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(71) . . . . .

(72) , , , .  
 , , 5656, 6  
 , , .  
 , , 5656, 6  
 , , , , .  
 , , 5656, 6

(74)

(54)

가 가

6

(grid pattern)

$$1, \quad 2, \quad 2, \quad 1, \quad 1$$

EP 0 767 599 ( )

3

. EP 0 767 599

가

2 , 1 1 9 3

1 , 1 1 2 2 1 2  
, 1 2 1 . - ,  
1 2 . - , 1 ,

(travelling distance) . ,

(traveling distance)

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, the discussion of the 'right to be forgotten' in the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Article 17(1).

, 1

LED

( )

가

, 가

LED

LED

( )

, LED

LED

,

5 ( ) +10° -10° , ( ) (acute angle)  
 $\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{P_r}{n \cdot P_c}\right)$

, n

, P<sub>r</sub>, P<sub>c</sub>

1

(n+1)

가

1

1

1

,

가

( ) +10° -10°

가

( )

 $\beta = \arctan\left(\frac{n \cdot P_c}{P_r}\right)$

. . , 1 , 1 (n+1) 가 1  
 1  
 2 , , 1 ;  
 , 1 2 , , ,  
 , ;  
 , 1 2 2 , 2 , 1 ,  
 , 2  
 1 2 ( resist bank)  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 3 , 1 ,  
 1 가 -  
 2 (V - ) ,  
 3 ,  
 4  
 5  
 6 가 ,  
 ,

8 10 1

1. (1) 3 . , RGB (2)  
     (3) (2) . (4) , (G), (B) (R)  
     . (3) (5) . (6) , (R), (G)  
     (B) . , (3) (4, 6)  
     . (R, G B) ( ) (7)  
     . (3) (7) (acute angle) ( ) :

$$\alpha = \arctan \left( \frac{P_r}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{P}_c} \right)$$

$$, n \quad ( \quad n=3 : R, G \quad B ) \quad , P_r \quad (2, 5) \quad (4, 6) \\ , P_c \quad (3) \quad (4, 6) \quad . \quad (4, 6) \quad .$$

2 3 , 4 5 V - ( 2 )  
( 3 ) RGB { (7) }  
3 - .  
5 4 .

LED (1),  
(R, G B)  
(8) 가 ,  
, 가 (1),  
(inkjet orifice)  
가, ,  
, 가 (3) (3) 가  
가 ,  
가 (8) 6  
3 ,  
3( triplet )

(9) , (9) 가  
(9) , (9)

6 . 6 . 가 , 7 . 가 , (10) , (11) (11)

(1) (1) (1) 1  
가 8 10 , 9  
, 10 . 8

가 , 가

LED

가

가

가

(57)

1.

(grid pattern)

2.

1 , 1 2

3.

1 2 , 1

4.

3

5.

$$-10^\circ \quad , \quad \left( \quad \right) \quad a = \arctan \left( \frac{P_r}{n \cdot P_c} \right) \quad \text{(acute angle)} \quad \left( \quad \right) \quad +10^\circ$$

6.

1 5

7

(polymer) ,

8.

9.

,

1 , , ;

,

1 2 , , ;

,

2 , , ;

1 2 , , ;

,

1 2 , , ;

10.

9 , 2 1 , , ,

11.

9 10 , 1 , 2 ( )  $\alpha = \arctan \left( \frac{P_t}{n \cdot P_c} \right)$  ( ) ,

, n

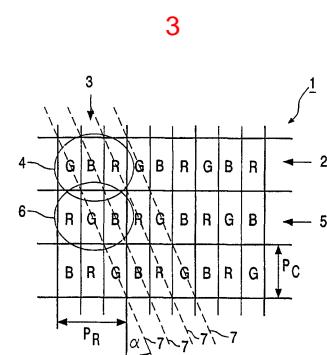
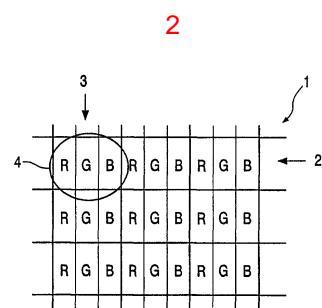
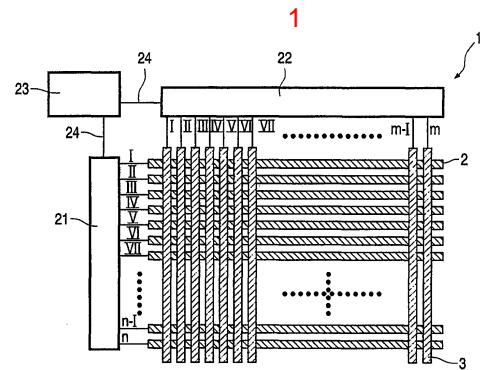
, P<sub>r</sub> , P<sub>c</sub>

12.

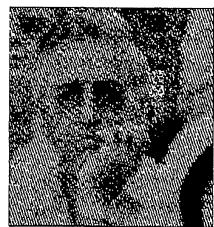
9 10 , , ,

13.

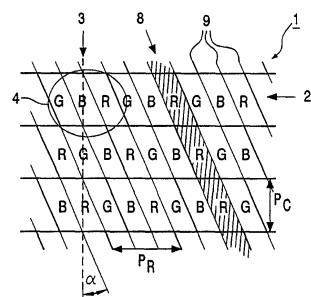
1



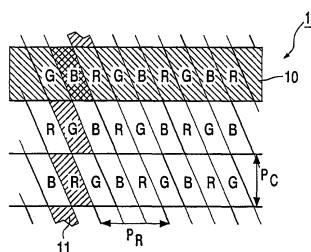
5



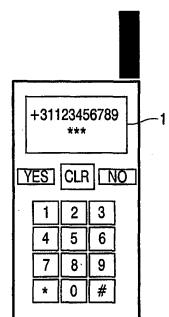
6



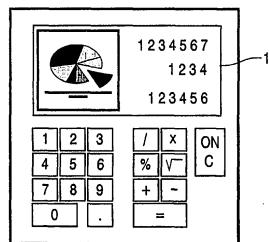
7



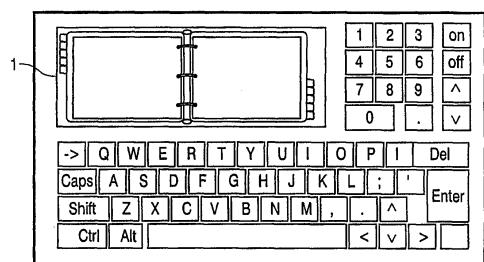
8



9



10



专利名称(译)	电致发光彩色显示屏		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">KR1020020077448A</a>	公开(公告)日	2002-10-11
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## 摘要(译)

在电致发光显示面板的每个像素中，颜色部分的配置在至少一个相邻像素中与颜色部分的配置不同。特别是当在低分辨率显示器中显示运动图像时，它产生的图像质量与观看者能够识别的一样多。电子发光显示板是在线布置的，其中在本发明的优选实施例中，颜色部分是连续的。它的方向使得连续线穿过显示板到达对角线。

