D E S C R I P T I O N

LIGHT EMITTING ELEMENT DISPLAY APPARATUS AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a display apparatus including an optical element which performs an optical operation in accordance with a current value, in particular, a light emitting element which emits light with a luminance in accordance with the current value for each pixel, and a driving method of the apparatus.

Background Art

In general, a display apparatus includes an apparatus of a passive driving system such as a simple matrix, and an apparatus of an active matrix driving system in which a switching transistor is disposed for each pixel. In a liquid crystal display of an active matrix driving system, as shown in FIG. 16, a liquid crystal element 501 which also functions as a condenser and which includes a liquid crystal, and a transistor 502 which functions as a switching element are disposed for each pixel. In the active matrix driving system, when a pulse signal is inputted into a scanning line 503 by a scanning driver in a selection period to select the scanning line 503, and when a voltage for controlling transmittance of the liquid crystal is

applied to a signal line 504 by a data driver, the voltage is applied to the liquid crystal element 501 via the transistor 502. In the liquid crystal element, liquid crystal molecules are oriented in a direction in accordance with the applied voltage to appropriately displace the transmittance of a light transmitted through the liquid crystal element. Even when the transistor 502 is brought in an off state in a non-selection period after the selection period, the liquid crystal element 501 functions as a condenser. Therefore, electric charges are held in accordance with a voltage value in an allowable range till the next selection period, and so the orientation direction of the liquid crystal molecules is maintained in the period. As described above, a liquid crystal display is a display apparatus of a voltage control system in which a voltage is newly written so as to obtain the light transmittance of the liquid crystal element 501 at a selection period time, and arbitrary gradation representation is performed in accordance with the voltage value.

On the other hand, the display apparatus in which an organic EL element is used as a self-luminous element does not require a backlight differently from the liquid crystal display, and is optimum for miniaturization. Moreover, there is not any restriction of a visual field angle differently from

the liquid crystal display, and therefore practical use of the display apparatus for the next generation has largely been expected. Different from the liquid crystal element, the organic EL element emits the light by a current flowing inside. Therefore, an emission luminance does not directly depend on the voltage, and depends on current density.

From viewpoints of high luminance, contrast, and fineness, also in the organic EL display, there has been a demand especially for the active matrix driving system in the same manner as in the liquid crystal display. For the organic EL display, the current flowing in the selection period has to be increased in the passive driving system. On the other hand, in the active matrix driving system, an element for holding the voltages applied to opposite ends of the organic EL element is disposed for each pixel in order to maintain continuous emission of each organic EL element at a predetermined luminance so that the light is emitted even in the non-selection period. Therefore, the current value of the flowing current per unit time may be small. However, the organic EL element has only a remarkably small capacity as the condenser. Therefore, when the organic EL element is simply disposed instead of the liquid crystal element 501 in the circuit of the pixel shown in FIG. 16, it is difficult for the organic EL element to maintain the

emission in the non-selection period.

To solve the problem, for example, as shown in FIG. 17, in the organic EL display of the active matrix driving system, an organic EL element 601 which emits the light at a luminance proportional to the current value of the current flowing inside, a transistor 602 which functions as a switching element, and a transistor 605 for passing a driving current through the organic EL element 601 in accordance with a gate voltage applied by the transistor 602 are disposed for each pixel. In this display, when the pulse signal is inputted into a scanning line 603 by a scanning driver in the selection period to select the transistor 605 connected to the scanning line 603, a signal voltage for passing a driving current having a predetermined current value through the transistor 605 is applied to a signal line 604 by the data driver. Then, the voltage is applied to a gate electrode of the transistor 605, and luminance data is written in the gate electrode of the transistor 605. Accordingly, the transistor 605 is brought into the on state, the driving current having a gradation in accordance with the voltage value applied to the gate electrode flows through the organic EL element 601 from a power via the transistor 605, and the organic EL element 601 emits the light at the luminance in accordance with the current value of the driving current. In the

non-selection period after the selection period, even when the transistor 602 is in an off state, the electric charges continue to be held in accordance with a voltage between gate and source of the transistor 605 by a parasitic capacity between the gate and source of the transistor 605, and accordingly the driving current continues to be passed through the organic EL element 601. As described above, the driving current is principally controlled by the voltage value of the gate voltage of the transistor 605 outputted in the selection period to emit the light from the organic EL element 601 at a predetermined gradation luminance.

In general, for the transistor, a channel resistance depends on an ambient temperature, and the channel resistance changes by the use for a long time. Therefore, a gate threshold voltage changes with elapse of time, and the gate threshold voltage of each transistor in the same display region varies. Therefore, when the voltage value of the voltage applied to the gate electrode of the transistor 605 is controlled, the value of the current flowing through the organic EL element 601 is controlled. In other words, when a level of the voltage applied to the gate electrode of the transistor 605 is controlled, it is difficult to exactly control the luminance of the organic EL element 601.

To solve the problem, a technique of controlling

the luminance by the current value of the current, not by the level of the voltage applied to the transistor has been researched. That is, instead of a voltage designating system in which the level of the gate voltage is designated in the signal line, a current designating system in which the current value of the current flowing through the organic EL element is directly designated for the signal line is applied to the active matrix driving system of the organic EL display.

However, in the organic EL display of the current designating system, the current value of the designated current is constant in the selection period when the designated current is passed. However, when the current value of the designated current is small, much time is required until the voltage is brought into a stationary state by the designated current. Therefore, the organic EL element does not emit the light at a desired luminance, and this results in a drop in display quality of the organic EL display.

On the other hand, when the selection period is lengthened, selection time becomes longer than a time for bringing the voltage into the stationary state. However, when the selection time lengthens, a display screen blinks. In this manner, the drop in the display quality of the organic EL display is caused.

Therefore, an advantage of the present invention

is to perform high-quality display.

Disclosure of the Invention

To obtain the above-described advantage, according to one aspect of the present invention, for example, as shown in FIGS. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, there is provided a display apparatus comprising:

a plurality of pixels (e.g., pixels $P_{i,j}$) which are disposed in intersecting portions of a plurality of scanning lines arranged in a plurality of rows (e.g., selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m) and a plurality of signal lines arranged in a plurality of columns (e.g., signal lines Y_1 to Y_n) and which comprise optical elements (e.g., organic EL elements $E_{i,j}$) optically operating by a driving current flowing in accordance with a gradation current from the signal line; and

reset means (e.g., current/voltage changeover portions 7, 107) for setting a potential of the signal line in accordance with electric charges charged in the signal line by the gradation current to a reset voltage (e.g., a reset voltage V_R).

In the present invention, when the pixel of the predetermined row is selected, the gradation current flows through each signal line. However, even when a difference between the potential set to be stationary by the gradation current flowing through the signal line for the pixel of the previous row and the

potential of the signal line to be set to be stationary by the gradation current passed through the signal line for the pixel of the next row is large, and the current value of the gradation current for the next pixel is small, a reset voltage is applied to the signal line immediately before the next row. Therefore, the signal line can quickly be set to be stationary at the voltage in accordance with the gradation current for the next row.

Moreover, according to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a display apparatus comprising:

a signal line (e.g., signal lines Y_1 to Y_n) to which a current is supplied so as to obtain an arbitrary current value;

an optical element (e.g., organic EL elements $E_{i,j}$) which optically behaves in accordance with the current value of the current flowing via the signal line; and

stationary voltage supply means for supplying a stationary voltage which sets the current value of the current flowing through the signal line to be stationary to the signal line (e.g., current/voltage changeover portions 7, 107).

In the present invention, when a micro current is passed through the signal line, at the current value of the micro current, the electric charges accumulated in

a capacity connected to the signal line beforehand are insufficiently shifted in a predetermined period, and so it is difficult to set the current value of the micro current to be stationary. Even in this case, since the stationary voltage supply means supplies the stationary voltage to the signal line, an electric charge amount of the capacity connected to the signal line can forcibly be changed so that the micro current passed through the signal line can quickly be set to be stationary.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving method of a display apparatus comprising a plurality of pixels (e.g., pixels $P_{i,j}$) which are disposed in intersecting portions of a plurality of scanning lines arranged in a plurality of rows (e.g., selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m) and a plurality of signal lines arranged in a plurality of columns (e.g., signal lines Y_1 to Y_n) and which comprise optical elements (e.g., organic EL elements $E_{i,j}$) optically operating by a driving current flowing in accordance with a gradation current from the signal line, the method comprising:

a gradation current step of passing the gradation current through the signal lines; and

a reset voltage step of displacing a potential in accordance with electric charges charged in the signal

lines setting by the gradation current to a reset voltage.

In the driving method of the display apparatus according to the present invention, since the potential in accordance with the electric charges charged in the signal lines by the gradation current in the gradation current step is displaced to the reset voltage at the reset voltage step, the current flowing through the signal line can quickly be set to be stationary at an arbitrary current value.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram showing a concrete mode of a display apparatus to which the present invention is applied;

FIG. 2 is a schematic plan view showing a pixel of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view along line III-III of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view along line IV-IV of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view along line V-V of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram showing a plurality of pixels arranged in a matrix form;

FIG. 7 is a diagram showing current/voltage characteristics of a field-effect transistor of an N channel type;

FIG. 8 is a timing chart of a signal in the display apparatus of FIG. 1;

FIG. 9A is a diagram showing the voltage of the current flowing through a signal line in the display apparatus of a comparative example in which a current/voltage changeover portion is removed from the display apparatus of the present invention, and FIG. 9B is a diagram showing the voltage of the current flowing through the signal line in the display apparatus of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a circuit diagram showing a concrete mode of another display apparatus to which the present invention is applied;

FIG. 11 is a timing chart showing a level of a signal in the display apparatus of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is a circuit diagram showing the concrete mode of another display apparatus to which the present invention is applied;

FIG. 13 is a circuit diagram showing the concrete mode of another display apparatus to which the present invention is applied;

FIG. 14 is a timing chart showing the level of the signal in the display apparatus of FIG. 13;

FIG. 15 is a circuit diagram showing the concrete mode of another display apparatus to which the present invention is applied;

FIG. 16 is a diagram showing an equivalent circuit

of a pixel of a liquid crystal display; and

FIG. 17 is a diagram showing the equivalent circuit of the pixel of a display apparatus of a voltage designating type.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[First Embodiment]

Concrete modes of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the drawings. Additionally, the scope of the present invention is not limited to shown examples.

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a display apparatus to which the present invention is applied. As shown in FIG. 1, a display apparatus 1 is basically constituted to include an organic EL display panel 2 which performs color display by an active matrix driving system, and a data driver 3 which passes a gradation designating current (gradation current) sink through the organic EL display panel 2. Here, a sink current is a current flowing in a direction of each of signal lines Y_1 to Y_n from each of pixels $P_{1,1}$ to $P_{m,n}$ described later.

The organic EL display panel 2 includes: a transparent substrate 8; a display portion 4 as a display region in which an image is substantially displayed; a selection scanning driver 5 disposed around the display portion 4, that is, in a non-display region; a power scanning driver 6; and a current/voltage changeover portion 7, to form a basic

constitution. These circuits 4 to 7 are formed on the transparent substrate 8.

In the display portion 4, (m×n) pixels $P_{1,1}$ to $P_{m,n}$ (m, n are arbitrary natural numbers) are disposed on the transparent substrate 8 in a matrix form. In a column direction, that is, a longitudinal direction, m pixels $P_{1,j}$ to $P_{m,j}$ (j is an arbitrary natural number, $1 \leq j \leq n$) are disposed. Moreover, in a row direction, that is, in a lateral direction, n pixels $P_{i,1}$ to $P_{i,n}$ (i is an arbitrary natural number, $1 \leq i \leq m$) are disposed. That is, a pixel which is i-th (i.e. i-th row) from above in the longitudinal direction and j-th (i.e., j-th column) from the left in the lateral direction is a pixel $P_{i,j}$.

In the display portion 4, m selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m extending in a row direction are juxtaposed in a column direction on the transparent substrate 8. The m power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m extending in the row direction are disposed opposite to selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m and juxtaposed in the column direction on the transparent substrate 8. Each power scanning line Z_k ($1 \leq k \leq m-1$) is disposed between selection scanning lines X_k and X_{k+1}, and selection scanning line X_m is disposed between power scanning lines Z_{m-1} and Z_m. The n signal lines Y_1 to Y_n extending in the column direction are juxtaposed in the row direction on the transparent substrate 8, and

these selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m, and signal lines Y_1 to Y_n are insulated from one another by insulation films disposed among these. The selection scanning line X_i and power scanning line Z_i are connected to n pixels $P_{i,1}$ to $P_{i,n}$ arranged in the row direction, the signal line Y_j is connected to m pixels $P_{1,j}$ to $P_{m,j}$ arranged in the column direction, and the pixel $P_{i,j}$ is disposed in a position surrounded with the selection scanning line X_i, power scanning line Z_i, and signal line Y_j.

Next, each pixel $P_{i,j}$ will be described with reference to FIGS. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. FIG. 2 is a plan view showing the pixel $P_{i,j}$. To facilitate understanding, oxidation insulation films 41, channel protective insulation films 45, and a common electrode 53 are omitted from the figure. FIG. 3 is a sectional view along line III-III of FIG. 2, FIG. 4 is a sectional view along line IV-IV of FIG. 2, and FIG. 5 is a sectional view along line V-V of FIG. 2. FIG. 6 is an equivalent circuit diagram of four adjacent pixels $P_{i,j}$, $P_{i+1,j}$, $P_{i,j+1}$, $P_{i+1,j+1}$.

The pixel $P_{i,j}$ is constituted of an organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ which emits light at a luminance in accordance with the current value of the driving current, and a pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$ which is disposed around the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ and which drives the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$. The pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$ holds

the current value of the current flowing through the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ in a given emission period based on signals outputted from the data driver 3, selection scanning driver 5, and power scanning driver 6 to hold an emission luminance of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ to be constant for a predetermined period.

The organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ includes a stacked structure in which a pixel electrode 51 functioning as an anode on the transparent substrate 8, an organic EL layer 52, and the common electrode 53 function as a cathode are stacked in order. The organic EL layer includes function of transporting a hole and electron implanted by an electric field, and includes a re-bonding region in which the transported hole and electron are re-bonded and an emission region in which an exciton generated by the re-bonding is captured to emit the light to function as an emission layer in a broad sense.

The pixel electrode 51 is patterned to be divided for each pixel $P_{i,j}$ in regions surrounded with two signal lines disposed adjacent to each other in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n and two lines disposed adjacent to each other in the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m. A peripheral edge of the electrode is coated with an interlayer insulation film 54 including silicon nitride or silicon oxide with which three transistors 21, 22, 23 of each pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$ are coated, and a middle

upper surface of the electrode is exposed by a contact hole 55 of the interlayer insulation film 54. For the interlayer insulation film 54, a second layer formed of the insulation film made of such as polyimide may further be disposed on a first layer of silicon nitride or silicon oxide.

The pixel electrode 51 has not only conductivity but also a transmission property to a visible light. The pixel electrode 51 has a relatively high work function, and preferably efficiently implants the hole into the organic EL layer 52. For example, the pixel electrode 51 is formed of films including main components such as tin-doped indium oxide (ITO), zinc-doped indium oxide, indium oxide (In_2O_3), tin oxide (SnO_2) and zinc oxide (ZnO).

The organic EL layer 52 is formed in the film on each pixel electrode 51. The organic EL layer 52 is also patterned for each pixel $P_{i,j}$. The organic EL layer 52 contains an emission material (fluorescent material) which is an organic compound, but the emission material may be either a polymer-based material or a low-molecular material. For example, as shown in FIG. 3, the organic EL layer 52 may also include a double layer structure in which a hole transport layer 52A and an emission layer 52B in a narrow sense are disposed in order from a pixel electrode 51 side. The emission layer includes the

re-bond region in which the electron and hole are re-bonded and the emission region in which the exciton generated by the re-bonding is captured to emit the light. The layer may also include: a three-layers structure including the hole transport layer, the emission layer in the narrow sense, and the electron transport layer in order from the pixel electrode 51 side; a one-layer structure including the emission layer in the narrow sense; a stacked structure in which an implantation layer of the electron or hole is disposed between appropriate layers in the layer structure; or another layer structure.

In the organic EL display panel 2, full color display or multi-color display is possible. In this case, the organic EL layers 52 of the respective pixels $P_{i,1}$ to $P_{i,n}$ are emission layers in the broad sense, which have, for example, a function of emitting the light of any of red, green, blue. That is, when each of the pixels $P_{i,1}$ to $P_{i,n}$ selectively emits the light of red, green, blue, color tone obtained by appropriately synthesizing these colors can be displayed.

The organic EL layer 52 is preferably formed of an electronically neutral organic compound, and accordingly the hole and electron are implanted and transported by the organic EL layer 52. A material having an electron transport property may appropriately be mixed in the emission layer in the narrow sense,

a material having a hole transport property may appropriately be mixed in the emission layer in the narrow sense, or the materials having the electron and hole transport properties may appropriately be mixed in the emission layer in the narrow sense. A charge transport layer which is an electron transport layer or a hole transport layer may function as the re-bond region, and the fluorescent material may also be mixed in the charge transport layer to emit the light.

The common electrode 53 formed on the organic EL layer 52 is one electrode connected to all the pixels $P_{1,1}$ to $P_{m,n}$. Instead, the common electrode 53 may also be a plurality of striped electrodes connected to each column, constituted of a striped common electrode connected to a group of pixels $P_{1,h-1}$ to $P_{m,h-1}$ (h is an arbitrary natural number and $2 \leq h \leq n$) of the column direction, or a striped common electrode connected to a group of pixels $P_{1,h}$ to $P_{m,h}$. Additionally, the common electrode may also be a plurality of striped electrodes connected to each column, constituted of a striped common electrode connected to a group of pixels $P_{g-1,1}$ to $P_{g-1,n}$ (g is an arbitrary natural number and $2 \leqq g \leqq n$) of the row direction, to a striped common electrode connected to a group of pixels $P_{g,1}$ to $P_{g,n}$.

In any case, the common electrode 53 is electrically insulated from the selection scanning

line X_i, signal line Y_j, and power scanning line Z_i. The common electrode 53 is formed of materials having a low work function, such as one unit including at least one of indium, magnesium, calcium, lithium, barium, and rare earth metal, and an alloy. The common electrode 53 may also include the stacked structure in which a plurality of layers of various material are stacked. Concretely, the common electrode may include a stacked structure of a high-purity barium layer having a low work function, disposed on an interface side in contact with the organic EL layer 52, and an aluminum layer with which the barium layer is coated, or a stacked structure in which the lithium layer is disposed in a lower layer and the aluminum layer is disposed in an upper layer. When the pixel electrode 51 is assumed to be a transparent electrode, and the light emitted from the organic EL layer 52 of the organic EL display panel 2 is emitted via the pixel electrode 51 on a transparent substrate 8 side, the common electrode 53 preferably has a shield property with respect to the light emitted from the organic EL layer 52, and further preferably has a high reflection property with respect to the light emitted from the organic EL layer 52.

As described above, in the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ which has the stacked structure, when a forward bias voltage is applied between the pixel electrode 51 and

common electrode 53, the hole is implanted in the organic EL layer 52 from the pixel electrode 51, and the electron is implanted in the organic EL layer 52 from the common electrode 53. Moreover, the hole and electron are transported by the organic EL layer 52, the hole and electron are re-bonded in the organic EL layer 52 to generate the exciton, the exciton excites the organic EL layer 52, and the organic EL layer 52 emits the light.

Here, an emission luminance (unit cd/m^2) of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ depends on the current value of the current flowing through the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$. The emission luminance of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ is kept to be constant in an emission period of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$, or the emission luminance is set in accordance with the current value of a gradation signal outputted from the data driver 3. For this purpose, the pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$ which controls the current value of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ is disposed around the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ for each pixel $P_{i,j}$.

Each pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$ includes the first to third transistors 21, 22, 23 constituted of thin-film transistors (TFT) of a field effect type of an N channel MOS structure, and a capacitor 24.

Each first transistor 21 is a field-effect transistor of MOS type constituted of a gate electrode

21g, gate insulation film 42, semiconductor layer 43, source electrode 21s, and drain electrode 21d. Each second transistor 22 is a field-effect transistor of MOS type constituted of a gate electrode 22g, gate insulation film 42, semiconductor layer 43, source electrode 22s, and drain electrode 22d. Each third transistor 23 is constituted of a gate electrode 23g, gate insulation film 42, semiconductor layer 43, source electrode 23s, and drain electrode 23d.

Concretely, as shown in FIG. 3, the first transistor 21 is an inverse stagger type transistor including: the gate electrode 21g formed of aluminum disposed on the transparent substrate 8; the oxidation insulation film 41 constituted by anode-oxidizing aluminum disposed so as to coat the gate electrode 21g; the gate insulation film 42 formed of silicon nitride or silicon oxide with which the oxidation insulation film 41 is coated; the island-shaped semiconductor layer 43 formed on the gate insulation film 42; the channel protective insulation film 45 formed of silicon nitride formed on the semiconductor layer 43; impurity semiconductor layers 44, 44 disposed in opposite ends of the semiconductor layer 43 and film of n^+ silicon; and the source electrode 21s and drain electrode 21d selected from chromium, chromium alloy, aluminum, aluminum alloy formed on the impurity semiconductor layers 44, 44.

The second and third transistors 22 and 23 also have the same constitution as that of the first transistor 21, but a shape, size, dimension of each of the transistors 21, 22, 23, a channel width of the semiconductor layer 43, a channel length of the semiconductor layer 43, and the like are appropriately set in accordance with the functions of the transistors 21, 22, 23.

Moreover, the transistors 21, 22, 23 may simultaneously be formed in the same process. In this case, the transistors 21, 22, 23 have the same compositions of the gate electrode, oxidation insulation film 41, gate insulation film 42, semiconductor layer 43, impurity semiconductor layers 44, 44, source electrode, and drain electrode.

Even when the semiconductor layers 43 of the transistors 21, 22, 23 are amorphous silicon, sufficient driving is possible, but the semiconductor layer may also be poly-silicon or monocrystalline silicon. The structure of the transistors 21, 22, 23 is not limited to the inverse stagger type, and may also be of a stagger or coplanar type.

Each capacitor 24 is connected to an electrode 24A connected to the gate electrode 23g of each third transistor 23, an electrode 24B connected to the source electrode 23s of the transistor 23, and a dielectric including a part of the gate insulation film 42

disposed between the electrodes 24A and 24B, and accumulates electric charges between the source electrode 23s and drain electrode 23d of the transistor 23.

As shown in FIG. 6, in the respective second transistors 22 of pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row, the gate electrode 22g is connected to the selection scanning line X_i of the i-th row, and the drain electrode 22d is connected to the power scanning line Z_i of the i-th row. The drain electrode 23d of each third transistor 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row is connected to the power scanning line Z_i of the i-th row. The gate electrode 21g of each first transistor 21 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row is connected to the selection scanning line X_i of the i-th row. The source electrode 21s of each first transistor 21 of pixel circuits $D_{1,j}$ to $D_{m,j}$ of a j-th column is connected to the signal line Y_j of the j-th column.

In the pixels $P_{1,1}$ to $P_{m,n}$, as shown in FIG. 4, the source electrode 22s of the second transistor 22 is connected to the gate electrode 23g of the third transistor 23 via a contact hole 25 formed in the gate insulation film 42, and connected to one electrode 24A of the capacitor 24. The source electrode 23s of the transistor 23 is connected to the other electrode 24B of the capacitor 24, and also connected to the drain

electrode 21d of the transistor 21. Any of the source electrode 23s of the third transistor 23, the other electrode 24B of the capacitor 24, and the drain electrode 21d of the first transistor 21 is connected to the pixel electrode 51 of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$. The voltage of the common electrode 53 of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ is a reference voltage V_{SS}. In the present embodiment, the common electrode 53 of all the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ is grounded, and the reference voltage V_{SS} is set to 0 [V].

Between the selection scanning line X_i and signal line Y_j, and between the power scanning line Z_i and signal line Y_j, in addition to the gate insulation film 42, a protective film 43A is formed and disposed by patterning the same film as that of the semiconductor layer 43 of each of the transistors 21 to 23.

As shown in FIGS. 1, 6, the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m are connected to the selection scanning driver 5, and the power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m are connected to the power scanning driver 6.

The selection scanning driver 5 is formed of a so-called shifter register. As a result, after a predetermined time (in detail, a reset period T_{RESET} described later), the selection scanning driver 5 successively outputs a scanning signal to the selection scanning line X_m from the selection scanning line X_1 in order based on a clock signal from the outside

(scanning line X_1 next to the scanning line X_m), and the transistors 21, 22 of the scanning lines X_1 to X_m are selected.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 8, with respect to the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, the selection scanning driver 5 successively outputs an on-voltage V_{on} (sufficiently higher than the reference voltage V_{ss}) of a high level, which brings the transistors 21 and 22 into the on state in each selection period T_{SE}, and outputs an off-voltage V_{off} (not more than the reference voltage V_{ss}) of the low level which brings the transistors 21 and 22 into an off state in each non-selection period T_{NSE}. Here, in each of the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, the selection period and non-selection period are alternately repeated, and the selection periods of the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m are set not to overlap with one another. Therefore, a period represented by $T_{SE}+T_{NSE} = T_{SC}$ is one scanning period.

That is, in the selection period T_{SE} in which any selection scanning line X_i is selected from the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, when the selection scanning driver 5 outputs the pulse signal of the on-voltage V_{on} to the selection scanning line X_i, the transistors 21, 22 connected to the selection scanning line X_i are brought in the on state (all transistors 21, 22 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$, $D_{i,2}$, $D_{i,3}$ ...

$D_{i,n}$). When the transistor 21 is in the on state, the current flowing through the signal line Y_j can flow through the pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$. At this time, for the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, the respective transistors 21, 22 of the X_1 to X_{i-1}, X_{i+1} to X_m other than the selection scanning line X_i are in the non-selection period T_{NSE}. Therefore, the off-voltage V_{off} is outputted and both the transistors 21, 22 are in the off state. When the transistors 21, 22 are in the off state in this manner, the current flowing through the signal line Y_j cannot flow through the pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$.

Here, the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row does not continue to that of the (i+1)-st row, and a reset period T_{RESET} shorter than the selection period T_{SE} exists between the selection periods T_{SE} of the i-th row and the (i+1)-st row. That is, after elapse of the reset period T_{RESET} after the pulse signal of the on-voltage V_{on} is completely outputted to the selection scanning line X_i of the i-th row, the selection scanning driver 5 outputs the pulse signal of the on-voltage V_{on} to the selection scanning line X_{i+1} of the (i+1)-th row. Accordingly, after the elapse of the reset period T_{RESET} after the completion of the selection of the i-th row, the i+1-st row is selected.

The details will be described later. In each selection period T_{SE} in which the selection scanning

lines X_1 to X_m are selected, when the data driver 3 appropriately passes the current through current terminals OT_1 to OT_n, a gradation designating current appropriately flows through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n along a direction shown by an arrow of FIG. 6. Here, the gradation designating current is the sink current flowing to the data driver 3 from the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n via the current terminals OT_1 to Ot_n, and is equal to the current value of the current flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ in order to emit the light at the luminance gradation in accordance with image data.

The power scanning driver 6 shown in FIG. 1 is constituted of the so-called shift register. The power scanning driver 6 successively applies a predetermined source/drain voltage to the transistor 23 connected to the power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m in synchronization with the selection scanning driver 5. The power scanning driver 6 successively outputs the pulse signal to the power scanning line Z_m from the power scanning lines Z_1 in order (the power scanning line Z_1 next to the power scanning line Z_m) based on the clock signal from the outside in synchronization with the pulse signal of the on-voltage V_{on} of the same row of the selection scanning driver 5. Accordingly, after the reset period T_{RESET}, the predetermined voltage is successively applied to the power scanning lines Z_1

to Z_m.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 8, the power scanning driver 6 applies a charge voltage V_{CH} of the low level (potential equal to or less than the reference voltage V_{SS}) to each power scanning line Z_i in a predetermined period. That is, in the selection period T_{SE} in which each selection scanning line X_i is selected, the power scanning driver 6 applies the charge voltage V_{CH} of the low level to the power scanning line Z_i so that the gradation designating current flows between the source and drain of the third transistor 23. On the other hand, in the non-selection period T_{NSE}, the power scanning driver 6 applies a power voltage V_{DD} of a level higher than that of the charge voltage V_{CH} to the power scanning line Z_i so that the driving current flows between the source and drain of the transistor 23. The power voltage V_{DD} is higher than the reference voltage V_{SS} and reset voltage V_R, and the third transistor 23 obtains the on state. At this time, when the first transistor 21 is in the off state, the current flows to the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ from the power scanning line Z_i.

Next, the power voltage V_{DD} will be described. FIG. 7 is a graph showing current/voltage characteristics of the field-effect transistor 23 of the N channel type. In FIG. 7, the abscissa shows a drain/source voltage V_{DS}, and the ordinates shows a current value

I_{DS} of the current between the drain and source. In a shown unsaturated region (drain/source voltage V_{DS} < drain saturated threshold voltage V_{TH}: the drain saturated threshold voltage V_{TH} follows a gate/source voltage V_{GS}), when the gate/source voltage V_{GS} is constant and the source/drain voltage V_{DS} rises, the current value I_{DS} of the current between the source and drain increases. Furthermore, in the shown saturated region (source/drain voltage $V_{DS} \geq$ drain saturated threshold voltage V_{TH}), when the gate/source voltage V_{GS} is constant, and even when the source/drain voltage V_{DS} increases, the current value I_{DS} of the current flowing between the source and drain is substantially constant.

Moreover, in FIG. 7, gate/source voltages V_{GS0} to V_{GSMAX} have a relation of $V_{GS0} = 0 < V_{GS1} < V_{GS2} < V_{GS3} < V_{GS4} < V_{GS5} < \ldots < V_{GSMAX}$. As apparent from FIG. 7, when the drain/source voltage V_{DS} is constant, and when the gate/source voltage V_{GS} increases, the current value I_{DS} of the drain/source current increases in either the unsaturated region and saturated region. Furthermore, when the gate/source voltage V_{GS} increases, the drain saturated threshold voltage V_{TH} increases.

As described above, in the unsaturated region, even when the drain/source voltage V_{DS} slightly changes, the current value I_{DS} of the source/drain

current changes. However, in the saturated region, when the gate/source voltage V_{GS} is determined, the current value I_{DS} of the drain/source current is uniquely determined irrespective of the source/drain voltage V_{DS}.

Here, the current value I_{DS} of the drain/source current at a time when the maximum gate/source voltage V_{GSMAX} is applied to the third transistor 23 is set to the current value of the current flowing between the pixel electrode 51 and common electrode 53 of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ which emits the light at the maximum luminance.

Even when the gate/source voltage V_{GS} of the third transistor 23 is maximum V_{GSMAX}, the following condition equation (1) is preferably satisfied so that the transistor 23 maintains the saturated region.

$$V_{DD}-V_E-V_{SS} \geq V_{THMAX} \quad \cdots (1),$$

where V_E is a predicted maximum voltage divided into the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ at a maximum luminance time, which gradually increases for high resistance of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ in an emission life period of the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$, and V_{THMAX} is a saturated threshold voltage between the source and drain of the third transistor 23 at a time of V_{GSMAX}. The power voltage V_{DD} is determined so as to satisfy the above condition equation.

As shown in FIG. 1, the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n

are connected to the current/voltage switch portion 7. The current/voltage switch portion 7 is constituted of switch circuits S_1 to S_n, and the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n are connected to the switch circuits S_1 to S_n, respectively. Furthermore, the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n of the data driver 3 are connected to the switch circuits S_1 to S_n. The switch circuits S_1 to S_n are connected to a switch signal input terminal 140, and a switch signal ϕ is inputted into the switch circuits S_1 to S_n as shown by an arrow. The switch circuits S_1 to S_n are connected to a reset voltage input terminal 141, and the reset voltage V_R is applied to the switch circuits S_1 to S_n via this terminal.

The reset voltage V_R is set to a voltage higher than a highest gradation voltage Vhsb. This highest gradation voltage Vhsb is a voltage V set to be stationary in accordance with the electric charges charged in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n by the gradation designating current having a current value equal to that of a maximum gradation driving current I_{MAX} flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$, when the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ emit the light at a brightest maximum gradation luminance L_{MAX} in the selection period T_{SE}. The reset voltage V_R is preferably not less than an intermediate voltage which has an intermediate value between a lowest gradation voltage Vlsb set to be stationary in accordance with

the electric charges charged in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n by the gradation designating current having a current value equal to that of a minimum gradation driving current I_{MIN} flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$, when each of the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ has a minimum gradation luminance L_{MIN} (additionally, the current value of the current exceeds 0 A), and the highest gradation voltage Vhsb, more preferably a value equal to or more than the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb, most preferably a voltage equal to the charge voltage V_{CH}.

A switch circuit S_j (the switch circuit S_j is connected to the signal line Y_j of the j-th column) switches to either one of the passing of the current through the signal line Y_j in accordance with the signal from the current terminal OT_j of the data driver 3 and the outputting of the reset voltage V_R of a predetermined voltage level from the reset voltage input terminal 141 to the signal line Yj. That is, when the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch circuit S_j from the switch signal input terminal 140 is of a high level, the switch circuit S_j cuts the sink current of the current terminal OT_j, and outputs the reset voltage from the reset voltage input terminal 141 to the signal line Y_j. On the other hand, when the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch circuit S_j from the switch signal input terminal 140 is of a low

level, the switch circuit S_j passes the sink current between the current terminal OT_j and signal line Y_j, and cuts the reset voltage V_R from the reset voltage input terminal 141.

In this manner, when the source/drain voltage of the third transistor 23 is set to be a high voltage in the saturated region shown in FIG. 7, the current value of the gradation designating current flowing through the signal line Y_j is determined by the gate/source voltage of the transistor 23. That is, when the gate voltage of the transistor 23 is sufficiently higher than the source voltage, the gradation designating current flowing between source and drain of the transistor 23 and through the signal line Y_j becomes large. When the gate voltage of the transistor 23 is not very higher than the source voltage, a small current is obtained.

Here, a display apparatus is considered assuming that the current/voltage switch portion 7 of the present invention is not disposed and the data driver 3 derives the current directly from the signal line Y_j.

In the pixel $P_{i,j}$ of the i-th row and j-th column, in the selection period of the i-th row, the second transistor 22 connected to the selection scanning line X_i is brought in the on state. Accordingly, the charge voltage V_{CH} is applied to the gate of the third transistor 23 from the power scanning line Z_i, and the

electric charges are charged into the capacitor 24 from one electrode 24A side of the third transistor 23. That is, the gate voltage of the transistor 23 of the selection period is always substantially constant at the charge voltage V_{CH}. At this time, the potential of the source 23s of the transistor 23 is equal to that of the signal line Y_j because the transistor 21 is in the on state. The potential of the signal line Y_j is controlled by the data driver 3. Moreover, the data driver 3 forcibly passes the gradation designating current having the predetermined current value between the source and drain of the transistor 23. Therefore, when the current value of the gradation designating current is large, the gate/source voltage of the transistor 23 is high, and therefore the potential of the signal line Y_j is relatively lower.

More concretely, as shown in FIG. 9A, when the sink current having the maximum current value is passed through the signal line Y_j in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row in order to emit the light from the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ of the pixel $P_{i,j}$ at the maximum gradation (maximum luminance), the highest gradation voltage Vhsb applied to the signal line Y_j at a time when the electric charges meeting the current value of the current are charged in the other electrode 24B of the capacitor 24 is relatively sufficiently lower than the reference voltage V_{SS} or the charge

voltage V_{CH}.

Moreover, when the sink current (additionally, not non-current) having the minimum current value is passed through the signal line Y_j in order to emit the light from the organic EL element $E_{i+1,j}$ of the pixel $P_{i+1,j}$ of the next (i+1)st row at the minimum gradation luminance (minimum luminance), the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb has to be set in order to charge the electric charges meeting the current value of the current in the capacitor 24. The lowest gradation voltage Vlsb is approximate to the charge voltage V_{CH} so that the gate/source voltage of the third transistor 23 is low, and is sufficiently higher than the highest gradation voltage Vhsb. However, since the current value of the minimum gradation designating current flowing through the signal line Y_j is remarkably small, the potential difference of the signal line Y_j displaced in a unit time is small. Therefore, much time is required from when the capacitor 24 is charged up until the potential of the signal line Y_j is set to be stationary at the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb from the highest gradation voltage Vhsb. Especially, when the number of rows of the display apparatuses is large with the increase in the number of pixels, the selection period T_{SE} has to be set to be short. Without reaching the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb, a difference of a voltage V_{DF} is generated, and the

organic EL element $E_{i+1,j}$ of the pixel $P_{i+1,j}$ cannot emit the light at an exact luminance.

On the other hand, since the current/voltage switch portion 7 is disposed in the display apparatus 1 of the present embodiment, as shown in FIG. 9B, in the reset period T_{RESET}, the switch circuit S_j forcibly switches the potential of the signal line Y_j to the reset voltage V_R sufficiently higher than the highest gradation voltage Vhsb. Therefore, even when the lowest gradation designating current having a micro current value is passed through the signal line Y_j in the selection period T_{SE}, the capacitor 24 is quickly charged and the signal line Y_j can be set to be stationary at the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb.

Next, one example of the switch circuit S_j will be described. The switch circuit S_j is constituted of a fourth transistor 31 which is the field-effect transistor of the P channel type, and a fifth transistor 32 which is the field-effect transistor of the N channel type. The gate electrodes of the fourth and fifth transistors 31, 32 are connected to the switch signal input terminal 140. The source electrode of the fourth transistor 31 is connected to the signal line Y_j, and the drain electrode is connected to the current terminal OT_j. The drain electrode of the fifth transistor 32 is connected to the signal line Y_j, and the source electrode is connected to the reset voltage

input terminal 141. In this constitution, when the switch signal ϕ from the switch signal input terminal 140 is of the high level, the fifth transistor 32 obtains the on state, and the fourth transistor 31 obtains the off state. On the other hand, when the switch signal ϕ from the switch signal input terminal 140 is of the low level, the fourth transistor 31 obtains the on state, and the fifth transistor 32 obtains the off state. Different from this embodiment, the fourth transistor 31 is set to be of the P channel type, the fifth transistor 32 is set to be of the N channel type, and the high/low level of the switch signal ϕ may be brought in a reverse phase to change over the switching of the switch circuit S_j.

Here, a period of the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 will be described. When the selection scanning driver 5 applies the on-voltage V_{on} to any of the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m as shown in FIG. 8, the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 is of the low level. On the other hand, when the selection scanning driver 5 applies the off-voltage V_{off} to all the selection scanning lines X_1 to X_m, that is, in the reset period T_{RESET} in any of the first to m-th rows, the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 has the high level. For example, the reset period T_{RESET} in which the potential

of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n by the sink current of the i-th row is set to the reset voltage V_R is between an end time t_{iR} of the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row and a start time t_{i+1} of the selection period T_{SE} of the next (i+1)st row. That is, the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 obtains the high level every n reset periods T_{RESET} in one scanning period T_{SC}. This switch signal ϕ may also have the same frequency as that of the clock signal inputted from the outside.

The data driver 3 passes the gradation designating current to the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n by the clock signal from the outside. When the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 is of the low level, the data driver 3 synchronously takes the gradation designating current into all the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n. When the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 is of the high level, the data driver 3 does not take the gradation designating current from any of the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n.

Therefore, in the selection period T_{SE} of each row, the gradation designating current flows into the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n from the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n. On the other hand, in the reset period T_{RESET} of each row, the reset voltage V_R is applied to the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n to obtain the stationary state.

Next, the gradation designating current of the data driver 3 will be described in detail. In the selection period T_{SE} of each row, the data driver 3 generates the gradation designating current toward the respective current terminals OT_1 to OT_n from the power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m which output the charge voltage V_{CH} through the third transistor 23, first transistor 21, signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, and switch circuits S_1 to S_n. The current value of the gradation designating current has the level in accordance with the image data. That is, the current value of the gradation designating current is equal to that of the current flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ in order to emit the light at the luminance gradation in accordance with the image data.

Next, the display operation and driving method of the display apparatus 1 constituted as described above will be described.

As shown in FIG. 8, the selection scanning driver 5 successively outputs the pulse signal of the on-voltage V_{on} (high level) to the selection scanning line X_m of the m-th row from the selection scanning line X_1 of the first row based on the inputted clock signal. Moreover, the power scanning driver 6 successively outputs the pulse signal of the charge voltage V_{CH} (low level) to the power scanning line Z_m of the m-th row from the power scanning line Z_1 of the

first row based on the inputted clock signal. In the selection period T_{SE} of each row, the data driver 3 takes the gradation designating current into the switch circuits S_1 to S_n from all the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n based on the clock signal.

Moreover, since the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 has the low level in the selection period T_{SE} of each row, the fourth transistors 31 of the switch circuits S_1 to S_n obtain the on state, and the fifth transistors 32 obtain the off state. On the other hand, since the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal has the high level in the reset period T_{RESET} of each row, the fourth transistors 31 of the switch circuits S_1 to S_n obtain the off state, and the fifth transistors 32 obtain the on state. That is, when the current/voltage switch portion 7 disconnects the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n from the reset voltage input terminal 141 in the selection period T_{SE} of each row, the portion is to pass the gradation designating current equal to the current value of the current flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ in order to emit the light at the luminance gradation in accordance with the image data. The portion further functions not to apply the reset voltage V_R to the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n. On the other hand, in the reset period T_{RESET} of each row, the current/voltage switch portion 7

disconnects the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n from the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n, and connects the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n to the reset voltage input terminal 141. Accordingly, the portion functions so as to quickly set the potential of each of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n to the reset voltage V_R.

Here, a timing at which the on-voltage V_{on} is outputted to the selection scanning line X_i substantially agrees with that at which the charge voltage V_{CH} is outputted to the power scanning line Z_i, a time length of the on-voltage V_{on} is substantially the same as that of the charge voltage V_{CH}, and the pulse signal is outputted between the time t_i to time t_{iR} (this period is the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row). That is, the period in which the on-voltage V_{on} outputted from the selection scanning driver 5 shifts is synchronized with that in which the charge voltage V_{CH} outputted from the power scanning driver 6. When the pulse signal of the on level is outputted to the selection scanning line X_i, the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 has the low level, and therefore the transistor 31 obtains the on state.

Since the charge voltage V_{CH} outputted to the power scanning line Z_i is not more than the reference voltage V_{SS} in the selection period T_{SE}, the gradation designating current does not flow through the organic

EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$. Therefore, the gradation designating current of the current value meeting the gradation flows through the data driver 3 from the transistor 23. Therefore, the electric charges are written in the capacitor 24 so as to maintain the exact voltage between the gate and source of the transistor 23, which is required for the third transistor 23 to pass the gradation designating current. As a result, the transistor 23 can continuously pass the driving current of the current value equal to that of the gradation designating current even in an emission period T_{EM}. Since the transistor 21 has the off state in the emission period T_{EM}, this driving current does not flow through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, and flows through the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$, and current control of a precise luminance gradation is possible.

As described above, when the selection scanning driver 5 and power scanning driver 6 linearly successively shift the pulse signal to the m-th row from the first row, the pixels $P_{1,1}$ to $P_{1,n}$ of the first row to the pixels $P_{m,1}$ to $P_{m,n}$ of the m-th row are successively updated based on the gradation designating current of the data driver 3. When this linearly successive scanning is repeated, the display portion 4 of the organic EL display panel 2 displays the image.

Here, the update of the pixels $P_{i,1}$ to $P_{i,n}$ of the selected i-th row in one scanning period T_{SC}, and the gradation representation of the pixels $P_{i,1}$ to $P_{i,n}$ of the selected i-th row will be described.

In the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, when the selection scanning driver 5 outputs the pulse signal of the high level to the selection scanning line X_i of the i-th row, the transistors 21 and 22 of all the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ connected to the selection scanning line X_i obtain the on state in the selection period T_{SE}. Furthermore, in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, the power scanning driver 6 applies the pulse signal of the low level as the charge voltage V_{CH} which is the same as or lower than the reference voltage V_{SS} to the power scanning line Z_i of the i-th row. At this time, since the transistor 22 has the on state, the voltage is also applied to the gate electrode 23g of the third transistor 23, and the third transistor 23 obtains the on state.

On the other hand, since the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 has the low level in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, the transistors 31 of all the switch circuits S_1 to S_n have the on state, and the transistors 32 have the off state. Furthermore, in accordance with the image data inputted into the data driver 3 in the selection period of the i-th row, in all the pixel

circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row, the gradation designating current flows through the data driver 3 set to the relatively low voltage so that the gradation designating current flows through the power scanning line Z_i to which the charge voltage V_{CH} of the relatively high voltage is applied → third transistor 23 → first transistor 21 → fourth transistor 31. At this time, the source/drain current of the third transistor 23 has the current value of the gradation designating current and the voltage between the gate and source of the transistor 23 obtains the current value of the gradation designating current flowing between the source and drain of the transistor 23 in the emission period T_{EM}. To obtain this voltage, the electric charges are charged in the capacitor 24.

In this manner, in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, the gradation designating current having a constant level is forcibly passed through the power scanning line Z_i → the third transistors 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ → the first transistors 21 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ → the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n → the fourth transistors 31 of the switch circuits S_1 to S_n → the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n of the data driver 3. Accordingly, in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, the voltages in the power scanning line Z_i, the transistors 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$, the transistors 21 of the pixel

circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$, the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, the transistors 31 of the switch circuits S_1 to S_n, and the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n of the data driver 3 obtain the stationary state. Moreover, in any column of the first to n-th columns, the current value of the driving current flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ in the emission period T_{EM} reaches the current value of the gradation designating current flowing through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n.

That is, the gradation designating current flows through the transistor 23, and the voltage in the power scanning line Z_i → the transistors 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ → the transistors 21 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ → the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n → the transistors 31 of the switch circuits S_1 to S_n → the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n of the data driver 3 obtains the stationary state. Accordingly, the voltage of the level in accordance with the current value of the gradation designating current flowing through the transistor 23 is applied between the gate electrode 23g and source electrode 23s of the transistor 23, and the electric charges having a size in accordance with the level of the voltage between the gate electrode 23g and source electrode 23s of the transistor 23 is charged in the capacitor 24. In other words, in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, in the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row, the

transistors 21 and 22 function to pass the gradation designating currents flowing through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n through the transistors 23, the transistors 23 function to obtain the gate/source voltage in accordance with the current value of the forcibly flowing gradation designating current, and the capacitor 24 functions so as to hold the level of the gate/source voltage.

Here, in each current flowing path through the power scanning line Z_i through which the gradation designating current flows, the transistors 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$, the transistors 21 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$, the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, the transistors 31 of the switch circuits S_1 to S_n, and the current terminals OT_1 to OT_n of the data driver 3, assuming that an electrostatic capacity of the current path to each of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n from the source electrode 23s of each transistor 23 is C, electric charges Q charged in each current path at a voltage v are as follows:

$Q = Cv$ ... (2); and

$dQ = C \cdot dv$ ... (3).

Assuming that the current value of the gradation designating current of the predetermined pixel $P_{i,j}$ is I_{data} (I_{data} is constant in the selection period T_{SE}), for a time dt required for bringing the voltage in the power scanning line Z_i, the third transistor 23 of the

pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$, the first transistor 21 of the pixel circuit $D_{i,j}$, the signal line Y_j, the fourth transistor 31 of the switch circuit S_j, and the current terminal OT_j of the data driver 3 into the stationary state, the following equation is established:

$$dt = dQ/I_{data} \quad \cdots (4),$$

where dQ denotes a change amount of the electric charge of the current path in the time dt, and also denotes the change amount of the electric charge of the signal line Y_j in the potential difference dv. As described above, as I_{data} decreases, dt lengthens. As dQ increases, dt lengthens.

As described above, in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, the sizes of the electric charges charged in the capacitors 24 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row are updated from the previous one scanning period T_{SC}, and the current values of the driving currents flowing through the transistors 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row are updated from the previous scanning period T_{SC}.

Here, the potential in the arbitrary point in the transistor 23 → the first transistor 21 → the signal line Y_j changes with internal resistances of the transistors 21, 22, 23 which change with the elapse of time. However, in the present embodiment, for the current value of the gradation designating current flowing through the transistor 23 → the transistor 21

→ the signal line Y_j, even when the internal resistances of the transistors 21, 22, 23 change with the elapse of time, the current value of the gradation designating current flowing through the transistor 23 → the transistor 21 → the signal line Y_j is as desired.

Moreover, in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, the common electrode of the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ of the i-th row is the reference voltage V_{SS}. The charge voltage V_{CH} the same as or lower than the reference voltage V_{SS} is applied to the power scanning line Z_i, therefore reverse bias voltages are applied to the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ of the i-th row, the current does not flow through the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ of the i-th row, and the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ do not emit the light. Moreover, by the gradation designating current flowing through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n become stationary at a voltage lower than the charge voltage V_{CH}. The charges to the capacitors 24 for passing the driving current through the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ are uniquely determined by the gradation designating current flowing through the data driver 3 from the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n.

Subsequently, in the end time t_{iR} of the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row (i.e., the start time of the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the i-th row), the

selection scanning driver 5 ends the output of the pulse signal of the high level to the selection scanning line X_i, and the power scanning driver 6 ends the output of the pulse signal of the low level to the power scanning line Z_i. That is, in the non-selection period T_{NSE} till a start time t_1 of the next selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row from an end time t_2, the off-voltage V_{off} is applied to the gate electrodes 21g of the transistors 21 and the gate electrodes 22g of the transistors 22 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row by the selection scanning driver 5, and the power voltage V_{DD} is applied to the power scanning line Z_i by the power scanning driver 6.

Therefore, in the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the i-th row, the transistors 21 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row obtain the off state, and the gradation designating current flowing through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n from the power scanning line Z_i is cut. Furthermore, in the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the i-th row, in any of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row, the second transistor 22 obtains the off state. The electric charges charged in the capacitor 24 in the previous selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row are confined by the transistors 21 and 22. That is, in the non-selection period T_{NSE} and the previous selection period T_{SE}, the gate/source voltages V_{GS} of the third transistor 23 become equal.

Therefore, between the gate and source of the transistor 23, the voltage for passing the current having the current value equal to that of the gradation current flowing in the selection period T_{SE} continues to be applied even over the non-selection period T_{NSE}.

In the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the i-th row, since the V_{DD} satisfying the above condition equation (1) is applied from the power scanning line Z_i, the third transistors 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row continuously pass the same driving current as the gradation designating current in the previous selection period T_{SE}. Moreover, in the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the i-th row, the common electrode of the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ of the i-th row has the reference voltage V_{SS}. Moreover, the power scanning line Z_i has the power voltage V_{DD} higher than the reference voltage V_{SS}. Therefore, forward bias voltages are applied to the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ of the i-th row. Furthermore, since each transistor 21 of the i-th row has the off state, the driving current does not flow through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n via the transistors 21, and flows through the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ of the i-th row by the function of the transistor 23, and the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ emit the light.

That is, in the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$, the transistors 21 and 22 function to confine the electric

charges of the capacitors 24 charged in accordance with the gradation designating current between the source and drain of each transistor 23 in the selection period T_{SE} in the non-selection period T_{SE}. Each transistor 21 functions so as to electrically disconnect the signal line Y_j from the transistor 23 so that the driving current flowing through each transistor 23 does not flow through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n in the non-selection period T_{SE}. Furthermore, each capacitor 24 functions so as to charge the electric charges for holding the gate/source voltage of each transistor 23 set to be stationary when the transistor 23 passes the gradation designating current. Each transistor 23 functions so as to pass the driving current having the current value equal to that of the gradation designating current through the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ in accordance with the gate/source voltage held by each capacitor 24.

As described above, in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, the gradation designating current having the desired current value is forcibly passed through the transistors 23 of the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row, therefore the current value of the driving current through the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ is obtained as desired, and the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ emit the light at a predetermined gradation luminance.

When the current designating system is applied to the active matrix driving display apparatus, the current value of the driving current flowing through each organic EL element per unit time can be reduced. For this, in the non-selection period, with the gradation designating current having the current value equal to that of the driving current, a capacity C of a current path to the signal line Y_j from the source 23s of the third transistor 23 has to be quickly charged.

Here, in the pixel $P_{i,j}$, the current value of the gradation designating current, which is passed through the signal line Y_j in order to emit the light from the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ at a highest gradation luminance Lhsb in the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the i-th row, is defined as Ihsb in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row. Subsequently, in the pixel $P_{i+1,j}$, the current value of the gradation designating current, which is passed through the signal line Y_j in order to emit the light from the organic EL element $E_{i+1,j}$ at a lowest gradation luminance Llsb (additionally, the micro current flows, and the organic EL element $E_{i+1,j}$ emits the light at a low luminance) in the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the (i+1)st row, is defined as Ilsb in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row. Then, the following relation is obtained:

$$Ihsb > Ilsb \quad \ldots (5).$$

The voltage applied to one end of the signal line

Y_j on the side of the data driver 3 is defined as Vhsb so that the signal line Y_j obtains the stationary state at the current value Ihsb. The voltage applied to one end of the signal line Y_j on the side of the data driver 3 is defined as Vlsb so that the signal line Y_j obtains the stationary state at the current value Ilsb. Then, the following relation is obtained:

$$V_{CH} > Vlsb > Vhsb \quad \ldots (6)$$

That is, when the potential difference between the drain 23d and source 23s of the transistor 23 is V_{CH}-Vlsb and low, the current value of the source/drain current flowing through the transistor 23 decreases to Ilsb. When the potential difference between the drain 23d and source 23s of the transistor 23 is V_{CH}-Vhsb and high, the current value of the source/drain current flowing through the transistor 23 increases to Ihsb.

A charge amount Q1 accumulated in the current path to the signal line Y_j from the source electrode 23s of the transistor 23 in order to modulate the lowest gradation luminance Llsb to the highest gradation luminance Lhsb is as follows:

$$Q1 = C(Vlsb-Vhsb) \quad \ldots (7),$$

the current value of the current flowing through the signal line Y_j in order to accumulate the charge amount Q1 is Ihsb, and the charge amount Q1 can quickly be charged because of a relatively large current. C denotes the capacity of the current path.

On the other hand, a charge amount Q2 accumulated in order to modulate the highest gradation luminance Lhsb to the lowest gradation luminance Llsb is equation an absolute value of the charge amount Q1, but the current flowing through the signal line Y_j at this time is Ilsb.

Here, in the constitution according to a comparative example in which the current/voltage switch portion 7 is removed from the display apparatus 1 of the present invention, the voltage Vhsb is applied in one end of the signal line Y_j on the data driver 3 side in order to pass the gradation designating current having the current value Ihsb through the signal line Y_j in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row and to obtain the stationary current value Ihsb. Thereafter, the voltage Vlsb is applied in one end of the signal line Y_j on the data driver 3 side in order to pass the gradation designating current having the current value Ilsb through the signal line Y_j in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row and to obtain the stationary gradation designating current. In this case, since the current value Ilsb of the gradation designating current is remarkably small, as shown in FIG. 9A, much time is required for obtaining the voltage Vlsb of the stationary state and a high-rate response is impossible. Therefore, it is especially difficult to smoothly display an image whose image data easily

changes like a dynamic image.

However, in the display apparatus 1 in which the current/voltage switch portion 7 is disposed as shown in FIG. 1, between the time t_{iR} when the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row ends and the time t_{i+1} when the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row starts, that is, in the reset period T_{RESET} of the (i+1)st row, the switch signal ϕ inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 is of the high level, the fourth transistor 31 obtains the off state, and the fifth transistor 32 obtains the on state. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 9B, in the reset period T_{RESET} of the (i+1)st row, the gradation designating current does not flow through any of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, but the reset voltage V_R is forcibly applied to all the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n.

The reset voltage V_R is set to at least a voltage higher than the highest gradation voltage Vhsb set to be stationary in accordance with the electric charges charged in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n by the gradation designating current having the current value equal to that of the maximum gradation driving current I_{MAX} flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$, when the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ emit the light at the brightest maximum gradation luminance L_{MAX} in the selection period T_{SE}. The reset voltage V_R is preferably set to be not less than the intermediate

voltage which has the intermediate value between the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb set to be stationary in accordance with the electric charges charged in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n by the gradation designating current having the current value equal to that of the minimum gradation driving current I_{MIN} flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$, when each of the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ has the minimum gradation luminance L_{MIN} (additionally, the current value exceeds 0 A), and the highest gradation voltage Vhsb, more preferably the value equal to or more than the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb, most preferably the voltage equal to the charge voltage V_{CH}.

In this manner, since the reset voltage V_R is higher than at least the highest gradation voltage Vhsb, in the reset period, the potential difference between the source and drain of the transistor 23 can be set to be lower than V_{CH}-Vhsb. That is, the electric charges of the capacity C of the current path to the signal line Y_j from the source electrode 23s of the third transistor 23 is charged so that the relatively low gradation driving current, that is, the relatively small gradation designating current can quickly be stationary, and the potential of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n is quickly stationary at the reset voltage V_R.

Moreover, when the selection period T_{SE} of the

(i+1)st row starts, in the same manner as in the i-th row, a selection scanning line X_{i+1} and power scanning line Z_{i+1} are selected by the selection scanning driver 5 and power scanning driver 6, and further the fourth transistor 31 obtains the on state. Accordingly, in each column, the gradation designating current flows through the power scanning line Z_{i+1} → the third transistor 23 → the transistor 21 → the signal line Y → the fourth transistor 31 → the data driver 3. Thereafter, in the non-selection period T_{NSE} of the (i+1)st row, in the same manner as in the i-th row, the organic EL elements $E_{i+1,1}$ to $E_{i+1,n}$ of the (i+1)st row emit the light at the luminance gradation in accordance with the current value of each driving current.

Here, the time dt required for bringing the voltage in the power scanning line Z_{i+1}, the transistor 23, the transistor 21, the transistor 31, and the data driver 3 into the stationary state by the gradation designating current in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row is represented by the above equations (2) to (4). If the current value of the gradation designating current flowing through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n in the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row is large, and the current value of the gradation designating current flowing through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row is small like the current value Ilsb at a lowest gradation

luminance Llsb time, the voltage for the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n to obtain the gradation designating current of the (i+1)st row is set to be stationary. Then dt lengthens as represented by the above equations (2) to (4), and there is possibility that dt is longer than the selection period T_{SE}. Therefore, if the current value of the gradation designating current is small in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row as described above, for the display apparatus 1 in which the current/voltage switch portion 7 is not disposed, as shown in FIG. 9A, the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row ends before the voltages applied to the capacitor 24 and third transistor 23 obtain the stationary state. There is possibility that the current value of the driving current of the organic EL elements $E_{i+1,1}$ to $E_{i+1,n}$ of the (i+1)st row is different from that of the gradation designating current.

However, since the current/voltage switch portion 7 is disposed in the display apparatus 1 of the present embodiment, the reset period T_{RESET} is set immediately before the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row. In order to set the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n to be stationary at the current value of the gradation designating current when the organic EL elements $E_{i+1,1}$ to $E_{i+1,n}$ of the (i+1)st row emit the light at the low luminance, the reset voltage V_R is applied so as to quickly charge

the electric charges in the capacity C of the current path, and the potential of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n quickly rises. Especially, when the reset voltage V_R is set to a value in the vicinity of the charge voltage V_{CH} or the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb, and even when the current of the low luminance such as the lowest gradation current Ilsb for the lowest gradation luminance Llsb is passed through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row, as represented by the above equations (2) to (4), the change amounts of the electric charges of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n in the reset period T_{RESET} and in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row can be minimized.

Therefore, even when the gradation designating current of the (i+1)st row is the lowest gradation current Ilsb for the lowest gradation luminance Llsb, the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n obtain the stationary state at the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row. The electric charges can be charged in the capacitor 24 in accordance with the current value of the gradation designating current in the selection period T_{SE}, and the luminance gradation of the pixel can quickly be updated.

Moreover, in the same pixel $P_{i,j}$, the capacitor 24 is charged with a large charge amount to obtain the high gradation luminance in the previous scanning

period T_{SC} (or the previous emission period T_{EM}). In the state, when the charge amount of the capacitor 24 is reduced to update the luminance to the low gradation luminance in the next scanning period T_{SC}, that is, when the current path varies to the low gradation high voltage controlled by the micro gradation designating current from the high gradation low voltage controlled by the large gradation designating current, the current by the reset voltage V_R is passed through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n immediately before. Accordingly, the electric charges of the current path are shifted on the low gradation high voltage side. Therefore, when the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n and the capacitor 24 are regarded as one capacitor, the charge amount of the capacitor can be brought close to a low gradation side before the selection period T_{SE}. That is, the potential of the capacitor 24 and signal lines Y_1 to Y_n can quickly be stationary so as to quickly charge the electric charges in each capacitor 24 in accordance with the low gradation designating current, even when the current value of the desired low gradation designating current is small.

Therefore, the voltage of one pole of each capacitor 24 of the pixels $P_{i+1,1}$ to $P_{i+1,n}$ in the selection period T_{SE} of the (i+1)st row and the potential of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n quickly obtain the stationary state without depending on the current

value of the gradation designating current. Therefore, with any gradation, the current value of the driving current in the emission period T_{EM} (non-selection period T_{NSE}) is the same as that of the designated current of the previous selection period T_{SE}, and the organic EL elements $E_{i+1,1}$ to $E_{i+1,n}$ emit the light at the desired emission luminance. In other words, without lengthening the selection period T_{SE} of each row, the organic EL element $E_{i,j}$ emits the light at the desired luminance. Therefore, the display screen does not blink, and the display quality of the display apparatus 1 can be raised.

[Second Embodiment]

FIG. 10 is a diagram showing a display apparatus 101 of a mode separate from that of the display apparatus 1 of the first embodiment. As shown in FIG. 10, the display apparatus 101 includes the basic constitution including an organic EL display panel 102 which performs the color display by the active matrix driving system, and a shift register 103.

The organic EL display panel 102 includes: the transparent substrate 8; the display portion 4 in which the image is substantially displayed; the selection scanning driver 5 disposed around the display portion 4; the power scanning driver 6; and a current/voltage conversion portion 107, to form the basic constitution. These circuits 4 to 6, 107 are formed on the

transparent substrate 8. The display portion 4, selection scanning driver 5, power scanning driver 6, and transparent substrate 8 are the same as in the display apparatus 1 of the first embodiment. Therefore, even with the organic EL display 101 of the second embodiment, the voltage application timing by the selection scanning driver 5, the voltage application timing by the power scanning driver 6, the update of the pixels $P_{1,1}$ to $P_{m,n}$, and the gradation representation of the pixels $P_{1,1}$ to $P_{m,n}$ are the same as in the display apparatus 1 of the first embodiment.

In the current/voltage conversion portion 107, the switch circuits S_j to S_n constituted of the fourth transistor 31 and fifth transistor 32 are disposed for each column. Additionally, current mirror circuits M_1 to M_n and transistors U_1 to U_n and transistors W_1 to W_n control the current mirror circuits M_1 to M_n are disposed. One end of the current/voltage conversion portion 107 is connected to the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, and the other end is connected to the shift register 103.

The current mirror circuit M_j is constituted of a capacitor 30 and two MOS type transistors 61, 62. The transistors 61, 62, 31, 32, U_1 to U_n, and W_1 to W_n are field-effect thin film transistors of the MOS type, especially a-Si transistors in which amorphous silicon is used as a semiconductor layer, but may also be a

p-Si transistor in which polysilicon or monocrystalline silicon is used in the semiconductor layer. The structures of the transistors 31, 32, U_1 to U_n, and W_1 to W_n may also be of an inverse stagger type or coplanar type. In the following, the transistors 61, 62, 32, U_1 to U_n, and W_1 to W_n will be described as the field-effect transistors of the N channel type, and the transistor 31 will be described as the field-effect transistor of the P channel type.

A channel length of the transistor 61 is the same as that of the transistor 62, and a channel width of the transistor 61 is longer than that of the transistor 62. That is, a channel resistance of the transistor 62 is higher than that of the transistor 61. For example, the channel resistance of the transistor 62 is ten times that of the transistor 61. In this manner, when the channel resistance of the transistor 62 is higher than that of the transistor 61, the channel lengths of the transistors 61 and 62 may not be the same.

Each column will be described. For the current mirror circuit M_j, the drain electrode of the transistor 61 is connected to the source electrode of the transistor W_j, and the gate electrodes of the transistors 61 and 62 are connected to the source electrode of the transistor U_j, and also to one pole of the capacitor 30. The drain electrode of the transistor 62 is connected to the source electrode of

the transistor 31. The source electrodes of the transistors 61 and 62 are connected to each other, also to the other pole of the capacitor 30, and further to a low voltage input terminal 142 of a low current/voltage switch portion V_{CC} at a constant level. The low current/voltage switch portion V_{CC} of the low voltage input terminal 142 is lower than the reference voltage V_{SS}, further lower than the charge voltage V_{CH}, and for example, -20 [V].

In the j-th column, the drain electrodes of the transistors 31, 32 are both connected to the signal line Y_j, and the gate electrodes of the transistors 31, 32 are both connected to the switch signal input terminal 140. The source electrode of the transistor 32 of each column is connected to the reset voltage input terminal 141.

The gate electrodes of the transistors U_j and W_j are connected to each other, and connected to an output terminal R_j of the shift register 103. The drain electrodes of the transistors U_j and W_j are connected to each other, and connected to a common gradation signal input terminal 170.

The shift register 103 shifts the pulse signal based on the clock signal from the outside, successively outputs the pulse signal of an on level to an output terminal R_n from output terminal R_1 in order (the output terminal R_1 is next to the output terminal

R_n), and accordingly successively selects the current mirror circuits M_1 to M_n. One shift period of the shift register 103 is shorter than that of the selection scanning driver 5 or the power scanning driver 6. While the selection scanning driver 5 or power scanning driver 6 shifts the pulse signal to the (i+1)st row from the i-th row, the shift register 103 shifts the pulse signal for one row to the output terminal R_n from output terminal R_1 in order, and outputs n pulse signals of the on level.

The gradation signal input terminal 170 outputs of the gradation signal of an external data driver, and this gradation signal is set such that the current mirror circuits M_1 to M_n successively selected by the pulse signal of the shift register 103 pass the gradation designating current having the current value in accordance with the gradation. By the gradation designating current, in the selection period T_{SE}, the current in accordance with the luminance gradation of the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ is passed between the source and drain of the transistor 23 and through the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n. Accordingly, in the non-selection period T_{NSE} (emission period T_{EM}) the current flows between the source and drain of the transistor 23 and through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ in accordance with the luminance gradation. The gradation designating current may also be an analog or digital

signal, and is inputted into the drain electrodes of the transistors U_1 to U_n and W_1 to W_n at a timing at which the pulse signal of the on level is inputted from the output terminals R_1 to R_n of the shift register 103. The period of the gradation designating current for one row is shorter than one shift period of the selection scanning driver 5 or power scanning driver 6. While the selection scanning driver 5 or power scanning driver 6 shifts the pulse signal to the (i+1)st row from the i-th row, n gradation designating currents are inputted.

The switch signal ϕ is inputted into the switch signal input terminal 140 from the outside. The period of the switch signal ϕ is the same as one shift period of the selection scanning driver 5 or power scanning driver 6. A timing when the switch signal ϕ of the on level of the transistor 31 is inputted is a time at which the selection scanning driver 5 or power scanning driver 6 outputs the on-level pulse signals of the transistors 21, 22. Therefore, while the selection scanning driver 5 or power scanning driver 6 shifts to the m-th row from the first row, m on-level voltages of the switch signal ϕ are inputted.

When the gradation signal is outputted from the gradation signal input terminal 170, the voltages are applied to the drain electrode and gate electrode of the transistor 61, and the current flows between the

drain and source of the transistor 61. At this time, the current also flows between the drain and source of the transistor 62. Here, the channel resistance of the transistor 62 is higher than that of the transistor 61, and the gate electrode of the transistor 62 has the same voltage level as that of the gate electrode of the transistor 61. Therefore, the current value of the current between the drain and source of the transistor 62 is smaller than that of the current between the drain and source of the transistor 61. Concretely, the current value of the current between the drain and source of the transistor 62 is substantially a value (product) obtained by multiplying a ratio of the channel resistance of the transistor 62 to that of the transistor 61 by the current value of the current between the drain and source of the transistor 61. The current value of the current between the drain and source of the transistor 62 is lower than that of the current between the drain and source of the transistor 61. Therefore, the micro gradation designating current flowing through the transistor 62 can easily be gradated/controlled. The ratio of the channel resistance of the transistor 62 to that of the transistor 61 will hereinafter be referred to as a current decrease ratio.

Next, the operation of the display apparatus 101 constituted as described above will be described.

In the same manner as in the first embodiment, as shown in FIG. 8, the selection scanning driver 5 and power scanning driver 6 linearly successively shift the pulse signal to the m-th row from the first row.

On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 11, from the end of the selection period T_{SE} of the (i-1)st row till the beginning of the selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row, that is, in the reset period T_{RESET}, the shift register 103 shifts the pulse signals of the on-levels of the transistors U_1 to U_n, and W_1 to W_n to the output terminal R_n from the output terminal R_1. While the shift register 103 shifts the pulse signal, the voltage level of the switch signal ϕ of the switch signal input terminal 140 corresponds to the off level of the transistor 31, and is maintained at high level H of the on level of the transistor 32. Therefore, in the reset period T_{RESET}, in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, the voltage is quickly displaced to the reset voltage V_R from the reset voltage input terminal 141.

Here, when the shift register 103 outputs the pulse signal of the on level to the output terminal R_j, the gradation signal input terminal 170 inputs the gradation signal of the level indicating the gradation luminance of the i-th row and j-th column. At this time, since the transistors U_j and W_j of the j-th column have the on state, the gradation signal of the current value indicating the value for the gradation

luminance of the i-th row and j-th column is inputted into the current mirror circuit M_j, the transistors 61 and 62 obtain the on state, and the electric charges having the size in accordance with the current value of the gradation signal is charged in the capacitor 30. That is, the transistors U_j and W_j function so as to take the gradation signal into the current mirror circuit M_j at a selection time of the j-th column.

When the transistor 61 obtains the on state, in the current mirror circuit M_j, the current flows through the gradation signal input terminal 170 → the transistor 61 → the low voltage input terminal 142. The current value of the current flowing through the gradation signal input terminal 170 → the transistor 61 → the low voltage input terminal 142 follows that of the gradation signal.

At this time, since the level of the switch signal input terminal 140 corresponds to the off level of the transistor 31, the transistor 31 of the j-th column has the off state, and the gradation designating current flowing through the current mirror circuit M_j and signal line Y_j does not flow.

Subsequently, when the shift register 103 outputs the pulse signal to the output terminal R_{j+1}, the gradation signal of the current value indicating the value for the gradation luminance of the i-th row and (j+1)st column is inputted. In the same manner as in

the j-th column, the electric charges having the size in accordance with the current value of gradation signal is charge in the capacitor 30 of the (j+1)st column. At this time, even when the transistors U_j, W_j of the j-th column obtain the off state, the electric charges charged in the capacitor 30 of the j-th column is confined by the transistor U_j, and therefore the transistors 61 and 62 of the j-th column maintain the on state. That is, the transistor U_j functions so as to hold the gate voltage level in accordance with the current value of the current of the gradation signal at the selection time of the j-th column even at the non-selection time of the j-th column.

As described above, when the shift register 103 shifts the pulse signal, the electric charges having size in accordance with the current value of the gradation signal is successively charged into the capacitor 30 of the n-th column from the capacitor 30 of the first column. When the charging into the capacitor 30 of the n-th column ends, the shift of the shift register 103 once ends, the switch signal ϕ of the switch signal input terminal 140 switches to the off level from the high level. All the transistors 31 simultaneously obtain the on state, and all the transistors 32 obtain the off state. At this time, since the charges are charged in the capacitors 30 of all the columns, the transistors 61, 62 have the on

state. Moreover, since this time is the selection period of the i-th row, the gradation designating current flows through the power scanning line Z_i → the transistor 23 → the transistor 21 → the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n → the transistor 62 → the low voltage input terminal 142 in all the pixel circuits $D_{i,1}$ to $D_{i,n}$ of the i-th row. At this time, in any column of the first to n-th column, by the function of the current mirror circuit M_j, the current value of the gradation designating current flowing in the direction of the power scanning line Z_i → the transistor 23 → the transistor 21 → the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n → the transistor 62 → the low voltage input terminal 142 is a value obtained by multiplying the current value of the current flowing in the direction of the gradation signal input terminal 170 → the transistor 61 → the low voltage input terminal 142 by the current decrease ratio of the current mirror circuit M_j.

In any of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, the relatively large gradation designating current having the high luminance is passed in the selection period T_{SE} of the previous row, the electric charges are accumulated in the capacity of the current path to the signal line Y_j from the source 23 of the transistor 23, and the potential lowers. In this case, even when the current value of the gradation designating current flowing in the next selection period T_{SE} is small,

the potential of the current path is high by the reset voltage V_R applied in the previous reset period T_{RESET}. Therefore, it is possible to quickly set the potential of the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n to be stationary at the potential in accordance with the gradation sink current.

Subsequently, the pulse signals of the selection scanning driver 5 and power scanning driver 6 shift to the (i+1)st row, and the non-selection period T_{SE} of the i-th row is obtained. In the same manner as in the first embodiment, the gradation luminance of the organic EL elements $E_{i,1}$ to $E_{i,n}$ of the i-th row is updated.

Subsequently, the switch signal input terminal 140 reaches the high level, and the shift register 103 similarly repeats the shift of the pulse signal to the n-th column from the first column. Accordingly, to update the gradation luminance of the organic EL elements $E_{i+1,1}$ to $E_{i+1,n}$ of the (i+1)st row, the electric charges are successively charged in the capacitors 30 of the n-th column from the first column.

In the second embodiment, since the current mirror circuit M_j is disposed outside the display portion 4, the number of transistors disposed for each pixel can be minimized, and the drop of numerical aperture of the pixel can be inhibited. Since the current mirror circuit M_j is disposed, and even when the gradation

signal slightly deviates from the current value to be originally outputted because of ambient noises or parasitic capacities in the gradation signal input terminal 170, the deviation of the gradation designating current value of the signal line Y_j is minimized according to the current decrease ratio, and further the deviation of the luminance gradation of the organic EL element E can be suppressed.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, the transistors U_1 to U_n which control the current mirror circuits M_1 to M_n are disposed. However, as shown in FIG. 12, the source electrodes of the transistors W_1 to W_n are connected to the drain electrode of the transistor 61, the gate electrode of the transistor 61, and the gate electrode of the transistor 62, the transistors U_1 to U_n can be omitted.

In the above embodiment, the switch circuits S_1 to S_n include CMOS structures of N channel and P channel transistors, but as shown in FIG. 13, the same channel type transistors as those of the current mirror circuits M_1 to M_n are disposed. The transistor of the current/voltage conversion portion 107 may include only a single-channel type transistor. In this manner, it is possible to simplify the manufacturing process of the current/voltage conversion portion 107.

Furthermore, the channel type of the transistor of the current/voltage conversion portion 107 is the same

as that of the transistors 21 to 23 in the display portion 4. Then, the transistor in the current/voltage conversion portion 107 can collectively be formed with the transistors 21 to 23 in the display portion 4. If the transistor of the same channel type as that of the transistors 21 to 23 of the display portion 4 is partially disposed in the current/voltage conversion portion 107, needles to say, the transistors can simultaneously be formed.

In a display apparatus 201 shown in FIG. 13, each of the switch circuits S_1 to S_n is constituted of: a N channel type transistor 132 connected to the switch signal input terminal 140 into which the switch signal ϕ is inputted; and an N channel type transistor 131 connected to a switch signal input terminal 143 to which a switch signal $\neg \phi$ ($\neg$ is logic negation) as a reverse signal of the switch signal ϕ is inputted.

As shown in FIG. 14, the transistor 131 obtains the on state in the selection period T_{SE} by the switch signal $\neg \phi$, functions as a switch for passing a micro gradation designating current to the power scanning lines Z_1 to Z_m, transistor 23, transistor 21, signal lines Y_1 to Y_n, transistor 62, and low voltage input terminal 142, and obtains the off state in the reset period T_{RESET}. The transistor 132 obtains the off state in the selection period T_{SE} by the switch signal ϕ, obtains the on state in the reset period T_{RESET}, and

functions as the switch for applying the reset voltage V_R to the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n. Also in the switch circuits S_1 to S_n shown in FIG. 1, the transistors 131, 132 of the same channel type may be used. Each transistor 131 may be connected to the switch signal input terminal 143, and the switch signal input terminal 140 may be connected to each transistor 132. Even in this case, the similar effect can be obtained.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 13, the transistors U_1 to U_n for controlling the current mirror circuits M_1 to M_n are disposed. However, as shown in FIG. 15, when the source electrodes of the transistors W_1 to W_n are connected to the drain electrode of the transistor 61, the gate electrode of the transistor 61, and the gate electrode of the 62, the transistors U_1 to U_n can be omitted.

The present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, and may variously be modified and changed in design without departing from the scope of the present invention.

For example, in the display apparatus 1, the gradation luminance is designated in the pixel $P_{i,j}$ by the current value of the sink current extracted from the pixel $P_{i,j}$. However, conversely, the current may be passed through the pixel $P_{i,j}$ from the signal line Y_j, and the pixel $P_{i,j}$ may emit the light at the gradation luminance in accordance with the current

value of the current. This display apparatus of the active matrix driving system may also be used.

Even in this case, the switch circuit passes the designated current of the data driver through the signal line in the selection period of each row, and the constant voltage of the constant level is applied to the signal line in the reset period between the selection periods. However, when the luminance gradation is higher, the signal line voltage is high and the signal line current is large. When the luminance gradation is low, the signal line voltage is low and the signal line current is small. Therefore, a potential relation is obtained such that the voltages V_R, Vlsb, Vhsb are vertically revered in FIG. 9B. The reset voltage V_R is preferably set to a voltage lower than at least the highest gradation voltage Vhsb set to be stationary in accordance with the electric charges charged in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n by the gradation designating current having the current value equal to the maximum gradation driving current I_{MAX} flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$, when the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ emit the light at the brightest maximum gradation luminance L_{MAX} in the selection period T_{SE}. The reset voltage is preferably set to be equal to or less than the intermediate voltage which has the intermediate value between the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb set to be stationary in

accordance with the electric charges charged in the signal lines Y_1 to Y_n by the gradation designating current having the current value equal to that of the minimum gradation driving current I_{MIN} flowing through the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$, when each of the organic EL elements $E_{1,1}$ to $E_{m,n}$ has a darkest minimum gradation luminance L_{MIN} (additionally, the current value exceeds 0 A), and the highest gradation voltage Vhsb, and more preferably a value equal to or less than the lowest gradation voltage Vlsb.

Further in this case, the circuit of the pixel $P_{i,j}$ may appropriately be changed. When the scanning line is selected, the designated current flowing through the signal line is passed through the pixel circuit to convert the current value of the designated current to the voltage level. When the scanning line is not selected, the designated current flowing through the scanning line is cut. The voltage level converted when the scanning line is not selected is held. Moreover, the pixel circuit for passing the driving current having the level in accordance with the held voltage level through the organic EL element is preferably disposed around each organic EL element.

In the embodiment, the organic EL element is used as the light emitting element. However, for example, there may be used a light emitting element in which the current does not flow when the reverse bias voltage is

applied while it flows when the forward bias voltage is applied, and which may emit the light at the luminance in accordance with the size of the current flowing therein. Examples of the light emitting elements may include a light emitting diode (LED) element other than the organic EL element.

According to the present invention, when the pixel of the predetermined row is selected, the gradation current flows through each signal line. Even when a difference between the voltage set to be stationary by the gradation current flowing through the signal line for the pixel of the previous row and the voltage to be set to be stationary by the gradation current passed through the signal line for the pixel of the next row is large, and the current value of the gradation current for the next pixel is small, the reset voltage is applied to the signal line before the next row, thereby the signal line can quickly be set to be stationary at the voltage in accordance with the gradation current for the next row.

Therefore, after the next scanning line is selected, the current value of the driving current flowing through the light emitting element is the same as that of the designated current, and the light emitting element emits the light at the desired luminance. That is, without lengthening the period in which each scanning line is selected, the light

emitting element emits the light at the desired luminance. Therefore, the display screen does not blink, and the display quality of the display apparatus is high.

C L A I M S

1. A display apparatus comprising:

a plurality of pixels which are disposed in intersecting portions of a plurality of scanning lines arranged in a plurality of rows and a plurality of signal lines arranged in a plurality of columns and which comprise optical elements optically operating by a driving current flowing in accordance with a gradation current from the signal line; and

reset means for setting a potential of the signal line in accordance with electric charges charged in the signal line by the gradation current to a reset voltage.

2. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reset means includes:

a function of passing the gradation current through the signal line in a selection period of a predetermined row; and

a function of setting the potential of the signal line to the reset voltage after the selection period and before the selection period of the next row.

3. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reset means includes:

a transistor for the gradation current, which passes the gradation current through the signal line; and

a transistor for the reset voltage, which sets

the potential of the signal line to the reset voltage.

4. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reset means comprises a current mirror circuit which generates the gradation current in accordance with the gradation signal.

5. The display apparatus according to claim 4, which further comprises:

a shift register, and

in which the reset means comprises a gradation signal switch means for selectively supplying the gradation signal to the current mirror circuit corresponding to each column in accordance with the gradation signal from the shift register.

6. The display apparatus according to claim 1, which further comprises:

a data driver, and

in which the reset means comprises:

a transistor for the gradation current, which passes the gradation current through the signal line from the data driver; and

a transistor for the reset voltage, which sets the potential of the signal line to the reset voltage.

7. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reset voltage is higher than a highest gradation voltage in the signal line, the highest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a highest gradation driving

current flowing through the optical element is stationary in the signal line.

8. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reset voltage is a voltage between a highest gradation voltage in the signal line, the highest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a highest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element is stationary in the signal line, and a lowest gradation voltage in the signal line, the lowest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a lowest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element is stationary in the signal line.

9. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the reset voltage is equal to a lowest gradation voltage in the signal line, the lowest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a lowest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element is stationary in the signal line.

10. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein each of the pixels includes a pixel circuit which supplies the driving current to the optical element.

11. The display apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the pixel circuit in the pixel of a

predetermined row comprises:

charge hold means for holding electric charges in accordance with the gradation current flowing through the signal line in a selection period of the predetermined row;

driving current switch means for passing the driving current having a current value equal to that of the gradation current in accordance with the electric charges held by the charge hold means through the optical element after the selection period of the predetermined row; and

gradation current control switch means for controlling a flow of the gradation current flowing through the signal line via the driving current switch means.

12. The display apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the gradation current control switch means of the pixel circuit in the pixel of the predetermined row includes:

a function of passing the gradation current flowing through the signal line via the driving current switch means in a selection period of the predetermined row to hold the electric charges in the charge hold means; and

a function of stopping the gradation current passing through the driving current switch means in an emission period of the predetermined row.

13. The display apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the driving current switch means has a transistor.

14. The display apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the driving current switch means has a driving transistor, and

the gradation current control switch means includes:

a current path control transistor, whose source and drain are connected to the signal line and the source of the driving transistor respectively; and

a data write control transistor whose source is connected to a gate of the driving transistor.

15. The display apparatus according to claim 14, wherein the reset voltage is higher than a highest gradation voltage in the signal line, the highest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a highest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element is stationary in the signal line and the source of the driving transistor.

16. The display apparatus according to claim 14, wherein the reset voltage is a voltage between a highest gradation voltage in the signal line, the highest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a highest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element is

stationary in the signal line and the source of the driving transistor, and a lowest gradation voltage in the signal line, the lowest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a lowest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element is stationary in the signal line and the source of the driving transistor.

17. The display apparatus according to claim 14, wherein the reset voltage is equal to a lowest gradation voltage in the signal line, the lowest gradation voltage being a voltage in a case that the gradation current equal to a lowest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element is stationary in the signal line and the source of the driving transistor.

18. The display apparatus according to claim 14, wherein the reset voltage is equal to a voltage applied to a drain of the driving transistor, when the optical element indicates an optical behavior.

19. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the optical element has an organic EL element.

20. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the optical element includes a light emitting diode.

21. The display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the current value of the driving current is equal to that of the gradation current.

22. A display apparatus comprising:

a plurality of signal lines to which a current is supplied so as to obtain an arbitrary current value;

a plurality of optical elements each of which optically behaves in accordance with the current value of the current flowing via the signal line; and

stationary voltage supply means for supplying a stationary voltage which sets the current value of the current flowing through the signal line to be stationary to the signal line.

23. The display apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the stationary voltage supply means comprises:

a transistor for a gradation current, which passes a current having an arbitrary current value; and

a transistor for a reset voltage, which sets a potential of the signal line to the reset voltage.

24. The display apparatus according to claim 22, further comprising:

a driving circuit which allows a current flowing through the signal line to have an arbitrary current value.

25. The display apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the driving circuit includes a current mirror circuit.

26. The display apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the stationary voltage applied by the stationary voltage supply means is a voltage which

allows electric charges accumulated in a capacity connected to the signal line by the current flowing through the signal line in the selection period to have a predetermined charge amount in a non-selection period.

27. The display apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the stationary voltage applied by the stationary voltage supply means is a voltage which displaces electric charges accumulated in a capacity connected to the signal line by a largest current flowing through the signal line to a predetermined charge amount.

28. The display apparatus according to claim 22, wherein the stationary voltage applied by the stationary voltage supply means is a voltage which allows electric charges accumulated in a capacity connected to the signal line by the current flowing through the signal line in the selection period to have a predetermined charge amount in a non-selection period between the selection periods, so that the current value of the charge flowing through the signal line is stationary before the next selection period.

29. A driving method of a display apparatus comprising a plurality of pixels which are disposed in intersecting portions of a plurality of scanning lines arranged in a plurality of rows and a plurality of signal lines arranged in a plurality of columns and

which comprise optical elements optically operating by a driving current flowing in accordance with a gradation current from the signal line, the method comprising:

a gradation current step of passing the gradation current through the signal lines; and

a reset voltage step of displacing a potential in accordance with electric charges charged in the signal lines by the gradation current to a reset voltage.

30. The driving method according to claim 29, wherein the gradation current step is performed in the selection period, and

each of the optical elements optically behaves by the driving current flowing in accordance with the gradation current after the selection period.

31. The driving method of the display apparatus according to claim 29, wherein the reset voltage step is performed after the gradation current for the pixels of the predetermined row flows through the signal line and before the gradation current for the pixels of the next row flows through the signal line.

32. The driving method of the display apparatus according to claim 29, wherein each of the plurality of pixels includes a pixel circuit which supplies the driving current to the optical element.

33. The driving method of the display apparatus according to claim 32, wherein the pixel circuit in the

pixel of the predetermined row comprises:

charge hold means for holding electric charges in accordance with the gradation current flowing through the signal line in a selection period of the predetermined row;

driving current switch means for passing the driving current having a current value equal to that of the gradation current in accordance with the electric charges held by the charge hold means through the optical element in an optical behavior period of the predetermined row; and

gradation current control switch means for controlling a flow of the gradation current flowing through the signal line via the driving current switch means.

34. The driving method of the display apparatus according to claim 33, wherein the gradation current control switch means of the pixel circuit in the pixel of the predetermined row includes:

a function of passing the gradation current flowing through the signal line via the driving current switch means in a selection period of the predetermined row to hold the electric charges in the charge hold means; and

a function of stopping the passing of the gradation current through the driving current switch means in an optical behavior period of the

predetermined row.

35. The driving method of the display apparatus according to claim 29, wherein the reset voltage is set to be higher than a highest gradation voltage stationary in accordance with electric charges charged in the signal line by the gradation current having a current value equal to that of a highest gradation driving current flowing through the optical element, the highest gradation driving current being a current in a case that the optical element performs an optical behavior at a highest gradation.

36. The driving method of the display apparatus according to claim 29, wherein the current value of the driving current is equal to that of the gradation current.

37. The driving method of the display apparatus according to claim 29, wherein the optical element has an organic EL element.