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(54) PIXEL CIRCUIT, DISPLAY PANEL AND DISPLAY DEVICE

PIXELSCHALTUNG, ANZEIGETAFEL UND ANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG

CIRCUIT DE PIXEL, ÉCRAN D’AFFICHAGE ET DISPOSITIF D’AFFICHAGE

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a pixel circuit, a display panel and a display apparatus.

BACKGROUND

[0002] With the rapid development of display technologies, display apparatuses with touch function are becoming more and more popular due to their advantages such as visualized operation. According to different relative positions of the touch screen panel relative to the display panel, existing display apparatuses with touch function can be generally classified into two categories, the on cell touch screen panel and the in cell touch screen panel. Compared with the on cell touch screen panel, the in cell touch screen panel has smaller thickness and higher light transmittance.

[0003] CN 103 247 262 A discloses a pixel circuit, a driving method, and a display apparatus, for compensating threshold voltage uniformity of the driving transistor in the pixel circuit to reduce luminance uniformity of an light emitting diode (LED). The pixel circuit includes: a first switch transistor having a source connected to a data signal terminal, and a gate connected to a first control signal terminal; a first capacitor having a first terminal connected to a drain of the first switch transistor; a second capacitor having a first terminal connected to a second voltage signal terminal, and a second terminal connected to a second terminal of the first capacitor; a third capacitor having a first terminal connected to the first control signal terminal, and a second terminal connected to a gate of a driving transistor; a second switch transistor having a source connected to the gate of the driving transistor, a drain connected to a drain of the driving transistor, and a gate connected to the first control signal terminal; and a third, fourth, fifth and sixth switch transistors.

[0004] CN 103 236 238 A discloses a pixel unit control circuit and a display device provided with the pixel unit control circuit for an AMOLED (Active Matrix Organic Light Emitting Diode) to compensate for V_{th} of a driving switch transistor in each pixel unit being different to reduce influences on the image on the display. The pixel unit control circuit comprises a data input terminal, a power supply input terminal and a display control unit, wherein the display control unit comprises a driving switch transistor, a reset module, a charging module and a switch module; the reset module is used for resetting the gate voltage of the driving switch transistor; the charging module is used for supplementing an offset voltage for the gate of the driving switch transistor, and the value of the offset voltage is equal to the difference between the electrical potential of the data input terminal and the threshold voltage of the driving switch transistor; and the switch module is used for conducting the source electrode of the driving switch transistor with the power supply input terminal and conducting the drain electrode of the driving switch transistor with the OLED.

[0005] As for existing display apparatuses, the OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) as a current type light emitting device is more and more applied to high performance display areas due to its characteristics such as self light emitting, fast response, wide angle of view and ability of being fabricated on a flexible substrate. According to different driving manners, OLED display apparatuses can be classified into two categories, the PMOLED (Passive Matrix Driving OLED) and the AMOLED (Active Matrix Driving OLED). The AMOLED display is expected to become the next generation new flat display in place of the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) due to its advantages such as low fabrication cost, high response speed, low power consumption, DC driving applicable to portable devices, large operating temperature range. In existing AMOLED display panels, each OLED is driven to emit light by a pixel driving circuit composed of multiple TFT (Thin Film Transistor) switches within one pixel unit on the array substrate to realize display. The pixel driving circuit directly determines the quality of the light emitting display of the OLED. Therefore, the design of the pixel driving circuit is key technological content of the AMOLED. Fig. 1 is a schematic circuit structure diagram of a normal pixel driving circuit. As shown in Fig. 1, the pixel driving circuit comprises a switch TFT T1, a driving TFT T2 and a storage capacitor C, and T1 and T2 here are both P-channel driving TFTs. A gate of T1 is connected to a scan line Scan[1], a source of T1 is connected to a data voltage line Vdata, and a drain of T1 is connected to terminal B of the capacitor C. Terminal A of C is connected to a drain of T2. Terminal B of C is also connected to a gate of T2, a source of T2 is connected to an operating voltage Vdd, and a drain of T2 is connected to a corresponding OLED. When Scan[1] scans to a row of pixel circuit to be at a low voltage level, T1 is controlled to turn on, and the data voltage Vdd is written to terminal B. When the scan of this row is over, Scan[1] becomes a high voltage level, and T1 is turned off. The data voltage stored in C drives T2 to make it generate current to drive the OLED to ensure that the OLED keeps emitting light within the time of one frame. The saturation current of T2 (i.e., the current following through the OLED) $I_{OLED} = K(V_{GS} - V_{th})^2$, where K is a current constant related to T2, V_{GS} is voltage of the gate relative to the source of T2, and V_{th} is a threshold voltage of T2. It can be seen that I_{OLED} is related to the threshold voltage V_{th} of T2. In addition, due to fabrication process, device aging and so on, in such a 2T1C pixel driving circuit, the threshold voltage V_{th} of the driving TFTs at each pixel point would drift, that is, the threshold voltages of the driving TFTs at different pixel points are not uniform, which is easy to make the current flowing through the OLED at each pixel point varies with V_{th} , such that the display brightness of the display screen is not uniform, influencing the display effect of the whole picture.

[0006] On the other hand, the in cell TSP (Touch Screen Panel) fabricates a sensor for touch and a driving circuit in each pixel unit on the array substrate by the array process as well. If the sensor and the driving circuit of TSP are superimposed in an AMOLED pixel unit, it is necessary to add a certain number of driving circuit TFTs. Therefore, certain space of the pixel unit needs to be occupied additionally, but the free space in the pixel unit is limited. This dramatically limits the simultaneous fabrication of the in cell touch screen panel circuit and the AMOLED driving circuit.

SUMMARY

[0007] It is an object of the present invention to provide a pixel circuit and a display apparatus which may avoid the influence of a threshold drift of a driving circuit on the display effect and improve the integration level of an in cell touch screen panel circuit and a pixel driving circuit.

[0008] The object is achieved by the features of the respective independent claims. Further embodiments are defined in the respective dependent claims.

[0009] According to the pixel circuit and the display apparatus provided by the present disclosure, a pixel compensation module and a touch detection module are integrated in the pixel circuit, and the pixel compensation module and the touch detection module share a data voltage and scan signal lines. As such, it is possible to reduce the number of signal lines, such that the pitch of pixels is dramatically reduced and IC cost is decreased, achieving higher pixel density. At the same time, in the pixel circuit provided by the present disclosure, the operating current flowing through the electro-luminescent unit is not influenced by the threshold voltage of the corresponding driving transistor, and it is possible to avoid nonuniformity in brightness of display caused by threshold voltage drift of driving transistors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010]

Fig. 1 is a circuit structure diagram of a normal pixel driving circuit;

Figs. 2a-2c are schematic circuit structure diagrams of pixel circuits provided by embodiments of the present disclosure;

Fig. 3 is a time sequence diagram of key signals in a driving method for a pixel circuit shown in Fig. 2a;

Figs. 4a-4d are schematic diagrams of current directions and voltage values of a pixel circuit shown in Fig. 2a under different time sequences;

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram of potential change of the pixel electrode in a pixel circuit provided by the present disclosure;

Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram of positional relation between pixel circuits and pixels in a display panel provided by an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] In the following, specific implementations of the present disclosure are further described in connection with figures and embodiments. The following embodiments are only for more clearly illustrating the technical solutions of the present disclosure, but not for limiting the protection scope of the present disclosure. In the figures, the same reference symbols represent the same elements.

[0012] The present disclosure also provides a display apparatus comprising a display panel according to any of the above.

[0013] According to the pixel circuit and the display apparatus provided by the present disclosure, a pixel compensation module and a touch detection module are integrated in the pixel circuit, and the pixel compensation module and the touch detection module share a data voltage and scan signal lines. As such, it is possible to reduce the number of signal lines, such that the pitch of pixels is dramatically reduced and IC cost is decreased, achieving higher pixel density. At the same time, in the pixel circuit provided by the present disclosure, the operating current flowing through the electro-luminescent unit is not influenced by the threshold voltage of the corresponding driving transistor, and it is possible to avoid nonuniformity in brightness of display caused by threshold voltage drift of driving transistors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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 Fig. 3 is a time sequence diagram of key signals in a driving method for a pixel circuit shown in Fig. 2a;
 Figs. 4a-4d are schematic diagrams of current directions and voltage values of a pixel circuit shown in Fig. 2a under different time sequences;
 Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram of potential change of the pixel electrode in a pixel circuit provided by the present disclosure;
 Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram of positional relation between pixel circuits and pixels in a display panel provided by an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] In the following, specific implementations of the present disclosure are further described in connection with figures and embodiments. The following embodiments are only for more clearly illustrating the technical solutions of the present disclosure, but not for limiting the protection scope of the present disclosure. In the figures, the same reference symbols represent the same elements.

[0016] Figs. 2a-2c are schematic circuit structure diagrams of pixel circuits provided by embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in Fig. 2a, the pixel circuit comprises:
 a pixel compensation module 100, a light emitting module 200 and a touch detection module.

[0017] The pixel compensation module 100 comprises a first switch unit T1, a second switch unit T2, a third switch unit T3, a fourth switch unit T4, a fifth switch unit T5, a pixel driving unit DT1, and an energy storage unit C1.

[0018] A first terminal of the first switch unit T1 is connected to a first operating voltage Vdd, a second terminal of the first switch unit T1 is connected to an input terminal of the pixel driving unit DT1, and a control terminal of the first switch unit T1 is connected to a first scan signal line Em.

[0019] A first terminal of the second switch unit T2 is connected to a second terminal b of the energy storage unit C1, a second terminal of the second switch unit T2 is grounded, a control terminal of the second switch unit T2 is connected to a third scan signal line Scan[2].

[0020] A first terminal of the third switch unit T3 is connected to a first terminal a of the energy storage unit C1, a second terminal of the third switch unit T3 is connected to a data voltage Vdata, a control terminal of the third switch unit T3 is connected to a fourth scan signal line Scan[3].

[0021] A first terminal of the fourth switch unit T4 is connected to an output terminal of the pixel driving unit DT1, a second terminal of the fourth switch unit T4 is connected to the second terminal b of the energy storage unit C1, a control terminal of the fourth switch unit T4 is connected to the fourth scan signal line Scan[3].

[0022] A first terminal of the fifth switch unit T5 is connected to the output terminal of the pixel driving unit DT1, a second terminal of the fifth switch unit T5 is connected to the light emitting module 200, a control terminal of the fifth switch unit T5 is connected to a second scan signal line Scan[1].

[0023] A control terminal of the pixel driving unit DT1 is connected to the second terminal b of the energy storage unit C1.

[0024] The touch detection module comprises a detection sub-module 310 and an output sub-module 320, wherein the detection sub-module 310 is connected to the third scan signal line Scan[2], a second operating voltage Vint and the data voltage Vdata respectively for detecting a touch signal, and the output sub-module 320 is connected to the fourth scan signal line Scan[3], a touch signal read line Y-read Line and the detection sub-module 310 respectively for outputting a touch detection signal to the Y-read Line according to an input of Scan[3].

[0025] According to the pixel circuit provided in the present disclosure, a pixel compensation module and a touch detection module are integrated in the pixel circuit, and the pixel compensation module and the touch detection module share a data voltage and scan signal lines. As such, it is possible to reduce the number of signal lines, such that the pitch of pixels is dramatically reduced and IC cost is decreased, achieving higher pixel density. At the same time, the operating current flowing through the electroluminescent unit is not influenced by the threshold voltage of the corresponding driving transistor, solving the nonuniformity in brightness of display caused by threshold voltage drift of driving transistors.

[0026] Here, the second operating voltage Vint is used to provide driving pulses.

[0027] For example, the light emitting module 200 can comprise an electroluminescent element whose anode is connected to the output terminal of the pixel driving unit DT1 in the pixel compensation module and whose cathode is grounded.

[0028] In embodiments of the present disclosure, the electroluminescent element can be various normal current driving light emitting devices including LED (Light Emitting Diode) or OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode). In embodiments of the present disclosure, OLED is taken as an example for description.

[0029] Further, the energy storage unit C1 is a capacitor (referred to as first capacitor). However, in practical applications, the energy storage unit can adopt other elements with energy storage function according to design needs.

[0030] Further, as shown in Fig. 2a, the pixel driving unit DT1 is a driving amplification switch.

[0031] Further, as shown in Fig. 2a, the output sub-module 320 comprises a sixth switch unit T6 whose first terminal is connected to the touch signal read line Y-read Line, whose second terminal is connected to the detection sub-module 310, and whose control terminal is connected to Scan[3].

[0032] Further, the detection sub-module 310 comprises a seventh unit T7, a touch signal driving unit DT2, a second capacitor C2 and a touch electrode d. A first terminal of the seventh switch unit T7 is connected to the data voltage Vdata, a second terminal of the seventh switch unit T7 is connected to a control terminal of the touch signal driving unit DT2, a control terminal of the seventh switch unit T7 is connected to the third scan signal line Scan[2]; an input terminal of the touch signal driving unit DT2 is connected to the second operating voltage Vint, an output terminal of the touch signal driving unit DT2 is connected to one terminal of the sixth switch unit T6; the second capacitor C2 is connected between the input terminal and the control terminal of the touch signal driving unit DT2; the touch electrode d is connected to the control terminal of the touch signal driving unit DT2. At the same time, since the control terminal of DT2 is also connected to one terminal of C2, the touch electrode d is also connected to the capacitor C2 which functions to maintain the voltage of the touch electrode d.

[0033] Further, as shown in Fig. 2b, Scan[3] connected to the control terminal of the output sub-module 320 can be replaced by Scan[1], that is, the control terminal of T6 is connected to Scan[1] instead of Scan[3].

[0034] Further, on the basis of the circuit shown in Fig. 2b, as shown in Fig. 2c, Scan[2] connected to the control terminal of the detection sub-module 310 can be replaced by Scan[3], that is, the control terminal of T7 is connected to Scan[3] instead of Scan[2].

[0035] Further, respective switch units and driving units are TFTs.

[0036] Further, as shown in Fig. 2a-2c, each TFT is of P channel type. Now, the input terminal of the driving unit is a source of a TFT, the output terminal of the driving unit is a drain of the TFT and the control terminal of the driving unit is a gate of the TFT. For each switch unit, the control terminal is also a gate of a TFT, and the first terminal and the second terminal correspond to a source and a drain of the TFT respectively.

[0037] Using the same type of transistors can realize unification of process procedures so as to improve the yield of the products. It can be understood by those skilled in the art that the types of the transistors can be not completely the same in practical applications. For example, T2 and T7 can be N channel type transistors, and T3 and T4 can be P channel type transistors. As long as two switch units whose control terminals are connected to the same scan signal line can have the same ON/OFF state, the technical solutions provided in the present application can be realized. The implementations described in the present disclosure should not be understood as limiting of the protection scope of the present disclosure.

[0038] Next, the operating principles of the pixel circuit in Fig. 2a will be described in connection with Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. In order to facilitate the description, it is assumed that respective switch units and driving units are P channel TFTs, and the energy storage unit is a capacitor. Fig. 3 is a possible time sequence diagram of scan signals on respective scan signal lines and the data voltage Vdata within one frame when the pixel circuit shown in Fig. 2a operates, which can be divided into four phases, as shown in Fig. 3, comprising a first phase W1 (the phase in which the pixel compensation module resets and the touch detection module resets), a second phase W2 (the phase in which the pixel compensation module charges and the touch detection module detects), a third phase W3 (the phase in which the pixel compensation module jumps and the touch detection module halts), and a fourth phase W4 (the phase in which the pixel compensation module emits light and the touch detection module halts). Figs. 4a-4d are schematic diagrams of current directions and voltage values of the pixel circuit shown in Fig. 2a under different time sequences. In the above respective phases W1-W4, the current directions and the voltage values of the pixel circuit are as shown respectively in Fig. 4a, Fig. 4b, Fig. 4c and Fig. 4d.

[0039] In the first phase W1, referring to Fig. 3, Scan[2] at this time is at a low voltage level, other scan signal lines are at high voltage levels, and the data voltage Vdata is applied with a first voltage Vp. Referring to Fig. 4a, in the pixel compensation module 100, only T2 is turned on, now point b is reset to be grounded, and the potential of the point b is 0 V, which resets the voltage signal of the last frame in the capacitor C1. In the touch detection module, T7 is turned on, and T6 and DT2 are turned off, realizing the reset of the touch detection module. After reset, the potential at d is Vp. As can be seen, Scan[2] is equivalent to the reset scan signal line Reset line of the pixel compensation module 100 and the touch detection module.

[0040] In the second phase W2, referring to Fig. 3, now Em and Scan[1] are at low voltage levels, other scan signal lines are at high voltage levels, and the voltage Vp of Vdata remains unchanged. Referring to Fig. 4b, in the pixel compensation module, T1, T3 and T4 are turned on, and T2 and T5 are turned off. Since point b is grounded before,

the pixel driving unit DT1 is turned on, and Vdd charges point b through T1→DT1→T4 until point b is charged to Vdd-Vth1 (the potential difference between the gate and the source of DT1 is Vth1, and Vth1 is the threshold voltage of DT1). At the same time, since T3 is turned on, Vdata charges point a of C1 through T3, and the voltage level of point a remains Vp after the charging is finished. Since the turning off of T5 makes the current not flow through OLED, the life loss of OLED is indirectly reduced.

[0041] In the touch detection module, referring to Fig. 4b, T7 is turned off, and T6 is turned on. Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram of potential change of the pixel electrode in the pixel circuit provided in the present disclosure. In the second phase W2, as shown in Fig. 5, when a finger touches, referring to the dashed line part of the figure, the potential Vd of the touch electrode d decreases (for example decreases by Vf), directly causing the gate potential of DT2 to decrease to reach the turning-on condition of DT2. Now, Vint inputs an electrical signal to Y-read line through DT2 and T6. After the finger touch causes Vd to directly decrease by Vf, Vd decreases continuously to 0 due to the discharge of the capacitor C2. However, if there is no finger touch at this time, referring to the solid line part, the potential Vd of the touch electrode d will not decrease, but still remains at Vp. Now, DT2 is turned off, and no electrical signal can be detected in Y-read line.

[0042] Now, if a finger touches, the potential of the touch electrode d will be directly caused to decrease, and the turning-on condition of DT2 is reached. At this point, the I&V characteristic curve is in the amplification region, DT2 as an amplification TFT will turn on and amplify the signal of coupling pulses, and Y-Read Line collects the signal in the Y direction. Scan[3] as the scan signal in the X direction (row direction) also has the collection function (since the signal in the Y direction can be collected only when Scan[3] is at a low voltage level, and Scan[3] in pixels of a specific row is a low voltage level signal at a specific time; as such, it is possible to determine which row Scan[3] has scanned according to the time of the collected touch signal to further determine the coordinates of X). In such a way, the X, Y coordinates of the finger touch position are determined. Such a procedure only needs a finger to perform touch, and the coordinate position can be collected any time.

[0043] It can be seen that, in an embodiment of the present disclosure, Scan[3] functions as the X direction touch signal read line X-read line.

[0044] In the third phase W3, as shown in Fig. 3, only Scan[3] is at a low voltage level, other scan signal lines are at high voltage levels, and the voltage applied in Vdata is raised to Vp+ΔV. As shown in Fig. 4c, in the pixel compensation module 100, now T3 and T4 are turned on, and other TFTs are turned off. Now, the potential at point a changes from original Vp to Vp+ΔV, but point b is at a floating state. Therefore, in order to remain the original potential difference (Vdd-Vth1-Vp) between point a and point b, the potential at point b of the gate of DT1 would jump by the same voltage level. The potential at point b jumps to and remains at Vdd-Vth1+ΔV to prepare for the next phase.

[0045] In the touch detection module, except T6, other devices do not operate. The touch detection module is in a halt state. In such a way, it is possible to reduce the influence on the display procedure.

[0046] In the fourth phase W4, as shown in Fig. 3, only Scan[1] and Em are at low voltage levels, and other scan signal lines are at high voltage levels. As shown in Fig. 4d, in the pixel compensation module 100, now T1 and T5 are turned on, and T2, T3 and T4 are turned off. Vdd makes OLED start to emit light through T1→DT1→T5.

[0047] In the touch detection module, all TFTs are turned off, and the touch detection module is at a halt state, so as to reduce the effect on the display procedure.

[0048] Therefore, according to the current characteristic of TFT in the saturation region, it is possible to obtain the current flowing through the pixel driving unit DT1 as:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{OLED}} &= K(V_{\text{gs}} - V_{\text{th1}})^2 = K[V_{\text{dd}} - (V_{\text{dd}} - V_{\text{th1}} + \Delta V) - V_{\text{th1}}]^2 \\ &= K(\Delta V)^2. \end{aligned}$$

[0049] It can be seen from the above equation that the operating current I_{OLED} is not affected by Vth1 now, but only related to ΔV, which solves the problem of threshold voltage drift of the driving TFTs caused by the fabrication process and long time operation, eliminates its influence on I_{OLED} , and ensures normal operation of OLED.

[0050] The operating principle of the pixel circuits provided in Fig. 2b and Fig. 2c is almost the same as that of the pixel circuit in Fig. 2a. The difference is only that, in the pixel circuit as shown in Fig. 2b or Fig. 2c, the touch signal can only be detected when Scan[1] is at a low voltage level (that is, in the fourth phase W4), and now Scan[1] is equivalent to X-read line; in addition, in the pixel circuit as shown in Fig. 2c, the touch detection module can only be reset when Scan[3] is at a low voltage level, and now Scan[3] instead of Scan[2] functions as Reset line.

[0051] The present disclosure also provides a display panel comprising any of the above pixel circuits.

[0052] Alternatively, the pixel circuits are distributed periodically on the display panel. In practical applications, it is not necessary for all the positions corresponding to respective pixels to each adopt the pixel circuit provided by embodiments of the present disclosure (for example, among three pixels, one is provided with the pixel circuit provided by embodiments

of the present disclosure, and the other pixels are provided with normal pixel circuits) to realize the detection of the touch signal. As shown in Fig. 6, one pixel circuit (PU) provided by embodiments of the present disclosure is arranged every three pixels.

[0053] The present disclosure also provides a display apparatus comprising the above display panel.

[0054] The display apparatus here can be any product or means with display function such as an electronic paper, a cell phone, a tablet, a TV set, a display, a notebook computer, a digital photo frame, a navigator and so on.

Claims

1. A pixel circuit comprising a pixel compensation module (100), a light emitting module (200) and a touch detection module; wherein
the pixel compensation module (100) comprises first to fifth switch units (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5), a driving transistor (DT1) and an energy storage unit (C1);
a first terminal of the first switch unit (T1) is connected to a first operating voltage (Vdd), a second terminal of the first switch unit (T1) is connected to an input terminal of the driving transistor (DT1), and a control terminal of the first switch unit (T1) is connected to a first scan signal line (Em);
a first terminal of the second switch unit (T2) is connected to a second terminal of the energy storage unit (C1), a second terminal of the second switch unit (T2) is grounded, a control terminal of the second switch unit (T2) is connected to a third scan signal line (Scan[2]);
a first terminal of the third switch unit (T3) is connected to a first terminal of the energy storage unit (C1), a second terminal of the third switch unit (T3) is connected to a data voltage (Vdata), a control terminal of the third switch unit (T3) is connected to a fourth scan signal line (Scan[3]), wherein the third switch unit (T3) and the fourth switch unit (T4) are both P-channel type transistors;
a first terminal of the fourth switch unit (T4) is connected to an output terminal of the driving transistor (DT1), a second terminal of the fourth switch unit (T4) is connected to the second terminal of the energy storage unit (C1), a control terminal of the fourth switch unit (T4) is connected to the fourth scan signal line (Scan[3]);
a first terminal of the fifth switch unit (T5) is connected to the output terminal of the driving transistor (DT1), a second terminal of the fifth switch unit (T5) is connected to the light emitting module (200), a control terminal of the fifth switch unit (T5) is connected to a second scan signal line (Scan[1]);
a control terminal of the driving transistor (DT1) is connected to the second terminal of the energy storage unit (C1);
characterized in that,
the touch detection module comprises a detection sub-module (310) and an output sub-module (320), wherein the detection sub-module (310) is connected to the third scan signal line (Scan[2]), a second operating voltage (Vint) and the data voltage (Vdata) respectively for detecting a touch signal, and the output sub-module (320) is connected to the fourth scan signal line (Scan[3]), a touch signal read line (Y-read Line) and the detection sub-module (310) respectively and is adapted for outputting a touch detection signal to the touch signal read line (Y-read Line) according to an input of the fourth scan signal line (Scan[3]), and
the first scan signal line (Em) and the second scan signal line (Scan[1]) are two different signal lines.
2. The pixel circuit according to claim 1, wherein the light emitting module (200) comprises an electroluminescent element, and the fifth switch unit (T5) is connected between the output terminal of the driving transistor (DT1) and an anode of the electroluminescent element.
3. The pixel circuit according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the energy storage unit (C1) is a first capacitor.
4. The pixel circuit according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the output sub-module (320) comprises a sixth switch unit (T6) whose first terminal is connected to the touch signal read line (Y-read Line), whose second terminal is connected to the detection sub-module (310), and whose control terminal is connected to the fourth scan signal line (Scan[3]).
5. The pixel circuit according to claim 4, wherein the detection sub-module (310) comprises a seventh switch unit (T7), a touch signal driving unit (DT2), a second capacitor (C2) and a touch electrode (d), a first terminal of the seventh switch unit (T7) is connected to the data voltage (Vdata), a second terminal of the seventh switch unit (T7) is connected to a control terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2), a control terminal of the seventh switch unit (T7) is connected to the third scan signal line (Scan[2]); an input terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2) is connected to the second operating voltage (Vint), an output terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2) is connected to the sixth switch unit (T6); the second capacitor (C2) is connected between the input terminal and the control

terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2); the touch electrode (d) is connected to the control terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2).

6. The pixel circuit according to any of claims 1-3, wherein
the output sub-module (320) comprises a sixth switch unit (T6) whose first terminal is connected to the touch signal read line (Y-read Line), whose second terminal is connected to the detection sub-module (310), and whose control terminal is connected to second scan signal line (Scan[1]).
7. The pixel circuit according to claim 6, wherein
the detection sub-module (310) comprises a seventh switch unit (T7), a touch signal driving unit (DT2), a second capacitor (C2) and a touch electrode (d), a first terminal of the seventh switch unit (T7) is connected to the data voltage (Vdata), a second terminal of the seventh switch unit (T7) is connected to a control terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2), a control terminal of the seventh switch unit (T7) is connected to the fourth scan signal line (Scan[3]); an input terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2) is connected to the second operating voltage (Vint), an output terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2) is connected to the sixth switch unit (T6); the second capacitor (C2) is connected between the input terminal and the control terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2); the touch electrode (d) is connected to the control terminal of the touch signal driving unit (DT2).
8. The pixel circuit according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the respective switch units, the touch signal driving unit (DT2) and the driving transistor (DT1) are TFTs.
9. The pixel circuit according to claim 8, wherein each TFT is of P channel type; the control terminals of the touch signal driving unit (DT2) and the driving transistor (DT1) are gates of TFTs, the input terminals of the touch signal driving unit (DT2) and the driving transistor (DT1) are sources of the TFTs, the output terminals of the touch signal driving unit (DT2) and the driving transistor (DT1) are drains of the TFTs; the control terminal of each switch unit is a gate of a TFT, the first terminal and the second terminal of each switch unit correspond to a source and a drain of the TFT respectively.
10. A display panel comprising pixel circuits according to any of claims 1 to 9.
11. The display panel according to claim 10, wherein the pixel circuits are distributed periodically on the display panel.
12. A display apparatus comprising a display panel according to claim 10 or 11.

Patentansprüche

1. Pixel-Schaltung mit einem Pixel-Kompensationsmodul (100), einem Lichtaussendemodul (200) und einem Berührungserfassungsmodul; wobei
das Pixel-Kompensationsmodul (100) erste bis fünfte Schalteinheiten (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5), einen Ansteuertransistor (DT1) und eine Energiespeichereinheit (C1) aufweist;
ein erster Anschluss der ersten Schalteinheit (T1) mit einer ersten Betriebsspannung (Vdd) verbunden ist, ein zweiter Anschluss der ersten Schalteinheit (T1) mit einem Eingangsanschluss des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) verbunden ist, und ein Steueranschluss der ersten Schalteinheit (T1) mit einer ersten Abtastsignalleitung (Em) verbunden ist;
ein erster Anschluss der zweiten Schalteinheit (T2) mit einem zweiten Anschluss der Energiespeichereinheit (C1) verbunden ist, ein zweiter Anschluss der zweiten Schalteinheit (T2) mit Masse verbunden ist, ein Steueranschluss der zweiten Schalteinheit (T2) mit einer dritten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[2]) verbunden ist;
ein erster Anschluss der dritten Schalteinheit (T3) mit einem ersten Anschluss der Energiespeichereinheit (C1) verbunden ist, ein zweiter Anschluss der dritten Schalteinheit (T3) mit einer Datenspannung (Vdata) verbunden ist, ein Steueranschluss der dritten Schalteinheit (T3) mit einer vierten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[3]) verbunden ist, wobei die dritte Schalteinheit (T3) und die vierte Schalteinheit (T4) beide P-Kanaltyp-Transistoren sind;
ein erster Anschluss der vierten Schalteinheit (T4) mit einem Ausgangsanschluss des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) verbunden ist, ein zweiter Anschluss der vierten Schalteinheit (T4) mit dem zweiten Anschluss der Energiespeichereinheit (C1) verbunden ist, ein Steueranschluss der vierten Schalteinheit (T4) mit der vierten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[3]) verbunden ist;
ein erster Anschluss der fünften Schalteinheit (T5) mit dem Ausgangsanschluss des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) verbunden ist, ein zweiter Anschluss der fünften Schalteinheit (T5) mit dem Lichtaussendemodul (200) verbunden ist, ein Steueranschluss der fünften Schalteinheit (T5) mit einer zweiten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[1]) verbunden ist;

ein Steueranschluss des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) mit dem zweiten Anschluss der Energiespeichereinheit (C1) verbunden ist;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass,

das Berührungserfassungsmodul aufweist ein Erfassungssubmodul (310) und ein Ausgabesubmodul (320), wobei das Erfassungssubmodul (310) jeweils verbunden ist mit der dritten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[2]), einer zweiten Betriebsspannung (Vint) und der Datenspannung (Vdata) zum Erfassen eines Berührungssignals, und das Ausgabesubmodul (320) jeweils verbunden ist mit der vierten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[3]), einer Berührungssignalleseleitung (Y-Leseleitung) und dem Erfassungssubmodul (310) und angepasst ist zum Ausgeben eines Berührungserfassungssignals an die Berührungssignalleseleitung (Y-Leseleitung) gemäß einer Eingabe der vierten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[3]), und die erste Abtastsignalleitung (Em) und die zweite Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[1]) zwei unterschiedliche Signalleitungen sind.

2. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Lichtaussendemodul (200) aufweist ein Elektrolumineszenz-Element und die fünfte Schalteinheit (T5) zwischen den Ausgangsanschluss des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) und einer Anode des Elektrolumineszenz-Elements verbunden ist.

3. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Energiespeichereinheit (C1) ein erster Kondensator ist.

4. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das Ausgabesubmodul (320) eine sechste Schalteinheit (T6) aufweist, deren erster Anschluss mit der Berührungssignalleseleitung (Y-Leseleitung) verbunden ist, deren zweiter Anschluss mit dem Erfassungssubmodul (310) verbunden ist und deren Steueranschluss mit der vierten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[3]) verbunden ist.

5. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei das Erfassungssubmodul (310) aufweist eine siebte Schalteinheit (T7), eine Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2), einen zweiten Kondensator (T2) und eine Berührungselektrode (d), wobei ein erster Anschluss der siebten Schalteinheit (T7) mit der Datenspannung (Vdata) verbunden ist, ein zweiter Anschluss der siebten Schalteinheit (T7) mit einem Steueranschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) verbunden ist, ein Steueranschluss der siebten Schalteinheit (T7) mit der dritten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[2]) verbunden ist; ein Eingangsanschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) mit der zweiten Betriebsspannung (Vint) verbunden ist, ein Ausgangsanschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) mit der sechsten Schalteinheit (T6) verbunden ist; der zweite Kondensator (C2) zwischen den Eingangsanschluss und den Steueranschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) verbunden ist; die Berührungselektrode (d) mit dem Steueranschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) verbunden ist.

6. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das Ausgabesubmodul (320) eine sechste Schalteinheit (T6) aufweist, deren erster Anschluss mit der Berührungssignalleseleitung (Y-Leseleitung) verbunden ist, deren zweiter Anschluss mit dem Erfassungssubmodul (310) verbunden ist und deren Steueranschluss mit der zweiten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[1]) verbunden ist.

7. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß Anspruch 6, wobei das Erfassungssubmodul (310) aufweist eine siebte Schalteinheit (T7), eine Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2), einen zweiten Kondensator (C2) und eine Berührungselektrode (d), wobei ein erster Anschluss der siebten Schalteinheit (T7) mit der Datenspannung (Vdata) verbunden ist, ein zweiter Anschluss der siebten Schalteinheit (T7) mit einem Steueranschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) verbunden ist, ein Steueranschluss der siebten Schalteinheit (T7) mit der vierten Abtastsignalleitung (Scan[3]) verbunden ist; ein Eingangsanschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) mit der zweiten Betriebsspannung (Vint) verbunden ist, ein Ausgangsanschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) mit der sechsten Schalteinheit (T6) verbunden ist; der zweite Kondensator (T2) zwischen den Eingangsanschluss und den Steueranschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) verbunden ist; die Berührungselektrode (d) mit dem Steueranschluss der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) verbunden ist.

8. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei die jeweiligen Schalteinheiten, die Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) und der Ansteuertransistor (DT1) alle TFTs sind.

9. Pixel-Schaltung gemäß Anspruch 8, wobei jeder TFT ein P-Kanal-Typ ist; wobei die Steueranschlüsse der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) und des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) Gates der TFTs sind, wobei die Eingangsanschlüsse der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) und des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) Sourcen der TFTs sind,

die Ausgangsanschlüsse der Berührungssignalansteuereinheit (DT2) und des Ansteuertransistors (DT1) Drains der TFTs sind; der Steueranschluss jeder Schalteinheit ein Gate eines TFT ist, der erste Anschluss und der zweite Anschluss jeder Schalteinheit einer Source bzw. einer Drain des TFT entspricht.

- 5 10. Anzeige-Panel mit Pixel-Schaltungen gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9.
11. Anzeige-Panel gemäß Anspruch 10, wobei die Pixel-Schaltungen alle periodisch an dem Anzeige-Panel verteilt sind.
12. Anzeigevorrichtung mit einem Anzeige-Panel gemäß Anspruch 10 oder 11.

Revendications

- 15 1. Circuit de pixel comprenant un module de compensation de pixel (100), un module d'émission de lumière (200) et un module de détection tactile ; dans lequel :

le module de compensation de pixel (100) comprend des première à cinquième unités de commutateur (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5), un transistor de pilotage (DT1) et une unité de stockage d'énergie (C1) ;
 une première borne de la première unité de commutateur (T1) est connectée à une première tension de fonctionnement (Vdd), une seconde borne de la première unité de commutateur (T1) est connectée à une borne d'entrée du transistor de pilotage (DT1) et une borne de commande de la première unité de commutateur (T1) est connectée à une première ligne de signal de balayage (Em) ;
 une première borne de la deuxième unité de commutateur (T2) est connectée à une seconde borne de l'unité de stockage d'énergie (C1), une seconde borne de la deuxième unité de commutateur (T2) est reliée à la masse, une borne de commande de la deuxième unité de commutateur (T2) est connectée à une troisième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[2]) ;
 une première borne de la troisième unité de commutateur (T3) est connectée à une première borne de l'unité de stockage d'énergie (C1), une seconde borne de la troisième unité de commutateur (T3) est connectée à une tension de données (Vdata), une borne de commande de la troisième unité de commutateur (T3) est connectée à une quatrième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[3]), dans lequel la troisième unité de commutateur (T3) et la quatrième unité de commutateur (T4) sont toutes deux des transistors du type à canal P ;
 une première borne de la quatrième unité de commutateur (T4) est connectée à une borne de sortie du transistor de pilotage (DT1), une seconde borne de la quatrième unité de commutateur (T4) est connectée à la seconde borne de l'unité de stockage d'énergie (C1), une borne de commande de la quatrième unité de commutateur (T4) est connectée à la quatrième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[3]) ;
 une première borne de la cinquième unité de commutateur (T5) est connectée à la borne de sortie du transistor de pilotage (DT1), une seconde borne de la cinquième unité de commutateur (T5) est connectée au module d'émission de lumière (200), une borne de commande de la cinquième unité de commutateur (T5) est connectée à une deuxième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[1]) ;
 une borne de commande du transistor de pilotage (DT1) est connectée à la seconde borne de l'unité de stockage d'énergie (C1) ;

caractérisé en ce que :

le module de détection tactile comprend un sous-module de détection (310) et un sous-module de sortie (320), dans lequel le sous-module de détection (310) est respectivement connecté à la troisième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[2]), à une seconde tension de fonctionnement (Vint) et à la tension de données (Vdata) pour détecter un signal tactile, et le sous-module de sortie (320) est respectivement connecté à la quatrième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[3]), à une ligne de lecture de signal tactile (ligne Y-read) et au sous-module de détection (310) et est adapté de manière à ce qu'il émette en sortie un signal de détection tactile sur la ligne de lecture de signal tactile (ligne Y-read) conformément à une entrée de la quatrième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[3]) ; et
 la première ligne de signal de balayage (Em) et la deuxième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[1]) sont deux lignes de signal différentes.

2. Circuit de pixel selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le module d'émission de lumière (200) comprend un élément électroluminescent, et la cinquième unité de commutateur (T5) est connectée entre la borne de sortie du transistor de pilotage (DT1) et une anode de l'élément électroluminescent.

3. Circuit de pixel selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel l'unité de stockage d'énergie (C1) est un premier condensateur.
- 5 4. Circuit de pixel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel le sous-module de sortie (320) comprend une sixième unité de commutateur (T6) dont une première borne est connectée à la ligne de lecture de signal tactile (ligne Y-read), dont une seconde borne est connectée au sous-module de détection (310) et dont une borne de commande est connectée à la quatrième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[3]).
- 10 5. Circuit de pixel selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le sous-module de détection (310) comprend une septième unité de commutateur (T7), une unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2), un second condensateur (C2) et une électrode tactile (d), une première borne de la septième unité de commutateur (T7) est connectée à la tension de données (Vdata), une seconde borne de la septième unité de commutateur (T7) est connectée à une borne de commande de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2), une borne de commande de la septième unité de commutateur (T7) est connectée à la troisième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[2]) ; une borne d'entrée de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) est connectée à la seconde tension de fonctionnement (Vint), une borne de sortie de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) est connectée à la sixième unité de commutateur (T6) ; le second condensateur (C2) est connecté entre la borne d'entrée et la borne de commande de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) ; l'électrode tactile (d) est connectée à la borne de commande de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2).
- 20 6. Circuit de pixel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel le sous-module de sortie (320) comprend une sixième unité de commutateur (T6) dont une première borne est connectée à la ligne de lecture de signal tactile (ligne Y-read), dont une seconde borne est connectée au sous-module de détection (310) et dont une borne de commande est connectée à la deuxième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[1]).
- 25 7. Circuit de pixel selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le sous-module de détection (310) comprend une septième unité de commutateur (T7), une unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2), un second condensateur (C2) et une électrode tactile (d), une première borne de la septième unité de commutateur (T7) est connectée à la tension de données (Vdata), une seconde borne de la septième unité de commutateur (T7) est connectée à une borne de commande de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2), une borne de commande de la septième unité de commutateur (T7) est connectée à la quatrième ligne de signal de balayage (Scan[3]) ; une borne d'entrée de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) est connectée à la seconde tension de fonctionnement (Vint), une borne de sortie de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) est connectée à la sixième unité de commutateur (T6) ; le second condensateur (C2) est connecté entre la borne d'entrée et la borne de commande de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) ; l'électrode tactile (d) est connectée à la borne de commande de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2).
- 30 8. Circuit de pixel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel les unités de commutateur respectives, l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) et le transistor de pilotage (DT1) sont des TFT.
- 40 9. Circuit de pixel selon la revendication 8, dans lequel chaque TFT est du type à canal P ; les bornes de commande de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) et du transistor de pilotage (DT1) sont des grilles des TFT, les bornes d'entrée de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) et du transistor de pilotage (DT1) sont des sources des TFT, les bornes de sortie de l'unité de pilotage de signal tactile (DT2) et du transistor de pilotage (DT1) sont des drains des TFT ; la borne de commande de chaque unité de commutateur est une grille d'un TFT, la première borne et la seconde borne de chaque unité de commutateur correspondent respectivement à une source et à un drain du TFT.
- 45 10. Panneau d'affichage comprenant des circuits de pixel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9.
- 50 11. Panneau d'affichage selon la revendication 10, dans lequel les circuits de pixel sont distribués de façon périodique sur le panneau d'affichage.
- 55 12. Appareil d'affichage comprenant un panneau d'affichage selon la revendication 10 ou 11.

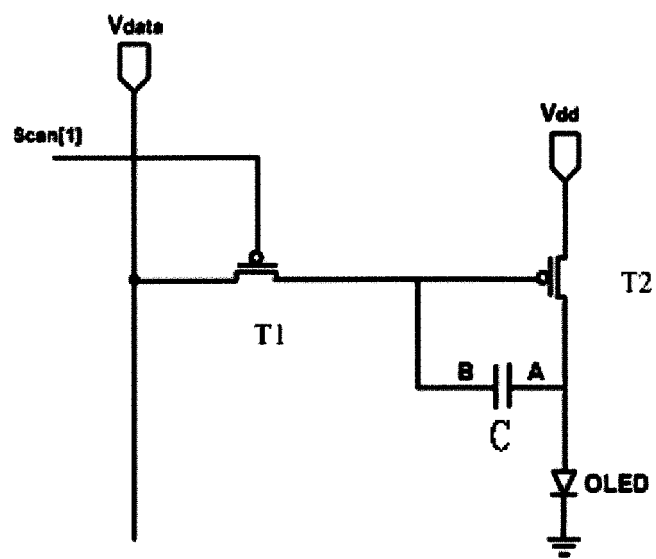


Fig.1

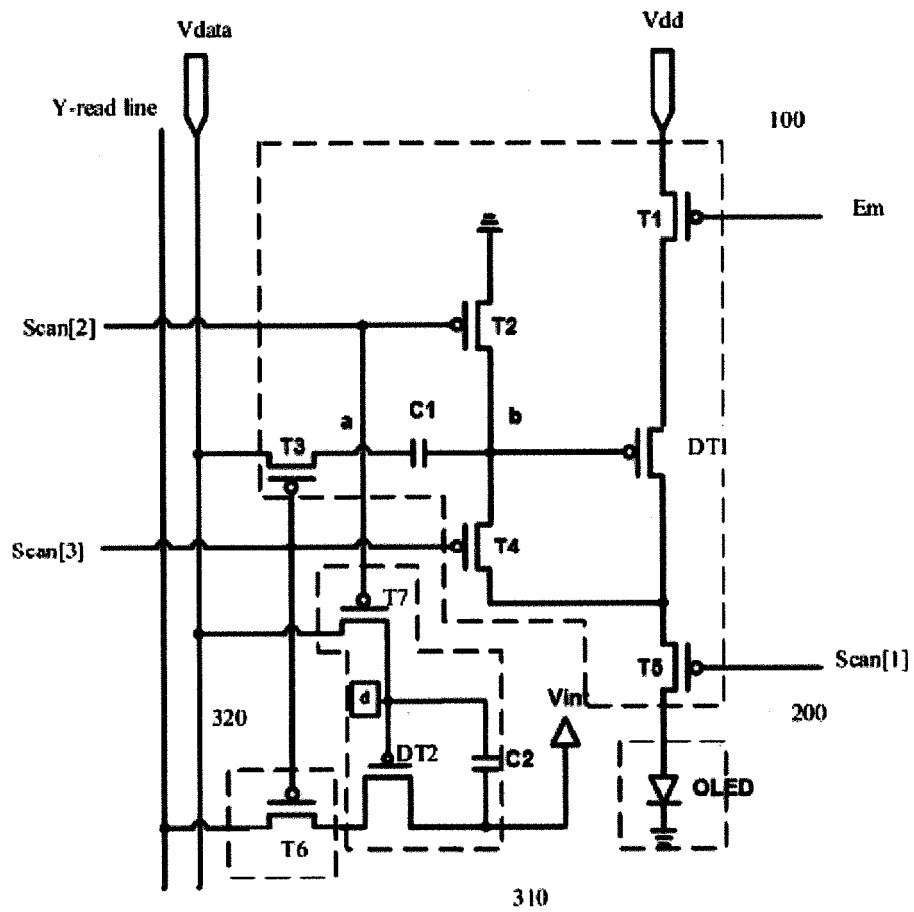


Fig.2a

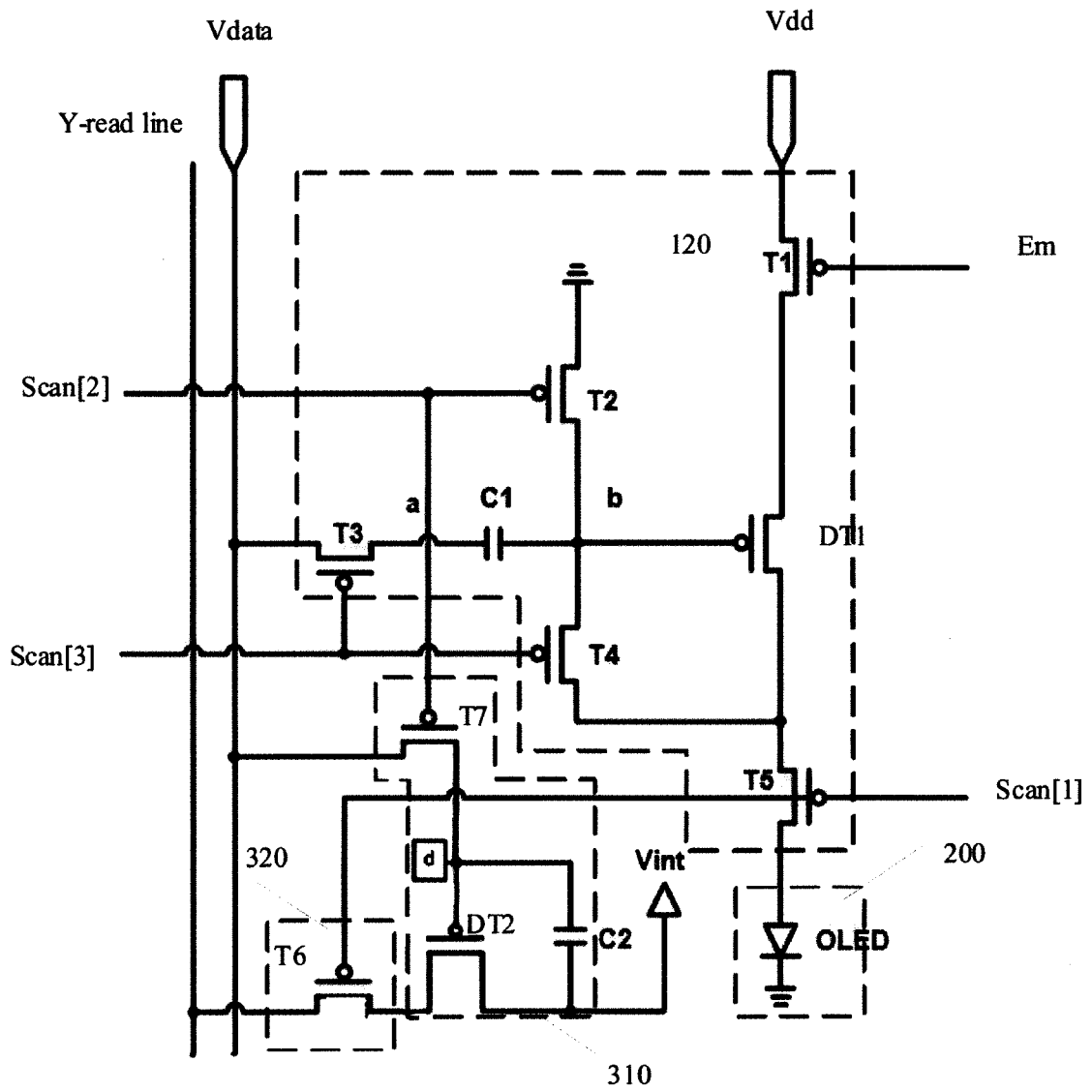


Fig.2b

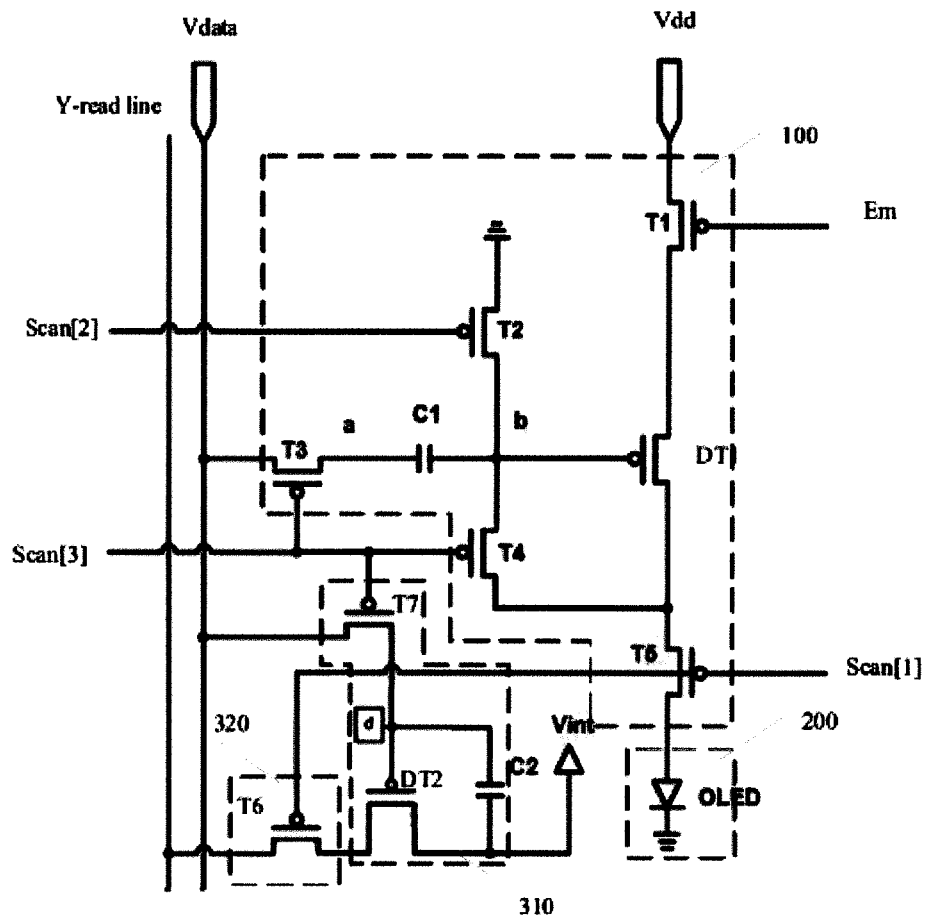


Fig.2c

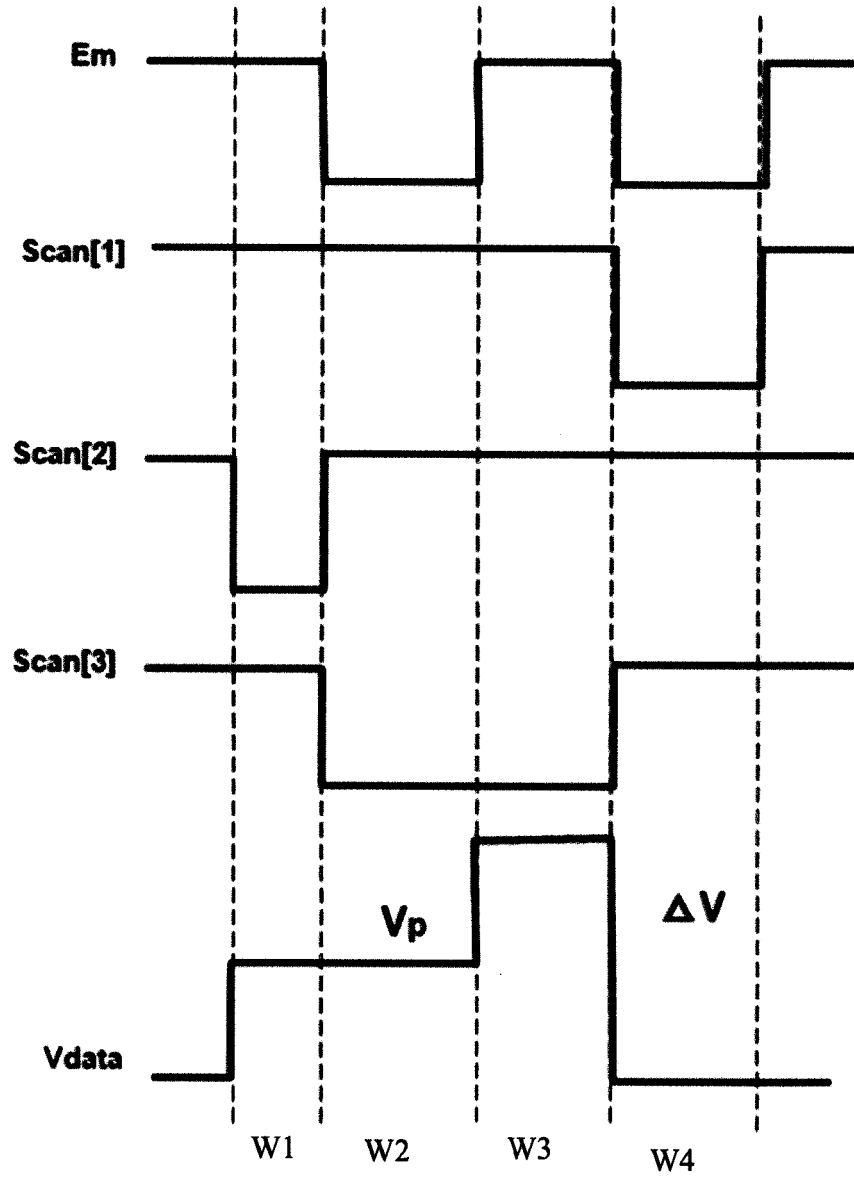


Fig.3

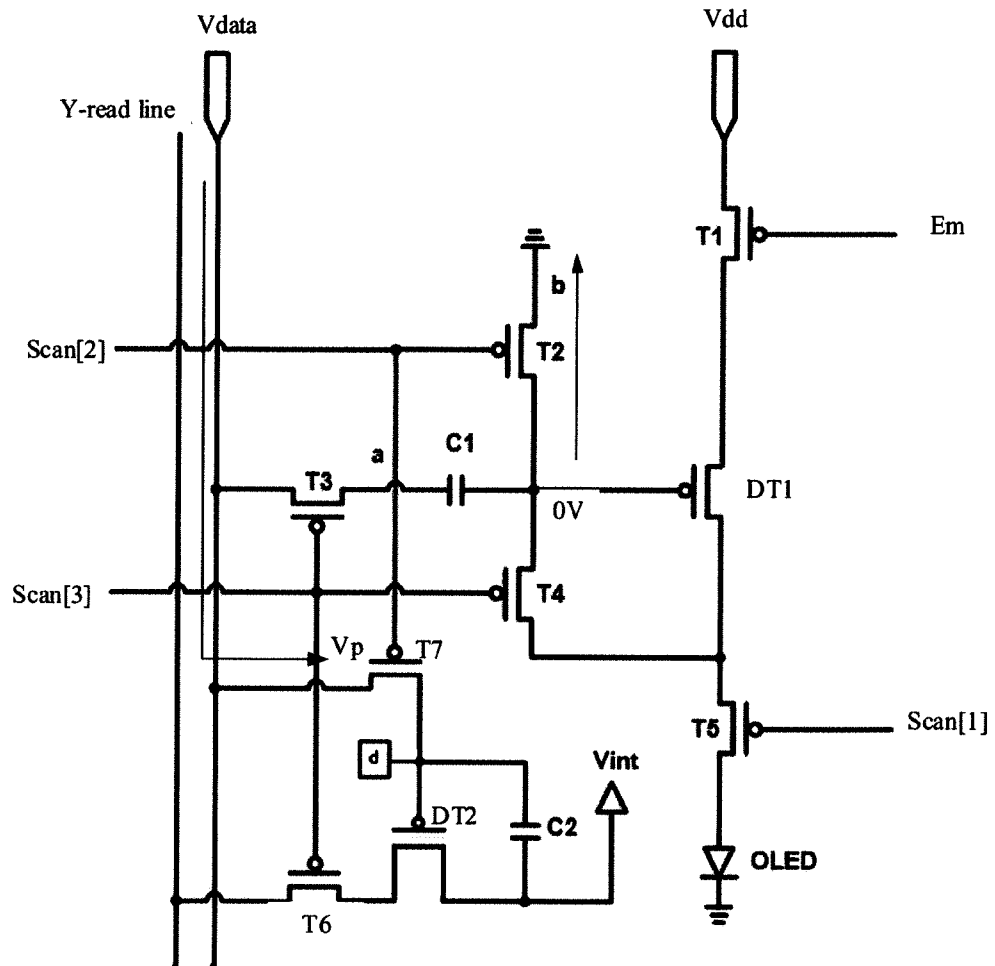


Fig.4a

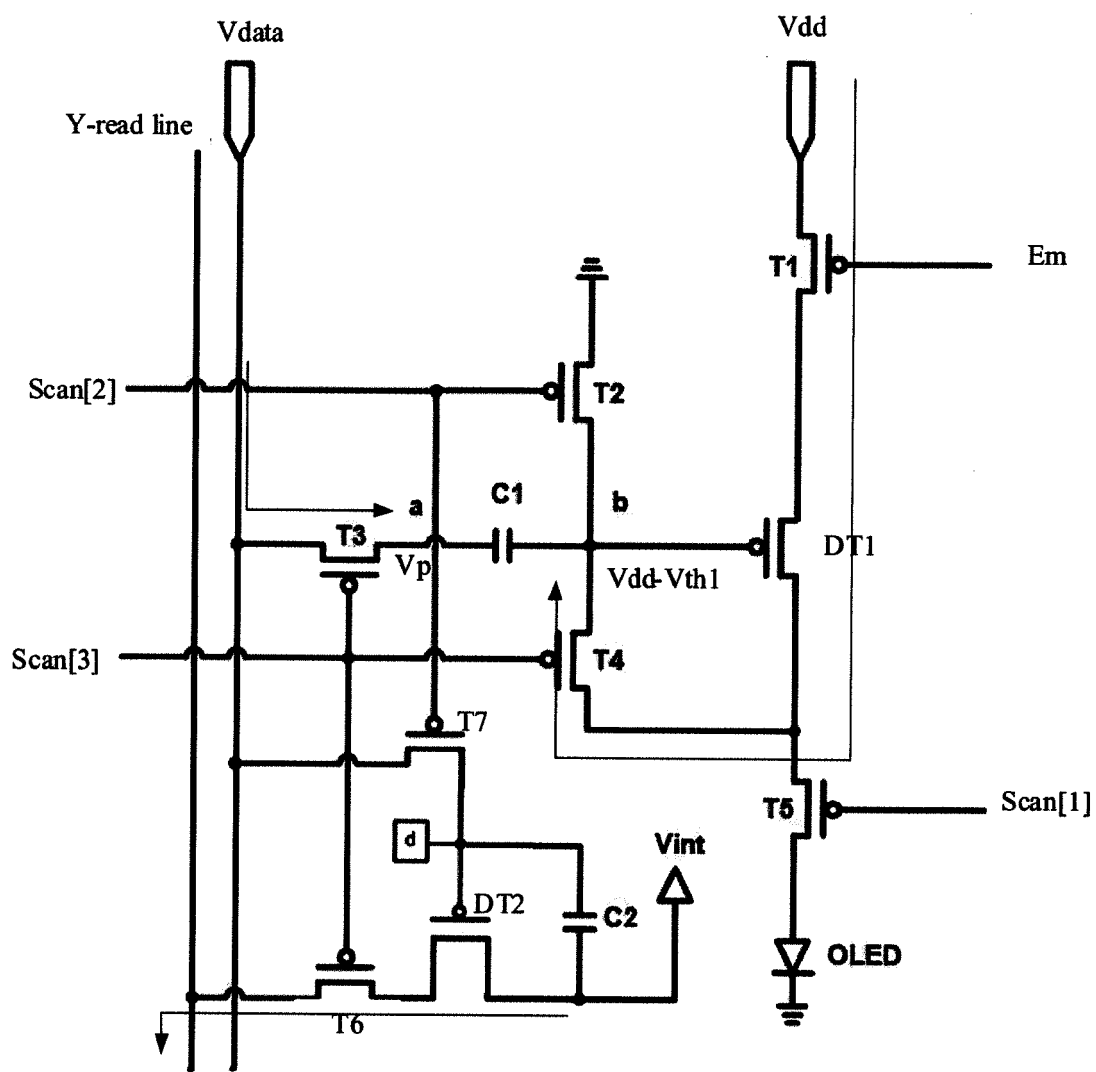


Fig.4b

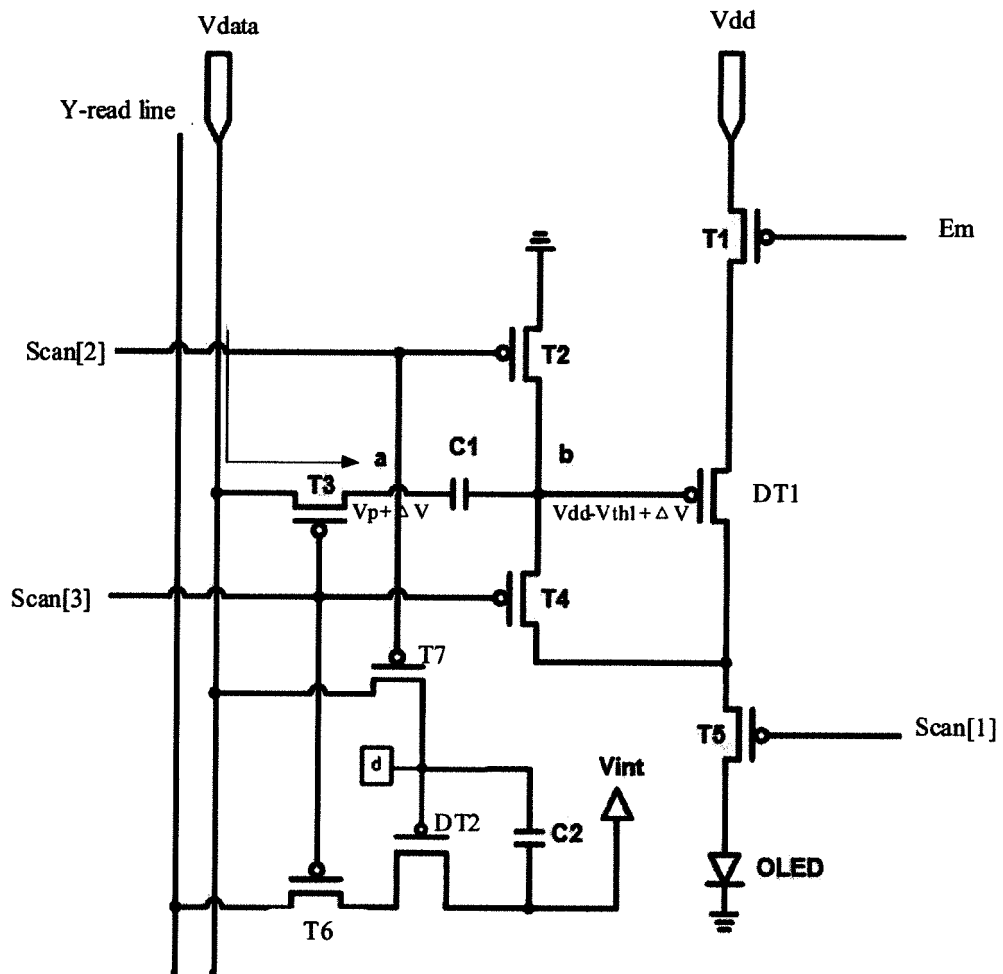


Fig.4c

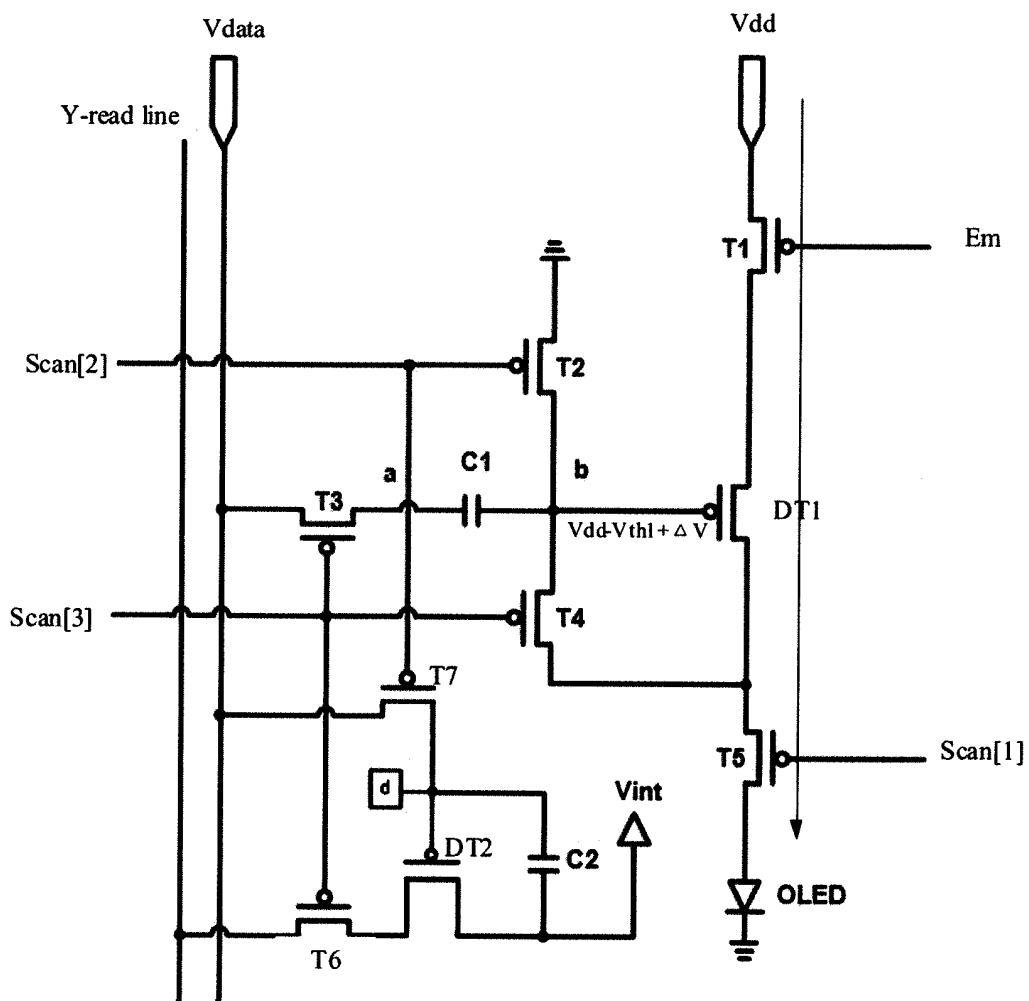


Fig.4d

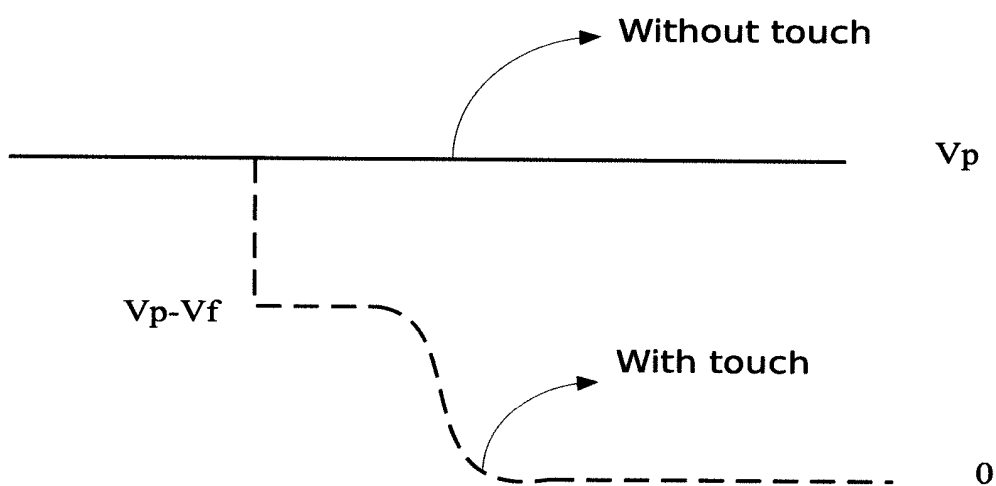


Fig.5

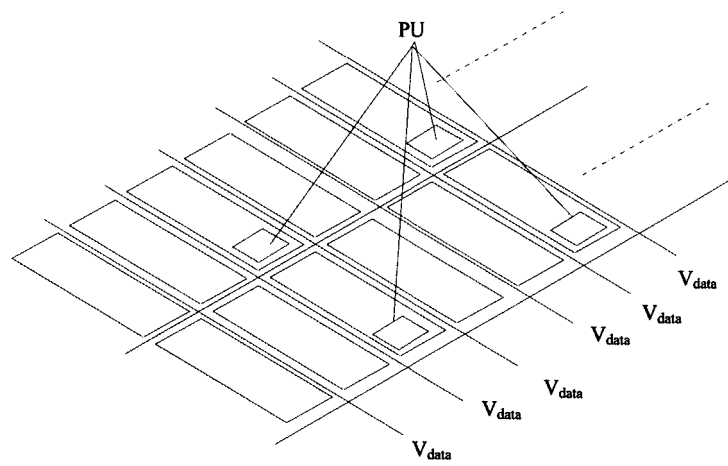


Fig.6

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- CN 103236238 A [0004]

专利名称(译)	像素切换，显示板和显示设备		
公开(公告)号	EP3163562B1	公开(公告)日	2019-11-27
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CPC分类号	G06F3/0412 G06F3/0416 G09G3/3233 G09G2300/0814 G09G2300/0819 G09G2300/0842 G09G2300/0861 G09G2310/0251 G09G2310/0262 G09G2310/08 G09G2320/043 G09G2320/045 G09G3/3225 G09G2310/0264		
优先权	201410302898.8 2014-06-27 CN		
其他公开文献	EP3163562A4 EP3163562A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供一种像素电路，显示面板和显示装置。像素电路包括像素补偿模块，发光模块和触摸检测模块。像素补偿模块包括第一至第五开关单元，像素驱动单元和储能单元。触摸检测模块包括检测子模块和输出子模块。在本发明提供的像素电路中，像素补偿模块和触摸检测模块集成在一起，像素补偿模块和触摸检测模块共享数据电压和扫描信号线。这样，可以减少信号线的数量，从而极大地减小像素的间距并且降低IC成本，从而实现更高的像素密度。同时，在本发明提供的像素电路中，流过电致发光单元的工作电流不受相应驱动晶体管的阈值电压的影响，可以避免阈值引起的显示亮度不均匀。驱动晶体管的电压漂移。

$$I_{OLED} = K(V_{gs} - V_{th1})^2 = K[V_{dd} - (V_{dd} - V_{th1} + \Delta V) - V_{th1}]^2$$

$$= K(\Delta V)^2$$