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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY AND LUMINANCE
COMPENSATING METHOD THEREOF**

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

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

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **345/44-46,**
345/76-83, 214, 89, 36, 39, 48, 49, 102;
315/169.3

See application file for complete search history.

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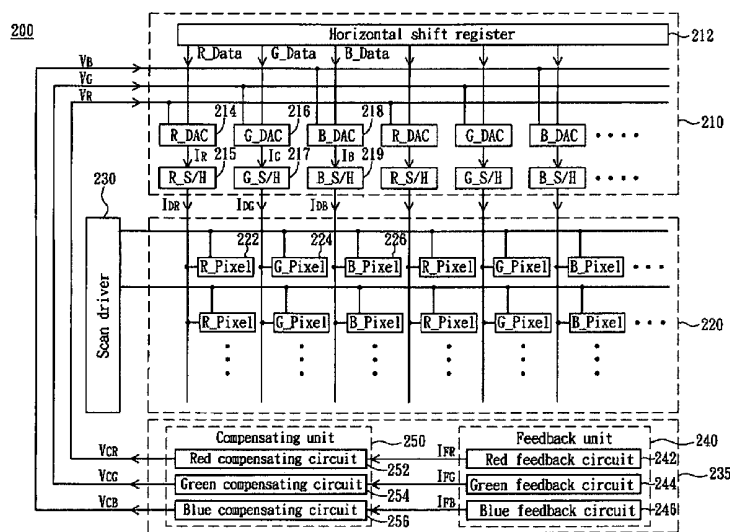
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display includes a first and a second digital/analog current converters, a feedback unit and a compensating unit. The feedback unit includes the first and second feedback circuits for generating the first and second feedback currents, respectively. The compensating unit includes the first and second compensating circuits for outputting the first and second compensating voltages as the first and second reference voltages for the first and second digital/analog current converters in accordance with the first and second feedback currents, respectively. The luminance change of the first and second pixels is positively proportional to the first and second feedback current change. Therefore, the first and second compensating voltages are changed accordingly, and the first and second reference voltages are regulated so as to compensate for the luminance of the first and second pixels.

8 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



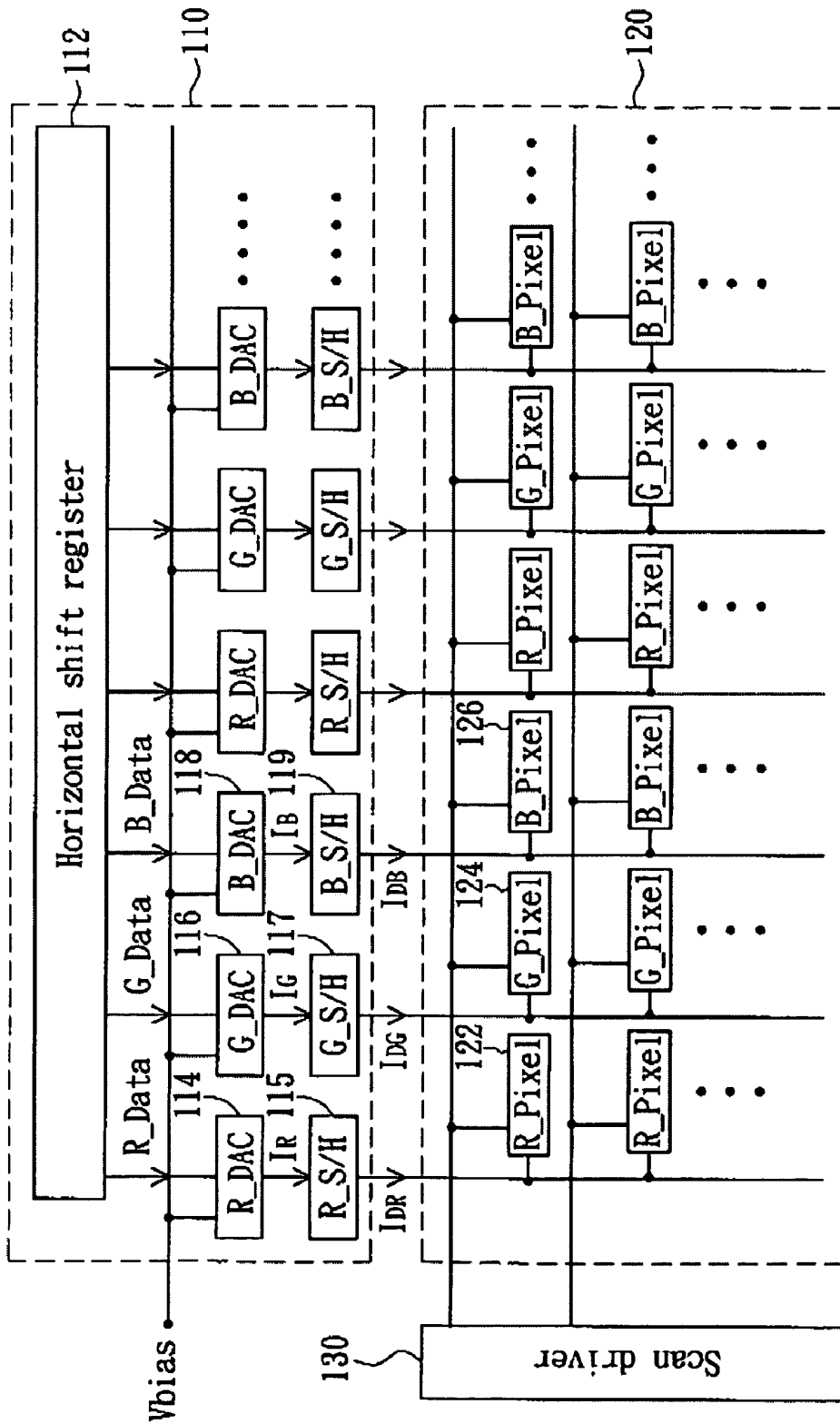


FIG. 1

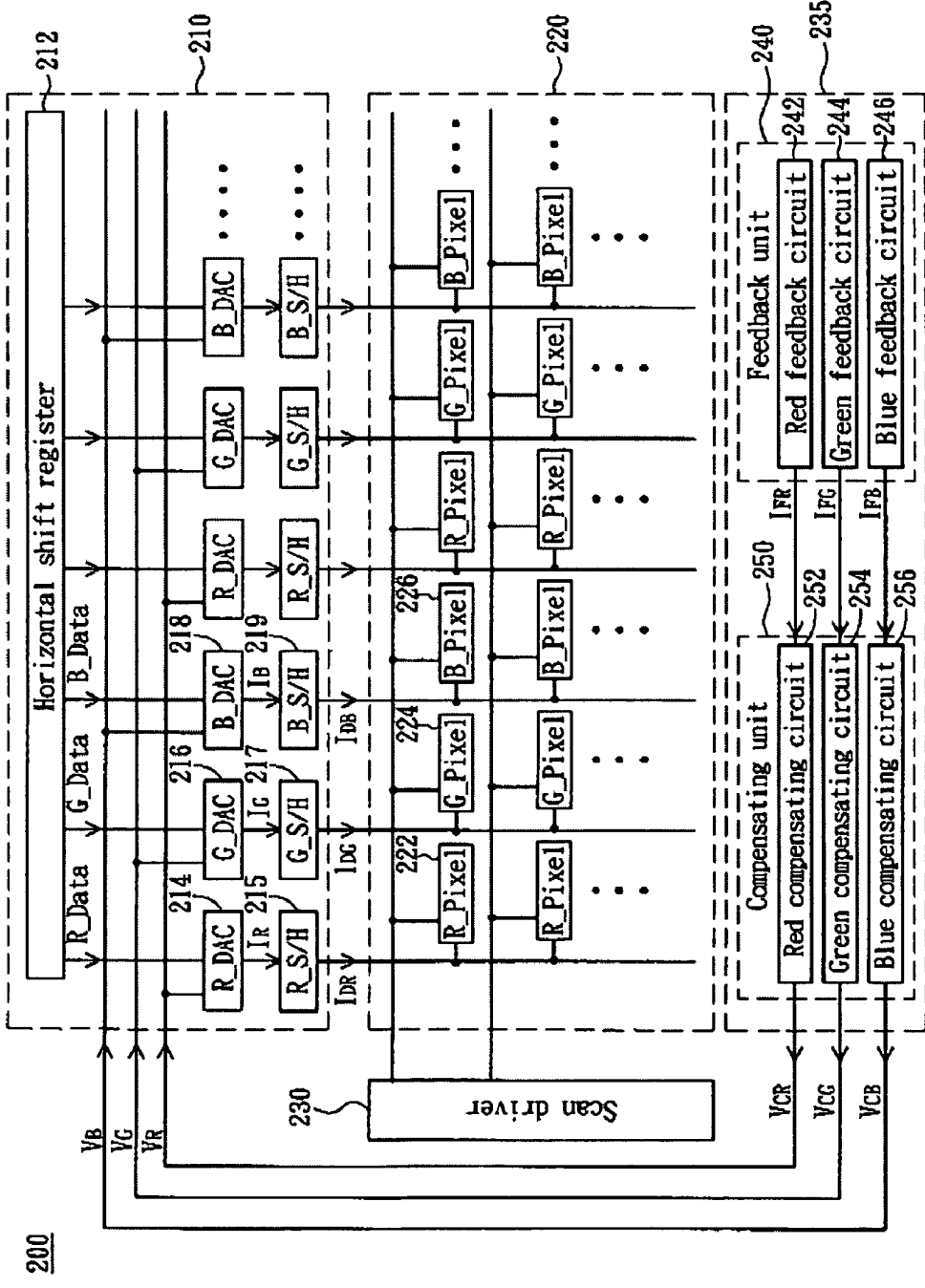


FIG. 2A

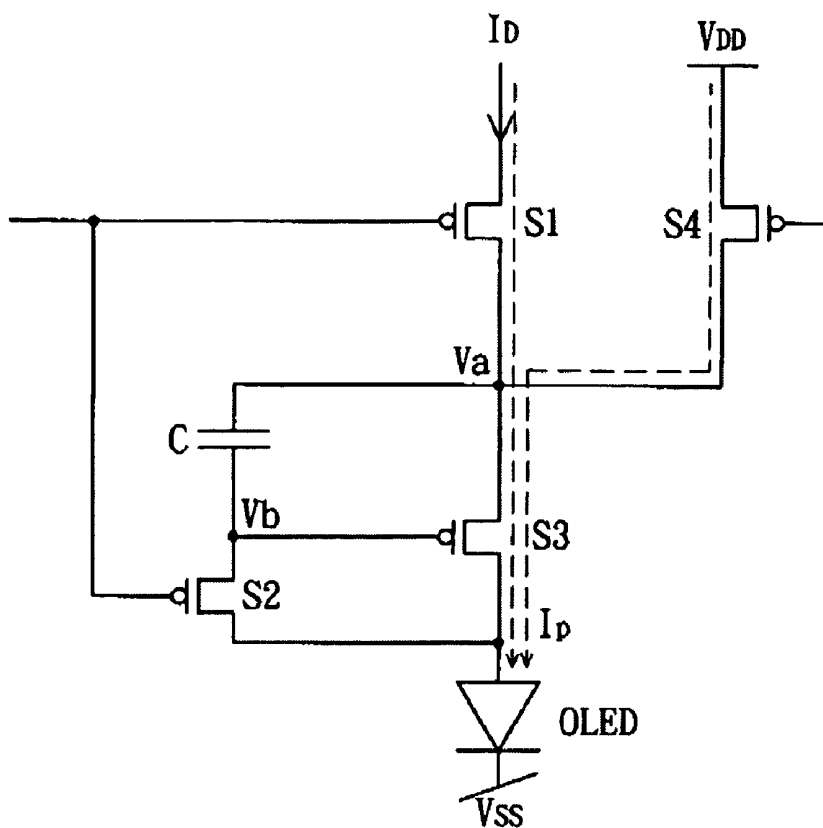


FIG. 2B

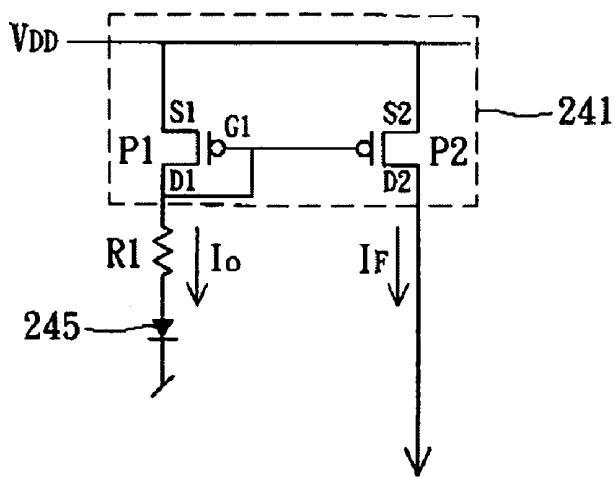


FIG. 2C

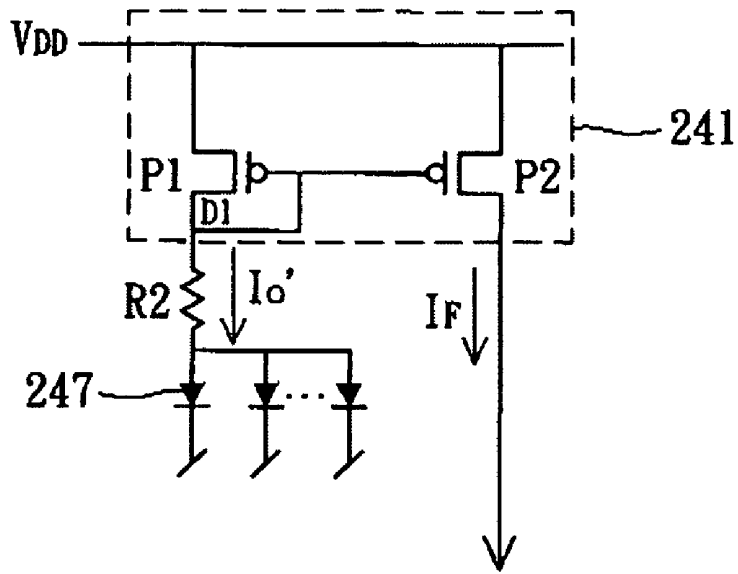


FIG. 2D

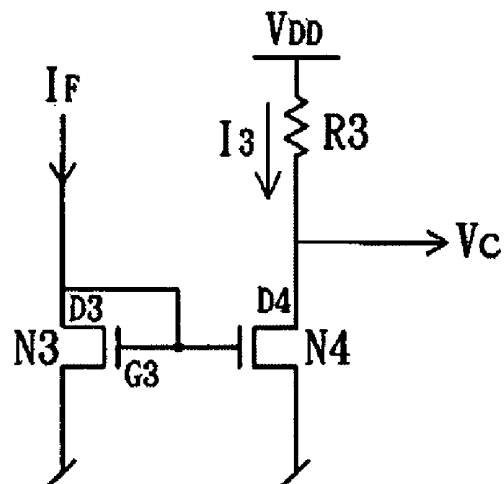


FIG. 2E

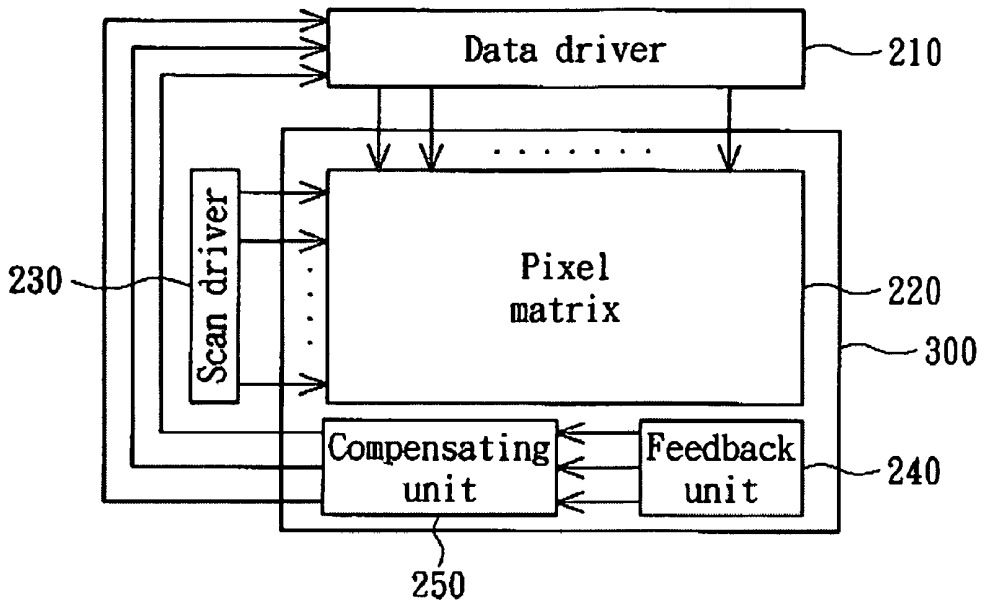


FIG. 3A

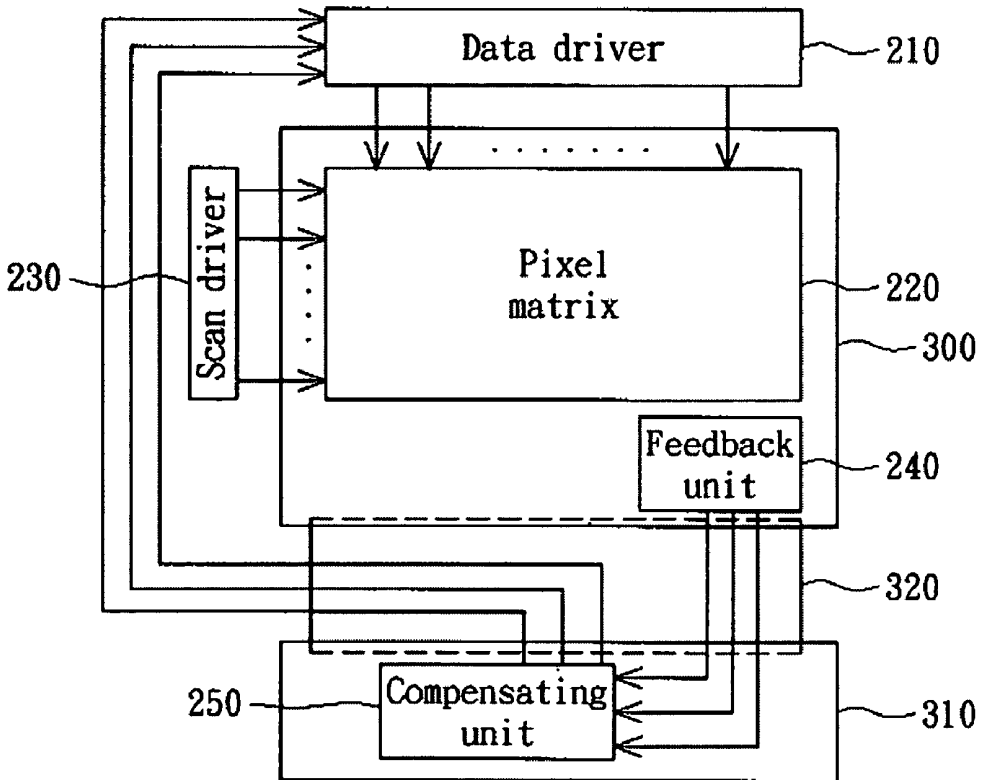


FIG. 3B

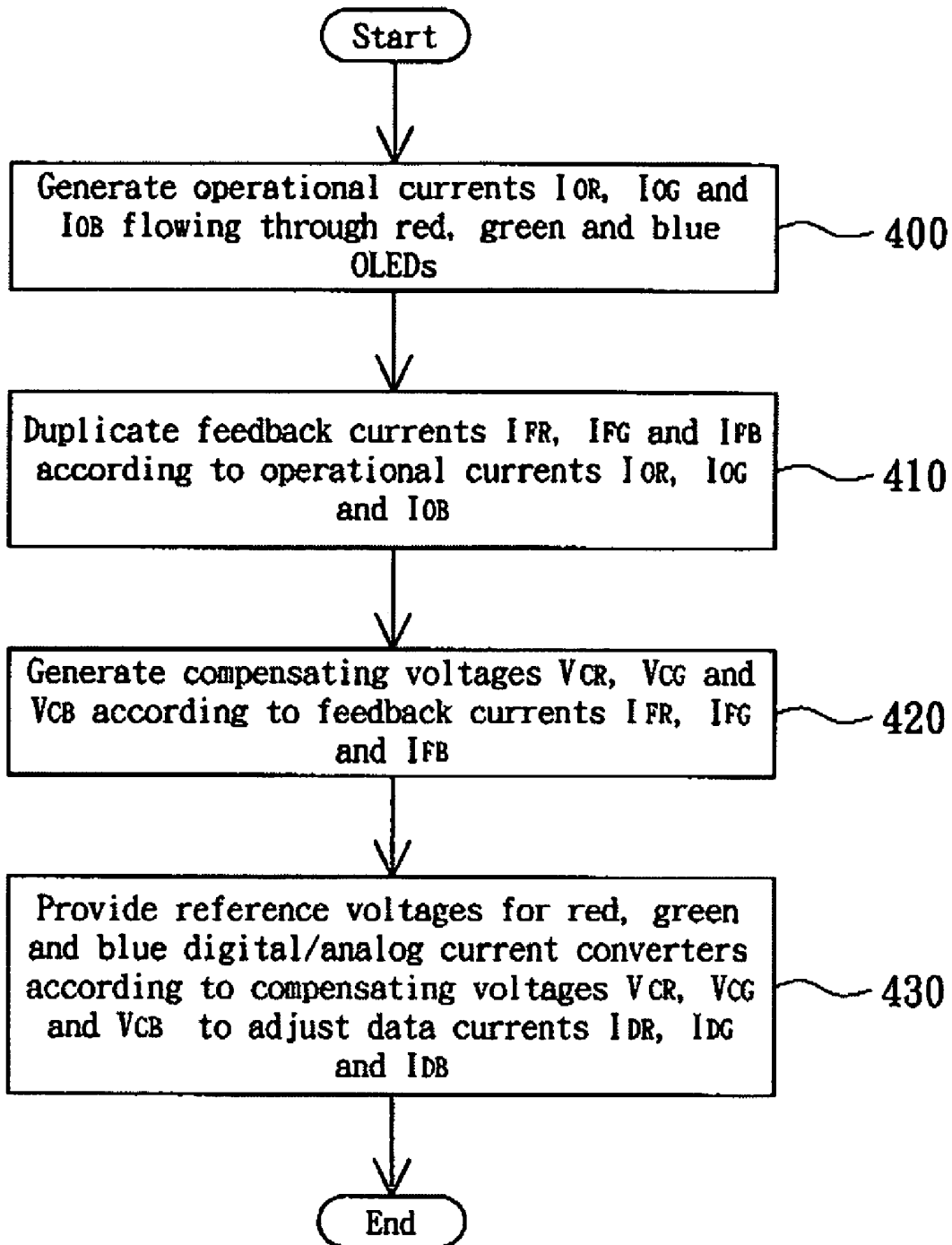


FIG. 4

**ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY AND LUMINANCE
COMPENSATING METHOD THEREOF**

This application claims the benefit of Taiwan application Serial No. 93117565, filed Jun. 17, 2004, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates in general to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display and luminance compensating method thereof, and more particularly to an OLED display, which utilizes the operational current of a dummy OLED to simulate the change of the real pixel current, and luminance compensating method thereof.

2. Description of the Related Art

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a circuit structure of a conventional OLED display. The OLED display 100 includes a data driver 110, a pixel matrix 120 and a scan driver 130. The pixel matrix 120 includes several red pixels (R_Pixels) 122, several green pixels (G_Pixels) 124 and several blue pixels (B_Pixels) 126, each of which includes an OLED (not shown in the figure). The data driver 110 includes a horizontal shift register 112, a plurality of red digital/analog current converters R_DACs 114, a plurality of green digital/analog converters G_DACs 116, and a plurality of blue digital/analog current converters B_DACs 118.

The R_DAC 114, G_DAC 116 and B_DAC 118 respectively receive the digital data R_Data, G_Data and B_Data from the horizontal shift register 112 and convert them into analog currents I_R , I_G and I_B according to a reference voltage V_{bias} . These analog currents I_R , I_G and I_B are respectively sampled and held by a red sample/hold unit (R_S/H) 115, a green sample/hold unit G_S/H 117 and a blue sample/hold unit B_S/H 119, and then data currents I_{DR} , I_{DG} and I_{DB} are thus generated and outputted to the R_Pixel 122, G_Pixel 124 and B_Pixel 126. The scan driver 130 turns on control switches (not shown in the figure) contained in each row of the pixels 122, 124 and 126 in the pixel matrix 120 in a row-by-row manner such that the OLEDs in each row of the pixels 122, 124 and 126 emit light.

Because the luminance efficiency of the OLED attenuates with the usage time and the luminance attenuation degrees of the red, green and blue pixels are different, the OLED display usually cannot display the correct picture frames after a period of time.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a display luminance compensating device and a method thereof, wherein an operational current of a dummy OLED in a feedback circuit is utilized to simulate the condition that the real pixel current attenuates with time, and then a feedback current is outputted accordingly. A compensating circuit generates a compensating voltage according to the feedback current, and regulates the data current inputted to the real pixel to compensate for the luminance of the real pixel such that the display can display the correct color frame.

The invention achieves the above-identified object by providing an organic light emitting diode display including a first digital/analog current converter, a second digital/analog current converter, a feedback unit and a compensating unit. The feedback unit includes a first feedback circuit for providing a

first feedback current and a second feedback circuit for providing a second feedback current.

The compensating unit, electrically coupled to the feedback unit, includes a first compensating circuit and a second compensating circuit for outputting a first compensating voltage and a second compensating voltage as a first reference voltage and a second reference voltage for the first and second digital/analog current converters in accordance with the first and second feedback currents respectively.

Each of the first feedback circuit and the second feedback circuit includes a feedback current mirror circuit and a dummy OLED. The feedback current mirror circuit comprises a first PMOS transistor and a second PMOS transistor. The gate and the drain of the first PMOS transistor are electrically connected to each other. The drain of the first PMOS transistor is coupled to the dummy OLED. The drain of the second PMOS transistor is for outputting the first/second feedback current.

Each of the first and second feedback circuits includes a feedback current mirror circuit and a plurality of dummy OLEDs connected to each other in parallel. The feedback current mirror circuit includes a first PMOS transistor and a second PMOS transistor. The gate and the drain of the first PMOS transistor are electrically connected to each other. The drain of the first PMOS transistor is coupled to the dummy OLEDs. The drain of the second PMOS transistor is for outputting the first/second feedback current.

Each of the first and second compensating circuits includes a compensating current mirror circuit including a resistor, a first NMOS transistor and a second NMOS transistor. The gate and the drain of the first NMOS transistor are electrically connected to each other. The drain of the second NMOS transistor is connected to an operational voltage through the resistor. The drain of the second NMOS transistor is for outputting the first/second compensating voltage.

The first digital/analog current converter and a second digital/analog current converter provide a first data current and a second data current to a first pixel and a second pixel. As soon as the luminance of the first and second pixels attenuates with time, the first and second feedback currents reduce with time, such that the first and second compensating voltages increase accordingly. The first and second compensating voltages respectively increase the first and second reference voltages so as to increase the first and second data currents.

The invention also achieves the above-identified object by providing a method of compensating for the luminance of a display having a first pixel and a second pixel. The method includes the steps of generating a first feedback current and a second feedback current, wherein the first feedback current and the second feedback current change is positively proportional to the luminance change of the first and second pixels; generating a first compensating voltage and a second compensating voltage in accordance with the first and second feedback currents; and adjusting the first and the second data currents in accordance with the first and the second compensating voltages, respectively, wherein the changes of the first and the second data currents are inversely proportional to the changes of the first and the second compensating voltages.

The step of generating the first and the second feedback currents includes the sub-steps of: providing a first operational current for a first dummy light emitting component and a second operational current for a second dummy light emitting component; and duplicating the first and second operational currents as the first and second feedback currents. This method utilizes a first current mirror circuit and a second

current mirror circuit to provide the first and the second operational currents and to duplicate the first and second feedback currents.

Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiments. The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a circuit structure of a conventional OLED display.

FIG. 2A is a block diagram showing a circuit structure of a display according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2B shows a circuit structure of a pixel of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 2C shows a circuit structure of a feedback circuit of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 2D shows another circuit structure of the feedback circuit of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 2E shows a circuit structure of a compensating circuit of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3A is a schematic illustration showing a relative position between the feedback circuit and the compensating circuit of FIG. 2A, which are disposed on the display.

FIG. 3B is a schematic illustration showing another relative position between the feedback circuit and the compensating circuit of FIG. 2A, which are disposed on the display.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a method of compensating for the luminance of the display according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The main feature of the display luminance compensating device of the invention is to utilize an operational current of a dummy OLED in a feedback circuit to simulate the condition that the real pixel current attenuates with time, and then a feedback current is outputted accordingly. A compensating circuit generates a compensating voltage according to the feedback current as a reference voltage for a digital/analog current converter, regulates the data current inputted to the real pixel, and compensates for the luminance of the real pixel such that the display can display the correct color picture frames.

FIG. 2A is a block diagram showing a circuit structure of a display according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 2A, the display 200 includes a data driver 210, a pixel matrix 220, a scan driver 230 and a luminance compensating device 235. The data driver 210 includes a horizontal shift register 212, R_DACs 214, G_DACs 216, B_DACs 218, R_S/Hs 215, G_S/Hs 217, and B_S/Hs 219. The pixel matrix 220 is located in the active region (not shown in the figure) and includes R_Pixels 222, G_Pixels 224 and B_Pixels 226.

The R_DAC 214, G_DAC 216 and B_DAC 218 respectively receive digital data R_Data, G_Data and B_Data from the horizontal shift register 212 and convert them into analog currents I_R , I_G and I_B according to reference voltages V_R , V_G and V_B . These analog currents I_R , I_G and I_B are respectively sampled and held by the R_S/H 215, G_S/H 217 and B_S/H 219, and then data currents I_{DR} , I_{DG} and I_{DB} are generated and outputted to the R_Pixel 222, G_Pixel 224 and B_Pixel 226. The scan driver 230 simultaneously turns on control switches S1, S2, and S3 contained in each row of the R_Pixel 222, G_Pixel 224 or B_Pixel 226 in the pixel matrix 220 in a row-by-row manner, as shown in FIG. 2B, such that the data

current $I_D (=I_{DR}, I_{DG}$ or $I_{DB})$ can flow into the OLED as an operational current I_P for enabling the OLED to emit light. At the same time, the capacitor C is charged by a voltage drop ($V_a - V_b$). In the next scanning period, the switches S1 and S2 are turned off and the switches S3 and S4 are turned on such that a current generated by the voltage Vdd can subsequently serve as the operational current I_P for enabling the OLED to emit light. Because the voltage drop ($V_a - V_b$) is kept by the capacitor C, the operational current I_P is substantially the same as the data current I_D .

The luminance compensating device 235 includes a feedback unit 240 and a compensating unit 250. The feedback unit 240 includes a red feedback circuit 242, a green feedback circuit 244 and a blue feedback circuit 246 for outputting feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} , respectively. As shown in FIG. 2C, each of the feedback circuits 242, 244 and 246 includes a feedback current mirror circuit 241 and a dummy OLED 245. The feedback current mirror circuit 241 includes a PMOS (P-typed Metal Oxide Semiconductor) transistor P1 and a PMOS transistor P2. The gate G1 and the drain D1 of the transistor P1 are electrically connected to each other. The dummy OLED 245 is electrically connected to the drain D1 of the transistor P1 through a resistor R1. In addition, the sources S1 and S2 of the transistors P1 and P2 are connected to the operational voltage VDD. When the drain D1 of the transistor P1 outputs the operational current $I_O (=I_{OR}, I_{OG}$ or $I_{OB})$, the drain D2 of the transistor P2 outputs the feedback current $I_F (=I_{FR}, I_{FG}$ or $I_{FB})$, wherein the feedback current I_F is substantially equal to the operational current I_O . The invention utilizes the operational current I_O flowing through the dummy OLED 245 to simulate the condition that the real pixel current I_P attenuates with time.

Of course, each of the feedback circuits 242, 244 and 246 may include a feedback current mirror circuit 241 and a plurality of OLEDs 247 emitting light of the same color and connected to each other in parallel, as shown in FIG. 2D. These OLEDs 247, connected to each other in parallel, are connected to the drain D1 of the transistor P1 through a resistor R2. The operational current $I_O (=I_{OR}, I_{OG}$ or $I_{OB})$ generated by using the same color OLEDs connected to each other in parallel is the sum of the currents flowing through the OLEDs 247. Because the current attenuation degrees of the OLEDs 247 of the same color in the real pixel matrix 220 are different, the operational current I_O can simulate an average current attenuation degree of several OLEDs 247 of the same color in the better manner.

The compensating unit 250 includes a red compensating circuit 252, a green compensating circuit 254 and a blue compensating circuit 256 for respectively outputting compensating voltages V_{CR} , V_{CG} and V_{CB} as reference voltages V_R , V_G and V_B for R_DAC 214, G_DAC 216 and B_DAC 218 according to the feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} . As shown in FIG. 2E, each of the compensating circuits 252, 254 and 256 is a compensating current mirror circuit, which includes a NMOS transistor N3 and a NMOS transistor N4. The gate G3 and drain D3 of the transistor N3 are electrically connected to each other. The feedback current I_F is inputted to the drain D3 of the transistor N3. The drain D4 of the transistor N4 outputs a compensating voltage $V_C (=V_{CR}, V_{CG}$ or $V_{CB})$, and the drain D4 of the transistor N4 is connected to the operational voltage V_{DD} through a resistor R3. According to the current mirror principle, the current I3 flowing through the resistor R3 is equal to the feedback current I_F . Therefore, the compensating voltage V_C is equal to $(V_{DD} - I_F \times R3)$.

When the luminance of R_Pixel 222, G_Pixel 224 and B_Pixel 226 attenuates with time, the luminance of the OLED 245 in the feedback circuits 242, 244 and 246 also attenuates

with time. That is, the operational currents I_{OR} , I_{OG} and I_{OB} attenuate with time such that the duplicated feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} also attenuate with time. According to the above-mentioned equation: the compensating voltage $V_C = V_{DD} - I_F \times R3$, the decreases of the feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} increase the compensating voltages V_{CR} , V_{CG} and V_{CB} , and thus increase the reference voltages V_R , V_G and V_B . Because the reference voltages V_R , V_G and V_B are increased, the analog currents I_R , I_G and I_B are also increased. Hence, the data currents I_{DR} , I_{DG} and I_{DB} are also increased to compensate for the luminance of the R_Pixel 222, G_Pixel 224 and B_Pixel 226.

The feedback unit 240 and the compensating unit 250 are disposed on a display panel 300 of the display 200, as shown in FIG. 3A. Alternatively, the feedback unit 240 is disposed on the display panel 300 while the compensating unit 250 is disposed on a printed circuit board 310 of the display 200, and the printed circuit board 310 is connected to the display panel 300 through a flexible circuit board 320, as shown in FIG. 3B.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a method of compensating for the luminance of the display according to the preferred embodiment of the invention. First, in the step 400; the feedback circuits 242, 244 and 246 generate the operational currents I_{OR} , I_{OG} and I_{OB} flowing through the red, green and blue OLEDs 245. Next, in the step 410, the feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} are duplicated using the feedback current mirror circuit 241 according to the operational currents I_{OR} , I_{OG} and I_{OB} . Obviously, when the pixel luminance of the R_Pixel 222, G_Pixel 224 and B_Pixel 226 attenuates with time, the operational currents I_{OR} , I_{OG} and I_{OB} of the OLED 245 in the feedback circuits 242, 244 and 246 also attenuate with time. The duplicated feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} also attenuate with time. Hence, the operational currents I_{OR} , I_{OG} and I_{OB} can be used to simulate the condition that the pixel currents I_P in the real pixels 222, 224 and 226 attenuates with time. In the step 420, the compensating voltages V_{CR} , V_{CG} and V_{CB} are generated using the compensating circuits 252, 254 and 256 according to the feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} . The compensating circuits 252, 254 and 256 are the above-mentioned compensating current mirror circuits, for example. According to the current mirror principle, the compensating voltage V_C is equal to $(V_{DD} - I_F \times R3)$. Therefore, when the feedback currents I_{FR} , I_{FG} and I_{FB} attenuate with time, the compensating voltages V_{CR} , V_{CG} and V_{CB} are increased with time. Finally, the data currents I_R , I_G and I_B are regulated using the compensating voltages V_{CR} , V_{CG} and V_{CB} as the reference voltages V_R , V_G and V_B for R_DAC 214, G_DAC 216 and B_DAC 218. When the compensating voltages V_R , V_G and V_B are increased with time, the data currents I_R , I_G and I_B are also increased with time in order to compensate for the luminance attenuations of the R_Pixel 222, G_Pixel 224 and B_Pixel 226.

According to the preferred embodiment, the advantage of the display luminance compensating device of the invention is to utilize the simple feedback circuit design to output the feedback current and to simulate the condition that the current of the real pixel attenuates with time. In addition, the compensating circuit outputs the compensating voltage, which is increased as the feedback current is decreased, as the reference voltage for the digital/analog current converter in order to effectively compensate for the luminance attenuation caused by the pixel current attenuation. Performing the luminance compensations on the red, green and blue pixels simultaneously can keep the same luminance performance after a period of time with respect to the same picture frame, and thus lengthen the lifetime of the OLED display.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting diode display, comprising:
 - a first digital/analog current converter for receiving first digital data and a first reference voltage so as to provide a first data current to a first pixel of a first color to emit light and a second digital/analog current converter for receiving second digital data and a second reference voltage so as to provide a second data current to a second pixel of a second color to emit light;
 - a feedback unit having a first feedback circuit for providing a first feedback current for the first color, and a second feedback circuit for providing a second feedback current for the second color, wherein each of the first feedback circuit and the second feedback circuit comprises:
 - a dummy organic light emitting diode; and
 - a feedback current mirror circuit comprising a first PMOS transistor and a second PMOS transistor, wherein a gate and a drain of the first PMOS transistor are electrically connected to each other, the drain of the first PMOS transistor is coupled to the dummy organic light emitting diode, and a drain of the second PMOS transistor is for outputting one of the first and second feedback currents,
 - wherein the first feedback current for the first color simulates a current attenuation degree of the dummy organic light emitting diode for the first color and the second feedback current for the second color simulates a current attenuation degree of the dummy organic light emitting diode for the second color; and
 - a compensating unit electrically coupled to the feedback unit, the compensating unit comprising:
 - a first compensating circuit coupled to the first feedback circuit for providing a first compensating voltage as the first reference voltage for the first digital/analog current converter in accordance with the first feedback current; and
 - a second compensating circuit coupled to the second feedback circuit for providing a second compensating voltage as the second reference voltage for the second digital/analog current converter in accordance with the second feedback current;
 - wherein while the luminance of the first pixel and the second pixel attenuates with time, the first feedback current and the second feedback current reduce with time, such that the first compensating voltage and the second compensating voltage increase with time so as to increase the first data current and the second data current respectively.
2. The display according to claim 1, wherein each of the first compensating circuit and the second compensating circuit comprises a compensating current mirror circuit, having a resistor, a first NMOS transistor and a second NMOS transistor, a gate and a drain of the first NMOS transistor are electrically connected to each other, a drain of the second NMOS transistor is connected to an operational voltage through the resistor, and the drain of the second NMOS transistor is for outputting the first/second compensating voltage.

3. The display according to claim 1, further comprising a display panel, wherein the feedback unit and the compensating unit are disposed on the display panel.

4. The display according to claim 1, further comprising a display panel, and a printed circuit board being connected to the display panel through a flexible circuit board, wherein the feedback unit is disposed on the display panel, and the compensating unit is disposed on the printed circuit board.

5. An organic light emitting diode display, comprising:

a first digital/analog current converter for receiving first digital data providing a first data current to a first pixel of a first color to emit light and a second digital/analog current converter for providing a second data current to a second pixel of a second color to emit light;

a feedback unit having:

a first feedback circuit for providing a first feedback current for the first color, comprising:

a plurality of dummy organic light emitting diodes for the first color connected in parallel; and

a feedback current mirror circuit comprising a first PMOS transistor and a second PMOS transistor, wherein a gate and a drain of the first PMOS transistor are electrically coupled to the dummy organic light emitting diodes for the first color, and a drain of the second PMOS transistor is for outputting the first feedback current; and

a second feedback circuit for providing a second feedback current for the second color, comprising:

a plurality of dummy organic light emitting diodes for the second color connected in parallel;

a feedback current mirror circuit comprising a first PMOS transistor and a second PMOS transistor, wherein a gate and a drain of the first PMOS transistor are electrically coupled to the dummy organic light emitting diodes for the second color, and a drain of the second PMOS transistor is for outputting the second feedback current;

wherein the first feedback current for the first color simulates an average current attenuation degree of the dummy organic light emitting diodes for the first color and the second feedback current for the second

color simulates an average current attenuation degree of the dummy organic light emitting diodes for the second color;

a compensating unit electrically coupled to the feedback unit, the compensating unit comprising:

a first compensating circuit coupled to the first feedback circuit for providing a first compensating voltage as a first reference voltage for the first digital/analog current converter in accordance with the first feedback current; and

a second compensating circuit coupled to the second feedback circuit for providing a second compensating voltage as a second reference voltage for the second digital/analog current converter in accordance with the second feedback current;

wherein while the luminance of the first pixel and the second pixel attenuates with time, the first feedback current and the second feedback current reduce with time, such that the first compensating voltage and the second compensating voltage increase with time so as to increase the first data current and the second data current respectively.

6. The display according to claim 5, wherein each of the first compensating circuit and the second compensating circuit comprises a compensating current mirror circuit, having a resistor, a first NMOS transistor and a second NMOS transistor, a gate and a drain of the first NMOS transistor are electrically connected to each other, a drain of the second NMOS transistor is connected to an operational voltage through the resistor, and the drain of the second NMOS transistor is for outputting the first/second compensating voltage.

7. The display according to claim 5, further comprising a display panel, wherein the feedback unit and the compensating unit are disposed on the display panel.

8. The display according to claim 5, further comprising a display panel, and a printed circuit board being connected to the display panel through a flexible circuit board, wherein the feedback unit is disposed on the display panel, and the compensating unit is disposed on the printed circuit board.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器及其亮度补偿方法		
公开(公告)号	US7554513	公开(公告)日	2009-06-30
申请号	US11/154678	申请日	2005-06-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SUN WEIN TOWN TSENG JUNG CHUN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SUN WEIN-TOWN TSENG JUNG-CHUN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
[标]发明人	SUN WEIN TOWN TSENG JUNG CHUN		
发明人	SUN, WEIN-TOWN TSENG, JUNG-CHUN		
IPC分类号	G09G3/30 G09F9/00 G09G3/00 G09G3/32 H05B33/00		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3275 G09G2310/027 G09G2320/0242 G09G2320/029 G09G2320/043		
审查员(译)	阮箬		
优先权	093117565 2004-06-17 TW		
其他公开文献	US20050280617A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

有机发光二极管 (OLED) 显示器包括第一和第二数字/模拟电流转换器, 反馈单元和补偿单元。反馈单元包括分别用于产生第一和第二反馈电流的第一和第二反馈电路。补偿单元包括第一和第二补偿电路, 用于分别根据第一和第二反馈电流输出第一和第二补偿电压作为第一和第二数字/模拟电流转换器的第一和第二参考电压。第一和第二像素的亮度变化与第一和第二反馈电流变化成正比。因此, 相应地改变第一和第二补偿电压, 并且调节第一和第二参考电压以便补偿第一和第二像素的亮度。

