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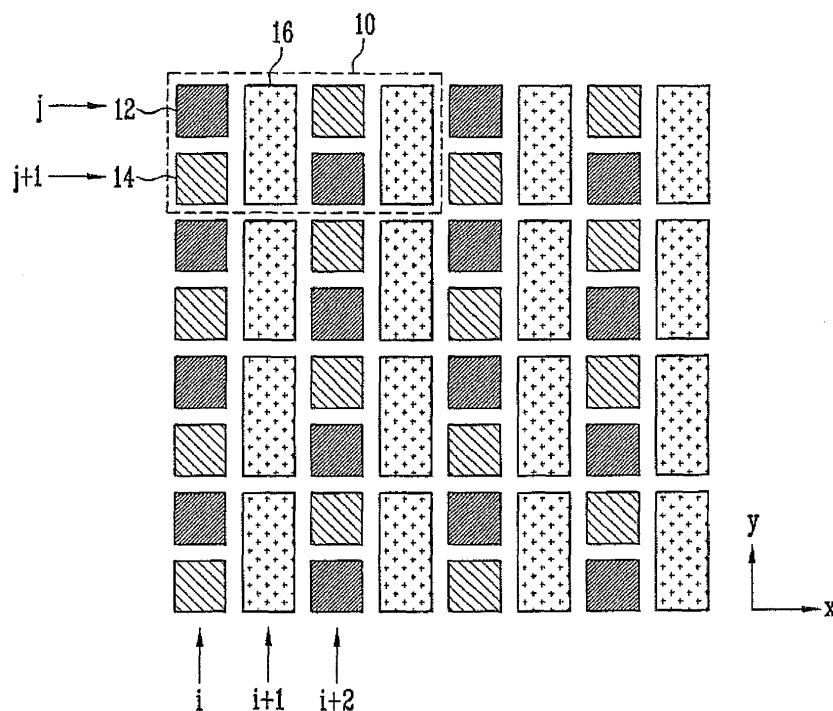
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(54) **Pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device**

(57) A pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device with a plurality of repeatedly arranged sub-pixel groups. Each of the sub-pixel groups includes two first sub-pixels in i -th and $(i+2)$ -th columns (i is a natural number), two second sub-pixels in the i -th and $(i+2)$ -th

columns, the second sub-pixels being arranged in different rows with respect to the first sub-pixels, and two third sub-pixels in $(i+1)$ -th and $(i+3)$ -th columns, each third sub-pixel being arranged to overlap at least two adjacent rows of the first and second sub-pixels.

FIG. 1



Description

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0001] The embodiment relates to a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device, and more particularly, to a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device with an improved aperture ratio and a high-resolution.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] An organic light emitting display device displays images by using an organic light emitting diode (OLED), i.e., an auto emission device, and has been noticed as a next generation display device due to its excellent luminance and color purity. The organic light emitting display device may display images of various colors by using red sub-pixels, green sub-pixels, and blue sub-pixels.

SUMMARY

[0003] The present invention is directed to a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device which substantially overcomes one or more of the problems due to the limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0004] It is therefore a feature of an embodiment to provide a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device with a secured aperture ratio while having a high-resolution.

[0005] At least one of the above and other features and advantages may be realized by providing a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device with a plurality of repeatedly arranged sub-pixel groups, each of the sub-pixel groups including two first sub-pixels in i -th and $(i+2)$ -th columns (i is a natural number), two second sub-pixels in the i -th and $(i+2)$ -th columns, the second sub-pixels being arranged in different rows with respect to the first sub-pixels, and two third sub-pixels in $(i+1)$ -th and $(i+3)$ -th columns, each third sub-pixel being arranged to overlap at least two adjacent rows of the first and second sub-pixels.

[0006] The third sub-pixel may be at least two times longer than the first sub-pixel along a column direction. The third sub-pixel may have a wider area than the first sub-pixel. The third sub-pixel may be set up as a sub-pixel with the shortest life property among a red sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel, and a blue sub-pixel. The third sub-pixel may be a blue sub-pixel, the first sub-pixel may be a red sub-pixel, and the second sub-pixel may be a green sub-pixel. The first sub-pixel and the second sub-pixel may be alternately arranged in a same column. The first sub-pixel and the second sub-pixels may be alternately arranged in a same row. The first sub-pixels and the second sub-pixels may be arranged in separate adjacent

rows.

[0007] At least one of the above and other features and advantages may also be realized by providing a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device, including first and second sub-pixels arranged alternately in a plurality of columns, the first and second sub-pixels being configured to emit different colors, and third sub-pixels between adjacent columns of alternating first and second sub-pixels, each third sub-pixel overlapping four alternating first and second sub-pixels within a same column.

[0008] Third sub-pixels in adjacent columns may overlap only partially. Each third sub-pixel may overlap a portion of a third sub-pixel in an adjacent column that corresponds to two alternating first and second sub-pixels within a same column. The third sub-pixel may be wider than the first sub-pixel. The third sub-pixel may be set up as a sub-pixel with the shortest life property among a red sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel, and a blue sub-pixel. The third sub-pixel may be a blue sub-pixel, the first sub-pixel may be a red sub-pixel, and the second sub-pixel may be a green sub-pixel. The first sub-pixels and the second sub-pixels may be alternately arranged in a same row. The first sub-pixels and the second sub-pixels may be arranged in separate rows adjacent to each other.

[0009] At least some of the above and other features of the invention are set out in the Claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The above and other features and advantages will become more apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon making reference to the following embodiments of the invention which are described with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

[0011] FIG. 1 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a first embodiment of the invention;

[0012] FIG. 2 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that can be applied in a sub-pixel group of FIG. 1;

[0013] FIG. 3 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a second embodiment of the invention;

[0014] FIG. 4 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that can be applied in a sub-pixel group of FIG. 3;

[0015] FIG. 5 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a third embodiment of the invention;

[0016] FIG. 6 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that can be applied in a sub-pixel group of FIG. 5;

[0017] FIG. 7 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a fourth embodiment of the invention;

[0018] FIG. 8 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that can be applied in a sub-pixel

group of FIG. 7; and

[0019] FIG. 9 and FIG. 10 illustrate comparison graphs of aperture ratios in a pixel arrangement according to an embodiment and according to a conventional stripe configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] Embodiments of the invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, the invention may be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

[0021] In the drawing figures, the dimensions of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity of illustration. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "between" two elements, it can be the only element between the two elements, or one or more intervening elements may also be present. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0022] FIG. 1 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a first embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 1, the pixel arrangement of the organic light emitting display device according to the first embodiment has a configuration that is repeatedly arranged with a plurality of sub-pixel groups 10 including sub-pixels 12, 14, 16.

[0023] A first sub-pixel 12 emits a first color light, a second sub-pixel 14 emits a second color light, and a third sub-pixel 16 emits a third color light. Two of each of sub-pixels 12, 14, and 16 are included in each sub-pixel group 10, and the sub-pixels are repeatedly arranged in a constant pattern.

[0024] The first sub-pixels 12 and the second sub-pixels 14 alternate along a first direction in a same column line, e.g., along the y-axis. The third sub-pixel 16 is arranged along the first direction in a column line adjacent to the column of the alternating first sub-pixels 12 and second sub-pixels 14.

[0025] The first sub-pixels 12 and the second sub-pixels 14 are also respectively arranged in a diagonal direction that overlaps the column lines of the third sub-pixels 16, and are arranged in a check type. In other words, the first sub-pixels 12 and the second sub-pixels 14 also alternate along a second direction in a same row line, e.g., along the x axis, to define an alternating matrix pattern of first and second sub-pixels 12 and 14. In this regard, each first sub-pixel 12 is separated from an adjacent first sub-pixel 12 along the first and second directions by a second sub-pixel 14, while being directly adjacent to a first sub-pixel 12 along the diagonal direction.

[0026] The third sub-pixels 16 are formed in two lines to be adjacent to the first sub-pixels 12 and the second sub-pixels 14, respectively. In other words, each third sub-pixel 16 may extend along, e.g., overlap, two row

lines of the first and second sub-pixels 12 and 14. In this case, the third sub-pixels 16, e.g., each third sub-pixel 16, is at least two times longer along the first direction, i.e., along the y-axis, than, e.g., each of, the first sub-pixels 12 (or the second sub-pixels 14). The third sub-pixel 16 consequently has a wider area, as compared with each of the first sub-pixels 12 and the second sub-pixels 14.

[0027] The arrangement of the first sub-pixels 12, the second sub-pixels 14, and the third sub-pixels 16 in one of sub-pixel groups 10 may be described in more detail as follows. The sub-pixel group 10 is configured to include two first sub-pixels 12, two second sub-pixels 14, and two third sub-pixels 16 that are arranged in four column lines and two row lines.

[0028] For example, one first sub-pixel 12 and one second sub-pixel 14 in the sub-pixel group 10 are sequentially arranged in an i-th (here, i is a natural number) column to correspond to two rows, e.g., j-th and (j+1)-th rows, and one third sub-pixel 16 is arranged in an (i+1)-th column to correspond to two rows, i.e., to overlap the first and second sub-pixels 12 and 14 in the j-th and (j+1)-th rows. Another second sub-pixel 14 and first sub-pixel 12 are sequentially arranged in an (i+2)-th column, and another third sub-pixel 16 is arranged in an (i+3)-th column to complete the sub-pixel group 10.

[0029] Using the pixel arrangement as mentioned above, it is possible to have a high-resolution, e.g., as compared to a sub-pixel configuration by a sub-pixel rendering way. In addition, using the pixel arrangement as mentioned above, an area of a black matrix may be reduced, thereby securing a high aperture ratio, e.g., as compared with a conventional stripe configuration.

[0030] FIG. 2 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that can be applied in the sub-pixel group 10 of FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 2, the first sub-pixel 12 may be set up as a red sub-pixel R, the second sub-pixel 14 may be set up as a green sub-pixel G, and the third sub-pixel 16 may be set up as a blue sub-pixel B.

[0031] In general, the blue sub-pixel in a conventional organic light emitting display device has the shortest life. Therefore, the life property of the blue sub-pixel B according to the invention may be improved by setting up the third sub-pixel 16 as the blue sub-pixel B, in which the third pixel 16 has the largest area.

[0032] FIG. 3 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a second embodiment of the invention. As the second embodiment is similar to the first embodiment described previously with reference to FIG. 1, mostly differences between the first and second embodiments will be explained hereinafter.

[0033] Referring to FIG. 3, the pixel arrangement of the organic light emitting display device according to the second embodiment includes a repeatedly arranged configuration with a plurality of sub-pixel groups 20. Each sub-pixel group 20 includes sub-pixels 22, 24, 26. More specifically, each sub-pixel group 20 includes two first

sub-pixels 22, two second sub-pixels 24, and two third sub-pixels 26, which are repeatedly arranged in a constant pattern.

[0034] The first sub-pixels 22 and the second sub-pixels 24 are alternately arranged in a same column line, e.g., along the y-axis. The third sub-pixels 26 are arranged in a column line adjacent to the column line of the first and second sub-pixels 22 and 24. In contrast to the first embodiment, the first and second sub-pixels 22 and 24 are arranged in respective rows along the x-axis. For example, a plurality of the first sub-pixels 22 are arranged along a first row along the x-axis, and a plurality of second sub-pixels 24 are arranged along a second row, i.e., a row adjacent to the first row, along the x-axis. As such, the third sub-pixels 26 are positioned between adjacent first sub-pixels 22 in the first row and between adjacent second sub-pixels 24 in the second row.

[0035] Each third sub-pixel 26 is formed to extend along two row lines to be adjacent to the first sub-pixels 22 and the second sub-pixels 24, respectively. In this case, a length, i.e., height, of the third sub-pixel 26 along the first direction is at least two times longer than a length of the first sub-pixels 22 (or the second sub-pixel 24) along the first direction. The third sub-pixel 26 has a wider area than each of the first sub-pixel 22 and second sub-pixel 24.

[0036] In detail, each sub-pixel group 20 includes two of the first sub-pixels 22, two of the second sub-pixels 24, and two of the third sub-pixels 26. The sub-pixels within the sub-pixel group 20 are arranged in two rows and four columns.

[0037] For example, one of the first sub-pixels 22 and one of the second sub-pixels 24 may be sequentially arranged in the i -th column to correspond to two rows, and one third sub-pixel 26 may be arranged in the $(i+1)$ -th column to correspond to the two rows of the first and second sub-pixels 22 and 24 of the i -th column. The first sub-pixel 22 and the second sub-pixel 24 may be sequentially arranged in the $(i+2)$ -th column, and the third sub-pixel 26 may be arranged in the $(i+3)$ -th column to correspond to the same rows of the first and second sub-pixels 22 and 24 of the $(i+2)$ -th column.

[0038] FIG. 4 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that can be applied in the sub-pixel group 20 of FIG. 2. Referring to FIG. 4, the first sub-pixel 22 may be set up as the red sub-pixel R, the second sub-pixel 24 may be set up as the green sub-pixel G, and the third sub-pixel 26 may be set up as the blue sub-pixel B.

[0039] In general, the blue sub-pixels B in an organic light emitting display device have the shortest life property. Therefore, the third sub-pixel 26 that has the largest area may be set up as the blue sub-pixel B, so that the life property can be improved.

[0040] FIG. 5 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a third embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 5, the pixel arrangement of the organic light emitting display device according to the third embodiment includes

sub-pixels 32, 34, 36.

[0041] The first sub-pixels 32 may emit light having a first color, the second sub-pixels 34 may emit light having a second color, and the third sub-pixels 36 may emit light having a third color. The first sub-pixels 32, the second sub-pixels 34, and the third sub-pixels 36 are repeatedly arranged in a constant pattern.

[0042] The first sub-pixels 32 and the second sub-pixels 34 are arranged to alternate within column lines and row lines, as described previously with reference to FIG. 1. The third sub-pixels 36 are arranged in column lines adjacent to the column lines of the first sub-pixels 32 and the second sub-pixels 34. The first sub-pixels 32 and the second sub-pixels 34 are also arranged in a diagonal direction that overlaps the columns of the third sub-pixels 36, as further described previously with reference to FIG. 1.

[0043] According to the third embodiment, each third sub-pixel 36 is formed to correspond to, e.g., overlap, four rows of the alternating first sub-pixels 32 and second sub-pixels 34. In this case, a height of the third sub-pixels 36 may be at least four times longer than the first sub-pixel 32 (or the second sub-pixel 34) along the first direction, e.g., the third sub-pixel 36 may have a wider area than the first sub-pixel 32 and the second sub-pixel 34. In addition, the third sub-pixels 36 arranged in an i -th column (here, i is 2, 6, 10...) are formed to share two row lines with the third sub-pixels 36 arranged in the $(i+2)$ -th column. In other words, alternating columns of the third sub-pixels 36 are offset with respect to each other, so that adjacent third sub-pixels 36 in adjacent columns overlap only in two of the four rows, e.g., each third sub-pixel 36 arranged in the i -th column overlaps two halves of two different third sub-pixels 36 in the $(i+2)$ -th column.

[0044] For example, one of the first sub-pixels 32 and one of the second sub-pixels 34 are sequentially arranged along the first direction in alternating columns $i-1$, $i+1$, $i+3$, etc, and each third sub-pixel 36 is arranged to overlap four rows, i.e., four alternating first and second sub-pixels 32 and 34 within a single column, in alternating columns i , $i+2$, $i+4$, etc. In detail, as illustrated in FIG. 5, a third sub-pixel 36 in the i -th column may overlap alternating first and second sub-pixels 32 and 34 in positions $(j+2)$ through $(j+5)$ within the $(i-1)$ -th column, while a third sub-pixel 36 in the $(i+2)$ -th column may overlap the alternating first and second sub-pixels 32 and 34 in positions (j) through $(j+4)$ within the $(i+1)$ -th column. In this case, the third sub-pixels 36 arranged in the i -th row and the $(i+2)$ -th row may share two rows.

[0045] According to the third embodiment, one of the third sub-pixels 36 corresponding to two of the first sub-pixels 32 (or the second sub-pixels 34) may be formed. In this case, one data signal may be supplied to the third sub-pixel 36, during supply of two data signals to the first sub-pixel 32. The data signal may be supplied in any suitable manner.

[0046] For example, one data signal may be produced by the equalization of two data gray levels that is to be

supplied to the third sub-pixel 36, and then the produced data signal may be supplied to the third sub-pixel 36. Data in adjacent sub-pixels may be set up as the equal gray level. Therefore, even if the data signal is produced by the equalization of two data gray levels, the desired image may be displayed. In addition, using a similar or same method with "The Pentile Matrix Color Pixel Arrangement" suggested by "ClairVoyante Laboratories" company may supply the data signal.

[0047] FIG. 6 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that may be applied in a sub-pixel group of FIG. 5. Referring to FIG. 6, the first sub-pixel 32 may be set up as the red sub-pixel R, the second sub-pixel 34 may be set up as the green sub-pixel G, and the third sub-pixel 36 may be set up as the blue sub-pixel B.

[0048] In general, the blue sub-pixels B in an organic light emitting display device have the shortest life property. Therefore, according to the third embodiment, the third sub-pixels having the largest area may be set up as the blue sub-pixels B, so that their life property can be improved.

[0049] FIG. 7 illustrates a plan view of a pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to a fourth embodiment of the invention. As the fourth embodiment is similar to the third embodiment described previously with reference to FIG. 5, mostly differences between the third and fourth embodiments will be explained hereinafter.

[0050] Referring to FIG. 7, first sub-pixels 42 emit light having a first color, second sub-pixels 44 emit light having a second color, and third sub-pixels 46 emit light having a third color. The first sub-pixel 42, the second sub-pixel 44, and the third sub-pixel 46 may be repeatedly arranged in a constant pattern.

[0051] The first sub-pixels 42 and the second sub-pixels 44 are arranged to alternate in a same column line, and the third sub-pixels 46 are arranged in column lines adjacent to the columns of the alternating first sub-pixels 42 and second sub-pixels 44. Further, the first sub-pixels 42 are arranged in respective same row lines, with the third sub-pixels 46 arranged therebetween. Similarly, the second sub-pixels 44 are arranged in respective same row lines, with the third sub-pixels 46 arranged therebetween.

[0052] The third sub-pixels 46 are formed over four row lines, so as to be adjacent to the first sub-pixels 42 and the second sub-pixels 44, respectively. In this case, the height of the third sub-pixels 46 may be at least four times longer than the first sub-pixel 42 (or the second sub-pixel 44) along the column direction, e.g., the third sub-pixels 46 may have a wider area than the each of the first sub-pixel 42 and the second sub-pixel 44. In addition, the third sub-pixels 46 arranged in an i -th column may share two row lines with the third sub-pixels 46 arranged in an $(i+2)$ -th row, as described previously with respect to the third embodiment.

[0053] FIG. 8 illustrates a plan view of an example of a color arrangement that may be applied in a sub-pixel

group of FIG. 7. Referring to FIG. 8, the first sub-pixel 42 may be set up as a red sub-pixel R, the second sub-pixel 44 may be set up as a green sub-pixel G, and the third sub-pixel 46 may be set up as a blue sub-pixel B.

[0054] In general, the blue sub-pixels B in the organic light emitting display device have the shortest life. Therefore, the life property may be improved by setting up the third sub-pixels 46 as the blue sub-pixel B, in which the third pixel 46 have the largest area.

[0055] FIG. 9 and FIG. 10 illustrate graphs comparing aperture ratios between a pixel arrangement according to an embodiment of the invention and a conventional stripe pixel arrangement. FIG. 9 illustrates comparison results with respect to a pixel arrangement according to the first embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, and FIG. 10 illustrates comparison results with respect to a pixel arrangement according to the third embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5.

[0056] Referring to FIG. 9 and FIG. 10, when the sub-pixels are arranged in the pixel arrangement according to the first and the third embodiments, a high aperture ratio may be secured as compared with the arrangement of the conventional stripe configuration. Especially, if the high-resolution is high, aperture ratio may increase to further secure high-resolution, so that improved resolution may be implemented.

[0057] A pixel arrangement of an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the invention may include alternating first and second sub-pixels in a same column, and a third sub-pixel in an adjacent column and overlapping at least two rows of the alternating first and second sub-pixels. As such, the aperture ratio may be improved and high-resolution may be increased. In contrast, when red sub-pixels, green sub-pixels, and blue sub-pixels are arranged in a conventional stripe configuration, i.e., where pixels having the same color are arranged in a same row, the aperture ratio may be reduced and the expression capability of the high-resolution may be decreased due to a black matrix arranged between every sub-pixels.

[0058] Embodiments of the invention have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display comprising a plurality of repeatedly arranged sub-pixel groups, each of the sub-pixel groups comprising:

two first sub-pixels respectively located in i -th and $(i+2)$ -th columns of the display (wherein i is

- a natural number);
 two second sub-pixels respectively located in the i -th and $(i+2)$ -th columns of the display, the second sub-pixels being arranged in different rows with respect to the first sub-pixels; and
 two third sub-pixels respectively located in $(i+1)$ -th and $(i+3)$ -th columns of the display, each third sub-pixel being arranged to overlap at least two adjacent rows of the first and second sub-pixels.
2. An organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 1, wherein each third sub-pixel is at least two times longer than each said first sub-pixel in a column direction.
3. An organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein each third sub-pixel has a greater area than each said first sub-pixel.
4. An organic light emitting display device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein each third sub-pixel is a sub-pixel having the shortest life expectancy among a red sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel, and a blue sub-pixel.
5. An organic light emitting display as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein each third sub-pixel is a blue sub-pixel, each first sub-pixel is a red sub-pixel, and each second sub-pixel is a green sub-pixel.
6. An organic light emitting display as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein first said sub-pixels and second said sub-pixels are alternately arranged within a column of the display.
7. An organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 6, wherein first said sub-pixels and second said sub-pixels are alternately arranged within a row of the display.
8. An organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 6, wherein first said sub-pixels and second said sub-pixels are arranged in respective adjacent rows of the display.
9. An organic light emitting display, according to any preceding claim, wherein each third sub-pixel overlaps four adjacent rows of the first and second sub-pixels.
10. An organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 9, wherein third sub-pixels in adjacent columns overlap only partially.
11. An organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 10, wherein each third sub-pixel overlaps a portion of a third sub-pixel in an adjacent column that overlaps one first and one second sub-pixel within an intermediate column.
12. An organic light emitting display device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the third sub-pixels are wider than the first sub-pixels.

FIG. 1

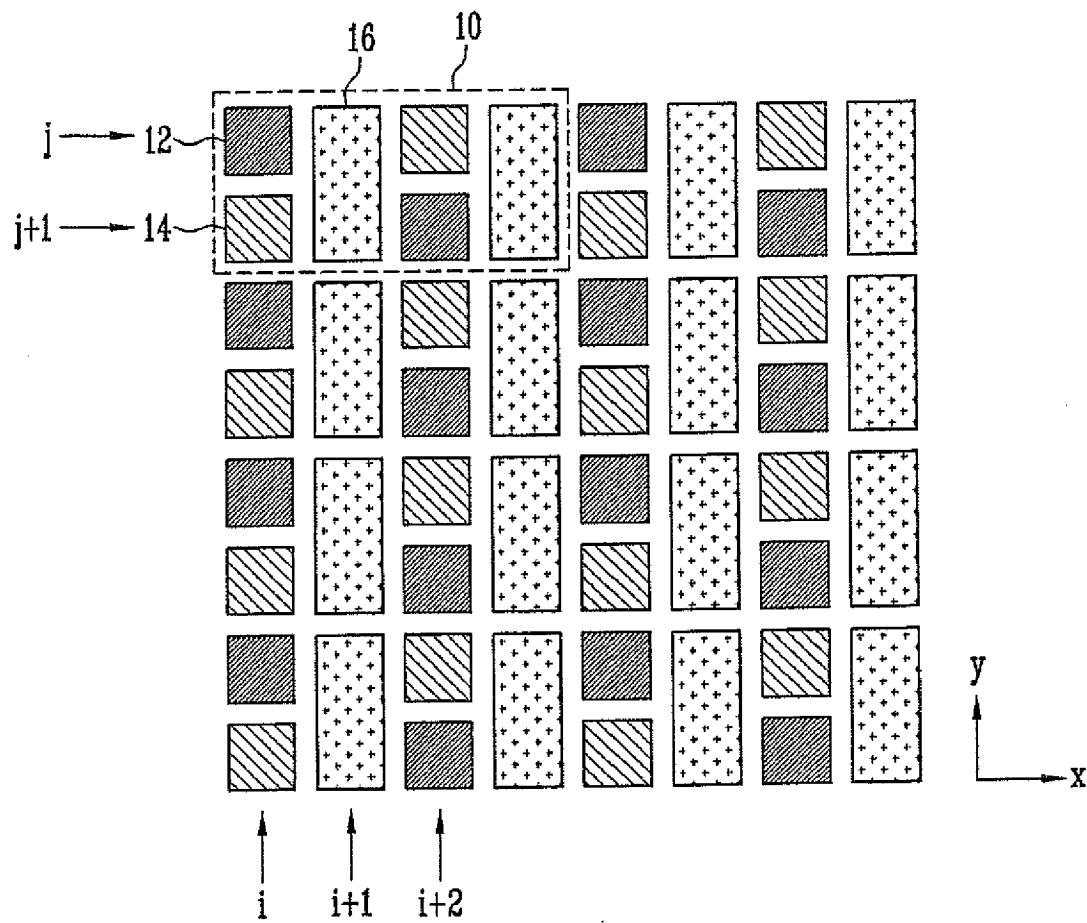


FIG. 2

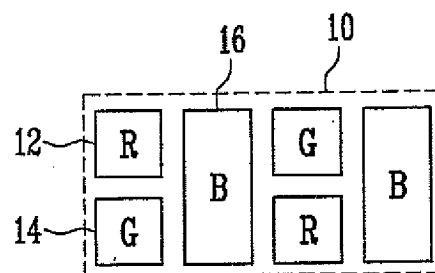


FIG. 3

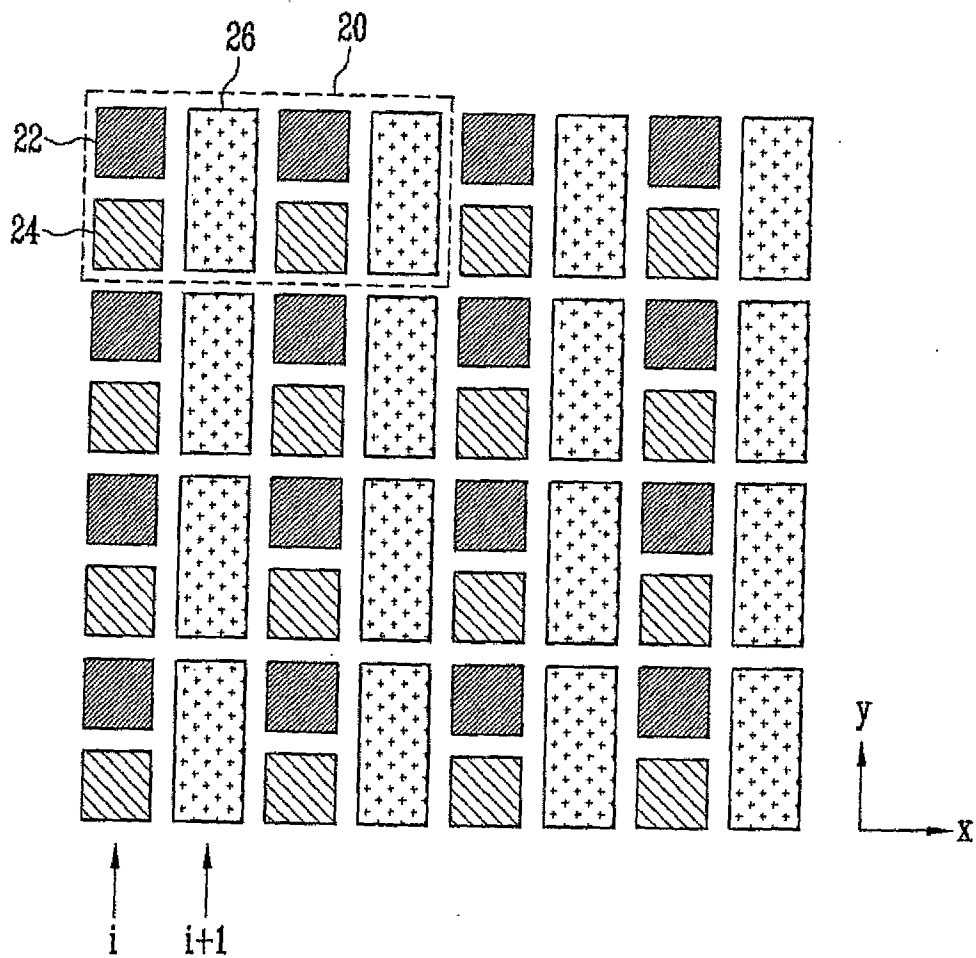


FIG. 4

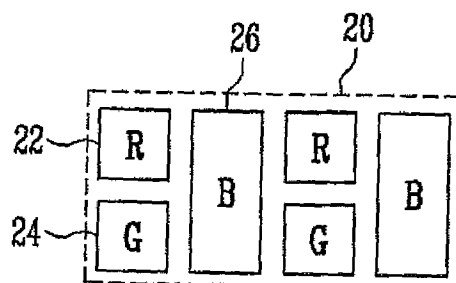


FIG. 5

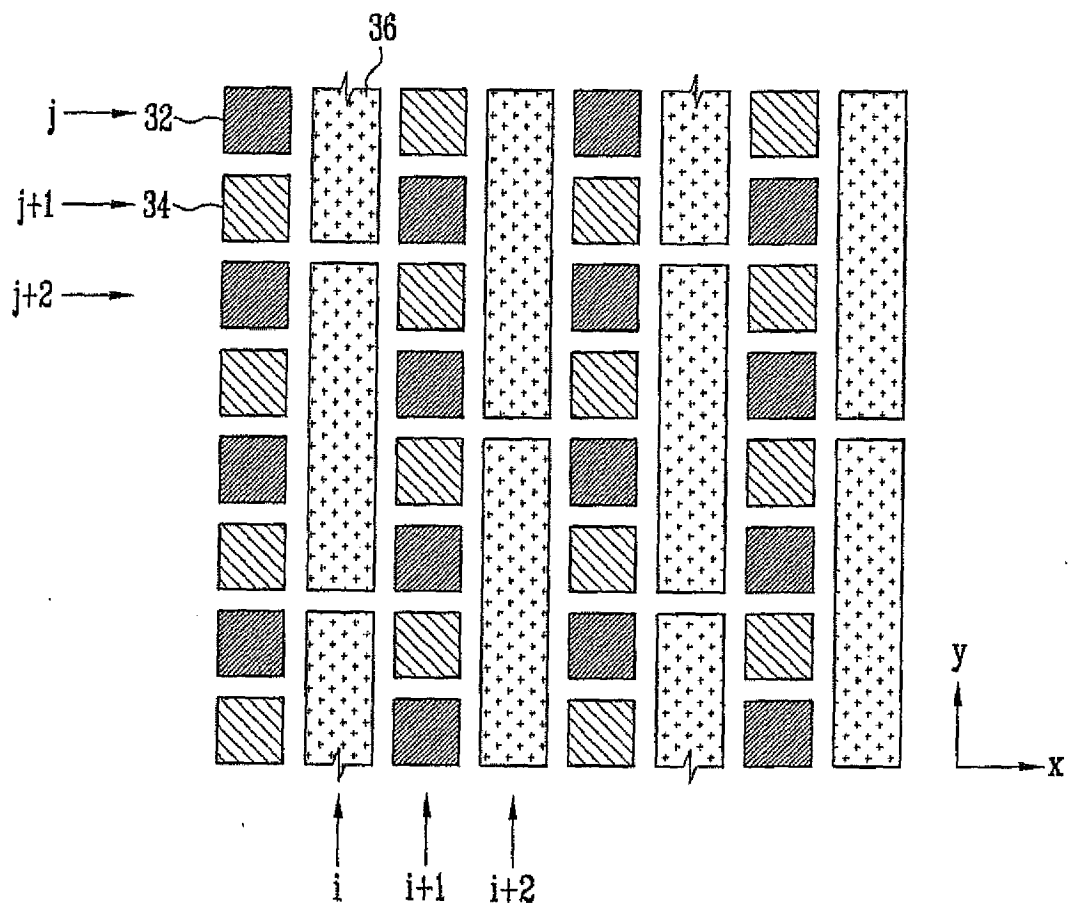


FIG. 6

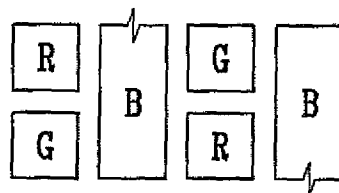


FIG. 7

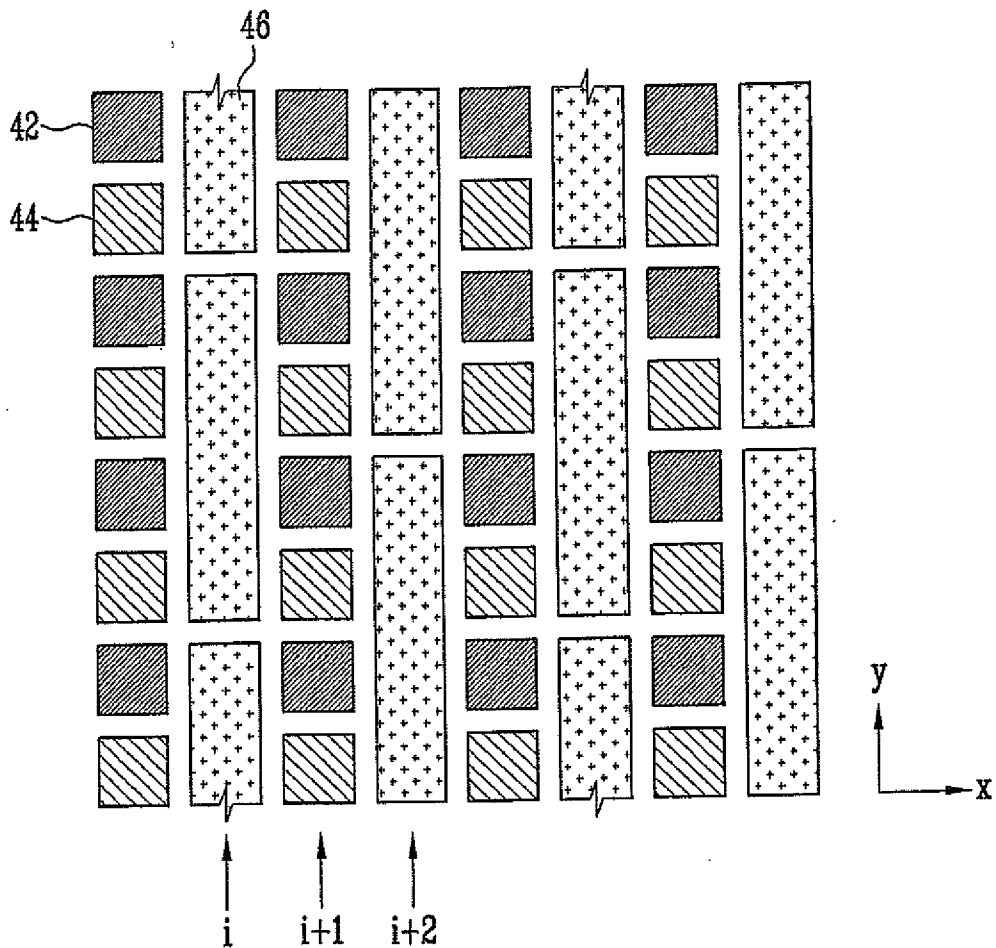


FIG. 8

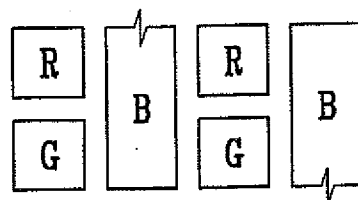


FIG. 9

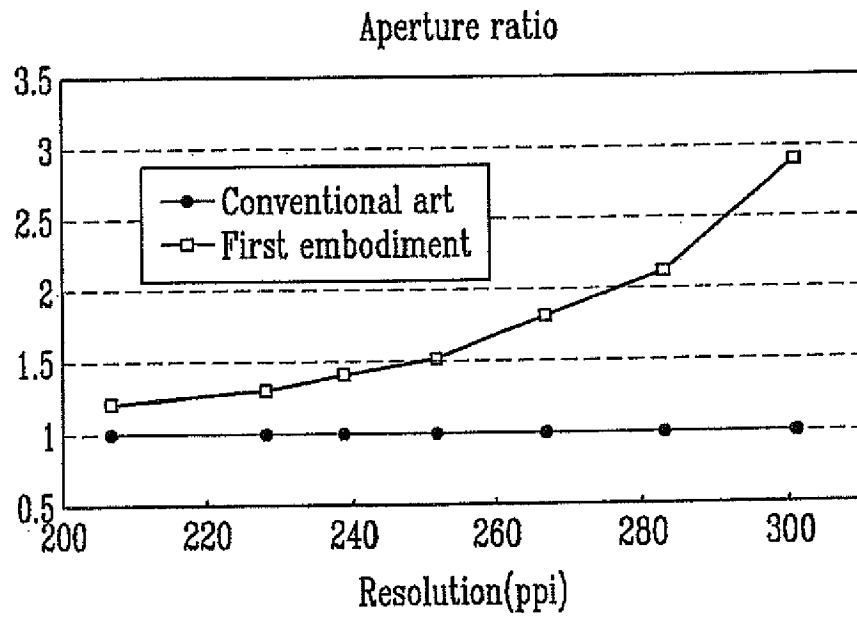
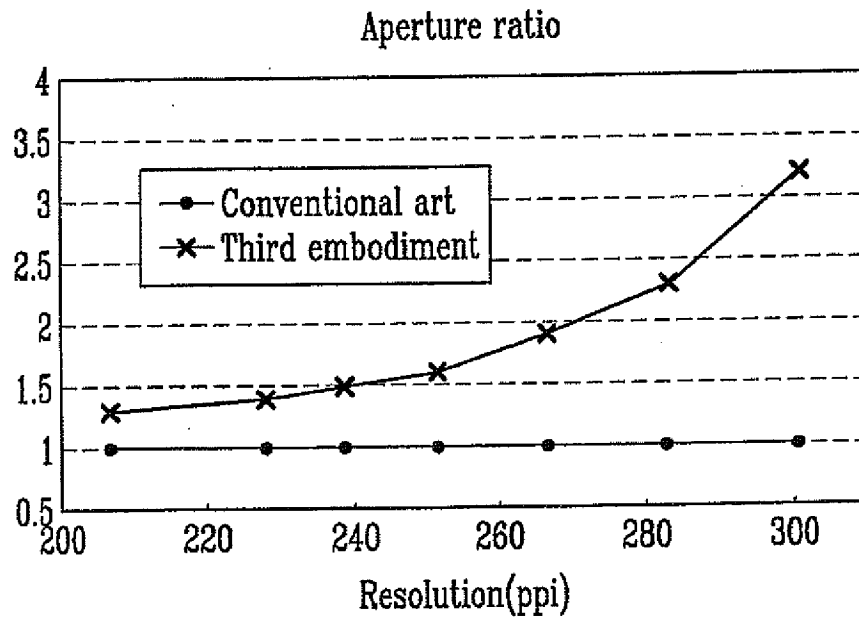


FIG. 10



专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置的像素布置		
公开(公告)号	EP2390869A2	公开(公告)日	2011-11-30
申请号	EP2011167543	申请日	2011-05-25
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM GUN SHIK OH JUN SIK KIM JAE SHIN		
发明人	KIM, GUN-SHIK OH, JUN-SIK KIM, JAE-SHIN		
IPC分类号	G09G3/32 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	G09G3/2003 G09G3/3208 G09G2300/0452 G09G2300/0465 H01L27/3216 H01L27/3218		
优先权	1020100048942 2010-05-26 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2390869A3		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

具有多个重复排列的子像素组的有机发光显示装置的像素排列。每个子像素组包括第 i 列和第 $(i+2)$ 列中的两个第一子像素(i 是自然数), 第 i 和 $(i+2)$ 中的两个第二子像素第列, 第二子像素相对于第一子像素排列在不同的行中, 第二子像素排列在第 $(i+1)$ 和第 $(i+3)$ 列中, 每个第三子像素像素被布置为与第一和第二子像素的至少两个相邻行重叠。

