

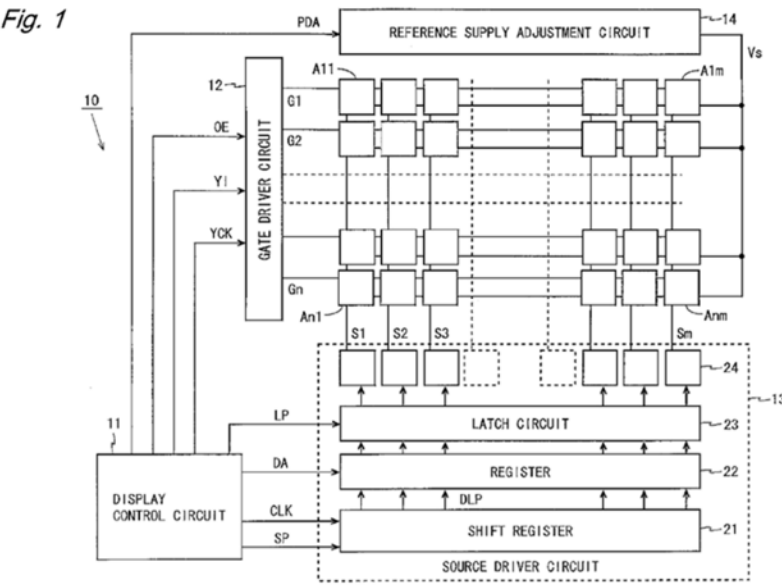
Exhibit C-6
U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2009/0040150 et al. (“Senda”) applied to U.S. Patent No. 8,502,757(“757 patent”)

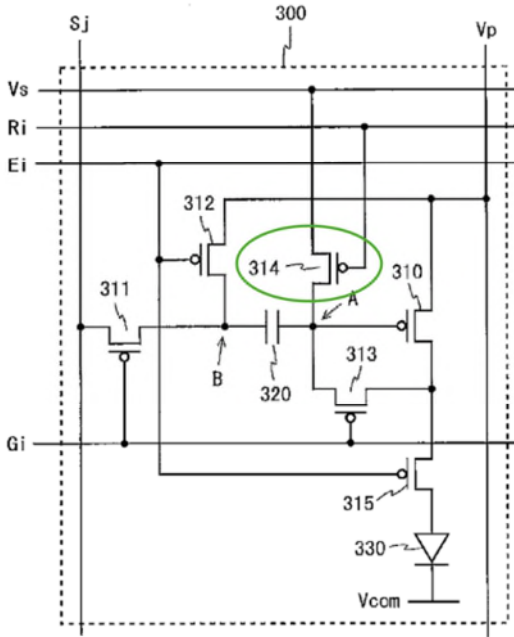
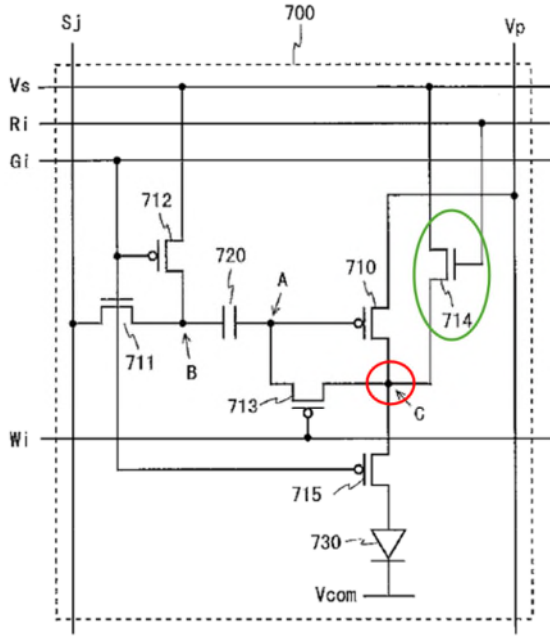
As demonstrated in the chart below, claims 1 and 16 of the 757 patent are anticipated by Senda, and/or rendered obvious by Senda (in combination with itself, the secondary references identified below, and/or the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art). Senda was filed on Dec. 18, 2006, and published Feb. 12, 2009, therefore qualifies as prior art at least under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102 (a), (b), (e). *See also*, materials from IPR2025-00239 incorporated herein by reference.

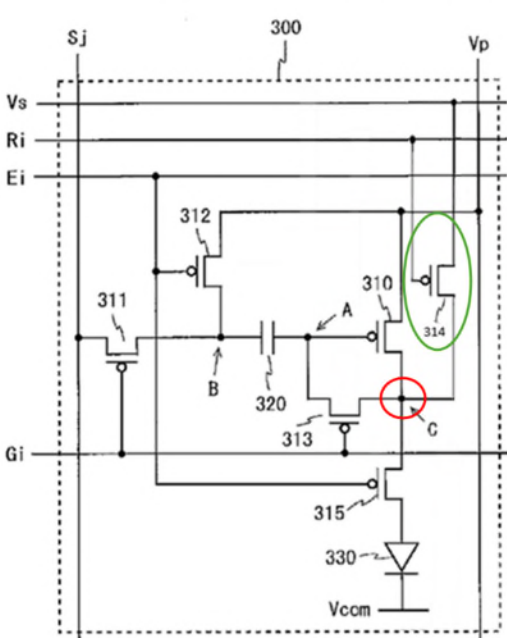
Secondary References:

- Certified translation of Korean Patent Pub. No. KR100562664, filed on May 06, 2004, and published on Nov. 11, 2005, qualifies as prior art at least under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(a), (e) (“Chung”).
- U.S. Patent Publication No. 2010/0013816, filed on July 10, 2009, and published on Jan. 21, 2010, qualifies as prior art at least under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(a), (b), (e) (“Kwak”).
- U.S. Patent Publication No. 2012/0001893, filed on Nov. 8, 2010, and published on Jan. 5, 2012, qualifies as prior art at least under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(a), (e) (“Jeong”).

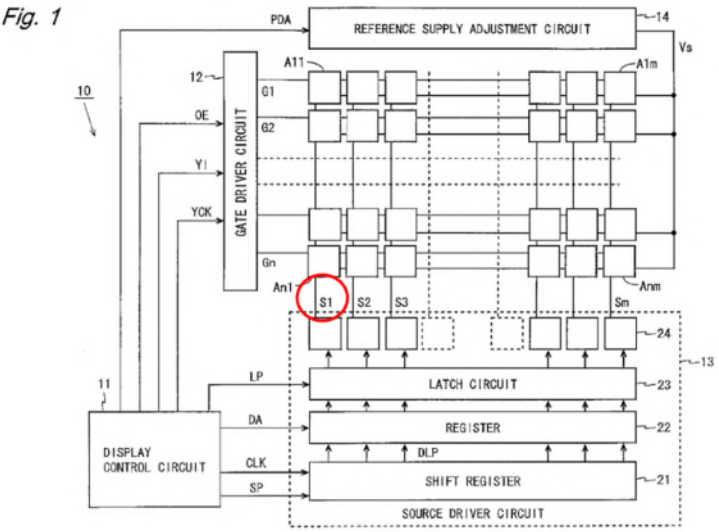
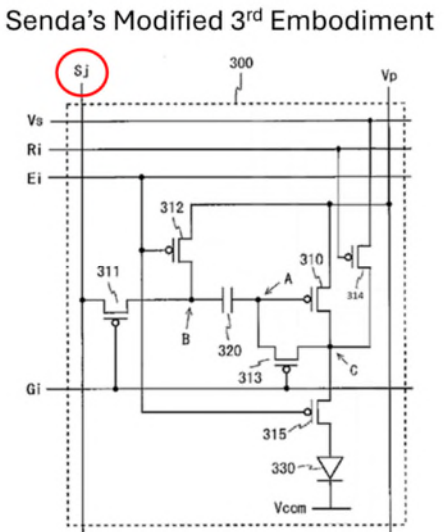
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
[1pre] An organic light emitting display, comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Senda discloses preamble. Senda discloses “[a]n organic light emitting display.”

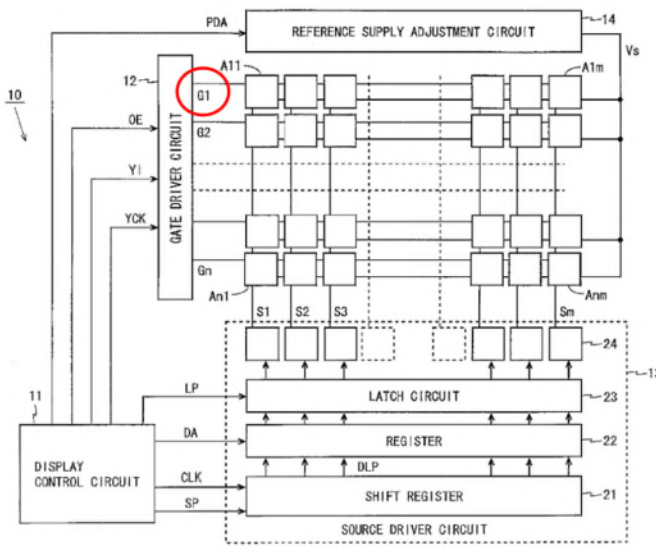
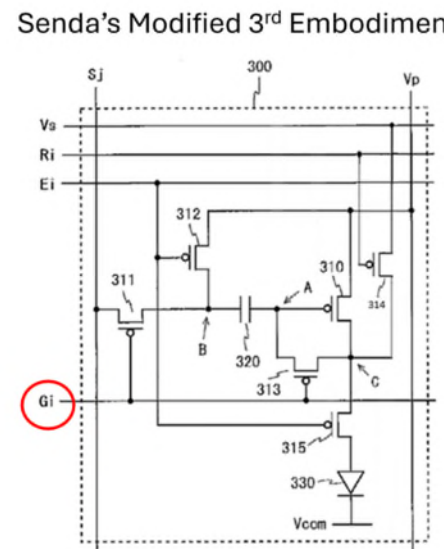
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p><i>Fig. 1</i></p>  <p><i>See Senda, Figs. 1-16, Abstract, [0001] (invention relates to a display device such as an organic EL display, [0117] (“130 ... 330, and 730: organic EL element”), [0125] (“[a] display device according to each embodiment includes a pixel circuit ... the pixel circuit includes an organic EL element”), [0135]-[0137], [0163], [0209].</i></p> <p><i>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). Id. Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. Id. Senda then discloses this modification should also be made for embodiments 1-4 and 6. Id. Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314</i></p>

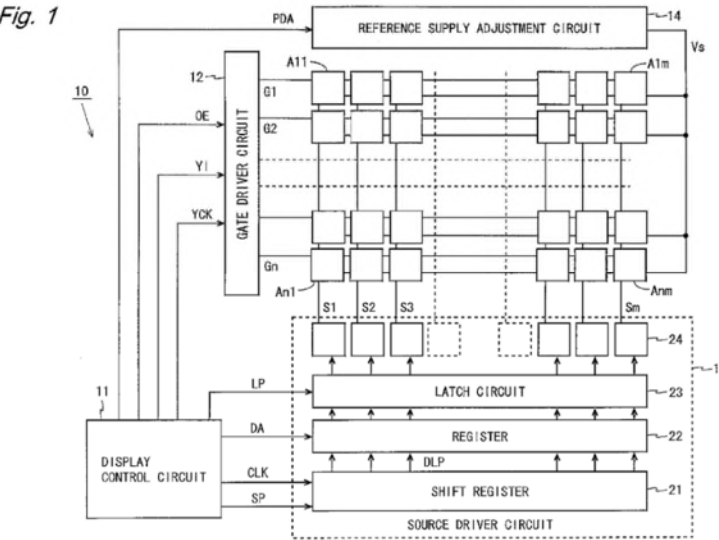
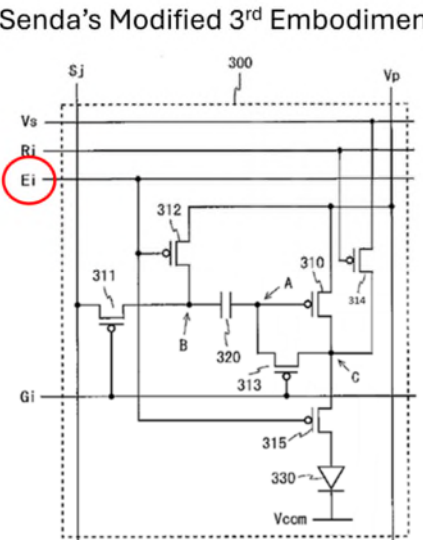
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda’s “Modified 3rd Embodiment” can also be referred to as Senda’s “claim 5 embodiment.”</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p>  </div> </div>

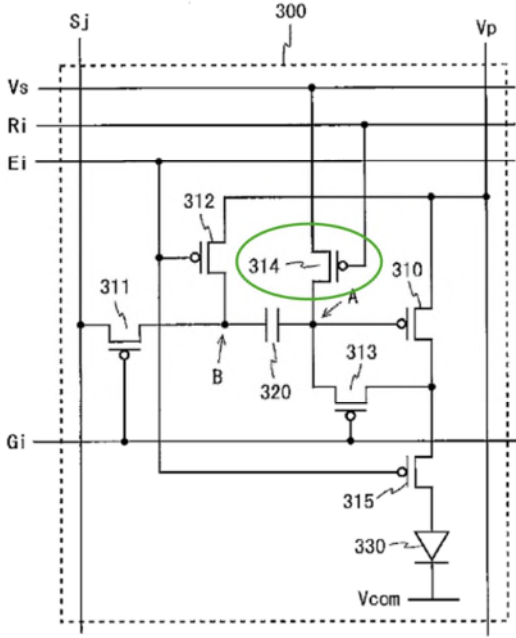
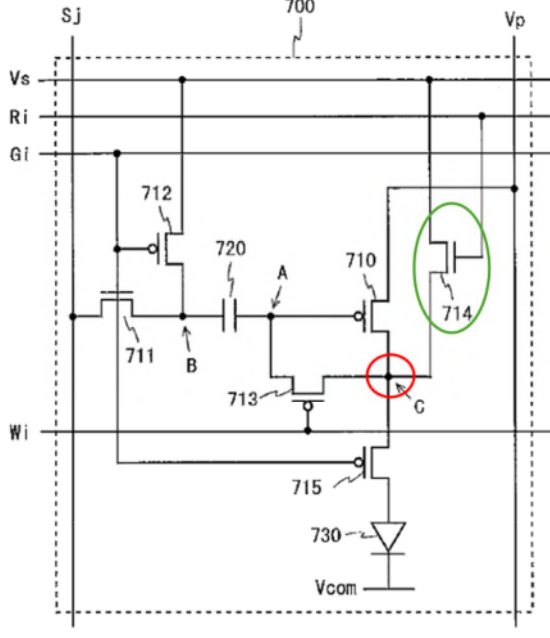
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>This modification of Figure 6 illustrating Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment will be used in the analysis of the claims below. Evidentiary citations will still be made to the original Figure 6 transistor 314, as well as Senda's disclosure to connect that transistor to Node C.</p> <p>Based on Senda's disclosure that the only modification that should be made to the third embodiment is to connect the transistor to Node C, a POSITA would have understood the Modified 3rd Embodiment to still use the timing chart of Figure 7. Furthermore, a POSITA would have understood Figure 7 to still provide the relevant timing diagram for the Modified 3rd</p>

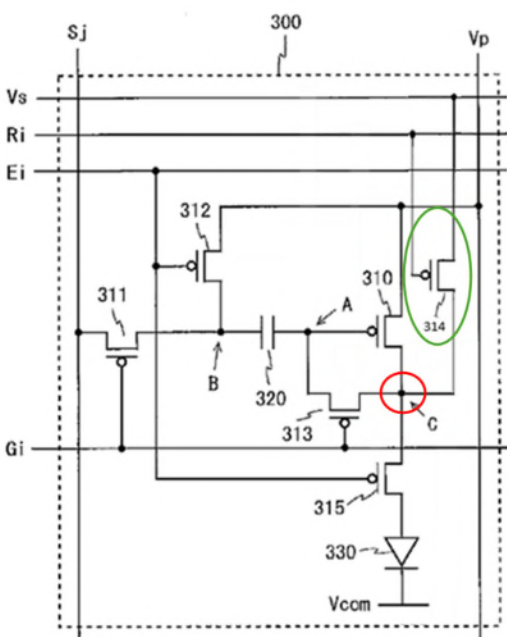
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>Embodiment because when reset transistor 314 is connected to Node C it would still perform its function during T1 of resetting the voltage at Node A to “a little higher” than Vstd to ensure the driving transistor 310 is in a conductive state, prior to the voltage compensation period in T2. [0169]-[0175], [0209]-[0217]. Because Ri turns off 314 in every period except T1, the operation of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda’s third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p> <p><i>See also</i> individual limitations below.</p>
[1a] a data line for transmitting a data signal;	Senda discloses “a data line (Sj) for transmitting a data signal (Vdata).”

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p><i>Fig. 1</i></p>  <p><i>Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</i></p>  <p><i>See Senda, Figs. 1 (annotated) (left), 6 (annotated and modified) (right) (data lines Sj are connected to the source driver circuit 13), 7 (data on Sj), [0128]-[0131] (circuit 13 functions as a display signal output circuit that provides potentials according to display data to the data lines Sj), [0124], [0163]-[0164], [0166] (data on Sj), [0169]-[0171] (Vdata on Sj).</i></p>
[1b] a first scan line for transmitting a first scan signal;	Senda discloses “a first scan line (Gi) for transmitting a first scan signal.”

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p><i>Fig. 1</i></p>  <p><i>Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</i></p>  <p>See Senda, Fig. 1 (annotated) (left) (a plurality of scanning lines G_i), 6 (annotated and modified) (right) (G_i), 7 (GL and GH on G_i), 15 (scanning line G_i), [0123] (G_i: scanning line), [0127]-[0128] (scanning lines G_i ... are connected to the gate driver circuit 12), [0130] (gate driver circuit 12 functions as a scanning signal output circuit that selects a write-target pixel circuit using a corresponding scanning line G_i), [0136]-[0142], [0163]-[0172] (GL and GH on G_i), [0211]-[0212].</p>
[1c] a second scan line for transmitting a second scan signal;	Senda discloses “a second scan line (R_i) for transmitting a second scan signal.”

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>Fig. 1</p>  <p>Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>See Senda, Figs. 1, 6 (annotated and modified) (right) (control line Ei), 7 (GL and GH on Ei), [0122] (Wi, Ri, and Ei: control line), [0164] (“[t]he potential of the control line Ei is controlled by the gate driver circuit 12”), [0165]-[0174] (GL and GH on Ei), [0211]-[0218].</p>
<p>[1e] an input unit, electrically connected to the data line and the first scan line, for outputting a preliminary control voltage according to the data signal and the first scan signal;</p>	<p>Senda discloses “an input unit (311), electrically connected to the data line (Sj) and the first scan line (Gi), for outputting a preliminary control voltage (outputting preliminary control voltage to Node B) according to the data signal (data signal on Sj) and the first scan signal (first scan signal on Gi).”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made</p>

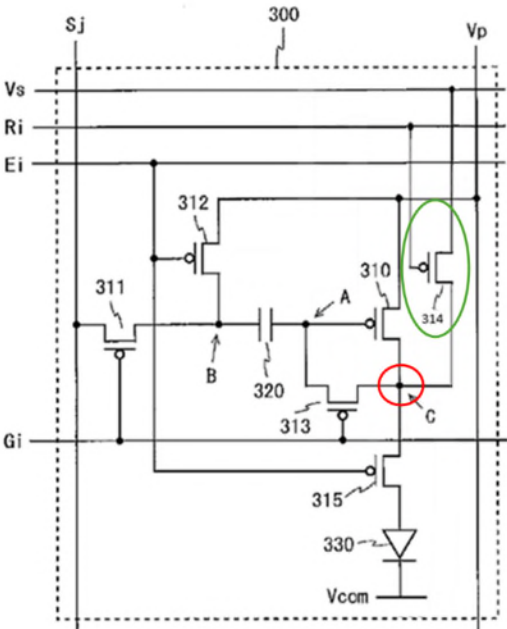
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda’s “Modified 3rd Embodiment” can also be referred to as Senda’s “claim 5 embodiment.”</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p>  </div> </div>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>This modification of Figure 6 illustrating Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment will be used in the analysis of the claims below. Evidentiary citations will still be made to the original Figure 6 transistor 314, as well as Senda's disclosure to connect that transistor to Node C.</p> <p>Based on Senda's disclosure that the only modification that should be made to the third embodiment is to connect the transistor to Node C, a POSITA would have understood the Modified 3rd Embodiment to still use the timing chart of Figure 7. Furthermore, a POSITA would have understood Figure 7 to still provide the relevant timing diagram for the Modified 3rd Embodiment because when reset transistor 314 is connected to Node C it would still perform its</p>

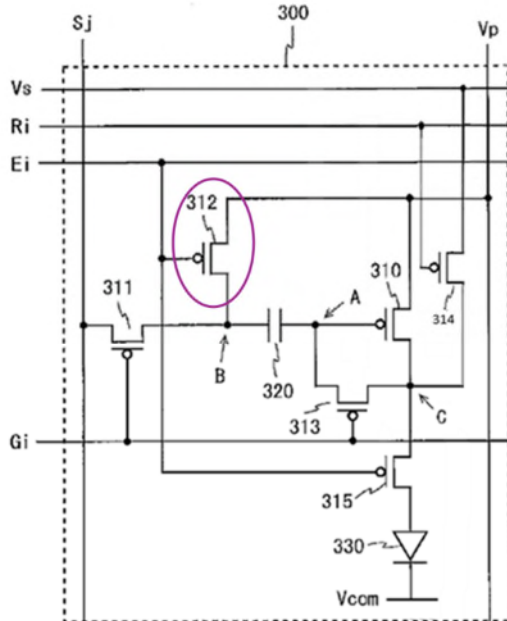
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>function during T1 of resetting the voltage at Node A to “a little higher” than Vstd to ensure the driving transistor 310 is in a conductive state, prior to the voltage compensation period in T2. [0169]-[0175], [0209]-[0217]. Because Ri turns off 314 in every period except T1, the operation of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda’s third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>and couple unit (320) at Node B. <i>Id.</i> PMOS transistor 311 outputs Vdata to Node B after t1 and after t2 while GL is on Gi as shown in Figure 7.</p>
<p>[1f] a voltage adjustment unit, electrically connected to the transmission line and the input unit, for adjusting the preliminary control voltage according to the emission signal and a second reference voltage;</p>	<p>Senda discloses “a voltage adjustment unit (312), electrically connected to the transmission line (Ei) and the input unit (311), for adjusting the preliminary control voltage (adjusting Vdata preliminarily stored at Node B) according to the emission signal (Ei) and a second reference voltage (VDD on Vp).”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda’s “Modified 3rd Embodiment” can also be referred to as Senda’s “claim 5 embodiment.”</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p>

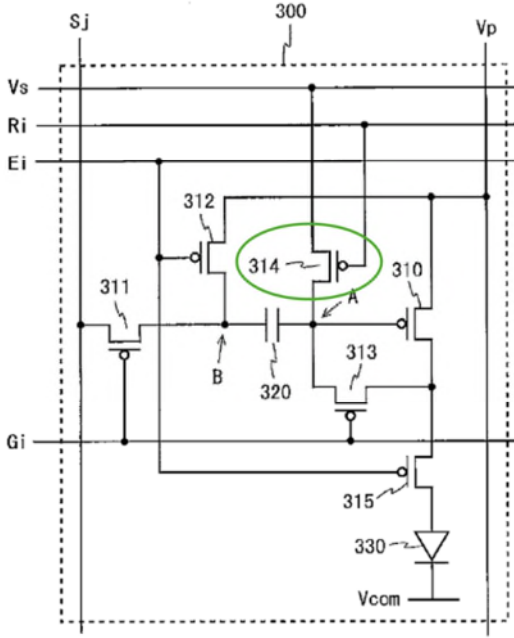
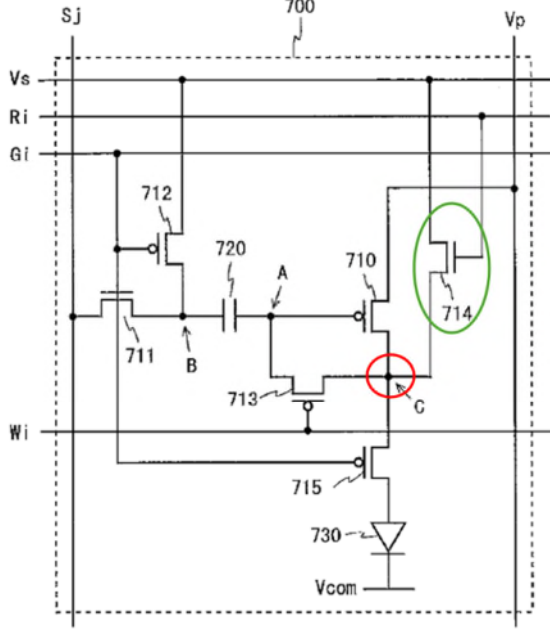
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<div data-bbox="682 267 787 316"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="714 332 1228 966"> </div> <div data-bbox="1228 267 1354 316"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1291 332 1837 966"> </div> <div data-bbox="672 1015 1900 1128"> <p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p> </div>

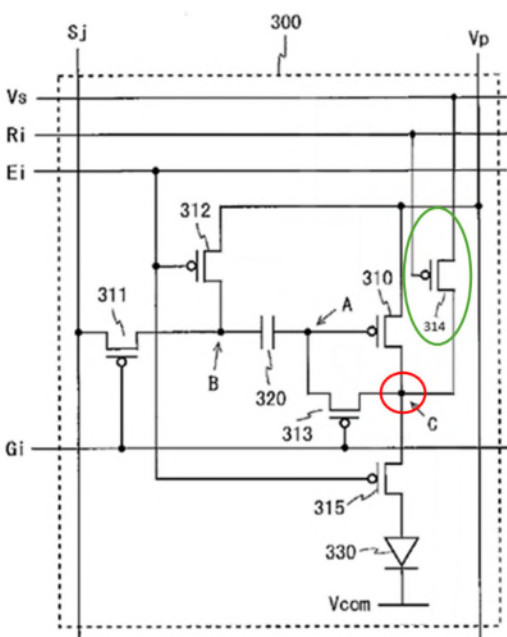
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p data-bbox="772 261 1335 297">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p data-bbox="674 959 1900 1062">This modification of Figure 6 illustrating Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment will be used in the analysis of the claims below. Evidentiary citations will still be made to the original Figure 6 transistor 314, as well as Senda's disclosure to connect that transistor to Node C.</p> <p data-bbox="674 1105 1900 1393">Based on Senda's disclosure that the only modification that should be made to the third embodiment is to connect the transistor to Node C, a POSITA would have understood the Modified 3rd Embodiment to still use the timing chart of Figure 7. Furthermore, a POSITA would have understood Figure 7 to still provide the relevant timing diagram for the Modified 3rd Embodiment because when reset transistor 314 is connected to Node C it would still perform its function during T1 of resetting the voltage at Node A to "a little higher" than Vstd to ensure the driving transistor 310 is in a conductive state, prior to the voltage compensation period in T2. [0169]-[0175], [0209]-[0217]. Because Ri turns off 314 in every period except T1, the operation</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda's third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

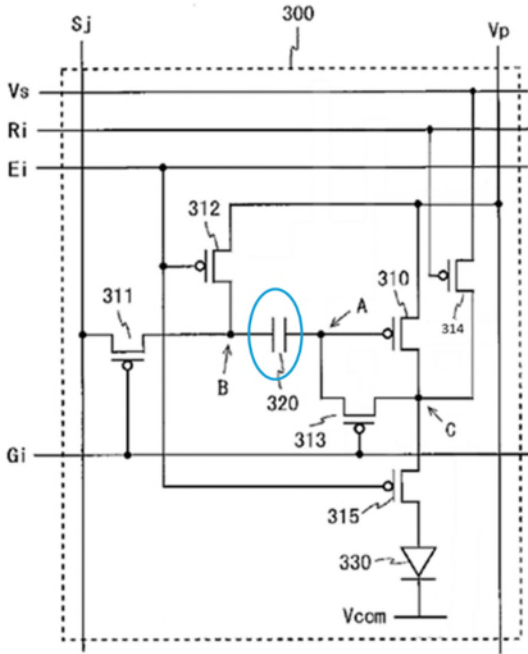
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>See Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment shown annotated above. Senda discloses 312 is a PMOS transistor with a gate coupled to Ei, a first electrode connected to 311 and 320 at Node B and a second electrode coupled to power supply wiring line Vp. Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0164] (connections for TFT 312). When 312 is turned on by a low emission control signal on Ei, 312 adjusts the preliminary control voltage Vdata at Node B to VDD. Figs. 6-7 (after t4, showing adjustment of voltage at Node B from Vdata to Vdd), [0165]-[0174] (in T4, TFT 312 is switched on by low voltage on Ei, connecting Node B to power supply wiring line Vp to change voltage from Vdata to VDD). TFT 312 is on during the light emitting period, after t4 in Figure 7.</p>

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	<p><u>Senda in combination with Chung</u></p> <p>Senda (i.e., the Modified 3rd Embodiment) in combination with Chung renders obvious this limitation. Senda and Chung are analogous prior art to the 757 patent, as each relates to the pixel circuit design for an organic light emitting display comprising a data line, a first and second scan lines, a transmission line, an input unit, a voltage adjustment unit, a couple unit, a driving unit, a first and second reset unit, an organic light emitting diode, and an emission enable unit. A POSITA would have been motivated to combine these references to improve the pixel display output of Senda by integrating the second power voltage V_{sus} of Chung with the pixel circuit design of Senda for the voltage adjustment unit.</p> <p><i>See e.g.</i>: Chung at 6-8, Figs. 6-7, 9-10.</p> <p>A POSITA would have been motivated to apply the teachings of Chung where a second power voltage V_{sus} (i.e., a second reference voltage) is provided for the voltage adjustment unit M5. A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success in combining the pixel circuit of Senda with the pixel circuit of Chung, as both references disclose pixel circuit design aimed at improving the function of an OLED display device. Moreover, the combination of Senda and Chung would involve known methods to yield predictable results.</p>
<p>[1g] a couple unit, electrically connected to the input unit and the voltage adjustment unit, for adjusting a control voltage through coupling a change of the preliminary control voltage;</p>	<p>Senda discloses “a couple unit (320), electrically connected to the input unit (311) and the voltage adjustment unit (312), for adjusting a control voltage (voltage at Node A) through coupling a change of the preliminary control voltage (capacitor 320 couples change in voltage at Node B to Node A).”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made</p>

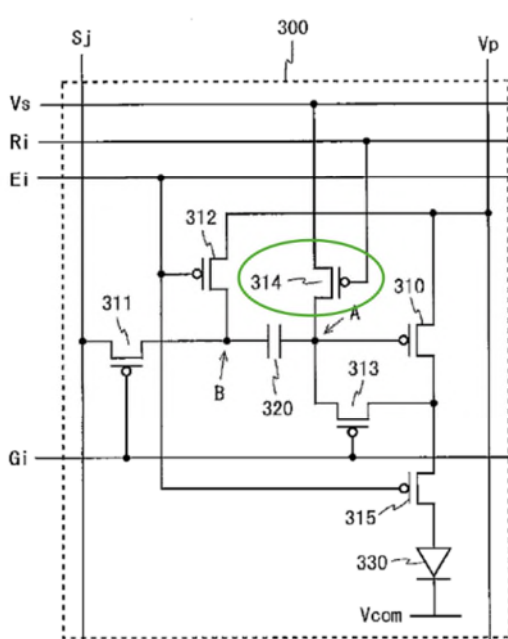
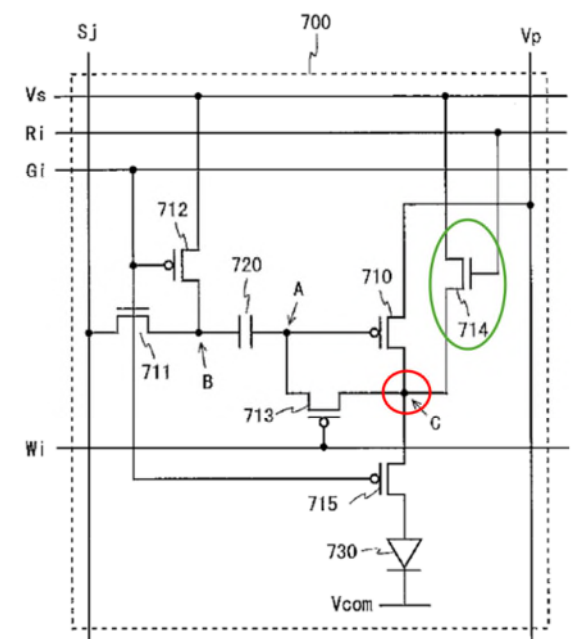
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda’s “Modified 3rd Embodiment” can also be referred to as Senda’s “claim 5 embodiment.”</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p>  </div> </div>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>This modification of Figure 6 illustrating Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment will be used in the analysis of the claims below. Evidentiary citations will still be made to the original Figure 6 transistor 314, as well as Senda's disclosure to connect that transistor to Node C.</p> <p>Based on Senda's disclosure that the only modification that should be made to the third embodiment is to connect the transistor to Node C, a POSITA would have understood the Modified 3rd Embodiment to still use the timing chart of Figure 7. Furthermore, a POSITA would have understood Figure 7 to still provide the relevant timing diagram for the Modified 3rd Embodiment because when reset transistor 314 is connected to Node C it would still perform its</p>

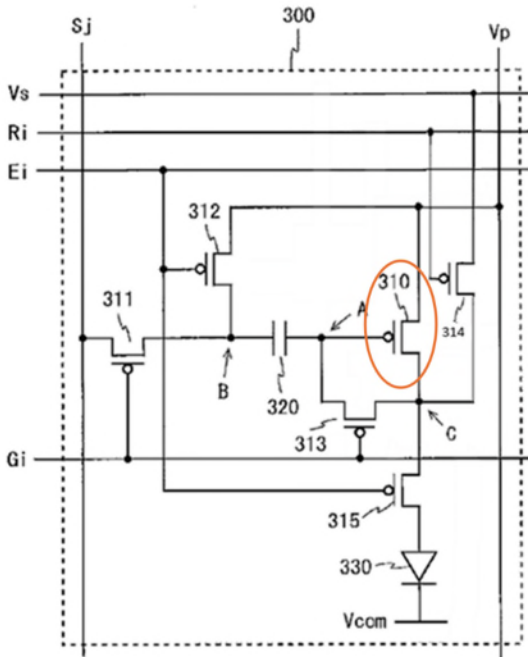
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>function during T1 of resetting the voltage at Node A to “a little higher” than Vstd to ensure the driving transistor 310 is in a conductive state, prior to the voltage compensation period in T2. [0169]-[0175], [0209]-[0217]. Because Ri turns off 314 in every period except T1, the operation of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda’s third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p><i>See Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment shown annotated above. Senda discloses storage capacitor 320 is coupled between Nodes A and B and, at time t3, is charged to the voltage difference between the preliminary control voltage Vdata on Node B and the voltage VDD+Vth on Node A. Figs. 6-7, [0137], [0163]-[0164], [0169]-[0171] (charging of Nodes A and B), [0172] (at time t3 capacitor 320 holds the potential difference VDD+Vth-Vdata). After t4, when the preliminary control voltage on Node B is changed by 312 to VDD (potential of power supply line Vp), capacitor 320 couples that change in voltage to Node A. Fig. 6-7 (showing after t4 the change in voltage at Node B and the corresponding change in voltage at Node A), [0163]-[0164] (PMOS),</i></p>

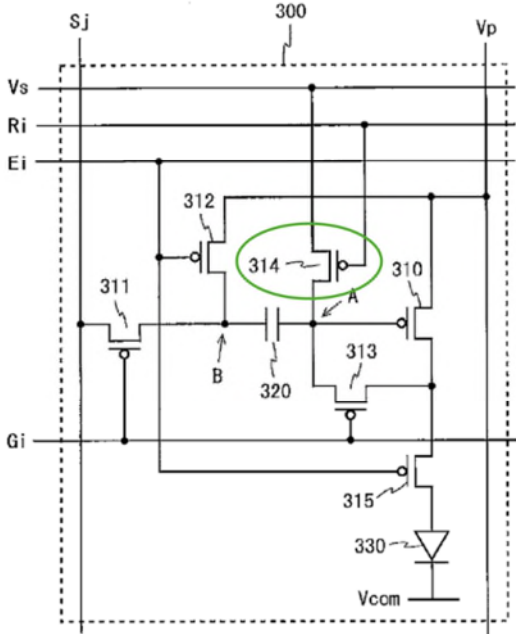
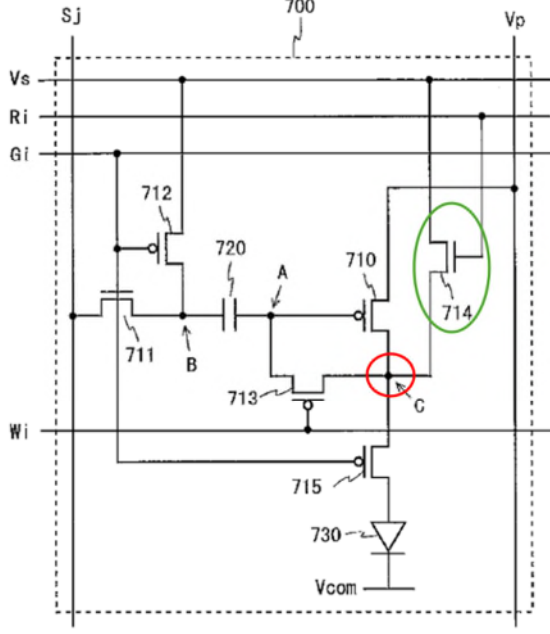
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>[0173] (“the potential at the connection point B is changed from Vdata to VDD and accordingly the potential at the connection point A is changed by the same amount ... and becomes (VDD+Vth+VB).”). The coupling of the change in voltage occurs after t4, during the light emission period in Figure 7.</p>
<p>[1h] a driving unit, electrically connected to the couple unit, for providing a driving current and a driving voltage according to the control voltage and a first power voltage;</p>	<p>Senda discloses “a driving unit (310), electrically connected to the couple unit (320), for providing a driving current and a driving voltage (current and voltage at second electrode of 310, Node C), according to the control voltage (voltage at Node A) and a first power voltage (VDD on Vp).”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda’s “Modified 3rd Embodiment” can also be referred to as Senda’s “claim 5 embodiment.”</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p>

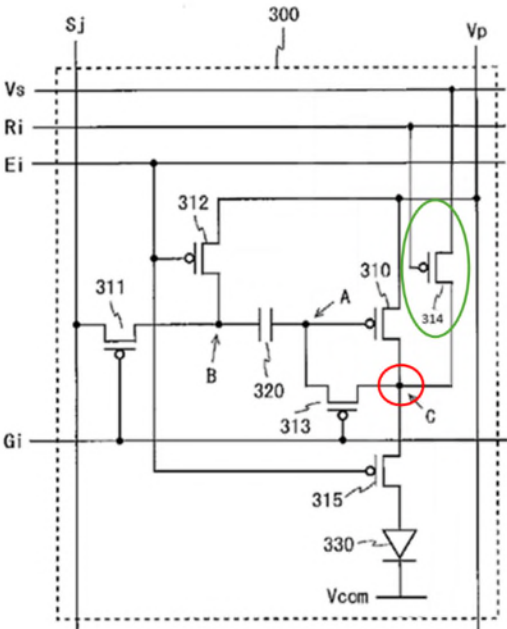
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p>  </div> </div> <p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda's third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

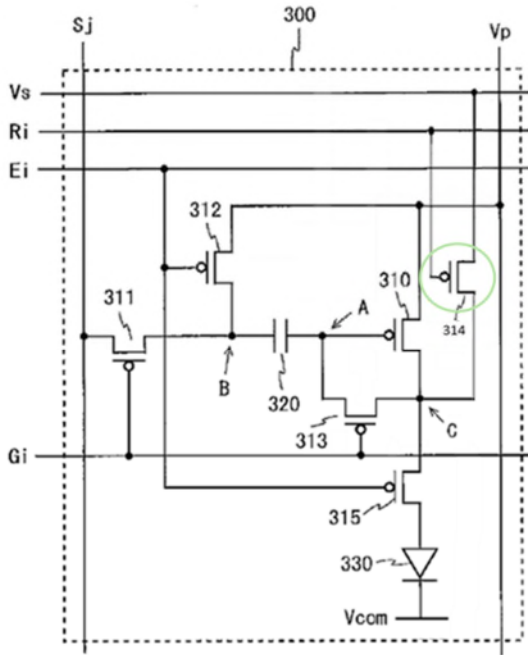
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>See Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment shown annotated above. Senda discloses 310 is a PMOS transistor with its gate terminal coupled to Node A (one electrode of capacitor 320), first electrode coupled to Vp providing VDD, and a second electrode coupled to Node C (313, 314, 315). After t4, when 310 is turned on by the control voltage at Node A and a low signal on Ei turns on 315, transistor 310 provides a driving current and driving voltage at its second electrode (Node C) to drive the organic EL element ("OLED") 330. Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0164] (PMOS), [0169]-[0174] (describing 310 driving after t4). Transistor 310 provides the driving current and driving voltage during the light emission period T4 in Figure 7.</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>Senda explicitly discloses that 310 provides a current at its second electrode, Node C, to drive OLED 330. Fig. 6-7, [0173]-[0174], [0210] (Node C). And Senda discloses that driving current provided by 310 is provided according to Vdd and the control voltage at Node A applied to the gate of 310. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Senda inherently discloses that 310 provides a “driving voltage.” A POSITA would have known it was inherent from the electrical properties of Senda’s pixel circuit 300 that TFT 310 is also providing a driving voltage with the driving current. To provide a driving current as disclosed in Senda, a POSITA would have known that there must be a driving voltage, i.e., a difference in potential between the second electrode of 310 at Node C and Vcom at the common cathode. [0120], [0133]. A POSITA would have known that without that difference in potential, there would be no driving current as disclosed in Senda and the OLED 330 would not emit light. A POSITA would have known that the magnitude of the driving voltage provided by 310 at Node C would be Vdd minus the voltage drop across 310. [0171].</p>
<p>[1i] a first reset unit, electrically connected to the driving unit and the second scan line, for resetting the driving voltage according to the second scan signal and a first reference voltage;</p>	<p>Senda discloses “a first reset unit (314), electrically connected to the driving unit (310) at Node C and the second scan line (Ri), for resetting the driving voltage (voltage at Node C) according to the second scan signal (Ri) and a first reference voltage (Vstd on Vs).”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either</p>

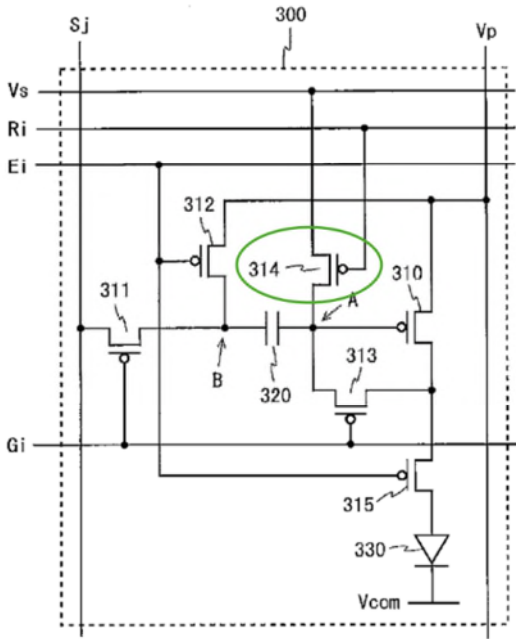
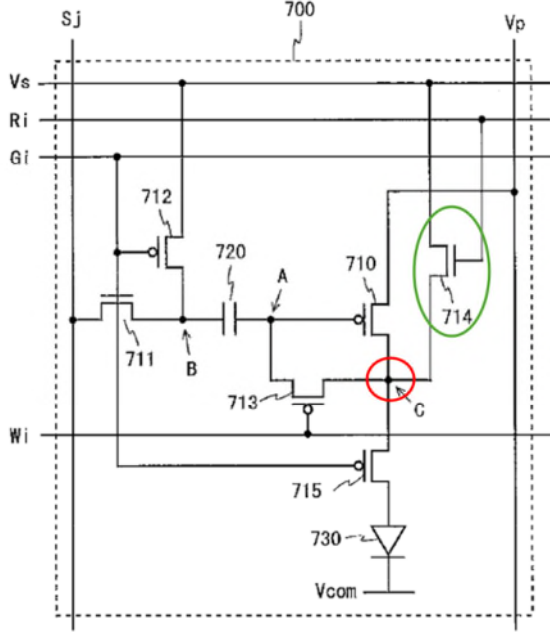
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda's "Modified 3rd Embodiment" can also be referred to as Senda's "claim 5 embodiment."</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p>  </div> </div> <p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p>

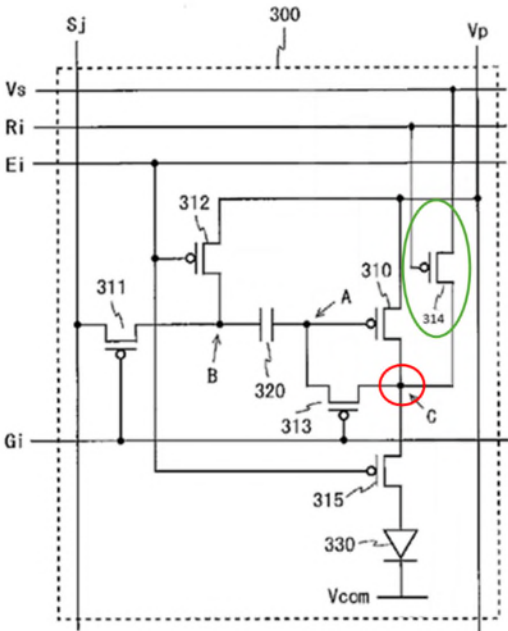
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p data-bbox="772 261 1335 297">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p data-bbox="674 959 1900 1065">This modification of Figure 6 illustrating Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment will be used in the analysis of the claims below. Evidentiary citations will still be made to the original Figure 6 transistor 314, as well as Senda's disclosure to connect that transistor to Node C.</p> <p data-bbox="674 1105 1900 1393">Based on Senda's disclosure that the only modification that should be made to the third embodiment is to connect the transistor to Node C, a POSITA would have understood the Modified 3rd Embodiment to still use the timing chart of Figure 7. Furthermore, a POSITA would have understood Figure 7 to still provide the relevant timing diagram for the Modified 3rd Embodiment because when reset transistor 314 is connected to Node C it would still perform its function during T1 of resetting the voltage at Node A to "a little higher" than Vstd to ensure the driving transistor 310 is in a conductive state, prior to the voltage compensation period in T2. [0169]-[0175], [0209]-[0217]. Because Ri turns off 314 in every period except T1, the operation</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda's third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>See Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment annotated above. Senda discloses transistor 314 is a PMOS transistor with a gate coupled to Ri, a first electrode coupled to transistor 310 at Node C, and a second electrode coupled to Vs, such that after t1 when 314 is turned on by the low second scan signal on Ri, the potential at Node C is reset according to Vstd. Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0164] (PMOS), [0169]-[0170] (disclosing how during T1, TFT 314 is conductive), Fig. 15, [0210]-[0214], [0218]-[0219] (disclosing PMOS transistor 314 should be connected to Node C), claims 1 and 5 (claiming the modified third embodiment). As explained above, the Modified 3rd Embodiment discloses 314 will reset Node C according to the timing diagram in Figure 7 such as that when Ri is low, the driving voltage at Node C is rest according to Vstd.</p>

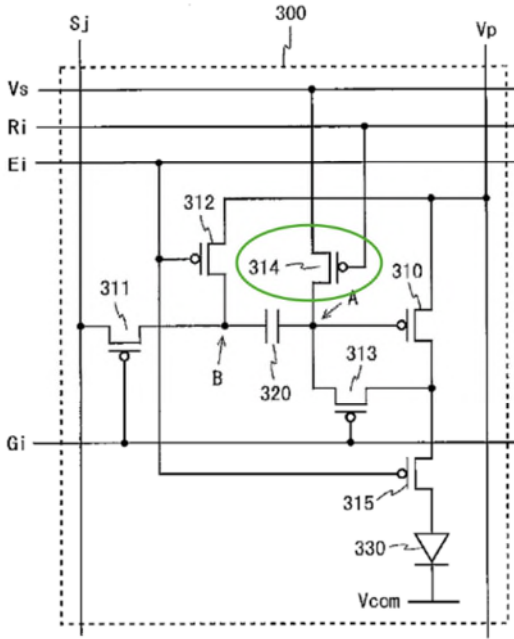
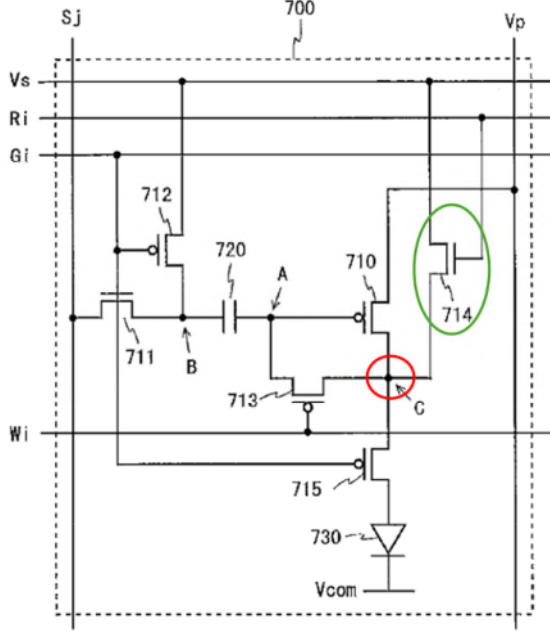
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>Senda discloses transistor 314 is connected to Vstd on Vs while the corresponding structure 236 is connected to “Vref1,” but this difference in naming convention is not relevant. Vstd on Vs in Senda is a reference voltage that is different from the second reference voltage VDD. [0133] (Vstd is a “reference potential” that is adjustable and set by control signal PDA), [0155] (Vstd must be lower than VDD and is desirably close to VDD+Vth to ensure compensation for 310).</p>
<p>[1j] a second reset unit, electrically connected to the driving unit, the first reset unit and the first scan line, for resetting the control voltage according to the first scan signal and the driving voltage;</p>	<p>Senda discloses “a second reset unit (313), electrically connected to the driving unit (310), the first reset unit (314), and the first scan line (Gi), for resetting the control voltage (voltage at Node A) according to the first scan signal (Gi) and the driving voltage (voltage at Node C).”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda’s “Modified 3rd Embodiment” can also be referred to as Senda’s “claim 5 embodiment.”</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p>

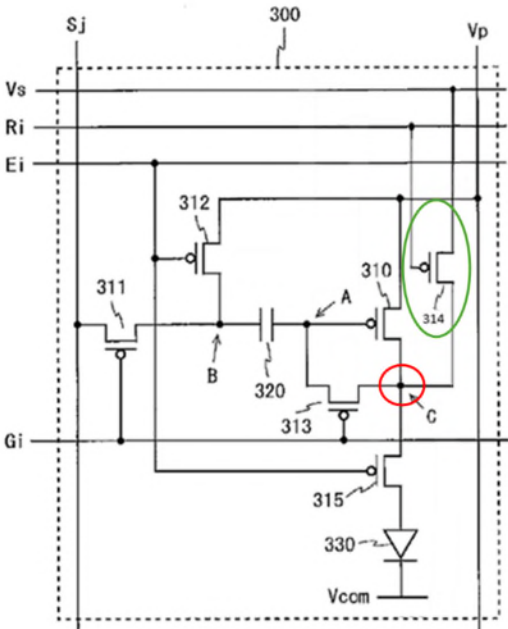
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p>  </div> </div> <p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p data-bbox="772 261 1335 297">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p data-bbox="674 959 1900 1062">This modification of Figure 6 illustrating Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment will be used in the analysis of the claims below. Evidentiary citations will still be made to the original Figure 6 transistor 314, as well as Senda's disclosure to connect that transistor to Node C.</p> <p data-bbox="674 1105 1900 1393">Based on Senda's disclosure that the only modification that should be made to the third embodiment is to connect the transistor to Node C, a POSITA would have understood the Modified 3rd Embodiment to still use the timing chart of Figure 7. Furthermore, a POSITA would have understood Figure 7 to still provide the relevant timing diagram for the Modified 3rd Embodiment because when reset transistor 314 is connected to Node C it would still perform its function during T1 of resetting the voltage at Node A to "a little higher" than Vstd to ensure the driving transistor 310 is in a conductive state, prior to the voltage compensation period in T2. [0169]-[0175], [0209]-[0217]. Because Ri turns off 314 in every period except T1, the operation</p>

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	<p>of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda's third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

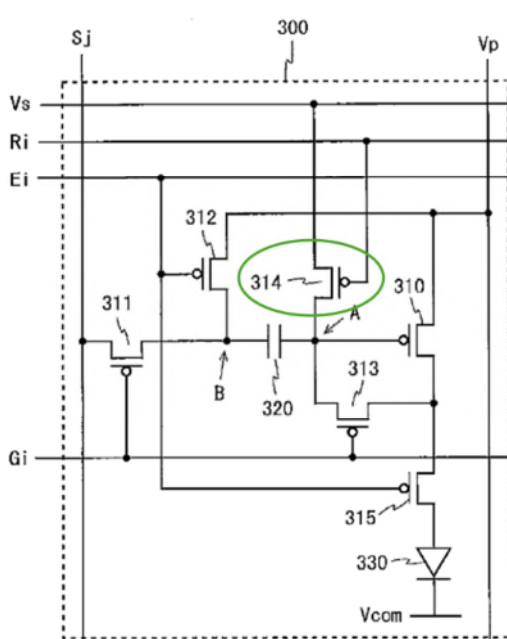
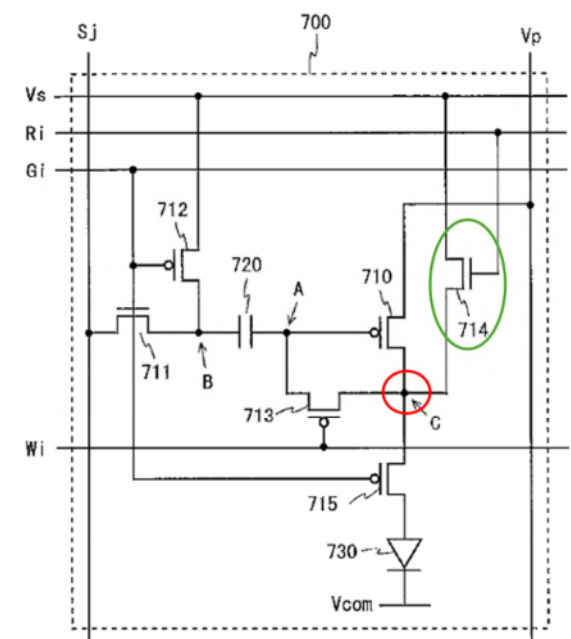
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>After t1 (during T1), the voltage at Node A is reset (to a little higher than Vstd) according to the low signal on Gi and the driving voltage at Node C. Specifically, low signals on Gi and Ri turn 313 and 314 on, such that the voltage on Node A is reset to Vstd plus alpha. Figs. 6-7 (showing after t1, Node A at Vstd plus alpha), [0163]-[0164] (PMOS), [0169]-[0172], [0211]-[0214] (resetting voltage at Node A through 713 and 714.</p> <p>After t2 (during T2), the voltage at Node A is reset (to VDD+Vth) according to the low signal on Gi and the driving voltage at Node C. Specifically, a low signal on Gi is still supplied keeping 313 on, but a high signal on Ri causes 314 to turn off, such that the voltage on Node A is reset to VDD+Vth. Figs. 6-7 (showing after t2, Node A reaches VDD+Vth, and that Vth is a negative value), [0163]-[0164], [0169]-[0171]. Senda discloses that after t2, 310 operates in a conduction state until Node A reaches VDD+Vth, at which point 310 goes into a threshold state. <i>Id.</i>, [0171]. Senda discloses this reset is performed to compensate for the threshold voltage of 310. <i>Id.</i>, [0174].</p>
<p>[1k] an organic light emitting diode for generating output light according to the driving current; and</p>	<p>Senda discloses “an organic light emitting diode (330) for generating output light according to the driving current.”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of</p>

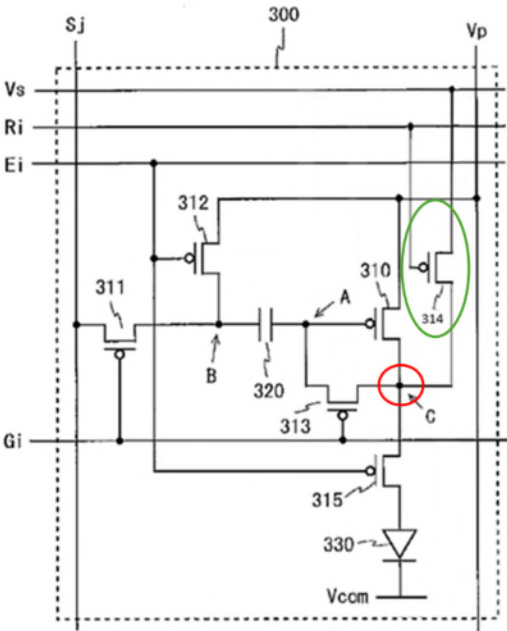
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda's "Modified 3rd Embodiment" can also be referred to as Senda's "claim 5 embodiment."</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 6</i></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Fig. 15</i></p>  </div> </div> <p>A modified Figure 6 is shown below, which illustrates Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment with PMOS transistor 314 connected to Node C, with no other changes to the third embodiment, as disclosed and claimed by Senda. [0218]-[0219].</p>

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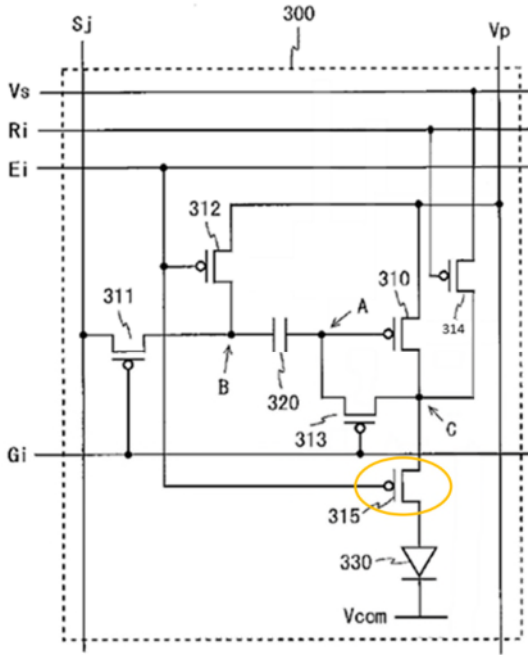
Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda's third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
<p>transmission line, the driving unit and the organic light emitting diode, for providing a control of furnishing the driving current to the organic light emitting diode according to the emission signal.</p>	<p>furnishing the driving current to the organic light emitting diode according to the emission signal (GL and GH on Ei).”</p> <p>Senda discloses its third embodiment (Fig. 6) should be modified as explained with respect to the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15) by connecting the PMOS transistor 314 shown in Figure 6 to Node C as illustrated by transistor 714 in Figure 15. [0218]-[0219]. Senda discloses the modification initially with reference to the fifth embodiment (Fig. 11) by explaining that the first reset transistor connected to Node A (as showing in Fig. 11) should instead be connected to Node C (as shown in Fig. 15). <i>Id.</i> Senda explains this modification reduces leakage at Node A and thereby enhances display quality. <i>Id.</i> Senda then discloses this modification should also be made for embodiments 1-4 and 6. <i>Id.</i> Senda discloses no other modification should be made to the third embodiment, other than to move the connection of the relevant transistor (PMOS transistor 314 in the case of the third embodiment) from Node A to Node C. <i>Id.</i> Senda claims the modified third embodiment in dependent claim 5. <i>Id.</i>, claim 1 (claiming fourth switching element in either position), claim 3 (claiming position of third embodiment), claim 5 (claiming position of modified third embodiment). Thus, Senda’s “Modified 3rd Embodiment” can also be referred to as Senda’s “claim 5 embodiment.”</p> <p>Figures 6 and 15 of Senda are shown below with annotations highlighting transistors 314 and 714.</p>

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	<p data-bbox="772 261 1335 297">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p data-bbox="674 959 1900 1065">This modification of Figure 6 illustrating Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment will be used in the analysis of the claims below. Evidentiary citations will still be made to the original Figure 6 transistor 314, as well as Senda's disclosure to connect that transistor to Node C.</p> <p data-bbox="674 1105 1900 1393">Based on Senda's disclosure that the only modification that should be made to the third embodiment is to connect the transistor to Node C, a POSITA would have understood the Modified 3rd Embodiment to still use the timing chart of Figure 7. Furthermore, a POSITA would have understood Figure 7 to still provide the relevant timing diagram for the Modified 3rd Embodiment because when reset transistor 314 is connected to Node C it would still perform its function during T1 of resetting the voltage at Node A to "a little higher" than Vstd to ensure the driving transistor 310 is in a conductive state, prior to the voltage compensation period in T2. [0169]-[0175], [0209]-[0217]. Because Ri turns off 314 in every period except T1, the operation</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p>of the circuit is not impacted in any other time period, other than to achieve a reduction of leakage current at Node A as disclosed by Senda. An annotated Figure 7 is shown below adding annotations for time period T1 (time after t1), T2 (time after t2), T3 (time after t3) and T4 (time after t4). This annotated timing diagram will be used in the analysis below.</p> <p>Senda discloses a Modified 3rd Embodiment, wherein Senda's third embodiment (Figs. 6-7, [0163]-[0174]) is modified as disclosed for the seventh embodiment (Fig. 15, [0209]-[0220]) to connect PMOS transistor 314 to Node C to reduce leakage at Node A. [0218]-[0219], claims 1, 3, and 5. Senda discloses figure 1 and [0125]-[0134] apply to each of the first, third, and seventh embodiments. <i>Id.</i>, [0125]-[0127].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p style="text-align: center;">Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates a pixel circuit (300) within a dashed boundary. It includes several transistors: 311, 312, 310, 314, 313, and 315. A capacitor 320 is connected between nodes B and A. An OLED (330) is connected to node C and a common ground (Vccm). The circuit is connected to various signal lines: Vs (top), Ri, Ei, Gi, Sj, Vp, and Vccm. Transistor 315 is highlighted with a yellow circle. The circuit is controlled by signals on Ei and Gi.</p> <p>See Senda's Modified 3rd Embodiment shown annotated above. Senda discloses 315 is a PMOS transistor with a gate coupled to Ei, a first electrode coupled to the second electrode of 310 at Node C and a second electrode coupled to OLED 330, such that when 315 is turned on by a low emission control signal on Ei, the driving current from the second electrode of 310 is applied to OLED 330. Fig. 6-7, [0117], [0163]-[0164], [0174].</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
<p>16. The organic light emitting display of claim 1, wherein the organic light emitting diode comprises an anode electrically connected to the emission enable unit and a cathode for receiving a second power voltage.</p>	<p>Senda discloses claim 1 “wherein the organic light emitting diode (330) comprises an anode electrically connected to the emission enable unit (315) and a cathode for receiving a second power voltage (Vcom).”</p> <p><i>See</i> limitation 1[k].</p> <p><i>See</i> Senda, Figs. 1, 6 (illustrating diode with anode (base of triangle) connected to 315 and cathode (line at tip of triangle) connected to Vcom), [0120] (“Vcom: COMMON CATHODE”), [0133] (“a common cathode Vcom (or a cathode wiring line CAi)”), [0135]-[0137] (disclosing one end of OLED connected to common cathode Vcom and other end (anode) connected to 315 and eventually to VDD), [0163]-[0164].</p> <p><u>Senda in combination with Kwak</u></p> <p>Senda in combination with Kwak renders obvious this limitation. Senda and Kwak are analogous prior art to the 757 patent, as each relates to the pixel circuit design for an organic light emitting display comprising a data line, a first and second scan lines, a transmission line, an input unit, a voltage adjustment unit, a couple unit, a driving unit, a first and second reset unit, an organic light emitting diode, and an emission enable unit. A POSITA would have been motivated to combine these references to improve the pixel display output of Senda by integrating the electrical connection of the cathode of the organic light emitting diode to a second power voltage (ELVSS) of Kwak with the pixel circuit design of Senda for the OLED element.</p> <p><i>See e.g.</i>: Kwak at [0032], [0036]-[0037], [0049], [0064], [0069], Figs. 2, 4.</p> <p>A POSITA would have been motivated to apply the teachings of Kwak where the cathode of the OLED is connected to a second power voltage ELVSS (i.e., a second power voltage). A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success in combining the pixel circuit of Senda with the pixel circuit of Kwak, as both references disclose pixel circuit design aimed at improving the function of an OLED display device. Moreover, this combination would involve known methods to yield predictable results.</p>

Claim Language	Exemplary Citations in Senda
	<p><u>Senda in combination with Jeong</u></p> <p>Senda in combination with Jeong renders obvious this limitation. Senda and Jeong are analogous prior art to the 757 patent, as each relates to the pixel circuit design for an organic light emitting display comprising a data line, a first and second scan lines, a transmission line, an input unit, a voltage adjustment unit, a couple unit, a driving unit, a first and second reset unit, an organic light emitting diode, and an emission enable unit. A POSITA would have been motivated to combine these references for the same reasons as stated above.</p> <p><i>See e.g.:</i> Jeong at [0040], [0043], [0054], [0063], [0088], Figs. 2, 4A, 4C, 4E, 4G.</p> <p>A POSITA would have been motivated to apply the teachings of Jeong where the cathode of the OLED is connected to a second power voltage ELVSS (i.e., a second power voltage). A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success in combining the pixel circuit of Senda with the pixel circuit of Jeong, as both references disclose pixel circuit design aimed at improving the function of an OLED display device. Moreover, this combination would involve known methods to yield predictable results.</p>