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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE**

ORGANISCHE LICHEMITTIERENDE DIODENANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG

AFFICHAGE A DIODES ELECTROLUMINESCENTES ORGANIQUES

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates to a display device, and more particularly, to a display device having a circular display portion.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0002] Generally, display devices have been widely used as display screens of various products such as televisions, notebook computers and monitors as well as portable electronic devices such as mobile communication terminals, electronic diaries, electronic books, portable multimedia players (PMPs), navigation systems, ultra mobile PCs (UMPCs), mobile phones, smart phones, tablet PCs (personal computers) and watch phones.

[0003] Of the display devices, a liquid crystal display device, an organic light emitting display device and an Electrophoretic display device may be manufactured at slim sizes, whereby studies for developing these display devices as flexible display devices have been made.

[0004] A flexible display device based on an organic light emitting diode displays a desired picture image by controlling a current, which flows from a pixel power line to the organic light emitting diode, in accordance with a data signal. Such a flexible display device based on an organic light emitting diode has a rectangular type display portion on a plane due to an arrangement structure of a signal line, an arrangement structure of a pixel driving power line, and an arrangement structure of a driving circuit.

[0005] Recently, as importance in appearance and design of the display device has been considered and attention of consumers to wearable devices such as a watch phone has been increased, studies and developments of a display device having a circular display portion not a rectangular display portion have been made.

[0006] US2004/256996A1 discloses a semiconductor device in which electrostatic discharge damage during manufacturing steps is prevented. More specifically, a semiconductor device in which electrostatic discharge damage during a step in which the formation of a pixel electrode is completed is prevented.

[0007] EP1717789A2 discloses an electro luminescence display device comprising a pixel circuit comprising a pixel circuit comprising a plurality of pixels on a substrate; a data driver formed on one side of the pixel circuit for supplying a data signal to the plurality of pixels; at least one scan driver formed on at least one side of the pixel circuit for supplying a scan signal to the plurality of pixels; and a plurality of wirings connected to an outer circuit, wherein at least one of the plurality of wings is formed on a portion of perimeter of one or more of the data driver, the pixel circuit or the substrate.

[0008] EP1557815A2 discloses a plurality of pixel circuits arranged in a pixel region. Main power lines are provided in the outside of the pixel region. In addition, first sub-power lines and second sub-power lines are provided in the inside of the pixel region so as to be connected to each other at sub-power line connecting points. Further, the pixel circuits are connected to the first sub-power lines at pixel connecting points.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] Accordingly, the present invention as defined in the independent claim 1 is directed to a display device that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0010] According to one embodiment, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device includes a substrate including a circular arc portion and a driving circuit connecting portion connected to the top of the circular arc portion. A circular display area is formed in the circular arc portion. The display area includes a number of OLED pixels, where each OLED pixel connected to one of a number of power lines. A driving power supply line provides a driving voltage for the OLED pixels. The driving power supply line includes a circular shape and is formed around the display area. A number of power sharing lines extend from a lower area of the driving power supply line, where each of the power sharing lines is connected to a different subset of the power lines.

[0011] The OLED display device optionally further comprises a plurality of scan lines, wherein each power sharing line extends away from the driving power supply line along a direction parallel to the plurality of scan lines of the OLED pixels.

[0012] According to one embodiment, an OLED display device includes a substrate including a driving circuit connecting portion formed on top of a circular portion. A display area is formed in the circular portion and includes a number of OLED pixels arranged in a circular shape. Each OLED pixel is physically connected to one of a number of power lines and is also physically connected to one of a number data lines. A driving circuit is formed in the driving circuit connecting portion that is electrically connected to the data lines

FIG. 2 is a plane view illustrating a substrate and a circular display portion, which are shown in FIG. 1; FIG. 3 is a circuit view of a pixel formed in a circular display portion shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line I-I' shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating a connection structure between a driving power supply line and a pixel, which are shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of a portion "A" shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a view illustrating a modified example of a driving power supply line shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is a view illustrating another modified example of a driving power supply line shown in FIG. 1; and FIG. 9 is a view illustrating a modified example of a display device according to the present invention, which is shown in FIGS. 1 to 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0014] Terms disclosed in this specification should be understood as follows.

[0015] The term of a singular expression should be understood to include a multiple expression as well as the singular expression if there is no specific definition in the context. The terms such as "the first" and "the second" are used only to differentiate one element from other elements. Thus, a scope of claims is not limited by these terms. Also, it should be understood that the term such as "include" or "have" does not preclude existence or possibility of one or more features, numbers, steps, operations, elements, parts or their combinations. It should be understood that the term "at least one" includes all combinations related with any one item. For example, "at least one among a first element, a second element and a third element" may include all combinations of two or more elements selected from the first, second and third elements as well as each element of the first, second and third elements. Also, if it is mentioned that a first element is positioned "on or above" a second element, it should be understood that the first and second elements may be brought into contact with each other, or a third element may be interposed between the first and second elements.

[0016] Hereinafter, a display device according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts. Also, in the following description of the present invention, if detailed description of elements or functions known in respect of the present invention is determined to make the subject matter of the present invention unnecessarily obscure, the detailed description will be omitted.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a plane view briefly illustrating a display device according to one embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 2 is a plane view illustrating a substrate and a circular display portion, which are shown in FIG. 1, FIG. 3 is a circuit view of a pixel formed in a circular display portion shown in FIG. 1, and FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line I-I' shown in FIG. 1.

[0018] Referring to FIGS. 1 to 4, the display device according to one embodiment of the present invention

includes a substrate 110, a circular display portion 120, a driving circuit portion 130, a driving power supply line 150, and a cathode power supply line 160.

[0019] The substrate 110 may include a circular arc portion 111 and a driving circuit connecting portion 113, and its example may include a flexible substrate, for example, a plastic substrate.

[0020] The circular arc portion 111 is formed in a shape of a circular arc by first and second circumference points CP1 and CP2, each of which has the same first radius r1 based on a center portion of the circular display portion 120, wherein the first and second circumference points CP1 and CP2 are connected with each other in a straight line.

[0021] The driving circuit connecting portion 113 is projected (or extended) from one side of the circular arc portion 111 defined between the first and second circumference points CP1 and CP2, to have a certain size. The driving circuit connecting portion 113 may include the driving circuit portion 130 connected with the circular display portion 120, various link lines, and a driving pad portion 113a. The driving circuit connecting portion 113 is connected with a display driving portion (not shown) of the display device through the driving pad portion 113a. The driving pad portion 113a may include a plurality of data pads to which image data for displaying images on the circular display portion 120 are supplied from the display driving portion, a plurality of power pads to which a power source required for driving of a pixel P is supplied, and a plurality of control signal pads to which a control signal is supplied.

[0022] The substrate 110 may further include a touch circuit connecting portion 115. The touch circuit connecting portion 115 is projected (or extended) from the other side of the circular arc portion 111 defined between third and fourth circumference points CP3 and CP4 having the same first radius r1 based on the center portion of the circular display portion 120, to have a certain size. The touch circuit connecting portion 115 may include a touch driving line of a touch panel (not shown) arranged on the circular display portion 120, a routing line connected to a touch sensing line, and a touch pad portion 115a. The touch circuit connecting portion 115 is connected with a touch driving portion (not shown) of the display device through the touch pad portion 115a. The touch pad portion 115a may include a plurality of driving line pads connected to the touch driving line, and a plurality of sensing line pads connected to the touch sensing line.

[0023] The substrate 110 may be attached onto a support substrate 100. That is, the support substrate 100 is formed in the same shape as that of the substrate 110, and maintains the substrate 110 made of a flexible material in a plane state. In this case, if the substrate 110 is made of a non-flexible material, it is preferable that the support substrate 100 is omitted for slimming of the display device.

[0024] The circular display portion 120 is formed on the circular arc portion 111 of the substrate 110 in a shape

of a circle. That is, the circular display portion 120 is formed in a shape of a circle having a second radius r_2 smaller than the first radius r_1 , based on the center portion. At this time, the circular arc portion 111 and the circular display portion 120 are substantially formed in a shape of a concentric circle, whereby a bezel width BW of the display device, which is defined between an outer sidewall of the substrate 110 and the circular display portion 120, may be reduced.

[0025] The circular display portion 120 includes a display area comprising a plurality of pixels P , and a circular non-display area surrounding the display area.

[0026] The display area includes a plurality of scan lines SL having regular intervals, a plurality of data lines DL having regular intervals while crossing the plurality of scan lines SL , a plurality of pixel power lines PL parallel with the plurality of data lines DL , and the plurality of pixels P .

[0027] Each of the plurality of pixels P is arranged in the display area (see FIG. 6; AA) to have a matrix arrangement. At this time, the pixels adjacent to the non-display area may be arranged in a shape of a stair (see FIG. 6) in accordance with a circumference of the circular non-display area. That is, since rectangular pixels are arranged along a circumference of the display area to form the circular display portion 120, the circumference of the display area is substantially formed in a shape of a stair not a circle due to the rectangular pixels. However, if the circular display portion 120 has resolution more than a certain level, since the circumference of the display area is perceived in a shape of a circle, the circumference of the display area comprised of a fine stair shape by pixel arrangement may be regarded as a circle shape. For this reason, it may be regarded that the arc portion 111 and the circular display portion 120 are substantially formed in a shape of a concentric circle. Additionally, dummy pixels (see FIG. 6; DP) may be formed at a boundary portion of the display area and the circular non-display area along the circumference of the display area. The dummy pixels may serve to prevent actual pixels P for displaying images from being damaged by external static electricity. At this time, the same number of dummy pixels or one or more dummy pixels may be formed at both ends of each pixel row formed in the display area, and the same number of dummy pixels or different number of dummy pixels may be formed in each pixel row along the circumference of the display area. Each of the plurality of pixels P may include a pixel circuit (PC) and an organic light emitting diode (OLED).

[0028] The pixel circuit PC is connected to its adjacent scan line SL , data line DL and pixel power line PL , and controls a current flowing in the organic light emitting diode OLED in accordance with a data signal V_{data} from the data line DL in response to a scan pulse from the scan line SL . The pixel circuit PC according to one embodiment may include a switching transistor T_{sw} , a driving transistor T_{dr} , and a capacitor C_{st} .

[0029] The switching transistor T_{sw} is switched in ac-

cordance with the scan pulse supplied to the scan line SL , and supplies the data signal V_{data} , which is supplied to the data line DL , to the driving transistor T_{dr} . The driving transistor T_{dr} is switched in accordance with the data signal V_{data} supplied from the switching transistor T_{sw} and controls a data current flowing in the organic light emitting diode OLED from the pixel power line PL . The capacitor C_{st} is connected between a gate terminal and a source terminal of the driving transistor T_{dr} to store a voltage corresponding to the data signal V_{data} supplied to the gate terminal of the driving transistor T_{dr} , and turns on the driving transistor T_{dr} by the stored voltage.

[0030] The organic light emitting diode OLED may include an anode electrode (or pixel electrode) connected to the source terminal of the driving transistor T_{dr} , an organic light emitting layer formed on the anode electrode, and a cathode electrode layer CE formed on the organic light emitting layer. The organic light emitting diode OLED displays a predetermined image by emitting light in accordance with the data current supplied from the driving transistor T_{dr} .

[0031] The driving circuit portion 130 according to the first embodiment displays a predetermined image on the circular display portion 120 by driving the plurality of pixels formed in the circular display portion 120 by using image data, a control signal, and a driving voltage, which are supplied from the display driving portion through the driving pad portion 113a. The driving circuit portion 130 according to the first embodiment is comprised of an integrated circuit, is packaged in a chip package area provided in the driving circuit connecting portion 113, and is connected to the plurality of scan lines and the plurality of data lines through link lines formed between the chip package area and the circular display portion 120, whereby the data signal V_{data} is supplied to the plurality of data lines DL to synchronize with supply of the scan pulse to the plurality of scan lines SL . That is, the driving circuit portion 130 according to the first embodiment converts image data to analog type data signal V_{data} in response to the control signal and generates the scan pulse, and supplies the data signal V_{data} to the plurality of data lines DL to synchronize with sequential supply of the generated scan pulse to the plurality of scan lines SL . At this time, the driving circuit portion 130 generates pixel data per pixel by aligning the input image data to be suitable for the pixel arrangement structure of the circular display portion 120, and converts the generated pixel data to the data signal V_{data} .

[0032] The driving circuit portion 130 according to the second embodiment supplies the data signal V_{data} to the plurality of data lines DL formed in the circular display portion 120 by using image data, a control signal, and a driving voltage, which are supplied from the display driving portion through the driving pad portion 113a. The driving circuit portion 130 according to the second embodiment is comprised of an integrated circuit, is packaged in the chip package area provided in the driving circuit connecting portion 113, and is connected to the plurality

of data lines through data link lines formed between the chip package area and the circular display portion 120, whereby the data signal Vdata is supplied to the plurality of data lines DL. That is, the driving circuit portion 130 according to the second embodiment generates pixel data per pixel by aligning image data input in response to the control signal to be suitable for the pixel arrangement structure of the circular display portion 120, converts the generated pixel data to the data signal Vdata, and supplies the converted data signal to the plurality of data lines DL.

[0033] If the display device according to the present invention includes the driving circuit portion 130 according to the second embodiment, the display device according to the present invention further includes a scan driving circuit 140 formed on the circular arc portion 111 of the substrate 110 along the circumference of the circular display portion 120 instead of omitting a plurality of scan link lines formed in the driving circuit connecting portion 113 to connect a scan channel of the driving circuit portion 130 with the plurality of scan lines SL one to one.

[0034] The scan driving circuit 140 is formed in a shape of a circular arc along the circumference of the circular display portion 120 and then connected to the plurality of scan lines SL. The scan driving circuit 140 generates scan pulses in response to a scan control signal supplied from the display driving portion through scan control link lines and the driving pad portion 130a and sequentially supplies the generated scan pulses to the plurality of scan lines SL. As one example, the scan driving circuit 140 may be formed along a left circumference or right circumference of the circular display portion 120 and may supply the scan pulses to one end or the other end of each of the plurality of scan lines SL. As another example, the scan driving circuit 140 may be formed along the left circumference or right circumference of the circular display portion 120 and may simultaneously supply the scan pulses to one end and the other end of each of the plurality of scan lines SL. As another example, the scan driving circuit 140 may be formed along the left circumference or right circumference of the circular display portion 120, and may supply the scan pulses to one end of the odd numbered scan lines SL and supply the scan pulses to the other end of the even numbered scan lines SL.

[0035] If the display device according to the present invention includes the scan driving circuit 140, the present invention may reduce the bezel width BW of the display device by reducing a size of the driving circuit connecting portion 113 in accordance with omission of the plurality of scan link lines or reducing a length between the first and second circumference points CP1 and CP2, and the circular arc portion 111 may be formed in a shape of a concentric circle together with the circular display portion 120. Alternatively, the present invention may arrange or form the plurality of data link lines in the driving circuit connecting portion 113 more sufficiently by obtaining a space for forming the data link lines as much as a space reserved by the plurality of scan link lines

which are omitted, instead of reducing the bezel width BW of the display device.

[0036] The driving power supply line 150 is formed on the substrate 110 along the circumference of the circular display portion 120 to have a constant width and thickness, and each of its ends is connected to an associated driving power pad of the driving pad portion 113a formed in the driving circuit connecting portion 113. The driving power supply line 150 serves as a main power line for supplying a pixel driving power source Vdd supplied from the display driving portion through each of the driving power pads to the plurality of pixel power lines PL formed in the circular display portion 120.

[0037] The driving power supply line 150 according to one embodiment may be categorized into a circumference line 151, a first shoulder line 153 and a second shoulder line 155 in accordance with its position formed on the substrate 110.

[0038] The circumference line 151 is formed along the circumference of the other circular display portion 120 except one side of the circular display portion 120 adjacent to the driving circuit connecting portion 113. Preferably, the circumference line 151 is formed in a shape of a concentric circle with at least one of the circular display portion 120 and an outer sidewall of the substrate 110. At this time, as shown in FIG. 4, since the driving power supply line 150 is formed at the outmost of the substrate 110, the driving power supply line 150 should be spaced apart from the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 as much as a predetermined distance D1 by considering inflow of static electricity, etc. If the circumference line 151 is not formed in a shape of a concentric circle with the circular display portion 120, the distance D1 between the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 and the circumference line 151 becomes non-uniform, whereby static electricity may be entered from the circumference line 151 arranged to be relatively close to the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110. Therefore, it is preferable that the circumference line 151 is formed in a shape of a concentric circle with the circular display portion 120, and is also formed in a shape of a concentric circle with the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110.

[0039] The first shoulder line 153 is formed between one side end of the circumference line 151 adjacent to the driving circuit connecting portion 113 and a first driving power pad of the driving pad portion 113a at a certain curvature and connects one side end of the circumference line 151 to the first driving power pad. The first shoulder line 153 is formed at a relatively great curvature to surround the first circumference point CP1 without being overlapped with the outmost link line formed between the driving circuit portion 130 and the circular display portion 120.

[0040] The second shoulder line 155 is formed between the other side end of the circumference line 151 adjacent to the driving circuit connecting portion 113 and a second driving power pad of the driving pad portion 113a at a certain curvature and connects the other side

end of the circumference line 151 to the second driving power pad. The second shoulder line 155 is formed at a relatively great curvature to surround the second circumference point CP2 without being overlapped with the outmost link line formed between the driving circuit portion 130 and the circular display portion 120.

[0041] Voltage drop deviation generated in the driving power supply line 150 may be minimized as a same pixel driving power source Vdd is supplied to both ends of the circumference line 151 through each of the first and second shoulder lines 153 and 155.

[0042] The cathode power supply line 160 is formed on the substrate 110 between the driving power supply line 150 and the circular display portion 120 along the circumference of the circular display portion 120 to have a constant width and thickness, and its both ends are each connected to an associated cathode power pad of the driving pad portion 113a, each pad formed in the driving circuit connecting portion 113. The cathode power supply line 160 according to one embodiment may be formed in parallel with the driving power supply line 150 while having the same structure as that of the driving power supply line 150. The cathode power supply line 160 is electrically connected with a cathode electrode (CE) layer formed on the circular arc portion 111 to cover the circular display portion 120 as shown in FIG. 4. The cathode power supply line 160 supplies a cathode power, which is supplied from the display driving portion through each of the cathode power pads, to the cathode electrode (CE) layer, whereby the cathode power is supplied to the organic light emitting diode OLED of every pixel P formed in the circular display portion 120 through the cathode electrode layer.

[0043] The cathode electrode layer CE is formed on a passivation layer 117 for covering a transistor of each pixel P, and is electrically connected to the organic light emitting layer of the organic light emitting diode OLED formed in each pixel P. A corner portion of the cathode electrode layer CE is directly connected to the cathode power supply line 160.

[0044] The cathode electrode layer CE is formed between the driving power supply line 150 and the circular display portion 120, whereby the bezel width BW of the display device according to the present invention may be reduced. In more detail, since the passivation layer 117 for covering the transistor of each pixel P is made of an organic material for enabling active water permeation, the passivation layer 117 should be spaced apart from the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 as much as a certain distance D2 to prevent the organic light emitting diode OLED from being damaged by water permeated into the passivation layer 117. Therefore, in the present invention, the cathode electrode layer CE is formed between the driving power supply line 150 and the circular display portion 120 such that the cathode electrode layer CE may be spaced apart from the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 as much as a certain distance D2, whereby the passivation layer 117 may be spaced apart

from the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 as much as the certain distance D2, and at the same time the bezel width BW of the display device, which is defined by a width between the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 and the circular display portion 120, may be reduced.

[0045] Meanwhile, the cathode electrode layer CE may be formed to be more adjacent to the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 than the driving power supply line 150. However, in this case, the corner portion of the substrate 110 should be extended toward the outskirts to space the passivation layer 117 apart from the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 as much as the certain distance D2, whereby a problem occurs in that the bezel width BW of the display device is increased.

[0046] As a result, in order to reduce the bezel width BW of the display device and at the same time space the passivation layer 117 apart from the outer sidewall 110a of the substrate 110 as much as the certain distance D2, it is preferable that the cathode electrode layer CE is formed between the driving power supply line 150 and the circular display portion 120.

[0047] Additionally, as shown in FIG. 4, the display device according to one embodiment of the present invention may further include an encapsulation layer 118 formed on the substrate 110 to cover the cathode electrode layer CE, and a barrier substrate 119 formed on the encapsulation layer 118.

[0048] The encapsulation layer 118 may be formed in a multi-layered structure that an organic material layer or an inorganic material layer, the organic material layer and the inorganic material layer are deposited alternately.

[0049] The barrier substrate 119 may be made of a material having low water permeability, for example, polymer material, and may be attached onto the encapsulation layer 118 by a transparent adhesive. A touch panel is attached onto the barrier substrate 119, and a polarizing film may additionally be attached onto the touch panel.

[0050] In the display device according to one embodiment of the present invention, the circular arc portion 111 of the substrate 110 and the circular display portion 120 are formed in a shape of a concentric circle, whereby the display device may have a thin bezel width BW while having the circular display portion 120. Also, in the display device according to one embodiment of the present invention, the driving power supply line 150 is formed along the circumference of the circular display portion 120 and also the cathode power line 160 is formed between the driving power supply line 150 and the circular display portion 120, whereby picture quality deterioration caused by voltage drop deviation per position of the driving power supply line 150 may be solved, reliability deterioration of the pixel P, which is caused by water permeation, may be avoided, and a thinner bezel width BW may be obtained together with the circular display portion 120.

[0051] FIG. 5 is a view illustrating a connection struc-

ture between a driving power supply line and a pixel, which are shown in FIG. 1, and FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of a portion "A" shown in FIG. 5.

[0052] Referring to FIGS. 5 and 6 in connection with FIG. 1, first of all, a supply direction of the data signal Vdata supplied to each pixel P may be opposite to a supply direction of the pixel driving power source Vdd supplied to each pixel P. That is, the supply direction (+Y) of the data signal Vdata may be a first direction (+Y) oriented from one side of the circular display portion 120 to the other side. In contrast, the supply direction (-Y) of the pixel driving power source Vdd may be a second direction (-Y) oriented from the other side of the circular display portion 120 to one side in opposite to the first direction. To this end, the display device according to the present invention further includes a plurality of power sharing lines PSL.

[0053] The plurality of power sharing lines PSL according to the one embodiment electrically connect each of the plurality of pixel power lines PL to the circumference line 151 of the driving power supply line 150. Each of the power sharing lines PSL may extend outward away from the circumference line 151 in parallel with the scan line between the adjacent pixels along the longitudinal direction Y of the data lines DL and may be directly physically connected to a plurality of pixel power lines PL. Each PSL is connected one or more the pixel power lines PL based on the curvature of the circular display portion 120. Each power line is oriented perpendicularly to the initial portion of each PSL extending outward from the circumference line 151. At this time, it is preferable that each of the power sharing lines PSL is formed so as not to cross the data line to avoid signal interference between the pixel driving power source Vdd and the data signal Vdata.

[0054] Therefore, each of the power sharing lines PSL according to the one embodiment allows the pixel driving power source Vdd to be supplied along the direction (-Y) opposite to the supply direction (+Y) of the data signal Vdata by supplying the pixel driving power source Vdd supplied to the driving power supply line 150 to a lower end of each of the plurality of pixel power lines PL. As a result, the present invention may resolve picture quality deterioration or luminance non-uniformity, which is caused by deviation of the data signal Vdata based on resistance of the data line DL per position of each pixel P and deviation of the pixel driving power source Vdd based on resistance of the pixel power line PL.

[0055] For example, in a middle pixel (hereinafter, referred to as "first middle pixel") of the first horizontal line and a middle pixel (hereinafter, referred to as "second middle pixel") of the last horizontal line, if the supply direction of the data signal Vdata and the supply direction of the pixel driving power source Vdd are the same as each other, voltage drop of each of the data signal Vdata and the pixel driving power source Vdd occurs more frequently in the second middle pixel than the first middle pixel, whereby luminance deviation between the first and second middle pixels occurs even in case of the same

data signal Vdata. In contrast, if the supply direction of the data signal Vdata and the supply direction of the pixel driving power source Vdd are opposite to each other, voltage drop of the data signal Vdata occurs more frequently in the second middle pixel than the first middle pixel, and voltage drop of the pixel driving power source Vdd occurs more frequently in the first middle pixel than the second middle pixel, whereby deviation of the data signal Vdata and deviation of the pixel driving power source Vdd may mutually be compensated and as a result luminance deviation between the first and second middle pixels may be minimized for the same data signal Vdata.

[0056] Each of the plurality of power sharing lines PSL according to another embodiment individually connects a plurality of pixel groups PG comprised of two or more pixels P to the circumference line 151 of the driving power supply line 150. That is, each of the plurality of power sharing lines PSL is formed to be shared by two or more pixel power lines PL included in each pixel group PG without crossing the data line to avoid signal interference between the pixel driving power source Vdd and the data signal Vdata. FIG. 6 illustrates an example implementation where each PSL is shared by three PLs, however in other implementations (not shown) each PSL may be shared between two, four, five, six, seven, or more PLs. In this case, each of the plurality of pixel groups PG may be comprised of two or more pixel rows of the pixel P directly physically connected to the data line DL and the pixel power line PL, wherein the pixel rows are set previously based on the curvature of the circular display portion 120 and may be the same as or different from one another. Additionally, at least one dummy pixel DP may be included in the pixel rows, which are included in each of the plurality of pixel groups PG, by the curvature of the circular display portion 120.

[0057] Each of the plurality of power sharing lines PSL according to still another embodiment is formed in parallel with the scan line to adjoin a lower portion of each pixel group PG, and is commonly connected to the pixel power line PL included in the corresponding pixel group PG. The driving power supply line 150, the plurality of power sharing lines PSL and the pixel power line PL may be formed on the same layer on the substrate 110. Each of the plurality of power sharing lines PSL according to still another embodiment commonly supplies the pixel driving power source Vdd, which is supplied to the driving power supply line 150, to the lower end of the pixel power lines PL included in the corresponding pixel group PG in a unit of each pixel group PG, whereby the pixel driving power source Vdd is supplied in the direction (-Y) opposite to the supply direction (+Y) of the data signal Vdata. As a result, as described above, the present invention may resolve picture quality deterioration or luminance non-uniformity, which is caused by deviation of the data signal Vdata based on resistance of the data line DL per position of each pixel P and deviation of the pixel driving power source Vdd based on resistance of the pixel power

line PL.

[0058] As described above, each of the plurality of power sharing lines PSL according to the present invention may be formed at a lower area LA of the circular arc portion 111 along the circumference of the circular display portion 120 to supply the pixel driving power source Vdd to the lower end of the pixel power lines PL without crossing the data line. That is, the circular arc portion 111 of the substrate 110 has an upper area UA defined between the center portion of the circular display portion 120 and one side of the circular display portion 120 and the lower area LA defined between the center portion of the circular display portion 120 and the other side of the circular display portion 120. Therefore, according to the present invention, the data link lines for connecting the driving circuit portion 130 with the plurality of data lines DL may be formed at the upper area UA of the circular arc portion 111 adjacent to the circumference of the circular display portion 120 and the plurality of power sharing lines PSL may be formed at the lower area LA of the circular arc portion 111 adjacent to the circumference of the circular display portion 120, whereby the formation area of the data link lines may spatially be spaced apart from the formation area of the power sharing lines PSL. As a result, the length between the first and second circumference points CP1 and CP2 may be reduced by obtaining the formation area of the data link lines, and thus the circular arc portion 111 of the substrate 110 may be formed in a concentric circle with the circular display portion 120, whereby the bezel width BW of the display device may be reduced.

[0059] FIG. 7 is a view illustrating a modified example of a driving power supply line shown in FIG. 1. In FIG. 7, a connection line is additionally formed. Therefore, in FIG. 7, a repeated description of elements corresponding to the same reference numerals as those of FIG. 1 will be omitted, and the driving power supply line will only be described hereinafter.

[0060] As shown in FIG. 7, the driving power supply line 150 may include a circumference line 151, first and second shoulder lines 153 and 155, and a connection line 157.

[0061] Since the circumference line 151 and the first and second shoulder lines 153 and 155 are the same as those described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 6, their repeated description will be omitted.

[0062] The connection line 157 is formed on the driving circuit connecting portion 113 and electrically connects the first and second shoulder lines 153 and 155 with each other, whereby the driving power supply line 150 is formed on the substrate 110 in a closed loop type. The connection line 157 according to one example is formed at a driving circuit formation area 113b defined on the driving circuit connecting portion 113 to form the driving circuit portion 130 (see FIG. 1), whereby one end of the connection line 157 is electrically connected to the first shoulder line 153 and the other end of the connection line 157 is electrically connected to the second shoulder

line 155. Since the connection line 157 is formed at the driving circuit portion 130 (see FIG. 1), and more specifically underneath a driving integrated circuit (not shown) formed within portion 130. As a result, the connection line 157 does not overlap the data link lines formed in the driving circuit connecting portion 113 and does not affect the formation of the data link lines.

[0063] Additionally, the driving power supply line 150 formed by the connection line 157 in a closed loop type may be supplied with the pixel driving power source Vdd from the display driving portion through one driving power pad connected to a middle portion of the connection line 157 instead of the aforementioned first and second driving power pads. In this case, the number of the driving power pads formed in the driving pad portion 113a may be reduced.

[0064] Therefore, according to the present invention, the pixel driving power source Vdd is supplied to each pixel by using the driving power supply line 150 of the closed loop type to minimize voltage drop of the pixel driving power source Vdd, whereby picture quality deterioration caused by voltage drop of the pixel driving power source Vdd may be minimized or avoided.

[0065] FIG. 8 is a view illustrating another modified example of a driving power supply line shown in FIG. 1. In FIG. 8, a circumference line of the driving power supply line is formed in a closed loop type. Therefore, in FIG. 8, a repeated description of elements corresponding to the same reference numerals as those of FIG. 1 will be omitted, and the driving power supply line will only be described hereinafter.

[0066] As shown in FIG. 8, the driving power supply line 150 may include a circumference line 151, and first and second shoulder lines 153 and 155.

[0067] The circumference line 151 is formed in a closed loop type along the circumference of the other circular display portion 120 except one side of the circular display portion 120 adjacent to the driving circuit connecting portion 113. It is preferable that the circumference line 151 is formed in a concentric circle with at least one of an outer sidewall of the substrate 110 and the circular display portion 120. The circumference line 151 according to one example may include a first curve portion 151a, a second curve portion 151b, a first connecting portion 151c, and a second connecting portion 151d.

[0068] The first curve portion 151a is formed along the circumference of the other circular display portion 120 except one side of the circular display portion 120 in parallel with the circular display portion 120. At this time, it is preferable that the first curve portion 151a is formed in a concentric circle with at least one of the outside wall of the substrate 110 and the circular display portion 120.

[0069] The second curve portion 151b is formed to be spaced apart from the first curve portion 151a at a certain distance while being arranged in parallel with the first curve portion 151a.

[0070] The first connecting portion 151c electrically connects one ends of the first and second curve portions

151a and 151b to each other, wherein the one ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b are adjacent to each other. Therefore, the one ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b are connected to each other seamlessly by the first connecting portion 151c.

[0071] The second connecting portion 151d electrically connects the other ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b to each other, wherein the other ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b are adjacent to each other. Therefore, the other ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b are connected to each other seamlessly by the second connecting portion 151d.

[0072] Each of the first curve portion 151a, the second curve portion 151b, the first connecting portion 151c and the second connecting portion 151d may be formed on the same layer on the substrate 110.

[0073] As the one ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b are connected to each other by the first connecting portion 151c and the other ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b are connected to each other by the second connecting portion 151d, the circumference line 151 is formed in a closed-loop type along the circumference of the circular display portion 120.

[0074] The first shoulder line 153 is the same as the aforementioned first shoulder line except that the first shoulder line 153 is formed between the first connecting portion 151c of the circumference line 151 and the first driving power pad of the driving pad portion 113a at a certain curvature to connect one end of the circumference line 151 to the first driving power pad.

[0075] The second shoulder line 155 is the same as the aforementioned second shoulder line except that the second shoulder line 155 is formed between the second connecting portion 151d of the circumference line 151 and the second driving power pad of the driving pad portion 113a at a certain curvature to connect the other end of the circumference line 151 to the second driving power pad.

[0076] In an alternate implementation, the first curve portion 151a and the second curve portion 151b may be formed on different layers on the substrate 110 to overlap with each other without being formed on the same layer on the substrate 110. In this implementation, the first 151a and second 151b curve portions have a same radius and are parallel to each other along an axis passing perpendicularly through the display area. For example, the first curve portion 151a may be formed on the same layer as the data line DL, and the second curve portion 151b may be formed on the same layer as the anode electrode of the organic light emitting diode to overlap the first curve portion 151a. At this time, the first connecting portion 151c electrically connects the one ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b to each other through a first contact hole (not shown), and the second connecting portion 151d electrically connects the

other ends of the first and second curve portions 151a and 151b to each other through a second contact hole (not shown). Therefore, according to the present invention, the driving power supply line 150 having a closed loop type may be formed even though the formation area of the driving power supply line 150 is not increased.

[0077] As a result, according to the present invention, the pixel driving power source Vdd is supplied to each pixel P by using the driving power supply line 150 including the circumference line 151 of the closed loop type to minimize voltage drop of the pixel driving power source Vdd, whereby picture quality deterioration caused by voltage drop of the pixel driving power source Vdd may be minimized or avoided.

[0078] FIG. 9 is a view illustrating a modified example of a display device according to the present invention, which is shown in FIGS. 1 to 8. In FIG. 9, a selective portion is additionally provided. Therefore, in FIG. 9, a repeated description of elements corresponding to the same reference numerals as those of FIG. 1 will be omitted, and the selective portion and its related elements will only be described hereinafter.

[0079] As shown in FIG. 9, the selective portion 170 includes a plurality of selective circuits 172 formed along the circumference of the circular display portion 120 and connected to two or more data lines DL.

[0080] Each of the plurality of selective circuits 172 is connected to a plurality of data groups, each of which includes two or more data lines, one to one, thereby driving the data lines, which are included in each data group, based on time division. Each of the plurality of selective circuits 172 according to one example may be a multiplexing circuit, for example, multiplexer, which has one input terminal and two or more output terminals. A data signal Vdata is supplied from the driving circuit portion 130 to each input terminal of the plurality of selective circuits 172. The output terminals of each of the plurality of selective circuits 172 are connected to the data lines, which are included in each data group, one to one. Each of the plurality of selective circuits 172 supplies the data signal Vdata, which is supplied to the input terminal, to the data lines included in each data group, in due order in response to a time-division selective signal.

[0081] Meanwhile, since one unit pixel generally includes red, green and blue pixels, each data group may include three data lines to facilitate driving of the unit pixel. In this case, each of the plurality of selective circuits 172 may have $3i$ (i is a natural number) output channels (e.g., one for each of red, blue, and green channels), or $4i$ output channels (e.g., one for each of red, blue, green, and white channels). As a result, it is preferable that the number of data lines included in each data group and the number of output terminals of the selective circuit 172 correspond to the number of pixels constituting one unit pixel or an integer multiple of the number of pixels constituting one unit pixel.

[0082] Therefore, according to the present invention, as the number of data link lines is reduced using the

selective portion 170, the formation area of the data link lines may be reduced to reduce the length between the first and second circumference points CP1 and CP2, whereby the circular arc portion 111 of the substrate 110 may be formed in a concentric circle with the circular display portion 120. As a result, the bezel width BW of the display device may be more reduced.

[0083] Meanwhile, as described above, in the display device according to one embodiment of the present invention, each pixel is connected to the driving power supply line and a reference line. At this time, the driving power supply line is formed in the same structure as that of the aforementioned driving power supply line. The reference line is formed between the cathode power supply line 160 and the circular display portion 120 to have the same structure as that of the aforementioned driving power supply line, whereby the reference line may supply a reference voltage, which is supplied from the display driving portion, to each pixel.

[0084] On the other hand, in the display device according to one embodiment of the present invention, each pixel is connected to the driving power supply line and a compensation power line. At this time, the driving power supply line is formed in the same structure as that of the aforementioned driving power supply line. The compensation power line is formed between the cathode power supply line 160 and the circular display portion 120 to have the same structure as that of the aforementioned driving power supply line, whereby the compensation power line may supply a compensation voltage, which is supplied from the display driving portion, to each pixel.

[0085] As a result, the structure of the driving power supply line and the connection structure between the driving power supply line and the pixel according to the present invention may equally be applied to the power line supplying the power to the pixel.

[0086] As described above, the display device according to the present invention has the following advantages.

[0087] First, the display device may have a thin bezel width while having the circular display portion.

[0088] Second, picture quality deterioration caused by voltage drop deviation per position of the driving power supply line may be resolved.

[0089] Third, reliability deterioration of the pixel, which is caused by water permeation, may be resolved.

[0090] Finally, signal interference between the pixel driving power source and the data signal may be avoided.

[0091] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting diode "OLED" display device comprising:

a substrate (110) comprising a circular portion (111) and a driving circuit connecting portion (113) connected to the circular portion (111), wherein the circular portion (111) is circular around a center point;

a display area within the circular portion (111), the display area comprising a circular shape centered around the center point, the display area comprising a plurality of OLED pixels, each OLED pixel connected to one of a plurality of power lines (PL);

a driving circuit portion (130) arranged to drive the plurality of OLED pixels using image data, a control signal and a driving voltage, the image data, the control signal and the driving voltage being supplied from the driving circuit portion through a driving pad portion (113a), the driving pad portion (113a) being located in the driving circuit connecting portion (113);

a driving power supply line (150) comprising a first end and a second end, the first and second ends each being connected to an associated driving power pad of the driving pad portion (113a), the driving power supply line (150) being formed around the circular portion and configured to provide a driving voltage for the OLED pixels, the driving power supply line (150) comprising a circular shape centered around the center point and formed around the display area; a plurality of scan lines (SL) and a plurality of data lines (DL) crossing the plurality of scan lines (SL); and

a plurality of power sharing lines (PSL) extending away from the driving power supply line (150) along a direction (X) parallel to the plurality of scan lines (SL), each of the power sharing lines (PSL) connected to a different subset of the plurality of power lines (PL),

wherein the plurality of data lines extends along a first direction (+Y) oriented from the driving circuit portion (130) toward the plurality of power sharing lines (PSL), and

wherein the plurality of power lines (PL) extends along a second direction (-Y) oriented from the plurality of power sharing lines (PSL) toward the driving circuit portion (130),

wherein the power lines (PL) are parallel with the data lines (DL) so as not to intersect or cross any of the data lines (DL).

2. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein the driving power supply line (150) surrounds an entirety of the display area except for the region of the display

- area facing the driving circuit connecting portion (113).
3. The OLED display device of any preceding claim, wherein each of the power sharing lines (PSL) is connected to at least one of the power lines (PL).
4. The OLED display device of any preceding claim, wherein each of the power lines (PL) is connected to only one of the power sharing lines (PSL).
5. The OLED display device of any preceding claim, further comprising a plurality of dummy pixels (DP) formed in between the pixels (P) of the display area and a circular boundary of the display area.
6. The OLED display device of any preceding claim, wherein each pixel (P) comprises:
- an OLED comprising an anode and a cathode; a driving transistor (Tdr) comprising a gate, a source, and a drain, wherein
- the drain is connected to one of the power lines (PL) to receive the driving voltage, and the source is connected to the anode of the OLED.
7. The OLED display device of any preceding claim, comprising a cathode power supply line (160) formed in the circular portion between the driving power supply line (150) and the display area, a cathode of each pixel being electrically connected to the cathode power supply line (160), optionally, wherein the cathode power supply line (160) comprises a circular shape centered around the center point.
8. The OLED display device of any preceding claim, wherein the circular portion of the driving power supply line (150) is connected at each end to a corresponding portion (153) of the driving power supply line (150) that extends into the driving circuit connecting portion (113).
9. The OLED display device of claim 8, wherein the driving power supply line (150) comprises a connection line (157) connecting the portions (153) of the driving power supply line (150) and is formed underneath a driving circuit formed in the driving circuit connecting portion (113), or, wherein the section (153) of the driving power supply line (150) in the circular portion comprises two concentric lines, connected in parallel, formed in different layers to overlap each other so that the lines have the same radius.

10. The OLED display device of any preceding claim, wherein:

the driving circuit is electrically connected to the data lines (DL) and wherein a portion of each data line (DL) extends away from the driving circuit connecting portion (113) towards its associated physically connected OLED pixels; a driving voltage pad is formed in the driving circuit connecting portion (113), the driving voltage pad physically connected to a driving power supply line (150) that extends away from the driving circuit connecting portion (113) and surrounds the OLED pixels; and wherein each of the power lines (PL) is electrically coupled to the driving power supply line (150) and extends towards the driving circuit connecting portion (113) and its associated physically connected OLED pixels.

11. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein each of the power sharing lines (PSL) is individually connected to a plurality of pixel groups (PG) comprised of two or more pixels P.

12. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein a section (151) of the driving power supply line (150) formed on the circular portion comprises:

a first curve portion (151a) formed around the circular portion;

a second curve portion (151b) formed to be spaced apart from the first curve portion (151a) at a certain distance while being arranged in parallel with the first curve portion (151a);

a first connecting portion (151c) electrically connecting one of the ends of the first and second curve portions (151a, 151b) to each other, the one of the ends of the first and second curve portions (151a, 151b) being adjacent to each other; and

a second connecting portion (151d) electrically connecting the other ends of the first and second curve portions (151a, 151b) to each other, the other ends of the first and second curve portions (151a, 151b) being adjacent to each other, wherein the section (151) of the driving power supply line (150) is formed in a closed-loop type along the circular portion.

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Diodenanzeigevorrichtung, "OLED", die Folgendes umfasst:

ein Substrat (110), umfassend einen kreisförmigen Teil (111) und einen mit dem kreisförmigen

Teil (111) verbundenen Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113), wobei der kreisförmige Teil (111) kreisförmig um einen Mittelpunkt ist;

einen Anzeigebereich innerhalb des kreisförmigen Teils (111), wobei der Anzeigebereich eine kreisförmige Form aufweist, die um den Mittelpunkt zentriert ist, wobei der Anzeigebereich mehrere OLED-Pixel umfasst, wobei jedes OLED-Pixel mit einer von mehreren Leistungsleitungen (PL) verbunden ist;

einen Ansteuerungsschaltungsteil (130), angeordnet zum Ansteuern der mehreren OLED-Pixel unter Verwendung von Bilddaten, eines Steuersignals und einer Ansteuerungsspannung, wobei die Bilddaten, das Steuersignal und die Ansteuerungsspannung vom Ansteuerungsschaltungsteil über einen Ansteuerungsleistenteil (113a) zugeführt werden, wobei sich der Ansteuerungsleistenteil (113a) im Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113) befindet; eine Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150), ein erstes Ende und ein zweites Ende umfassend, wobei das erste und das zweite Ende jeweils mit einer zugehörigen Ansteuerungsleistungsleitung des Ansteuerungsleistenteils (113a) verbunden sind, wobei die Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) rund um den kreisförmigen Teil gebildet und dazu ausgelegt ist, eine Ansteuerungsspannung für die OLED-Pixel bereitzustellen, wobei die Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) eine kreisförmige Form umfasst, die um den Mittelpunkt zentriert und rund um den Anzeigebereich gebildet ist;

mehrere Abtastleitungen (SL) und mehrere Datenleitungen (DL), die die mehreren Abtastleitungen (SL) kreuzen; und

mehrere Leistungsteilungsleitungen (PSL), die sich weg von der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) entlang einer Richtung (X) parallel zu den mehreren Abtastleitungen (SL) erstrecken, wobei jede der Leistungsteilungsleitungen (PSL) mit einer unterschiedlichen Teilmenge der mehreren Leistungsleitungen (PL) verbunden ist,

wobei sich die mehreren Datenleitungen entlang einer ersten Richtung (+Y) erstrecken, die vom Ansteuerungsschaltungsteil (130) in Richtung der mehreren Leistungsteilungsleitungen (PSL) ausgerichtet ist, und

wobei sich die mehreren Leistungsleitungen (PL) entlang einer zweiten Richtung (-Y) erstrecken, die von den mehreren Leistungsteilungsleitungen (PSL) in Richtung des Ansteuerungsschaltungsteils (130) ausgerichtet ist, wobei die Leistungsleitungen (PL) parallel mit den Datenleitungen (DL) sind, um keine der Datenleitungen (DL) zu schneiden oder zu kreuzen.

2. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) eine Gesamtheit des Anzeigebereichs umgibt, ausgenommen die Region des Anzeigebereichs, die zum Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113) weist.

3. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei jede der Leistungsteilungsleitungen (PSL) mit zumindest einer der Leistungsleitungen (PL) verbunden ist.

4. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei jede der Leistungsleitungen (PL) mit nur einer der Leistungsteilungsleitungen (PSL) verbunden ist.

5. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend mehreren Scheinpixel (DP), gebildet zwischen den Pixeln (P) des Anzeigebereichs und einer kreisförmigen Begrenzung des Anzeigebereichs.

6. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei jedes Pixel (P) Folgendes umfasst:

eine OLED, umfassend eine Anode und eine Kathode;

einen Ansteuerungstransistor (Tdr), umfassend einen Gate-, einen Source- und einen Drain-Anschluss, wobei der Drain-Anschluss mit einer der Leistungsleitungen (PL) verbunden ist, um die Ansteuerungsspannung zu empfangen, und der Source-Anschluss mit der Anode der OLED verbunden ist.

7. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend eine Kathodenstromversorgungsleitung (160), gebildet im kreisförmigen Teil zwischen der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) und dem Anzeigebereich, wobei eine Kathode jedes Pixels elektrisch mit der Kathodenstromversorgungsleitung (160) verbunden ist, wobei optional die Kathodenstromversorgungsleitung (160) eine kreisförmige Form umfasst, die rund um den Mittelpunkt zentriert ist.

8. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der kreisförmige Teil der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) an jedem Ende mit einem entsprechenden Teil (153) der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) verbunden ist, der sich in den Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113) erstreckt.

9. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) ei-

ne Verbindungsleitung (157) umfasst, die die Teile (153) der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) verbindet und unter einer Ansteuerungsschaltung gebildet wird, die in dem Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113) gebildet ist, oder, wobei der Abschnitt (153) der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) im kreisförmigen Teil zwei konzentrische Leitungen umfasst, die parallel verbunden sind, gebildet in unterschiedlichen Schichten, um einander zu überlappen, sodass die Leitungen den gleichen Radius haben.

10. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei:

die Ansteuerungsschaltung elektrisch mit den Datenleitungen (DL) verbunden ist und wobei sich ein Teil jeder Datenleitung (DL) weg vom Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113) in Richtung seiner verknüpften physisch verbundenen OLED-Pixel erstreckt; eine Ansteuerungsspannungsleiste im Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113) ausgebildet ist, wobei die Ansteuerungsspannungsleiste physisch mit einer Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) verbunden ist, die sich weg vom Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteil (113) erstreckt und die OLED-Pixel umgibt; und wobei jede der Leistungsleitungen (PL) elektrisch mit der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) gekoppelt ist und sich in Richtung des Ansteuerungsschaltungsverbindingsteils (113) und seiner verknüpften physisch verbundenen OLED-Pixel erstreckt.

11. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede der Leistungsteilungsleitungen (PSL) individuell mit mehreren Pixelgruppen (PG) verbunden ist, die zwei oder mehr Pixel P umfassen.

12. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Abschnitt (151) der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150), der am kreisförmigen Teil ausgebildet ist, Folgendes umfasst:

einen ersten Bogenteil (151a), der rund um den kreisförmigen Teil gebildet ist; einen zweiten Bogenteil (151b), der gebildet ist, um vom ersten Bogenteil (151a) mit einem gewissen Abstand beabstandet zu sein, während er parallel mit dem ersten Bogenteil (151a) angeordnet ist; einen ersten Verbindungsteil (151c), der elektrisch eines der Enden des ersten und des zweiten Bogenteils (151a, 151b) miteinander verbindet, wobei die einen Enden des ersten und des zweiten Bogenteils (151a, 151b) aneinander an-

grenzend sind; und einen zweiten Verbindungsteil (151d), der elektrisch die anderen Enden des ersten und des zweiten Bogenteils (151a, 151b) miteinander verbindet, wobei die anderen Enden des ersten und des zweiten Bogenteils (151a, 151b) aneinander angrenzend sind, wobei der Abschnitt (151) der Ansteuerungsstromversorgungsleitung (150) in einer geschlossenen Schleife entlang des kreisförmigen Teils ausgebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à diodes électroluminescentes organiques, OLED, comprenant :

un substrat (110) comprenant une partie circulaire (111) et une partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113) branchée à la partie circulaire (111), la partie circulaire (111) étant circulaire autour d'un point central ; une zone d'affichage à l'intérieur de la partie circulaire (111), la zone d'affichage présentant une forme circulaire centrée autour du point central, la zone d'affichage comprenant une pluralité de pixels OLED, chaque pixel OLED étant branché à l'une d'une pluralité de lignes électriques (PL) ; une partie circuit d'excitation (130) agencée pour exciter la pluralité de pixels OLED en utilisant des données-image, un signal de commande et une tension d'excitation, les données-image, le signal de commande et la tension d'excitation étant fournis depuis la partie circuit d'excitation par le biais d'une partie plots d'excitation (113a), la partie plots d'excitation (113a) étant située dans la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113) ; une ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) comprenant une première extrémité et une deuxième extrémité, chacune des première et deuxième extrémités étant branchée à un plot électrique d'excitation associé de la partie plots d'excitation (113a), la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) étant formée autour de la partie circulaire et configurée pour fournir une tension d'excitation pour les pixels OLED, la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) présentant une forme circulaire centrée autour du point central et formée autour de la zone d'affichage ; une pluralité de lignes de balayage (SL) et une pluralité de lignes de données (DL) croisant la pluralité de lignes de balayage (SL) ; et une pluralité de lignes de partage d'électricité (PSL) s'étendant depuis la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) le long d'une direc-

- tion (X) parallèle à la pluralité de lignes de balayage (SL), chacune des lignes de partage d'électricité (PSL) étant branchée à un sous-ensemble différent de la pluralité de lignes électriques (PL),
dans lequel la pluralité de lignes de données s'étend le long d'une première direction (+Y) orientée depuis la partie circuit d'excitation (130) vers la pluralité de lignes de partage d'électricité (PSL), et
dans lequel la pluralité de lignes électriques (PL) s'étend le long d'une deuxième direction (-Y) orientée depuis la pluralité de lignes de partage d'électricité (PSL) vers la partie circuit d'excitation (130),
les lignes électriques (PL) étant parallèles aux lignes de données (DL) de manière à ne pas couper ni croiser l'une quelconque des lignes de données (DL).
2. Dispositif d'affichage OLED de la revendication 1, dans lequel la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) entoure une totalité de la zone d'affichage à l'exception de la région de la zone d'affichage faisant face à la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113).
3. Dispositif d'affichage OLED d'une quelconque revendication précédente, dans lequel chacune des lignes de partage d'électricité (PSL) est branchée à au moins une des lignes électriques (PL).
4. Dispositif d'affichage OLED d'une quelconque revendication précédente, dans lequel chacune des lignes électriques (PL) est branchée à une seule des lignes de partage d'électricité (PSL).
5. Dispositif d'affichage OLED d'une quelconque revendication précédente, comprenant en outre une pluralité de pixels factices (DP) formés entre les pixels (P) de la zone d'affichage et une limite circulaire de la zone d'affichage.
6. Dispositif d'affichage OLED d'une quelconque revendication précédente, dans lequel chaque pixel (P) comprend :
- une OLED comprenant une anode et une cathode ;
 - un transistor d'excitation (Tdr) comprenant une grille, une source et un drain, dans lequel
 - le drain est branché à une des lignes électriques (PL) pour recevoir la tension d'excitation, et
 - la source est branchée à l'anode de l'OLED.
7. Dispositif d'affichage OLED d'une quelconque revendication précédente, comprenant une ligne d'alimentation électrique de cathode (160) formée dans la partie circulaire entre la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) et la zone d'affichage, une cathode de chaque pixel étant branchée électriquement à la ligne d'alimentation électrique de cathode (160),
éventuellement
dans lequel la ligne d'alimentation électrique de cathode (160) présente une forme circulaire centrée autour du point central.
8. Dispositif d'affichage OLED d'une quelconque revendication précédente, dans lequel la partie circulaire de la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) est branchée à chaque extrémité d'une partie correspondante (153) de la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) qui s'étend à l'intérieur de la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113).
9. Dispositif d'affichage OLED de la revendication 8, dans lequel la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) comprend une ligne de branchement (157) branchant les parties (153) de la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150), et est formée au-dessous d'un circuit d'excitation formé dans la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113),
ou
dans lequel la section (153) de la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) dans la partie circulaire comprend deux lignes concentriques, branchées en parallèle, formées dans différentes couches pour se chevaucher de telle sorte que les lignes ont le même rayon.
10. Dispositif d'affichage OLED d'une quelconque revendication précédente, dans lequel :
- le circuit d'excitation est branché électriquement aux lignes de données (DL) et dans lequel une partie de chaque ligne de données (DL) s'étend depuis la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113) vers ses pixels OLED branchés physiquement associés ;
 - un plot de tension d'excitation est formé dans la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113), le plot de tension d'excitation étant branché physiquement à une ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) qui s'étend depuis la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113) et entoure les pixels OLED ; et
 - dans lequel chacune des lignes électriques (PL) est couplée électriquement à la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) et s'étend vers la partie de branchement de circuit d'excitation (113) et ses pixels OLED branchés physiquement associés.

11. Dispositif d'affichage OLED de la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque ligne de partage d'électricité (PSL) est branchée individuellement à une pluralité de groupes de pixels (PG) composés d'au moins deux pixels P. 5

12. Dispositif d'affichage OLED de la revendication 1, dans lequel une section (151) de la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) formée sur la partie circulaire comprend : 10

une première partie de courbe (151a) formée autour de la partie circulaire ;
 une deuxième partie de courbe (151b) formée pour être espacée de la première partie de courbe (151a) par une certaine distance tout en étant disposée en parallèle avec la première partie de courbe (151a) ; 15
 une première partie de branchement (151c) branchant électriquement des extrémités données des première et deuxième parties de courbe (151a, 151b) l'une à l'autre, les extrémités données des première et deuxième parties de courbe (151a, 151b) étant adjacentes l'une à l'autre ; et 20
 une deuxième partie de branchement (151d) branchant électriquement les autres extrémités des première et deuxième parties de courbe (151a, 151b) l'une à l'autre, les autres extrémités des première et deuxième parties de courbe (151a, 151b) étant adjacentes l'une à l'autre, dans lequel la section (151) de la ligne d'alimentation électrique d'excitation (150) est formée comme un type de boucle fermée le long de la partie circulaire. 25
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FIG. 1

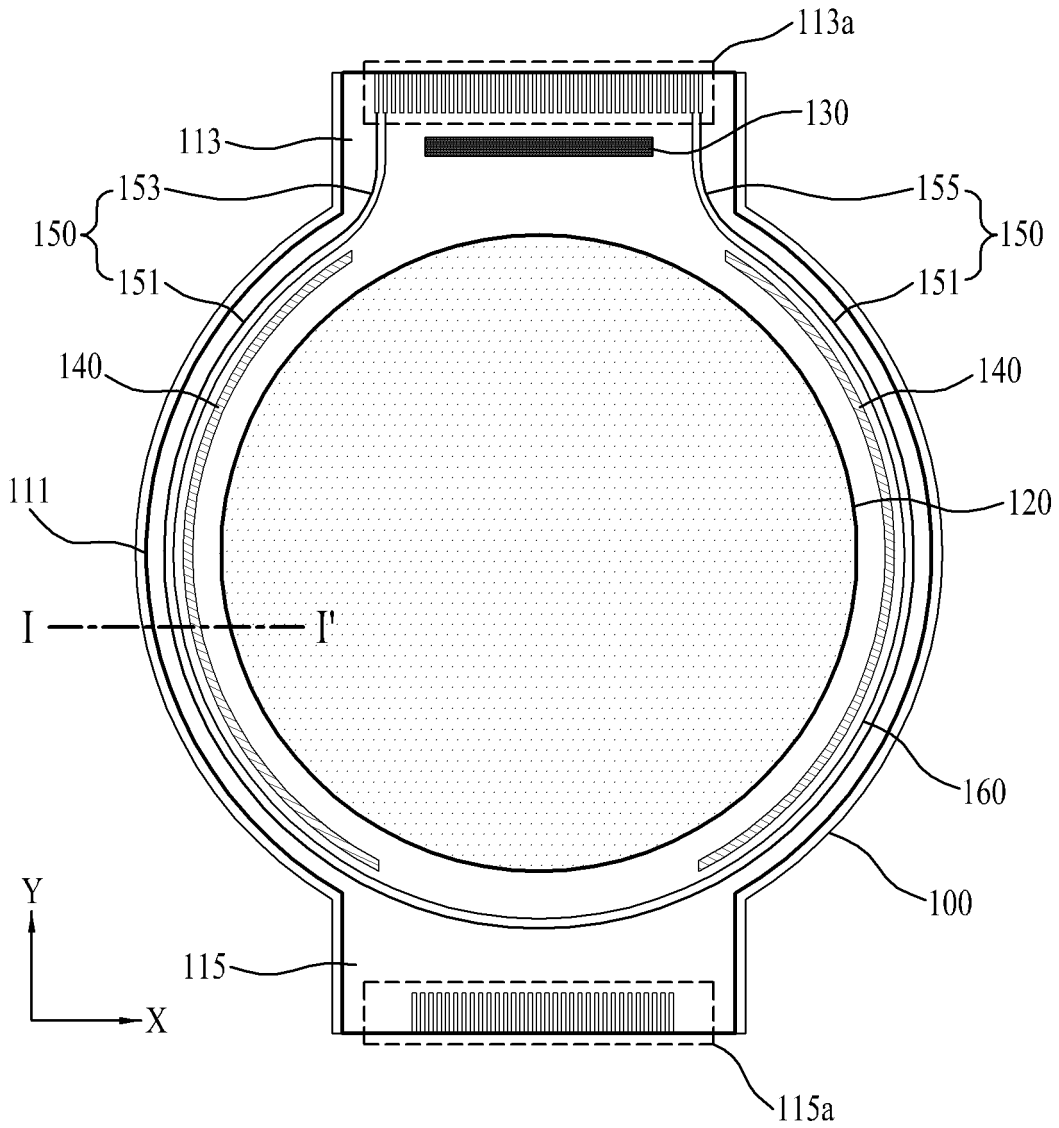


FIG. 2

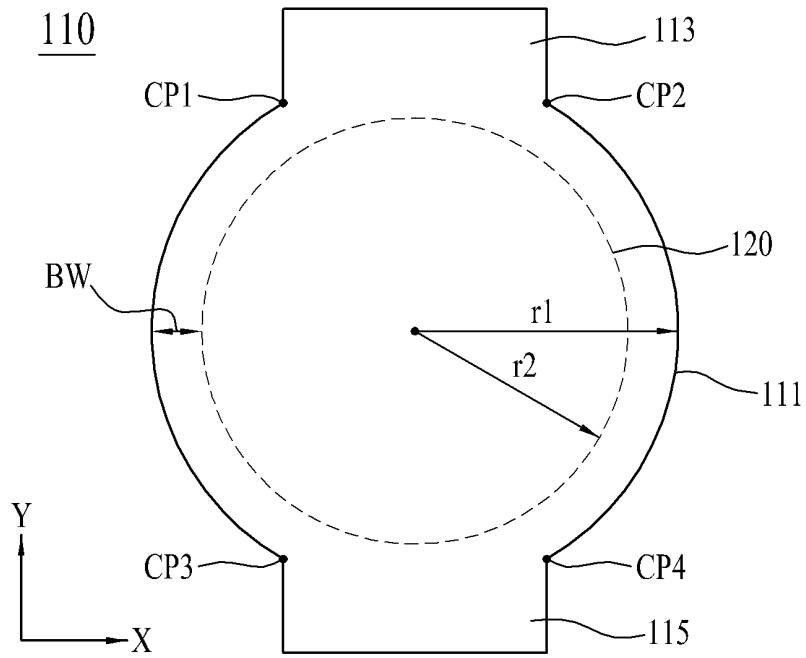


FIG. 3

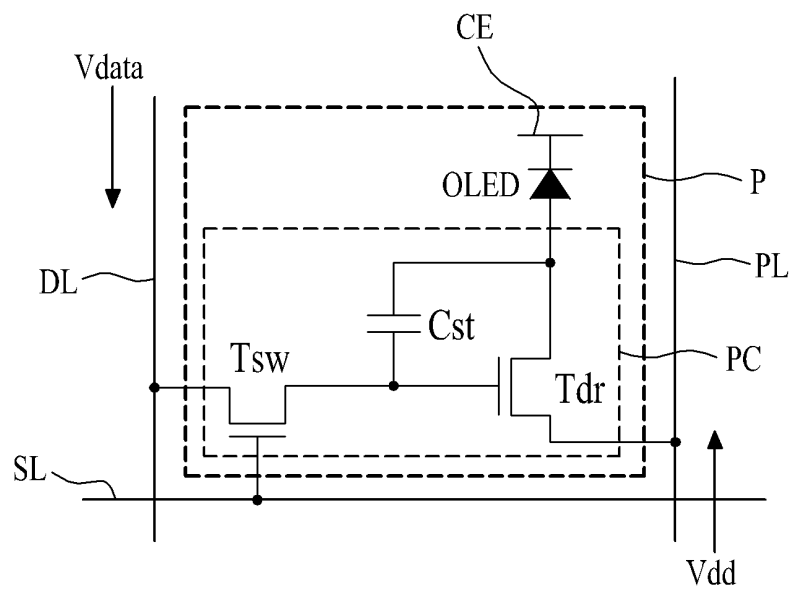


FIG. 4

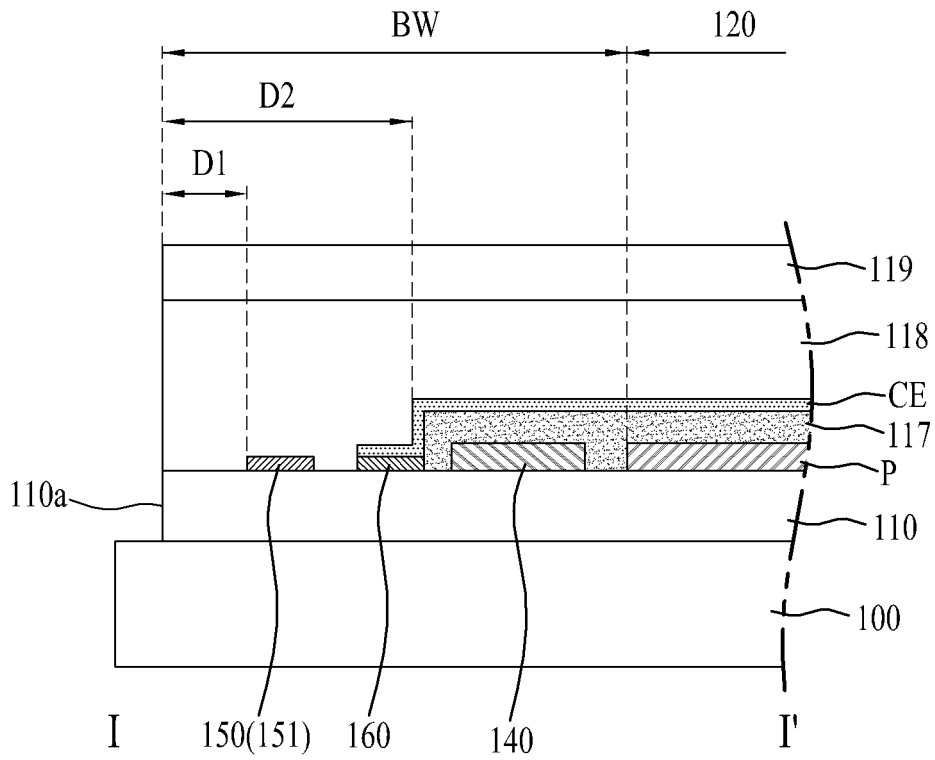


FIG. 5

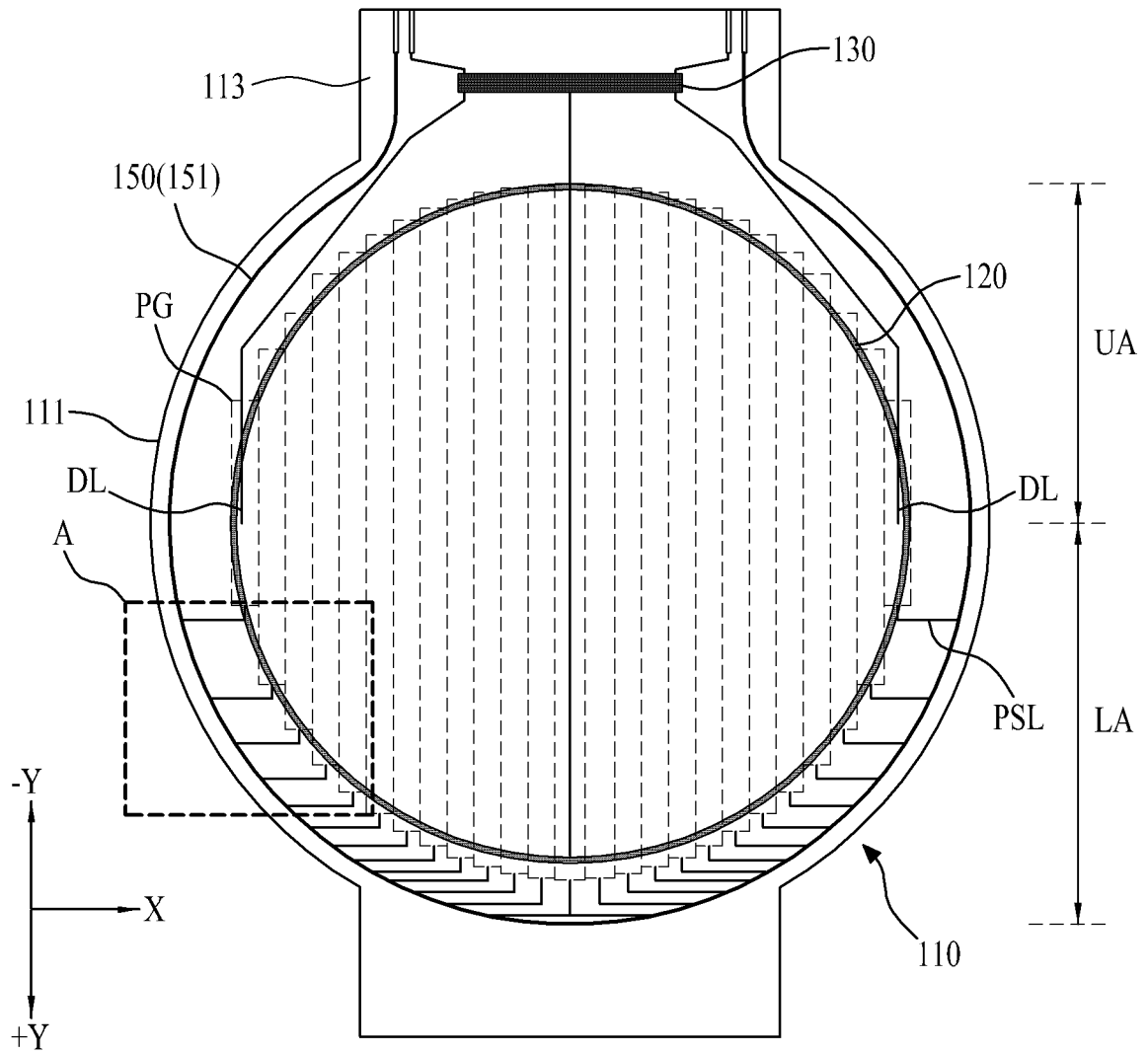


FIG. 6

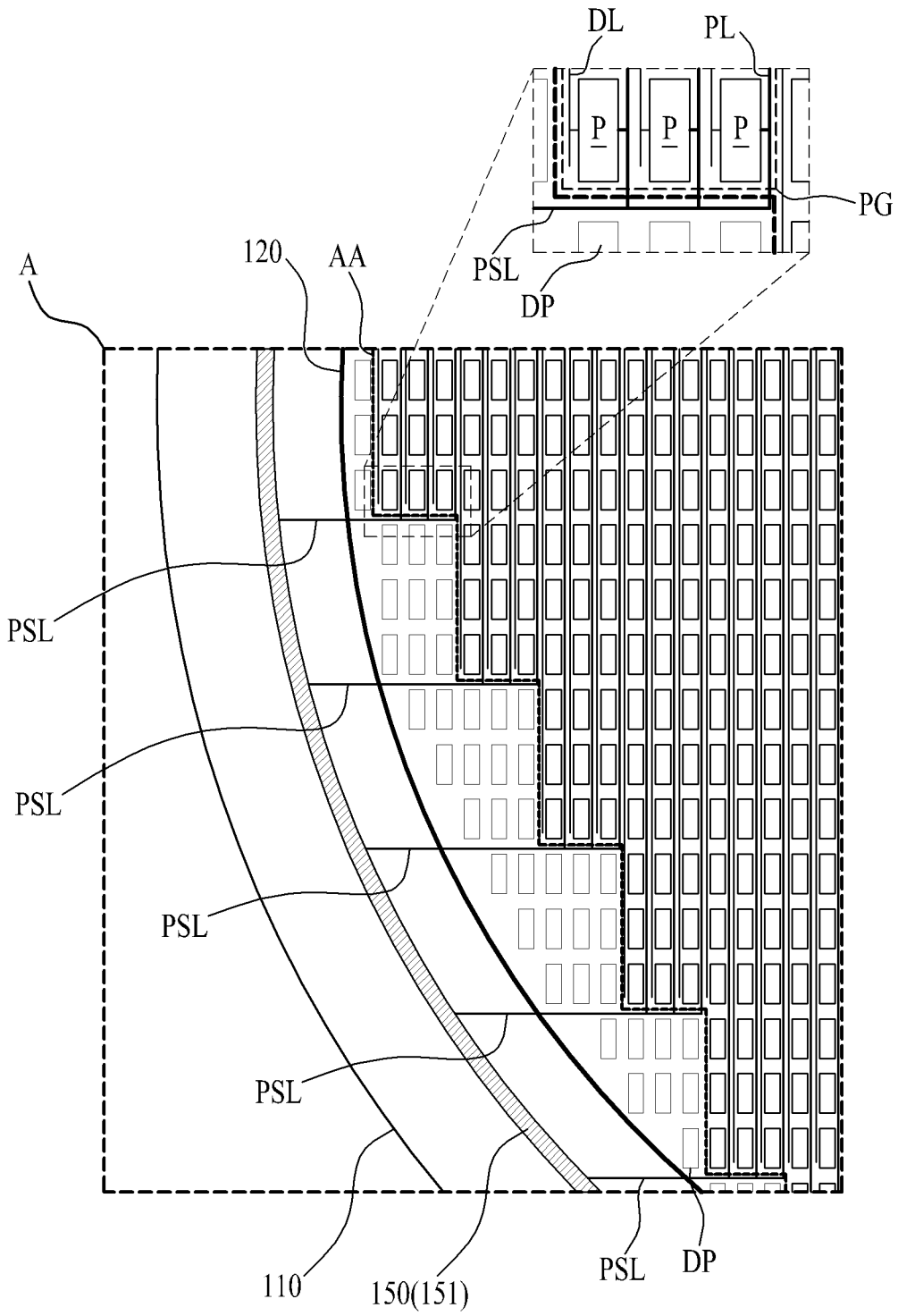


FIG. 7

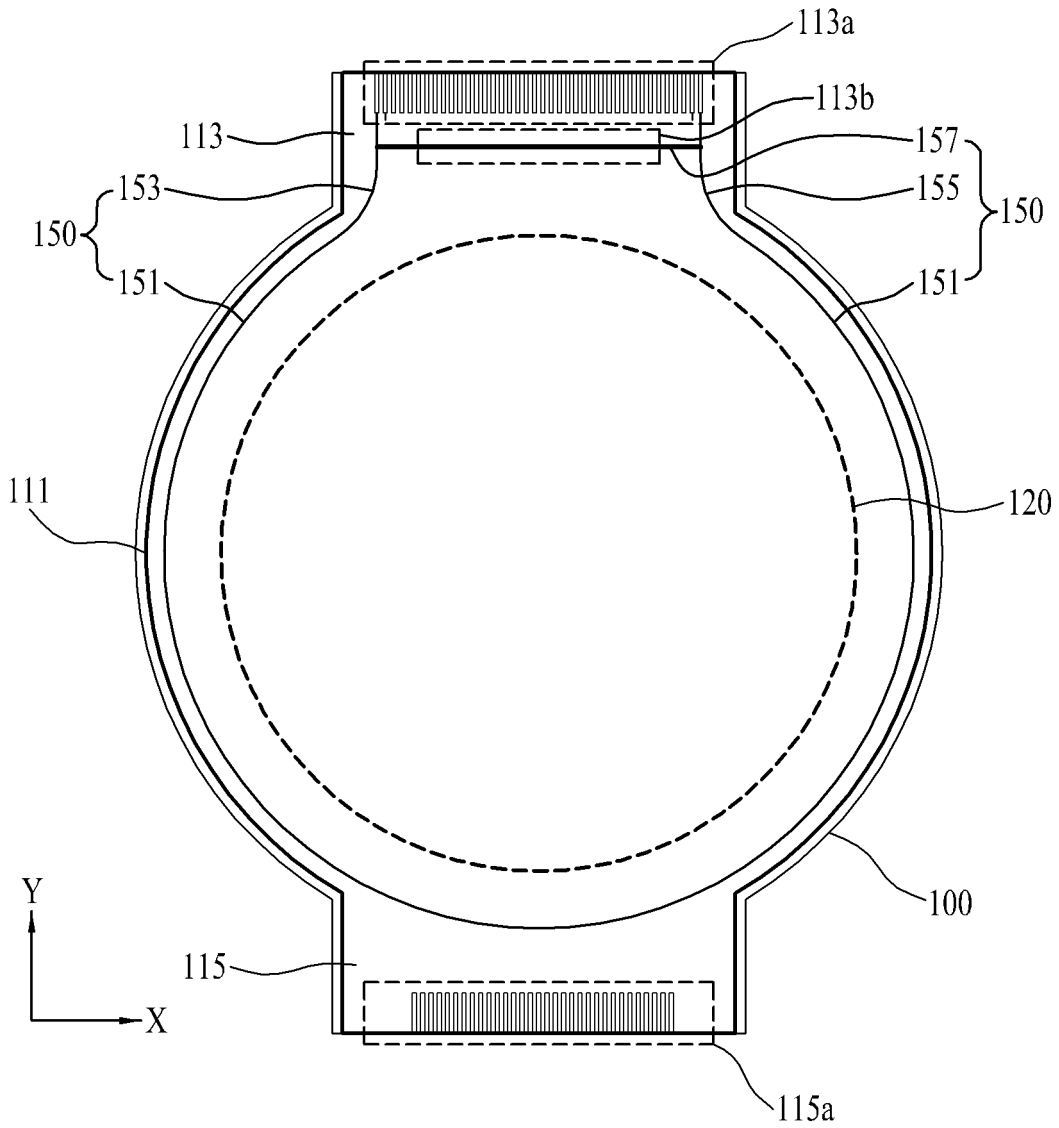
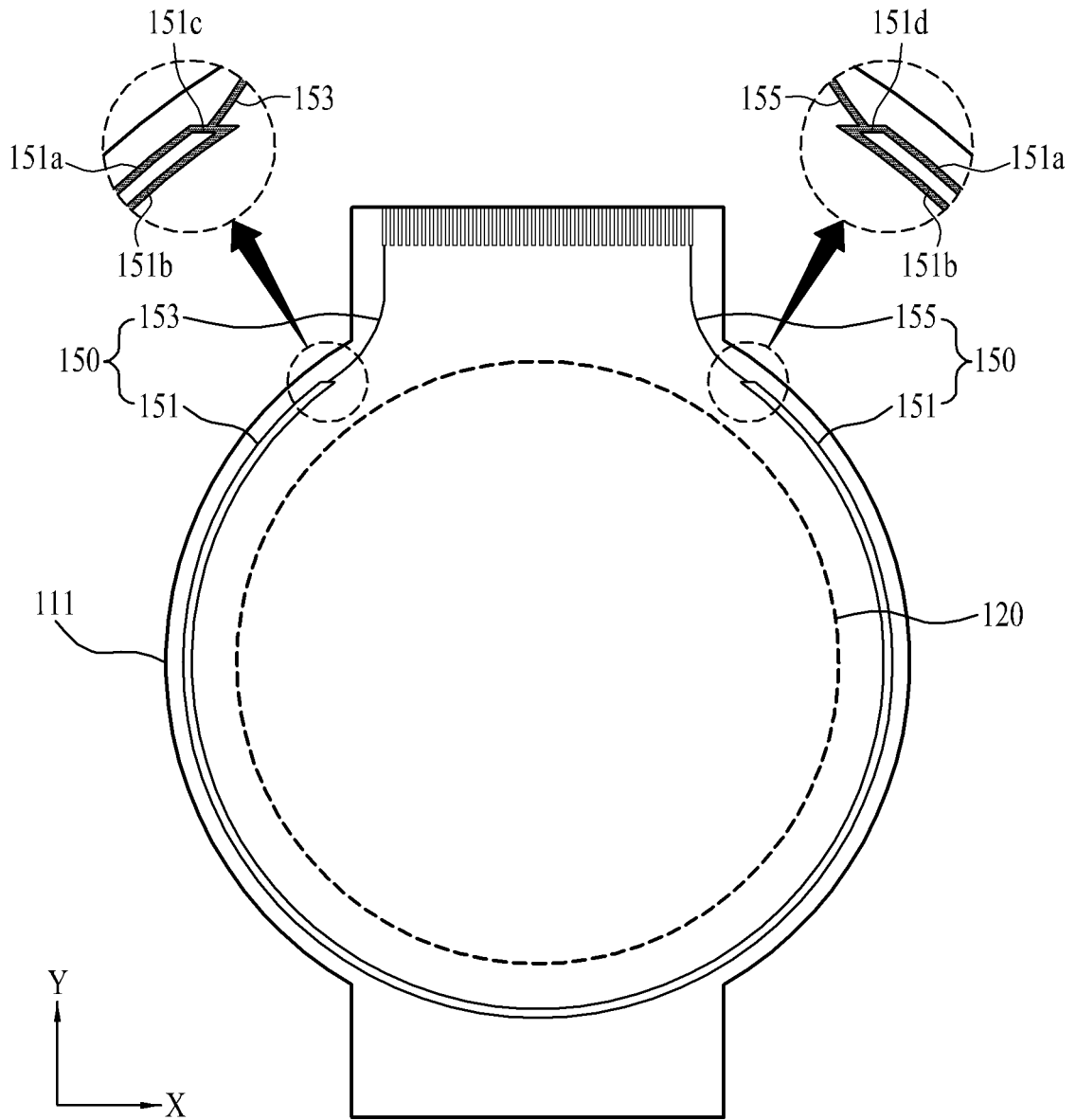


FIG. 8



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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