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(54) **PIXEL AND ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE USING THE SAME**

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G09G 3/3275 (2016.01)

G09G 3/3266 (2016.01)

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2300/0809 (2013.01); **G09G 2310/08**
(2013.01); **G09G 2320/0233** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pixel includes a first transistor, a second transistor, a third transistor, and a capacitor. The first transistor connects a first power source to a light emitter based on a first control signal. The second transistor connects a pixel circuit to the light emitter. The third transistor connects a second power source to the pixel circuit based on a second control signal. The capacitor is a MOS capacitor having a first electrode connected to receive the second control signal and a second electrode connected to the second transistor.

19 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

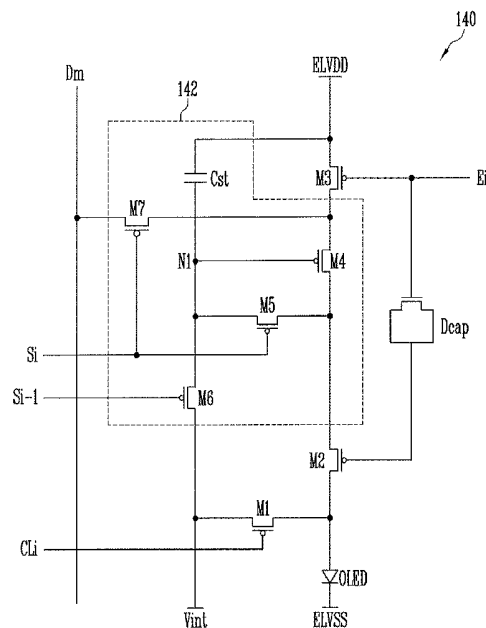


FIG. 1

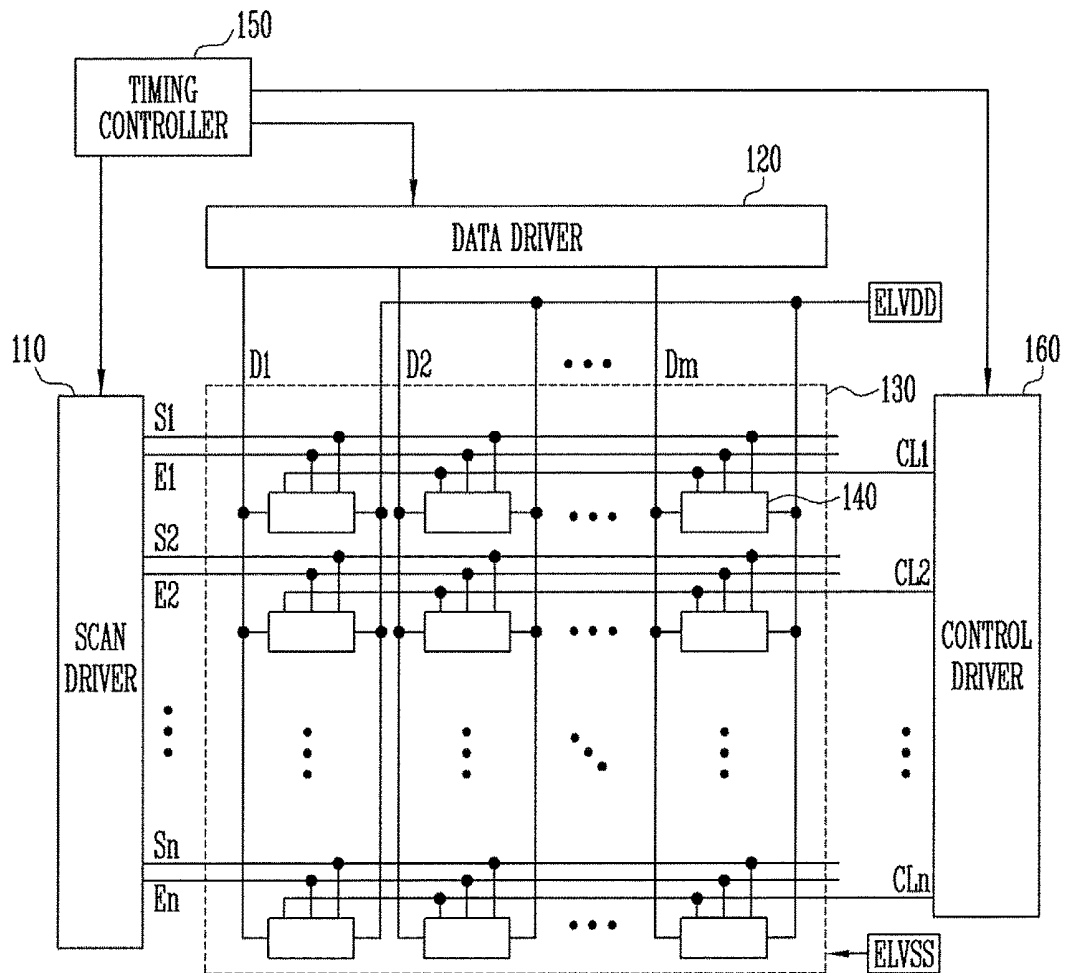
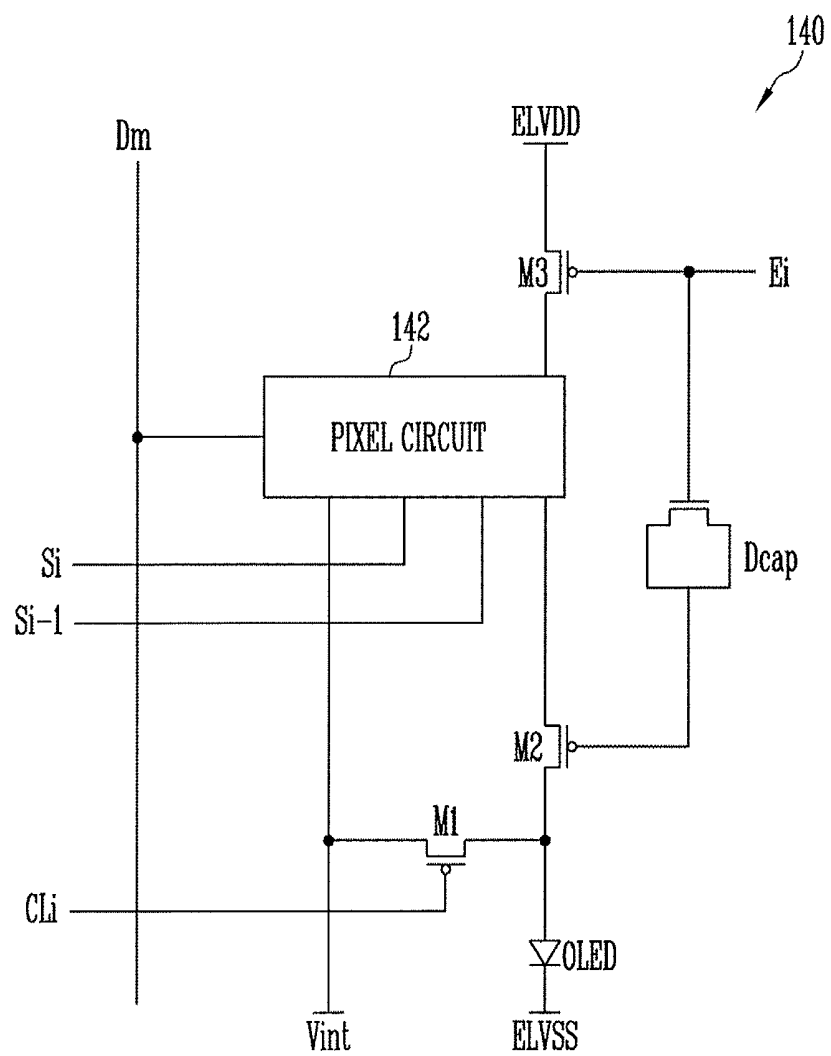


FIG. 2



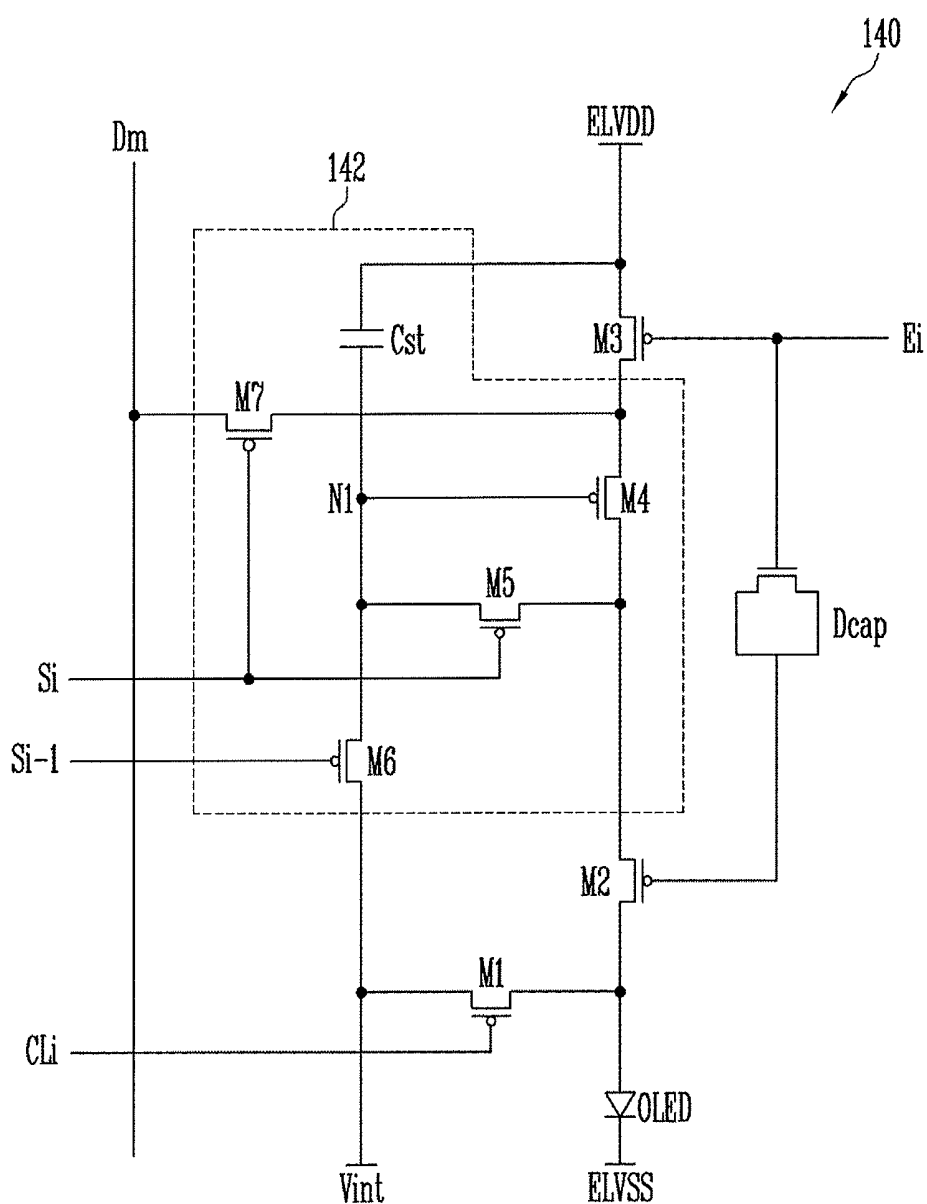


FIG. 4A

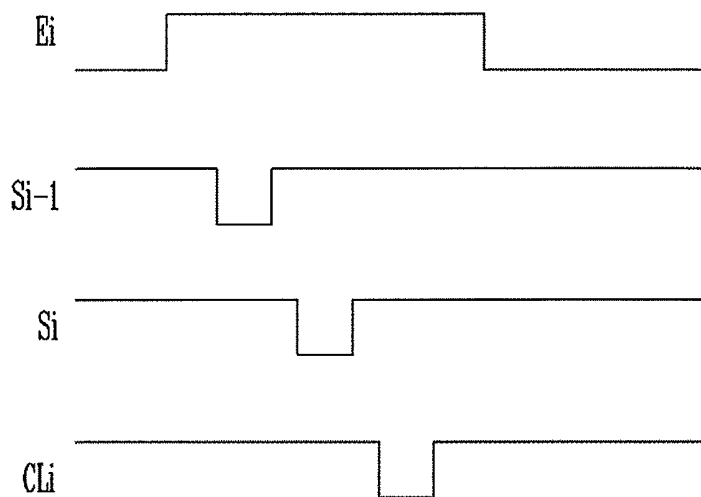


FIG. 4B

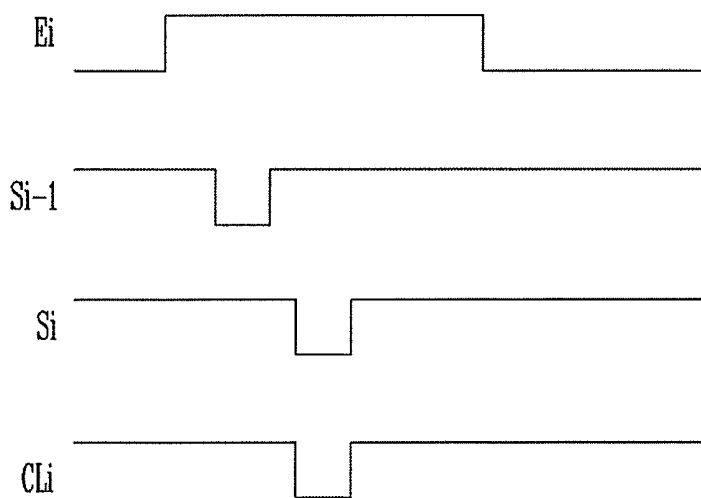


FIG. 4C

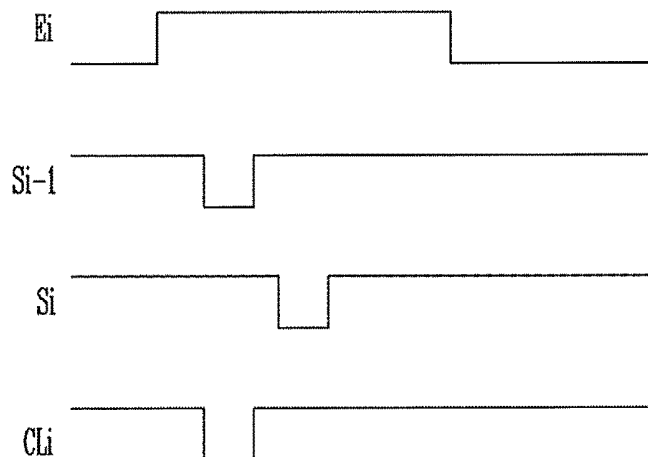


FIG. 5

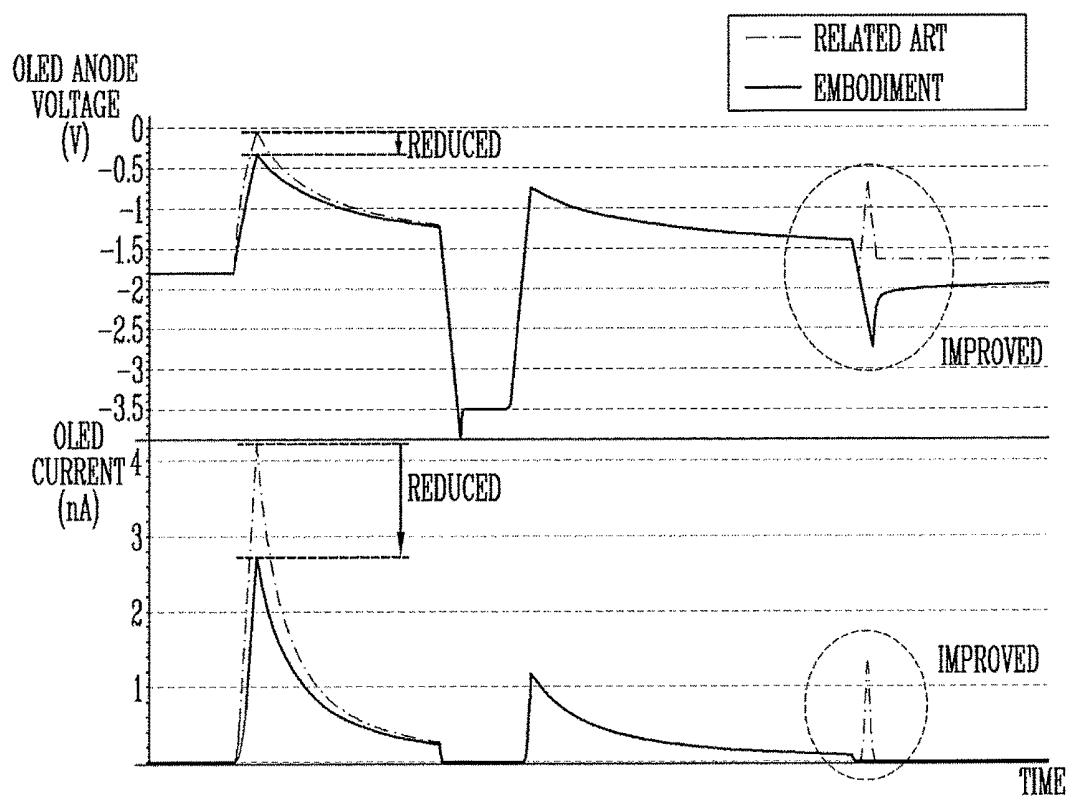


FIG. 6A

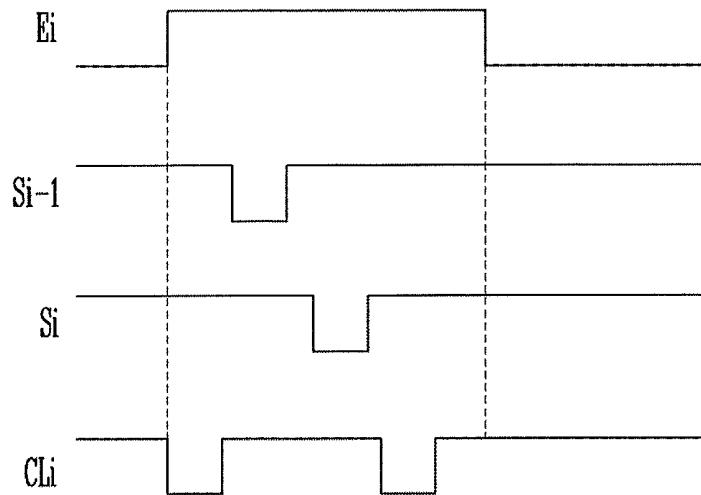


FIG. 6B

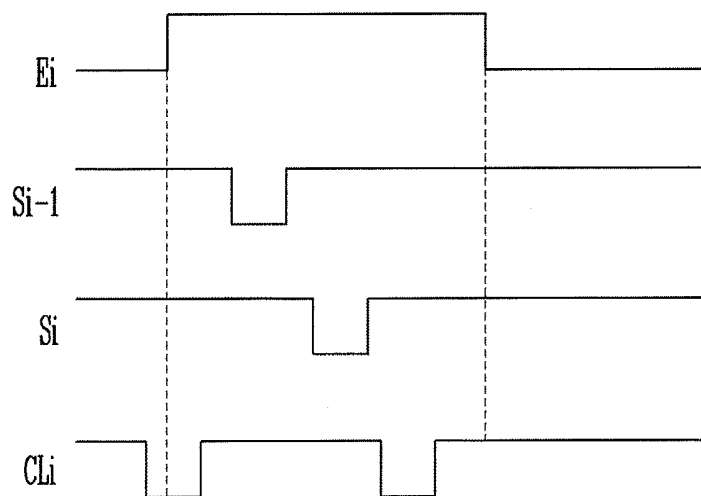


FIG. 7A

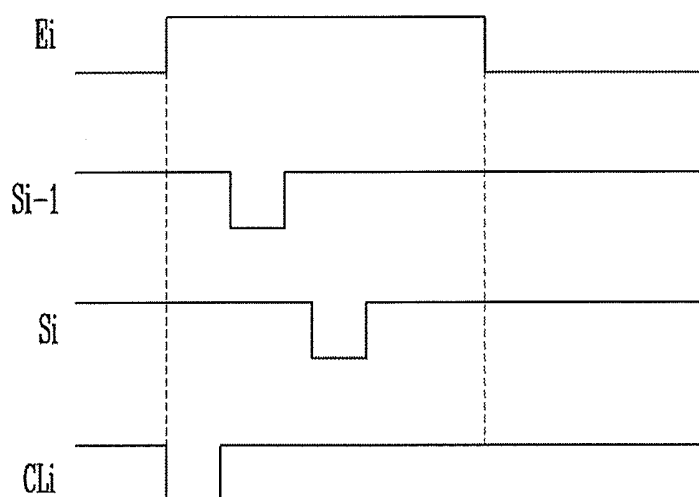
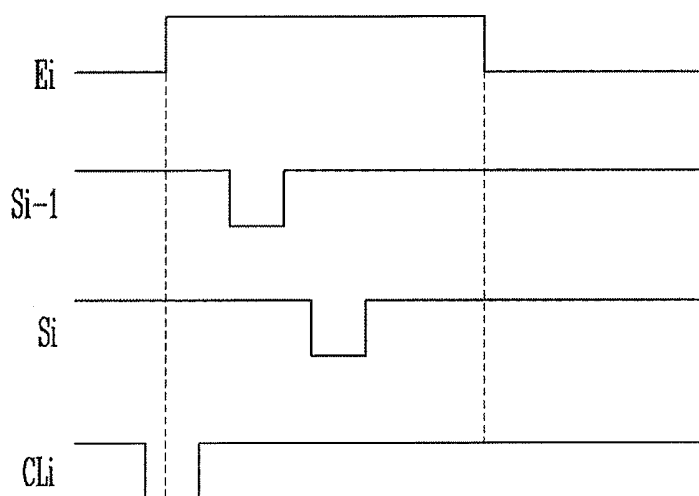


FIG. 7B



PIXEL AND ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0113903, filed on Aug. 12, 2015, and entitled, "Pixel and Organic Light Emitting Display Device Using the Same," is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

One or more embodiments described herein relate to a pixel and an organic light emitting display device that includes one or more pixels.

2. Description of the Related Art

A variety of displays have been developed. Examples include liquid crystal displays and organic light emitting displays. An organic light emitting display may include a scan driver to drive scan lines and a data driver to drive data lines. The scan driver may supply scan signals to the scan lines to allow pixels to be selected on a horizontal line basis. The data driver may supply data signals in synchronization with the scan signals. The data signals may then be supplied to the selected pixels.

Each pixel generates light with predetermined brightness by controlling an amount of current that flows from a first power source to a second power source, via an organic light emitting diode (OLED). Emission times of the pixels are controlled by emission control signals supplied from emission control lines.

Advances in technology have allowed the efficiency of OLEDs to increase to the point where light emission may occur with low amounts of current. This has allowed images to be displayed with high brightness and low power consumption. However, OLEDs in these types of displays may emit light at undesired points in time. This may result in a reduction in contrast ratio.

SUMMARY

In accordance with one or more embodiments, a pixel includes an organic light emitting diode (OLED); a pixel circuit to control an amount of current to flow from a first power source to a second power source via the OLED; a first transistor connected between an initializing power source and an anode electrode of the OLED, a gate electrode of the first transistor connected to a control line; a second transistor connected between the pixel circuit and the anode electrode of the OLED; a third transistor connected between the first power source and the pixel circuit, a gate electrode of the third transistor connected to an emission control line; and a capacitor connected between the emission control line and the gate electrode of the second transistor.

The capacitor may include a transistor having a gate electrode connected to the emission control line and a first electrode and a second electrode connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor. The transistor of the capacitor may be an NMOS transistor and the first to third transistors are PMOS transistors.

The pixel circuit may include a fourth transistor having a first electrode connected to the third transistor, a second

electrode connected to the second transistor, and a gate electrode connected to a first node; a fifth transistor connected between the first node and the second electrode of the fourth transistor, the fifth transistor having a gate electrode connected to a current scan line; a sixth transistor connected between the first node and the initializing power source, the sixth transistor having a gate electrode connected to a previous scan line; a seventh transistor connected between a data line and the first electrode of the fourth transistor, the seventh transistor having a gate electrode connected to the current scan line; and a storage capacitor connected between the first power source and first node. The current scan line may be an *i*th scan line and the previous scan line may be an (*i*-1)th scan line. The initializing power source may have a voltage lower than a data signal that is to be supplied to the data line.

In accordance with one or more other embodiments, an organic light emitting display device includes a scan driver to supply scan signals to scan lines and emission control signals to emission control lines; a control driver to supply control signals to control lines; a data driver to supply data signals to data lines; and a plurality of pixels adjacent intersections of the scan and data lines, wherein a pixel in an *i*th line extending in a first direction includes: an organic light emitting diode (OLED); a pixel circuit to control an amount of current to flows from a first power source to a second power source via the OLED; a first transistor connected between an initializing power source and an anode electrode of the OLED, the first transistor having a gate electrode connected to an *i*th control line; a second transistor connected between the pixel circuit and the anode electrode of the OLED; a third transistor connected between the first power source and the pixel circuit, the third transistor having a gate electrode connected to an *i*th emission control line; and a capacitor connected between the *i*th emission control line and the gate electrode of the second transistor.

The capacitor may include a transistor having a gate electrode connected to the emission control line and a first electrode and a second electrode connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor. The transistor of the capacitor may be an NMOS transistor, and the first to third transistors may be PMOS transistors.

The control driver may supply at least one control signal to the *i*th control line to overlap an emission control signal to be supplied to the *i*th emission control line at least in a partial period. A control signal may be supplied to the *i*th control line immediately after the emission control signal is supplied to the *i*th emission control line. The control signal may be supplied to the *i*th control line before the emission control signal is supplied to the *i*th emission control line. The control signal may be supplied to the *i*th control line to overlap at least one scan signal supplied to the pixel circuit.

The pixel circuit may include a fourth transistor having a first electrode connected to the third transistor, a second electrode connected to the second transistor, and a gate electrode connected to a first node; a fifth transistor connected between the first node and the second electrode of the fourth transistor, the fifth transistor having a gate electrode connected to an *i*th scan line; a sixth transistor connected between the first node and the initializing power source, the sixth transistor having a gate electrode connected to an (*i*-1)th scan line; a seventh transistor connected between a data line and the first electrode of the fourth transistor, the seventh transistor having a gate electrode connected to the *i*th scan line; and a storage capacitor connected between the first power source and first node. The initializing power source may have a voltage lower than the data signal.

In accordance with one or more other embodiments, a pixel includes a first transistor to connect a first power source to a light emitter based on a first control signal; a second transistor to connect a pixel circuit to the light emitter; a third transistor to connect a second power source to the pixel circuit based on a second control signal; and a capacitor connected between a control line of the second control signal and the second transistor, the capacitor being a MOS capacitor with a first electrode connected to receive the second control signal and a second electrode connected to the second transistor.

The first electrode of the MOS capacitor may be a gate electrode of a transistor of a first conductivity type, and the second electrode of the MOS capacitor may correspond to source and drain electrodes of the transistor of the first conductivity type. The first, second, and third transistors may be transistors of a second conductivity type. The capacitor may transmit a voltage of the second control signal to a gate electrode of the second transistor. The pixel circuit may be connected to receive a current scan signal and a previous scan signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features will become apparent to those of skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of an organic light emitting display device;

FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of a pixel;

FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of a pixel circuit;

FIGS. 4A-4C illustrate embodiments of waveforms for driving a pixel;

FIG. 5 illustrates example simulation results for the waveforms in FIG. 4A;

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate another embodiment for driving a pixel; and

FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate another embodiment for driving a pixel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Example embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, they may be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey exemplary implementations to those skilled in the art. The embodiments may be combined to form additional embodiments.

In the drawing figures, the dimensions of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity of illustration. It will also be understood that when a layer or element is referred to as being “on” another layer or substrate, it can be directly on the other layer or substrate, or intervening layers may also be present. Further, it will be understood that when a layer is referred to as being “under” another layer, it can be directly under, and one or more intervening layers may also be present. In addition, it will also be understood that when a layer is referred to as being “between” two layers, it can be the only layer between the two layers, or one or more intervening layers may also be present. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

When an element is referred to as being “connected” or “coupled” to another element, it can be directly connected or coupled to the another element or be indirectly connected or

coupled to the another element with one or more intervening elements interposed therebetween. In addition, when an element is referred to as “including” a component, this indicates that the element may further include another component instead of excluding another component unless there is different disclosure.

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of an organic light emitting display device which includes a pixel unit **130** having pixels **140** positioned in regions divided by scan lines **S1** to **Sn** and data lines **D1** to **Dm**, a scan driver **110** for driving the scan lines **S1** to **Sn** and emission control lines **E1** to **En**, a data driver **120** for driving the data lines **D1** to **Dm**, a control driver **160** for driving control lines **CL1** to **CLn**, and a timing controller **150** for controlling the scan driver **110**, the data driver **120**, and a control driver **160**.

The scan driver **110** supplies scan signals to the scan lines **S1** to **Sn** and supplies emission control signals to the emission control lines **E1** to **En** by control of the timing controller **150**. For example, the scan driver **110** sequentially supplies the scan signals to the scan lines **S1** to **Sn** and may sequentially supply the emission control signals to the emission control lines **E1** to **En**.

An emission control signal may be set, for example, to have a larger width than a scan signal. In one embodiment, an emission control signal may be supplied to overlap at least two scan signals. The emission control signals may be set to have gate-off voltages (e.g., high voltages) to turn off transistors in the pixels **140**. The scan signals may be set to have gate-on voltages (e.g., low voltages) to turn on transistors in the pixels **140**.

The data driver **120** supplies data signals to the data lines **D1** to **Dm** in response to the control of the timing controller **150**. The data signals are then supplied from the data lines **D1** to **Dm** to the pixels **140** (e.g., in units of horizontal lines) selected by the scan signals.

The control driver **160** supplies control signals to the control lines **CL1** to **CLn** in response to the control of the timing controller **150**. For example, the control driver **160** may sequentially supply the control signals to the control lines **CL1** to **CLn**. In addition, the control signals are set to have gate-on voltages to turn on the transistors in the pixels **140**.

The pixel unit **130** includes the pixels **140** adjacent intersections of the scan lines **S1** to **Sn**, the emission control lines **E1** to **En**, and the control lines **CL1** to **CLn** formed in a first (e.g., horizontal) direction. The data lines **D1** to **Dm** may be formed in a second (e.g., vertical) direction. The pixels **140** store the data signals from the data lines **D1** to **Dm** and are selected by the scan signals in units of horizontal lines. Then, each pixel **140** generates light with predetermined brightness based on a controlled amount of current flowing from a first power source **ELVDD** to a second power source **ELVSS**, via an organic light emitting diode (OLED), in response to a corresponding data signal.

The timing controller **150** controls the scan driver **110**, the data driver **120**, and the control driver **160** based on signals from, for example, from an external source.

In FIG. 1, each pixel **140** is connected to one scan line. In another embodiment, each pixel **140** may have a structure which allows it to be connected to a plurality of scan lines. In this case, for example, the pixel unit **130** may include dummy scan lines.

FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of a pixel **140**, which, for example, may be representative of the pixels in FIG. 1. In FIG. 2, the pixel **140** is connected to the *m*th data line **Dm** and an *i*th scan line **S1** for illustrative purposes.

Referring to FIG. 2, the pixel 140 includes an organic light emitting diode OLED, a pixel circuit 142, first to third transistors M1 to M3, and a capacitor Dcap. The OLED has an anode electrode connected to the pixel circuit 142 via the second transistor M2 and a cathode electrode connected to the second power source ELVSS. The organic light emitting diode OLED generates light with predetermined brightness in response to an amount of a current supplied from the pixel circuit 142.

The pixel circuit 142 controls the amount of the current that flows from the first power source ELVDD to the second power source ELVSS, via the organic light emitting diode OLED, in response to a data signal. For example, the pixel circuit 142 initializes a gate electrode of a driving transistor when a scan signal is supplied to a (i-1)th scan line Si-1 and stores the data signal from the data line Dm when a scan signal is supplied to the ith scan line Si. The pixel circuit 142 controls the amount of the current supplied to the organic light emitting diode OLED in response to the data signal when supply of an emission control signal to an ith emission control line Ei is stopped.

The first power source ELVDD may be set to have a higher voltage than the second power source ELVSS to allow current to flow to the organic light emitting diode OLED.

The first transistor M1 is connected between an initializing power source Vint and the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED. A gate electrode of the first transistor M1 is connected to an ith control line CLi. The first transistor M1 is turned on, when a control signal is supplied to the ith control line CLi, in order to supply a voltage of the initializing power source Vint to the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED. The initializing power source Vint may have voltage lower than the data signal.

The first transistor M1 may improve black display capability of the pixel 140. For example, when the first transistor M1 is turned on, a parasitic capacitor of the organic light emitting diode OLED may be discharged. Then, when black brightness is to be implemented, due to a leakage current from the pixel circuit 142, the organic light emitting diode OLED does not emit light, thereby improving black display capability.

In addition, the control driver 160 may supply at least one control signal to the ith control line CLi, so that the control signal overlaps the emission control signal supplied to the ith emission control line Ei at least in a partial period.

The second transistor M2 is connected between the pixel circuit 142 and the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED. A gate electrode of the second transistor M2 is connected to the ith emission control line Ei via the capacitor Dcap. The second transistor M2 is turned off when the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei and is turned on in the other cases.

The third transistor M3 is connected between the first power source ELVDD and the pixel circuit 142. A gate electrode of the third transistor M3 is connected to the ith emission control line Ei. The third transistor M3 is turned off when the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei and is turned on in the other cases.

The capacitor Dcap is connected between the ith emission control line Ei and the gate electrode of the second transistor M2. The capacitor Dcap may be formed of a dynamic capacitor in order to be driven when the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei. The capacitor Dcap may be, for example, a MOS capacitor. In one embodiment, the capacitor Dcap is formed of an n-chan-

nel metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET) (NMOS) having a gate electrode connected to the ith emission control line Ei and first and second electrodes (e.g., source and drain electrodes) connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2.

In one embodiment, the capacitor Dcap is formed of an NMOS transistor and the first to third transistors M1 to M3 are p-channel metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOSFET) (PMOS). The capacitor Dcap functions as a coupling capacitor to transmit a voltage of the emission control signal from the ith emission control line Ei to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2.

For example, since the third transistor M3 is positioned between the first power source ELVDD and the pixel circuit 142, the third transistor M3 may be completely turned off when the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei in order to normally drive the pixel circuit 142. Therefore, the emission control signal supplied to the ith emission control line Ei may be set to have a high voltage.

When the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei, the voltage of the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED may increase due to a parasitic capacitor of the second transistor M2. As a result, undesired light may be generated by the organic light emitting diode OLED, which, in turn, may reduce contrast ratio.

In order to reduce or minimize such a phenomenon, according to the present embodiment, the capacitor Dcap is formed between the ith emission control line Ei and the gate electrode of the second transistor M2. In this case, the voltage transmitted to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2 by the capacitor Dcap is set to be lower than the voltage (e.g., the voltage of the emission control signal) of the ith emission control line. It is therefore possible to reduce or minimize the amount of the light generated by the organic light emitting diode OLED and to increase contrast ratio.

FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of the pixel circuit 142 in FIG. 2 which includes fourth to seventh transistors M4 to M7 and a storage capacitor Cst. The fourth transistor M4 (e.g., the driving transistor) has a first electrode connected to the first power source ELVDD via the third transistor M3 and a second electrode connected to the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED via the second transistor M2. The fourth transistor M4 has a gate electrode connected to a first node N1. The fourth transistor M4 controls the amount of current that flows from the first power source ELVDD to the second power source ELVSS, via the organic light emitting diode OLED, in response to a voltage of the first node N1.

The fifth transistor M5 is connected between the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4 and the first node N1. The fifth transistor M5 has a gate electrode connected to the ith scan line Si. The fifth transistor M5 is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the ith scan line Si and electrically connects the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4 and the first node N1. Therefore, when the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the fourth transistor M4 is diode-connected.

The sixth transistor M6 is connected between the first node N1 and the initializing power source Vint. The sixth transistor M6 has a gate electrode connected to the (i-1)th scan line Si-1. The sixth transistor M6 is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the (i-1)th scan line Si-1 to supply the voltage of the initializing power source Vint to the first node N1.

A seventh transistor M7 is connected between the data line Dm and the first electrode of the fourth transistor M4. The seventh transistor M7 has a gate electrode connected to the ith scan line Si. The seventh transistor M7 is turned on when the scan signal is supplied to the ith scan line Si to electrically connect the data line Dm and the first electrode of the fourth transistor M4.

The storage capacitor Cst is connected between the first power source ELVDD and the first node N1. The storage capacitor Cst stores a voltage of the data signal and a threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4.

FIG. 4A illustrates waveforms of a first embodiment of a method for driving a pixel, which, for example, may be pixel 140 in FIG. 3. Referring to FIG. 4A, first, the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei. When the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei, the second transistor M2 and the third transistor M3 are turned off.

At this time, the emission control signal is supplied to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2, via the capacitor Dcap, so that a voltage lower than that of the ith emission control line Ei is supplied to the gate electrode of the second transistor M2. Then, it is possible to reduce or minimize a rising voltage of the OLED generated by the parasitic capacitor of the second transistor M2 and thus to prevent the OLED from undesirably emitting light.

When the third transistor M3 is turned off, the first power source ELVDD and the first electrode of the fourth transistor M4 are electrically isolated from each other. When the second transistor M2 is turned off, the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4 and the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED are electrically isolated from each other. Therefore, in a period in which the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei, the pixel 140 is set to a non-emission state.

Then, the scan signal is supplied to the (i-1)th scan line Si-1. When the scan signal is supplied to the (i-1)th scan line Si-1, the sixth transistor M6 is turned on. When the sixth transistor M6 is turned on, the voltage of the initializing power source Vint is supplied to the first node N1.

After the scan signal is supplied to the (i-1)th scan line Si-1, the scan signal is supplied to the ith scan line Si. When the scan signal is supplied to the ith scan line Si, the fifth transistor M5 and the seventh transistor M7 are turned on.

When the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the first node N1 and the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4 are electrically connected to each other. Thus, when the fifth transistor M5 is turned on, the fourth transistor M4 is diode-connected.

When the seventh transistor M7 is turned on, the data signal from the data line Dm is supplied to the first electrode of the fourth transistor M4. At this time, since the first node N1 is initialized to the voltage of the initializing power source Vint, the fourth transistor M4 is turned on. When the fourth transistor M4 is turned on, a voltage, obtained by subtracting the absolute value of a threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4 from the voltage of the data signal, is supplied to the first node N1. At this time, the storage capacitor Cst stores the voltage of the data signal and the threshold voltage of the fourth transistor M4.

Then, the control signal is supplied to the ith control line CLi. When the control signal is supplied to the ith control line CLi, the first transistor M1 is turned on. When the first transistor M1 is turned on, the voltage of the initializing power source Vint is supplied to the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED in order to discharge the parasitic capacitor of the organic light emitting diode OLED.

After the control signal is supplied to the ith control line CLi, supply of the emission control signal to the ith emission control line Ei is stopped. When supply of the emission control signal to the ith emission control line Ei is stopped, the second transistor M2 and the third transistor M3 are turned on. When the third transistor M3 is turned on, the first power source ELVDD and the first electrode of the fourth transistor M4 are electrically connected to each other. When the second transistor M2 is turned on, the second electrode of the fourth transistor M4 and the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED are electrically connected to each other.

At this time, the fourth transistor M4 controls the amount of current that flows from the first power source ELVDD to the second power source ELVSS, via the organic light emitting diode OLED, in response to the voltage of the first node N1. Then, the organic light emitting diode OLED generates light with predetermined brightness in response to the amount of current supplied from the fourth transistor M4. In one embodiment, each of the pixels 140 may generate light with brightnesses that correspond to respective ones of the data signals by repeating the above-described processes.

The control signal is supplied to the ith control line CLi after the scan signal is supplied to the ith scan line Si in one or more of the above embodiments. In another embodiment, the control signal may be supplied to the ith control line CLi in various forms to at least partially overlap the emission control signal supplied to the ith emission control line Ei.

FIGS. 4B and 4C illustrate waveforms that correspond to another embodiment of a method for driving a pixel, e.g., the pixel 140 of FIG. 3. Referring to FIGS. 4B and 4C, the control signal is supplied to the ith control line CLi to overlap the scan signal supplied to the ith scan line Si or the scan signal supplied to the (i-1)th scan line Si-1. In this case, like in FIG. 4A, the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED may be initialized. In FIGS. 4B and 4C, operation processes may be the same as those in FIG. 4A, except for the point in time when the control signal supplied to the ith control line CLi changes.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example of simulation results obtained by the embodiment of driving waveforms in FIG. 4A. In FIG. 5, the capacitor Dcap is added (e.g., to the embodiment of the pixel in FIG. 3) and a related art case is represented where capacitor Dcap is not included.

Referring to FIG. 5, when the emission control signal is supplied to the ith emission control line Ei, the voltage of the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED increases. At this time, due to influence of the capacitor Dcap, the rising voltage of the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED of the present embodiment is set to be lower than that in the related art.

In this case, the amount of current that flows to the organic light emitting diode OLED is reduced to thereby allow the emission brightness of the organic light emitting diode OLED to be reduced or minimized. Thus, according to the present embodiment, emission of light from the organic light emitting diode OLED may be suppressed using the capacitor Dcap. This may allow for an increase in contrast ratio. In addition, according to the present embodiment, the current of the organic light emitting diode OLED may maintain a stable state, even when supply of the emission control signal to the ith emission control line Ei is stopped.

FIGS. 6A and 6B waveforms in accordance with another embodiment of a method for driving a pixel, e.g., pixel 140 in FIG. 3. Referring to FIGS. 6A and 6B, in this embodiment, a plurality of control signals are supplied to the ith

control line CL_i. For example, two control signals may be supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i.

The control signals are supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i to overlap the emission control signal supplied to the *i*th emission control line E_i at least in a partial period. For example, the first control signal may be supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i before the scan signal is supplied to the (*i*-1)th scan line S_{i-1}. The second control signal may be supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i, after the first control signal, to overlap the emission control signal supplied to the *i*th emission control line E_i.

The first control signal supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i may prevent the voltage of the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED from increasing due to the emission control signal supplied to the *i*th emission control line E_i.

For example, like in FIG. 6A, immediately after the emission control signal is supplied to the *i*th emission control line E_i, and when the first control signal is supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i, the voltage of the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED may be initialized to the voltage of the initializing power source V_{int}. Thus, the voltage of the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED, that is increased by the emission control signal supplied to the *i*th emission control line E_i, is reduced to the voltage of the initializing power source V_{int} to thereby prevent the organic light emitting diode OLED from undesirably emitting light.

In addition, like in FIG. 6B, before the emission control signal is supplied to the *i*th emission control line E_i, the first control signal may be supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i. Then, when the emission control signal is supplied to the *i*th emission control line E_i, the voltage of the initializing power source V_{int} is supplied to the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED to thereby prevent the organic light emitting diode OLED from undesirably emitting light.

When the second control signal is supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i, the voltage of the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode OLED may be reset as the voltage of the initializing power source V_{int}. The second control signal may be supplied to the *i*th control line CL_i for stable operation and may be removed as in FIGS. 7A and 7B.

In one embodiment, the organic light emitting diode OLED may generate one of various light components (e.g., red, green, and blue light components) in response to the amount of current supplied from the driving transistor. In another embodiment, the organic light emitting diode OLED may generate white light in response to the amount of current supplied from the driving transistor. In this case, a color image may be implemented using an additional color filter.

By way of summation and review, an OLED that is designed to emit light at low current may emit light at an undesired point in time. As a result, contrast ratio may be reduced. In accordance with one or more of the aforementioned embodiments, a pixel includes a first transistor, a second transistor, a third transistor, and a capacitor. The first transistor connects a first power source to a light emitter based on a first control signal. The second transistor connects a pixel circuit to the light emitter. The third transistor connects a second power source to the pixel circuit based on a second control signal. The capacitor is a MOS capacitor having a first electrode connected to receive the second control signal and a second electrode connected to the second transistor.

Example embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are

to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. In some instances, as would be apparent to one of skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise indicated. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the embodiments in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A pixel, comprising:

an organic light emitting diode (OLED);

a pixel circuit to control an amount of current to flow from a first power source to a second power source via the OLED;

a first transistor connected between an initializing power source and an anode electrode of the OLED, a gate electrode of the first transistor connected to a control line;

a second transistor connected between the pixel circuit and the anode electrode of the OLED;

a third transistor connected between the first power source and the pixel circuit, a gate electrode of the third transistor connected to an emission control line; and

a capacitor connected between the emission control line and the gate electrode of the second transistor, wherein the pixel circuit includes:

a fourth transistor having a first electrode connected to the third transistor, a second electrode connected to the second transistor, and a gate electrode connected to a first node;

a fifth transistor connected between the first node and the second electrode of the fourth transistor, the fifth transistor having a gate electrode connected to a current scan line; and

a sixth transistor connected between the first node and the initializing power source, the sixth transistor having a gate electrode connected to a previous scan line.

2. The pixel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the capacitor includes a transistor having a gate electrode connected to the emission control line and a first electrode and a second electrode connected to the gate electrode of the second transistor.

3. The pixel as claimed in claim 2, wherein the transistor of the capacitor is an NMOS transistor and the first to third transistors are PMOS transistors.

4. The pixel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pixel circuit further includes:

a seventh transistor connected between a data line and the first electrode of the fourth transistor, the seventh transistor having a gate electrode connected to the current scan line; and

a storage capacitor connected between the first power source and first node.

5. The pixel as claimed in claim 4, wherein:

the current scan line is an *i*th scan line, and

the previous scan line is an (*i*-1)th scan line.

6. The pixel as claimed in claim 4, wherein the initializing power source has a voltage lower than a data signal that is to be supplied to the data line.

7. An organic light emitting display device, comprising:

a scan driver to supply scan signals to scan lines and emission control signals to emission control lines;

a control driver to supply control signals to control lines;

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a data driver to supply data signals to data lines; and
a plurality of pixels adjacent intersections of the scan and
data lines,

wherein a pixel in an *i*th line extending in a first direction
includes:

an organic light emitting diode (OLED);

a pixel circuit to control an amount of current to flows
from a first power source to a second power source
via the OLED;

a first transistor connected between an initializing
power source and an anode electrode of the OLED,
the first transistor having a gate electrode connected
to an *i*th control line;

a second transistor connected between the pixel circuit
and the anode electrode of the OLED;

a third transistor connected between the first power
source and the pixel circuit, the third transistor
having a gate electrode connected to an *i*th emission
control line; and

a capacitor connected between the *i*th emission control
line and the gate electrode of the second transistor,
wherein the pixel circuit includes:

a fourth transistor having a first electrode connected to the
third transistor, a second electrode connected to the
second transistor, and a gate electrode connected to a
first node;

a fifth transistor connected between the first node and
the second electrode of the fourth transistor, the fifth
transistor having a gate electrode connected to an *i*th
scan line; and

a sixth transistor connected between the first node and
the initializing power source, the sixth transistor
having a gate electrode connected to an (*i*-1)th scan
line.

8. The display device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the
capacitor includes a transistor having a gate electrode con-
nected to the *i*th emission control line and a first electrode
and a second electrode connected to the gate electrode of the
second transistor.

9. The display device as claimed in claim 8, wherein:
the transistor of the capacitor is an NMOS transistor, and
the first to third transistors are PMOS transistors.

10. The display device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the
control driver is to supply at least one control signal to the
*i*th control line to overlap an emission control signal to be
supplied to the *i*th emission control line at least in a partial
period.

11. The display device as claimed in claim 10, wherein a
control signal is to be supplied to the *i*th control line
immediately after the emission control signal is supplied to
the *i*th emission control line.

12. The display device as claimed in claim 10, wherein the
control signal is to be supplied to the *i*th control line before
the emission control signal is supplied to the *i*th emission
control line.

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13. The display device as claimed in claim 10, wherein the
control signal is to be supplied to the *i*th control line to
overlap at least one scan signal supplied to the pixel circuit.

14. The organic light emitting display device as claimed
in claim 7, wherein the pixel circuit further includes:

a seventh transistor connected between a data line and the
first electrode of the fourth transistor, the seventh
transistor having a gate electrode connected to the *i*th
scan line; and

a storage capacitor connected between the first power
source and first node.

15. The display device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the
initializing power source has a voltage lower than the data
signals.

16. A pixel, comprising:

a first transistor to connect a first power source to a light
emitter based on a first control signal; a second tran-
sistor to connect a pixel circuit to the light emitter; a
third transistor to connect a second power source to the
pixel circuit based on a second control signal; and a
capacitor connected between a control line of the
second control signal and the second transistor, wherein
the capacitor is a MOS capacitor having a first elec-
trode connected to receive the second control signal
and a second electrode connected to the second tran-
sistor, wherein the pixel circuit includes:

a fourth transistor having a first electrode connected to the
third transistor, a second electrode connected to the
second transistor, and a gate electrode connected to a
first node; a fifth transistor connected between the first
node and the second electrode of the fourth transistor,
the fifth transistor having a gate electrode connected to
a current scan line; and a sixth transistor connected
between the first node and the initializing power
source, the sixth transistor having a gate electrode
connected to a previous scan line, wherein the pixel
circuit is connected to receive a current scan signal and
a previous scan signal.

17. The pixel as claimed in claim 16, wherein:

the first electrode of the MOS capacitor is a gate electrode
of a transistor of a first conductivity type, and

the second electrode of the MOS capacitor correspond to
source and drain electrodes of the transistor of the first
conductivity type.

18. The pixel as claimed in claim 17, wherein the first,
second, and third transistors are transistors of a second
conductivity type.

19. The pixel as claimed in claim 16, wherein the capaci-
tor is to transmit a voltage of the second control signal to a
gate electrode of the second transistor.

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专利名称(译)	像素和使用其的有机发光显示装置		
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摘要(译)

像素包括第一晶体管，第二晶体管，第三晶体管和电容器。第一晶体管基于第一控制信号将第一电源连接到光发射器。第二晶体管将像素电路连接到光发射器。第三晶体管基于第二控制信号将第二电源连接到像素电路。电容器是MOS电容器，其具有连接以接收第二控制信号的第一电极和连接至第二晶体管的第二电极。

