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(11) **EP 1 587 057 A2**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:

19.10.2005 Bulletin 2005/42

(51) Int Cl.⁷: **G09G 3/32**

(21) Application number: **05102975.9**

(22) Date of filing: **14.04.2005**

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IS IT LI LT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR**

Designated Extension States:

AL BA HR LV MK YU

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(30) Priority: **16.04.2004 FR 0404037**

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(54) **Bistable electroluminescent panel with three electrode arrays**

(57) Panel comprising, disposed on a substrate:

- an array of electroluminescent cells $C_{n,p}$ and an array of bistable elements $B_{n,p}$ provided with control means,
- an array of electrodes used only for power supply X_p , an array of electrodes used mainly for addressing A_p , and an array of electrodes Y_n used both for

addressing and for power supply and extending transversally to the electrodes of the other two arrays.

Preferably, the electrodes A_p are narrower than the electrodes X_p . The capacitive losses in the addressing phases of the panel are thus limited without increasing the charge losses on the cell power supply circuit.

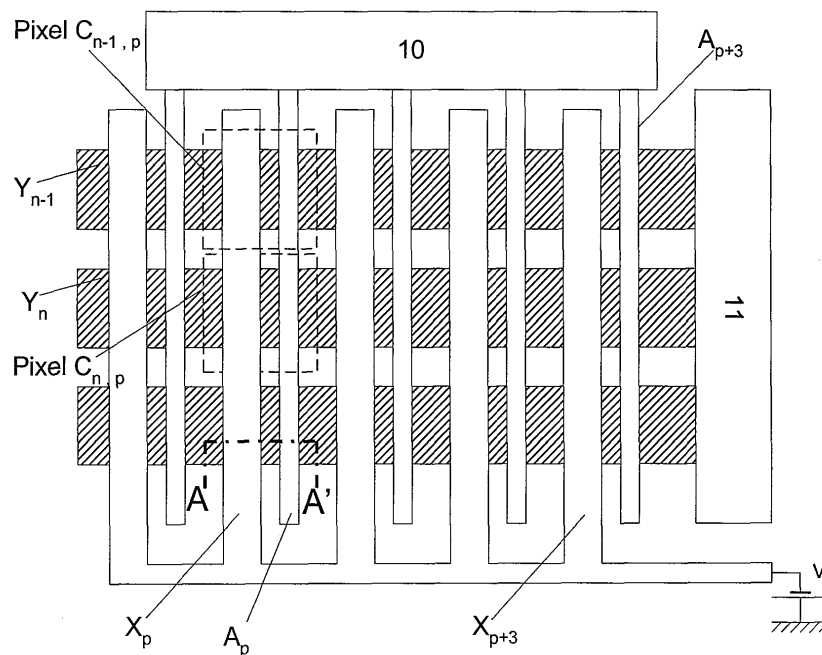


Fig. 1

Description

[0001] The invention relates to a bistable electroluminescent panel for displaying images comprising, disposed on a substrate:

- an array of electroluminescent cells and an array of bistable elements, each associated with a cell and provided with control means,
- an array of electrodes used only for power supply,
- and an array of electrodes used both for addressing and for power supply and extending transversally to the electrodes of the other array,

in which each electroluminescent cell is linked in series with the bistable element which is associated with it between an electrode of one of the power supply arrays and an electrode of the other power supply array.

[0002] Active matrix electroluminescent panels comprising an array of electroluminescent cells disposed on an array of pixel control circuits etched in a semiconductor substrate, for example based on polycrystalline silicon, are known; each pixel circuit normally comprises, to control the associated cell, a current modulator in series with that cell; the terminals of this series are each linked to a power supply electrode of each array; the pixel circuit is also provided with a scanning electrode intended to activate this circuit, and a data electrode linked to the setpoint of the current modulator and intended for addressing video data to the cell. Thus, for each pixel, there are four electrodes: two power supply electrodes, one scanning electrode and one data electrode. These panels therefore normally comprise at least four electrode arrays.

[0003] Also known are "bistable" electroluminescent panels, with passive matrix, in which each pixel comprises an electroluminescent cell and a bistable element in series; this series is connected between two electrodes which are used both for driving and power supply purposes, as, for example, described in documents WO03/012869 and WO03/054843. These panels are therefore provided with only two electrode arrays.

[0004] Depending on the voltage signal applied to each series, the bistable element of each pixel:

- can be switched from a stable high impedance "off" state to a stable low impedance "on" state in response to a selective activation voltage addressing signal, or vice versa in response to an erase voltage addressing signal,
- and can be maintained in the off or on state in which it has been set by this addressing signal, by applying a "sustain" voltage which is the same for all the cells of the panel.

[0005] US documents 4035774 - IBM, 4808880 - CENT, 6188175 B1 - CDT, WO03/012869, WO03/054843 and 5055739 describe panels of this

type, in which each pixel comprises an organic electroluminescent layer and a stacked photoconductive layer; the photoconductive layer forms the bistable element of the pixel.

[0006] Other bistable elements can be envisaged such as n-p-n-p junctions as described, for example, in documents FR2846794 or such as organic layers as described for example in document US2002-190664.

[0007] Document US2002/0043927 describes a photoconductive effect-based bistable electroluminescent panel, in which the switching of the photoconductive bistable elements is generated by the emission of electroluminescent cells specifically dedicated to addressing, disposed on the back of the panel (referenced 57); each addressing electroluminescent cell is optically coupled, via an insulating layer referenced 44, with a bistable element of the photoconductive layer referenced 51; thus, each addressing electroluminescent cell controls the ON or OFF state of each pixel of the panel. There are therefore four electrode arrays: two arrays for powering the addressing electroluminescent cells and two arrays for powering the main electroluminescent cells.

[0008] Document JP11-154597 also describes a photoconductive effect-based bistable electroluminescent panel provided with four electrode arrays: with reference to Figures 4 and 5 of this document, at each pixel, the electroluminescent layer referenced 20 is subdivided into an area intended for addressing between two addressing electrodes 17 and 24 intersecting in this addressing area and a main emission area in series with a photoconductive element 14, this series being powered between two power supply electrodes 12 and 22 intersecting in this main emission area; the photoconductive element 14 is disposed close to the electroluminescent area intended for addressing, to obtain an optical coupling; as for document US2002/0043927, there are therefore two arrays of addressing electrodes and two arrays of power supply electrodes.

[0009] The problem with photoconductive effect-based bistable electroluminescent panels with two electrode arrays as described in the abovementioned documents WO03/012869 and WO03/054843 is that the capacitive losses in the pixel addressing sequences are very high.

[0010] In practice, if the vertical electrodes of one of the arrays are called columns and the horizontal electrodes of the other array are called rows, the capacitive loss for a column can be expressed as: $E = C \cdot V_a^2 \cdot N \cdot f \cdot s$, in which C is the capacitance between electrodes at an intersection of a row and a column, N is the number of rows, V_a is the addressing voltage, f is the frame frequency, s is the number of subframes in each frame.

[0011] Since the electrodes are also used for power supply purposes, they present a surface area that is big enough to transfer to the cells the electrical power supply with no loss of charge, and the capacitance C is therefore high, which causes high capacitive losses.

[0012] The problem with photoconductive effect-based bistable electroluminescent panels with four electrode arrays as described in the abovementioned documents US2002/0043927 and JP11-154597 is their complexity associated, in particular, with the number of electrode arrays, the complexity being economically disadvantageous.

[0013] Document EP1246157 describes an active matrix electroluminescent panel; each cell has a corresponding pixel circuit which is incorporated in the active matrix and which comprises a bistable element (in this case, the "memory" element referenced 10) linked in series with an electroluminescent cell (ref. 8) and control means represented here by a transistor (ref. 3). This panel has four electrode arrays: two arrays used only for powering the cells (referenced 6 and 7), one array (ref. 4) used to control the control means (ref. 3) and one array used for addressing (ref. 5). Three of these four arrays must be incorporated in the active matrix. The need, in this case, to incorporate three electrode arrays in the active matrix is economically disadvantageous, even in terms of light performance of the panel.

[0014] One object of the invention is to avoid the abovementioned problems by proposing bistable electroluminescent panels, in particular based on photoconductive effect, with only three electrode arrays in total.

[0015] To this end, the object of the invention is to produce a bistable electroluminescent panel for displaying images comprising, disposed on a substrate:

- an array of electroluminescent cells $C_{n,p}$ and an array of bistable elements $B_{n,p}$, each associated with a cell and provided with control means,
- a first array of electrodes used for power supply X_p and a second array of electrodes Y_n used for power supply,

in which each electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ is linked in series with the bistable element $B_{n,p}$ which is associated with it between an electrode X_p of the first power supply array and an electrode Y_n of the second power supply array, characterized in that it comprises, to the exclusion of any other array of electrodes linked to the cells, an array of electrodes used mainly for addressing A_p , and in that the means of controlling the bistable element of each electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ are linked between an electrode A_p of the array used mainly for addressing and a power supply electrode Y_n of said cell belonging to the second array, which is thus used both for addressing and for power supply.

[0016] According to the invention, the same electrode is used both to control the bistable element control means and to power the electroluminescent cells corresponding to these elements. By applying, for example, the invention to the panel described in Figure 1 in the abovementioned document EP1246157, the scanning electrode 4, which controls the control means represented by the transistor 3, and the power supply electrode

6 form only one and the same electrode. The number of electrode arrays of the panel is thus advantageously limited compared to the four arrays described in that document.

[0017] Another object of the invention is to produce a bistable electroluminescent panel for displaying images comprising, disposed on a substrate:

- an array of electroluminescent cells $C_{n,p}$ and an array of bistable elements $B_{n,p}$, each associated with a cell and provided with control means,
- an array of electrodes used only for power supply X_p ,
- and an array of electrodes Y_n used both for addressing and for power supply and extending transversally to the electrodes of the other array X_p ,

in which each electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ is linked in series with the bistable element $B_{n,p}$ that is associated with it between an electrode X_p of one of the power supply arrays and an electrode Y_p of the other power supply array, characterized in that it comprises, to the exclusion of any other array of electrodes linked to the cells, an array of electrodes used mainly for addressing A_p and extending approximately parallel to the electrodes used only for power supply X_p ,

and in that the means of controlling the bistable element of each electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ are linked between an electrode A_p of the array used mainly for addressing and the power supply electrode Y_p of said cell, which is thus used both for addressing and for power supply.

[0018] Preferably, the electrodes A_p of the array used mainly for addressing are narrower than the electrodes X_p of the first power supply array. The capacitive losses in the addressing phases of the panel are thus limited without increasing the charge losses on the cell power supply circuit.

[0019] Preferably, these addressing electrodes are at least two times narrower than the power supply electrodes, which means that the capacitive losses are more significantly limited.

[0020] Preferably, each electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ is linked in series with the bistable element $B_{n,p}$ which is associated with it using an electrode forming an intermediate layer. The intermediate electrodes of the various cells are electrically insulated from each other; they are normally floating.

[0021] Preferably, said intermediate electrode is transparent or semi-transparent and the bistable element associated with this cell comprises a photoconductive layer which is inserted between said intermediate layer and the electrode X_p used only for powering said cell. Thus, each pixel of the panel comprises an electroluminescent layer element and a photoconductive layer element with an intermediate electrode between these two layer elements; because of the transparency of the intermediate electrode, immediately the bistable element is switched to the on state using the

control means of this element, the electroluminescent layer element emits light which, through the transparent intermediate electrode, maintains the low impedance state and therefore the on state of the photoconductive layer element.

[0022] Preferably, for each electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$, the means of controlling the associated bistable element comprise an addressing electroluminescent layer which is inserted between the electrode A_p used mainly for addressing said cell and the electrode Y_n used both for addressing and for power supply, and which is optically coupled with the photoconductive layer of said bistable element.

[0023] Preferably, each electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ comprises a main electroluminescent layer which forms one and the same layer with the electroluminescent layer addressing the control means of the bistable element of said cell. The optical coupling between the electroluminescent layer and the photoconductive layer is then provided through the transparent or semi-transparent intermediate electrode.

[0024] Preferably, all the electrodes X_p used only for power supply are interlinked at the same potential.

[0025] Another object of the invention is to produce an image display device comprising a panel according to the invention.

[0026] The invention will be better understood from reading the description that follows, given by way of non-limiting example, and with reference to the appended figures, in which:

- Figure 1 is a diagrammatic plan view of a panel according to an embodiment of the invention, which illustrates the three electrode arrays specific to the invention,
- Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view through AA' of Figure 1 of a pixel of the panel of Figure 1,
- Figure 3 is a variant of the structure of Figure 2, which corresponds to a second embodiment of the invention,
- Figure 4 represents timing diagrams of voltage signals applied to drive the panel according to the embodiment of Figure 1.

[0027] The figures representing timing diagrams do not take into account the scale of values in order to better represent certain details that would not be clearly apparent if the proportions were respected.

[0028] To simplify the description, identical or similar references are used for elements that provide the same functions.

[0029] Referring to Figures 1 and 2, the panel according to the invention comprises a substrate 1 which directly supports two arrays of electrodes, the first power supply array X_p intended to be used only to power the cells, and an array A_p intended to be used mainly for addressing. The electrodes of these two arrays are parallel, extending vertically and are therefore named "columns".

The power supply electrodes X_p are substantially wider than the addressing electrodes A_p , preferably at least twice as wide. Between two adjacent addressing electrodes, there is a power supply electrode X_p , and vice versa. According to a variant that is not represented, each power supply electrode X_p is subdivided into two electrodes X_{pa} , X_{pb} and each addressing electrode A_p is positioned between two subdivided electrodes X_{pa} , X_{pb} .

[0030] These two electrode arrays directly support a photoconductive layer 2, which itself supports transparent intermediate electrodes 3, which in turn support an organic electroluminescent layer 4, which itself supports the second power supply array Y_n , the electrodes of which extend perpendicularly to the electrodes X_p and A_p of the other arrays. These electrodes Y_n are used both for addressing and for power supply.

[0031] At each intersection of an electrode X_p and an adjacent electrode A_p with an electrode Y_n there is an electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ of the panel, a cross section of which is represented in Figure 2. This electroluminescent cell comprises a portion of organic electroluminescent layer 4. The portion of the photoconductive layer 2 situated under this portion of organic electroluminescent layer 4 forms a bistable element $B_{n,p}$ associated with this cell. The series formed by the electroluminescent cell $C_{n,p}$ and this bistable element $B_{n,p}$ is linked between the electrode X_p and the electrode Y_n at the intersection of which this cell is located. The intermediate electrodes 3 of the various pixels of the panel are electrically insulated from each other; these electrodes are floating.

[0032] At the intersection of the electrode A_p adjacent to the electrode X_p with the same electrode Y_n are located the control means of the bistable element $B_{n,p}$. These control means are here formed by the same electroluminescent 4 and photoconductive 2 layers with, inserted between them, the intermediate electrode 3. A variant concerning these control means will be described later.

[0033] Since the intermediate electrodes are transparent, there is an optical coupling between the control means and the bistable elements; when the portion of electroluminescent layer located at the intersection of the electrode A_p with the electrode Y_n produces light following the application of an appropriate addressing voltage signal between these electrodes, this produced light passes through the transparent electrode 3 to the photoconductive layer 2 which then switches to a low impedance state, thus causing the state of the bistable element $B_{n,p}$ to switch over; the power supply voltage applied between the electrodes X_p and Y_n is then relayed to the terminals of the cell $C_{n,p}$ which then emits the light.

[0034] The fabrication of the panel according to the invention that has just been described will not be given here in detail; it involves means and methods that are intrinsically known.

[0035] There now follows a description of a display device provided with such a panel and, by way of non-

limiting example, a method of driving this panel.

[0036] With reference to Figure 1, this device therefore comprises the panel which has just been described, means 10 of controlling the addressing electrodes A_p , means 11 of controlling the row electrodes Y_n , used both for addressing and for power supply; these control means 10 and 11, called "driver" in English, are designed to send to the electrodes power supply voltage, select or addressing signals which will be described later and which are generated by means that are not represented.

[0037] With reference to Figure 1, all the electrodes X_p of the array used only for power supply are linked to each other and to the means of powering the panel which deliver the same power supply voltage V_s to these electrodes.

[0038] To drive the panel so as to display a succession of image frames, each frame being broken down into subframes according to the number of bits required to encode the grey scales of the images, the procedure is as follows: for the duration of each subframe, using means 11 of controlling the row electrodes Y_n , each row electrode Y_n of the panel is selected in turn.

[0039] As represented at the top of Figure 4, the selection of each row n comprises two operations:

- firstly, an erase operation O_E designed to switch to the high impedance OFF state all the bistable elements of the cells $C_{n,p}$ of this row without the state of the bistable elements of the cells of the other rows being affected;
- then, a write operation O_w , designed to switch to the low impedance ON state the bistable elements of the cells $C_{n,p}$ of this row which must be activated to display the image of the current subframe, and maintain the OFF state of the bistable elements of the other cells of this row which are not to be activated to display the image of the current subframe, again without the state of the bistable elements of the cells of the other rows being affected.

[0040] Figure 4 represents the timing diagrams of the voltage signals applied for addressing one of the cells $C_{n,p}$ of a row n :

- for the erase operation: the same voltage V_s equal to the common voltage applied to the power supply columns X_p is applied to the row n and to all the addressing electrodes A_p ; the voltage applied to the other rows, including the row $n-1$, is maintained at 0 V. All the cells of the row n are then off and the cells of the other rows continue to be powered by the potential difference V_s between the power supply electrodes X_p at the potential V_s and the row electrodes such as Y_{n-1} at the potential 0 V.
- during the write operation, a negative amplitude voltage V_L is applied to the selected row n ; to activate a cell $C_{n,p}$ of this row, a voltage $V_s + V_{ON}$ is

applied to the addressing electrode A_p which corresponds to it; so as not to activate a cell $C_{n,p}$ of this row, the addressing electrode A_p which corresponds to it is maintained at the potential of the preceding operation V_s (not represented).

[0041] This row n selection phase is followed by other row selection phases, and normally a general maintenance phase during which, still during the same image subframe, the voltage applied to the row n is maintained at the level 0 V; because of this, the potential difference between the electrodes powering the pixels of this row is then sustained at the value V_s so as to power the activated cells of this row for the duration of the image subframe.

[0042] All of these voltage signals are applied in a manner known per se using the control means 10 and 11 described previously.

[0043] To obtain the ON or OFF states, it is therefore desirable for:

- a potential difference ($V_s + V_L + V_{ON}$) applied to a bistable element in the OFF state to switch it to the ON state: see top timing diagram of Figure 4;
- a potential difference ($V_s + V_{ON}$) applied to a bistable element in the OFF state not to switch it to the ON state: see bottom timing diagram of Figure 4.

[0044] Let V_D be the voltage triggering emission in the electroluminescent layer and V_Z be the critical voltage of the photoconductive layer:

- below the threshold voltage V_D applied between the two layers in series, this cell therefore switches off;
- above the voltage $V_D + V_Z$ applied between the two layers in series, this cell therefore switches on;
- for a voltage between these layers between V_D and $V_D + V_Z$, the state of the cell does not change.

[0045] It is therefore desirable to choose the values of V_s , V_L , V_{ON} such that:

- $V_D < V_s < V_D + V_Z$ and $V_D < V_s + V_{ON} < V_D + V_Z$
- $V_s + V_L + V_{ON} > V_D + V_Z$

[0046] With reference to Figure 3, there now follows a description of a variant, according to the invention, of the panel described previously.

[0047] This variant is distinguished mainly from the panel described previously in that the control means of the bistable elements are separate from the cells and bistable elements in series: in practice, in this case, an addressing electroluminescent cell formed by an electroluminescent layer 5 specific to the terminals of the addressing electrode A_p and of the power supply and addressing electrode Y_n is used as a control means of the bistable element formed by the photoconductive layer 2' to which it is optically coupled, as illustrated in Fig-

ure 3. For each pixel of the panel, the area of the addressing electroluminescent layer 5 is substantially less than the area of the main electroluminescent layer 4'.

[0048] This variant is, however, more complex to produce than the embodiment described previously.

[0049] In both of the embodiments described above, the area of intersection of the addressing electrodes A_p with the electrodes used for power supply and addressing Y_n is far smaller than in the bistable panels with two electrode arrays of the prior art, without this causing any increase in charge loss in the cell power supply circuit since it is independent of the addressing and has far wider electrodes X_p , Y_n .

[0050] The capacitive loss for an addressing electrode A_p is: $E = C.Va^2.N.f.s$, in which C is the capacitance at the intersection of an addressing electrode and a row electrode, N is the number of rows, Va is the addressing voltage, equal to $V_S + V_L + V_{ON}$, f is the frame frequency, s is the number of subframes in each frame. Since the area of intersection is smaller than in the bistable panels with two electrode arrays of the prior art, the value of C is far smaller and the capacitive losses are reduced. Moreover, since the panels according to the invention comprise only three electrode arrays, they are simpler and less expensive to produce than the bistable panels with four electrode arrays of the prior art. The invention thus offers improved optimization.

[0051] The present invention has been described with reference to an organic electroluminescent panel with photoconductive bistable elements; to a person skilled in the art, it is obvious that it can be applied to other types of bistable electroluminescent panels without departing from the context of the claims below.

Claims

1. Bistable electroluminescent panel for displaying images comprising, disposed on a substrate (1):

- an array of electroluminescent cells ($C_{n,p}$) and an array of bistable elements ($B_{n,p}$), each associated with a cell and provided with control means,
- a first array of electrodes used for power supply (X_p) and a second array of electrodes (Y_n) used for power supply,

in which each electroluminescent cell ($C_{n,p}$) is linked in series with the bistable element ($B_{n,p}$) which is associated with it between an electrode (X_p) of the first power supply array and an electrode (Y_n) of the second power supply array,

characterized in that it comprises, to the exclusion of any other array of electrodes linked to the cells, an array of electrodes used mainly for addressing (A_p),

and **in that** the means of controlling the bistable el-

ement of each electroluminescent cell ($C_{n,p}$) are linked between an electrode (A_p) of the array used mainly for addressing and a power supply electrode (Y_n) of said cell belonging to the second array, which is thus used both for addressing and for power supply.

2. Panel according to Claim 1, **characterized in that** the electrodes (A_p) of the array used mainly for addressing are narrower than the electrodes (X_p) of the first power supply array.

3. Panel according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the electrodes (A_p) of the array used mainly for addressing are at least two times narrower than the power supply electrodes (X_p , Y_n).

4. Panel according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that:**

- the electrodes (Y_n) of the second array extend transversally to the electrodes of the first array (X_p),
- the electrodes (A_p) of the array used mainly for addressing extending approximately parallel to the electrodes are used only for power supply (X_p).

5. Panel according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** each electroluminescent cell ($C_{n,p}$) is linked in series with the bistable element ($B_{n,p}$) which is associated with it using an electrode forming an intermediate layer (3).

6. Panel according to Claim 5, **characterized in that** said intermediate layer (3) is transparent or semi-transparent and **in that** the bistable element associated with this cell comprises a photoconductive layer which is inserted between said intermediate layer (3) and the power supply electrode (X_p) of the first array.

7. Panel according to Claim 6, **characterized in that**, for each electroluminescent cell ($C_{n,p}$), the means of controlling the associated bistable element comprise an addressing electroluminescent layer (4; 5) which is inserted between the electrode (A_p) used mainly for addressing said cell and the electrode (Y_n) used both for addressing and for power supply, and which is optically coupled with the photoconductive layer (2; 2') of said bistable element.

8. Panel according to Claim 7, **characterized in that** each electroluminescent cell ($C_{n,p}$) comprises a main electroluminescent layer (4) which forms one and the same layer with the electroluminescent layer addressing the control means of the bistable el-

ement of said cell.

9. Panel according to any one of the preceding claims,
characterized in that all the power supply elec-
trodes (X_p) of the first array are interlinked at the 5
same potential.
10. Image display device **characterized in that** it com-
prises a panel according to any one of the preceding
claims. 10

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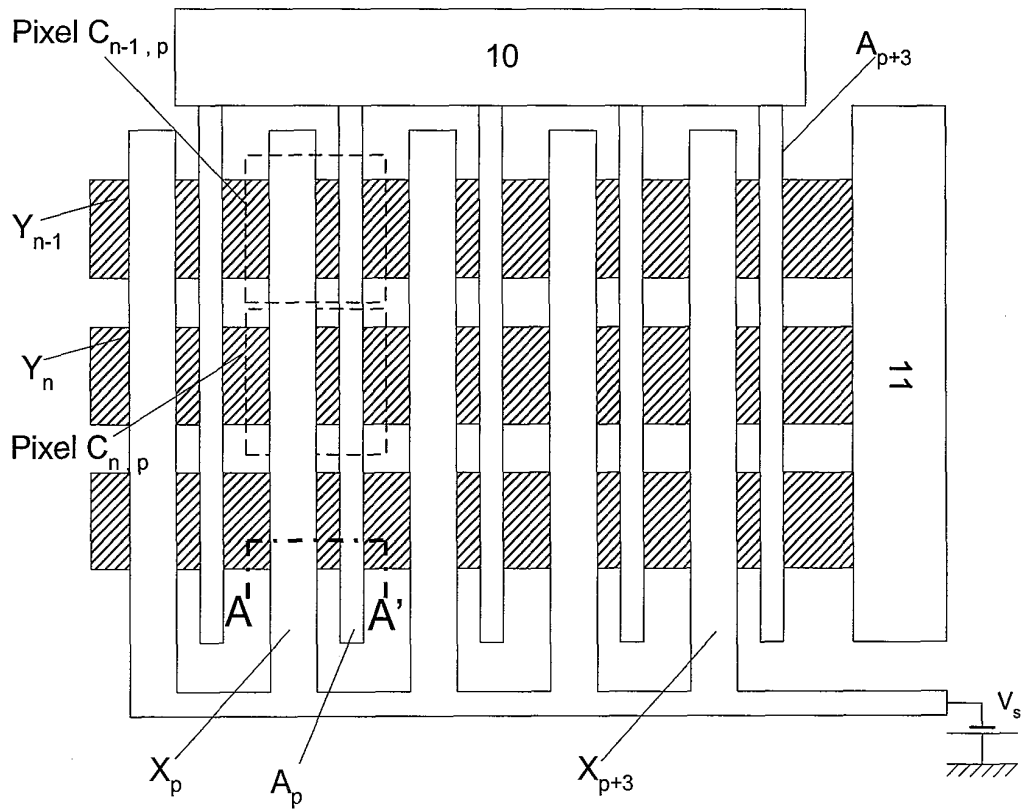


Fig.1

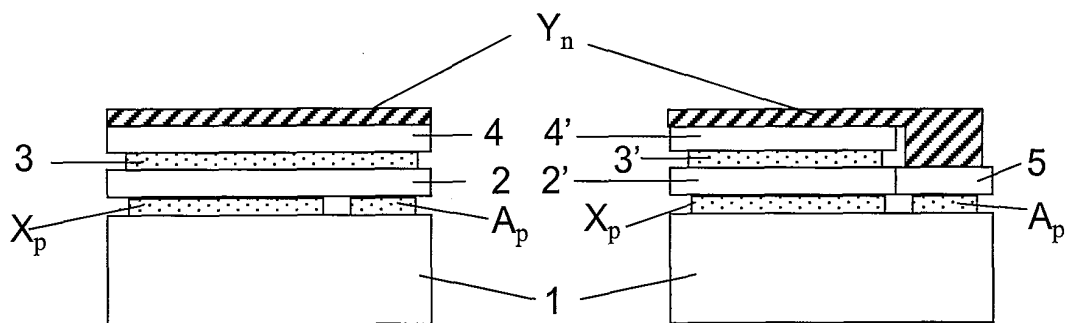


Fig.2

Fig.3

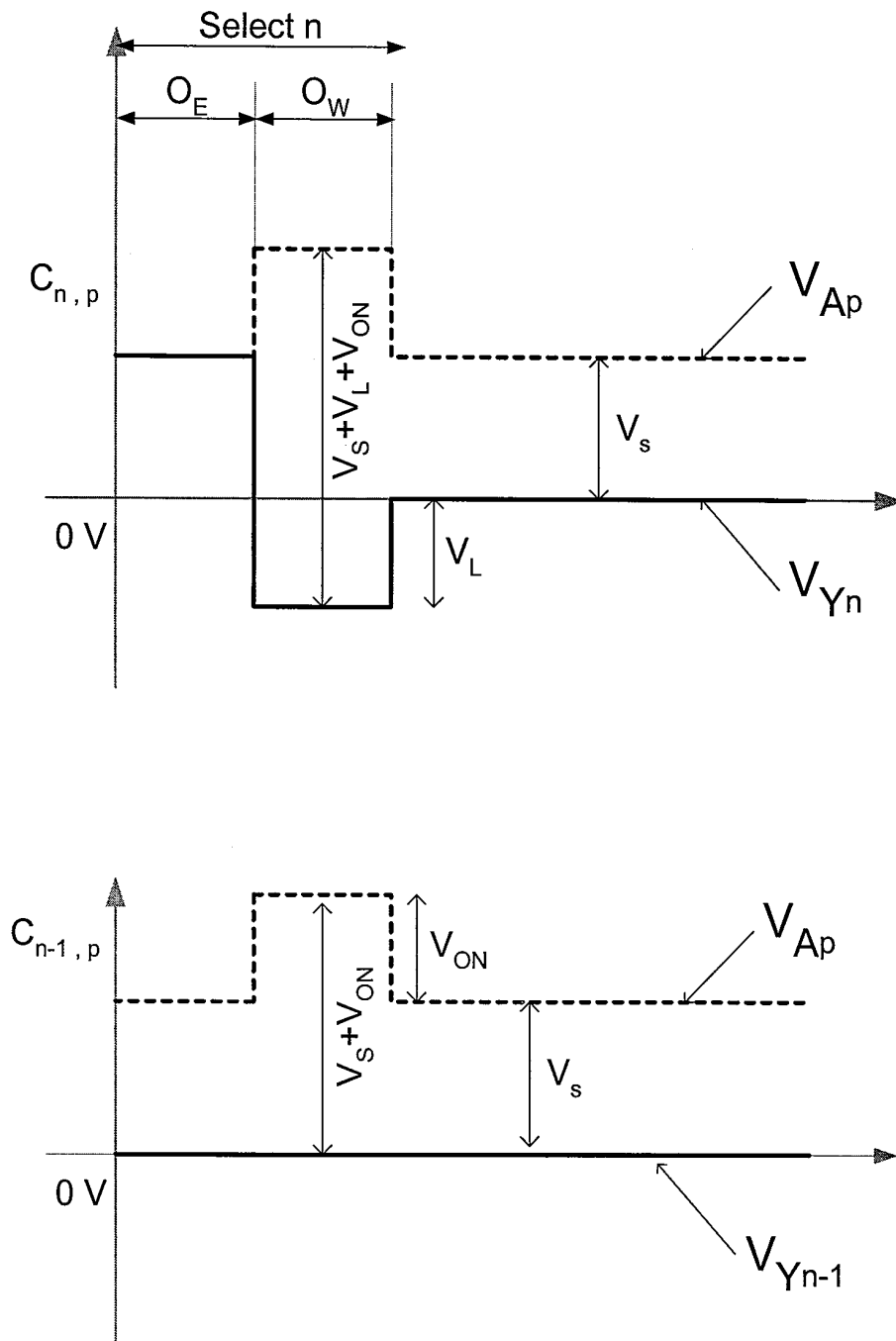


Fig.4

专利名称(译)	双稳态电致发光面板，带三个电极阵列		
公开(公告)号	EP1587057A2	公开(公告)日	2005-10-19
申请号	EP2005102975	申请日	2005-04-14
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	汤姆森特许公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	汤姆森许可		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	汤姆森许可		
[标]发明人	FERY CHRISTOPHE DAGOIS JEAN PAUL		
发明人	FERY, CHRISTOPHE DAGOIS, JEAN-PAUL		
IPC分类号	H05B33/26 G09G3/32 H01L51/50		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3216 G09G2310/06 G09G2360/142 G09G2360/148 H01L51/5209 B60Q1/0094 B60Q1/24 B60Y2200/416 B66C23/36 B66C2700/0357		
代理机构(译)	BROWAEYS , JEAN-PHILIPPE		
优先权	2004004037 2004-04-16 FR		
其他公开文献	EP1587057B1 EP1587057A3		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

面板，包括：设置在基板上的电致发光单元阵列 $C_{n,p}$ 和双稳态元件阵列 $B_{n,p}$ ，设有控制装置，仅用于电源 X_p 的电极阵列，主要用于寻址 A_p 的电极阵列电极阵列 Y_n 既用于寻址又用于电源，并且横向延伸到另外两个阵列的电极。优选地，电极 A_p 比电极 X_p 窄。因此限制了面板的寻址阶段中的电容损耗而不增加单元电源电路上的电荷损失。

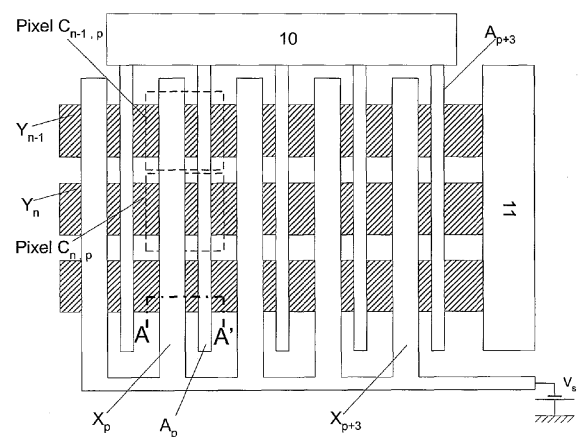


Fig.1