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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The disclosure discloses a pixel circuit, a method for driving the same, and an organic electroluminescent display panel, where the pixel circuit includes a node initialization module and a drive control module, the node initialization module includes a first switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with a first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a first node; and a seventh switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the second reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node; the drive control module includes a drive transistor with a gate electrically connected with the first node, a source electrically connected with the second node.

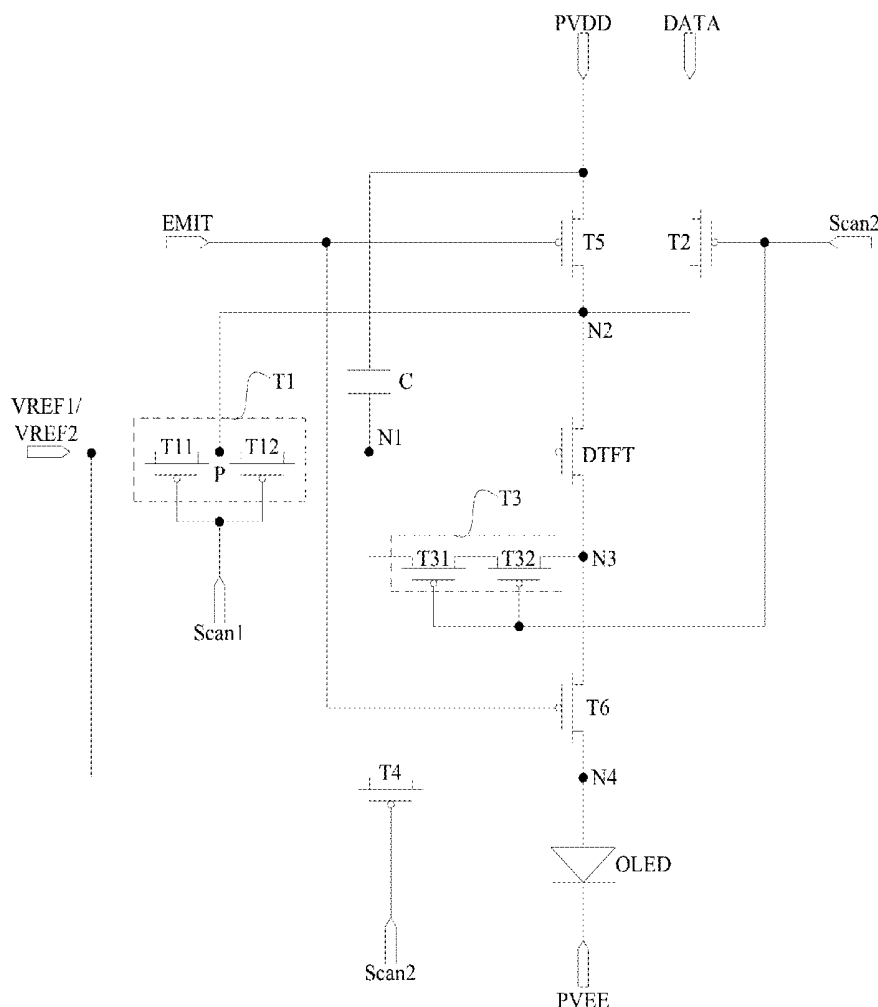
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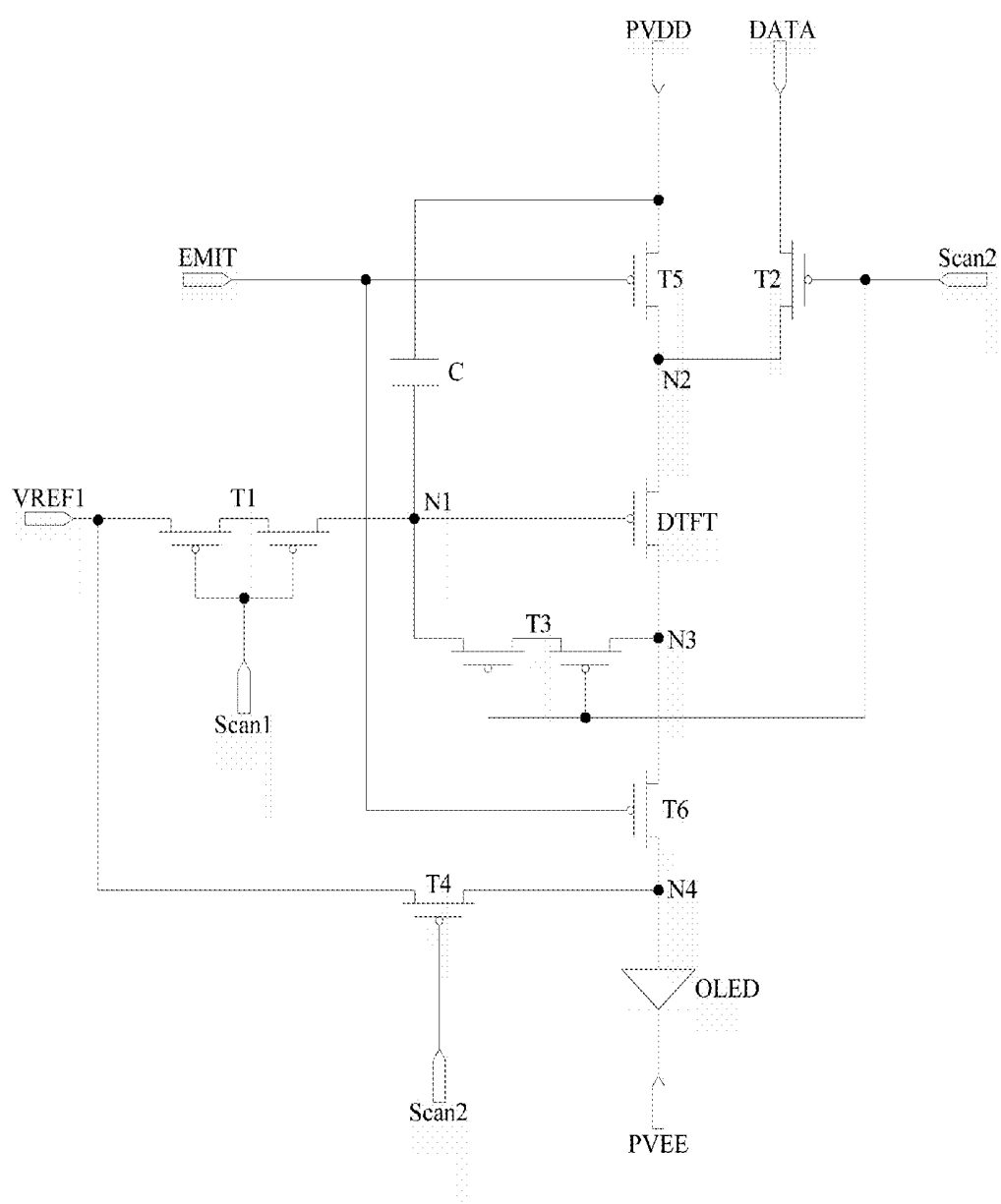


Fig.1

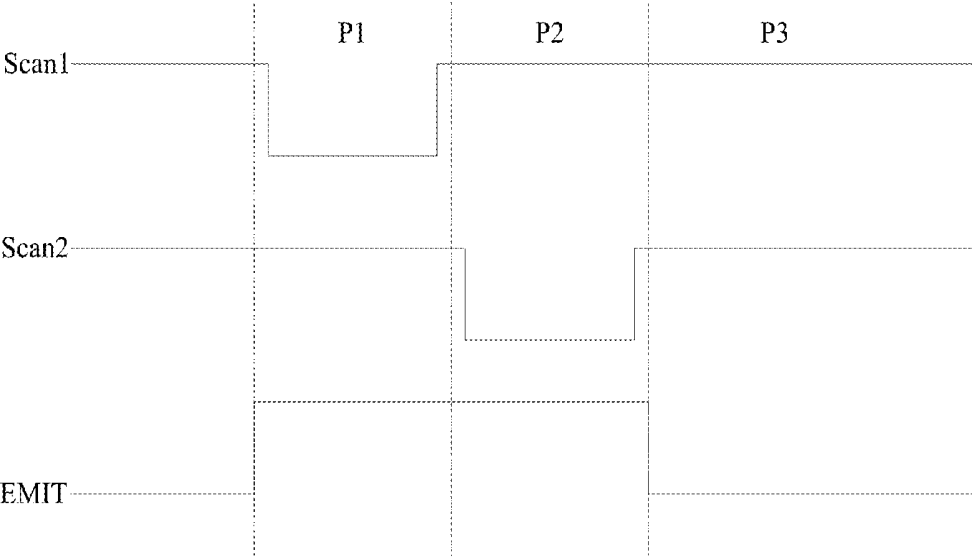


Fig.2

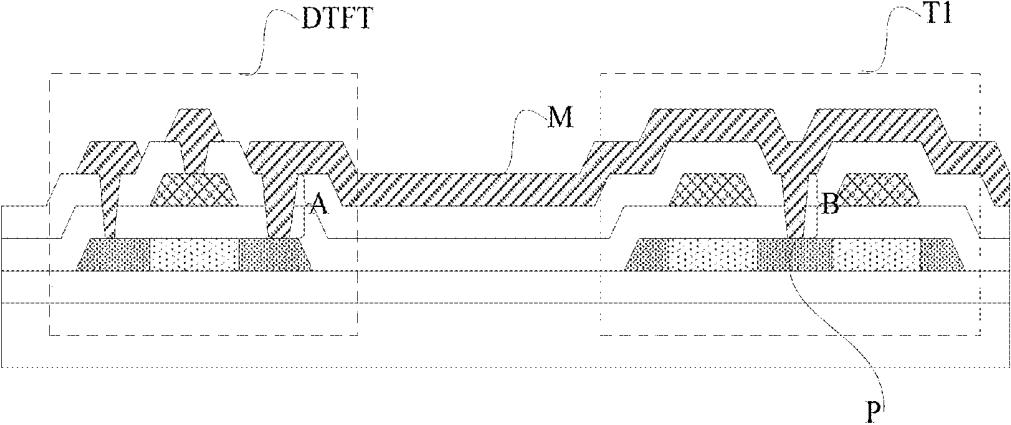


Fig.6

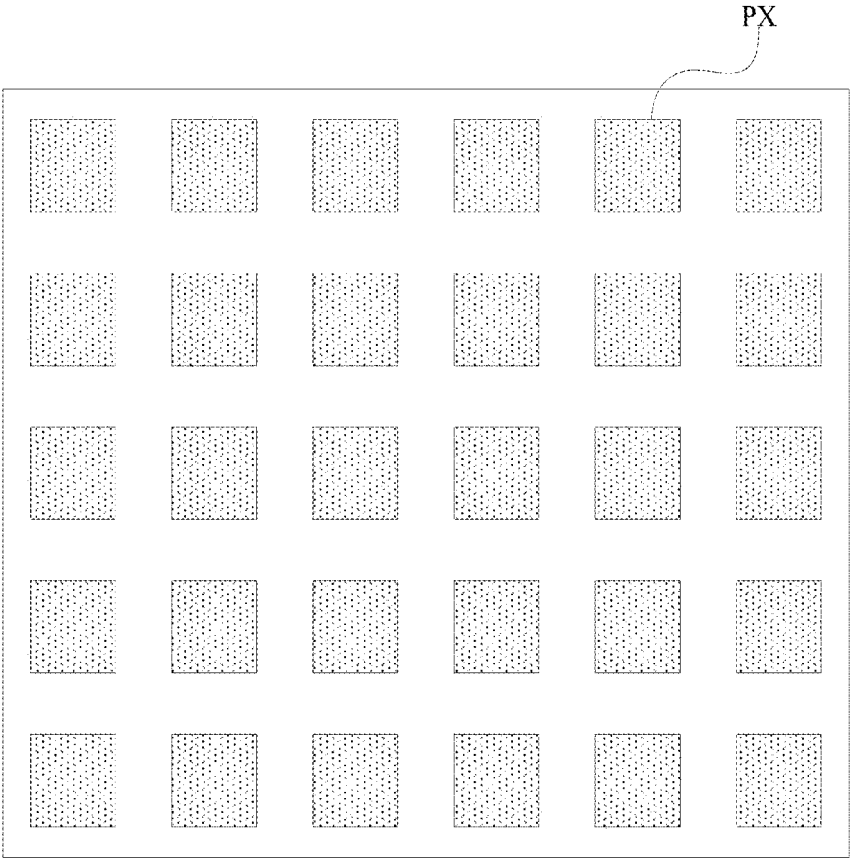


Fig.7

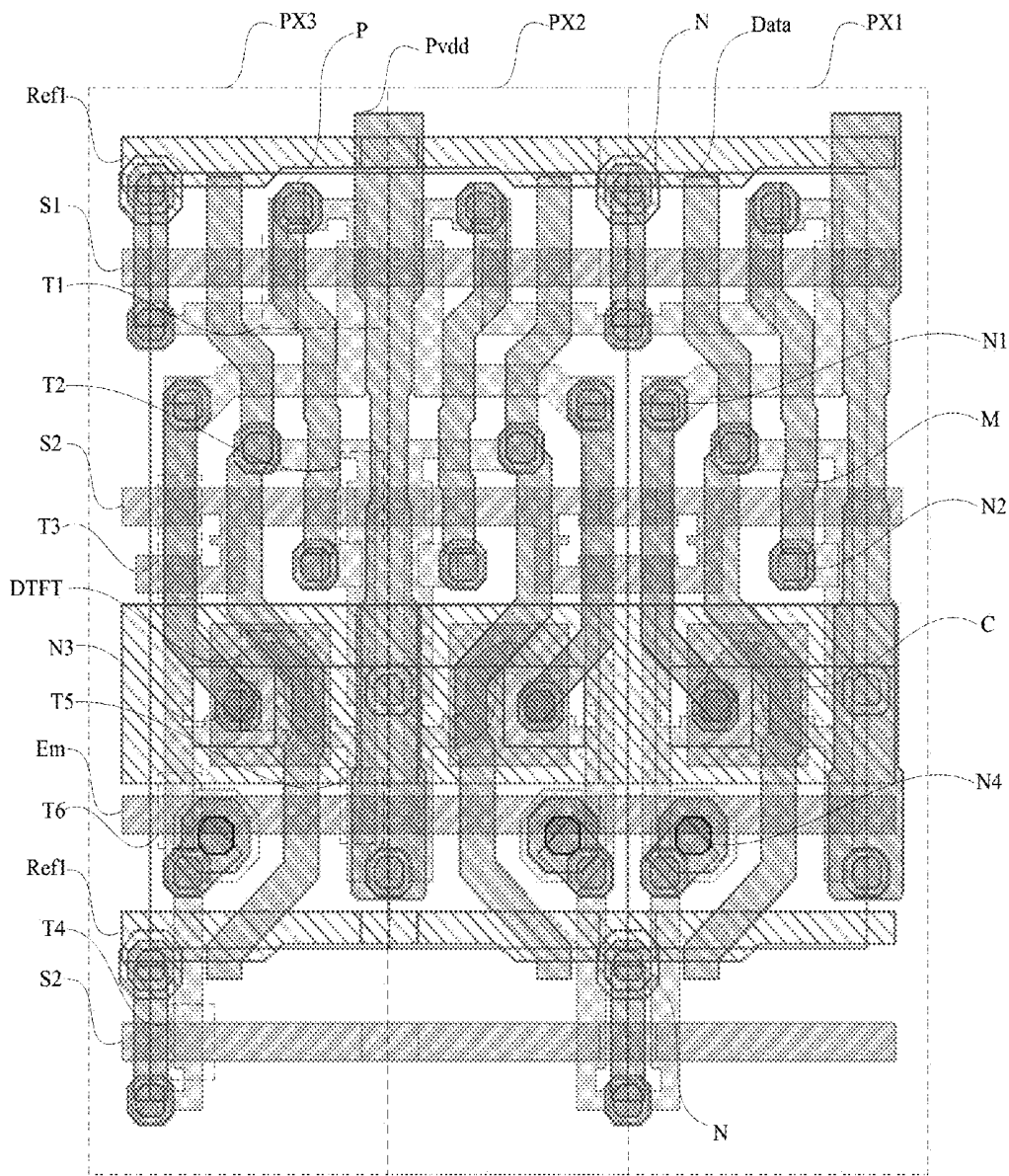


Fig.8

**PIXEL CIRCUIT, METHOD FOR DRIVING
THE SAME, AND ORGANIC
ELECTROLUMINESCENT DISPLAY PANEL**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION**

[0001] This application claims priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 201710567315.8, filed on Jul. 12, 2017, the content of which is incorporated by reference in the entirety.

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0002] The present disclosure relates to the field of display technologies, and particularly to a pixel circuit, a method for driving the same, and an organic electroluminescent display panel.

BACKGROUND

[0003] An Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) display is a focus in the research field of flat panel displays. The OLED display has lower power consumption, a lower production cost, is self-illuminating, has a wider angle of view, has a higher response speed, and has several other advantages as compared with a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD). At present, the OLED display has taken the place of the traditional LCD in the field of flat panel displays including a mobile phone, a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), a digital camera, etc., where the design of a pixel circuit is a core technology of the OLED display, and of great significance to the research thereof.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0004] Embodiments of the disclosure provide a pixel circuit, a method for driving the same, and an organic electroluminescent display panel.

[0005] In one aspect, an embodiment of the disclosure provides a pixel circuit including a node initialization module, a data writing module, an anode reset module, a light emitting control module, a drive control module, and an organic light emitting diode, wherein: the node initialization module includes a first switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with a first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a first node; the data writing module includes a second switch transistor and a third switch transistor, wherein the second switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a data signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a second node; and the third switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a third node, and a drain electrically connected with the first node; the anode reset module includes a fourth switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a fourth node; the light emitting control module includes a fifth switch transistor and a sixth switch transistor, wherein the fifth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with a first voltage signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node; and the sixth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the

light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with the third node, and a drain electrically connected with the fourth node; the drive control module includes a drive transistor and a capacitor, wherein the drive transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first node, a source electrically connected with the second node, and a drain electrically connected with the third node; and the capacitor is connected between the first node and the first voltage signal terminal; the organic light emitting diode is connected between the fourth node and a second voltage signal terminal; and the node initialization module further includes a seventh switch transistor, and the seventh switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the second reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node.

[0006] In another aspect, an embodiment of the disclosure further provides a method for driving the pixel circuit above, the method including: an initialization stage to provide the first scan signal terminal with a first level signal, the second scan signal terminal with a second level signal, and the light emitting control terminal with the second level signal; a data writing stage to provide the first scan signal terminal with the second level signal, the second scan signal terminal with the first level signal, and the light emitting control terminal with the second level signal; and a light emitting stage to provide the first scan signal terminal with the second level signal, the second scan signal terminal with the second level signal, and the light emitting control terminal with the first level signal.

[0007] In still another aspect, an embodiment of the disclosure further provides an organic electroluminescent display panel including a plurality of arrayed pixel circuits, each pixel circuit including a node initialization module, a data writing module, an anode reset module, a light emitting control module, a drive control module, and an organic light emitting diode, wherein: the node initialization module includes a first switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with a first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a first node; the data writing module includes a second switch transistor and a third switch transistor, wherein the second switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a data signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a second node; and the third switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a third node, and a drain electrically connected with the first node; the anode reset module includes a fourth switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a fourth node; the light emitting control module includes a fifth switch transistor and a sixth switch transistor, wherein the fifth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with a first voltage signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node; and the sixth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with the third node, and a drain electrically connected with the fourth node; the drive control module includes a

drive transistor and a capacitor, wherein the drive transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first node, a source electrically connected with the second node, and a drain electrically connected with the third node; and the capacitor is connected between the first node and the first voltage signal terminal; the organic light emitting diode is connected between the fourth node and a second voltage signal terminal; and the node initialization module further includes a seventh switch transistor, and the seventh switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the second reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1 is a schematic circuit diagram of a pixel circuit in the related art;

[0009] FIG. 2 is a time sequence diagram corresponding to the pixel circuit in FIG. 1;

[0010] FIG. 3 is a first schematic circuit diagram of a pixel circuit according to an embodiment of the disclosure;

[0011] FIG. 4 is a second schematic circuit diagram of a pixel circuit according to an embodiment of the disclosure;

[0012] FIG. 5 is a third schematic circuit diagram of a pixel circuit according to an embodiment of the disclosure;

[0013] FIG. 6 is a schematic structural diagram of a part of the circuit in FIG. 5;

[0014] FIG. 7 is a schematic structural diagram of an organic electroluminescent display panel according to an embodiment of the disclosure; and

[0015] FIG. 8 is a schematic structural diagram of three pixel circuits in the organic electroluminescent display panel according to the embodiment of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0016] The structure of a pixel circuit in the related art is as illustrated in FIG. 1, where the pixel circuit includes six switch transistors T1 to T6, a drive transistor DTFT, and a capacitor C. A corresponding input time sequence diagram thereof is as illustrated in FIG. 2. Although compensation is made in the circuit to thereby alleviate the problem of display non-uniformity arising from drifting of the threshold voltage of the drive transistor due to a process of the circuit, and aging of the transistor, the brightness of a first frame may differ after the image is switched between high and low grayscales. Furthermore after the pixel circuit has emitted light for a period of time, the threshold voltage of the drive transistor may be offset due to a bias stress, and an after-image may occur due to the varying offset.

[0017] With simulation of the pixel circuit in FIG. 1, when the (n-1)-th frame is at the grayscale 0, the n-th frame is at the grayscale 255, and the (n+1)-th frame is at the grayscale 255, potentials of a first node N1 and a second node N2 in different periods of time are detected as depicted in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Grayscale	0	255	255
Frame No.	(n - 1)-th frame	n-th frame	(n + 1)-th frame
Stage	Light emitting stage	Initiali- zation stage	Data writing stage
N1	3.44	-3	1.03
N2	4.6	-0.65	3.5

[0018] As can be seen from Table 1 above, the potential of the second node N2 in the n-th frame is different from the potential of the second node N2 in the (n+1)-th frame in the initialization stage. This is because the first node N1 is switched to the potential -3V in the n-th frame from 3.44V, and the first node N1 is switched to the potential -3V in the (n+1)-th frame from 1.5V, in the initialization stage. And there is a parasitic capacitance between the first node N1 and the second node N2 in the pixel circuit, and the second node N2 is floating in the initialization stage. Therefore, there is such a different change in voltage ΔV of the first node N1 that the potential of the second node N2 in the n-th frame is different from the potential of the second node N2 in the (n+1)-th frame in the initialization stage, so that the potential of the first node N1 in the n-th frame is different from the potential of the first node N1 in the (n+1)-th frame in the data writing stage, thus resulting in such a problem that the brightness of the n-th frame is different from the brightness of the (n+1)-th frame.

[0019] Embodiments of the disclosure provide a pixel circuit, a method for driving the same, and an organic electroluminescent display panel to thereby reset the potentials of the first node N1 and the second node N2 simultaneously in the initialization stage so as to address the problem of different brightness arising from their difference in potential due to the parasitic capacitance between them.

[0020] In order to make the objects, technical solutions, and advantages of the embodiments of the disclosure more apparent, particular implementations of the pixel circuit, the method for driving the same, and the organic electroluminescent display panel according to the embodiments of the disclosure will be described below in details with reference to the drawings. It shall be noted that the preferred embodiments to be described below are merely intended to illustrate and explain the disclosure, but not to limit the disclosure thereto; and the embodiments of the disclosure and the features in the embodiments can be combined with each other unless they conflict with each other.

[0021] An embodiment of the disclosure provides a pixel circuit as illustrated in FIG. 3 including a node initialization module 1, a data writing module 2, an anode reset module 3, a light emitting control module 4, a drive control module 5, and an organic light emitting diode OLED.

[0022] The node initialization module 1 includes a first switch transistor T1 with a gate electrically connected with a first scan signal terminal Scan1, a source electrically connected with a first reference signal terminal VREF1, and a drain electrically connected with a first node N1.

[0023] The data writing module 2 includes a second switch transistor T2 and a third switch transistor T3, where the second switch transistor T2 has a gate electrically connected with a second scan signal terminal Scan2, a source electrically connected with a data signal terminal DATA, and a drain electrically connected with a second

node N2. The third switch transistor T3 has a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal Scan2, a source electrically connected with a third node N3, and a drain electrically connected with the first node N1.

[0024] The anode reset module 3 includes a fourth switch transistor T4 with a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal Scan2, a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal VREF1, and a drain electrically connected with a fourth node N4.

[0025] The light emitting control module 4 includes a fifth switch transistor T5 and a sixth switch transistor T6, where the fifth switch transistor T5 has a gate electrically connected with a light emitting control terminal EMIT, a source electrically connected with a first voltage signal terminal PVDD, and a drain electrically connected with the second node N. The sixth switch transistor T6 has a gate electrically connected with the light emitting control terminal EMIT, a source electrically connected with the third node N3, and a drain electrically connected with the fourth node N4.

[0026] The drive control module 5 includes a drive transistor DTFT and a capacitor C, where the drive transistor DTFT has a gate electrically connected with the first node N1, a source electrically connected with the second node N2, and a drain electrically connected with the third node N3. The capacitor C is connected between the first node N1 and the first voltage signal terminal PVDD.

[0027] The organic light emitting diode OLED is connected between the fourth node N4 and a second voltage signal terminal PVEE.

[0028] The node initialization module 1 further includes a seventh switch transistor T7, and the seventh switch transistor T7 has a gate electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal Scan1, a source electrically connected with the second reference signal terminal VREF2, and a drain electrically connected with the second node N2.

[0029] In the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, both the first node N1 and the second node N2 can be reset in the initialization stage through the first switch transistor T1 and the seventh switch transistor T7 in the node initialization module 1 to thereby avoid their difference in potential due to the parasitic capacitance between them. The drive transistor DTFT has the gate electrically connected with the first node N1, and the source electrically connected with the second node N2; and since the drive transistor DTFT is reset in the initialization stage to thereby avoid the problem of a differently grabbed threshold due to a voltage jump, the same brightness of the first frame can be guaranteed after the image is switched between high and low grayscales. Furthermore the drive transistor DTFT is completely reset in the initialization stage of each frame so that an afterimage can also be avoided from occurring as a result of an offset of the threshold voltage of the drive transistor DTFT.

[0030] With simulation of the pixel circuit in FIG. 3, when the (n-1)-th frame is at the grayscale 0, the n-th frame is at the grayscale 255, and the (n+1)-th frame is at the grayscale 255, potentials of a first node N1 and a second node N2 in different periods of time are detected as depicted in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Grayscale	0	255	255
Frame No.	(n - 1)-th frame	n-th frame	(n + 1)-th frame
Stage	Light emitting stage	Initiali- zation stage	Data writing stage
N1	3.44	-3	1.03
N2	4.6	-3	3.5

[0031] As can be seen from Table 2 above, the potential of the second node N2 in the n-th frame is the same as the potential of the second node N2 in the (n+1)-th frame in the initialization stage. Particularly the first node N1 is switched to the potential -3V in the n-th frame from 3.44V, and the first node N1 is switched to the potential -3V in the (n+1)-th frame from 1.5V, in the initialization stage. And although there is a parasitic capacitance between the first node N1 and the second node N2 in the pixel circuit, the second node N2 is reset by the second reference signal terminal VREF2 to the potential -3V in the initialization stage. Therefore, the different change in voltage ΔV of the first node N1 will not affect the potential of the second node N2 in the n-th frame, and the potential of the second node N2 in the (n+1)-th frame in the initialization stage, and furthermore will not affect the potential of the first node N1 in the n-th frame, and the potential of the first node N1 in the (n+1)-th frame in the data writing stage, so that the brightness of the n-th frame is the same as the brightness of the (n+1)-th frame.

[0032] In a particular implementation, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, the potential of the second node N2 in the initialization stage is affected by the potential signal of the second reference signal terminal VREF2, and as illustrated in FIG. 3, the second reference signal terminal VREF2 may be a separate signal terminal, that is, there is a different signal thereof from those of the other signal terminals. At this time, a desirable potential signal may be input to the second reference signal terminal VREF2 as needed, for example, a higher potential signal than that of the first reference signal terminal VREF1 may be input thereto so that V_{gs} of the drive transistor is negatively biased and this alleviates the problem of drifting of the threshold voltage of the drive transistor, operating in the black state, with positive V_{gs} . For example, the potential signal of the second reference signal terminal VREF2 may alternatively be the same as that of the first reference signal terminal VREF1, or may be the same as that of the first voltage signal terminal PVDD, although the embodiment of the disclosure will not be limited thereto.

[0033] In one or more embodiments, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, in order to reduce the number of signal terminals, and to save a wiring space, the second reference signal terminal VREF2, and the first reference signal terminal VREF1 may be connected with the same signal terminal. At this time, the potentials of the first node N1 and the second node N2 are reset to be the same potential through the first switch transistor T1 and the seventh switch transistor T7, both of which are separate, in the initialization stage. The potential of the second node N2 can be controlled through the seventh switch transistor T7 separate from the first switch transistor T1 to thereby alleviate in effect an interference of a coupling effect and leakage current.

[0034] In one or more embodiments, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, in order to reduce the number of signal terminals, and to save wiring space, the second reference signal terminal VREF2, and the first voltage signal terminal PVDD may be further connected with the same signal terminal. At this time, the potentials of the first node N1 and the second node N2 are reset through the first switch transistor T1 and the seventh switch transistor T7, both of which are separate, in the initialization stage so that the potential of the first node N1 is the first reference signal, and the potential of the second node N2 is the first voltage signal, and thus Vgs of the drive transistor is negatively biased and this alleviates the problem of drifting of the threshold voltage of the drive transistor, operating in the black state, with positive Vgs. This is because positively biased voltage, i.e., positive voltage, needs to be applied to the gate of the drive transistor to thereby enable the drive transistor, which is a P-type transistor, to be turned off to display in the black state, and at this time, the threshold voltage of the drive transistor may be offset, so the threshold voltage can be alleviated from being offset by negatively biasing the drive transistor Vgs. Furthermore the potential of the second node N2 can be controlled through the seventh switch transistor T7 separate from the first switch transistor T1 to thereby alleviate in effect an interference of a coupling effect and leakage current.

[0035] In a particular implementation, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, as illustrated in FIG. 4, the first switch transistor T1 may have a dual gate structure to thereby lower leakage current of the first switch transistor T1 when the first switch transistor T1 is turned off, so as to lower interference of the leakage current of the first switch transistor T1 in the light emitting stage to the drive transistor DTFT, which would otherwise affect driving current of the drive transistor DTFT. Particularly as illustrated in FIG. 4, the first switch transistor T1 includes a first sub-switch transistor T11 and a second sub-switch transistor T12.

[0036] The first sub-switch transistor T11 has a drain electrically connected with a source of the second sub-switch transistor T12.

[0037] The first sub-switch transistor T11 has a gate, and the second sub-switch transistor T12 has a gate, both of which are electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal Scan1.

[0038] The first sub-switch transistor T11 has a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal VREF1, and the second sub-switch transistor T12 has a drain electrically connected with the first node N1.

[0039] The first switch transistor T1 may be structured with dual gates, in a particular implementation, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, in order to reduce the number of transistors, and to simplify the circuit structure, as illustrated in FIG. 5, the seventh switch transistor T7 can be the same switch transistor as the first sub-switch transistor T11. The second reference signal terminal VREF2 is the same signal terminal as the first reference signal terminal VREF1; and a connection node P between the drain of the first sub-switch transistor T11, and the source of the second sub-switch transistor T12 is electrically connected with the second node N2, so that when the first sub-switch transistor T11 and the second sub-switch transistor T12 are turned on, the first reference signal of the

first reference signal terminal VREF1 resets both the first node N1 and the second node N2 to the same potential.

[0040] In a particular implementation, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, further to the structure as illustrated in FIG. 5 where the seventh switch transistor T7 is the same switch transistor as the first sub-switch transistor T11, in order to enable the connection node P to be electrically connected with the second node N2, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the pixel circuit further includes a connection line M arranged between the second node N2 and the connection point P. The connection line M has one terminal electrically connected with the source of the drive transistor DTFT through a via hole A, and the other terminal electrically connected with the connection node P through a via hole B. Particularly FIG. 6 illustrates a schematic structural diagram of the drive transistor DTFT and the first switch transistor T1 which are top gate type transistors by way of an example, where the connection line M can be fabricated at the same film layer as an electrode joining the drive transistor DTFT and the first switch transistor T1, so that no new film layer will be added to the original circuit film layer structure without any additional fabrication process.

[0041] In a particular implementation, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, as illustrated in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, the third switch transistor T3 can have a dual gate structure to thereby lower leakage current of the third switch transistor T3 when the third switch transistor T3 is turned off, so as to lower interference of leakage current of the third switch transistor T3 in the light emitting stage to the drive transistor DTFT, which would otherwise affect driving current of the drive transistor DTFT. Particularly as illustrated in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, the third switch transistor T3 includes a third sub-switch transistor T31 and a fourth sub-switch transistor T32.

[0042] The third sub-switch transistor T31 has a drain electrically connected with a source of the fourth sub-switch transistor T32.

[0043] The third sub-switch transistor T31 has a gate, and the fourth sub-switch transistor T32 has a gate, both of which are electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal Scan2.

[0044] The third sub-switch transistor T31 has a source electrically connected with the first node N1, and the fourth sub-switch transistor T32 has a drain electrically connected with the third node N3.

[0045] In a particular implementation, all the drive transistor DTFT and the respective switch transistors as referred to in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure may be designed as N-type transistors, or as illustrated in FIG. 3 to FIG. 5, all the drive transistor DTFT and the respective switch transistors may be designed as P-type transistors, thus simplifying a process flow of fabricating the pixel circuit.

[0046] In a particular implementation, in the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, an N-type transistor is turned on at a high potential, and turned off at a low potential; and a P-type transistor is turned on at a low potential, and turned off at a high potential.

[0047] It shall be noted that in the pixel circuit according to the embodiment of the disclosure, the drive transistor DTFT and the respective switch transistors may be Thin Film Transistors (TFT) or Metal Oxide Semiconductor (MOS) field-effect transistors, although the embodiment of

the disclosure will not be limited thereto. In a particular implementation, the sources and the drains of these transistors may be replaced with each other instead of being distinguished from each other. In one embodiment, all drive transistors and respective switch transistors described in this disclosure are thin film transistors.

[0048] An operating process of the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure will be described below with reference to a circuit time sequence diagram taking the structures of the pixel circuit illustrated in FIG. 3 and FIG. 5 respectively. In the following description, 1 represents a high potential, and 0 represents a low potential. It shall be noted that 1 and 0 represent logic potentials, and are only intended to better set forth a particular operating process according to an embodiment of the disclosure, but not to suggest voltage applied to the gates of the respective switch transistors in a particular implementation.

[0049] The structure of the pixel circuit illustrated in FIG. 3 will be described by the input-output time sequence diagram as illustrated in FIG. 2. Particularly there are three selected stages including an initialization stage P1, a data writing stage P2, and a light emitting stage P3 in the input-output time sequence diagram as illustrated in FIG. 2.

[0050] In the initialization stage P1, EMIT=1, Scan1=0, and Scan2=1.

[0051] With Scan1=0, the first switch transistor T1 is turned on to provide the first node N1 with the first reference signal of the first reference signal terminal VREF1, so the potential of the first node N1 is VREF1; and the seventh transistor T7 is turned on to provide the second node N2 with the second reference signal of the second reference signal terminal VREF2, so the potential of the second node N2 is VREF2, so that the first node N1 and the second node N2 are initialized and reset, and the drive transistor DTFT is turned on. With Scan2=1, the second switch transistor T2, the third switch transistor T3, and the fourth switch transistor T4 are turned off. With EMIT=1, the fifth switch transistor T5 and the sixth switch transistor T6 are turned off, so the organic light emitting diode OLED emits no light.

[0052] In the data writing stage P2, EMIT=1, Scan1=1, and Scan2=0.

[0053] With Scan1=1, the first switch transistor T1 and the seventh transistor T7 are turned off. With Scan2=0, the second switch transistor T2 is turned on to provide the source of the drive transistor DTFT with the data signal of the data signal line Data, so the potential of the second node N2 is changed to Vdata; the third switch transistor T3 is turned on to connect the gate of the drive transistor DTFT with the drain thereof, so the potentials of the first node N1 and the third node N3 are changed to Vdata-|Vth|, and at this time, Vsg of the drive transistor DTFT is changed from VREF2-VREF1 to Vdata-VREF1 then to |Vth|, so the same threshold voltage can be grabbed no matter whether a high grayscale jumps to a middle grayscale, or a low grayscale jumps to a middle grayscale; and the fourth switch transistor T4 is turned on to provide the fourth node N4 with the first reference signal of the first reference signal terminal VREF1 to thereby reset the organic light emitting diode. With EMIT=1, the fifth switch transistor T5 and the sixth switch transistor T6 are turned off, so the organic light emitting diode OLED emits no light.

[0054] In the light emitting stage P3, EMIT=0, Scan1=1, and Scan2=1.

[0055] With Scan1=1, the first switch transistor T1 and the seventh transistor T7 are turned off. With Scan2=1, the second switch transistor T2, the third switch transistor T3, and the fourth switch transistor T4 are turned off. With EMIT=0, the fifth switch transistor T5 is turned on to provide the source of the drive transistor DTFT with the high potential of the first voltage signal terminal PVDD, so the potential of the second node N2 is changed to PVDD, and at this time, Vsg of the drive transistor DTFT is $V_{sg} = PVDD - V_{data} + |V_{th}|$, and $I = K(V_{sg} - |V_{th}|)^2 = K(PVDD - V_{data})^2$; and the sixth switch transistor T6 is turned on to drive the organic light emitting diode OLED using the driving current of the drive transistor DTFT into operation to emit light.

[0056] The structure of the pixel circuit illustrated in FIG. 5 will be described by corresponding input-output time sequence diagram as illustrated in FIG. 2. Particularly there are three selected stages including an initialization stage P1, a data writing stage P2, and a light emitting stage P3 in the input-output time sequence diagram as illustrated in FIG. 2.

[0057] In the initialization stage P1, EMIT=1, Scan1=0, and Scan2=1.

[0058] With Scan1=0, the first switch transistor T1 is turned on to provide the first node N1 and the second node N2 with the first reference signal of the first reference signal terminal VREF1, so the potentials of the first node N1 and the second node N2 are VREF1, so that the first node N1 and the second node N2 are initialized and reset, and the drive transistor DTFT is turned on. With Scan2=1, the second switch transistor T2, the third switch transistor T3, and the fourth switch transistor T4 are turned off. With EMIT=1, the fifth switch transistor T5 and the sixth switch transistor T6 are turned off, so the organic light emitting diode OLED emits no light.

[0059] In the data writing stage P2, EMIT=1, Scan1=1, and Scan2=0.

[0060] With Scan1=1, the first switch transistor T1 is turned off. With Scan2=0, the second switch transistor T2 is turned on to provide the source of the drive transistor DTFT with the data signal of the data signal line Data, so the potential of the second node N2 is changed to Vdata;

[0061] the third switch transistor T3 is turned on to connect the gate of the drive transistor DTFT with the drain thereof, so the potentials of the first node N1 and the third node N3 are changed to Vdata-|Vth|, and at this time, Vsg of the drive transistor DTFT is changed from 0 to Vdata-VREF1 to |Vth|, so the same threshold voltage can be grabbed no matter whether a high grayscale jumps to a middle grayscale, or a low grayscale jumps to a middle grayscale; and the fourth switch transistor T4 is turned on to provide the fourth node N4 with the first reference signal of the first reference signal terminal VREF1 to thereby reset the organic light emitting diode. With EMIT=1, the fifth switch transistor T5 and the sixth switch transistor T6 are turned off, so the organic light emitting diode OLED emits no light.

[0062] In the light emitting stage P3, EMIT=0, Scan1=1, and Scan2=1.

[0063] With Scan1=1, the first switch transistor T1 is turned off. With Scan2=1, the second switch transistor T2, the third switch transistor T3, and the fourth switch transistor T4 are turned off. With EMIT=0, the fifth switch transistor T5 is turned on to provide the source of the drive

transistor DTFT with the high potential of the first voltage signal terminal PVDD, so the potential of the second node N2 is changed to PVDD, and at this time, V_{sg} of the drive transistor DTFT is $V_{sg} = PVDD - V_{data} + |V_{th}|$, and $I = K(V_{sg} - |V_{th}|)^2 = K(PVDD - V_{data})^2$; and the sixth switch transistor T6 is turned on to drive the organic light emitting diode OLED using the driving current of the drive transistor DTFT into operation to emit light.

[0064] Based upon the same inventive idea, an embodiment of the disclosure further provides a method for driving a pixel circuit as illustrated in FIG. 2, where the method includes following operations.

[0065] An initialization stage P1 provides the first scan signal terminal Scan1 with a first level signal, the second scan signal terminal Scan2 with a second level signal, and the light emitting control terminal EMIT with the second level signal.

[0066] A data writing stage P2 provides the first scan signal terminal Scan1 with the second level signal, the second scan signal terminal Scan2 with the first level signal, and the light emitting control terminal EMIT with the second level signal.

[0067] A light emitting stage P3 provides the first scan signal terminal Scan1 with the second level signal, the second scan signal terminal Scan2 with the second level signal, and the light emitting control terminal EMIT with the first level signal.

[0068] Optionally in the method for driving the pixel circuit above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, the first level signal may be a high potential signal, and correspondingly the second level signal may be a low potential signal. In another embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 2, the first level signal may be a low potential signal, and correspondingly the second level signal may be a high potential signal, dependent upon whether a switch transistor is an N-type transistor or a P-type transistor.

[0069] Based upon the same inventive idea, an embodiment of the disclosure further provides an organic electroluminescent display panel as illustrated in FIG. 7 including a plurality of arrayed pixel circuits according to any embodiments above of the disclosure, and since the organic electroluminescent display panel addresses the problem under a similar principle to that of the pixel circuit above. Reference can be made to the implementations of the pixel circuit above for an implementation of the organic electroluminescent display panel, and a repeated description thereof will be omitted here. FIG. 8 illustrates three pixel circuits PX1, PX2, and PX3 in the circuit structure illustrated in FIG. 5.

[0070] In a particular implementation, in the organic electroluminescent display panel above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, in order to save a circuit wiring space so as to make the circuit design more compact, as illustrated in FIG. 8, two adjacent pixel circuits PX1 and PX2, and PX2 and PX3 in each row can be arranged in a mirror pattern, that is, arranged symmetric in the left-and-right direction.

[0071] In a particular implementation, in the organic electroluminescent display panel above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, as illustrated in FIG. 8, the organic electroluminescent display panel can further include a plurality of first scan signal lines S1, a plurality of second scan lines S2, a plurality of first reference signal lines Ref1, a plurality of light emitting control lines Em, a plurality of data signal lines Data, and a plurality of first

voltage signal lines Pvdd, where generally the plurality of first scan signal lines S1, the plurality of second scan lines S2, the plurality of first reference signal lines Ref1, and the plurality of light emitting control lines Em are substantially parallel to each other, and can be arranged at the same metal film layer; and the plurality of data signal lines Data, the plurality of first voltage signal lines Pvdd, and the connection lines M as illustrated in FIG. 6 are substantially parallel to each other, and can be arranged at the same metal film layer.

[0072] In a particular implementation, in the organic electroluminescent display panel above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, as illustrated in FIG. 8, the sources, the drains, and channel areas of the respective transistors may be arranged in a semiconductor layer. A corresponding doping process may be performed at the sources and the drains, the semiconductor layer is typically made of low temperature poly-silicon, and the semiconductor layer is typically located below the first metal layer as needed for a process thereof.

[0073] In a particular implementation, in the organic electroluminescent display panel above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, as illustrated in FIG. 8, in order to save a circuit wiring space so as to make the circuit design more compact, at least two adjacent pixel circuits PX1 and PX2 can be connected with the first reference signal lines Ref1 through the same connection hole N.

[0074] In a particular implementation, in the organic electroluminescent display panel above according to the embodiment of the disclosure, as illustrated in FIG. 8, in order to save a circuit wiring space so as to make the circuit design more compact, at least two adjacent columns of pixel circuits PX1 and PX2 can be connected to the same one of the first voltage signal lines Pvdd.

[0075] In the pixel circuit, the method for driving the same, and the organic electroluminescent display panel above according to the embodiments of the disclosure, both the first node and the second node can be reset in the initialization stage through the first switch transistor and the seventh switch transistor in the node initialization module to thereby avoid their difference in potential due to the parasitic capacitance between them. The drive transistor has the gate electrically connected with the first node, and the source electrically connected with the second node; and since the drive transistor is reset in the initialization stage to avoid the problem of a differently grabbed threshold due to a voltage jump, the same brightness of the first frame can be guaranteed after the image is switched between high and low grayscales. Furthermore the drive transistor is completely reset in the initialization stage of each frame so that an afterimage can also be avoided from occurring as a result of an offset of the threshold voltage of the drive transistor.

[0076] Evidently those skilled in the art can make various modifications and variations to the disclosure without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure. Thus the disclosure is also intended to encompass these modifications and variations thereto so long as the modifications and variations come into the scope of the claims appended to the disclosure and their equivalents.

1. A pixel circuit comprising:
 - a node initialization module;
 - a data writing module;
 - an anode reset module;
 - a light emitting control module;

a drive control module; and
 and an organic light emitting diode;
 the node initialization module comprises a first switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with a first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a first node;
 the data writing module comprises a second switch transistor and a third switch transistor, wherein the second switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a data signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a second node; and the third switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a third node, and a drain electrically connected with the first node;
 the anode reset module comprises a fourth switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a fourth node;
 the light emitting control module comprises a fifth switch transistor and a sixth switch transistor, wherein the fifth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with a first voltage signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node; and the sixth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with the third node, and a drain electrically connected with the fourth node;
 the drive control module comprises a drive transistor and a capacitor, wherein the drive transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first node, a source electrically connected with the second node, and a drain electrically connected with the third node; and the capacitor is connected between the first node and the first voltage signal terminal;
 the organic light emitting diode is connected between the fourth node and a second voltage signal terminal;
 the node initialization module further comprises a seventh switch transistor; and
 the seventh switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the second reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node.

2. The pixel circuit according to claim 1, wherein the second reference signal terminal and the first reference signal terminal are connected with a same signal terminal.

3. The pixel circuit according to claim 1, wherein the second reference signal terminal and the first voltage signal terminal are connected with a same signal terminal.

4. The pixel circuit according to claim 1, wherein the first switch transistor has a dual gate structure, and comprises a first sub-switch transistor and a second sub-switch transistor, wherein:
 the first sub-switch transistor has a drain electrically connected with a source of the second sub-switch transistor;

the first sub-switch transistor has a gate, and the second sub-switch transistor has a gate, both of which are electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal; and
 the first sub-switch transistor has a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal, and the second sub-switch transistor has a drain electrically connected with the first node.

5. The pixel circuit according to claim 4, wherein the seventh switch transistor and the first sub-switch transistor are a same switch transistor; and the second reference signal terminal and the first reference signal terminal are a same signal terminal; and
 a connection node between the drain of the first sub-switch transistor, and the source of the second sub-switch transistor is electrically connected with the second node.

6. The pixel circuit according to claim 5, wherein the pixel circuit further comprises a connection line between the second node and the connection node; and
 the connection line has one terminal electrically connected with the source of the drive transistor through a via hole, and another terminal electrically connected with the connection node through a via hole.

7. The pixel circuit according to claim 1, wherein the third switch transistor has a dual gate structure, and comprises a third sub-switch transistor and a fourth sub-switch transistor, wherein:
 the third sub-switch transistor has a drain electrically connected with a source of the fourth sub-switch transistor;
 the third sub-switch transistor has a gate, and the fourth sub-switch transistor has a gate, both of which are electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal; and
 the third sub-switch transistor has a source electrically connected with the first node, and the fourth sub-switch transistor has a drain electrically connected with the third node.

8. The pixel circuit according to claim 1, wherein all switch and sub-switch transistors in the pixel circuit are P-type transistors.

9. A method for driving the pixel circuit according to claim 1, the method comprising:
 an initialization stage to provide the first scan signal terminal with a first level signal, the second scan signal terminal with a second level signal, and the light emitting control terminal with the second level signal;
 a data writing stage to provide the first scan signal terminal with the second level signal, the second scan signal terminal with the first level signal, and the light emitting control terminal with the second level signal; and
 a light emitting stage to provide the first scan signal terminal with the second level signal, the second scan signal terminal with the second level signal, and the light emitting control terminal with the first level signal.

10. An organic electroluminescent display panel, comprising a plurality of arrayed pixel circuits, each pixel circuit comprising a node initialization module, a data writing module, an anode reset module, a light emitting control module, a drive control module, and an organic light emitting diode, wherein:

the node initialization module comprises a first switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with a first scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a first node;

the data writing module comprises a second switch transistor and a third switch transistor, wherein the second switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a data signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a second node; and the third switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with a third node, and a drain electrically connected with the first node;

the anode reset module comprises a fourth switch transistor with a gate electrically connected with the second scan signal terminal, a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with a fourth node;

the light emitting control module comprises a fifth switch transistor and a sixth switch transistor, wherein the fifth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with a light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with a first voltage signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node; and the sixth switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the light emitting control terminal, a source electrically connected with the third node, and a drain electrically connected with the fourth node;

the drive control module comprises a drive transistor and a capacitor, wherein the drive transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first node, a source electrically connected with the second node, and a drain electrically connected with the third node; and the capacitor is connected between the first node and the first voltage signal terminal;

the organic light emitting diode is connected between the fourth node and a second voltage signal terminal; and the node initialization module further comprises a seventh switch transistor; and

the seventh switch transistor has a gate electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal, a source

electrically connected with the second reference signal terminal, and a drain electrically connected with the second node.

11. The organic electroluminescent display panel according to claim 10, wherein the first switch transistor has a dual gate structure, and comprises a first sub-switch transistor and a second sub-switch transistor, wherein:

the first sub-switch transistor has a drain electrically connected with a source of the second sub-switch transistor;

the first sub-switch transistor has a gate, and the second sub-switch transistor has a gate, both of which are electrically connected with the first scan signal terminal; and

the first sub-switch transistor has a source electrically connected with the first reference signal terminal, and the second sub-switch transistor has a drain electrically connected with the first node.

12. The organic electroluminescent display panel according to claim 10, wherein the seventh switch transistor and the first sub-switch transistor are a same switch transistor; and the second reference signal terminal and the first reference signal terminal are a same signal terminal; and

a connection node between the drain of the first sub-switch transistor, and the source of the second sub-switch transistor is electrically connected with the second node.

13. The organic electroluminescent display panel according to claim 10, wherein two adjacent pixel circuits in each row are arranged in a mirror pattern.

14. The organic electroluminescent display panel according to claim 13, wherein the organic electroluminescent display panel further comprises a plurality of first scan signal lines, a plurality of second scan lines, a plurality of first reference signal lines, a plurality of light emitting control lines, a plurality of data signal lines, and a plurality of first voltage signal lines, wherein:

at least two adjacent pixel circuits are connected with the first reference signal lines through a same connection hole.

15. The organic electroluminescent display panel according to claim 14, wherein at least two adjacent columns of pixel circuits are connected with a same one of the first voltage signal lines.

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