(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) **EP 1 847 982 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
11.12.2013 Bulletin 2013/50

(51) Int Cl.:
G09G 3/32 *(2006.01)*

(21) Application number: **07251442.5**

(22) Date of filing: **30.03.2007**

(54) Pixel, organic light emitting display device, and driving method thereof

Pixel, organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung und Verfahren zu ihrer Ansteuerung

Pixel, dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique et son procédé de commande

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB HU

(30) Priority: **17.04.2006 KR 20060034616**

(43) Date of publication of application:
24.10.2007 Bulletin 2007/43

(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.**
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)

(72) Inventor: **Choi, Sang-Moo,**
c/o Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.
Yongin-si
Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Mounteney, Simon James**
Marks & Clerk LLP
90 Long Acre
London
WC2E 9RA (GB)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 1 755 104
EP-A1- 1 635 324
US-A1- 2004 252 089
US-A1- 2005 237 281
US-A1- 2006 071 884

- **CHOI S M ET AL: "A SELF-COMPENSATED VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING PIXEL STRUCTURE FOR ACTIVE-MATRIX ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODES", IDW. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY WORKSHOPS, XX, XX, 1 January 2003 (2003-01-01), pages 535-538, XP008057381,**

EP 1 847 982 B1

Description

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display and a driving method thereof, and more specifically, to a pixel of an organic light emitting display device and a driving method thereof.

2. Discussion of Related Art

[0002] An organic light emitting display device is a flat panel display device that displays an image using an organic light emitting diode which generates lights by recombination of electrons and holes. Such an organic light emitting display device has a rapid response time and may be driven with a low power consumption. A conventional organic light emitting display device allows an organic light emitting diode to emit lights by supplying an electric current, corresponding to data signals, to the organic light emitting diode using a drive transistor formed in every pixel.

[0003] FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing a conventional organic light emitting display device.

[0004] Referring to FIG. 1, the conventional organic light emitting display device includes a pixel unit (or display region) 30 including pixels 40 formed at cross regions of scan lines (S 1 to Sn) and data lines (D 1 to Dm); a scan driver 10 for driving the scan lines (S1 to Sn) and emission control lines (E1 to En); a data driver 20 for driving the data lines (D1 to Dm); and a timing controller 50 for controlling the scan driver 10 and the data driver 20.

[0005] The scan driver 10 generates scan signals in response to scan driving control signals (SCS) supplied from the timing controller 50, and sequentially supplies the generated scan signals to the scan lines (S 1 to Sn). Also, the scan driver 10 generates emission control signals in response to the scan driving control signals (SCS), and sequentially supplies the generated emission control signals to the emission control lines (E1 to En).

[0006] The data driver 20 generates data signals in response to the data driving control signals (DCS) supplied from the timing controller 50, and supplies the generated data signals to the data lines (D1 to Dm). Here, the data driver 20 supplies data signals, corresponding to one line, to the data lines (D 1 to Dm) during every horizontal period (1H).

[0007] The timing controller 50 generates data driving control signals (DCS) and scan driving control signals (SCS) to correspond to synchronizing signals supplied from an external source. The data driving control signals (DCS) generated in the timing controller 50 are supplied to the data driver 20, and the scan driving control signals (SCS) are supplied to the scan driver 10. Also, the timing controller 50 rearranges data supplied from an external source, and then supplies the rearranged data to the data driver 20.

[0008] The pixel unit (or display region) 30 receives a first power of a first power supply (ELVDD) and a second power of a second power supply (ELVSS) externally, and supplies the first power of the first power supply (ELVDD) and the second power of the second power supply (ELVSS) to each of the pixels 40. The pixels 40 receiving the first power of the first power supply (ELVDD) and the second power of the second power supply (ELVSS) control a current capacity to correspond to the data signals (i.e., the current capacity that flows from the first power supply (ELVDD) to the second power supply (ELVSS) via the organic light emitting diode (OLED)). In this case, an emission time of the pixels 40 is controlled to correspond to the emission control signals.

[0009] In the conventional organic light emitting display device driven in the manner as described above, the pixels 40 are arranged at crossings of the scan lines (S 1 to Sn) and the data lines (D 1 to Dm). Here, the data driver 20 includes the number m of output lines so that the data driver 20 can supply the data signals to the number m of the data lines (D 1 to Dm), respectively. That is, the data driver 20 includes the same number of the output lines as that of the data lines (D1 to Dm) in the conventional organic light emitting display device. For this purpose, the data driver 20 includes a relatively large number of data driving circuits to drive the output lines, and therefore the manufacturing cost is increased. In particular, as resolution and size of the pixel unit 30 increase, the number of the output lines of the data driver 20 also increases to thereby increase the manufacturing cost of the pixel unit 30.

[0010] US 2006/0071884 discloses an organic light emitting display including a data driver for supplying a plurality of data signals to a plurality of data lines, an image display portion having a plurality of second data lines scan lines and pixels and a demultiplexer having a plurality of transistors arranged in the data lines to supply the data signals supplied to the first data lines to the second data lines.

[0011] US 2005/0237281 relates to a pixel circuit comprising an n-channel transistor diode - connecting the driver transistor and a means for reducing the number of original and control lines.

[0012] US 2004/0252089 discloses an image display apparatus including a data line that supplies a voltage determined based on emission brightness, a first switching unit that controls writing of the voltage supplied from the data line, a driver element that controls a current flowing through a current-controlled light emitting element an electroluminescence element that emits light, a reference-voltage writing unit, and a threshold voltage detecting unit.

[0013] EP 1,755,104 discloses an OLED display capable of decreasing the number of output lines for a data driver using a demultiplexer.

[0014] EP 1,635,324 discloses a light emitting display that uses a demultiplexer to reduce the number of output

lines of a data driver.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Accordingly, an aspect of the present invention provides a pixel capable of reducing the number of output lines in a data driver while ensuring a sufficient driving time, an organic light emitting display device using the same, and a driving method thereof.

[0016] A first aspect of the present invention provides a method for driving an organic light emitting display device as set out in claim 1. Preferred features of this aspect are set out in claims 2 to 8.

[0017] A second aspect of the present invention provides an organic light emitting display device as set out in claim 9. Preferred features of this aspect are set out in claims 10 to 17.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

[0019] FIG, 1 is a schematic view showing a conventional organic light emitting display device.

[0020] FIG. 2 is a schematic view showing an organic light emitting display device according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0021] FIG. 3 is a circuit view showing a demultiplexer as shown in FIG. 2.

[0022] FIG. 4 is a waveform view showing a method for driving an organic light emitting display device.

[0023] FIG. 5 is a circuit view showing a pixel not in accordance with the present invention.

[0024] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a configuration in which the demultiplexer is combined with the pixel as shown in FIG. 5.

[0025] FIG. 7 is a waveform view showing a method for driving an organic light emitting display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0026] FIG. 8 is a circuit view showing a pixel adapted to be driven by the method according to the second embodiment.

[0027] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view showing a configuration in which the demultiplexer is combined with the pixel as shown in FIG. 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0028] In the following detailed description, only certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention are shown and described, by way of illustration. As those skilled in the art would recognize, the invention may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification.

[0029] FIG. 2 is a schematic view showing an organic light emitting display device according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0030] Referring to FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display device includes a scan driver 110, a data driver 120, a pixel unit (or display region) 130, a timing controller 150, a demultiplexer block unit 160, a demultiplexer control unit 170, and data capacitors (Cdata).

[0031] The pixel unit (or display region) 130 includes a plurality of pixels 140 arranged in a region defined by the scan lines (S 1 to Sn) and the data lines (D 1 to Dm). Each of the pixels 140 is configured to emit light having a luminance (e.g., a predetermined luminance) corresponding to data signals supplied from the data lines (D). For this purpose, each of the pixels 140 is connected to two scan lines, one data line, a power line (not shown) for supplying a first power of a first power supply (ELVDD), and a reset power line (not shown) for supplying a reset power of a reset power supply. For example, each of the pixels 140 positioned in the last horizontal line is connected to an n-1st scan line (Sn-1) ("previous scan line"), an nth scan line (Sn) ("current scan line"), a data line (D), a power line, and a reset power line. Also, the pixel unit further includes a scan line (for example, a 0th scan line (SO)) so that the 0th scan line can be connected to the pixels 140 positioned in the first horizontal line. In other words, a pixel in the 4th horizontal row will be connected to a current scan line, i.e. the 4th scan line (S4), and also connected to a previous scan line, i.e. the 3rd scan line (S3).

[0032] The scan driver 110 generates scan signals in response to the scan driving control signal (SCS) supplied from the timing controller 150, and sequentially supplies the generated scan signals to the scan lines (S 1 to Sn). Here, the scan driver 110 supplies the scan signals during a portion of the first horizontal period (1H), as shown in FIG. 4.

[0033] In more detail, one horizontal period (1H) is divided into a scan period and a data period. The scan driver 110 supplies scan signals to the scan line (S) during the scan period of the one horizontal period (1H). However, the scan driver 110 does not supply scan signals to the scan line (S) during the data period of the one horizontal period (1H). In addition, the scan driver 110 generates emission control signals in response to the scan driving control signals (SCS), and sequentially supplies the generated emission control signals to the emission control lines (E1 to En). Here, the emission control signals are supplied during at least two horizontal periods.

[0034] The data driver 120 generates data signals in response to the data driving control signal (DCS) supplied from the timing controller 150, and supplies the generated data signals to the output lines (O1 to Om/i). Here, the data driver 120 sequentially supplies at least the number i ("i" represents an integer greater than 2) of the data signals to each of the output lines (O1 to Om/i) during the one horizontal period (1H), as shown in FIG. 4.

[0035] In more detail, the data driver 120 sequentially supplies the number i of data signals (R,G,B), which are later supplied to actual pixels, during the data period of the one horizontal period (1H). Here, supply periods of the data signals (R,G,B) and the scan signals, which are later supplied to the pixels, are not overlapped with each other since the data signals (R,G,B) which are later supplied to the pixels are supplied only during the data period. The data driver 120 can supply a dummy data (DD), which does not contribute to luminance, during the scan period of the one horizontal period (1H). However, in another arrangement, the dummy data (DD) is not supplied since it does not contributes to luminance.

[0036] The timing controller 150 generates data driving control signals (DCS) and scan driving control signals (SCS) to correspond to synchronizing signals supplied from an external source. The data driving control signals (DCS) generated in the timing controller 150 are supplied to the data driver 120, and the scan driving control signals (SCS) are supplied to the scan driver 110.

[0037] The demultiplexer block unit 160 includes the number m/i of demultiplexers 162. That is, the demultiplexer block unit 160 has the same number of the demultiplexers 162 as that of the output lines (O1 to Om/i), and each of the demultiplexers 162 is connected to one of the output lines (O1 to Om/i). Also, each of the demultiplexers 162 is connected to the number i of the data lines (D). Such a demultiplexer 162 supplies the number i of data signals, supplied to the output lines (O), to the number i of the data lines (D) during the data period.

[0038] As described above, the number of the output lines (O) included in the data driver 120 can thus be reduced if the data signals supplied to the one output line (O) are supplied to the number i of the data lines (D). For example, if the number i is set to 3, then the number of the output lines (O) included in the data driver 120 is reduced to a third of the number in the device of FIG. 1, and therefore the number of data driving circuits included in the data driver 120 is also reduced. That is, the manufacturing cost may be lowered by supplying the data signals, supplied to the one output line (O), to the number i of the data lines (D) using the demultiplexer 162.

[0039] The demultiplexer control unit 170 supplies the number i of control signals to each of the demultiplexers 162 during the data period of the one horizontal period (1H) so that the number i of the data signals supplied to the output lines (O) are divided into and supplied to the number i of the data lines (D). Here, the demultiplexer control unit 170 sequentially supplies the number i of the control signals to prevent the number i of the control signals, supplied during the data period, from being overlapped with each other, as shown in FIG. 4. Also, FIG. 2 shows that the demultiplexer control unit 170 is installed in the outside of the timing controller 150, but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto. For example, the demultiplexer control unit 170 may be installed in the inside of the timing controller 150.

[0040] The data capacitors (Cdata) are disposed in every data line (D). Such a data capacitor (Cdata) temporarily stores the data signals supplied to the data lines (D), and supplies the stored data signals to the pixels 140. Here, the data capacitors (Cdata) use a parasitic capacitor that is equivalently formed in (or on) the data lines (D). Here, the parasitic capacitor equivalently formed in (or on) the data lines (D) may stably store the data signals since the parasitic capacitor has a larger capacitance than that of a storage capacitor formed in each of the pixels 140.

[0041] FIG. 3 is a circuit view of a demultiplexer as shown in FIG. 2. For convenience of description, it is assumed that the number i is set to 3 in FIG. 3. In addition, the demultiplexer 162 connected to the first output line (O1) is shown in FIG. 3.

[0042] Referring to FIG. 3, each of the demultiplexers 162 includes a first switching element (T1), a second switching element (T2), and a third switching element (T3).

[0043] The first switching element (T1) is connected between the first output line (O1 and the first data line (D1). Such a first switching element (T1) is turned on when the first control signal (CS1) is supplied from the demultiplexer control unit 170, to thereby supply the data signals, supplied to the first output line (O1), to the first data line (D1). The data signals supplied to the first data line (D1) are temporarily stored in the first data capacitor (CdataR) when the first control signal (CS1) is supplied from the demultiplexer control unit 170.

[0044] The second switching element (T2) is connected between the first output line (O1) and the second data line (D2). Such a second switching element (T2) is turned on when the second control signal (CS2) is supplied from the demultiplexer control unit 170, to thereby supply the data signals, supplied to the first output line (O1), to the second data line (D2). The data signals supplied to the second data line (D2) are temporarily stored in the second data capacitor (CdataG) when the second control signal (CS2) is supplied from the demultiplexer control unit 170.

[0045] The third switching element (T3) is connected between the first output line (O1) and the third data line (D3). Such a third switching element (T3) is turned on when the third control signal (CS3) is supplied from the demultiplexer control unit 170, to thereby supply the data signals, supplied to the first output line (O1), to the third data line (D3). The data signals supplied to the third data line (D3) are temporarily stored in the third data capacitor (CdataB) when the third control signal (CS3) is supplied from the demultiplexer control unit 170.

[0046] FIG. 5 is a circuit view showing a configuration of a pixel not in accordance with the present invention.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 5, each of the pixels 140 includes an organic light emitting diode (OLED); and a pixel circuit 142 connected to the data line (D), the scan line (Sn), and the emission control line (En) to control the organic light emitting diode (OLED).

[0048] An anode electrode of the organic light emitting

diode (OLED) is connected to the pixel circuit 142, and a cathode electrode is connected to a second power supply (ELVSS). The second power supply (ELVSS) is set to a lower voltage, for example, ground voltage, than that of the first power supply (ELVDD). The organic light emitting diode (OLED) generates light of red, green or blue color to correspond to a current capacity supplied from the pixel circuit 142.

[0049] The pixel circuit 142 includes a storage capacitor (Cst) and a sixth transistor (M6) connected between the first power supply (ELVDD) and the reset power supply (Vint); a fourth transistor (M4), a first transistor (M1), and a fifth transistor (M5) connected between the first power supply (ELVDD) and the organic light emitting diode (OLED); a third transistor (M3) connected between the gate electrode and the first electrode of the first transistor (M1); and a second transistor (M2) connected between the data line (D) and the second electrode of the first transistor (M1).

[0050] Here, the first electrode is set to be a drain electrode or a source electrode, and the second electrode is set to be the other one of the source and drain electrodes. For example, if the first electrode is set to be the source electrode, then the second electrode is set to be the drain electrode. Also, the first to sixth transistors (M1 to M6) are shown as P-type MOSFETs in FIG. 5, but the arrangement is not limited thereto. However, polarity of a driving waveform is reversed if the first to sixth transistors (M 1 to M6) are formed by N-type MOSFETs.

[0051] The first electrode of the first transistor (M1) is connected to the first power supply (ELVDD) via the fourth transistor (M4), and the second electrode of the first transistor (M1) is connected to the organic light emitting diode (OLED) via the fifth transistor (M5). Also, the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) is connected to the storage capacitor (Cst). Such a first transistor (M1) supplies an electric current, corresponding to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst), to the organic light emitting diode (OLED).

[0052] The first electrode of the third transistor (M3) is connected to the first electrode of the first transistor (M1), and the second electrode of the third transistor (M3) is connected to the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1). Also, the gate electrode of the third transistor (M3) is connected to the n^{th} scan line (Sn). Such a third transistor (M3) is turned on when the scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn), to thereby connect the first transistor (M1) in a diode mode. That is, the first transistor (M1) is connected in a diode mode when the third transistor (M3) is turned on.

[0053] The first electrode of the second transistor (M2) is connected to the data line (D), and the second electrode of the second transistor (M2) is connected to the second electrode of the first transistor (M1). Also, the gate electrode of the second transistor (M2) is connected to the n^{th} scan line (Sn). Such a second transistor (M2) is turned on when the scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn), to thereby supply the data signals, supplied to the data lines (D), to the second electrode of the first transistor (M1).

[0054] The first electrode of the fourth transistor (M4) is connected to the first power supply (ELVDD), and the second electrode of the fourth transistor (M4) is connected to the first electrode of the first transistor (M1). Also, the gate electrode of the fourth transistor (M4) is connected to the emission control line (En). Such a fourth transistor (M4) is turned on when the emission control signals are not supplied (namely, when low emission control signals are supplied), to thereby electrically connect the first transistor (M1) with the first power supply (ELVDD).

[0055] The first electrode of the fifth transistor (M5) is connected to the first transistor (M1), and the second electrode of the fifth transistor (M5 is connected to the organic light emitting diode (OLED). Also, the gate electrode of the fifth transistor (M5) is connected to the emission control line (En). Such a fifth transistor (M5) is turned on when the emission control signals are not supplied (namely, when low emission control signals are supplied), to thereby electrically connect the organic light emitting diode (OLED) with the first transistor (M1).

[0056] The first electrode of the sixth transistor (M6) is connected to the storage capacitor (Cst) and the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1), and the second electrode of the sixth transistor (M6) is connected to the reset power supply (Vint). Also, the gate electrode of the sixth transistor (M6) is connected to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1). Such a sixth transistor (M6) is turned on when the scan signals are supplied to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1), to thereby reset the storage capacitor (Cst) and the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1). For this purpose, the reset power supply (Vint) is set to a lower voltage value than those of the data signals.

[0057] FIG. 6 is a circuit view showing a detailed configuration in which the demultiplexer is combined with the pixel of FIG. 5.

[0058] In operation and referring to FIG. 4 and FIG. 6, scan signals are first supplied to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1) during the scan period of the one horizontal period (1H). If the scan signals are supplied to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1), then the sixth transistor (M6) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B is turned on. If the sixth transistor (M6) is turned on, then the storage capacitor (Cst) and the gate electrode (or gate terminal) of the first transistor (M1) is connected with the reset power supply (Vint). Then, the storage capacitor (Cst) and the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) are reset to the voltage of the reset power supply (Vint).

[0059] Subsequently, the first switching element (T1), the second switching element (T2), and the third switching element (T3) are sequentially turned on by the first control signal (CS1) to the third control signal (CS3) sequentially supplied during the data period. If the first switching element (T1) is turned on, then a voltage corresponding to the data signals is charged in the first data capacitor (CdataR) formed in (or on) the first data line

(D1). If the second switching element (T2) is turned on, then a voltage corresponding to the data signals is charged in the second data capacitor (CdataG) formed in (or on) the second data line (D2). If the third switching element (T3) is turned on, then a voltage corresponding to the data signals is charged in the third data capacitor (CdataB) formed in (or on) the third data line (D3). At this time, the data signals are not supplied to the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B since the second transistor (M2) included in each of the pixels 140R,140G,140B is not set to a turned-on state.

[0060] Subsequently, scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn) during the scan period after the data period. If the scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn), then the second transistor (M2) and third transistor (M3) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B are turned on. If the second transistor (M2) and third transistor (M3) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B are turned on, then a voltage corresponding to the data signals, stored in the first data capacitor (CdataR) to the third data capacitor (CdataB), is supplied to the pixels 140R,140G,140B.

[0061] Here, the first transistor (M1) is turned on since the voltage of the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) included in the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B is reset by the reset power supply (Vint) (namely, since the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) is set to a lower voltage than those of the data signals). If the first transistor (M1) is turned on, then the data signals are supplied to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) via the first transistor (M1) and the third transistor (M3). At this time, a voltage corresponding to the data signals is charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B.

[0062] Here, in addition to the voltage corresponding to the data signals, a voltage corresponding to a threshold voltage of the first transistor (M1) is further charged in the storage capacitor (Cst). Subsequently, the fourth and fifth transistors (M4, M5) are turned on when the emission control signals are not supplied to the emission control signals (E) (namely, when low emission control signals are supplied to the emission control signals (E)), and therefore an electric current corresponding to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) is applied to the organic light emitting diodes (OLED (R), OLED (G), OLED (B)), to thereby generate red, green, and blue lights having a certain (or predetermined) luminance.

[0063] That is, embodiments of the present invention have an advantage in that the data signals supplied to one output line (O) are supplied to the number i of the data lines (D) using the demultiplexer 162. However, a sufficient charging time may not be ensured since the data signals are supplied to the storage capacitor (Cst) only during the scan period of the one horizontal period (1H) in the driving method shown in FIG. 4. A sufficient period is ensured when the control signals (CS) are supplied to ensure that a sufficient voltage is charged in the data capacitors (Cdata) during the data period. However, this may still result in shortening the charging time since the scan period may have to be shorter to ensure the sufficient period when the control signals (CS) are supplied.

[0064] FIG. 7 is a waveform view showing a method for driving an organic light emitting display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0065] Referring to FIG. 7, in the method for driving this organic light emitting display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention, the scan driver 110 sequentially supplies scan signals during each horizontal period (1H). Also, the scan driver 110 supplies emission control signals so that the scan driver 110 can be overlapped with two scan signals.

[0066] The demultiplexer control unit 170 supplies the first control signal (CS1), the second control signal (CS2), and the third control signal (CS3) so that the demultiplexer control unit 170 can be overlapped with the scan signals during each horizontal period (1H). Here, the first control signal (CS1), the second control signal (CS2), and the third control signal (CS3) are sequentially supplied so that the first control signal (CS 1), the second control signal (CS2), and the third control signal (CS3) are not overlapped with each other.

[0067] The data driver 120 sequentially supplies the number i of the data signals (R, G, B) to each of the output lines (O) during a period when the scan signals are supplied. Here, the data driver 120 supplies the reset voltage (Vr) among the data signals (R, G, B).

[0068] In more detail, the data driver 120 supplies the data signals (R, G, B) so that the data driver 120 can be overlapped with the control signals (CS1, CS2, CS3) when the control signals (CS1, CS2, CS3) are supplied. For example, the data driver 120 supplies the red data signal (R) so that the data driver 120 can be overlapped with the first control signal (CS1), and supplies the green data signal (G) so that the data driver 120 can be overlapped with the second control signal (CS2). Also, the data driver 120 supplies the blue data signal (B) so that the data driver 120 can be overlapped with the third control signal (CS3).

[0069] Also, the data driver 120 supplies the reset voltage (Vr) to the output lines (O) after each of the data signals (R, G, B) is supplied to the output lines (O). For example, the data driver 120 supplies the reset voltage (Vr) to the output lines (O) after the supply of the red data signals (R) is interrupted. Here, the reset voltage (Vr) is partially overlapped with the first control signal (CS1), and is continued to be supplied until the second control signal (CS2) is supplied. Also, the data driver 120 supplies the reset voltage (Vr) to the output lines (O) after the supply of the green data signals (G) is interrupted. Here, the reset voltage (Vr) is partially overlapped with the second control signal (CS2), and is continued to be supplied until the third control signal (CS3) is supplied. Also, the data driver 120 supplies the reset voltage (Vr) to the output lines (O) after the supply of the blue data signals (B) is interrupted.

[0070] Here, the reset voltage (Vr) is partially overlapped with the third control signal (CS3), and is continued to be supplied until the next first control signal (CS 1) is supplied. Such a reset voltage (Vr) is used for resetting the voltage charged in the data capacitor (Cdata) (namely, a parasitic capacitor) included in each of the data lines (D). For this purpose, the reset voltage (Vr) is set to a lower voltage value than those of the data signals. That is, the reset voltage (Vr) is set to a lower voltage value than that of the lowest data signal that may be supplied to the data driver 120. For example, the reset voltage (Vr) may be set to the same voltage value as that of the reset power supply (Vint).

[0071] In operation and referring to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, the pixels 140 connected to the n-1st scan line (Sn-1) and the nth scan line (Sn) are shown in FIG. 6.

[0072] In FIG. 6 and 7, scan signals are first supplied to the n-1st scan line (Sn-1). If the scan signals are supplied to the n-1st scan line (Sn-1), then the sixth transistor (M6) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B is turned on. If the sixth transistor (M6) is turned on, then one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) and the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) are reset to have a voltage of the reset power supply (Vint).

[0073] In addition, the first control signal (CS 1) to the third control signal (CS3) are sequentially supplied during a period when the scan signals are supplied to the n-1st scan line (Sn-1). Then, the first switching element (T1) to the third switching element (T3) are sequentially turned on, and simultaneously the data signals are supplied to the data lines (D1 to D3). In this case, the data signals are not supplied to the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B connected to the nth scan line (Sn) since the scan signals are not supplied to the nth scan line (Sn), that is, since the second transistor (M2) is turned off.

[0074] Subsequently, the scan signals are supplied to the nth scan line (Sn) during the next horizontal period. If the scan signals are supplied to the nth scan line (Sn), then the second transistor (M2) and the third transistor (M3) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B are turned on. Also, the first switching element (T1), the second switching element (T2), and the third switching element (T3) are sequentially turned on by the first control signal (CS1) to the third control signal (CS3) during a period when the scan signals are supplied to the nth scan line (Sn).

[0075] If the first switching element (T1) is turned on, then the red data signal (R) supplied to the first output line (O1) is supplied to the first data line (D1). The red data signal (R) supplied to the first data line (D1) is supplied to the pixel 140R via the second transistor (M2) of the red pixel 140R. In this case, the first transistor (M1) of the red pixel 140R is turned on since the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) in the red pixel 140R is reset by the reset power supply (Vint). If the first transistor (M1) of the red pixel 140R is turned on, then the red data signal (R) is supplied to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) via the first transistor (M1) and the third transistor (M3) of the red pixel 140R. At this time, voltages corresponding to the data signal and the threshold voltage of the first transistor (M1) are charged in the storage capacitor (Cst).

[0076] Subsequently, the reset voltage (Vr) is supplied to the first output line (O1) so that the reset voltage (Vr) can be overlapped with the first control signal (CS1) during some period. The reset voltage (Vr) supplied to the first output line (O1) changes a voltage of the parasitic capacitor (CdataR) (namely, the first data capacitor) of the first data line (D1) into a voltage of the reset voltage (Vr). In addition, although the parasitic capacitor (CdataR) of the first data line (D1) is changed to have the voltage of the reset voltage (Vr), a voltage charged in the red pixel 140R is maintained stably. That is, the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) is not supplied to the first data line (D1) again but maintained stably since the first transistor (M1) is connected in a diode mode.

[0077] If the second switching elements are turned on by the second control signal (CS2), then the green data signal (G) supplied to the first output line (O1) is supplied to the second data line (D2). The green data signal (G) supplied to the second data line (D2) is supplied to the green pixel 140G via the second transistor (M2) of the green pixel 140G. In this case, the first transistor (M1) of the green pixel 140G is turned on since the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) in the green pixel 140G is reset by the reset power supply (Vint). If the first transistor (M1) of the green pixel 140G is turned on, then the green data signal (G) is supplied to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) via the first transistor (M1) and the third transistor (M3) of the green pixel 140G. At this time, voltages corresponding to the data signals and the threshold voltage of the first transistor (M1) are charged in the storage capacitor (Cst).

[0078] Subsequently, the reset voltage (Vr) is supplied to the first output line (O1) so that the reset voltage (Vr) can be overlapped with the second control signal (CS2) during some period. The reset voltage (Vr) supplied to the first output line (O1) changes a voltage of the parasitic capacitor (CdataG) (namely, the second data capacitor) of the second data line (D2) into a voltage of the reset voltage (Vr). In addition, although the parasitic capacitor (CdataG) of the second data line (D2) is changed to have the voltage of the reset voltage (Vr), a voltage charged in the green pixel 140G is maintained stably. That is, the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) is not supplied to the second data line (D2) again but maintained stably since the first transistor (M1) is connected in a diode mode.

[0079] If the third switching element (T3) is turned on by the third control signal (CS3), then the blue data signal (B) supplied to the first output line (O1) is supplied to the third data line (D3). The blue data signal (B) supplied to the third data line (D3) is supplied to the blue pixel 140B via the second transistor (M2) of the blue pixel 140B. In this case, the first transistor (M1) of the blue pixel 140B is turned on since the gate electrode of the first transistor

(M1) in the blue pixel 140B is reset by the reset power supply (Vint). If the first transistor (M1) of the blue pixel 144B is turned on, then the blue data signal (B) is supplied to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) via the first transistor (M1) and the third transistor (M3) of the blue pixel 140B. At this time, voltages corresponding to the data signals and the threshold voltage of the first transistor (M1) are charged in the storage capacitor (Cst).

[0080] Subsequently, the reset voltage (Vr) is supplied to the first output line (O1) so that the reset voltage (Vr) can be overlapped with the third control signal (CS3) during some period. The reset voltage (Vr) supplied to the first output line (O1) changes a voltage of the parasitic capacitor (CdataB) (namely, the third data capacitor) of the third data line (D3) into a voltage of the reset voltage (Vr). In addition, although the parasitic capacitor (CdataB) of the third data line (D3) is changed to have the voltage of the reset voltage (Vr), a voltage charged in the blue pixel 140B is maintained stably. That is, the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) is not supplied to the second data line (D2) again but maintained stably since the first transistor (M1) is connected in a diode mode.

[0081] As described above, the driving method according to the second embodiment of the present invention has an advantage in that the manufacturing cost may be lowered since the data signals supplied to one output line (O) may be supplied to the number i of the data lines (D). Also, in the present embodiment, the scan signals are supplied during one horizontal period and the control signals (CS1, CS2, CS3) are sequentially supplied during a period when the scan signals are supplied. Also, a charging time of the data signals may be improved by supplying the desired data signals during a period when the control signals are supplied, and therefore a sufficient charging time of the pixels 140 may be ensured.

[0082] In the present embodiment, the reset voltage (Vr) supplied to the output lines (O) may allow the pixels to be driven stably. For this detailed description, the second transistor (M2) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G,140B is turned on during a period when the scan signals are supplied. Here, if the data lines (D 1 to D3) are not reset by the reset voltage (Vr), then pixel voltages of the green pixel 140G and the blue pixel 140B are changed during a period when the first switching element (T1) is turned on since the first control signal (CS1) is supplied to the green pixel 140G and the blue pixel 140B. That is, a voltage of the previous data signal, which is charged in the third data capacitor (CdataB) via the second transistor (M2) of the blue pixel 140B, is supplied to the blue pixel 140B during a period when the first control signal (CS 1) is supplied. As a result, the pixels are not driven stably since the voltage reset by the reset power supply (Vint) is changed into the voltage of the previous data signal. For example, although the third control signal (CS3) is supplied to turn on the third switching element (T3), a voltage of the blue pixel 140B may be undesirably maintained at a voltage level of the previous data signal.

[0083] Accordingly, a desired voltage may be allowed to be charged in the pixels 140 by supplying the reset voltage (or signal) (Vr) so that the reset signal (Vr) can be overlapped with control signals (CS1, CS2, CS3) during some period in embodiments of the present invention. However, since the pixels 140 are additionally connected to wires connected to the reset power supply (Vint), the structure of the pixels 140 of the present embodiment as shown in FIG. 5 has an additional complexity. To reduce the complexity, another pixel adapted to be driven by the method according to the second embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. 8.

[0084] FIG. 8 is a circuit view showing the another pixel adapted to be driven by the method according to the second embodiment of the present invention. For convenience of description, pixels connected to the n-1st scan line (Sn-1) and the nth scan line (Sn) are shown in FIG. 8.

[0085] Referring to FIG. 8, the pixels 140 include an organic light emitting diode (OLED), and a pixel circuit 142' connected to the data line (D), the scan lines (Sn-1, Sn), and the emission control line (En) to control the organic light emitting diode (OLED).

[0086] An anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) is connected to the pixel circuit 142', and a cathode electrode is connected to a second power supply (ELVSS). The second power supply (ELVSS) is set to a lower voltage, for example, ground voltage, than that of the first power supply (ELVDD). The organic light emitting diode (OLED) generates light of red, green, or blue color to correspond to a current capacity supplied from the pixel circuit 142'.

[0087] The pixel circuit 142' includes a first transistor (M1), a second transistor (M2), a third transistor (M3), a fourth transistor (M4), a fifth transistor (M5), a sixth transistor (M6), and a storage capacitor (Cst). Here, the first to sixth transistors (M1 to M6) are shown as P-type MOSFETs in FIG. 8, but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

[0088] Here, the first electrode of the first transistor (M1) is connected to the first power supply (ELVDD) via the fourth transistor (M4), and the second electrode of the first transistor (M1) is connected to the organic light emitting diode (OLED) via the fifth transistor (M5). Also, the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) is connected to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst). Such a first transistor (M1) supplies an electric current corresponding to the voltage, charged in the storage capacitor (Cst), to the organic light emitting diode (OLED).

[0089] The first electrode of the third transistor (M3) is connected to the first electrode of the first transistor (M1), and the second electrode of the third transistor (M3) is connected to the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1). Also, the gate electrode of the third transistor (M3) is connected to the nth scan line (Sn). Such a third transistor (M3) is turned on when the scan signals are supplied to the nth scan line (Sn), to thereby connect the first transistor (M1) in a diode mode.

[0090] The first electrode of the second transistor (M2)

is connected to the data lines (D), and the second electrode of the second transistor (M2) is connected to the second electrode of the first transistor (M1). Also, the gate electrode of the second transistor (M2) is connected to the n^{th} scan line (Sn). Such a second transistor (M2) is turned on when the scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn), to thereby supply the data signals, supplied to the data lines (D), to the second electrode of the first transistor (M1).

[0091] The first electrode of the fourth transistor (M4) is connected to the first power supply (ELVDD), and the second electrode of the fourth transistor (M4) is connected to the first electrode of the first transistor (M1). Also, the gate electrode of the fourth transistor (M4) is connected to the emission control line (En). Such a fourth transistor (M4) is turned on when the emission control signals are not supplied, to thereby electrically connect the first transistor (M1) with the first power supply (ELVDD).

[0092] The first electrode of the fifth transistor (M5) is connected to the second electrode of the first transistor (M1), and the second electrode of the fifth transistor (M5) is connected to the organic light emitting diode (OLED). Also, the gate electrode of the fifth transistor (M5) is connected to the emission control line (En). Such a fifth transistor (M5) is turned on when the emission control signals are not supplied, to thereby electrically connect the organic light emitting diode (OLED) with the first transistor (M1).

[0093] The first electrode of the sixth transistor (M6) is connected to the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1), and the second electrode of the sixth transistor (M6) is connected to the data line (D). Also, the gate electrode of the sixth transistor (M6) is connected to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1). Such a sixth transistor (M6) is turned on when the scan signals are supplied to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1), to thereby reset the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) to the reset voltage (Vr).

[0094] FIG. 9 is a circuit view showing a configuration in which the demultiplexer is combined with the pixel of FIG. 8. Pixels connected to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1) and the n^{th} scan line (Sn) are shown in FIG. 9.

[0095] In operation and referring to FIG. 7 and FIG. 9, scan signals are first supplied to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1) (the previous scan line), and simultaneously emission control signals are supplied to the n^{th} emission control line (En). If the scan signals are supplied to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1), then the sixth transistor (M6) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B is turned on. Also, if the emission control signals are supplied to the n^{th} emission control line (En), then the fourth transistor (M4) and the fifth transistor (M5) are turned off.

[0096] In addition, the first control signal (CS1), the second control signal (CS2), and the third control signal (CS3) are sequentially supplied during a period when the scan signals are supplied to the n-1^{st} scan line (Sn-1). If the first control signal (CS 1) is supplied to the first switching element (T1), then the first switching element (T1) is turned on to sequentially supply the red data signal (R) and the reset voltage (Vr). At this time, the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and the one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) are reset to the reset voltage (Vr) since the sixth transistor (M6) included in the red pixel 140R is set to a turned-on state. That is, the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and the one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst), which are all included in the red pixel 140R, are changed to have the reset voltage (Vr) by the reset voltage (Vr) supplied after the red data signal (R).

[0097] In the same manner, a gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst), which are all included in the green pixel 140G, are reset to the reset voltage (Vr) when the second control signal (CS2) is supplied. Also, a gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst), which are all included in the blue pixel 140B, are reset to the reset voltage (Vr) when the third control signal (CS3) is supplied.

[0098] Subsequently, the scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn) (a current scan line). If the scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn), then the second transistor (M2) and the third transistor (M3) included in each of the pixels 140R, 140G, 140B are turned on. Also, the first switching element (T1), the second switching element (T2), and the third switching element (T3) are sequentially turned on by the first control signal (CS 1) to the third control signal (CS3) during a period when the scan signals are supplied to the n^{th} scan line (Sn).

[0099] If the first switching element (T1) is turned on, then the red data signal (R) supplied to the first output line (O1) is supplied to the first data line (D1). The red data signal (R) supplied to the first data line (D1) is supplied to the red pixel 140R via the second transistor (M2) of the red pixel 140R. In this case, the first transistor (M1) of the red pixel 140R is turned on since the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) in the red pixel 140R is reset to the reset voltage (Vr). If the first transistor (M1) of the red pixel 140R is turned on, then the red data signal (R) is supplied to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) via the first transistor (M1) and the third transistor (M3) of the red pixel 140R. At this time, voltages corresponding to the data signal and the threshold voltage of the first transistor (M1) are charged in the storage capacitor (Cst).

[0100] Subsequently, the reset voltage (Vr) is supplied to the first output line (O1) so that the reset voltage (Vr) can be overlapped with the first control signal (CS 1) during some period. The reset voltage (Vr) supplied to the first output line (O1) changes a voltage of the parasitic capacitor (CdataR) of the first data line (D1) into the voltage of the reset voltage (Vr). Also, although the parasitic capacitor (CdataR) of the first data line (D1) is changed to have the voltage of the reset voltage (Vr), a voltage charged in the red pixel 140R is maintained stably. That is, the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) is not supplied to the first data line (D1) again but main-

tained stably since the first transistor (M1) is connected in a diode mode.

[0101] If the second switching element (T2) is turned on by the second control signal (CS2), then the green data signal (G) supplied to the first output line (O1) is supplied to the second data line (D2). The green data signal (G) supplied to the second data line (D2) is supplied to the green pixel 140G via the second transistor (M2) of the green pixel 140G. In this case, the first transistor (M1) of the green pixel 140G is turned on since the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) in the green pixel 140G is reset by the reset voltage (Vr). If the first transistor (M1) of the green pixel 140G is turned on, then the green data signal (G) is supplied to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) via the first transistor (M1) and the third transistor (M3) of the green pixel 140G. At this time, voltages corresponding to the data signals and the threshold voltage of the first transistor (M1) are charged in the storage capacitor (Cst).

[0102] Subsequently, the reset voltage (Vr) is supplied to the first output line (O1) so that reset voltage (Vr) can be overlapped with the second control signal (CS2) during some period. The reset voltage (Vr) supplied to the first output line (O1) changes a voltage of the parasitic capacitor (CdataG) of the second data line (D2) into a voltage of the reset voltage (Vr). Also, although the parasitic capacitor (CdataG) of the second data line (D2) is changed to have the voltage of the reset voltage (Vr), a voltage charged in the green pixel 140G is maintained stably. That is, the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) is not supplied to the second data line (D2) again but maintained stably since the first transistor (M1) is connected in a diode mode.

[0103] If the third switching element (T3) is turned on by the third control signal (CS3), then the blue data signal (B) supplied to the first output line (O1) is supplied to the third data line (D3). The blue data signal (B) supplied to the third data line (D3) is supplied to the blue pixel 140B via the second transistor (M2) of the blue pixel 140B. In this case, the first transistor (M1) of the blue pixel 140B is turned on since the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) in the blue pixel 140B is reset by the reset voltage (Vr). If the first transistor (M1) of the blue pixel 140B is turned on, then the blue data signal (B) is supplied to one terminal of the storage capacitor (Cst) via the first transistor (M1) and the third transistor (M3) of the blue pixel 140B. At this time, voltages corresponding to the data signals and the threshold voltage of the first transistor (M1) are charged in the storage capacitor (Cst).

[0104] Subsequently, the reset voltage (Vr) is supplied to the output line (O1) so that the reset voltage (Vr) can be overlapped with the third control signal (CS3) during some period. The reset voltage (Vr) supplied to the first output line (O1) changes a voltage of the parasitic capacitor (CdataB) of the third data line (D3) to the reset voltage (Vr). Also, although the voltage of the parasitic capacitor (CdataB) of the third data line (D3) is changed to the reset voltage (Vr), the voltage charged in the blue pixel 140B is maintained stably. That is, the voltage charged in the storage capacitor (Cst) is maintained stably without being supplied to the second data line (D2) since the first transistor (M1) is connected in a diode mode.

[0105] As described above, an embodiment of the present invention can lower the manufacturing cost because the data signals supplied to one output line (O1) may be supplied to the number i of the data lines (D). Also, an embodiment of the present invention can increase (or improve) the supplying time of the data signals because the control signals (CS1, CS2, CS3) are supplied during a period when the scan signals are supplied, to thereby ensure a sufficient charging time of the pixels 140. Also, in an embodiment of the present invention, since a pixel can be reset by the reset voltages (Vr) supplied from the data lines (D) according to the second embodiment of the present invention, the reset power lines may be omitted from the pixel, to thereby improve an aperture ratio.

[0106] Also as described above, a pixel according to an embodiment of the present invention, an organic light emitting display device using the same, and a driving method thereof can reduce the manufacturing cost because data signals, supplied to one output line, are supplied to a plurality of data lines. In addition, a pixel according to an embodiment of the present invention, an organic light emitting display device using the same, and a driving method thereof can improve a charging time of the pixel by supplying and overlapping scan signals and control signals with each other because reset voltages are supplied after data signals are supplied. Moreover, a pixel according to an embodiment of the present invention, an organic light emitting display device using the same, and a driving method thereof can accomplish a simple structure of the pixel because the pixel is reset using a reset voltage without additional reset power lines.

[00103] While the invention has been described in connection with certain exemplary embodiments, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications included within the principles of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.

Claims

1. A method for driving an organic light emitting display device, the method comprising:

   providing a pixel (140) comprising an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), a storage capacitor (Cst) for storing a voltage corresponding to the data signal, a first transistor (M1) for supplying an electric current corresponding to a voltage stored in the storage capacitor (Cst) to the organic light-emitting diode (OLED), a second

transistor (M3) connected between a first electrode and a gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and being adapted to turn on when a scan signal is supplied to the current scan line, a third transistor (M2) connected to the one of the data lines (D1, D2, D3), the current scan line (Sn), and a second electrode of the first transistor (M1), the third transistor (M2) being adapted to turn on when the scan signal is supplied to the current scan line and a fourth transistor (M6) connected between the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and the one of the data lines (D1, D2, D3) and being adapted to turn on when the scan signal is supplied to the previous scan line (Sn-1);

supplying a data signal to an output line (01) while said scan signal is provided to the current scan line and, after supplying said data signal, supplying a reset voltage to the output line (01) while the scan signal is provided to the current scan line;

supplying the data signal and the reset voltage, supplied to the output line (01), to a plurality of data lines (D1, D2, D3) using a demultiplexer (162);

charging a voltage corresponding to the data signal in the storage capacitor (Cst) of the pixel connected with one of the data lines (D1, D2, D3) during a period when the scan signal is supplied to a current scan line (Sn) of the pixel (140); and

allowing the pixel (140) to emit light corresponding to the charged voltage;

wherein the storage capacitor (Cst) of the pixel (140) is arranged to be reset by the reset voltage during a period when the scan signal is supplied to the previous scan line (Sn-1).

2. A method for driving the organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein the data signal comprises a first number of data signals supplied to the output line (O1) during the horizontal period and the reset voltage comprises a second number of reset voltages supplied during the horizontal period, and wherein the first number is equal to the second number.

3. A method for driving the organic light emitting display device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the pixel (140) is reset by a reset power supply (Vint) connected to the pixel during a period when the scan signal is supplied to a previous scan line (Sn-1) of the pixel (140), and is charged with the voltage corresponding to the data signal supplied to the pixel (140) by itself during a period when the scan signal is supplied to the current scan line of the pixel (140).

4. A method for driving the organic light emitting display device according to claim 3, wherein the reset power supply (Vint) is set to a lower voltage level than a voltage of the data signal.

5. A method for driving the organic light emitting display device according to any one of claim 1 to 5, wherein the organic light emitting display device comprises a plurality of pixels (140) arranged in a plurality of horizontal rows, wherein each pixel (140) is connected to the current scan line (Sn) and a previous scan line (Sn-1), wherein the current scan line (Sn) is a scan line corresponding to the horizontal row of said pixel (140) and the previous scan line (Sn-1) is a scan line corresponding to the horizontal row before said pixel (140).

6. A method for driving the organic light emitting display device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the pixel (140) is reset by the reset voltage during a period when the scan signal is supplied to a previous scan line (Sn) of the pixel (140), and is charged with the voltage corresponding to the data signal supplied to the pixel (140) by itself during a period when the scan signal is supplied to the current scan line (Sn) of the pixel (140).

7. A method for driving the organic light emitting display device according to claim 6, wherein the reset voltage is set to a lower voltage level than a voltage of the data signal.

8. A method for driving the organic light emitting display device according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the demultiplexer (162) includes a plurality of switching elements (T1, T2, T3) between the output line (O1) and the data lines (D1, D2, D3), and the switching elements (T1, T2, T3) are sequentially turned on during a period when the scan signal is supplied.

9. An organic light emitting display device comprising:

a scan driver (110) arranged to supply a scan signal;

a data driver (120) arranged to supply a data signal to an output line (O1) and a reset voltage to the output line (O1) while a said scan signal is provided;

a demultiplexer (160) coupled to the output line (O1) to supply the data signal and the reset voltage to a plurality of data lines (D1, D2, D3),

wherein for each of the data lines (D1, D2, D3), the demultiplexer (162) is arranged to supply the data signal while a said scan signal is provided to a current scan line and to supply, after the data signal and while the said scan signal is provided to the current scan line, the reset voltage; and

a pixel (140) connected with one of the data lines

(D1, D2, D3), a previous scan line (Sn-1), and the current scan line (Sn), the pixel (140) comprising an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), a storage capacitor (Cst) for storing a voltage corresponding to the data signal, a first transistor (M1) for supplying an electric current corresponding to a voltage stored in the storage capacitor (Cst) to the organic light-emitting diode (OLED), a second transistor (M3) connected between a first electrode and a gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and being adapted to turn on when a scan signal is supplied to the current scan line, a third transistor (M2) connected to the one of the data lines (D1, D2, D3), the current scan line (Sn), and a second electrode of the first transistor (M1), the third transistor (M2) being adapted to turn on when the scan signal is supplied to the current scan line and a fourth transistor (M6) connected between the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and the one of the data lines (D1, D2, D3) and being adapted to turn on when the scan signal is supplied to the previous scan line (Sn-1);
wherein the storage capacitor (Cst) of the pixel (140) is arranged to be reset by the reset voltage during a period when the scan signal is supplied to the previous scan line (Sn-1), and is arranged to be charged with a voltage corresponding to the data signal when the scan signal is supplied to the current scan line (Sn).

10. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 9, wherein the organic light emitting display device comprises a plurality of pixels (140) arranged in a plurality of horizontal rows, wherein the current scan line (Sn) is a scan line corresponding to the horizontal row of said pixel (140) and the previous scan line (Sn-1) is a scan line (Sn) corresponding to the horizontal row before said pixel (140).

11. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the data signal supplied by the data driver (120) during every horizontal period comprises a first number of data signals and the reset voltage supplied by the data driver (120) during every horizontal period comprises a second number of reset voltages, and wherein the first number is equal to the second number.

12. An organic light emitting display device according to any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein the demultiplexer (162) includes a plurality of switching elements (T1, T2, T3) arranged between the output line (O1) and the data lines (D1, D2, D3).

13. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 12, further comprising a demultiplexer control unit (170) for sequentially supplying a plurality of control signals to sequentially turn on the switching elements (T1, T2, T3) during a period when the scan signal is supplied.

14. An organic light emitting display device according to any of claims 9 to 13, further comprising:

a fifth transistor (M5) connected between the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) and the storage capacitor (Cst); and
a sixth transistor (M6) connected between the second electrode of the first transistor (M1) and the organic light emitting diode (OLED).

15. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 14, wherein the fifth transistor (M5) is connected to the gate electrode of the first transistor (M1) via the second transistor (M3).

16. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the fifth transistor (M5) and the sixth transistor (M6) are adapted to turn off during a period when an emission control signal is supplied from the scan driver (110), and adapted to remain turned on during other periods except for the period when the emission control signal is supplied from the scan driver (110).

17. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 15 or 16, wherein the emission control signal is supplied and overlapped with the scan signal supplied to the previous scan line (Sn-1) and the scan signal supplied to the current scan line (Sn).

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Ansteuern einer organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung, wobei das Verfahren umfasst:

Bereitstellen eines Pixels (140), Folgendes umfassend: eine organische lichtemittierende Diode (OLED), einen Speicherkondensator (Cst) zum Speichern einer dem Datensignal entsprechenden Spannung, einen ersten Transistor (M1), um der organischen lichtemittierenden Diode (OLED) einen elektrischen Strom zuzuführen, der einer im Speicherkondensator (Cst) gespeicherten Spannung entspricht, einen zweiten Transistor (M3), der zwischen eine erste Elektrode und eine Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) geschaltet ist und zum Einschalten angepasst ist, wenn ein Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung zugeführt wird, einen dritten Transistor (M2), der mit der einen der Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3), der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung (Sn) und einer zweiten Elek-

trode des ersten Transistors (M1) verbunden ist, wobei der dritte Transistor (M2) zum Einschalten angepasst ist, wenn das Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung zugeführt wird, und einen vierten Transistor (M6), der zwischen die Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) und die eine der Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) geschaltet ist und zum Einschalten angepasst ist, wenn das Abtastsignal der vorherigen Abtastleitung (Sn-1) zugeführt wird;
einer Ausgangsleitung (O1) ein Datensignal zuführen, während das Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung bereitgestellt wird, und nach dem Zuführen des Datensignals eine Rücksetzspannung der Ausgangsleitung (O1) zuführen, während das Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung bereitgestellt wird;
Zuführen des Datensignals und der Rücksetzspannung, die der Ausgangsleitung (O1) zugeführt werden, an eine Vielzahl von Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) unter Verwendung eines Demultiplexers (162);
Laden einer dem Datensignal entsprechenden Spannung in den Speicherkondensator (Cst) des mit einer der Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) verbundenen Pixels während einer Periode, wenn das Abtastsignal einer gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung (Sn) des Pixels (140) zugeführt wird; und
dem Pixel (140) ermöglichen, Licht zu emittieren, das der geladenen Spannung entspricht;
worin der Speicherkondensator (Cst) des Pixels (140) dazu angeordnet ist, durch die Rücksetzspannung während einer Periode zurückgesetzt zu werden, wenn das Abtastsignal der vorherigen Abtastleitung (Sn-1) zugeführt wird.

2. Verfahren zum Ansteuern der organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin das Datensignal eine erste Anzahl von Datensignalen umfasst, die während der horizontalen Periode der Ausgangsleitung (O1) zugeführt werden, und die Rücksetzspannung eine zweite Anzahl von Rücksetzspannungen umfasst, die während der horizontale Periode zugeführt werden, und worin die erste Anzahl gleich der zweiten Anzahl ist.

3. Verfahren zum Ansteuern der organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin das Pixel (140) durch eine Rücksetzleistungsversorgung (Vint) zurückgesetzt wird, die während einer Periode an das Pixel angeschlossen ist, wenn das Abtastsignal einer vorherigen Abtastleitung (Sn-1) des Pixels (140) zugeführt wird, und mit der Spannung geladen ist, die dem Datensignal entspricht, das dem Pixel (140) während einer Periode zugeführt wird, wenn allein das Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung des Pixels (140) zugeführt wird.

4. Verfahren zum Ansteuern der organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 3, worin die Rücksetzleistungsversorgung (Vint) auf ein niedrigeres Spannungsniveau eingestellt wird als eine Spannung des Datensignals.

5. Verfahren zum Ansteuern der organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, worin die organische Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung eine Vielzahl von Pixeln (140) umfasst, die in einer Vielzahl von horizontalen Reihen angeordnet sind, worin jedes Pixel (140) an die gegenwärtige Abtastleitung (Sn) und eine vorherige Abtastleitung (Sn-1) angeschlossen ist, worin die gegenwärtige Abtastleitung (Sn) eine Abtastleitung ist, die der horizontalen Reihe des Pixels (140) entspricht, und die vorherige Abtastleitung (Sn-1) eine Abtrastleitung ist, die der horizontalen Reihe vor dem Pixel (140) entspricht.

6. Verfahren zum Ansteuern der organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, worin das Pixel (140) durch die Rücksetzspannung während einer Periode zurückgesetzt wird, wenn das Abtastsignal einer vorherigen Abtastleitung (Sn) des Pixels (140) zugeführt wird, und mit der Spannung geladen wird, die dem Datensignal entspricht, das allein dem Pixel (140) während einer Periode zugeführt wird, wenn das Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung (Sn) des Pixels (140) zugeführt wird.

7. Verfahren zum Ansteuern der organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 6, worin die Rücksetzspannung auf ein niedrigeres Spannungsniveau eingestellt wird als eine Spannung des Datensignals.

8. Verfahren zum Ansteuern der organischen Licht emittierenden Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, worin der Demultiplexer (162) eine Vielzahl von Schaltelementen (T1, T2, T3) zwischen der Ausgangsleitung (O1) und den Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) einschließt und die Schaltelemente (T1, T2, T3) während einer Periode sequenziell eingeschaltet werden, wenn das Abtastsignal zugeführt wird.

9. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung, Folgendes umfassend:

einen Abtasttreiber (110), angeordnet zum Zuführen eines Abtastsignals;
einen Datentreiber (120), angeordnet zum Zuführen eines Datensignals an eine Ausgangsleitung (O1) und einer Rücksetzspannung an die

Ausgangsleitung (O1), während ein solches Abtastsignal bereitgestellt wird;
einen Demultiplexer (160), an die Ausgangsleitung (O1) gekoppelt, um das Datensignal und die Rücksetzspannung einer Vielzahl von Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) zuzuführen,
worin für jede der Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) der Demultiplexer (162) dazu angeordnet ist, das Datensignal zuzuführen, während einer gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung ein solches Abtastsignal bereitgestellt wird, und nach Bereitstellung des Datensignals und während der Bereitstellung des Abtastsignals an die gegenwärtige Abtastleitung die Rücksetzspannung zuzuführen; und
ein Pixel (140), mit einer der Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3), einer vorherigen Abtastleitung (Sn-1) und der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung (Sn) verbunden, wobei das Pixel (140) Folgendes umfasst: eine organische lichtemittierende Diode (OLED), einen Speicherkondensator (Cst) zum Speichern einer dem Datensignal entsprechenden Spannung, einen ersten Transistor (M1), um der organischen lichtemittierenden Diode (OLED) einen elektrischen Strom zuzuführen, der einer im Speicherkondensator (Cst) gespeicherten Spannung entspricht, einen zweiten Transistor (M3), der zwischen eine erste Elektrode und eine Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) geschaltet ist und zum Einschalten angepasst ist, wenn ein Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung zugeführt wird, einen dritten Transistor (M2), der mit der einen der Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3), der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung (Sn) und einer zweiten Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) verbunden ist, wobei der dritte Transistor (M2) zum Einschalten angepasst ist, wenn das Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung zugeführt wird, und einen vierten Transistor (M6), der zwischen die Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) und die eine der Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) geschaltet ist und zum Einschalten angepasst ist, wenn das Abtastsignal der vorherigen Abtastleitung (Sn-1) zugeführt wird;
worin der Speicherkondensator (Cst) des Pixels (140) dazu angeordnet ist, durch die Rücksetzspannung während einer Periode zurückgesetzt zu werden, wenn das Abtastsignal der vorherigen Abtastleitung (Sn-1) zugeführt wird, und dazu angeordnet ist, mit einer Spannung geladen zu werden, die dem Datensignal entspricht, wenn das Abtastsignal der gegenwärtigen Abtastleitung (Sn) zugeführt wird.

10. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 9, worin die organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung eine Vielzahl von Pixeln (140) umfasst, die in einer Vielzahl von horizontalen Reihen angeordnet sind, worin die gegenwärtige Abtastleitung (Sn) eine Abtastleitung ist, die der horizontalen Reihe des Pixels (140) entspricht, und die vorherige Abtastleitung (Sn-1) eine Abtastleitung (Sn) ist, die der horizontalen Reihe vor dem Pixel (140) entspricht.

11. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 9 oder 10, worin das vom Datentreiber (120) während jeder horizontalen Periode zugeführte Datensignal eine erste Anzahl von Datensignalen umfasst und die während jeder horizontalen Periode vom Datentreiber (120) zugeführte Rücksetzspannung eine zweite Anzahl von Rücksetzspannungen umfasst und worin die erste Anzahl gleich der zweiten Anzahl ist.

12. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, worin der Demultiplexer (162) eine Vielzahl von Schaltelementen (T1, T2, T3) einschließt, die zwischen der Ausgangsleitung (O1) und den Datenleitungen (D1, D2, D3) angeordnet sind.

13. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 12, außerdem eine Demultiplexer-Steuereinheit (170) zum sequenziellen Zuführen einer Vielzahl von Steuersignalen umfassend, um die Schaltelemente (T1, T2, T3) während einer Periode sequenziell einzuschalten, wenn das Abtastsignal zugeführt wird.

14. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13, außerdem umfassend:

einen fünften Transistor (M5), der zwischen die Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) und den Speicherkondensator (Cst) geschaltet ist; und
einen sechsten Transistor (M6), der zwischen die zweite Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) und die organische Licht emittierende Diode (OLED) geschaltet ist.

15. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 14, worin der fünfte Transistor (M5) an die Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors (M1) über den zweiten Transistor (M3) angeschlossen ist.

16. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 14 oder 15, worin der fünfte Transistor (M5) und der sechste Transistor (M6) angepasst sind, während einer Periode auszuschalten, wenn ein Emissionssteuersignal vom Abtasttreiber (110) zugeführt wird, und angepasst sind, während anderer Perioden eingeschaltet zu bleiben, ausgenom-

men die Periode, wenn das Emissionssteuersignal vom Abtasttreiber (110) zugeführt wird.

17. Organische Licht emittierende Anzeigeeinrichtung nach Anspruch 15 oder 16, worin das Emissionssteuersignal zugeführt wird und mit dem an die vorherige Abtastlinie S(n-1) zugeführten Abtastsignal und dem an die gegenwärtige Abtastleitung S(n) zugeführten Abtastsignal überlappt wird.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour commander un dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique, le procédé comprenant les étapes suivantes :

pourvoir un pixel (140) comprenant une diode d'émission de lumière organique (OLED), un condensateur de stockage (Cst) pour stocker une tension correspondant au signal de données, un premier transistor (M1) pour délivrer un courant électrique correspondant à une tension stockée dans le condensateur de stockage (Cst) à la diode d'émission de lumière organique (OLED), un deuxième transistor (M3) connecté entre une première électrode et une électrode de grille du premier transistor (M1) et étant conçu pour s'allumer lorsqu'un signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage courante, un troisième transistor (M2) connecté à l'une des lignes de données (D1, D2, D3), la ligne de balayage courante (Sn), et une seconde électrode du premier transistor (M1), le troisième transistor (M2) étant conçu pour s'allumer lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage courante, et un quatrième transistor (M6) connecté entre l'électrode de grille du premier transistor (M1) et l'une des lignes de données (D1, D2, D3) et étant conçu pour s'allumer lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1) ;
délivrer un signal de données à une ligne de sortie (O1) pendant que ledit signal de balayage est pourvu à la ligne de balayage courante et, après avoir délivré ledit signal de données, délivrer une tension de réinitialisation à la ligne de sortie (O1) pendant que le signal de balayage est pourvu à la ligne de balayage courante ;
délivrer le signal de données et la tension de réinitialisation, délivrés à la ligne de sortie (01), à une pluralité de lignes de données (D1, D2, D3) au moyen d'un démultiplexeur (162) ;
charger une tension correspondant au signal de données dans le condensateur de stockage (Cst) du pixel connecté à l'une des lignes de données (D1, D2, D3) pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à une ligne de balayage courante (Sn) du pixel (140) ; et
permettre au pixel (140) d'émettre une lumière correspondant à la tension chargée ;
où le condensateur de stockage (Cst) du pixel (140) est conçu pour être réinitialisé par la tension de réinitialisation pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1).

2. Procédé pour commander un dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le signal de données comprend un premier nombre de signaux de données délivrés à la ligne de sortie (O1) pendant la période horizontale et la tension de réinitialisation comprend un second nombre de tensions de réinitialisation délivrées pendant la période horizontale, et où le premier nombre est égal au second nombre.

3. Procédé pour commander un dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel le pixel (140) est réinitialisé par une alimentation de puissance de réinitialisation (Vint) connectée au pixel pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à une ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1) du pixel (140), et est chargé avec la tension correspondant au signal de données délivré au pixel (140) par lui-même pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage courante du pixel (140).

4. Procédé pour commander le dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 3, dans lequel l'alimentation de puissance de réinitialisation (Vint) est définie à un niveau de tension inférieure à une tension du signal de données.

5. Procédé pour commander le dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique comprend une pluralité de pixels (140) disposés suivant une pluralité de rangées horizontales, où chaque pixel (140) est connecté à la ligne de balayage courante (Sn) et à une ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1), où la ligne de balayage courante (Sn) est une ligne de balayage correspondant à la rangée horizontale dudit pixel (140) et la ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1) est une ligne de balayage correspondant à la rangée horizontale située avant le pixel (140).

6. Procédé pour commander le dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le pixel (140) est réinitialisé par la tension de réinitialisation pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage

est délivré à une ligne de balayage précédente (Sn) du pixel (140), et est chargé avec la tension correspondant au signal de données délivré au pixel (140) par lui-même pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage courante (Sn) du pixel (140).

7. Procédé pour commander le dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la tension de réinitialisation est définie à un niveau de tension inférieure à une tension du signal de données.

8. Procédé pour commander le dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel le démultiplexeur (162) comprend une pluralité d'éléments de commutation (T1, T2, T3) entre la ligne de sortie (O1) et les lignes de données (D1, D2, D3), et les éléments de commutation (T1, T2, T3) sont allumés de manière séquentielle pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré.

9. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique comprenant :

un pilote de balayage (110) conçu pour délivrer un signal de balayage ;
un pilote de données (120) conçu pour délivrer un signal de données à une ligne de données (O1) et une tension de réinitialisation à la ligne de sortie (O1) pendant qu'un dit signal de balayage est pourvu ;
un démultiplexeur (160) couplé à la ligne de sortie (O1) pour délivrer le signal de données et la tension de réinitialisation à une pluralité de lignes de données (D1, D2, D3),
où pour chacune des lignes de données (D1, D2, D3), le démultiplexeur (162) est conçu pour délivrer le signal de données pendant qu'un dit signal de balayage est pourvu à une ligne de balayage courante et pour délivrer, après le signal de données et pendant que ledit signal de balayage est pourvu à la ligne de balayage courante, la tension de réinitialisation ; et
un pixel (140) connecté à l'une des lignes de données (D1, D2, D3), à une ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1) et à la ligne de balayage courante (Sn), le pixel (140) comprenant une diode d'émission de lumière organique (OLED), un condensateur de stockage (Cst) pour stocker une tension correspondant au signal de données, un premier transistor (M1) pour délivrer un courant électrique correspondant à une tension stockée dans le condensateur de stockage (Cst) à la diode d'émission de lumière organique (OLED), un deuxième transistor (M3) connecté entre une première électrode et une électrode de grille du premier transistor (M1) et étant conçu pour s'allumer lorsqu'un signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage courante, un troisième transistor (M2) connecté à l'une des lignes de données (D1, D2, D3), la ligne de balayage courante (Sn), et une seconde électrode du premier transistor (M1), le troisième transistor (M2) étant conçu pour s'allumer lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage courante, et un quatrième transistor (M6) connecté entre l'électrode de grille du premier transistor (M1) et l'une des lignes de données (D1, D2, D3) et étant conçu pour s'allumer lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1) ;
où le condensateur de stockage (Cst) du pixel (140) est conçu pour être réinitialisé par la tension de réinitialisation pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1), et est conçu pour être chargé par une tension correspondant au signal de données lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré à la ligne de balayage courante (Sn).

10. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique comprend une pluralité de pixels (140) disposés suivant une pluralité de rangées horizontales, où la ligne de balayage courante (Sn) est une ligne de balayage correspondant à la rangée horizontale dudit pixel (140) et la ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1) est une ligne de balayage (Sn) correspondant à la rangée horizontale située avant le pixel (140).

11. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 9 ou la revendication 10, dans lequel le signal de données délivré par le pilote de données (120) pendant chaque période horizontale comprend un premier nombre de signaux de données et la tension de réinitialisation délivrée par le pilote de données (120) pendant chaque période horizontale comprend un second nombre de tensions de réinitialisation, et où le premier nombre est égal au second nombre.

12. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 11, dans lequel le démultiplexeur (162) comprend une pluralité d'éléments de commutation (T1, T2, T3) disposés entre la ligne de sortie (O1) et les lignes de données (D1, D2, D3).

13. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 12, comprenant en outre une unité de commande de démultiplexeur (170) pour délivrer de manière séquentielle une pluralité

de signaux de commande pour allumer de manière séquentielle les éléments de commutation (T1, T2, T3) pendant une période lorsque le signal de balayage est délivré.

14. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 13, comprenant en outre :

un cinquième transistor (M5) connecté entre l'électrode de grille du premier transistor (M1) et le condensateur de stockage (Cst) ; et
un sixième transistor (M6) connecté entre la deuxième électrode du premier transistor (M1) et la diode d'émission de lumière organique (OLED).

15. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 14, dans lequel le cinquième transistor (M5) est connecté à l'électrode de grille du premier transistor (M1) par l'intermédiaire du deuxième transistor (M3).

16. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 14 ou la revendication 15, dans lequel le cinquième transistor (M5) et le sixième transistor (M6) sont conçus pour s'allumer pendant une période lorsqu'un signal de commande d'émission est délivré depuis le pilote de balayage (110) et conçus pour rester allumés pendant d'autres périodes à l'exception de la période lorsque le signal de commande d'émission est délivré depuis le pilote de balayage (110).

17. Dispositif d'affichage d'émission de lumière organique selon la revendication 15 ou la revendication 16, dans lequel le signal de commande d'émission est délivré et superposé par le signal de balayage délivré à la ligne de balayage précédente (Sn-1) et le signal de balayage délivré à la ligne de balayage courante (Sn).

FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

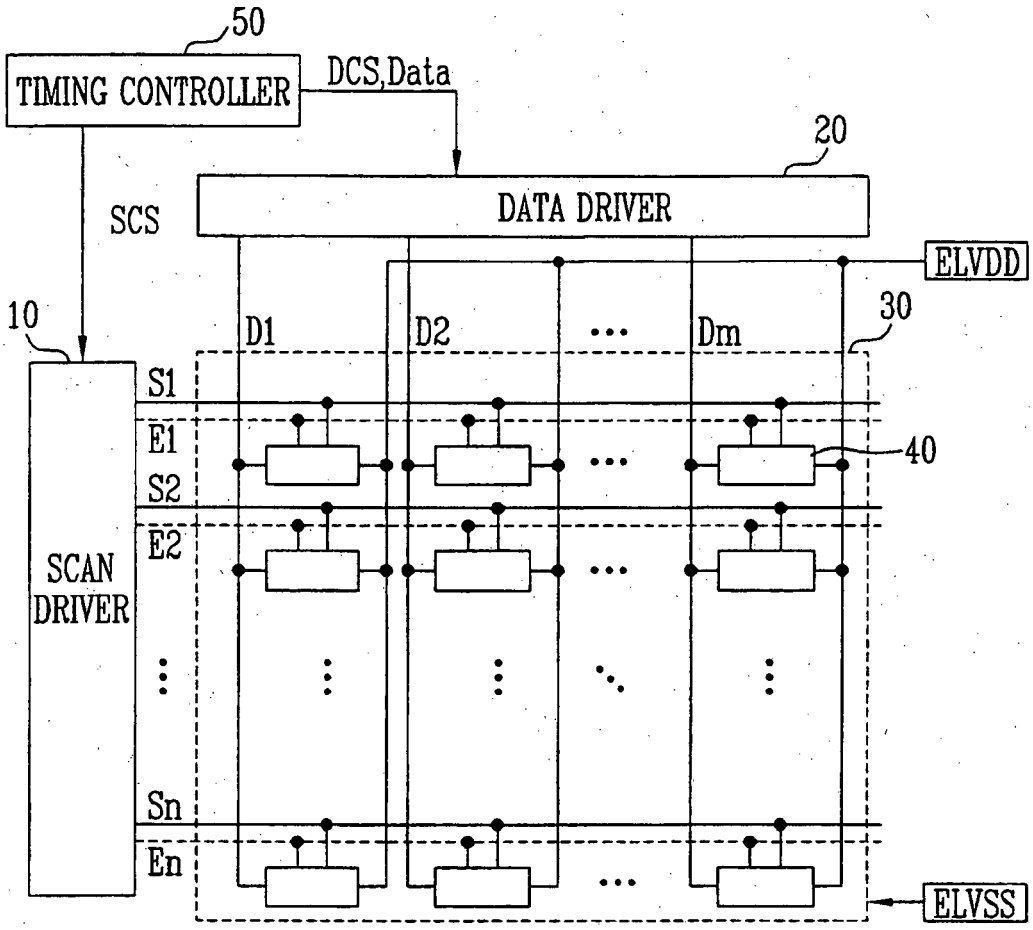


FIG. 2

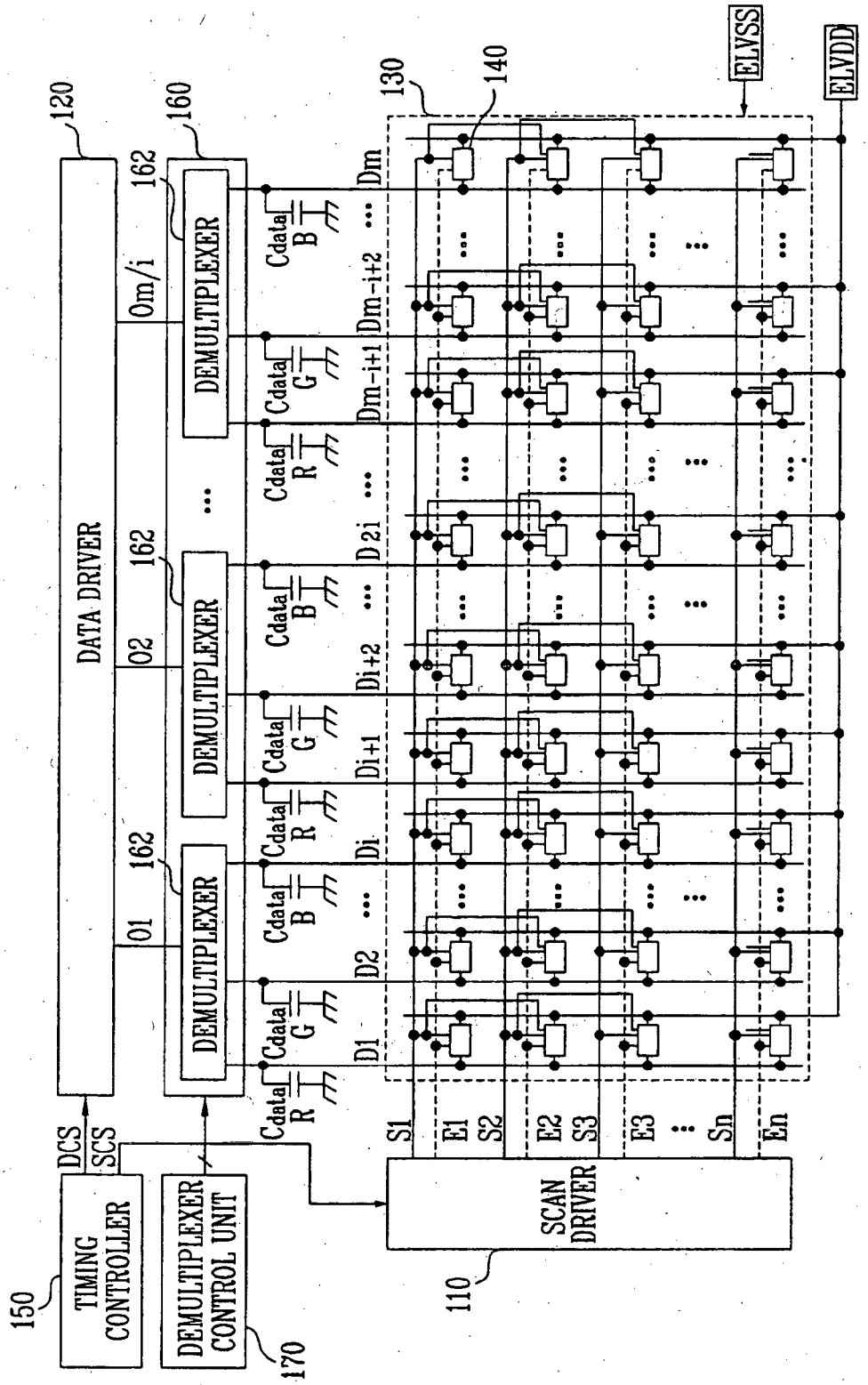

TIMING CONTROLLER
150
DEMULTIPLEXER CONTROL UNIT
170
DCS
SCS
DATA DRIVER
120
DEMULTIPLEXER
160
162
01
02
0m/i
SCAN DRIVER
110
130
140
ELVSS
ELVDD
S1
S2
S3
Sn
E1
E2
E3
En
D1
D2
Di
Di+1
Di+2
D2i
Dm-i+2
Dm-i+1
Dm
Cdata
R
G
B

FIG. 3

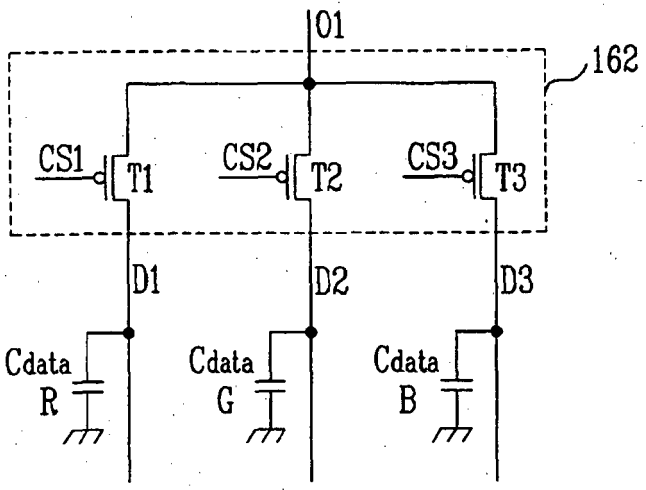


FIG. 4

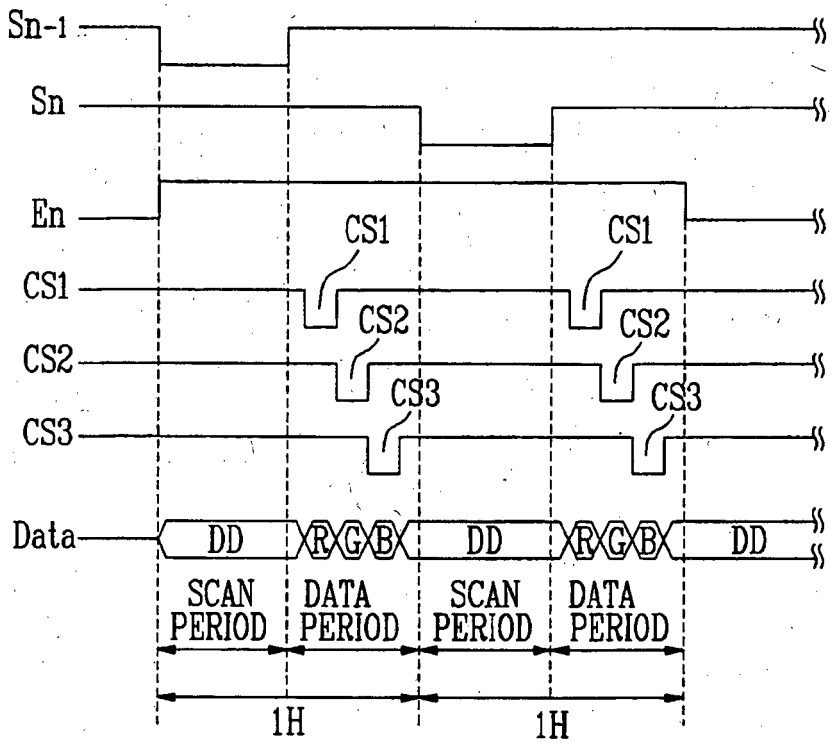

Sn-1
Sn
En
CS1
CS2
CS3
Data
CS1
CS2
CS3
CS1
CS2
CS3
DD
R
G
B
DD
R
G
B
DD
SCAN PERIOD
DATA PERIOD
SCAN PERIOD
DATA PERIOD
1H
1H

FIG. 5

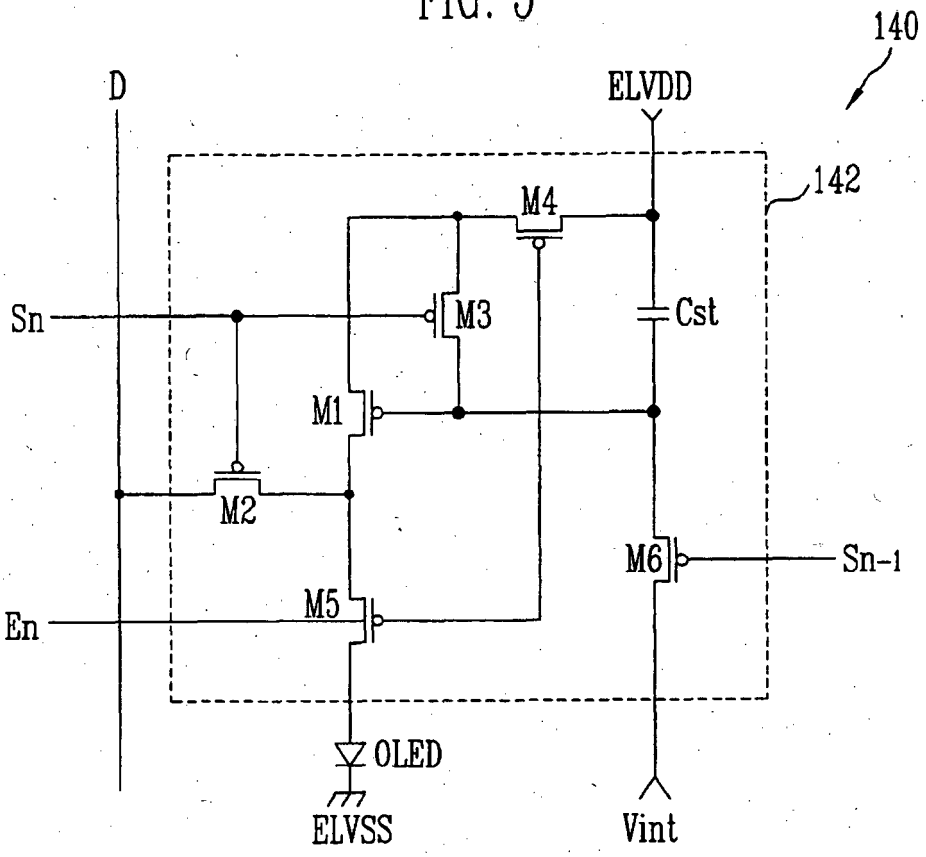


FIG. 6

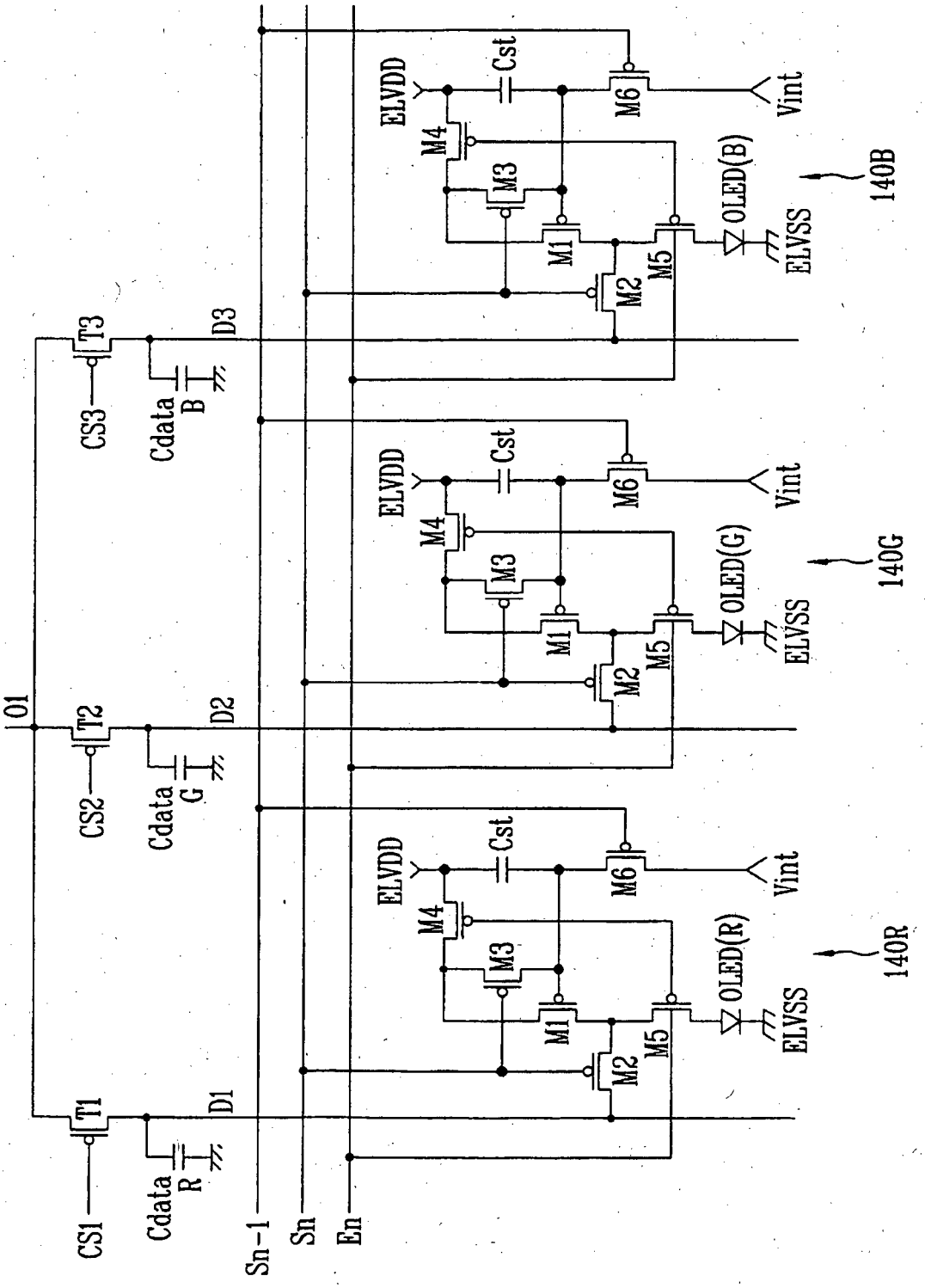

O1
T1
T2
T3
CS1
CS2
CS3
Cdata R
Cdata G
Cdata B
D1
D2
D3
Sn-1
Sn
En
ELVDD
Cst
M1
M2
M3
M4
M5
M6
Vint
OLED(R)
OLED(G)
OLED(B)
ELVSS
140R
140G
140B

FIG. 7

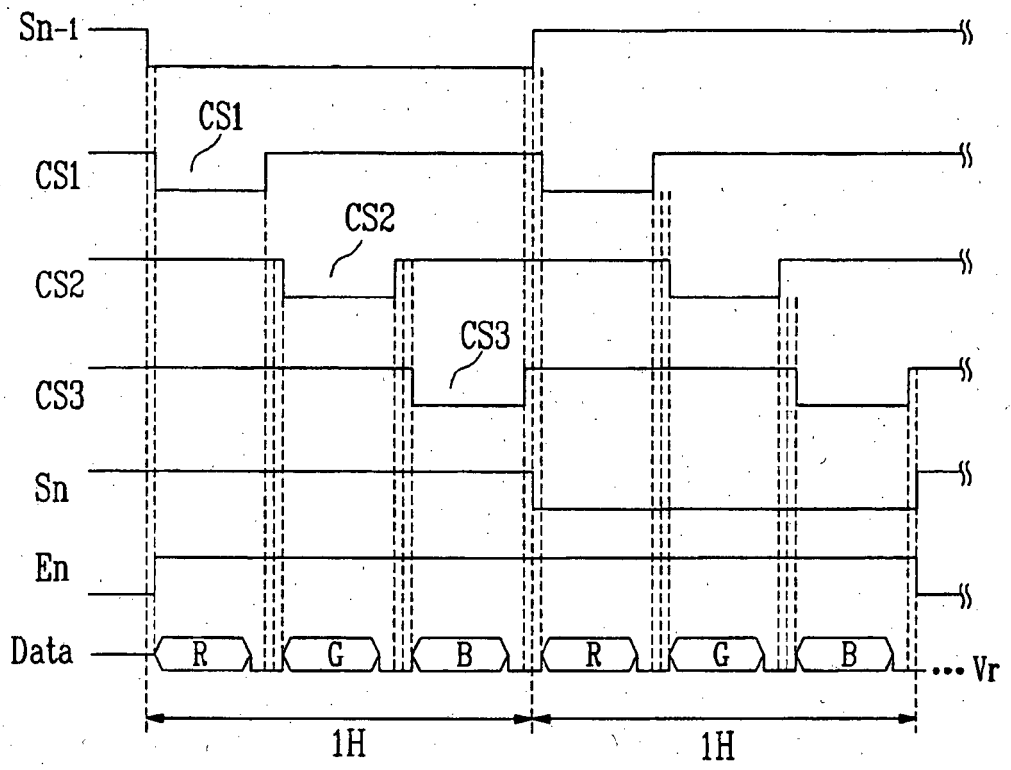


FIG. 8

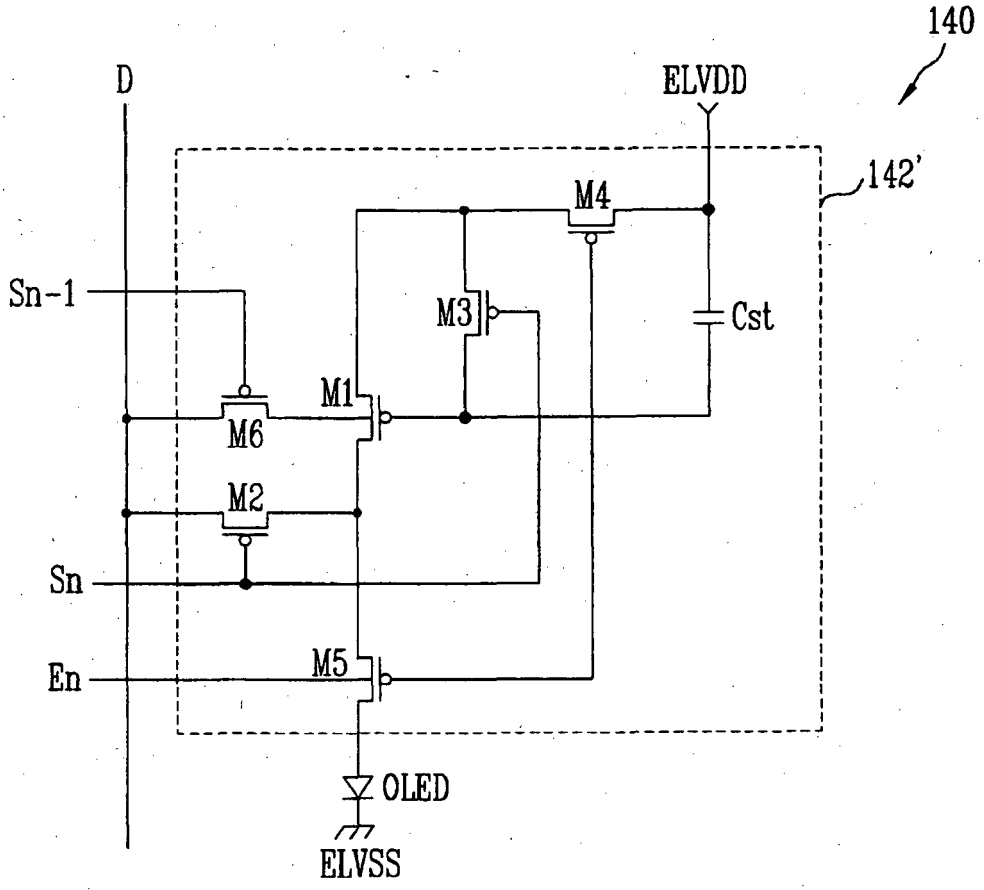
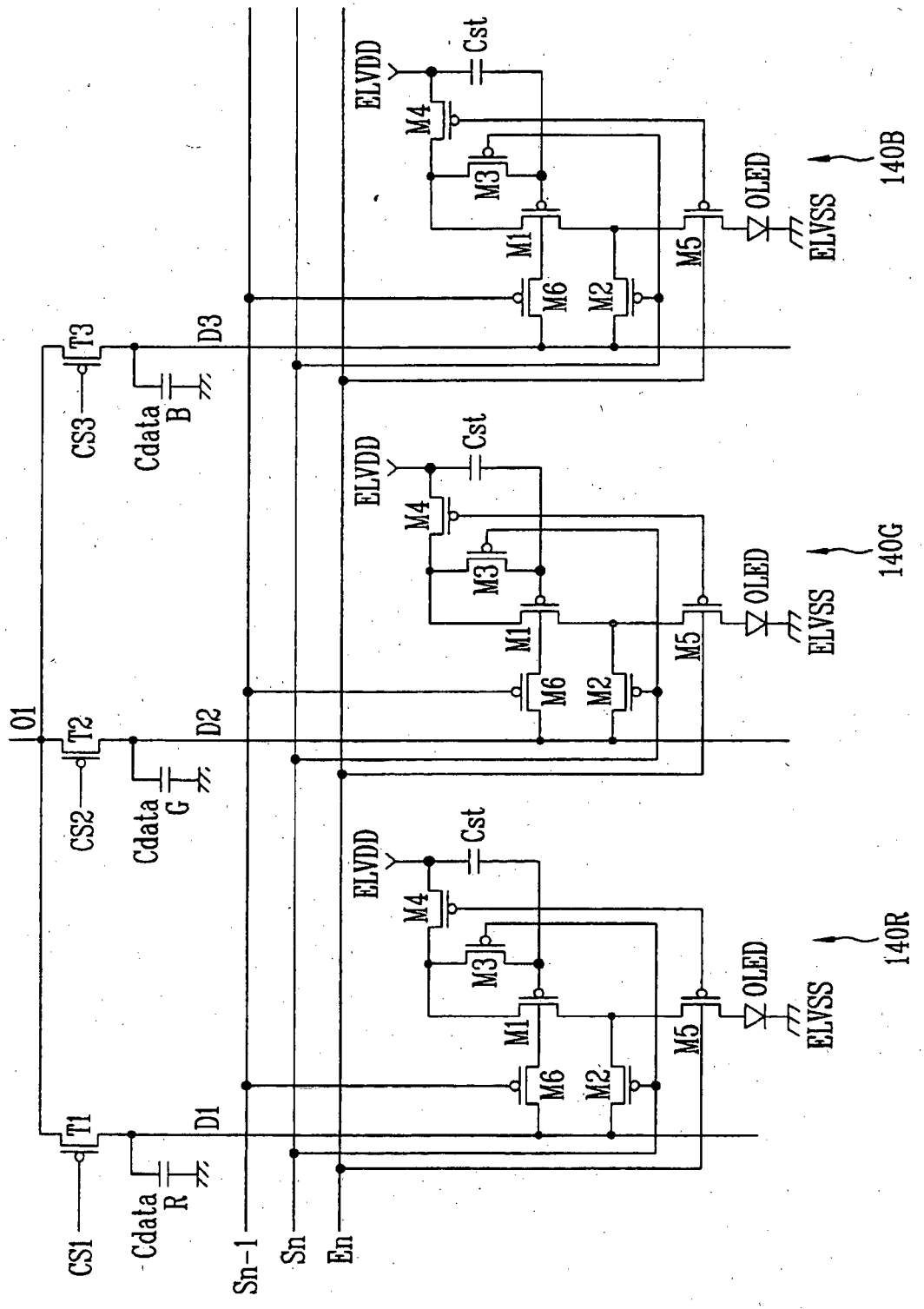


FIG. 9


CS1
CS2
CS3
Cdata R
Cdata G
Cdata B
T1
T2
T3
D1
D2
D3
O1
Sn-1
Sn
En
ELVDD
Cst
M1
M2
M3
M4
M5
M6
OLED
ELVSS
140R
140G
140B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20060071884 A **[0010]**
- US 20050237281 A **[0011]**
- US 20040252089 A **[0012]**
- EP 1755104 A **[0013]**
- EP 1635324 A **[0014]**

专利名称(译)	像素，有机发光显示装置及其驱动方法		
公开(公告)号	EP1847982B1	公开(公告)日	2013-12-11
申请号	EP2007251442	申请日	2007-03-30
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星斯笛爱股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星SDI CO.，LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO.，LTD.		
[标]发明人	CHOI SANG MOO C O SAMSUNG SDI CO LTD		
发明人	CHOI, SANG-MOO, C/O SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.		
IPC分类号	G09G3/32		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3233 G09G2300/0465 G09G2300/0819 G09G2300/0842 G09G2300/0861 G09G2310/0251 G09G2310/0297 G09G2320/043		
优先权	1020060034616 2006-04-17 KR		
其他公开文献	EP1847982A2 EP1847982A3		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于驱动有机发光显示装置的方法，其能够减少数据驱动器中的输出线的数量，并且确保足够的驱动时间。用于驱动有机发光显示装置的方法包括在水平周期期间向输出线提供数据信号和复位电压的步骤;使用多路分解器将提供给输出线的数据信号和复位电压提供给多条数据线;在将扫描信号提供给像素的当前扫描线的时段期间，对与数据线之一连接的像素中的数据信号对应的电压充电;并允许像素发出对应于充电电压的光。