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(54) **Icon organic light emitting diode display with high uniformity and increased brightness**

(57) An icon organic light emitting diode (OLED) display with high uniformity and increased brightness has a driving module (16), an OLED display module (12) and multiple power control modules (14). The driving module (16) is connected to the power control modules (14). The power control modules (14) generate multiple direct current (DC) powers. The OLED display module (12) has

multiple OLED units (123) having multiple non-identical shapes and sizes. Each OLED unit is driven by one DC power based on the shape and size of the OLED unit. The OLED units (123) with different sizes and shapes are driven respectively by proper DC powers, thus increased brightness and high uniformity of the OLED display is achieved.

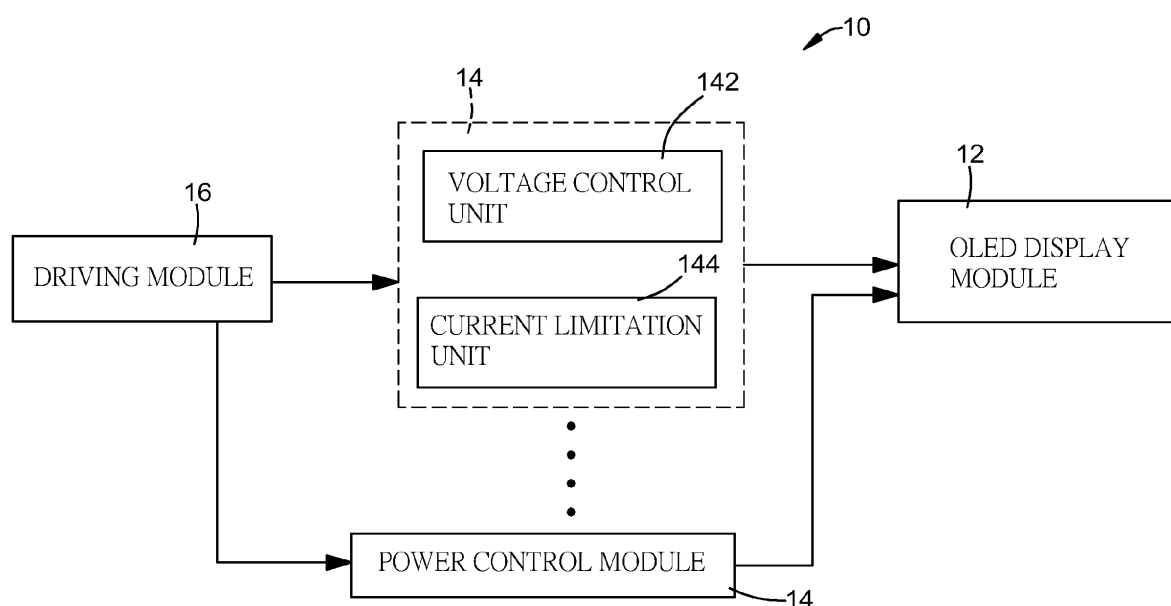


FIG. 2

Description

1. Field of Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting diode display that has high display uniformity and brightness.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] Compared to other Flat Panel displays, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display is light weight and thinner and has higher power efficiency, which makes it very important to the future display market. Furthermore, the OLED display is a self-emission display that decreases power waste and reduces structural complexity. Although the OLED has good performance in many fields, some problems remain to be solved, which limits the conventional OLED display market. With reference to Fig. 5, conventional OLED displays are normally dot matrixes to display complex pictures. The dot matrix OLED display has to be driven by an alternative square wave, which has disadvantages of poor display quality, limited OLED life and low process yield.

[0003] Display quality of dot matrix OLED displays is always bad and not smooth since display content is formed by dots (pixels). Zigzag edges (99) appear in characters and figures displayed with conventional OLED displays.

[0004] Resolution of OLED displays may be improved by increasing dots in the OLED display, but the life of the OLED display decreases. When the resolution of the OLED display is increased, voltage of each square pulse of the alternative square wave has to be increased to maintain brightness of the OLED display.

[0005] However, brightness is decreased by the increased resolution since a scanning period (working duty) of each dot in a frame is decreased. Thus, the increased voltage overloads the OLED display since the square pulse is very narrow with very high voltage, which easily to breaks down the OLED display.

[0006] Process yield is low because the dot matrix OLED display includes too many switching elements adjacent to dots in the display.

[0007] The present invention provides an icon organic light emitting diode display with high uniformity and increased brightness to overcome shortcomings of a conventional OLED display.

[0008] The primary objective of the present invention is to provide an icon organic light emitting diode display having high displaying uniformity and increased brightness.

[0009] The icon organic light emitting diode (OLED) display with high uniformity and increased brightness has a driving module (16), an OLED display module (12) and multiple power control modules (14). The OLED display module (12) has multiple OLED units (123). The OLED units (123) have different shapes and sizes. The power

control modules (14) are connected to the driving module (16) and generate multiple direct current (DC) powers. DC power based on the shape and size of the OLED unit drives each OLED unit. Proper DC power respectively drives OLED units (123) with different sizes and shapes, thus increased brightness and uniformity of the OLED display is achieved.

[0010] The present invention therefore relates to an icon organic light emitting diode (OLED) display with high uniformity and increased brightness having a front and characterized in that the icon OLED display comprises a driving module, an OLED display module and multiple power control modules, the driving module receiving a display signal and transforming the display signal to a driving signal; the OLED display module comprising a substrate, multiple OLED units and a top cover, where the substrate has an edge and an inner surface, the multiple OLED units are mounted on the inner surface of the substrate and comprises multiple different shapes and sizes, at least one of the shapes and sizes comprising a curved edge and being activated respectively by multiple direct current (DC) powers to emit visible light, and the top cover having an inner surface, being mounted on the substrate with a sealing unit being mounted on the edge of the substrate to seal the OLED units between the substrate; and each power control module being connected to the driving module, receiving a driving signal from the driving module and generating DC power based on the driving signal, and each power control module being connected to the at least one OLED unit and providing DC power to the connected OLED unit.

[0011] Other objectives, advantages and novel features of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

IN THE DRAWINGS

[0012]

Fig. 1 is an icon displayed on an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display with high uniformity and increased brightness in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the icon OLED display with high uniformity and increased brightness in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 3A is a cross-sectional side view of the icon OLED display in Fig. 2;

Fig. 3B is a side view of layers of the icon OLED display in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram of a voltage control unit of the icon OLED display in Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is an icon displayed on a conventional OLED.

[0013] With reference to Figs. 1 and 2, an icon organic light emitting diode (OLED) display with high uniformity and increased brightness (10) in accordance with the

present invention has a front and comprises a driving module (16), an OLED display module (12) and multiple power control modules (14).

[0014] The driving module (16) receives a display signal from an image source and transforms the display signal to a driving signal.

[0015] With further reference to Figs. 3A and 3B, the OLED display module (12) comprises a substrate (121), multiple OLED units (123) and a top cover (125). The substrate (121) has an edge and an inner surface and may be a glass plate.

[0016] The OLED units (123) are mounted on the inner surface of the substrate (121), and each OLED unit (123) may be a transparent conductive oxide (TCO) electrode, a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an emitting layer (EL), an electron transport layer (ETL) and a cathode. The TCO electrode may be indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide or similar metal oxides. The HIL has a thickness between 500Å (500nm) to 5000Å (500nm). From results of a test of life, a thicker HIL may cover non-uniform surface structures (e.g. spikes) on the TCO electrode so as to reduce field emission effect from these spikes and extends life of the OLED unit (123). Reduced brightness of the OLED unit (123) caused by the increased thickness of the HIL may be easily solved by increasing the DC power in the present invention. The HIL, the hole transport layer, the emitting layer and the electron transport layer are organic materials. The cathode may be aluminum.

[0017] The OLED units (123) comprise different shapes and sizes when viewed from the front. At least one of the different shapes of the OLED units (123) has a curved edge. The curved edge may be part of an Arabic numeral, a character (D), a line (E) or a figure (C, F). The OLED units (123) are activated respectively by multiple direct current (DC) powers to emit uniformly visible light. Application of different DC powers to the OLED units (123) is based on the sizes of the OLED units (123), so the OLED units (123) may emit visible light with uniform brightness since each OLED unit (123) is activated directly by a proper DC power. The life of each OLED unit (123) is also extended since the DC power replaces a high frequency pulse driving power to reduce breakdown of the OLED unit (123).

[0018] The top cover (125) has an inner surface, may be a flat plate and may have a recess (125A) formed on the inner surface of the top cover (125). The top cover (125) is mounted on the substrate (121) with a sealing unit (126). The sealing unit (126) is mounted on the edge of the substrate. The recess (125A) improves the process yields since the recess (125A) provides a gap between the top cover (125) so the OLED units (123) is not easily damaged by the top cover (125) during the mounting process of the top cover (125) and the substrate (121). The recess (125A) may further have a moisture absorbent mounted in the recess (125A) to prevent moisture from being sealed between the substrate (121) and top cover (125) and preventing moisture damage to the

OLED unit (123).

[0019] Each power control module (14) is connected to the driving module (16), receives a driving signal from the driving module (16) and generates DC power based on the driving signal. Each power control module (14) is connected to at least one OLED unit (123) and provides DC power to the OLED unit (123). Since each OLED unit (123) is activated by one control module (14) that provides the proper DC power, the brightness of the emitted light from the OLED units (123) is uniform.

[0020] With further reference to Fig. 2 and Fig. 4, the power control module (14) may have a voltage control unit (142) and a current limitation unit (144). The voltage control unit (142) and the current limitation unit (144) are used to control DC power properly for the OLED unit (123) to which the power control module (14) is connected. The voltage control unit (142) may have a comparator (142A), a reference voltage (V_{REF}) and a voltage dividing circuit (V_{in} , R_1 , R_2). The reference voltage (V_{REF}) and the voltage dividing circuit (V_{in} , R_1 , R_2) are inputs to the comparator (142A). By adjusting the reference voltage (V_{REF}) and the voltage dividing circuit (V_{in} , R_1 , R_2), DC powers with different voltage drops for proper OLED units (123) may be controlled by the comparator (142A).

[0021] The OLED display in accordance with the present invention has numerous advantages.

1) The OLED units (123) may be shaped like figures with curved edges. The display quality of the OLED display module (12) is improved since no discontinuous edges exist in the present invention.

2) Each OLED unit (123) is driven by a proper DC power, so the brightness and life are improved since each OLED unit (123) is lighted all the time instead of frame scanning as in a conventional dot matrix OLED. The uniformity of the OLED display module (12) is also improved since the OLED units (123) are driven independently by proper DC powers.

3) Process yield is improved by the recess (125A) in the top cover (125) and a simplified interior structure that has fewer switches in the OLED display module (12).

Claims

1. An icon organic light emitting diode (OLED) display with high uniformity and increased brightness (10) having a front and **characterized in that** the icon OLED display comprises a driving module (16), an OLED display module (12) and multiple power control modules (14), the driving module (16) receiving a display signal and transforming the display signal to a driving signal; the OLED display module (12) comprising a substrate (121), multiple OLED units (123) and a top cover (125), where the substrate (121) has an edge and an inner surface, the multiple OLED units (123) are mounted on the inner surface

of the substrate (121) and comprises multiple different shapes and sizes, at least one of the shapes and sizes comprising a curved edge and being activated respectively by multiple direct current (DC) powers to emit visible light, and the top cover (125) having an inner surface, being mounted on the substrate (121) with a sealing unit (126) being mounted on the edge of the substrate (121) to seal the OLED units (123) between the substrate (121); and each power control module (14) being connected to the driving module (16), receiving a driving signal from the driving module (16) and generating DC power based on the driving signal, and each power control module (14) being connected to the at least one OLED unit (123) and providing DC power to the connected OLED unit (123).

2. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 1, wherein each OLED unit (123) is a transparent conductive oxide electrode, a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an emitting layer, an electron transport layer and a cathode, where the hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an emitting layer, an electron transport layer are organic materials and the cathode is aluminum.
3. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the top cover (125) comprises a recess (125A) formed on the inner surface.
4. The icon OLED as claimed in claim 1, wherein DC power to the OLED unit (123) is based on the size and the area of the OLED unit (123).
5. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 2, wherein the hole injection layer has a thickness of between 500Å to 5000Å.
6. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 2, wherein the top cover (125) comprises a recess (125A) formed in the inner surface.
7. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 3, wherein the recess (125A) has a moisture absorbent mounted in the recess (125A).
8. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 6, wherein a moisture absorbent is mounted in the recess (125A).
9. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 7, wherein the DC power to the OLED unit (123) is based on the size and the area of the OLED unit (123).
10. The icon OLED display as claimed in claim 9, wherein the curved edge is part of an Arabic numeral, a character, a line or a figure.

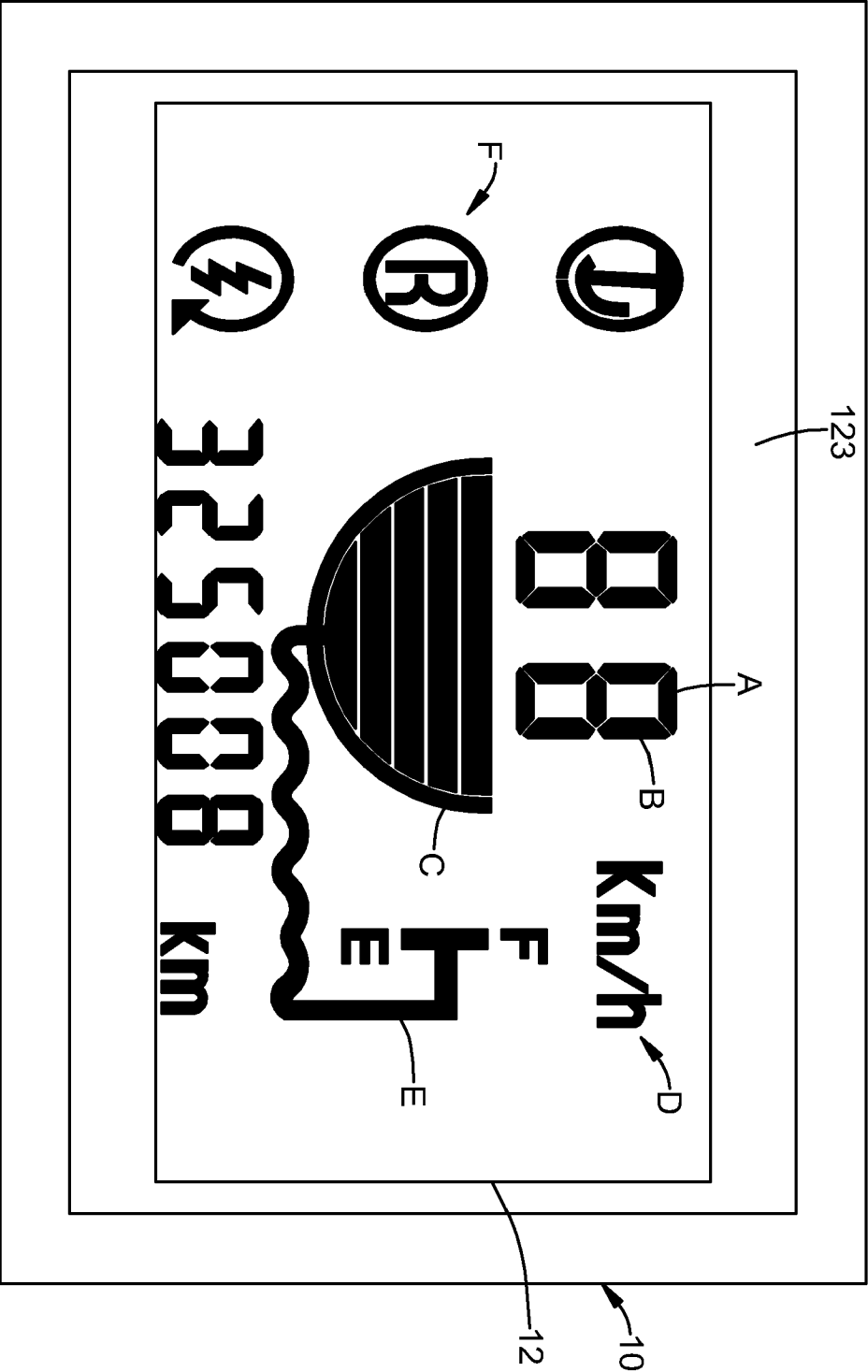


FIG. 1

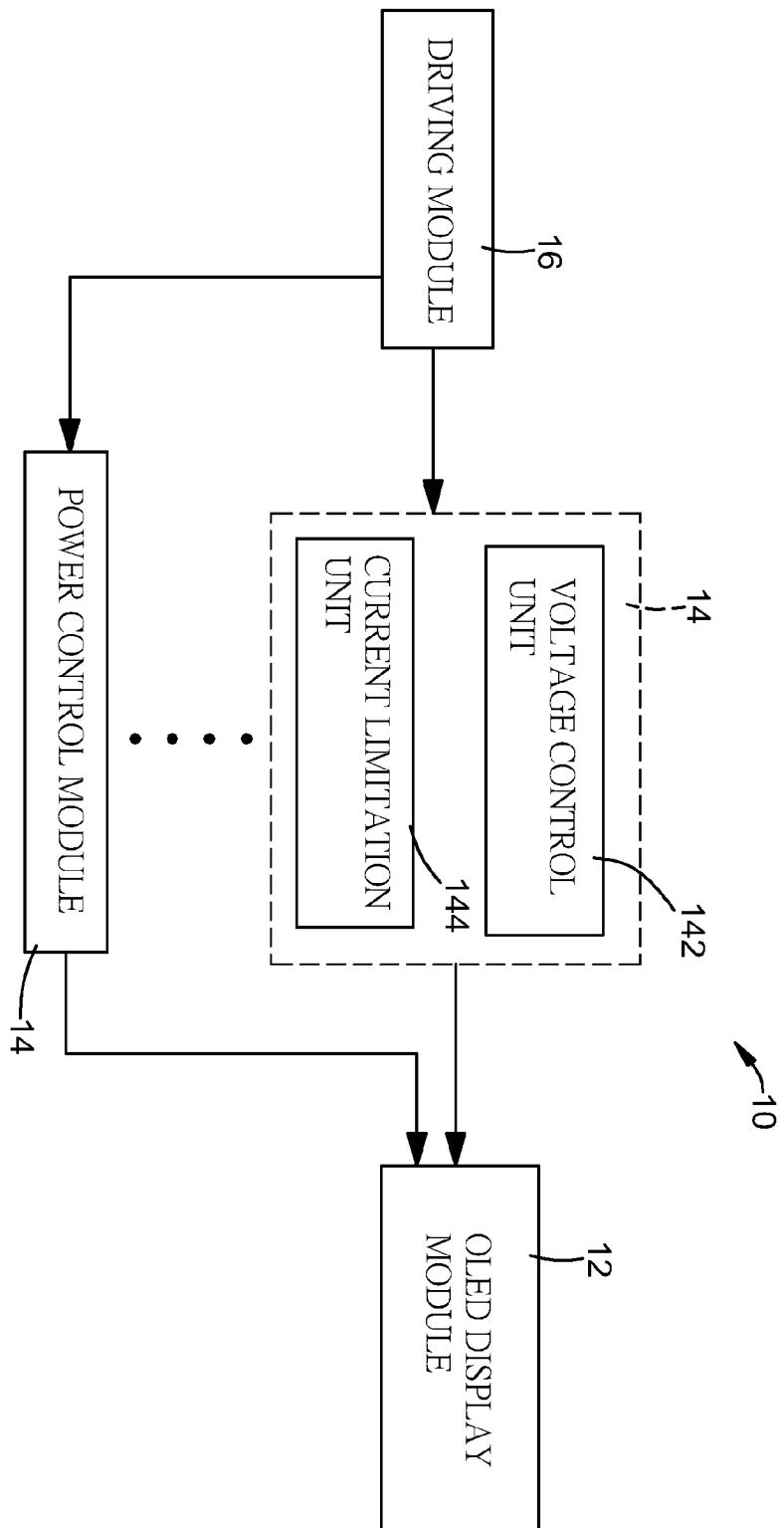


FIG. 2

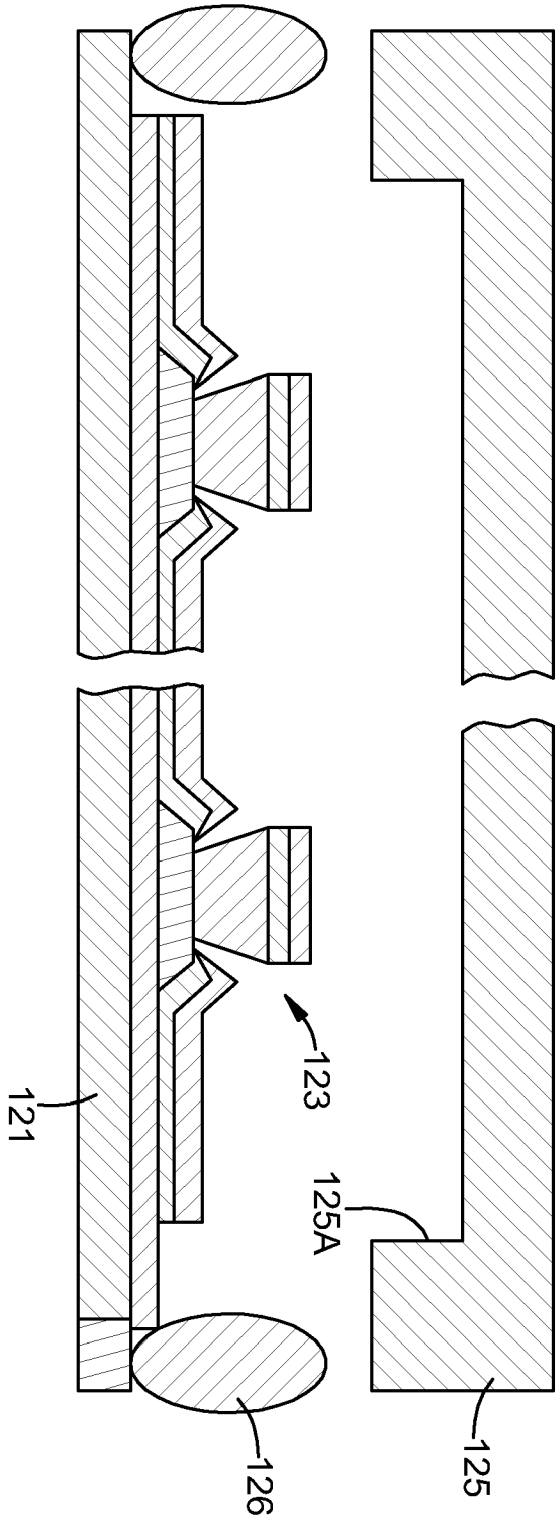


FIG. 3A

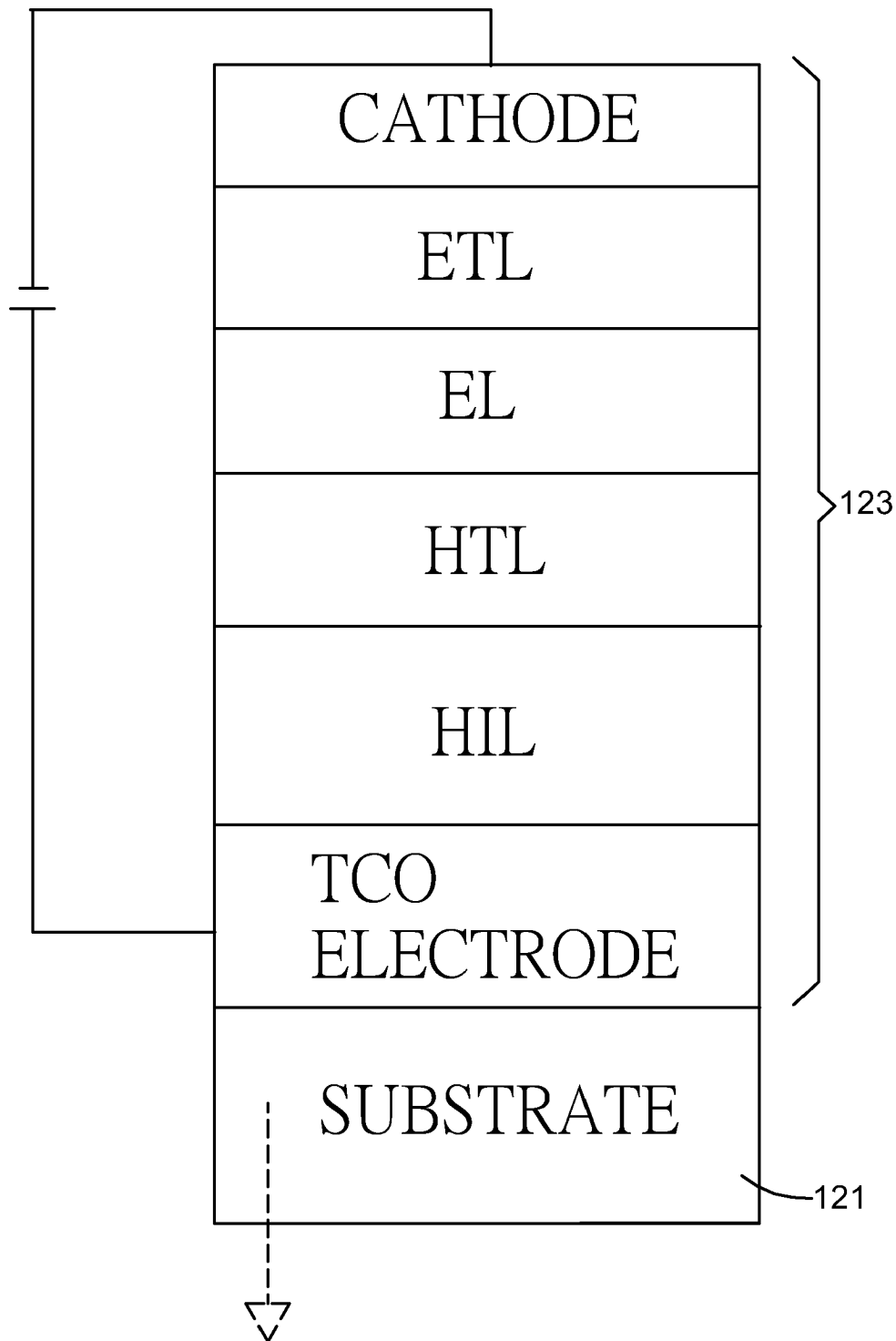


FIG. 3B

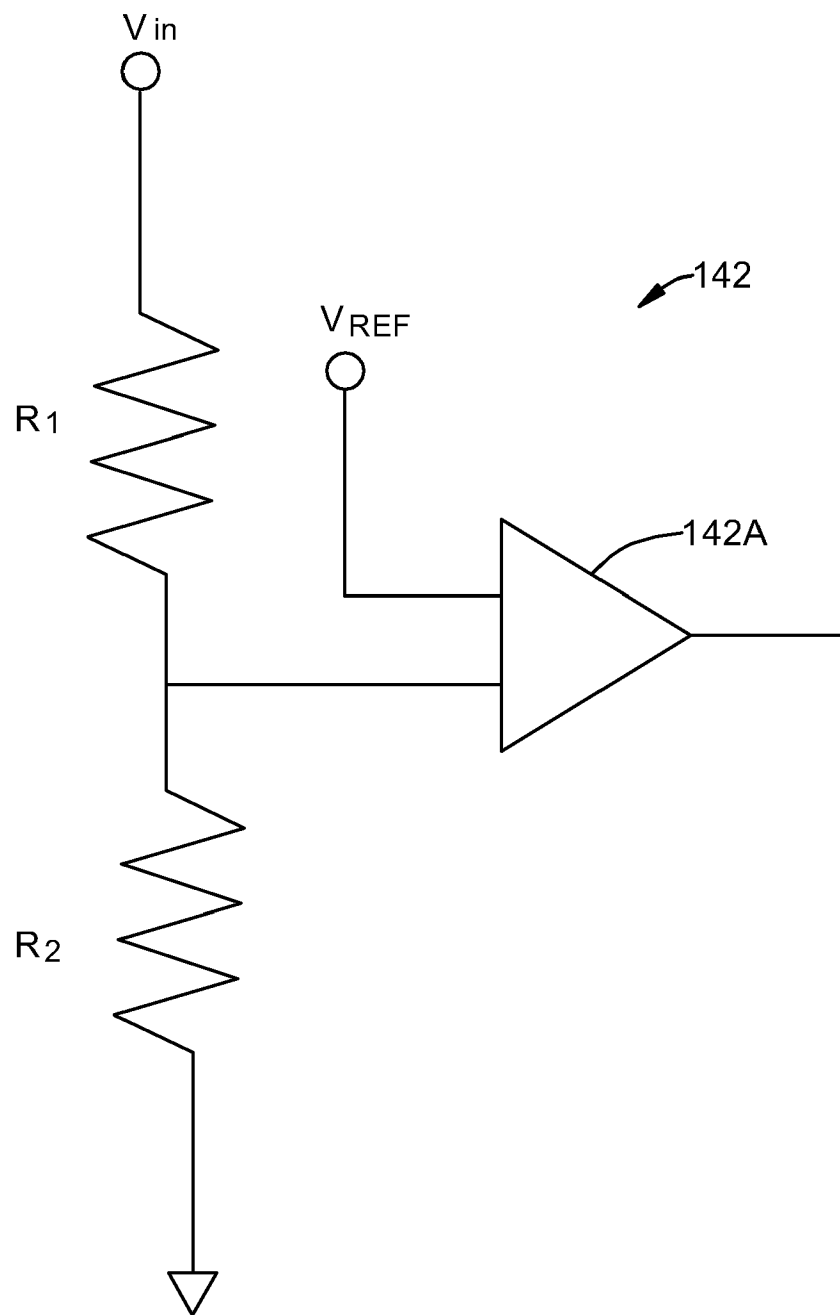


FIG. 4

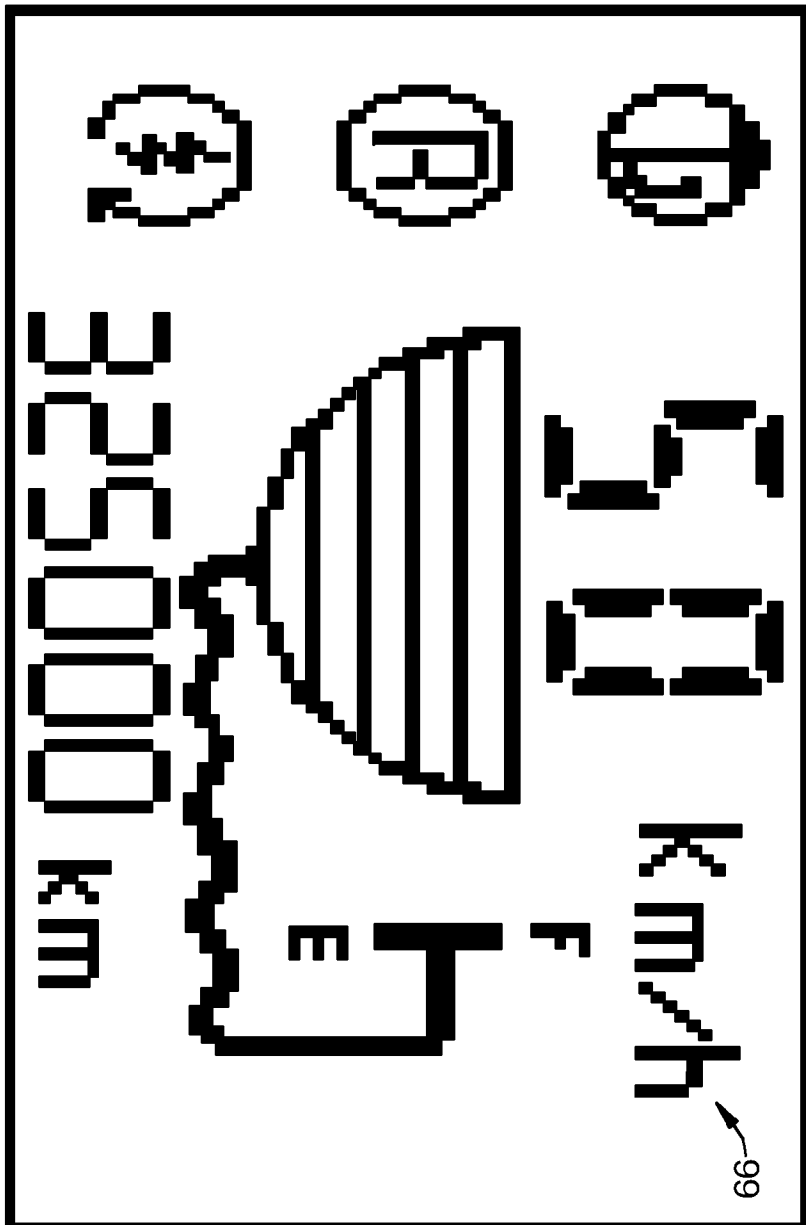


FIG. 5
PRIOR ART



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 10 19 1120

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
Y	DE 10 2007 038324 A1 (FRAUNHOFER GES FORSCHUNG [DE]) 26 February 2009 (2009-02-26) * paragraph [0001]; figures 1, 4 * * paragraph [0045] * * paragraph [0020] - paragraph [0021] * -----	1-10	INV. H01L51/52 G09F13/22
Y	US 6 661 029 B1 (DUGGAL ANIL RAJ [US]) 9 December 2003 (2003-12-09) * column 4, line 52 - column 5, line 14; figure 4 * * column 7, lines 16-64 * * column 9, line 49 - column 11, line 17 * -----	1-10	
Y	GB 2 462 688 A (CAMBRIDGE DISPLAY TECH [GB]) 24 February 2010 (2010-02-24) * page 5, lines 17-20 * -----	5	
Y	US 2008/155869 A1 (GOLLE AARON J [US] ET AL) 3 July 2008 (2008-07-03) * paragraph [0016] - paragraph [0018]; figure 3 * -----	1-10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			G09F H01L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 22 March 2011	Examiner Beierlein, Udo
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 10 19 1120

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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22-03-2011

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 102007038324 A1	26-02-2009	NONE	
US 6661029 B1	09-12-2003	US 2004061107 A1	01-04-2004
GB 2462688 A	24-02-2010	WO 2010020784 A1	25-02-2010
US 2008155869 A1	03-07-2008	WO 2008070098 A2	12-06-2008

专利名称(译)	图标有机发光二极管显示器具有高均匀性和增加的亮度		
公开(公告)号	EP2453497A1	公开(公告)日	2012-05-16
申请号	EP2010191120	申请日	2010-11-12
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发明人	LIAO, YU PIN LIU, YING JU CHAN, MAO YUAN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 G09F13/22		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5259 G09F9/33 G09F13/22 H01L27/3239		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

具有高均匀性和增加的亮度的图标有机发光二极管 (OLED) 显示器具有驱动模块 (16) , OLED显示模块 (12) 和多个功率控制模块 (14) 。驱动模块 (16) 连接到电源控制模块 (14) 。功率控制模块 (14) 产生多个直流 (DC) 功率。OLED显示模块 (12) 具有多个OLED单元 (123) , 其具有多个不相同的形状和尺寸。基于OLED单元的形状和尺寸, 每个OLED单元由一个DC电源驱动。具有不同尺寸和形状的OLED单元 (123) 分别由适当的DC功率驱动, 从而实现OLED显示器的增加的亮度和高均匀性。

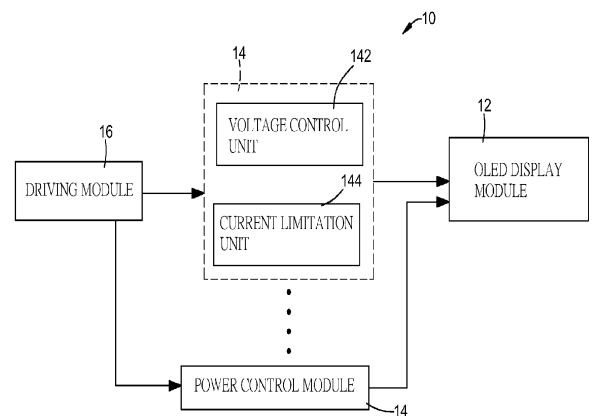


FIG. 2