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(54) **Data driving circuits and driving methods of organic light emitting displays using the same**

Datentreiberschaltungen und Ansteuerverfahren organischer lichtemittierender Anzeigen damit

Circuits de commande de données et procédés de commande d'affichages électroluminescents organiques utilisant ceux-ci

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to data driving circuits, light emitting displays employing such data driving circuits and methods of driving the light emitting displays. More particularly, the invention relates to data driving circuits capable of displaying images with uniform brightness, a light emitting display using such a data driving circuit and methods of driving the light emitting display to display images with uniform brightness.

2. Description of Related Art

[0002] Flat panel displays (FPDs), which are generally lighter and more compact than cathode ray tubes (CRTs), are being developed. FPDs include liquid crystal displays (LCDs), field emission displays (FEDs), plasma display panels (PDPs) and light emitting displays.

[0003] Light emitting displays may display images using organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs) that generate light when electrons and holes recombine. Light emitting displays generally have fast response times and consume relatively low amounts of power.

[0004] FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic of the structure of a known light emitting display.

[0005] As shown in FIG. 1, the light emitting display may include a pixel unit 30, a scan driver 10, a data driver 20 and a timing controller 50. The pixel unit 30 may include a plurality of pixels 40 connected to scan lines S1 to Sn and data lines D1 to Dm. The scan driver 10 may drive the scan lines S1 to Sn. The data driver 20 may drive the data lines D1 to Dm. The timing controller 50 may control the scan driver 10 and the data driver 20.

[0006] The timing controller 50 may generate data driving control signals DCS and scan driving control signals SCS based on externally supplied synchronizing signals (not shown). The data driving control signals DCS may be supplied to the data driver 20 and the scan driving control signals SCS may be supplied to the scan driver 10. The timing controller 50 may supply data DATA to the data driver 20 in accordance with externally supplied data (not shown).

[0007] The scan driver 10 may receive the scan driving control signals SCS from the timing controller 50. The scan driver 10 may generate scan signals (not shown) based on the received scan driving control signals SCS. The generated scan signals may be sequentially supplied to the pixel unit 30 via the scan lines S1 to Sn.

[0008] The data driver 20 may receive the data driving control signals DCS from the timing controller 50. The data driver 20 may generate data signals (not shown) based on the received data DATA and data driving control signals DCS. Corresponding ones of the generated data signals may be supplied to the data lines D1 to Dm in synchronization with respective ones of the scan signals being supplied to the scan lines S1 to Sn.

[0009] The pixel unit 30 may be connected to a first power source ELVDD for supplying a first voltage VDD and a second power source ELVSS for supplying a second voltage VSS to the pixels 40. The pixels 40, together with the first voltage VDD signal and the second voltage VSS signal, may control the currents that flow through respective OLEDs in accordance with the corresponding data signals. The pixels 40 may thereby generate light based on the first voltage VDD signal, the second voltage VSS signal and the data signals.

[0010] In known light emitting displays, each of the pixels 40 may include a pixel circuit including at least one transistor for selectively supplying the respective data signal and the respective scan signal for selectively turning on and turning off the respective pixel 40 of the light emitting display.

[0011] Each pixel 40 of a light emitting display is to generate light of predetermined brightness in response to various values of the respective data signals. For example, when the same data signal is applied to all the pixels 40 of the display, it is generally desired for all the pixels 40 of the display to generate the same brightness. The brightness generated by each pixel 40 is not, however, only dependent on the data signal, but is also dependent on characteristics of each pixel 40, e.g., threshold voltage of each transistor of the pixel circuit.

[0012] Generally, there are variations in threshold voltage and/or electron mobility from transistor to transistor such that different transistors have different threshold voltages and electron mobilities. The characteristics of transistors may also change over time and/or usage. For example, the threshold voltage and electron mobility of a transistor may be dependent on the on/off history of the transistor.

[0013] Therefore, in a light emitting display, the brightness generated by each pixel in response to respective data signals depends on the characteristics of the transistor(s) that may be included in the respective pixel circuit. Such variations in threshold voltage and electron mobility may prevent and/or hinder the uniformity of images being displayed. Thus, such variations in threshold voltage and electron mobility may also prevent the display of an image with a desired brightness.

[0014] Although it may be possible to at least partially compensate for differences between threshold voltages of the

transistors included in the pixels by controlling the structure of the pixel circuits of the pixels 40, circuits and methods capable of compensating for the variations in electron mobility are still needed. OLEDs that are capable of displaying images with uniform brightness irrespective of variations in electron mobility are also desired.

[0015] HAI-JUNG IN ET AL: "A Novel Voltage-Programming Pixel with Current-Correction Method for Large-Size and High-Resolution AMOLEDs on Poly-Si Backplane" INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON INFORMATION DISPLAY, xx, XX, no. 286, 23 July 2005, pages 901-904, describes an active matrix OLED voltage-programming pixel structure with current-correction method.

[0016] WO-A-2005/069267 describes a display device having a shorting transistor connected between the gate and drain of the drive transistor.

[0017] The present invention is therefore directed to a data driving circuit and a light emitting display using the same, which substantially overcome one or more of the problems due to the limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0018] It is therefore a feature of an embodiment of the present invention to provide a data driving circuit capable of driving pixels of a light emitting based on k-bit externally supplied data for the pixel, where k is a natural number, wherein the pixel is electrically connectable to the driving circuit via a data line as set out in Claim 1.

[0019] The data driving circuit may include a switching unit supplying the selected data signal to the data line during a second partial period of the one complete period, and a buffer arranged between the digital-converter and the switching unit. The gamma voltage generator may generate $2K+p$ gradation voltages. The generated composite data may be $(k+p)$ bits and the digital-analog converter may generate the composite data by employing the k-bits of data as higher bits, including a most significant bit, of the $(k+p)$ bit compensation data and employing the p-bits of compensation data as the lower bits, including a least significant bit, of the $(k+p)$ bit compensation data.

[0020] The current sink may include a current source for receiving the predetermined current, a first transistor provided between the data line and the comparator, the first transistor being turned on during the first partial period, a second transistor provided between the data line and the current source, the second transistor being turned on during the second partial period, and a capacitor charging the compensation voltage therein.

[0021] A value of the predetermined current may be equal to or higher than a value of a minimum current employable by the pixel to emit light of maximum brightness, and the maximum brightness may correspond to a brightness of the pixel when a highest one of the plurality of gradation voltages is applied to the pixel. The voltage generator may include a counter that may generate a count signal based on a clock signal received during the first partial period, a voltage incrementing unit that may incrementally increase a voltage in response to the count signal from the counter and generating the compare voltage, and a buffer arranged between the voltage incrementing unit and the comparator. The compensation unit may include a storage unit, the storage unit may temporarily store the p-bit compensation data, and an adjusting unit, the adjusting unit may increase a bit value of the p-bit compensation data based on the clock signal and transmitting the p-bit compensation data to the storage unit based on the logic signal. The comparator may generate the logic signal when a voltage value of the compare voltage is determined to be greater than or equal to a voltage value of the p-bit compensation voltage.

[0022] The switching unit may include at least one transistor that is turned on during the second partial period. The switching unit may include two transistors that are connected to each other so as to form a transmission gate. The data driving circuit may further include a shift register that may sequentially generate a sampling pulse, a sampling latch unit that may include at least one sampling latch for receiving and storing the k-bit externally supplied data based on the sampling pulse, and a holding latch unit that may receive the k-bit externally supplied data stored in sampling latch unit and supplying the k-bit ' externally supplied data stored in the holding latch unit to the digital-analog converter. The data driving circuit may include a level shifting unit that may increase a voltage level of the k-bit externally supplied data stored in the holding latch unit and supplied the voltage shifted k-bit externally supplied data to the digital-analog converter.

[0023] There is provided a light emitting display including a pixel unit including a plurality of pixels connected to one of n scan lines, one of a plurality of emission control lines and one of a plurality of data lines, where n is an integer, a scan driver, the scan driver respectively and sequentially supplying, during each scan cycle, n scan signals to the n scan lines, and for sequentially and respectively supplying emission control signals to the emission control lines, and a data driving circuit as described above.

[0024] Each of the pixels may be connected to two of the n scan lines, and during each of the scan cycles, a first scan line of the two scan lines receiving a respective one of the n scan signals before a second scan line of the two scan lines receives a respective one of the n scan signals, and each of the pixels may include a light emitter receiving current from a first power source, first and second transistors each having a first electrode connected to the respective one of the data lines associated with the pixel, the first and second transistors being turned on when the first of the two scan signals is supplied, a third transistor having a first electrode connected to a reference power source and a second electrode connected to a second electrode of the first transistor, the third transistor being turned on when the first of the two scan signals is supplied, a fourth transistor that may control an amount of current supplied to the light emitter, a first terminal of the fourth transistor being connected to the first power source, and a fifth transistor having a first electrode connected to a gate electrode of the fourth transistor and a second electrode connected to a second electrode of the fourth transistor,

the fifth transistor being turned on when the first of the two scan signals is supplied such that the fourth transistor operates as a diode.

[0025] Each of the pixels may further include a first capacitor having a first electrode connected to one of a second electrode of the first transistor and the gate electrode of the fourth transistor and a second electrode connected to the first power source, and a second capacitor having a first electrode connected to the second electrode of the first transistor and a second electrode connected to the gate electrode of the fourth transistor. Each of the pixels may further include a sixth transistor having a first terminal connected to the second electrode of the fourth transistor and a second terminal connected to the organic light emitting diode, the sixth transistor being turned off when the respective emission control signal is supplied, wherein the current sink receives the predetermined current from the pixel during the first partial period of one complete period for driving the pixel based on the selected graduation voltage, the first partial period occurring before a second partial period of the complete period for driving the one pixel based on the selected graduation voltage, and the sixth transistor is turned on during the second partial period of the complete period for driving the pixel.

[0026] According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of driving a pixel of a light emitting display based on k-bit externally supplied data for the pixel, wherein the pixel is electrically connectable to a driving circuit via a data line, the method may include receiving a predetermined current from the pixel via the data line during a first partial period of one complete period for driving the pixel, generating an incrementally increasing compare voltage during the first partial period of the one complete period, comparing a compensation voltage generated based on the predetermined current with the incrementally increasing compare voltage and generating a logic signal based on a result of the compare, generating p-bit compensation data based on the logic signal, where p is a natural number, generating a composite data using the p-bit compensation data and the k-bit externally supplied data and selecting, as a data signal for the pixel, one of a plurality of gradation voltages based on a bit value of the composite data, where k is a natural number, and supplying the selected data signal to the pixel via the data line during a second partial period of the one complete period for driving the pixel, the first partial period being different from the second partial period.

[0027] Generating the logic signal may involve generating the logic signal when a voltage value of the compare voltage is determined to be greater than or equal to a voltage value of the p-bit compensation voltage. The composite data may be (k+p) bits and generating the composite data may involve employing the k-bits of data DATA as higher bits, including the most significant bit, of the (k+p) bit compensation data and employing the p-bits of compensation data as lower bits, including the least significant bit, of the (k+p) bit compensation data.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] These and other features and advantages of the invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

[0029] FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of a known light emitting display;

[0030] FIG. 2 illustrates a schematic diagram of a light emitting display according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0031] FIG. 3 illustrates a circuit diagram of an exemplary pixel employable in the light emitting display illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0032] FIG. 4 illustrates exemplary waveforms employable for driving the pixel illustrated in FIG. 3;

[0033] FIG. 5 illustrates a circuit diagram of another exemplary pixel employable in the light emitting display illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0034] FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of a first embodiment of the data driving circuit illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0035] FIG. 7 illustrates a block diagram of a second embodiment of the data driving circuit illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0036] FIG. 8 illustrates a schematic diagram of a first embodiment of a connection scheme connecting the voltage generator, the digital-analog converter, the first buffer, the gamma voltage generator, the comparator, the compensation unit, the switching unit, the current sink unit illustrated in FIG. 6 and the pixel illustrated in FIG. 3;

[0037] FIG. 9 illustrates a general pattern of a voltage generated by the voltage generating unit of FIG. 8;

[0038] FIG. 10 illustrates exemplary waveforms employable for driving the pixel, the switching unit and the current sink illustrated in FIG. 8;

[0039] FIG. 11 illustrates the connection scheme illustrated in FIG. 8 employing another embodiment of a switching unit; and

[0040] FIG. 12 is a schematic drawing for illustrating a second embodiment of a connection scheme connecting the gamma voltage unit, the voltage generating unit of a data driving circuit, the digital-analog converter for each channel/column of a light emitting display, the first buffer, the comparator, the compensation unit, the switching unit, the current sink illustrated in FIG. 6 and the pixel illustrated in FIG. 5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0041] The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. The invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0042] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 2 to 13. In data driving circuits and methods employing one or more as of the invention, a compensation voltage may be generated based on current supplied to a current sink from the respective pixel and the compensation voltage may be used to generate compensation data. The generated compensation data and externally supplied data may be used to generate composite data. Then the composite data may be used to select one gradation voltage out of a plurality of gradation voltages to enable the display of images with uniform brightness regardless of the characteristics, e.g., threshold voltage mobility of the transistors.

[0043] FIG. 2 illustrates a schematic diagram of a light emitting display according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0044] As shown in FIG. 2, the light emitting display may include a scan driver 110, a data driver 120, a pixel unit 130 and a timing controller 150. The pixel unit 130 may include a plurality of pixels 140. The pixel unit 130 may include $n \times m$ pixels 140 arranged, for example, in n rows and m columns, where n and m may each be integers. The pixels 140 may be connected to scan lines $S1$ to Sn , emission control lines $E1$ to En and data lines $D1$ to Dm . The pixels 140 may be respectively formed in the regions partitioned by the emission control lines $En1$ to En and the data lines $D1$ to Dm . The scan driver 110 may drive the scan lines $S1$ to Sn and the emission control lines $E1$ to En . The data driver 120 may drive the data lines $D1$ to Dm . The timing controller 150 may control the scan driver 110 and the data driver 120. The data driver 120 may include one or more data driving circuits 200.

[0045] The timing controller 150 may generate data driving control signals DCS and scan driving control signals SCS in response to externally supplied synchronizing signals (not shown). The data driving control signals DCS generated by the timing controller 150 may be supplied to the data driver 120. The scan driving control signals SCS generated by the timing controller 150 may be supplied to the scan driver 110. The timing controller 150 may supply data DATA to the data driver 120 in accordance with the externally supplied data (not shown).

[0046] The scan driver 110 may receive the scan driving control signals SCS from the timing controller 150. The scan driver 110 may generate scan signals $SS1$ to SSn based on the received scan driving control signals SCS and may sequentially and respectively supply the scan signals $SS1$ to SSn to the scan lines $S1$ to Sn . The scan driver 110 may sequentially supply emission control signals $ES1$ to ESn to the emission control lines $E1$ to En . Each of the emission control signals $ES1$ to ESn may be supplied, e.g., changed from a low voltage signal to a high voltage signal, such that an "on" emission control signal, e.g., a high voltage signal, at least partially overlaps at least two of the scan signals $SS1$ to SSn . Therefore, in embodiments of the invention, a pulse width of the emission control signals $ES1$ to ESn may be equal to or larger than a pulse width of the scan signals $SS1$ to SSn .

[0047] The data driver 120 may receive the data driving control signals DCS from the timing controller 150. The data driver 120 may generate data signals $DS1$ to DSm based on the received data driving control signals DCS and the data DATA. The generated data signals $DS1$ to DSm may be supplied to the data lines $D1$ to Dm in synchronization with the scan signals $SS1$ to SSn supplied to the scan lines $S1$ to Sn . For example, when the 1st scan signal $SS1$ is supplied, the generated data signals $DS1$ to DSm corresponding to the pixels 140(1)(1 to m) may be synchronously supplied to the 1st to the m -th pixels in the 1st row via the data lines $D1$ to Dm , and when the n th scan signal SSn is supplied, the generated data signals $DS1$ to DSm corresponding to the pixels 140(n)(1 to m) may be synchronously supplied to the 1st to the m -th pixels in the n -th row via the data lines $D1$ to Dm .

[0048] The data driver 120 may supply predetermined currents to the data lines $D1$ to Dm during a first period of one horizontal period 1H for driving one or more of the pixels 140. For example, one horizontal period 1H may correspond to a complete period associated with one of the scan signals $SS1$ to SSn and a corresponding one of the data signals $DS1$ to DSm being supplied to the respective pixel 140 in order to drive the respective pixel 140. The data driver 120 may supply predetermined voltages to the data lines $D1$ to Dm during a second period of the one horizontal period. For example, one horizontal period 1H may correspond to a complete period associated with one of the scan signals $SS1$ to SSn and a corresponding one of the data signals $DS1$ to DSm being supplied to the respective pixel 140 in order to drive the respective pixel 140. In embodiments of the invention, the data driver 120 may include at least one data driving circuit 200 for supplying such predetermined currents and predetermined voltages during the first and second periods of one horizontal period 1H. In the following description, the predetermined voltages that may be supplied to the data lines $D1$ to Dm during the second period will be referred to as the data signals $DS1$ to DSm .

[0049] The pixel unit 130 may be connected to a first power source ELVDD for supplying a first voltage VDD, a second power source ELVSS for supplying a second voltage VSS and a reference power source ELVref for supplying a reference

voltage Vref to the pixels 140. The first power source ELVDD, the second power source ELVSS and the reference power source EL Vref may be externally provided. The pixels 140 may receive the first voltage VDD signal and the second voltage VSS signal, and may control the currents that flow through respective light emitting devices/materials, e.g., OLEDs, in accordance with the data signals DS1 to DSm that may be supplied by the data driver 120 to the pixels 140.

The pixels 140 may thereby generate light components corresponding to the received data DATA.

[0050] Some or all of the pixels 140 may receive the first voltage VDD signal, the second voltage VSS signal and the reference voltage Vref signal from the respective first, second and reference power sources ELVDD, ELVSS and ELVref. The pixels 140 may compensate for a voltage drop in the first voltage VDD signal and/or threshold voltage(s) using the reference voltage Vref signal. The amount of compensation may be based on a difference between voltage values of the reference voltage Vref signal and the first voltage VDD signal respectively supplied by the reference power source ELVref and the first power source ELVDD. The pixels 140 may supply respective currents from the first power source ELVDD to the second power source ELVSS via, e.g., the OLEDs in response to the respective data signals DS1 to DSm. In embodiments of the invention, each of the pixels 140 may have, for example, the structure illustrated in FIG. 3 or 5.

[0051] FIG. 3 illustrates a circuit diagram of an nm-th exemplary pixel 140nm employable in the light emitting display illustrated in FIG. 2. For simplicity, FIG. 3 illustrates the nm-th pixel that may be the pixel provided at the intersection of the n-th row of scan lines Sn and the m-th row of data lines Dm. The nm-th pixel 140nm may be connected to the m-th data line Dm, the n-1th and nth scan lines Sn-1 and Sn and the nth emission control line En. For simplicity, FIG. 3 only illustrates one exemplary pixel 140nm. In embodiments of the invention, the structure of the exemplary pixel 140nm may be employed for all or some of the pixels 140 of the light emitting display.

[0052] Referring to FIG. 3, the nm-th pixel 140nm may include a light emitting material/device, e.g., OLEDnm, and an nm-th pixel circuit 142nm for supplying current to the associated light emitting material/device.

[0053] The nm-th OLEDnm may generate light of a predetermined color in response to the current supplied from the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm. The nm-th OLEDnm may be formed of, e.g., organic material, phosphor material and/or inorganic material.

[0054] In embodiments of the invention, the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm may generate a compensation voltage for compensating for variations within and/or among the pixels 140 such that the pixels 140 may display images with uniform brightness. The nm-th pixel circuit 142nm may generate the compensation voltage using a previously supplied scan signal of the scan signals SS1 to SSn during each scan cycle. In embodiments of the invention, one scan cycle may correspond to scan signals SS1 to SSn being sequentially supplied. Thus, in embodiments of the invention, during each cycle, the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 may be supplied prior to the nth scan signal SSn and when the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is being supplied to the n-1th scan line of the light emitting display, the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm may employ the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 to generate a compensation voltage. For example, the second pixel in the second column, i.e., the 2-2 pixel 140₂₂, may generate a compensation voltage using the first scan signal SS1.

[0055] The compensation voltage may compensate for a voltage drop in a source voltage signal and/or a voltage drop resulting from a threshold voltage of the transistor of the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm. For example, the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm may compensate for a voltage drop of the first voltage VDD signal and/or a threshold voltage of a transistor, e.g., a threshold voltage of a fourth transistor M4nm of the pixel circuit 142nm based on the compensation voltage that may be generated using a previously supplied scan line during the same scan cycle.

[0056] In embodiments of the invention, the pixel circuit 142nm may compensate for a drop in the voltage of the first power source ELVDD and the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm when the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1, and may charge the voltage corresponding to the data signal when the nth scan signal SSn is supplied to the nth scan line Sn. In embodiments of the invention, the pixel circuit 142nm may include first to sixth transistors M1nm to M6nm, a first capacitor C1nm and a second capacitor C2nm to generate the compensation voltage and to drive the light emitting material/device.

[0057] A first electrode of the first transistor M1nm may be connected to the data line Dm and a second electrode of the first transistor M1nm may be connected to a first node N1nm. A gate electrode of the first transistor M1nm may be connected to the nth scan line Sn. The first transistor M1nm may be turned on when the nth scan signal SSn is supplied to the nth scan line Sn. When the first transistor M1nm is turned on, the data line Dm may be electrically connected to the first node N1nm.

[0058] A first electrode of the first capacitor C1nm may be connected to the first node N1nm and a second electrode of the first capacitor C1nm may be connected to the first power source ELVDD.

[0059] A first electrode of the second transistor M2nm may be connected to the data line Dm and a second electrode of the second transistor M2nm may be connected to a second electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm. A gate electrode of a second transistor M2nm may be connected to the nth scan line Sn. The second transistor M2nm may be turned on when the nth scan signal SSn is supplied to the nth scan line Sn. When the second transistor M2nm is turned on, the data line Dm may be electrically connected to the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm.

[0060] A first electrode of the third transistor M3nm may be connected to the reference power source ELVref and a second electrode of the third transistor M3nm may be connected to the first node N1nm. A gate electrode of the third

transistor M3nm may be connected to the n-1th scan line Sn-1. The third transistor M3nm may be turned on when the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1. When the third transistor M3nm is turned on, the reference voltage Vref may be electrically connected to the first node N1nm.

[0061] A first electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm may be connected to the first power source ELVDD and the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm may be connected to a first electrode of the sixth transistor M6nm. A gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm may be connected to the second node N2nm.

[0062] A first electrode of the second capacitor C2nm may be connected to the first node N1nm and a second electrode of the second capacitor C2nm may be connected to the second node N2nm.

[0063] In embodiments of the invention, the first and second capacitors C1nm and C2nm may be charged when the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is supplied. In particular, the first and second capacitors C1nm and C2nm may be charged and the fourth transistor M4nm may supply a current corresponding to a voltage at the second node N2nm to the first electrode of the sixth transistor M6nm.

[0064] A second electrode of the fifth transistor M5nm may be connected to the second node N2nm and a first electrode of the fifth transistor M5nm may be connected to the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm. A gate electrode of the fifth transistor M5nm may be connected to the n-1th scan line Sn-1. The fifth transistor M5nm may be turned on when the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1 so that current flows through the fourth transistor M4nm. Therefore, the fourth transistor M4nm may operate as a diode.

[0065] The first electrode of the sixth transistor M6nm may be connected to the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm and a second electrode of the sixth transistor M6nm may be connected to an anode electrode of the nm-th OLEDnm. A gate electrode of the sixth transistor M6nm may be connected to the nth emission control line En. The sixth transistor M6nm may be turned off when an emission control signal ESn is supplied, e.g., a high voltage signal, to the nth emission control line En and may be turned on when no emission control signal, e.g., a low voltage signal, is supplied to the nth emission control line En.

[0066] In embodiments of the invention, the emission control signal ESn supplied to the nth emission control line En may be supplied to at least partially overlap both the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 that may be supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1 and the nth scan signal SSn that may be supplied to nth scan line Sn. Therefore, the sixth transistor M6nm may be turned off when the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is supplied, e.g., a low voltage signal is supplied, to the n-1th scan line Sn-1 and the n-th scan signal SSn is supplied, e.g., a low voltage signal is supplied, to the nth scan line Sn so that a predetermined voltage may be charged in the first and second capacitors C1nm and C2nm. The sixth transistor M6nm may be turned on during other times to electrically connect the fourth transistor M4nm and the nm-th OLEDnm to each other. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the transistors M1nm to M6nm are PMOS transistors, which may turn on when a low voltage signal is supplied to the respective gate electrode and may turn on when a high voltage signal is supplied to the respective gate electrode. However, embodiments of the present invention are not limited to PMOS devices.

[0067] In the pixel illustrated in FIG. 3, because the reference power source ELVref does not supply current to the pixels 140, a drop in the voltage of the reference voltage Vref may not occur. Therefore, it is possible to maintain the voltage value of the reference voltage Vref signal uniform regardless of the positions of the pixels 140. In embodiments of the invention, the voltage value of the reference voltage Vref may be equal to or different from the first voltage ELVDD.

[0068] FIG. 4 illustrates exemplary waveforms that may be employed for driving the exemplary nm-th pixel 140nm illustrated in FIG. 3. As shown in FIG. 4, each horizontal period 1H for driving the nm-th pixel 140nm may be divided into a first period and a second period. During the first period, predetermined currents (PCs) may respectively flow through the data lines D1 to Dm. During the second period, the data signals DS1 to DSm may be supplied to the respective pixels 140 via the data lines D1 to Dm. During the first period, the respective PCs may be supplied from each of the pixel(s) 140 to a data driving circuit 200 that may be capable of functioning, at least in part, as a current sink. During the second period, the data signals DS1 to DSm may be supplied from the data driving circuit 200 to the pixel(s) 140. For simplicity, in the following description, it will be assumed that, at least initially, i.e., prior to any voltage drop that may result during operation of the pixels 140, the voltage value of the reference voltage Vref signal is equal to the voltage value of the first voltage VDD signal.

[0069] Exemplary methods of operating the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm of the nm-th pixel 140nm of the pixels 140 will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 3 and 4. First, the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 may be supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1 to control the on/off operation of the m pixels that may be connected to the n-1th scan line Sn-1. When the scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1, the third and fifth transistors M3nm and M5nm of the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm of the nm pixel 140nm may be turned on. When the fifth transistor M5nm is turned on, current may flow through the fourth transistor M4nm so that the fourth transistor M4nm may operate as a diode. When the fourth transistor M4nm operates as a diode, the voltage value of the second node N2nm may correspond to a difference between the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm and the voltage of the first voltage VDD signal being supplied by the first power source ELVDD.

[0070] More particularly, when the third transistor M3nm is turned on, the reference voltage Vref signal from the

reference power source ELVref may be applied to the first node N1nm. The second capacitor C2nm may be charged with a voltage corresponding to the difference between the first node N1nm and the second node N2nm. In embodiments of the invention in which the reference voltage Vref signal from the reference power source ELVref and the first voltage VDD from the first power source ELVDD may, at least initially, i.e., prior to any voltage drop that may result during operation of the pixels 140, be equal, the voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm may be charged in the second capacitor C2nm. In embodiments of the invention in which a predetermined drop in voltage of the first voltage VDD signal occurs, the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm and a voltage corresponding to the magnitude of the voltage drop of the first power source ELVDD may be charged in the second capacitor C2nm.

[0071] In embodiments of the invention, during the period where the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 may be supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1, a predetermined voltage corresponding to the sum of the voltage corresponding to the voltage drop of the first voltage VDD signal and the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm may be charged in the second capacitor C2nm. By storing the voltage corresponding to a sum of the voltage drop of the first voltage VDD signal from the first power source ELVDD and the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm during operation of the respective n-1 pixel of in the m-th column, it is possible to later utilize the stored voltage to compensate for both the voltage drop of the first voltage VDD signal and the threshold voltage during operation of the respective nm-th pixel 140nm.

[0072] In embodiments of the invention, the voltage corresponding to the sum of the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm and the difference between the reference voltage signal Vref and the first voltage VDD signal may be charged in the second capacitor C2nm before the nth scan signal SSn is supplied to the nth scan line Sn. When the nth scan signal SSn is supplied to the nth scan line Sn, the first and second transistors M1nm and M2nm may be turned on. During the first period of one horizontal period, when the second transistor M2nm of the pixel circuit 142nm of the nm-th pixel 140nm is turned on, the PC may be supplied from the nm-th pixel 140nm to the data driving circuit 200 via the data line Dm. In embodiments of the invention, the PC may be supplied to the data driving circuit 200 via the first power source ELVDD, the fourth transistor M4nm, the second transistor M2nm and the data line Dm. A predetermined voltage may then be charged in the first and second capacitors C1nm and C2nm in response to the supplied PC.

[0073] The data driving circuit 200 may reset a voltage of a gamma voltage unit (not shown) based on a predetermined voltage value, i.e., compensation voltage that may be generated when the PC sinks, as described above. The reset voltage from the gamma voltage unit (not shown) may be used to generate the data signals DS1 to DS_m to be respectively supplied to the data lines D1 to D_m.

[0074] In embodiments of the invention, the generated data signals DS1 to DS_m may be respectively supplied to the respective data lines D1 to D_m during the second period of the one horizontal period. More particularly, e.g., the respective generated data signal DS_m may be supplied to the respective first node N1nm via the first transistor M1nm during the second period of the one horizontal period. Then, the voltage corresponding to difference between the data signal DS_m and the first power source ELVDD may be charged in the first capacitor C1nm. The second node N2nm may then float and the second capacitor C2nm may maintain the previously charged voltage.

[0075] In embodiments of the invention, during the period when the n-1 pixel in the m-th column is being controlled and the scan signal SSn-1 is being supplied to the previous scan line Sn-1, a voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm and the voltage drop of the first voltage VDD signal from the first power source ELVDD may be charged in the second capacitor C2nm of the nm-th pixel 140nm to compensate for the voltage drop of the first voltage VDD signal from the first power source ELVDD and the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm.

[0076] In embodiments of the invention, during the period when the n-th scan signal Sn is supplied to the n-th scan line Sn, the voltage of the gamma voltage unit (not shown) may be reset so that the electron mobility of the transistors included in the respective n-th pixels 140n associated with each data line D1 to D_m may be compensated for and the respective generated data signals DS1 to DS_m may be supplied to the n-th pixels 140n using the respective reset gamma voltages. Therefore, in embodiments of the invention, non-uniformity in the threshold voltages of the transistors and the electron mobility may be compensated, and images with uniform brightness may be displayed. Processes for resetting the voltage of the gamma voltage unit will be described below.

[0077] FIG. 5 illustrates another exemplary embodiment of an nm-th pixel 140nm' employable by the light emitting display illustrated in FIG. 2. The structure of the nm-th pixel 140nm' illustrated in FIG. 5 is substantially the same as the structure of the nm-th pixel 140nm illustrated in FIG. 3, but for the arrangement of a first capacitor C1nm' in a pixel circuit 142nm' and respective connections to a first node N1nm' and a second node N2nm'. In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5, a first electrode of the first capacitor C1nm' may be connected to the second node N2nm' and a second electrode of the first capacitor C1nm' may be connected to the first power source ELVDD. A first electrode of the second capacitor C2nm may be connected to the first node N1nm' and a second electrode of the second capacitor C2nm may be connected to the second node N2nm'. The first node N1nm' may be connected to the second electrode of the first transistor M1nm, the second electrode of the third transistor M3nm and the first electrode of the second capacitor C2nm. The second node N2nm' may be connected to the gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4nm, the second electrode of the fifth transistor M5nm, the first electrode of the first capacitor C1nm' and the second electrode of the second capacitor C2nm.

[0078] In the following description, the same reference numerals employed above in the description of the nm-th pixel 140nm shown in FIG. 3 will be employed to describe like features in the exemplary embodiment of the nm-th pixel 140nm' illustrated in FIG. 5.

[0079] Exemplary methods for operating the nm-th pixel circuit 142nm' of the nm-th pixel 140nm' of the pixels 140 will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5. First, during a horizontal period for driving the n-1 pixels 140(n-1)(1 to m), i.e., the pixels arranged in the (n-1)th row, when the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1, the third and fifth transistors M3nm and M5nm of the n-th pixel(s) 140(n)(1 to m), i.e., the pixels arranged in the n-th row, may be turned on.

[0080] When the fifth transistor M5nm is turned on, current may flow through the fourth transistor M4nm so that the fourth transistor M4nm may operate as a diode. When the fourth transistor M4nm operates as a diode, a voltage corresponding to a value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm from the first power source ELVDD may be applied to a second node N2nm'. The voltage corresponding to the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nm may be charged in the first capacitor C1nm'. As shown in FIG. 5, the first capacitor C1nm' may be provided between the second node N2nm' and the first power source ELVDD.

[0081] When the third transistor M3nm is turned on, the voltage of the reference power source ELVref may be applied to the first node N1nm'. Then, the second capacitor C2nm may be charged with the voltage corresponding to difference between a first node N1nm' and the second node N2nm'. During the period where the n-1th scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1 and the first and second transistors M1nm and M2nm may be turned off, the data signal DSm may not be supplied to the nm-th pixel 140nm'.

[0082] Then, during the first period of the one horizontal period for driving the nm-th pixel 140nm', the scan signal SSn may be supplied to the nth scan line SSn and the first and second transistors M1nm and M2nm may be turned on. When the second transistor M2nm is turned on, during the first period of the one horizontal period, the respective PC may be supplied from the nm-th pixel 140nm' to the data driving circuit 200 via the data line Dm. The PC may be supplied to the data driving circuit 200 via the first power source ELVDD, the fourth transistor M4nm, the second transistor M2nm and the data line Dm. In response to the PC, predetermined voltage may be charged in the first and second capacitors C1nm' and C2nm.

[0083] The data driving circuit 200 may reset the voltage of the gamma voltage unit using the compensation voltage applied in response to the PC to generate the data signal DS using the respectively reset voltage of the gamma voltage unit.

[0084] Then, during the second period of the one horizontal period for driving the nm-th pixel 140nm', the data signal DSm may be supplied to the first node N1nm'. The predetermined voltage corresponding to the data signal DSm may be charged in the first and second capacitors C1nm' and C2nm.

[0085] When the data signal DSm is supplied, the voltage of the first node N1nm' may fall from the voltage Vref of the reference power source ELVref to the voltage of the data signal DSm. At this time, as the second node N2nm' may be floating, the voltage value of the second node N2nm' may be reduced in response to the amount of voltage drop of the first node N1nm'. The amount of reduction in voltage that may occur at the second node N2nm' may be determined by the capacitances of the first and second capacitors C1nm' and C2nm.

[0086] When the voltage of the second node N2nm' falls, the predetermined voltage corresponding to the voltage value of the second node N2nm' may be charged in the first capacitor C1nm'. When the voltage value of the reference power source ELVref is fixed, the amount of voltage charged in the first capacitor C1nm' may be determined by the data signal DSm. That is, in the nm-th pixel 140nm' illustrated in FIG. 5, because the voltage values charged in the capacitors C1nm' and C2nm may be determined by the reference power source ELVref and the data signal DSm, it may be possible to charge a desired voltage irrespective of the voltage drop of the first power source ELVDD.

[0087] In embodiments of the invention, the voltage of the gamma voltage unit may be reset so that the electron mobility of the transistors included in each of the pixels 140 may be compensated for and the respective generated data signal may be supplied using the reset gamma voltage. In embodiments of the invention, non-uniformity among the threshold voltages of the transistors and deviation in the electron mobility of the transistors may be compensated for, thereby enabling images with uniform brightness to be displayed.

[0088] FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of a first embodiment of the data driving circuit illustrated in FIG. 2. For simplicity, in FIG. 6, it is assumed that the data driving circuit 200 has j channels, where j is a natural number equal to or greater than 2

[0089] As shown in FIG. 6, the data driving circuit 200 may include a shift register unit 210, a sampling latch unit 220, a holding latch unit 230, a compensation unit 240, a digital-analog converter unit (hereinafter, referred to as "DAC unit") 250, a comparator unit 260, a first buffer 270, a current supply unit 280, a selector 290, a gamma voltage unit 300 and voltage generating unit 310.

[0090] The shift register unit 210 may receive a source shift clock SSC and a source start pulse SSP from the timing controller 150. The shift register unit 210 may utilize the source shift clock SSC and the source start pulse SSP to sequentially generate j sampling signals while shifting the source start pulse SSP every one period of the source shift clock SSC. The shift register unit 210 may include j shift registers 210i to 210j.

[0091] The sampling latch unit 220 may sequentially store the respective data DATA in response to sampling signals sequentially supplied from the shift register unit 210. The sampling latch unit 220 may include j sampling latches 220I to 220j in order to store the j data DATA. Each of the sampling latches 220I to 220j may have a magnitude corresponding to a number of bits of the data DATA. For example, when the data DATA is composed of k bits, each of the sampling latches 220I to 220j may have a magnitude of k bits.

[0092] The holding latch unit 230 may receive the data DATA from the sampling latch unit 220 to store the data DATA when a source output enable SOE signal is input. The holding latch unit 230 may supply the data DATA stored therein when the SOE signal is input to the DAC unit 250. The holding latch unit 230 may include j holding latches 230I to 230j in order to store the j data DATA. Each of the holding latches 230I to 230j may have a magnitude corresponding to a number of bits of the data DATA. For example, each of the holding latches 230I to 230j may have a magnitude of k bits so that the respective data DATA may be stored.

[0093] The current supply unit 280 may sink the PC from the pixels 140 connected to the data lines D1 to Dj during the first period of the one horizontal period. For example, the current supply unit 280 may sink the current from each of the pixels 140. As discussed below, the amount of current that each pixel may sink to the current supply unit 280 may correspond to or may be greater than a minimum amount of current to be supplied to the respective light emitter, e.g., OLED, for the respective one of the pixels 140 to emit light with the maximum brightness. The current supply unit 280 may help enable predetermined compensation voltages to be respectively generated when the respective currents sink to the second buffer unit 260. The current supply unit 280 may include j current sinks 280I to 280j.

[0094] The voltage generating unit 310 may generate a voltage, e.g., a compare voltage, during the first period of a horizontal period 1H. As shown in FIG. 9, the compare voltage may rise in a step-wise manner. The voltage generating unit 310 may supply the generated compare voltage to the comparator unit 260. The comparator unit 260 may include a comparator 260I to 260j for each of the j channels. In embodiments of the invention, the voltage generating unit 310 may supply the generated compare voltage to the comparators 260I to 260j associated with each of the j channels.

[0095] The comparator unit 260 may compare the compensation voltage supplied from the current sinks 280I to 280j with the compare voltage supplied from the voltage generating unit 310. The comparator unit 260 may supply j logic signals, corresponding to comparison results of the respective comparisons, to the compensation unit 240. For example, each of the comparators 260I to 260j may generate a logic signal when a voltage of the step-wise increasing compare voltage surpasses the respective compensation voltage, and each comparator 260I to 260j may supply the respective logic signal(s) corresponding to the respective comparison result to the compensation unit 240.

[0096] The compensation unit 240 may include j compensators 240I to 240j, respectively associated with each of the j channels. Each of the compensators 240I to 240j may generate compensation data in accordance with an input timing of the respective logic signal(s) inputted from the respective comparator 260I to 260j, and may supply the generated compensation data to the DAC unit 250. In the following description, for simplicity, it will be assumed that each of the compensators 240I to 240j generates p-bits of compensation data, where p is a natural number.

[0097] The DAC unit 250 may include j numbers of DACs 250I to 250j. Each of the DACs 250I to 250j may receive k-bit(s) of data DATA from one of the holding latches 230I to 230j and p-bit(s) of compensation data from one of the compensators 240I to 240j. Based on the received k-bit(s) of data DATA from the respective holding latch 230I to 230j and p-bit(s) of compensation data from the respective compensator 240I to 240j, the DACs 250I to 250j may respectively generate composite data.

[0098] The DAC 250I to 250j may generate the composite data by arranging the k-bits of data DATA as the higher bits including the most significant bit MSB and may arrange the p-bits of compensation data as the lower bits including the least significant bit LSB. Based on the generated composite data, the DAC 250I to 250j may select, as a data signal DS1 to DSj, one gradation voltage out of the plurality of gradation voltages generated by the gamma voltage unit 300. The DAC 250I to 250j may select one of the gradation voltages based on the bit value of the (k+p) bits composite data.

[0099] The gamma voltage unit 300 may supply a predetermined number of gradation voltages to the DAC unit 250. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the gamma voltage unit 300 may include a plurality of voltage-dividing resistors R1 to R/ to generate the 2^{k+p} numbers of gradation voltages. The gradation voltages generated by the gamma voltage unit 300 may be supplied to each of the DACs 250I to 250j. In embodiments of the invention, the data driving circuit 200 may include only one gamma voltage unit 300.

[0100] The first buffer 270 may supply the respective data signals DS1 to DSj, from the DAC unit 250, to the selector 290. Therefore, in embodiments of the invention, the first buffer 270 may include j first buffers 270I to 270j and/or the selector 290 may include j switching units 290I to 290j. The j 270I to 270j first buffers may respectively supply data signals DS1 to DSj, selected by the respective DACs 250I to 250j, to the respective switching units 290I to 290j.

[0101] The selector 290 may control the electrical connection between the data lines D1 to Dj and the first buffers 270I to 270j. The selector 290 may electrically connect the data lines D1 to Dj to the first buffers 270I to 270j during the second period of the first horizontal period or any period of the horizontal period other than the first period. In embodiments of the invention the selector 290 may electrically connect the data lines D1 to Dj to the first buffers 270I to 270j only during the second period of the first horizontal period. The selector 290 may keep the data lines D1 to Dj electrically

disconnected from the first buffers 270i to 270j during period(s) other than the second period of each horizontal period.

[0102] As shown in FIG. 7, in a second exemplary embodiment of one or more aspects of the invention, a data driving circuit 200 may include a level shifter unit 320 that may be connected to the holding latch unit 230. The level shifter unit 320 may raise the voltage level of data supplied DATA from the holding latch unit 230 and may supply the level-shifted result to the DAC unit 250. When the data DATA being supplied from an external system to the data driving circuit 200 has high voltage levels, circuit components with high voltage resistant properties should generally be provided, thereby increasing the manufacturing cost. In embodiments of the invention, the data DATA being supplied from an external system to the data driving circuit 200 may have low voltage levels and the low voltage level may be transitioned to a high voltage level by the level shifter 320.

[0103] FIG. 8 illustrates a schematic diagram of a first embodiment of a connection scheme connecting the gamma voltage unit 300, the voltage generating unit 310, the digital-analog converter (DAC) unit 250j; the first buffer 270j, the compensation unit 240j, the switching unit 290j, the comparator 260j, the current sink 280j as shown in FIG. 6 and an nj-th pixel 140nj. For simplicity, FIG. 8 only illustrates one channel, i.e., the jth channel and it is assumed that the data line Dj is connected to the nj-th pixel 140nj according to the exemplary embodiment of the pixel 140nm illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0104] As shown in FIG. 8, the gamma voltage unit 300 may include a plurality of voltage-dividing or distributing resistors R1 to R/. The voltage-dividing resistors R1 to R/ may be interposed between the reference power source Vref and a third power supply voltage VSS'. The voltage-dividing resistors R1 to R/ may divide the voltage between the reference power source Vref and the third power supply voltage VSS' to generate a plurality of gradation voltages (V0 to $V2^{k+p-1}$), and may supply the generated gradation voltages (V0 to $V2^{k+p-1}$) to the DAC 250j. In embodiments of the invention, a same power source or a different power source, e.g., ELVSS, may be employed for supplying the second voltage VSS signal and the third supply voltage VSS' signal.

[0105] The voltage generating unit 310 may include a counter 310i, a voltage incrementing unit 3102 and a second buffer 3103. The counter 310i may be a p-bit counter and may increase in value in predetermined increments, e.g., 1 or 1 bit, every time a signal, e.g., a clock signal CLK, is inputted. The counter 310i may only operate during the first period of the horizontal period 1H. As illustrated in FIG. 9, the counter 310i may generate a counter signal that increases by 1 with every clock signal CLK, e.g., every time the clock signal changes from a high signal to a low signal or from a low signal to a high signal, during the first period of the horizontal period. The counter 310i may supply the generated counter signal to the voltage incrementing unit 3102. In FIG. 9, 2^p is shown as having the value 16, but p may be any natural number.

[0106] The voltage incrementing unit 3102 may generate a voltage increasing, e.g., in the staircase-like manner, in response to an increase in the value of the counter signal output by the counter 310i. The voltage incrementing unit 3102 may supply the generated voltage to the second buffer 3103. The second buffer 3103 may supply the voltage input from the voltage incrementing unit 3102 to the comparator 260j. In embodiments of the invention, the same voltage generating unit 310 may supply the generated voltage to all, some or only one of the comparators 260i-260j ... 260m.

[0107] As shown in FIG. 8, the current sink 280j may include a twelfth transistor M12j, a thirteenth transistor M13j, a current source Imaxj and a third capacitor C3j. The current source Imaxj may be connected to a first electrode of the thirteenth transistor M13j. The third capacitor C3j may be connected between a third node N3j and a ground voltage source GND. The twelfth and thirteenth transistors M12j and M13j may be controlled by a second control signal CS2. A first electrode of the twelfth transistor M12 may also be connected to the third node N3j.

[0108] A gate electrode of the twelfth transistor M12j may be connected to a gate electrode of the thirteenth transistor M13j. The gate electrodes of the twelfth and thirteenth transistors M12j, M13j may receive the second control signal CS2. A second electrode of the twelfth transistor M12j may be connected to a second electrode of the thirteenth transistor M13j and the data line Dj. The first electrode of the twelfth transistor M12j may be connected to the second buffer 260j. The twelfth transistor M12j may be turned on during the first period of the one horizontal period 1H by the second control signal CS2 and may be turned off during the second period of the one horizontal period 1H.

[0109] The gate electrode of the thirteenth transistor M13j may be connected to the gate electrode of the twelfth transistor M12j and the second electrode of the thirteenth transistor may be connected to the data line Dj. The first electrode of the thirteenth transistor M13j may be connected to the current source Imaxj. The thirteenth transistor M13j may be turned on by the second control signal CS2 during the first period of the one horizontal period 1H and may be turned off during the second period of the one horizontal period 1H.

[0110] During the first period when the twelfth and thirteenth transistors M12j and M13j may be turned on, the current source Imaxj may function as a current sink and may receive, from the respective pixel 140nj, the minimum current that may be required by the light emitter, e.g., OLED, to enable the pixel 140nj to emit light with the maximum brightness.

[0111] The third capacitor C3j may store the compensation voltage applied to the third node N3j when the current is being supplied by the respective pixel 140nj to the current source Imaxj. The third capacitor C3j may charge the compensation voltage applied to the third node N3j during the first period and may maintain the compensation voltage of the third node N3j uniform even if the twelfth and thirteenth transistors M12j and M13j are turned off.

[0112] As discussed above, the comparator 260j may compare the voltage supplied from the second buffer 3103 with

the compensation voltage supplied from the current sink 280j and may supply a logic signal to the compensator 240j based on the comparison result. The comparator 260i may generate the logic signal when a voltage supplied from the second buffer 3103 is determined to have a value equal to or greater than a voltage value of the compensation voltage. When it is determined that the voltage supplied from the second buffer 3103 has a value equal to or greater than a voltage value of the compensation voltage, the comparator 260j may supply the compensation voltage and/or the logic signal to the compensator 240j. In embodiments of the invention, the comparator 260j may only supply the compensation voltage to the compensator 240j when it is determined that the voltage supplied from the second buffer 3103 has a value equal to or greater than a voltage value of the compensation voltage.

[0113] The comparators 260i to 260j respectively associated with the j channels may generate the respective logic signals at the same or at different times. In embodiments of the invention, each of the comparators 260i to 260j may generate the respective logic signal based on a voltage value of the respective compensation voltage. For example, during one horizontal period 1H, e.g., nth horizontal period, the nth pixels 140n in each of the j channels, i.e., 140n1, 140n2 ... 140nj, may be driven and each of the pixels 140n1, 140n2 ... 140nj, may respectively supply a compensation voltage to the respective comparator 260i to 260j when the voltage supplied from the respective second buffer 3103 has a value equal to or greater than a voltage value of the respective compensation voltage.

[0114] Exemplary methods for providing respective compensation voltages to compensate for, e.g., differences in electron mobilities among different transistors of pixels in a pixel unit will be described below. The compensation voltage respectively supplied to the j current sinks 280i to 280j may be determined based on characteristics of the respective pixel 140 of each of the j channels being driven during a respective horizontal period.

[0115] As shown in FIG. 8, the compensator 240j may include an adjusting unit 241 and a storage unit 242. Although only compensator 240j is illustrated, the features described herein may apply to each of the compensators 240i to 240j. For example, each of the compensators 240i to 240j may respectively include an adjusting unit and a storage unit such that in an embodiment with j channels, there may be j adjusting units and j storage units.

[0116] The adjusting unit 241 may increase the p-bit compensation data value one "1" bit each time a clock signal CLK is input. In embodiments of the invention, the adjusting unit 241 may supply the p-bit compensation data, as compensation data, to the storage unit 242 when the logic signal is inputted from the comparator 260j. The bit value of the compensation data may be determined based on when the logic signal is input from the comparator 260j. Thus, in embodiments of the invention, the later the respective logic signal is supplied by the comparator 260j, the more the bit value may be incremented, thereby resulting in a higher bit value being established for the compensation data. The earlier the logic signal is supplied by the comparator 260j, the less the bit value may be incremented, thereby resulting in a lower bit value being established for the compensation data.

[0117] The storage unit 242 may temporarily store the compensation data supplied by the adjusting unit 241. The stored compensation data may be supplied to the DAC 250j.

[0118] As discussed above, the DAC 250j may use k-bit(s) of DATA and p-bit(s) of compensation data to generate k+p bit(s) of composite data and the DAC 250j may select, one gradation voltage of the plurality of gradation voltages (V_0 to $V_{2^{k+p}-1}$), as the data signal DSj, in response to the bit value of the generated composite data. The selected one of the plurality of gradation voltages (V_0 to $V_{2^{k+p}-1}$) may be supplied to the first buffer 270j. In embodiments of the invention, the p-bit(s) of compensation data, which may correspond to the lower bits of the composite data, may be determined by the voltage value of the compensation data, such that even if the mobilities of the transistors contained in the pixel 140 are not uniform, the pixel unit 130 may be capable of displaying uniform images. In embodiments of the invention, the data driving circuit 200 may use compensation voltage, which may be generated based on characteristics, e.g., mobility, threshold voltage, etc., of transistor(s) in the pixels 140 to generate the compensation data and the data driving circuit 200 may select the data signal DS corresponding to the value of the compensation data, thereby enabling compensation for disparities, e.g., differences in electron mobilities and/or threshold voltages of the transistors.

[0119] As shown in FIG. 8, the first buffer 270j may transmit the data signal DSj supplied by the DAC 250j to the switching unit 290j. The switching unit 290j may include an eleventh transistor M11j. The eleventh transistor M11j may be controlled by the first control signal CS1, as illustrated in FIG. 10. In embodiments of the invention, the eleventh transistor M11j may be turned on during the second period of one horizontal period 1H and may be turned off during the first period of the one horizontal period. As a result, the data signal DSj may be supplied to the data line Dj during the second period of the horizontal period 1H, and may not be supplied during other periods of the one horizontal period 1H.

[0120] FIG. 10 illustrates exemplary waveforms employable for driving the pixel, the switching unit 290j and the current sink unit 280j illustrated in FIG. 8. Exemplary methods for generating respective data signals DS1 to DSj to be supplied to the pixel 140 will be explained in detail with reference to FIGS. 8 and 10. In the following description, the same reference numerals employed above in the description of the nm-th pixel 140nm shown in FIG. 3 will be employed to describe like features in the exemplary embodiment of the nj-th pixel 140nj illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0121] First, the scan signal SSn-1 may be supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1. When the scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1, the third and fifth transistors M3nj and M5nj may be turned on. The voltage value obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nj from the first power source ELVDD may then be applied

to a second node N2nj and the voltage of the reference power source ELVref may be applied to a first node N1nj. The voltage corresponding to the voltage drop of the first power source ELVDD and the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nj may then be charged in the second capacitor C2nj.

[0122] The voltages applied to the first node N1nj and the second node N2nj may be represented by EQUATION 1 and EQUATION2.

[EQUATION1]

$$V_{N1} = V_{ref}$$

[0123] In EQUATION1 and EQUATION2, V_{N1} , V_{N2} , and V_{thM4} represent the voltage applied to the first node N1nj, the voltage applied to the second node N2nj, and the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nj, respectively.

[0124] From the time when the scan signal SSn-1 is supplied to the n-1th scan line Sn-1 is turned off to the time when the scan signal SSn is supplied to the nth scan line Snj, the first and second nodes N1nj and N2nj may be floating. Therefore, the voltage value charged in the second capacitor C2nj may not change during that time.

[0125] The n-th scan signal SSn may then be supplied to the nth scan line Sn so that the first and second transistors M1nj and M2nj may be turned on. When the scan signal SSn is being supplied to the nth scan line Sn, during the first period of the one horizontal period when the n-th scan line Sn is being driven, the twelfth and thirteenth transistors M12j and M13j may be turned on. When the twelfth and thirteenth transistors M12j and M13j are turned on, the current that may flow through the current source Imaxj via the first power source ELVDD, the fourth transistor M4nj, the second transistor M2nj, the data line Dj, and the thirteenth transistor M13j may sink.

[0126] When current flows through the current source Imaxj via the first power source ELVDD, the fourth transistor M4nj and the second transistor M2nj, EQUATION3 may apply.

[EQUATION2]

$$V_{N2} = ELVDD - |V_{thM4}|$$

$$I_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (ELVDD - V_{N2} - |V_{thM4}|)^2$$

[0127] In EQUATION3, μ , C_{ox} , W and L represent the electron mobility, the capacity of an oxide layer, the width of a channel and the length of a channel, respectively.

[0128] The voltage applied to the second node N2nj when the current obtained by EQUATION3 flows through the fourth transistor M4nj may be represented by EQUATION4.

[EQUATION4]

$$V_{N2} = ELVDD - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{max}}{\mu_p C_{ox}} \frac{L}{W}} - |V_{thM4}|$$

[0129] The voltage applied to the first node N1nj may be represented by EQUATION5 by the coupling of the second capacitor C2nj.

[EQUATION5]

$$V_{N1} = V_{ref} - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{max}}{\mu_p C_{ox}} \frac{L}{W}} = V_{N3}$$

[0130] In EQUATION5, the voltage V_{N1} may correspond to the voltage applied to the first node N1nj, the voltage V_{N3} may correspond to the voltage applied to the third node N3j. In embodiments of the invention, when current sinks by the current source I_{maxj} , a voltage satisfying EQUATION5 may be applied to the third node N3j.

[0131] As seen in EQUATION5, the voltage applied to the third node N3j may be affected by the electron mobility of the transistors included in the pixel 140nj, which is supplying current to the current source I_{maxj} . Therefore, the voltage value applied to the third node N3j when the current is being supplied to the current source I_{maxj} may vary in each of the pixels 140, e.g., when the electron mobility varies in each of the pixels 140.

[0132] The compensation voltage shown in EQUATION5 may be influenced by the mobilities of the transistor(s) contained in the pixel 140nj. Accordingly, when the current sinks to the current source I_{maxj} , the voltage value applied to the third node N3 may be different based on characteristics of the respective pixel 140.

[0133] As discussed above, the compensation voltage applied to the third node N3j may be supplied to the respective comparator 260j. The comparator 260j may compare the compare voltage supplied from the voltage generating unit 310 with the compensation voltage supplied from the current sink 280j and may supply a logic signal to the compensator 240j based on the comparison result. The comparator 260j may then generate and supply a logic signal to the compensator 240j. The generation time of the logic signal may be determined based on the voltage value of the compensation voltage supplied by the current sink 280j.

[0134] The compensator 240j may generate a compensation data of p-bit(s) in response to the generation time of the logic signal and the generated compensation data may be supplied to the DAC 250j. Then, the DAC 250j may generate a composite data in response to the k-bit(s) of data DATA and p-bit(s) of compensation data and the DAC 250j may select, one gradation voltage out of the plurality of gradation voltages, as the data signal DSj in response to the bit value of the generated composite data. The DAC 250j may supply the selected data signal DSj to the first buffer 270j. The k-bit(s) of data DATA, which may be externally supplied, and the p-bit(s) of compensation data may be generated in response to the voltage value of the compensation voltage supplied by the respective current sink 280j. In embodiments of the invention, the voltage value of the data signal DS may be determined based on characteristics, e.g., mobility, threshold voltage, etc., of transistor(s) of the respective pixel 140 supplying the sinking current.

[0135] During a second period of the one horizontal period 1H, the eleventh transistor M11j may be turned on. The data signal DSj supplied to the first buffer 270j may be supplied to the first node N1j via the eleventh transistor M11j, the data line Dj and the first transistor M1nj. The first capacitor C1nj may then be charged with a predetermined voltage corresponding to the data signal DSj.

[0136] As shown in FIG. 10, the emission control signal ES_n being supplied to the n-th light emitting control line E_n may be controlled, e.g., changed from a high signal to a low signal, and the sixth transistor M6nj may be turned on. Then, the fourth transistor M4nj may supply the current corresponding to the voltage charged in the first and second capacitors C1nj, C2nj to the OLEDnj via the sixth transistor M6nj. In embodiments of the invention, because the voltage value of the data signal DSj may be determined by the mobility of the transistor(s) of the respective pixel 140nj, the OLEDnj may be supplied with current corresponding to the selected gradation voltage regardless of the characteristics, e.g., threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4nj and the electron mobilities, such that uniform images can be displayed.

[0137] In embodiments of the invention, as discussed above, different switching units may be employed. FIG. 11 illustrates the connection scheme illustrated in FIG. 8 employing another embodiment of a switching unit 290j'. The exemplary connection scheme illustrated in FIG. 11 is substantially the same as the exemplary connection scheme illustrated in FIG. 8, but for another exemplary embodiment of the switching unit 290j'. In the following description, the same reference numerals employed above will be employed to describe like features in the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 11.

[0138] As shown in FIG. 11, another exemplary switching unit 290j' may include eleventh and fourteenth transistors M11j, M14j that may be connected to each other in the form of a transmission gate. The fourteenth transistor M14j, which may be a PMOS type transistor, may receive the second control signal CS2. The eleventh transistor M11j, which may be a NMOS type transistor, may receive the first control signal CS1. In such embodiments, when the polarity of the first control signal CS1 is opposite to the polarity of the second control signal CS2, the eleventh and fourteenth transistors M11j and M14j may be turned on and off at the same time.

[0139] In embodiments of the invention in which the eleventh and fourteenth transistors M11j and M14j may be

connected to each other in the form of the transmission gate, a voltage- current characteristic curve may be in the form of a straight line and switching error may be minimized.

[0140] FIG. 12 illustrates a schematic diagram of a second exemplary embodiment of a connection scheme connecting, for a specific channel, the gamma voltage unit 300, the voltage generating unit 310, the digital-analog converter (DAC) unit 250, the first buffer 270j, the compensation unit 240j, the switching unit 290j, the comparator 260j and the current sink 280j as shown in FIG. 6, and an nj-th pixel 140nj'. For simplicity, FIG. 12 only illustrates one channel, i.e., the jth channel and it is assumed that the data line Dj is connected to the nj-th pixel 140nj' according to the exemplary embodiment of the pixel 140nm' illustrated in FIG. 5. The exemplary connection scheme illustrated in FIG. 12 is substantially the same as the exemplary connection scheme illustrated in FIG. 8. In the following description, the same reference numerals employed above will be employed to describe like features in the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 12. Therefore, the voltages and/or signals supplied to/by the pixel 140nj' will be only briefly described below.

[0141] As shown in FIG. 12, the first capacitor C1nj' of the pixel 140nj' may be connected between the first power source ELVDD and the second node N2nj'. In embodiments of the invention, e.g., embodiments employing the pixel 140nj', even when the voltage of the first node N1nj' of the pixel 140nj' may be greatly changed, i.e., $(C1+C2)/C2$, the voltage of the second node N2nj may change gradually. As a result of the gradually changing voltage of the second node N2, a greater voltage range may be set for the gamma voltage unit 300 compared with a case where the pixel 140nm illustrated in FIG. 3 is employed. When the voltage range of the gamma voltage unit 300 may be greater, switching error of the eleventh transistor M1lj and the first transistor M1nj.

[0142] In data driving circuits and methods employing one or more embodiments of the invention, a compensation voltage may be generated based on current supplied to a current sink from the respective pixel and the compensation voltage may be used to generate compensation data. The generated compensation data and externally supplied data may be used to generate composite data. Then the composite data may be used to select one gradation voltage out of a plurality of gradation voltages to enable the display of images with uniform brightness regardless of the characteristics, e.g., threshold voltage, mobility, etc., of the transistors.

[0143] Exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

Claims

1. A data driving circuit (200) for driving a pixel (140) of a light emitting display based on k-bit externally supplied data for the pixel (140), wherein the pixel (140) is electrically connectable to the driving circuit (200) via a data line (D1-Dm), where k is a natural number, the data driving circuit (200) comprising:

a current supply unit (280i-280j) comprising:

a current source arranged, during a first period of the horizontal period, to sink a predetermined current (I_{maxj}) from the pixel via the respective one of the data lines (D1-Dj); and
a storage means (C3j) arranged to store the voltage of said data line, as a compensation voltage when the current is being supplied by the respective pixel to the current source;

a voltage generator (310) for generating an incrementally increasing comparison voltage during the first period of the horizontal period (H) for driving the pixel (140);

a comparator (260) for comparing the compensation voltage with the incrementally increasing comparison voltage and for generating a predetermined logic signal when the incrementally increasing comparison voltage is determined to have a value equal to or greater than a voltage value of the compensation voltage;

a compensation unit (240) for generating p-bit compensation data based on said predetermined logic signal, where p is a natural number;

a digital-analog converter (250) for generating a composite data using the p-bit compensation data and the k-bit externally supplied data for selecting, as a data signal for the pixel (140), one of a plurality of gradation voltages based on a bit value of the composite data; and

a gamma voltage generator (300) arranged to generate the plurality of gradation voltages.

2. A data driving circuit according to claim 1, further comprising:

a switching unit (290i-290j) arranged to supply the selected data signal to the data line (D1-Dm) during a second

portion of the one complete period (H); and
a buffer (270) arranged between the digital-converter (250) and the switching unit (2901-290j).

3. A data driving circuit according to claim 2, wherein the switching unit (2901-290j) comprises at least one transistor (M11j) arranged to be turned on during the second portion of the one complete period (H).
4. A data driving circuit according to claim 3, wherein the switching unit (2901-290j) comprises two transistors (Mij, M14j) that are connected to each other so as to form a transmission gate.
5. A data driving circuit according to any preceding claim, wherein the gamma voltage generator (300) is arranged to generate 2^{K+P} gradation voltages.
6. A data driving circuit according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the generated composite data is (k+p) bits and the digital-analog converter (250) is arranged to generate the composite data by employing the k-bits of data as higher bits, including a most significant bit, of the (k+p) bit compensation data and employing the p-bits of compensation data as the lower bits, including a least significant bit, of the (k+p) bit compensation data.
7. A data driving circuit according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the current sink (2801-280j) comprises:
 - a current source (Imaxj) for receiving the predetermined current;
 - a first transistor (M12j) provided between the data line and the comparator (260), the first transistor (M12j) being arranged to be turned on during the first portion of the one complete period (H);
 - a second transistor (M13j) provided between the data line and the current source (Imaxj), the second transistor (M13j) being arranged to be turned on during the second portion of the one complete period (H); and
 - a capacitor (C3j) arranged to charge the compensation voltage therein.
8. A data driving circuit according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein a value of the predetermined current is equal to or higher than a value of a minimum current employable by the pixel (140) to emit light of maximum brightness; and the maximum brightness corresponds to a brightness of the pixel (140) when a highest one of the plurality of gradation voltages is applied to the pixel.
9. A data driving circuit according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the voltage generator (310) comprises:
 - a counter (3101) arranged to generate a count signal based on a clock signal (CLK) received during the first portion of the one complete period (H);
 - a voltage incrementing unit (3102) arranged to incrementally increase a voltage in response to the count signal from the counter (3101) and generating the compare voltage; and
 - a buffer (3103) arranged between the voltage incrementing unit (3102) and the comparator (260).
10. A data driving circuit according to claim 9, wherein the compensation unit (240) comprises:
 - a storage unit (242) arranged to temporarily store the p-bit compensation data; and
 - an adjusting unit (241) arranged to increase a bit value of the p-bit compensation data based on the clock signal (CLK) and to transmit the p-bit compensation data to the storage unit (242) based on the logic signal.
11. A data driving circuit according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the comparator (260) is arranged to generate the logic signal when a voltage value of the compare voltage is determined to be greater than or equal to a voltage value of the p-bit compensation voltage.
12. A data driving circuit according to any one of claims 1 to 11, further comprising:
 - a shift register (210) arranged to sequentially generate a sampling pulse;
 - a sampling latch unit (220) including at least one sampling latch for receiving and storing the k-bit externally supplied data based on the sampling pulse; and
 - a holding latch unit (230) arranged to receive the k-bit externally supplied data stored in sampling latch unit (220) and to supply the k-bit externally supplied data stored in the holding latch unit (230) to the digital-analog converter (250).

13. A data driving circuit according to claim 12, further comprising:

a level shifting unit (320) arranged to increase a voltage level of the k-bit externally supplied data stored in the holding latch unit (230) and supplied the voltage shifted k-bit externally supplied data to the digital-analog converter (250).

14. A light emitting display, comprising:

a pixel unit (130) including a plurality of pixels (140) connected to one of n scan lines (S1-Sn), one of a plurality of emission control lines (E1-En) and one of a plurality of data lines (D1-Dm), where n is an integer;
a scan driver (110) arranged to respectively and sequentially supply, during each scan cycle, n scan signals to the n scan lines, and to sequentially and respectively supply emission control signals to the emission control lines; and
a data driving as defined in any one of the preceding claims.

15. A light emitting display according to claim 14, wherein each of the pixels (140) is connected to two of the n scan lines (Sn-1, Sn), and during each of the scan cycles, a first scan line (Sn-1) of the two scan lines is arranged to receive a respective one of the n scan signals before a second scan line (Sn) of the two scan lines is arranged to receive a respective one of the n scan signals, and each of the pixels comprises:

a light emitter (OLEDnm) arranged to receive current from a first power source (ELVDD);
first (M1nm) and second (M2nm) transistors each having a first electrode connected to the respective one (Dm) of the data lines associated with the pixel (140nm), the first and second transistors being arranged to be turned on when the first of the two scan signals is supplied;
a third transistor (M3nm) having a first electrode connected to a reference power source (Vref) and a second electrode connected to a second electrode of the first transistor (M1nm), the third transistor (M3nm) being arranged to be turned on when the first (Sn-1) of the two scan signals is supplied;
a fourth transistor (M4nm) arranged to control an amount of current supplied to the light emitter (OLEDnm), a first terminal of the fourth transistor being connected to the first power source (ELVDD); and
a fifth transistor (M5nm) having a first electrode connected to a gate electrode of the fourth transistor (M4nm) and a second electrode connected to a second electrode of the fourth transistor (M4nm), the fifth transistor (M5nm) being arranged to be turned on when the first (Sn-1) of the two scan signals is supplied such that the fourth transistor (M4nm) operates as a diode.

16. A light emitting display according to claim 15, wherein each of the pixels (140nm) further comprises:

a first capacitor (C1nm) having a first electrode connected to one of a second electrode of the first transistor (M1nm) and the gate electrode of the fourth transistor (M4nm) and a second electrode connected to the first power source (ELVDD); and
a second capacitor (C2nm) having a first electrode connected to the second electrode of the first transistor (M1nm) and a second electrode connected to the gate electrode of the fourth transistor (M4nm).

17. A light emitting display according to claim 15 or 16, wherein each of the pixels (140nm) further comprises:

a sixth transistor (M6nm) having a first terminal connected to the second electrode of the fourth transistor (M4nm) and a second terminal connected to the organic light emitting diode (OLEDnm), the sixth transistor (M6nm) being arranged to be turned off when the respective emission control signal (En) is supplied,
wherein the current sink (280j) is arranged to receive the predetermined current from the pixel (140nm) during the first portion of one complete period (H) for driving the pixel based on the selected graduation voltage, the first portion occurring before a second portion of the complete period for driving the one pixel based on the selected graduation voltage, and the sixth transistor (M6nm) is arranged to be turned on during the second portion of the complete period for driving the pixel.

18. A method of driving a pixel (140) of a light emitting display based on k-bit externally supplied data for the pixel (140), wherein the pixel (140) is electrically connectable to a driving circuit (200) via a data line (D1-Dm), the method comprising:

during a first period of the horizontal period, a current source sinking a predetermined current (Imaxj) from the

pixel via the respective one of the data lines (D1-Dj) and storing the voltage of said data line, as a compensation voltage, when the current is being supplied by the respective pixel to the current source; generating an incrementally increasing comparison voltage during the first period of the horizontal period (H) for driving the pixel (140);

5 comparing the compensation voltage with the incrementally increasing comparison voltage and generating a predetermined logic signal when the incrementally increasing comparison voltage is determined to have a value equal to or greater than a voltage value of the compensation voltage;

generating p-bit compensation data based on when said predetermined logic signal is input from the comparator, where p is a natural number;

10 generating a composite data using the p-bit compensation data and the k-bit externally supplied data and selecting, as a data signal (DS1-DSm) for the pixel (140), one of a plurality of gradation voltages based on a bit value of the composite data, where k is a natural number; and

supplying the selected data signal to the pixel (140) via the data line 9D1-Dm) during a second period of the horizontal period (H) for driving the pixel (140), the first portion being different from the second portion.

15 **19.** A method according to claim 18, wherein generating the logic signal comprises generating the logic signal when a voltage value of the compare voltage is determined to be greater than or equal to a voltage value of the p-bit compensation voltage.

20 **20.** A method according to claim 18 or 19, wherein the composite data is (k+p) bits and generating the composite data comprises employing the k-bits of data as higher bits, including a most significant bit, of the (k+p) bit compensation data and employing the p-bits of compensation data as lower bits, including a least significant bit, of the (k+p) bit compensation data.

25 Patentansprüche

30 **1.** Datentreiberschaltung (200) zur Ansteuerung eines Pixels (140) einer lichtemittierenden Anzeige auf der Grundlage von extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten für das Pixel (140), wobei das Pixel (140) mit der Treiberschaltung (200) über eine Datenleitung (D1-Dm) elektrisch verbindbar ist, wobei k eine natürliche Zahl ist, wobei die Datentreiberschaltung (200) umfasst:

eine Stromversorgungseinheit (280i-280j), umfassend:

35 einer Stromquelle, die dafür eingerichtet ist, während einer ersten Periode der Horizontalperiode einen vorbestimmten Strom (Imaxj) vom Pixel über die eine entsprechende der Datenleitungen (D1-Dj) zu ziehen; und

ein Speichermittel (C3j), das dafür eingerichtet ist, die Spannung der Datenleitung zu speichern, als Kompensationsspannung, wenn der Strom durch das entsprechende Pixel an die Stromquelle geliefert wird;

40 einen Spannungsgenerator (310) zum Erzeugen einer inkrementell steigenden Vergleichsspannung während der ersten Periode der Horizontalperiode (H) zur Ansteuerung des Pixels (140);

einen Komparator (260) zum Vergleichen der Kompensationsspannung mit der inkrementell steigenden Vergleichsspannung und zur Erzeugung eines vorbestimmten Logiksignals, wenn bestimmt ist, dass die inkrementell steigende Vergleichsspannung einen Wert hat, der größer oder gleich einem Spannungswert der Kompensationsspannung ist;

45 eine Kompensationseinheit (240) zur Erzeugung von p-Bit-Kompensationsdaten auf der Grundlage des vorbestimmten Logiksignals, wobei p eine natürliche Zahl ist;

einen Digital-Analog-Umsetzer (250) zur Erzeugung zusammengesetzter Daten unter Verwendung der p-Bit-Kompensationsdaten und der extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten zum Auswählen einer aus einer Vielzahl von Gradationsspannungen als Datensignal für das Pixel (140) auf der Grundlage eines Bitwertes der zusammengesetzten Daten; und

50 einen Gamma-Spannungsgenerator (300), der dafür eingerichtet ist, die Vielzahl von Gradationsspannungen zu erzeugen.

55 **2.** Datentreiberschaltung nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend:

eine Schalteinheit (2901-290j), die dafür eingerichtet ist, das ausgewählte Datensignal während eines zweiten Abschnitts der einen vollständigen Periode (H) an die Datenleitung (D1-Dm) zu liefern; und

einen Puffer (270), der zwischen dem Digital-Umsetzer (250) und der Schalteinheit (2901-290j) angeordnet ist.

3. Datentreiberschaltung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Schalteinheit (2901-290j) mindestens einen Transistor (M11j) umfasst, der dafür eingerichtet ist, während des zweiten Abschnitts der einen vollständigen Periode (H) eingeschaltet zu sein.

4. Datentreiberschaltung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Schalteinheit (2901-290j) zwei Transistoren (Mij, M14j) umfasst, die miteinander verbunden sind, um ein Übertragungsgatter zu bilden.

5. Datentreiberschaltung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Gamma-Spannungsgenerator (300) dafür eingerichtet ist, 2^{K+P} Gradationsspannungen zu erzeugen.

6. Datentreiberschaltung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei die erzeugten zusammengesetzten Daten (k+p) Bits sind und der Digital-Analog-Umsetzer (250) dafür eingerichtet ist, die zusammengesetzten Daten zu erzeugen, indem die k-Bits der Daten als höhere Bits, einschließlich eines höchstwertigen Bits, der (k+p)-Bit-Kompensationsdaten verwendet werden und die p-Bits der Kompensationsdaten als die niedrigeren Bits, einschließlich eines niedrigstwertigen Bits, der (k+p)-Bit-Kompensationsdaten verwendet werden.

7. Datentreiberschaltung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei die Stromsenke (2801-280j) umfasst:

eine Stromquelle (Imaxj) zum Aufnehmen des vorgegebenen Stroms;

einen ersten Transistor (M12j), der zwischen der Datenleitung und dem Komparator (260) vorgesehen ist, wobei der erste Transistor (M12j) dafür eingerichtet ist, während des ersten Abschnitts der einen vollständigen Periode (H) eingeschaltet zu sein;

einen zweiten Transistor (M13j), der zwischen der Datenleitung und der Stromquelle (Imaxj) vorgesehen ist, wobei der zweite Transistor (M13j) dafür eingerichtet ist, während des zweiten Abschnitts der einen vollständigen Periode (H) eingeschaltet zu sein; und

einen Kondensator (C3j), der dafür eingerichtet ist, die Kompensationsspannung als Ladung aufzunehmen.

8. Datentreiberschaltung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei ein Wert des vorbestimmten Stroms größer oder gleich einem Wert eines Mindeststroms ist, den das Pixel (140) verwenden kann, um Licht mit maximaler Helligkeit zu emittieren; und die maximale Helligkeit einer Helligkeit des Pixels (140) entspricht, wenn eine höchste aus der Vielzahl von Gradationsspannungen an das Pixel angelegt wird.

9. Datentreiberschaltung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei der Spannungsgenerator (310) umfasst:

einen Zähler (3101), der dafür eingerichtet ist, ein Zählsignal auf der Grundlage eines Taktsignals (CLK) zu erzeugen, das während des ersten Abschnitts der einen vollständigen Periode (H) empfangen wird;

eine Spannungsinkrementierungseinheit (3102), die dafür eingerichtet ist, eine Spannung als Antwort auf das Zählsignal vom Zähler (3101) inkrementell zu erhöhen, und die die Vergleichsspannung erzeugt; und

einen Puffer (3103), der zwischen der Spannungsinkrementierungseinheit (3102) und dem Komparator (260) angeordnet ist.

10. Datentreiberschaltung nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Kompensationseinheit (240) umfasst:

eine Speichereinheit (242), die dafür eingerichtet ist, die p-Bit-Kompensationsdaten temporär zu speichern; und

eine Stelleinheit (241), die dafür eingerichtet ist, einen Bitwert der p-Bit-Kompensationsdaten auf der Grundlage des Taktsignals (CLK) zu erhöhen und die p-Bit-Kompensationsdaten auf der Grundlage des Logiksignals in die Speichereinheit (242) zu übertragen.

11. Datentreiberschaltung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, wobei der Komparator (260) dafür eingerichtet ist, das Logiksignal zu erzeugen, wenn bestimmt wird, dass ein Spannungswert der Vergleichsspannung größer oder gleich einem Spannungswert der p-Bit-Kompensationsspannung ist

12. Datentreiberschaltung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, ferner umfassend:

ein Schieberegister (210), das dafür eingerichtet ist, einen Abtastimpuls sequentiell zu erzeugen;

eine Abtastspeichereinheit (220) mit mindestens einem Abtastspeicher zum Empfangen und Speichern der extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten auf der Grundlage des Abtastimpulses; und
eine Haltespeichereinheit (230), die dafür eingerichtet ist, die extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten, die in der Abtastspeichereinheit (220) gespeichert sind, zu empfangen und die extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten, die in der Haltespeichereinheit (230) gespeichert sind, an den Digital-Analog-Umsetzer (250) zu liefern.

13. Datentreiberschaltung nach Anspruch 12, ferner umfassend:

eine Pegelverschiebungseinheit (320), die dafür eingerichtet ist, einen Spannungspegel der extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten, die in der Haltespeichereinheit (230) gespeichert sind, zu erhöhen und die extern zugeführten spannungsverschobenen k-Bit-Daten an den Digital-Analog-Umsetzer (250) zu liefern.

14. Lichtemittierende Anzeige, umfassend:

eine Pixeleinheit (130) mit einer Vielzahl von Pixeln (140), die mit einer der n Abtastleitungen (S1-Sn), einer aus einer Vielzahl von Emissionssteuerleitungen (E1-En) und einer aus einer Vielzahl von Datenleitungen (D1-Dm) verbunden sind, wobei n eine ganze Zahl ist;
einen Abtasttreiber (110), der dafür eingerichtet ist, während jedes Zyklus n Abtastsignale jeweils sequentiell an die n Abtastleitungen zu liefern und Emissionssteuersignale jeweils sequentiell an die Emissionssteuerleitungen zu liefern; und
einen Datentreiber nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche.

15. Lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 14, wobei jedes der Pixel (140) mit zwei der n Abtastleitungen (Sn-1, Sn) verbunden ist und während jedes der Abtastzyklen eine erste Abtastleitung (Sn-1) der beiden Abtastleitungen dafür eingerichtet ist, ein jeweiliges der n Abtastsignale zu empfangen, bevor eine zweite Abtastleitung (Sn) der beiden Abtastleitungen dafür eingerichtet ist, ein entsprechendes der n Abtastsignale zu empfangen, und jedes der Pixel umfasst:

einen Lichtemitter (OLEDnm), der dafür eingerichtet ist, Strom von einer ersten Stromquelle (ELVDD) zu empfangen;
einen ersten (M1nm) und einen zweiten (M2nm) Transistor mit jeweils einer ersten Elektrode, die mit der einen entsprechenden (Dm) der Datenleitungen, die dem Pixel (140nm) zugeordnet ist, verbunden ist, wobei der erste und der zweite Transistor dafür eingerichtet sind, eingeschaltet zu werden, wenn das erste der beiden Abtastsignale geliefert wird;
einen dritten Transistor (M3nm) mit einer ersten Elektrode, die mit einer Referenzstromquelle (Vref) verbunden ist, und mit einer zweiten Elektrode, die mit einer zweiten Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1nm) verbunden ist, wobei der dritte Transistor (M3nm) dafür eingerichtet ist, eingeschaltet zu werden, wenn das erste (Sn-1) der beiden Abtastsignale geliefert wird,
einen vierten Transistor (M4nm) der dafür eingerichtet ist, eine Strommenge, die dem Lichtemitter (OLEDnm) zugeführt wird, zu steuern, wobei ein erster Anschluss des vierten Transistors mit der ersten Stromquelle (ELVDD) verbunden ist; und
einen fünften Transistor (M5nm) mit einer ersten Elektrode, die mit einer Gate-Elektrode des vierten Transistors (M4nm) verbunden ist, und mit einer zweiten Elektrode, die mit einer zweiten Elektrode des vierten Transistors (M4nm) verbunden ist, wobei der fünfte Transistor (M5nm) dafür eingerichtet ist, eingeschaltet zu werden, wenn das erste (Sn-1) der beiden Abtastsignale geliefert wird, so dass der vierte Transistor (M4nm) als Diode arbeitet.

16. Lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 15, wobei jedes der Pixel (140nm) ferner umfasst:

einen ersten Kondensator (C1nm) mit einer ersten Elektrode, die mit einem verbunden ist, nämlich einer zweiten Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1nm) und der Gate-Elektrode des vierten Transistors (M4nm), und mit einer zweiten Elektrode, die mit der ersten Stromquelle (ELVDD) verbunden ist; und
einen zweiten Kondensator (C2nm) mit einer ersten Elektrode, die mit der zweiten Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1nm) verbunden ist, und mit einer zweiten Elektrode, die mit der Gate-Elektrode des vierten Transistors (M4nm) verbunden ist.

17. Lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 15 oder 16, wobei jedes der Pixel (140nm) ferner umfasst:

einen sechsten Transistor (M6nm) mit einem ersten Anschluss, der mit der zweiten Elektrode des vierten

Transistors (M4nm) verbunden ist, und mit einem zweiten Anschluss, der mit der organischen Leuchtdiode (OLEDnm) verbunden ist, wobei der sechste Transistor (M6nm) dafür eingerichtet ist, ausgeschaltet zu werden, wenn das entsprechende Emissionssteuersignal (En) zugeführt wird, wobei die Stromsenke (280j) dafür eingerichtet ist, den vorbestimmten Strom vom Pixel (140nm) während des ersten Abschnitts einer vollständigen Periode (H) zur Ansteuerung des Pixels auf der Grundlage der ausgewählten Gradationsspannung zu empfangen, wobei der erste Abschnitt vor einem zweiten Abschnitt der vollständigen Periode zur Ansteuerung des einen Pixels auf der Grundlage der ausgewählten Gradationsspannung auftritt und der sechste Transistor (M6nm) dafür eingerichtet ist, während des zweiten Abschnitts der vollständigen Periode zur Ansteuerung des Pixels eingeschaltet zu sein.

18. Verfahren zur Ansteuerung eines Pixels (140) einer lichtemittierenden Anzeige auf der Grundlage von extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten für das Pixel (140), wobei das Pixel (140) mit einer Treiberschaltung (200) über eine Datenleitung (D1-Dm) elektrisch verbindbar ist, wobei das Verfahren umfasst:

während einer ersten Periode der Horizontalperiode durch eine Stromquelle erfolgreiches Ziehen eines vorbestimmten Stroms (Imaxj) vom Pixel über die eine entsprechende der Datenleitungen (D1-Dj) und Speichern der Spannung der Datenleitung als Kompensationsspannung, wenn der Strom durch das entsprechende Pixel an die Stromquelle geliefert wird; wobei eine inkrementell steigende Vergleichsspannung während der ersten Periode der Horizontalperiode (H) zur Ansteuerung des Pixels (140) erzeugt wird;
Vergleichen der Kompensationsspannung mit der inkrementell steigenden Vergleichsspannung und Erzeugen eines vorbestimmten Logiksignals, wenn bestimmt ist, dass die inkrementell steigende Vergleichsspannung einen Wert hat, der größer oder gleich einem Spannungswert der Kompensationsspannung ist;
Erzeugen von p-Bit-Kompensationsdaten je nachdem, wann das vorbestimmte Logiksignal vom Komparator eingegeben wird, wobei p eine natürliche Zahl ist;
Erzeugen zusammengesetzter Daten unter Verwendung der p-Bit-Kompensationsdaten und der extern zugeführten k-Bit-Daten und Auswählen einer aus einer Vielzahl von Gradationsspannungen als Datensignal (DS1-DSm) für das Pixel (140) auf der Grundlage eines Bitwertes der zusammengesetzten Daten, wobei k eine natürliche Zahl ist; und
Lieferten des ausgewählten Datensignals an das Pixel (140) über die Datenleitung (D1-Dm) während einer zweiten Periode der Horizontalperiode (H) zur Ansteuerung des Pixels (140), wobei der erste Abschnitt sich von dem zweiten Abschnitt unterscheidet.

19. Verfahren nach Anspruch 18, wobei das Erzeugen des Logiksignals umfasst: Erzeugen des Logiksignals, wenn bestimmt wird, dass ein Spannungswert der Vergleichsspannung größer oder gleich einem Spannungswert der p-Bit-Kompensationsspannung ist.

20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 18 oder 19, wobei die zusammengesetzten Daten (k+p) Bits sind und das Erzeugen der zusammengesetzten Daten umfasst: Verwenden der k-Bits der Daten als höhere Bits, einschließlich eines höchstwertigen Bits, der (k+p)-Bit-Kompensationsdaten und Verwenden der p-Bits der Kompensationsdaten als niedrigere Bits, einschließlich eines niedrigstwertigen Bits, der (k+p)-Bit-Kompensationsdaten.

Revendications

1. Circuit de commande de données (200) pour commander un pixel (140) d'un affichage électroluminescent sur la base de données de bits k fournies de l'extérieur pour le pixel (140), dans lequel le pixel (140) peut être connecté électriquement au circuit de commande (200) par le biais d'une ligne de données (D1-Dm), où k est un entier naturel, le circuit de commande de données (200) comprenant :

une unité d'alimentation en courant (280i-280j) comprenant :

une source de courant adaptée, au cours d'une première période de la période horizontale, pour absorber un courant prédéterminé (Imaxj) provenant du pixel par le biais de la ligne de données respective (D1-Dj) ; et des moyens de stockage (C3j) adaptés pour stocker la tension de ladite ligne de données, en tant que tension de compensation lorsque le courant est fourni par le pixel respectif à la source de courant ;
un générateur de tension (310) pour générer une tension de comparaison croissant progressivement au cours de la première période de la période horizontale (H) pour commander le pixel (140) ;
un comparateur (260) pour comparer la tension de compensation à la tension de comparaison croissant

progressivement et pour générer un signal logique prédéterminé lorsque la tension de comparaison croissant progressivement est déterminée comme ayant une valeur supérieure ou égale à une valeur de tension de la tension de compensation ;
 une unité de compensation (240) pour générer des données de compensation de bits p sur la base dudit signal logique prédéterminé, où p est un entier naturel ;
 un convertisseur numérique-analogique (250) pour générer des données composites en utilisant les données de compensation de bits p et les données fournies depuis l'extérieur de bits k pour choisir, en tant que signal de données pour le pixel (140), l'une d'une pluralité de tensions de gradation sur la base d'une valeur binaire des données composites ; et
 un générateur de tension gamma (300) adapté pour générer la pluralité de tensions de gradation.

2. Circuit de commande de données selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

une unité de commutation (2901-290j) adaptée pour fournir le signal de données choisi à la ligne de données (DI - Dm) au cours d'une seconde partie de ladite une période complète (H) ; et
 un tampon (270) placé entre le convertisseur numérique (250) et l'unité de commutation (2901-290j).

3. Circuit de commande de données selon la revendication 2, dans lequel l'unité de commande (2901-290j) comprend au moins un transistor (M11j) adapté pour être activé au cours de la seconde partie de ladite une période complète (H).

4. Circuit de commande de données selon la revendication 3, dans lequel l'unité de commutation (2901-290j) comprend deux transistors (M11j, M14j) qui sont connectés l'un à l'autre de manière à former une porte de transmission.

5. Circuit de commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le générateur de tension gamma (300) est adapté pour générer des tensions de gradation de 2^{K+p} .

6. Circuit de commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel les données composites générées sont des bits (k + p) et le convertisseur numérique-analogique (250) est adapté pour générer les données composites en utilisant les bits k de données en tant que bits supérieurs, y compris un bit de poids fort, des données de compensation des bits (k + p) et en utilisant les bits p des données de compensation en tant que bits inférieurs, y compris un bit de poids faible, des données de compensation des bits (k + p).

7. Circuit de commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel le puits de courant (2801-280j) comprend :

une source de courant (Imaxj) pour recevoir le courant prédéterminé ;
 un premier transistor (M12j) placé entre la ligne de données et le comparateur (260), le premier transistor (M12j) étant adapté pour être activé au cours de la première partie de ladite une période complète (H) ;
 un deuxième transistor (M13j) placé entre la ligne de données et la source de courant (Imaxj), le deuxième transistor (M13j) étant adapté pour être activé au cours de la seconde partie de ladite une période complète (H) ; et
 un condensateur (C3j) adapté pour charger la tension de compensation à l'intérieur de celui-ci.

8. Circuit de commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel une valeur du courant prédéterminé est supérieure ou égale à une valeur d'un courant minimal utilisable par le pixel (140) pour émettre une lumière de luminosité maximale ; et
 la luminosité maximale correspond à une luminosité du pixel (140) lorsque la tension la plus élevée de la pluralité de tensions de gradation est appliquée au pixel.

9. Circuit de commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel le générateur de tension (310) comprend :

un compteur (3101) adapté pour générer un signal de comptage sur la base d'un signal d'horloge (CLK) reçu au cours de la première partie de ladite une période complète (H) ;
 une unité d'accroissement de tension (3102) adaptée pour augmenter progressivement une tension en réponse au signal de comptage provenant du compteur (3101) et générant la tension de comparaison ; et
 un tampon (3103) placé entre l'unité de progression de tension (3102) et le comparateur (260).

10. Circuit de commande de données selon la revendication 9, dans lequel l'unité de compensation (240) comprend :

une unité de stockage (242) adaptée pour stocker temporairement les données de compensation des bits p ; et
une unité de réglage (241) adaptée pour augmenter une valeur binaire des données de compensation de bits
p sur la base du signal d'horloge (CLK) et pour transmettre les données de compensation de bits p à l'unité de
stockage (242) sur la base du signal logique.

11. Circuit de commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, dans lequel le comparateur
(260) est adapté pour générer le signal logique lorsqu'une valeur de tension de la tension de comparaison est
déterminée comme étant supérieure ou égale à une valeur de tension de la tension de compensation des bits p.

12. Circuit de commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, comprenant en outre :

un registre à décalage (210) adapté pour générer séquentiellement une impulsion d'échantillonnage ;
une unité de verrou d'échantillonnage (220) comprenant au moins un verrou d'échantillonnage pour recevoir
et stocker les données de bits k fournies depuis l'extérieur sur la base de l'impulsion d'échantillonnage ; et
une unité de verrou de maintien (230) adaptée pour recevoir les données de bits k fournies depuis l'extérieur
stockées dans l'unité de verrou d'échantillonnage (220) et pour fournir les données de bits k fournies depuis
l'extérieur stockées dans l'unité de verrou de maintien (230) au convertisseur numérique-analogique (250).

13. Circuit de commande de données selon la revendication 12, comprenant en outre :

une unité de rétablissement de niveau (320) adaptée pour augmenter un niveau de tension des données de
bits k fournies depuis l'extérieur stockées dans l'unité de verrou de maintien (230) et fournir les données de
bits k fournies depuis l'extérieur rétablies en tension au convertisseur numérique-analogique (250).

14. Affichage électroluminescent, comprenant :

une unité de pixel (130) comprenant une pluralité de pixels (140) reliée à l'une des n lignes de balayage (Sl-
Sn), l'une d'une pluralité de lignes de contrôle d'émission (EI - En) et l'une d'une pluralité de lignes de données
(DI - Dm), où n est un nombre entier ;
un pilote de balayage (110) adapté pour fournir respectivement et séquentiellement, au cours de chaque cycle
de balayage, n signaux de balayage aux n lignes de balayage, et pour fournir séquentiellement et respectivement
des signaux de contrôle d'émission aux lignes de contrôle d'émission ; et
une commande de données selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

15. Affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 14, dans lequel chacun des pixels (140) est relié à deux des n
lignes de balayage (Sn-1, Sn), et au cours de chacun des cycles de balayage, une première ligne de balayage (Sn-
1) des deux lignes de balayage est adaptée pour recevoir un signal respectif des n signaux de balayage avant
qu'une seconde ligne de balayage (Sn) des deux lignes de balayage ne soit adaptée pour recevoir un signal respectif
des n signaux de balayage, et chacun des pixels comprend :

un émetteur de lumière (OLEDnm) adapté pour recevoir le courant d'une première source d'alimentation
(ELVDD) ;
des premier (M1nm) et second (M2nm) transistors ayant chacun une première électrode connectée à ladite
une ligne respective (Dm) des lignes de données associée au pixel (140nm), les premier et deuxième transistors
étant adaptés pour être activés lorsque le premier des deux signaux de balayage est fourni ;
un troisième transistor (M3nm) ayant une première électrode connectée à une source d'alimentation (Vref) et
une seconde électrode connectée à une seconde électrode du premier transistor (M1nm), le troisième transistor
(M3nm) étant adapté pour être activé lorsque le premier (Sn-1) des deux signaux de balayage est fourni ;
un quatrième transistor (M4nm) adapté pour contrôler une quantité de courant fournie à la source de lumière
(OLEDnm), une première borne du quatrième transistor étant connectée à la première source d'alimentation
(ELVDD) ; et
un cinquième transistor (M5nm) ayant une première électrode connectée à une électrode de grille du quatrième
transistor (M4nm) et une seconde électrode connectée à une seconde électrode du quatrième transistor (M4nm),
le cinquième transistor (M5nm) étant adapté pour être activé lorsque le premier (Sn-1) des deux signaux de
balayage est fourni de telle sorte que le quatrième transistor (M4nm) a la fonction d'une diode.

16. Affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 15, dans lequel chacun des pixels (140nm) comprend en outre :

un premier condensateur (C1nm) ayant une première électrode connectée à l'une d'une seconde électrode du premier transistor (M1nm) et de l'électrode de grille du quatrième transistor (M4nm) et une seconde électrode connectée à la première source d'alimentation (ELVDD) ; et
un second condensateur (C2nm) ayant une première électrode connectée à la seconde électrode du premier transistor (M1nm) et une seconde électrode connectée à l'électrode de grille du quatrième transistor (M4nm).

17. Affichage électroluminescent selon la revendication 15 ou 16, dans lequel chacun des pixels (140nm) comprend en outre :

un sixième transistor (M6nm) ayant une première borne connectée à la seconde électrode du quatrième transistor (M4nm) et une seconde borne connectée à la diode électroluminescente organique (OLEDnm), le sixième transistor (M6nm) étant adapté pour être désactivé lorsque le signal de contrôle d'émission respectif (En) est fourni,
dans lequel le puits de courant (280j) est adapté pour recevoir le courant prédéterminé du pixel (140nm) au cours de la première partie d'une période complète (H) pour commander le pixel sur la base de la tension de gradation choisie, la première partie survenant avant une seconde partie de la période complète pour commander ledit un pixel sur la base de la tension de gradation choisie, et le sixième transistor (M6nm) est adapté pour être activé au cours de la seconde partie de la période complète pour commander le pixel.

18. Procédé de commande d'un pixel (140) d'un affichage électroluminescent sur la base de données de bits k fournies de l'extérieur pour le pixel (140), dans lequel le pixel (140) peut être connecté électriquement au circuit de commande (200) par le biais d'une ligne de données (D1-Dm), le procédé comprenant :

au cours d'une première période de la période horizontale, une source de courant absorbant un courant prédéterminé (Imaxj) provenant du pixel par le biais d'une des lignes de données respectives (D1-Dj) et stockant la tension de ladite ligne de données, en tant que tension de compensation, lorsque le courant est fourni par le pixel respectif à la source de courant ; la génération d'une tension de comparaison croissant progressivement au cours de la première période de la période horizontale (H) pour commander le pixel (140) ;
la comparaison de la tension de compensation à la tension de comparaison croissant progressivement et la génération d'un signal logique prédéterminé lorsque la tension de comparaison croissant progressivement est déterminée comme ayant une valeur supérieure ou égale à une valeur de tension de la tension de compensation ;
la génération de données de compensation de bits p sur la base du moment où ledit signal logique prédéterminé est envoyé depuis le comparateur, où p est un entier naturel ;
la génération de données composites en utilisant les données de compensation de bits p et les données de bits k fournies depuis l'extérieur et la sélection, en tant que signal de données (DS1-DSm) pour le pixel (140), d'une parmi une pluralité de tensions de gradation sur la base d'une valeur binaire des données composites, où k est un entier naturel ; et
la fourniture du signal de données choisi au pixel (140) par le biais de la ligne de données (D1-Dm) au cours d'une seconde période de la période horizontale (H) pour commander le pixel (140), la première partie étant différente de la seconde partie.

19. Procédé selon la revendication 18, dans lequel la génération du signal logique consiste à générer le signal logique lorsqu'une valeur de tension de la tension de comparaison est déterminée comme étant supérieure ou égale à une valeur de tension de la tension de compensation de bits p.

20. Procédé selon la revendication 18 ou 19, dans lequel les données composites sont des bits (k + p) et la génération des données composites consiste à utiliser les bits k de données en tant que bits supérieurs, y compris un bit de poids fort, des données de compensation de bits (k + p) et à utiliser les bits p des données de compensation en tant que bits inférieurs, y compris un bit de poids faible, des données de compensation de bits (k + p).

FIG. 1
(RELATED ART)

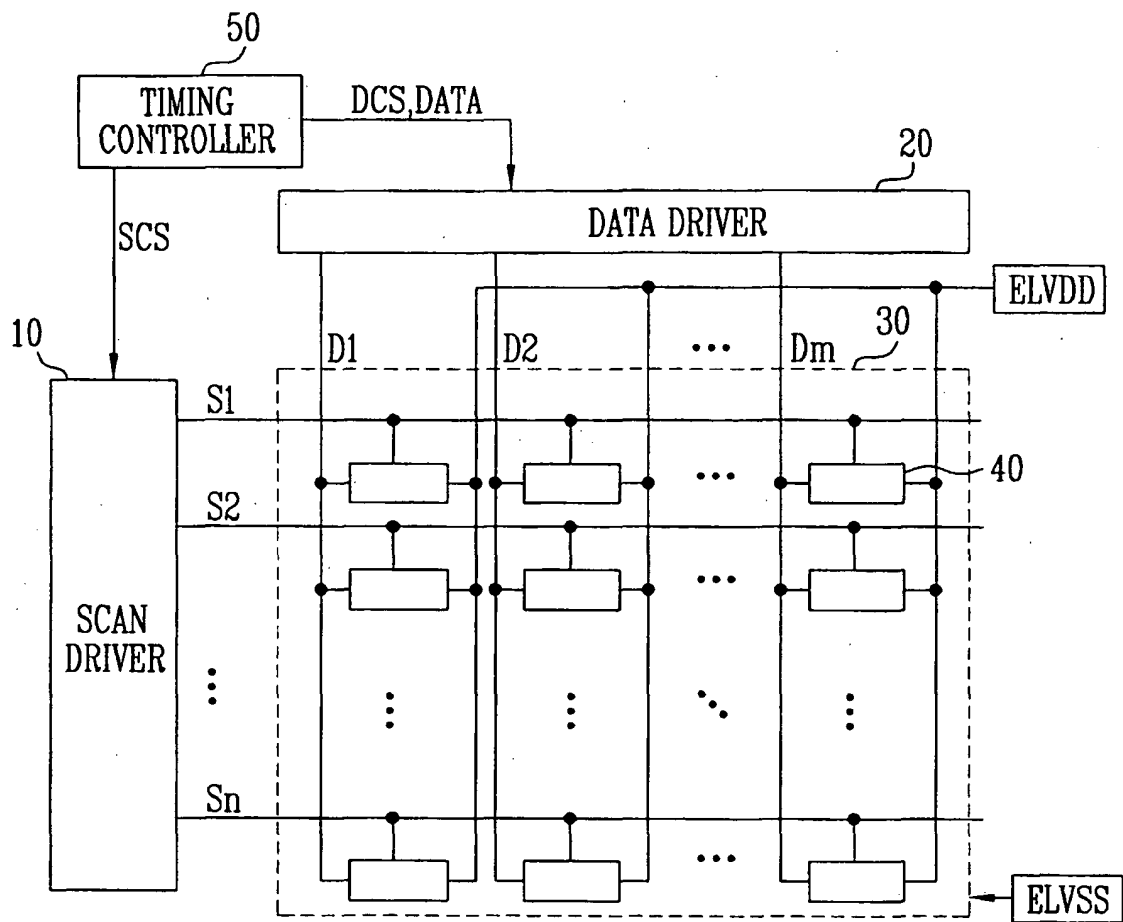


FIG. 2

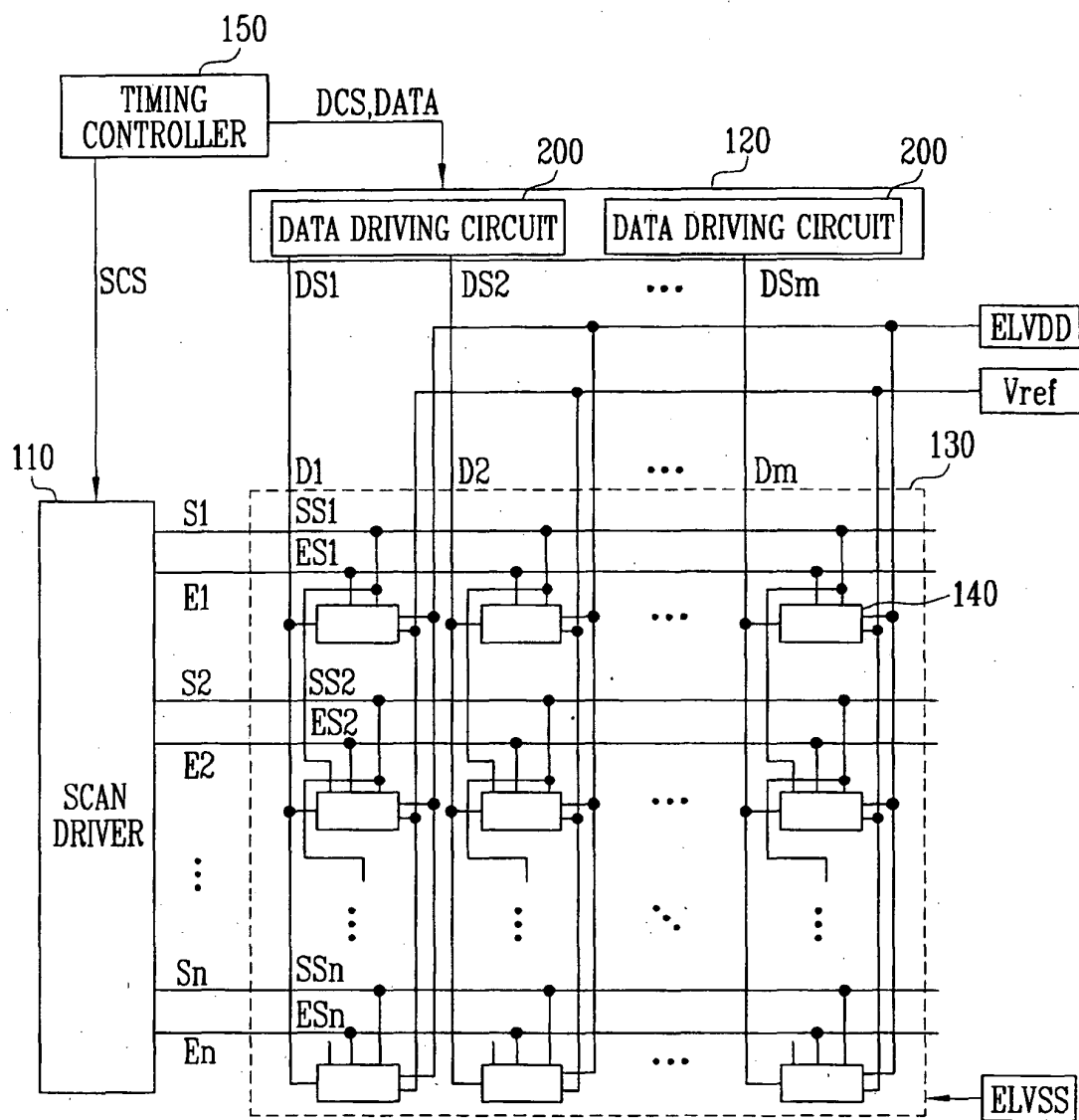


FIG. 3

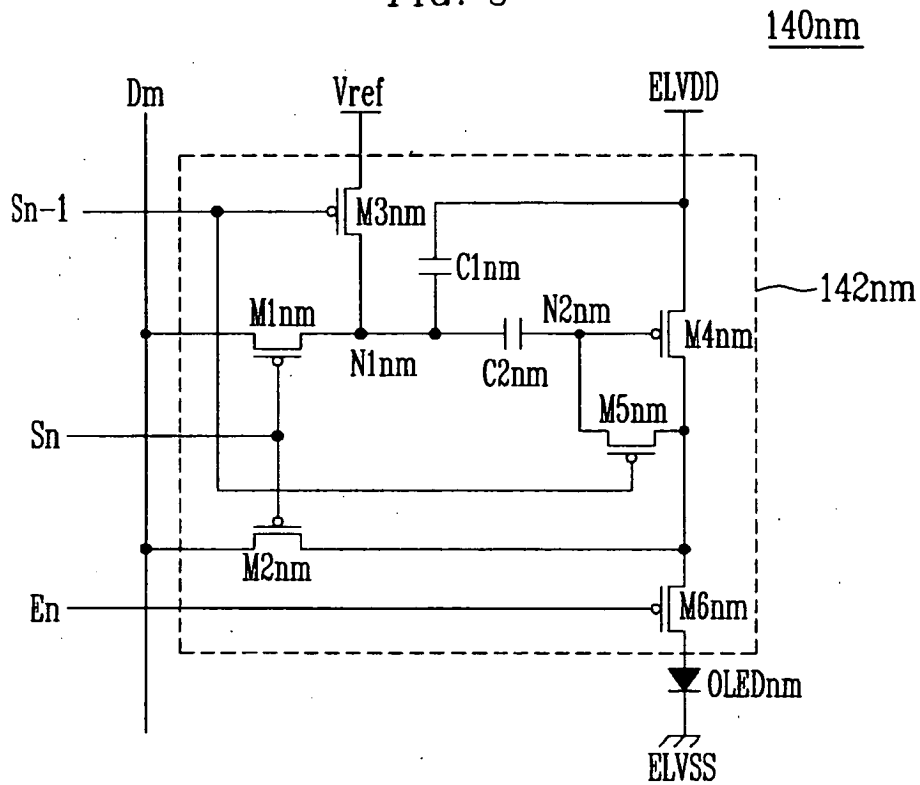


FIG. 4

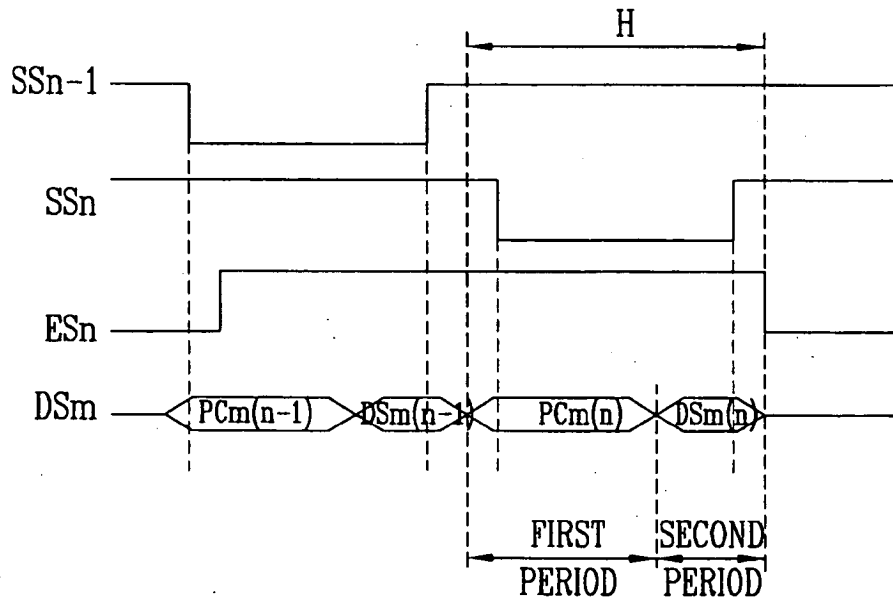


FIG. 5

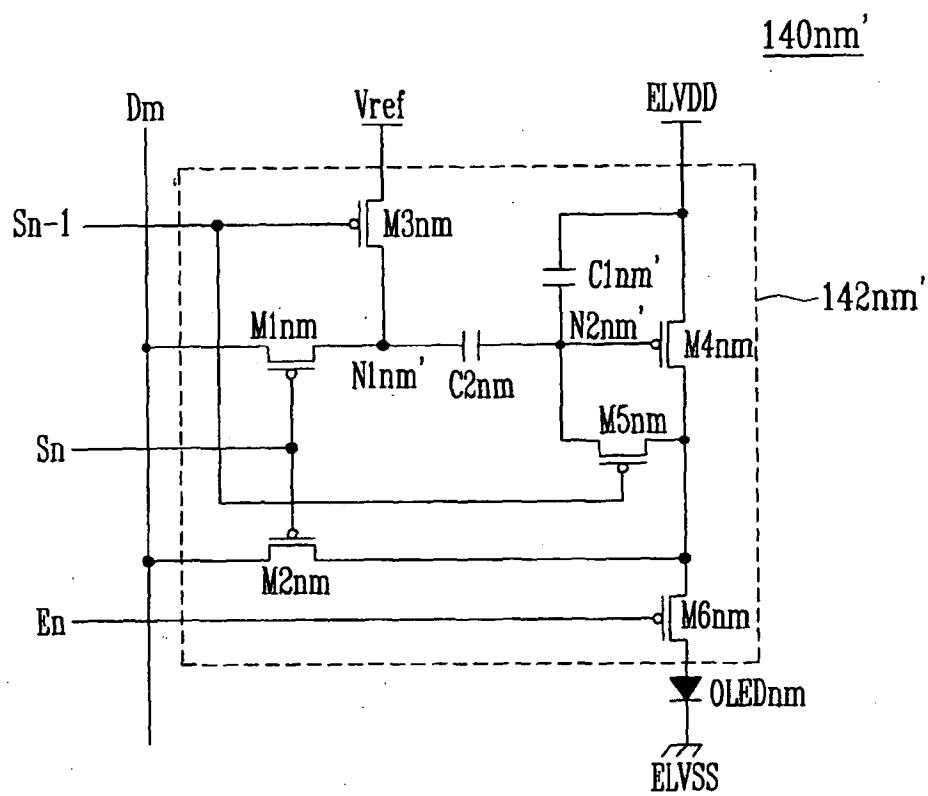


FIG. 6

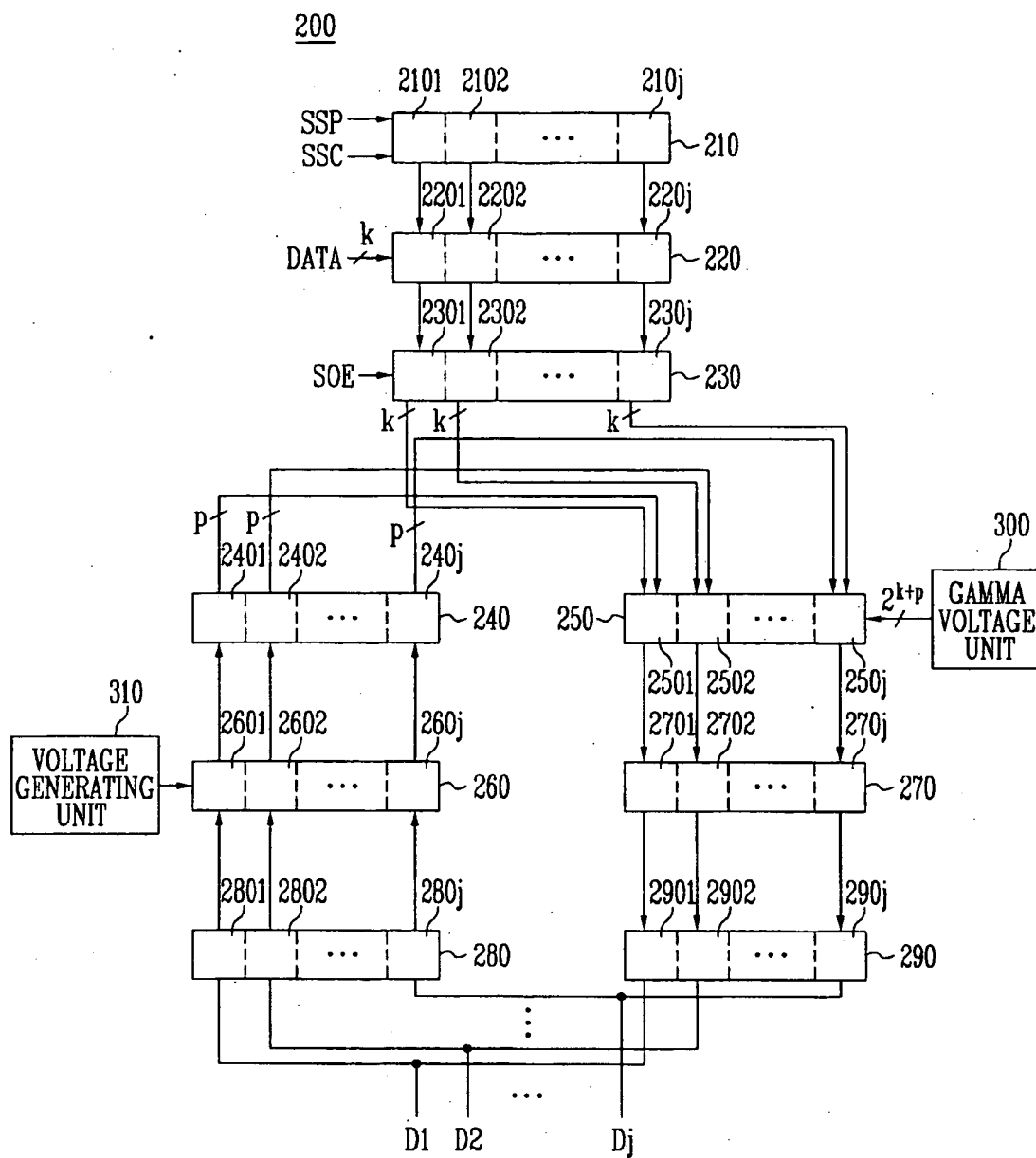


FIG. 7

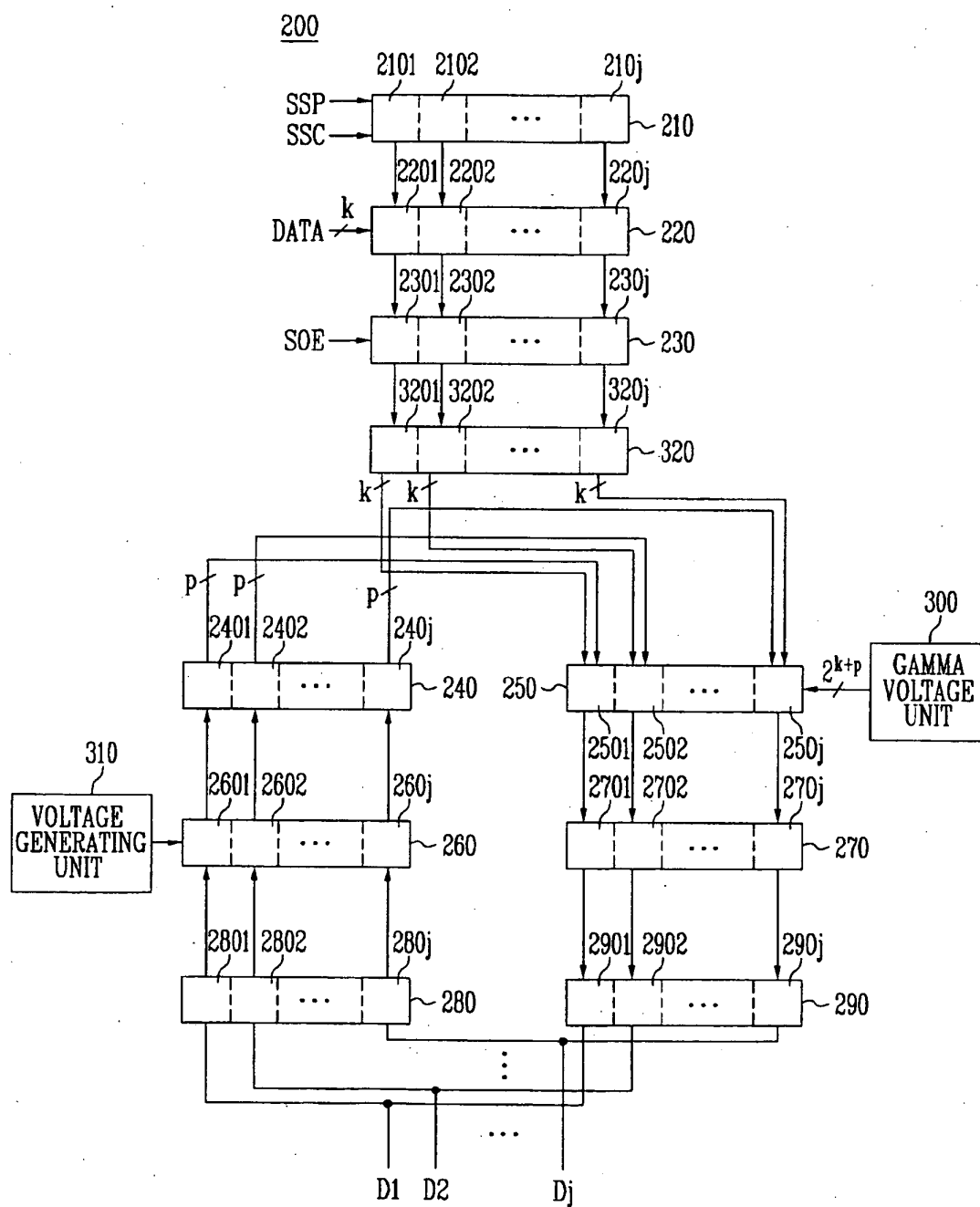


FIG. 8

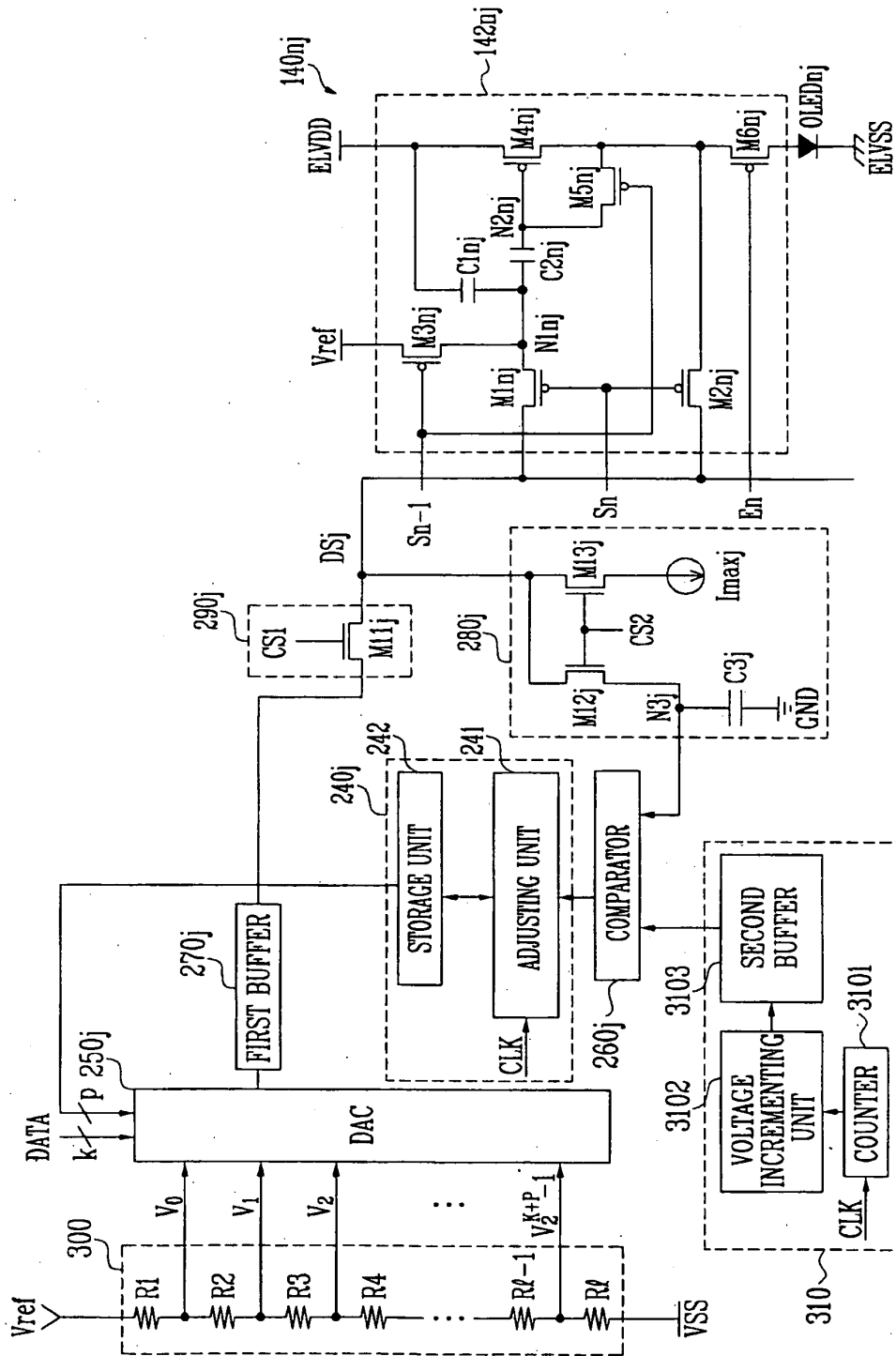


FIG. 9

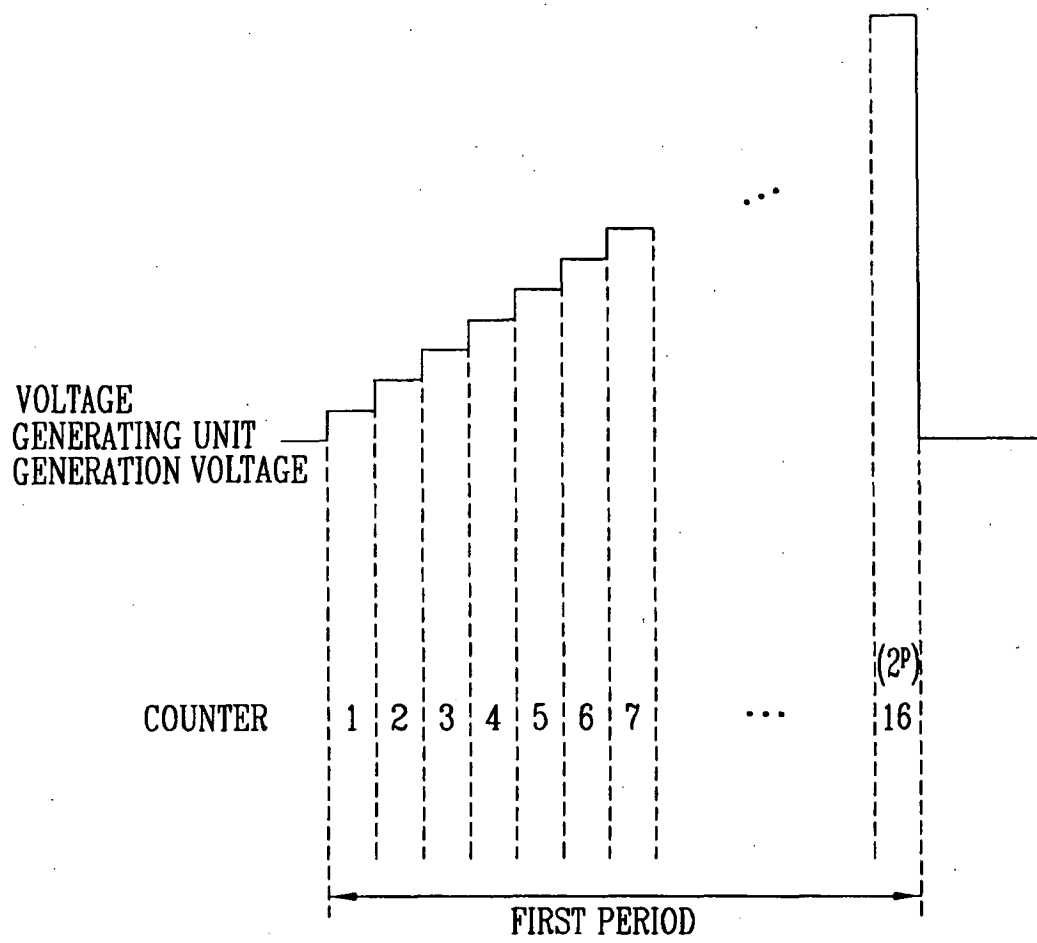


FIG. 10

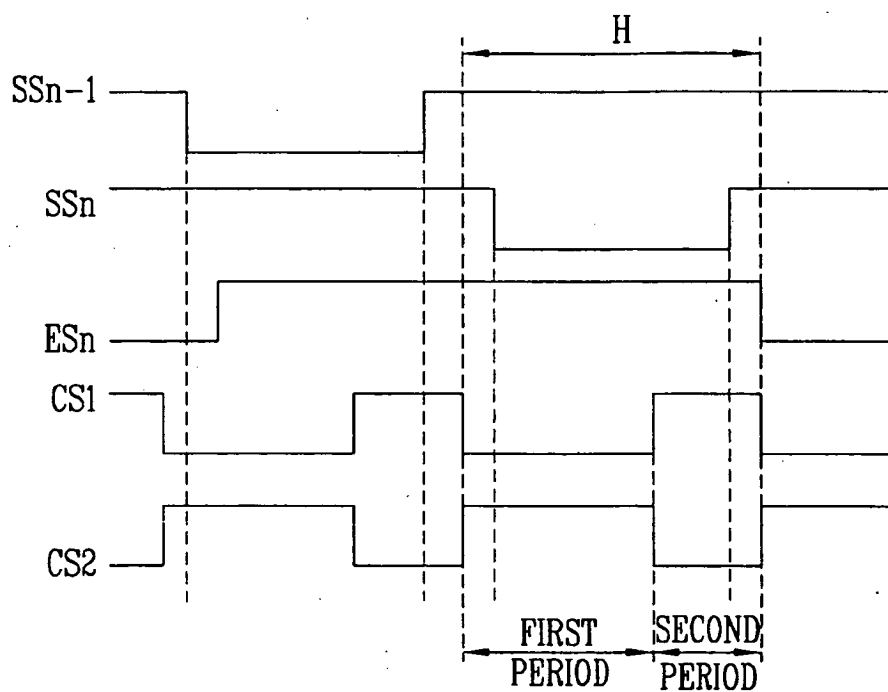


FIG. 11

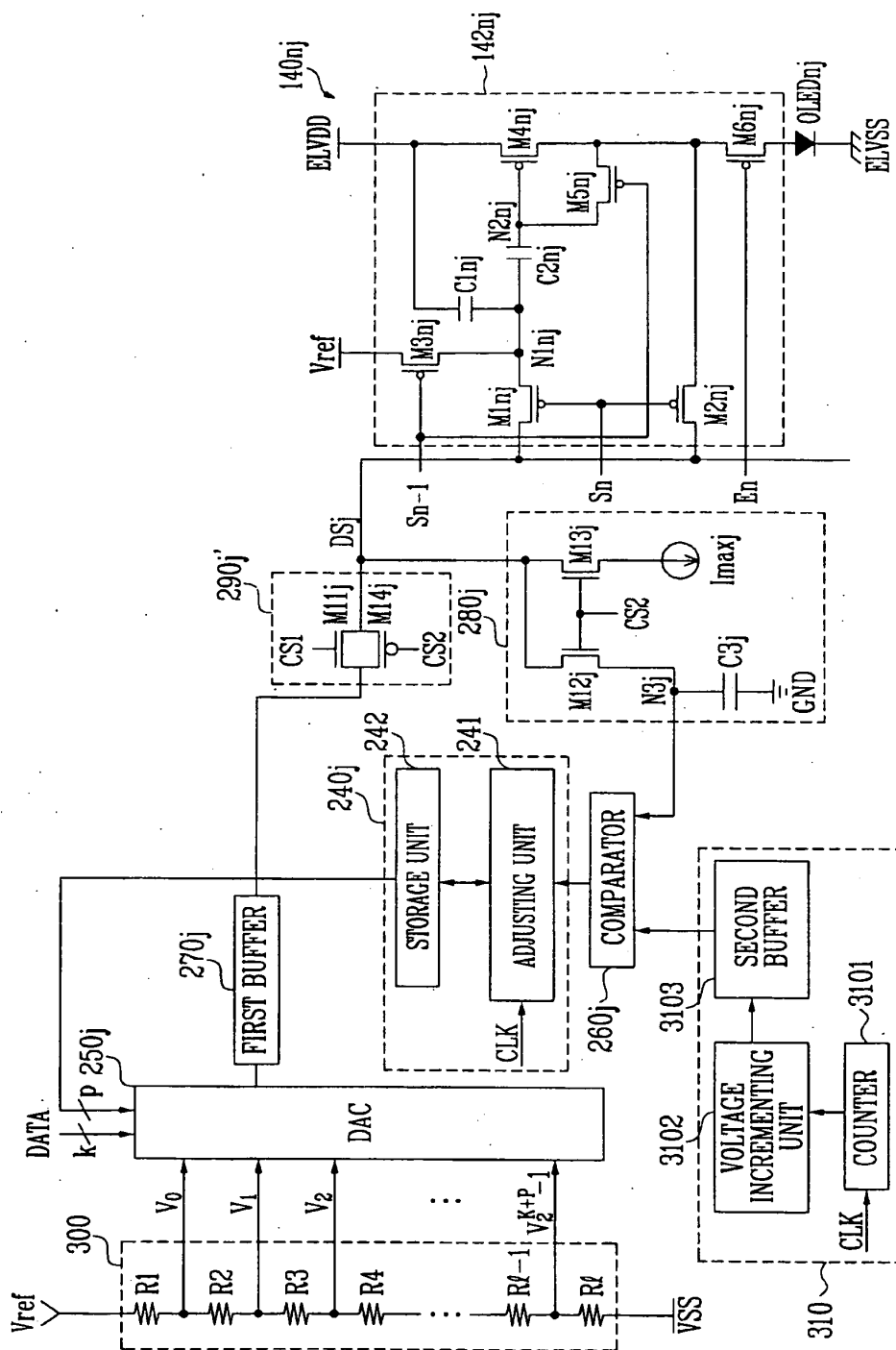
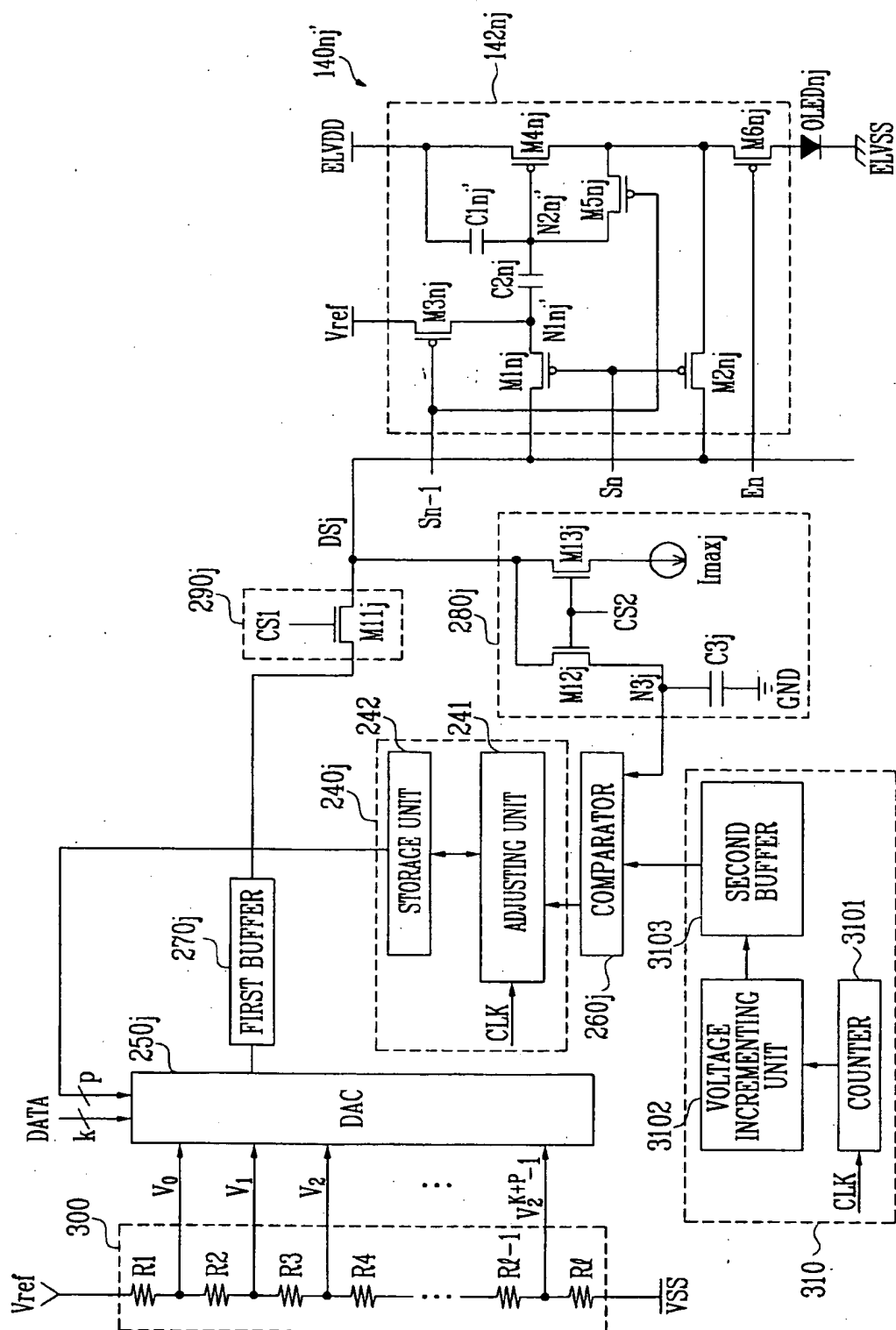


FIG. 12



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- WO 2005069267 A [0016]

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **HAI-JUNG IN et al.** A Novel Voltage-Programming Pixel with Current-Correction Method for Large-Size and High-Resolution AMOLEDs on Poly-Si Back-plane. *INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON INFORMATION DISPLAY*, 23 July 2005, (286), 901-904 [0015]

专利名称(译)	数据驱动电路和使用其的有机发光显示器的驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	EP1758085B1	公开(公告)日	2012-02-01
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优先权	1020050070437 2005-08-01 KR		
其他公开文献	EP1758085A3 EP1758085A2		
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摘要(译)

用于发光显示器的数据驱动电路可包括：伽马电压发生器，其产生灰度电压;电流吸收器，其在用于驱动像素的一个完整周期的第一部分时段期间经由数据线从像素接收预定电流，a在第一部分时段期间产生递增的比较电压的电压发生器，比较器，其将基于预定电流产生的补偿电压与比较电压进行比较，并基于比较的结果产生逻辑信号，产生调整单元基于逻辑信号的补偿数据，以及使用补偿数据和外部提供的数据生成合成数据的数模转换器，并基于比特值选择多个灰度电压中的一个作为像素的数据信号复合数据。

[EQUATION1]

$$V_{N1} = V_{ref}$$