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(54) **METHOD FOR MANAGING DISPLAY MEMORY DATA OF LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY**

(75) Inventors: **Kyoung-Soo Lee**, Suwon-si (KR); **June-Young Song**, Suwon-si (KR)

(73) Assignee: **Samsung Mobile Display Co., Ltd.**, Yongin (KR)

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
G09G 3/30 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **345/77**; 345/76; 345/82; 345/83

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 345/54, 345/76–100, 690

See application file for complete search history.

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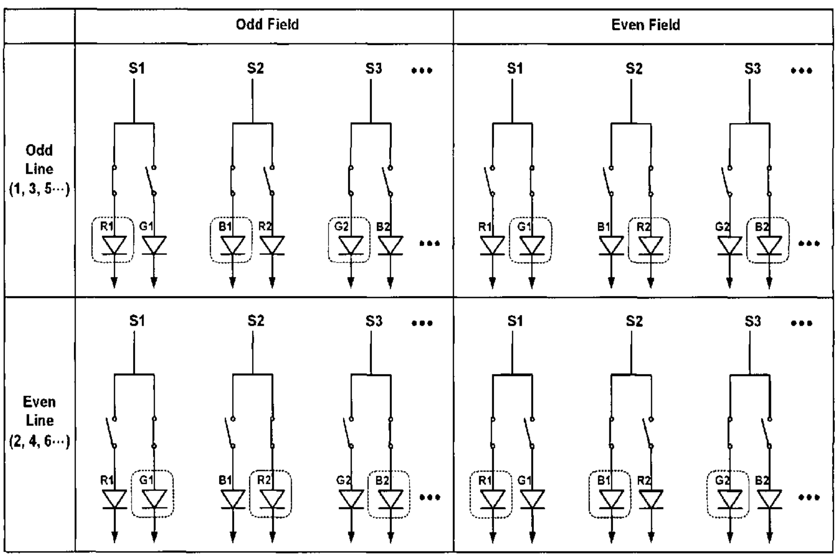
Primary Examiner — Amare Mengistu
Assistant Examiner — Koosha Sharifi
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Christie, Parker & Hale, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A memory managing method for display data of a light emitting display device, which uses field light-emitting of organic materials. A plurality of pixels are each provided with at least two sub-pixels to emit different color lights, wherein one field has at least first and second subfields divided and driven independently. At least two data signals corresponding to substantially the same color are time-divided and applied to a data line during the one field, and selecting signals are sequentially applied to a plurality of scan lines at the first and second subfields. The method includes a) dividing input data corresponding to a display image into data for the first and second subfields, b) arranging the data for the first and second subfields according to a sequence of light-emitting driving, and c) storing the arranged data as pixel-based data.

12 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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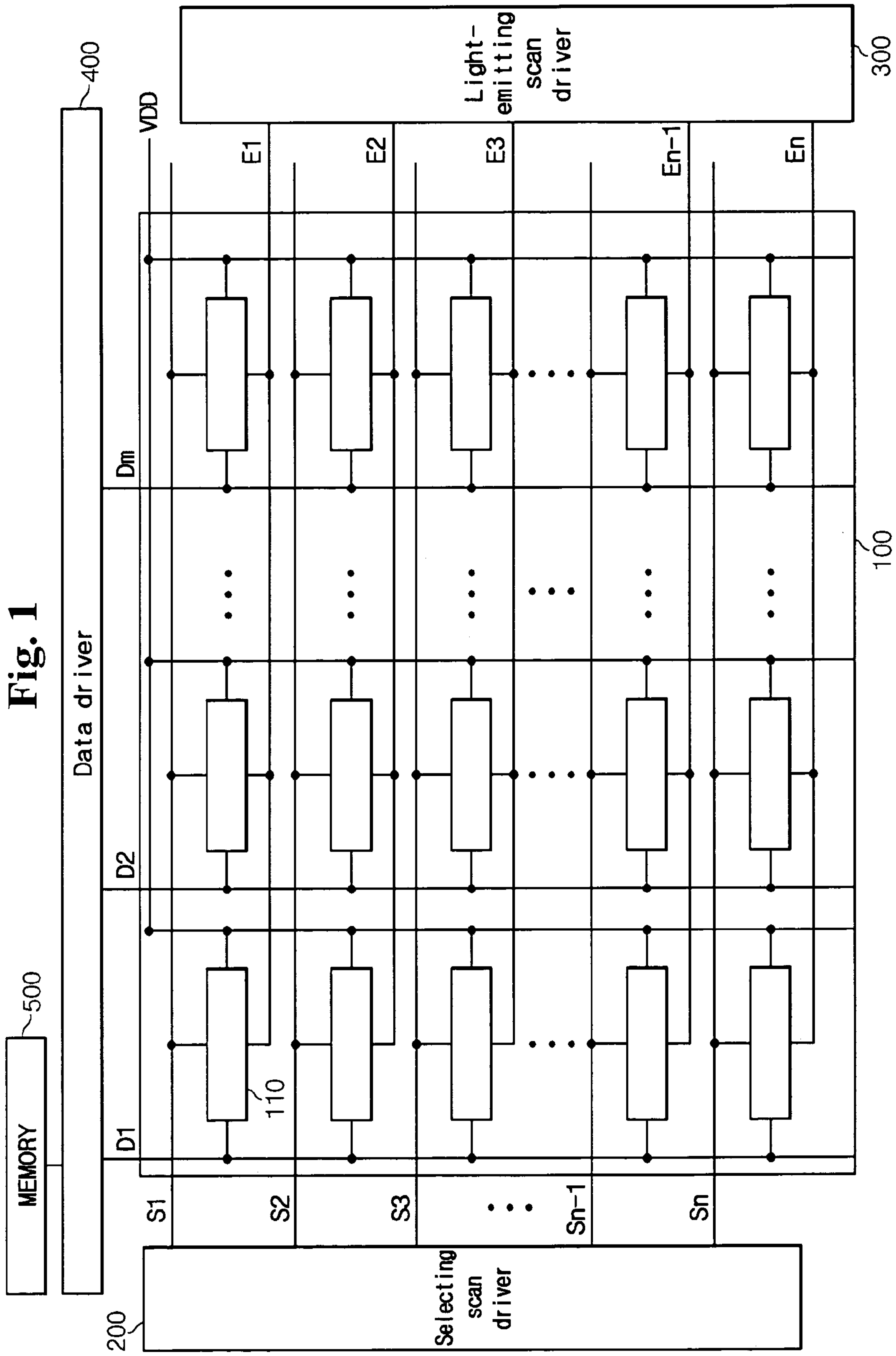
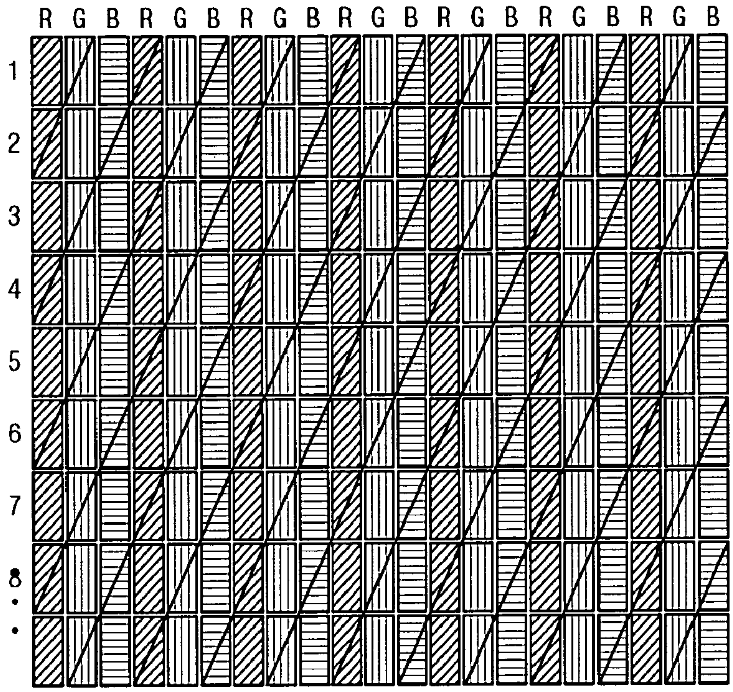

Data driver
400
MEMORY
500
Light-emitting scan driver
300
Selecting scan driver
200
VDD
E1
E2
E3
En-1
En
D1
D2
Dm
S1
S2
S3
Sn-1
Sn
110
100

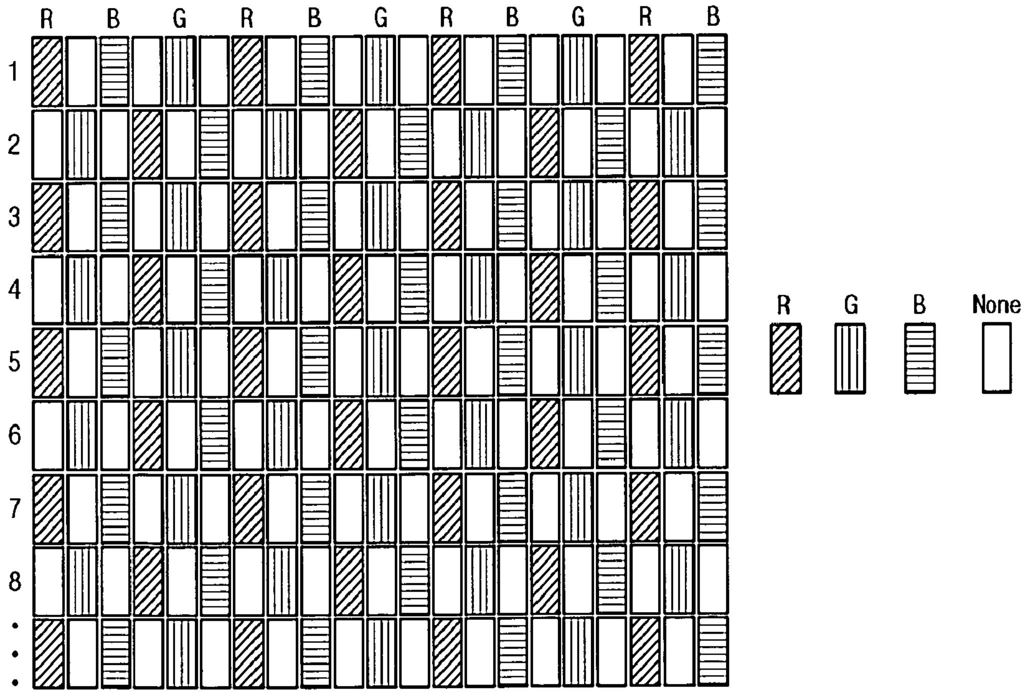
Fig. 1

Fig. 2A



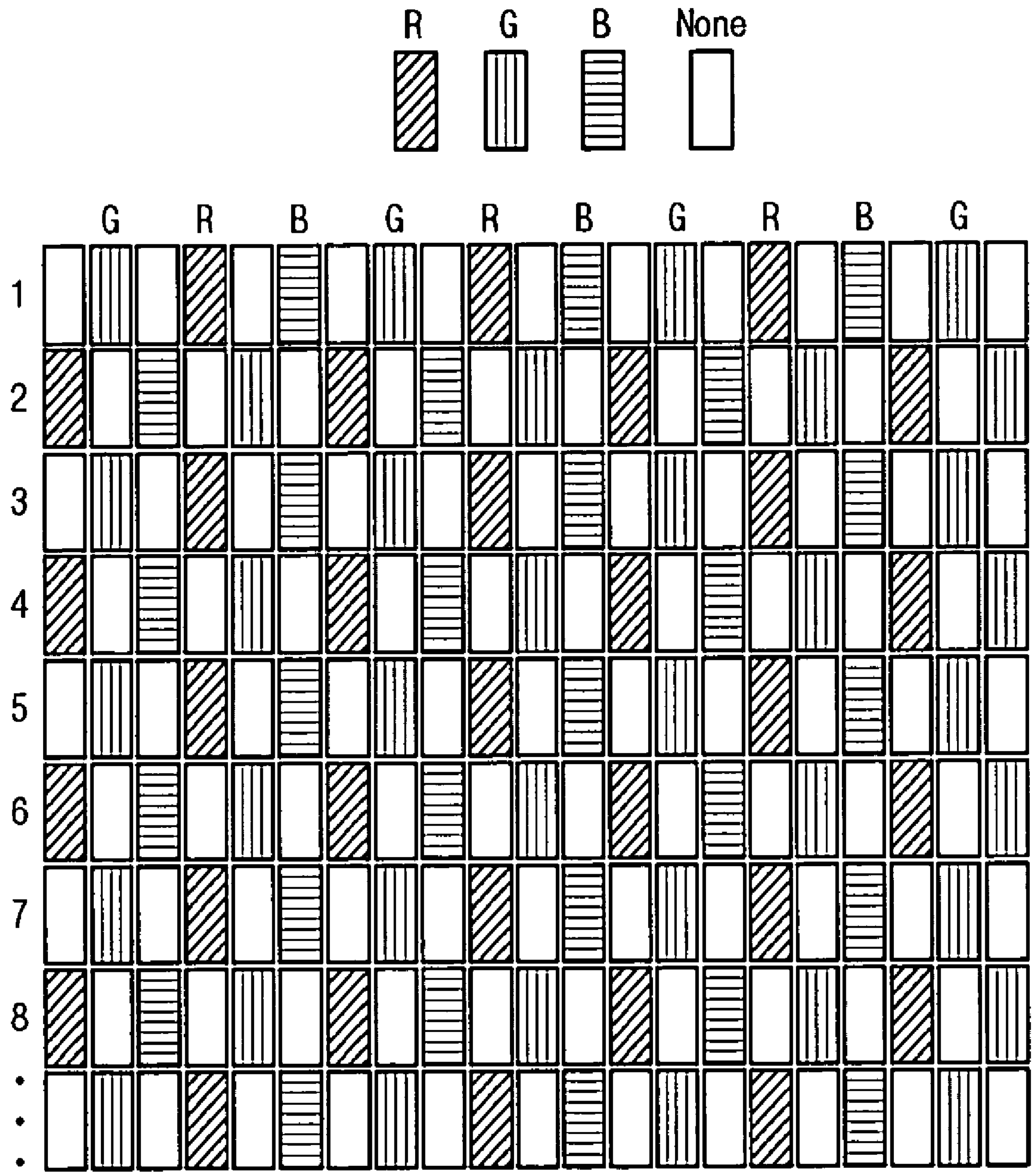
pixels

Fig. 2B



Odd Field subpixels

Fig. 2C



Even Field subpixels

Fig. 3

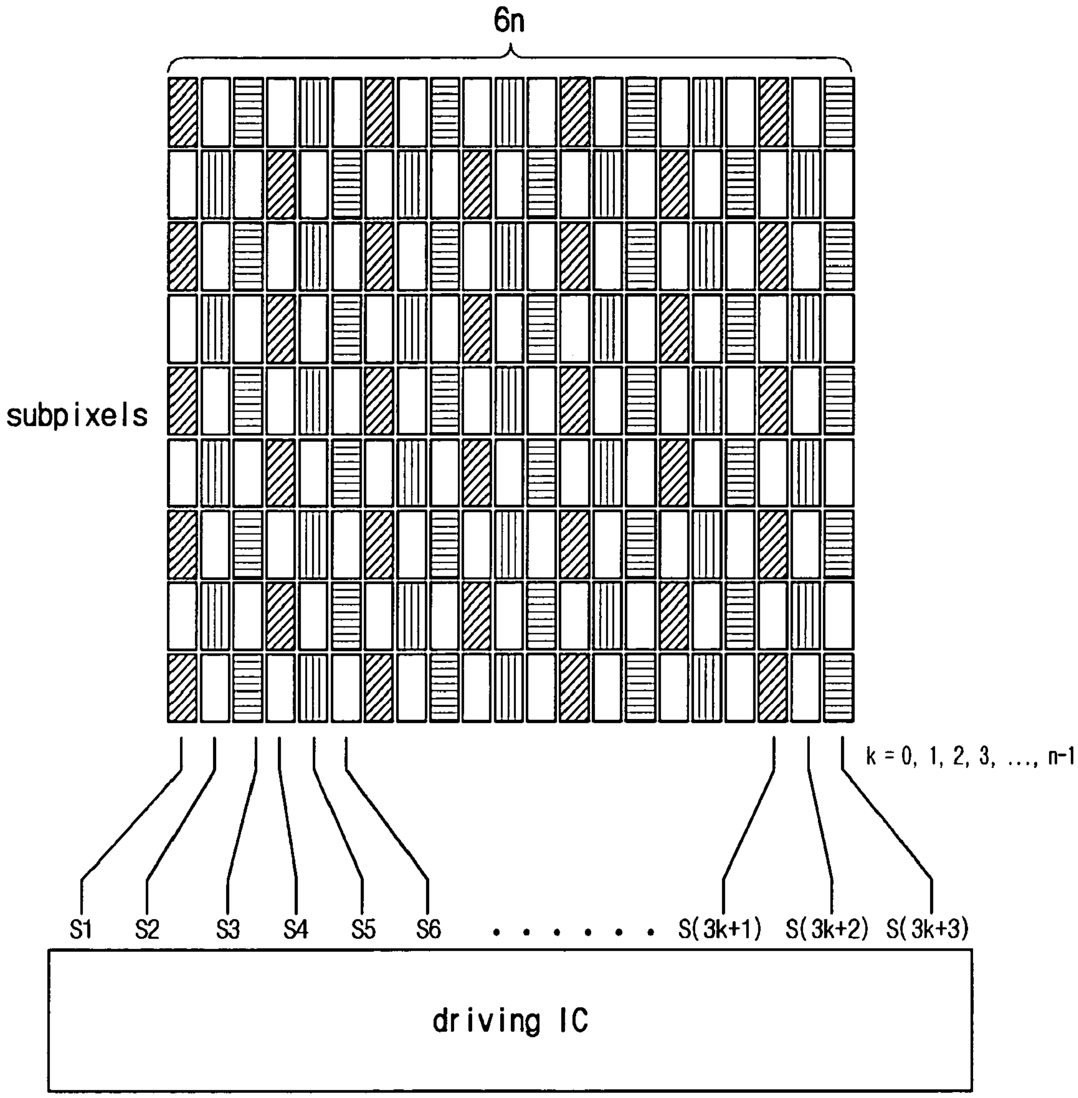

6n
subpixels
k = 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., n-1
S1
S2
S3
S4
S5
S6
S(3k+1)
S(3k+2)
S(3k+3)
driving IC

Fig. 4

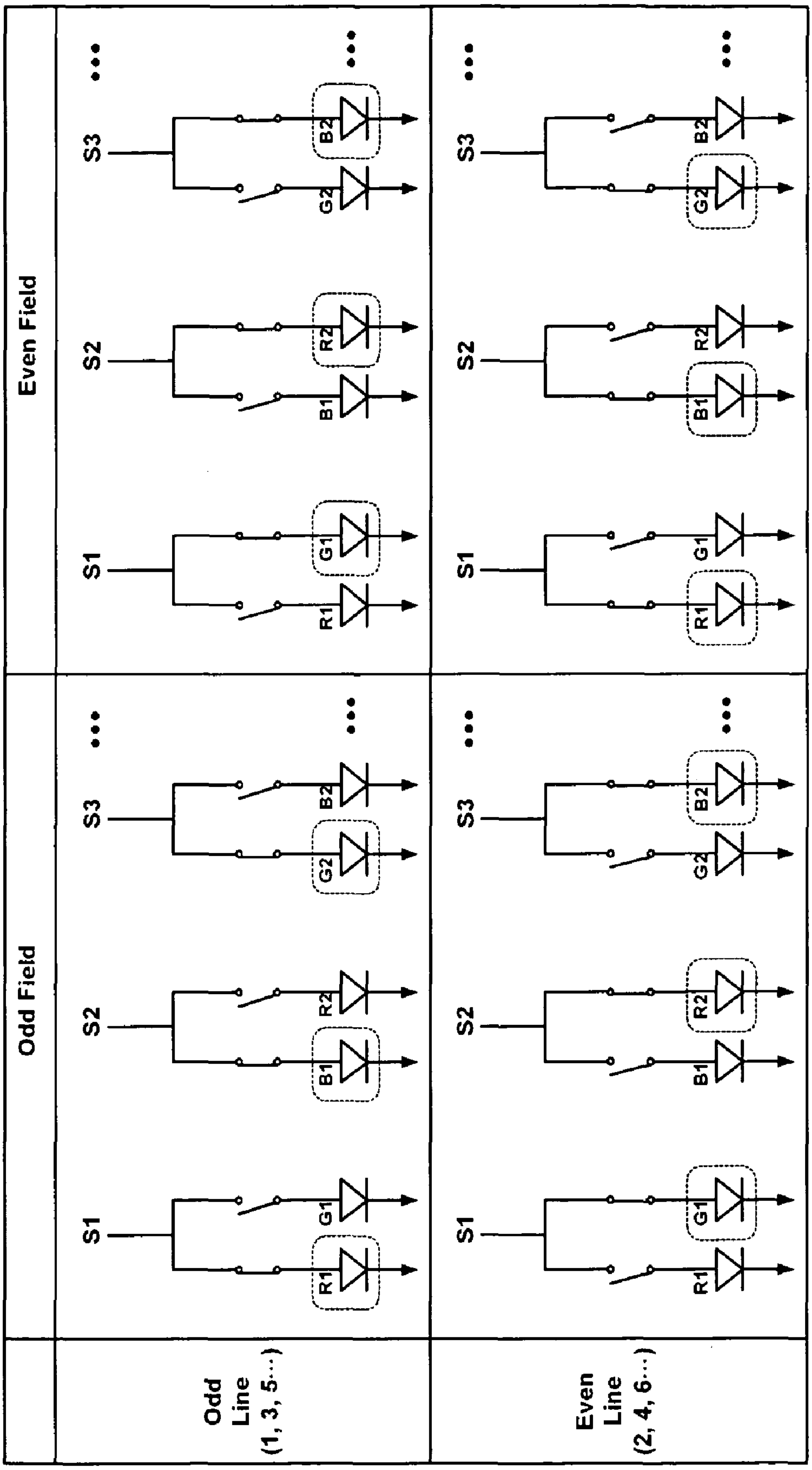

Odd Field
Even Field
Odd Line (1, 3, 5…)
Even Line (2, 4, 6…)
S1
S2
S3
R1
G1
B1
R2
G2
B2

Fig. 5

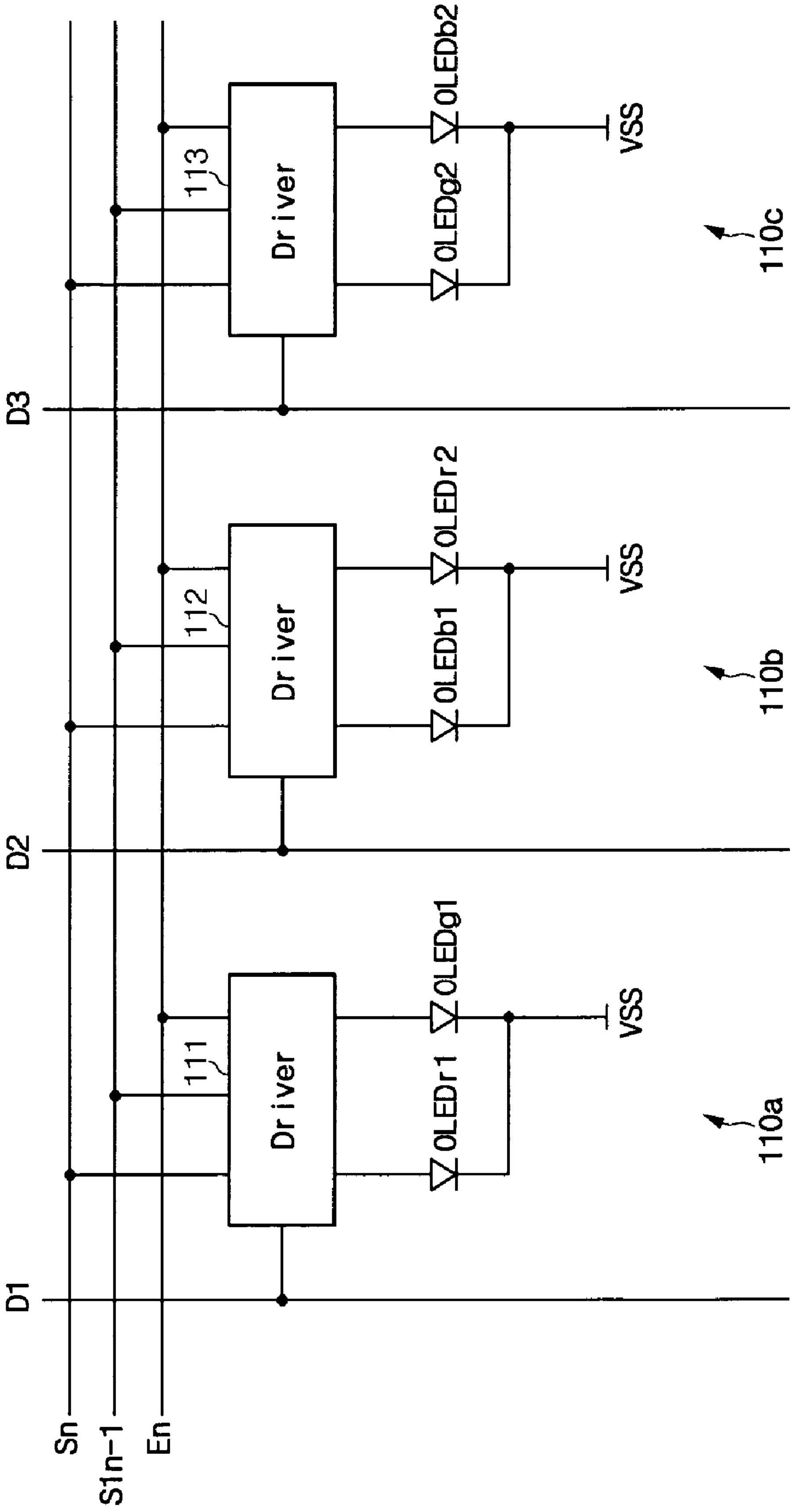
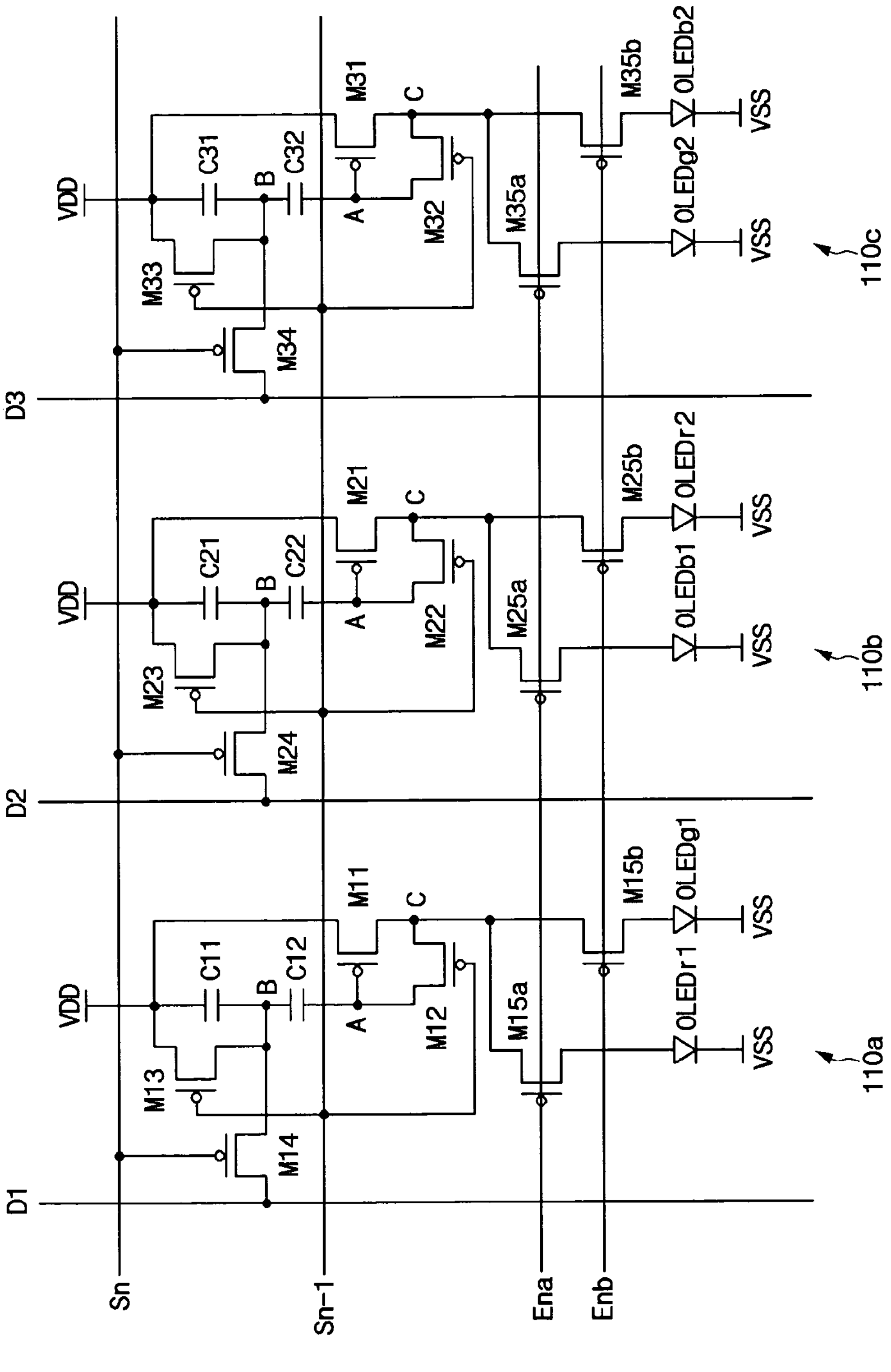

Sn
S1n-1
En
D1
D2
D3
Driver
Driver
Driver
111
112
113
OLEDr1
OLEDg1
OLEDb1
OLEDr2
OLEDg2
OLEDb2
VSS
VSS
VSS
110a
110b
110c

Fig. 6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Sn-1
Ena
Enb
D1
D2
D3
VDD
VSS
A
B
C
M11
M12
M13
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M15b
C11
C12
OLEDr1
OLEDg1
110a
M21
M22
M23
M24
M25a
M25b
C21
C22
OLEDb1
OLEDr2
110b
M31
M32
M33
M34
M35a
M35b
C31
C32
OLEDg2
OLEDb2
110c

Fig. 7

1 Line	R(1, 1) G(1, 1) B(1, 1)	R(1, 2) G(1, 2) B(1, 2)	R(1, 3) G(1, 3) B(1, 3)	. . . .	R(1, 6n) G(1, 6n) B(1, 6n)
2 Line	R(2, 1) G(2, 1) B(2, 1)	R(2, 2) G(2, 2) B(2, 2)	R(2, 3) G(2, 3) B(2, 3)	. . . .	R(2, 6n) G(2, 6n) B(2, 6n)
3 Line	R(3, 1) G(3, 1) B(3, 1)	R(3, 2) G(3, 2) B(3, 2)	R(3, 3) G(3, 3) B(3, 3)	. . . .	R(3, 6n) G(3, 6n) B(3, 6n)
4 Line	R(4, 1) G(4, 1) B(4, 1)	R(4, 2) G(4, 2) B(4, 2)	R(4, 3) G(4, 3) B(4, 3)	. . . .	R(4, 6n) G(4, 6n) B(4, 6n)
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

6n

Fig. 8A

Odd Field

R(1, 1)	B(1, 1)	G(1, 2)	R(1, 3)	B(1, 3)	G(1, 4)	R(1, 5)	B(1, 5)	G(1, 6)
G(2, 1)	R(2, 2)	B(2, 2)	G(2, 3)	R(2, 4)	B(2, 4)	G(2, 5)	R(2, 6)	B(2, 6)
R(3, 1)	B(3, 1)	G(3, 2)	R(3, 3)	B(3, 3)	G(3, 4)	R(3, 5)	B(3, 5)	G(3, 6)
G(4, 1)	R(4, 2)	B(4, 2)	G(4, 3)	R(4, 4)	B(4, 4)	G(4, 5)	R(4, 6)	B(4, 6)

R(1, 1)	B(1, 1)	G(1, 2)	R(1, 3)	B(1, 3)	G(1, 4)	R(1, 5)	B(1, 5)	G(1, 6)
G(2, 1)	R(2, 2)	B(2, 2)	G(2, 3)	R(2, 4)	B(2, 4)	G(2, 5)	R(2, 6)	B(2, 6)
R(3, 1)	B(3, 1)	G(3, 2)	R(3, 3)	B(3, 3)	G(3, 4)	R(3, 5)	B(3, 5)	G(3, 6)
G(4, 1)	R(4, 2)	B(4, 2)	G(4, 3)	R(4, 4)	B(4, 4)	G(4, 5)	R(4, 6)	B(4, 6)

Fig. 8B

Even Field

G(1, 1)	R(1, 2)	B(1, 2)	G(1, 3)	R(1, 4)	B(1, 4)	G(1, 5)	R(1, 6)	B(1, 6)
R(2, 1)	B(2, 1)	G(2, 2)	R(2, 3)	B(2, 3)	G(2, 4)	R(2, 5)	B(2, 5)	G(2, 6)
G(3, 1)	R(3, 2)	B(3, 2)	G(3, 3)	R(3, 4)	B(3, 4)	G(3, 5)	R(3, 6)	B(3, 6)
R(4, 1)	B(4, 1)	G(4, 2)	R(4, 3)	B(4, 3)	G(4, 4)	R(4, 5)	B(4, 5)	G(4, 6)

G(1, 1)	R(1, 2)	B(1, 2)	G(1, 3)	R(1, 4)	B(1, 4)	G(1, 5)	R(1, 6)	B(1, 6)
R(2, 1)	B(2, 1)	G(2, 2)	R(2, 3)	B(2, 3)	G(2, 4)	R(2, 5)	B(2, 5)	G(2, 6)
G(3, 1)	R(3, 2)	B(3, 2)	G(3, 3)	R(3, 4)	B(3, 4)	G(3, 5)	R(3, 6)	B(3, 6)
R(4, 1)	B(4, 1)	G(4, 2)	R(4, 3)	B(4, 3)	G(4, 4)	R(4, 5)	B(4, 5)	G(4, 6)

Fig. 9A

	k	0	1	2		n-1
	S(3k+1)	R(1, 1)	R(1, 3)	R(1, 5)	. . .	R(1, 6n-1)
1 Line	S(3k+2)	B(1, 1)	B(1, 3)	B(1, 5)	. . .	B(1, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	G(1, 2)	G(1, 4)	G(1, 6)	. . .	G(1, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	G(2, 1)	G(2, 3)	G(2, 5)	. . .	G(2, 6n-1)
2 Line	S(3k+2)	R(2, 2)	R(2, 4)	R(2, 6)	. . .	R(2, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(2, 2)	B(2, 4)	B(2, 6)	. . .	B(2, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	R(3, 1)	R(3, 3)	R(3, 5)	. . .	R(3, 6n-1)
3 Line	S(3k+2)	B(3, 1)	B(3, 3)	B(3, 5)	. . .	B(3, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	G(3, 2)	G(3, 4)	G(3, 6)	. . .	G(3, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	G(4, 1)	G(4, 3)	G(4, 5)	. . .	G(4, 6n-1)
4 Line	S(3k+2)	R(4, 2)	R(4, 4)	R(4, 6)	. . .	R(4, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(4, 2)	B(4, 4)	B(4, 6)	. . .	B(4, 6n)
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

3n

Fig. 9B

	k	0	1	2		n-1
	S(3k+1)	G(1, 1)	G(1, 3)	G(1, 5)	. . .	G(1, 6n-1)
1 Line	S(3k+2)	R(1, 2)	R(1, 4)	R(1, 6)	. . .	R(1, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(1, 2)	B(1, 4)	B(1, 6)	. . .	B(1, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	R(2, 1)	R(2, 3)	R(2, 5)	. . .	R(2, 6n-1)
2 Line	S(3k+2)	B(2, 1)	B(2, 3)	B(2, 5)	. . .	B(2, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	G(2, 2)	G(2, 4)	G(2, 6)	. . .	G(2, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	G(3, 1)	G(3, 3)	G(3, 5)	. . .	G(3, 6n-1)
3 Line	S(3k+2)	R(3, 2)	R(3, 4)	R(3, 6)	. . .	R(3, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(3, 2)	B(3, 4)	B(3, 6)	. . .	B(3, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	R(4, 1)	R(4, 3)	R(4, 5)	. . .	R(4, 6n-1)
4 Line	S(3k+2)	B(4, 1)	B(4, 3)	B(4, 5)	. . .	B(4, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	G(4, 2)	G(4, 4)	G(4, 6)	. . .	G(4, 6n)
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

3n

Fig. 10

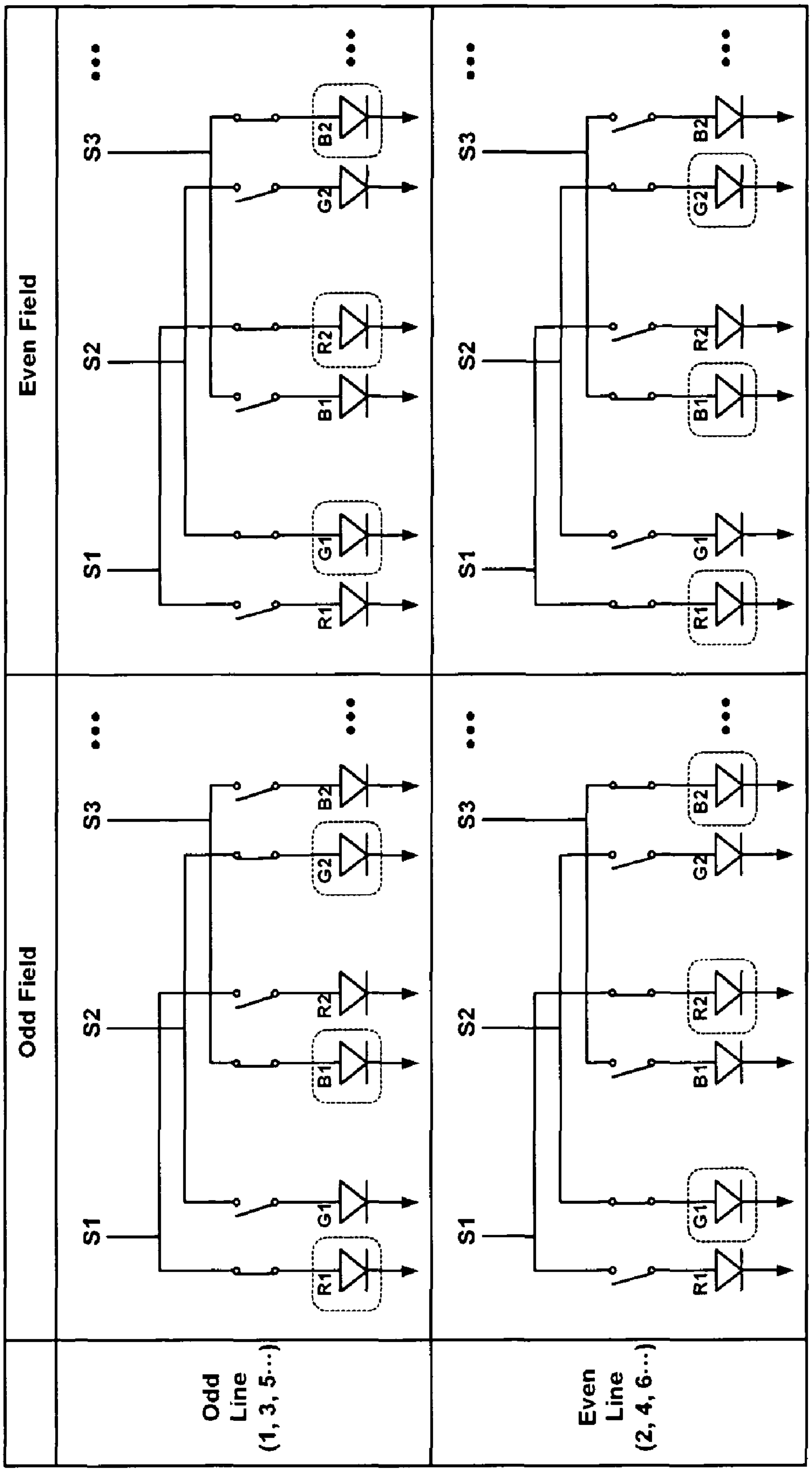
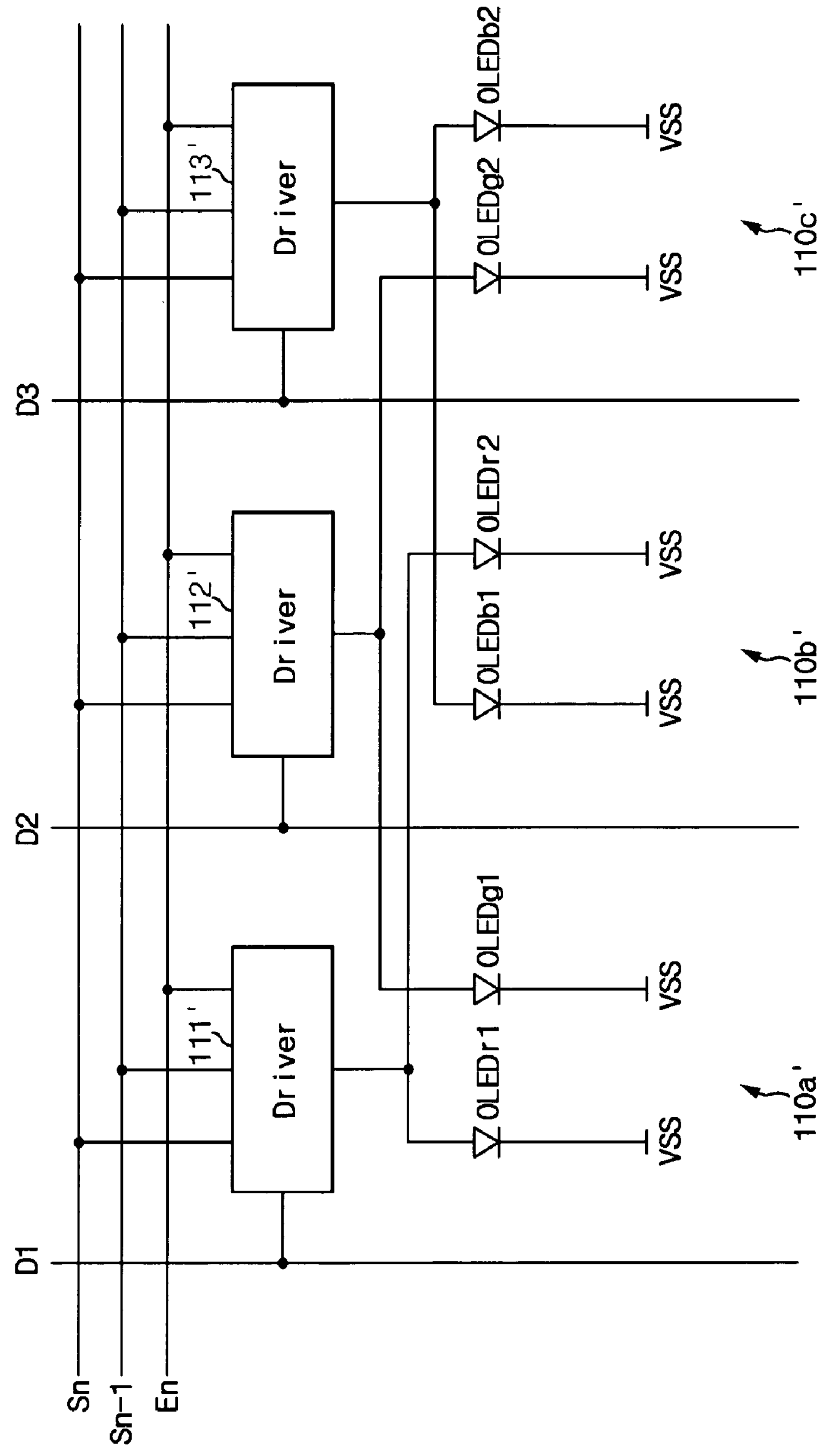

Odd Field
Even Field
Odd Line (1, 3, 5…)
Even Line (2, 4, 6…)
S1
S2
S3
R1
G1
B1
R2
G2
B2

Fig. 11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En
D1
D2
D3
Driver
Driver
Driver
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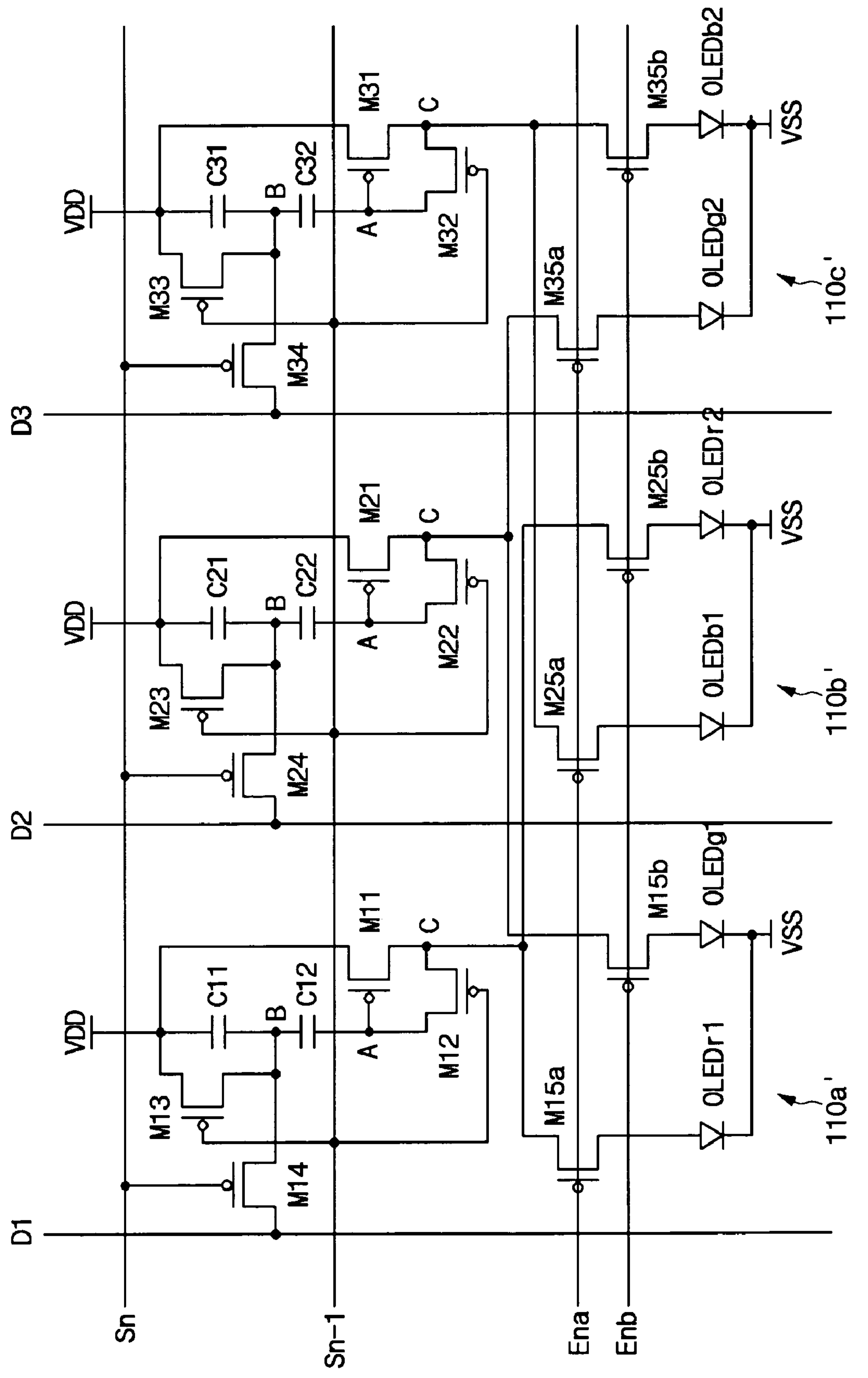
112'
113'
OLEDr1
OLEDg1
OLEDb1
OLEDr2
OLEDg2
OLEDb2
VSS
110a'
110b'
110c'

Fig. 12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Enb
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D2
D3
VDD
VSS
A
B
C
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M12
M13
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M15b
C11
C12
M21
M22
M23
M24
M25a
M25b
C21
C22
M31
M32
M33
M34
M35a
M35b
C31
C32
OLEDr1
OLEDg1
OLEDb1
OLEDr2
OLEDg2
OLEDb2
110a'
110b'
110c'

Fig. 13

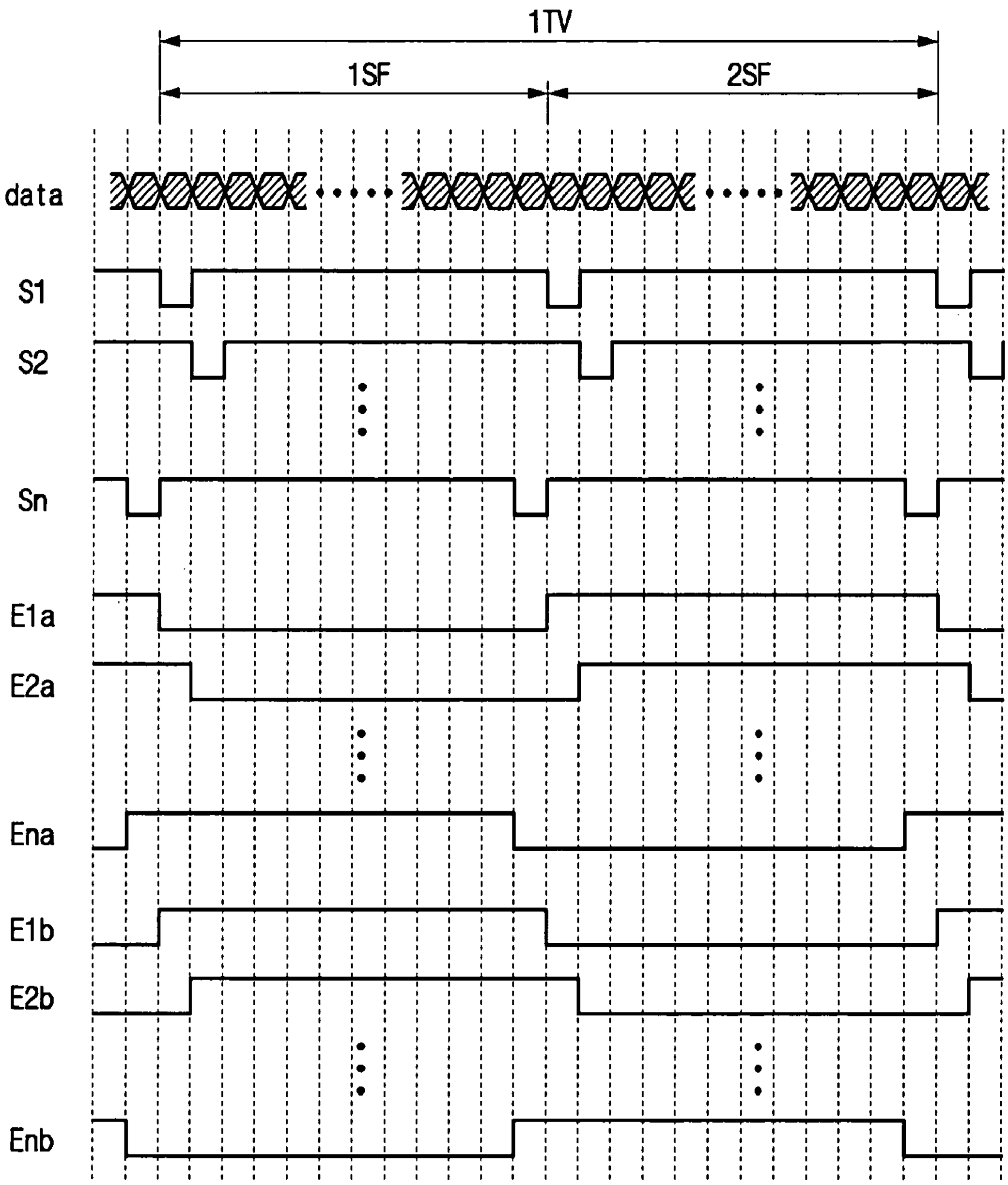

Fig. 14A

	k	0	1	2		n-1
	S(3k+1)	R(1, 1)	R(1, 3)	R(1, 5)	. . .	R(1, 6n-1)
1 Line	S(3k+2)	G(1, 2)	G(1, 4)	G(1, 6)	. . .	G(1, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(1, 1)	B(1, 3)	B(1, 5)	. . .	B(1, 6n-1)
	S(3k+1)	R(2, 2)	R(2, 4)	R(2, 6)	. . .	R(2, 6n)
2 Line	S(3k+2)	G(2, 1)	G(2, 3)	G(2, 5)	. . .	G(2, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	B(2, 2)	B(2, 4)	B(2, 6)	. . .	B(2, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	R(3, 1)	R(3, 3)	R(3, 5)	. . .	R(3, 6n)
3 Line	S(3k+2)	G(3, 2)	G(3, 4)	G(3, 6)	. . .	G(3, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	B(3, 1)	B(3, 3)	B(3, 5)	. . .	B(3, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	R(4, 2)	R(4, 4)	R(4, 6)	. . .	R(4, 6n-1)
4 Line	S(3k+2)	G(4, 1)	G(4, 3)	G(4, 5)	. . .	G(4, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(4, 2)	B(4, 4)	B(4, 6)	. . .	B(4, 6n-1)
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

3n

Fig. 14B

	k	0	1	2		n-1
	S(3k+1)	R(1, 2)	R(1, 4)	R(1, 6)	. . .	R(1, 6n)
1 Line	S(3k+2)	G(1, 1)	G(1, 3)	G(1, 5)	. . .	G(1, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	B(1, 2)	B(1, 4)	B(1, 6)	. . .	B(1, 6n)
	S(3k+1)	R(2, 1)	R(2, 3)	R(2, 5)	. . .	R(2, 6n-1)
2 Line	S(3k+2)	G(2, 2)	G(2, 4)	G(2, 6)	. . .	G(2, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(2, 1)	B(2, 3)	B(2, 5)	. . .	B(2, 6n-1)
	S(3k+1)	R(3, 2)	R(3, 4)	R(3, 6)	. . .	R(3, 6n-1)
3 Line	S(3k+2)	G(3, 1)	G(3, 3)	G(3, 5)	. . .	G(3, 6n)
	S(3k+3)	B(3, 2)	B(3, 4)	B(3, 6)	. . .	B(3, 6n-1)
	S(3k+1)	R(4, 1)	R(4, 3)	R(4, 5)	. . .	R(4, 6n)
4 Line	S(3k+2)	G(4, 2)	G(4, 4)	G(4, 6)	. . .	G(4, 6n-1)
	S(3k+3)	B(4, 1)	B(4, 3)	B(4, 5)	. . .	B(4, 6n)
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

3n

METHOD FOR MANAGING DISPLAY MEMORY DATA OF LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2004-0065778 filed on Aug. 20, 2004 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method for managing display memory data of a light emitting display, and more particularly, it relates to a method for managing display memory data of an organic light emitting display (referred to as an "OLED" hereinafter) using light emission of organic materials.

2. Description of the Related Art

Generally, an active matrix display such as a liquid crystal display and an OLED includes a plurality of scan lines arranged in the row direction and a plurality of data lines arranged in the column direction at the display area. Neighboring scan lines and data lines define each pixel area, and a plurality of pixels are formed in the pixel areas in a matrix format. Each pixel includes an active element, that is, a transistor to transmit a data signal provided through the data line in response to a selecting signal transmitted through a selecting scan line. Accordingly, the above-noted display needs a data driver for driving data lines and a scan driver for driving selecting scan lines.

Also, the above-noted display has further data lines coupled with red, green, and blue (R, G, B) pixels arranged continuously in a row direction in order that it may display various colors by combining the brightness of R pixels for emitting red light (hereinafter referred to as "R"), the brightness of G pixels for emitting green light (hereinafter referred to as "G"), and the brightness of B pixels for emitting blue light (hereinafter referred to as "B").

Each pixel includes a plurality of sub-pixels for various colors, and the various colors are displayed by combining lights of various colors emitted from such sub-pixels. Generally, each pixel includes a sub-pixel to display R, a sub-pixel to display G, and a sub-pixel to display B such that these R, G, and B sub-pixels are combined to display various colors.

Also, since the data driver converts digital signals into analog signals to apply the analog signals to the data lines, the data driver typically has output terminals of as many as the number of data lines. The data driver is generally manufactured with a plurality of ICs, which respectively has a limited number of the output terminals, and hence, many ICs are required to drive the data lines. Also, since many transistors, capacitors, and lines for transmitting voltages or signals are required for one pixel, it is difficult to arrange these elements in a single pixel. Further, since data lines are respectively formed corresponding to the R, G, and B pixels at the limited display area and the drivers for driving theses pixels are respectively formed therein, there is a problem in which the aperture ratio of pixels is reduced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, in one exemplary embodiment according to the present invention, a method for managing a display memory of a light emitting display including a method for managing sorting of data stored in the memory of the light-emitting display into a predetermined form adapted to a light-emitting driving method, is provided.

In an exemplary embodiment according to the present invention, a memory managing method for display data of a light emitting display device is provided. The light emitting display device includes a plurality of pixels each including at least two sub-pixels for emitting different color lights. A field is divided into a plurality of subfields including a first subfield and a second subfield, and at least two data signals corresponding to substantially the same color are time-divided and are applied to a data line in the field having the plurality of subfields. Selecting signals are sequentially applied to a plurality of scan lines in the first and second subfields.

The display data of a display image are divided into data for the first and second subfields, wherein the display data includes data corresponding to the at least two data signals. The data of the first and second subfields are arranged according to a sequence of light-emitting driving. The arranged data are stored as pixel-based data.

The light-emitting driving may include time-divided driving of adjacent sub-pixels and/or time-divided driving of sub-pixels of the same color. The pixel-based data may be stored according to a predetermined sequence of reading the data from a memory in accordance with a memory map of the memory, which may have 3n data in a column direction of the first and second subfields when 6n display data are supplied in a column direction, wherein n is a positive integer. The memory map may correspond to the scan lines for selecting signals $S(3k+1)$, $S(3k+2)$, or $S(3k+3)$, where $k=0, 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$ for each line.

In another exemplary embodiment according to the present invention, a light emitting display sorts display data into a form that can be read easily from the memory, and stores and manages the sorted display data, thereby reducing the data access time and enhancing the memory efficiency.

In yet another exemplary embodiment according to the present invention, a light emitting display device is provided. The light emitting display device includes a data driver, a scan driver, a plurality pixels and a memory. The data driver provides a plurality of data signals over a plurality of data lines during a field including at least first and second subfields. The scan driver provides a plurality of selecting signals over a plurality of scan lines. The pixels are coupled to the data lines and the scan lines, and each pixel includes at least two sub-pixels having different colors. Each data line provides at least two data signals, respectively, to at least two sub-pixels having the same color during different subfields. The memory stores the image data. The image data is divided into data for the first and second subfields, wherein the image data includes data corresponding to the at least two data signals. The data for the first and second subfields are arranged according to a sequence of light-emitting driving, and the arranged data are stored as pixel-based data in the memory.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

FIG. **1** is a schematic plain view of an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **2**A to **2**C respectively show pixels and sub-pixels of an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **3** shows driving of two sub-pixels according to an exemplary embodiment of the prevent invention.

FIG. **4** schematically shows a light-emitting driving mechanism of neighboring sub-pixels according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **5** schematically shows pixels of an organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **6** shows a circuit of pixels of an organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **7** is an input data map of an organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **8**A and FIG. **8**B respectively show principles of managing an input data map of an odd field and an even field according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **9**A and **9**B are respectively an input data map of an odd field and an even field according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **10** schematically shows a light-emitting driving mechanism between sub-pixels of the same color according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **11** schematically shows pixels of an organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **12** is a circuit view of pixels of an organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **13** is a driving timing diagram of an organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **14**A and **14**B are respectively an input data map of an odd field and an even field according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description, only certain exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown and described, simply by way of illustration. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not restrictive. There may be parts shown in the drawings, or parts not shown in the drawings, that are not discussed in the specification as they are not essential to a complete understanding of the invention. Like reference numerals designate like elements.

Hereinafter, a managing method for managing display memory data of a light emission display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. **1** is a schematic plain view of an organic light emitting display.

With reference to FIG. **1**, an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes a display panel **100**, a selecting scan driver **200**, a light-emitting scan driver **300**, a data driver **400**, and a memory **500**. Input data for display images are stored in the memory **500**.

The display panel **100** includes a plurality of scan lines S**1** to Sn and E**1** to En, arranged in a row direction, a plurality of data lines D**1** to Dm arranged in a column direction, a plurality of power lines VDD, and a plurality of pixels **110**. Each of the pixels **110** is formed at a pixel area defined by two neighboring scan lines S**1** to Sn and two neighboring data lines D**1** to Dm.

The selecting scan driver **200** sequentially applies selecting signals to the scan lines S**1** to Sn so as to write data signals on the pixels coupled to the corresponding scan lines, and the light emitting scan driver **300** sequentially applies light emitting signals to the light emitting scan lines E**1** to En so as to control the light emitting of an organic light emitting display. Since the light emitting signals control light emission in the organic light emitting display, they may also be referred to as "emission control signals." Similarly, the light emitting scan driver **300** may also be referred to as an emission control driver. The data driver **400** applies data signals to the data lines D**1** to Dm, whenever the selecting signal is sequentially applied to the scan lines S**1** to Sn.

The selecting scan driver **200**, the light-emitting scan driver **300** and the data driver **400** are respectively coupled with the substrate having the display panel **100** formed thereon. However, the scan drivers **200** and **300** and/or the data driver **400** may be mounted directly on the glass substrate of the display panel **100**, and they may be replaced with the driving circuit formed on the same layer as those of the scan line, the data lines, and the transistor on the substrate of the display panel **100**. Also, the scan drivers **200**, **300** and/or the data driver **400** may be mounted in the form of a chip at a tape carrier package (TCP), a flexible printed circuit (TCP), or a tape automatic bonding (TAB), which is coupled to the substrate of the display panel **100**.

FIGS. **2**A to **2**C respectively show pixels and sub-pixels of an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. FIGS. **2**A to **2**C illustrate the pixel light emitting sequence of odd/even fields of a 2:1 multiplexer in the organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **2**A shows pixels of the organic light emitting display, where R, G, and B pixels are arranged in the column direction starting from the first line in the row direction. When the slashed pixels are removed from FIG. **2**A, the sub-pixels of odd fields remain as shown in FIG. **2**B, and when the slashed pixels are arranged, the sub-pixels of even fields are arranged as shown in FIG. **2**C.

FIG. **3** shows driving of two sub-pixels according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, where a driving IC uses one output to drive the two sub-pixels as shown in FIGS. **2**B and **2**C. Here, when it is given that k=0, 1, 2, 3, . . . , n−1, the outputs of the driving IC are generated to be S**1**, S**2**, S**3**, S**4**, S**5**, S**6**, . . . , S(**3***k*+1), S(**3***k*+2), and S(**3***k*+3). The pixels are respectively classified into odd pixels and even pixels and include R, G, and B so that the number of pixels is 6n (n is a positive integer) per line.

FIG. **4** schematically shows a light-emitting driving mechanism of adjacent sub-pixels according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

With reference to FIG. **4**, in the organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the light-emitting driving between adjacent sub-pixels is achieved in response to writing the data of different colors at two subfields, is executed by the odd and even fields, and each achieves the light-emitting of one of R, G, and B organic light emitting element indicated by the dotted lines at an odd line (as shown on the upper part of the drawing) and at an even line (as shown on the lower part thereof). Here, each selected signal is coupled to two adjacent organic light emitting elements, and the organic light emitting elements indicated by the dotted lines emit light starting from the first line to the final line in the column direction at the odd and even fields to make a one-frame image, generally outputting 60 frames per second.

FIG. **5** schematically shows pixels of an organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

With reference to FIG. **5**, each pixel **110***a*, **110***b* or **110***c* includes two light emitting elements for emitting light of different colors, and a driver for driving the organic light emitting elements. These organic light emitting elements emit the light of a brightness corresponding to an applied current. Hereinafter, one pixel will be defined by a driver and two organic light emitting elements formed at the pixel area,

According to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, one field is divided into two sub-fields to be driven, and the data of different colors are written on the two sub-fields to thus emit light.

For this end, the selecting scan driver **200** (shown in FIG. **1**) sequentially applies the selecting signals to the selecting scan lines S**1** to Sn for each sub-field, and the light-emitting scan driver **300** applies the light emitting signal to the light-emitting scan lines E**1** to En so that the organic light emitting element of each color may emit light at a single sub-field.

The data driver **400** applies the data signals to the data lines D**1** to Dm, the data signals corresponding to the organic light emitting elements of different colors in two subfields. In FIG. **5**, the data driver **400** applies data signals corresponding to the red and green organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1** to the data line D**1** in two sub-fields, applies data signals corresponding to the blue and red organic light emitting elements OLEDb**1** and OLEDr**2** to the data line D**2**, and applies data signals corresponding to the green and blue organic light emitting elements OLEDg**2** and OLEDb**2** to the data line D**3**.

With reference to FIG. **6**, a detailed operation of an organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described.

FIG. **6** shows a circuit of a pixel of an organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. **6**, the pixels coupled to the data lines D**1** to D**3** and the selecting scan line Sn are illustrated, and transistors are illustrated to be p channel transistors.

Hereinafter, the selecting scan line which will currently transmit a selecting signal will be referred to as "the current scan line," and the selecting scan line which had transmitted a selecting signal before the current selecting signal is transmitted will be referred to as "the previous scan line."

The pixel **110***a* according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes a driving transistor M**11**, switching transistors M**12** to M**14**, capacitors C**11** and C**12**, organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1**, and light-emitting transistors M**15***a* and M**15***b* for controlling light emission of the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1**. The pixel **110***b* includes a driving transistor M**21**, switching transistors M**22** to M**24**, capacitors C**21** and C**22**, organic light emitting elements OLEDb**1** and OLEDr**2**, and light-emitting transistors M**25***a* and M**25***b* for controlling light emission of the organic light emitting elements OLEDb**1** and OLEDr**2**. The pixel **110***c* includes a driving transistor M**31**, switching transistors M**32** to M**34**, capacitors C**31** and C**32**, organic light emitting elements OLEDg**2** and OLEDb**2**, and light-emitting transistors M**35***a* and M**35***b* for controlling light emission of the organic light emitting elements OLEDg**2** and OLEDb**2**. Since the operations of the three pixels **110***a* to **110***c* are substantially the same as one another, the operation of one pixel will be described based on the operation of the pixel **110***a*.

One light-emitting scan line En includes two light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb, while the other light-emitting scan line includes two light-emitting signal lines (not shown in FIG. **6**). The above-noted light-emitting transistors M**15***a* and M**15***b* and light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb configure a switch for selectively transmitting the current provided by the driving transistor M**11** to the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1**.

The transistor M**11** is a driving transistor for driving the OLED and is coupled between a power source of voltage VDD and a node of sources of the transistors M**15***a* and M**15***b*. The transistor M**11** controls the current applied to the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1** through the transistor M**15***a* and M**15***b*, respectively, according to a voltage applied across the gate and source of the transistor M**11**. Also, the transistor M**12** diode-connects the driving transistor M**11** in response to the selecting signal transmitted from the previous scan line Sn−1.

One electrode A of the capacitor C**12** is coupled to the gate of the driving transistor M**11**, and the capacitor C1 and transistor M**13** are coupled in parallel between the other electrode B of the capacitor C**12** and the power source of the voltage VDD. The transistor M**13** supplies the voltage of VDD to the other electrode B of the capacitor C**12** in response to the selecting signal provided from the previous scan line Sn−1.

Also, the switching transistor M**14** transmits the data voltage supplied from the data lines Dm to the capacitor C**11** in response to the selecting signal provided from the current scan line Sn. Also, the light-emitting transistors M**15***a* and M**15***b* are respectively coupled between the drain of the transistor M**11** and anodes of the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1**, and transmit the current from the transistor M**11** to the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1** in response to the light-emitting signal applied from the light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb.

The organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1** respectively emit red and green lights corresponding to the applied current. In accordance with the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a power supply voltage of VSS, which is lower than the voltage of VDD, is applied to cathodes of the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDg**1**. The power supply voltage of VSS may be a negative voltage or the ground voltage, by way of example.

The operation of the pixel **110***a* will be described in detail.

When the low-level selecting signal is applied to the previous scan line Sn−1, the transistor M**12** is turned on to diode-connect the driving transistor M**11**. Therefore, the voltage across the gate and source of the driving transistor M**11** is varied until it reaches the threshold voltage VTH of the transistor M**11**. Since the voltage of VDD is applied to the source of the transistor M**11**, the voltage applied to the gate of the transistor M**11**, that is, the electrode A of the capacitor C**12** becomes the voltage of (VDD+VTH). Also, the transistor M**13** is turned on to apply the voltage of VDD to the other electrode B of the capacitor C**12**.

Since the high-level light-emitting signal is applied to the light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb, the transistors M**15***a* and M**15***b* are turned off, and no current flows through the transistor M**11** to the organic light emitting elements OLEDr and OLEDg.

The transistor M**14** is intercepted since the high-level signal is applied to the current scan line Sn.

When the low-level selecting signal is applied to the current scan line Sn, the transistor M**14** is turned on so that the data voltage VDATA is charged in the capacitor C**11**. Also, since the voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage VTH at the transistor M**11** is charged in the capacitor C**12**, the sum of the data voltage VDATA and threshold voltage VTH of the transistor M**11** is applied to the gate of the transistor M**11**.

When the light-emitting transistors M**15***a* and M**15***b* are respectively turned on in response to the light-emitting signals transmitted from the light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb, the current is transmitted to the red and green organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1**, OLEDg**1** to thus emit light.

The selecting signal is sequentially applied to the selecting scan line S**1** to Sn at two sub fields included in a field, and the two light-emitting signals respectively applied to two light-emitting signal lines E**1***a* to Ena and E**1***b* to Enb have a low-level period which is not repeated during one field.

Also, the pixels **110***b* and **110***c* store the threshold voltages of the driving transistor M**21** and M**31** in the capacitors C**22** and C**32** while the selecting signal is applied to the previous scan line Sn−1 in a like manner as the pixel **110***a*, and store the data voltage VDATA in the capacitors C**21** and C**31** while the selecting signal is applied to the current scan line Sn. When the light-emitting transistors M**25***a* and M**35***a* are turned on in response to the light-emitting signal applied from the light-emitting signal line Ena, the currents respectively corresponding to the voltages stored in the capacitors C**21** and C**31** are transmitted to the blue and green organic light emitting elements OLEDb**1** and OLEDg**2** to thus emit light, and when the light-emitting transistors M**25***b* and M**35***b* are turned on in response to the light-emitting signal applied from the light-emitting signal line Enb, the currents corresponding to the voltages charged in the capacitors C**21** and C**31** are transmitted to the red and blue organic light emitting elements OLEDr**2** and OLEDb**2** to thus emit light.

FIG. **7** is an input data map of an organic light emitting display according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

With reference to FIG. **7**, the data inputted from the data driver **400** of the organic light emitting display are arranged such that 6n-numbered R, G, and B pixels are arranged per line.

FIG. **8**A and FIG. **8**B respectively illustrate the principle to manage an input data map of odd and even fields according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, illustrating that the input data map shown in FIG. **7** is divided into the memory map of the odd field and the memory map of the even field. That is to say, the input data map is separated into the odd field data as shown in FIG. **8**A and the even field data as shown in FIG. **8**B, respectively illustrating up to sixth R, G, and B pixels of 4 lines. The lower data surrounded by the thick line in FIGS. **8**A and **8**B are classified to include R, G, and B data. When 6n input data are supplied in columns, the memory map is provided with the first and second sub-field each of which has 3n data in columns.

FIG. **9**A and FIG. **9**B are respectively an input data map of the odd and even fields according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, and when k=0, 1, 2, . . . , n−1 in the lower part of data of FIGS. **8**A and **8**B, three kinds of data are classified by the selecting signals S(**3***k*+1), S(**3***k*+2), and S(**3***k*+3).

With reference to FIG. **9**A, in the memory map of the odd field according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, for example, since k=0 on the first line, when S(**3***k*+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(1, 1) to R(1, 6n−1), when S(**3***k*+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(1, 1) to B(1, 6n), and when S(**3***k*+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from G(1, 1) to G(1, 6n−1). Also, since k=0 on the second line, when S(**3***k*+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from G(2, 1) to G(2, 6n−1), when S(**3***k*+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(2, 2) to R(2, 6n), and when S(**3***k*+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(2, 2) to B(2, 6n). Next lines are stored in the odd-field memory map in a like manner as the above-stated description for the odd lines and even lines.

Also, with reference to FIG. **9**B, in the memory map of the even field according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, for example, since k=0 on the first line, when S(**3***k*+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from G(1, 1) to G(1, 6n−1), when S(**3***k*+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(1, 1) to R(1, 6n), and when S(**3***k*+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(1, 1) to B(1, 6n). Also, since k=0 on the second line, when S(**3***k*+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(2, 1) to R(2, 6n−1), when S(**3***k*+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(2, 1) to B(2, 6n−1), and when S(**3***k*+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from G(2, 2) to G(2, 6n). Next lines are stored in the even-field memory map in a like manner as the above-stated description for odd lines and even lines.

Accordingly, as shown in FIGS. **9**A and **9**B, the light-emitting data for adjacent sub-fields for each line are classified and stored for each sub-field.

Also, since the light-emitting element of various colors can be driven by common driving and switching transistors and a capacitor at one pixel, the constitution of the elements used in the pixel, and wiring of lines for transmitting the currents, voltages, or signals can be simplified.

However, in the case of driving the pixel according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the voltages stored in the capacitors C**12** to C**32** are varied according to the drain electrode of the driving transistors M**11** to M**31**, that is, the voltage at the node C. That is to say, when the current flows through the driving transistors M**11** to M**31**, a predetermined voltage is charged due to the drain electrode, that is, the parasitic capacitance of the node C so that the voltage at the node C depends on the level of the current input to the driving transistors M**11** to M**31** in the previous sub-field. Accordingly, when the low-level selecting signal is applied to the previous scan line Sn−1, one electrode A of the capacitor C**12** has the same voltage VC**12** as the voltage of the node C so that the voltage stored in the capacitor C**12** is varied according to the voltage at the node C.

The pixels **110***a* to **110***c* according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention receive the current corresponding to the different colors in two subfields, so that the compensated voltage, which is stored in the capacitors C**12** to C**32** while the selecting signal is applied to the previous scan line Sn−1 in a single subfield, depends on the current supplied by the driving transistors M**11** to M**31** in the previous sub-field.

As a result, there is a problem in that the driving transistors M**11** to M**31** have the threshold voltages of which the deviations are insufficiently compensated because the compensated voltage is charged in the capacitors C**12** to C**32** according to the data voltage of the previous subfield and the data voltages corresponding to the different colors are applied in the previous subfield and the current subfield.

Also, there is a problem in that it is difficult to control the white balance of the red, green, and blue images by controlling the characteristics of the driving transistor because the pixel according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention has a driving transistor for driving the organic light emitting elements of different colors.

Consequently, as described hereafter, an organic light emitting display according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention solves the above-noted problem by controlling the driver provided at a pixel to drive organic light emitting elements of the same color.

The pixel of the organic light emitting display according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. **10** to **14**.

FIG. **10** schematically shows light-emitting driving occurring between sub-pixels of the same color according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

With reference to FIG. **10**, in the organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the light-emitting driving between adjacent sub-pixels is achieved in response to the writing of the data of the same color at two subfields, divided into odd and even fields, and each achieves the light-emitting of one of R, G, and B organic light emitting elements indicated by the dotted-line at an odd line (as shown at the upper part of FIG. **10**) and an even line (as shown at the lower part of FIG. **10**). Here, each selecting signal is coupled with two organic light emitting elements having the same color, the light-emitting of the organic light emitting elements indicated by the dotted lines at the odd and even fields is achieved according to a column direction, and is achieved up to the last line to make one frame image, generally to output 60 frames per second.

Each light-emitting driving between the sub-pixels is divided. FIG. **11** schematically shows the pixel of the organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. **11**, three pixels **110***a*'-**110***c*' coupled to data lines D**1**-D**3** and a selecting scan line Sn are illustrated representatively.

In accordance with the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention, each of the pixels **110***a*'-**110***c*' includes one of drivers **111'**, **112'** and **113'**, two organic light emitting elements to emit light of different colors, and the data lines D**1**-D**3** having the data signals corresponding to the red, green, and blue lights supplied thereto.

The driver **111'** of the pixel **110***a*' is coupled to the data line D**1** so that it applies the current corresponding to the data voltage transmitted from the data line D**1** to the red organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDr**2**. The driver **112'** of the pixel **110***b*' is coupled to the data line D**2** so that it applies the current corresponding to the data voltage transmitted from the data line D**2** to the green organic light emitting elements OLEDg**1** and OLEDg**2**. Further, the driver **113'** of the pixel **110***c*' is coupled to the data line D**3** so that it applies the current corresponding to the data voltage transmitted from the data line D**3** to the blue organic light emitting elements OLEDb**1** and OLEDb**2**.

Hereinafter, detailed operation of an organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to FIG. **12**. However, descriptions that are redundant to those of the first exemplary embodiment will be omitted.

FIG. **12** is a circuit of pixel of an organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

With reference to FIG. **12**, the driver of the pixel **110***a*' includes a driving transistor M**11**, switching transistors M**12**-M**14**, capacitors C**11** and C**12**, and light-emitting transistors M**15***a* and M**15***b*. The driver of the pixel **110***b*' includes a driving transistor M**21**, switching transistors M**22** to M**24**, capacitors C**21** and C**22**, and light-emitting transistors M**25***a* and M**25***b*, the driver of the pixel **110***c*' includes a driving transistor M**31**, switching transistors M**32** to M**34**, capacitors C**31** and C**32**, and light-emitting transistors M**35***a* and M**35***b*.

According to the second exemplary embodiment, a drain of the driving transistor M**11** is coupled to sources of the light-emitting transistors M**15***a* and M**25***b*, and the light-emitting transistors M**15***a* and M**25***b* transmit the current transmitted from the driving transistor M**11** to the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1** and OLEDr**2** in response to the light-emitting signals transmitted from the light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb.

A drain of the driving transistor M**21** is coupled with sources of the light-emitting transistors M**35***a* and M**15***b* so that the light-emitting transistors M**35***a* and M**15***b* transmit the current transmitted from the driving transistor M**21** to the organic light emitting elements OLEDg**1** and OLEDg**2** in response to the light-emitting signals transmitted from the light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb.

A drain of the driving transistor M**31** is coupled to sources of the light-emitting transistors M**25***a* and M**35***b*, and the light-emitting transistors M**25***a* and M**35***b* transmit the current transmitted from the driving transistor M**31** to organic light emitting elements OLEDb**1** and OLEDb**2** in response to the light-emitting signals transmitted from the light-emitting signal lines Ena and Enb.

As a result, the data voltage corresponding to the same color is applied to one data line during one field (i.e., two subfields), and the driving transistor transmits the current corresponding to the data voltage to the organic Light emitting elements of the same color.

Hereinafter, the driving method of the organic light emitting display will be described in detail with reference to FIG. **13**.

FIG. **13** is a driving timing view of the organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

In the organic light emitting display according to the second exemplary embodiment, one field **1**TV is divided into two subfields **1**SF and **2**SF to be driven, and the selection signal having a low level is sequentially applied to the scan lines S**1**-Sn during each of the subfields **1**SF and **2**SF. Each of two organic light emitting elements included in one pixel emits light during a corresponding one of the two subfields. The subfields **1**SF and **2**SF are defined independently for columns, and FIG. **13** shows two subfields **1**SF and **2**SF based on the selecting scan line S**1** of the first column.

While the low-level selection signal is applied to the previous scan line Sn−1 during the subfield **1**SF, the voltage corresponding to threshold voltage VTH of the driving transistors M**11**, M**21** and M**31** is stored in the capacitors C**12**, C**22** and C**32**, respectively. Thereafter, when the low-level selection signal is applied to the current scan line Sn, the data voltages corresponding to the red, green, and blue colors are respectively applied to the data lines D**1** to D**3**, and the data voltages are charged in the capacitors C**11**, C**21** and C**31** through the transistors M**14**, M**24** and M**34**, respectively. Also, when the light-emitting transistors M**15***a*, M**35***a* and M**25***a* are turned on, currents corresponding to the voltages stored in the capacitors C**11**, C**21** and C**31** are transmitted through the transistors M**11**, M**21** and M**31** to the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**1**, OLEDg**2**, and OLEDb**1**, respectively, to achieve the light emission.

In a like manner, data voltages are applied to the pixels of the first through nth columns during the subfield **1**SF so that the left one of two organic light emitting elements emits light in each pixel.

During the next subfield **2**SF, the low level selection signal is sequentially applied to the selecting scan lines S**1** to Sn of first through nth columns in a like manner as in the subfield **1**SF. The pixels **110**a' to **110**c' coupled to the current scan line Sn allow the voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage VTH of the driving transistors M**11**, M**21** and M**31** to be stored in the capacitors C**12**, C**22** and C**32**, respectively, while the low level selected signal is applied to the previous scan line Sn−1 and the data voltages corresponding to the red, green and blue colors are stored in the capacitor C**11**, C**21** and C**31**, respectively, while the selected signal is applied to the current scan line Sn. The low-level light-emitting signal is sequentially applied to the light-emitting signal lines E**1**b-Enb synchronized with the low level selection signals that are sequentially applied to the selecting scan lines S**1**-Sn. As a result, currents corresponding to the applied data voltages are transmitted to the organic light emitting elements OLEDr**2**, OLEDg**1**, and OLEDb**2** through the light-emitting transistors M**25**b, M**15**b, and M**35**b, respectively, to emit light.

In accordance with the second exemplary embodiment, the light-emitting signals applied to the light-emitting signal lines E**1**a to Ena and E**1**b to Enb during the subfields **1**SF and **2**SF remain low level during a predetermined period, and the organic light emitting elements emit light continuously while the corresponding light-emitting signal is applied to the light-emitting transistor and the light-emitting signal remain low level. FIG. **13** shows a period that is substantially the same as this period.

That is to say, the organic light emitting elements coupled to the left part of each pixel emit light of a brightness in response to the data voltage applied during the period corresponding to the subfield **1**SF, and the organic light emitting elements coupled to the right part of each pixel emit light of a brightness in response to the data voltage applied during the period corresponding to the subfield **2**SF.

A data voltage corresponding to the same color is applied to each of the data lines D**1**-Dm during one field **1**TV, and the driving transistor including one pixel transmits the current corresponding to the data voltage to the organic light emitting elements of the same color. Since the current corresponding to the same color is transmitted to the organic light emitting elements through the driving transistor during the two subfields, a voltage corresponding to the color that is the same as that of the present subfield is charged in the drain electrode of the driving transistor, the node C.

That is to say, in the case where a selection signal is applied to the previous scan line Sn−1 at the pixel **110**a' to store the voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the transistor M**11** in the capacitor C**12**, the voltage stored in the capacitor C**12** depends on the voltage of the node C, and the voltage of the node C depends on the current flowed through the transistor M**11** during the previous subfield as discussed above. In the second exemplary embodiment, since the driving transistor M**11** outputs the current corresponding to the red color during both the previous subfield and the present subfield, the voltage for compensating the deviation of the threshold voltage of the transistor M**11** under the same condition as that of the present subfield is stored in the capacitor C**12**.

As a result, although the drain electrode of the driving transistor M**11** has a parasitic capacitance component so that a voltage different from the threshold voltage of the driving transistor M**11** is stored at the capacitor C**12**, the voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage is stored at the capacitor C**12** under the same condition as that of the present subfield and the previous subfield thereby effectively compensates the deviation of the threshold voltage of the driving transistor M**11**.

Since the driving transistor included in one pixel controls the current to flow into the organic light emitting elements of the same color, the driving transistor has the controlled ratio W/L of width to length of channel so that the white balance is regulated. That is, the driving transistor has the ratio W/L of width to length of channel set differently from each other so that the data voltage of the essentially same level allows a different amount of current to flow to a different one of the red, green, and blue organic light emitting elements.

FIG. **14**A and FIG. **14**B are respectively a memory map of an odd field and an even field according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention. In a like manner as the first exemplary embodiment, when k=0, 1, 2, . . . , n−1, the data of the lower part is classified into three kinds of data according to scan line selecting signals S(**3**k+1), S(**3**k+2), and S(**3**k+3).

With reference to FIG. **14**A, in the memory map of the odd field according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention, for example, since k=0 at a first line, when S(**3**k+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(1, 1) to R(1, 6n−1), when S(**3**k+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data are stored in the ge of from G(1, 2) to G(1, 6n), and when S(**3**k+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(1, 1) to B(1, 6n−1). Also, since k=0 at a second line, when S(**3**k+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(2, 2) to R(2, 6n), when S(**3**k+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data is stored in the range of from G(2, 1) to G(2, 6n−1), and when S(**3**k+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(2, 2) to B(2, 6n). Thereafter, next lines are stored in the same manner as above-stated description for odd lines and even lines.

Similarly, with reference to FIG. **14**B, in the memory map of the even field according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention, for example, since k=0 at the first line, when S(**3**k+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(1, 2) to R(1, 6n), when S(**3**k+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from G(1, 1) to G(1, 6n−1), and when S(**3**k+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(1, 2) to B(1, 6n). Also, since k=0 at the second line, when S(**3**k+1) is S**1**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from R(2, 1) to R(2, 6n−1), when S(**3**k+2) is S**2**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from G(2, 2) to G(2, 6n), and when S(**3**k+3) is S**3**, the light-emitting data are stored in the range of from B(2, 1) to B(2, 6n−1). Next lines are stored in a like manner as the above-stated description for odd lines and even lines.

As a result, as shown in FIG. **14**A and FIG. **14**B, the light-emitting data of the sub-pixels of the same color is sorted and stored per line for each subfield.

Returning now to FIG. **12**, as stated above, although the pixel driver according to the second exemplary embodiment includes a driving transistor, four switching transistors, two capacitors, and two light-emitting elements, the principles of the second exemplary embodiment can be applied to organic light emitting displays having various different types of pixels, and are not limited to being applied to the pixels as shown in FIG. **12**.

In other pixels of the organic light emitting display where the principles of the second exemplary embodiment are applied, since the driving transistor drives the organic light emitting elements to emit lights of the same color, the white balance can be controlled by regulating the width and length of the channel of the driving transistor.

For example, although FIG. **13** shows a progressive scan driving of a single scan type of organic light emitting display, the present invention may be applied to a dual scan type, interlaced scan type, or any other suitable scan type of organic light emitting display.

Also, although FIG. **12** shows one pixel including two organic light emitting elements, one pixel in other embodiments may include three organic light emitting elements and emit red, green, and blue lights. In this case, the pixel circuit should be driven with one field divided into three subfields.

According to the present invention, a light-emitting display sorts display data into a form that can be read easily from the memory, and stores and manages the sorted display data thereby reducing the data access time and enhancing the memory efficiency.

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

What is claimed is:

1. A memory managing method for display data of a light emitting display device, wherein a plurality of pixels each includes at least two sub-pixels for emitting different color light, each of a plurality of fields is divided into a plurality of subfields including a first subfield and a second subfield, at least two data signals corresponding to sub-pixels for emitting the same color light are time-divided and are applied to a data line in the fields having the plurality of subfields, and selecting signals are sequentially applied to each of a plurality of scan lines in the first subfield and are then sequentially applied to each of the plurality of scan lines in the second subfield, the method comprising:

a) dividing the display data of a display image into data for the first and second subfields, wherein for each of the plurality of fields, data for the first subfield is applied to only some of the sub-pixels and data for the second subfield is applied to the sub-pixels to which data for the first subfield was not applied, and the display data includes data corresponding to the at least two data signals;

b) arranging the data for the first and second subfields according to a sequence of light-emitting driving; and

c) storing the arranged data as pixel-based data.

2. The memory managing method for display data of a light emitting display device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the light-emitting driving of b) comprises time-divided driving of adjacent sub-pixels.

3. The memory managing method for display data of a light emitting display device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the light-emitting driving of b) comprises time-divided driving of sub-pixels of the same color.

4. The memory managing method for display data of a light emitting display device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the pixel-based data of c) are stored according to a predetermined sequence of reading the data from a memory in accordance with a memory map of the memory.

5. The memory managing method fbr display data of a light emitting display device as claimed in claim **4**, wherein when 6n sub-pixels are arranged in a row direction, the memory map is configured such that 3n data in a column direction is read for each of the first and second subfields when 6n display data are supplied in a column direction, wherein n is a positive integer.

6. The memory managing method for display data of a light emitting display device as claimed in claim **4**, wherein when 6n sub-pixels are comprised in each line, the memory map corresponds to the scan lines for selecting signals S(**3**k+1), S(**3**k+2) or S(**3**k+3) where k=0, 1, 2, . . . , n−1 for each line.

7. A light emitting display device comprising:

a data driver for providing a plurality of data signals over a plurality of data lines during a plurality of fields each including at least first and second subfields;

a scan driver for respectively providing a plurality of selecting signals over each of a plurality of scan lines in a first subfield of the at least first and second subfields and then over each of the plurality of scan lines in a second subfield of the at least first and second subfields;

a plurality of pixels coupled to the data lines and the scan lines, each pixel comprising at least two sub-pixels having different colors, wherein each data line provides at least two data signals, respectively, to at least two sub-pixels having the same color during different subfields; and

a memory for storing the image data,

wherein the image data is divided into data for the first and second subfields, and wherein for each of the plurality of fields, data for the first subfield is applied to only some of the sub-pixels and data for the second subfield is applied to the sub-pixels to which data for the first subfield was not applied, the image data includes data corresponding to the at least two data signals, the data for the first and second subfields are arranged according to a sequence of light-emitting driving, and the arranged data are stored as pixel-based data in the memory.

8. The light emitting display device of claim **7**, wherein the light-emitting driving comprises time-divided driving of adjacent sub-pixels.

9. The light emitting display device of claim **7**, wherein the light-emitting driving comprises time-divided driving of the sub-pixels of the same color.

10. The light emitting display device of claim **7**, wherein the pixel-based data are stored in the memory according to a predetermined sequence of reading the data according to a memory map of the memory.

11. The light emitting display device of claim **10**, wherein when 6n sub-pixels are arranged in a row direction, the memory map is configured such that 3n data in a column direction is read for each of the first and second subfields when 6n display data are supplied in a column direction, wherein n is a positive integer.

12. The light emitting display device of claim **10**, wherein when 6n sub-pixels are comprised in each line, the memory map corresponds to the scan lines for selecting signals S(**3**k+1), S(**3**k+2) or S(**3**k+3) where k=0, 1, 2, . . . , n−1 for each line.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 8,154,481 B2
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DATED : April 10, 2012
INVENTOR(S) : Kyoung-Soo Lee et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Claims

Column 13, Claim 5, line 57. Delete “fbr”
Insert -- for --

Signed and Sealed this
Twenty-seventh Day of August, 2013

Teresa Stanek Rea
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	管理发光显示器的显示存储器数据的方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	LEE SOO KYOUNG 宋六月YOUNG		
申请(专利权)人(译)	李KYOUNG-SOO 宋JUNE-YOUNG		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO.，LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE KYOUNG SOO SONG JUNE YOUNG		
发明人	LEE, KYOUNG-SOO SONG, JUNE-YOUNG		
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摘要(译)

一种用于发光显示装置的显示数据的存储器管理方法，其使用有机材料的场发光。多个像素均设置有至少两个子像素以发射不同颜色的光，其中一个场具有至少第一和第二子场，所述第一和第二子场被独立地划分和驱动。对应于基本相同颜色的至少两个数据信号被时分并在一个场期间施加到数据线，并且选择信号被顺序地施加到第一和第二子场的多个扫描线。该方法包括：a）将对应于显示图像的输入数据分成用于第一和第二子场的数据，b）根据发光驱动的顺序排列第一和第二子场的数据，以及c）存储排列的数据作为基于像素的数据。