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Kim

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(54) **DATA DRIVER AND ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE USING THE SAME**

2310/0294 (2013.01); G09G 2310/08 (2013.01); G09G 2320/0295 (2013.01)

(71) Applicant: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**, Seoul (KR)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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USPC 345/100
See application file for complete search history.

(72) Inventor: **Jihun Kim**, Seoul (KR)

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(73) Assignee: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**, Seoul (KR)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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Primary Examiner — Roy P Rabindranath

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Fenwick & West LLP

(51) **Int. Cl.**

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G09G 3/3275 (2016.01)
G09G 3/3233 (2016.01)
G09G 3/3266 (2016.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A data driver and an organic light-emitting display device using the same. The data driver includes a first amplifier, a sample/hold circuit, a first switch circuit, and a second switch circuit. The first switch circuit selectively connects a driving initialization voltage and a sensing initialization voltage to a first data line and a second data line. The second switch circuit selectively connects the first amplifier to the first data line and the second data line and selectively connecting the sample/hold circuit to the first data line and the second data line.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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22 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets

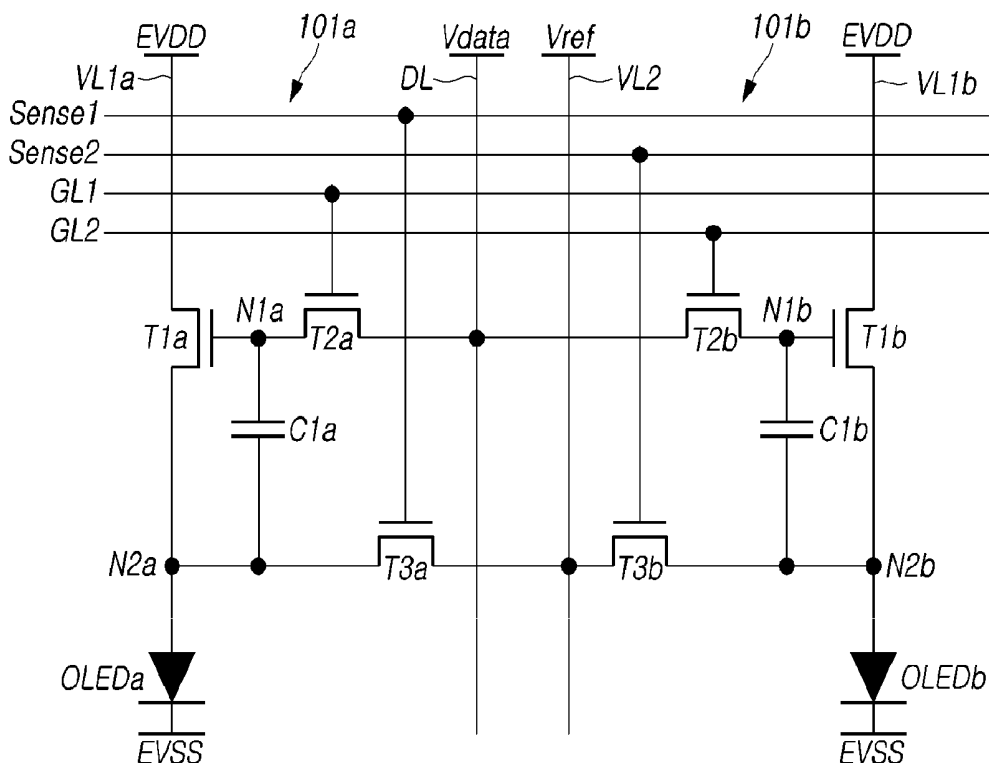


FIG. 1

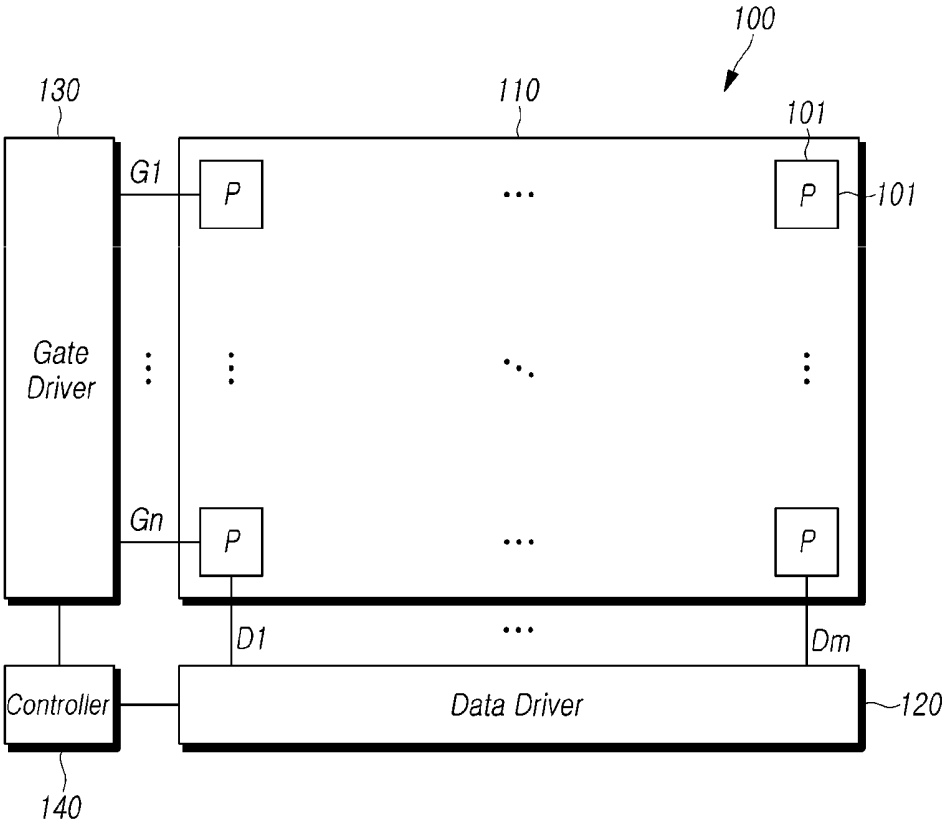


FIG. 2

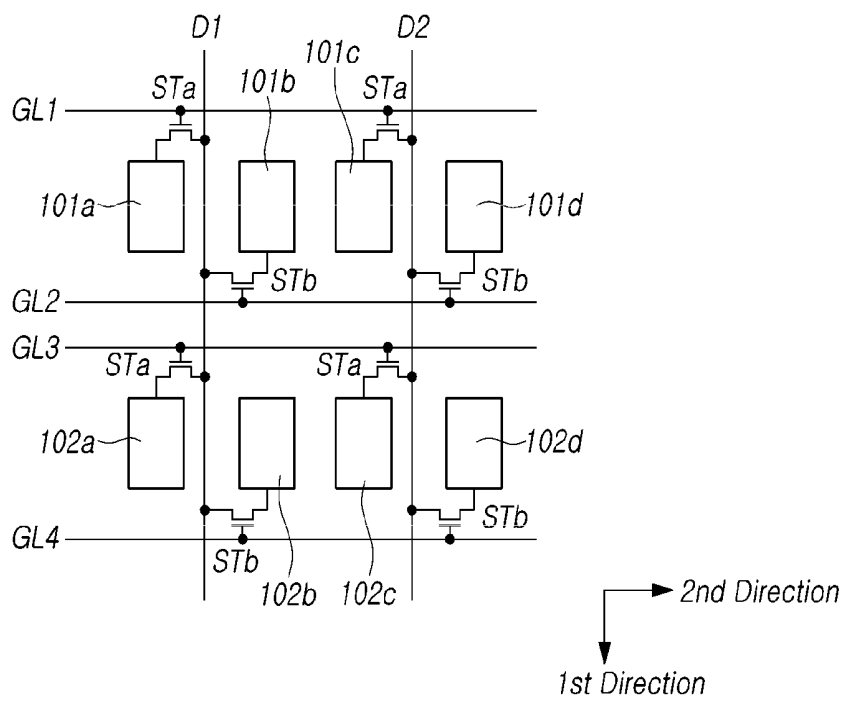


FIG. 3

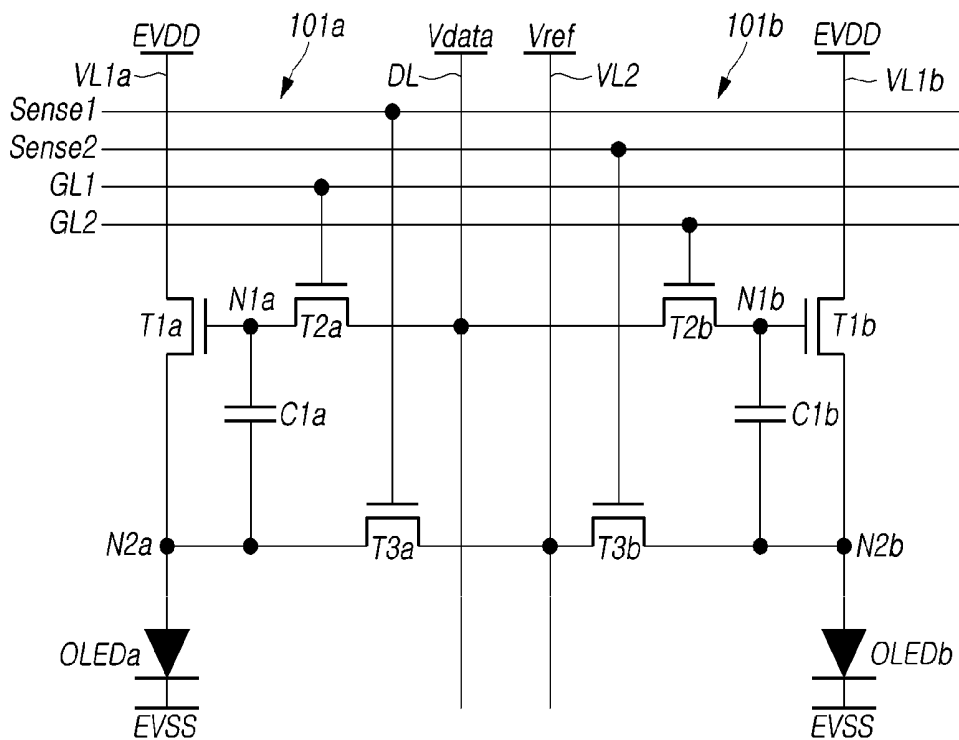


FIG. 4

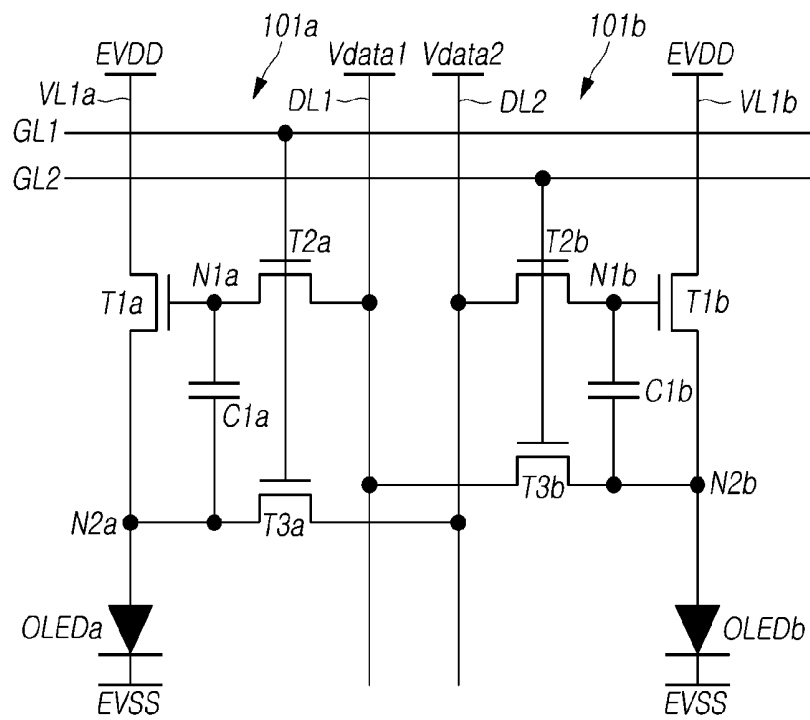


FIG. 5A

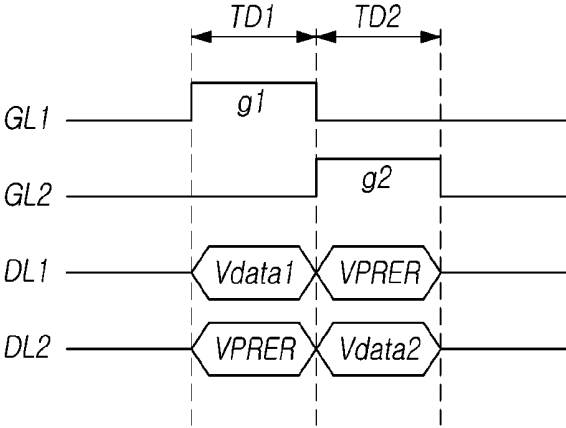


FIG. 5B

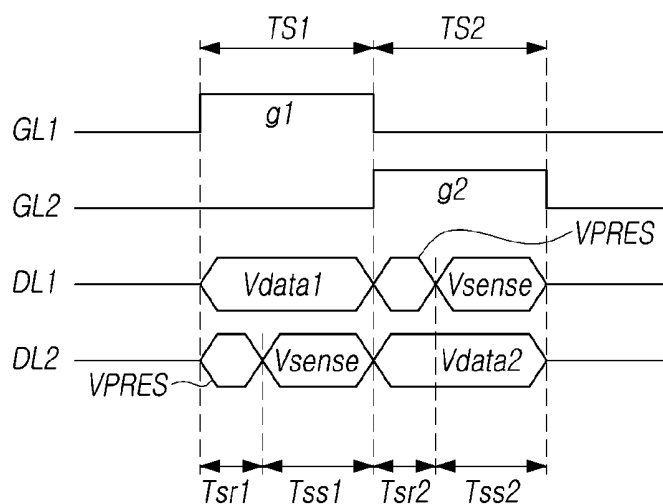


FIG. 6

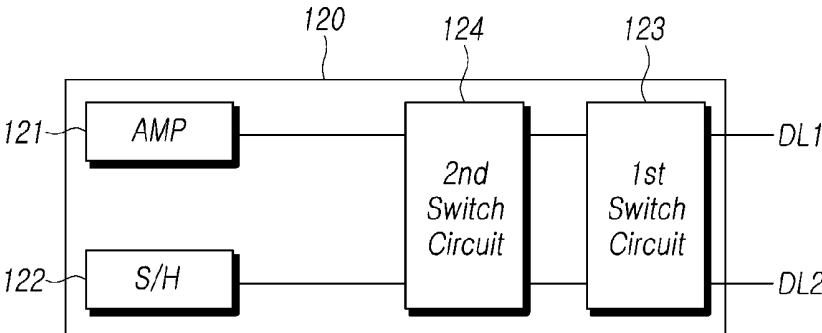


FIG. 8A

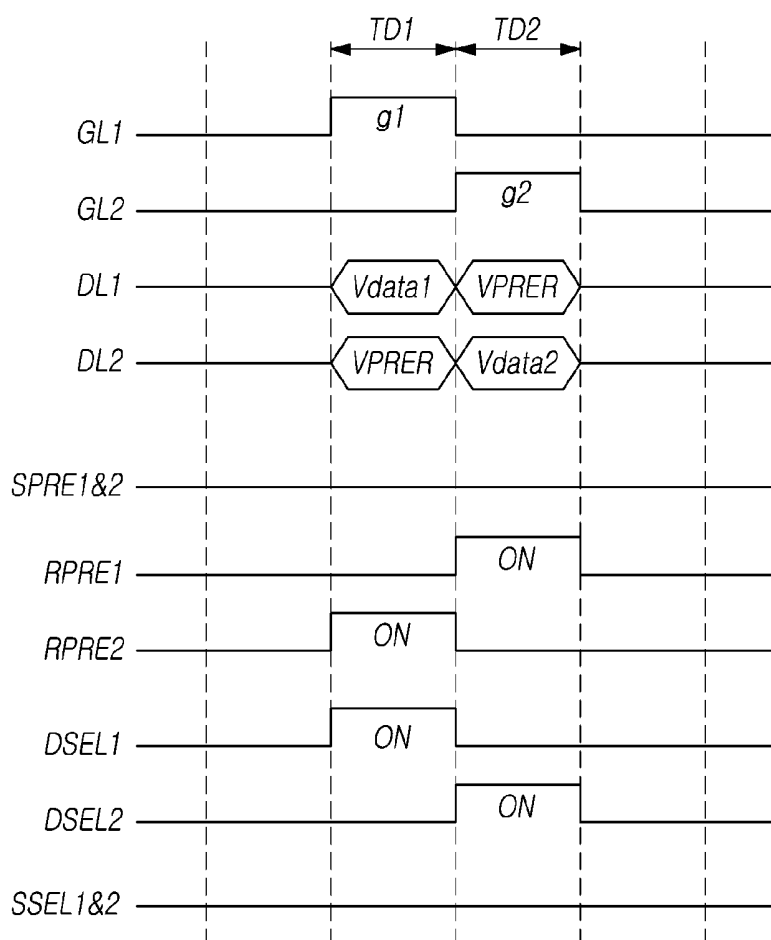


FIG. 8B

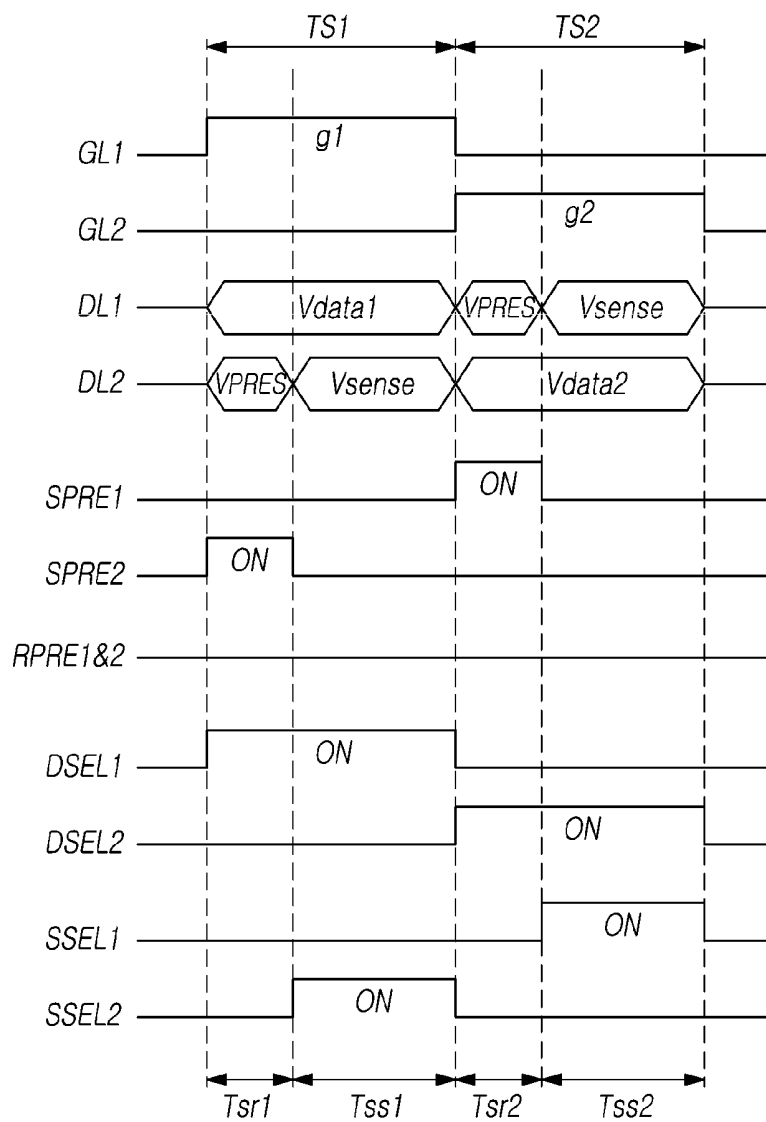


FIG. 9

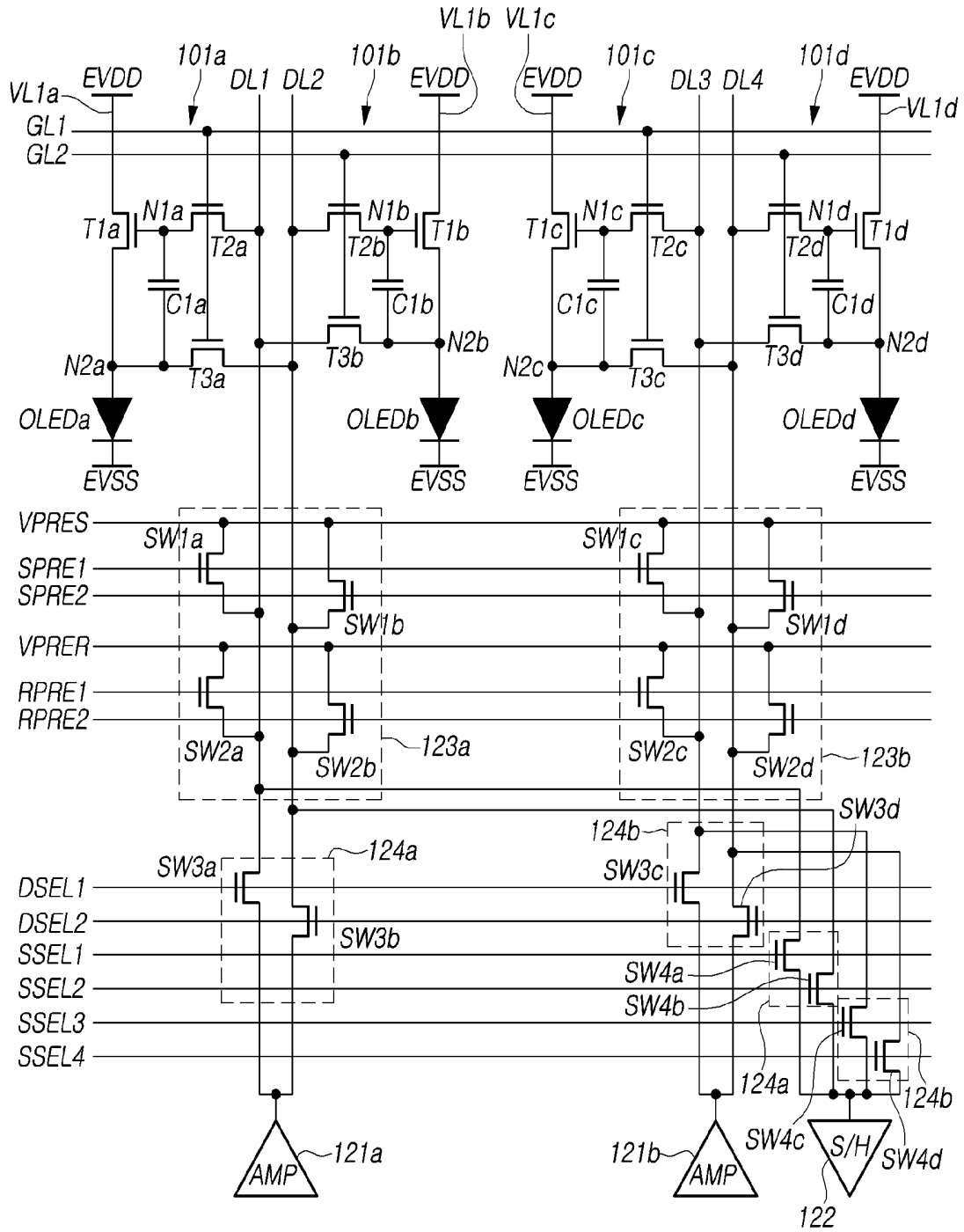


FIG. 10A

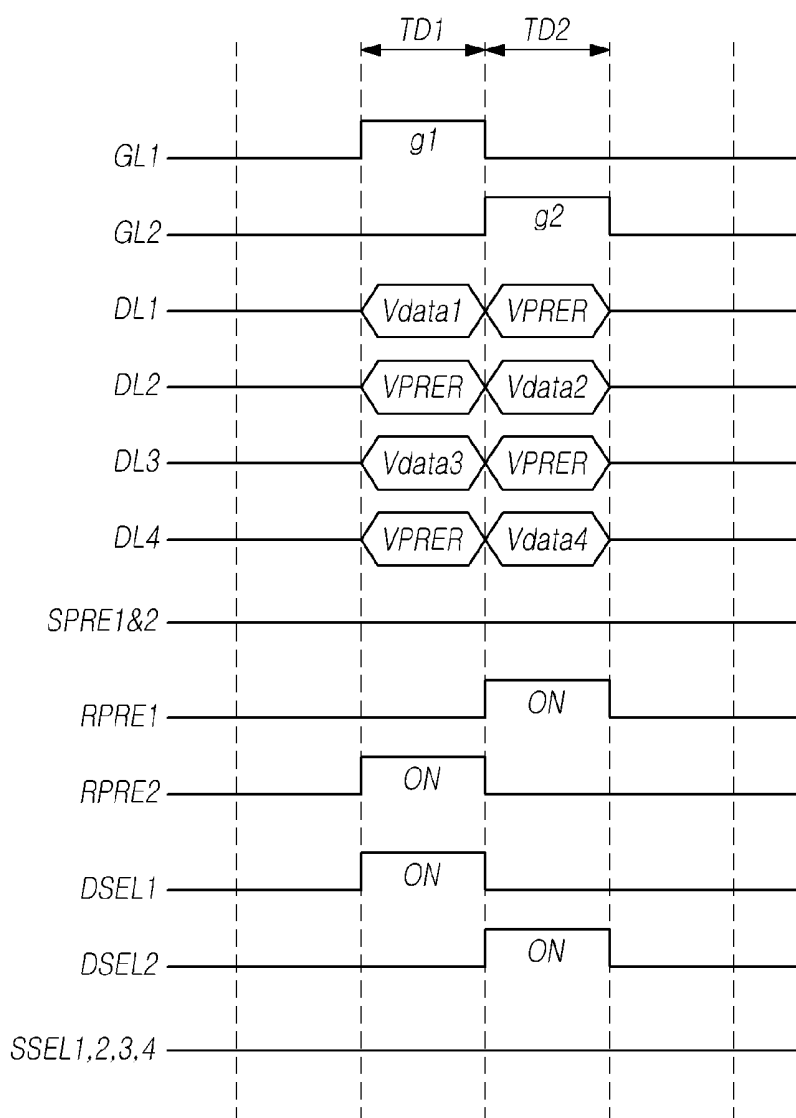
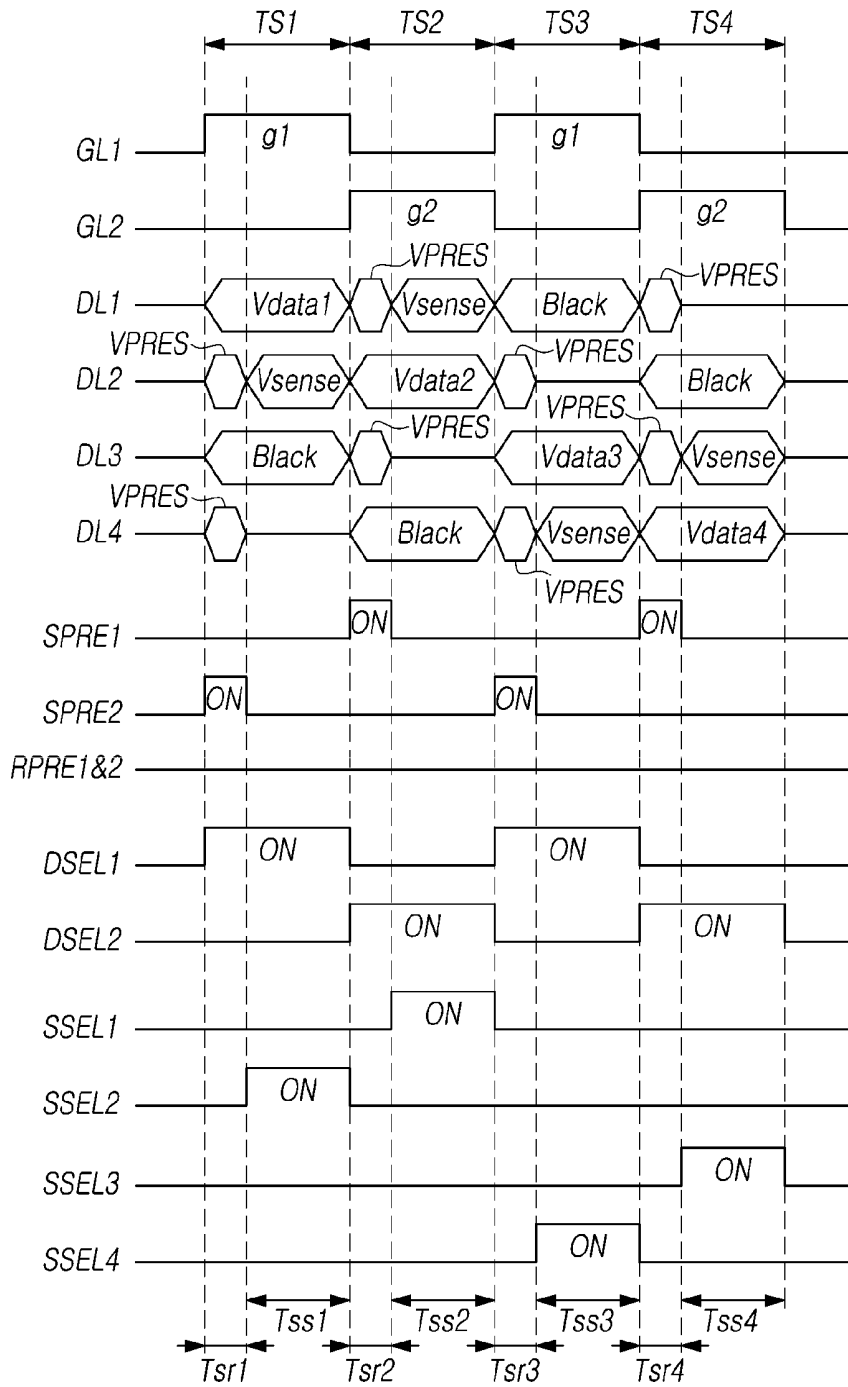


FIG. 10B



**DATA DRIVER AND ORGANIC
LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE USING
THE SAME**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application claims priority to Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2017-0169697, filed on Dec. 11, 2017, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Field

The present disclosure relates to a data driver and an organic light-emitting display device using the same.

Description of Related Art

In response to the development of the information society, demand for a variety of types of display devices for displaying images is increasing. A range of display devices, such as liquid crystal display (LCD) devices, plasma display panel (PDP) devices, and organic light-emitting display devices, have recently come into widespread use.

Among such display devices, organic light-emitting display devices have recently come into prominence, since they are self-emissive display devices, have superior properties, such as rapid response speeds, wide viewing angles, and excellent color reproducibility, and can be provided with a thin profile.

Recently, high resolution and/or a large area is required for organic light-emitting display devices. In an organic light-emitting display device having high resolution and/or a large area, when the number of channels, through which a gate driver and a data driver output gate signals and data signals, is increased, fabrication costs of the gate driver and/or the data driver are increased, thereby increasing fabrication costs of the organic light-emitting display device. In addition, in consideration of an aesthetic aspect of the design, bezels of display devices tend to be narrower. An increase in the number of channels, through which the gate driver and the data driver output gate signals and data signals, may result in complex electrical lines between the display panel and the gate driver and/or between the display panel and the data driver, which is problematic. In addition, when the sizes of the gate driver and the data driver are increased due to the increased number of channels, it may be difficult to provide a narrow bezel.

In addition, an organic light-emitting display device having a high aperture ratio can advantageously emit high-luminance light, thereby reducing power consumption. Accordingly, a solution able to improve the aperture ratio is demanded.

SUMMARY

Various aspects of the present disclosure provide a data driver able to reduce fabrication costs and an organic light-emitting display device using the same.

Also provided is an organic light-emitting display device having high resolution and/or a large area, by which a bezel area can be reduced and an aperture ratio can be increased.

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a data driver may include: a first amplifier; a sample/hold circuit; a first switch circuit selectively connecting a driving initial-

ization voltage and a sensing initialization voltage to a first data line and a second data line; and a second switch circuit selectively connecting the first amplifier to the first data line and the second data line and selectively connecting the sample/hold circuit to the first data line and the second data line.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a data driver may include: a first amplifier supplying a data signal through a first data line in a first driving time, supplying the data signal through a second data line in a second driving time, supplying the data signal through the first data line in a first sensing time, and supplying the data signal through the second data line in a second sensing time; and a sample/hold circuit receiving a sensing voltage through the second data line in the first sensing time and receiving the sensing voltage through the first data line in the second sensing time.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, an organic light-emitting display device may include: a first pixel receiving a data signal through a first data line and an initialization voltage through a second data line; a second pixel receiving the data signal through the second data line and the initialization voltage through the first data line; the first data line extending in a first direction; the second data line extending parallel and adjacently to the first data line; and first and second gate lines extending in a second direction, adjacently to each other, wherein the first gate line allowing a gate signal to be applied to the first pixel therethrough, and the second gate line allowing the gate signal to be applied to the second pixel therethrough.

According to exemplary embodiments, it is possible to provide a data driver able to reduce fabrication costs and an organic light-emitting display device using the same.

In addition, it is possible to provide an organic light-emitting display device having high resolution and/or a large area, by which a bezel area can be reduced and an aperture ratio can be increased.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features, and advantages of the present disclosure will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of an organic light-emitting display device according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 2 is a conceptual view illustrating an embodiment of driving of the organic light-emitting display device;

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating an exemplary display panel including pixels in the organic light-emitting display device according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram illustrating an embodiment of pixels used in the organic light-emitting display device according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 5A is a timing diagram of signals in a driving mode, input to the pixels illustrated in FIG. 4;

FIG. 5B is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a sensing mode, input to the pixels illustrated in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of the data driver according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram illustrating an exemplary connection between the pixels and the data driver according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 8A is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a driving mode, input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 7;

FIG. 8B is another timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a sensing mode, input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram illustrating another exemplary connection between the pixels and the data driver according to exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 10A is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a driving mode, input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 9; and

FIG. 10B is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a sensing mode, input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 9.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Hereinafter, reference will be made to embodiments of the present disclosure in detail, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Throughout this document, reference should be made to the drawings, in which the same reference numerals and symbols will be used to designate the same or like components. In the following description of the present disclosure, detailed descriptions of known functions and components incorporated herein will be omitted in the case that the subject matter of the present disclosure may be rendered unclear thereby.

It will also be understood that, while terms such as “first,” “second,” “A,” “B,” “(a),” and “(b)” may be used herein to describe various elements, such terms are merely used to distinguish one element from other elements. The substance, sequence, order, or number of such elements is not limited by these terms. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being “connected to” or “coupled to” another element, not only can it be “directly connected or coupled to” the other element, but it can also be “indirectly connected or coupled to” the other element via an “intervening” element.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of an organic light-emitting display device according to exemplary embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light-emitting display device 100 may include a display panel 110, a data driver 120, a gate driver 130, and a controller 140.

The display panel 110 may include a plurality of pixels 101. The plurality of pixels 101 may be driven by data signals and gate signals applied thereto and, in response to data voltage levels of the data signals, express grayscale levels. Each of the plurality of pixels 101 may emit red, blue, and green light. However, colors of light emitted by the plurality of pixels 101 are not limited thereto.

Data lines D1, . . . , and Dm, through which data signals are transferred to the plurality of pixels 101, and gate lines G1, . . . , and Gn, through which gate signals are transferred to the plurality of pixels 101, may be disposed on the display panel 110. The data lines D1 . . . and Dm may intersect the gate lines G1 . . . and Gn. The plurality of pixels 101 may be connected to the data lines D1 . . . and Dm and the gate lines G1 . . . and Gn. Electrical lines disposed on the display panel 110 are not limited to the data lines D1 . . . and Dm and the gate lines G1 . . . and Gn.

The data driver 120 may transfer data signals to the data lines D1 . . . and Dm. Data signals, output from the data driver 120, may be analog data signals. The analog data signals may be data voltages corresponding to grayscale levels. The data driver 120 may include a plurality of driver

integrated circuits (ICs). The number of driver ICs of the data driver 120 may be determined depending on the resolution of the display panel 110.

The gate driver 130 can allow a gate signal to be sequentially driven to the gate lines G1 . . . and Gn. Although the gate driver 130 is illustrated as a component separate from the display panel 110, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The gate driver may be provided as a gate-in-panel (GIP) circuit, disposed in a specific area of the display panel 110. Although the gate driver 130 is illustrated as being disposed on one side of the display panel 110, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The gate driver 130 may include a plurality of driver ICs.

The data driver 120 and the gate driver 130 may be connected to the display panel 110 via a printed circuit board (PCB).

The controller 140 may output control signals to control the data driver 120 and the gate driver 130. The controller 140 may transfer digital data signals to the data driver 120. The controller 140 may receive image signals from an external source, convert the image signals into digital data signals, and transfer the digital data signals to the data driver 120.

FIG. 2 is a conceptual view illustrating an embodiment of driving of the organic light-emitting display device.

Referring to FIG. 2, in the display panel 110, a first data line D1 and a second data line D2 extend parallel to each other in a first direction, while first to fourth gate lines GL1 to GL4 extend parallel to each other in a second direction. In addition, the second and third gate lines GL2 and GL3 among the first to fourth gate lines GL1 to GL4 may be disposed adjacently to each other. The second and third gate lines GL2 and GL3 being adjacent to each other may mean a pixel is not disposed between the second and third gate lines GL2 and GL3. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

A switching transistor STa of a first pixel 101a may be connected to the first data line D1 and the first gate line GL1. A switching transistor STb of a second pixel 101b may be connected to the first data line D1 and the second gate line GL2. A switching transistor STa of a third pixel 101c may be connected to the second data line D2 and the first gate line GL1. A switching transistor STb of a fourth pixel 101d may be connected to the second data line D2 and the second gate line GL2.

A switching transistor STa of a fifth pixel 102a may be connected to the first data line D1 and the third gate line GL3. A switching transistor STb of a sixth pixel 102b may be connected to the first data line D1 and the fourth gate line GL4. A switching transistor STa of a seventh pixel 102c may be connected to the second data line D2 and the third gate line GL3. A switching transistor STb of an eighth pixel 102d may be connected to the second data line D2 and the fourth gate line GL4.

Although the display panel 110 is illustrated as including a plurality of pixels arranged in a 2×4 matrix, this is only an illustrative example and the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

For example, in the display panel 110 including the plurality of pixels arranged as described above, data signals may be supplied to the pixels such that data signals can be supplied to the first pixel 101a and the second pixel 101b at different points in time. More particularly, during a first horizontal time Hsync, data signals may be supplied to the data lines D1, . . . , and D2 twice, and a first gate signal and a second gate signal may sequentially be applied to the first gate line GL1 and the second gate line GL2. A method of

driving the display panel **110** in this manner may be referred to as a double rate driving (DRD) method.

When the organic light-emitting display device **100** is driven using the DRD method, the number of the data lines $D1 \dots$ and Dn disposed on the display panel **110** may be reduced. When the number of the data lines $D1 \dots$ and Dn is reduced, a data driver having a smaller number of channels, through which data signals are output, can be used. Accordingly, the data driver **120** used in the display panel **110** may have a smaller number of channels, through which data signals are output, compared to the resolution of the display panel **110**. In addition, when the data driver **120** uses a plurality of driver ICs, the number of the driver ICs can be reduced. However, this may increase both the number of gate lines disposed on the display panel **110** and fabrication costs of the gate driver **130**, which are problematic. This may consequently increase fabrication costs of the organic light-emitting display device **100**. In addition, it may be difficult to provide a narrow bezel, due to an increase in the number of electrical lines between the gate driver **130** and the display panel **110**.

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram illustrating an exemplary display panel including pixels in the organic light-emitting display device according to exemplary embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 3, a first pixel **101a** may include an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** and a pixel circuit including first to third transistors **T1a** to **T3a** and a capacitor **C1a**. A second pixel **101b** may include an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb** and a pixel circuit including first to third transistors **T1b** to **T3b** and a capacitor **C1b**. The first transistors **T1a** and **T1b** may be driving transistors supplying driving current to the organic light-emitting diodes **OLEDa** and **OLEDb**. In addition, the second transistors **T2a** and **T2b** may correspond to the switching transistors **STa** and **STb** illustrated in FIG. 2.

In the first pixel **101a**, the first transistor **T1a** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1a**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1a**, through which a first voltage **EVDD** is supplied, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2a**. The second transistor **T2a** may have a gate electrode connected to the gate line **GL1**, a first electrode connected to a data line **DL**, through which a data voltage **Vdata** is supplied, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1a**. The third transistor **T3a** may have a gate electrode connected to a first sensing line **Sense1**, a first electrode connected to the second node **N2a**, and a second electrode connected to a second voltage line **VL2**, through which a reference voltage **Vref** is transferred. The first capacitor **C1a** may have a first electrode connected to the first node **N1a** and a second electrode disposed between the second node **N2a** and the third transistor **T3a**. In addition, the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2a** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

In the second pixel **101b**, the first transistor **T1b** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1b**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1b**, through which a first voltage **EVDD** is supplied, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2b**. The second transistor **T2b** may have a gate electrode connected to the gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the data line **DL**, through which the data voltage **Vdata** is supplied, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1b**. The third transistor **T3b** may have a gate electrode connected to a second sensing line **Sense2**, a first electrode connected to the second node **N2b**, and a second electrode connected to the second voltage line **VL2**, through which the reference volt-

age **Vref** is transferred. The first capacitor **C1b** may have a first electrode connected to the first node **N1b** and a second electrode disposed between the second node **N2b** and the third transistor **T3b**. In addition, the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2b** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

The reference voltage **Vref**, transferred through the second voltage line **VL2**, may be one of a sensing voltage **Vsense** and an initialization voltage **Vinit**. The sensing voltage **Vsense** and the initialization voltage **Vinit** may be transferred through the second voltage line **VL2** at different points in time. The sensing voltage **Vsense** may be a voltage that is already applied to the second voltage line **VL2** at a specific point in time (i.e. a sensing time).

While the pixels **101a** and **101b** configured as above share a single data line **DL**, two gate lines **GL1** and **GL2** and two sensing lines **Sense1** and **Sense2** are necessary. This accordingly increases the size of the gate driver **130** transferring gate signals and sensing signals, which is problematic. The increased size of the gate driver **130** may disadvantageously increase a bezel area. In addition, the number of the gate lines and the number of the sensing lines, disposed on the display panel **110**, may also be increased, thereby lowering the aperture ratio of the display panel **110**, which is problematic.

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram illustrating an embodiment of pixels used in the organic light-emitting display device according to exemplary embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 4, in a first pixel **101a**, a first transistor **T1a** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1a**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1a**, through which a first voltage **EVDD** is transferred, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2a**. A second transistor **T2a** may have a gate electrode connected to a first gate line **GL1**, a first electrode connected to a first data line **DL1**, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1a**. A third transistor **T3a** may have a gate electrode connected to the first gate line **GL1**, a first electrode connected to a second data line **DL2**, and a second electrode connected to the second node **N2a**. A first capacitor **C1a** may be disposed between the first node **N1a** and the second node **N2a**. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2a** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

In a second pixel **101b**, a first transistor **T1b** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1b**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1b**, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2b**. A second transistor **T2b** may have a gate electrode connected to a second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the second data line **DL2**, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1a**. A third transistor **T3b** may have a gate electrode connected to the second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the first data line **DL1**, and a second electrode connected to the second node **N2b**. A first capacitor **C1b** may be disposed between the first node **N1b** and the second node **N2b**. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2b** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

In the case in which the pixels **101a** and **101b** are disposed on the display panel **110** as described above, no sensing signals are necessary, unlike in case of the pixels illustrated in FIG. 3. Since the gate driver **130** is not required to output sensing signals, the number of channels can be reduced, thereby reducing the size of the gate driver **130**. In addition, when the gate driver **130** includes a plurality of driver ICs,

the number of the driver ICs can also be reduced. Accordingly, fabrication costs of the organic light-emitting display device can be reduced. In addition, since the size of the gate driver **130** is reduced and the number of the driver ICs is reduced, the size of the bezel area of the display device **100** can be reduced. Furthermore, since no sensing signals are output, it is unnecessary to dispose the sensing lines Sense1 and Sense2 on the display panel **110**. This can accordingly increase the aperture ratio of the display panel **110**.

In addition, the organic light-emitting display device **100** is configured to sense the threshold voltage, mobility, and the like of the first transistors **T1a** and **T1b** and the organic light-emitting diodes **OLEDa** and **OLEDb** and correct data signals. This can accordingly improve image quality and compensate for degradations, thereby increasing the longevity of the organic light-emitting display device **100**. In this regard, the display panel **110** illustrated in FIG. 3 can obtain information regarding a threshold voltage, mobility, and the like by sensing voltages of the second nodes **N2a** and **N2b** via the second voltage line **VL2**.

In contrast, when the pixels, as illustrated in FIG. 4, are disposed on the display panel **110**, the second voltage line **VL2** may not be necessary.

FIG. 5A is a timing diagram of signals in a driving mode, input to the pixels illustrated in FIG. 4.

Referring to FIG. 5A, a driving mode may be a mode in which images are displayed on the display panel **110**. The driving mode may include a first driving time **TD1** and a second driving time **TD2**. However, the driving mode according to the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

In the first driving time **TD1**, a first gate signal **g1** is supplied through the first gate line **GL1**, and a first data signal **Vdata1** may be supplied through the first data line **DL1**. In addition, a driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be supplied through the second data line **DL2**. In the first driving time **TD1**, the second transistor **T2a** and the third transistor **T3a** of the first pixel **101a** may be turned on, in response to the first gate signal **g1**. Here, the second transistor **T2b** and the third transistor **T3b** of the second pixel **101b** may remain turned off.

When the second transistor **T2a** and the third transistor **T3a** of the first pixel **101a** are turned on, a data signal may be transferred to the first node **N1a** of the first pixel **101a**, and the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be transferred to the second node **N2a** of the first pixel **101a**. The first capacitor **C1a** and the anode of the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** are initialized by the driving initialization voltage **VPRER**, while driving current may be caused to flow from the first electrode to the second electrode of the first transistor **T1a** by the first data signal **Vdata1** transferred to the first node **N1a**. Since the driving current can be supplied to the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa**, light can be emitted from the first pixel **101a**, with a driving current corresponding to the first data signal **Vdata1** being supplied to the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa**. Since the second transistor **T2** and the third transistor **T3b** of the second pixel **101b** remain turned off, no light is emitted from the second pixel **101b**, with no driving current being supplied to the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb**.

In the second driving time **TD2**, a second gate signal **g2** may be supplied through the second gate line **GL2**, the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be supplied through the first data line **DL1**, and a second data signal **Vdata2** may be supplied through the second data line **DL2**. In the second driving time **TD2**, the second transistor **T2a** and the third transistor **T3a** of the first pixel **101a** may remain turned off, while the second transistor **T2b** and the

third transistor **T3b** of the second pixel **101b** may be turned on, in response to the second gate signal **g2**.

Since the second transistor **T2a** and the third transistor **T3a** remain turned off, no light is emitted from the first pixel **101a**, with no driving current being supplied to the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa**. When the second transistor **T2b** and the third transistor **T3b** of the second pixel **101b** are turned on, the second data signal **Vdata2** may be transferred to the first node **N1b** of the second pixel **101b**, and the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be transferred to the second node **N2b**. The first capacitor **C1b** and the anode of the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb** may be initialized by the driving initialization voltage **VPRER**, while driving current may be caused to flow from the first electrode to the second electrode of the first transistor **T1b** by the second data signal **Vdata2** transferred to the first node **N1b**. Since the driving current can be supplied to the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb**, light can be emitted from the second pixel **101b**, with a driving current corresponding to the second data signal **Data2** being supplied to the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb**.

FIG. 5B is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a sensing mode, input to the pixels illustrated in FIG. 4.

Referring to FIG. 5B, a sensing mode may be a mode in which the threshold voltage and/or mobility of the transistor **T1** and the organic light-emitting diode of the pixels **101** disposed on the display panel **110** are sensed. The sensing mode may include a first sensing time **TS1** and a second sensing time **TS2**. However, the sensing mode according to the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

The first sensing time **TS1** may include a first writing time **Tsr1** and a first read time **Tss1**, while the second sensing time **TS2** may include a second writing time **Tsr2** and a second read time **Tss2**. Although the writing times **Tsr1** and **Tsr2** are illustrated as being shorter than the read times **Tss1** and **Tss2** in FIG. 5B, this is only an illustrative example and the present disclosure is not limited thereto. In the first sensing time **TS1**, a first gate signal **g1** may be transferred through the first gate line **GL1**. In the first sensing time **TS1**, the second transistor **T2a** and the third transistor **T3a** of the first pixel **101a** may be turned on by the first gate signal **g1**. In addition, a first data signal **Vdata1** may be transferred through the first data line **DL1** in the first sensing time **TS1**, while a sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** may be transferred through the second data line **DL2** in the first write time **Tsr1** of the first sensing time **TS1**. Consequently, the sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** may be transferred to the second node **N2a** in the first write time **Tsr1**.

In the first sensing time **TS1**, when the first data signal **Vdata1** is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor **T1a** of the first pixel **101a**, a sensing current corresponding to the first data signal **Vdata1** may flow through the first transistor **T1a**, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** may have a voltage level lower than the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa**. Accordingly, the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** may not generate light.

In the first read time **Tss1**, the sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** may not be transferred through the second data line **DL2**. When the sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** is not transferred through the second data line **DL2**, the second data line **DL2** may maintain the voltage of the second node **N2a**, and information regarding the threshold voltage, mobility, and the like of the transistor and the

organic light-emitting diode may be determined by sensing the sensing voltage V_{sense} of the second data line DL2.

In the second time TS2, a second gate signal g_2 may be transferred through the second gate line GL2. The second transistor T2b and the third transistor T3b of the second pixel 101b may be turned on by the second gate signal g_2 in the second sensing time TS2. Consequently, in the second sensing time TS2, a second data signal Vdata2 may be transferred through the second data line DL2, while a sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the first data line DL1 in the second write time Tsr2 of the second sensing time TS2. Consequently, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES can be transferred to the second node N2b, only in the second write time Tsr2.

In the second write time Tsr2, when the second data signal Vdata2 is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1b of the second pixel 101b, a sensing current corresponding to the second data signal Vdata2 may flow through the first transistor T1b, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may have a voltage level lower than the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode OLEDb. Accordingly, the organic light-emitting diode OLEDb may not generate light.

In the second read time Tss2, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may not be transferred through the first data line DL1. When the sensing initialization voltage VPRES is not transferred through the first data line DL1, the first data line DL1 may maintain the voltage of the second node N2b, and information regarding the threshold voltage, mobility, and the like of the transistor and the organic light-emitting diode may be determined by sensing the sensing voltage V_{sense} of the first data line DL1.

Accordingly, it is possible to apply data signals and an initialization voltage to the pixels 101a and 101b using the data lines DL1 and DL2, instead of using a separate line, such as the second voltage line VL2 illustrated in FIG. 3. In addition, it is possible to sense sensing voltages V_{sense} applied to the data lines DL1 and DL2.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of the data driver according to exemplary embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 6, the data driver 120 may include a first amplifier 121, a sample/hold circuit 122, a first switch circuit 123, and a second switch circuit 124. Both the first switch circuit 123 and the second switch circuit 124 may be connected to a first data line DL1 and a second data line DL2 to connect the first data line DL1 and the second data line DL2 to the first amplifier 121 or the sample/hold circuit 122 in response to driving mode and sensing mode. In addition, the first switch circuit 123 and the second switch circuit 124 may supply a driving initialization voltage VPRER or a sensing initialization voltage VPRES to the first data line DL1 or the second data line DL2 in response to the driving mode and the sensing mode. The driving mode may be a mode in which images are displayed on the display panel 110, while the sensing mode may be a mode in which the threshold voltage and/or mobility of the transistor T1 and the organic light-emitting diode of the pixels 101 disposed on the display panel 110 are sensed. In addition, the driving mode may include a first driving time TD1 and a second driving time TD1, while the sensing mode may include a first sensing time TS1 and a second sensing time TS2. However, neither the driving mode nor the sensing mode according to the present disclosure is limited thereto.

The first amplifier 121 may supply a data signal through the first data line DL1 in the first driving time TD1 while supplying a data signal through the second data line DL2 in the second driving time TD2. The first amplifier 121 may supply a first data signal Vdata1 through the first data line DL1 in the first sensing time TS1 while supplying a second data signal Vdata2 through the second data line DL2 in the second sensing time TS2. In addition, the first amplifier 121 may supply the first data signal Vdata1 through the first data line DL1 before supplying the second data signal Vdata2 through the second data line DL2. The first amplifier 121 may supply the first data signal and the second data signal sequentially through the first data line DL1 and the second data line DL2 by outputting the first data signal and the second data signal sequentially in the first driving time TD1 and the second driving time TD2.

The sample/hold circuit 122 may receive a sensing voltage through the second data line DL2 in the first sensing time TS1 while receiving a sensing voltage through the first data line DL1 in the second sensing time TS2.

The sample/hold circuit 122 may receive sensing voltages corresponding to the voltage of the second node N2a of the first pixel 101a and the voltage of the second node N2b of the second pixel 101b in the first sensing time TS1 and the second sensing time TS2. The sample/hold circuit 122 may sequentially receive the voltage of the second node N2a of the first pixel 101a and the voltage of the second node N2b of the second pixel 101b in the first sensing time TS1 and the second sensing time TS2.

Accordingly, the data driver 120 may be connected to the data lines DL1 and DL2 to transfer data signals and receive sensing voltages therethrough. This configuration of the data driver 120 can reduce the number of channels connected to other lines than the data lines DL1 and DL2.

FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram illustrating an exemplary connection between the pixels and the data driver according to exemplary embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 7, a first pixel 101a and a second pixel 101b may be disposed on the display panel 110. The first pixel 101a and the second pixel 101b may be connected to the data driver 120 via a first data line DL1 and a second data line DL2. In addition, the first data line DL1 and the second data line DL2 may be disposed adjacently to each other, while a first gate line GL1 and a second gate line GL2 may be disposed adjacently to each other. The term “disposed adjacently” may mean that no pixel is disposed between the two lines.

In the first pixel 101a, a first transistor T1a may have a gate electrode connected to a first node N1a, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line VL1a, through which a first voltage EVDD is transferred, and a second electrode connected to a second node N2a. A second transistor T2a may have a gate electrode connected to the first gate line GL1, a first electrode connected to the first data line DL1, and a second electrode connected to the first node N1a. A third transistor T3a may have a gate electrode connected to the first gate line GL1, a first electrode connected to the second data line DL2, and a second electrode connected to the second node N2a. A first capacitor C1a may be disposed between the first node N1a and the second node N2a. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode OLEDa may have an anode connected to the second node N2a and a cathode to which a second voltage EVSS is transferred.

In the second pixel 101b, a first transistor T1b may have a gate electrode connected to a first node N1b, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line VL1b, and a second electrode connected to a second node N2b. A second

transistor **T2b** may have a gate electrode connected to the second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the second data line **DL2**, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1a**. A third transistor **T3b** may have a gate electrode connected to the second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the first data line **DL1**, and a second electrode connected to the second node **N2b**. A first capacitor **C1b** may be disposed between the first node **N1b** and the second node **N2b**. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2b** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

The data driver **120** may include a first amplifier **121**, a sample/hold circuit **122**, a first switch circuit **123**, and a second switch circuit **124**.

The first amplifier **121** may supply a data signal through the first data line **DL1** in the first driving time **TD1** while supplying a data signal through the second data line **DL2** in the second driving time **TD2**. The first amplifier **121** may supply a data signal through the first data line **DL1** in the first sensing time **TS1** while supplying a data signal through the second data line **DL2** in the second sensing time **TS2**.

The sample/hold circuit **122** may receive a sensing voltage through the second data line **DL2** in the first sensing time **TS1** while receiving a sensing voltage through the first data line **DL1** in the second sensing time **TS2**.

The first switch circuit **123** may include first to fourth switches **SW1a**, **SW1b**, **SW2a**, and **SW2b**. The first switch **SW1a** may selectively transfer a sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** to the first data line **DL1**, the second switch **SW1b** may selectively transfer the sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** to the second data line **DL2**, the third switch **SW2a** may selectively transfer a driving initialization voltage **VPRER** to the first data line **DL1**, and the fourth switch **SW2b** may selectively transfer the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** to the second data line **DL2**.

The first switch **SW1a** may be turned on by a first voltage selection signal **SPRE1**, while the second switch **SW1b** may be turned on by a second voltage selection signal **SPRE2**. In addition, the third switch **SW2a** may be turned on by a third voltage selection signal **RPRE1**, while the fourth switch **SW2b** may be turned on by a fourth voltage selection signal **RPRE2**.

The second switch circuit **124** may include fifth to eighth switches **SW3a**, **SW3b**, **SW4a**, and **SW4b**. The fifth switch **SW3a** and the sixth switch **SW3b** selectively connect the first amplifier **121** to the first data line **DL1** or second data line **DL2**, in response to a first mode selection signal **DSEL1** or a second mode selection signal **DSEL2**. The seventh switch **SW4a** and the eighth switch **SW4b** may selectively connect the sample/hold circuit **122** to the first data line **DL1** or second data line **DL2**, in response to a third mode selection signal **SSEL1** or a fourth mode selection signal **SSEL2**.

The fifth switch **SW3a** may be turned on by the first mode selection signal **DSEL1**, the sixth switch **SW3b** may be turned on by the second mode selection signal **DSEL2**, the seventh switch **SW4a** may be turned on by the third mode selection signal **SSEL1**, and the eighth switch **SW4b** may be turned on by the fourth mode selection signal **SSEL2**.

The first to eighth switches **SW1a** to **SW4b**, included in the first switch circuit **123** and the second switch circuit **124**, may be p-type metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) transistors.

FIG. 8A is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a driving mode, input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 7.

Referring to FIG. 8A, a first gate signal **g1** may be transferred in the first driving time **TD1**. In addition, in the first driving time **TD1**, a fourth voltage selection signal **RPRE2** may be transferred as a turn-on signal **ON**, and a first mode selection signal **DSEL1** may be transferred as a turn-on signal **ON**. Consequently, in the first driving time **TD1**, the second transistor **T2a** and the third transistor **T3a** of the first pixel **101a** may be turned on by the first gate signal **g1**. In addition, in the first driving time **TD1**, the fourth switch **SW2b** may be turned on by the fourth voltage selection signal **RPRE2**, and the fifth switch **SW3a** may be turned on by the first mode selection signal **DSEL1**. Consequently, in the first driving time **TD1**, a first data signal **Vdata1** may be transferred through the first data line **DL1**, and a driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be transferred through the second data line **DL2**.

Accordingly, the first data signal **Vdata1** may be transferred to the first node **N1a** of the first pixel **101a**, and the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be transferred to the second node **N2a** of the first pixel **101a**. The first data signal **Vdata1** may also be transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor **T1a** of the first pixel **101a**, so that a driving current corresponding to the first data signal **Vdata1** can flow through the first transistor **T1a**, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, since the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** is transferred to the second electrode of the first transistor **T1a**, the driving current flowing from the first electrode to the second electrode can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage **VPRER**. Thus, the driving current flowing through the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage **VPRER**. When the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** corresponds to information regarding a threshold voltage, mobility, and the like, the driving current flowing through the organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** may be a driving current compensated for the threshold voltage and mobility.

In the second driving time **TD2**, a second gate signal **g2** may be transferred. In the second driving time **TD2**, a third voltage selection signal **RPRE1** may be transferred as a turn-on signal **ON**, and a second mode selection signal **DSEL2** may be transferred as a turn-on signal. Thus, in the second driving time **TD2**, the second transistor **T2b** and the third transistor **T3b** of the second pixel **101b** may be turned on by the second gate signal **g2**. In addition, in the second driving time **TD2**, the third switch **SW2a** may be turned on by the third voltage selection signal **RPRE1**, and the sixth switch **SW3b** may be turned on by a second mode selection signal **DSEL2**. Consequently, in the second driving time **TD2**, a second data signal **Vdata2** may be transferred through the second data line **DL2**, while the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be transferred through the first data line **DL1**.

Accordingly, the second data signal **Vdata2** may be transferred to the first node **N1b** of the second pixel **101b**, and the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** may be transferred to the second node **N2b** of the second pixel **101b**. The second data signal **Vdata2** may also be transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor **T1b** of the second pixel **101b**, so that a driving current corresponding to the second data signal **Vdata2** may flow through the first transistor **T1b**, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Since the driving initialization voltage **VPRER** is transferred to the second electrode of the first transistor **T1b**, the driving current flowing from the first electrode to the second electrode can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage **VPRER**. Thus, the driving current flowing through the

organic light-emitting diode OLED_b can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage VP_{PRER}. When the driving initialization voltage VP_{PRER} corresponds to information regarding a threshold voltage, mobility, and the like, the driving current flowing through the organic light-emitting diode OLED_b may be a driving current compensated for the threshold voltage and mobility.

FIG. 8B is another timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 7.

Referring to FIG. 8B, the first sensing time TS₁ may include a first write time Tsr₁ and a first read time Tss₁, while the second sensing time TS₂ may include a second write time Tsr₂ and a second read time Tss₂.

In the first sensing time TS₁, a first gate signal g₁ may be transferred through the first gate line GL₁. In addition, in the first write time Tsr₁ of the first sensing time TS₁, a second voltage selection signal SPRE₂ may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON, and a first mode selection signal DSEL₁ may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. In addition, in the first read time Tss₁, a fourth mode selection signal SSEL₂ may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. Thus, in the first sensing time TS₁, the second transistor T2_a and the third transistor T3_a of the first pixel 101_a may be turned on by the first gate signal g₁, and the fifth switch SW3_a may be turned on by the first mode selection signal DSEL₁. In addition, the second switch SW1_b may be turned on by the second voltage selection signal SPRE₂ in the first write time Tsr₁ of the first sensing time TS₁, while the eighth switch SW4_b may be turned on by the fourth mode selection signal SSEL₂ in the first read time Tss₁ of the first sensing time TS₁.

Consequently, in the first sensing time TS₁, a first data signal Vdata₁ may be transferred to the first data line DL₁, and a sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred to the second data line DL₂. In addition, in the first write time Tsr₁ of the first sensing time TS₁, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the second data line DL₂. Consequently, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES can be transferred to the second node N2_a, only in the first write time Tsr₁.

In the first write time Tsr₁, when the first data signal Vdata₁ is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1_a of the first pixel 101_a, a sensing current corresponding to the first data signal Vdata₁ may flow through the first transistor T1_a, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may have a voltage level lower than the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode OLED_a. Accordingly, the organic light-emitting diode OLED_a may not generate light.

In the first read time Tss₁, the second switch SW1_b may be turned off, while the eighth switch SW4_b may be turned on. In addition, the fifth switch SW3_a may remain turned on. When the second switch SW1_b is turned off, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may not be further transferred to the second data line DL₂. Since the eighth switch SW4_b remains turned on, the sample/hold circuit 122 may be connected to the second data line DL₂. Thus, in the first read time Tss₁, the sample/hold circuit 122 can receive the voltage of the second node N2_a of the first pixel 101_a via the third transistor T3_a, the second data line DL₂, and the eighth switch SW4_b.

In the second sensing time TS₂, a second gate signal g₂ may be transferred through the second gate line GL₂. In addition, in the second write time Tsr₂ of the second sensing time TS₂, a first voltage selection signal SPRE₁ may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON, and a second mode

selection signal DSEL₂ may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. In addition, in the second read time Tss₂, a third mode selection signal SSEL₁ may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. Thus, in the second sensing time TS₂, the second transistor T2_b and the third transistor T3_b of the second pixel 101_b may be turned on by the second gate signal g₂, and the sixth switch SW3_b may be turned on by the second mode selection signal DSEL₂. In addition, the first switch SW1_a may be turned on by the first voltage selection signal SPRE₁ in the second write time Tsr₂ of the second sensing time TS₂, while the seventh switch SW4_a may be turned on by the third mode selection signal SSEL₁ in the second read time Tss₂ of the second sensing time TS₂.

Consequently, a second data signal Vdata₂ may be transferred through the second data line DL₂, while a sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the first data line DL₁. In addition, in the second write time Tsr₂ of the second sensing time TS₂, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the first data line DL₁. Consequently, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES can be transferred to the second node N2_b, only in the second write time Tsr₂.

In the second write time Tsr₂, when the second data signal Vdata₂ is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1_b of the second pixel 101_b, a sensing current corresponding to the second data signal Vdata₂ may flow through the first transistor T1_b, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may have a voltage level lower than the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode OLED_b. Accordingly, the organic light-emitting diode OLED_b may not generate light.

In the second read time Tss₂, the first switch SW1_a may be turned off, and the seventh switch SW4_a may be turned on. In addition, the sixth switch SW3_b may remain turned on. When the first switch SW1_a is turned off, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may not be further transferred through the first data line DL₁. Since the seventh switch SW4_a remains turned on, the sample/hold circuit 122 may be connected to the first data line DL₁. Consequently, in the second read time Tss₂, the sample/hold circuit 122 can receive the voltage of the second node N2_b of the second pixel 101_b via the third transistor T3_b, the first data line DL₁, and the seventh switch SW4_a.

FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram illustrating another exemplary connection between the pixels and the data driver according to exemplary embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 9, the first pixel 101_a, the second pixel 101_b, the third pixel 101_c, and the fourth pixel 101_d may be disposed on the display panel 110. In addition, each of the first to fourth pixels 101_a, 101_b, 101_c, and 101_d may be a pixel emitting one of red light, green light, blue light, and white light. However, colors of light that the first to fourth pixels 101_a to 101_d emit are not limited thereto. The first pixel 101_a and the second pixel 101_b may be connected to the data driver 120 through the first data line DL₁ and the second data line DL₂, while the third pixel 101_c and the fourth pixel 101_d may be connected to the data driver 120 through a third data line DL₃ and a fourth data line DL₄. The data driver 120 may be one of a plurality of driver ICs. However, the data driver according to the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The first data line DL₁ and the second data line DL₂ may be disposed adjacently to each other, while the third data line DL₃ and the fourth data line DL₄ may be disposed adjacently to each other. In addition, the first gate line GL₁ and the second gate line GL₂ may be

disposed adjacently to each other. The term “disposed adjacently” may mean that no pixel is disposed between the two lines.

In the first pixel **101a**, a first transistor **T1a** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1a**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1a**, through which a first voltage **EVDD** is transferred, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2a**. A second transistor **T2a** may have a gate electrode connected to the first gate line **GL1**, a first electrode connected to the first data line **DL1**, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1a**. A third transistor **T3a** may have a gate electrode connected to the first gate line **GL1**, a first electrode connected to the second data line **DL2**, and a second electrode connected to the second node **N2a**. A first capacitor **C1a** may be disposed between the first node **N1a** and the second node **N2a**. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDa** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2a** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

In the second pixel **101b**, a first transistor **T1b** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1b**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1b**, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2b**. A second transistor **T2b** may have a gate electrode connected to the second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the second data line **DL2**, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1b**. A third transistor **T3b** may have a gate electrode connected to the second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the first data line **DL1**, and a second electrode connected to the second node **N2b**. A first capacitor **C1b** may be disposed between the first node **N1b** and the second node **N2b**. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDb** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2b** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

In the third pixel **101c**, a first transistor **T1c** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1c**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1c**, through which a first voltage **EVDD** is transferred, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2c**. A second transistor **T2c** may have a gate electrode connected to the first gate line **GL1**, a first electrode connected to the third data line **DL3**, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1c**. A third transistor **T3c** may have a gate electrode connected to the first gate line **GL1**, a first electrode connected to the fourth data line **DL4**, and a second electrode connected to the second node **N2c**. A first capacitor **C1c** may be disposed between the first node **N1c** and the second node **N2c**. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDc** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2c** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

In the fourth pixel **101d**, a first transistor **T1d** may have a gate electrode connected to a first node **N1d**, a first electrode connected to a first voltage line **VL1d**, and a second electrode connected to a second node **N2d**. A second transistor **T2d** may have a gate electrode connected to the second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the fourth data line **DL4**, and a second electrode connected to the first node **N1d**. A third transistor **T3d** may have a gate electrode connected to the second gate line **GL2**, a first electrode connected to the third data line **DL3**, and a second electrode connected to the second node **N2d**. A first capacitor **C1d** may be disposed between the first node **N1d** and the second node **N2d**. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode **OLEDd** may have an anode connected to the second node **N2d** and a cathode to which a second voltage **EVSS** is transferred.

The data driver **120** may include a first switch circuit **123a**, a second switch circuit **124a**, a third switch circuit **123b**, and a fourth switch circuit **124b**. In addition, the data driver **120** may further include a first amplifier **121a** selectively connected to the first data line **DL1** and the second data line **DL2**, a second amplifier **121b** selectively connected to the third data line **DL3** and the fourth data line **DL4**, and a sample/hold circuit **122** selectively connected to the first to fourth data lines **DL1** to **DL4**.

The first switch circuit **123a** may include a first switch **SW1a**, a second switch **SW1b**, a third switch **SW2a**, and a fourth switch **SW2b**. The first and second switches **SW1a** and **SW1b** may selectively transfer a sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** to the first data line **DL1** and the second data line **DL2**, in response to a first voltage selection signal **SPRE1** and a second voltage selection signal **SPRE2**, while the third and fourth switches **SW2a** and **SW2b** may selectively transfer a driving initialization voltage **VPRE1** to the first data line **DL1** and the second data line **DL2**, in response to a third voltage selection signal **RPRE1** and a fourth voltage selection signal **RPRE2**.

The first switch **SW1a** may be turned on by the first voltage selection signal **SPRE1**, while the second switch **SW1b** may be turned on by the second voltage selection signal **SPRE2**. In addition, the third switch **SW2a** may be turned on by the third voltage selection signal **RPRE1**, while the fourth switch **SW2b** may be turned on by the fourth voltage selection signal **RPRE2**.

The second switch circuit **124a** may include a fifth switch **SW3a**, a sixth switch **SW3b**, a seventh switch **SW4a**, and an eighth **SW4b**. The fifth switch **SW3a** and the sixth switch **SW3b** may selectively connect the first amplifier **121a** to the first data line **DL1** or the second data line **DL2**, in response to a first mode selection signal **DSEL1** and a second mode selection signal **DSEL2**, while the seventh and eighth switches **SW4a** and **SW4b** may selectively connect the sample/hold circuit **122** to the first data line **DL1** or the second data line **DL2**, in response to a third mode selection signal **SSEL1** and a fourth mode selection signal **SSEL2**.

The fifth switch **SW3a** may be turned on by the first mode selection signal **DSEL1**, the sixth switch **SW3b** may be turned on by the second mode selection signal **DSEL2**, the seventh switch **SW4a** may be turned on by the third mode selection signal **SSEL1**, and the eighth switch **SW4b** may be turned on by the fourth mode selection signal **SSEL2**.

The third switch circuit **123b** may include a ninth switch **SW1c**, a tenth switch **SW1d**, an eleventh switch **SW2c**, and a twelfth switch **SW2d**. The ninth switch **SW1c** and the tenth switch **SW1d** may selectively transfer a sensing initialization voltage **VPRES** to the third data line **DL3** and the fourth data line **DL4**, in response to the first voltage selection signal **SPRE1** and the second voltage selection signal **SPRE2**, while the eleventh switch **SW2c** and the twelfth switch **SW2d** may selectively transfer a driving initialization voltage **VPRE1** to the third data line **DL3** and the fourth data line **DL4**, in response to the third voltage selection signal **RPRE1** and the fourth voltage selection signal **RPRE2**.

The ninth switch **SW1c** may be turned on by the first voltage selection signal **SPRE1**, while the tenth switch **SW1d** may be turned on by the second voltage selection signal **SPRE2**. In addition, the eleventh switch **SW2c** may be turned on by the third voltage selection signal **RPRE1**, while the twelfth switch **SW2d** may be turned on by the fourth voltage selection signal **RPRE2**.

The fourth switch circuit **124b** may include a thirteen switch **SW3c**, a fourteenth switch **SW3d**, a fifteenth switch **SW4c**, and a sixteenth switch **SW4d**. The thirteen switch

SW3c and the fourteenth switch SW3d may selectively connect the second amplifier 121b to the third data line DL3 or the fourth data line DL4, in response to the first mode selection signal DSEL1 and the second mode selection signal DSEL2, while the fifteenth switch SW4c and the sixteenth switch SW4d may selectively connect the sample/hold circuit 122 to the third data line DL3 or the fourth data line DL4, in response to a fifth mode selection signal SSEL3 and a sixth mode selection signal SSEL4.

The thirteen switch SW3c may be turned on by the first mode selection signal DSEL1, while the fourteenth switch SW3d may be turned on by the second mode selection signal DSEL2. In addition, the fifteenth switch SW4c may be turned on by the fifth mode selection signal SSEL3, while the sixteenth switch SW4d may be turned on by the sixth mode selection signal SSEL4.

FIG. 10A is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a driving mode, input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 9.

Referring to FIG. 10A, in the first driving time TD1, a first gate signal g1 may be transferred. In addition, in the first driving time TD1, a fourth voltage selection signal RPRE2 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON, and a first mode selection signal DSEL1 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. Consequently, in the first driving time TD1, the second transistor T2a and the third transistor T3a of the first pixel 101a may be turned on by the first gate signal g1. The second transistor T2c and the third transistor T3c of the third pixel 101c may be turned on by the first gate signal g1. In addition, in the first driving time TD1, the fourth switch SW2b may be turned on by the fourth voltage selection signal RPRE2, and the fifth switch SW3a may be turned on by the first mode selection signal DSEL1. In addition, the twelfth switch SW2d may be turned on by the fourth voltage selection signal RPRE2, while the thirteenth switch SW3c may be turned on by the first mode selection signal DSEL1. Consequently, in the first driving time TD1, a first data signal Vdata1 may be transferred through the first data line DL1, a driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred through the second data line DL2, a third data signal Vdata3 may be transferred through the third data line DL3, and a driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred through the fourth data line DL4.

Accordingly, the first data signal Vdata1 may be transferred to the first node N1a of the first pixel 101a, and the driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred to the second node N2a of the first pixel 101a. The first data signal Vdata1 may also be transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1a of the first pixel 101a, so that a driving current corresponding to the first data signal Vdata1 can flow through the first transistor T1a, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. A third data signal Vdata3 may be transferred to the first node N1c of the third pixel 101c, and a driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred to the second node N2c of the third pixel 101c. The third data signal Vdata3 may also be transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1c of the third pixel 101c, so that a driving current corresponding to the third data signal Vdata3 can flow through the first transistor T1c, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode.

Here, since the driving initialization voltage VPRER is transferred to the second electrodes of the first transistors T1a and T1c, the driving current flowing from the first electrode to the second electrode can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage VPRER. Thus, the driving current flowing through the organic light-emitting diodes

OLEDa and OLEDc can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage VPRER. When the driving initialization voltage VPRER corresponds to information regarding a threshold voltage, mobility, and the like, the driving current flowing through the organic light-emitting diodes OLEDa and OLEDc may be a driving current compensated for the threshold voltage and mobility.

In the second driving time TD2, a second gate signal g2 may be transferred. In the second driving time TD2, a third voltage selection signal RPRE1 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON, and a second mode selection signal DSEL2 may be transferred as a turn-on signal. Thus, in the second driving time TD2, the second transistor T2b and the third transistor T3b of the second pixel 101b may be turned on by the second gate signal g2. In addition, the second transistor T2d and the third transistor T3d of the fourth pixel 101d may be turned on by the second gate signal g2.

In the second driving time TD2, the third switch SW2a may be turned on by the third voltage selection signal RPRE1, while the sixth switch SW3b may be turned on by the second mode selection signal DSEL2. In addition, the eleventh switch SW2c may be turned on by the third voltage selection signal RPRE1, while the fourteenth switch SW3d may be turned on by the second mode selection signal DSEL2. Consequently, in the second driving time TD2, the second data signal Vdata2 may be transferred through the second data line DL2, the driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred through the first data line DL1, the fourth data signal Vdata4 may be transferred through the fourth data line DL4, and the driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred through the third data line DL3.

Consequently, the second data signal Vdata2 may be transferred to the first node N1b of the second pixel 101b, while the driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred to the second node N1b of the second pixel 101b. In addition, the second data signal Vdata2 may be transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1b of the second pixel 101b, so that a driving current corresponding to the second data signal Vdata2 can flow through the first transistor T1b, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. The fourth data signal Vdata4 may be transferred to the first node N1d of the fourth pixel 101d, while the driving initialization voltage VPRER may be transferred to the second node N2d of the fourth pixel 101d. In addition, the fourth data signal Vdata4 may be transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1d of the fourth pixel 101d, so that a driving current corresponding to the fourth data signal Vdata4 can flow through the first transistor T1d, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, since the driving initialization voltage VPRER is transferred to the second electrodes of the first transistors T1b and T1d of the second pixel 101b and the fourth pixel 101d, the driving current flowing from the first electrode to the second electrode of the first transistors T1b and T1d can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage VPRER. Consequently, the driving current flowing through the organic light-emitting diodes OLEDb and OLEDd can be corrected by the driving initialization voltage VPRER. When the driving initialization voltage VPRER corresponds to information regarding a threshold voltage, mobility, and the like, the driving current flowing through the organic light-emitting diodes OLEDb and OLEDd may be a driving current compensated for the threshold voltage and mobility.

FIG. 10B is a timing diagram illustrating waveforms of signals in a sensing mode, input to the pixels and the data driver illustrated in FIG. 9.

Referring to FIG. 10B, when a data signal V_{data} is applied through one of the first data line DL1 and the second data line DL2, a sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be applied to the other of the first data line DL1 and the second data line DL2. When a black data voltage BLACK is applied through one of the first data line DL1 and the second data line DL2, a sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be applied to the other of the first data line DL1 and the second data line DL2.

The first sensing time TS1 may include a first write time Tsr1 and a first read time Tss1, while the second sensing time TS2 may include a second write time Tsr2 and a second read time Tss2. The third sensing time TS3 may include a third write time Tsr3 and a third read time Tss3, while the fourth sensing time TS4 may include a fourth write time Tsr4 and a fourth read time Tss4.

In the first sensing time TS1, the third data line DL3 may receive a black data signal. In the second sensing time TS2, the fourth data line DL4 may receive a black data signal. In the third sensing time TS3, the first data line DL1 may receive a black data signal. In the fourth sensing time TS4, the second data line DL2 may receive a black data signal.

At least one data line, among the first to fourth data lines DL1 to DL4, may receive a data voltage V_{data1} corresponding to the data signal in first sensing time TS1, a sensing initialization voltage VPRES in the second write time Tsr2 of the second sensing time TS2, a black data voltage BLACK corresponding to the black data signal in the third sensing time TS3, and a sensing initialization voltage VPRES in the fourth write time Tsr4 of the fourth sensing time TS4.

In the first sensing time TS1, a first gate signal $g1$ may be transferred through the first gate line GL1. In addition, in the first write time Tsr1 of the first sensing time TS1, a second voltage selection signal SPRE2 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. A first mode selection signal DSEL1 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. In addition, in the first read time Tss1, a fourth mode selection signal SSEL2 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. Consequently, in the first sensing time TS1, the second transistor T2a and the third transistor T3a of the first pixel 101a may be turned on by the first gate signal $g1$, and the fifth switch SW3a may be turned on by the first mode selection signal DSEL1. In the first write time Tsr1 of the first sensing time TS1, the second switch SW1b may be turned on by the second voltage selection signal SPRE2. In the first read time Tss1 of the first sensing time TS1, the eighth switch SW4b may be turned on by the fourth mode selection signal SSEL2.

Consequently, in the first sensing time TS1, the first data signal V_{data1} may be transferred through the first data line DL1, while the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the second data line DL2. In addition, in the first write time Tsr1 of the first sensing time TS1, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the second data line DL2. Consequently, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred to the second node N2a, only in the first write time Tsr1.

In the first write time Tsr1, when the first data signal V_{Data1} is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1a of the first pixel 101a, a sensing current corresponding to the first data signal V_{Data1} can flow through the first transistor T1a, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may have a voltage level lower than the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode OLEDa. Consequently, the organic light-emitting diode OLEDa may not generate light.

In the first read time Tss1, the second switch SW1b may be turned off, while the eighth switch SW4b may be turned on. The fifth switch SW3a may remain turned on. When the second switch SW1b is turned off, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may not be further transferred through the second data line DL2. Since the eighth switch SW4b remains turned on, the sample/hold circuit 122 may be connected to the second data line DL2. Consequently, in the first read time Tss1, the sample/hold circuit 122 can receive the voltage of the second node N2a via the third transistor T3a, the second data line DL2, and the eighth switch SW4b.

In the second sensing time TS2, a second gate signal $g2$ may be transferred through the second gate line GL2. In the second write time Tsr2 of the second sensing time TS2, a first voltage selection signal SPRE1 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. A second mode selection signal DSEL2 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. In addition, in the second read time Tss2, a third mode selection signal SSEL1 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. Thus, in the second sensing time TS2, the second transistor T2b and the third transistor T3b of the second pixel 101b may be turned on by the second gate signal $g2$, and the sixth switch SW3b may be turned on by the second mode selection signal DSEL2. In addition, in the second write time Tsr2 of the second sensing time TS2, the first switch SW1a may be turned on by the first voltage selection signal SPRE1. In the second read time Tss2 of the second sensing time TS2, the seventh switch SW4a may be turned on by the third mode selection signal SSEL1.

Consequently, in the second sensing time TS2, the second data signal V_{data2} may be transferred through the second data line DL2, and the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the first data line DL1. In addition, in the second write time Tsr2 of the second sensing time TS2, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the first data line DL1. Consequently, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES can be transferred to the second node N2b, only in the second write time Tsr2.

In the second write time Tsr2, when the second data signal V_{data2} is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1b of the second pixel 101b, a sensing current corresponding to the second data signal V_{data2} can flow through the first transistor T1b, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may have a voltage level lower than the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode OLEDb. Accordingly, the organic light-emitting diode OLEDb may not generate light.

In the second read time Tss2, the first switch SW1a may be turned off, and the seventh switch SW4a may be turned on. The sixth switch SW3b may remain turned on. When the first switch SW1a is turned off, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may not be further transferred through the first data line DL1. Since the seventh switch SW4a remains turned on, the sample/hold circuit 122 may be connected to the first data line DL1. Consequently, in the second read time Tss2, the sample/hold circuit 122 can receive the voltage of the second node N2b of the second pixel 101b via the third transistor T3b, first data line DL1, and the seventh switch SW4a.

In the third sensing time TS3, a first gate signal $g1$ may be transferred through the first gate line GL1. In addition, in the third write time Tsr3 of the third sensing time TS3, the second voltage selection signal SPRE2 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. The first mode selection signal DSEL1 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. In the third read time Tss3, a sixth mode selection signal SSEL4 may be

transferred as a turn-on signal ON. Thus, in the third sensing time TS3, the second transistor T2c and the third transistor T3c of the third pixel 101c are turned on by the first gate signal g1, and the thirteenth switch SW3c may be turned on by the first mode selection signal DSEL1. In addition, the tenth switch SW1d may be turned on by the second voltage selection signal SPRE2 in the third write time Tsr3 of the third sensing time TS3, and the sixteenth switch SW4d may be turned on by the sixth mode selection signal SSEL4 in the third read time Tss3 of the third sensing time TS3.

Thus, a third data signal Vdata3 may be transferred through the third data line DL3 in the third sensing time TS3, and a sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the fourth data line DL4. Consequently, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred to the second node N2c in the third write time Tsr3.

In the third write time Tsr3, when the third data signal Vdata3 is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1c of the third pixel 101c, a sensing current corresponding to the third data signal Vdata3 can flow through the first transistor T1c, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may have a voltage level lower than the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode OLEDc. Consequently, the organic light-emitting diode OLEDc may not generate light.

In the third read time Tss3, the tenth switch SW1d may be turned off, and the sixteenth switch SW4d may be turned on. The thirteenth switch SW3c may remain turned on. When the tenth switch SW1d is turned off, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may not be further transferred through the fourth data line DL4. Since the sixteenth switch SW4d remains turned on, the sample/hold circuit 122 may be connected to the fourth data line DL4. Consequently, in the third read time Tss3, the sample/hold circuit 122 can receive the voltage of the second node N2c of the third pixel 101c via the third transistor T3c, the fourth data line DL4, and the sixteenth switch SW4d.

In the fourth sensing time TS4, the second gate signal g2 may be transferred through the second gate line GL2. In addition, in the fourth write time Tsr4 of the fourth sensing time TS4, the first voltage selection signal SPRE1 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. The second mode selection signal DSEL2 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. In the second read time Tss2, a fifth mode selection signal SSEL3 may be transferred as a turn-on signal ON. Thus, in the fourth sensing time TS4, the second transistor T2d and the third transistor T3d of the fourth pixel 101d may be turned on by the second gate signal g2. In addition, in the fourth write time Tsr4 of the fourth sensing time TS4, the ninth switch SW1c may be turned on by the first voltage selection signal SPRE1. In the fourth read time Tss4 of the fourth sensing time TS4, the fifteenth switch SW4c may be turned on by the fifth mode selection signal SSEL3.

Thus, in the fourth sensing time TS4, a fourth data signal Vdata4 may be transferred through the fourth data line DL4, and a sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred through the third data line DL3. Consequently, in the fourth write time Tsr4, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may be transferred to the second node N2d.

In the fourth write time Tsr4, when the fourth data signal Vdata4 is transferred to the gate electrode of the first transistor T1d of the fourth pixel 101d, a sensing current corresponding to the fourth data signal Vdata4 can flow through the first transistor T1d, in the direction from the first electrode to the second electrode. Here, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may have a voltage level lower than

the threshold voltage of the organic light-emitting diode OLEDd. Consequently, the organic light-emitting diode OLEDd may not generate light.

In the fourth read time Tss4, the ninth switch SW1c may be turned off, and the fifteenth switch SW4c may be turned on. The fourteenth switch SW3d may remain turned on. When the ninth switch SW1c is turned off, the sensing initialization voltage VPRES may not be further transferred through the third data line DL3. Since the fifteenth switch SW4c remains turned on, the sample/hold circuit 122 may be connected to the third data line DL3. Consequently, in the fourth read time Tss4, the sample/hold circuit 122 can receive the voltage of the second node N2d via the third transistor T3d, the third data line DL3, and the fifteenth switch SW4c.

As set forth above, data signal voltages and an initialization voltage may be transferred to and sensing voltages may be obtained from the first to fourth pixels 101a to 101d via the first to fourth data lines DL1 to DL4. Thus, the second voltage lines VL2 may be unnecessary, and the sensing lines Sense1 and Sense2 transferring the sensing signals are not required, unlike the case of FIG. 3 in which the initialization voltage is transferred and sensing voltages are obtained via the second voltage lines VL2. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce the number of electrical lines disposed on the display panel 110. When the data driver 120 senses a voltage through the second voltage line, the data driver 120 is required to have channels connected to the second voltage lines, in addition to the channels connected to the data lines. In the display panel 110 including the pixels configured as illustrated in FIG. 9, the second and third transistors are connected to a same gate line, and the sensing lines Sense1 and Sense2 transferring the sensing signals are not required, thereby making it possible to reduce the number of the channels of the gate driver 130. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce fabrication costs of the gate driver 130, thereby reducing fabrication costs of the organic light-emitting display device.

The foregoing descriptions and the accompanying drawings have been presented in order to explain the certain principles of the present disclosure. A person skilled in the art to which the present disclosure relates could make various modifications and variations by combining, dividing, substituting for, or changing the elements without departing from the principle of the present disclosure. The foregoing embodiments disclosed herein shall be interpreted as being illustrative, while not being limitative, of the principle and scope of the present disclosure. It should be understood that the scope of the present disclosure shall be defined by the appended Claims and all of their equivalents fall within the scope of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A data driver, comprising:

- a first amplifier supplying a data signal;
- a sample/hold circuit receiving a sensing voltage;
- a first switch circuit selectively connecting a driving initialization voltage or a sensing initialization voltage to a first data line or a second data line; and
- a second switch circuit selectively connecting the first amplifier to the first data line or the second data line and selectively connecting the sample/hold circuit to the first data line or the second data line,

wherein when the first switch circuit connects the driving initialization voltage to the first data line, the second switch circuit connects the first amplifier to the second data line, and

when the first switch circuit connects the driving initialization voltage to the second data line, the second switch circuit connects the first amplifier to the first data line.

2. The data driver of claim 1, wherein, when the first switch circuit connects the sensing initialization voltage to the first data line, the second switch circuit connects the first amplifier to the second data line, and

when the first switch circuit connects the sensing initialization voltage to the second data line, the second switch circuit connects the first amplifier to the first data line.

3. The data driver of claim 2, wherein, when the second switch circuit connects the sample/hold circuit to the first data line, the second switch circuit connects the first amplifier to the second data line, and

when the second switch circuit connects the sample/hold circuit to the second data line, the second switch circuit connects the first amplifier to the first data line.

4. The data driver of claim 3, wherein the second switch circuit connects the sample/hold circuit to the first data line, after the first switch circuit connects the sensing initialization voltage to the first data line, and

wherein the second switch circuit connects the sample/hold circuit to the second data line, after the first switch circuit connects the sensing initialization voltage to the second data line.

5. The data driver of claim 1, wherein the first switch circuit connects the driving initialization voltage, which varies according to the sensing voltage received by the sample/hold circuit from the first data line, to the first data line, and

wherein the first switch circuit connects the driving initialization voltage, which varies according to the sensing voltage received by the sample/hold circuit from the second data line, to the second data line.

6. The data driver of claim 1, further comprising:

a second amplifier supplying a data signal;

a third switch circuit selectively connecting the driving initialization voltage or the sensing initialization voltage to a third data line or a fourth data line; and

a fourth switch circuit selectively connecting the second amplifier to the third data line or the fourth data line and selectively connecting the sample/hold circuit to the third data line or the fourth data line.

7. The data driver of claim 6, wherein,

when the second switch circuit connects the first amplifier to one of the first data line and the second data line to apply a black data voltage through one of the first data line and the second data line, the first switch circuit connects the sensing initialization voltage to other one of the first data line and the second data line, and

when the fourth switch circuit connects the second amplifier to one of the third data line and the fourth data line to apply the black data voltage through one of the third data line and the fourth data line, the third switch circuit connects the sensing initialization voltage to other one of the third data line and the fourth data line.

8. A data driver, comprising:

a first amplifier supplying a data signal through a first data line in a first sensing time, and supplying a data signal through a second data line in a second sensing time; and a sample/hold circuit receiving a sensing voltage through the second data line in the first sensing time and receiving a sensing voltage through the first data line in the second sensing time,

wherein the first amplifier supplies a data signal through the first data line in a first driving time, and supplies a data signal through the second data line in a second driving time, and

wherein the second data line is connected to a driving initialization voltage in the first driving time, and the first data line is connected to the driving initialization voltage in the second driving time.

9. The data driver of claim 8, wherein the second data line is connected to a sensing initialization voltage, before the sample/hold circuit receives the sensing voltage through the second data line, in the first sensing time, and

wherein the first data line is connected to the sensing initialization voltage, before the sample/hold circuit receives the sensing voltage through the first data line, in the second sensing time.

10. The data driver of claim 8, further comprising:

a second amplifier supplying a data signal through a third data line in a third sensing time, and supplying a data signal through a fourth data line in a fourth sensing time,

wherein the sample/hold circuit receives a sensing voltage through the fourth data line in the third sensing time and receiving a sensing voltage through the third data line in the fourth sensing time.

11. The data driver of claim 10, wherein the first amplifier supplies a black data voltage through the first data line in the third sensing time, and supplies the black data voltage through the second data line in the fourth sensing time, and wherein the second amplifier supplies the black data voltage through the third data line in the first sensing time and supplies the black data voltage through the fourth data line in the second sensing time.

12. The data driver of claim 8, wherein the second data line is connected to the driving initialization voltage, which varies according to the sensing voltage received by the sample/hold circuit through the first data line, in the first driving time, and

wherein the first data line is connected to the driving initialization voltage, which varies according to the sensing voltage received by the sample/hold circuit through the second data line, in the second driving time.

13. An organic light-emitting display device, comprising: a first data line supplying a data signal to a first pixel and supplying an initialization voltage to a second pixel;

a second data line supplying a data signal to the second pixel and supplying the initialization voltage to the first pixel;

a first gate line supplying a first gate signal to the first pixel; and

a second gate line supplying a second gate signal to the second pixel,

wherein the first data line and the second data line are adjacently disposed between the first pixel and the second pixel.

14. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 13, wherein the first pixel comprises:

a first transistor supplying a driving current to an organic light-emitting diode in the first pixel;

a second transistor turned on by the first gate signal and connected between a gate electrode of the first transistor and the first data line; and

a third transistor turned on by the first gate signal and connected between an electrode of the first transistor, which outputs the driving current, and the second data line.

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15. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 13, wherein the second pixel comprises:

- a first transistor supplying a driving current to an organic light-emitting diode in the second pixel;
- a second transistor turned on by the second gate signal and connected between a gate electrode of the first transistor and the second data line; and
- a third transistor turned on by the second gate signal and connected between an electrode of the first transistor, which outputs the driving current, and the first data line.

16. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 13, wherein the first data line supplies the data signal to the first pixel in a first driving time, and supplies the initialization voltage to the second pixel in a second driving time, and

- wherein the first data line supplies the data signal to the first pixel in a first sensing time, and supplies the initialization voltage to the second pixel and receives a sensing voltage from the second pixel in a second sensing time.

17. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 16, wherein a second transistor and a third transistor of the first pixel are turned on by the first gate signal, in the first driving time and the first sensing time.

18. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 16, wherein the second data line supplies the data signal to the second pixel in the second driving time, and supplies the initialization voltage to the first pixel in the first driving time, and

- wherein the second data line supplies the data signal to the second pixel in the second sensing time, and supplies the initialization voltage to the first pixel and receives a sensing voltage from the first pixel in the first sensing time.

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19. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 18, wherein a second transistor and a third transistor of the second pixel are turned on by the second gate signal, in the second driving time and the second sensing time.

20. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 18, further comprising:

- a third data line supplying a data signal to a third pixel and supplying the initialization voltage to a fourth pixel; and
 - a fourth data line supplying a data signal to the fourth pixel and supplying the initialization voltage to the third pixel;
- wherein the first gate line supplies the first gate signal to the third pixel, and
- wherein the second gate line supplies the second gate signal to the fourth pixel.

21. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 20, wherein the third data line supplies a black data voltage to the third pixel in the first sensing time, and the fourth data line supplies the black data voltage to the fourth pixel in the second sensing time.

22. The organic light-emitting display device of claim 18, wherein the second data line supplies the initialization voltage, which varies according to the sensing voltage received from the first pixel by the second data line, to the first pixel in the first driving time, and

- wherein the first data line supplies the initialization voltage, which varies according to the sensing voltage received from the second pixel by the first data line, to the second pixel in the second driving time.

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专利名称(译)	数据驱动器和使用该数据驱动器的有机发光显示装置		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM JIHUN		
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摘要(译)

数据驱动器和使用该数据驱动器的有机发光显示装置。数据驱动器包括第一放大器,采样/保持电路,第一开关电路和第二开关电路。第一开关电路将驱动初始化电压和感测初始化电压选择性地连接到第一数据线和第二数据线。第二开关电路将第一放大器选择性地连接到第一数据线和第二数据线,并且将采样/保持电路选择性地连接到第一数据线和第二数据线。

