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(54) **TRANSPARENT DISPLAY DEVICE**

DURCHSICHTIGE ANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG

DISPOSITIF D’AFFICHAGE TRANSPARENT

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Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a transparent display device.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] With progress to the information-oriented society, various demands for display devices for displaying an image are increasing. Recently, various kinds of display devices such as a liquid crystal display device, a plasma transparent display panel device, and an organic light emitting display device have been used.

[0003] Further, in recent years, display devices have been actively developed. Accordingly, there has previously been discussed a display device which is required to have various designs differentiated from a conventional design with an improved aesthetic function that can be equipped with many functions in use. For example, a transparent display device has been suggested.

[0004] However, in order to increase emission efficiency of a transparent display device, a reflective plate is usually used. In a transparent display device using a reflective plate, if a panel design is changed to increase transparency, an emission area is decreased and thus the emission efficiency is decreased. If the emission efficiency is increased by increasing the emission area, the transparency is decreased, which deteriorates a function as a transparent display panel.

[0005] Further, when the reflective plate is used in the transparent display device, a color filter substrate including a color filter layer is needed to suppress reflection of the reflective plate and a process for bonding the color filter substrate to a substrate including a plurality of elements is needed. Herein, it is difficult to perform the process for bonding the color filter substrate to the substrate including a plurality of elements since it requires a high precision.

[0006] US2004251465A1 relates to a light emitting device using transistors which are manufactured by a conventional process while reducing an area occupied by capacitors, whereby variations in luminance of light emitting elements caused by variations in gate voltage of transistors for controlling a current amount supplied to the light emitting elements are suppressed, and a luminance decay of the light emitting elements due to the degradation of light emitting materials and variations in luminance can also be suppressed. US2013119413A1 relates to a light-emitter including: a transparent first electrode; a charge injection transport layer; a light-emitting layer; and a transparent second electrode, layered in this order. The light-emitting layer is defined by a bank. The charge injection transport layer has a recessed structure including: an inner bottom surface in contact with a bottom surface

of the light-emitting layer; and an inner side surface continuous with the inner bottom surface. The inner side surface includes: a lower edge continuous with the inner bottom surface; and an upper edge continuous with the lower edge. The upper edge is aligned with a bottom periphery of the bank, or has contact with a bottom surface of the bank. The charge injection transport layer has contact with a side surface of the light-emitting layer.

US2004113545A1 relates to a transmissive-type organic electroluminescent display device that includes a substrate including sub-pixel regions thereon, an array element in each sub-pixel area that includes thin film transistors, a partition wall at a border portion between adjacent sub-pixel regions made of a transparent insulating material, a first electrode made of a transparent conductive material in each sub-pixel region between adjacent partition walls, an organic electroluminescent layer on the first electrode in each sub-pixel region between the adjacent partition walls, a second electrode made of a transparent conductive material on the organic electroluminescent layer and a passivation layer covering the second electrode.

US2013134474A1 relates to organic light-emitting elements each having the following structure: a transparent anode, a functional layer including a charge injection layer and an organic light-emitting layer, and a transparent cathode are layered on a substrate in the stated order; a bank defines a formation area of the organic light-emitting layer; the charge injection layer is a metal oxide layer formed by oxidizing an upper surface portion of the anode composed of the metal layer, and a portion of the charge injection layer that is positioned under the area is depressed so as to form a recess; and the upper peripheral edge of the recess is covered with a covering portion of the bank.

EP1607931A1 relates to a light-emitting device capable of suppressing an off-current of a switching transistor and luminosity irregularity of light-emitting elements of pixels otherwise caused by variation in characteristics of the driving transistors without increasing capacitance of a capacitance element and an element substrate. A potential of a gate of the driving transistor is fixed, and the driving transistor is operated in a saturation area, so that a current can be supplied thereto anytime. A current control transistor operating in a linear area is disposed serially with the driving transistor, and a video signal for transmitting a signal of emission or non-emission of the pixel is input to a gate of the current control transistor via a switching transistor.

US2005062409A1 relates to a plurality of display elements each having a first electrode, a layer containing an organic compound, and a second electrode. The display device further includes a heat-resistant planarizing film over a substrate having an insulating surface, a first electrode over the heat-resistant planarizing film, a wiring covering an end portion of the first electrode, a partition wall covering the end portion of first electrode and the wiring, a layer containing an organic compound, and a

second electrode over the layer containing an organic compound.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0007] The present invention is defined by claim 1. Further details of specific embodiments are provided by the dependent claims.

[0008] An aspect of the present disclosure provides a transparent display device in which an area of a transmissive region can be increased and an area of an opaque region can be reduced.

[0009] According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a transparent display device in accordance with claim 1. In the present disclosure the circuit regions may be disposed on the horizontal lines, and a second bank pattern may be disposed to be overlapped on the circuit regions. Furthermore, the column lines including the plurality of data lines may also be disposed to be overlapped with the second bank pattern or a black matrix. Herein, the second bank pattern may be formed of an opaque material. Optionally, the opaque material may be organic.

[0010] A transparent display device according to the present disclosure includes an emission region as a transmissive region. Thus, an area of the transmissive region can be secured regardless of an emission area of the display device.

[0011] Furthermore, the transparent display device according to the present disclosure does not include a reflective plate. Thus, a color filter layer can be omitted and a configuration of the display device can be simplified. Also, it is easy to increase or decrease a gap between a first substrate and a second substrate.

[0012] Moreover, in the transparent display device according to the present disclosure, a bonding process for a color filter substrate including a color filter can be omitted. Thus, the fabrication process can be simplified.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] The above and other aspects, features and other advantages of the present disclosure will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic system configuration view of a transparent display device 1 according to the present exemplary embodiments;

FIG. 2 is a plane view of a transparent display device according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A' of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a plane view of a transparent display device

according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B' of the transparent display device according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 6 is a plane view of a transparent display device according to a third exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C-C' of the transparent display device according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 8 is a plane view of a transparent display device according to a fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line D-D' of the transparent display device according to the fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 10 is a plane view schematically illustrating a circuit region array of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line E-E' of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0014] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. The following exemplary embodiments are provided for sufficiently conveying the concept of the present disclosure to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the present disclosure is not limited to the following exemplary embodiments themselves but can be modified and changed in other embodiments. Further, in the drawings, the size and thickness of a device may be exaggerated for convenience. Like reference numerals generally denote like elements throughout the present specification.

[0015] Advantages and features of the present disclosure, and methods for accomplishing the same will be more clearly understood from exemplary embodiments described below with reference to the accompanying drawings. However, the present disclosure is not limited to the following exemplary embodiments but may be implemented in various different forms. The exemplary embodiments are provided only to complete disclosure of the present disclosure and to fully provide a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the present disclosure pertains with the category of the invention. The present invention is defined by the appended claims. Like reference numerals generally denote like elements throughout the present specification. In the drawings, the sizes

and relative sizes of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity.

[0016] When an element or layer is referred to as being "on" another element or layer, it may be directly on the other element or layer, or intervening elements or layers may be present. Meanwhile, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, any intervening elements may not be present.

[0017] The spatially-relative terms such as "below", "beneath", "lower", "above", and "upper" may be used herein for ease of description to describe the relationship of one element or components with another element(s) or component(s) as illustrated in the drawings. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the element in use or operation, in addition to the orientation depicted in the drawings. For example, if the element in the drawings is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements would then be oriented "above" the other elements. Thus, the exemplary term "below" can encompass both an orientation of above and below.

[0018] Further, in describing components of the present invention, terms such as first, second, A, B, (a), and (b) can be used. These terms are used only to differentiate the components from other components. Therefore, the nature, order, sequence, and the like, of the corresponding components are not limited by these terms.

[0019] FIG. 1 is a schematic system configuration view of a transparent display device 1. Referring to FIG. 1, the transparent display device 1 includes a transparent display panel 10 in which a plurality of data lines DL to DLm and a plurality of gate lines GL1 to GLn are disposed and a plurality of sub-pixels is disposed, a data driver 20 configured to drive a plurality of data lines DL to DLm, a gate driver 30 configured to drive a plurality of gate lines GL1 to GLn, and a timing controller 40 configured to control the data driver 20 and the gate driver 30.

[0020] The data driver 20 drives the plurality of data lines by supplying a data voltage to the plurality of data lines. Further, the gate driver 30 sequentially drives the plurality of gate lines by sequentially supplying a scan signal to the plurality of gate lines.

[0021] Furthermore, the timing controller 40 controls the data driver 20 and the gate driver 30 by supplying a control signal to the data driver 20 and the gate driver 30. The timing controller 40 starts a scan according to timing implemented in each frame, converts image data input from the outside to be suitable for a data signal form used by the data driver 20, outputs the converted image data, and controls a driving of data at a proper time corresponding to the scan.

[0022] The gate driver 30 sequentially drives the plurality of gate lines by sequentially supplying an ON voltage or OFF voltage scan signal to the plurality of gate lines according to the control of the timing controller 40. Further, the gate driver 30 may be located at only one side of the transparent display panel 10 as illustrated in

FIG. 1 or may be located at both sides thereof if necessary according to the driving method or the design of the transparent display panel.

[0023] Further, the gate driver 30 may include one or more gate driver integrated circuits. Each of the gate driver integrated circuits may be connected to a bonding pad of the transparent display panel 10 through a Tape Automated Bonding (TAB) method or a Chip On Glass (COG) method, or implemented in a Gate In Panel (GIP) type and directly disposed in the transparent display panel 10, or may be integrated and disposed in the transparent display panel 10 if necessary.

[0024] Otherwise, each of the gate driver integrated circuits may be implemented in a Chip On Film (COF) type. In this case, a gate driving chip corresponding to each gate driver integrated circuit may be mounted on a flexible film, and one end of the flexible film may be bonded to the transparent display panel 10.

[0025] If a specific gate line is opened, the data driver 20 converts image data received from the timing controller 40 into a data voltage of an analog form and supplies the data voltage to the plurality of data lines to drive the plurality of data lines. Further, the data driver 20 may include at least one source driver integrated circuit to drive the plurality of data lines.

[0026] Each source driver integrated circuit may be connected to the bonding pad of the transparent display panel 10 through a Tape Automated Bonding (TAB) method or a Chip On Glass (COG) method, or directly disposed in the transparent display panel 10, or may be integrated and disposed in the transparent display panel 10 if necessary.

[0027] Otherwise, each source driver integrated circuit may be implemented in a Chip On Film (COF) type. In this case, a source driving chip corresponding to each source driver integrated circuit may be mounted on a flexible film, and one end of the flexible film may be bonded to at least one source printed circuit board and the other end thereof may be bonded to the transparent display panel 10.

[0028] The source printed circuit board may be connected to a control printed circuit board through a connector such as a flexible flat cable (FFC) or a flexible printed circuit (FPC). The timing controller 40 is disposed in the control printed circuit board.

[0029] Further, in the control printed circuit board, a power controller (not illustrated) configured to supply a voltage or current to the transparent display panel 10, the data driver 20, the gate driver 30, and the like, or control a voltage or current to be supplied may be further disposed. The above-described source printed circuit board and control printed circuit board may be formed as one printed circuit board.

[0030] The transparent display device 1 may be a liquid crystal display device, an organic light emitting display device, and the like. In the exemplary embodiments described below, the dual-type transparent display device 1 is assumed as an organic light emitting display device.

[0031] Meanwhile, in a transparent display device according to exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, a plurality of sub-pixels may be disposed into an RGB structure, or a plurality of sub-pixels may be disposed into a structure (hereinafter, referred to as "2P-4SP structure") in which two pixels include four sub-pixels. This structure can be applied to all of the following exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0032] If a plurality of sub-pixels is disposed into the 2P-4SP structure in the transparent display device according to the exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, it is possible to express the same resolution with fewer sub-pixels as compared with the RGB structure. Further, since the number of sub-pixels is reduced, transparency of the transparent display device can be improved.

[0033] The 2P-4SP structure applied to the transparent display device according to the exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure may include an RG-BG structure or an RG-BW structure, but is not limited thereto. However, in the following exemplary embodiments, the RG-BG structure using sub-pixels of three colors will be mainly described.

[0034] A transparent display device according to a first exemplary embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 2. FIG. 2 is a plane view of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0035] Referring to FIG. 2, in the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, sub-pixel regions are defined at a region where a plurality of data lines and gate lines intersect with each other. Herein, if two of the plurality of data lines and at least one voltage line are referred to as a column line, the column line may be disposed in each pixel region P. Further, pixel regions may be disposed into a matrix shape by a plurality of column lines and a plurality of horizontal lines including the gate lines intersecting with each other.

[0036] In the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, two pixel regions include four sub-pixel regions. That is, two sub-pixel regions constitute one pixel region. Herein, one pixel region is divided into two sub-pixel regions by a first bank pattern 210. For example, a first sub-pixel region SP1 and a second sub-pixel region SP2 is divided by the first bank pattern 210, and the first sub-pixel region SP1 and the second sub-pixel region SP2 constitute a first pixel region P1.

[0037] The one pixel region is divided into a transmissive region and an opaque region as a region except the transmissive region. Herein, the transmissive region includes emission regions, and the opaque region includes a circuit region required to drive organic light emitting elements disposed in the emission regions.

[0038] For example, the first pixel region P1 includes a first transmissive region TA1, and is divided into the first transmissive region TA1 and an opaque region,

which is the rest of the region except the first transmissive region TA1. Further, in one pixel region, each of two sub-pixel regions divided by the first bank pattern 210 includes a sub-pixel emission region and a sub-pixel circuit region.

[0039] A plurality of sub-pixel regions SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4,... configured as described above may be disposed in a vertical direction and a horizontal direction. The horizontal direction is perpendicular to the vertical direction. Therefore, the plurality of sub-pixel regions SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4,... may be disposed into a matrix shape. Accordingly, the plurality of transmissive regions is also disposed into a matrix shape. A matrix shape may be considered to be a pattern of rectangular shapes.

[0040] To be specific, a transparent display device according to the present disclosure may include the first sub-pixel region SP1 including a first emission region G11, the second sub-pixel region including a second emission region B12, a third sub-pixel region SP3 including a third emission region G13, and a fourth sub-pixel region SP4 including a fourth emission region R14. The sub-pixel regions SP1, SP2, SP3, and SP4 may be alternately disposed in the horizontal direction.

[0041] Further, as for a vertical direction array of sub-pixel regions in the transparent display device according to the present disclosure, sub-pixels including emission regions G11, G21,... that emit lights of the same color may be disposed in a first column, and sub-pixels including emission regions B12, R22,... that emit lights of different colors may be disposed in a second column. Further, sub-pixels including emission regions G13, G23,... that emit lights of the same color may be disposed in a third column, and sub-pixels including emission regions B14, R24,... that emit lights of different colors may be disposed in a fourth column. With this array, different colors can be mixed appropriately.

[0042] A location of a sub-pixel region in the display device according to the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and sub-pixels including emission regions that emit lights of the same color may be disposed in the same vertical direction. However, in the following exemplary embodiments, a configuration in which sub-pixels including emission regions that emit lights of the same color and sub-pixels including emission regions that emit lights of different colors are alternately disposed in a vertical direction will be mainly described for convenience in explanation.

[0043] The one transmissive region includes two emission regions. The two emission regions disposed on the one transmissive region are divided by the first bank pattern 210. Herein, the first bank pattern 210 is a transparent bank pattern 210 formed of a transparent organic material. For example, in the first transmission region TA1 disposed in the first pixel region P1, the first emission region G11 and the second emission region B12 are divided by the first bank pattern 210. That is, the first bank pattern 210 is disposed between the first emission region G11 and the second emission region B12.

[0044] That is, a transmissive region in one pixel region

is the same as a region where two emission regions and the first bank pattern 210 are disposed. For example, the first transmissive region in the first pixel region P1 is the same as a region where the first emission region G11, the second emission region B12, and the first bank pattern 210 are disposed. As such, the first bank pattern 210 is formed as a transparent bank pattern. Thus, the transmissive region in the pixel region can be extended.

[0045] Further, an opaque region disposed on the one pixel region and does include a circuit region. The circuit region may be disposed on a horizontal line including a data line. As such, the circuit region is disposed on the horizontal line. Thus, an area of the circuit region can be minimized. Accordingly, an area of the transmissive region and the emission region can be increased.

[0046] Herein, the circuit region may be disposed to be overlapped with a second bank pattern 200. To be specific, the circuit region may be disposed under the second bank pattern 200. Herein, the second bank pattern 200 may be a bank pattern formed of an opaque organic material. Preferably, the second bank pattern 200 may be a black bank pattern.

[0047] Further, column lines including two data lines and at least one voltage line may also be disposed to be overlapped with the second bank pattern 200. To be specific, the column lines may be disposed under the second bank pattern 200. As such, the second bank pattern 200 is disposed to be overlapped with the circuit region and the column lines. Thus, it is possible to block reflected lights from metal lines and metal electrodes. Further, a column line is disposed in each pixel region including two sub-pixel regions. Thus, a column line region can be reduced as compared with a configuration in which a column line is disposed in each sub-pixel region. That is, an opaque region of the display device can be reduced.

[0048] Meanwhile, the emission regions disposed on the pixel regions may have the same area. For example, the first to fourth emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 disposed on the first pixel region P1 and the second pixel region P2 may have the same area. Accordingly, an amount of light emitted from each of the first to fourth emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 may be uniform.

[0049] The above-described configuration will be described in detail with reference to a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A' of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 3 is the cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A' of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0050] Referring to FIG. 3, in the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, a plurality of insulation films 102, 106, and 107 is disposed on a first substrate 100. For example, a first insulation film 102, a second insulation film 106, and a third insulation film 107 are disposed on the first substrate 100. Herein, the substrate 100 may be

formed of a transparent material, and all of the first to third insulation films 102, 106, and 107 may also be formed as transparent insulation films.

[0051] Further, FIG. 3 illustrates a configuration of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure in which the plurality of insulation films 102, 106, and 107 is disposed on the first substrate 100. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and may also include a configuration in which an insulation film may be disposed as a single layer on the substrate 100 and a configuration in which no insulation is disposed on the first substrate 100.

[0052] A first electrode 108 of an organic light emitting element is disposed on the third insulation film 107. Herein, the first electrode 108 may be an anode electrode of the organic light emitting element. The first electrode 108 is disposed in each of the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14.

[0053] Further, the first electrode 108 is formed of a transparent conductive material. For example, the first electrode 108 may be formed of any one of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), or indium tin zinc oxide (ITZO). However, a material of the first electrode 108 is not limited thereto as long as the first electrode 108 is formed of a transparent conductive material.

[0054] Furthermore, FIG. 3 illustrates a configuration in which the first electrode 108 is a single layer. However, the transparent display device according to the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and the first electrode 108 may be formed of a multilayer. Even if the first electrode 108 is formed of a multilayer, each layer in the first electrode 108 may be formed of a transparent conductive material.

[0055] Further, both ends of the first electrode 108 may be disposed to be overlapped with the bank patterns. To be specific, one end of the first electrode 108 may be overlapped with the first bank pattern 210 and the other end of the first electrode may be overlapped with the second bank pattern 200.

[0056] On a region of the first electrode 108 where the first bank pattern 210 and the second bank pattern 200 are not disposed, an organic light emitting layer 109 of the organic light emitting element is disposed. Herein, the organic light emitting layer 109 is formed of a transparent organic material. A second electrode 220 of the organic light emitting element is disposed on the organic light emitting layer 109 and the first and second bank patterns 210 and 200. Herein, the second electrode 220 may be a cathode electrode of the organic light emitting element.

[0057] Further, the second electrode 220 is formed of a transparent conductive material. For example, the second electrode 220 may be formed of any one of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), or indium tin zinc oxide (ITZO). However, a material of the second electrode 220 is not limited thereto as long as the second electrode 220 is formed of a transparent conductive ma-

terial.

[0058] An encapsulation layer 230 configured to suppress infiltration of moisture and oxygen into the organic light emitting element is disposed on the second electrode 220. A second substrate 250 may be disposed on the encapsulation layer 230. Herein, the encapsulation layer 230 and the second substrate 250 may be formed of transparent materials.

[0059] Meanwhile, the first and second bank patterns 210 and 200 define the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 of the sub-pixel regions. That is, regions corresponding to partial regions of a top surface of the first electrode 108 exposed by the first and second bank patterns 210 and 200 may be defined as the emission region G11, B12, G13, R14 in the respective sub-pixel regions.

[0060] To be specific, the first bank pattern 210 is disposed between two emission regions disposed within one transmissive region. Herein, the first bank pattern 210 divides emission regions disposed within one transmissive region. For example, the first bank pattern 210 may be disposed between the first emission region G11 and the second emission region B12 disposed within the first transmissive region TA1. Otherwise, the first bank pattern 210 may be disposed between the third emission region G13 and the fourth emission region R14 disposed within a second transmissive region TA2.

[0061] Further, the second bank pattern 200 may be disposed on both sides of a transmissive region. For example, the second bank pattern 200 may be disposed on both sides of the first transmissive region TA1. Otherwise, the second bank pattern 200 may be disposed on both sides of the second transmissive region TA2. Herein, the first transmissive region TA1 and the second transmissive region TA2 disposed adjacent to each other may share the second bank pattern 200.

[0062] Herein, one transmissive region may be the same as a region where two emission regions and one first bank pattern 200 are disposed. Herein, elements, such as the first substrate 100, a plurality of insulation films 101, 102, and 103, the first electrode 108, the organic light emitting layer 109, the second electrode 220, the encapsulation layer 230, and the second substrate 250, disposed on the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 are formed of transparent materials. Therefore, the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 may also be transmissive regions.

[0063] That is, in the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 are included as transmissive regions. Thus, an area of a transmissive region can be secured regardless of an emission area of the display device. Further, since the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 are disposed in the transmissive regions, an emission area can be increased as compared with a conventional transparent display device. As such, the brightness of the transparent display device is increased. Accordingly, a high brightness can be maintained in a dual-type transparent display device.

play device.

[0064] Further, in the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic light emitting element disposed in the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 generates a light. The light generated from the organic light emitting element is emitted to an upper side and a lower side of the organic light emitting element. Herein, the elements disposed in the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 as well as the first electrode 108 and the second electrode 220 of the organic light emitting element are formed of transparent materials. Therefore, the light generated from the organic light emitting element can be emitted to the outside of the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 250. Accordingly, the display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure can realize dual emission.

[0065] Further, the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure does not include a reflective plate. Therefore, a color filter can be omitted. Accordingly, a configuration of the display device can be simplified. Since the color filter is omitted, it is easy to increase or decrease a gap between the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 250. Further, a bonding process for a color filter substrate including the color filter can be omitted. Thus, a process can be simplified.

[0066] Hereinafter, a transparent display device according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 4 and FIG. 5. FIG. 4 is a plane view of the transparent display device according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B' of the transparent display device according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. The transparent display device according to the second exemplary embodiment may include the same components as those of the above-described exemplary embodiment. The redundant description thereof may be omitted herein for conciseness. Further, like components are assigned like reference numerals.

[0067] Referring to FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, in the transparent display device according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, two sub-pixel regions may constitute one pixel region. For example, the first sub-pixel region SP1 and the second sub-pixel region SP2 may constitute the first pixel region P1.

[0068] Further, one pixel region may include one transmissive region, and the one transmissive region may include two emission regions. For example, the first pixel region P1 includes the first transmissive region TA1, and the first transmissive region TA2→TA1 may include the first emission region G11 and the second emission region B11. Further, the second pixel region P2 may include the second transmissive region TA2, and the second transmissive region TA2 may include the third emission region G13 and the fourth emission region R14.

[0069] Herein, the first emission region G11 and the third emission region G13 may be regions that emit green (G) lights. The second emission region B12 may be a region that emits a blue (B) light. The fourth emission region R14 may be a region that emits a red (R) light. Accordingly, the display device of the present disclosure can express the same resolution with fewer sub-pixels as compared with the RGB structure.

[0070] Herein, the first emission region G11, the second emission region B12, the third emission region G13, and the fourth emission region R14 may respectively have different areas. To be specific, the second emission region B12 may have the greatest area, and the first emission region G11 and the third emission region G13 may have the smallest areas. That is, an emission area of the fourth emission region R14 may be greater than emission areas of the first emission region G11 and the third emission region G13, and an emission area of the second emission region B12 may be greater than the emission area of the fourth emission region R14.

[0071] Accordingly, even if the life and efficiency of the organic light emitting element disposed in the second emission region B12 is lower than the life and efficiency of the organic light emitting elements disposed in the other emission regions G11, G13, and R14, the life and emission efficiency of the transparent display device of the present disclosure can be further improved since the second emission region B12 is designed to have the greatest area.

[0072] Meanwhile, even if the first to fourth emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 have different emission areas, the first and second transmissive regions TA1 and TA2 may have the same emission area. To be specific, a sum of emission areas of the first emission region G11, the second emission region B12, and the first bank pattern 210 in the first transmissive region TA1 may be the same as a sum of emission areas of the third emission region G13, the fourth emission region R14, and a third bank pattern 210a in the second transmissive region TA2.

[0073] Herein, a sum of emission areas of the first emission region G11 and the second emission region B12 in the first transmissive region TA1 is greater than a sum of emission areas of the third emission region G13 and the fourth emission region R14 in the second transmissive region TA2. Further, an emission area of the first bank pattern 210 disposed in the first transmissive region TA1 is smaller than an emission area of the third bank pattern 210a disposed in the second transmissive region TA2. Therefore, the first transmissive region TA1 and the second transmissive region TA2 may have the same emission area.

[0074] The third bank pattern 210a may be formed of the same material to the same height as the first bank pattern 210. However, a width Y of the third bank pattern 210a is greater than a width X of the first bank pattern 210. Therefore, an area of the third bank pattern 210a may be greater than an area of the first bank pattern 210.

That is, the emission areas can be determined by the first bank pattern 210 and the third bank pattern 210a. Accordingly, it is possible to easily control emission areas considering the life and efficiency of the organic light emitting elements disposed in the emission regions.

[0075] Hereinafter, a transparent display device according to a third exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7. FIG. 6 is a plane view of the transparent display device according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C-C' of the transparent display device according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. The transparent display device according to the third exemplary embodiment may include the same components as those of the above-described exemplary embodiments. The redundant description thereof may be omitted herein. Further, like components are assigned like reference numerals.

[0076] Referring to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, in the transparent display device according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, one pixel region may include one transmissive region, and the one transmissive region may include two emission regions.

[0077] For example, the first pixel region P1 includes the first transmissive region TA1, and the first transmissive region TA1 includes the first emission region G11 and the second emission region B11. Further, the second pixel region P2 includes the second transmissive region TA2, and the second transmissive region TA2 includes the third emission region G13 and the fourth emission region R14.

[0078] Herein, the first emission region G11 and the third emission region G13 may be regions that emit green (G) lights. The second emission region B12 may be a region that emits a blue (B) light. The fourth emission region R14 may be a region that emits a red (R) light.

[0079] The first emission region G11 and the third emission region G13 may have the same emission area, and the second emission region B12 and the fourth emission region R14 may have the same emission area. Further, the emission areas of the first emission region G11 and the third emission region G13 may be smaller than the emission areas of the second emission region B12 and the fourth emission region R14.

[0080] Herein, the areas of the emission regions may be determined depending on a location of the first bank pattern 210. That is, it is possible to easily control emission areas of the emission regions depending on a location of the first bank pattern 210. Further, an area of the first bank pattern 210 disposed in the first transmissive region TA1 may be the same as an area of the first bank pattern 210 disposed in the second transmissive region TA2. Therefore, the first transmissive region TA1 and the second transmissive region TA2 may have the same area.

[0081] Meanwhile, in the transparent display device according to the third exemplary embodiment of the

present disclosure, the second emission region B12 and the fourth emission region R14 are designed to have the emission areas greater than the emission areas of the first emission region G11 and the third emission region G13. Therefore, even if the life and efficiency of the organic light emitting element disposed in the second and fourth emission regions B12 and R14 is low, the life and emission efficiency of the transparent display device can be further improved.

[0082] Hereinafter, a transparent display device according to a fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 8 and FIG. 9. FIG. 8 is a plane view of the transparent display device according to the fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line D-D' of the transparent display device according to the fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. The transparent display device according to the fourth exemplary embodiment may include the same components as those of the above-described exemplary embodiments. The redundant description thereof may be omitted herein for conciseness. Further, like components are assigned like reference numerals.

[0083] Referring to FIG. 8, the transparent display device according to the fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure is different from the transparent display device (refer to FIG. 2) according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure in that the first bank pattern 210 formed of a transparent organic material is also disposed in a region where the second bank pattern formed of an opaque organic material is disposed. In other words, in the transparent display device according to the fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, a transparent bank pattern may also be disposed in a region where a circuit region and column lines are disposed.

[0084] As such, the first bank pattern 210 disposed in the transmissive regions TA1 and TA2 is also disposed in the region where the circuit region and column lines are disposed. Thus, a process for forming a bank pattern on the circuit region and column lines can be simplified. In other words, the first bank pattern 210 disposed in the transmissive regions TA1 and TA2 and the first bank pattern 210 disposed on the circuit region and column lines can be formed at the same time, and, thus, a process can be simplified.

[0085] Further, FIG. 8 illustrates a configuration in which the first emission region G11, the second emission region B12, the third emission region G13, and the fourth emission region R14 have the same emission area. However, the transparent display device according to the fourth exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and the emission regions G11, B12, G13, and R14 may respectively have different emission areas.

[0086] Meanwhile, referring to FIG. 9, a black matrix 360 may be disposed on one surface of a second substrate 350 disposed to face the first substrate 100. Thus,

the region where the circuit region and the column lines are disposed can block reflected lights from metal electrodes and metal lines.

[0087] In the second substrate 350, the black matrix 360 may be disposed in a region corresponding to the region for the circuit region and the column lines disposed on the first substrate 100. In other words, the black matrix 360 may be disposed only in a region of the second substrate 350 except regions corresponding to the transmissive regions TA1 and TA2. Since the black matrix 360 is disposed only in a region except the transmissive regions TA1 and TA2, it is possible to block reflected lights from metal electrodes and metal lines without reducing the areas of the transmissive regions TA1 and TA2.

[0088] Hereinafter, a circuit region array in each emission region of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 10. FIG. 10 is a plane view schematically illustrating the circuit region array of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0089] Referring to FIG. 10, in the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, sub-pixel regions are defined by a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines intersecting with each other. Herein, the plurality of gate lines may be disposed to be overlapped with circuit regions G11_CA, B12_CA, G13_CA, R14_CA, ... of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. The plurality of data lines may be disposed in a column line region 400 of the transparent display device.

[0090] The circuit regions G11_CA, B12_CA, G13_CA, R14_CA, ... may be disposed on a plurality of horizontal lines. In another aspect, a first circuit region G11_CA may be disposed adjacent to the first emission region G11 in a vertical direction. A second circuit region B12_CA may be disposed adjacent to the second emission region B12 in the vertical direction. A third circuit region G13_CA may be disposed adjacent to the third emission region G13 in the vertical direction. A fourth circuit region R14_CA may be disposed adjacent to the fourth emission region R14 in the vertical direction.

[0091] Herein, the plurality of circuit regions G11_CA, B12_CA, G13_CA, R14_CA, ... may include the plurality of emission regions G11, B12, G13, R14, ..., a plurality of thin film transistors, and a capacitor. For example, the plurality of circuit regions G11_CA, B12_CA, G13_CA, R14_CA, ... may include a driving thin film transistor configured to drive an organic light emitting element, a switching thin film transistor configured to transfer a data voltage to the driving thin film transistor, and a storage capacitor configured to maintain a certain voltage during one frame.

[0092] However, the plurality of circuit regions G11_CA, B12_CA, G13_CA, R14_CA, ... of the transparent display device according to the present disclosure are not limited thereto, and may further include one or

more thin film transistor and capacitors if necessary.

[0093] As such, all of circuits required for the dual-type display device are disposed in the plurality of circuit regions G11_CA, B12_CA, G13_CA, R14_CA, Thus, an area of a transmissive region can be increased.

[0094] Further, the column line region 400 may include two data lines and one voltage line. Further, the column line region 400 may be disposed every two sub-pixels. As such, the column line region 400 are not disposed every sub-pixel but disposed every two sub-pixels. Thus, an area of a transmissive region of the transparent display device can be increased.

[0095] The display device configured as described above will be described with reference to a cross-sectional view taken along a line E-E' as illustrated in FIG. 11.

[0096] FIG. 11 is the cross-sectional view taken along the line E-E' of the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. Referring to FIG. 11, in the transparent display device according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, a thin film transistor Tr including a gate electrode 101, an active layer 103, a source electrode 104, and a drain electrode 105 is disposed on the first substrate 100. The thin film transistor Tr may be a driving thin film transistor configured to drive the organic light emitting element disposed in the first emission region G11.

[0097] The region where the thin film transistor Tr is disposed may be the circuit region G11_CA. Herein, FIG. 11 illustrates a configuration in which one thin film transistor is disposed on the first substrate 100. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and a plurality of thin film transistors and capacitors may be further included.

[0098] The first electrode 108 of the organic light emitting element in contact with the drain electrode 105 of the thin film transistor Tr is disposed on a flattening film 107. Both ends of the first electrode 108 may be respectively overlapped with the first bank pattern 210 and the second bank pattern 200.

[0099] To be specific, one end of the first electrode 108 disposed in the transmissive region TA1 of the transparent display device may be overlapped with the first bank pattern 210 which is transparent. The other end of the first electrode 108 disposed in the circuit region G11_CA may be overlapped with the second bank pattern 200 which is opaque.

[0100] The first and second bank patterns 210 and 200 may define the emission regions G11 and B12 of the transparent display device. Further, the second electrode 220, the encapsulation layer 230, and the second substrate 250 may be disposed on the first and second bank patterns 210 and 200 and the organic light emitting layer 109.

[0101] As such, the first bank pattern 210 which is transparent is disposed in the transmissive region TA1 of the transparent display device. Thus, an area of the transmissive region TA1 of the transparent display device

can be increased. Further, the second bank pattern 200 which is opaque is disposed in the circuit region G11_CA. Thus, reflected lights from a plurality of metal electrodes and metal lines can be blocked.

[0102] The features, structures, effects, and the like described in the above exemplary embodiments are included in at least one exemplary embodiment and but are not limited to one exemplary embodiment. In addition, the features, structures, effects, and the like described in the respective exemplary embodiments may be executed by those skilled in the art while being combined or modified with respect to other embodiments. Accordingly, it will be understood that contents related the combination and modification will be included in the scope of the present disclosure.

[0103] Further, it should be understood that the exemplary embodiments described above should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various other modifications and applications may be made therein without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

Explanation of Codes

[0104]

100: First substrate
108: First electrode
109: Organic light emitting layer
200: Second bank pattern
210: First bank pattern
220: Second electrode
230: Encapsulation layer

Claims

1. A transparent display device (1) comprising:

a plurality of column lines including data lines (DL1) and voltage lines;
a plurality of pixel regions (P) which is formed into a matrix shape by the plurality of column lines and a plurality of horizontal lines intersecting the plurality of column lines, and includes a plurality of transmissive regions and a plurality of circuit regions, each pixel region comprising a transmissive region and a circuit region;
a first electrode (108) extending from the transmissive region (TA1, TA2) to the corresponding circuit region (G11_CA) and formed of a transparent conductive material;
an organic light emitting layer (109) disposed on the first electrode (108) in the transmissive region (TA1, TA2) and formed of a transparent organic material; and
a second electrode (220) disposed on the or-

- ganic light emitting layer and formed of a transparent conductive material, the first electrode, the organic light emitting layer and the second electrode forming an emission region, the transparent display device being
- 5 **characterized in that** each transmissive region (TA1) includes at least two emission regions (G11, B12) that are divided by a first transparent bank pattern (210),
- 10 **and in that** each pixel region further comprises an opaque region as a region except the transmissive region, the opaque region including the circuit region wherein the circuit region is for driving the at least two emission regions .
- 15
2. The transparent display device of claim 1, wherein the first bank pattern is formed of a transparent organic material.
 3. The transparent display device of claims 1 or 2, wherein each of the emission regions (G11, B12) have the same emission area.
 4. The transparent display device of claim 1 or 2, wherein the emission regions (G11, B12) have different emission areas.
 5. The transparent display device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the circuit regions (G11_CA) are disposed on the horizontal lines.
 6. The transparent display device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein a second bank pattern (200) is disposed to be overlapped by the column lines and the circuit regions (G11_CA).
 7. The transparent display device of claim 6, wherein the second bank pattern (200) is formed of an opaque material.
 8. The transparent display device of claim 7, wherein the opaque material is an opaque organic material.
 9. The transparent display device of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising:
a second substrate (250) on which a black matrix (360) is disposed in a region corresponding to the column lines and the circuit regions.

Patentansprüche

1. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung (1), umfassend:
mehrere Spaltenleitungen einschließlich Datenleitungen (DL1) und Spannungsleitungen;

mehrere Pixelgebiete (P), die zu einer Matrixform durch die mehreren Spaltenleitungen und mehrere horizontale Leitungen, die die mehreren Spaltenleitungen schneiden, geformt werden und mehrere durchlässige Gebiete und mehrere Schaltungsgebiete enthalten, wobei jedes Pixelgebiet ein durchlässiges Gebiet und ein Schaltungsgebiet umfasst;
eine erste Elektrode (108), die sich von dem durchlässigen Gebiet (TA1, TA2) zu dem entsprechenden Schaltungsgebiet (G11_CA) erstreckt und aus einem durchsichtigen leitfähigen Material gebildet ist;
eine organische lichtemittierende Schicht (109), die auf der ersten Elektrode (108) in dem durchlässigen Gebiet (TA1, TA2) angeordnet ist und aus einem durchsichtigen organischen Material gebildet ist; und
eine zweite Elektrode (220), die auf der organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht angeordnet ist und aus einem durchsichtigen leitfähigen Material gebildet ist, wobei die erste Elektrode, die organische lichtemittierende Schicht und die zweite Elektrode ein Emissionsgebiet bilden, wobei die durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** jedes durchlässige Gebiet (TA1) mindestens zwei Emissionsgebiete (G11, B12) enthält, die durch ein erstes durchsichtiges Bankmuster (210) getrennt sind,
und dass jedes Pixelgebiet weiterhin ein undurchsichtiges Gebiet als ein Gebiet außer dem durchlässigen Gebiet umfasst, wobei das undurchsichtige Gebiet das Schaltungsgebiet enthält, wobei das Schaltungsgebiet zum Ansteuern der mindestens zwei Emissionsgebiete bestimmt ist.

2. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das erste Bankmuster aus einem durchsichtigen organischen Material gebildet ist.
3. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei jedes der Emissionsgebiete (G11, B12) den gleichen Emissionsbereich besitzen.
4. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Emissionsgebiete (G11, B12) unterschiedliche Emissionsbereiche besitzen.
5. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Schaltungsgebiete (G11_CA) auf den horizontalen Leitungen angeordnet sind.
6. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der

vorhergehenden Ansprüche,
wobei ein zweites Bankmuster (200) so angeordnet
ist, dass es von den Spaltenleitungen und den Schal-
tungsgebieten (G11_CA) überlappt wird.

7. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 6,
wobei das zweite Bankmuster (200) aus einem un-
durchsichtigen Material gebildet ist.
8. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 7,
wobei das undurchsichtige Material ein undurchsich-
tiges organisches Material ist.
9. Durchsichtige Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der
vorhergehenden Ansprüche, weiterhin umfassend:
ein zweites Substrat (250), auf dem eine schwarze
Matrix (360) in einem Gebiet entsprechend den Spal-
tenleitungen und den Schaltungsgebieten angeord-
net ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage transparent (1) comprenant :

une pluralité de lignes en colonnes comportant
des lignes de données (DL1) et des lignes de
tension ;

une pluralité de régions de pixels (P) qui est for-
mée avec une forme matricielle par la pluralité
de lignes en colonnes et une pluralité de lignes
horizontales croisant la pluralité de lignes en co-
lonnes, et comporte une pluralité de régions
transmissives et une pluralité de régions de cir-
cuit, chaque région de pixels comprenant une
région transmissive et une région de circuit ;
une première électrode (108) s'étendant depuis
la région transmissive (TA1, TA2) jusqu'à la ré-
gion de circuit correspondante (G11_CA) et
constituée d'un matériau conducteur
transparent ;

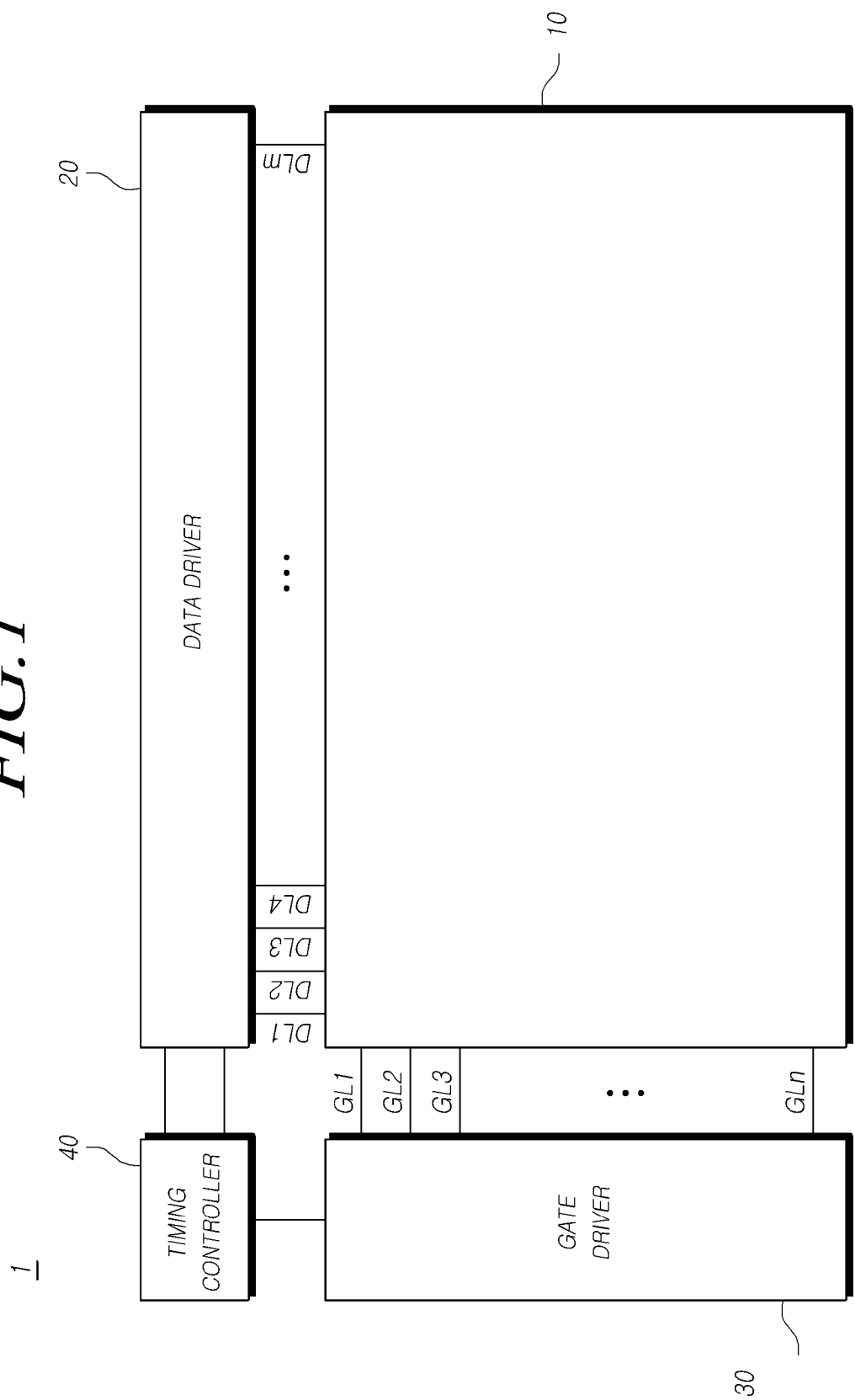
une couche émettrice de lumière organique
(109) disposée sur la première électrode (108)
dans la région transmissive (TA1, TA2) et cons-
tituée d'un matériau organique transparent ;
et une deuxième électrode (220) disposée sur la
couche émettrice de lumière organique et cons-
tituée d'un matériau conducteur transparent, la
première électrode, la couche émettrice de lu-
mière organique et la deuxième électrode for-
mant une région d'émission, le dispositif d'affi-
chage transparent étant

caractérisé en ce que chaque région transmis-
sive (TA1) comporte au moins deux régions
d'émission (G11, B12) qui sont divisées par un
premier motif de bords transparents (210),
et **en ce que** chaque région de pixels comprend
en outre une région opaque en tant que région

à l'exception de la région transmissive, la région
opaque comportant la région de circuit, la région
de circuit servant à commander les au moins
deux régions d'émission.

2. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de la revendication
1,
dans lequel le premier motif de bords est constitué
d'un matériau organique transparent.
3. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de la revendication
1 ou 2,
dans lequel les régions d'émission (G11, B12) ont
chacune la même zone d'émission.
4. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de la revendication
1 ou 2,
dans lequel les régions d'émission (G11, B12) ont
des zones d'émission différentes.
5. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de l'une quelcon-
que des revendications précédentes,
dans lequel les régions de circuit (G11_CA) sont dis-
posées sur les lignes horizontales.
6. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de l'une quelcon-
que des revendications précédentes,
dans lequel un deuxième motif de bords (200) est
disposé pour être chevauché par les lignes en co-
lonnes et les régions de circuit (G11_CA).
7. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de la revendication
6,
dans lequel le deuxième motif de bords (200) est
constitué d'un matériau opaque.
8. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de la revendication
7, dans lequel le matériau opaque est un matériau
opaque organique.
9. Dispositif d'affichage transparent de l'une quelcon-
que des revendications précédentes, comprenant
en outre :
un deuxième substrat (250) sur lequel une matrice
noire (360) est disposée dans une région correspon-
dant aux lignes en colonnes et aux régions de circuit.

FIG. 1



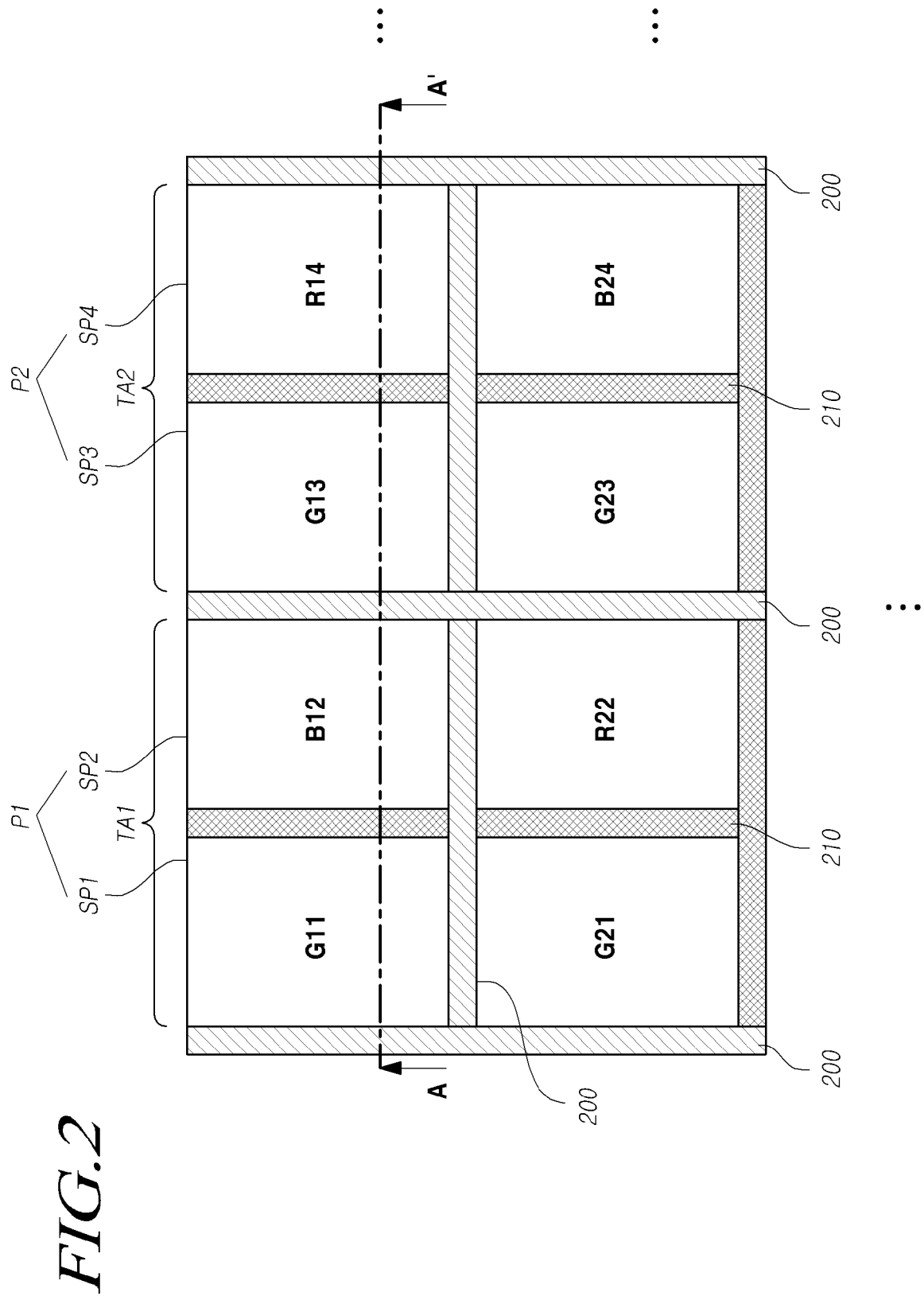


FIG. 3

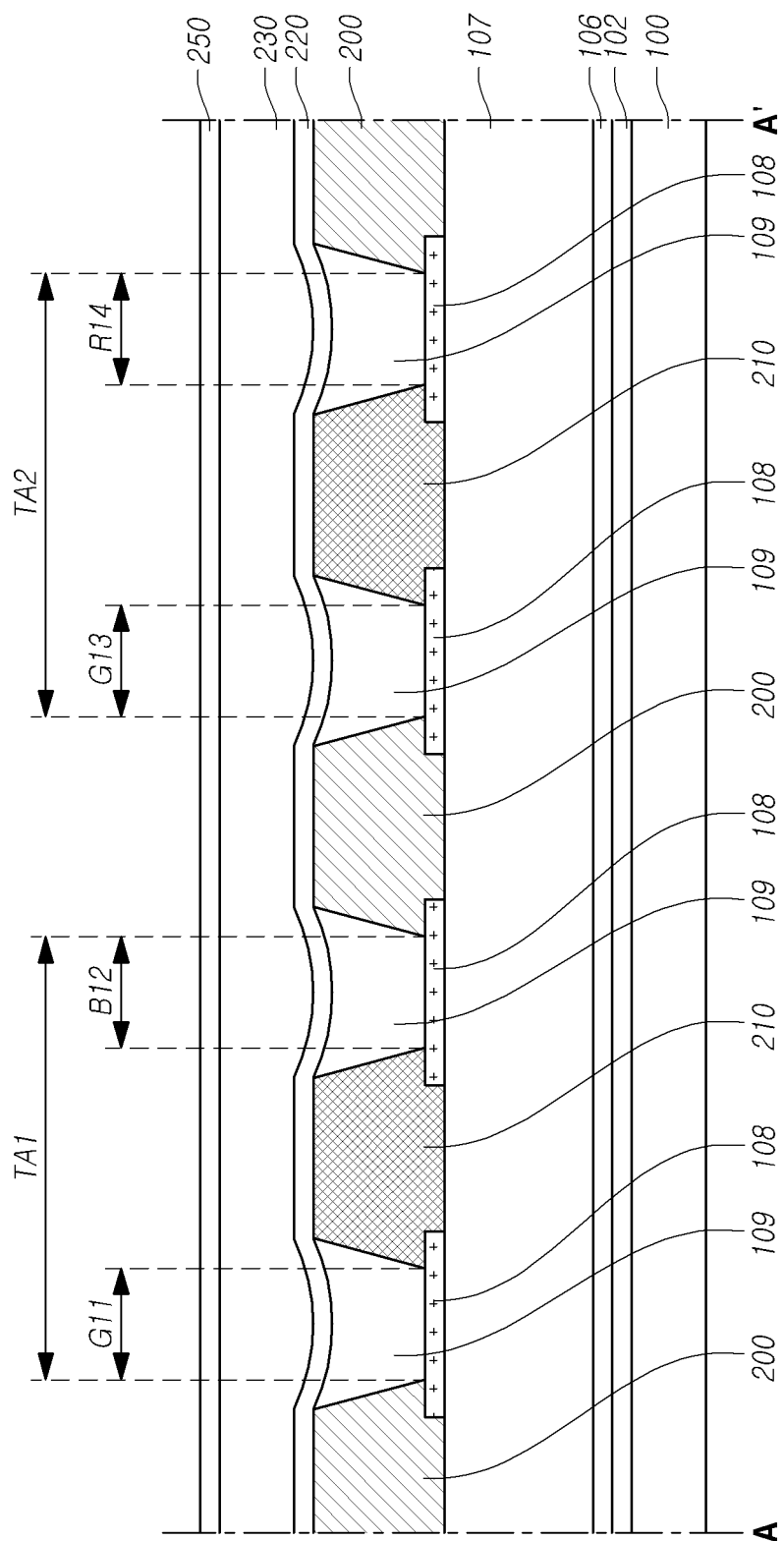


FIG. 4

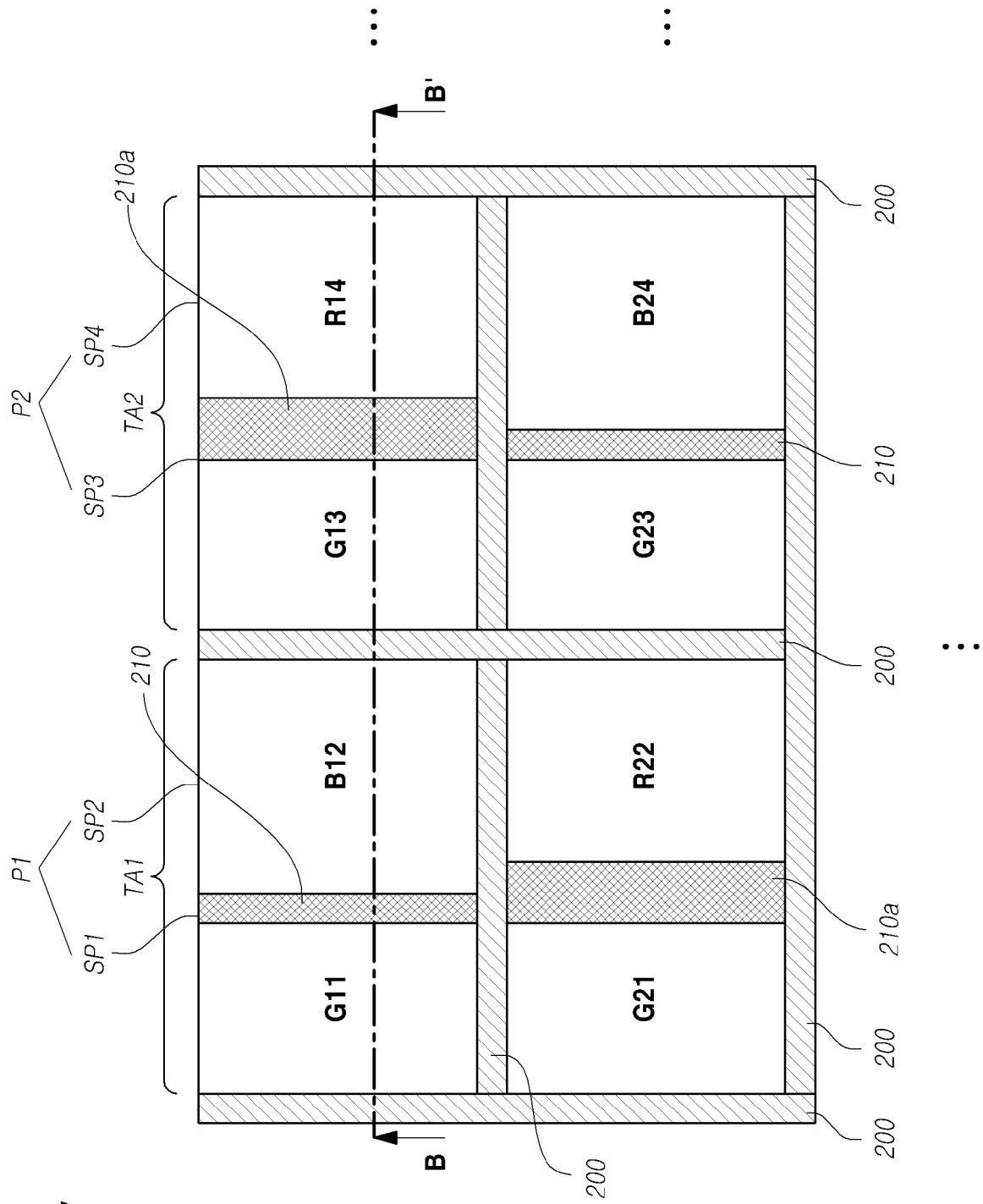
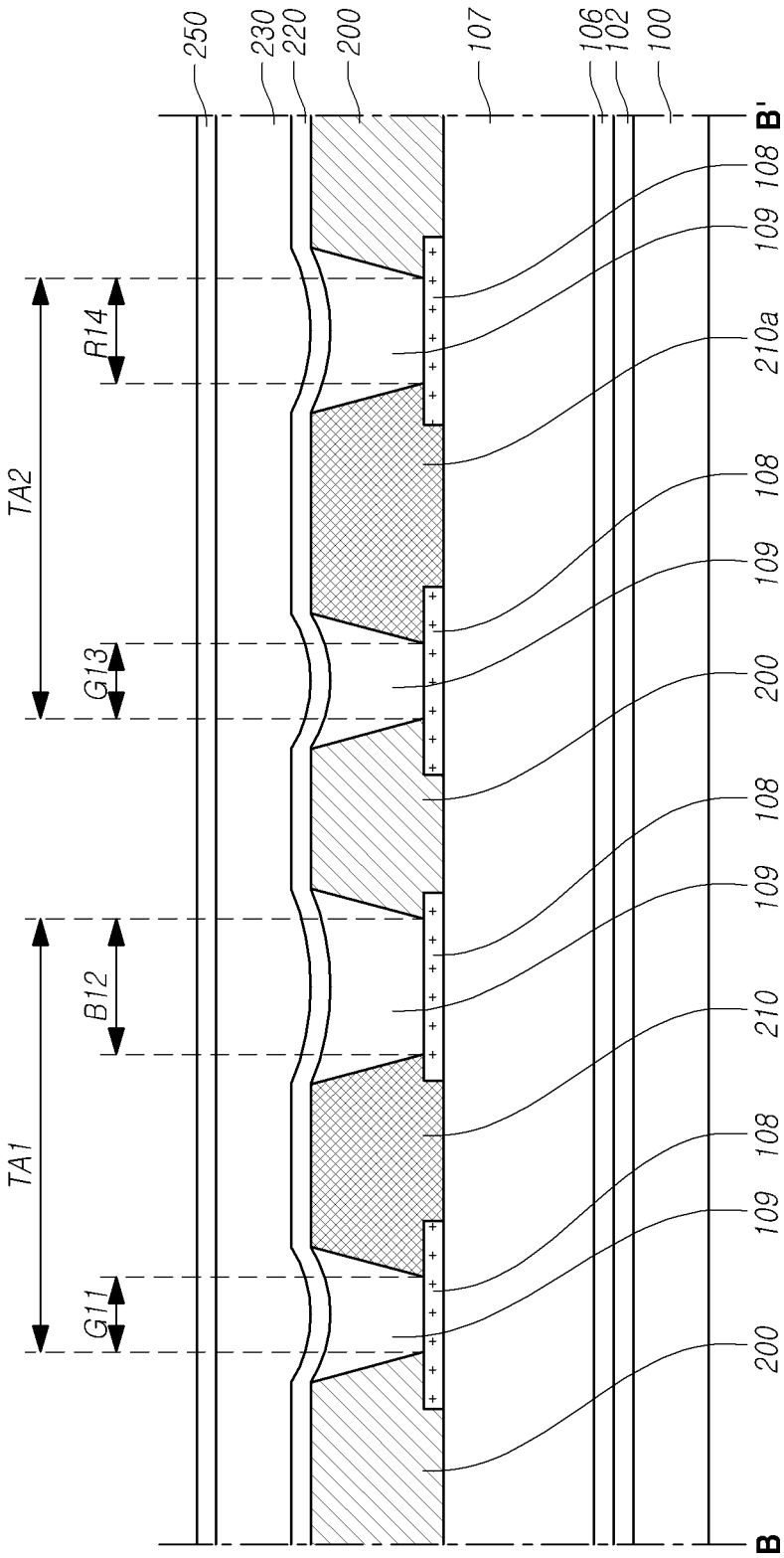


FIG.5



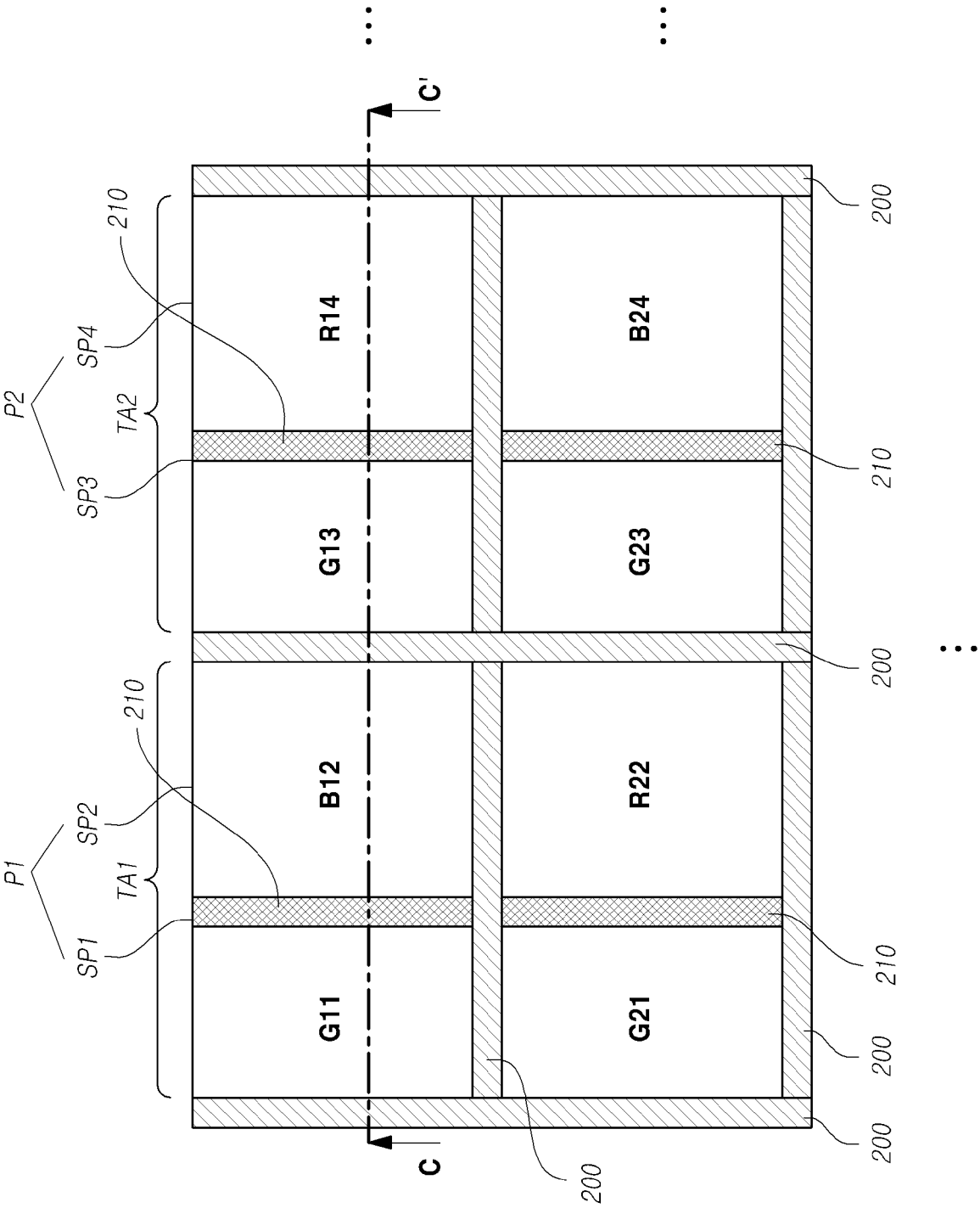
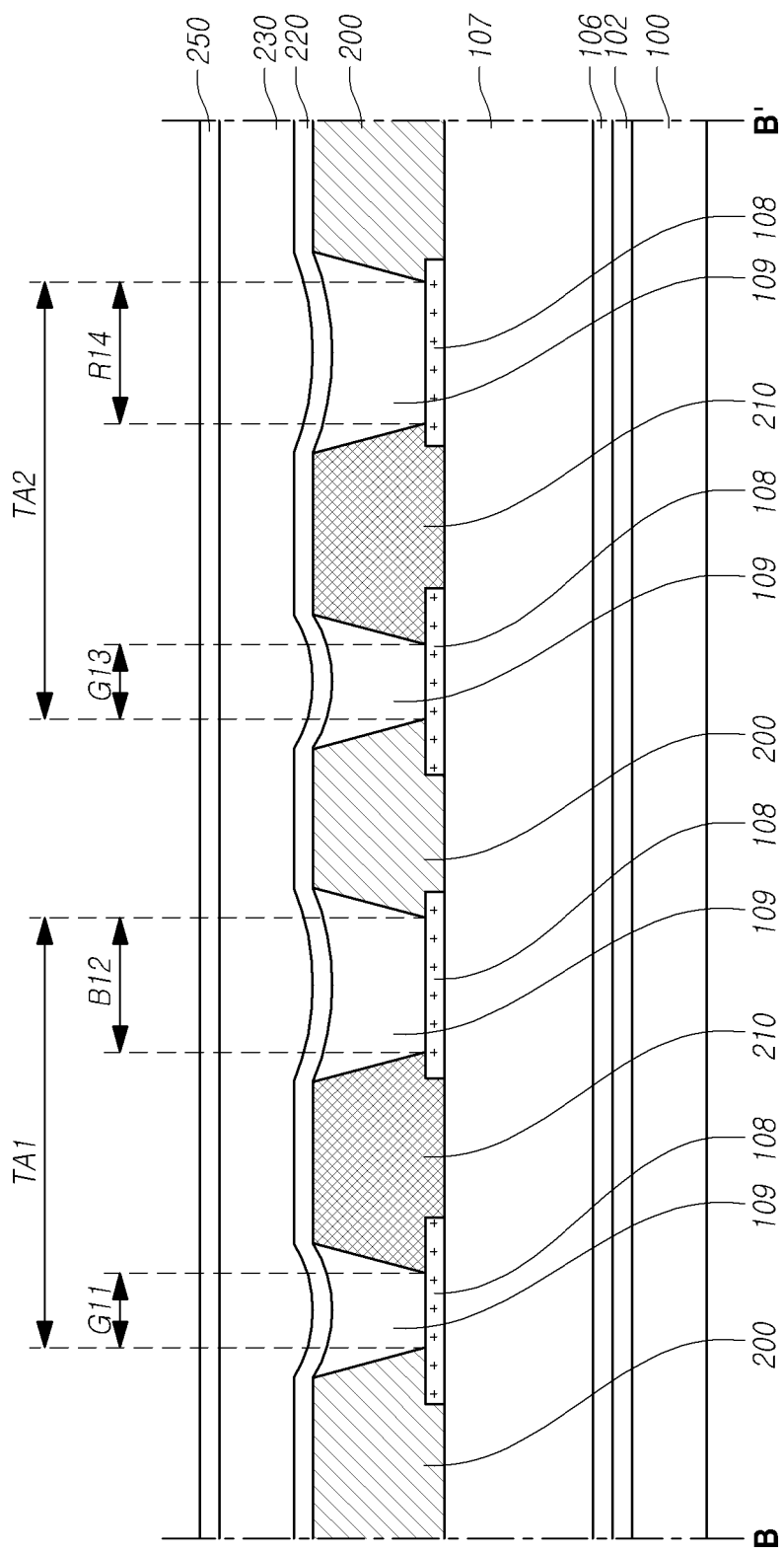


FIG. 7



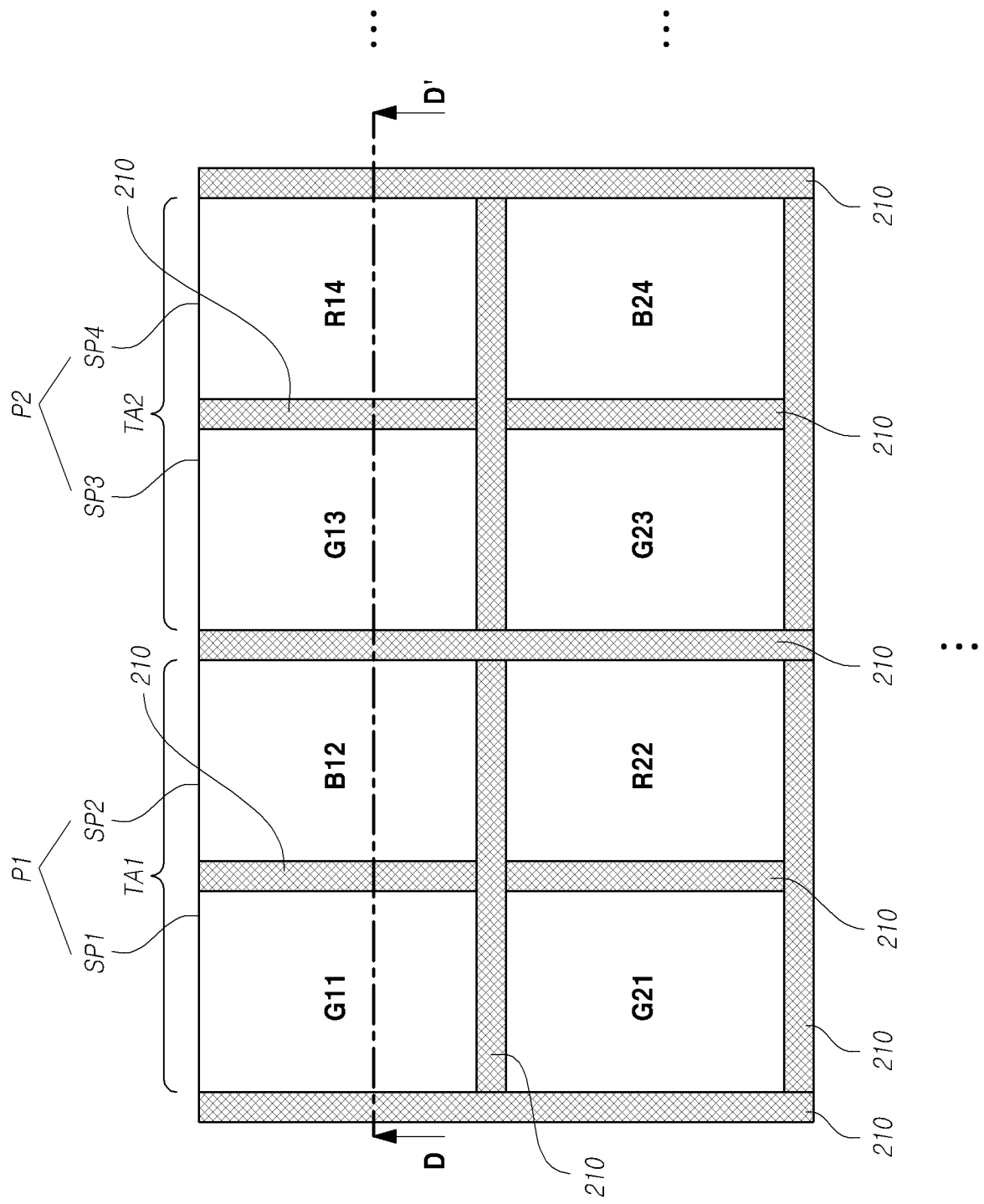


FIG. 8

FIG.9

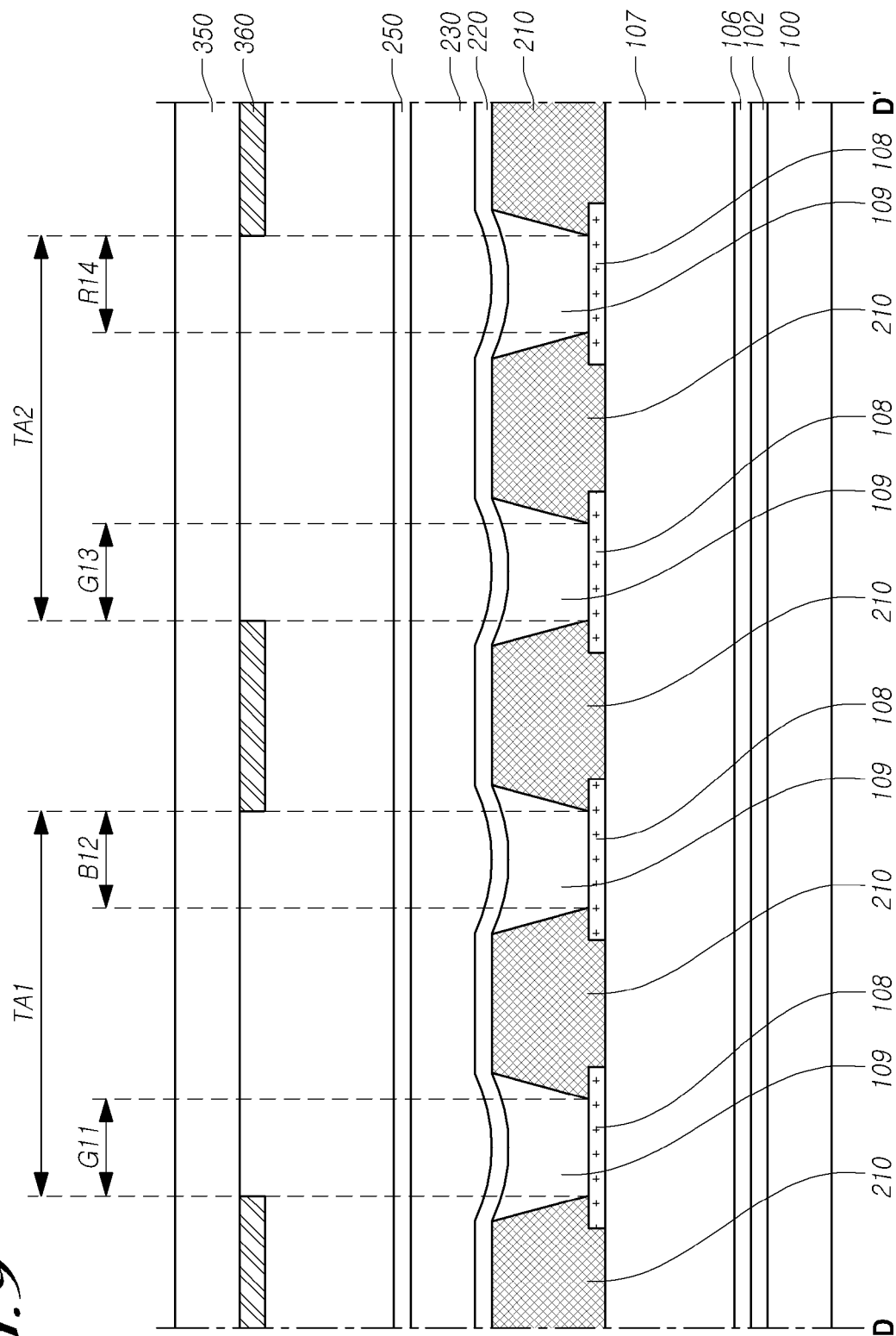


FIG. 10

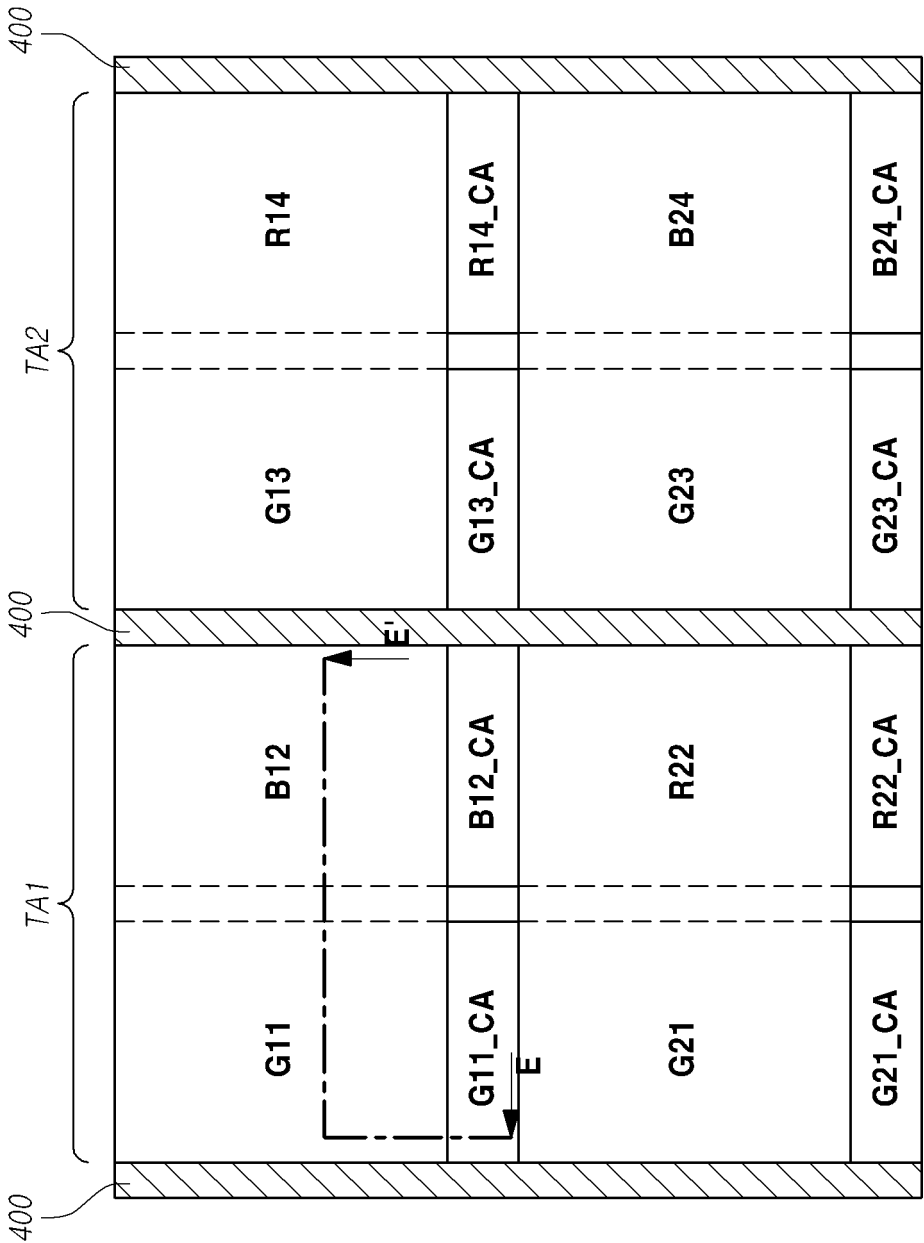
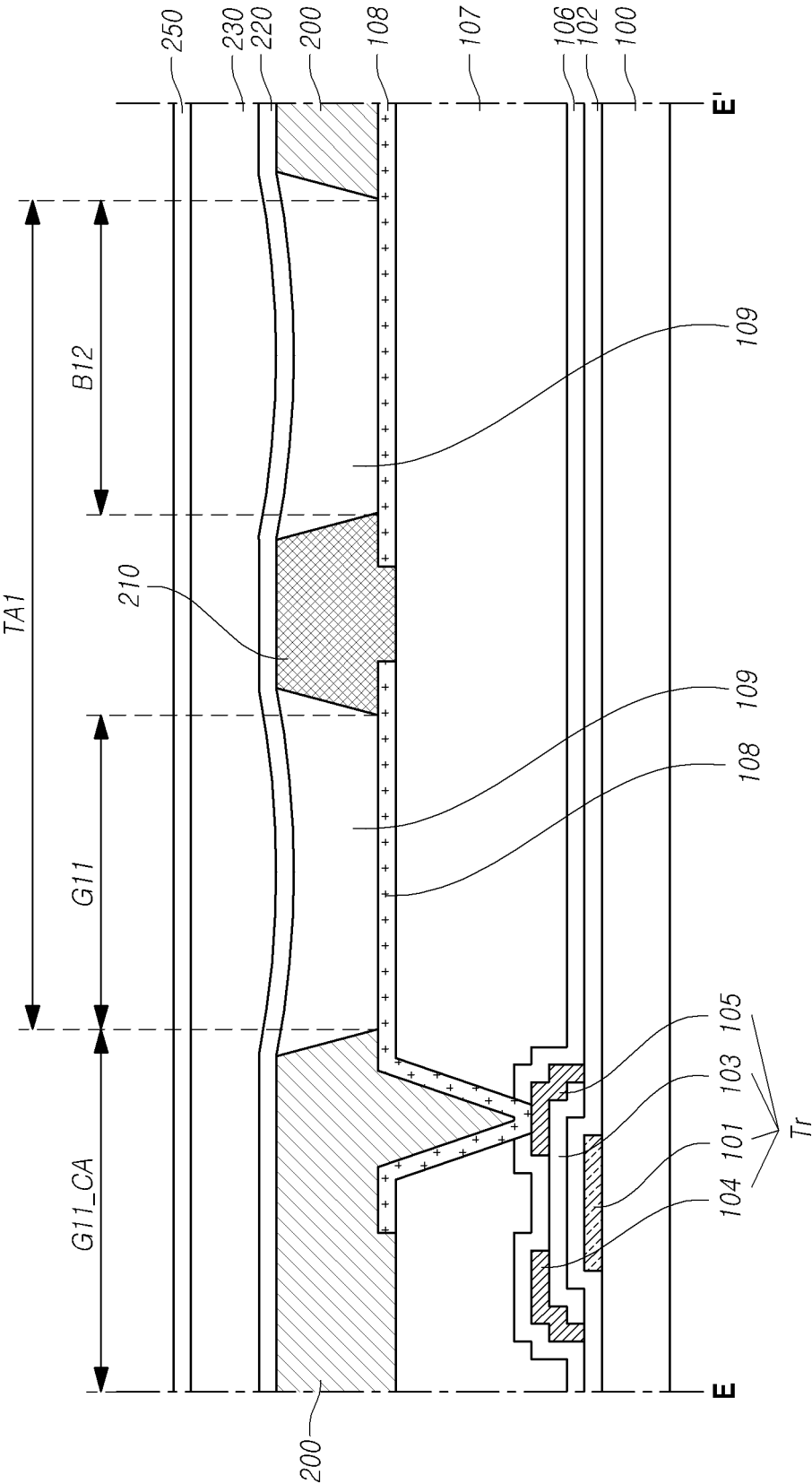


FIG. 11



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	透明显示设备		
公开(公告)号	EP3136439B1	公开(公告)日	2019-03-13
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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发明人	KIM, EUITAE CHO, NAMWOOK KIM, HYOUNG-SU YOON, DOOHYUN		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/52		
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优先权	1020150118766 2015-08-24 KR		
其他公开文献	EP3136439A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种透明显示装置，包括：多条列线，包括数据线和电压线；多个像素区域，由多条列线和多条水平线形成矩阵形状，并且包括多个透明区域和多个电路区域；第一电极，从透明区域延伸到电路区域，由透明导电材料形成；有机发光层，设置在透明区域中的第一电极上，并由透明有机材料形成；第二电极设置在有机发光层上并由透明导电材料形成。

