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(54) **Organic light emitting diode display.**

Organische lichtemittierende Diodenanzeigevorrichtung

Panneau d'affichage à diodes électroluminescentes organiques

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(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.
Gyeonggi-do (KR)**

(72) Inventor: **Kim, Eun-Ah
Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do (KR)**

(74) Representative: **Mouteney, Simon James
Marks & Clerk LLP
90 Long Acre
London
WC2E 9RA (GB)**

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JP-A- 10 070 713 US-A- 5 313 055
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US-A1- 2005 275 343**

EP 2 144 293 B1

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display. More particularly, the present invention relates to an OLED display having a touch panel.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display includes a plurality of organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs). Each of the OLEDs includes a hole injection electrode, an organic emission layer, and an electron injection electrode, and light is emitted by energy that is generated when an exciton generated by coupling of electrons and holes falls from an excited state to a ground state within the organic emission layer.

[0003] Because the OLED display is a self-luminance display (due to its ability to self-generate light) and does not require a separate light source (unlike a liquid crystal display (LCD)), thickness and weight thereof can be reduced. Further, because the OLED display has desired display quality characteristics, such as low power consumption, high luminance, and high reaction speed, the OLED display is appropriate for use as a next generation display in a mobile electronic device.

[0004] In general, the OLED display includes a panel assembly in which a plurality of OLEDs are formed, a bezel coupled to the panel assembly at a rear side of the panel assembly, and a printed circuit board (PCB) that is electrically connected to the panel assembly through a flexible printed circuit board (FPCB).

[0005] As a new input method that can replace a conventional input method (e.g., mouse or keyboard), a touch screen enables direct input of data to a screen by using a hand or a pen. Particularly, the touch screen enables a user to directly perform desired work while viewing the screen, and it is easy to operate so that it has been evaluated as an ideal input method for a graphic user interface (GUI). It has been used in various fields such as mobile phones, PDAs, terminals in banks and public offices, medical equipments, and information display devices in tourist agencies and other suitable agencies.

[0006] The touch screen can be broadly classified as one using a resistance film method, a capacitance method, an ultrasonic wave method, or a light (infrared) method. In the resistance film method, two substrates (each of which is coated by a transparent conductive layer) face each other, and a dot spacer is interposed therebetween.

[0007] According to the resistance film method, an electric signal is applied to one of the transparent conductive layers for detecting a location, and a user presses an upper substrate with a finger or a pen. Then, the trans-

parent conductive layer of the front substrate contacts the transparent conductive layer of the rear substrate so that the opposite transparent conductive layer detects the electric signal. Here, a location is detected by using the intensity of the detected electric signal. However, the resistance film method has low detection accuracy because the intensity of the signal varies in accordance with the applied pressure. Further, when the user presses the touch panel, the press load is directly delivered to an OLED panel, which may damage the OLED panel.

[0008] In the light method, a photo sensor is provided to detect variation of incident light and generate a corresponding electric signal, and a location is detected on the basis of the electric signal. According to the light method, the touch screen can provide high detection accuracy because a signal is generated not by pressure but only by contact. However, the light method may be influenced by light emitted from an OLED, thereby causing malfunctions.

[0009] The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the invention and may contain information that does not form the prior art.

[0010] US 2004/0075637 A1 discloses an image input/output device in which image information can be detected from light reflected from an object, with an image of the object displayed by an imaging section.

[0011] US 5 313 055 A relates to an image read/display device for information processing which is able to read and display information including two-dimensional images.

[0012] EP 0571214 A1 relates to an apparatus and method for inputting/outputting an image and includes an image input section which selectively transmits light.

[0013] JP 10 070713 A discloses an arrangement which comprises an image sensing means within a display area of a display means. The display device is an LCD on a substrate.

[0014] US 2005/275343 A1 discloses an organic electroluminescence display apparatus which achieves color display by splitting into three primary colors light which have been emitted from an organic electroluminescence layer and transmitted through a color conversion filter formed on an opposing transparent substrate. Reference is likewise made to the prior art document WO2005093700 describing an active matrix display device (see figures 11 and 12).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] The present invention is directed toward an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display having a touch screen using a photo sensor that can prevent (or reduce) malfunctions by preventing (or protecting from) interference of internal light according to the independent device claim 1. The shield layers may be formed in a plane that faces the OLEDs, and each of the shield layers may be a black matrix. Each of the shield layers may include a

material selected from the group consisting of a metal insulator hybrid layer (MIHL), a black polymer, carbon black, and combinations thereof.

[0016] A color filter may be formed between the plurality of shield layers. The plurality of shield layers may be arranged in a matrix format, and the plurality of OLEDs may be formed in a matrix format. The photo sensor may be provided in a space above and between the plurality of OLEDs.

[0017] A touch electrode may be formed between the photo sensor and the second substrate, and may be made of a transparent conductive material. The touch electrode may include a material selected from the group consisting of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), aluminum-doped zinc oxide (AZO), gallium-doped zinc oxide (GZO), fluorine tin oxide (FTO), antimony-doped tin oxide (ATO), and combinations thereof.

[0018] An OLED display according to another embodiment of the present invention includes: a first substrate; a plurality of OLEDs on the first substrate; a second substrate attached with the first substrate; a plurality of shield layers between the OLEDs and the second substrate; and a plurality of photo sensors, each of the photo sensors being covered by a corresponding one of the shield layers and between the corresponding one of the shield layers and the second substrate.

[0019] Each of the shield layers may be a black matrix, and a plane of the photo sensor, facing the OLED, may be covered by the shield layers. In addition, the OLED display may further include a touch electrode formed to contact the photo sensor.

[0020] The above and other features of the invention are set out in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021]

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a first substrate and members provided on the first substrate of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 shows a sub-pixel circuit of the OLED display of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a partially expanded cross-sectional view of the inside of the OLED display of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of an OLED display according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0022] The present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various differ-

ent ways, all without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0023] FIG. 1 shows a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a first substrate and members provided in the first substrate of FIG. 1.

[0024] Referring to FIG. 1, the OLED display according to the present embodiment includes a first substrate 20, a plurality of OLEDs L1 provided in a display area of the first substrate 20, a second substrate 40 combined with (attached with or coupled to) the first substrate 20 by a sealing unit 16, and a plurality of photo sensors 43 formed on the second substrate 40.

[0025] The OLEDs L1 are disposed in a matrix format in the first substrate 20, and an integrated circuit chip 25 is mounted on an external side of the area where the OLEDs L1 are provided through a chip-on-glass (COG) method.

[0026] A touch electrode 42, the photo sensors 43 connected to the touch electrode 42, and a plurality of shield layers 45 that each cover a respective one of the photo sensors 43 are formed on the second substrate 40. The touch electrode 42, the photo sensors 43, and the shield layers 45 are formed at the internal side (i.e., a plane that faces the first substrate) of the second substrate 40.

[0027] According to the present embodiment, the shield layers 45 and the photo sensors 43 are formed on the second substrate 40, but they are not limited thereto. For example, the shield layers 45 and the photo sensors 43 may be formed on the first substrate.

[0028] In addition, according to the present embodiment, the first substrate 20 and the second substrate 40 are separated from each other, but they are not limited thereto. A filter may also be provided in a space between the first substrate 20 and the second substrate 40.

[0029] The touch electrode 42 can be made of one or more conductive materials such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), aluminum-doped zinc oxide (AZO), gallium-doped zinc oxide (GZO), fluorine tin oxide (FTO), and antimony-doped tin oxide (ATO). The photo sensors 43 that generate a signal by detecting a change in external light are disposed in a matrix format between the OLEDs L1, and are arranged (or configured) to allow light emitted from each of the OLEDs L1 to be emitted without any interruption.

[0030] As shown in FIG. 2, the shield layers 45 are each formed to cover a face of a respective one of the photo sensors 43 which faces the first substrate 20 along with sides of the photo sensor 43, so as to shield influence of light emitted from the OLED L1 to the photo sensors 43. The face of the photo sensors 43 which faces the second substrate 40 is not covered by the shield layer 45 so that a change of light occurring at the front side of the second substrate 40 can be sensed.

[0031] Such a shield layer 45 can not only improve contrast by preventing (or protecting from) light leakage, but can also realize a touch panel function by preventing

(or protecting) the photo sensors 43 from being influenced by internal light. When an external material (e.g., finger or pen) approaches, a particular photo sensor 43, it detects the approach and generates a corresponding signal and performs a command of a corresponding location.

[0032] The shield layers 45 may be formed as (or as part of) a black matrix. Such a black matrix improves contrast by preventing (or protecting from) light leakage, and is formed of a metal insulator hybrid layer (MIHL), a black polymer, and/or carbon black. An insulation layer of the MIHL can be made of SiO_2 and/or SiN_x , and a metal component may be formed of Cr, Al, Mo, W, Ti, Ag, Cu, and/or chromium oxide.

[0033] When the shield layers 45 are formed as (or as part of) the black matrix, they can be easily formed during a process of forming the black matrix rather than forming a separate layer, and contrast can be improved.

[0034] An integrated circuit chip 47 is mounted on an external side of an area where the photo sensors 43 are formed in the second substrate 40 in order to analyze and transmit a signal input through the photo sensors 43.

[0035] FIG. 3 shows a sub-pixel circuit structure of the OLED display of FIG. 1, and FIG. 4 shows a partially enlarged cross-sectional view of an internal structure of the OLED display of FIG. 1.

[0036] Referring to FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, a sub-pixel of the OLED display is formed of an OLED L1 and a driving circuit. The OLED L1 includes an anode 26, an organic emission layer 28, and a cathode 30, and the driving circuit includes at least two thin film transistors T1 and T2 and a storage capacitor C1. In one embodiment, the at least two thin film transistors T1 and T2 include a switching transistor T1 and a driving transistor T2.

[0037] The switching transistor T1 is connected with a scan line SL1 and a data line DL1, and transmits a data voltage input to the data line DL1 to the driving transistor T2 according to a switching voltage input to the scan line SL1. The storage capacitor C1 is connected with the switching transistor T1 and a power source line VDD, and stores a voltage that corresponds to a voltage difference between a voltage transmitted from the switching transistor T1 and a voltage supplied to the power source line VDD.

[0038] The driving transistor T2 is connected with the power source line VDD and the storage capacitor C1 and supplies an output current I_{OLED} that proportionally corresponds to the square of a voltage difference of the voltage supplied to the power source line VDD and a threshold voltage stored in the storage capacitor C1 to the OLED L1, and the OLED L1 emits light due to the output current I_{OLED} . The driving transistor T2 includes a source electrode 32, a drain electrode 34, and a gate electrode 36. In one embodiment, the anode 26 of the OLED L1 is connected to the drain electrode 34 of the driving transistor T2. A configuration of the sub-pixel is not limited as described, and can be suitably changed.

[0039] Each photo sensor 43 is formed on the second

substrate 40 at a position that is close to (or near) an above-stated sub-pixel. The plurality of photo sensors 43 are therefore disposed in a matrix format on the second substrate 40.

[0040] FIG. 5 shows a cross-sectional view of an OLED display according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5, the OLED display according to this embodiment includes a color filter layer 48 formed between shield layers 45. The color filter layer 48 is formed by arranging color filters of red (R), green (G), and blue (B) colors in a set or predetermined sequence in a sub-pixel area. Here, space efficiency can be improved and an image can be more stably displayed by forming the color filter layer 48 between the shield layers 45.

[0041] In view of the foregoing, an OLED display according to the above-described embodiments of the present invention reduces interference of internal light by forming a shield layer in a photo sensor so that a touch screen with high sensitivity can be provided.

[0042] In addition, the shield layer can be formed as a black matrix so that contrast of the OLED display can be improved.

[0043] While this invention has been described in connection with what are presently considered to be practical embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display comprising:
 - a first substrate (20);
 - an OLED on the first substrate (20);
 - a second substrate (40) attached to the first substrate (20);
 - a photo sensor (43) on the second substrate (40), for detecting incident light generated by an external source; and
 - a shield layer (45) covering the photo sensor (43) and for blocking light emitted from the OLED from being detected by the photo sensor (43); **characterized in that** the shield layer (45) covers and directly contacts a face of the photo sensor (43) that faces the first substrate (20) along with sides of the photo sensor (43).
2. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to Claim 1, comprising:
 - a plurality of said OLEDs on the first substrate (20);
 - a plurality of said photo sensors (43) arranged

- on the second substrate (40); and
a plurality of shield layers (45), each of which covers a respective one of the photo sensors (43) so as to block light emitted from the OLEDs from being detected by the photo sensor (43). 5
3. An OLED display according to claim 2, wherein the OLEDs are arranged in a matrix format.
4. An OLED display according to Claim 2 or 3, wherein the photo sensors (43) are arranged in a matrix format. 10
5. An OLED display according to Claim 3 or 4, wherein the photo sensors (43) are located spaces above and between the OLEDs. 15
6. An OLED display according to one of Claims 2 to 5, wherein the shield layers (45) are arranged in a plane facing the OLEDs. 20
7. An OLED display according to one of Claims 2 to 6, wherein the shield layers (45) are arranged in a matrix format.
8. An OLED display according to Claim 7, wherein the shield layers (45) are formed as a black matrix. 25
9. An OLED display according to any preceding Claim, wherein the or each said shield layer (45) comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a metal insulator hybrid layer (MIHL), a black polymer, carbon black, and combinations thereof. 30
10. An OLED display according to one of Claims 2 to 9, further comprising a color filter situated between the shield layers. 35
11. An OLED display according to any preceding Claim, further comprising a touch electrode (42) between the or each said photo sensor (43) and the second substrate (40). 40
12. An OLED display according to claim 11, wherein the touch electrode (42) comprises a transparent conductive material. 45
13. An OLED display according to Claim 11 or 12, wherein the touch electrode (42) comprises a material selected from the group consisting of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), aluminum-doped zinc oxide (AZO), gallium-doped zinc oxide (GZO), fluorine tin oxide (FTO), antimony-doped tin oxide (ATO), and combinations thereof. 50

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Diode(n) (*organic light emitting diode* - OLED) aufweisende Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:
- 5 ein erstes Substrat (20);
eine OLED auf dem ersten Substrat (20);
ein zweites Substrat (40), das an dem ersten Substrat (20) befestigt ist;
einen Lichtsensor (43) auf dem zweiten Substrat (40) zum Erfassen von einfallendem Licht, das durch eine externe Quelle erzeugt wird; und
eine Abschirmschicht (45), die den Lichtsensor (43) bedeckt und dazu dient zu verhindern, dass von der OLED emittiertes Licht durch den Lichtsensor (43) erfasst wird;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass
die Abschirmschicht (45) eine Fläche des Lichtsensors (43), die dem ersten Substrat (20) zugewandt ist, und Seiten des Lichtsensors (43) bedeckt und in direktem Kontakt mit diesen steht.
- 25 2. Organische lichtemittierende Diode(n) (*organic light emitting diode* - OLED) aufweisende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, umfassend:
- eine Mehrzahl der OLEDs auf dem ersten Substrat (20);
eine Mehrzahl der Lichtsensoren (43), die auf dem zweiten Substrat (40) angeordnet ist; und
eine Mehrzahl von Abschirmschichten (45), von denen jede einen entsprechenden der Lichtsensoren (43) bedeckt, um zu verhindern, dass von den OLEDs emittiertes Licht durch den Lichtsensor (43) erfasst wird.
3. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die OLEDs in einem Matrixformat angeordnet sind.
4. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, wobei die Lichtsensoren (43) in einem Matrixformat angeordnet sind.
5. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 3 oder 4, wobei die Lichtsensoren (43) sich in Räumen über und zwischen den OLEDs befinden.
- 50 6. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 5, wobei die Abschirmschichten (45) in einer Ebene angeordnet sind, die den OLEDs zugewandt ist.
- 55 7. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 6, wobei die Abschirmschichten (45) in einem Matrixformat angeordnet sind.

8. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Abschirmschichten (45) als schwarze Matrix ausgebildet sind.
9. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem vorangehenden Anspruch, wobei die oder jede Abschirmschicht (45) ein Material umfasst, das ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus einer Metall/Isolator-Hybrid-schicht (*metal insulator hybrid layer*- MIHL), einem schwarzen Polymer, Industrieruß und Kombinationen derselben.
10. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 9, die ferner einen Farbfilter umfasst, der sich zwischen den Abschirmschichten befindet.
11. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem vorangehenden Anspruch, die ferner eine Berührungselektrode (42) zwischen dem oder jedem Lichtsensor (43) und dem zweiten Substrat (40) umfasst.
12. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei die Berührungselektrode (42) ein transparentes leitfähiges Material umfasst.
13. OLED-Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 11 oder 12, wobei die Berührungselektrode (42) ein Material umfasst, das ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Indiumzinnoxid (*indium tin oxide* - ITO), Indiumzinkoxid (*indium zinc oxide* - IZO), aluminium-dotiertem Zinkoxid (*aluminium-doped zinc oxide* - AZO), galliumdotiertem Zinkoxid (*gallium-doped zinc oxide* - GZO), Fluorzinnoxid (*fluorine tin oxide* - FTO), antimondotiertem Zinnoxid (*antimony-doped tin oxide* - ATO) und Kombinationen derselben.

Revendications

1. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques (OLED) comprenant
un premier substrat (20) ;
une diode électroluminescente organique sur le premier substrat (20) ;
un deuxième substrat (40) fixé au premier substrat (20) ;
un photocapteur (43) sur le deuxième substrat (40), destiné à détecter la lumière incidente générée par une source externe ; et
une couche de protection (45) recouvrant le photocapteur (43) et destinée à empêcher la lumière émise par la diode électroluminescente organique d'être détectée par le photocapteur (43) ;
caractérisé en ce que
la couche de protection (45) recouvre une face du photocapteur (43) qui est tournée vers le premier substrat (20) conjointement avec les côtés du photocapteur (43) et est directement en contact avec

celle-ci.

2. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon la revendication 1, comprenant :

une pluralité desdites diodes électroluminescentes organiques sur le premier substrat (20) ;
une pluralité desdits photocapteurs (43) agencés sur le deuxième substrat (40) ; et
une pluralité de couches de protection (45), dont chacune recouvre un photocapteur respectif des photocapteurs (43) de manière à empêcher la lumière émise des diodes électroluminescentes organiques d'être détectée par le photocapteur (43).
3. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon la revendication 2, dans lequel les diodes électroluminescentes organiques sont agencées dans un format matriciel.
4. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans lequel les photocapteurs (43) sont agencés dans un format matriciel.
5. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon la revendication 3 ou 4, dans lequel les photocapteurs (43) sont des espaces situés au-dessus des diodes électroluminescentes organiques et entre celles-ci.
6. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon l'une des revendications 2 à 5, dans lequel les couches de protection (45) sont agencées dans un plan tourné vers les diodes électroluminescentes organiques.
7. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon l'une des revendications 2 à 6, dans lequel les couches de protection (45) sont agencées dans un format matriciel.
8. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon la revendication 7, dans lequel les couches de protection (45) présentent la forme d'une matrice noire.
9. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la ou chaque dite couche de protection (45) comprend un matériau sélectionné dans le groupe constitué par une couche hybride métal-isolant (MIHL), un polymère noir, du noir de carbone, et leurs combinaisons.
10. Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon l'une des revendications 2 à 9, comprenant en outre un filtre coloré situé entre les couches de pro-

tection.

- 11.** Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une électrode tactile (42) entre le ou chaque dit photodétecteur (43) et le deuxième substrat (40). 5
- 12.** Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon la revendication 11, dans lequel l'électrode tactile (42) comprend un matériau conducteur transparent. 10
- 13.** Ecran à diodes électroluminescentes organiques selon la revendication 11 ou 12, dans lequel l'électrode tactile (42) comprend un matériau sélectionné dans le groupe constitué par l'oxyde d'indium-étain (ITO), l'oxyde d'indium-zinc (IZO), l'oxyde de zinc dopé à l'aluminium (AZO), l'oxyde de zinc dopé au gallium (GZO), l'oxyde de fluor-étain (FTO), l'oxyde d'étain dopé à l'antimoine (ATO), et leurs combinaisons. 15 20

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FIG. 1

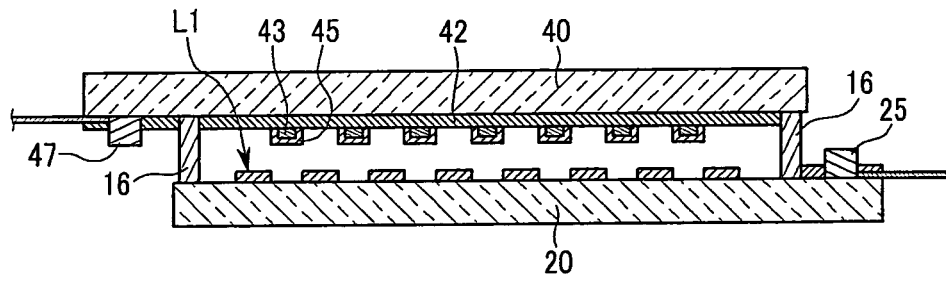


FIG. 2

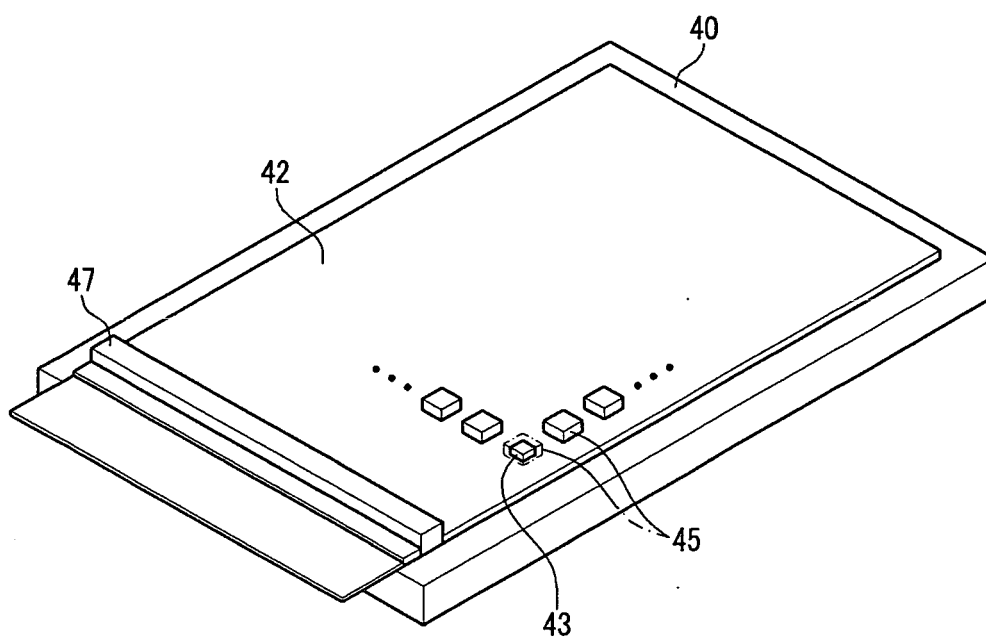


FIG. 3

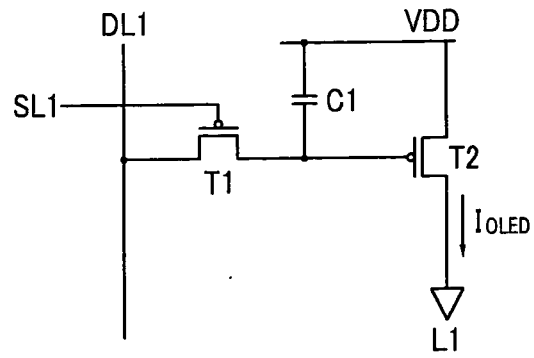


FIG. 4

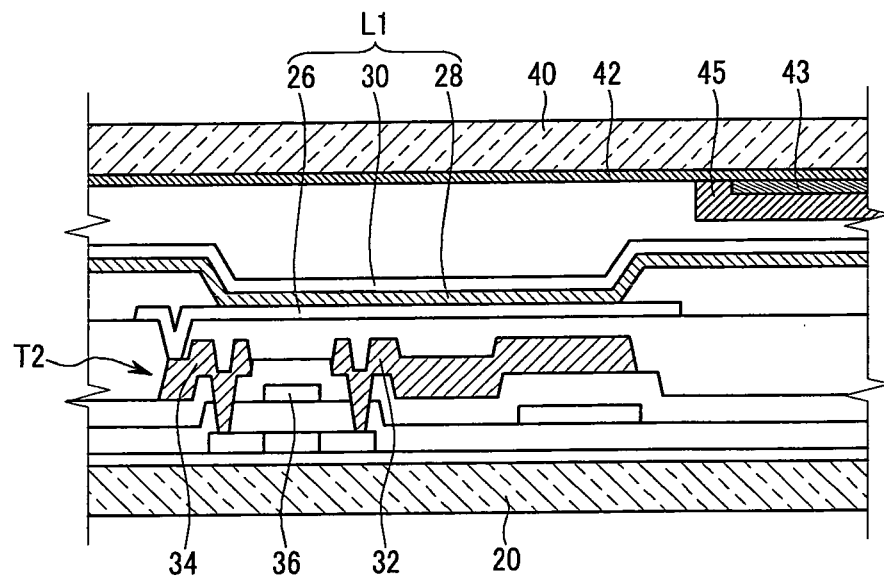
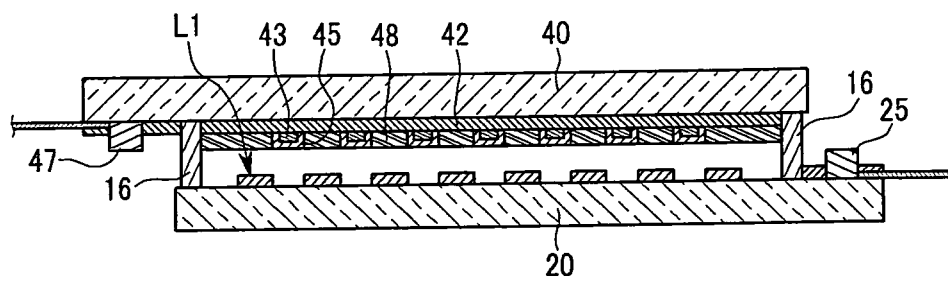


FIG. 5



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器。		
公开(公告)号	EP2144293B1	公开(公告)日	2018-09-05
申请号	EP2009251759	申请日	2009-07-08
[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 EUN AH		
发明人	KIM, EUN-AH		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32		
优先权	1020080066079 2008-07-08 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2144293A2 EP2144293A3		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种OLED显示器，包括：第一基板，其上形成有多个OLED;第二基板，附接到第一基板;多个光传感器，形成在第二基板上，用于检测由外部源产生的入射光;以及屏蔽层覆盖光传感器并阻挡（或防止）从OLED发射的光被光传感器检测到。

FIG. 1

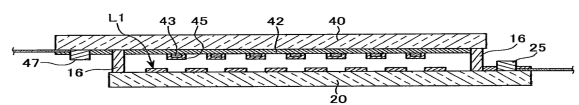


FIG. 2

