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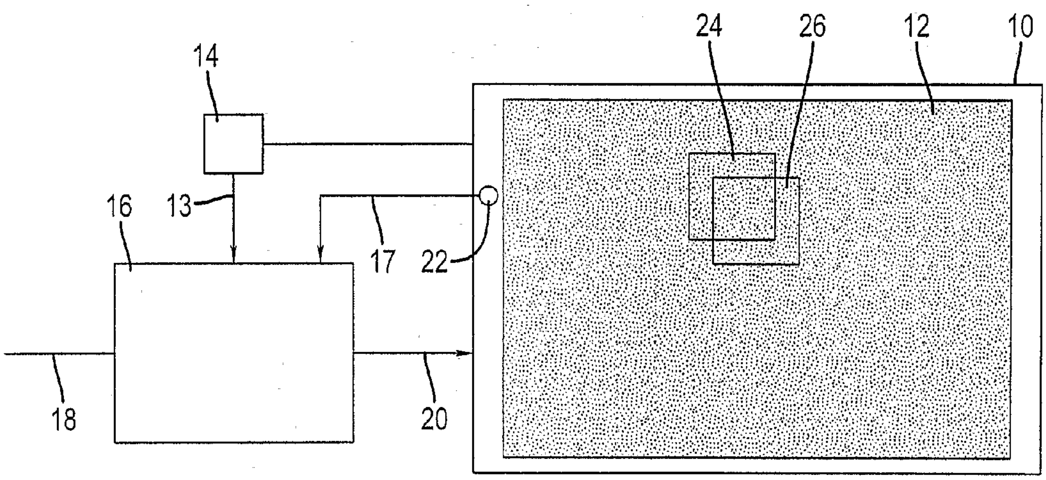
(54) **Title:** AN OLED DISPLAY WITH AGING COMPENSATION



(57) **Abstract:** Compensating image signals for driving an OLED display having a plurality of light-emitting elements having outputs that change with time or use, comprising: a) obtaining a measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual elements in response to known image signals; b) specifying multiple groups of elements, wherein at least one of the specified groups contains at least one element common to another specified group; c) measuring total currents used by each of the specified groups in response to known image signals; d) forming an estimated second value of the current used by individual elements based on the measured total currents, e) calculating correction values for individual elements based on the difference between the first and second current values, and f) employing the correction values to compensate image signals for the changes in the output of the elements and produce compensated image signals.

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AN OLED DISPLAY WITH AGING COMPENSATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to solid-state OLED flat-panel display devices and more particularly to such display devices having means to compensate for the aging of the organic light-emitting display.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Solid-state organic light-emitting diode (OLED) image display devices are of great interest as a superior flat-panel display technology. These displays utilize current passing through thin films of organic material to generate light. The color of light emitted and the efficiency of the energy conversion from current to light are determined by the composition of the organic thin-film material. Different organic materials emit different colors of light. However, as the display is used, the organic materials in the device age and become less efficient at emitting light. This reduces the lifetime of the display. The differing organic materials may age at different rates, causing differential color aging and a display whose white point varies as the display is used. If some light-emitting elements in the display are used more than other, spatially differentiated aging may result, causing portions of the display to be dimmer than other portions when driven with a similar signal.

Referring to Fig. 2, a graph illustrating the typical light output of an OLED display device as current is passed through the OLEDs is shown. The three curves represent typical performance of the different light emitters emitting differently colored light (e.g. red, green and blue light emitters, respectively) as represented by luminance output over time or cumulative current. As can be seen by the curves, the decay in luminance between the differently colored light emitters can be different. The differences can be due to different aging characteristics of materials used in the differently colored light emitters, or due to different usages of the differently colored light emitters. Hence, in conventional use, with no aging correction, the display will become less bright and the color, in particular the white point, of the display will shift.

The rate at which light-emitting elements in OLED displays age is related to the amount of current that passes through the device and, hence, the amount of light that has been emitted from the display. US 6,414,661 B1 issued July 2, 2002 to Shen et al. describes a method and associated system that compensates for long-term variations in the light-emitting efficiency of individual organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) in an OLED display device, by calculating and predicting the decay in light output efficiency of each pixel based on the accumulated drive current applied to the pixel and derives a correction coefficient that is applied to the next drive current for each pixel. This technique requires the measurement and accumulation of drive current applied to each pixel, requiring a stored memory that must be continuously updated as the display is used, requiring complex and extensive circuitry.

US 6,504,565 B1 issued January 7, 2003 to Narita et al., describes a light-emitting device which includes a light-emitting element array formed by arranging a plurality of light-emitting elements, a driving unit for driving the light-emitting element array to emit light from each of the light-emitting elements, a memory unit for storing the number of light emissions for each light-emitting element of the light-emitting element array, and a control unit for controlling the driving unit based on the information stored in the memory unit so that the amount of light emitted from each light-emitting element is held constant. An exposure device employing the light-emitting device, and an image forming apparatus employing the exposure device are also disclosed. This design also requires pixel usage accumulation and the use of a calculation unit responsive to usage information for each pixel, greatly increasing the complexity of the circuit design.

JP 2002278514 A by Numeo Koji, published September 27, 2002, describes a method in which a prescribed voltage is applied to organic EL elements by a current-measuring circuit and the current flows are measured; and a temperature measurement circuit estimates the temperature of the organic EL elements. A comparison is made with the voltage value applied to the elements, the flow of current values and the estimated temperature, the changes due to aging of similarly constituted elements determined beforehand, the changes due to aging in the current-luminance characteristics and the temperature at the time of the characteristics measurements for estimating the current-luminance characteristics of the elements. Then, the total sum of the amount of currents being supplied to the elements in the interval during which display data are displayed, is changed so as to obtain the luminance that is to be originally displayed, based on the estimated values of the current-luminance characteristics, the values of the current flowing in the elements, and the display data. This design presumes a predictable relative use of pixels and does not accommodate differences in actual usage of groups of pixels or of individual pixels. Hence, correction for color or spatial groups is likely to be inaccurate over time.

US2004/0150590 entitled "OLED Display with Aging Compensation" by Cok et al describes an OLED display that includes a plurality of light-emitting elements divided into two or more groups, the light-emitting elements having an output that changes with time or use; a current measuring device for sensing the total current used by the display to produce a current signal; and a controller for simultaneously activating all of the light-emitting elements in a group and responsive to the current signal for calculating a correction signal for the light-emitting elements in the group and applying the correction signal to input image signals to produce corrected input image signals that compensate for the changes in the output of the light-emitting elements of the group. While it is suggested that each group may consist of an individual light-emitting element, the current measurement of individual light-emitting elements is time-consuming and may be difficult and inaccurate because the current through each element is typically very small. Alternatively, OLED systems that employ independent measurements of distinct groups of light-emitting elements over the entire OLED device are limited in their ability to deal with differential usage or light-emitter performance of individual elements within each group and cannot effectively compensate for such differential aging. Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide an aging compensation system wherein the speed and accuracy with which the current usage of individual light emitting elements may be measured is improved.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment, a method of compensating image signals for driving an OLED display having a plurality of light-emitting elements having outputs that change with time or use is described, comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements in response to known image signals at a first time;

b) specifying multiple groups of light-emitting elements at a second time, wherein at least one of the specified groups contains at least one light-emitting element common to another specified group;

c) measuring total currents used by each of the specified groups in response to known image signals at a second time;

d) forming an estimated second value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements based on the measured total currents;

e) calculating correction values for individual light-emitting elements based on the difference between the first and second current values; and

f) employing the correction values to compensate image signals for the changes in the output of the light-emitting elements and produce compensated image signals.

ADVANTAGES

The advantages of this invention include providing an OLED display device that compensates for the aging of the organic materials in the display without requiring extensive or complex circuitry, and having improved accuracy and/or speed of measurement.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of an OLED display with feedback and control circuits according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating the aging of OLED display elements;

Figs. 3a and 3b are flowcharts illustrating embodiments of the present invention;

Figs. 4a-4c are diagrams illustrating groups of light-emitting elements;

Figs. 5a and 5b are diagrams illustrating groups of light-emitting elements;

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating groups of light-emitting elements;

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating sub-divided groups of light-emitting elements;

Fig. 8 is a diagram illustrating sampled groups of light-emitting elements; and

Fig. 9 is a partial cross-section illustrating a prior-art OLED device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to Fig. 1, an OLED display **10** system comprises a plurality of light-emitting elements **12** having outputs that change with time or use divided into two or more specified groups **24** and **26** wherein at least one light-emitting element is common to both groups **24** and **26**. A current measuring device **14** senses the total current used by the display **10** at any given time when driven by a known image signal that causes the display **10** to illuminate the light-emitting elements **12** in one of the groups **24** or **26** to produce a total current signal **13**. In a display calibration mode, controller **16** provides known image signals that activate all of the light-emitting elements **12** in each group **24** and **26**. The controller **16** forms estimated values of current used by individual light-emitting elements in response to the total current signals **13**, and stores at least one estimate of current used. By specifying groups containing at least one light-emitting element common to another specified group, improved accuracy and/or speed of current measurement may be obtained as further described below. The controller **16** also calculates a correction value for the light-emitting elements **12** in each group **24** and **26** based on a comparison between the instant estimated values of current used and prior estimated or measured values of current, and applies the correction value to image signals **18** during display operation to produce compensated image signals **20** that compensate for the changes in the output of the light-emitting elements **12** of each group **24** and **26**.

Initial prior estimated or measured values of individual light-emitting element current usage may be formed, e.g., during manufacture, after manufacture and prior to product shipment, or by display users before putting the display into operation. In a particular embodiment, the measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual light-emitting may be obtained by specifying first multiple groups of light-emitting elements at a first time, measuring first total currents used by each of the first groups in response to known image signals at the first time, and forming a first estimated value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements based on the measured first total currents. In such embodiment, the estimated second value of the current used by individual light-emitting is obtained by specifying second multiple groups of light-emitting elements at the second time, wherein at least one of the specified second groups contains at least one light-emitting element common to another specified second group, measuring second total currents used by each of the second groups in response to known image signals at the second time, and forming the estimated second value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements based on the measured second total currents. The first and second multiple groups may, but need not be, equivalently specified.

OLED devices and displays comprising a plurality of individual light-emitting elements are known in the art, as are controllers for driving OLEDs, performing calculations, and correcting image signals, for example by employing look-up tables or matrix transforms. The current measuring device **14** can comprise, for example, a resistor connected across the terminals of an operational amplifier as is known in the art.

In one embodiment, the display **10** is a color image display comprising an array of pixels, each pixel including a plurality of differently colored light-emitting elements **12** (e.g. red, green, and blue) that are individually controlled by the controller circuit **16** to display a color image. The colored light-emitting elements may be formed by different organic light-emitting materials that emit light of different colors, alternatively, they may all be formed by the same organic white light-emitting materials with color filters over the individual elements to produce the different colors. In another embodiment, the light-emitting elements are individual graphic elements within a display and may not be organized as an array. In either embodiment, the light-emitting elements may have either passive- or active-matrix control and may either have a bottom-emitting or top-emitting architecture.

The aging of the OLEDs is related to the cumulative current passed through the OLED resulting in reduced performance, also the aging of the OLED material results in an increase in the apparent resistance of the OLED that causes a decrease in the current passing through the OLED at a given driving voltage. The decrease in current is directly related to the decrease in luminance of the OLED at a given driving voltage. In addition to the OLED resistance changing with use, the light-emitting efficiency of the organic materials is reduced. The aging and brightness of the OLED materials is also related to the temperature of the OLED device and materials when current passes through them. Hence, in a further embodiment of the present invention, a temperature sensor **22** providing a temperature signal **17** may be constructed on or adjacent to the OLED display **10** and the controller **16** may also be responsive to the temperature signal **17** to calculate the correction value or perform measurements only when the device is within a pre-determined temperature range.

A model of the luminance decrease and its relationship to the decrease in current at a given driving voltage may be generated by driving an

OLED display with a known image signal and measuring the change in current and luminance over time. A correction value for the known image signal necessary to cause the OLED display to output a nominal luminance for a given input image signal may then be determined for each type of OLED material in the OLED display **10**. The correction value is then employed to calculate a compensated image signal. Thus, by controlling the signal applied to the OLED, an OLED display with a constant luminance and white point may be achieved and localized aging corrected.

The present invention provides a means to effectively balance the competing demands of accuracy in measurement with speed of measurement. Typically, there are very many light-emitting elements within an OLED display and individual elements require only very small amounts of current (e.g. picoAmps) that are difficult to measure. By employing groups of light-emitting elements that are turned on together, the current used is larger and the measurements may be easier and more accurate. At the same time, fewer measurements may be necessary. However, the accuracy of the estimates for current used by each light-emitting element is compromised. By specifying multiple groups of light-emitting elements wherein specified groups contain at least one light-emitting element common to another specified group, the accuracy of the estimates may be improved by combining the various current measurements of each specified group within which an individual light-emitting element is included, and deriving the individual light-emitting element current usage from the combination of measurements.

Referring to Fig. 3a, one embodiment of the present invention operates as follows. Before the OLED display is put into service, a measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements in response to known image signals at a first time is obtained **201**. Referring to Fig. 3b, in a specific embodiment for obtaining a measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements in response to known image signals at a first time, two-or-more groups, each comprising a plurality of light-emitters in an OLED display having outputs that change with time or use, are first specified **200**. The current is measured **202** for each group by providing a known image signal that stimulates only the light-emitters in a group simultaneously and then measuring the total current used by the light-emitters in the group in response to the known image signal. The measurement is repeated separately for each group until the total current used by each group is measured, typically in a sequential fashion determined to be least disruptive to a user of the OLED device. Once the current is measured **202** for each group, the current used by each light-emitting element is estimated **204**. Estimates are obtained for each light-emitting element, but more than one light-emitting element may share a single estimate. The estimates may be stored, for example within the controller **16** or a memory associated with the controller, for example a non-volatile RAM.

Referring to Figs. 3a and 3b, after obtaining a measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements in response to known image signals at a first time, the OLED device is then operated **206** for a period of time chosen by lifetime expectations of the device, for example a month. After the device has been operated **206**, it has aged and the light output characteristics of the light-emitting elements **12** have changed. An estimated second value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements in response to known signals at a second time is then obtained. Groups of light-emitting elements are specified **208**, wherein at least one of the specified groups contains at least one light-emitting element common to another specified group, the total current for each group in response to known image signals is measured **210**, and a second value of the current used by each light-emitting element at the second time is estimated **212** based on the measured total currents. By comparing the second set of current values formed at the second time with the first set of current values formed at an earlier, first time, a correction value for each light emitting element may be calculated **214**. These correction values are then applied to input image signals **216** to compensate the image signal **218** for the changes in the output of the light-emitting elements due to the effects of aging. The compensated image signal is then output **220** to the display device that displays **222** the compensated image. After the device is operated for another period of time, the correction process may be repeated.

During subsequent correction value calculation cycles, the estimated current values for each light-emitting element are typically compared to the first estimates to calculate a correction value based on the changes in estimated current values since the OLED device was originally put into service. In this way, the OLED device performance may be maintained in its initial operating state. Although different groups may be employed in subsequent corrections, typically the same groups are employed each time. However, in the case that substantial changes have occurred in some areas, groups may be modified to enhance the accuracy of the estimates, for example groups may be made smaller, groups may overlap to a greater extent, or sampled groups may be employed.

As the OLED device is used and the OLED materials age, new correction values may be calculated, as often as desired. Because the measurements are done on groups of light-emitting elements, the amount of time required to take the measurements is much reduced over the time required to do a measurement separately for each light emitter. Moreover, the current measurements for groups of light-emitters are advantageously much easier to make and relatively more accurate, since the current used by a single light-emitter is very small and difficult to measure reliably while the current used by groups of light-emitters is much larger (depending on the size of the group) and less noisy. At the same time, by employing groups containing at least one common light-emitting element and by carefully combining the current measurements of each group, the correction for each light-emitter may be customized, improving the correction of image signals.

According to various embodiments of the present invention, the groups may be of different sizes, for example depending on the resolution of the OLED display, the number of light-emitters, and the time available to make the current measurements for each group. Large displays may employ larger groups, and applications in which more time is available for current measurement may employ smaller groups.

Referring to Fig. 4a, spatially independent groups are shown as alluded to in the prior art. As described above, in order to improve the current usage estimates for individual light-emitters, the present invention employs specified groups of light-emitting elements wherein at least one of the specified groups contains at least one light-emitting element common to another specified group. In accordance with one embodiment, the specified groups may partially overlap as shown, for example, in Fig. 4b. Alternatively, one group may be completely contained within another group as shown in Fig. 4c. The locations and sizes of the groups may differ and be defined by the resolution, size, and/or usage of the OLED display. For example, if it is known that the OLED display is intended for use in an application having graphic icons of a certain size, the groups may be defined in that size or a preferred multiple or fraction of that size.

According to the present invention, the current measurements may be employed to calculate the corrections for each light-emitting element within a group. The correction obtained for each light-emitting element may be identical or, more likely, the corrections will differ. Referring to Figs. 5a and 5b, groups of nine light-emitting elements **12** are illustrated in contiguous groups **50**, **52**, **54**, and **56**, and groups **50'**, **52'**, **54'**, and **56'** overlapping therewith (each primed group shifted one light-emitting element to the right and down). The light-emitting elements **12** in each group are designated with a subscript corresponding to the spatial location of the light-emitting element in the group; for example the upper left light-emitting element in the group **50** is designated $\mathbf{50_{0,0}}$ and the lower right light-emitting element in the group **54** is designated $\mathbf{54_{2,2}}$.

A variety of calculation methods may be employed to estimate current usage and calculate a correction value for each light-emitting element for each of the groups. Where multiple estimates are formed for a light-emitting element common to more than one group, the estimates may be combined to form a more accurate estimate. A preferred method is to interpolate a more accurate estimate value for each light-emitting element depending on the spatial location of the light emitter within the various groups of which it is a member and the current measurement values of those groups. From an interpolated current measurement value, an interpolated correction value may be calculated. For a one dimensional example of groups containing three light emitting elements each overlapping by two elements, where a,b represents the spatial location of a group within the display containing a light-emitting element of interest, P the interpolated estimated current value of the light-emitting element of interest, and M(a,b) the current measurement of the group, the estimate for each light-emitting element may be calculated as:

$$P = (2*M(a,b) + M(a-1,b) + M(a+1,b))/4$$

This calculation may be extended into two dimensions by combining estimates for different values of b and weighting accordingly.

According to this example, the interpolated estimates for each light-emitting element in a group is equal to a weighted combination of the group measurement values, where the weighting is assigned according to the location of the light-emitting element in the group. Many alternative interpolation techniques may be employed using more group measurements and alternative weighting schemes. A great variety of interpolation calculations are known in the mathematical arts. An individual correction value may then be calculated for each light-emitting element. In a specific embodiment, where the specified groupings remain the same, each light-emitting element within a group may be presumed to consume the same current, and a common correction value for each light-emitting element of the group may be calculated by comparing the group current measurements at first and second times and estimates for the individual light-emitting elements may be interpolated from the group correction values. A variety of transformations or calculations may be employed in concert with the present invention, for example the measured or calculated data may be converted from one mathematical space (e.g. linear) to another (e.g. logarithmic), or vice versa.

In alternative embodiments, fewer overlapping groups may be employed. For example, as shown in Fig. 6, the neighboring groups both include a common column of light-emitting elements. In this case, fewer calculations are made since fewer groups are employed. An interpolated calculation, for example, may be provided for every second light-emitting element (in the horizontal dimension). In such a case, a suitable interpolation might be:

$$P_{-} = (M(a,b) + M(a,b-1))/2$$
$$P_{+} = (M(a,b) + M(a+1,b))/2$$

where P_{+} is the light-emitting element held in common by group (a,b) and group (a+1,b) and P_{-} is the light-emitting element held in common by group (a,b) and group (a-1,b).

Referring to Fig. 7, it is also possible to iteratively improve the correction in particular areas of interest. For example, a larger group size may be employed to quickly find areas that have significantly changed current measurements implying differential aging in the OLED device. Smaller groups including light-emitting elements from the larger group may then additionally be defined and current measurements taken for the smaller groups. Since the smaller groups will provide a larger number of measurements, the interpolation calculation for individual light-emitting elements may be more accurate, resulting in an improved image signal correction. This process may be repeated for increasingly smaller groups until an adequate correction for the display application is determined. The group sizes chosen may be relevant to the size of the information content representation employed on a display, for example icon size or text size. The interpolation for light-emitting elements for the smaller groups may rely on combinations of measurements for the smaller groups alone or on combinations of measurements for the larger groups and the smaller groups together. Such iterative methods may be combined with the overlapping techniques illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6.

In an alternative embodiment shown in Fig. 8, one or more of the groups of light-emitting elements may further comprise a sampled subset of a one- or two-dimensional array of light-emitting elements. If it is known that scene content has a particular structure, the light-emitting elements that are driven harder within that structure may be preferentially sampled. For example, if a patterned background is employed, the brighter light-emitting elements **60** in the pattern can be sampled together and the dimmer light-emitting element **62** can be sampled together to provide a better quality measure of current usage by the various light-emitting elements within the display, and hence more accurate correction values.

Over time the OLED materials will age, the resistance of the OLEDs increase, the current used at the given input image signal will decrease and the correction will increase. At some point in time, the controller circuit **16** will no longer be able to provide an image signal correction that is large enough such that the display can no longer meet its brightness or color specification, and the display will have reached the end of its optimal performance lifetime. However, the display will continue to operate as its performance declines, thus providing a graceful degradation. Moreover, the time at which the display can no longer meet its specification can be signaled to a user of the display when a maximum correction is calculated, providing useful feedback on the performance of the display. Alternatively, the overall display brightness may be reduced to enable the correction of local defects in light output.

The present invention can be constructed simply, requiring only (in addition to a conventional display controller) a current measurement circuit, a memory, and a calculation circuit to determine the correction for the given image signal. No current accumulation or time information is necessary. Although the display may be periodically removed from use to update the measurements as the OLED device is used, the frequency of measurement may be quite low, for example months, weeks, days, or tens of hours of use. The correction value calculation process may be performed periodically during use, at power-up or power-down, when the device is powered but idle, or in response to a user signal. The measurement process may take only a few milliseconds for a group so that the effect on any user is limited. Groups may be measured at different times to further reduce the impact on any user.

The present invention can be used to correct for changes in color of a color display. As noted in reference to Fig. 2, as current passes through the various light-emitting elements in the pixels, the materials for each color emitter will age differently. By creating groups comprising light-emitting elements of a given color, and measuring the current used by the display for that group, a correction for the light-emitting elements of the given color can be calculated separately from those of a different color.

The present invention may be extended to include complex relationships between the corrected image signal, the measured current, and the aging of the materials. Multiple image signals may be used corresponding to a variety of display outputs. For example, a different image signal may be employed for each display brightness level. When calculating the correction values, a separate correction value may be obtained for each display brightness level by using different given image signals. A separate correction signal is then employed for each display brightness level required. As noted above, this can be done for each light-emitting element group, for example different light-emitting element color groups. Hence, the correction values may correct for each display brightness level for each color as each material ages.

OLED displays dissipate significant amounts of heat and become quite hot when used over long periods of time. Further experiments by applicant have determined that there is a strong relationship between temperature and current drawn by the light-emitting elements, possibly due to voltage dependence of OLED on temperature. Therefore, if the display has been in use for a period of time, the temperature of the display may need to be taken into account in calculating the correction value. If, on the other hand, it is assumed that the display has not been in use, or if the display is cooled, it may be assumed that the display is at a pre-determined ambient temperature, for example room temperature, and the temperature of the display may not need to be taken into account in calculating the correction value.. For example, mobile devices with a relatively frequent and short usage profile might not need temperature correction if the display correction value is determined at power-up. Display applications for which the display is continuously on for longer periods, for example, monitors or televisions, might require temperature accommodation, or can be corrected on power-up to avoid display temperature issues.

If the display is calibrated at power-down, the display may be significantly hotter than the ambient temperature and it is preferred to accommodate the calibration by including the temperature effect. This can be done by measuring the temperature of the display, for example with a thermocouple placed on the substrate or cover of the device, or a temperature sensing element, such as a thermistor temperature sensor **22** (see Fig. 1), integrated into the electronics of the display. Additionally, we can wait until the display temperature has reached a stable point and measure the temperature at that time. For displays that are constantly in use, the display is likely to be operated significantly above ambient temperature and the temperature can be taken into account for the display calibration. The temperature sensor **22** provides a temperature signal **17** that may be employed by the controller **16** to more accurately correct current measurements and image signals.

To further reduce the possibility of complications resulting from inaccurate current readings or inadequately compensated display temperature, changes to the correction signals applied to the input image signals may be limited by the controller, for example the correction value for a light-emitting element may be restricted to be monotonically increasing, limited to a pre-determined maximum change, calculated to maintain a constant average luminance output for the light-emitting element over its lifetime, calculated to maintain a decreasing level of luminance over the lifetime of the light-emitting element but at a rate slower than that of an uncorrected light-emitting element, and/or calculated to maintain a constant white point for the light-emitting element.

More specifically, since the aging process does not reverse, a calculated correction value might be restricted to be monotonically increasing. Any change in correction can be limited in magnitude, for example to a 5% change. Correction changes can also be averaged over time, for example an indicated correction change can be averaged with the previous value(s) to reduce variability. Alternatively, an actual correction can be made only after taking several readings, for example, every time the device is powered on, a correction calculation is performed and a number of calculated correction values (e.g. 10) are averaged to produce the actual correction value that is applied to the image signals. If a display is consistently used in a hot environment, it may be desirable to reduce the current provided to the display to compensate for increased conductivity in such an environment.

The corrected image signal may take a variety of forms depending on the OLED display device. For example, if analog voltage levels are used to specify the image signal, the correction will modify the voltages of the image signal. This can be done using amplifiers as is known in the art. In a second example, if digital values are used, for example corresponding to a charge deposited at an active-matrix light-emitting element location, a lookup table may be used to convert the digital value to another, compensated digital value as is well known in the art. In a typical OLED display device, either digital or analog video signals are used to drive the display. The actual OLED may be either voltage- or current-driven depending on the circuit used to pass current through the OLED. Again, these techniques are well known in the art.

The correction values used to modify the input image signal to form a compensated image signal may be used to control a wide variety of display performance attributes over time. For example, the model used to supply correction signals to an input image signal may hold the average luminance or white point of the display constant. Alternatively, the correction signals used to create the corrected image signal may allow the average luminance to degrade more slowly than it would otherwise due to aging or the display control signals may be selected to maintain a lower initial luminance to reduce the visibility of changes in device efficiency.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention is employed in a device that includes Organic Light-emitting Diodes (OLEDs) which are composed of small molecule or polymeric OLEDs as disclosed in but not limited to 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. Many combinations and variations of organic light-emitting displays can be used to fabricate such a device.

General device architecture

The present invention can be employed in most OLED device configurations. These include very simple structures comprising a single anode and cathode to more complex devices, such as passive matrix displays comprised of orthogonal arrays of anodes and cathodes to form light-emitting elements, and active-matrix displays where each light-emitting element is controlled independently, for example, with thin film transistors (TFTs).

There are numerous configurations of the organic layers wherein the present invention can be successfully practiced. A typical prior art structure is shown in Fig. 9 and is comprised of a substrate **101**, an anode **103**, a hole-injecting layer **105**, a hole-transporting layer **107**, a light-emitting layer **109**, an electron-transporting layer **111**, and a cathode **113**. These layers are described in detail below. Note that the substrate may alternatively be located adjacent to the cathode, or the substrate may actually constitute the anode or cathode. The organic layers between the anode and cathode are conveniently referred to as the organic EL element. The total combined thickness of the organic layers is preferably less than 500 nm.

The anode and cathode of the OLED are connected to a voltage/current source **250** through electrical conductors **260**. The OLED is operated by applying a potential between the anode and cathode such that the anode is at a more positive potential than the cathode. Holes are injected into the organic EL element from the anode and electrons are injected into the organic EL element at the anode. Enhanced device stability can sometimes be achieved when the OLED is operated in an AC mode where, for some time period in the cycle, the potential bias is reversed and no current flows. An example of an AC-driven OLED is described in US 5,552,678.

Substrate

The OLED device of this invention is typically provided over a supporting substrate where either the cathode or anode can be in contact with the substrate. The electrode in contact with the substrate is conveniently referred to as the bottom electrode. Conventionally, the bottom electrode is the anode, but this invention is not limited to that configuration. The substrate can either be transmissive or opaque. In the case wherein the substrate is transmissive, a reflective or light absorbing layer is used to reflect the light through the cover or to absorb the light, thereby improving the contrast of the display. Substrates can include, but are not limited to, glass, plastic, semiconductor materials, silicon, ceramics, and circuit board materials. Of course it is necessary to provide a light-transparent top electrode.

Anode

When EL emission is viewed through anode **103**, the anode should be transparent or substantially transparent to the emission of interest. Common transparent anode materials used in this invention are indium-tin oxide (ITO), indium-zinc oxide (IZO) and tin oxide, but other metal oxides can work including, but not limited to, aluminum- or indium-doped zinc oxide, magnesium-indium oxide, and nickel-tungsten oxide. In addition to these oxides, metal nitrides, such as gallium nitride, and metal selenides, such as zinc selenide, and metal sulfides, such as zinc sulfide, can be used as the anode. For applications where EL emission is viewed only through the cathode electrode, the transmissive characteristics of anode are immaterial and any conductive material can be used, transparent, opaque or reflective. Example conductors for this application include, but are not limited to, gold, iridium, molybdenum, palladium, and platinum. Typical anode materials, transmissive or otherwise, have a work function of 4.1 eV or greater. Desired anode materials are commonly deposited by any suitable means such as evaporation, sputtering, chemical vapor deposition, or electrochemical means. Anodes can be patterned using well-known photolithographic processes. Optionally, anodes may be polished prior to application of other layers to reduce surface roughness so as to minimize shorts or enhance reflectivity.

Hole-Injecting Layer (HIL)

While not always necessary, it is often useful to provide a hole-injecting layer **105** between anode **103** and hole-transporting layer **107**. The hole-injecting material can serve to improve the film formation property of subsequent organic layers and to facilitate injection of holes into the hole-transporting layer. Suitable materials for use in the hole-injecting layer include, but are not limited to, porphyrinic compounds as described in US 4,720,432, plasma-deposited fluorocarbon polymers as described in US 6,208,075, and some aromatic amines, for example, m-MTDATA (4,4',4"-tris[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]triphenylamine). Alternative hole-injecting materials reportedly useful in organic EL devices are described in EP 0 891 121 A1 and EP 1 029 909 A1.

Hole-Transporting Layer (HTL)

The hole-transporting layer **107** contains at least one hole-transporting compound such as an aromatic tertiary amine, where the latter is understood to be a compound containing at least one trivalent nitrogen atom that is bonded only to carbon atoms, at least one of which is a member of an aromatic ring. In one form the aromatic tertiary amine can be an arylamine, such as a monoarylamine, diarylamine, triarylamine, or a polymeric arylamine. Exemplary monomeric triarylamines are illustrated by Klupfel et al. US 3,180,730. Other suitable triarylamines substituted with one or more vinyl radicals and/or comprising at least one active hydrogen containing group are disclosed by Brantley et al US 3,567,450 and 3,658,520.

A more preferred class of aromatic tertiary amines are those which include at least two aromatic tertiary amine moieties as described in US 4,720,432 and 5,061,569. The hole-transporting layer can be formed of a single or a mixture of aromatic tertiary amine compounds. Illustrative of useful aromatic tertiary amines are the following:

1,1-Bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)cyclohexane
1,1-Bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexane
4,4'-Bis(diphenylamino)quadriphenyl
Bis(4-dimethylamino-2-methylphenyl)-phenylmethane
N,N,N-Tri(p-tolyl)amine
4-(di-p-tolylamino)-4'-[4(di-p-tolylamino)-styryl]stilbene
N,N,N',N'-Tetra-p-tolyl-4-4'-diaminobiphenyl
N,N,N',N'-Tetraphenyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
N,N,N',N'-tetra-1-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
N,N,N',N'-tetra-2-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
N-Phenylcarbazole
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]biphenyl
4,4"-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]p-terphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(3-acenaphthenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
1,5-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]naphthalene
4,4'-Bis[N-(9-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4"-Bis[N-(1-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]-p-terphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-phenanthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(8-fluoranthenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-pyrenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthacenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl

4,4'-Bis[N-(2-perylenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl

4,4'-Bis[N-(1-coronenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl

2,6-Bis(di-p-tolylamino)naphthalene

2,6-Bis[di-(1-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene

2,6-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene

N,N,N',N'-Tetra(2-naphthyl)-4,4"-diamino-p-terphenyl

4,4'-Bis{N-phenyl-N-[4-(1-naphthyl)-phenyl]amino}biphenyl

4,4'-Bis[N-phenyl-N-(2-pyrenyl)amino]biphenyl

2,6-Bis[N,N-di(2-naphthyl)amine]fluorene

1,5-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]naphthalene

4,4',4"-tris[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]triphenylamine

Another class of useful hole-transporting materials includes polycyclic aromatic compounds as described in EP 1 009 041. Tertiary aromatic amines with more than two amine groups may be used including oligomeric materials. In addition, polymeric hole-transporting materials can be used such as poly(N-vinylcarbazole) (PVK), polythiophenes, polypyrrole, polyaniline, and copolymers such as poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) / poly(4-styrenesulfonate) also called PEDOT/PSS.

Light-Emitting Layer (LEL)

As more fully described in US 4,769,292 and 5,935,721, the light-emitting layer (LEL) **109** of the organic EL element includes a luminescent or fluorescent material where electroluminescence is produced as a result of electron-hole pair recombination in this region. The light-emitting layer can be comprised of a single material, but more commonly consists of a host material doped with a guest compound or compounds where light emission comes primarily from the dopant and can be of any color. The host materials in the light-emitting layer can be an electron-transporting material, as defined below, a hole-transporting material, as defined above, or another material or combination of materials that support hole-electron recombination. The dopant is usually chosen from highly fluorescent dyes, but phosphorescent compounds, e.g., transition metal complexes as described in WO 98/55561, WO 00/18851, WO 00/57676, and WO 00/70655 are also useful. Dopants are typically coated as 0.01 to 10 % by weight into the host material. Polymeric materials such as polyfluorenes and polyvinylarylenes (e.g., poly(p-phenylenevinylene), PPV) can also be used as the host material. In this case, small molecule dopants can be molecularly dispersed into the polymeric host, or the dopant could be added by copolymerizing a minor constituent into the host polymer.

An important relationship for choosing a dye as a dopant is a comparison of the bandgap potential which is defined as the energy difference between the highest occupied molecular orbital and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital of the molecule. For efficient energy transfer from the host to the dopant molecule, a necessary condition is that the band gap of the dopant is smaller than that of the host material. For phosphorescent emitters it is also important that the host triplet energy level of the host be high enough to enable energy transfer from host to dopant.

Host and emitting molecules known to be of use include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in US 4,768,292; 5,141,671; 5,150,006; 5,151,629; 5,405,709; 5,484,922; 5,593,788; 5,645,948; 5,683,823; 5,755,999; 5,928,802; 5,935,720; 5,935,721; and 6,020,078.

Metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline (oxine) and similar derivatives constitute one class of useful host compounds capable of supporting electroluminescence. Illustrative of useful chelated oxinoid compounds are the following:

CO-1: Aluminum trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)]

CO-2: Magnesium bisoxine [alias, bis(8-quinolinolato)magnesium(II)]

CO-3: Bis[benzo{f}-8-quinolinolato]zinc (II)

CO-4: Bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)-O-oxo-bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato) aluminum(III)

CO-5: Indium trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)indium]

CO-6: Aluminum tris(5-methyloxine) [alias, tris(5-methyl-8-quinolinolato) aluminum(III)]

CO-7: Lithium oxine [alias, (8-quinolinolato)lithium(I)]

CO-8: Gallium oxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)gallium(III)]

CO-9: Zirconium oxine [alias, tetra(8-quinolinolato)zirconium(IV)]

Other classes of useful host materials include, but are not limited to: derivatives of anthracene, such as 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene and derivatives thereof as described in US 5,935,721, distyrylarylene derivatives as described in US 5,121,029, and benzazole derivatives, for example, 2, 2', 2"-(1,3,5-phenylene)tris[1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole]. Carbazole derivatives are particularly useful hosts for phosphorescent emitters.

Useful fluorescent dopants include, but are not limited to, derivatives of anthracene, tetracene, xanthene, perylene, rubrene, coumarin, rhodamine, and quinacridone, dicyanomethylenepyran compounds, thiopyran compounds, polymethine compounds, pyrilium and thiapyrilium compounds, fluorene derivatives, periflanthene derivatives, indenoperylene derivatives, bis(azinyl)amine boron compounds, bis(azinyl)methane compounds, and carbostyryl compounds.

Electron-Transporting Layer (ETL)

Preferred thin film-forming materials for use in forming the electron-transporting layer **111** of the organic EL elements of this invention are metal chelated oxinoid compounds, including chelates of oxine itself (also commonly referred to as 8-quinolinol or 8-hydroxyquinoline). Such compounds help to inject and transport electrons, exhibit high levels of performance, and are readily fabricated in the form of thin films. Exemplary oxinoid compounds were listed previously.

Other electron-transporting materials include various butadiene derivatives as disclosed in US 4,356,429 and various heterocyclic optical brighteners as described in US 4,539,507. Benzazoles and triazines are also useful electron-transporting materials.

Cathode

When light emission is viewed solely through the anode, the cathode **113** used in this invention can be comprised of nearly any conductive material. Desirable materials have good film-forming properties to ensure good contact with the underlying organic layer, promote electron injection at low voltage, and have good stability. Useful cathode materials often contain a low work function metal (< 4.0 eV) or metal alloy. One preferred cathode material is comprised of a Mg:Ag alloy wherein the percentage of silver is in the range of 1 to 20 %, as described in US 4,885,221. Another suitable class of cathode materials includes bilayers comprising a thin electron-injection layer (EIL) in contact with the organic layer (e.g., ETL) which is capped with a thicker layer of a conductive metal. Here, the EIL preferably includes a low work function metal or metal salt, and if so, the thicker capping layer does not need to have a low work function. One such cathode is comprised of a thin layer of LiF followed by a thicker layer of Al as described in US 5,677,572. Other useful cathode material sets include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in US 5,059,861, 5,059,862, and 6,140,763.

When light emission is viewed through the cathode, the cathode must be transparent or nearly transparent. For such applications, metals must be thin or one must use transparent conductive oxides, or a combination of these materials. Optically transparent cathodes have been described in more detail in US 4,885,211, US 5,247,190, JP 3,234,963, US 5,703,436, US 5,608,287, US 5,837,391, US 5,677,572, US 5,776,622, US 5,776,623, US 5,714,838, US 5,969,474, US 5,739,545, US 5,981,306, US 6,137,223, US 6,140,763, US 6,172,459, EP 1 076 368, US 6,278,236, and US 6,284,393. Cathode materials are typically deposited by evaporation, sputtering, or chemical vapor deposition. When needed, patterning can be achieved through many well known methods including, but not limited to, through-mask deposition, integral shadow masking, for example, as described in US 5,276,380 and EP 0 732 868, laser ablation, and selective chemical vapor deposition.

Other Common Organic Layers and Device Architecture

In some instances, layers **109** and **111** can optionally be collapsed into a single layer that serves the function of supporting both light emission and electron transportation. It also known in the art that emitting dopants may be added to the hole-transporting layer, which may serve as a host. Multiple dopants may be added to one or more layers in order to create a white-emitting OLED, for example, by combining blue- and yellow-emitting materials, cyan- and red-emitting materials, or red-, green-, and blue-emitting materials. White-emitting devices are described, for example, in EP 1 187 235, US 20020025419, EP 1 182 244, US 5,683,823, US 5,503,910, US 5,405,709, and US 5,283,182.

Additional layers such as electron or hole-blocking layers as taught in the art may be employed in devices of this invention. Hole-blocking layers are commonly used to improve efficiency of phosphorescent emitter devices, for example, as in US 20020015859.

This invention may be used in so-called stacked device architecture, for example, as taught in US 5,703,436 and US 6,337,492.

Deposition of organic layers

The organic materials mentioned above are suitably deposited through a vapor-phase method such as sublimation, but can be deposited from a fluid, for example, from a solvent with an optional binder to improve film formation. If the material is a polymer, solvent deposition is useful but other methods can be used, such as sputtering or thermal transfer from a donor sheet. The material to be deposited by sublimation can be vaporized from a sublimator "boat" often comprised of a tantalum material, e.g., as described in US 6,237,529, or can be first coated onto a donor sheet and then sublimed in closer proximity to the substrate. Layers with a mixture of materials can utilize separate sublimator boats or the materials can be pre-mixed and coated from a single boat or donor sheet. Patterned deposition can be achieved using shadow masks, integral shadow masks (US 5,294,870), spatially-defined thermal dye transfer from a donor sheet (US 5,688,551, 5,851,709 and 6,066,357) and inkjet method (US 6,066,357).

Encapsulation

Most OLED devices are sensitive to moisture or oxygen, or both, so they are commonly sealed in an inert atmosphere such as nitrogen or argon, along with a desiccant such as alumina, bauxite, calcium sulfate, clays, silica gel, zeolites, alkaline metal oxides, alkaline earth metal oxides, sulfates, or metal halides and perchlorates. Methods for encapsulation and desiccation include, but are not limited to, those described in US 6,226,890. In addition, barrier layers such as SiOx, Teflon, and alternating inorganic/polymeric layers are known in the art for encapsulation.

Optical Optimization

OLED devices of this invention can employ various well-known optical effects in order to enhance its properties if desired. This includes optimizing layer thicknesses to yield maximum light transmission, providing dielectric mirror structures, replacing reflective electrodes with light-absorbing electrodes, providing anti glare or anti-reflection coatings over the display, providing a polarizing medium over the display, or providing colored, neutral density, or color conversion filters over the display. Filters, polarizers, and anti-glare or anti-reflection coatings may be specifically provided over the cover or an electrode protection layer beneath the cover.

PARTS LIST

10	OLED display
12	light-emitting elements
13	current signal
14	current measuring device
16	controller
17	temperature signal
18	input image signal
20	corrected input image signal
22	temperature measuring device
24	group of light-emitting elements
26	group of light-emitting elements
50	group of light-emitting elements
50'	group of light-emitting elements
$50_{0,0}$	light-emitting element
$50'_{0,0}$	light-emitting element
52	group of light-emitting elements
52'	group of light-emitting elements
54	group of light-emitting elements
54'	group of light-emitting elements
$54_{2,2}$	light-emitting element
$54'_{2,2}$	light-emitting element
56	group of light-emitting elements
56'	group of light-emitting elements
60	bright pixel
62	dim pixel
101	substrate
103	anode
105	hole injecting layer

107 hole transporting layer
109 light-emitting layer
111 electron-transporting layer
113 cathode
200 specify groups step
201 obtain current step
202 measure current step
204 estimate current step
206 operate display step
208 specify groups step
210 measure current step
212 estimate current step
214 calculate correction step
216 input image step
218 compensate image step
220 output compensated image step
222 display compensated image step
250 voltage/current source
260 electrical conductors

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of compensating image signals for driving an OLED display having a plurality of light-emitting elements having outputs that change with time or use, comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements in response to known image signals at a first time;

b) specifying multiple groups of light-emitting elements at a second time, wherein at least one of the specified groups contains at least one light-emitting element common to another specified group;

c) measuring total currents used by each of the specified groups in response to known image signals at a second time;

d) forming an estimated second value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements based on the measured total currents;

e) calculating correction values for individual light-emitting elements based on the difference between the first and second current values; and

f) employing the correction values to compensate image signals for the changes in the output of the light-emitting elements and produce compensated image signals.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein at least two of the specified groups are of different sizes.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein each of the groups overlap with another of the groups.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the location of one of the groups is contained within another of the groups.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the correction values are the same for each light-emitting element within at least one of the specified groups.

6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the correction values are different for at least two light-emitting elements within at least one of the specified groups.

7. The method of Claim 1, wherein the estimated second value of the current used by at least one individual light-emitting element is interpolated from the measured total currents.

8. The method of Claim 7, wherein the interpolation is dependent on the location of the at least one light-emitting element within a specified group.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of iteratively specifying sub-groups within a specified group and measuring the total current used by at least one of the sub-groups.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising the step of forming an estimate of the current used by individual light-emitting elements in the at least one sub-group based on the measured total current of the sub-group.

11. The method claimed in Claim 1, wherein the total currents used by the specified groups are measured in response to a plurality of different known image signals to calculate a plurality of correction values for different image signals.

12. The method claimed in Claim 1, wherein total currents used by the specified groups are measured at power-up, power-down, when the device is powered but idle, in response to a user signal, or periodically.

13. The method claimed in Claim 1, wherein the method is repeated over time to obtain recalculated correction values, and the correction

value for a light-emitting element is restricted to be monotonically increasing, limited to a pre-determined maximum change, calculated to maintain a constant average luminance output for the light-emitting element over its lifetime, calculated to maintain a decreasing level of luminance over the lifetime of the light-emitting element but at a rate slower than that of an uncorrected light-emitting element, and/or calculated to maintain a constant white point for the light-emitting element.

14. The method claimed in Claim 1, wherein the output of the light-emitting elements changes with temperature and further comprising sensing the temperature of the display and using the temperature in calculating the correction values.

15. The method claimed in Claim 1, wherein the display is a color display including an array of pixels, each pixel comprising a plurality of differently colored light-emitting elements.

16. The method of Claim 1, wherein the locations of the groups are defined by the usage of the OLED display.

17. The method of Claim 1, wherein one or more of the specified groups comprises a sampled subset of a one- or two-dimensional array of light-emitting elements.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the measured or estimated first value of the current used by individual light-emitting is obtained by specifying first multiple groups of light-emitting elements at a first time, measuring first total currents used by each of the first groups in response to known image signals at the first time, and forming a first estimated value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements based on the measured first total currents; and wherein the estimated second value of the current used by individual

light-emitting is obtained by specifying second multiple groups of light-emitting elements at the second time, wherein at least one of the specified second groups contains at least one light-emitting element common to another specified second group, measuring second total currents used by each of the second groups in response to known image signals at the second time, and forming the estimated second value of the current used by individual light-emitting elements based on the measured second total currents.

19. An OLED display having, comprising:

a) a plurality of light-emitting elements having outputs that change with time or use;

b) a current measuring device for sensing the total current used by the display to produce current signals; and

c) a controller for specifying multiple groups of light-emitting elements, wherein at least one of the specified groups contains at least one light-emitting element common to another specified group, for activating the specified groups of light-emitting elements in response to known image signals, and responsive to the current signals for calculating correction values for the light-emitting elements in each group, and for applying the correction values to image signals to produce compensated image signals that compensate for the changes in the output of the light-emitting elements of each group with time or use.

20. The OLED display claimed in Claim 19, wherein the output of the light-emitting elements change with temperature, and further comprising a temperature sensor and wherein the controller is also responsive to the temperature to calculate the correction values.

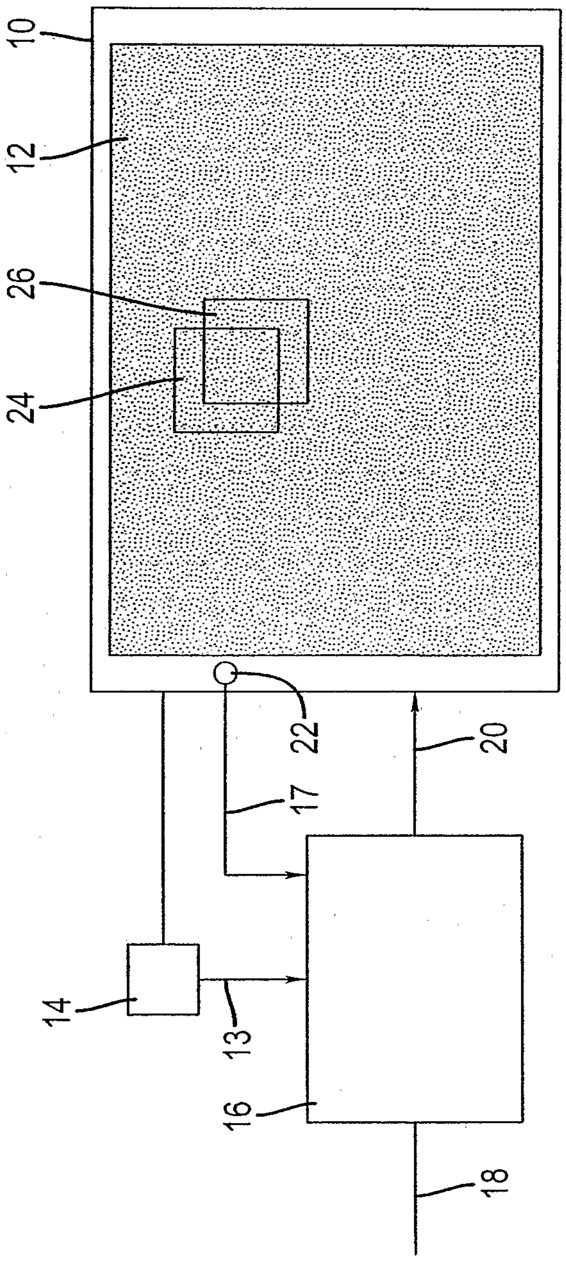

FIG. 1

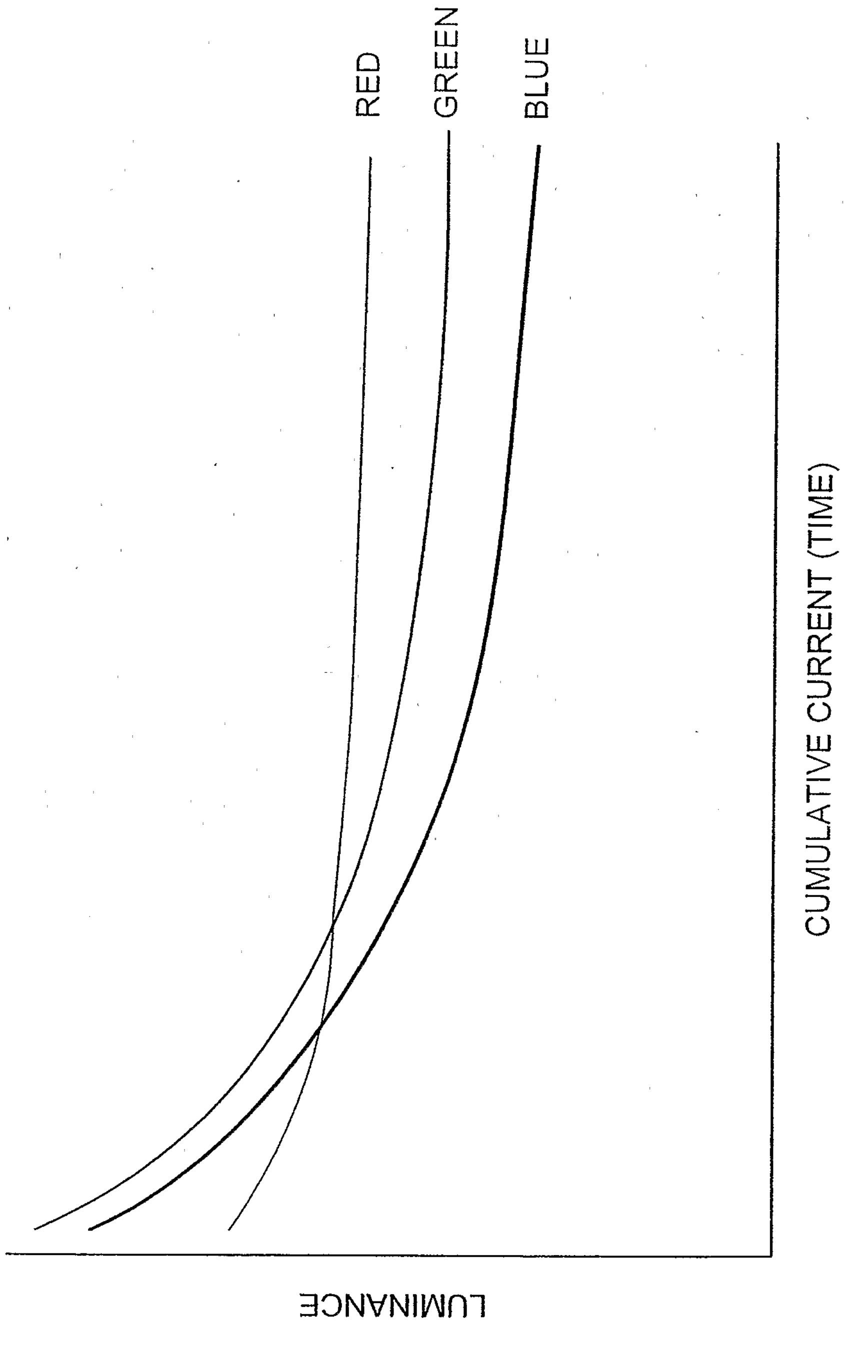

FIG. 2

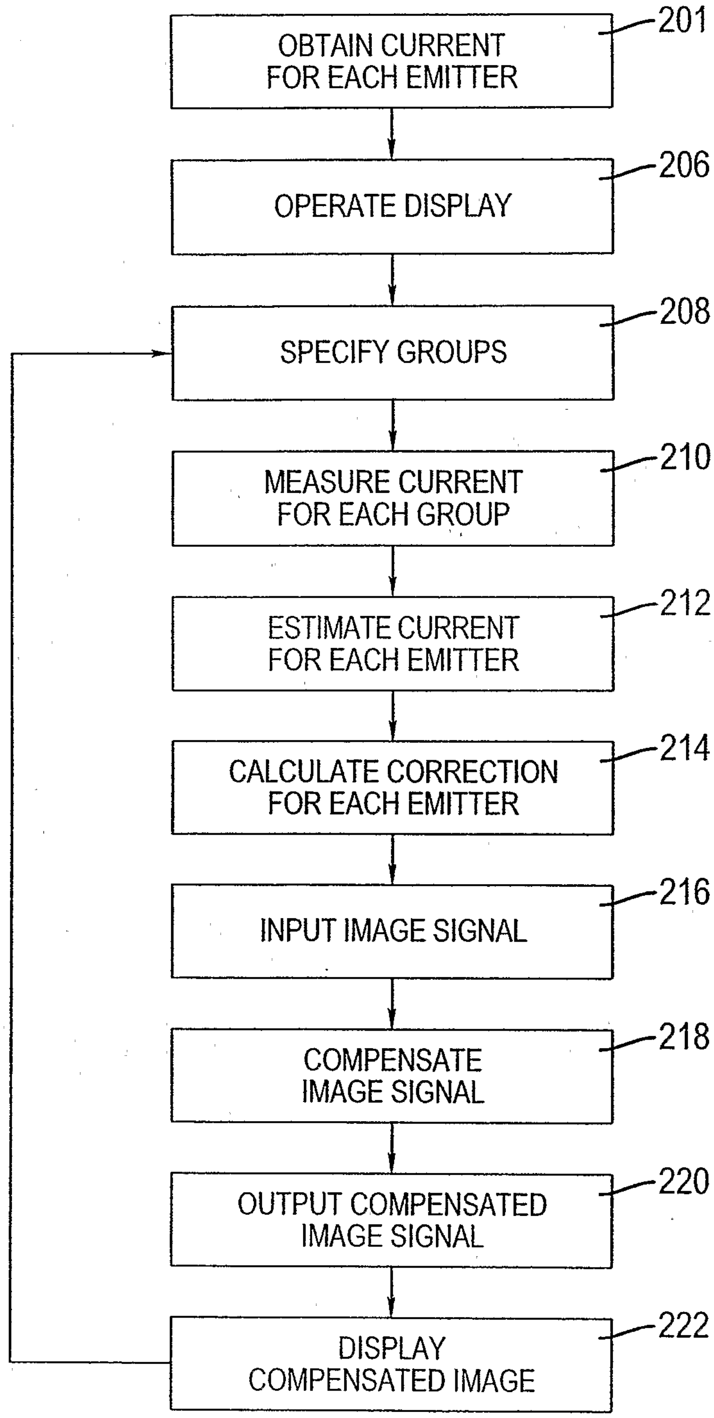
OBTAIN CURRENT FOR EACH EMITTER
201
OPERATE DISPLAY
206
SPECIFY GROUPS
208
MEASURE CURRENT FOR EACH GROUP
210
ESTIMATE CURRENT FOR EACH EMITTER
212
CALCULATE CORRECTION FOR EACH EMITTER
214
INPUT IMAGE SIGNAL
216
COMPENSATE IMAGE SIGNAL
218
OUTPUT COMPENSATED IMAGE SIGNAL
220
DISPLAY COMPENSATED IMAGE
222

FIG. 3A

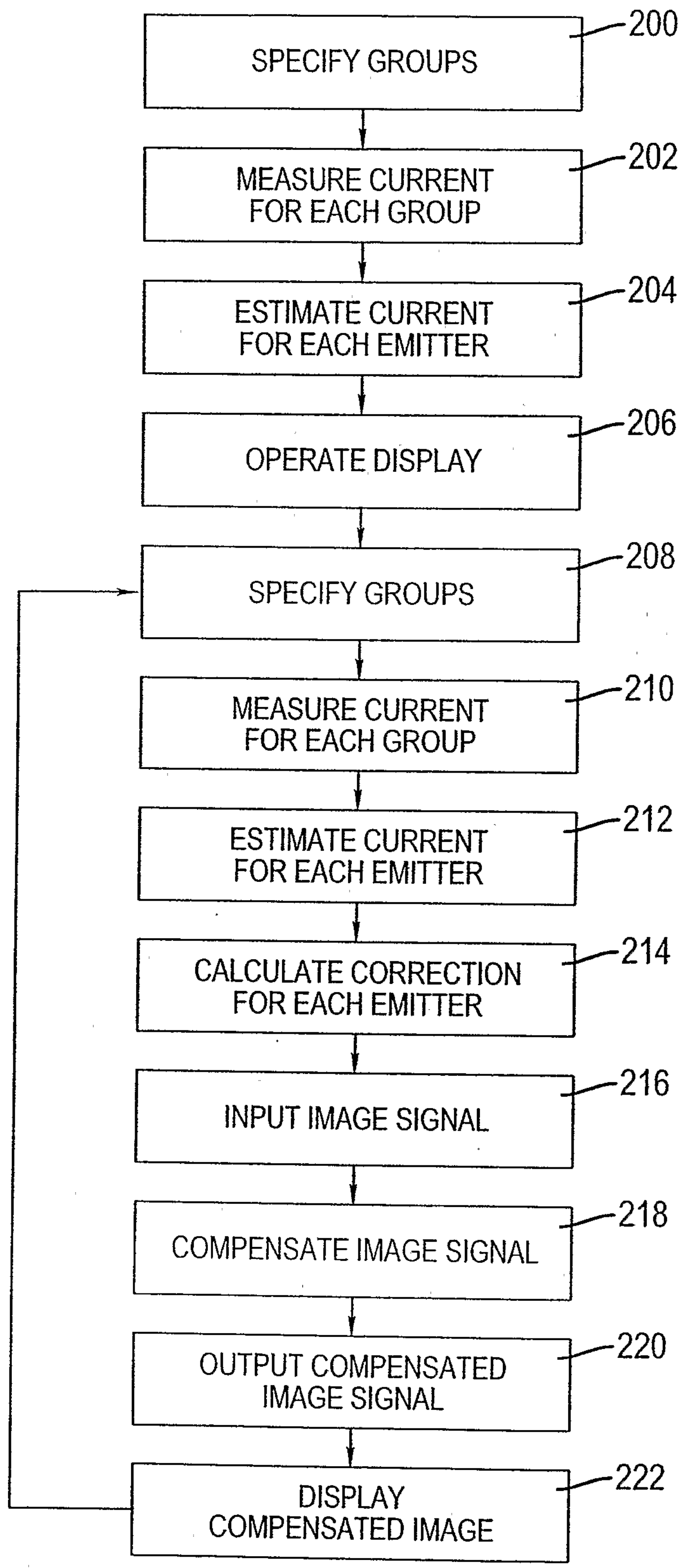
SPECIFY GROUPS
200
MEASURE CURRENT FOR EACH GROUP
202
ESTIMATE CURRENT FOR EACH EMITTER
204
OPERATE DISPLAY
206
SPECIFY GROUPS
208
MEASURE CURRENT FOR EACH GROUP
210
ESTIMATE CURRENT FOR EACH EMITTER
212
CALCULATE CORRECTION FOR EACH EMITTER
214
INPUT IMAGE SIGNAL
216
COMPENSATE IMAGE SIGNAL
218
OUTPUT COMPENSATED IMAGE SIGNAL
220
DISPLAY COMPENSATED IMAGE
222

FIG. 3B

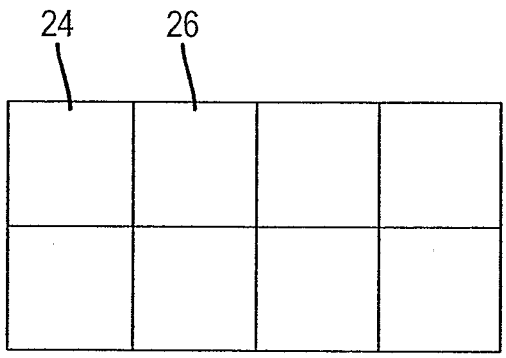

FIG. 4A

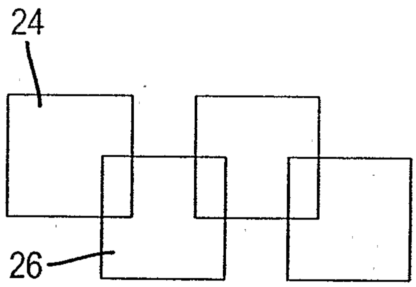

FIG. 4B

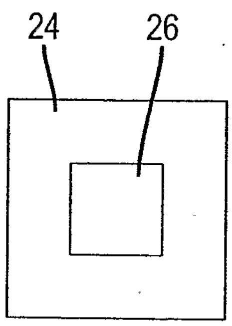

FIG. 4C

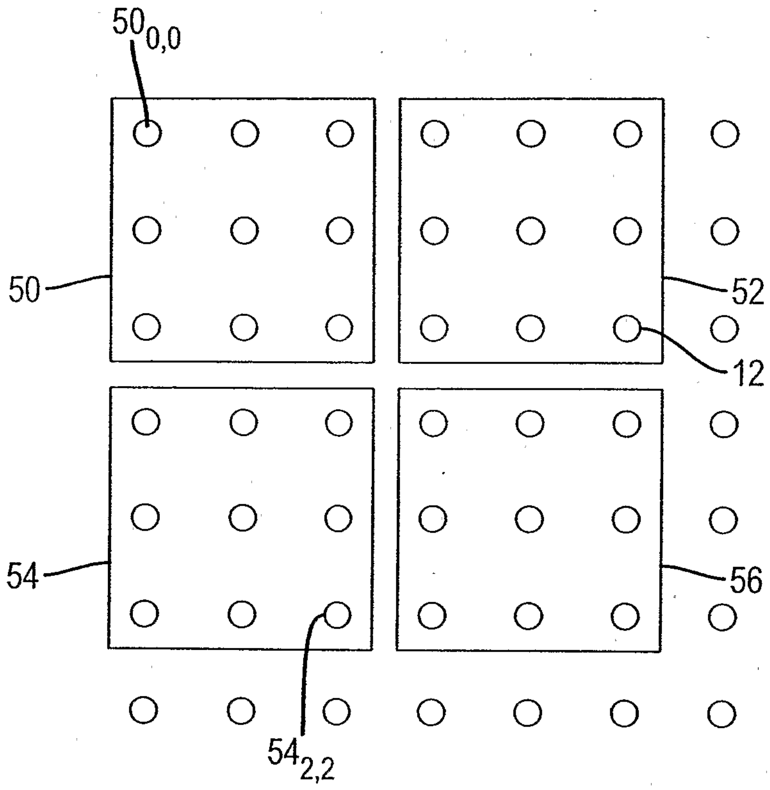

FIG. 5A

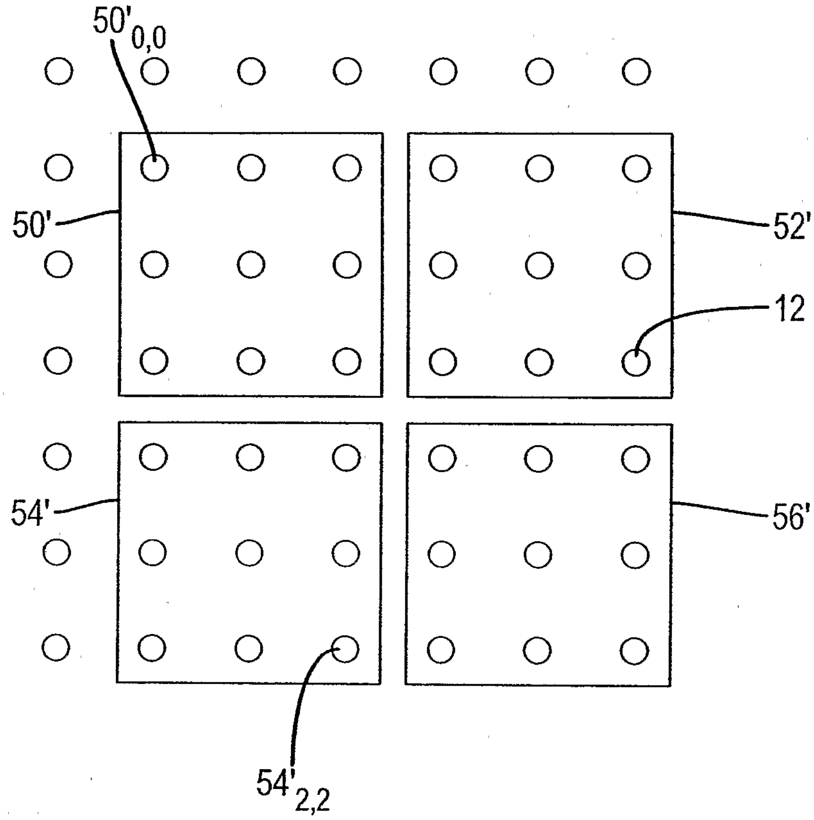

FIG. 5B

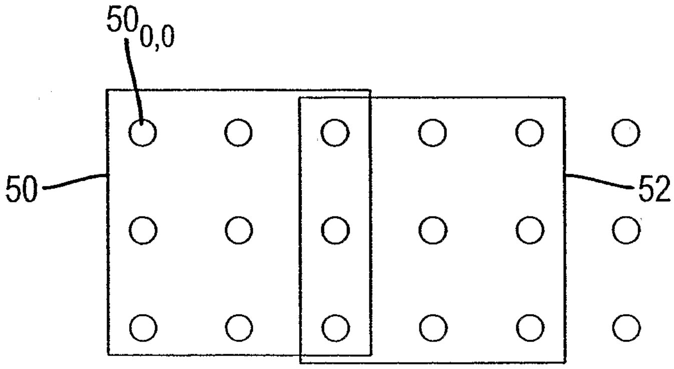

FIG. 6

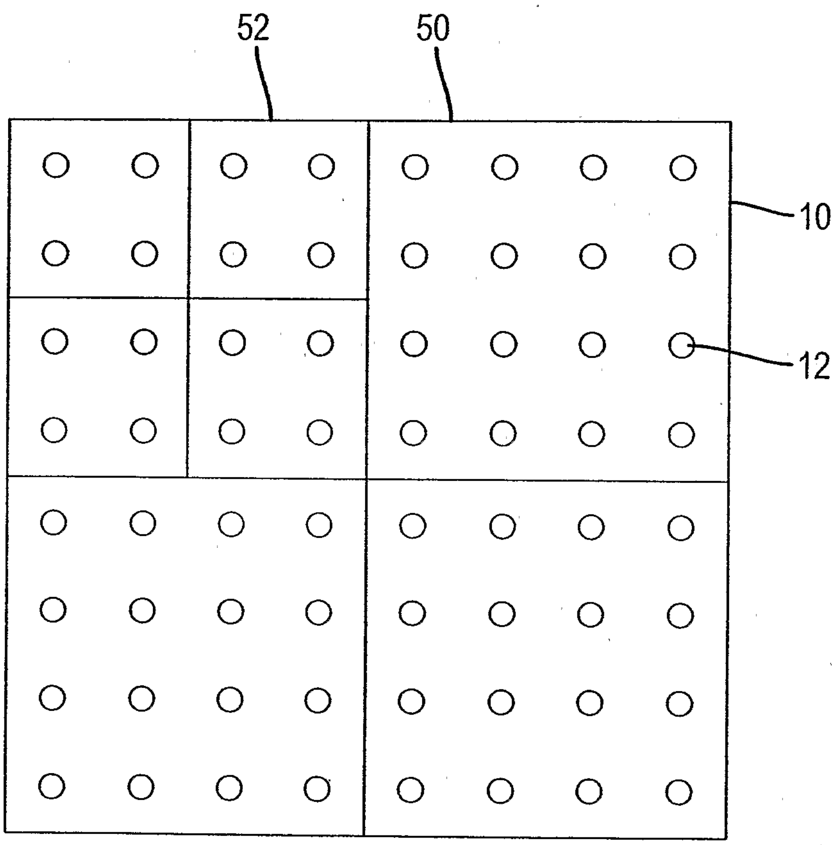

FIG. 7

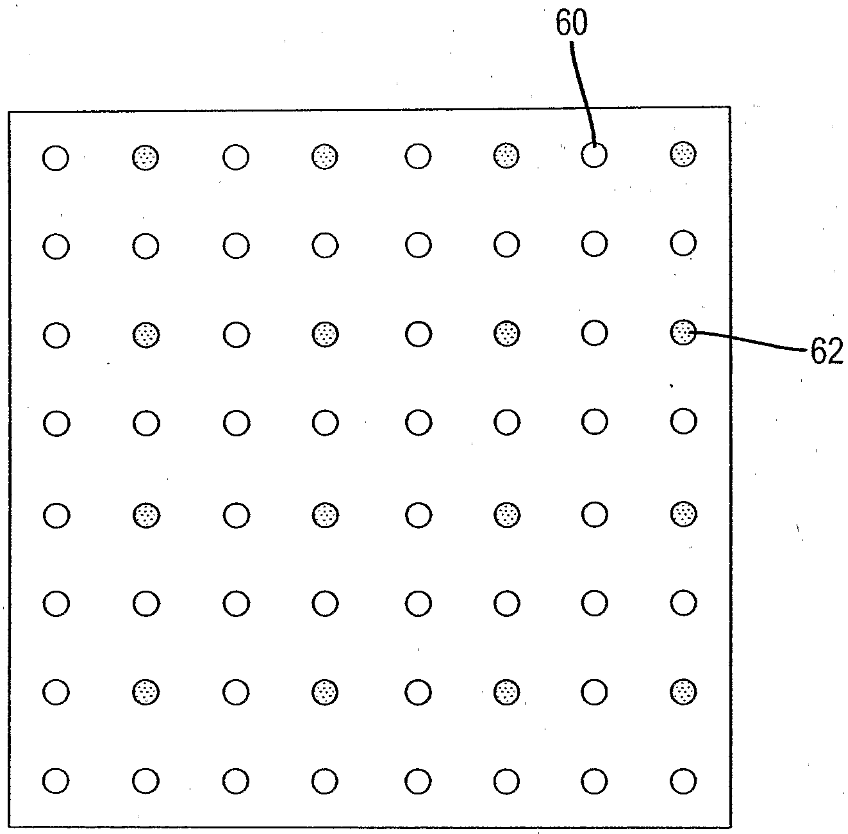

FIG. 8

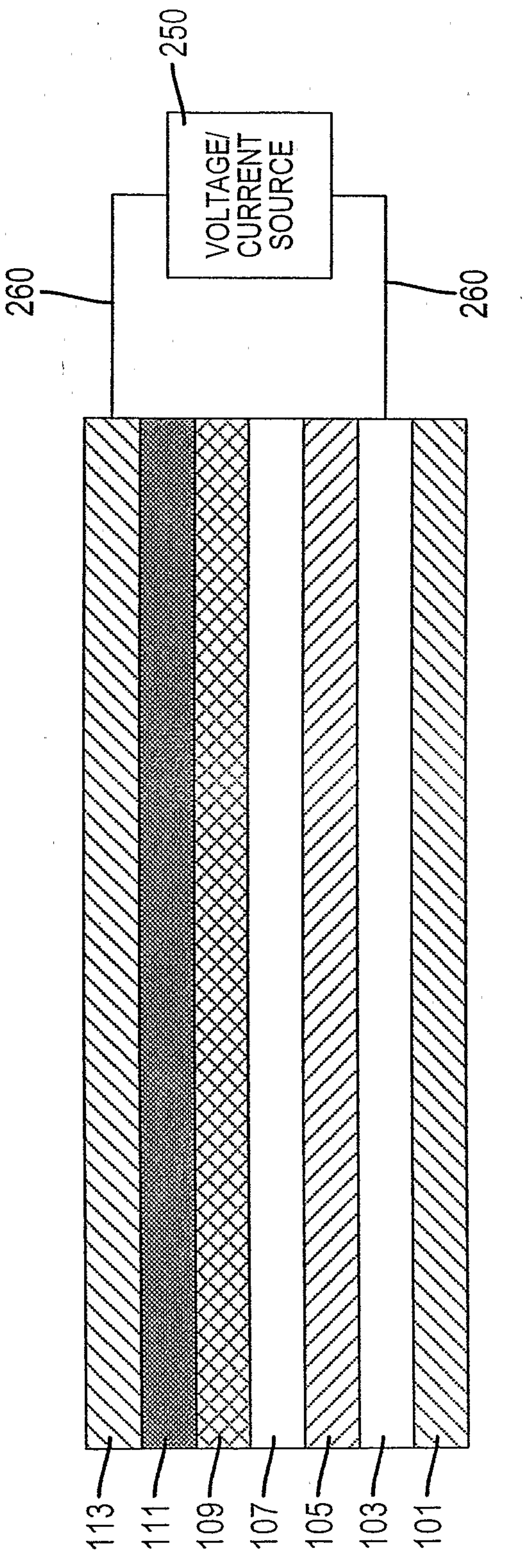

FIG. 9
(PRIOR ART)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2006/043187

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G09G3/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G09G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 1 443 484 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO [US]) 4 August 2004 (2004-08-04) paragraphs [0013], [0018] figures 1,3	1-20
A	WO 01/63587 A2 (SARNOFF CORP [US]) 30 August 2001 (2001-08-30) page 7, line 4 - page 9, line 25 page 13, line 3 - page 16, line 18 figures 5A,5B,6-8	1-20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
15 February 2007	27/02/2007

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Ladiray, Olivier

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/US2006/043187

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1443484 A	04-08-2004	CN 1519796 A	11-08-2004
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		EP 1257994 A2	20-11-2002
		JP 2003524804 T	19-08-2003
		US 6414661 B1	02-07-2002

专利名称(译)	具有老化补偿的OLED显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP1982320A1	公开(公告)日	2008-10-22
申请号	EP2006836973	申请日	2006-11-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	伊斯曼柯达公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	伊士曼柯达公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	伊士曼柯达公司		
[标]发明人	COK RONALD STEVEN LEON FELIPE ANTONIO		
发明人	COK, RONALD, STEVEN LEON, FELIPE, ANTONIO		
IPC分类号	G09G3/32		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3216 G09G3/3225 G09G2320/0285 G09G2320/029 G09G2320/041 G09G2320/043 G09G2320/0693 G09G2340/10		
优先权	11/268253 2005-11-07 US		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

用于驱动OLED显示器的补偿图像信号具有多个发光元件，所述发光元件具有随时间或使用而变化的输出，包括：a）获得响应于已知图像信号由各个元件使用的电流的测量或估计的第一值; b）指定多组元素，其中至少一个指定组包含至少一个与另一个指定组共有的元素; c）测量每个指定组响应已知图像信号所用的总电流; d）基于测量的总电流形成由各个元件使用的电流的估计的第二值，e）基于第一和第二电流值之间的差计算各个元件的校正值，以及f）使用校正值来补偿图像信号用于元件输出的变化并产生补偿的图像信号。