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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY WITH COLOR FILTERS HAVING
RECESS PORTION OR CONVEX PORTION**

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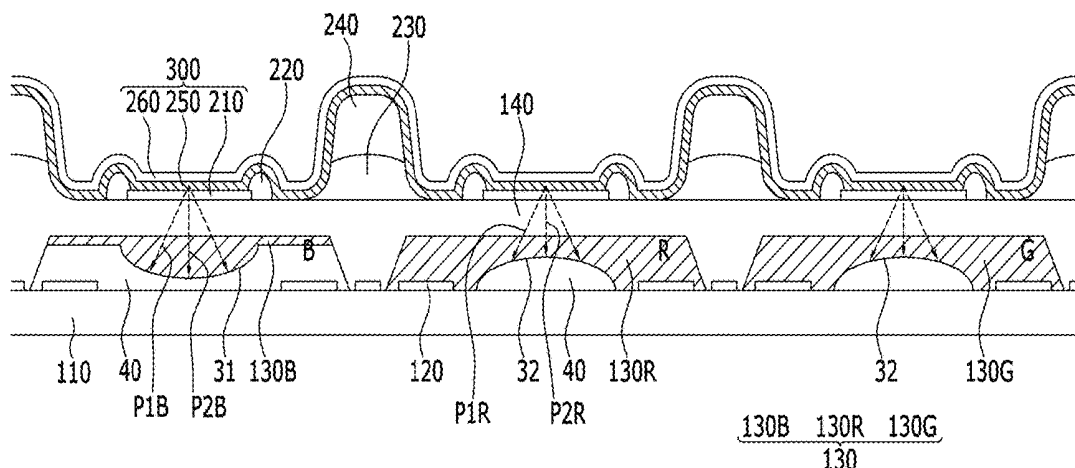
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(57) ABSTRACT

An organic light emitting diode display that maintains a luminance distribution characteristic of each pixel at the side substantially similar to a luminance distribution characteristic of each pixel at the front of the OLED display by improving a twist of a lateral color with respect to a front color. The organic light emitting diode display includes a substrate, a driving wire disposed on the substrate, a color filter disposed on the driving wire. The color filter includes a blue color filter, a red color filter, and a green color filter formed on the driving wire; and an organic light emitting diode disposed on the color filter, where a recess portion is defined at a lower surface of the blue color filter, and a convex portion is defined at a lower surface of the red color filter or the green color filter.

11 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

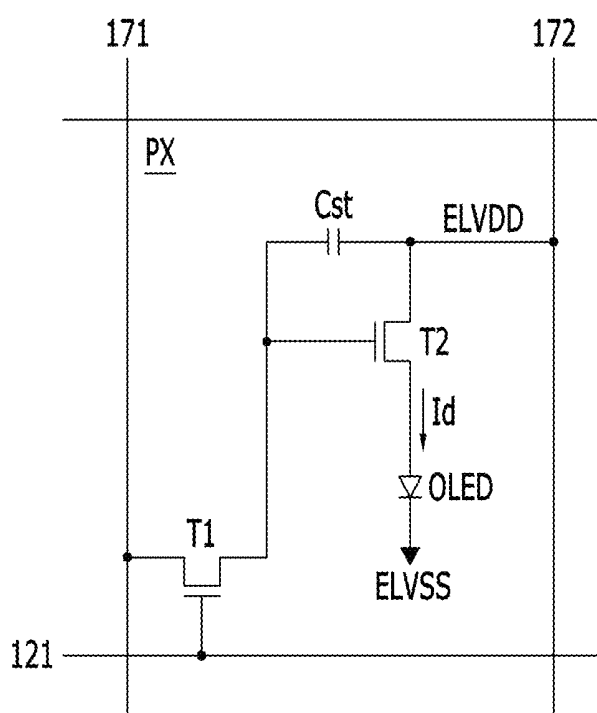


FIG. 2

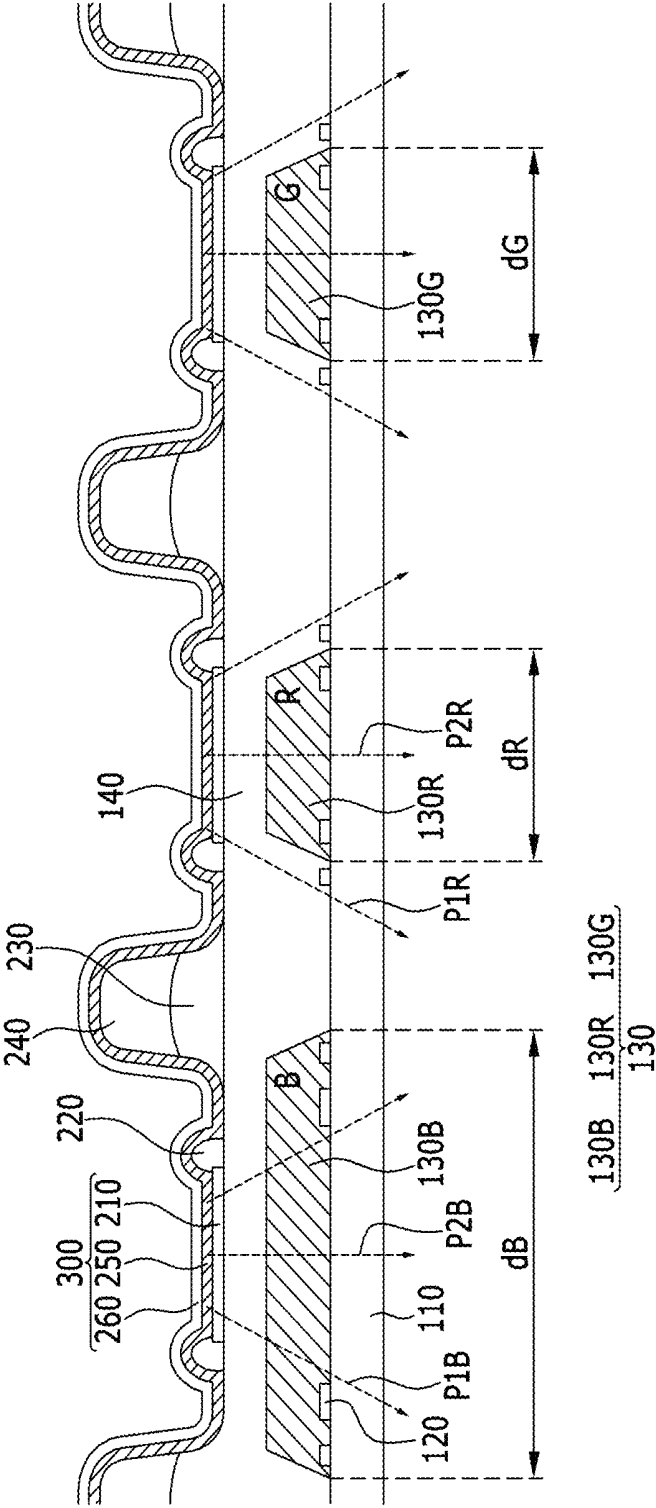


FIG. 3

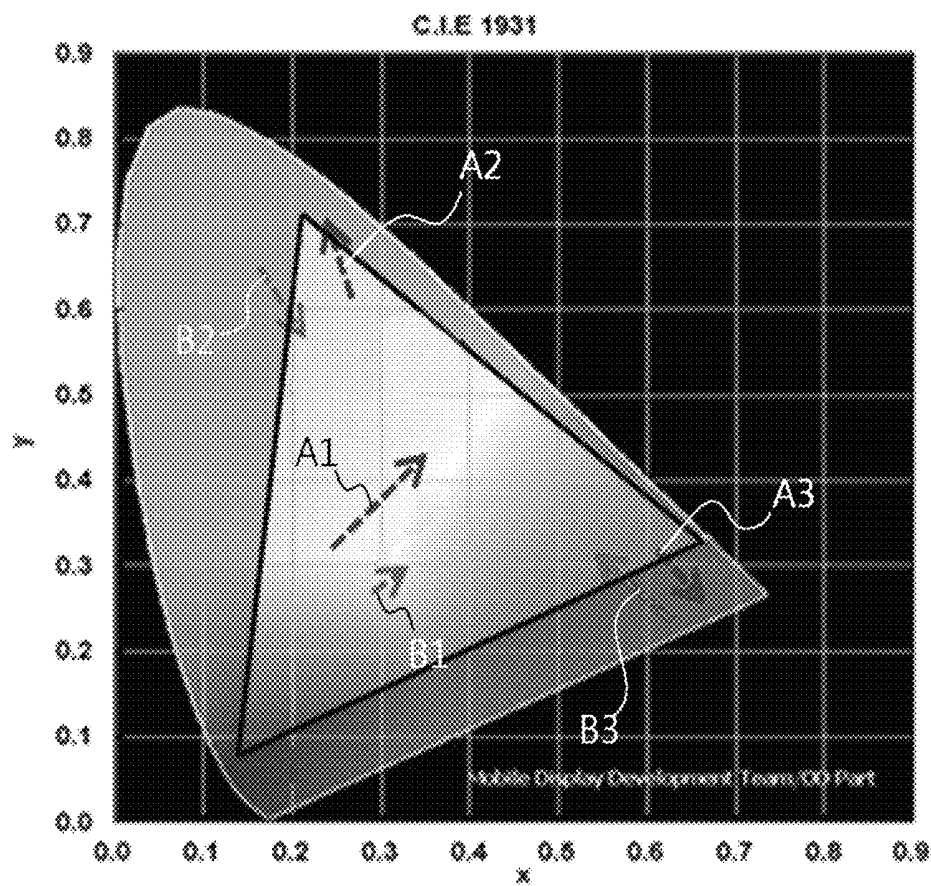
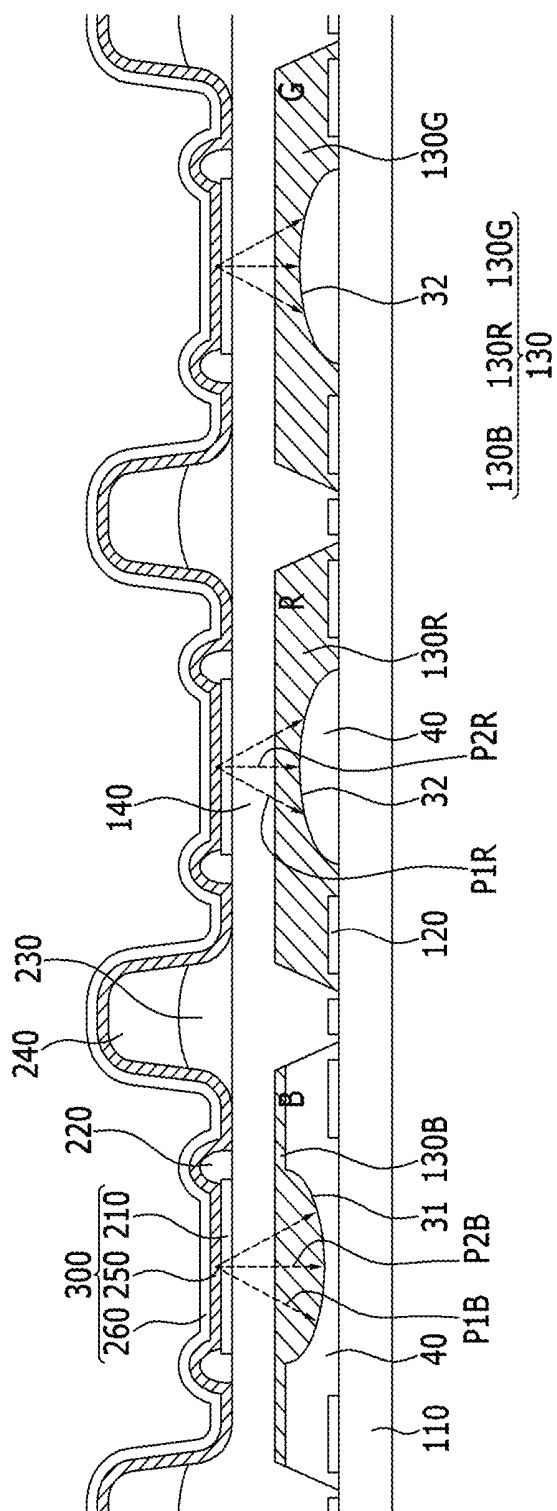


FIG. 4



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY WITH COLOR FILTERS HAVING RECESS PORTION OR CONVEX PORTION

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/011,199, filed on Aug. 27, 2013, which claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0048689 filed on Apr. 30, 2013, and all the benefits accruing therefrom under 35 U.S.C. § 119, the content of which in its entirety is herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The described technology generally relates to an organic light emitting diode (“OLED”) display.

2. Description of the Related Art

An organic light emitting diode (“OLED”) display includes a plurality of OLEDs formed of a hole injection electrode, an organic emission layer, and an electron injection electrode. Each OLED emits light by energy generated when excitons generated as electrons and holes are combined drop from an excited state to a ground state, and the OLED display displays an image by using the light. Accordingly, the OLED display has self-luminance characteristics, and unlike a liquid crystal display (“LCD”), the thickness and weight thereof can be reduced since a separate light source is not required. Further, because the OLED display has high quality characteristics such as low power consumption, high luminance, and high reaction speed, the OLED display is appropriate for use in a mobile electronic device.

The OLED display includes a red organic emission layer emitting red light, a green organic emission layer emitting green light, and a blue organic emission layer emitting blue light, thereby realizing a color. A red color filter, a green color filter, and a blue color filter are formed in a white organic emission layer emitting white light to realize the red, the green, and the blue, or a color filter is not partially formed in the pixel to realize the red, the green, the blue, and the white, thereby forming a white OLED display with improved luminance.

However, when using the white organic emission layer, a white light source emitted from the white organic emission layer of a single layer passes through the color filter formed in each pixel to realize the color such that it is difficult to optimize the color for each pixel. Accordingly, the color characteristic is controlled to be adjusted for one pixel of the red pixel, the green pixel, and the blue pixel such that a lateral characteristic with regard to the front may be changed for each pixel. Accordingly, a difference between the front color and the lateral color is generated thereby a display quality may be deteriorated.

SUMMARY

Exemplary embodiments of the invention provide an organic light emitting diode (“OLED”) display that maintains a luminance distribution characteristic of each pixel at the side substantially similar to a luminance distribution characteristic of each pixel at the front of the OLED display by improving a twist of a lateral color with respect to a front color.

An exemplary embodiment of an OLED display includes: a substrate; a driving wire disposed on the substrate; a color

filter disposed on the driving wire, where the color filter includes a blue color filter, a red color filter and a green color filter; and an OLED disposed on the color filter, where a width of the blue color filter is greater than a width of the red color filter or the green color filter.

In an exemplary embodiment, the OLED display may further include a cover layer disposed on the color filter and which covers the color filter.

In an exemplary embodiment, the OLED may include an anode disposed on the cover layer, an organic light emitting member disposed on the anode, and a cathode disposed on the organic light emitting member.

In an exemplary embodiment, the OLED display may further include a reflection forming layer disposed on the cover layer and which covers an edge of the anode, and a pixel definition layer disposed on the cover layer and between adjacent color filters of the blue color filter, the red color filter and the green color filter.

In an exemplary embodiment, the blue color filter may extend to a position corresponding to the pixel definition layer, and the green color filter or the red color filter may extend to a position corresponding to the reflection forming layer.

In an exemplary embodiment, the driving wire may include a switching thin film transistor and a driving thin film transistor.

In an exemplary embodiment, the reflection forming layer and the pixel definition layer may include substantially the same material as each other.

In an exemplary embodiment, the reflection forming layer and the pixel definition layer may be separated from each other.

An alternative exemplary embodiment of an OLED display includes: a substrate; a driving wire disposed on the substrate; a color filter disposed on the driving wire, where the color filter includes a blue color filter, a red color filter, and a green color filter; OLED disposed on the color filter, and a light path control layer disposed between the driving wire and the color filter, where a recess portion (i.e., concave portion) is defined at an upper surface of the light path control layer aligned with the blue color filter and a convex portion is defined at an upper surface of the light path control layer aligned with the red color filter or the green color filter.

In an exemplary embodiment, the OLED display may further include a light path control layer disposed between the driving wire and the color filter.

In an exemplary embodiment, the OLED display may further include a cover layer disposed on the color filter and which covers the color filter.

In an exemplary embodiment, the OLED may include an anode disposed on the cover layer, an organic light emitting member disposed on the anode, and a cathode disposed on the organic light emitting member.

In an exemplary embodiment, the OLED display may further include a reflection forming layer disposed on the cover layer and which covers the edge of the anode, and a pixel definition layer disposed on the cover layer and between adjacent color filters of the blue color filter, the red color filter and the green color filter.

In an exemplary embodiment, the driving wire may include a switching thin film transistor and a driving thin film transistor.

In an exemplary embodiment, the reflection forming layer and the pixel definition layer may include substantially the same material as each other.

In an exemplary embodiment, the reflection forming layer and the pixel definition layer may be separated from each other.

In exemplary embodiments of OLED display, where the width of the blue color filter is greater than the width of the red color filter or the green color filter, the light path passing through the blue pixel is different from the light path passing through the red pixel or the green pixel such that the twist of the side color with regard to the front color may be improved.

In exemplary embodiments of OLED display, where the recess portion (i.e., concave portion) is defined in the light path control layer at a lower surface of the blue color filter and the convex portion is defined in the light path control layer at a lower surface of the green color filter or the red color filter, the light path of the side of the blue pixel is substantially the same as the light path of the front and the light path of the side of the green pixel or the red pixel is longer than the light path of the front such that the luminance of the side in the blue may be improved, and the luminance of the side in the green pixel or the red pixel may be substantially maintained or reduced.

Accordingly, in such embodiments, the color twist defect of the side caused by the side luminance reduction in the blue pixel, which may occur in a conventional white organic light emitting diode display, is substantially improved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features of the invention will become more apparent by describing in further detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram showing a pixel of an exemplary embodiment of an organic light emitting diode ("OLED") display;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting diode ("OLED") display shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a view of a CIE 1931 colorimetric system of an exemplary embodiment of an OLED display and a CIE 1931 colorimetric system of a conventional OLED display; and

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an alternative exemplary embodiment of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiment are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many 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 complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like to reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being "on," "connected to" or "coupled to" another element or layer, the element or layer can be directly on, connected or coupled to the other element or layer or intervening elements or layers may be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on," "directly connected to" or "directly coupled to" another element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. As

used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, third, etc., may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the invention.

Spatially relative terms, such as "beneath", "below", "lower", "above", "upper" and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation, in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "above" the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term "below" can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular to embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein, the singular forms "a," "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "includes" and/or "including," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

Embodiments of the invention are described herein with reference to cross-section illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments (and intermediate structures) of the invention. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, embodiments of the invention should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of regions illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes that result, for example, from manufacturing. For example, a region illustrated or described as flat may, typically, have rough and/or nonlinear features. Moreover, sharp angles that are illustrated may be rounded. Thus, the regions illustrated in the figures are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of a region and are not intended to limit the scope of the claims set forth herein.

All methods described herein can be performed in a suitable order unless otherwise indicated herein or otherwise clearly contradicted by context. The use of any and all

examples, or exemplary language (e.g., “such as”), is to intended merely to better illustrate the invention and does not pose a limitation on the scope of the invention unless otherwise claimed. No language in the specification should be construed as indicating any non-claimed element as essential to the practice of the invention as used herein.

In addition, in the accompanying drawings, a two transistors-one capacitor (“2Tr-1Cap”) structured active matrix (“AM”) type organic light emitting diode (“OLED”) display in which a pixel includes two thin film transistors (“TFT”) and one capacitor is illustrated. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Therefore, an OLED display may have various structures in which a pixel may include a plurality of TFTs and a capacitor, a wiring line may be further provided, e.g., formed, and a conventional wiring line may be omitted. Here, a pixel may refer to a minimum unit that displays an image, and an OLED display displays an image through a plurality of pixels.

Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the invention will be described in further detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

An exemplary embodiment of an OLED display will now be described in detail with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 3.

FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram showing a pixel of an exemplary embodiment of an OLED display. As shown in FIG. 1, an exemplary embodiment of the OLED display includes a plurality of signal lines **121**, **171** and **172** and a plurality of pixels PX, which is connected to the signal lines **121**, **171** and **172** and arranged substantially in a matrix form including a plurality of pixel columns and a plurality of pixel rows.

In such an embodiment, the signal lines include a plurality of scan lines **121** for transmitting scan signals (or gate signals), a plurality of data lines **171** for transmitting data signals, and a plurality of driving voltage lines **172** for transmitting a driving voltage ELVDD. In such an embodiment, the scan lines **121** extend substantially parallel to each other in a row direction, and the data lines **171** and the driving voltage lines **172** run parallel with each other in a pixel column direction.

In such an embodiment, each of the pixels PX includes a switching thin film transistor T1, a driving thin film transistor T2, a storage capacitor Cst, and an OLED.

The switching thin film transistor T1 includes a control terminal, an input terminal, and an output terminal. The control terminal of the switching thin film transistor T1 may be connected to the scan line **121**, the input terminal of the switching thin film transistor T1 may be connected to the data line **171**, and the output terminal of the switching thin film transistor T1 may be connected to the driving thin film transistor T2. The switching thin film transistor T1 transmits a data signal applied to a corresponding data line **171**, which is connected thereto, to the driving thin film transistor T2 in response to a scan signal applied to a corresponding scan line **121**, which is connected thereto.

The driving thin film transistor T2 includes a control terminal, an input terminal, and an output terminal. The control terminal of the driving thin film transistor T2 may be connected to the switching thin film transistor T1, the input terminal of the driving thin film transistor T2 may be connected to the driving voltage line **172**, and the output terminal of the driving thin film transistor T2 may be connected to the organic light emitting diode OLED. The driving thin film transistor T2 allows an output current Id to flow, which varies in amplitude based on a voltage applied between the control terminal and the output terminal.

In an exemplary embodiment, the storage capacitor Cst may be connected between the control terminal and input terminal of the driving thin film transistor T2. The storage capacitor Cst charges when a data signal is applied to the control terminal of the driving thin film transistor T2, and the storage capacitor maintains a voltage level based on the data signal after the switching thin film transistor T1 is turned off.

The OLED includes an anode connected to the output terminal of the driving thin film transistor T2, a cathode connected to a common voltage ELVSS, and an organic light emitting member disposed between the anode and the cathode. The OLED displays an image by emitting light with intensity determined based on an output current Id of the driving thin film transistor T2.

The switching thin film transistor T1 and the driving thin film transistor T2 may be n-channel field effect transistors (“FET”) or p-channel FETs. In FIG. 1, a connection relationship among the thin film transistors T1 and T2, the storage capacitor Cst, and the OLED is shown, but not being limited thereto. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the connection relationship among the thin film transistors T1 and T2, the storage capacitor Cst, and the OLED may be variously modified.

A pixel of the organic light emitting diode display of FIG. 1 will now be described in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an exemplary embodiment of an OLED display shown in FIG. 1, and FIG. 3 is a view of a CIE 1931 colorimetric system of an exemplary embodiment of an OLED display and a CIE 1931 colorimetric system of a conventional OLED display.

As shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, an exemplary embodiment of an OLED includes a substrate **110**, which may include a material such as a transparent glass or plastic, for example, and further include a driving wire **120** including a plurality of signal lines, a plurality of switching thin film transistors and a plurality of driving thin film transistors, which are disposed on the substrate **110**. In such an embodiment, the OLED may further include a plurality of thin films on or covering the driving wire **120**, such that the driving wire **120** is effectively insulated. In such an embodiment, the driving wire **120** may be disposed in each of a plurality of color pixels, e.g., a blue pixel, a red pixel, and a green pixel.

In an exemplary embodiment, a color filter **130** to realize a color of an image is disposed on the driving wire **120**. The color filter **130** includes a blue color filter **130B** disposed in the blue pixel, a red color filter **130R** disposed in the red pixel, and a green color filter **130G** disposed in the green pixel. In an exemplary embodiment, a width dB of the blue color filter **130B** is greater than a width dR of the red color filter **130R** or a width dG of the green color filter **130G**.

In such an embodiment, a cover layer **140**, which covers and protects the color filter **130**, may be disposed on the color filter **130**.

In such an embodiment, an anode **210**, which receives a signal transmitted from the driving wire **120**, is disposed on the cover layer **140**. The anode **210** may include a transparent conductive oxide such as indium tin oxide (“ITO”) and indium zinc oxide (“IZO”), for example, to allow light to be transmitted therethrough, e.g., to allow the light to passing therethrough without substantial intensity loss.

In such an embodiment, a reflection forming layer **220**, which covers an edge of the anode **210**, and a pixel definition layer **230**, which is separated or spaced apart from the reflection forming layer **220**, are disposed on the cover layer **140**. The reflection forming layer **220** and the pixel defini-

tion layer **230** may include substantially the same material as each other, and the pixel definition layer **230** may be disposed between adjacent color filters **130**. In an exemplary embodiment, the blue color filter **130B** extends to a position corresponding to the pixel definition layer **230**, and the green color filter **130G** or the red color filter **130R** extends to a position corresponding to the reflection forming layer **220**.

In such an embodiment, an organic light emitting member **250** is disposed on the anode **210**, and a cathode **260** is disposed on the organic light emitting member **250**, the reflection forming layer **220** and the pixel definition layer **230**.

In an exemplary embodiment, an OLED **300** is defined by the anode **210**, the organic light emitting member **250** and the cathode **260**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the organic light emitting member **250** may include a white organic emission layer (e.g., a white light emitting organic layer). In such an embodiment, the organic light emitting member **250** may include a single organic emission layer, or may a plurality of organic emission layers, which are laminated to emit light having the white color.

In one exemplary embodiment, for example, the organic light emitting member **250** may include a yellow organic emission layer and a blue organic emission layer, which are combined to emit light having the white color, the organic light emitting member **250** may include a cyan organic emission layer and a red organic emission layer, which are combined to emit light having the white color, or the organic light emitting member **250** may include a magenta to organic emission layer and a green organic emission layer, which are combined to emit light having the white color.

In an exemplary embodiment, the organic light emitting member **250** may further include a plurality of organic layers (not shown) to efficiently transmit the carrier of the holes or electrons to the emission layer as well as the organic emission layer, in which the light emitting is generated. In such an embodiment, the organic layers may include a hole injection layer ("NIL") and a hole transport layer ("HTL"), which are disposed between the anode **210** and the organic emission layer, and an electron injection layer ("EL") and an electron transport layer ("ETL"), which are disposed between the cathode **260** and the organic emission layer.

In an exemplary embodiment, the cathode **260** may include a metal having high reflectance, such as Ag, Al, or alloys thereof, for example.

In an exemplary embodiment, the reflection forming layer **220** and the pixel definition layer **230** are separated (e.g., spaced apart) from each other, and the cathode **260** of the reflection electrode may obliquely extend along the side of the reflection forming layer **220**. Accordingly, in such an embodiment, the light emitted from the organic light emitting member **250** and progressing to the side of the organic light emitting member **250** is reflected by the cathode **260** disposed at the side of the reflection forming layer **220** toward the front such that light leakage is effectively prevented.

In an exemplary embodiment, a spacer **240**, which maintains an interval between the cover layer **140** and an encapsulation substrate (not shown) that seals the OLED **300**, is disposed on the pixel definition layer **230**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the blue color filter **130B** extends to the position corresponding to the pixel definition layer **230**, and the green color filter **130G** (e.g., extends to overlap the pixel definition layer **230** when viewed from a top view) or the red color filter **130R** extends to the position corresponding to the reflection forming layer **220** (e.g.,

extends to overlap the reflection forming layer **220** when viewed from a top view) such that a light path P1B of the white light progressing in the side, e.g., obliquely with respect to the substrate **110** (e.g., a light path of the white light emitted from a side portion of the OLED **300** in an oblique direction) passes through the blue color filter **130B**, similarly to a light path P2B of the white light emitted from the organic light emitting member **250** of the blue pixel B and progressing in the front, e.g., substantially perpendicular to the substrate **110**. In such an embodiment, differently from the light path of the white light emitted from the organic light emitting member **250** of the green pixel or the red pixel and progressing in the front, e.g., substantially perpendicular to the substrate **110**, the light path P1B of the white light progressing in the side, e.g., obliquely with respect to the substrate **110**, may not pass through the green color filter **130G** or the red color filter **130R**, as shown in FIG. 2. Accordingly, in such an embodiment, the white light that does not pass through the green color filter **130G** and the red color filter **130R** is added at a side of the green pixel and the red pixel, such that chromaticity deteriorated, e.g., reduced.

As shown in FIG. 3, a colorimetric system of the conventional OLED display viewed at a side (e.g., a colorimetric system of the conventional OLED display when observed at a side thereof) is moved into A1, A2, and A3 in each pixel with respect to a colorimetric system of the conventional OLED display viewed at a front such that a substantially change of the color may occur. In an exemplary embodiment, the colorimetric system of the OLED display at the side is moved into B1, B2, and B3 in each pixel and the colorimetric system and thereby converged to a white coordinate. As described above, the light path passing through the blue pixel is to a side of the OLED display to be different from the light path passing through the red pixel or the green pixel to a side of the OLED display such that a twist of the side color with respect to the front color may be improved.

In an exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIG. 2, the width dB of the blue color filter is greater than the width dR of the red color filter or the width dG of the green color filter to improve the twist of the color in the side. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIG. 4, a recess portion (i.e., concave portion) may be provided at an upper surface of the light path control layer **40** aligned with the blue color filter **130B** and a convex portion may be provided at an upper surface of the light path control layer **40** aligned with green color filter **130G** or the red color filter **130R** to improve the twist of the color.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an alternative exemplary embodiment of an OLED display.

The exemplary embodiment of the OLED display shown in FIG. 4 is substantially to the same as the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 2 except for a recess portion at the lower surface of the blue color filter and a convex portion at the lower surface of the green color filter or the red color filter. The same or like elements shown in FIG. 4 have been labeled with the same reference characters as used above to describe the exemplary embodiments of the OLED display shown in FIG. 2, and any repetitive detailed description thereof will hereinafter be omitted or simplified.

As shown in FIG. 4, in an exemplary embodiment, each pixel of the OLED display may include a light path control layer **40** disposed on the driving wire **120**, and adjacent light path control layer **40** may be disposed separated or spaced apart from each other.

In such an embodiment, a color filter **130** to realize the color is disposed on the light path control layer **40**. The color filter **130** includes the blue color filter **130B** formed at the

blue pixel, the red color filter **130R** formed at the red pixel, and the green color filter **130G** formed at the green pixel.

The recess portion **31** is defined (e.g., formed) in the light path control layer **40** at the lower surface of the blue color filter **130B**, and the convex portion **32** is defined (e.g., 5 formed) in the light path control layer **40** at the lower surface of the red color filter **130R** or the green color filter **130G**. In an exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIG. **4**, the color filter **130** may include a recess portion (i.e., concave portion) or a convex portion, which corresponds to the convex 10 portion **32** or the recess portion **31**, respectively, of the light path control layer **40**. In such an embodiment, the thickness of the light path control layer **40** at the blue color filter **130B** is reduced by the recess portion **31** of the light path control layer, and the thickness of the light path control layer **40** at 15 the red color filter **130R** or the green color filter **130G** is increased by the convex portion **32** of the light path control layer **40**.

In such an embodiment, the cover layer **140**, which covers and protects to the color filter **130**, is disposed on the color 20 filter **130**.

The anode **210**, which receives the signal transmitted from the driving wire **120**, is disposed on the cover layer **140**. The anode **210** may include a transparent conductive material such as ITO and IZO, for example, to allow light to 25 be transmitted therethrough.

The reflection forming layer **220**, which covers an edge of the anode **210**, and the pixel definition layer **230**, which is separated or spaced apart from the reflection forming layer **220**, are disposed on the cover layer **140**. The reflection 30 forming layer **220** and the pixel definition layer **230** may include substantially the same material as each other, and the pixel definition layer **230** may be disposed between adjacent color filters **130**.

The organic light emitting member **250** is disposed on the 35 anode **210**, and the cathode **260** is disposed on the organic light emitting member **250**, the reflection forming layer **220** and the pixel definition layer **230**.

As described above, by the recess portion **31** in the light path control layer **40** at the lower surface of the blue color 40 filter **130B** and the convex portion **32** in the light path control layer **40** at the lower surface of the green color filter **130G** or the red color filter **130R**, the light path **P1B** at the side of the blue pixel is substantially the same as the light path **P2B** at the front and the light path **P1R** at the side of the 45 green pixel or the red pixel is longer than the light path **P2R** in the front such that the luminance at the side of the blue pixel is improved and the luminance of the side of the green pixel or the red pixel may be maintained or reduced.

Accordingly, in such an embodiment, the color twist 50 defect of the side by the side luminance reduction in the blue pixel, which may occur in a conventional white OLED display, may be substantially improved such that a luminance distribution characteristic in each pixel at the side may be maintained substantially similar to a luminance distribu- 55 tion characteristic in each pixel at the front.

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be practical exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, to on the con- 60 trary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting diode display comprising: 65 a substrate;
a driving wire disposed on the substrate;

a color filter on the driving wire, wherein the color filter comprises a blue color filter, a red color filter and a green color filter;

an organic light emitting diode disposed on the color filter;

a light path control layer disposed between the driving wire and the color filter,

wherein only one recess portion is defined in the light path control layer at a lower surface of the blue color filter, the only one recess portion recessing toward an upper surface of the substrate from an upper surface of the light path control layer, and

only one convex portion is defined in the light path control layer at a lower surface of the red color filter or the green color filter, the only one convex portion being convex upward with respect to the upper surface of the substrate.

2. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 1, further comprising:

a cover layer disposed on the color filter and which covers the color filter.

3. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 2, wherein

the organic light emitting diode comprises:

an anode disposed on the cover layer;

an organic light emitting member disposed on the anode; and

a cathode disposed on the organic light emitting member.

4. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 3, further comprising:

a reflection forming layer disposed on the cover layer and which covers an edge of the anode, and

a pixel definition layer disposed on the cover layer and between adjacent color filters of the blue color filter, the red color filter and the green color filter.

5. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 4, wherein

the driving wire comprises a switching thin film transistor and a driving thin film transistor.

6. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 5, wherein

the reflection forming layer and the pixel definition layer comprise substantially the same material as each other.

7. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 6, wherein

the reflection forming layer and the pixel definition layer are separated from each other.

8. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 1, wherein the organic light emitting diode disposed on the color filter includes an organic light emitting member which emits a same color light to the blue color filter, the red color filter and the green color filter.

9. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 8, wherein the organic light emitting member includes a white organic emission layer to emit light having a white color.

10. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 8, wherein the organic light emitting diode includes an organic light emitting diode disposed on each of the color filters, the organic light emitting diode on each of the color filters including an anode, the organic light emitting member which includes an organic emission layer on the anode to emit white light to the blue color filter, the red color filter and the green color filter, and a cathode covering the organic light emitting member.

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11. The organic light emitting diode display of claim **1**, wherein the lower surface defining the red color filter or the green color filter has a different shape of the lower surface defining the blue color filter.

* * * * *

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专利名称(译)	具有具有凹部或凸部的滤色器的有机发光二极管显示器		
公开(公告)号	US10504970	公开(公告)日	2019-12-10
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[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DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

一种有机发光二极管显示器，通过改善横向颜色相对于正面颜色的扭曲，从而维持与OLED显示器正面的每个像素的亮度分布特性基本相似的侧面的每个像素的亮度分布特性。有机发光二极管显示器包括基板，设置在基板上的驱动线，设置在驱动线上的滤色器。滤色器包括形成在驱动线上的蓝色滤色器，红色滤色器和绿色滤色器。设置在滤色器上的有机发光二极管，其中，在蓝色滤色器的下表面形成有凹部，在红色滤色器或绿色滤色器的下表面形成有凸部。

