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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND REPAIR METHOD THEREOF**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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An organic light emitting display device and a method of repairing the device are discussed. According to an embodiment, the device includes a display panel having pixels, each including an OLED in every pixel area defined as scan and data lines intersect with each other and having a repair structure in at least one of horizontal and vertical directions between adjacent pixels by one or more repair lines; a timing controller configured to generate compensation data when a dark spot is generated in one of the plurality of pixels of the display panel, and adjust a magnitude of image data according to the compensation data; and a data driver configured to adjust a magnitude of a data voltage according to the image data adjusted in magnitude, and output the data voltage adjusted in magnitude to the data lines.

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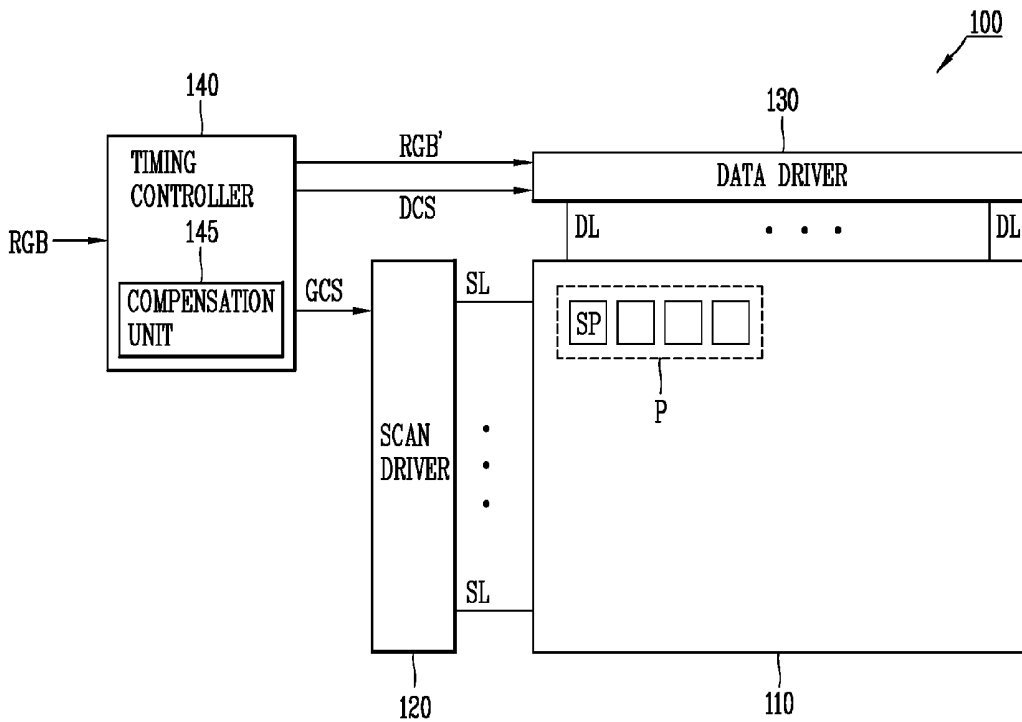


FIG. 1
RELATED ART

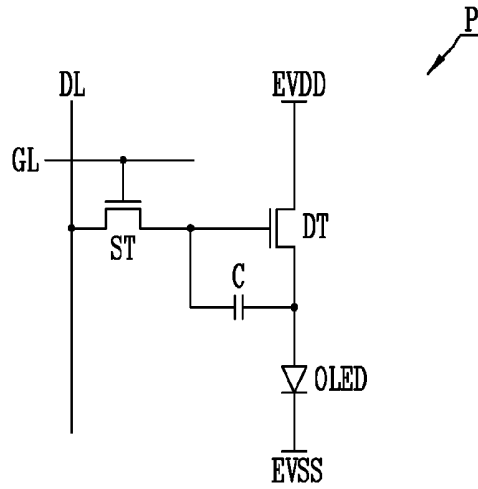


FIG. 2
RELATED ART

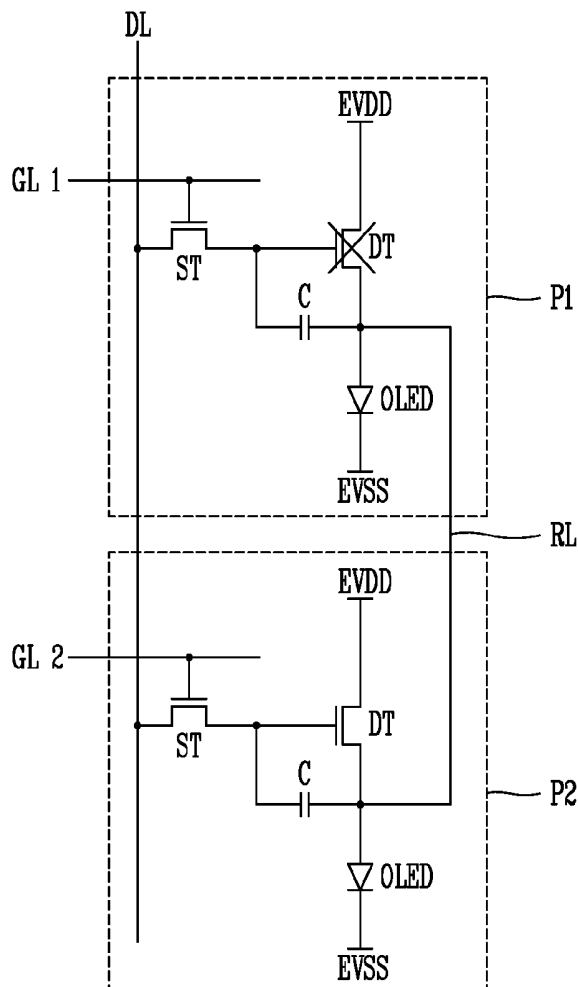


FIG. 3

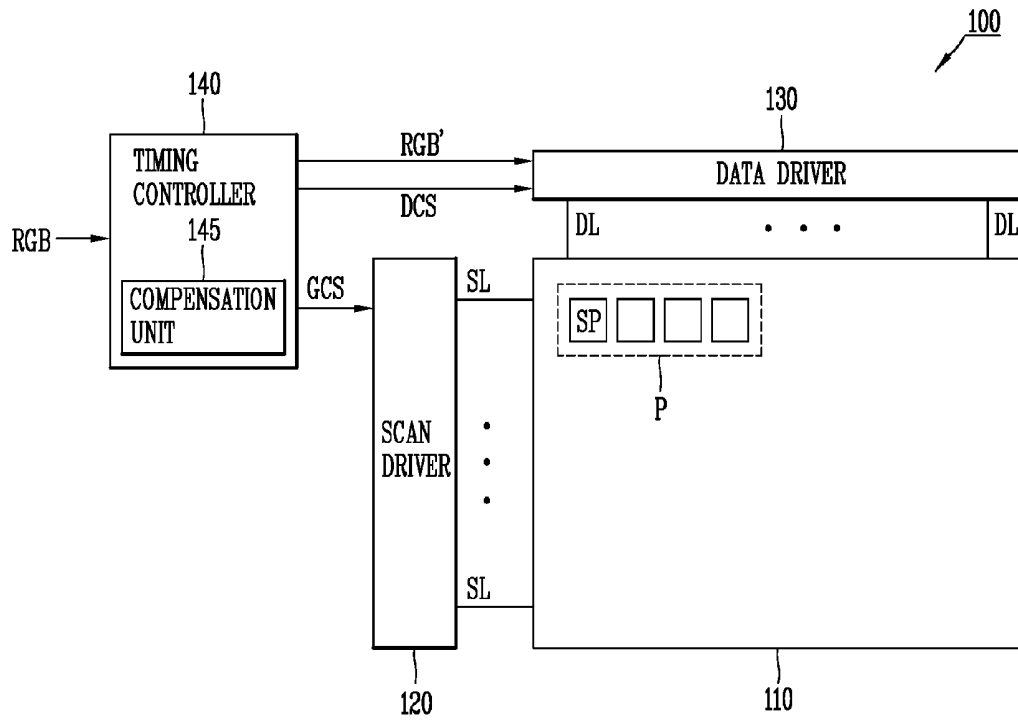


FIG. 4

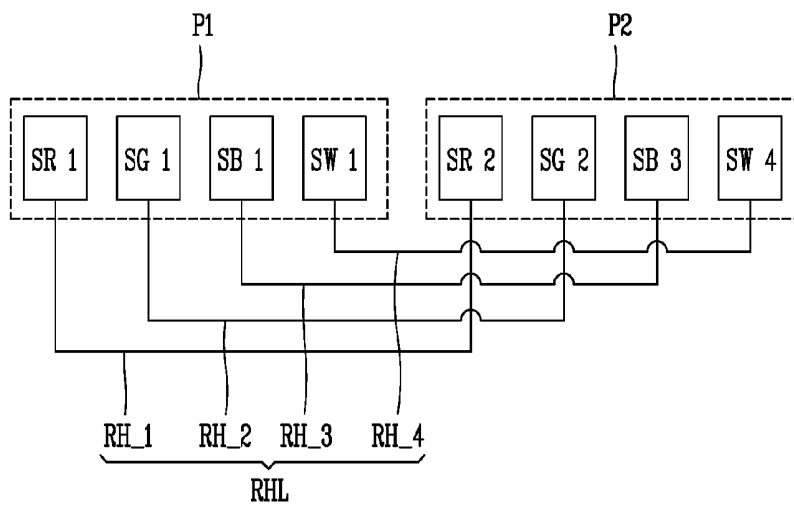


FIG. 5

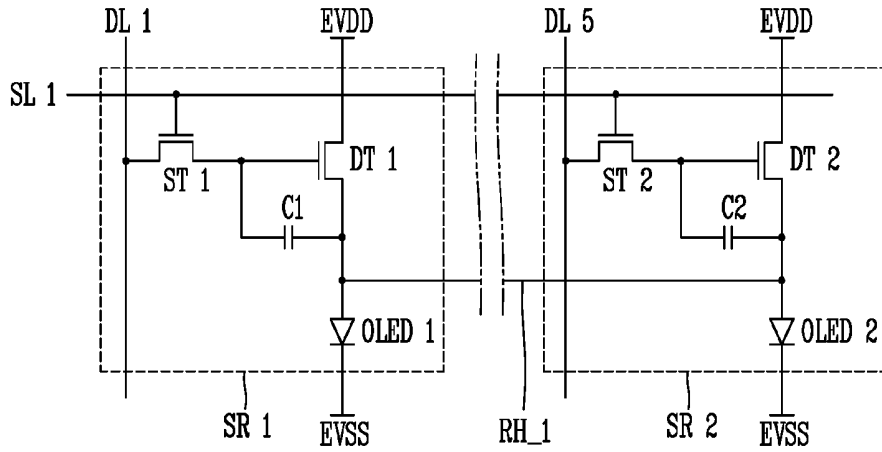


FIG. 6

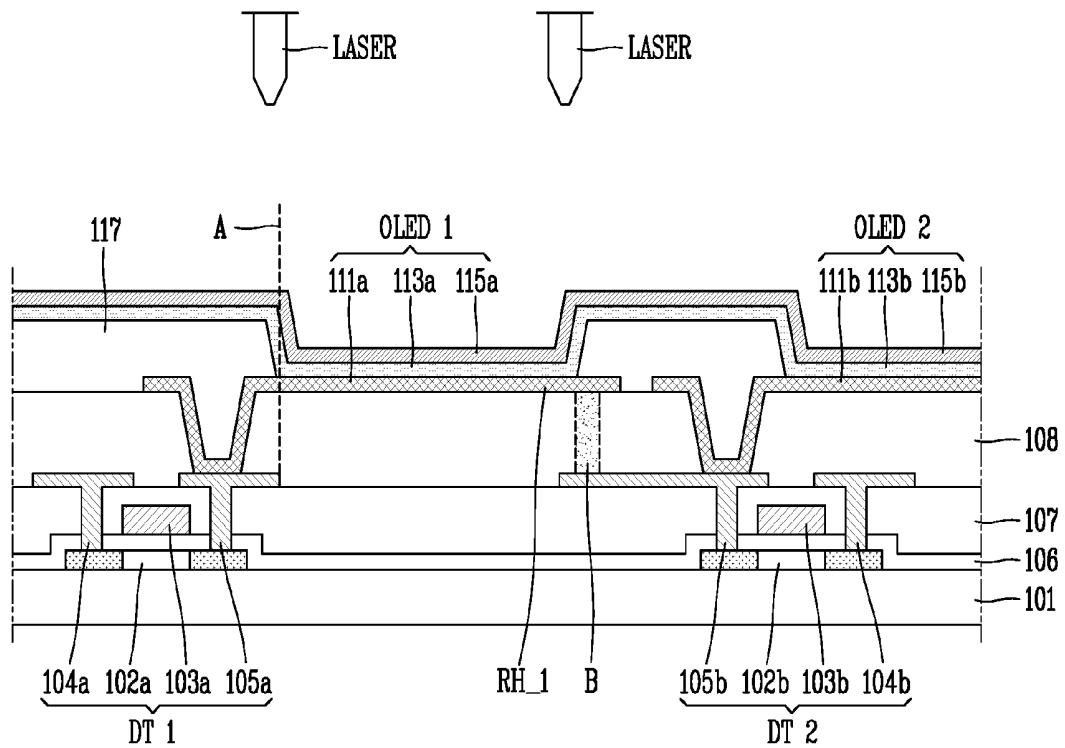


FIG. 7

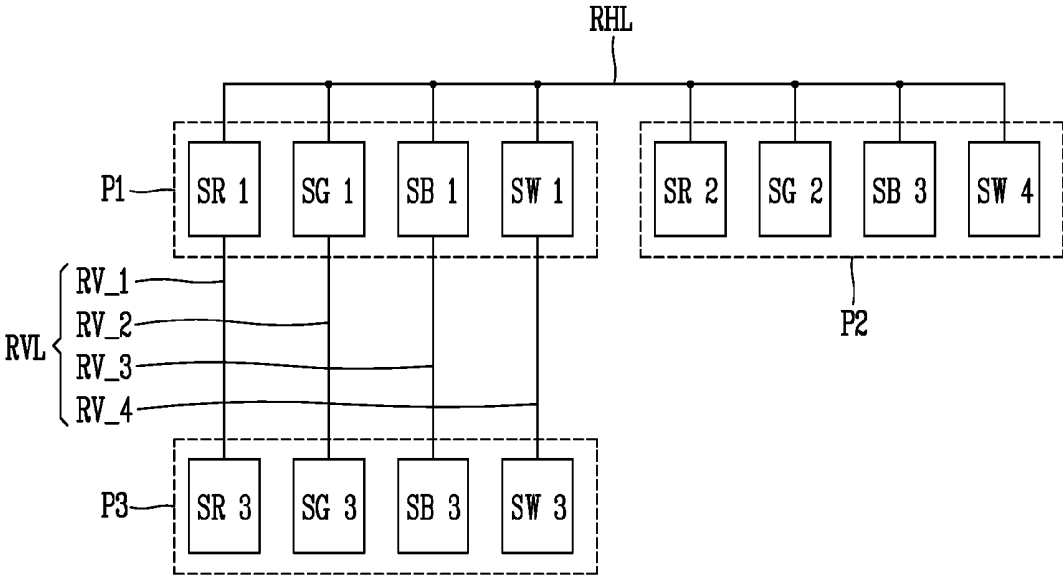


FIG. 8

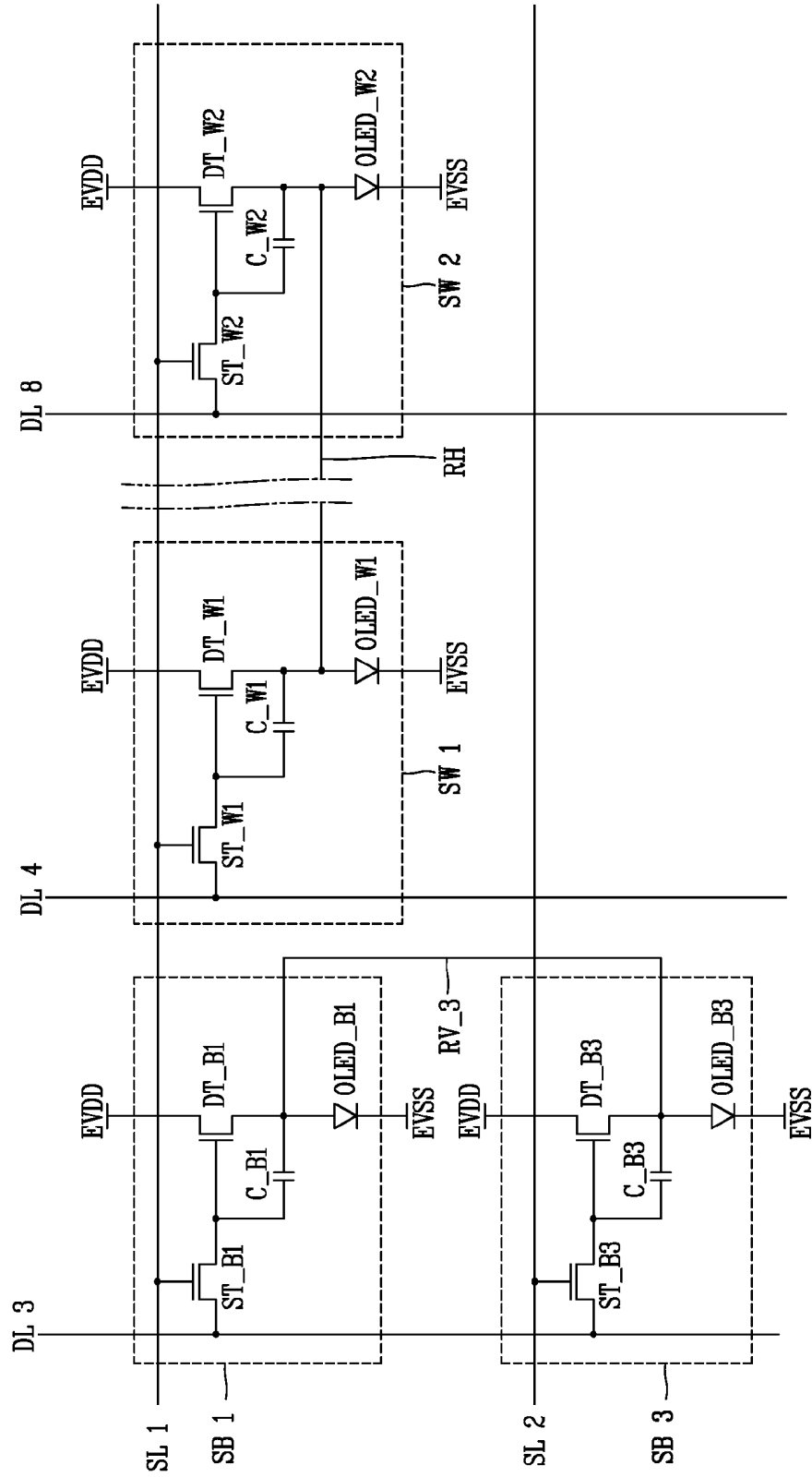


FIG. 9A

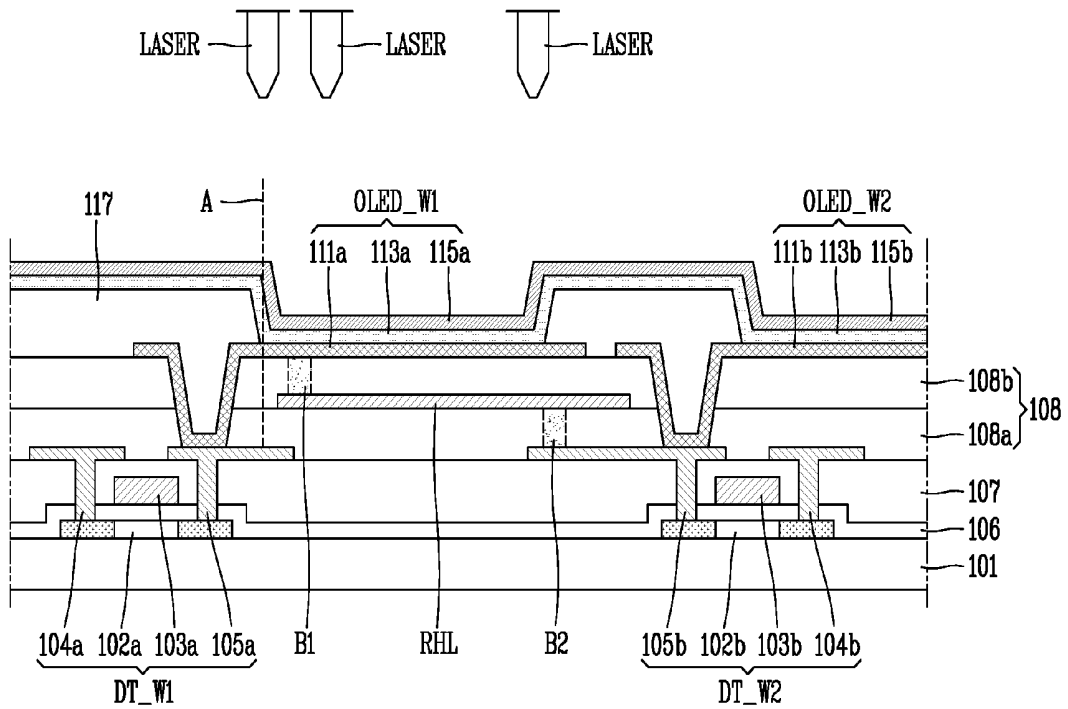


FIG. 9B

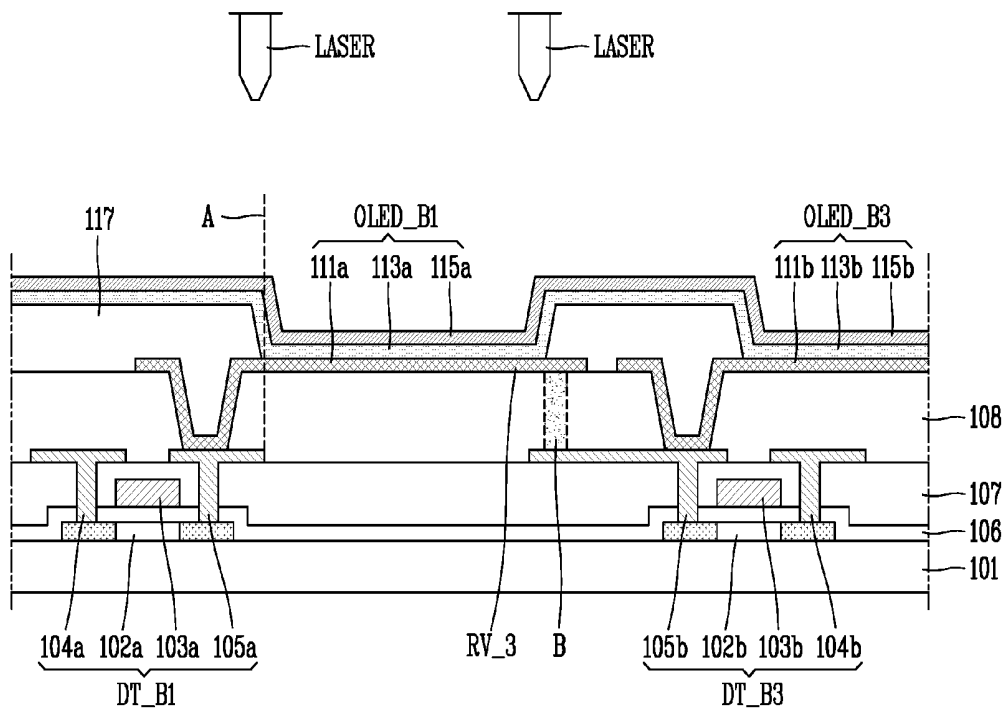


FIG. 10A

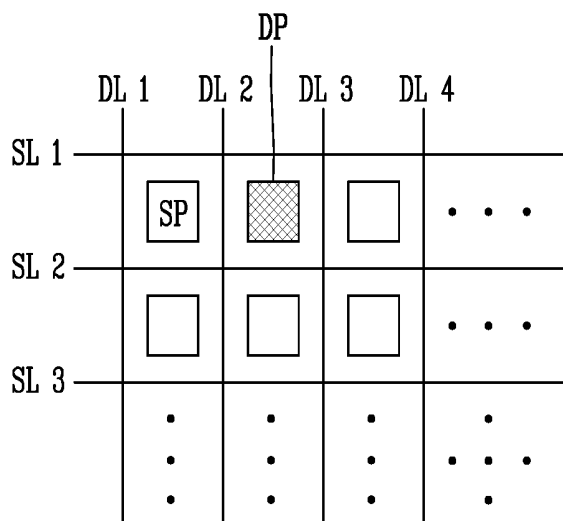


FIG. 10B

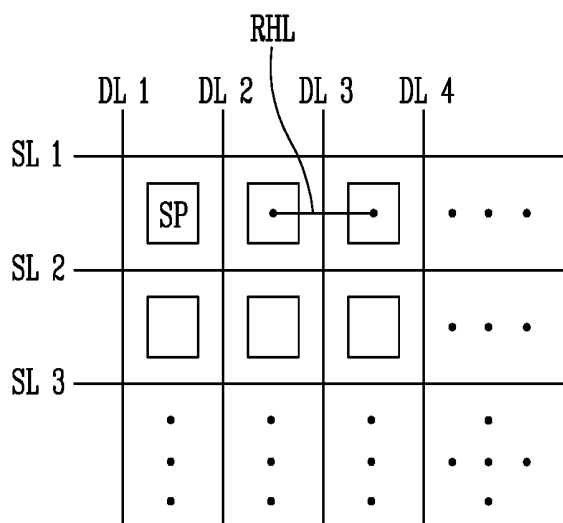


FIG. 11A

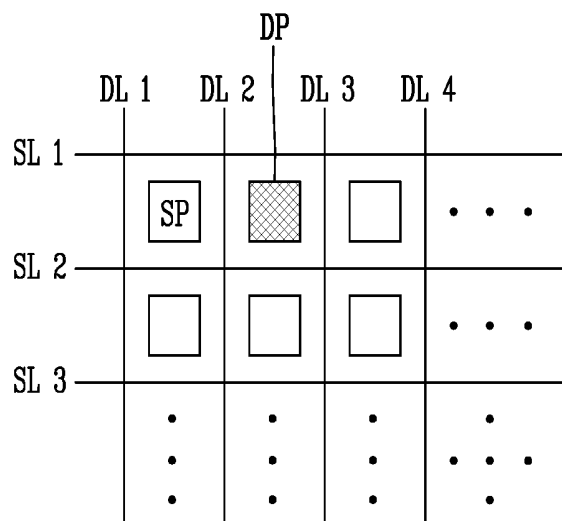
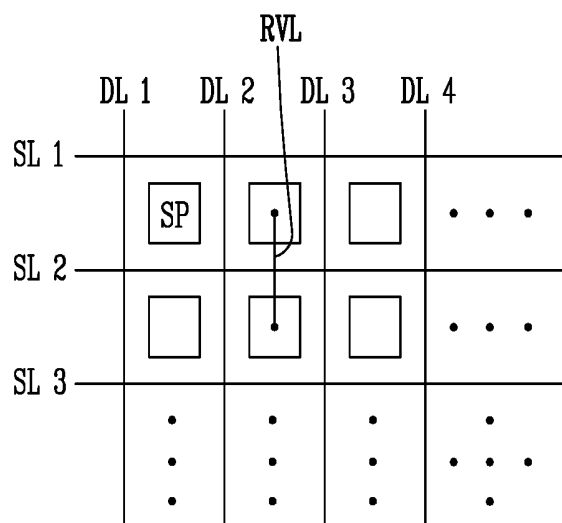


FIG. 11B



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND REPAIR METHOD THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119(a), this application claims the benefit of earlier filing date and right of priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2014-0192565, filed on Dec. 29, 2014, the contents of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present disclosure relates to an organic light emitting display device, and particularly, to an organic light emitting display device having a pixel repair structure and a pixel repair method thereof.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] Flat panel displays such as a liquid crystal display (LCD), a field emission display (FED), a plasma display panel (PDP), and an organic light emitting display device may replace existing cathode ray tube (CRT) display devices.

[0006] Among them, the organic light emitting display device is a self-luminous device which uses an organic light emitting diode (OLED), having advantages in that it has high luminance and low operational voltage characteristics, a fast response speed, and a wide viewing angle.

[0007] FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram of a pixel of a related art organic light emitting display device.

[0008] As illustrated in FIG. 1, in the organic light emitting display device, a plurality of lines GL and DL to which a scan signal and a data voltage (data) are input are formed to intersect with each other, and a pixel P, that is, a single subpixel, is defined in an intersection. The pixel P includes an OLED, a switching TFT (ST), a driving TFT (DT), and a storage capacitor C.

[0009] The OLED is disposed between the driving TFT (DT) and a base voltage source (EVSS). In response to the scan signal, the switching TFT (ST) applies the data voltage (data) to a gate electrode of the driving TFT (DT). The driving TFT (DT) applies a current flowing from the driving voltage EVDD, that is, a drain-source current, to the OLED according to a voltage applied from the switching TFT (ST). The storage capacitor C maintains a voltage applied to the gate electrode of the driving TFT (DT) during 1 frame period of the organic light emitting display device. A plurality of pixels P are arranged in a matrix form in a display panel of the organic light emitting display device.

[0010] As organic light emitting display devices are increased in size, a probability of occurrence of defective pixels in the display panel of the organic light emitting display device including the aforementioned pixels P is increased. Also, display panels are discarded due to defective pixels, a production yield of organic light emitting display devices is degraded. Thus, the related art organic light emitting display device employs a structure for repairing a defective pixel occurring in a display panel.

[0011] FIG. 2 is a view illustrating a pixel repair structure of the related art organic light emitting display device.

[0012] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the related art organic light emitting display device employs a pixel repair structure in which anode electrodes of OLEDs of a first pixel P1 and a

second pixel P2 adjacent up and down in the display panel are connected by using a repair line RL.

[0013] In the pixel repair structure, for example, when the driving TFT (DT) of the first pixel P1 is defective, a connection between the driving TFT (DT) and the OLED of the first pixel P1 is cut using a laser. Also, an anode electrode of the OLED and one side of the repair line RL are welded, and the other side of the repair line RL and an anode electrode of the OLED of the second pixel P2 are welded. Accordingly, the first pixel P1 is repaired to be operated by the driving TFT (DT) of the second pixel P2.

[0014] However, in the organic light emitting display device based on the related art pixel repair structure, the display quality is degraded when a 3D image is displayed. In other words, in a case in which a left eye 2D image and a right eye 2D image are output by horizontal lines to display a 3D image on the display panel of the organic light emitting display device, pixels displaying the left eye 2D image and pixels displaying the right eye 2D image are simultaneously operated according to the related art pixel repair.

[0015] Thus, in the related art organic light emitting display device, spots such as a bright spot or dark spot are recognized in a 3D image, degrading the display quality of the 3D image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] Therefore, an aspect of the detailed description is to provide an organic light emitting display device capable of enhancing the display quality of a 3D image by changing a pixel repair structure, and a repair method thereof.

[0017] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of this specification, as embodied and broadly described herein, an organic light emitting display device includes a display panel, a timing controller, and a data driver.

[0018] The display panel can include a plurality of pixels including an OLED in every pixel area defined as a plurality of scan lines and a plurality of data lines intersect with each other. A repair structure is formed in at least one of a horizontal direction and a vertical direction by one or more repair lines between two or more adjacent pixels among the plurality of pixels.

[0019] When a dark spot occurs in a pixel of the display panel, the timing controller may generate compensation data, and adjust a magnitude of image data according to the compensation data and output the same.

[0020] The data driver outputs a data voltage to the plurality of data lines of the display panel according to the image data adjusted in magnitude.

[0021] In the organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, by forming a repair structure in a horizontal direction and vertical direction between one pixel P and another pixel P adjacent in the horizontal direction and vertical direction, even though a spot such as a dark spot appears due to a defective operation of one pixel P, the pixel having the defective operation may be compensated and driven by using the other pixel P. Thus, the production yield of the organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may be enhanced.

[0022] Also, in the organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, by forming the repair structure in a horizontal direction with respect to a subpixel W among the plurality of subpixels adjacent in a horizontal direction in the display panel and

forming a repair structure in a vertical direction with respect to the other subpixels, when a 3D image is displayed on the organic light emitting display device, the subpixels W having the repair structure in the horizontal direction display the same 2D image, and thus, a bright spot generated as a left eye image and a right eye image are simultaneously displayed in a 3D image may be prevented.

[0023] Further scope of applicability of the present application will become more apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[0025] In the drawings:

[0026] FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram of a pixel of a related art organic light emitting display device.

[0027] FIG. 2 is a view illustrating a pixel repair structure of the related art organic light emitting display device.

[0028] FIG. 3 is a view illustrating a configuration of an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0029] FIG. 4 is a view schematically illustrating a pixel repair structure of a display panel illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0030] FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram having a pixel repair structure with respect to a subpixel R of the display panel illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0031] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a portion of the circuit illustrated in FIG. 5.

[0032] FIG. 7 is a view schematically illustrating a pixel repair structure of a display panel according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram of the pixel repair structure of FIG. 7;

[0034] FIGS. 9A and 9B are cross-sectional views illustrating portions of the circuit illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0035] FIGS. 10A and 10B are views schematically illustrating pixel compensation driving based on a repair structure formed in a horizontal direction in a display panel according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0036] FIGS. 11A and 11B are views schematically illustrating pixel compensation driving based on a repair structure formed in a vertical direction in a display panel according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0037] These and other objects of the present application will become more readily apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become

apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification.

[0038] Hereinafter, an organic light emitting display device and a repair method thereof according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0039] FIG. 3 is a view illustrating a configuration of an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, and FIG. 4 is a view schematically illustrating a pixel repair structure of a display panel illustrated in FIG. 3. All the components of the organic light emitting display device according to all the embodiments of the present disclosure are operatively coupled and configured.

[0040] As illustrated in FIG. 3, an organic light emitting display device 100 may include a display panel 110, a scan driver 120, a data driver 130, and a timing controller 140.

[0041] A plurality of scan lines SL and a plurality of data lines DL are formed to intersect with each other, and pixels P may be arranged in a matrix form in intersections in the display panel 110. A power line supplying a driving voltage EVDD and a base voltage EVSS to each pixel P may be further formed in the display panel.

[0042] A single pixel P may include four subpixels SP. For example, a single pixel P may include subpixel R (SR), subpixel G (SG), subpixel B (SB), and a subpixel W (SW). The four subpixels SR, SG, SB, and SW are not limited in arrangement order, and R, G, B and W preferably can represent red, green, blue and white, respectively.

[0043] Meanwhile, in the display panel 110, two pixels adjacent in a horizontal direction in the display panel 110, that is, a first pixel P1 and a second pixel P2 connected to the same scan line SL and adjacent side to side may be connected to each other through one or more horizontal repair line RHL to form a repair structure.

[0044] As illustrated in FIG. 4, a subpixel R (SR 1) of the first pixel P1 may be connected to a subpixel R (SR2) of the second pixel P2 through a first horizontal repair line RH_1. A subpixel G (SG 1) of the first pixel P1 may be connected to a subpixel G (SG2) of the second pixel P2 through a second horizontal repair line RH_2. A subpixel B (SB 1) and a subpixel W (SW1) of the first pixel P1 may be connected to a subpixel B (SB2) and a subpixel W (SW2) of the second pixel P2 through third and fourth horizontal repair lines RH_3 and RH_4.

[0045] In this manner, since the repair structure is formed between two pixels adjacent in the horizontal direction in the display panel 110, even though one of the two pixels does not operate, the inoperable pixel may be repaired through the other pixel to perform a compensation operation.

[0046] Referring back to FIG. 3, the scan driver 120 may generate a plurality of scan signals according to a scan control signal GCS provided from the timing controller 140. The scan driver 120 may sequentially output a scan signal to the plurality of scan lines SL of the display panel 110. The scan driver 120 may include a general shift register and a level shifter.

[0047] The data driver 130 may convert video data RGB' into a data voltage according to a data control signal DCS provided from the timing controller 140, and output the data voltage to a plurality of data lines DL of the display panel 110.

[0048] The timing controller 140 may generate a scan control signal GCS and a data control signal DCS according to

timing signals such as a clock signal and vertical and horizontal synchronization signals provided from an external system (not shown). Also, the timing controller 140 may convert an image signal RGB provided from the external system into image data RGB' that may be processed by the display panel 110, and output the same. The scan control signal GCS may be output to the scan driver 120, and the data control signal DCS may be output together with the image data RGB' to the data driver 130.

[0049] The timing controller 140 may include a compensation unit 145. The compensation unit 145 may generate compensation data to compensate for a blind spot generated in one of the plurality of pixels P of the display panel 110. The compensation data may be reflected in the image data RGB', and by adjusting a magnitude of the image data RGB', the data driver 130 may adjust a magnitude of a data voltage output to the other pixel P repairing the pixel P with a blind spot.

[0050] FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram having a pixel repair structure with respect to a subpixel R of the display panel illustrated in FIG. 3, and FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a portion of the circuit illustrated in FIG. 5.

[0051] As illustrated in FIG. 5, the display panel 110 may have a repair structure formed between two pixels adjacent in the horizontal direction, that is, between the subpixel R (SR1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel R (SR2) of the second pixel P2 adjacent side to side.

[0052] The subpixel R (SR1) of the first pixel P1 may include a first switching TFT (ST1), a first driving TFT (DT1), a first OLED (OLED1), and a first storage capacitor C1. The subpixel R (SR2) of the second pixel P2 may include a second switching TFT (ST2), a second driving TFT (DT2), a second OLED (OLED2), and a second storage capacitor C2. The subpixel R (SR1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel R (SR2) of the second pixel P2 may be connected to each other through a first horizontal repair line RH_1 to form a repair structure.

[0053] For the purposes of description, hereinafter, the subpixel R (SR1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel R (SR2) of the second pixel P2 will be referred to as a subpixel 1R and a subpixel 2R, respectively.

[0054] The first switching TFT (ST1) of the subpixel 1R (SR1) and the second switching TFT (ST2) of the subpixel 2R (SR2) are connected to the same scan line, that is, to the first scan line SL1 and may be operated according to a scan signal applied through the first scan line SL1.

[0055] A gate electrode of the first switching TFT (ST1) may be connected to the first scan line SL1, a drain electrode thereof may be connected to a first data line DL1, and a source electrode thereof may be connected to a gate electrode of the first driving TFT (DT1).

[0056] A gate electrode of the second switching TFT (ST2) may be connected to the first scan line SL1, a drain electrode thereof may be connected to a fifth data line DL5, and a source electrode thereof may be connected to a gate electrode of the second driving TFT (DT2).

[0057] The first driving TFT (DT1) may be turned on according to a voltage applied to the gate electrode and control a magnitude of a current flowing from the driving voltage EVDD to the first OLED (OLED1) according to a gate-source voltage Vgs. The driving voltage EVDD may be applied to the drain electrode of the first driving TFT (DT1), and a source electrode thereof may be connected to an anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED1).

[0058] The second driving TFT (DT1) may be turned on according to a voltage applied to the gate electrode and control a magnitude of a current flowing from the driving voltage EVDD to the second OLED (OLED2) according to the gate-source voltage Vgs. The driving voltage EVDD may be applied to the drain electrode of the second driving TFT (DT2), and a source electrode thereof may be connected to an anode electrode of the second OLED (OLED2).

[0059] The first storage capacitor C1 and the second storage capacitor C2 may uniformly maintain the voltage applied to gate electrodes of the first driving TFT (DT1) and the second driving TFT (DT2) during 1 frame period.

[0060] As illustrated in FIG. 6, a first semiconductor layer 102a and a second semiconductor layer semiconductor layer 102b may be formed on a substrate 101. The first semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b may be spaced apart from one another from each other by a predetermined interval, for example, by a predetermined number of data lines DL. The semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b may be formed on the same layer through the same process. The first semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b may each include a channel region formed of pure polysilicon and a source/drain region doped with an impurity.

[0061] A gate insulating layer 106 may be formed on the first semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b. On the gate insulating layer 106, a first gate electrode 103a corresponding to the channel region of the first semiconductor layer 102a and a second gate electrode 103b corresponding to the channel region of the second semiconductor layer 102b are formed.

[0062] An interlayer insulating layer 107 may be formed on the first gate electrode 103a and the second gate electrode 103b. A contact hole exposing the source/drain region of each of the first semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b may be formed in the interlayer insulating layer 107 and the gate insulating layer 106.

[0063] A first source electrode 105a and a first drain electrode 104a connected to the source/drain region of the first semiconductor layer 102a may be formed on the interlayer insulating layer 107. Also, a second source electrode 105b and a second drain electrode 104b connected to the source/drain region of the second semiconductor layer 102b may be formed through the same process. Here, the first source electrode 105a and the second source electrode 105b may face each other.

[0064] In this manner the first driving TFT DT1 of the subpixel 1R (SR1) including the first semiconductor layer 102a, the first gate electrode 103a, the first source electrode 105a, and the first drain electrode 104a may be formed. Also, the second driving TFT (DT2) of the subpixel 2R (SR2) including the second semiconductor layer 102b, the second gate electrode 103b, the second source electrode 105b, and the second drain electrode 104b may be formed.

[0065] As illustrated in FIG. 5, the first OLED (OLED1) may be connected between the first driving TFT (DT1) and the base voltage EVSS. An anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED1) may be connected to the source electrode of the first driving TFT (DT1) and the base voltage EVSS may be applied to a cathode of the first OLED (OLED1).

[0066] The second OLED (OLED2) may be connected between the second driving TFT (DT2) and the base voltage EVSS. An anode electrode of the second OLED (OLED2) may be connected to the source electrode of the second driv-

ing TFT (DT2) and the base voltage EVSS may be applied to a cathode of the second OLED (OLED2).

[0067] The first OLED (OLED1) may be connected to the second driving TFT (DT2) or the second OLED (OLED2) through a first horizontal repair line RH_1. Here, the first horizontal repair line RH_1 may be a line formed as the anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED1) or the anode electrode of the second OLED (OLED2) extends. However, the first horizontal repair line RH_1 may be an additional line formed of a metal.

[0068] As illustrated in FIG. 6, a protective layer 108 may be formed on the first driving TFT (DT1) and the second driving TFT (DT2). Contact holes exposing the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT1) and the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT2) may be formed in the protective layer 108.

[0069] A first anode electrode 111a connected to the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT1) through the contact hole may be formed on the protective layer 108. One end of the first anode electrode 111a may extend to overlap the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT2) to form a first horizontal repair line RH_1. The first horizontal repair line RH_1 may be integrally formed with the first anode electrode 111a.

[0070] Also, a second anode electrode 111b connected to the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT2) through the contact hole may be formed on the protective layer 108. The second anode electrode 111b may be formed to be separated from the first anode electrode 111a.

[0071] A bank layer 117 may be formed on the first anode electrode 111a and the second anode electrode 111b. The bank layer 117 may expose a portion of the first anode electrode 111a and a portion of the second anode electrode 111b. The regions exposed by the bank layer 117 may be emission regions.

[0072] Organic emission layers 113a and 113b may be formed on the bank layer 117. The organic emission layers 113a and 113b may be formed to cover the bank layer 117 on the entire surface of the substrate 101. Cathode electrodes 115a and 115b may be formed on the organic emission layers 113a and 113b. The cathode electrodes 115a and 115b may be formed to cover the organic emission layers 113a and 113b on the entire surface of the substrate 101.

[0073] In this manner, the first OLED (OLED1) of the subpixel 1R (SR1) including the first anode electrode 111a, the organic emission layer 113a, and the cathode electrode 115a may be formed on the first driving TFT (DT1). Also, the second OLED (OLED2) of the subpixel 2R SR2 including the second anode electrode 111b, the organic emission layer 113b, and the cathode electrode 115b may be formed on the second driving TFT (DT2).

[0074] In FIG. 6, a case in which the organic emission layers 113a and 113b and the cathode electrodes 115a and 115b are formed on the entire surface of the substrate 101 is illustrated as an example. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto and the organic emission layers 113a and 113b and the cathode electrodes 115a and 115b may be separately formed to correspond to the anode electrodes thereof, that is, the first anode electrode 111a and the second anode electrode 111b, respectively.

[0075] As described above, in the display panel 110 of the present exemplary embodiment, the first horizontal repair line RH_1 may be integrally formed at the end of the first anode electrode 111a of the first OLED (OLED1) provided in

the subpixel 1R (SR1). Also, the first horizontal repair line RH_1 extends to overlap the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT2) of the subpixel 2R (SR2), forming a horizontal repair structure between the subpixel 1R SR1 and the subpixel 2R (SR2).

[0076] Thus, even though the first driving TFT (DT1) of the subpixel 1R (SR1) is defective in operation, the second driving TFT (DT2) and the first OLED (OLED1) may be connected through the first horizontal repair line RH_1. Through this connection, the first OLED (OLED1) may be operated by the second driving TFT (DT2), and accordingly, the subpixel 1R (SR1) may be prevented from having a dark spot due to a defective operation of the first driving TFT (DT1).

[0077] In other words, when the first driving TFT (DT1) of the subpixel 1R (SR1) is defective in operation, a connection portion A between the first driving TFT (DT1) and the first OLED (OLED1) may be cut by using a laser. Here, a portion in which the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT1) and the first anode electrode 111a of the first OLED (OLED1) are connected may be cut by using a laser.

[0078] Also, the first horizontal repair line RH_1 and the second source 105 of the second driving TFT (DT2) may be welded by using a laser. Accordingly, a repair hole B may be formed between the first horizontal repair line RH_1 and the second source electrode 105b and may be filled with a conductive material, for example, a transparent conductive material forming the first horizontal repair line RH_1, so that the first horizontal repair line RH_1 and the second source electrode 105b may be electrically connected.

[0079] In this manner, since a repair process connecting the subpixel 1R (SR1) and the subpixel 2R (SR2) is performed by using the first horizontal repair line RH_1, even though the first driving TFT (DT1) is defective in operation, the subpixel 1R (SR1) may be operated by the second driving TFT (DT2) of the subpixel 2R (SR2).

[0080] Here, the second driving TFT (DT2) requires a driving current greater than that for driving only the second OLED (OLED2), and thus, the timing controller 140 may adjust a magnitude of image data RGB' according to compensation data generated by the compensation unit 145 and output the same. Also, the data driver 130 may adjust a magnitude of the data voltage applied to the subpixel 2R (SR2), that is, a magnitude of the data voltage applied to the fifth data line DL5, according to the image data RGB' adjusted in magnitude and output the same.

[0081] Meanwhile, the other subpixels, that is, the subpixel G (SG1), the subpixel B (SB1) and the subpixel W (SW1) may also be connected to corresponding subpixels of the second pixel P through a horizontal repair line RHL to form a repair structure.

[0082] In other words, the subpixel G (SG1) of the first pixel P1 may form a repair structure with the subpixel G (SG2) of the second pixel P2 through a second horizontal repair line RH_2, the subpixel B (SB1) of the first pixel P1 may form a repair structure with the subpixel B (SB2) of the second pixel P2 through a third horizontal repair line RH_3, and the subpixel W (SW1) of the first pixel P1 may form a repair structure with the subpixel W (SW2) of the second pixel P2 through a fourth horizontal repair line RH_4. Here, each of the horizontal repair lines may be lines formed as the ends of the anode electrodes of the OLEDs provided in the subpixels of the first pixel P1

[0083] As described above, in the organic light emitting display device 100 according to the present embodiment, the

horizontal directional repair structure is formed by connecting all the subpixels of the two pixels P1 and P2 adjacent in the horizontal direction in the display panel 110 in a corresponding manner through the horizontal repair lines RHL. Thus, even though a dark spot is generated in any one of the two pixels P1 and P2 due to a defective operation, the pixel including the defective operation may be compensated by using the other pixel forming the repair structure.

[0084] Also, in the organic light emitting display device 100 according to the present embodiment, since the repair structure is formed between the two pixels P1 and P2 adjacent side to side in the display panel 110, even though a 3D image is displayed on the organic light emitting display device 100, the two pixels P1 and P2 having the repair structure displays the same 2D image, for example, the same left eye 2D image or the same right eye 2D image. Thus, since the left eye image and the right eye image are simultaneously displayed in the 3D image, generation of a bright spot may be prevented.

[0085] FIG. 7 is a view schematically illustrating a pixel repair structure of a display panel according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0086] As illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 7, in the display panel 110 according to the present embodiment, two pixel repair structures, for example, a first repair structure and a second repair structure, may be formed.

[0087] The first repair structure may be formed by connecting the first pixel P1 and the second pixel P2 which are adjacent in a horizontal direction, that is, which are connected by the same scan line and adjacent in the horizontal direction, through a single horizontal repair line RHL.

[0088] The second repair structure may be formed by connecting the first pixel P1 and the third pixel P3 which are adjacent in an up/down direction, that is, which are connected by the same data line and adjacent in the vertical direction, through one or more vertical repair lines RHL.

[0089] In other words, the display panel 110 may include the first pixel P1, the second pixel P2, and the third pixel P3. Each of the pixels may include a subpixel R (SR), a subpixel G (SG), a subpixel B (SB), and a subpixel W (SW). Here, the first pixel P1 and the second pixel P2 are adjacent in the horizontal direction in the display panel 110, and the first pixel P1 and the third pixel P3 are adjacent in the vertical direction in the display panel 110.

[0090] The first pixel P1 and the second pixel P2 may form the first repair structure through one horizontal repair line RHL. One of the subpixel R (SR1), the subpixel G (SG1), the subpixel B (SB1), and the subpixel W (SW1) may be connected to the subpixel R (SR2), the subpixel G (SG2), the subpixel B (SB2), and the subpixel W (SW2) of the second pixel P2 in a corresponding manner to form a repair structure in a horizontal direction.

[0091] Also, the first pixel P1 and the third pixel P3 may form the second repair structure through one or more vertical repair lines RVL. The subpixel R (SR1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel R (SR3) of the third pixel P3 may be connected through a first vertical repair line RV_1, the subpixel G (SG1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel G (SG3) of the third pixel P3 may be connected through a second vertical repair line RV_2, the subpixel B (SB1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel B (SB3) of the third pixel P3 may be connected through a third vertical repair line RV_3, and the subpixel W (SW1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel W (SW3) of the third pixel P3 may be connected through a fourth vertical repair line RV_4. In this manner, all the subpixels of the first

pixel P1 may be connected to the corresponding subpixels of the third pixel P3 through the plurality of vertical repair lines RVL to form a repair structure in the vertical direction.

[0092] That is, in the display panel 110 according to the present disclosure, since the repair structures are formed in the horizontal direction and the vertical direction with respect to one pixel, for example, the first pixel P1, when the first pixel P1 is defective in operation, a compensation operation may be performed to repair the first pixel P1 through other pixel adjacent thereto, for example, through one of the second pixel P2 and the third pixel P3.

[0093] FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram of the pixel repair structure of FIG. 7, and FIGS. 9A and 9B are cross-sectional views illustrating portions of the circuit illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0094] For the purposes of description, the first repair structure between the subpixel W (SW1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel W (SW2) of the second pixel P2 adjacent thereto in the horizontal direction and the second repair structure between the subpixel B (SB1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel B (SB3) of the third pixel P3 adjacent thereto in the vertical direction will be separately described.

[0095] Also, the subpixel W (SW1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel W (SW2) of the second pixel P2 will be referred to as a first W subpixel and a second W subpixel, respectively, and the subpixel B (SB1) of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel B (SB3) of the third pixel P3 will be referred to as a first B subpixel and a third B subpixel, respectively.

[0096] As illustrated in FIG. 8, in the display panel 110 according to the present embodiment, the first W subpixel SW1 and the second W subpixel SW2 adjacent in the horizontal direction may form a repair structure through a horizontal repair line RHL.

[0097] The first W subpixel (SW1) may include a first switching TFT (ST_W1), a first driving TFT (DT_W1), a first OLED (OLED_W1), and a first storage capacitor C_W1, and the second W subpixel SW2 may include a second switching TFT (ST_W2), a second driving TFT (DT_W2), a second OLED (OLED_W2), and a second storage capacitor C_W2. The first W subpixel SW1 and the second W subpixel SW2 may be connected through the horizontal repair line RHL to form a repair structure.

[0098] A gate electrode of the first switching TFT (ST_W1) may be connected to a first scan line SL1, a drain electrode thereof may be connected to a fourth data line DL4, and a source electrode thereof may be connected to a gate electrode of the first driving TFT (DT_W1).

[0099] A gate electrode of the second switching TFT (ST_W2) may be connected to the first scan line SL1, a drain electrode thereof may be connected to an eighth data line DL8, and a source electrode thereof may be connected to a gate electrode of the second driving TFT (DT_W2).

[0100] The first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the second driving TFT (DT_W2) may be turned on according to a voltage applied to the gate electrode thereof, and may control a magnitude of a current flowing from a driving voltage EVDD to the first OLED (OLED_W1) and the second OLED (OLED_W2) according to a gate-source voltage Vgs.

[0101] The driving voltage EVDD may be applied to a drain electrode of the first driving TFT (DT_W1), and a source electrode thereof may be connected to an anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED_W1). The driving voltage EVDD is applied to a drain electrode of the second driving

TFT (DT_W2), and a source electrode thereof may be connected to an anode electrode of the second OLED (OLED_W2).

[0102] The first storage capacitor C_W1 and the second storage capacitor C_W2 may uniformly maintain a voltage applied to the gate electrodes of the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the second driving TFT (DT_W2) during 1 frame period.

[0103] As illustrated in FIG. 9A, a first semiconductor layer 102a and a second semiconductor layer 102b may be formed on the substrate 101. The first semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b may be spaced apart from one another from each other by a predetermined interval, for example, by a predetermined number of data lines DL. The semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b may be formed on the same layer through the same process and may each include a channel region and a source/drain region doped.

[0104] A gate insulating layer 106 may be formed on the first semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b. On the gate insulating layer 106, a first gate electrode 103a corresponding to the channel region of the first semiconductor layer 102a and a second gate electrode 103b corresponding to the channel region of the second semiconductor layer 102b are formed.

[0105] An interlayer insulating layer 107 may be formed on the first gate electrode 103a and the second gate electrode 103b. A contact hole (not shown) exposing the source/drain region of each of the first semiconductor layer 102a and the second semiconductor layer 102b may be formed in the interlayer insulating layer 107 and the gate insulating layer 106.

[0106] A first source electrode 105a and a first drain electrode 104a connected to the source/drain region of the first semiconductor layer 102a may be formed on the interlayer insulating layer 107. Also, a second source electrode 105b and a second drain electrode 104b connected to the source/drain region of the second semiconductor layer 102b may be formed through the same process.

[0107] In this manner the first driving TFT (DT_W1) including the first semiconductor layer 102a, the first gate electrode 103a, the first source electrode 105a, and the first drain electrode 104a may be formed, and the second driving TFT (DT_W2) including the second semiconductor layer 102b, the second gate electrode 103b, the second source electrode 105b, and the second drain electrode 104b may be formed.

[0108] As illustrated in FIG. 8, the first OLED (OLED_W1) may be connected between the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and a base voltage EVSS. An anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED_W1) may be connected to the source electrode of the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the base voltage EVSS may be applied to a cathode of the first OLED (OLED_W1).

[0109] The second OLED (OLED_W2) may be connected between the second driving TFT (DT_W2) and the base voltage EVSS. An anode electrode of the second OLED (OLED_W2) may be connected to the source electrode of the second driving TFT (DT_W2) and the base voltage EVSS may be applied to a cathode of the second OLED (OLED_W2).

[0110] An anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED_W1) may be connected to the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT_W2) or the anode electrode of the second OLED (OLED_W2) through the horizontal repair line RHL.

[0111] As illustrated in FIG. 9A, a protective layer 108 may be formed on the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the second driving TFT (DT_W2). The protective layer 108 may include a first protective layer 108a and a second protective layer 108b in a dual-layer structure.

[0112] A horizontal repair line RHL may be formed on the first protective layer 108a. One side of the horizontal repair line RHL may overlap the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT_W1) on the first protective layer 108a, and the other side of the horizontal repair line RHL may overlap the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT_W2) on the first protective layer 108a. The horizontal repair line RHL may be formed of the same transparent material as the anode electrodes 111a and 111b of the first OLED (OLED_W1) and the second OLED (OLED_W2), but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0113] Meanwhile, the horizontal repair line RHL may be formed on the same layer as the anode electrodes of the first OLED (OLED_W1) and the second OLED (OLED_W2). For example, the horizontal repair line RHL may be formed to overlap the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT_W2) between the anode electrode 111a of the first OLED (OLED_W1) and the second OLED (OLED_W2).

[0114] A second protective layer 108b may be formed on the horizontal repair line RHL. Also, a contact hole exposing the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT_W2) may be formed on the first protective layer 108a and the second protective layer 108b.

[0115] The first anode 111a connected to the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT_W1) through the contact hole and the second anode electrode 111b connected to the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT_W2) through the contact hole may be formed on the second protective layer 108b.

[0116] A bank layer 117 may be formed on the first anode electrode 111a and the second anode electrode 111b. The bank layer 117 may expose a portion of the first anode electrode 111a and a portion of the second anode electrode 111b.

[0117] Organic emission layers 113a and 113b may be formed on the bank layer 117. The organic emission layers 113a and 113b may be formed to cover the bank layer 117 on the entire surface of the substrate 101. Cathode electrodes 115a and 115b may be formed on the organic emission layers 113a and 113b. The cathode electrodes 115a and 115b may be formed to cover the organic emission layers 113a and 113b on the entire surface of the substrate 101.

[0118] In this manner, the first OLED (OLED_W1) including the first anode electrode 111a, the organic emission layer 113a, and the cathode electrode 115a may be formed on the first driving TFT (DT_W1). Also, the second OLED (OLED_W2) including the second anode electrode 111b, the organic emission layer 113b, and the cathode electrode 115b may be formed on the second driving TFT (DT_W2).

[0119] As described above, in the display panel 110 of the present embodiment, a repair structure may be formed between the first W subpixel SW1 and the second W subpixel SW2 by forming the horizontal repair line RHL on the first protective layer 108 to overlap the first source electrode 105a of the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the second source electrode 105B of the second driving TFT (DT_W2).

[0120] Thus, even though the first driving TFT (DT_W1) is defective in operation, the second driving TFT (DT_W2) and the first OLED (OLED_W1) may be connected through the horizontal repair line RHL. Through this connection, the first OLED (OLED_W1) may be operated by the second driving TFT (DT_W2), and accordingly, the first W subpixel SW1 may be prevented from having a dark spot due to a defective operation of the first driving TFT (DT_W1).

[0121] In other words, when the first driving TFT (DT_W1) of the first W subpixel SW1 is defective in operation, a connection portion A between the first driving TFT (DT_W1) and the first OLED (OLED_W1) may be cut by using a laser.

[0122] Also, the first anode electrode 111a of the first OLED (OLED_W1) and the horizontal repair line RHL may be welded by using a laser, and the second source electrode 105b of the second driving TFT (DT_W2) and the horizontal repair line RHL may be welded by using a laser. Accordingly, repair holes B1 and B2 may be formed between the first anode electrode 111a and the horizontal repair line RHL and between the second source electrode 105b and the horizontal repair line RHL and filled with a conductive material, so that the first anode electrode 111a, the horizontal repair line RHL, and the second source electrode 105b may be connected to each other.

[0123] In this manner, since the repair process is performed between the first W subpixel SW1 and the second W subpixel SW2 by using the horizontal repair line RHL, even though the first driving TFT (DT_W1) is defective in operation, the first W subpixel SW1 may be operated by the second driving TFT (DT_W2).

[0124] Here, the second driving TFT (DT_W2) requires a driving current greater than that for driving only the second OLED (OLED_W2), and thus, the timing controller 140 may adjust a magnitude of image data RGB' according to compensation data generated by the compensation unit 145 and output the same. Also, the data driver 130 may adjust a magnitude of the data voltage applied to the second W subpixel SW2, that is, a magnitude of the data voltage applied to the eighth data line DL8, according to the image data RGB' adjusted in magnitude and output the same.

[0125] As described above, in the display panel 110 of the present embodiment, the repair structure may be formed by connecting one of all the subpixels of the pixel P1 and one of all of the subpixels of the pixel P2 adjacent to each other in the horizontal direction in a corresponding manner. Thus, even though a dark spot occurs due to a defective operation in one of two subpixels, for example, the first W subpixel SW1 and the second W subpixel SW2, connected through the horizontal repair line RHL, the subpixel including the defective operation may be compensated by using the other subpixel.

[0126] Meanwhile, a single horizontal repair line RHL is formed between two pixels P1 and P2 adjacent in the horizontal direction of the display panel. Thus, one of the plurality of subpixels of the pixel P1 and one of the plurality of subpixels of the pixel P2 may be connected to each other through the horizontal repair line RHL to form a repair structure.

[0127] As illustrated in FIGS. 8 and 9, in the display panel 110 of the present disclosure, the subpixel W SW1 of the first pixel and the subpixel W SW2 of the second pixel P2 are connected through the horizontal repair line RHL to form the repair structure in the horizontal direction. Thus, when a 3D image is displayed on the organic light emitting display device 100 according to the present embodiment, since the subpixel W SW1 of the first pixel P1 and the subpixel W SW2

of the second pixel P2 having the repair structure formed in the horizontal direction display the same 2D image, a bright spot generated as a left eye image and a right eye image are simultaneously displayed in a 3D image may be prevented.

[0128] Referring back to FIG. 8, in the display panel 110 according to the present embodiment, a repair structure may be formed between a first B subpixel SB1 and a third B subpixel SB3 adjacent in the vertical direction, that is, in the up/down direction, through a plurality of vertical repair lines RVL.

[0129] The first B subpixel SB1 may include a first switching TFT (ST_B1), a first driving TFT (DT_B1), a first OLED (OLED_B1), and a first storage capacitor C_B1, and the third B subpixel SB3 may include a third switching TFT (ST_B3), a third driving TFT (DT_B3), a third OLED (OLED_B3), and a third storage capacitor C_B3. The first B subpixel SB1 and the third B subpixel SB3 may be connected through a third vertical repair line RV_3, among a plurality of vertical repair lines RVL, to form a second repair structure.

[0130] A gate electrode of the first switching TFT (ST_B1) may be connected to a first scan line SL1, a drain electrode thereof may be connected to a fourth data line DL4, and a source electrode thereof may be connected to a gate electrode of the first driving TFT (DT_B1).

[0131] A gate electrode of the third switching TFT (ST_B3) may be connected to the first scan line SL1, a drain electrode thereof may be connected to an eighth data line DL8, and a source electrode thereof may be connected to a gate electrode of the third driving TFT (DT_B3).

[0132] The first driving TFT (DT_B1) and the third driving TFT (DT_B3) may be turned on according to a voltage applied to the gate electrode thereof, and may control a magnitude of a current flowing from a driving voltage EVDD to the first OLED (OLED_B1) and the third OLED (OLED_B3) according to a gate-source voltage Vgs.

[0133] The first storage capacitor C_B1 and the third storage capacitor C_B3 may uniformly maintain a voltage applied to the gate electrodes of the first driving TFT (DT_B1) and the third driving TFT (DT_B3) during 1 frame period.

[0134] The first OLED (OLED_B1) may be connected between the first driving TFT (DT_B1) and the base voltage EVSS. An anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED_B1) may be connected to a source electrode of the first driving TFT (DT_B1) and the base voltage EVSS may be applied to a cathode electrode thereof.

[0135] The third OLED (OLED_B3) may be connected between the third driving TFT (DT_B3) and the base voltage EVSS. An anode electrode of the third OLED (OLED_B3) may be connected to a source electrode of the third driving TFT (DT_B3) and the base voltage EVSS may be applied to a cathode electrode thereof.

[0136] The anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED_B1) may be connected to a third source electrode 105b of the third driving TFT (DT_B3) or to the anode electrode of the third OLED (OLED_B3) through a third vertical repair line RV_3. Here, the third vertical repair line RV_3 may be a line formed as the anode electrode of the first OLED (OLED_B1) or the anode electrode of the third OLED (OLED_B3) extends.

[0137] As illustrated in FIG. 9B, a first semiconductor layer 102a and a third semiconductor layer 102b may be formed on the substrate 101. The first semiconductor layer 102a and the third semiconductor layer 102b may be spaced apart from one another from each other by a predetermined interval, for

example, by a pair of scan lines SL. The first semiconductor layer **102a** and the third semiconductor layer **102b** may be formed on the same layer through the same process and may each include a channel region and a source/drain region.

[0138] A gate insulating layer **106** may be formed on the first semiconductor layer **102a** and the third semiconductor layer **102b**. On the gate insulating layer **106**, a first gate electrode **103a** corresponding to the channel region of the first semiconductor layer **102a** and a third gate electrode **103b** corresponding to the channel region of the third semiconductor layer **102b** are formed.

[0139] An interlayer insulating layer **107** may be formed on the first gate electrode **103a** and the second gate electrode **103b**. A contact hole (not shown) exposing the source/drain region of each of the first semiconductor layer **102a** and the second semiconductor layer **102b** may be formed in the interlayer insulating layer **107** and the gate insulating layer **106**.

[0140] A first source electrode **105a** and a first drain electrode **104a** connected to the source/drain region of the first semiconductor layer **102a** may be formed on the interlayer insulating layer **107**. Also, a third source electrode **105b** and a third drain electrode **104b** connected to the source/drain region of the third semiconductor layer **102b** may be formed through the same process.

[0141] In this manner the first driving TFT (DT_B1) including the first semiconductor layer **102a**, the first gate electrode **103a**, the first source electrode **105a**, and the first drain electrode **104a** may be formed on the substrate **101**. Also, the third driving TFT (DT_B3) including the third semiconductor layer **102b**, the third gate electrode **103b**, the third source electrode **105b**, and the third drain electrode **104b** may be formed on the substrate **101**.

[0142] A protective layer **108** may be formed on the first driving TFT (DT_B1) and the third driving TFT (DT_B2). Contact holes exposing the first source electrode **105a** of the first driving TFT (DT_B1) and the third source electrode **105b** of the third driving TFT (DT_B3) may be formed in the protective layer **108**.

[0143] A first anode electrode **111a** connected to the first source electrode **105a** of the first driving TFT (DT_B1) and a second anode electrode **111b** connected to the third source electrode **105b** of the third driving TFT (DT_B3) through the contact holes may be formed on the protective layer **108**. One end of the first anode electrode **111a** may extend to overlap the third source electrode **105b** of the third driving TFT (DT_B3) to form a third horizontal repair line RV_3.

[0144] A bank layer **117** may be formed on the first anode electrode **111a** and the second anode electrode **111b**. The bank layer **117** may expose a portion of the first anode electrode **111a** and a portion of the second anode electrode **111b**. The regions exposed by the bank layer **117** may be emission regions.

[0145] Organic emission layers **113a** and **113b** may be formed on the bank layer **117**. The organic emission layers **113a** and **113b** may be formed to cover the bank layer **117** on the entire surface of the substrate **101**. Cathode electrodes **115a** and **115b** may be formed on the organic emission layers **113a** and **113b**. The cathode electrodes **115a** and **115b** may be formed to cover the organic emission layers **113a** and **113b** on the entire surface of the substrate **101**.

[0146] In this manner, the first OLED (OLED_B1) including the first anode electrode **111a**, the organic emission layer **113a**, and the cathode electrode **115a** may be formed on the first driving TFT (DT_B1). Also, the third OLED (OLED_

B3) including the second anode electrode **111b**, the organic emission layer **113b**, and the cathode electrode **115b** may be formed on the third driving TFT (DT_B3).

[0147] As described above, in the display panel **110** of the present exemplary embodiment, the third vertical repair line RV_3 are integrally formed at the end of the first anode electrode **111a** of the first OLED (OLED_B1) provided in the subpixel **1B** (SB1), and extends to overlap the third source electrode **105b** of the third driving TFT (DT_B3), forming a second repair structure between the subpixel **1B** (SB1) and the subpixel **3B** (SB3).

[0148] Thus, even though the first driving TFT (DT_B1) is defective in operation, the third driving TFT (DT_B3) and the first OLED (OLED_B1) may be connected through the third vertical repair line RV_3. Through this connection, the first OLED (OLED_B1) may be operated by the third driving TFT (DT_B3), and thus, the subpixel **1B** (SB1) is prevented from having a dark spot due to a defective operation of the first driving TFT (DT_B1).

[0149] In other words, in a case in which the first driving TFT (DT_B1) of the subpixel **1B** (SB1) is defective in operation, a portion A in which the first driving TFT (DT_B1) and the first OLED (OLED_B1) are connected may be cut.

[0150] And then, the third vertical repair line RV_3 formed at the end of the first anode electrode **111a** and the third source electrode **105b** of the third driving TFT (DT_B3) may be welded by using a laser. Accordingly, a repair hole B is formed between the third vertical repair line RV_3 and the third source electrode **105b** and filled with a conductive material to connect the first anode electrode **111a** and the third source electrode **105b**.

[0151] In this manner, by performing the repair process between the subpixel **1B** (SB1) and the subpixel **3B** (SB3) by using the third vertical repair line RV_3, even though the first driving TFT (DT_B1) is defective in operation, the subpixel **1B** (SB1) may be operated by the third driving TFT (DT_B3).

[0152] Here, the third driving TFT (DT_B3) requires a driving current greater than that for driving only the third OLED (OLED_B3), and thus, the timing controller **140** may adjust a magnitude of image data RGB' according to compensation data generated by the compensation unit **145** and output the same. Also, the data driver **130** may adjust a magnitude of the data voltage applied to the subpixel **3B** (SB3), that is, a magnitude of the data voltage applied to the third data line DL3, according to the image data RGB' adjusted in magnitude and output the same.

[0153] As described above, in the organic light emitting display device **100** according to the present embodiment, a repair structure may be formed by connecting all the subpixels of the two pixels P1 and P3 adjacent in the vertical direction in the display panel **110** in a corresponding manner through the vertical repair lines RVL. Thus, even though a dark spot is generated in any one of the two pixels P1 and P3 due to a defective operation, the pixel including the defective operation may be compensated by using the other pixel forming the repair structure.

[0154] Meanwhile, as illustrated in FIG. 9A, the subpixel **1W** (SW1) of the first pixel P1 forms the first repair structure with the subpixel **2W** (SW2) of the second pixel P2 through the horizontal repair line RHL.

[0155] Thus, the other subpixels including the subpixel **1B** (SB1) of the first pixel P1, that is, subpixel **1R** (SR1), the subpixel **1G** (SG1), and the subpixel **1B** (SB1), may form a second repair structure with the subpixels of the third pixel P3

through the vertical repair lines, for example, the first vertical repair line RV_1, the second vertical repair line RV_2, and the third vertical repair line RV_3, respectively.

[0156] Also, one of the subpixel 1R (SR1), the subpixel 1G (SG1), the subpixel 1B (SB1), and the subpixel 1W (SW1) may form a first repair structure with corresponding subpixels of the second pixel P2 through the horizontal repair lines RHL. Here, the other subpixels of the first pixel P1 may form a second repair structure with corresponding subpixels of the third pixel P3 through the vertical repair lines RVL.

[0157] FIGS. 10A and 10B are views schematically illustrating pixel compensation driving based on a repair structure formed in a horizontal direction in a display panel, and FIGS. 11A and 11B are views schematically illustrating pixel compensation driving based on a repair structure formed in a vertical direction in a display panel.

[0158] As illustrated in FIG. 10A, a dark spot DP may appear as a defective operation occurs in the subpixel SP connected to the first scan line SL1 and the second data line DL2. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 10B, the subpixel SP connected to the first scan line SL1 and the third data line DL3 according to the repair structure based on the horizontal repair line RHL drives the subpixel SP having the dark spot DP, whereby the subpixel SP having the dark spot DP may be normally operated.

[0159] Here, the timing controller 140 of FIG. 3 adjusts a magnitude of the image data RGB' according to compensation data generated by the compensation unit 145, and the data driver 130 may adjust a magnitude of a data voltage applied to the third data line DL3 according to the image data RFB' adjusted in magnitude and output the same.

[0160] As illustrated in FIG. 11A, a subpixel SP connected to the first scan line SL1 and the second data line DL2 is defective in operation and a dark spot DP may appear. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 11B, the subpixel SP connected to the second scan line SL2 and the second data line DL2 according to the repair

[0161] structure based on the vertical repair line RVL drives the subpixel SP having the dark spot DP, whereby the subpixel SP having the dark spot DP may be normally operated.

[0162] Here, the timing controller 140 of FIG. 3 adjusts a magnitude of the image data RGB' according to compensation data generated by the compensation unit 145, and the data driver 130 may adjust a magnitude of a data voltage applied to the second data line DL2 according to the image data RFB' adjusted in magnitude and output the same.

[0163] As described above, in the organic light emitting display device 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, by forming a repair structure between one pixel P and another pixel P adjacent in the horizontal direction and vertical direction, even though a dark spot appears due to a defective operation of one pixel P, the pixel having the defective operation may be compensated and driven by using the other pixel P. Thus, production yield of the organic light emitting display device 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may be enhanced.

[0164] Also, in the organic light emitting display device 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, by forming the repair structure in a horizontal direction with respect to the subpixel W (SW) among the plurality of subpixels SP of the pixel P adjacent in the display panel 110, when a 3D image is displayed on the organic light emitting display device 100, the subpixels W (SW) of the pixels P having the repair structure in the horizontal direction display

the same 2D image, and thus, a bright spot generated as a left eye image and a right eye image are simultaneously displayed in a 3D image may be prevented.

[0165] The foregoing embodiments and advantages are merely exemplary and are not to be considered as limiting the present disclosure. The present teachings can be readily applied to other types of apparatuses. This description is intended to be illustrative, and not to limit the scope of the claims. Many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The features, structures, methods, and other characteristics of the exemplary embodiments described herein may be combined in various ways to obtain additional and/or alternative exemplary embodiments.

[0166] As the present features may be embodied in several forms without departing from the characteristics thereof, it should also be understood that the above-described embodiments are not limited by any of the details of the foregoing description, unless otherwise specified, but rather should be considered broadly within its scope as defined in the appended claims, and therefore all changes and modifications that fall within the metes and bounds of the claims, or equivalents of such metes and bounds are therefore intended to be embraced by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting display device comprising:
 - a display panel configured to include a plurality of pixels, each pixel including an organic light emitting diode (OLED) in every pixel area defined as a plurality of scan lines and a plurality of data lines intersect with each other and having a repair structure in at least one of a horizontal direction and a vertical direction between two or more adjacent pixels among the plurality of pixels by one or more repair lines;
 - a timing controller configured to generate compensation data when a dark spot is generated in one of the plurality of pixels of the display panel, and adjust a magnitude of image data according to the compensation data; and
 - a data driver configured to adjust a magnitude of a data voltage according to the image data adjusted in magnitude, and output the data voltage adjusted in magnitude to the plurality of data lines.
2. The organic light emitting display device of claim 1, wherein the adjacent pixels are a first pixel and a second pixel adjacent to each other in the horizontal direction, and the first pixel and the second pixel each include subpixels R, G, B, and W, and
 - the repair lines are a plurality of horizontal repair lines connecting the subpixels R, G, B, and W of the first pixel and subpixels R, G, B, and W of the second pixel in a corresponding manner.
3. The organic light emitting display device of claim 2, wherein the plurality of horizontal repair lines comprise:
 - a first horizontal repair line connecting each of the subpixel R of the first pixel and the second pixel;
 - a second horizontal repair line connecting each of the subpixel G of the first pixel and the second pixel;
 - a third horizontal repair line connecting each of the subpixel B of the first pixel and the second pixel; and
 - a fourth horizontal repair line connecting each of the subpixel W of the first pixel and the second pixel.
4. The organic light emitting display device of claim 2, wherein the plurality of horizontal repair lines extend from an

end of an anode electrode of the OLED of the first pixel to overlap a source electrode of a driving thin film transistor (TFT) of the second pixel.

5. The organic light emitting display device of claim 1, wherein the adjacent pixels are a first pixel and a second pixel adjacent to each other in the vertical direction, and the first pixel and the second pixel each include subpixels R, G, B, and W, and

the repair lines are a plurality of vertical repair lines connecting the subpixels R, G, B, and W of the first pixel and subpixels R, G, B, and W of the second pixel in a corresponding manner.

6. The organic light emitting display device of claim 5, wherein the plurality of vertical repair lines comprise:

a first vertical repair line connecting each of the subpixel R of the first pixel and the second pixel;

a second vertical repair line connecting each of the subpixel G of the first pixel and the second pixel;

a third vertical repair line connecting each of the subpixel B of the first pixel and the second pixel; and

a fourth vertical repair line connecting each of the subpixel W of the first pixel and the second pixel.

7. The organic light emitting display device of claim 5, wherein the plurality of vertical repair lines extend from an end of an anode electrode of the OLED of the first pixel to overlap a source electrode of a driving TFT of the second pixel.

8. The organic light emitting display device of claim 1, wherein the adjacent pixels are a first pixel, a second pixel and third pixel, wherein the first pixel and second pixel adjacent to each other in the horizontal direction, and the first pixel and the third pixel adjacent to each other in the vertical direction, and the first pixel, the second pixel, and the third pixel each include subpixels R, G, B, and W, and

the repair lines comprise:

one horizontal repair line connecting one of subpixels R, G, B, and W of the first pixel and one of subpixels R, G, B, and W of the second pixel corresponding thereto; and

a plurality of vertical repair lines connecting the subpixels R, G, B, and W of the first pixel and the subpixels R, G, B, and W of the third pixel in a corresponding manner.

9. The organic light emitting display device of claim 8, wherein the one horizontal repair line overlaps a source electrode of a driving TFT of the first pixel and a source electrode

of a driving TFT of the second pixel below anode electrodes of the OLEDs of the first pixel and the second pixel.

10. The organic light emitting display device of claim 8, wherein the plurality of vertical repair lines extend from the end of the anode electrode of the OLED of the first pixel to overlap a source electrode of the driving TFT of the second pixel.

11. A repair method of an organic light emitting display device including a plurality of pixels, each pixel including an organic light emitting diode (OLED) in every pixel area and having a repair structure formed between two or more pixels adjacent to each other among the plurality of pixels in at least one of a horizontal direction and a vertical direction by one or more repair lines, the repair method comprising:

cutting a connection between a driving thin film transistor (TFT) of a first pixel defective in operation among the two more pixels, and an anode electrode of an OLED; repairing a source electrode of the driving TFT of the second pixel and the anode electrode of the OLED of the first pixel to weld the repair line and a driving TFT of the second pixel adjacent to the first pixel; and operating the OLED of the first pixel through the driving TFT of the second pixel.

12. The repair method of claim 11, wherein the repair line extends from the end of the anode electrode of the OLED of the first pixel to overlap the source electrode of the driving TFT of the second pixel, and

the repairing, welding the repair line and the source electrode of the driving TFT of the second pixel to connect the repair line and the source electrode.

13. The repair method of claim 11, wherein the repair line overlaps the driving TFT of the first pixel and the driving TFT of the second pixel below the anode electrodes of the OLEDs of the first pixel and the second pixel, and

the repairing comprises:

welding the anode electrode of the OLED of the first pixel and the repair line to connect the anode electrode and the repair line; and

welding the repair line and the driving TFT of the second pixel to connect the repair line and the driving TFT.

14. The repair method of claim 11, wherein the operating of the OLED of the first pixel comprises adjusting a magnitude of a data voltage applied to the second pixel.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其修复方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
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优先权	1020140192565 2014-12-29 KR		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

讨论了有机发光显示装置和修复该装置的方法。根据一个实施例，该装置包括具有像素的显示面板，每个像素在每个像素区域中包括OLED，其被定义为扫描和数据线彼此相交并且在相邻像素之间的水平和垂直方向中的至少一个方向上具有修复结构。一条或多条修理线;定时控制器，用于在显示面板的多个像素中的一个像素中产生暗点时生成补偿数据，并根据补偿数据调整图像数据的大小;数据驱动器，用于根据幅度调整后的图像数据调整数据电压的大小，并将调整大小的数据电压输出到数据线。

