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(54) Method and apparatus for power level control and/or contrast control of a display device

(57) The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for controlling the power level and/or the contrast in a display device having a plurality of luminous elements corresponding to the colour components of the pixels of a picture, wherein the luminance generated by each of said luminous element is based on the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous element and the power level and/or contrast for each picture is controlled by adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element. The invention is applicable to organic light emitting displays (OLED). According to the invention, the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element is based on reference signals and the adjustment of the signal intensity is made by adjusting the level of the reference signals.

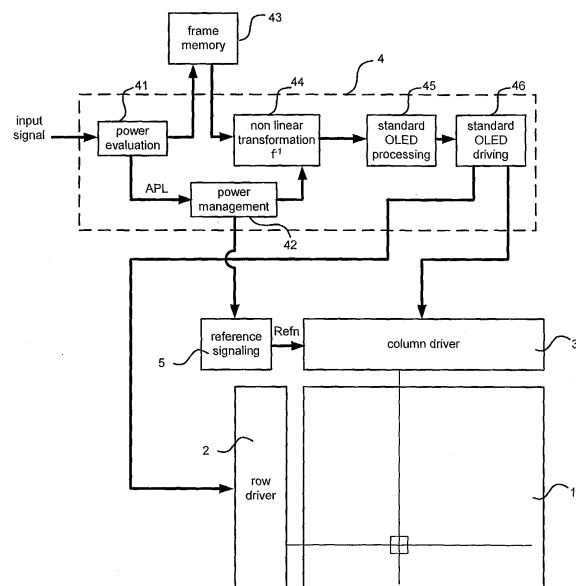


FIGURE 5

**Description**

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for controlling the power level and/or the contrast in a display device having a plurality of luminous elements corresponding to the colour components of the pixels of a picture, wherein the luminance generated by each of said luminous element is based on the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous element.

**[0002]** More specifically, the invention is closely related to organic light emitting displays (OLED).

Background

**[0003]** A high peak-white luminance is always required to achieve a good contrast ratio in every display technologies even with ambient light conditions and, for every kind of active displays, more peak white luminance corresponds to a higher power that flows in the electronic of the display. Therefore, if no specific management is done, the enhancement of the peak luminance for a given electronic efficacy will introduce an increase of the power consumption.

**[0004]** The main idea behind every kind of power management concept associated with peak white enhancement is based on the variation of the peak-luminance depending on the picture content in order to stabilize the power consumption to a specified value. This concept is shown in Figure 1. When the picture load is low, the peak luminance is high and when the picture load is high, the peak luminance is low. The concept described on this figure enables to avoid any overloading of the power supply of the display panel as well as a maximum contrast for a given picture.

**[0005]** Such a concept suits very well to the human visual system. When the picture load is low, the contrast ratio is high and when the picture is high, the human eye is dazzled and is less sensitive to contrast ratio. So, for a full-white picture, the contrast ratio can be lower than for a peak-white picture.

**[0006]** In the case of cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), the power management is based on a so called ABL function (Average Beam-current Limiter), which is implemented by analog means and which decreases video gain as a function of the average luminance of the pictures.

**[0007]** In the case of an organic light-emitting diode display, also called OLED display, the luminance as well as the power consumption is directly linked to the current that flows through each cell. Currently, there is no power level control means for stabilizing the power consumption to a target value.

**[0008]** In the other hand, in such a display device, the contrast is adjusted by a video scaler acting on the video signal. If the video signal is coded on 8 bits and if the contrast should be reduced by 50%, the video signal is rescaled leading to a video signal with only a 7 bit resolution. So, there is a loss of video resolution.

Invention

**[0009]** The present invention proposes a new method and apparatus for controlling the power level and/or the contrast in display devices having a plurality of luminous elements, wherein the luminance generated by each of said luminous element is based on the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous element and the power level and/or contrast for each picture is controlled by adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element.

**[0010]** The basic idea of this invention is to supply the luminous elements of the display device with a signal whose intensity is based on reference signals and to modify the level of these reference signals for adjusting the intensity of the signals supplied to the luminous elements.

**[0011]** So, the invention relates to a method for controlling the power level and/or the contrast in a display device having a plurality of luminous elements corresponding to the colour components of the pixels of a picture, wherein the luminance generated by each of said luminous elements is based on the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous element and the power level and/or contrast for each picture is controlled by adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element, characterized in that the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element is based on reference signals and in that the adjustment of the signal intensity is made by adjusting the level of the reference signals.

**[0012]** By this method, the resolution of the video signal supplied to the luminous elements is not modified.

**[0013]** For controlling the power level, the method further comprises the two following steps :

- calculating, for each picture received by the display device, a parameter representative of the power needed by the display device for displaying said picture; this parameter is for example the average power level; and
- adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element in order that the power needed by the display device for displaying said picture is lower than a target value.

**[0014]** For controlling the contrast of the pictures displayed by the display device, the method further comprises the following steps :

- calculating an adjustment factor to be applied to the intensity of the picture signal supplied to the luminous elements in order that the resulting contrast is equal to a required contrast, and
- applying said adjustment factor to said reference signals.

In a preferred embodiment, a non linear transformation is applied to reference signals, before adjustment of the signal intensity, in order to increase the amplitude of the low-amplitude reference signals. To compensate this transformation, the inverse transformation is applied to the picture signal.

The invention concerns also an apparatus for controlling the power level and/or the contrast in a display device having a plurality of luminous elements corresponding to the colour components of the pixels of a picture, wherein the luminance generated by each of said luminous elements is based on the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous element and the power level and/or contrast for each picture is controlled by adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element,

characterized in that the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element is based on reference signals and in that it comprises adjustment means for modifying the signal intensity by adjusting the level of the reference signals.

**[0015]** For controlling the power level, the apparatus further comprises calculation means for calculating, for each picture received by the display device, a parameter representative of the power needed by the display device for displaying said picture, and in that the adjustment means adjusts the level of the reference signals in order that the power needed by the display device for displaying each picture is lower than a target value. The calculation means calculates for example, for each picture received by the display device, the average power level of said picture.

**[0016]** For controlling the contrast of the pictures displayed by the display device, the apparatus further comprises calculation means for calculating an adjustment factor to be applied to the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous elements in order that the resulting contrast is equal to a required contrast, and in that the adjustment means applies said adjustment factor to said reference signals.

**[0017]** For these two applications, the apparatus comprises a frame memory for storing a picture before transmitting it to the display device.

**[0018]** In a preferred embodiment, the adjustment means of the apparatus comprises means for applying a non linear transformation to reference signals in order to increase the amplitude of the low-amplitude reference signals and the apparatus comprises means for applying the inverse transformation to the picture signal.

**[0019]** Lastly, the invention concerns also a display device comprising

- a plurality of organic light emitting diodes,
- signal processing means for processing the picture signal received by the display device,
- driving means for driving said plurality of organic light emitting diodes according to the signal processed by the signal processing means,
- reference signalling means for outputting reference signals to the driving means, and
- an apparatus as defined above which is integrated to the signal processing means.

#### Brief description of the drawings

**[0020]** Exemplary embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the drawings and in more detail in the following description.

**[0021]** In the figures :

Fig.1 shows the variation of the peak luminance versus the picture load in a display device ;

Fig.2 shows the structure of the control electronic in a OLED display;

Fig.3 shows the variations of reference voltages according to picture load in a basic embodiment of the invention;

Fig.4 shows the variations of reference voltages according to picture load in an improved embodiment of the invention; and

Fig.5 shows the structure of the control electronic in a OLED display used for implementing the method of the invention;

#### Description of preferred embodiments

**[0022]** The invention is described in relation to a OLED display with an active matrix where each luminous element of the display is controlled via an association of several thin-film transistors (TFTs). The general structure of the electronic for controlling the OLED elements is illustrated by figure 2. It comprises :

- an active matrix 1 containing, for each OLED element, an association of several thin-film transistors with a capacitor connected to the OLED material of the luminous element; the capacitor acts as a memory component that stores

the value of the luminous element during a certain part of the frame; the thin-film transistors act as switches enabling the selection of the luminous element, the storage of the capacitor and the lighting of the luminous element; in the present structure, the value stored in the capacitor determines the luminance produced by the luminous element;

- at least one row driver 2 that selects line by line the luminous elements of the display in order to refresh their content,
- at least one column driver 3 that delivers the value or content to be stored in each luminous element of the current selected line; this component receives the video information for each luminous element;
- a digital processing and driving unit 4 that applies required video and signal processing steps to the video input signal and that delivers the required signals to the row and column drivers.

**[0023]** Actually, there are two ways for driving the OLED elements:

- in a current driven concept, the digital video information sent by the digital processing and driving unit 4 is converted by the column driver 3 in a current amplitude that is supplied to the luminous element via the active matrix 1;
- in a voltage driven concept, the digital video information sent by the digital processing and driving unit 4 is converted by the column driver 3 in a voltage amplitude that is supplied to the luminous element via the active matrix 1; but, even so, it should be noticed that an OLED element is a current driven so that each voltage based driving unit is based on a voltage to current converter to achieve appropriate lighting.

**[0024]** The column driver 3 represents, with the digital processing and driving unit 4, the real active part of the electronic and can be considered as a high-level digital to analog converter. The row driver 2 has a quite simple function since it only has to apply a selection line by line. It is more or less a shift register.

**[0025]** The functioning of said electronic is the following : the input video signal is forwarded to the digital processing and driving unit 4 that delivers, after internal processing, a timing signal for row selection to the row driver 2 synchronized with the data sent to the column driver 3. Depending on the used column driver 3, the data are sent either in a parallel way or in a serial way. Additionally, the column driver 3 is equipped with a reference signaling device 5 for delivering reference signals. More precisely, this device delivers a set of reference voltages in case of voltage driven circuitry or a set of reference currents in case of current driven circuitry, the highest reference being used for the highest gray level (white) and the lowest for the smallest gray level. These reference signals are used by the column driver 3 for generating the signal to be supplied to the OLED element.

**[0026]** An example of reference signals is given below for a voltage driven circuitry. Eight reference voltages named  $V_0$  to  $V_7$  are used :

$$V_0 = 3V$$

$$V_1 = 2,6V$$

$$V_2 = 2,2V$$

$$V_3 = 1,4V$$

$$V_4 = 0,6V$$

$$V_5 = 0,3V$$

$$V_6 = 0,16V$$

$$V_7 = 0V$$

**[0027]** The different gray levels can be defined as given by the following table. The whole table is given by the annex 1.

gray level	gray level voltage	Gray level voltage
0	V7	0.00V
1	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 9/1175$	0.001V
2	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 32/1175$	0.005V
3	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 76/1175$	0.011V
4	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 141/1175$	0.02V
5	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 224/1175$	0.032V
6	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 321/1175$	0.045V
7	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 425/1175$	0.06V
8	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 529/1175$	0.074V
9	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 630/1175$	0.089V
10	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 727/1175$	0.102V
11	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 820/1175$	0.115V
12	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 910/1175$	0.128V
13	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 998/1175$	0.14V
14	$V7+(V6-V7) \times 1086/1175$	0.153V
15	V6	0.165V
16	$V6+(V5-V6) \times 89/1097$	0.176V
...	...	...
252	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2549/3029$	2.937V
253	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2694/3029$	2.956V
254	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2851/3029$	2.977V
255	V0	3.00V

**[0028]** Of course, these voltage levels are converted into current before being supplied to the OLED elements. For deducing a luminance value from these voltages, it will be assumed in the rest of the present specification that a 3V voltage applied to an OLED element corresponds to a 400cd/m<sup>2</sup> luminance and that it represents the maximal luminance that can be displayed by the screen of the display device. This value is given as an example.

**[0029]** For a 4/3 screen with a 6.5" (=16.25cm) diagonal (size = 13cm x 9.75cm) and an efficacy for the OLED material around 14Cd/A, the surface of the screen is 13x9.75 = 126.75cm<sup>2</sup> and the current density is 40000/14000 = 2.86mA/cm<sup>2</sup>. So, the total current needed by the panel is 126.75x2.86 = 362.1 mA.

**[0030]** This current value can be considered as too high. For example, it is sought a maximum current value of 80mA.

**[0031]** According to the invention, the luminance of the display panel is adjusted in order that the current value necessary for displaying the picture is lower than a maximum current value.

**[0032]** The power of the incoming picture is first evaluated and the luminance of the panel is then adjusted in order to limit the power consumption of the panel to the maximum current value.

**[0033]** A first step of the inventive method consists in evaluating the power of the incoming picture to decide which luminance should be used for a white level. The computation of the picture power is done by computing the Average Power Level (APL) of the picture through the following function:

$$APL(I(x,y)) = \frac{1}{C \times L} \cdot \sum_{x,y} I(x,y)$$

where I(x,y) represents the video level of the pixel with coordinates x, y in the picture, C is the number of elements columns of the screen and L is the number of elements lines of the screen.

**[0034]** In the present specification, the APL value of a picture will be expressed as a percentage of white surface in the picture for clarity and simplicity reasons.

**[0035]** In a second step, the maximal luminance of the screen is determined for different percentages of white surface as shown in the following table. In the case of a maximum current value of 80 mA, the luminance of a full white image (100% white surface) for the above-mentioned 4/3 screen is:

$$80 \cdot \frac{14 \cdot 10^{-3}}{126.75 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 88.363 \text{ cd/m}^2.$$

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	Surface (white)	Luminance (Cd/m2)	Power (mA)
5	100.00%	88.363 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	97.50%	90.629 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	95.00%	93.014 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
10	92.50%	95.527 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	90.00%	98.181 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	87.50%	100.986 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
15	85.00%	103.956 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	82.50%	107.107 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	80.00%	110.454 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
20	77.50%	114.017 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	75.00%	117.817 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	72.50%	121.88 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
25	70.00%	126.233 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	67.50%	130.908 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	65.00%	135.943 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
30	62.50%	141.381 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	60.00%	147.272 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	57.50%	153.675 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
35	55.00%	160.66 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	52.50%	168.31 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	50.00%	176.726 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
40	47.50%	186.027 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	45.00%	196.362 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	42.50%	207.913 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
45	40.00%	220.907 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	37.50%	235.634 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	35.00%	252.465 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
50	32.50%	271.886 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	30.00%	294.543 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	27.50%	321.32 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
55	25.00%	353.452 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	22.50%	392.724 Cd/m2	80.00 mA
	20.00%	400.00 Cd/m2	72.429 mA
	17.50%	400.00 Cd/m2	63.375 mA
	15.00%	400.00 Cd/m2	54.321 mA
	12.50%	400.00 Cd/m2	45.268 mA
	10.00%	400.00 Cd/m2	36.214 mA
	7.50%	400.00 Cd/m2	27.161 mA

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Table continued

Surface (white)	Luminance (Cd/m2)	Power (mA)
5.00%	400.00 Cd/m2	18.107 mA
2.50%	400.00 Cd/m2	9.054 mA

**[0036]** As the luminance is in this example limited to 400 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, the power consumption for the picture with a white surface percentage inferior to 22 % is inferior to 80 mA. The maximal contrast ratio is obtained for a 22% white surface percentage and is equal to 4.5.

**[0037]** According to an important characteristics of the invention, the luminance of the screen is adjusted by modifying the value of the reference levels  $V_n$ ,  $n \in [0, \dots, 7]$  defined above. The luminance LUM of the screen can be approximated by a quadratic function of the applied voltage V:

$$LUM(x; y) = 44 \times (V(x; y))^2 .$$

**[0038]** This formula is given as an example. The following table gives the different voltage values for the reference voltage  $V_0$  :

Surface (white)	$V_0$	Luminance (Cd/m2)
100.00%	1.41 V	88.363 Cd/m2
97.50%	1.43 V	90.629 Cd/m2
95.00%	1.45 V	93.014 Cd/m2
92.50%	1.47 V	95.527 Cd/m2
90.00%	1.49 V	98.181 Cd/m2
87.50%	1.51 V	100.986 Cd/m2
85.00%	1.53 V	103.956 Cd/m2
82.50%	1.55 V	107.107 Cd/m2
80.00%	1.58 V	110.454 Cd/m2
77.50%	1.6 V	114.017 Cd/m2
75.00%	1.63 V	117.817 Cd/m2
72.50%	1.66 V	121.88 Cd/m2
70.00%	1.69 V	126.233 Cd/m2
67.50%	1.72 V	130.908 Cd/m2
65.00%	1.75 V	135.943 Cd/m2
62.50%	1.78 V	141.381 Cd/m2
60.00%	1.82 V	147.272 Cd/m2
57.50%	1.86 V	153.675 Cd/m2
55.00%	1.9 V	160.66 Cd/m2
52.50%	1.95 V	168.31 Cd/m2
50.00%	2.0 V	176.726 Cd/m2
47.50%	2.05 V	186.027 Cd/m2
45.00%	2.1 V	196.362 Cd/m2
42.50%	2.16 V	207.913 Cd/m2
40.00%	2.23 V	220.907 Cd/m2

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Table continued

Surface (white)	V0	Luminance (Cd/m2)
37.50%	2.3 V	235.634 Cd/m2
35.00%	2.38 V	252.465 Cd/m2
32.50%	2.47 V	271.886 Cd/m2
30.00%	2.58 V	294.543 Cd/m2
27.50%	2.69 V	321.32 Cd/m2
25.00%	2.82 V	353.452 Cd/m2
22.50%	2.97 V	392.724 Cd/m2
20.00%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2
17.50%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2
15.00%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2
12.50%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2
10.00%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2
7.50%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2
5.00%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2
2.50%	3.0 V	400.00 Cd/m2

**[0039]** The other reference levels, V1 to V7, can be adjusted in a linear way from the reference level V0. For example, the reference level Vn for a given average power level APL can then be computed as follows :

$$Vn(APL) = \frac{V0(APL) \times Vn(0\%)}{V0(0\%)}$$

**[0040]** The following table gives the voltage values of all the reference levels V0 to V7 for different APL :

Surface (white)	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
100.00%	1.41 V	1.22 V	1.03 V	0.66 V	0.28 V	0.14 V	0.08 V	0.0 V
97.50%	1.43 V	1.24 V	1.05 V	0.67 V	0.29 V	0.14 V	0.08 V	0.0 V
95.00%	1.45 V	1.25 V	1.06 V	0.68 V	0.29 V	0.14 V	0.08 V	0.0 V
92.50%	1.47 V	1.27 V	1.08 V	0.68 V	0.29 V	0.15 V	0.08 V	0.0 V
90.00%	1.49V	1.29V	1.09V	0.69 V	0.3 V	0.15V	0.08 V	0.0 V
87.50%	1.51 V	1.31 V	1.11 V	0.7V	0.3V	0.15V	0.08V	0.0 V
85.00%	1.53V	1.33V	1.12V	0.71 V	0.31 V	0.15V	0.08V	0.0V
82.50%	1.55 V	1.35 V	1.14 V	0.72 V	0.31 V	0.16 V	0.08 V	0.0 V
80.00%	1.58 V	1.37 V	1.16 V	0.74 V	0.32 V	0.16 V	0.08 V	0.0 V
77.50%	1.6V	1.39V	1.18V	0.75 V	0.32V	0.16V	0.09V	0.0 V
75.00%	1.63V	1.41 V	1.19V	0.76 V	0.33 V	0.16V	0.09 V	0.0 V
72.50%	1.66 V	1.44 V	1.21 V	0.77 V	0.33 V	0.17 V	0.09 V	0.0 V
70.00%	1.69V	1.46V	1.24V	0.79 V	0.34 V	0.17V	0.09 V	0.0 V
67.50%	1.72V	1.49V	1.26V	0.8V	0.34V	0.17V	0.09V	0.0V
65.00%	1.75 V	1.52 V	1.28 V	0.82 V	0.35 V	0.17 V	0.09 V	0.0 V



Table continued

Surface (white)	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
62.50%	1.78 V	1.55 V	1.31 V	0.83 V	0.36 V	0.18 V	0.1V	0.0 V
60.00%	1.82 V	1.58 V	1.34 V	0.85 V	0.36 V	0.18 V	0.1 V	0.0 V
57.50%	1.86 V	1.61 V	1.36 V	0.87 V	0.37 V	0.19 V	0.1 V	0.0 V
55.00%	1.9 V	1.65 V	1.39 V	0.89 V	0.38 V	0.19 V	0.1 V	0.0 V
52.50%	1.95 V	1.69 V	1.43 V	0.91 V	0.39 V	0.19 V	0.1 V	0.0 V
50.00%	2.0 V	1.73 V	1.46 V	0.93 V	0.4 V	0.2 V	0.11 V	0.0 V
47.50%	2.05 V	1.77 V	1.5 V	0.96 V	0.41 V	0.2 V	0.11 V	0.0 V
45.00%	2.1 V	1.82 V	1.54 V	0.98 V	0.42 V	0.21 V	0.11 V	0.0 V
42.50%	2.16 V	1.88 V	1.59 V	1.01 V	0.43 V	0.22 V	0.12 V	0.0 V
40.00%	2.23 V	1.93 V	1.64 V	1.04 V	0.45 V	0.22 V	0.12 V	0.0 V
37.50%	2.3 V	2.0V	1.69V	1.08V	0.46 V	0.23 V	0.12V	0.0 V
35.00%	2.38 V	2.07 V	1.75 V	1.11 V	0.48 V	0.24 V	0.13 V	0.0 V
32.50%	2.47V	2.14V	1.81 V	1.15V	0.49V	0.25V	0.13V	0.0 V
30.00%	2.58 V	2.23 V	1.89 V	1.2 V	0.52 V	0.26 V	0.14 V	0.0 V
27.50%	2.69 V	2.33 V	1.97 V	1.26 V	0.54 V	0.27 V	0.14 V	0.0 V
25.00%	2.82 V	2.45 V	2.07 V	1.32 V	0.56 V	0.28 V	0.15 V	0.0 V
22.50%	2.97V	2.58V	2.18V	1.39V	0.59 V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0V
20.00%	3.0V	2.6V	2.2V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
17.50%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6 V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
15.00%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6 V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
12.50%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
10.00%	3.0V	2.6V	2.2V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
7.50%	3.0 V	2.6V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6 V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
5.00%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6 V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
2.50%	3.0V	2.6V	2.2V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V

**[0041]** Figure 3 shows curves illustrating this table and showing the variations of the reference voltages for the percentages of white surface 5%, 10%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% and 100%.

**[0042]** A problem can appear when the voltage references related to the lowest gray levels are very low, which is the case in the above table for the reference voltages V5 and V6 when the picture load is high. Actually, in a voltage driven system, if the voltage is too low, the error (coming from the mismatch between neighbouring luminous elements) becomes higher than the required precision and the information is lost. In a current driven system, the problem is different. In such a system, the lower the current is, the longer it takes to load the capacitance of the luminous element. So, if the required current is too low, the writing time of the luminous element will be too long for a video application.

**[0043]** In the present example, the voltage values below 0.16V (bold values in the above table) can create a precision error. So, as an improvement, it is proposed to modify the reference voltages V1 to V7 in a non-linear way according to the reference level V0. The voltage values for the reference voltage V0 is kept constant while the other ones are modified by a non-linear mathematical transformation  $f(x,y,z)$  as followed:

$$V_n(\text{APL}) = f(V_0(\text{APL}), V_n(0\%), V_0(0\%)).$$

**[0044]** An example of the result of such a transformation is given in the next table:

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	Surface (white)	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
5	100.00%	1.41 V	1.35V	1.26V	0.97V	0.5V	0.27V	0.16V	0.0 V
	97.50%	1.44 V	1.38 V	1.28 V	0.97 V	0.5 V	0.27 V	0.16V	0.0 V
	95.00%	1.47V	1.4V	1.3V	0.98 V	0.5V	0.27 V	0.16V	0.0 V
10	92.50%	1.51 V	1.43V	1.32V	0.99V	0.5 V	0.27 V	0.16V	0.0V
	90.00%	1.54V	1.45V	1.34V	1.0V	0.51 V	0.27V	0.16V	0.0 V
	87.50%	1.57 V	1.48 V	1.36 V	1.01 V	0.51 V	0.27 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
15	85.00%	1.61 V	1.51 V	1.38 V	1.02 V	0.51 V	0.27 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	82.50%	1.65V	1.54V	1.4V	1.03V	0.51 V	0.27 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	80.00%	1.68 V	1.57 V	1.42 V	1.04 V	0.51 V	0.27 V	0.16 V	0.0V
20	77.50%	1.72 V	1.6 V	1.45 V	1.05 V	0.52 V	0.27 V	0.16V	0.0 V
	75.00%	1.76 V	1.63 V	1.47 V	1.06 V	0.52 V	0.28 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	72.50%	1.81V	1.66V	1.5V	1.07V	0.52 V	0.28 V	0.16V	0.0V
25	70.00%	1.85 V	1.7 V	1.52 V	1.09V	0.53 V	0.28 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	67.50%	1.9V	1.73V	1.55V	1.1 V	0.53 V	0.28 V	0.16V	0.0 V
	65.00%	1.94 V	1.77 V	1.58 V	1.11 V	0.53 V	0.28 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
30	62.50%	1.99V	1.81V	1.61 V	1.12V	0.53 V	0.28 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	60.00%	2.04 V	1.85V	1.64V	1.14V	0.54 V	0.28 V	0.16V	0.0V
	57.50%	2.1 V	1.89 V	1.67 V	1.15V	0.54 V	0.28 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
35	55.00%	2.15V	1.94V	1.7V	1.17V	0.55 V	0.28 V	0.16V	0.0V
	52.50%	2.21 V	1.98V	1.73V	1.18V	0.55V	0.28 V	0.16V	0.0 V
	50.00%	2.27 V	2.03 V	1.77 V	1.2 V	0.55 V	0.29 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
40	47.50%	2.33 V	2.08 V	1.81 V	1.22 V	0.56 V	0.29 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	45.00%	2.4 V	2.13V	1.85V	1.24V	0.56 V	0.29 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	42.50%	2.47 V	2.18V	1.89V	1.25V	0.57 V	0.29 V	0.16V	0.0 V
45	40.00%	2.54 V	2.24 V	1.93V	1.27V	0.57 V	0.29 V	0.16V	0.0V
	37.50%	2.61 V	2.29 V	1.97 V	1.29 V	0.57 V	0.29 V	0.16 V	0.0V
	35.00%	2.68 V	2.35 V	2.01 V	1.31 V	0.58 V	0.29 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
50	32.50%	2.76 V	2.41V	2.06V	1.33V	0.58V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0V
	30.00%	2.83 V	2.47 V	2.1 V	1.35 V	0.59 V	0.3 V	0.16 V	0.0 V
	27.50%	2.9V	2.52 V	2.14V	1.37V	0.59V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
55	25.00%	2.96V	2.57V	2.18V	1.39V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
	22.50%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
	20.00%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6 V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
	17.50%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6 V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V
	15.00%	3.0 V	2.6V	2.2V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
	12.50%	3.0 V	2.6V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
	10.00%	3.0 V	2.6V	2.2V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
	7.50%	3.0 V	2.6V	2.2V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V

Table continued

Surface (white)	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
5.00%	3.0 V	2.6V	2.2V	1.4V	0.6V	0.3V	0.16V	0.0 V
2.50%	3.0 V	2.6 V	2.2 V	1.4V	0.6 V	0.3 V	0.16V	0.0 V

**[0045]** Figure 4, to be compared with Figure 3, illustrates these new variations of voltage references V0 to V7 by curves. After this transformation, there are almost no more differences for the reference voltages V6 and V7 between the different APL values.

**[0046]** This non linear transformation  $f$  applied to the reference voltages V1 to V7 should be compensated by an inverse transformation  $f^{-1}$  in the video signal processing chain of the device. With such transformations ( $f$  and  $f^{-1}$ ), it is possible to obtain an optimized power management without introducing too much difficulties in the low level gradations (low voltages/low currents).

**[0047]** A circuit implementation of the digital processing and driving unit 4 to be used the power level control method of the invention is given at figure 5.

**[0048]** An input picture is forwarded to a power evaluation block 41 that performs the computation of the APL level of the input picture. The APL value is transmitted to a power management block 42. Since the result of this computation can be only made after a complete frame, the input picture should be then stored in a frame memory 43, for example a DDRAM, in order to dispose of one frame delay. This memory can be inside or outside the unit 4.

**[0049]** Based on this APL value, an appropriate set of reference signals Refn is chosen for instance from a Look Up Table and sent to the Reference Signaling Unit 5 via a programming bus. Advantageously, a non-linear transformation  $f$  is integrated in these signals. As indicated previously, these reference signals can be reference voltages or reference currents. This programming should occur during the vertical blanking in order not to disturb the displayed picture.

**[0050]** In parallel to that, a non-linear transfer function  $f^{-1}$  (it can be a mathematical function or a Look Up Table) which is the inverse of the transformation integrated in the chosen set of reference signals Refn is chosen and is applied to the delayed picture by a block 44. The picture after processing is sent to a standard OLED processing block 45 and then to a standard OLED driving block 46 for finally driving the display with the current picture information.

**[0051]** The method of the invention can be used for controlling the contrast of the pictures displayed by the display device. In that case, the method consists in calculating an adjustment factor that is to be applied to the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous elements in order to make the contrast go from a present value to a required value. This adjustment factor is then applied to the reference signals.

**[0052]** For example, for reducing the contrast by 50%, the reference signals are decreased from 50%.

## Annexe 1

5	0	V7	0,00V	50	V5+(V4-V5)*957/1501	0,487V
	1	V7+(V6-V7)*9/1175	0,001V	51	V5+(V4-V5)*1001/1501	0,496V
	2	V7+(V6-V7)*32/1175	0,004V	52	V5+(V4-V5)*1045/1501	0,505V
	3	V7+(V6-V7)*76/1175	0,01V	53	V5+(V4-V5)*1088/1501	0,514V
10	4	V7+(V6-V7)*141/1175	0,019V	54	V5+(V4-V5)*1131/1501	0,523V
	5	V7+(V6-V7)*224/1175	0,03V	55	V5+(V4-V5)*1173/1501	0,532V
	6	V7+(V6-V7)*321/1175	0,043V	56	V5+(V4-V5)*1215/1501	0,541V
	7	V7+(V6-V7)*425/1175	0,057V	57	V5+(V4-V5)*1257/1501	0,55V
	8	V7+(V6-V7)*529/1175	0,071V	58	V5+(V4-V5)*1298/1501	0,559V
15	9	V7+(V6-V7)*630/1175	0,084V	59	V5+(V4-V5)*1339/1501	0,567V
	10	V7+(V6-V7)*727/1175	0,097V	60	V5+(V4-V5)*1380/1501	0,576V
	11	V7+(V6-V7)*820/1175	0,11V	61	V5+(V4-V5)*1421/1501	0,584V
	12	V7+(V6-V7)*910/1175	0,122V	62	V5+(V4-V5)*1461/1501	0,593V
	13	V7+(V6-V7)*998/1175	0,133V	63	V4	0,601V
20	14	V7+(V6-V7)*1086/1175	0,145V	64	V4+(V3-V4)*40/2215	0,615V
	15	V6	0,157V	65	V4+(V3-V4)*80/2215	0,628V
	16	V6+(V5-V6)*89/1097	0,167V	66	V4+(V3-V4)*120/2215	0,641V
	17	V6+(V5-V6)*173/1097	0,177V	67	V4+(V3-V4)*160/2215	0,654V
	18	V6+(V5-V6)*250/1097	0,186V	68	V4+(V3-V4)*200/2215	0,667V
25	19	V6+(V5-V6)*320/1097	0,194V	69	V4+(V3-V4)*240/2215	0,681V
	20	V6+(V5-V6)*386/1097	0,202V	70	V4+(V3-V4)*280/2215	0,694V
	21	V6+(V5-V6)*451/1097	0,21V	71	V4+(V3-V4)*320/2215	0,707V
	22	V6+(V5-V6)*517/1097	0,217V	72	V4+(V3-V4)*360/2215	0,72V
	23	V6+(V5-V6)*585/1097	0,225V	73	V4+(V3-V4)*400/2215	0,734V
30	24	V6+(V5-V6)*654/1097	0,233V	74	V4+(V3-V4)*440/2215	0,747V
	25	V6+(V5-V6)*723/1097	0,241V	75	V4+(V3-V4)*480/2215	0,76V
	26	V6+(V5-V6)*790/1097	0,249V	76	V4+(V3-V4)*520/2215	0,773V
	27	V6+(V5-V6)*855/1097	0,257V	77	V4+(V3-V4)*560/2215	0,787V
	28	V6+(V5-V6)*917/1097	0,264V	78	V4+(V3-V4)*600/2215	0,80V
35	29	V6+(V5-V6)*977/1097	0,271V	79	V4+(V3-V4)*640/2215	0,813V
	30	V6+(V5-V6)*1037/1097	0,278V	80	V4+(V3-V4)*680/2215	0,826V
	31	V5	0,285V	81	V4+(V3-V4)*719/2215	0,839V
	32	V5+(V4-V5)*60/1501	0,298V	82	V4+(V3-V4)*758/2215	0,852V
40	33	V5+(V4-V5)*119/1501	0,31V	83	V4+(V3-V4)*796/2215	0,865V
	34	V5+(V4-V5)*176/1501	0,322V	84	V4+(V3-V4)*834/2215	0,877V
	35	V5+(V4-V5)*231/1501	0,334V	85	V4+(V3-V4)*871/2215	0,889V
	36	V5+(V4-V5)*284/1501	0,345V	86	V4+(V3-V4)*908/2215	0,902V
	37	V5+(V4-V5)*335/1501	0,356V	87	V4+(V3-V4)*944/2215	0,914V
	38	V5+(V4-V5)*385/1501	0,366V	88	V4+(V3-V4)*980/2215	0,925V
45	39	V5+(V4-V5)*434/1501	0,376V	89	V4+(V3-V4)*1016/2215	0,937V
	40	V5+(V4-V5)*483/1501	0,387V	90	V4+(V3-V4)*1052/2215	0,949V
	41	V5+(V4-V5)*532/1501	0,397V	91	V4+(V3-V4)*1087/2215	0,961V
	42	V5+(V4-V5)*580/1501	0,407V	92	V4+(V3-V4)*1122/2215	0,972V
	43	V5+(V4-V5)*628/1501	0,417V	93	V4+(V3-V4)*1157/2215	0,984V
50	44	V5+(V4-V5)*676/1501	0,427V	94	V4+(V3-V4)*1192/2215	0,996V
	45	V5+(V4-V5)*724/1501	0,438V	95	V4+(V3-V4)*1226/2215	1,007V
	46	V5+(V4-V5)*772/1501	0,448V	96	V4+(V3-V4)*1260/2215	1,018V
	47	V5+(V4-V5)*819/1501	0,458V	97	V4+(V3-V4)*1294/2215	1,029V
	48	V5+(V4-V5)*866/1501	0,468V	98	V4+(V3-V4)*1328/2215	1,04V
55	49	V5+(V4-V5)*912/1501	0,477V	99	V4+(V3-V4)*1362/2215	1,052V

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5	100	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1396/2215$	1,063V
	101	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1429/2215$	1,074V
	102	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1462/2215$	1,085V
	103	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1495/2215$	1,096V
	104	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1528/2215$	1,107V
	105	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1561/2215$	1,118V
	106	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1593/2215$	1,128V
10	107	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1625/2215$	1,139V
	108	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1657/2215$	1,149V
	109	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1688/2215$	1,16V
	110	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1719/2215$	1,17V
15	111	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1750/2215$	1,18V
	112	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1781/2215$	1,19V
	113	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1811/2215$	1,20V
	114	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1841/2215$	1,21V
	115	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1871/2215$	1,22V
20	116	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1901/2215$	1,23V
	117	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1930/2215$	1,24V
	118	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1959/2215$	1,249V
	119	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 1988/2215$	1,259V
25	120	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 2016/2215$	1,268V
	121	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 2044/2215$	1,277V
	122	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 2072/2215$	1,287V
	123	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 2100/2215$	1,296V
	124	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 2128/2215$	1,305V
	125	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 2156/2215$	1,314V
30	126	$V4+(V3-V4) \times 2185/2215$	1,324V
	127	V3	1,334V
	128	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 31/2343$	1,344V
	129	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 64/2343$	1,354V
35	130	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 97/2343$	1,365V
	131	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 130/2343$	1,375V
	132	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 163/2343$	1,386V
	133	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 196/2343$	1,396V
	134	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 229/2343$	1,407V
40	135	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 262/2343$	1,417V
	136	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 295/2343$	1,428V
	137	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 328/2343$	1,438V
	138	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 361/2343$	1,449V
45	139	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 395/2343$	1,46V
	140	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 429/2343$	1,471V
	141	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 463/2343$	1,481V
	142	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 497/2343$	1,492V
	143	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 531/2343$	1,503V
50	144	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 566/2343$	1,514V
	145	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 601/2343$	1,525V
	146	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 636/2343$	1,536V
	147	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 671/2343$	1,548V
	148	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 706/2343$	1,559V
55	149	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 741/2343$	1,57V

150	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 777/2343$	1,581V
151	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 813/2343$	1,593V
152	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 849/2343$	1,604V
153	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 885/2343$	1,616V
154	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 921/2343$	1,627V
155	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 958/2343$	1,639V
156	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 995/2343$	1,651V
157	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1032/2343$	1,663V
158	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1069/2343$	1,674V
159	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1106/2343$	1,686V
160	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1143/2343$	1,698V
161	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1180/2343$	1,71V
162	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1217/2343$	1,722V
163	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1255/2343$	1,734V
164	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1293/2343$	1,746V
165	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1331/2343$	1,758V
166	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1369/2343$	1,77V
167	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1407/2343$	1,782V
168	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1445/2343$	1,794V
169	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1483/2343$	1,806V
170	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1521/2343$	1,819V
171	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1559/2343$	1,831V
172	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1597/2343$	1,843V
173	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1635/2343$	1,855V
174	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1673/2343$	1,867V
175	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1712/2343$	1,879V
176	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1751/2343$	1,892V
177	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1790/2343$	1,904V
178	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1829/2343$	1,917V
179	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1868/2343$	1,929V
180	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1907/2343$	1,942V
181	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1946/2343$	1,954V
182	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 1985/2343$	1,966V
183	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2024/2343$	1,979V
184	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2064/2343$	1,992V
185	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2103/2343$	2,004V
186	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2143/2343$	2,017V
187	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2183/2343$	2,03V
188	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2223/2343$	2,042V
189	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2263/2343$	2,055V
190	$V3+(V2-V3) \times 2303/2343$	2,068V
191	V2	2,081V
192	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 40/1638$	2,09V
193	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 81/1638$	2,10V
194	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 124/1638$	2,11V
195	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 168/1638$	2,121V
196	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 213/1638$	2,131V
197	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 259/1638$	2,142V
198	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 306/1638$	2,153V
199	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 353/1638$	2,165V

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200	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 401/1638$	2,176V
201	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 450/1638$	2,188V
202	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 499/1638$	2,199V
203	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 548/1638$	2,211V
204	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 597/1638$	2,223V
205	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 646/1638$	2,234V
206	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 695/1638$	2,246V
207	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 745/1638$	2,258V
208	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 795/1638$	2,27V
209	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 846/1638$	2,282V
210	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 897/1638$	2,294V
211	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 949/1638$	2,307V
212	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1002/1638$	2,319V
213	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1056/1638$	2,332V
214	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1111/1638$	2,345V
215	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1167/1638$	2,359V
216	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1224/1638$	2,372V
217	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1281/1638$	2,386V
218	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1339/1638$	2,40V
219	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1398/1638$	2,414V
220	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1458/1638$	2,428V
221	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1518/1638$	2,442V
222	$V2+(V1-V2) \times 1578/1638$	2,457V
223	V1	2,471V
224	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 60/3029$	2,478V
225	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 120/3029$	2,486V
226	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 180/3029$	2,493V
227	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 241/3029$	2,501V
228	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 304/3029$	2,509V
229	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 369/3029$	2,517V
230	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 437/3029$	2,526V
231	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 507/3029$	2,534V
232	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 580/3029$	2,544V
233	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 655/3029$	2,553V
234	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 732/3029$	2,563V
235	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 810/3029$	2,572V
236	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 889/3029$	2,582V
237	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 969/3029$	2,592V
238	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1050/3029$	2,602V
239	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1133/3029$	2,613V
240	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1218/3029$	2,623V
241	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1304/3029$	2,634V
242	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1393/3029$	2,645V
243	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1486/3029$	2,657V
244	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1583/3029$	2,669V
245	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1686/3029$	2,682V
246	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1794/3029$	2,695V
247	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 1907/3029$	2,71V
248	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2026/3029$	2,724V
249	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2150/3029$	2,74V

250	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2278/3029$	2,756V
251	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2411/3029$	2,773V
252	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2549/3029$	2,79V
253	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2694/3029$	2,808V
254	$V1+(V0-V1) \times 2851/3029$	2,828V
255	V0	2,85V

## Claims

- 5        1. Method for controlling the power level and/or the contrast in a display device having a plurality of luminous elements corresponding to the colour components of the pixels of a picture, wherein the luminance generated by each of said luminous elements is based on the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous element and the power level and/or contrast for each picture is controlled by adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element,  
       **characterized in that** the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element is based on reference signals and **in that** the adjustment of the signal intensity is made by adjusting the level of the reference signals.
- 10       2. Method according to claim 1, **characterized in that**, for controlling the power level, it further comprises the following steps :  
       - calculating, for each picture received by the display device, a parameter representative of the power needed  
       15        by the display device for displaying said picture, and  
       - adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element in order that the power needed by the display device for displaying said picture is lower than a target value.
- 20       3. Method according to claim 2, **characterized in that** the parameter representative of the power needed by the display device for displaying a picture is the average power level of said picture.
- 25       4. Method according to claim 1, **characterized in that**, for the controlling the contrast of the pictures displayed by the display device, it further comprises the following steps :  
       - calculating an adjustment factor to be applied to the intensity of the picture signal supplied to the luminous  
       elements in order that the resulting contrast is equal to a required contrast, and  
       - applying said adjustment factor to said reference signals.
- 30       5. Method according to one of claims 1 to 4, **characterized in that**, before adjustment of the signal intensity, a non linear transformation (f) is applied to reference signals in order to increase the amplitude of the low-amplitude reference signals and **in that** the inverse transformation (f<sup>-1</sup>) is applied to the picture signal.
- 35       6. Method according to one of claims 1 to 5, **characterized in that** the luminous elements are organic light emitting display diodes.
7. Method according to one of claims 1 to 6, **characterized in that** the reference signals are reference voltages or reference currents.
- 40       8. Apparatus for controlling the power level and/or the contrast in a display device having a plurality of luminous elements corresponding to the colour components of the pixels of a picture, wherein the luminance generated by each of said luminous elements is based on the intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous element and the power level and/or contrast for each picture is controlled by adjusting the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element,  
       **characterized in that** the intensity of the signal to be supplied to each luminous element is based on reference  
       45        signals and **in that** it comprises adjustment means (42) for modifying the signal intensity by adjusting the level of the reference signals.
- 50       9. Apparatus according to claim 8, **characterized in that**, for controlling the power level, it further comprises calculation means (41) for calculating, for each picture received by the display device, a parameter representative of the power needed by the display device for displaying said picture, and **in that** the adjustment means (42) adjusts the level of the reference signals in order that the power needed by the display device for displaying each picture is lower than a target value.
- 55       10. Apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized in that** the calculation means (41) calculates, for each picture received by the display device, the average power level of said picture.
11. Apparatus according to claim 8, **characterized in that**, for controlling the contrast of the pictures displayed by the display device, it further comprises calculation means for calculating an adjustment factor to be applied to the

intensity of the signal supplied to the luminous elements in order that the resulting contrast is equal to a required contrast, and **in that** the adjustment means applies said adjustment factor to said reference signals.

5 **12.** Apparatus according to one of claims 8 to 11, **characterized in that** it comprises a frame memory (43) for storing a picture before transmitting it to the display device.

10 **13.** Apparatus according to claim 8 or 11, **characterized in that** the adjustment means (42) comprises means for applying a non linear transformation (f) to reference signals and **in that** it comprises means (44) for applying the inverse transformation ( $f^{-1}$ ) to the picture signal.

**14.** Display device comprising

- a plurality of organic light emitting diodes (1),
- signal processing means (4) for processing the picture signal received by the display device,
- 15 - driving means (2, 3) for driving said plurality of organic light emitting diodes (1) according to the signal processed by the signal processing means (4),
- reference signalling means (5) for outputting reference signals to the driving means (3),

20 **characterized in that** said signal processing means (4) comprises an apparatus according to claim 8 to 13.



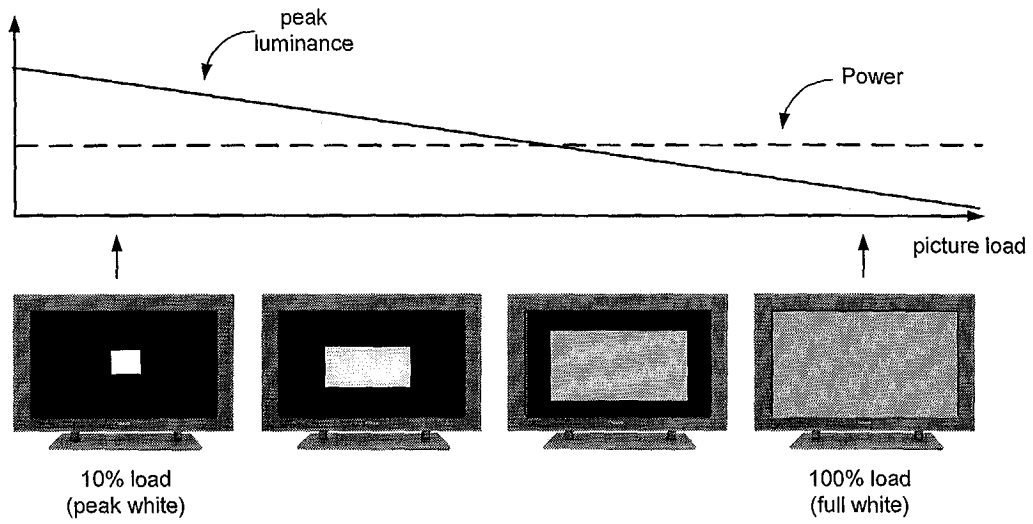


FIGURE 1

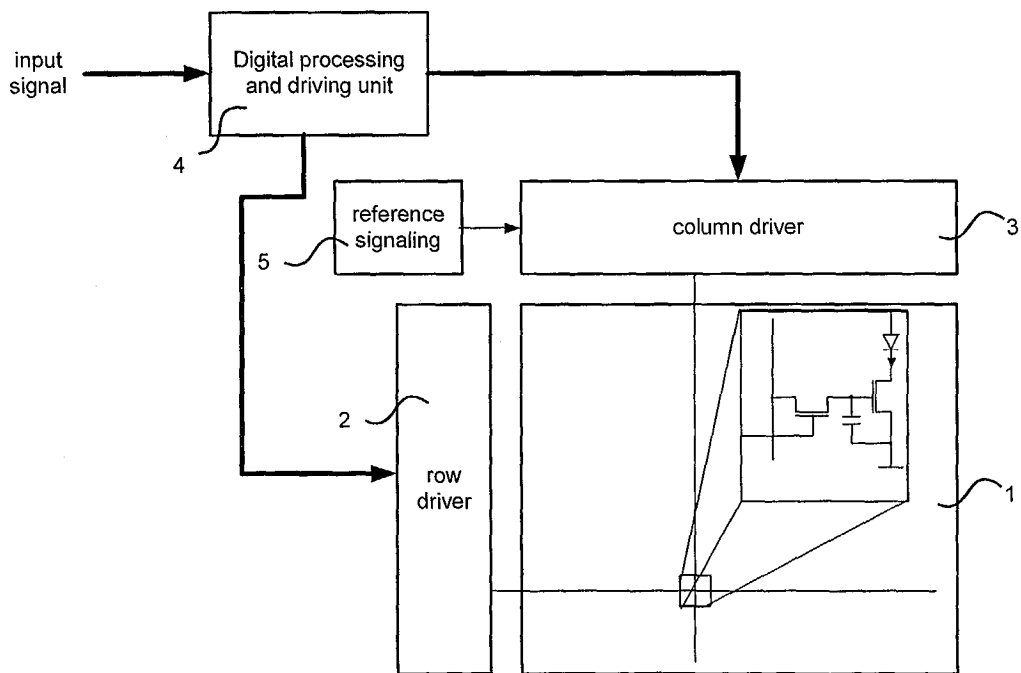


FIGURE 2

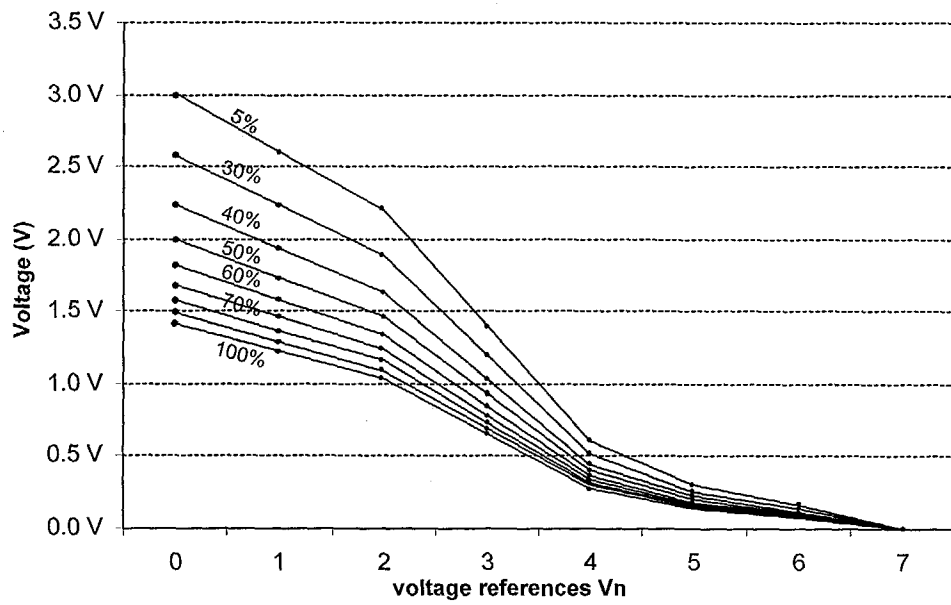


FIGURE 3

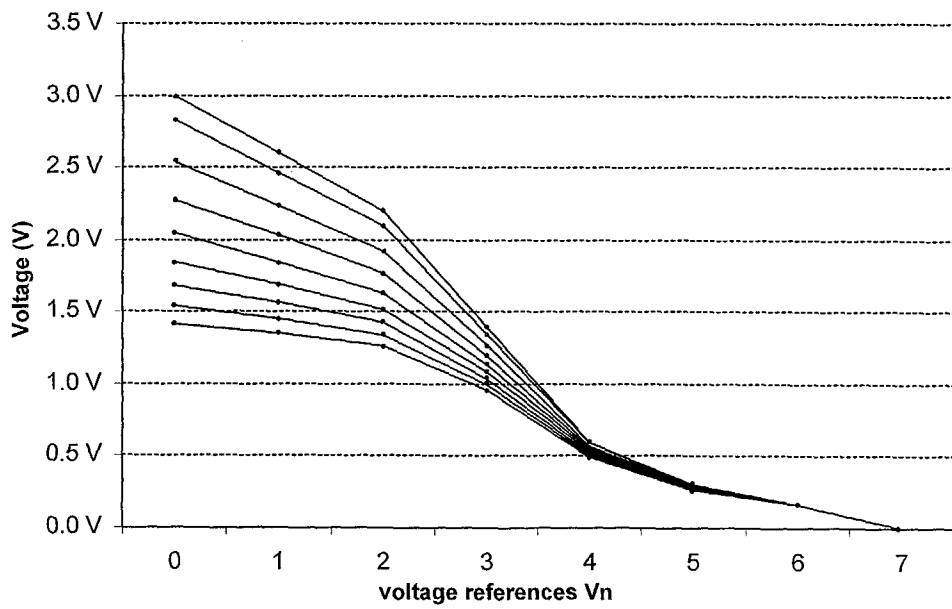


FIGURE 4

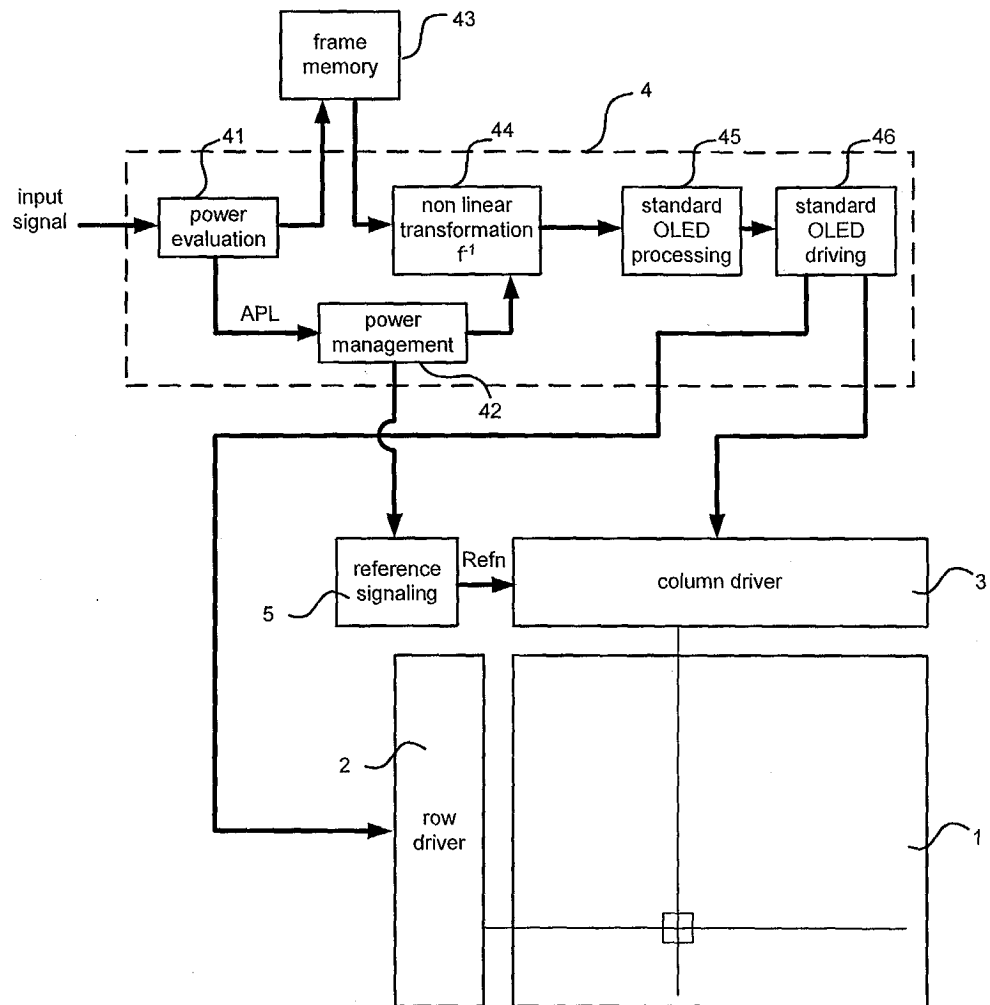


FIGURE 5



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 04 29 1945

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	US 2003/218583 A1 (HASAGAWA HIROSHI) 27 November 2003 (2003-11-27) * the whole document *	1-4, 6-11,14	G09G3/32
X	EP 1 310 935 A (CANON KK) 14 May 2003 (2003-05-14) * the whole document *	1-4, 6-12,14	
X	EP 1 164 562 A (FUJITSU HITACHI PLASMA DISPLAY) 19 December 2001 (2001-12-19) * the whole document *	1-4, 6-11,14	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2002, no. 10, 10 October 2002 (2002-10-10) -& JP 2002 182612 A (SONY CORP), 26 June 2002 (2002-06-26) * the whole document *	1-4, 6-11,14	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			G09G
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
Munich		4 January 2005	Harke, M
<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  &amp; : 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 04 29 1945

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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04-01-2005

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专利名称(译)	用于显示设备的功率电平控制和/或对比度控制的方法和设备		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP1622119A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2006-02-01
申请号	EP2004291945	申请日	2004-07-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	德国汤姆逊 - 布朗特公司 汤姆森特许公司		
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	DEUTSCHE THOMSON-BRANDT GMBH 汤姆森许可		
[标]发明人	WEITBRUCH SEBASTIEN C O THOMSON COTA DENNIS C O THOMSON LE ROY PHILIPPE C O THOMSON		
发明人	WEITBRUCH, SÉBASTIEN C/O THOMSON, COTA, DENNIS C/O THOMSON, LE ROY, PHILIPPE C/O THOMSON,		
IPC分类号	G09G3/32		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3225 G09G2320/0233 G09G2320/0626 G09G2320/066 G09G2330/021 G09G2330/028 G09G2360/16		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种用于控制显示装置中的功率电平和/或对比度的方法和装置，该显示装置具有与图像的像素的颜色分量对应的多个发光元件，其中由每个所述亮度产生的亮度发光元件基于提供给发光元件的信号强度，并且通过调节要提供给每个发光元件的信号强度来控制每个图像的功率水平和/或对比度。本发明适用于有机发光显示器（OLED）。根据本发明，要提供给每个发光元件的信号强度基于参考信号，并且通过调节参考信号的电平来调节信号强度。

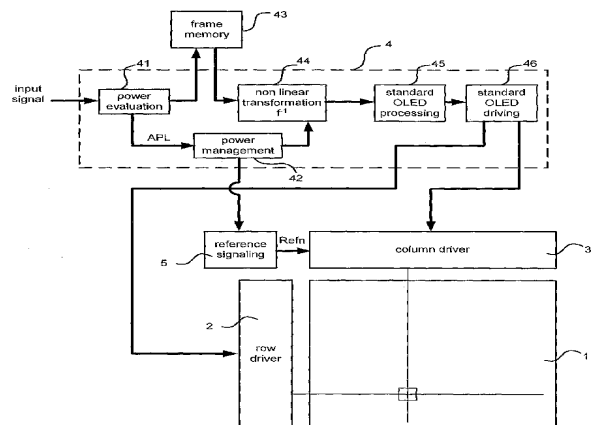


FIGURE 5