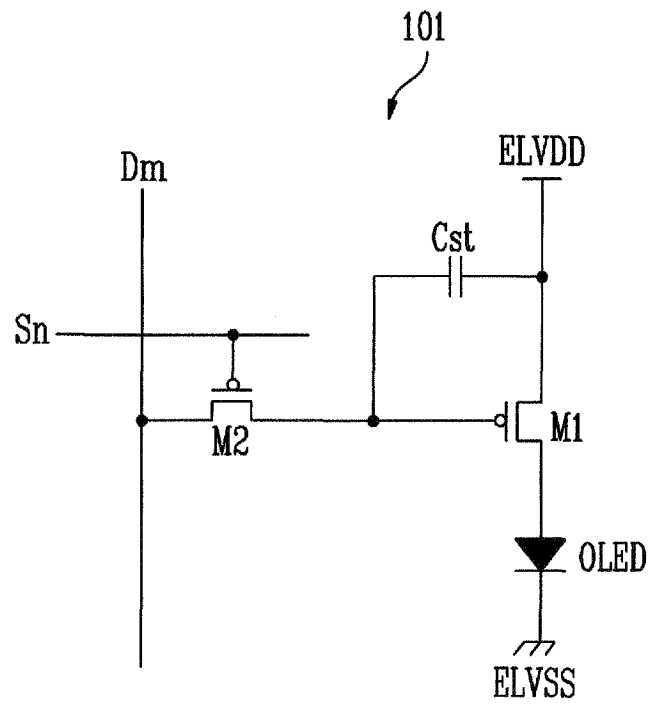
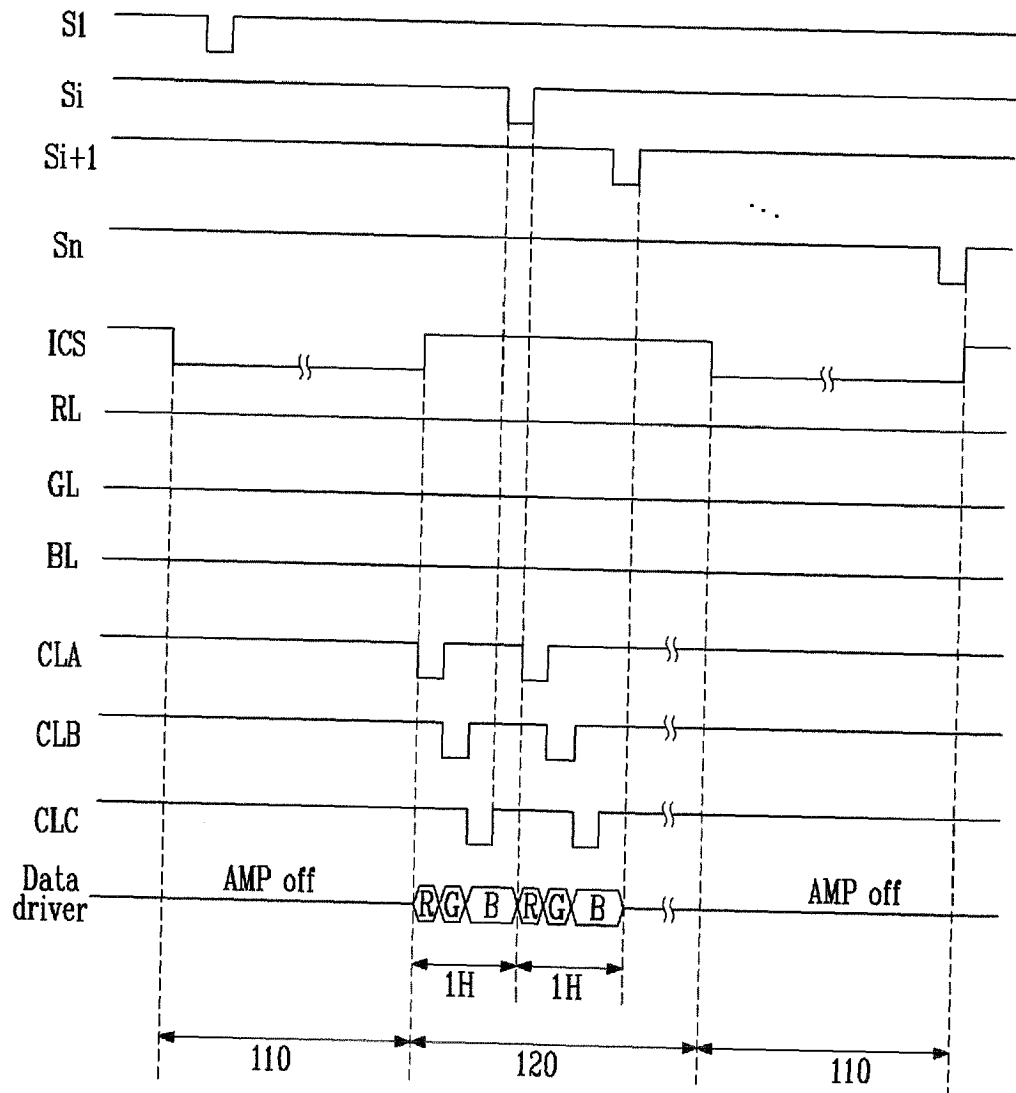


FIG. 5





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 11 17 0080

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2007/063959 A1 (IWABUCHI TOMOYUKI [JP] ET AL) 22 March 2007 (2007-03-22) * paragraphs [0087] - [0107]; figure 4 *	1-8	INV. G09G3/32 G09G3/36
A	US 2003/197472 A1 (KANAUCHI KATSUHIRO [JP] ET AL) 23 October 2003 (2003-10-23) * the whole document *	1-7	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			G09G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 12 September 2011	Examiner Vázquez del Real, S
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 11 17 0080

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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12-09-2011

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US 2003197472 A1	23-10-2003	CN 1453761 A JP 2003316315 A TW I228695 B	05-11-2003 07-11-2003 01-03-2005

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2402931A1	公开(公告)日	2012-01-04
申请号	EP2011170080	申请日	2011-06-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM MI HAE		
发明人	KIM, MI-HAE		
IPC分类号	G09G3/32 G09G3/36		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3291 G09G3/006 G09G2310/0297 G09G2310/04 G09G2320/0686 G09G2330/021		
优先权	1020100062762 2010-06-30 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于驱动有机发光显示装置的方法，其能够在待机模式下最小化功耗。为了降低待机模式期间的功耗，仅对应于待机模式显示区域（120）的显示器的一部分在待机模式下显示图像，并且图像产生显示的其余部分显示黑色。该方法包括顺序地向待机模式显示区域（120）和待机模式非显示区域（110）提供扫描信号，当提供扫描信号时，响应于数据驱动器（200）中的图像提供数据信号。在向待机模式非显示区域（110）提供扫描信号的同时，响应于来自检查单元（600）的黑色图像提供数据信号到待机模式显示区域（120）。

