



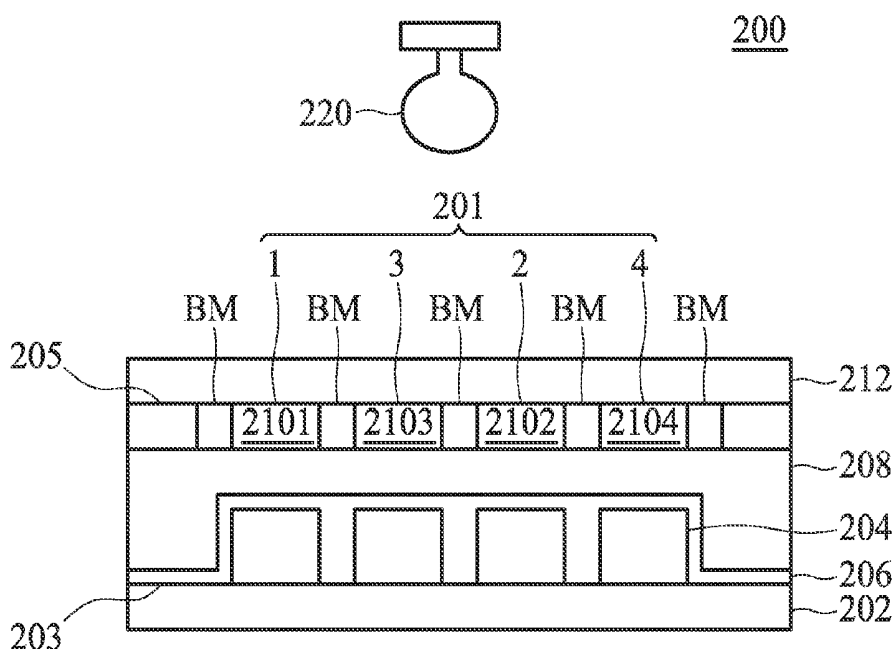
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SU et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2015/0325811 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Nov. 12, 2015**(54) **SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING IMAGES****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **InnoLux Corporation**, Miao-Li County
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(TW)(51) **Int. Cl.****H01L 51/52** (2006.01)**G09G 5/00** (2006.01)**H01L 27/32** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **H01L 51/5253** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3213**
(2013.01); **H01L 27/3218** (2013.01); **G09G**
5/003 (2013.01)(21) Appl. No.: **14/806,967**(22) Filed: **Jul. 23, 2015****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 13/047,523, filed on
Mar. 14, 2011, now Pat. No. 9,123,287.(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Mar. 17, 2010 (TW) 099107766

ABSTRACT

A system for displaying images employing a pixel structure. The pixel structure includes a first sub-pixel, a second sub-pixel, and a third sub-pixel, wherein each sub-pixel comprises a color filter layer, an electroluminescent element corresponding to the color filter layer, and a passivation layer formed on the electroluminescent element and covering the electroluminescent element, wherein the filling layer is disposed between the color filter layer and the, and wherein the distance between the first and second sub-pixels is greater than that between the first and third sub-pixels, and wherein the color filter layers of the first sub-pixel, the second sub-pixel, and the third sub-pixel are a red color filter layer, green color filter layer, and blue color filter layer respectively.



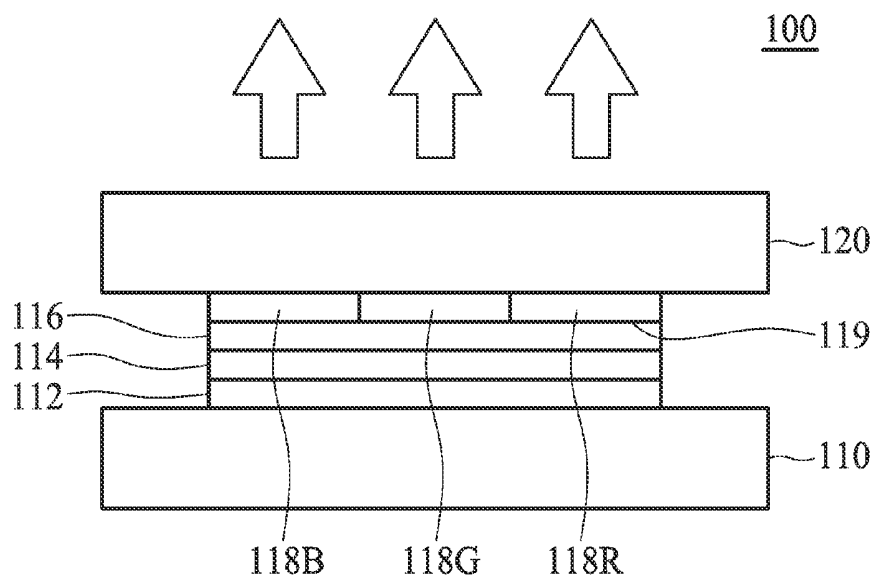


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

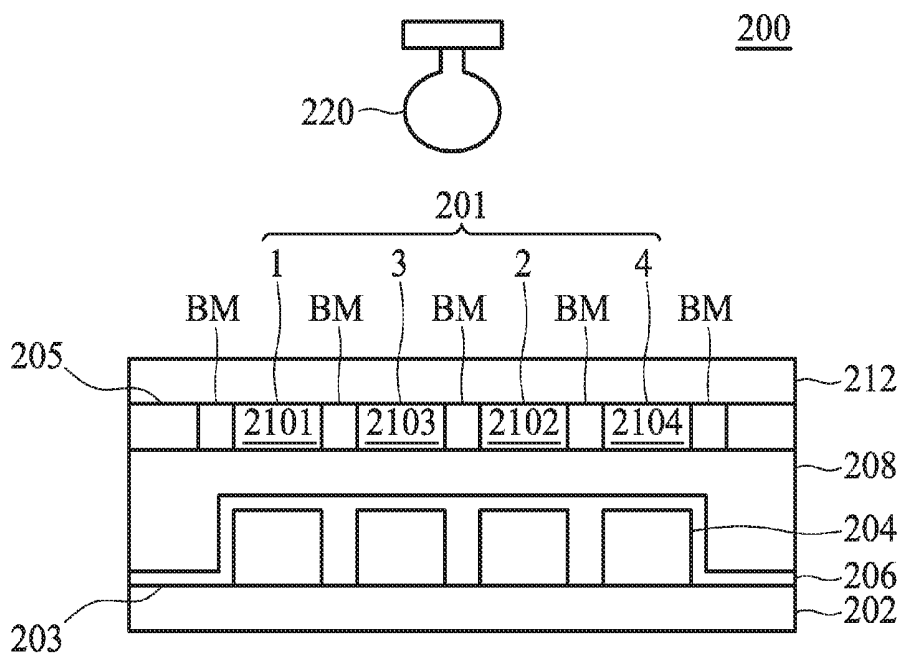


FIG. 2

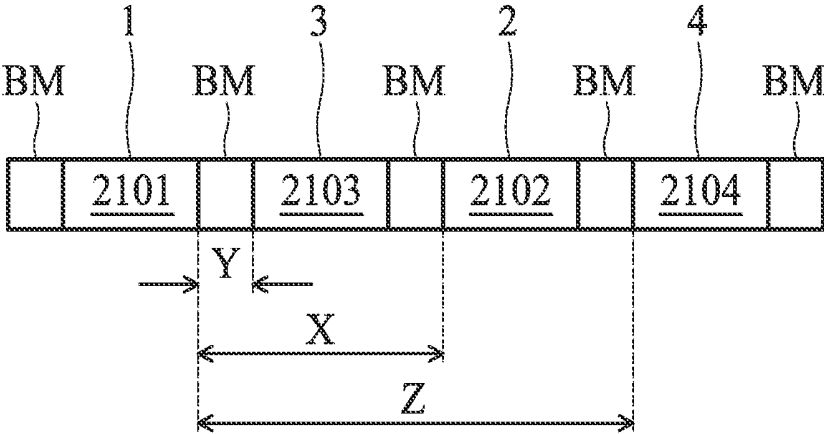


FIG. 3

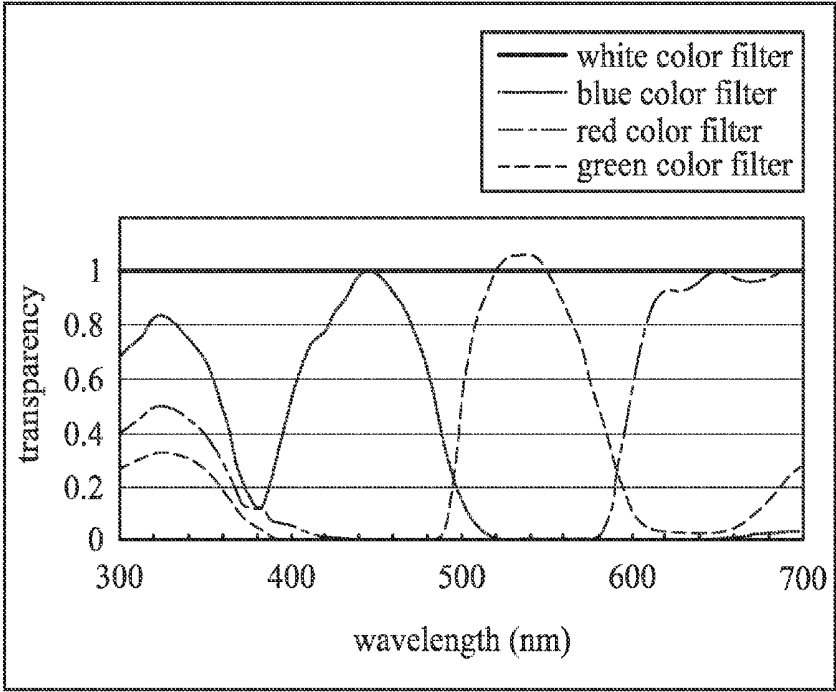


FIG. 4

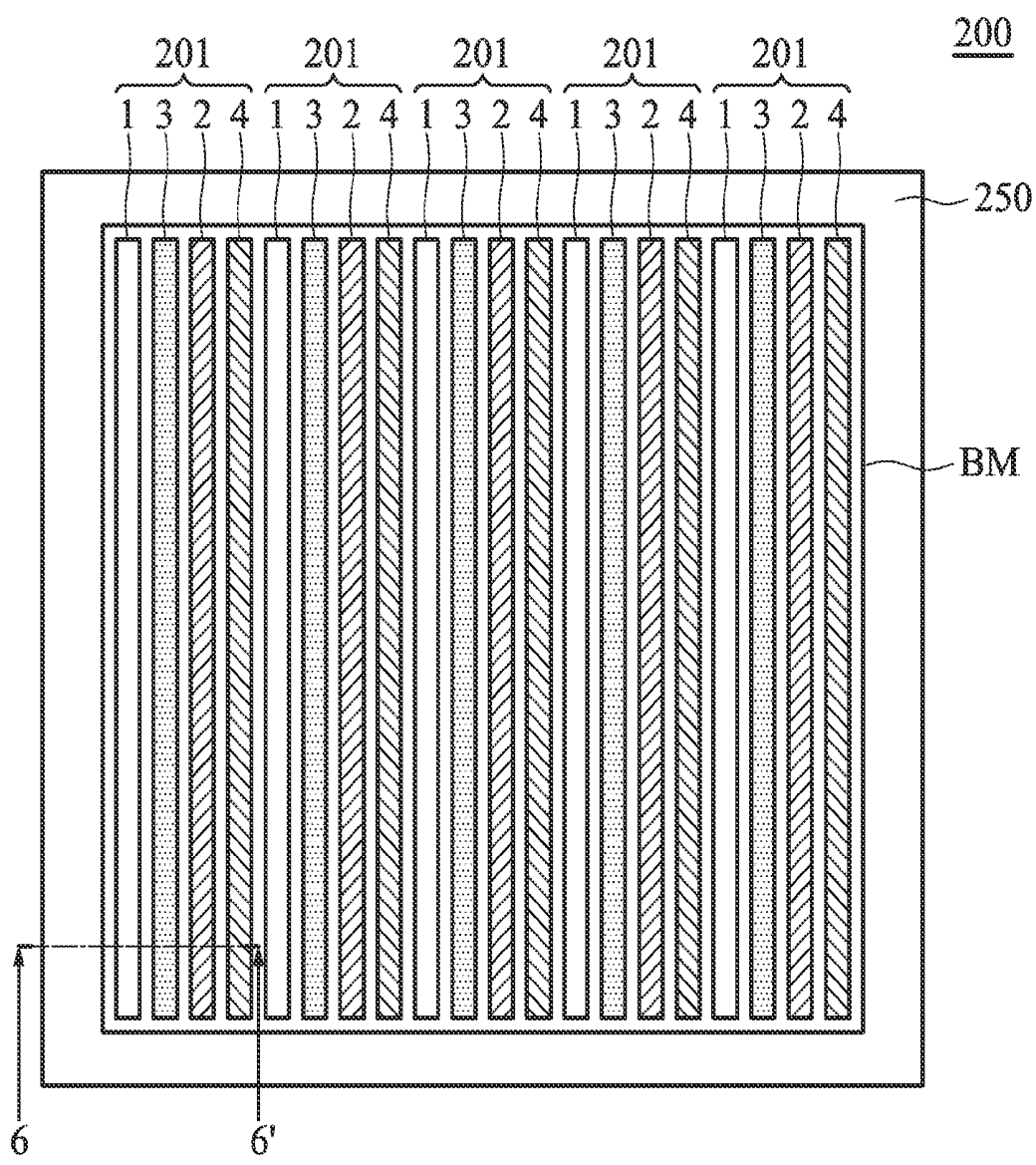


FIG. 5

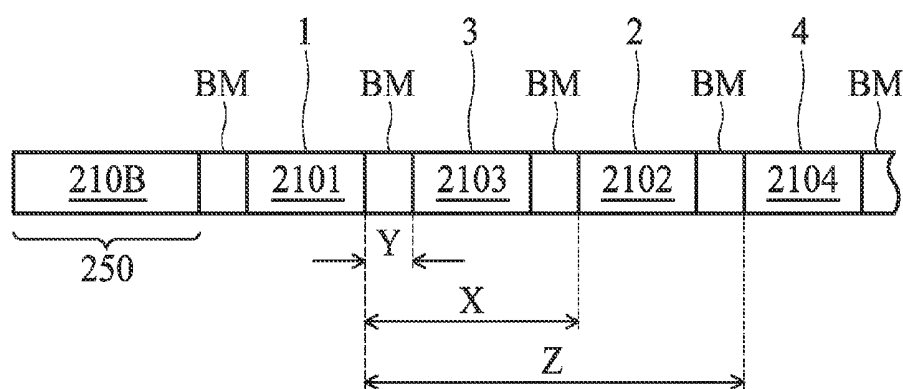


FIG. 6

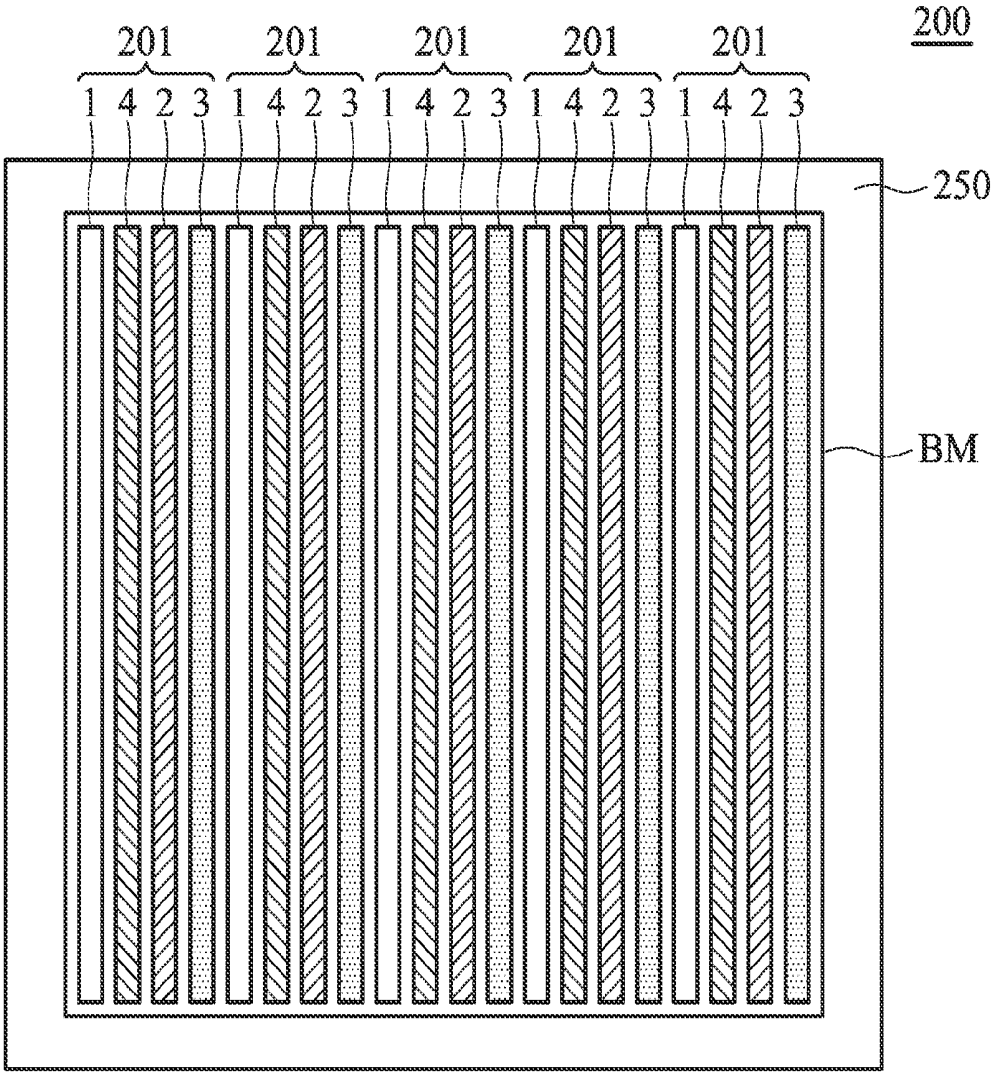


FIG. 7

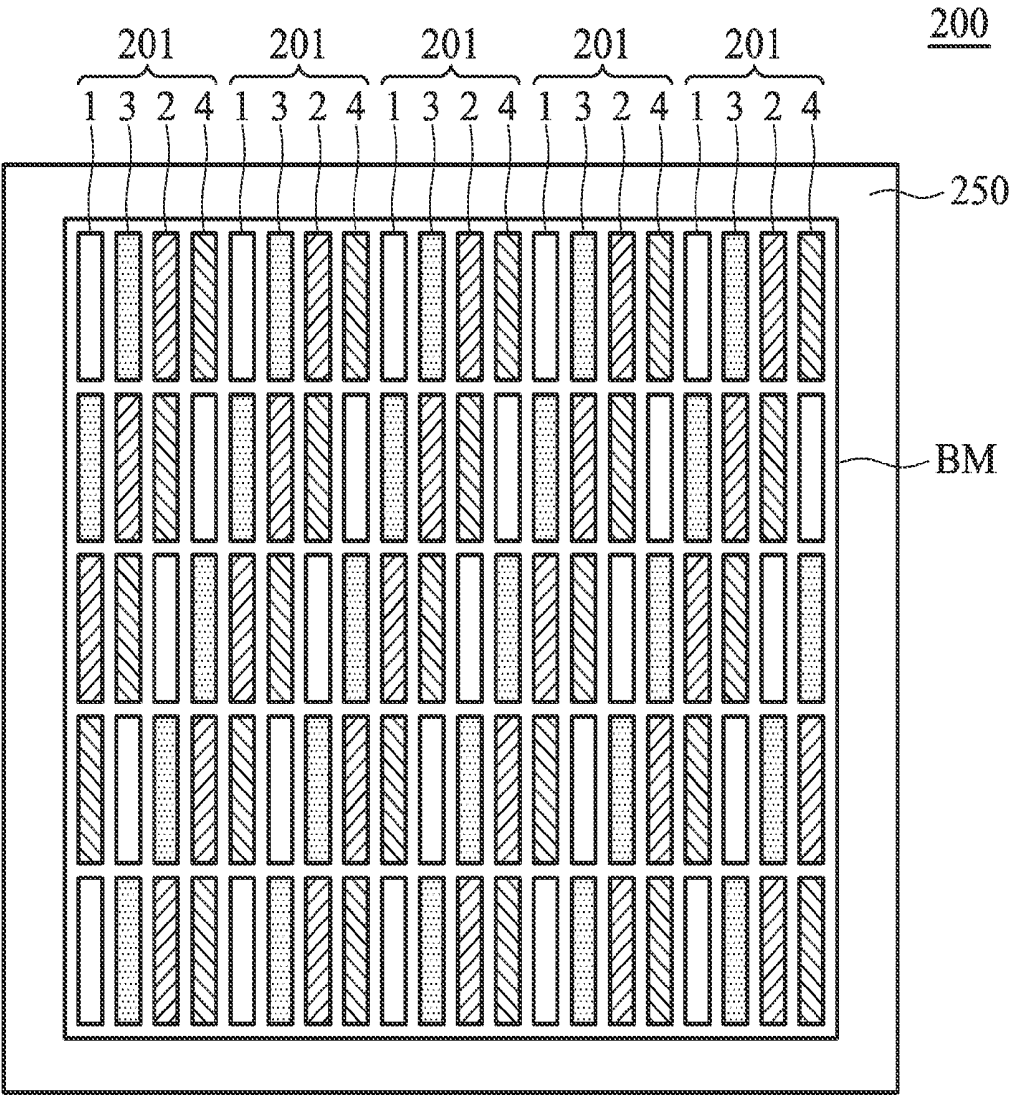


FIG. 8

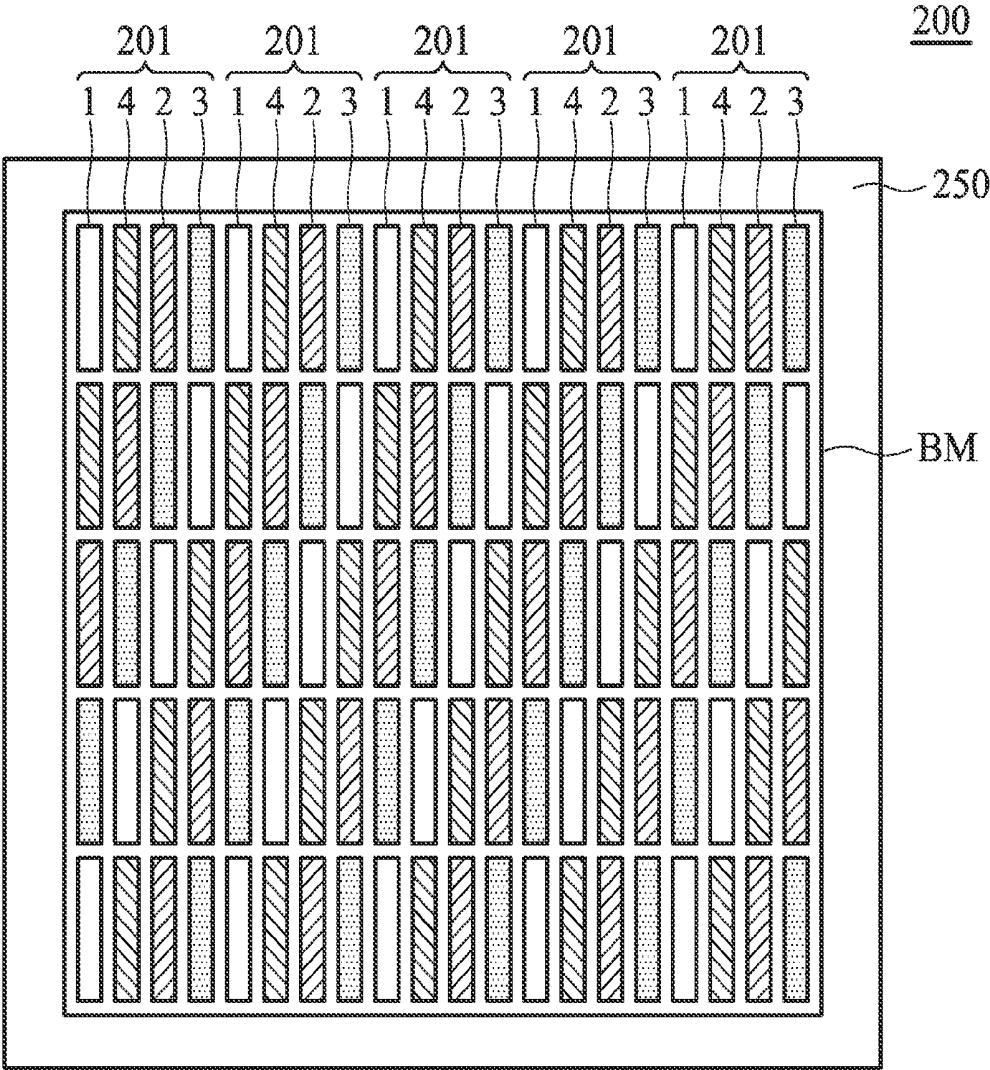


FIG. 9

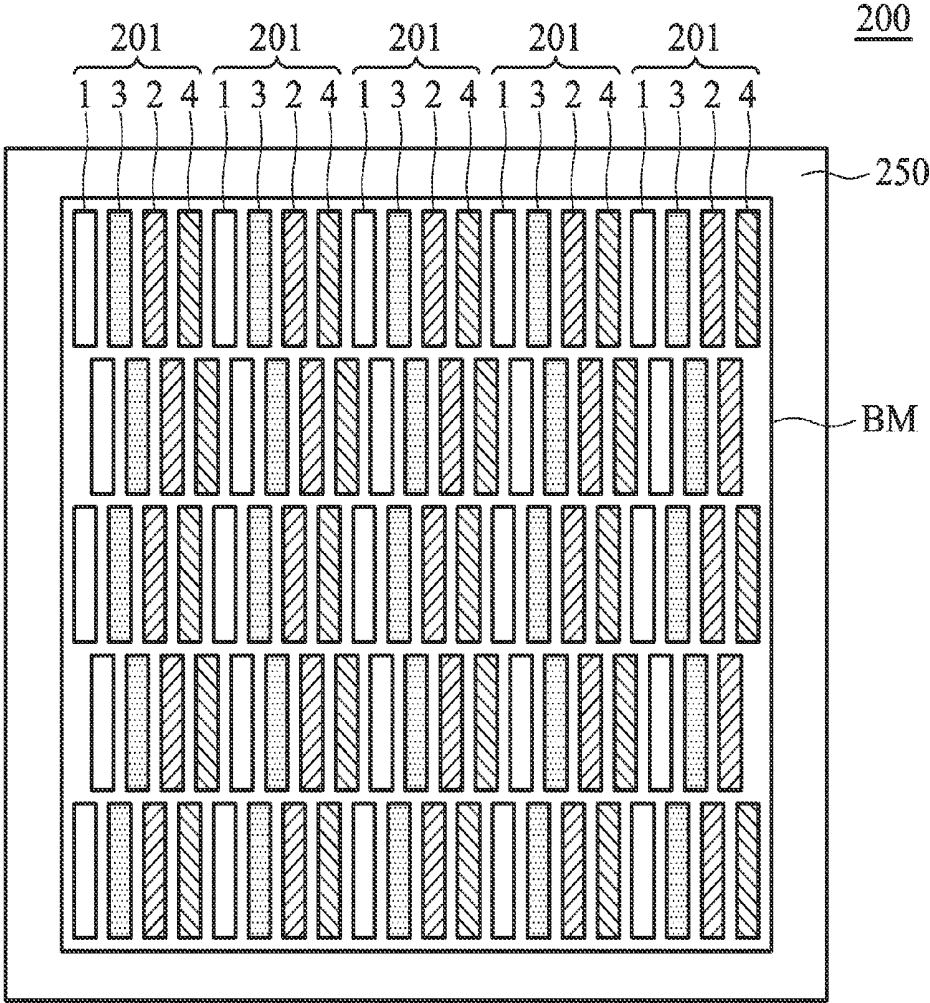


FIG. 10

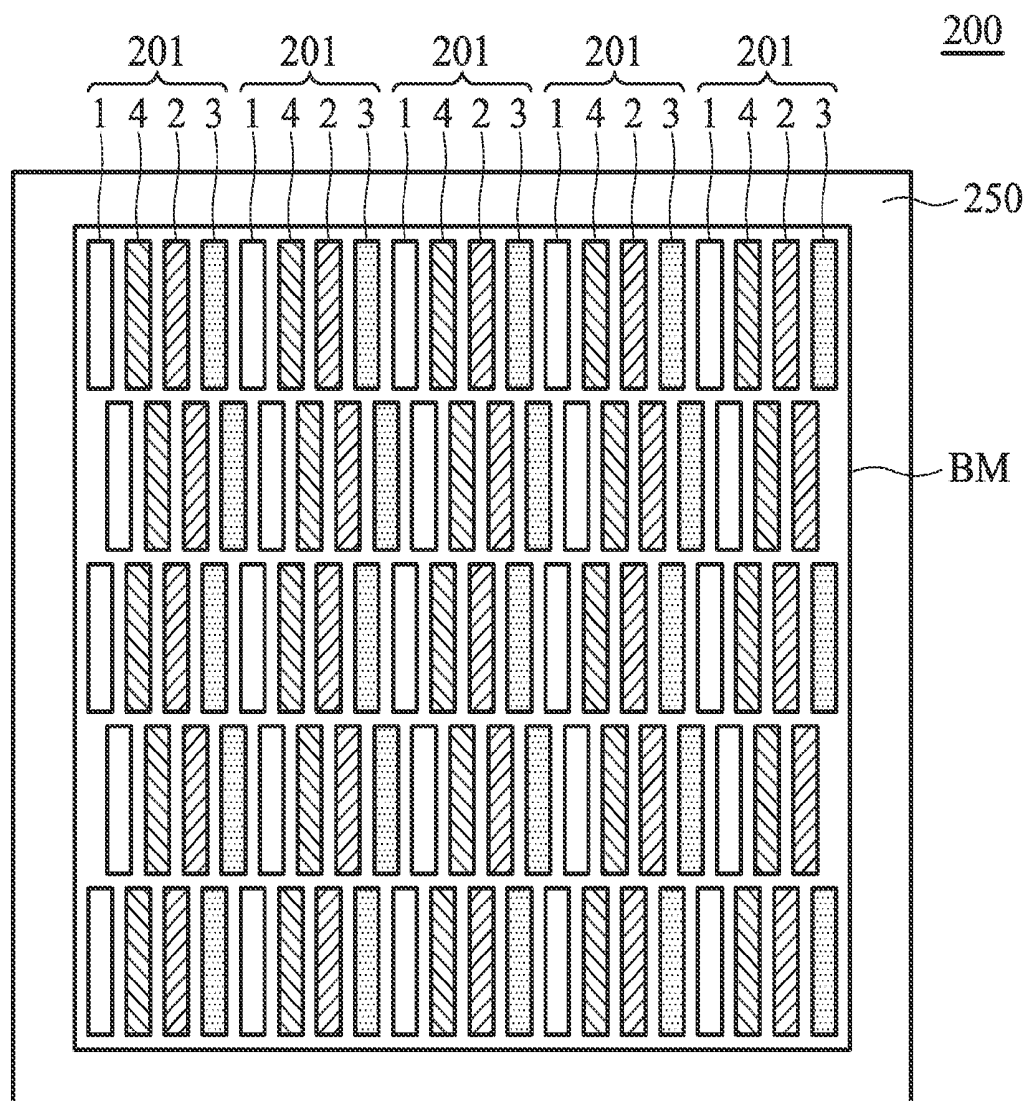


FIG. 11

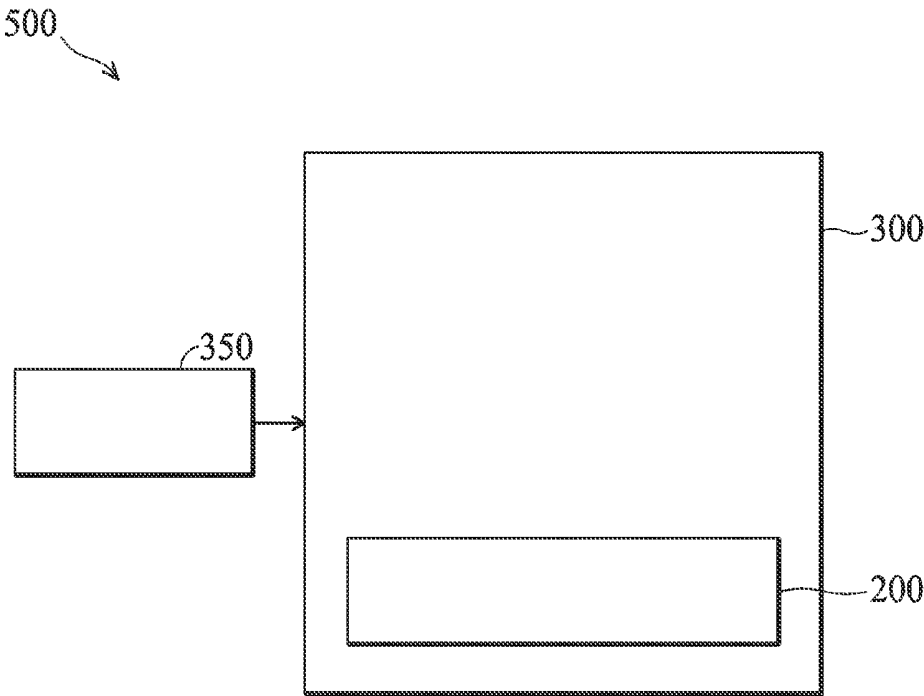


FIG. 12

SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING IMAGES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation application of pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/047,523, filed Mar. 14, 2011 and entitled "System for Displaying Images", which claims priority of Taiwan Patent Application No. 099107766, filed on March 17, 2010.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The invention relates to a system for displaying images, and more particularly to a system for displaying images which includes an organic electroluminescent device with a specific pixel structure.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] Recently, with the development and wide application of electronic products, such as mobile phones, and notebook computers, there has been an increasing demand for flat display elements which consume less power and occupy less space. Organic electroluminescent elements are popular for use in flat panel displays as they are self-emitting and highly luminous, provide wide viewing angles, have a fast response speed, and a simple fabrication process. In order to achieve full-color display, various color filters have been further applied in organic electroluminescent devices.

[0006] U.S. Pat. No. 7,416,917 discloses a top-emission organic electroluminescent device 100 including a bottom substrate 110, a top substrate 120, organic electroluminescent elements 112, 114, and 116, a red color filter 118R, a blue color filter 118B, and a green color filter 118G, as shown in FIG. 1, for achieving full-color display.

[0007] Since the color filters (including the red color filter 118R, blue color filter 118B, and green color filter 118G) are directly formed on the organic electroluminescent element 116 and the color filters cannot be dovetailed with the organic electroluminescent element 116, an interface 119 with voids is formed, wherein the voids are apt to comprise air and moisture. Therefore, the organic electroluminescent device 100 has low stability and a short operating life span. Further, since there is no buffer layer or a filling layer to separate the color filters from the organic electroluminescent elements, air gaps may exist between the color filters and the organic electroluminescent elements, so that damage may occur easily for that the organic electroluminescent device (such as glass substrate fracture) via the air gaps.

[0008] Therefore, a novel organic electroluminescent device to solve the aforementioned problems, while achieving good display quality is needed.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] An exemplary embodiment provides a system for displaying images, including a pixel structure. The pixel structure includes a filling layer, a first sub-pixel, a second sub-pixel, and a third sub-pixel, wherein each sub-pixel comprises a color filter layer, an electroluminescent element corresponding to the color filter layer, and a passivation layer formed on the electroluminescent element and covering the electroluminescent element, wherein the filling layer is disposed between the color filter layer and the, and wherein the distance between the first and second sub-pixels is greater than that between the first and third sub-pixels. The color filter

layers of the first sub-pixel, the second sub-pixel, and the third sub-pixel are a red color filter layer, a green color filter layer, and a blue color filter layer respectively.

[0010] A detailed description is given in the following embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The invention can be more fully understood by reading the subsequent detailed description and examples with references made to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0012] FIG. 1 is a cross-section view of a conventional top emission organic electroluminescent device.

[0013] FIG. 2 is a cross-section view of an organic electroluminescent device according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

[0014] FIG. 3 is a close-up view schematic diagram of FIG. 2, showing the location of the color filter layer and the black matrix.

[0015] FIG. 4 shows a graph plotting transmittance against wavelength (300-700 nm) of the white, blue, green, and red color filters.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of a pixel structure of an organic electroluminescent device according to an embodiment of the disclosure, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a stripe-like structured arrangement.

[0017] FIG. 6 is a cross section of the pixel structure 201 along line 6-6' of FIG. 5, showing the color filter layer and black matrix.

[0018] FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram of a pixel structure of an organic electroluminescent device according to another embodiment of the disclosure, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a stripe-like structured arrangement.

[0019] FIGS. 8 and 9 are schematic diagrams of pixel structures according to some embodiments of the disclosure, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a stripe-like structured arrangement.

[0020] FIGS. 10 and 11 are schematic diagrams of pixel structures according to some embodiments of the disclosure, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a stripe-like structured arrangement.

[0021] FIG. 12 schematically shows a block diagram of a system for displaying images according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0022] The following description is of the best-contemplated mode of carrying out the invention. This description is made for the purpose of illustrating the general principles of the invention and should not be taken in a limiting sense. The scope of the invention is best determined by reference to the appended claims.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 2, a pixel structure 201 of an organic electroluminescent device 200 employed by a system for displaying images according to an embodiment of the disclosure is provided. The organic electroluminescent device 200 can be a top-emission full-color organic electroluminescent device. The pixel structure 201 includes at least three sub-pixels. Herein, the pixel structure 201 has four sub-pixels, including a first sub-pixel 1, a second sub-pixel 2, a third sub-pixel 3, and a fourth sub-pixel 4. Particularly, the first sub-pixel 1, the second sub-pixel 2, the third sub-pixel 3, and the fourth sub-pixel 4 respectively include a first color filter layer 2101, a second color filter layer 2102, a third color

filter layer **2103**, and a fourth color filter layer **2104**. For example, the first sub-pixel **1**, the second sub-pixel **2**, the third sub-pixel **3**, and the fourth sub-pixel **4** can be respectively a white sub-pixel, a blue sub-pixel, a red sub-pixel, and a green sub-pixel. Further, the first color filter layer **2101**, the second color filter layer **2102**, the third color filter layer **2103**, and the fourth color filter layer **2104** can be selected from a group consisting of a red color filter layer, a green color filter layer, a blue color filter layer, and a white color filter layer. In the pixel structure **201**, the sub-pixels **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4** are disposed between a bottom substrate **202** and a top substrate **212**. Further, the pixel structure has a plurality of organic electroluminescent elements **204** respectively corresponding to the sub-pixels **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**. A passivation layer **206** is conformally formed on the organic electroluminescent elements **204**, completely covering the exposed top surface and side-wall of the organic electroluminescent elements **204**. The passivation layer **206** can prevent the organic electroluminescent elements **204** during a subsequently formed filling layer, and reduce the probability of air and moisture leaking into the organic electroluminescent elements **204**. Further, the pixel structure includes a filling layer **208** disposed between the color filter layers, and the organic electroluminescent elements, wherein the filling layer can be a photocurable layer. After curing the filling layer **208** by a radiance **220**, the gap between the color filter layer **2101**, **2102**, **2103**, and **2104**, and the organic electroluminescent elements **204** is filled with the filling layer **208**. Therefore, there is no air gap formed between the color filter layer **2101**, **2102**, **2103**, and **2104**, and the organic electroluminescent elements **204**; thereby mitigating trapped air or moisture. Accordingly, the stability and the operating lifespan of the organic electroluminescent element **204** can be increased, and the strength of the organic electroluminescent device **200** can be improved. Moreover, the any two adjacent color filter layers **2101**, **2102**, **2103**, and **2104** can be separated by a black matrix BM, and the black matrix BM can be disposed to surround each color filter layers **2101**, **2102**, **2103**, or **2104**.

[0024] The bottom substrate **202** can be a glass substrate, plastic substrate, or a semiconductor substrate. The bottom substrate **202** can be a substrate including a required element (such as a thin film transistor). The accompanying drawings illustrate the substrate **202** as a plain rectangle in order to simplify the illustration. According to an embodiment of the disclosure, a reflection layer (not shown) can be disposed on the top surface **203** of the bottom substrate **202** and the reflective layer can comprise Ag, Al, Au, or combinations thereof. The organic electroluminescent elements **204** of the pixel structure **201** can be the same of different.

[0025] According to an embodiment of the disclosure, the organic electroluminescent element **204** can be a white organic electroluminescent element, including a pair of top and bottom electrodes, and an organic electroluminescent composite layer disposed between the top and bottom electrodes. The top and bottom electrodes can be respectively a transparent or semi-transparent electrode. Suitable materials of the top and bottom electrodes can be indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), SnO₂, In₂O₃, Al, Cu, Mo, Ti, Pt, Ir, Ni, Cr, Ag, Au, or combinations thereof, formed by a method such as sputtering, electron beam evaporation, thermal evaporation, or chemical vapor deposition methods.

[0026] The organic electroluminescent composite layer at least includes a light emitting layer, and can further include a

hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer.

[0027] The layers of the organic electroluminescent composite layer can be an organic small molecule material, or polymer material, and can be formed by thermal vacuum evaporation, physical vapor deposition, chemical vapor deposition (organic small molecule material), spin coating, ink jet printing, or screen printing (polymer material) methods. The emitting layer **131** comprises a light-emitting material and an electroluminescent dopant doped into the light-emitting material and can perform energy transfer or carrier trapping under electron-hole recombination in the emitting layer. The light-emitting material can be fluorescent or phosphorescent materials. The amount of the dopant is not limited and can be optionally modified by a person of ordinary skill in the field. The light-emitting material can be fluorescent or phosphorescent. The composition of the organic electroluminescent element **204** is not limited and can be optionally modified by a person of ordinary skill in the field. The light-emitting material can be fluorescent or phosphorescent. Suitable materials of the passivation layer **206** can be silicon oxide, titanium oxide, aluminum oxide, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride materials, or combinations thereof. The filling layer **208** can be formed on the passivation layer **206**, bonding the top substrate **212** with the bottom substrate **202**. Suitable material of the filling layer **208** can be ultraviolet/visible curable material, such as photocurable resin (epoxy resin, acrylate, polyester, or polyurethane), formed by a method such as a spin-coating, ink jet printing, or screen printing method. In some embodiments of the disclosure, the radiance for curing the filling layer **208** has a wavelength of not more than 430 nm, preferably of between 190-430 nm. Further, the top substrate **212** can be a transparent substrate, such as a glass substrate or a plastic substrate.

[0028] According to an embodiment of the disclosure, the process for fabricating the organic electroluminescent device **200** with the pixel structure **201** can be divided into two stages. The first stage of the process includes the following steps: forming a plurality of organic electroluminescent elements **204** on the top surface **203** of the bottom substrate **202**, conformally forming a passivation layer **206** on the organic electroluminescent elements **204**, and blanketly forming a filling layer **208** on the passivation layer **206**. The second stage of the process includes the following steps: forming color filter layers **2101**, **2102**, **2103**, **2104**, and a black matrix BM on the bottom surface **205** of the top substrate **212**. Next, the bottom substrate **202** and the top substrate **212** are bonded to each other via the filling layer **208**; thereby sealing the filling layer **208** and the color filter layers and the black matrix. Finally, the filling layer **208** is subjected to a curing process via the radiance **220** (such as UV curing process).

[0029] It should be noted that, since the first color filter layer **2101**, the second color filter layer **2102**, the third color filter layer **2103**, and the fourth color filter layer **2104** have different transmission wavelengths, the first color filter layer **2101**, the second color filter layer **2102**, the third color filter layer **2103**, and the fourth color filter layer **2104** have different transmittance corresponding to the radiance **220**.

[0030] The transmittances of the color filter layer **2101**, the color filter layer **2102**, the color filter layer **2103**, and the color filter layer **2104** for the radiance **220** are determined according to the following equation: transmittance of the color filter layer **2101** of the first sub-pixel **1**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2102** of the second sub-pixel **2**>transmittance of

the color filter layer **2103** of the third sub-pixel **3**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2104** of the second sub-pixel **4**. Further, the pixel structure **201** of the disclosure has a specific sub-pixel arrangement, which promotes radiance **220** incidence and mitigates formation of an uncured filling layer.

[0031] FIG. **3** is a close-up view schematic diagram of FIG. **2**, showing the location of the color filter layer and the black matrix. In the disclosure, the term “distance” between two sub-pixels means the shortest distance between the color filter layers of each sub-pixel. Herein, the distance **X** between the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **2** is larger than at least one of the distance **Y** between the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **3** and the distance **Z** between the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **4**. Namely, the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **2**, which have relatively high transmittance, are separated by the third sub-pixel **3** (or the fourth sub-pixel **4**) which have relatively low transmittance. Therefore, the radiance **220** can be uniformly introduced into the filling layer, mitigating the formation of an uncured filling layer.

[0032] During the process for fabricating the organic electroluminescent device according to an embodiment of the disclosure, a first step is to determine the material of the filling layer (for example a photocurable material manufactured and sold with a trade number T58-UR009 by Nagasa), and the wavelength range of the radiance **220** (such as a radiance with a wavelength range between 190-430 nm).

[0033] Next, FIG. **4** shows a graph plotting transmittance against wavelength (300-700 nm) of the white, blue, green, and red color filters. In an embodiment of the disclosure, the radiance for curing the filling layer has a wavelength of 430 nm. Referring to FIG. **4**, under the wavelength of 430 nm, the transmittances of the color filters in descending order are: the white color filter layer, the blue color filter layer, the red color filter layer, and the green color filter. Accordingly, in the pixel structure, the distance between the white sub-pixel and the blue sub-pixel is larger than the distance between the white sub-pixel and the green sub-pixel, or the distance between the white sub-pixel and the blue sub-pixel is larger than the distance between the white sub-pixel and the red sub-pixel distance.

[0034] In another embodiment of the disclosure, the organic electroluminescent device **200** can include a plurality of pixel structures **201** and a surrounding region **250** surrounding the pixel structures **201**.

[0035] Further, the sub-pixels of the pixel structure **201** can be arranged in a stripe-like structured arrangement with a sequence of the first sub-pixel **1** (such as a white sub-pixel), a third sub-pixel **3** (such as a red sub-pixel), a second sub-pixel **2** (such as a blue sub-pixel), and a fourth sub-pixel **4** (such as a green sub-pixel), as shown in FIG. **5** (corresponding to the specific sequence disclosed in FIG. **4**).

[0036] FIG. **6** is a cross section of the pixel structure **201** along line **6-6'** of FIG. **5**, showing the color filter layer and black matrix. Herein, the surrounding region **250** can include a blue color filter layer to enhance the curing effect. In another embodiment of the disclosure, the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **2** (relatively high transmittance for the radiance **220**) can be also separated by the fourth sub-pixel **4**. Namely, the sub-pixels are arranged in a sequence of the first sub-pixel **1** (such as a white sub-pixel), a fourth sub-pixel **4** (such as a green sub-pixel), a second sub-pixel **2** (such as a blue sub-pixel), and a third sub-pixel **3** (such as a red sub-pixel), as shown in FIG. **7**.

[0037] Further, in another embodiment of the disclosure, the sub-pixels of the pixel structure **201** can be arranged in a mosaic-like structured arrangement with a sequence of the first sub-pixel **1** (such as a white sub-pixel), a third sub-pixel **3** (such as a red sub-pixel), a second sub-pixel **2** (such as a blue sub-pixel), and a fourth sub-pixel **4** (such as a green sub-pixel), referring to FIG. **8**. Alternately, the sub-pixels of the pixel structure **201** can be arranged with a sequence of the first sub-pixel **1** (such as a white sub-pixel), a fourth sub-pixel **4** (such as a green sub-pixel), a second sub-pixel **2** (such as a blue sub-pixel), and a third sub-pixel **3** (such as a red sub-pixel), as shown in FIG. **9**. Particularly, the transmittances of the color filter layer **2101** of the first sub-pixel **1**, the color filter layer **2102** of the second sub-pixel **2**, the color filter layer **2103** of the third sub-pixel **3**, and the color filter layer **2104** of the fourth sub-pixel **4** for the radiance **220** are determined according to the following equation: transmittance of the color filter layer **2101**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2102**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2103**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2104**.

[0038] Moreover, in some embodiment of the disclosure, the sub-pixels of the pixel structure **201** can be arranged in a delta-like structured arrangement with a sequence of the first sub-pixel **1** (such as a white sub-pixel), a third sub-pixel **3** (such as a red sub-pixel), a second sub-pixel **2** (such as a blue sub-pixel), and a fourth sub-pixel **4** (such as a green sub-pixel), referring to FIG. **10**. Alternately, the sub-pixels of the pixel structure **201** can be arranged with a sequence of the first sub-pixel **1** (such as a white sub-pixel), a fourth sub-pixel **4** (such as a green sub-pixel), a second sub-pixel **2** (such as a blue sub-pixel), and a third sub-pixel **3** (such as a red sub-pixel), referring to FIG. **11**. Particularly, the transmittances of the color filter layer **2101** of the first sub-pixel **1**, the color filter layer **2102** of the second sub-pixel **2**, the color filter layer **2103** of the third sub-pixel **3**, and the color filter layer **2104** of the fourth sub-pixel **4** for the radiance **220** are determined according to the following equation: transmittance of the color filter layer **2101**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2102**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2103**>transmittance of the color filter layer **2104**.

[0039] It should be noted that, for whatever structure the sub-pixels are arranged in, the distance **X** between the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **2** is larger than at least one of the distance **Y** between the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **3** and the distance **Z** between the first sub-pixel **1** and the second sub-pixel **4**.

[0040] FIG. **12** schematically shows another embodiment of a system for displaying images which, in this case, is implemented as a display device **300** or an electronic device **500**, such as a notebook computer, mobile phone, digital camera, PDA (personal data assistant), desktop computer, television, car display, or portable DVD player. The display device **300** includes an organic electroluminescent device **200**, and the display device **300** can be a full color organic electroluminescent device. In some embodiments, the display panel **300** can form a portion of a variety of electronic devices (in this case, electronic device **500**). As shown in FIG. **12**, the electronic device **500** can comprise the display device **300** and an input unit **350**. Further, the input unit **350** is operatively coupled to the display device **300** and provides input signals (e.g., an image signal) to the display device **300** to generate images.

[0041] While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of embodiments, it is to be understood

that the invention is not limited thereto. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art). Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for displaying images, comprising:
 - a pixel structure, comprising:
 - a filling layer; and
 - a first sub-pixel, a second sub-pixel, and a third sub-pixel, wherein each sub-pixel comprises a color filter layer, an electroluminescent element corresponding to the color filter layer, and a passivation layer formed on the electroluminescent element and covering the electroluminescent element, wherein the filling layer is disposed between the color filter layer and the passivation layer, and wherein the distance between the first and second sub-pixels is greater than that between the first and third sub-pixels, and
 - wherein the color filter layers of the first sub-pixel, the second sub-pixel, and the third sub-pixel are a red color filter layer, a green color filter layer, and a blue color filter layer respectively.
2. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 1, wherein the radiance curing the filling layer has a wavelength of less than 430 nm.
3. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pixel structure further comprises a fourth sub-pixel, wherein the fourth sub-pixel comprises a white color filter layer.
4. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 3, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a sequence of a white sub-pixel, a red sub-pixel, a blue sub-pixel, and a green sub-pixel.

5. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 3, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a sequence of the white sub-pixel, a green sub-pixel, a blue sub-pixel, and a red sub-pixel.

6. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a stripe-like structured arrangement.

7. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a mosaic-like structured arrangement.

8. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sub-pixels are arranged in a delta-like structured arrangement.

9. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

- a display device, wherein the display device comprises the pixel structure.

10. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 9, further comprising:

- an electronic device, wherein the electronic device comprises:

- the display device; and

- an input unit coupled to the display device to provide input data to the display device such that the display device displays images.

11. The system for displaying images as claimed in claim 10, wherein the electronic device is a mobile phone, a digital camera, a personal digital assistant, a notebook computer, a desktop computer, a television, a car display, or a portable DVD player.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于显示图像的系统		
公开(公告)号	US20150325811A1	公开(公告)日	2015-11-12
申请号	US14/806967	申请日	2015-07-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	群创光电股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	群创光电		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	群创光电		
[标]发明人	SU PO KUN NISHIKAWA RYUJI		
发明人	SU, PO-KUN NISHIKAWA, RYUJI		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 G09G5/00 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5253 G09G5/003 H01L27/3218 H01L27/3213 G09G3/2074 G09G3/3208 G09G2300/0452		
优先权	099107766 2010-03-17 TW		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种使用像素结构显示图像的系统。像素结构包括第一子像素，第二子像素和第三子像素，其中每个子像素包括滤色器层，对应于滤色器层的电致发光元件，以及形成于其上的钝化层。电致发光元件并覆盖电致发光元件，其中填充层设置在滤色器层和之间，并且其中第一和第二子像素之间的距离大于第一和第三子像素之间的距离，并且其中第一子像素，第二子像素和第三子像素的滤色器层分别是红色滤色器层，绿色滤色器层和蓝色滤色器层。

