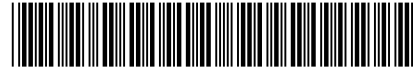


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(54) Pixel arrangement structure for organic light emitting display device

Pixelanordnungsstruktur einer organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung

Structure de disposition de pixels pour dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

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Description

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0001] Aspects of embodiments of the present invention relate generally to a pixel arrangement structure of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] A display device is a device that displays an image. Recently, an OLED display has been drawing attention. The OLED display has a self-luminous characteristic. Because the OLED display does not need a separate light source, unlike a liquid crystal display, it can have a relatively smaller thickness and weight than liquid crystal displays. In addition, the OLED display exhibits high-quality characteristics such as low power consumption, high luminance, high response speed, etc.

[0003] In general, the OLED display includes a plurality of pixels for emitting light of different colors. The plurality of pixels emit light to display an image. Here, the pixel refers to a minimum unit for displaying the images. For instance, there may be a gate line, a data line, and a power line such as a driving power line to drive each pixel. In addition, there may be an insulation layer such as a pixel definition layer to define an area and a shape of each pixel. Further, each pixel may be positioned between its neighboring pixels.

[0004] US2002/0015110 A1, US2005/0001542 A1, US2004/0108818 A1, US2002/0070909 A1 and GB2437110 A disclose pixel arrangement structures of a display.

[0005] An organic emission layer included in the pixel of an OLED display may be deposited and formed by using a mask such as a fine metal mask (FMM). When reducing a gap between the neighboring pixels to obtain a high aperture ratio of the pixel, deposition reliability may be deteriorated. On the other hand, when increasing the gap between the pixels to improve the deposition reliability, the aperture ratio of the pixel may be deteriorated.

[0006] The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the invention. Therefore, it may contain information that does not form the prior art that is already known in this country to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY

[0007] Aspects of embodiments of the present invention relate generally to a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display. More particularly, aspects relate to a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display for displaying images by emitting light through a plurality of pixels. An exemplary embodiment of the present invention

provides a pixel arrangement structure for an OLED display having an improved aperture ratio of a pixel while efficiently setting up a gap between the pixels.

[0008] This object is achieved by the features as set forth in claim 1. Further advantageous embodiments of the present invention are set forth in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]

FIG. 1 is a view of a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a first exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a view of a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a second exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 3 is used to explain a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a third exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 4 is used to explain a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a fourth exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a view of a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a fifth exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0010] Several exemplary embodiments according to the present invention are described hereinafter in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings to allow a person of ordinary skill in the art to practice the invention without undue experimentation. The present invention can be embodied in several different forms, and is not limited to exemplary embodiments that are described herein.

[0011] In order to clarify the description of embodiments of the present invention, parts that are not related to the embodiments may be omitted. In addition, the same elements or equivalents are referred to with the same reference numerals throughout the specification. For example, the same reference numerals are used for the elements having the same constructions throughout. Such elements are representatively described in a first exemplary embodiment, and in remaining exemplary embodiments, only different constructions from those of the first exemplary embodiment may be described.

[0012] Further, since sizes and thicknesses of constituent members shown in the accompanying drawings are arbitrarily given for better understanding and ease of description, the present invention is not limited to the illustrated sizes and thicknesses. In addition, unless explicitly described to the contrary, the word "comprise" and variations such as "comprises" or "comprising" will be understood to imply the inclusion of stated elements but not the exclusion of any other elements.

[0013] Nevertheless, even though each of the pixels are drawn as stereotypical polygonal shapes in the drawings, the present invention is not limited to this shape. That is, the shapes of the pixels may be modified to avoid interference with the other components of the OLED (e.g., wirings) within the scope of the appended claims.

[0014] A pixel arrangement structure (or pixel arrangement) of an OLED display according to a first exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 1. FIG. 1 is a view schematically showing a portion of pixels forming an OLED display.

[0015] As shown in FIG. 1, the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display includes a plurality of first pixels 100, a plurality of second pixels 200, and a plurality of third pixels 300. Here, the pixel refers to a minimum unit for displaying an image (for example, the minimum addressable unit of the display).

[0016] Further, among the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300, power lines for driving each of the pixels, such as a gate line, a data line, a driving power line, and the like, may be located. In addition, an insulation layer, such as a pixel defining layer, for defining each of the pixels may be disposed. Finally, an OLED including an anode, an organic emission layer, and a cathode to correspond to each of the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 may be disposed. These configurations are technologies known in the art and further description thereof is omitted for ease of description. A shape of each of the pixels may be defined by the power lines, the pixel defining layer, the anode, or the like, but is not limited thereto.

[0017] In the pixel arrangement of FIG. 1, each of the first pixels 100 has a smaller area than neighboring second pixels 200 and third pixels 300, and has a quadrilateral (i.e., four-sided) shape among polygon shapes. For example, in the pixel arrangement of FIG. 1, each of the first pixels 100 has the same quadrilateral shape (e.g., a square or rhombus). The first pixels 100 are spaced apart from each other and arranged in rows, such as along a first virtual straight line VL1. The first pixels 100 emit green light, and may include an organic emission layer for emitting green light.

[0018] The second pixels 200 are arranged diagonally with respect to the first pixels 100, such as at first vertices P1 along one diagonal of a virtual square VS having one of the first pixels 100 as a center point (or center) of the virtual square VS. In a similar fashion, the third pixels 300 are arranged diagonally with respect to the first pixels 100, such as at second vertices P2 along the other diagonal of the virtual square VS.

[0019] In the virtual square VS, each of the second pixels 200 is separated from the first pixel 100, and is centered at one of the first vertices P1 of the virtual square VS. Each of the second pixels 200 has a larger area than the neighboring first pixel 100 and has an octagonal (i.e., eight-sided) shape. In FIG. 1, the second pixels 200 each have the same octagonal shape. In addition, the second pixels 200 are arranged diagonally and separated from

each other by the first pixels 100. The second pixels 200 emit blue light, and may include an organic emission layer for emitting blue light.

[0020] In a similar fashion, in the virtual square VS, each of the third pixels 300 is separated from the first pixel 100 and the second pixels 200, and is centered at one of the second vertices P2 neighboring the first vertices P1 of the virtual square VS. Each of the third pixels 300 has a larger area than the neighboring first pixel 100 and the same area as each of the second pixels 200. Further, the third pixels have an octagonal shape (e.g., similar to or the same as the second pixels 200). In FIG. 1, the third pixels 300 each have the same octagonal shape. In addition, the third pixels 300 are arranged diagonally and separated from each other by the first pixels 100. The third pixels 300 emit red light, and may include an organic emission layer for emitting red light.

[0021] The third pixels 300 and the second pixels 200 are spaced apart from each other and alternately arranged in rows, such as along a second virtual straight line VL2. In a similar fashion, the third pixels 300 and the second pixels 200 are spaced apart from each other and alternately arranged in columns. Accordingly, in the virtual square VS, two of the second pixels 200 have their corresponding centers positioned at the first vertices P1 and two of the third pixels 300 have their corresponding centers positioned at the second vertices P2 to enclose a corresponding one of the first pixels 100 (e.g., in the virtual square VS).

[0022] As described above, the center of each of the second pixels 200 is positioned at one of the first vertices P1 of the virtual square VS. In addition, the center of the corresponding first pixel 100 is the center of the virtual square VS. Further, the center of each of the third pixels 300 is positioned at one of the second vertices P2. Moreover, the second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300 each have the same area.

[0023] As a non-limiting example, the distance (e.g., a shortest distance) between one of the first pixels 100 and an adjacent one of the second pixels 200 is a first length L1, the distance between one of the first pixels 100 and an adjacent one of the third pixels 300 is the same first length L1, and the distance between one of the second pixels 200 and an adjacent one of the third pixels 300 is the same first length L1, as shown in FIG. 1. In addition, the distance (e.g., a shortest distance) between the neighboring first pixels 100 is a second length L2 that is longer than the first length L1. It should be noted that L1, L2, L3,... may be used throughout to represent shortest distances between corresponding pixels.

[0024] Therefore, the gap of the first length L1 is formed between adjacent pairs of the first pixels 100 and the second pixels 200, between adjacent pairs of the first pixels 100 and the third pixels 300, and between adjacent pairs of the second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300. In addition, the gap of the second length L2 that is longer than the first length L1 is formed between the neighboring ones of the first pixels 100. This results in improved dep-

osition reliability when using a fine metal mask to form the green, blue, and red organic emission layers respectively included in the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300.

[0025] In addition, by enclosing each of the first pixels 100 by a pair of the second pixels 200 and a pair of the third pixels 300, the aperture ratio of the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 may be improved. Accordingly, a manufacturing time and manufacturing cost of the entire OLED display may be reduced and the display quality of the image of the OLED display may be improved.

[0026] As described above, in the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display of FIG. 1, the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 have polygonal shapes (e.g., the first pixels have a quadrilateral shape and the second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300 have an octagonal shape). In addition, it is worth considering that the deposition process of the organic emission layer is one of the unique manufacturing characteristics of the OLED display. Accordingly, to improve the deposition reliability of the organic emission layer in the deposition process using the fine metal mask and to improve the aperture ratio of the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300, the center of each of the first pixels 100 is positioned at the center of a virtual square VS formed by a first pair of diagonal vertices P1 and a second pair of diagonal vertices P2. In the virtual square VS, the centers of a pair of the second pixels 200 are positioned at the first vertices P1, and the centers of a pair of the third pixels 300 are positioned at the second vertices P2.

[0027] In addition, in the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display of FIG. 1, the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 respectively emit green, blue, and red light. However, in pixel arrangement structures of other OLED displays, the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 may emit light of different colors. For example, at least one of the second pixels 200 or the third pixels may emit white light.

[0028] Next, a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a second exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 2. Parts that are different from the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 1 will be described, while the description of parts that are equivalent to the first exemplary embodiment may be omitted. For better comprehension and ease of description, constituent elements of the second exemplary embodiment that are the same as or similar to those of the first embodiment of FIG. 1 will have the same reference numerals.

[0029] As shown in FIG. 2, the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display includes a plurality of first pixels 100, a plurality of second pixels 200, and a plurality of third pixels 300. The plurality of first pixels 100 have the same quadrilateral shape (e.g., a parallelogram). In addition, the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the

third pixels 300. Each of the second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300 has an octagonal shape.

[0030] In a similar fashion to that of FIG. 1, the centers of a pair of the second pixels 200 are positioned at first vertices P1 along one diagonal of a virtual square VS having a center coinciding with a center of one of the first pixels 100. In addition, the centers of a pair of the third pixels 300 are positioned at second vertices P2 along another diagonal of the virtual square VS. However, in FIG. 2, the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the third pixels 300.

[0031] As a non-limiting example, the distance between adjacent ones of the second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300 is a third length L3, while the distance between each of the first pixels 100 and adjacent ones of the second pixels 200 or the third pixels 300 have a same fourth length L4. In addition, the distance between neighboring ones of the first pixels 100 is a fifth length L5 that is longer than the third length L3 and the fourth length L4.

[0032] Accordingly, the gap of the fourth length L4 is formed between adjacent pairs of the first pixels 100 and the second pixels 200, and between adjacent pairs of the first pixels 100 and the third pixels 300. In addition, the gap of the third length L3 is formed between adjacent pairs of the second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300. Further, the gap of the fifth length L5 that is longer than the third length L3 and the fourth length L4 is formed between the neighboring ones of the first pixels 100. This results in improved deposition reliability in the deposition process using the fine metal mask to form the green, blue, and red organic emission layers respectively included in the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300.

[0033] In addition, by enclosing each of the first pixels 100 by a pair of the second pixels 200 and a pair of the third pixels 300, the aperture ratio of the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 may be improved. Accordingly, the manufacturing time and the manufacturing cost of the OLED display may be reduced and the display quality of the image of the OLED display may be improved.

[0034] Further, in the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display of FIG. 2, the second pixels 200 that emit blue have the shortest life span among the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300. Accordingly, the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the third pixels 300, thereby suppressing the deterioration of the life span of the OLED display. That is, the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display of FIG. 2 provides improved life span.

[0035] Next, a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a third exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 3. Parts that are different from the above exemplary embodiments will be described, while the description of parts that are equivalent to the above exemplary embodiments may be omitted. For better comprehension and ease of description,

constituent elements of the third exemplary embodiment that are the same as or similar to the above exemplary embodiments will have the same reference numerals.

[0036] As shown in FIG. 3, the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display includes a plurality of first pixels 100, a plurality of second pixels 200, and a plurality of third pixels 300. Among the plurality of first pixels 100, the neighboring first pixels 100 have a quadrilateral shape (e.g., parallelogram) and are symmetrical to each other. In addition, the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the third pixels 300. According to FIG. 3, the second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300 have different polygonal shapes (e.g., hexagonal and octagonal). This option does however not form part of the invention. According to the embodiment, the second and third pixels have octagonal shape.

[0037] In a similar fashion to that of FIGs. 1-2, the centers of a pair of the second pixels 200 are positioned at first vertices P1 along one diagonal of a virtual square VS having a center coinciding with a center of one of the first pixels 100. In addition, the centers of a pair of the third pixels 300 are positioned at second vertices P2 along another diagonal of the virtual square VS. However, in FIG. 3, the neighboring first pixels 100 have a quadrilateral shape and are symmetrical to each other, while the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the third pixels 300. This results in improved deposition reliability in the deposition process using the fine metal mask to form the green, blue, and red organic emission layers respectively included in the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300.

[0038] In addition, by placing each of the first pixels 100 between a pair of the second pixels 200 and between a pair of the third pixels 300, the aperture ratio of the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 may be improved. Accordingly, the manufacturing time and the manufacturing cost of the OLED display may be reduced and the display quality of the image of the OLED display may be improved.

[0039] Further, in the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display of FIG. 3, the second pixels 200 that emit blue have the shortest life span among the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300. Accordingly, the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the third pixels 300, thereby suppressing the deterioration of the life span of the OLED display. That is, the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display provides improved life span.

[0040] Next, a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a fourth exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 4. Parts that are different from the above exemplary embodiments will be described, while the description of parts that are equivalent to the above exemplary embodiments may be omitted. For better comprehension and ease of description, constituent elements of the fourth exemplary embodiment that are the same as or similar to the above exemplary embodiments will have the same reference numerals.

als.

[0041] As shown in FIG. 4, the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display includes a plurality of first pixels 100, a plurality of second pixels 200, and a plurality of third pixels 300. Among the plurality of first pixels 100, the neighboring first pixels 100 have a quadrilateral shape (e.g., parallelogram) and are symmetrical to each other. In addition, the third pixels 300 have a larger area than the second pixels 200. According to FIG. 4, the second pixels 200 and the third pixels have different polygonal shapes (e.g., hexagonal and octagonal). This option does however not form part of the invention. According to the embodiment, the second and third pixels have octagonal shape.

[0042] In a similar fashion to that of FIGs. 1-3, the centers of a pair of the second pixels 200 are positioned at the first vertices P1 along one diagonal of a virtual square VS having a center coinciding with a center of one of the first pixels 100. In addition, the centers of a pair of the third pixels 300 are positioned at second vertices P2 along another diagonal of the virtual square VS. However, in FIG. 4, the neighboring first pixels 100 have a quadrilateral shape and are symmetrical to each other, while the third pixels 300 have a larger area than the second pixels 200. This results in improved deposition reliability in the deposition process using the fine metal mask to form the green, blue, and red organic emission layers respectively included in the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300.

[0043] In addition, by enclosing each of the first pixels 100 by a pair of the second pixels 200 and a pair of the third pixels 300, the aperture ratio of the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 may be improved. Accordingly, the manufacturing time and the manufacturing cost of the OLED display may be reduced and the display quality of the image of the OLED display may be improved.

[0044] Next, a pixel arrangement structure of an OLED display according to a fifth exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 5. Parts that are different from the above exemplary embodiments will be described, while the description of parts that are equivalent to the above exemplary embodiments may be omitted. For better comprehension and ease of description, constituent elements of the fifth exemplary embodiment that are the same as or similar to the above exemplary embodiments will have the same reference numerals.

[0045] As shown in FIG. 5, the pixel arrangement structure of the OLED display includes a plurality of first pixels 100, a plurality of second pixels 200, and a plurality of third pixels 300. Among the plurality of first pixels 100, the neighboring first pixels 100 have an octagonal shape and are symmetrical to each other. In addition, the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the third pixels 300. The second pixels 200 and the third pixels 300 have quadrilateral shapes (e.g., rhombus).

[0046] In a similar fashion to that of FIGs. 1-3, the centers of a pair of the second pixels 200 are positioned at

the first vertices P1 along one diagonal of a virtual square VS having a center coinciding with a center of one of the first pixels 100. In addition, the centers of a pair of the third pixels 300 are positioned at second vertices P2 along another diagonal of the virtual square VS. However, in FIG. 5, the neighboring first pixels 100 have an octagonal shape and are symmetrical to each other, while the second pixels 200 have a larger area than the third pixels 300. This results in improved deposition reliability in the deposition process using the fine metal mask to form the green, blue, and red organic emission layers respectively included in the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300.

[0047] In addition, by enclosing each of the first pixels 100 by a pair of the second pixels 200 and a pair of the third pixels 300, the aperture ratio of the first pixels 100, the second pixels 200, and the third pixels 300 may be improved. Accordingly, the manufacturing time and the manufacturing cost of the OLED display may be reduced and the display quality of the image of the OLED display may be improved.

[0048] While this invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be practical exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A pixel arrangement structure of an organic light emitting diode display, comprising:

at least one first pixel (100) having a center coinciding with a center of a virtual square (VS);
 at least one second pixel (200) separated from the first pixel (100) and having a center at a first vertex (P1) of the virtual square (VS); and
 at least one third pixel (300) separated from the first pixel (100) and the second pixel (200), and having a center at a second vertex (P2) neighboring the first vertex (P1) of the virtual square (VS) wherein
 the at least one second pixel (200) and the at least one third pixel (300) have a larger area than the first pixel,
 the at least one first pixel (100) has a first shape, and
 the at least one second pixel (200) and the at least one third pixel (300) each has a second shape, one of the first and the second shape being a quadrilateral shape, **characterized in that** the other of the first and the second shape is an octagonal shape.

2. The pixel arrangement structure of claim 1, compris-

ing at least one pair of second pixels (200) arranged at the vertices of a diagonal of the virtual square (VS), wherein the second pixels (200) are separated from each other by the first pixel (100).

3. The pixel arrangement structure of claim 2, comprising at least one pair of third pixels (300) arranged at the vertices of a diagonal of the virtual square (VS), wherein the third pixels (300) are separated from each other by the first pixel (100).

4. The pixel arrangement structure of one of the preceding claims, the at least one first pixel (100) has a quadrilateral shape, and the second pixels (200) and the third pixels (300) have octagonal shapes.

5. The pixel arrangement structure of one of the preceding claims, comprising a plurality of first pixels (100),

wherein a distance between one of the second pixels (200) and an adjacent third pixel (300) is a first length (L1, L3), a distance between the first pixel (100) and the second pixels (200) and a distance between the first pixel (100) and the third pixels (300) is a same second length (L1, L4), and a distance between neighboring ones of the plurality of first pixels (100) is a third length (L2, L5), wherein the third length (L2, L5) is longer than the first length (L1, L3) and the second length (L1, L4).

6. The pixel arrangement structure of claim 5, wherein:

the second pixels and the third pixels have a same area, and
 the first length (L1) is the same as the second length (L1).

7. The pixel arrangement structure of claim 5, wherein the second pixels (200) have a larger area than the third pixels (300) or the third pixels (300) have a larger area than the second pixels (200).

8. The pixel arrangement structure of one of claims 5 to 7, wherein the plurality of first pixels (100) have a same quadrilateral shape, or neighboring ones of the plurality of first pixels (100) have quadrilateral shapes that are symmetrical to each other.

9. The pixel arrangement structure of one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein the at least one first pixel (100) has a octagonal shape, and the second pixels (200) and the third pixels (300) have quadrilateral shapes.

10. The pixel arrangement structure of claim 9, wherein neighboring ones of the plurality of first pixels (100) have octagonal shapes that are symmetrical to each other.
11. The pixel arrangement structure of one of the preceding claims, wherein the first pixel (100), the second pixel (200), and the third pixel (300) are configured to emit light of different colors.
12. The pixel arrangement structure of claim 11, wherein the first pixel (100), the second pixel (200), and the third pixel (300) are configured to emit green light, blue light, and red light, respectively.
13. An organic light emitting diode display comprising:
- a plurality of pixels (100, 200, 300) including an anode, an organic emission layer, and a cathode; and
 - a pixel defining layer for insulating the pixels (100, 200, 300) from one another;
- wherein the pixels (100, 200, 300) are arranged according to the pixel arrangement structure of one of the preceding claims.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Pixelanordnungsstruktur einer organischen lichtemittierenden Diodenanzeige, aufweisend:
- zumindest einen ersten Pixel (100), der eine Mitte, die mit einer Mitte eines virtuellen Quadrats (VS) übereinstimmt, aufweist;
 - zumindest einen zweiten Pixel (200), der vom ersten Pixel (100) getrennt ist und eine Mitte an einem ersten Eckpunkt (P1) des virtuellen Quadrats (VS) aufweist; und
 - zumindest einen dritten Pixel (300), der vom ersten Pixel (100) und vom zweiten Pixel (200) getrennt ist und eine Mitte an einem zweiten Eckpunkt (P2), der zum ersten Eckpunkt (P1) des virtuellen Quadrats (VS) benachbart ist, aufweist, wobei
- der zumindest eine zweite Pixel (200) und der zumindest eine dritte Pixel (300) eine größere Fläche als der erste Pixel aufweisen,
 - der zumindest eine erste Pixel (100) eine erste Form aufweist, und
 - der zumindest eine zweite Pixel (200) und der zumindest eine dritte Pixel (300) jeweils eine zweite Form aufweisen, wobei eine der ersten und der zweiten Form eine viereckige Form ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die andere der ersten und der zweiten Form eine achteckige Form ist.

2. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach Anspruch 1, aufweisend zumindest ein Paar zweiter Pixel (200), die an den Eckpunkten einer Diagonale des virtuellen Quadrats (VS) angeordnet sind, wobei die zweiten Pixel (200) durch den ersten Pixel (100) voneinander getrennt sind.
3. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach Anspruch 2, aufweisend zumindest ein Paar dritter Pixel (300), die an den Eckpunkten einer Diagonale des virtuellen Quadrats (VS) angeordnet sind, wobei die dritten Pixel (300) durch den ersten Pixel (100) voneinander getrennt sind.
4. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der zumindest eine erste Pixel (100) eine viereckige Form aufweist, und die zweiten Pixel (200) und die dritten Pixel (300) achteckige Formen aufweisen.
5. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, aufweisend eine Vielzahl erster Pixel (100), wobei ein Abstand zwischen einem der zweiten Pixel (200) und einem benachbarten dritten Pixel (300) eine erste Länge (L1, L3) ist, ein Abstand zwischen dem ersten Pixel (100) und den zweiten Pixeln (200) und ein Abstand zwischen dem ersten Pixel (100) und den dritten Pixeln (300) eine gleiche zweite Länge (L1, L4) ist, und ein Abstand zwischen benachbarten der Vielzahl der ersten Pixel (100) eine dritte Länge (L2, L5) ist, wobei die dritte Länge (L2, L5) länger ist als die erste Länge (L1, L3) und die zweite Länge (L1, L4).
6. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach Anspruch 5, wobei:
- die zweiten Pixel und die dritten Pixel eine gleiche Fläche aufweisen, und
 - die erste Länge (L1) die gleiche wie die zweite Länge (L1) ist.
7. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach Anspruch 5, wobei
- die zweiten Pixel (200) eine größere Fläche als die dritten Pixel (300) aufweisen oder
 - die dritten Pixel (300) eine größere Fläche als die zweiten Pixel (200) aufweisen.
8. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 7, wobei
- die Vielzahl der ersten Pixel (100) eine gleiche viereckige Form aufweist oder
 - benachbarte der Vielzahl der ersten Pixel (100) viereckige Formen, die symmetrisch zueinander sind, aufweisen.

9. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei
der zumindest eine erste Pixel (100) eine achteckige
Form aufweist, und
die zweiten Pixel (200) und die dritten Pixel (300) 5
viereckige Formen aufweisen.
10. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach Anspruch 9, wo-
bei
benachbarte der Vielzahl der ersten Pixel (100) acht- 10
eckige Formen, die symmetrisch zueinander sind,
aufweisen.
11. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach einem der vorher-
gehenden Ansprüche, wobei der erste Pixel (100),
der zweite Pixel (200) und der dritte Pixel (300) kon- 15
figuriert sind, um Licht verschiedener Farben zu
emittieren.
12. Die Pixelanordnungsstruktur nach Anspruch 11, wo- 20
bei der erste Pixel (100), der zweite Pixel (200) und
der dritte Pixel (300) konfiguriert sind, um jeweils grü-
nes Licht, blaues Licht und rotes Licht zu emittieren.
13. Eine organische lichtemittierende Diodenanzeige, 25
aufweisend:

eine Vielzahl von Pixeln (100, 200, 300), die eine
Anode, eine organische Emissionsschicht und
eine Kathode aufweisen; und
eine Pixeldefinitionsschicht zum Isolieren der
Pixel (100, 200, 300) voneinander;
wobei die Pixel (100, 200, 300) gemäß der Pi-
ixelanordnungsstruktur nach einem der vorher-
gehenden Ansprüche angeordnet sind. 35

Revendications

1. Structure de disposition de pixels d'un dispositif d'affi- 40
chage à diodes électroluminescentes organiques,
comprenant :

au moins un premier pixel (100) ayant un centre
coïncidant avec un centre de carré virtuel (VS) ; 45
au moins un deuxième pixel (200) séparé du
premier pixel (100) et ayant un centre en un pre-
mier sommet (P1) du carré virtuel (VS) ; et
au moins un troisième pixel (300) séparé du pre-
mier pixel (100) et du deuxième pixel (200), et 50
ayant un centre en un second sommet (P2) voi-
sin du premier sommet (P1) du carré virtuel
(VS), dans laquelle :

le au moins un deuxième pixel (200) et le 55
au moins un troisième pixel (300) ont une
plus grande aire que le premier pixel,
le au moins un premier pixel (100) a une

première forme, et
le au moins un deuxième pixel (200) et le
au moins un troisième pixel (300) ont cha-
cun une seconde forme, l'une de la premiè-
re et de la seconde forme étant une forme
quadrilatérale, **caractérisée en ce que**
l'autre de la première et de la seconde forme
est une forme octogonale.

2. Structure de disposition de pixels selon la revendication 1, comprenant au moins une paire de deuxièmes pixels (200) disposés aux sommets d'une diagonale du carré virtuel (VS),
dans laquelle les deuxièmes pixels (200) sont séparés les uns des autres par le premier pixel (100).
3. Structure de disposition de pixels selon la revendication 2, comprenant au moins une paire de troisièmes pixels (300) disposés aux sommets d'une diagonale du carré virtuel (VS),
dans laquelle les troisièmes pixels (300) sont séparés les uns des autres par le premier pixel (100).
4. Structure de disposition de pixels selon l'une des revendications précédentes, le au moins un premier pixel (100) a une forme quadrilatérale, et les deuxièmes pixels (200) et les troisièmes pixels (300) ont des formes octogonales.
5. Structure de disposition de pixels selon l'une des revendications précédentes, comprenant une pluralité de premiers pixels (100),
dans laquelle une distance entre l'un des deuxièmes pixels (200) et un troisième pixel adjacent (300) est une première longueur (L1, L3), une distance entre le premier pixel (100) et les deuxièmes pixels (200) et une distance entre le premier pixel (100) et les troisièmes pixels (300) sont une même deuxième longueur (L1, L4), et une distance entre des pixels voisins parmi la pluralité de premiers pixels (100) est une troisième longueur (L2, L5),
dans laquelle la troisième longueur (L2, L5) est supérieure à la première longueur (L1, L3) et à la deuxième longueur (L1, L4).
6. Structure de disposition de pixels selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle :
les deuxièmes pixels et les troisièmes pixels ont une même aire, et la première longueur (L1) est identique à la deuxième longueur (L1).
7. Structure de disposition de pixels selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle :
les deuxièmes pixels (200) ont une plus grande aire que les troisièmes pixels (300) ou les troisièmes pixels (300) ont une plus grande aire que les deuxièmes pixels (200).

8. Structure de disposition de pixels selon l'une des revendications 5 à 7, dans laquelle :

la pluralité de premiers pixels (100) a une forme quadrilatérale, ou
des pixels voisins parmi la pluralité de premiers pixels (100) ont des formes quadrilatérales qui sont symétriques entre elles.

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9. Structure de disposition de pixels selon l'une des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle :

le au moins un premier pixel (100) a une forme octogonale, et
les deuxièmes pixels (200) et les troisièmes pixels (300) ont des formes quadrilatérales.

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10. Structure de disposition de pixels selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle :

des pixels voisins parmi la pluralité de premiers pixels (100) ont des formes octogonales qui sont symétriques entre elles.

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11. Structure de disposition de pixels selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le premier pixel (100), le deuxième pixel (200) et le troisième pixel (300) sont conçus pour émettre de la lumière de différentes couleurs.

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12. Structure de disposition de pixels selon la revendication 11, dans laquelle le premier pixel (100), le deuxième pixel (200) et le troisième pixel (300) sont conçus pour émettre de la lumière verte, de la lumière bleue et de la lumière rouge, respectivement.

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

une pluralité de pixels (100, 200, 300) comportant une anode, une couche organique d'émission et une cathode ; et
une couche de définition de pixels destinée à isoler les pixels (100, 200, 300) les uns des autres ;
dans lequel les pixels (100, 200, 300) sont disposés conformément à la structure de disposition de pixels selon l'une des revendications précédentes.

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FIG.1

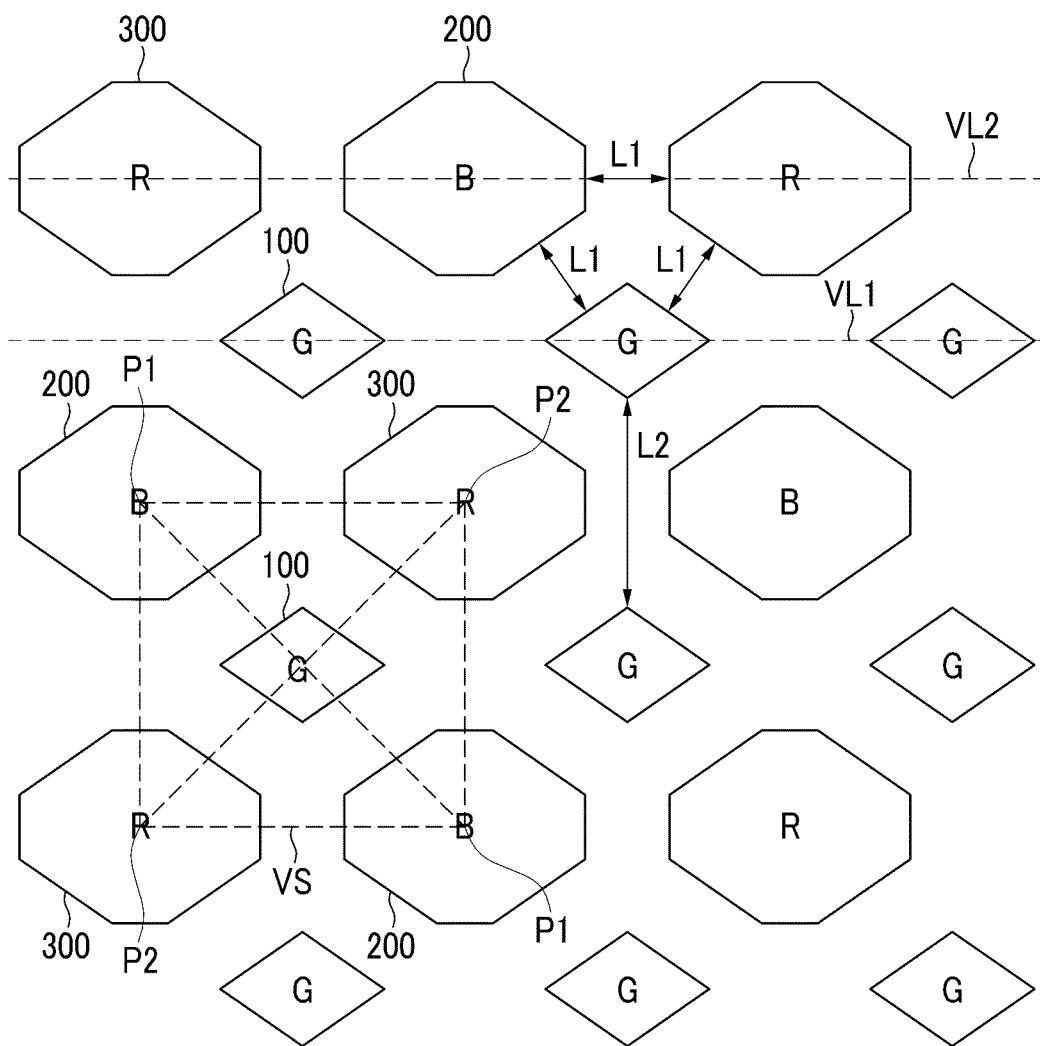


FIG.2

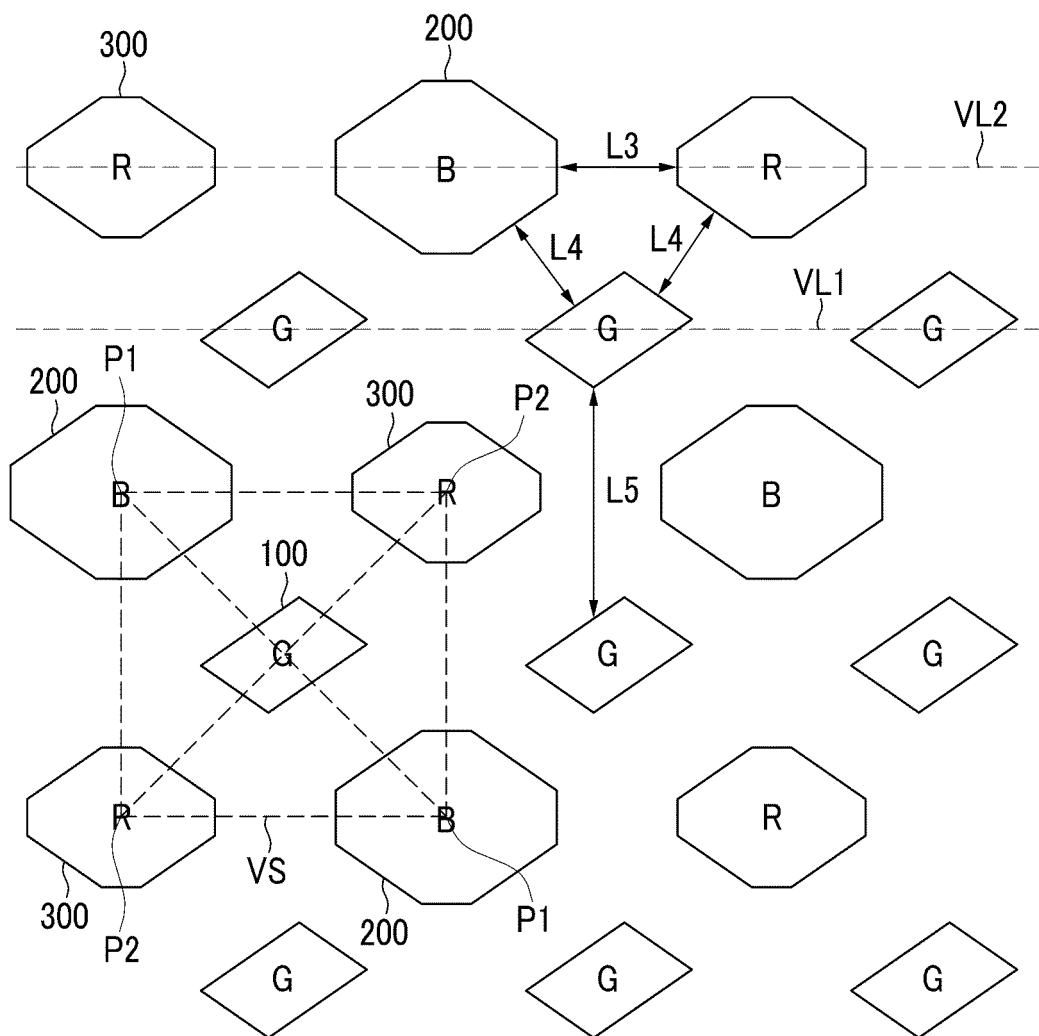


FIG.3

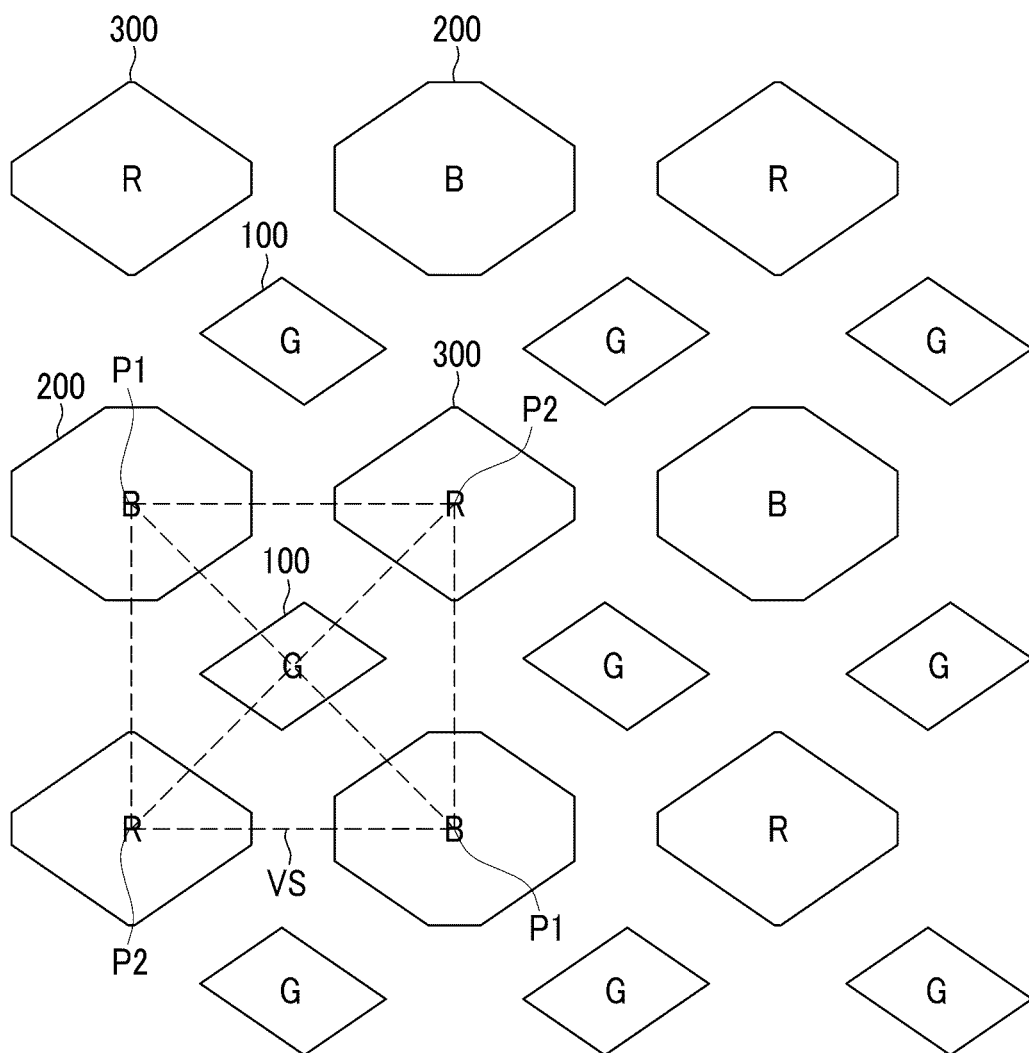


FIG.4

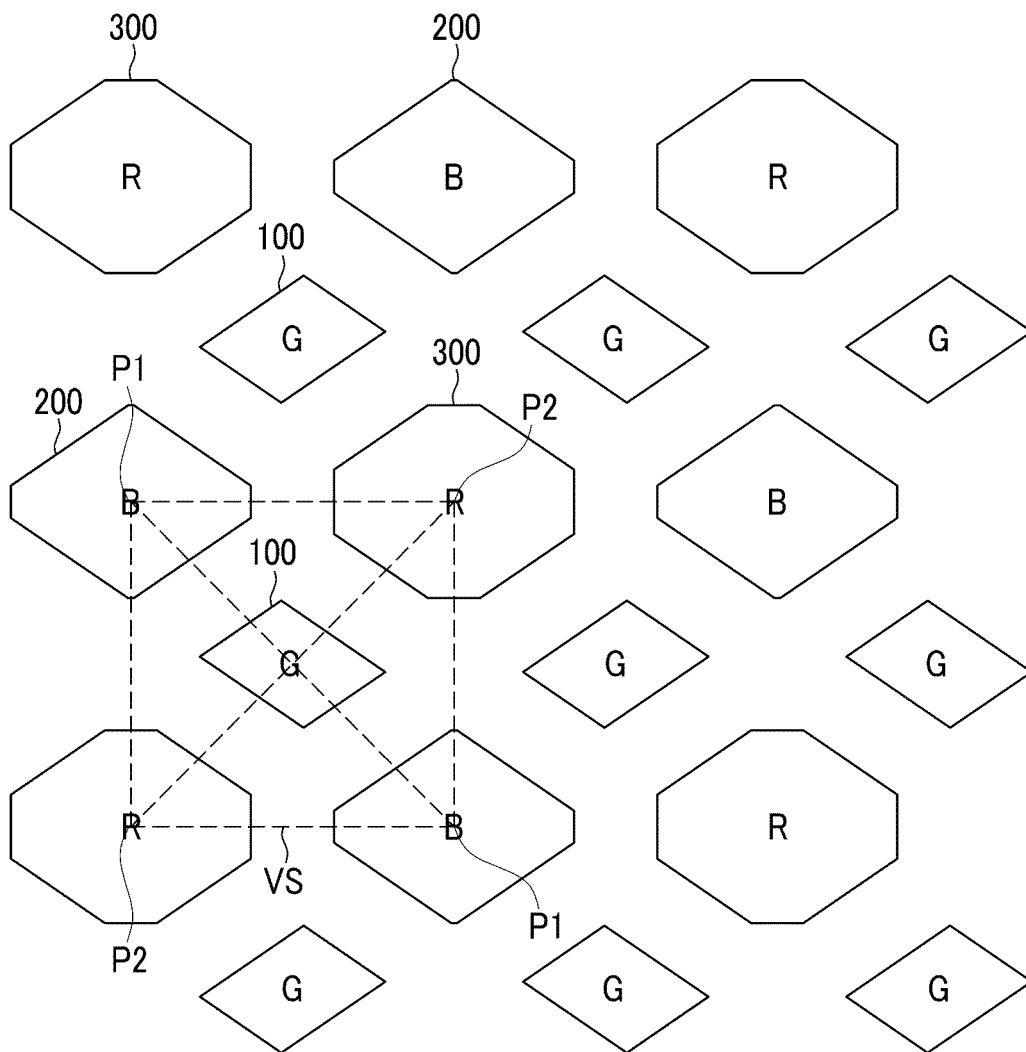
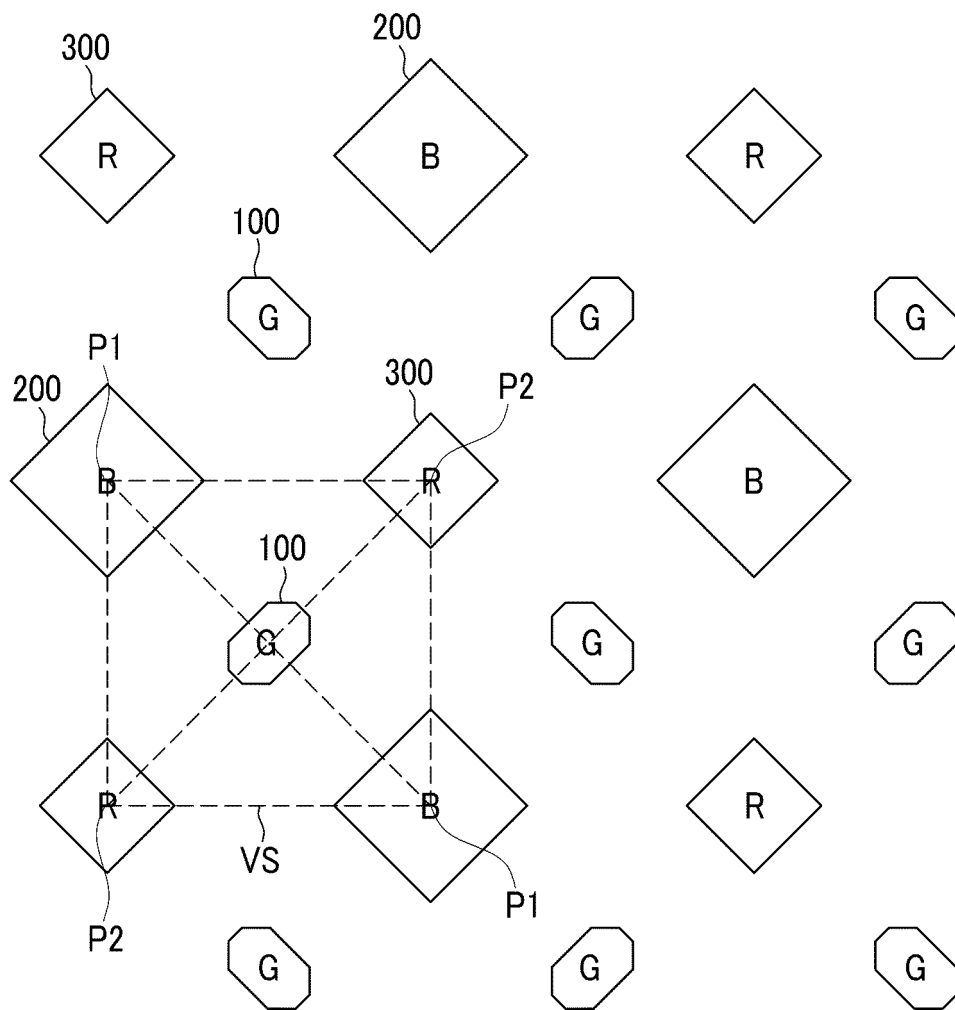


FIG.5



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

提供了一种OLED显示器的像素排列结构。像素布置结构包括：第一像素（100），其具有与虚拟正方形（VS）的中心重合的中心；与所述第一像素（100）分离且在所述虚拟方形（VS）的第一顶点（P1）处具有中心的第二像素（200）；以及与所述第一像素（100）和所述第二像素（200）分离并且在与所述虚拟正方形（VS）的所述第一顶点（P1）相邻的第二顶点（P2）处具有中心的第三像素（300）。

FIG. 1

