

(19)



(11)

EP 2 242 039 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
02.11.2011 Bulletin 2011/44

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

(21) Application number: **10157732.8**

(22) Date of filing: **25.03.2010**

(54) Pixel and Organic Light Emitting Display Device Using the Pixel

Pixel und organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung damit

Pixel et dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique l'utilisant

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL
PT RO SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **17.04.2009 KR 20090033571**

(43) Date of publication of application:
20.10.2010 Bulletin 2010/42

(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Mobile Display Co., Ltd.
Yongin-city, Gyunggi-do 446-711 (KR)**

(72) Inventors:
• **Kang, Chul-Kyu
Gyunggi-Do, 446-711 (KR)**

• **Choi, Sang-Moo
Gyunggi-Do, 446-711 (KR)**
• **Kim, Keum-Nam
Gyunggi-Do, 446-711 (KR)**

(74) Representative: **Walaski, Jan Filip et al
Venner Shipley LLP
20 Little Britain
London
EC1A 7DH (GB)**

(56) References cited:
**EP-A2- 2 192 571 WO-A1-2008/075697
US-A1- 2006 066 532 US-A1- 2008 231 199**

EP 2 242 039 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a pixel and an organic light emitting display device using the pixel.

[0002] Recently, various flat panel display devices having reduced weight and volume, as compared to cathode ray tubes, have been developed. Among these flat panel display devices, are liquid crystal display devices, field emission display devices, plasma display panels, and organic light emitting display devices, among others.

[0003] Among these flat panel display devices, the organic light emitting display device displays an image using organic light emitting diodes that generate light by the recombination of electrons and holes. Such an organic light emitting display device is driven at low power consumption and has rapid response times.

[0004] FIG. 1 is a circuit view showing a pixel of a conventional organic light emitting display device. In FIG. 1, transistors included in the pixel are NMOS transistors.

[0005] Referring to FIG. 1, the pixel 4 of the conventional organic light emitting display device includes an organic light emitting diode OLED, and a pixel circuit 2 that is coupled to a data line Dm and a scan line Sn to control the organic light emitting diode OLED.

[0006] The anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED is coupled to the pixel circuit 2, and the cathode electrode thereof is coupled to a second power supply ELVSS. Such an organic light emitting diode OLED generates light having a predetermined brightness corresponding to current supplied from the pixel circuit 2.

[0007] The pixel circuit 2 controls an amount of current supplied to the organic light emitting diode OLED corresponding to the data signal supplied to the data line Dm when a scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn. The pixel circuit 2 includes a second transistor M2 coupled between a first power supply ELVDD and the organic light emitting diode OLED, a first transistor M1 coupled between the second transistor M2 and the data line Dm and having a gate electrode coupled to the scan line Sn, and a storage capacitor coupled between the gate electrode and the first electrode of the second transistor M2.

[0008] The gate electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled to the scan line Sn, and the first electrode thereof is coupled to the data line Dm. The second electrode of the first transistor M1 is coupled to one terminal of the storage capacitor Cst. Here, the first electrode is either a source electrode or a drain electrode, and the second electrode is the other of the source electrode or the drain electrode. For example, if the first electrode is a drain electrode, the second electrode is a source electrode. When the scan signal is supplied from the scan line Sn, the first transistor M1 coupled the data line Dm is turned on to supply the data signal from the data line Dm to the storage capacitor Cst. At this time, the storage capacitor Cst is charged with a voltage corresponding to the data signal.

[0009] The gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to one terminal of the storage capacitor Cst, and the first electrode thereof is coupled to the first power supply ELVDD. The second electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to the other terminal of the storage capacitor Cst and the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED. The second transistor M2 controls the amount of current flowing from the first power supply ELVDD to the second power supply ELVSS via the organic light emitting diode OLED corresponding to the voltage stored in the storage capacitor Cst.

[0010] One terminal of the storage capacitor Cst is coupled to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2, and the other terminal thereof is coupled to the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED. The storage capacitor Cst is charged with a voltage corresponding to the data signal.

[0011] The conventional pixel as described above displays an image having a predetermined brightness by supplying current corresponding to the voltage charged in the storage capacitor Cst to the organic light emitting diode OLED. However, the conventional organic light emitting display device cannot display an image having a uniform brightness due to deviations of the threshold voltages of the second transistors M2 in different pixels of the display device. When the respective pixels 4 have different threshold voltages, the respective pixels 4 generate light having different brightness despite receiving a same data signal, such that an image having a uniform or desired brightness is difficult to display.

[0012] Therefore, exemplary embodiments of the present invention provide a pixel and an OLED device for displaying an image having a uniform brightness, irrespective of the threshold voltage of the driving transistor of the pixel.

[0013] W02008/075697 discloses a light emitting display device which suppresses the influence of variations in the characteristics of driving transistors.

[0014] According to the present invention, there is provided a pixel, including: an organic light emitting diode having a cathode electrode coupled to a second power supply; a first transistor for controlling an amount of current flowing from a first power supply to the second power supply through the organic light emitting diode; a second transistor coupled to a data line and turned on when a scan signal is supplied to an i^{th} (i is a natural number) scan line; a third transistor coupled between the second transistor and a gate electrode of the first transistor and turned on when a scan signal is supplied to an $i+1^{th}$ scan line; a fourth transistor coupled between the gate electrode of the first transistor and a reference power supply and turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line; a fifth transistor coupled between an anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode and an initial power supply and is turned on when a control signal is supplied to a control line; a first capacitor coupled between the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode and

a node between the second transistor and the third transistor; and a second capacitor coupled between the node and the gate electrode of the first transistor.

[0015] The fifth transistor may be turned on during a portion of a time period when the second transistor is turned on. The fifth transistor may be turned on concurrently with the second transistor. The reference power supply may have a voltage greater than a voltage of the initial power supply.

[0016] According to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display, including: a scan driver for supplying scan signals sequentially to scan lines and supplying control signals sequentially to control lines; a data driver for supplying data signals to data lines in accordance with the scan signals; and pixels at crossing regions of the scan lines, the control lines and the data lines, wherein a pixel of the pixels positioned at an i^{th} (i is a natural number) scan line of the scan lines includes: an organic light emitting diode having a cathode electrode coupled to a second power supply; a first transistor for controlling an amount of current flowing from a first power supply to the second power supply through the organic light emitting diode; a second transistor coupled to a data line of the data lines and turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line; a third transistor coupled between the second transistor and a gate electrode of the first transistor and turned on when a scan signal is supplied to an $i+1^{\text{th}}$ scan line; a fourth transistor coupled between the gate electrode of the first transistor and a reference power supply and turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line; a fifth transistor coupled between an anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode and an initial power supply and turned on when the control signal is supplied to an i^{th} control line of the control lines; a first capacitor coupled between the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode and a node between the second transistor and the third transistor; and a second capacitor coupled between the node and the gate electrode of the first transistor.

[0017] A voltage of a data signal supplied to the data line may be greater than or equal to a voltage of the reference power supply. The initial power supply may have a voltage lower than a voltage obtained by subtracting a threshold voltage of the first transistor from a voltage of the reference power supply. The initial power supply may be set at a voltage for turning the organic light emitting diode off. The scan driver may be configured to supply the control signal to the i^{th} control line during a portion of a time period when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line. The scan driver may be configured to supply the control signal to the i^{th} control line concurrently with the scan signal supplied to the i^{th} scan line.

[0018] With the pixel and the organic light emitting display device using the pixel according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, an image having a uniform or desired brightness can be displayed, irrespective of deviations in the threshold voltages of the driving transistors of different pixels in the display device.

[0019] The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a circuit view showing a conventional pixel;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram showing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram showing an embodiment of a pixel of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a waveform view showing a driving method of the pixel of FIG. 3; and

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing another embodiment of a pixel of FIG. 2.

[0020] Hereinafter, certain exemplary embodiments according to the present invention will be described, with reference to the accompanying drawings. Here, when a first element is described as being coupled to a second element, the first element may be directly coupled to the second element, or may be indirectly coupled to the second element via one or more additional elements. Further, some of the elements that are not essential to the complete understanding of the invention are omitted for clarity. Also, like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0021] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying FIGS. 2 to 5.

[0022] FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram showing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display device according to the embodiment of the present invention includes pixels 140 that are respectively coupled to scan lines S1 to S $n+1$, control lines CL1 to CL n , and data lines D1 to D m , a scan driver 110 for driving the scan lines S1 to S $n+1$ and the control lines CL1 to CL n , a data driver 120 for driving the data lines D1 to D m , and a timing controller 150 for controlling the scan driver 110 and the data driver 120.

[0024] The scan driver 110 receives a scan driving control signal SCS from the timing controller 150. The scan driver 110 generates scan signals and supplies the scan signals sequentially to the scan lines S1 to S $n+1$. Also, the scan driver 110 generates control signals and supplies the control signals sequentially to the control lines CL1 to CL n . Here, the control signals overlap with the scan signals during a first period, or a first portion, of a time period when the scan signals are supplied. For example, the control signal is supplied to an i^{th} (i is a natural number) control line CL i during

the first period of the time period when the scan signal is supplied to the 1th scan line Si. The control signal has a voltage having a same polarity (for example, a high level voltage) as the scan signal.

[0025] The data driver 120 receives a data driving control signal DCS from the timing controller 150. The data driver 120 supplies the data signals to the data lines D1 to Dm synchronously with the scan signals.

[0026] The timing controller 150 generates a data driving control signal DCS and a scan driving control signal SCS corresponding to synchronization signals supplied from the outside. The data driving control signal DCS is supplied to the data driver 120 and the scan driving control signal SCS is supplied to the scan driver 110. The timing controller 150 also supplies data Data supplied from the outside to the data driver 120.

[0027] A display region 130 receives a first voltage ELVDD, a second voltage ELVSS, a reference voltage Vref, and an initial voltage Vint from the outside, to be supplied to the respective pixels 140. The respective pixels 140 receive the first voltage ELVDD, the second voltage ELVSS, the reference voltage Vref, and the initial voltage Vint, and generate light corresponding to the data signals.

[0028] Here, the first voltage ELVDD, the voltage Vdata corresponding to the data signal, and the voltages of the reference power supply Vref and the initial power supply Vint are set in accordance with the following equation 1.

Equation 1

$$ELVDD > Vdata \geq Vref > Vint$$

[0029] Referring to equation 1, the reference voltage Vref is set as a voltage equal to or lower than the voltage Vdata corresponding to the data signal. The initial voltage Vint is set as a voltage lower than the reference voltage Vref. More precisely the initial voltage Vint is set as a voltage lower than the voltage obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the driving transistor from the reference voltage Vref. Meanwhile, although not included in equation 1, the second power supply ELVSS is set at a low voltage for current to flow from the first power supply ELVDD through the organic light emitting diode OLED. For example, the power supply ELVSS is set as a voltage lower than the reference voltage Vref.

[0030] Meanwhile, the pixel 140 positioned on the ith (i is a natural number) horizontal line is coupled to the ith scan line Si, the ith control line CLi, and the i+1th scan line Si+1. The pixel 140 according to the embodiment includes a plurality of NMOS-type transistors, and supplies current that compensates for the threshold voltage of the driving transistor to the organic light emitting diode.

[0031] FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram showing an embodiment of a pixel of FIG. 2. For convenience of explanation, in FIG. 3, a pixel 140 positioned on an nth horizontal line and coupled to an mth data line Dm will be described.

[0032] Referring to FIG. 3, the pixel 140 according to the embodiment of the present invention includes an organic light emitting diode OLED, and a pixel circuit 142 that is coupled to the data line Dm, scan lines Sn and Sn+1, and a control line CLn for controlling the organic light emitting diode OLED.

[0033] The anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED is coupled to the pixel circuit 142, and the cathode electrode thereof is coupled to a second power supply ELVSS. Such an organic light emitting diode OLED generates light having a brightness (e.g., a predetermined brightness) corresponding to a current supplied from the pixel circuit 142.

[0034] The pixel circuit 142 is charged with a voltage corresponding to the data signal supplied to the mth data line Dm when a scan signal is supplied to the nth scan line Sn, and the threshold voltage of a first transistor, and supplies current corresponding to the charged voltage to the organic light emitting diode OLED when a scan signal is supplied to the n+1th scan line Sn+1. To this end, the pixel circuit 142 includes first to fifth transistors M1 to M5, a first capacitor C1 and a second capacitor C2.

[0035] A gate electrode of the first transistor W1 is coupled to a first node N1, a first electrode thereof is coupled to a first power supply ELVDD, and a second electrode thereof is coupled to the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED (at a third node N3). The first transistor M1 controls an amount of current supplied to the organic light emitting diode OLED corresponding to the voltage applied to the first node N1.

[0036] The gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is coupled to the nth scan line Sn, the first electrode thereof is coupled to the mth data line Dm, and the second electrode thereof is coupled to a second node N2. The second transistor M2 is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn to electrically couple the data line Dm to the second node N2.

[0037] The gate electrode of the third transistor M3 is coupled to the n+1th scan line Sn+1, the first electrode thereof is coupled to the second node N2, and the second electrode thereof is coupled to the first node N1 (that is, the gate electrode of the first transistor M1). The third transistor M3 is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the n+1th scan line Sn+1 to electrically couple the first node N1 to the second node N2.

[0038] The gate electrode of the fourth transistor M4 is coupled to the nth scan line Sn, the first electrode thereof is coupled to the reference power supply Vref, and the second electrode thereof is coupled to the first node N1. The fourth transistor M4 is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the nth scan line Sn to supply the voltage of the reference

power supply Vref to the first node N1.

[0039] The gate electrode of the fifth transistor M5 is coupled to the n^{th} control line CLn, the first electrode thereof is coupled to the third node N3, and the second electrode thereof is coupled to the initial power supply Vint. The fifth transistor M5 is turned on when the control signal is supplied to the n^{th} control line CLn to supply the initial voltage Vint to the third node N3.

[0040] The first capacitor C1 and the second capacitor C2 are coupled between the first node N1 and the third node N3 in series. The common node between the first capacitor C1 and the second capacitor C2 is coupled to the common node between the second transistor M2 and the third transistor M3 (that is, the second node N2). Here, the second capacitor C2 and the third transistor M3 are coupled between the first node N1 and the second node N2 in parallel.

[0041] FIG. 4 is a waveform view showing a driving method of the pixel of FIG. 3.

[0042] Explaining the operating process of the pixel 140 of the embodiment in detail in reference to FIGS. 3 and 4, first the scan signal is supplied to the n^{th} scan line Sn and the control signal is supplied to the control line CLn during a first period, or a first portion, of a time period when the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn.

[0043] When the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn, the second transistor M2 and the fourth transistor M4 are turned on. When the second transistor M2 is turned on, the data signals is supplied from the data line Dm to the second node N2. When the fourth transistor M4 is turned on, the reference voltage Vref is supplied to the first node N1.

[0044] When the control signal is supplied to the control line CLn, the fifth transistor M5 is turned on. When the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the initial voltage is supplied to the third node N3. Here, the initial voltage Vint is set as a voltage that allows the organic light emitting diode OLED to be turned off. Accordingly, light is not generated from the organic light emitting diode OLED during this period.

[0045] Thereafter, the supply of the control signal to the control line CLn is stopped for a second period or second portion of the time period when the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn. When the supply of the control signal to the control line CLn is stopped, the fifth transistor M5 is turned off. When the fifth transistor M5 is turned off, the voltage of the third node N3 is raised to the voltage obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the first transistor M1 from the voltage of the reference power supply Vref.

[0046] More specifically, during the first period of the time period when the scan signal is supplied to the scan line Sn, the voltage of the first node N1 is set to the reference voltage Vref and the voltage of the third node N3 is set to the initial voltage Vint. Here, the voltage of the initial power supply Vint is set as a voltage lower than the voltage obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the first transistor M1 from the voltage of the reference power supply Vref. Then, when the fifth transistor M5 is turned off, the voltage of the third node N3 is raised to the voltage obtained by subtracting the threshold voltage of the first transistor M1 from the voltage of the reference power supply Vref.

[0047] In this case, the second capacitor C2 between the second node N2 and the first node N1 is charged with a voltage Vdata-Vref, and the first capacitor C1 between the second node N2 and the third node N3 is charged with a voltage Vdata-Vref+ $V^{\text{th}}(\text{M1})$.

[0048] Thereafter, the supply of the scan signal to the n^{th} scan line Sn is stopped so that the second transistor M2 and the fourth transistor M4 are turned off, and a scan signal is supplied to the $n+1^{\text{th}}$ scan line Sn+1 so that the third transistor M3 is turned on. When the third transistor M3 is turned on, the first node N1 is coupled electrically to the second node N2. In this case, a voltage across the second capacitor C2 is set to 0, and the voltage Vgs(M1) between the gate electrode and the source electrode of the first transistor M1 is equal to the voltage charged in the first capacitor C1. In other words, the voltage between the gate electrode and the source electrode of the first transistor M1 is set by the following equation 2.

Equation 2

$$V_{\text{gs}}(\text{M1}) = V_{\text{data}} - V_{\text{ref}} + V^{\text{th}}(\text{M1})$$

[0049] The amount of current flowing to the organic light emitting diode OLED corresponds to the voltage Vgs of the first transistor M1 in accordance with the following equation 3.

Equation 3

$$I_{\text{oled}} = \beta(V_{\text{gs}}(\text{M1}) - V^{\text{th}}(\text{M1}))^2 = \beta\{(V_{\text{data}} - V_{\text{ref}} + V^{\text{th}}(\text{M1})) - V^{\text{th}}(\text{M1})\}^2 = \beta(V_{\text{data}} - V_{\text{ref}})^2$$

[0050] Referring to equation 3, the current flowing to the organic light emitting diode OLED is determined according

to a voltage difference between the voltage V_{data} of the data signal and the reference voltage V_{ref} . Here, the reference voltage V_{ref} is a fixed voltage, so that the current flowing to the organic light emitting diode OLED is determined by the data signal. In other words, in the embodiment of the present invention, an image having a uniform brightness can be displayed, irrespective of deviations in the threshold voltages of the first transistors M1 of different pixels.

[0051] Meanwhile, although NMOS transistors are shown in FIG. 3, the present invention is not limited thereto. For example, the NMOS transistors in FIG. 3 may be changed to PMOS transistors as shown in FIG. 5. In this case, the polarity of the waveforms shown in FIG. 4 is inverted, and supplied having substantially the same operating process.

[0052] While the present invention has been described in connection with certain exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but is instead intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A pixel, comprising:

an organic light emitting diode having a first electrode coupled to a second power supply;
 a first transistor (M1) for controlling an amount of current flowing from a first power supply to the second power supply through the organic light emitting diode;
 a second transistor (M2) coupled to a data line and turned on when a scan signal is supplied to an i^{th} (i is a natural number) scan line;
 a third transistor (M3) coupled between the second transistor and a gate electrode of the first transistor and turned on when a scan signal is supplied to an $i+1^{\text{th}}$ scan line;
 a fourth transistor (M4) coupled between the gate electrode of the first transistor and a reference power supply and turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line;
 a fifth transistor (M5) coupled between an second electrode of the organic light emitting diode and an initial power supply and turned on when a control signal is supplied to a control line;
 a first capacitor (C1) coupled between the second electrode of the organic light emitting diode and a node (N2) between the second transistor and the third transistor; **characterized by**
 a second capacitor coupled (C2) between the node (N2) and the gate electrode of the first transistor.

2. The pixel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fifth transistor is turned on during a portion of a time period when the second transistor is turned on.

3. The pixel as claimed in claim 2, wherein the fifth transistor is turned off during a remaining portion of the time period when the second transistor is turned on.

4. The pixel as claimed in claim 2 or 3, wherein the fifth transistor is turned on concurrently with the second transistor.

5. The pixel as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the reference power supply has a voltage (V_{ref}) greater than a voltage (V_{int}) of the initial power supply.

6. The pixel as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein a data signal is supplied to the data line when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line, a voltage of the data signal being greater than or equal to a voltage of the reference power supply.

7. An organic light emitting display, comprising:

a scan driver for supplying scan signals sequentially to scan lines and supplying control signals sequentially to control lines;
 a data driver for supplying data signals to data lines in accordance with the scan signals; and
 pixels at crossing regions of the scan lines, the control lines and the data lines,
 wherein one of the pixels positioned at an i^{th} (i is a natural number) scan line comprises a pixel according to any one of the preceding claims.

8. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 7, wherein a voltage of a data signal supplied to the data line is greater than or equal to a voltage of the reference power supply.

9. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 7, wherein the initial power supply has a voltage lower than a voltage obtained by subtracting a threshold voltage of the first transistor from a voltage of the reference power supply.
10. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 9, wherein the initial power supply is set at a voltage for turning the organic light emitting diode off.
11. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 7, wherein the scan driver is configured to supply the control signal to the i^{th} control line during a portion of a time period when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line.
12. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 11, wherein the control signal is not supplied to the i^{th} control line during a remaining portion of the time period when the scan signal is supplied to the i^{th} scan line.
13. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 12, wherein the scan driver is configured to supply the control signal to the i^{th} control line concurrently with the scan signal supplied to the i^{th} scan line.

Patentansprüche

1. Pixel, umfassend
 - eine organische lichtemittierende Diode mit einer ersten Elektrode, die mit einer zweiten Stromversorgung gekoppelt ist;
 - einen ersten Transistor (M1) zum Steuern einer Strommenge, die von einer ersten Stromversorgung zu der zweiten Stromversorgung durch die organische lichtemittierende Diode fließt;
 - einen zweiten Transistor (M2), der mit einer Datenleitung gekoppelt ist und eingeschaltet wird, wenn ein Abtastsignal einer i^{ten} (i ist eine natürliche Zahl) Abtastzeile zugeführt wird;
 - einen dritten Transistor (M3) der zwischen den zweiten Transistor und eine Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors gekoppelt ist und eingeschaltet wird, wenn ein Abtastsignal einer $i+1^{\text{ten}}$ Abtastzeile zugeführt wird;
 - einen vierten Transistor (M4), der zwischen die Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors und eine Referenzstromversorgung gekoppelt ist und eingeschaltet wird, wenn das Abtastsignal der i^{ten} Abtastzeile zugeführt wird;
 - einen fünften Transistor (M5), der zwischen eine zweite Elektrode der organischen lichtemittierenden Diode und eine Anfangsstromversorgung gekoppelt ist und eingeschaltet wird, wenn einer Steuerleitung ein Steuersignal zugeführt wird;
 - einen ersten Kondensator (C1), der zwischen die zweite Elektrode der organischen lichtemittierenden Diode und einen Knoten (N2) zwischen dem zweiten Transistor und dem dritten Transistor gekoppelt ist;
 - gekennzeichnet durch**
 - einen zweiten Kondensator (C2), der zwischen den Knoten (N2) und die Gate-Elektrode des ersten Transistors gekoppelt ist.
2. Pixel nach Anspruch 1, wobei der fünfte Transistor während eines Abschnitts eines Zeitraums, wenn der zweite Transistor eingeschaltet ist, eingeschaltet wird.
3. Pixel nach Anspruch 2, wobei der fünfte Transistor während eines verbleibenden Abschnitts des Zeitraums, wenn der zweite Transistor eingeschaltet ist, ausgeschaltet wird.
4. Pixel nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, wobei der fünfte Transistor gleichzeitig mit dem zweiten Transistor eingeschaltet wird.
5. Pixel nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Referenzstromversorgung eine Spannung (V_{ref}) aufweist, die größer ist als eine Spannung (V_{int}) der Anfangsstromversorgung.
6. Pixel nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Datenleitung ein Datensignal zugeführt wird, wenn das Abtastsignal der i^{ten} Abtastzeile geführt wird, wobei eine Spannung des Datensignals größer als eine oder gleich einer Spannung der Referenzstromversorgung ist.
7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige, umfassend:
 - einen Abtasttreiber zum sequentiellen Zuführen von Abtastsignalen an Abtastzeilen und zum sequentiellen Zuführen von Steuersignalen an Steuerleitungen;
 - einen Datentreiber zum Zuführen von Datensignalen an Datenleitungen gemäß den Abtastsignalen; und

Pixel an sich kreuzenden Bereichen der Abtastzeilen, der Steuerleitungen und der Datenleitungen, wobei eines der an einer i'ten (i ist eine natürliche Zahl) Abtastzeile positionierten Pixel ein Pixel nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche umfasst.

- 5 8. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 7, wobei eine der Datenleitung zugeführte Spannung eines Datensignals größer als eine oder gleich einer Spannung der Referenzstromversorgung ist.
9. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Anfangsstromversorgung eine Spannung aufweist, die niedriger ist als eine Spannung, die durch Subtrahieren einer Schwellenspannung des ersten Transistors von einer Spannung der Referenzstromversorgung erhalten wird.
- 10 10. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Anfangsstromversorgung auf eine Spannung zum Ausschalten der organischen lichtemittierenden Diode gesetzt wird.
- 15 11. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 7, wobei der Abtasttreiber so konfiguriert ist, dass er das Steuersignal der i'ten Steuerleitung während eines Abschnitts eines Zeitraums zuführt, wenn das Abtastsignal der i'ten Abtastzeile zugeführt wird.
- 20 12. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 11, wobei das Steuersignal während eines verbleibenden Abschnitts des Zeitraums, wenn das Abtastsignal der i'ten Abtastzeile zugeführt wird, nicht der i'ten Steuerleitung zugeführt wird.
- 25 13. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 12, wobei der Abtasttreiber so konfiguriert ist, dass er das Steuersignal der i'ten Steuerleitung gleichzeitig mit dem der i'ten Abtastzeile zugeführten Abtastsignal zuführt.

Revendications

- 30 1. Pixel, comprenant :
 - une diode électroluminescente organique ayant une première électrode connectée à une deuxième alimentation ;
 - un premier transistor (M1) pour commander une quantité de courant circulant d'une première alimentation à la deuxième alimentation par l'intermédiaire de la diode électroluminescente organique ;
 - 35 un deuxième transistor (M2) connecté à une ligne de données et rendu passant lorsqu'un signal de balayage est fourni à une i^{ème} (i est un entier naturel) ligne de balayage ;
 - un troisième transistor (M3) connecté entre le deuxième transistor et une électrode de grille du premier transistor et rendu passant lorsqu'un signal de balayage est fourni à une i+1^{ème} ligne de balayage ;
 - 40 un quatrième transistor (M4) connecté entre l'électrode de grille du premier transistor et une alimentation de référence et rendu passant lorsque le signal de balayage est fourni à la i^{ème} ligne de balayage ;
 - un cinquième transistor (M5) connecté entre une deuxième électrode de la diode électroluminescente organique et une alimentation initiale et rendu passant lorsqu'un signal de commande est fourni à une ligne de commande ;
 - un premier condensateur (C1) connecté entre la deuxième électrode de la diode électroluminescente organique et un noeud (N2) entre le deuxième transistor et le troisième transistor ; **caractérisé par**
 - 45 un deuxième condensateur connecté (C2) entre le noeud (N2) et l'électrode de grille du premier transistor.
2. Pixel selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le cinquième transistor est rendu passant pendant une partie d'une période de temps lors de laquelle le deuxième transistor est passant.
- 50 3. Pixel selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le cinquième transistor est rendu non passant pendant une partie restante de la période de temps lors de laquelle le deuxième transistor est passant.
4. Pixel selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans lequel le cinquième transistor est rendu passant en même temps que le deuxième transistor.
- 55 5. Pixel selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'alimentation de référence a une tension (Vref) supérieure à une tension (Vint) de l'alimentation initiale.

6. Pixel selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel un signal de données est fourni à la ligne de données lorsque le signal de balayage est fourni à la $i^{\text{ème}}$ ligne de balayage, une tension de signal de données étant supérieure ou égale à une tension de l'alimentation de référence.

5 7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, comprenant:

un circuit d'attaque de balayage pour fournir des signaux de balayage de façon séquentielle à des lignes de balayage et pour fournir des signaux de commande de façon séquentielle à des lignes de commande ;
 un circuit d'attaque de données pour fournir des signaux de données à des lignes de données en conformité avec les signaux de balayage ; et
 des pixels dans des régions d'intersection des lignes de balayage, des lignes de commande et des lignes de données,
 dans lequel l'un des pixels positionnés à une $i^{\text{ème}}$ (i est un entier naturel) ligne de balayage comprend un pixel selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

8. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 7, dans lequel une tension d'un signal de données fourni à la ligne de données est supérieure ou égale à une tension de l'alimentation de référence.

9. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'alimentation initiale a une tension inférieure à une tension obtenue en soustrayant une tension de seuil du premier transistor à une tension de l'alimentation de référence.

10. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 9, dans lequel l'alimentation initiale est réglée à une tension permettant de rendre non passante la diode électroluminescente organique.

11. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le circuit d'attaque de balayage est configuré pour fournir le signal de commande à la $i^{\text{ème}}$ ligne de commande pendant une partie d'une période de temps lors de laquelle le signal de balayage est fourni à la $i^{\text{ème}}$ ligne de balayage.

12. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 11, dans lequel le signal de commande n'est pas fourni à la $i^{\text{ème}}$ ligne de commande pendant une partie restante de la période de temps lors de laquelle le signal de balayage est fourni à la $i^{\text{ème}}$ ligne de balayage.

13. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 12, dans lequel le circuit d'attaque de balayage est configuré pour fournir le signal de commande à la $i^{\text{ème}}$ ligne de commande en même temps que le signal de balayage fourni à la $i^{\text{ème}}$ ligne de balayage.

FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

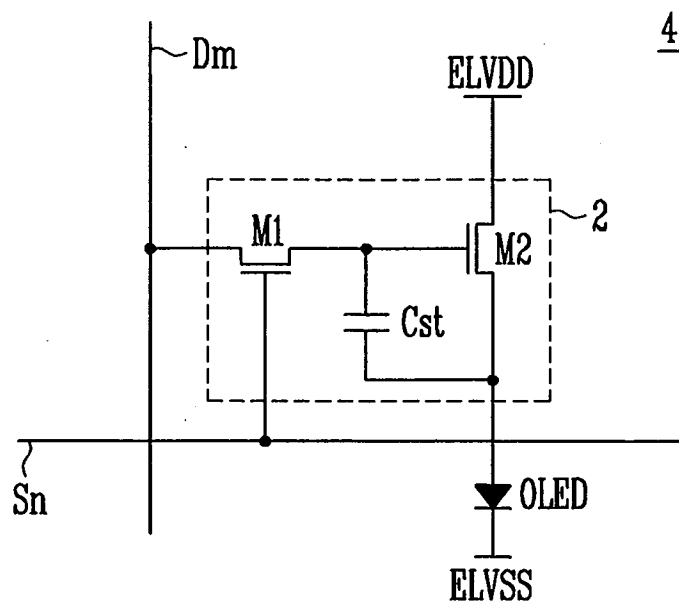


FIG. 2

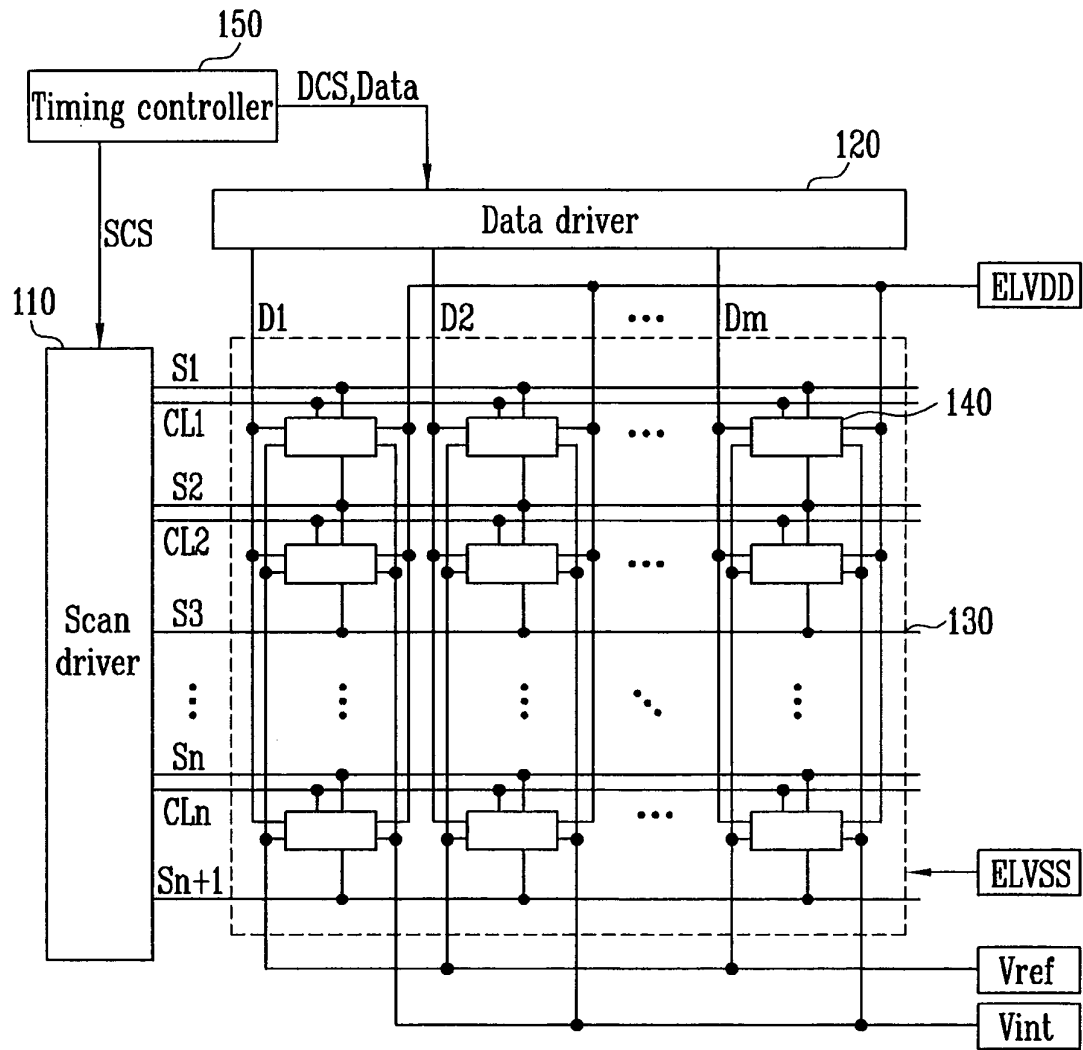


FIG. 3

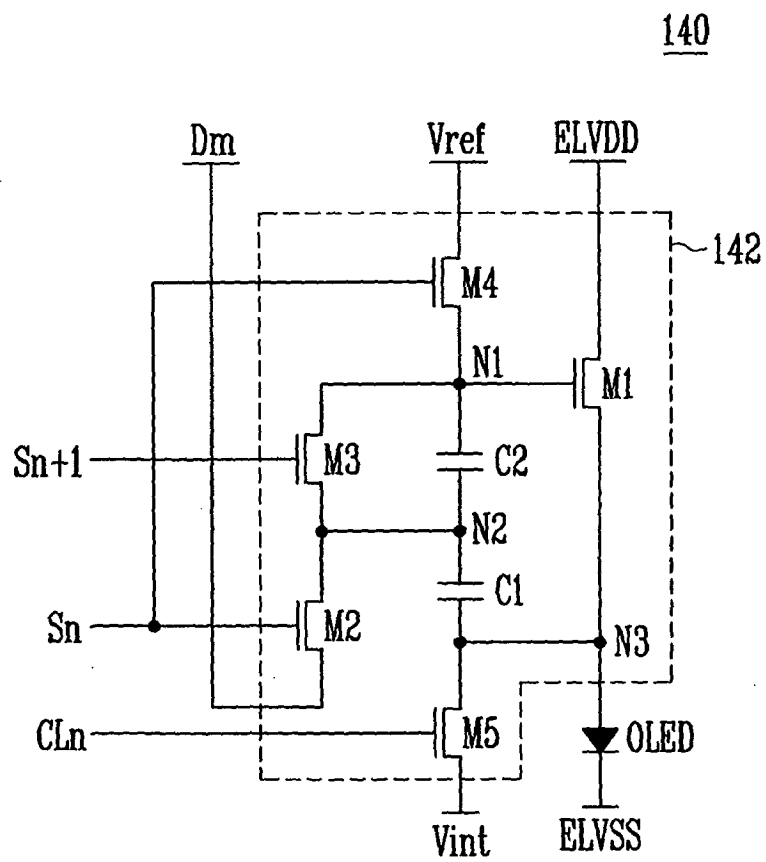


FIG. 4

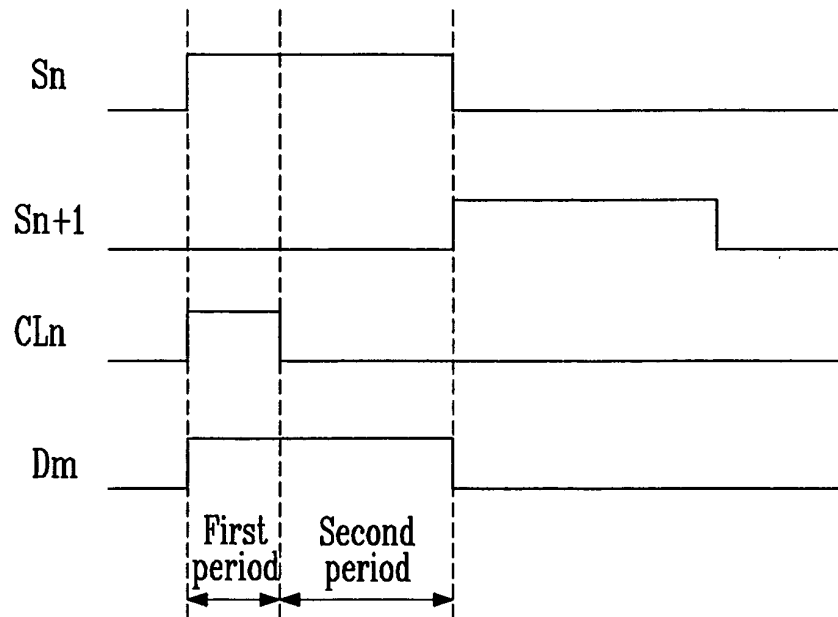
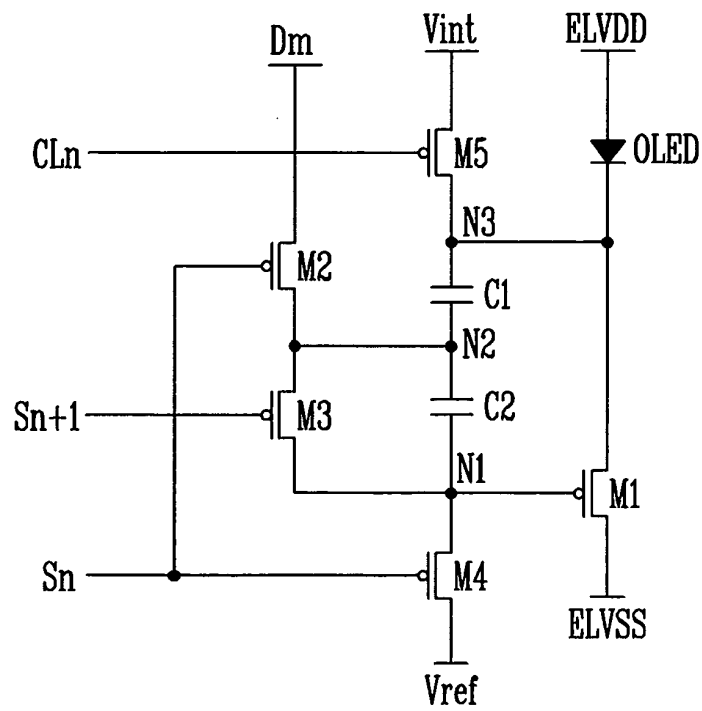


FIG. 5



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

- WO 2008075697 A [0013]

专利名称(译)	使用像素的像素和有机发光显示设备		
公开(公告)号	EP2242039B1	公开(公告)日	2011-11-02
申请号	EP2010157732	申请日	2010-03-25
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
[标]发明人	KANG CHUL KYU CHOI SANG MOO KIM KEUM NAM		
发明人	KANG, CHUL-KYU CHOI, SANG-MOO KIM, KEUM-NAM		
IPC分类号	G09G3/32		
优先权	1020090033571 2009-04-17 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2242039A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

像素包括有机发光二极管;第一晶体管;第二晶体管,其耦合到数据线,并且当扫描信号被提供给第i扫描线时导通;第二晶体管和第一晶体管的栅极之间的第三晶体管,当扫描信号提供给第i+1扫描线时,第三晶体管导通;第四晶体管,位于第一晶体管的栅极和参考电源之间,当扫描信号提供给第i扫描线时导通;在有机发光二极管和初始电源之间的第五晶体管,当提供控制信号时导通;有机发光二极管与第二晶体管和第三晶体管之间的节点之间的第一电容器;以及第一晶体管的节点和栅电极之间的第二电容器。

Equation 1

$$ELVDD > V_{data} \geq V_{ref} > V_{int}$$