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Okuda

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(54) **DISPLAY PANEL AND DISPLAY DEVICE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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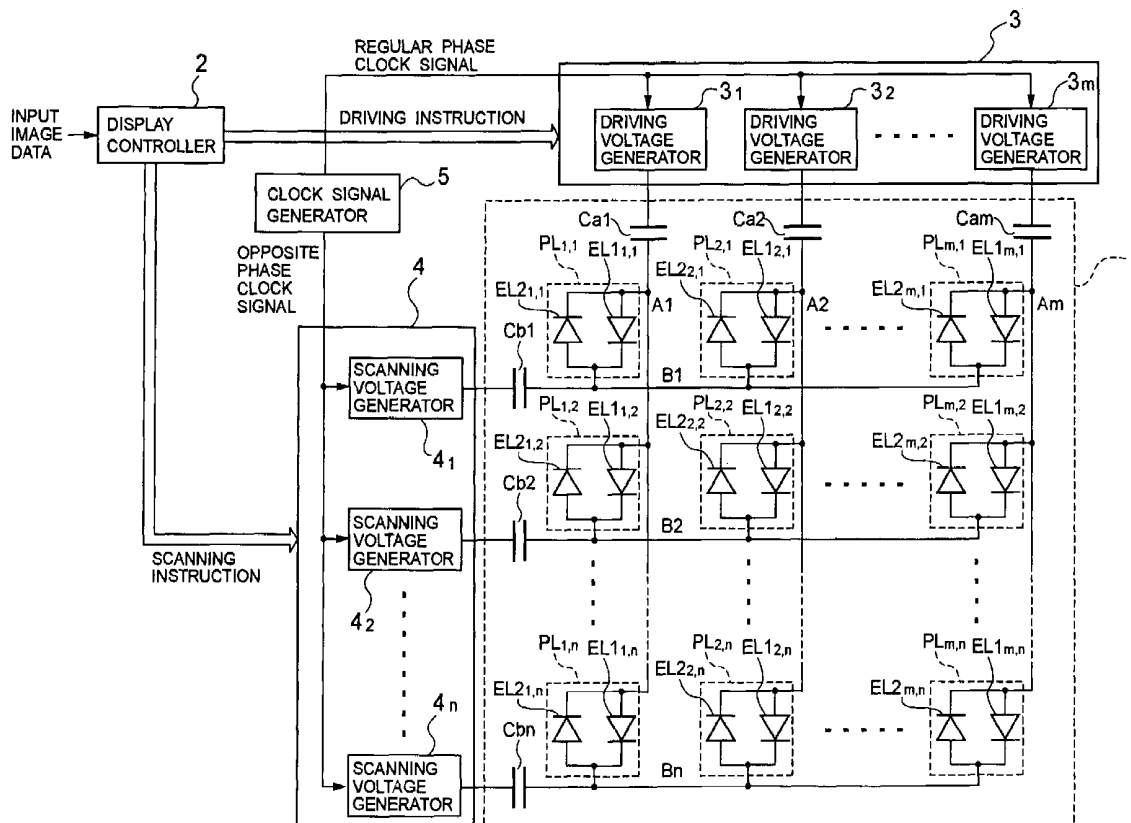
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display panel which comprises m driving lines, n scanning lines which intersect with the m driving lines, pixel portions each including two organic electroluminescence elements connected with each other in parallel with inverse polarity, which are connected to a driving line and a scanning line at each intersection, m first capacitive elements provided on the respective driving lines, and n second capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the scanning lines, and a display device using the display panel.

8 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



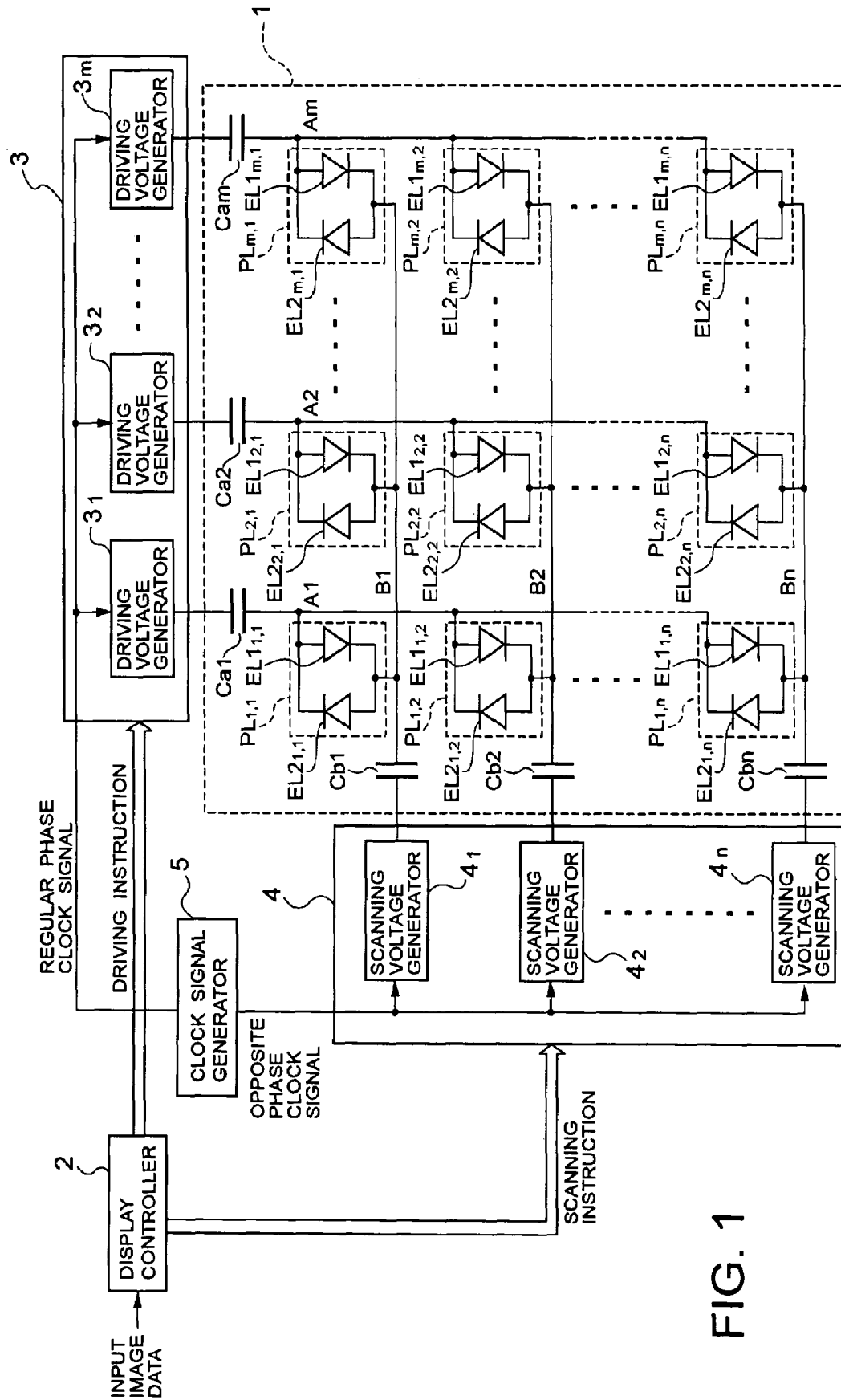


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

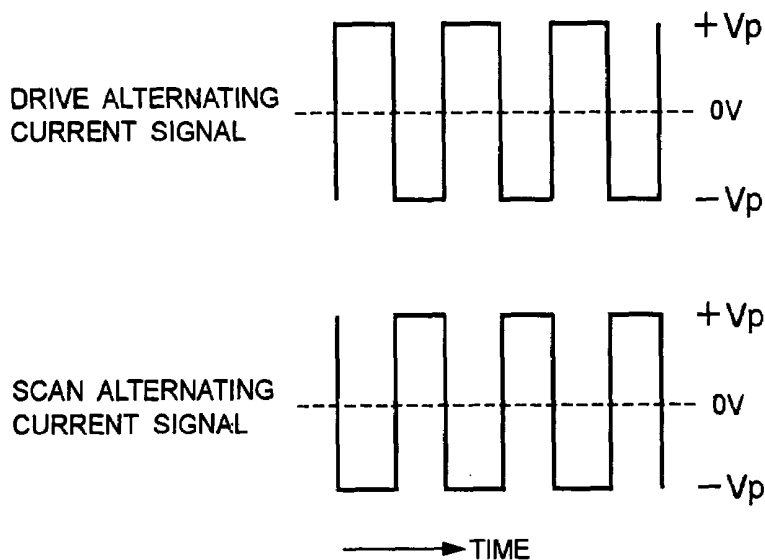
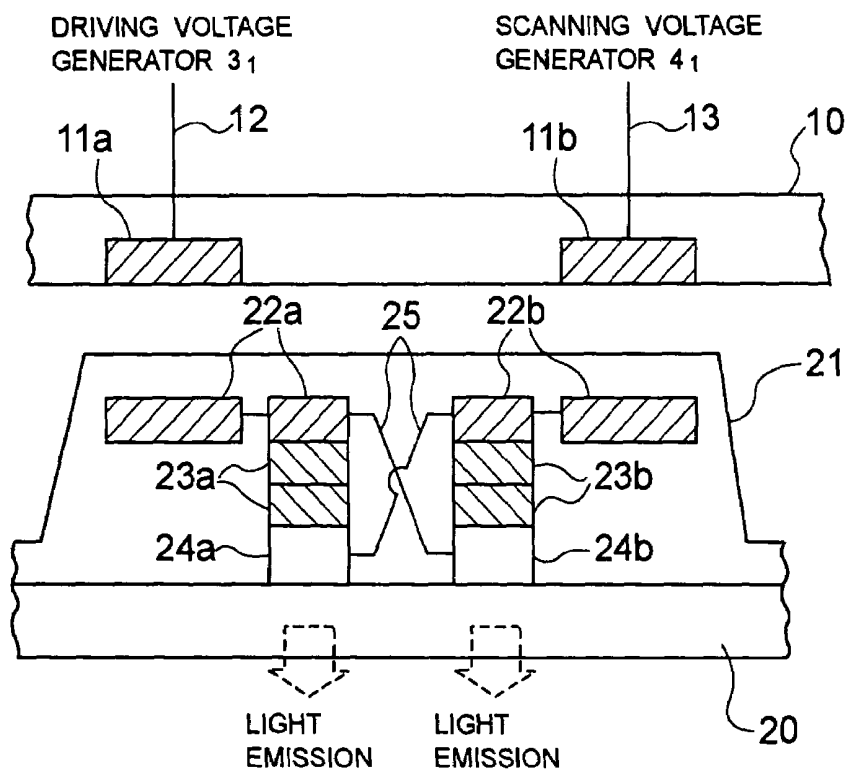
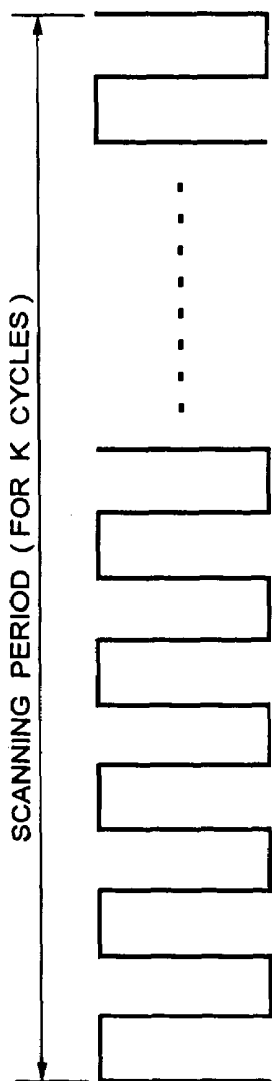


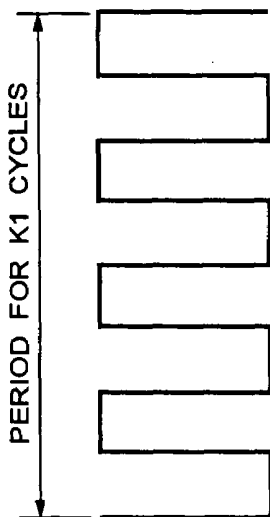
FIG. 3





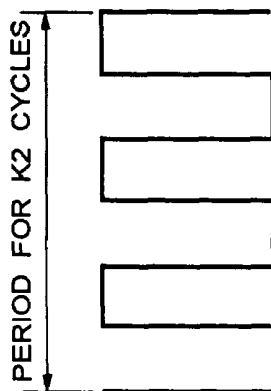
SCAN ALTERNATING
CURRENT SIGNAL

FIG. 5A



DRIVE ALTERNATING
CURRENT SIGNAL

FIG. 5B



DRIVE ALTERNATING
CURRENT SIGNAL

FIG. 5C

DISPLAY PANEL AND DISPLAY DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a display panel using organic electroluminescence elements and a display device in which the display panel is included.

2. Description of the Related Background Art

A display device used for a movable terminal such as a cellular phone requires a thin display panel. Although a liquid crystal display panel is usually used for the conventional thin display panel, since a display panel formed by a plurality of organic electroluminescence elements (organic EL elements) in a matrix shape is not only thin but also light, it is regarded useful as a display for the movable terminal.

In the conventional display panel of a matrix shape using the organic electroluminescence elements, a lot of organic electroluminescence elements are generally provided on a transparent substrate such as a glass and a plastic film, and in order to protect these elements from the surrounding environment such as humidity and dust, these elements are insulated on a transparent substrate by an insulation seal film such as silicon dioxide film. Therefore, in order to connect an organic EL element to a driving circuit, it is necessary to draw the electrodes directly from the organic EL element on a panel and extend this to a driving circuit outside of the display panel through the outer peripheral portion of the insulation seal film.

In the conventional display panel, adopted is the structure of forming a connection pattern by drawing a connecting electrode from the insulation seal film once and electrically connecting with the external connection pattern for power supply through an anisotropy conductive film such as Anisolm.

In this structure, however, since thermo-compression processing in forming an electric insulation by an anisotropy conductive film is required, it is defective in that the manufacturing process of display panels becomes complicated. Further, peeling of the anisotropy conductive film easily occurs in this structure, and when the anisotropy conductive film is once peeled off, it is difficult to adhere it there again.

Further, since draw of electrodes is performed from an organic EL element in the peripheral portion of a display panel, each connection of electrodes becomes difficult in the central portion on a luminescent surface. Therefore, when the electrodes are drawn from all the organic EL elements forming a display panel, a dead space occurs in the peripheral portion of the display panel, which makes the whole area of the display panel enlarge. Further, the drawing portions of the electrodes are more fragile than the other sealing portion from the viewpoint of water intrusion, which causes deterioration of the internal elements.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a matrix-shaped display panel which is capable of supplying power from a driving circuit to organic EL elements in a simple structure and a display device using the display panel.

A display panel according to the invention comprises: m (m is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) driving lines which are disposed mutually in parallel; n (n is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) scanning lines which are disposed mutually in parallel so as to intersect with the m driving lines; a plurality of pixel portions each of

which includes two organic electroluminescence elements which are connected with each other in parallel with inverse polarity, and which are connected to one of the m driving lines and one of the n scanning lines at an intersection thereof; m first capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the driving lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding driving line; and n second capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the scanning lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding scanning line.

A display panel according to the invention comprises: m (m is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) driving lines which are disposed mutually in parallel; n (n is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) scanning lines which are disposed mutually in parallel so as to intersect with the m driving lines; a plurality of pixel portions each of which includes an organic electroluminescence element and a diode element which are connected with each other in parallel with inverse polarity, and which are connected to one of the m driving lines and one of the n scanning lines at an intersection thereof; m first capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the driving lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding driving line; and n second capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the scanning lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding scanning line.

A display device according to the invention comprises: a display panel including m (m is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) driving lines which are disposed mutually in parallel, n (n is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) scanning lines which are disposed mutually in parallel so as to intersect with the m driving lines, a plurality of pixel portions each of which includes two organic electroluminescence elements which are connected with each other in parallel with inverse polarity, and which are connected to one of the m driving lines and one of the n scanning lines at an intersection thereof, m first capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the driving lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding driving line, and n second capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the scanning lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding scanning line; a controller which specifies one of the n scanning lines in a predetermined order and every time of specifying the one scanning line, specifies at least one pixel portion driven to emit light of the pixel portions positioned on the one scanning line; a driving line circuit which supplies a drive alternating current signal to the other end of the first capacitive element of which the one end is connected to the driving line corresponding to the at least one pixel portion specified by the controller; and a scanning line circuit which supplies a scan alternating current signal of an inverse phase to the drive alternating current signal to the other end of the second capacitive element of which the one end is connected to the one scanning line specified by the controller.

A display device according to the invention comprises: a display panel including m (m is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) driving lines which are disposed mutually in parallel, n (n is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) scanning lines which are disposed mutually in parallel so as to intersect with the m driving lines, a plurality of pixel portions each of which includes an organic electroluminescence element and a diode element which are connected with each other in parallel with inverse polarity, and which are connected to one of the m driving lines and

one of the n scanning lines at an intersection thereof, m first capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the driving lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding driving line; and n second capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the scanning lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding scanning line; a controller which specifies one of the n scanning lines in a predetermined order and every time of specifying the one scanning line, specifies at least one pixel portion driven to emit light of the pixel portions positioned on the one scanning line; a driving line circuit which supplies a drive alternating current signal to the other end of the first capacitive element of which the one end is connected to the driving line corresponding to the at least one pixel portion specified by the controller; and a scanning line circuit which supplies a scan alternating current signal of an inverse phase to the drive alternating current signal to the other end of the second capacitive element of which the one end is connected to the one scanning line specified by the controller.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a structure of a display device to which the invention is adopted.

FIG. 2 is a view showing waveforms of a drive alternating current signal and a scan alternating current signal.

FIG. 3 is a view showing a structure of one portion of a display panel in the display device of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a structure of a display device to which the invention is adopted.

FIGS. 5A to 5C each is a view showing a method for controlling luminance of the display device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiments of the invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 1 shows a display device according to the invention. The display device comprises a display panel 1, a display controller 2, a driving line circuit 3, a scanning line circuit 4, and a clock signal generator 5. The display panel 1 is provided with a plurality of driving lines A1 to Am (m is the integer which is equal to or greater than two) and a plurality of scanning lines B1 to Bn (n is the integer which is equal to or greater than two) each disposed in parallel. The driving lines A1 to Am and the scanning lines, B1 to Bn respectively intersect with each other. Respective pixel portions PL_{1,1} to PL_{m,n} are disposed at the respective intersections of the driving lines A1 to Am and the scanning line B1 to Bn, thereby forming a matrix-shaped display panel.

The respective pixel portions PL_{1,1} to PL_{m,n} include the respective two organic EL elements (organic electroluminescence elements) EL1_{1,1} to EL1_{m,n} and EL2_{1,1} to EL2_{m,n}. The respective EL1_{1,1} to EL1_{m,n} are connected with the respective EL2_{1,1} to EL2_{m,n} in parallel respectively between the driving lines A1 to Am and scanning lines B1 to Bn. In this parallel connection, the organic EL elements EL1_{1,1} to EL1_{m,n} and the organic EL elements EL2_{1,1} to EL2_{m,n} are respectively connected with each other in inverse polarity. For further detailed description of the organic EL elements EL1_{1,1} and EL2_{1,1}, the anode of the organic EL element EL1_{1,1} and the cathode of the organic EL element EL2_{1,1} are connected to the driving line A1 in common and the cathode of the organic EL element EL1_{1,1} and the anode of the organic EL element EL2_{1,1} are connected to the scanning

line B1 in common. The other organic EL elements EL1_{1,2} to EL1_{m,n} and EL2_{1,2} to EL2_{m,n} have the same connections as the organic EL elements EL1_{1,1} and EL2_{1,1}.

In the display panel 1, the respective driving lines A1 to Am are connected to the driving line circuit 3 through capacitors Ca1 to Cam, respectively. The respective scanning lines B1 to Bn are connected to the scanning line circuit 4 through capacitors Cb1 to Cbn, respectively.

The display controller 2 is formed by a CPU so as to perform a control for displaying an image corresponding to input image data, on the display panel 1 under the line sequential scanning system. In synchronization with a predetermined scanning timing for the control, a scanning instruction is issued to the scanning line circuit 4 and simultaneously a driving instruction is issued to the driving line circuit 3. The driving instruction is data indicative of one scanning line, consisting of mxi bits. Namely, m corresponds to the number of the driving lines and a luminance level of one pixel portion is represented by i bits (for example, 4 bits). When there is a bit indicating "1" of the i bits, the pixel portion is driven to emit light, and when all of the i bits indicate "0", the pixel portion is not driven and does not emit light. The contents of the driving instruction are varied in accordance with the input image data every time of advancing a scanning line according to the scanning instruction.

The clock signal generator 5 issues two clock signals which have a relation of mutually inverse phase. The frequency of the clock signal is, for example, 1 MHz. The clock signal of the regular phase is supplied to the driving line circuit 3 and the clock signal of the opposite phase is supplied to the scanning line circuit 4.

The driving line circuit 3 has m driving voltage generators 3₁ to 3_m, each of which is supplied with the clock signal of the regular phase from the clock signal generator 5 and is supplied with the i bits corresponding to the driving instruction from the display controller 2. When the corresponding i bits are all "0", the respective driving voltage generators 3₁ to 3_m supply a voltage Vref(0V). When a bit indicating "1" is included in the corresponding i bits, the respective driving voltage generators 3₁ to 3_m supply a drive alternating current signal with square waves in which voltages +Vp and -Vp alternatively appear, in synchronization with the clock signal of regular phase.

The scanning line circuit 4 has n scanning voltage generators 4₁ to 4_n, each of which is supplied with the clock signal of the opposite phase from the clock signal generator 5 and is supplied with the scanning instruction from the display controller 2. The scanning voltage generators 4₁ to 4_n are specified one by one in a predetermined order in accordance with the scanning instruction in order to determine a line to be scanned from the scanning lines B1 to Bn. The scanning line corresponding to one specified scanning voltage generator is a line to be scanned at that time. The one scanning voltage generator supplies a scan alternating current signal with square waves in which the voltages +Vp and -Vp alternatively appear in synchronization with the clock signal of the opposite phase. The remaining scanning voltage generators other than the one scanning voltage generator supply the voltage Vref.

There is a relationship of mutual inverse phase between a drive alternating current signal supplied from one of the driving voltage generators 3₁ to 3_m and a scan alternating current signal supplied from one of the scanning voltage generators 4₁ to 4_n. Namely, when the drive alternating current signal is the voltage +Vp, the voltage of the scan alternating current signal is -Vp and when the drive alter-

nating current signal is the voltage $-V_p$, the voltage of the scan alternating current signal is $+V_p$.

The voltage V_p of the alternating current signal is lower than a light emission starting voltage V_{th} of each of the organic EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ to $EL_{1,m,n}$ and $EL_{2,1}$ to $EL_{2,m,n}$, and higher than $V_{th}/2$. $2V_p$ is a voltage higher than the voltage V_{th} . Namely, $V_{th}/2 < V_p < V_{th}$.

In the display device constituted in the above, for example, when light emission of the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ is specified in accordance with the input image data, the driving voltage generator 3_1 is activated in response to the driving instruction from the display controller 2 in synchronization with the time the scanning voltage generator 4_1 is activated in response to the scanning instruction from the display controller 2 . From the driving voltage generator 3_1 , a drive alternating current signal, as shown in FIG. 2, is supplied to the driving line $A1$ through the capacitor $Ca1$ and a scan alternating current signal, as shown in FIG. 2, is supplied from the scanning voltage generator 4_1 to the scanning line $B1$ through the capacitor $Cb1$. The drive alternating current signal and the scan alternating current signal are mutually inverted in the phase. Thus, when the drive alternating current signal is $+V_p$, the scan alternating current signal is $-V_p$. A voltage $2V_p$ is applied to a serial circuit including the capacitor $Ca1$, the EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ and $EL_{2,1}$, and the capacitor $Cb1$. The polarity on the side of the capacitor $Ca1$ of the serial circuit is positive and the polarity on the side of the capacitor $Cb1$ is negative. Since the voltage $2V_p$ is higher than the light emission starting voltage V_{th} , a current flows into the scanning voltage generator 4_1 through the capacitor $Ca1$, the anode/cathode of the EL element $EL_{1,1}$, and the capacitor $Cb1$, from the driving voltage generator 3_1 . Thus, the EL element $EL_{1,1}$ emits light. By flowing the emission current for making the EL element $EL_{1,1}$ emit light, the capacitor $Ca1$ and the capacitor $Cb1$ are charged. The electric charges of the capacitor $Ca1$ and the capacitor $Cb1$ are gradually increased. The operation is the first light emission operation in the half cycle of the clock signal.

While, when the drive alternating current signal is $-V_p$, the scan alternating current signal is $+V_p$. The voltage $2V_p$ is applied to the serial circuit including the capacitor $Ca1$, the EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ and $EL_{2,1}$, and the capacitor $Cb1$. The polarity on the side of the capacitor $Ca1$ of the serial circuit is negative and the polarity on the side of the capacitor $Cb1$ is positive. Accordingly, from the scanning voltage generator 4_1 , a current flows into the driving voltage generator 3_1 through the capacitor $Cb1$, the anode/cathode of the EL element $EL_{2,1}$, and the capacitor $Ca1$. Thus, the EL element $EL_{2,1}$ emits light. By flowing the emission current for making the EL element $EL_{2,1}$ emit light, the electric charges of the capacitor $Ca1$ and the capacitor $Cb1$ are gradually discharged and then they are charged with the inverse polarity. The electric charges of the capacitor $Ca1$ and the capacitor $Cb1$ are gradually increased. The operation is the second light emission operation in the remaining half cycle of the clock signal.

Accordingly, since the first and second light emission operations are alternatively repeated in accordance with the frequency of the clock signal, the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ maintains emitting light.

When the light emission of only the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ is specified as mentioned above, the voltage V_{ref} of $0V$ is supplied from the driving power generator 3_2 to 3_m during the first light emission operation. At this time, as mentioned above, a scan alternating current signal is supplied to the scanning line $B1$ from the scanning voltage generator 4_1

through the capacitor $Cb1$. When the pixel portion $PL_{2,1}$, for example, on the scanning line $B1$ will be described, since the scan alternating current signal becomes $-V_p$, the voltage V_p is applied to the serial circuit including the capacitor $Ca2$, the EL elements $EL_{2,1}$ and $EL_{2,1}$, and the capacitor $Cb1$. The polarity on the side of the capacitor $Ca2$ of the serial circuit is positive and the polarity on the side of the capacitor $Cb1$ is negative. Since the voltage V_p is lower than the light emission starting voltage V_{th} , A current flows into the scanning voltage generator 4_1 through the capacitor $Ca2$, the anode/cathode of the EL element $EL_{2,1}$, and the capacitor $Cb1$, from the driving voltage generator 3_2 , but the EL element $EL_{2,1}$ does not emit light. Since the current never flows into the EL element $EL_{2,1}$, naturally it does not emit light. While, since the scan alternating current signal is $+V_p$ during the second light emission operation, the voltage V_p is applied to the serial circuit including the capacitor $Ca2$, the EL elements $EL_{2,1}$ and $EL_{2,1}$, and the capacitor $Cb1$. The polarity on the side of the capacitor $Ca2$ of the serial circuit is negative and the polarity on the side of the capacitor $Cb1$ is positive. Although A current flows into the driving voltage generator 3_2 through the capacitor $Cb1$, the anode/cathode of the EL element $EL_{2,1}$, and the capacitor $Ca2$, from the scanning voltage generator 4_1 , the EL element $EL_{2,1}$ does not emit light. Since the current does not flow into the EL element $EL_{2,1}$, it does not emit light. It is the same as for the pixel portions $PL_{3,1}$ to $PL_{m,1}$, for example, on the scanning line $B1$.

When the luminescence of only the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ is specified similarly, the voltage V_{ref} of $0V$ is supplied from the scanning voltage generators 4_2 to 4_n during the period of the first light emission operation as mentioned above. At this time, a drive alternating current signal is supplied from the driving voltage generator 3_1 to the driving line $A1$ through the capacitor $Ca1$. When the pixel portion $PL_{1,2}$, for example, on the driving line $A1$ is described, since the drive alternating current signal becomes $+V_p$, the voltage V_p is applied to the serial circuit including the capacitor $Ca1$, the EL elements $EL_{1,2}$ and $EL_{2,2}$, and the capacitor $Cb2$. The polarity on the side of the capacitor $Ca1$ of the serial circuit is positive and the polarity on the side of the capacitor $Cb2$ is negative. Since the voltage V_p is lower than the light emission starting voltage V_{th} , the current flows into the scanning voltage generator 4_2 from the driving voltage generator 3_1 through the capacitor $Ca1$, the anode/cathode of the EL element $EL_{1,2}$, and the capacitor $Cb2$, but the EL element $EL_{1,2}$ does not emit light. Since the current does not flow into the EL element $EL_{2,2}$, naturally it does not emit light. While, since the drive alternating current signal is $-V_p$ during the period of the second light emission operation, the voltage V_p is applied to the serial circuit including the capacitor $Ca1$, the EL elements $EL_{1,2}$ and $EL_{2,2}$, and the capacitor $Cb2$. The polarity on the side of the capacitor $Ca1$ of the serial circuit is negative and the polarity on the side of the capacitor $Cb2$ is positive. Although the current flows into the driving voltage generator 3_2 from the scanning voltage generator 4_2 through the capacitor $Cb2$, the anode/cathode of the EL element $EL_{2,2}$, and the capacitor $Ca1$, the EL element $EL_{2,2}$ does not emit light. Since the current does not flow into the EL element $EL_{2,2}$, it does not emit light. It is the same as for the pixel portions $PL_{1,3}$ to $PL_{1,n}$, for example, on the driving line $A1$.

Since the voltage V_{ref} of $0V$ is supplied respectively from the driving voltage generators 3_2 to 3_m and the scanning voltage generators 4_2 to 4_m , to the pixel portions excluding the pixel portions $PL_{1,1}$ to $PL_{m,1}$ and the $PL_{1,2}$ to $PL_{1,n}$ on the display panel 1 , the both ends of the respective pixel

portions excluding the pixel portions $PL_{1,1}$ to $PL_{m,1}$ and the $PL_{1,2}$ to $PL_{1,n}$ have the identical potential and the EL elements therein do not emit light.

In the above embodiment, each of the driving voltage generators 3_1 to 3_m generates such a drive alternating current signal that the voltage $+Vp$ and the voltage $-Vp$ alternatively appear, and similarly each of the scanning voltage generators 4_1 to 4_n generates such a scan alternating current signal that the voltage $+Vp$ and the voltage $-Vp$ alternatively appear. The voltage, however, does not have to be in a symmetric relationship like $+Vp$ and $-Vp$. For example, in the case of the drive alternating current signal and the scan alternating current signal such that the voltage Va and the voltage Vb alternatively appear, when $Va > Vb$, $Va - Vb$ must be higher than the light emission starting voltage V_{th} and $(Va - Vb)/2$ must be lower than the light emission starting voltage V_{th} . The voltage V_{ref} doesn't have to be $0V$ like the embodiment, but it should be the direct current voltage satisfying $Va - V_{ref} < V_{th}$ and $V_{ref} - Vb < V_{th}$.

FIG. 3 shows the structure of the portions of the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ and the capacitors $Ca1$ and $Cb1$ on the display panel 1 of the apparatus of FIG. 1. In FIG. 3, the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ and the capacitors $Ca1$ and $Cb1$ are respectively formed between a substrate 10 on the side of an inductive electrode and a transparent substrate 20 on the side of a panel. The substrate 10 on the side of the inductive electrode is, for example, an insulating substrate made from polymeric material such as plastic and two inductive electrodes $11a$ and $11b$ are embedded in the substrate 10. The inductive electrode $11a$ forms the capacitor $Ca1$ and a metallic electrode $22a$ described later, and it is connected to the driving voltage generator 3_1 through a connection line 12. The inductive electrode $11b$ forms the capacitor $Cb1$ and a metallic electrode $22b$ described later, and it is connected to the scanning voltage generator 4_1 through the connection line 13.

The transparent substrate 20 on the side of the panel is, for example, a transparent substrate made from polymeric (plastic) film such as polycarbonate and polyethersulfone and glass. Although the pixel portions $PL_{1,1}$ to $PL_{m,n}$ are formed on the substrate 20 on the side of the panel, FIG. 3 shows only the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$.

The organic EL element $EL_{1,1}$ has the structure of putting an organic function layer $23a$ between the transparent electrode $24a$ and the metallic electrode $22a$. Here, the organic function layer means a single layer-structure consisting of only a luminescent layer, the two layer-structure consisting of an organic hole transport layer and a luminescent layer, or the three layer-structure consisting of an organic hole transport layer, a luminescent layer, and an organic electron transport layer, or a multilayer-structure consisting of a plurality of layers properly including an electron or a hole injection layer and a carrier block layer between these layers.

The transparent electrode $24a$ is an electrode having optical permeability, for example, made from the indium oxide such as Indium-Tin Oxide (ITO), working as the anode (positive) of the organic EL element $EL_{1,1}$. While, the metallic electrode $22a$ is made from metal such as aluminum, working as the cathode (negative) of the organic EL element.

Being excited by the power supply from the upper and the lower electrodes, the organic function layer $23a$ presents the luminescent phenomenon and discharges this luminescence to the outside of the display panel after passing through the transparent electrode $24a$ and the transparent substrate 20.

The organic EL element $EL_{2,1}$ includes a metallic electrode $22b$, an organic function layer $23b$, and a transparent electrode $24b$ similarly to the organic EL element $EL_{1,1}$.

A connection line 25 connects the metallic electrode $22a$ and the transparent electrode $24b$, and another connection line 25 connects the metallic electrode $22b$ and the transparent electrode $24a$.

An insulation seal film 21 made from a silicon dioxide layer such as SiON and SiOx, covers the whole pairs of the organic EL elements, to seal the organic EL element pairs on the transparent substrate 20 completely in airtight. Namely, the electrodes of the organic EL elements are never drawn to the outside from the insulation seal film 21. Therefore, it becomes easy to form the insulation seal film 21 on the transparent substrate 20 on the side of the panel and the reliability of the insulation sealing processing is improved.

One or two inductive electrodes are provided only on the pixel portions $PL_{1,1}$ to $PL_{m,1}$ on the scanning line B1 and the pixel portions $PL_{1,2}$ to $PL_{1,n}$ on the driving line A1 of the display panel 1.

FIG. 4 shows another embodiment of the invention. In FIG. 4, the same components as those of the display device of FIG. 1 are shown with the same reference numerals attached there. In the display device of FIG. 4, a plurality of pixel portions $PL_{1,1}$ to $PL_{m,n}$ respectively include the organic EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ to $EL_{m,n}$ and the diode elements $D_{1,1}$ to $D_{m,n}$. The structure of these pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ to $PL_{m,n}$ is different from that of the display device of FIG. 1. The diode elements $D_{1,1}$ to $D_{m,n}$ may be the ordinary diode elements or the organic diode elements.

The organic EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ to $EL_{m,n}$ and the diode elements $D_{1,1}$ to $D_{m,n}$ are respectively connected with each other in parallel respectively between the driving lines A1 to Am and the scanning lines B1 to Bn. In the parallel connection, there is a relationship of mutually inverse polarity between the respective organic EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ to $EL_{m,n}$ and the diode elements $D_{1,1}$ to $D_{m,n}$. The organic EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ and the diode elements $D_{1,1}$ will be described specifically. The anode of the organic EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ and the cathode of the diode elements $D_{1,1}$ are connected to the driving line A1 in common and the cathode of the organic EL element $EL_{1,1}$ and the anode of the diode element $D_{1,1}$ are connected to the scanning line B1 in common. It is the same as for the other organic EL elements $EL_{1,2}$ to $EL_{m,n}$ and the diode elements $D_{1,2}$ to $D_{m,n}$.

Drive alternating current signals are supplied from the driving voltage generators 3_1 to 3_m and scan alternating current signals are supplied from the scanning voltage generators 4_1 to 4_n , in the same way as the display device of FIG. 1. Assuming that a relationship between the voltage Vp of the alternating current signal, the light emission starting voltage V_{th} of the organic EL elements $EL_{1,1}$ to $EL_{m,n}$ and the forward voltage Vf at a time of turning on the diode is $Vx = (V_{th} + Vf)/2$, $Vx/2 < Vp < Vx$.

In the display device of FIG. 4 thus constituted, for example, when light emission of the pixel portion $PL_{1,1}$ is specified in accordance with the input image data, the driving voltage generator 3_1 is activated in response to a driving instruction from the display controller 2, in synchronization with the time when the scanning voltage generator 4_1 is activated in response to a scanning instruction from the display controller 2. A drive alternating current signal is supplied to the driving line A1 from the driving voltage generator 3_1 through the capacitor $Ca1$, and a scan alternating current signal is supplied to the scanning line B1 from the scanning voltage generator 4_1 through the capacitor $Cb1$. Since the drive alternating current signal and the scan

alternating current signal are mutually inverse in phase, when the drive alternating current signal is +Vp, the scan alternating current signal is -Vp. A voltage 2Vp is applied to a serial circuit including the capacitor Ca1, the EL element EL_{1,1}, the diode element D_{1,1}, and the capacitor Cb1. The polarity on the side of the capacitor Ca1 of the serial circuit is positive and the polarity on the side of the capacitor Cb1 is negative. Since the voltage 2Vp is higher than the light emission starting voltage Vth, a current flows into the scanning voltage generator 4₁ from the driving voltage generator 3₁ through the capacitor Ca1, the anode/cathode of the EL element EL_{1,1}, and the capacitor Cb1. Thus, the EL element EL_{1,1} emits light. By flowing the emission current for making the EL element EL_{1,1} emit light, the capacitor Ca1 and the capacitor Cb1 are charged. The electric charges of the capacitor Ca1 and the capacitor Cb1 are gradually increased. This operation is a light emission operation in half cycle of the clock signal.

While, when the drive alternating current signal is -Vp, the scan alternating current signal is +Vp. The voltage 2Vp is applied to a serial circuit including the capacitor Ca1, the EL element EL_{1,1}, the diode element D_{1,1}, and the capacitor Cb1. The polarity on the side of the capacitor Ca1 of the serial circuit is negative and the polarity on the side of the capacitor Cb1 is positive. A current flows into the driving voltage generator 3₁ from the scanning voltage generator 4₁ through the capacitor Cb1, the anode/cathode of the diode element D_{1,1}, and the capacitor Ca1. In accordance with this current, the electric charges of the capacitor Ca1 and the capacitor Cb1 are gradually discharged, and then they are charged with the inverse polarity. The electric charges of the capacitor Ca1 and the capacitor Cb1 are gradually increased. This operation is a non-light emission operation in the remaining half cycle of the clock signal.

Since the light emission operation and the non-light emission operation are alternatively repeated in accordance with the frequency of the clock signal, when the frequency of the clock signal is high, the pixel portion PL_{1,1} maintains emitting light visually.

When the light emission of only the pixel portion PL_{1,1} is specified, a voltage higher than the light emission starting voltage Vth is not applied to the respective EL elements of the pixel portions other than the pixel portion PL_{1,1}, and the EL elements of the pixel portions other than the pixel portion PL_{1,1} do not emit light. The concrete description relating to this is the same as in the case of the display device of FIG. 1, and therefore the description is omitted here.

In the respective embodiments as mentioned above, the luminance of the respective pixel portions of the display panel 1 is controlled in accordance with the generating period of the drive alternating current signal in the scanning period as for one line to be scanned (scanning line). Namely, in each scanning period, the scan alternating current signal is generated for K cycles, as illustrated in FIG. 5A, while the drive alternating current signal is created for K1 cycles corresponding to the luminance level L1, from the driving voltage generator 3₁, as illustrated in FIG. 5B, and it is generated for K2 cycles corresponding to the luminance level L2 from the driving voltage generator 3₂, as illustrated in FIG. 5C. The luminance level is a value indicated by the i bits for one pixel portion of the driving instruction.

In the above-mentioned embodiments, although the drive alternating current signal and the scan alternating current signal are square waves, they may be sine waves or triangular waves.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 4, the anodes of the organic EL elements EL_{1,1} to EL_{m,n} and the cathodes of the

diode elements D_{1,1} to D_{m,n} may be connected to the scanning lines respectively, and the cathodes of the organic EL elements EL_{1,1} to EL_{m,n} and the anodes of the diode elements D_{1,1} to D_{m,n} may be connected to the driving lines respectively.

Further, in the respective embodiments as mentioned above, although the display panel 1 is provided with m×n pixel portions PL_{1,1} to PL_{m,n}, even a display panel which is not provided with the whole m×n pixel portions is possible in the invention.

As described above, according to the invention, it is possible to supply power from the respective driving circuits to the organic EL elements in a simple structure. In the display panel, the number of the connection terminals with the driving circuits can be decreased, thereby decreasing the electrode occupied area.

This application is based on a Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-155694 which is hereby incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A display device comprising:

a display panel including m (m is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) driving lines which are disposed mutually in parallel, n (n is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) scanning lines which are disposed mutually in parallel so as to intersect with the m driving lines, a plurality of pixel portions each of which includes two organic electroluminescence elements which are connected with each other in parallel with inverse polarity, and which are connected to one of the m driving lines and one of the n scanning lines at an intersection thereof, m first capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the driving lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding driving line, and n second capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the scanning lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding scanning line;

a controller which specifies one of the n scanning lines in a predetermined order and every time of specifying the one scanning line, specifies at least one pixel portion driven to emit light of the pixel portions positioned on the one scanning line;

a driving line circuit which supplies a drive alternating current signal to the other end of the first capacitive element of which the one end is connected to the driving line corresponding to the at least one pixel portion specified by the controller; and

a scanning line circuit which supplies a scan alternating current signal of an inverse phase to the drive alternating current signal to the other end of the second capacitive element of which the one end is connected to the one scanning line specified by the controller.

2. A display device according to claim 1, wherein an amplitude value of each of the drive alternating current signal and scan alternating current signal is lower than a light emission starting voltage when the organic electroluminescence element starts emitting light and higher than a half of the light emission starting voltage of the organic electroluminescence element.

3. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the driving line circuit applies a first predetermined voltage to the other ends of the remaining first capacitive elements other than the first capacitive element of which the other is supplied with the drive alternating current signal, during the supply of the drive alternating current signal, and

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the scanning line circuit applies a second predetermined voltage to the other ends of the remaining second capacitive elements other than the second capacitive element of which the other is supplied with the scan alternating current signal, during the supply of the scan alternating current signal. 5

4. A display device according to claim 1, wherein the controller specifies a luminance level of the one pixel portion,

the scanning line circuit generates the scan alternating current signal during a period of specifying the one scanning line, and 10

the driving line circuit generates the drive alternating signal only during a period corresponding to the luminance level specified by the controller, in the period of specifying the one scanning line. 15

5. A display device comprising:

a display panel including m (m is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) driving lines which are disposed mutually in parallel, n (n is an integer which is equal to or greater than two) scanning lines which are disposed mutually in parallel so as to intersect with the m driving lines, a plurality of pixel portions each of which includes an organic electroluminescence element and a diode element which are connected with each other in parallel with inverse polarity, and which are connected to one of the m driving lines and one of the n scanning lines at an intersection thereof, m first capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the driving lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding driving line; and n second capacitive elements each of which is provided so as to correspond to one of the scanning lines, and has one end connected with the corresponding scanning line; 20 25 30 35

a controller which specifies one of the n scanning lines in a predetermined order and every time of specifying the one scanning line, specifies at least one pixel portion driven to emit light of the pixel portions positioned on the one scanning line; 40

a driving line circuit which supplies a drive alternating current signal to the other end of the first capacitive

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element of which the one end is connected to the driving line corresponding to the at least one pixel portion specified by the controller; and

a scanning line circuit which supplies a scan alternating current signal of an inverse phase to the drive alternating current signal to the other end of the second capacitive element of which the one end is connected to the one scanning line specified by the controller.

6. A display device according to claim 5, wherein an amplitude value of each of the drive alternating current signal and scan alternating current signal is lower than a half of a total voltage of a light emission starting voltage when the organic electroluminescence element starts emitting light and a supply starting voltage when the diode element starts turning on and higher than a quarter of the total voltage.

7. A display device according to claim 5, wherein the driving line circuit applies a first predetermined voltage to the other ends of the remaining first capacitive elements other than the first capacitive element of which the other is supplied with the drive alternating current signal, during the supply of the drive alternating current signal, and

the scanning line circuit applies a second predetermined voltage to the other ends of the remaining second capacitive elements other than the second capacitive element of which the other is supplied with the scan alternating current signal, during the supply of the scan alternating current signal.

8. A display device according to claim 5, wherein the controller specifies a luminance level of the one pixel portion,

the scanning line circuit generates the scan alternating current signal during a period of specifying the one scanning line, and

the driving line circuit generates the drive alternating signal only during a period corresponding to the luminance level specified by the controller, in the period of specifying the one scanning line.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	显示面板和显示设备		
公开(公告)号	US7148864	公开(公告)日	2006-12-12
申请号	US10/446139	申请日	2003-05-28
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	日本先锋公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	先锋公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	先锋公司		
[标]发明人	OKUDA YOSHIYUKI		
发明人	OKUDA, YOSHIYUKI		
IPC分类号	G09G3/30 H05B33/12 G09F9/30 G09G3/10 G09G3/20 G09G3/32 H01L27/32 H01L51/50 H05B33/14		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3216 H01L27/3202 H01L27/3241 G09G2310/0254 H01L2251/564		
助理审查员(译)	LEWIS, DAVID L.		
优先权	2002155694 2002-05-29 JP		
其他公开文献	US20040012336A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种显示面板，包括m条驱动线，与m条驱动线交叉的n条扫描线，每条像素部分包括以反向极性并联连接的两个有机电致发光元件，它们连接到驱动线和扫描线每个交叉点，m个设置在各个驱动线上的第一电容元件，和n个第二电容元件，每个第二电容元件设置成对应于一条扫描线，以及使用该显示板的显示装置。

