

(10) **Patent No.:** US 8,193,703 B2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Jun. 5, 2012

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 313/498-512;
362/317, 322, 339, 336-337, 311.01, 311.06,
362/540-542, 545, 516-519; 298/98-99
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An OLED display includes a first substrate including a thin film transistor and an OLED, and a second substrate on the first substrate and including a corner-cube pattern facing the first substrate.

18 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

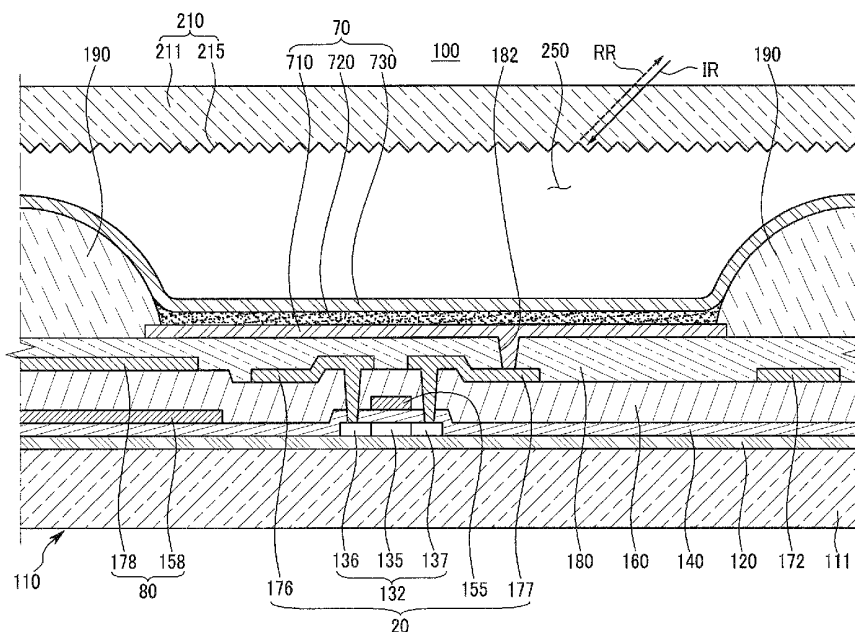


FIG. 1

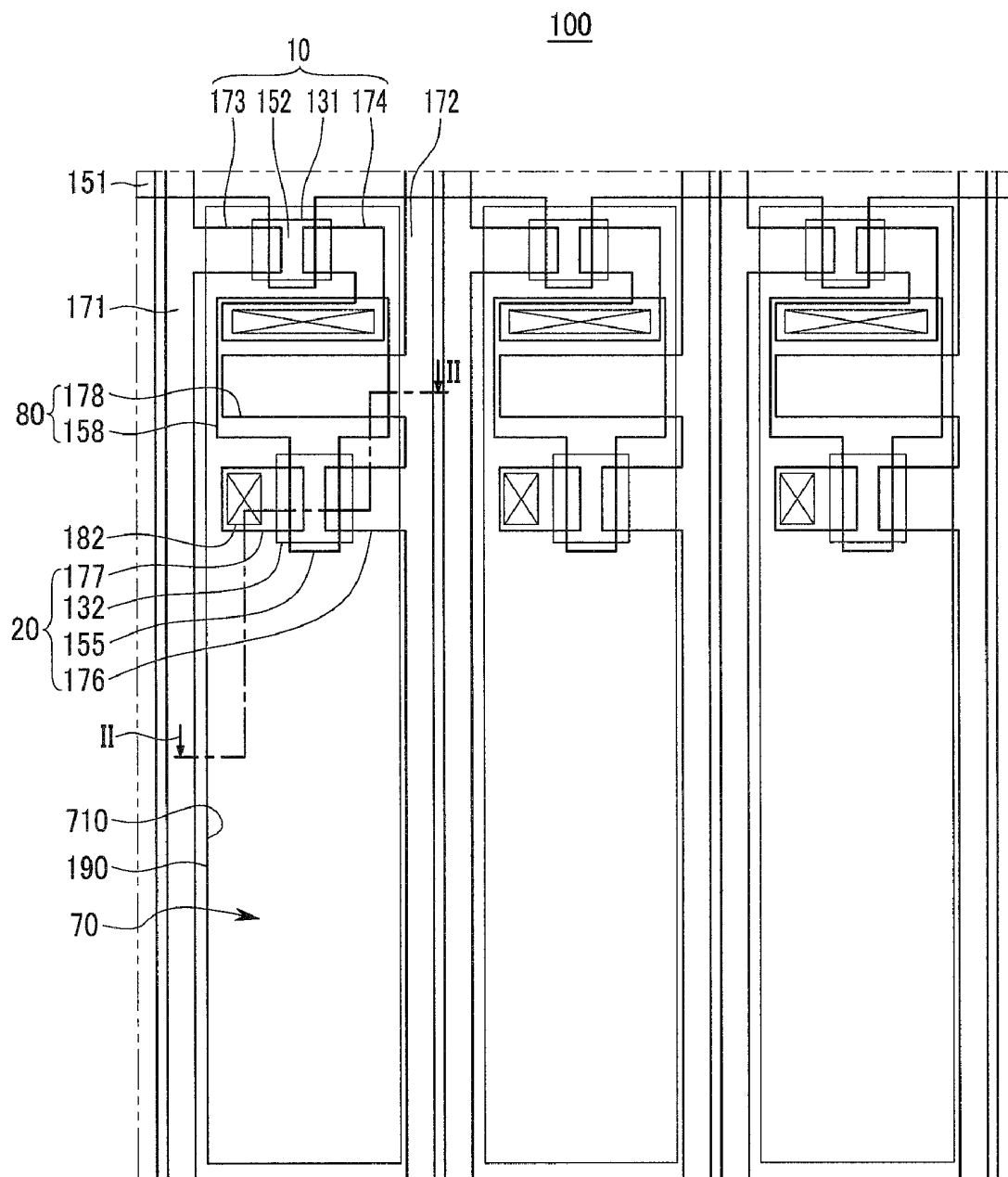


FIG. 3

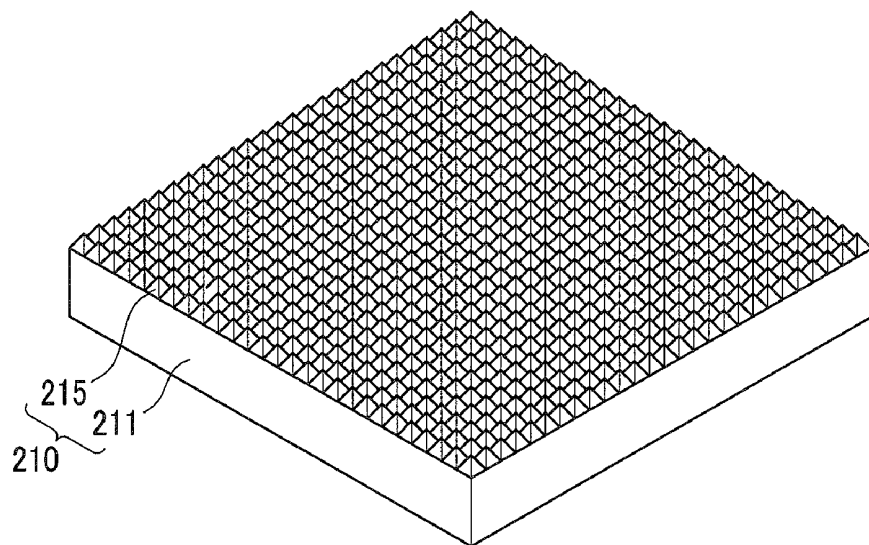


FIG. 4

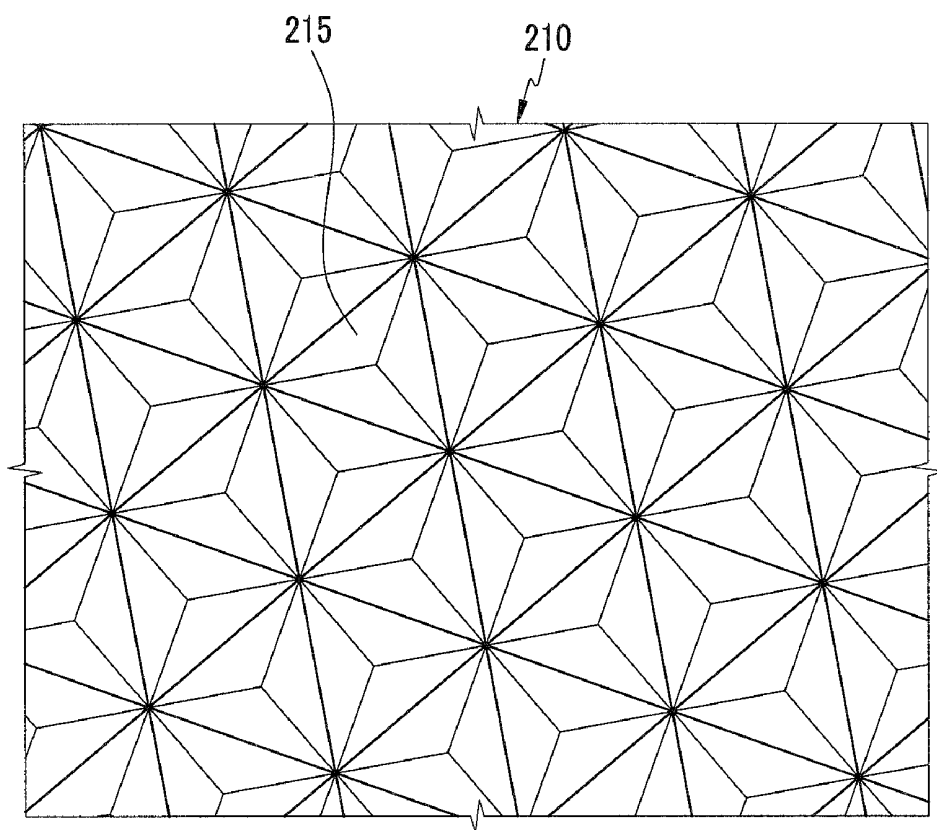


FIG. 6

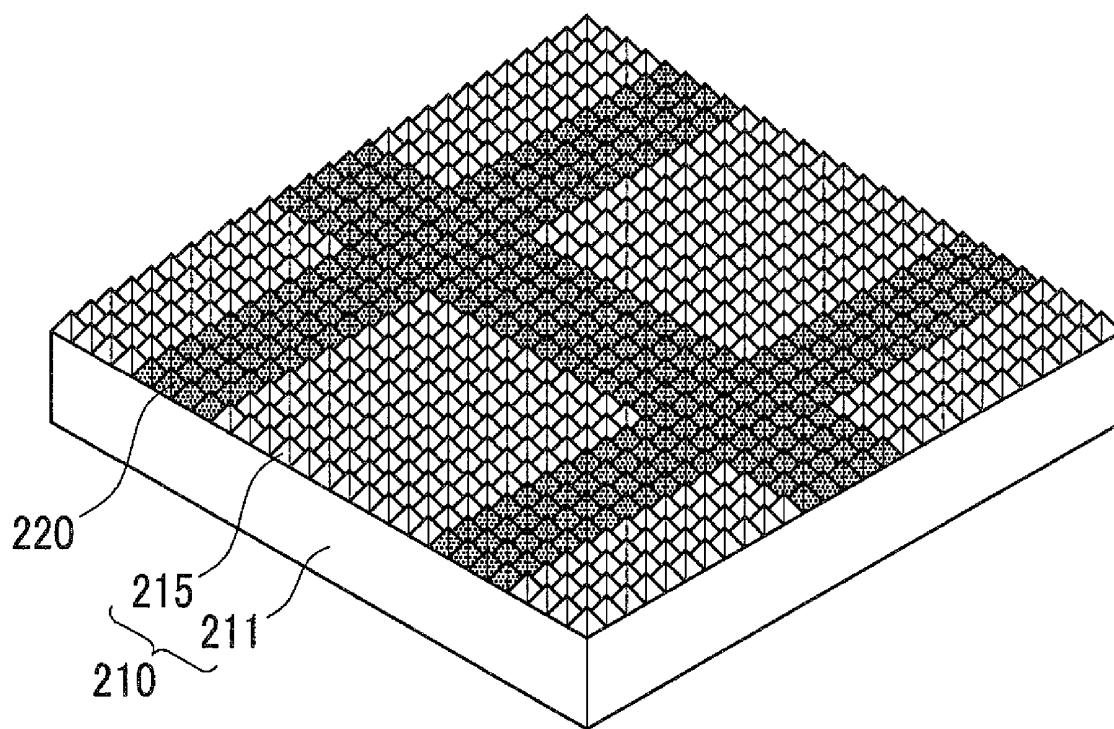
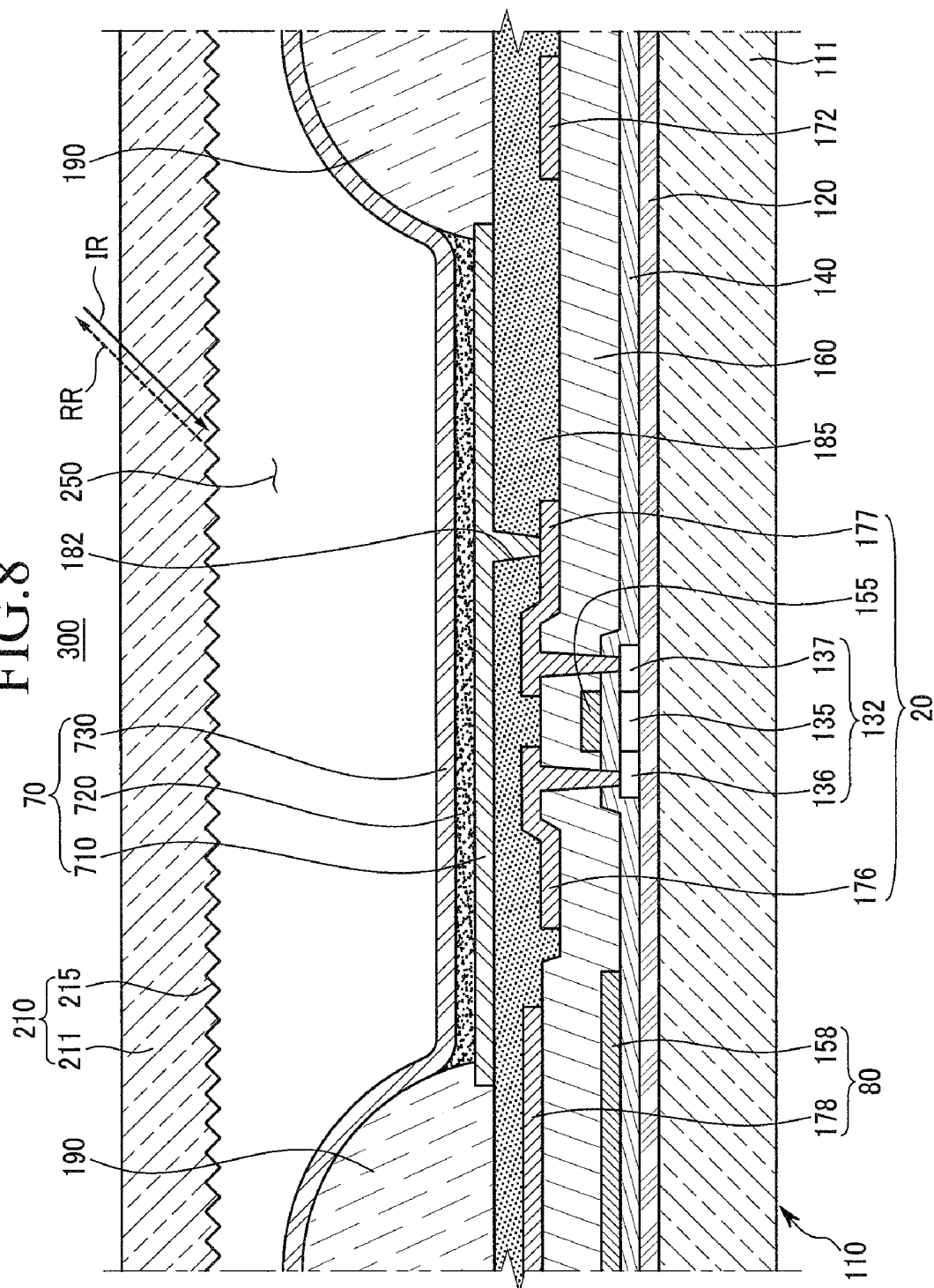


FIG. 8



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY THAT DIRECTS REFLECTED LIGHT TO IMPROVE VISIBILITY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2008-0083396 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on Aug. 26, 2008, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display. More particularly, it relates to an OLED display having improved visibility.

2. Description of the Related Art

An OLED display includes a plurality of organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs) including hole injection electrodes, an organic light emission layer, and electron injection electrodes. Light is emitted by energy released when excitons, generated when electrons and holes are combined, drop from an excited state to a ground state, and the OLED display displays an image by using the light.

Accordingly, an OLED display has self-luminance characteristics, and unlike a liquid crystal display (LCD), the OLED display's thickness and weight can be reduced since a separate light source is not required. Further, because OLED displays have high quality characteristics, such as low power consumption, high luminance, and fast response times, OLED displays are appropriate for use in mobile electronic devices.

In general, the hole injection electrode, the electron injection electrode, and other metal wires of the OLED display can reflect external light. When the OLED display is used in a bright place, expression of black color and contrast are deteriorated due to reflection of external light, thereby deteriorating visibility of the OLED display.

The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the invention, and therefore may contain information that does not form the prior art that is already known in this country to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention provide an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display having improved visibility.

An exemplary OLED display according to an embodiment of the present invention includes a first substrate including a thin film transistor and an OLED, and a second substrate on the first substrate and including a corner-cube pattern facing the first substrate.

The corner-cube pattern may include a plurality of trihedrons protruding toward the first substrate.

The OLED display may further include a gap including a gas between the first and second substrates, wherein the gas may be in contact with the corner-cube pattern, and wherein a refractive index of the second substrate may be greater than a refractive index of the gas.

The OLED display may further include a filler between the first and second substrates and in contact with the corner-cube pattern, wherein a refractive index of the filler may be less than a refractive index of the second substrate.

The OLED of the first substrate may display an image by emitting light toward the second substrate.

The first substrate may further include a plurality of pixels, each of the plurality of pixels including a corresponding OLED and a boundary around the corresponding OLED, wherein the second substrate may further include a light blocker covering the boundaries of the plurality of pixels.

The light blocker may face the first substrate.

In the OLED display, the first substrate may further include a planarization layer between the thin film transistor and the OLED, wherein the planarization layer may have a gray or dark-based color.

The corner-cube pattern may be configured to reflect incident light back in a direction substantially parallel to a direction of the incident light.

A pixel of an exemplary OLED display according to another embodiment of the present invention includes: a first substrate including a thin film transistor, a planarization layer on the thin film transistor, an OLED on the planarization layer and a boundary around the OLED; and a second substrate on the first substrate and including a corner-cube pattern facing the first substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 1, taken along the line II-II.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a second substrate on which a corner-cube pattern is formed.

FIG. 4 is a top-plan view of the corner-cube pattern of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a modified embodiment of the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a second substrate of an OLED display according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the OLED display of FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of an OLED display according to a third exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention.

In addition, the size and thickness of each element in the drawings are samples for better understanding and ease of description, and the present invention is not limited thereto.

In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, etc., may be exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element, or one or more intervening elements may also be present.

Therefore, the drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive.

In the several exemplary embodiments, constituent elements having the same configuration are representatively described in a first exemplary embodiment by designating like constituent elements thereto, and other exemplary embodiments may be described more specifically with respect to differences from the first exemplary embodiment.

In addition, in the accompanying drawings, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display is illustrated as an active matrix (AM)-type OLED display in a 2Tr-1Cap structure in which two thin film transistors (TFTs) and one capacitor are formed in one pixel, but the present invention is not limited thereto. Therefore, the OLED display may have various structures. For example, three or more TFTs and/or two or more capacitors may be provided in one pixel of the OLED display, and separate wires may further be provided in the OLED display. Here, the pixel refers to a minimum unit for displaying an image, and the OLED display displays an image by using a plurality of pixels.

Hereinafter, a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described in further detail with reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display 100 includes a first substrate 110 (e.g., a display substrate) and a second substrate 210 (e.g., an encapsulation substrate). FIG. 1 is a layout view of a pixel structure, focusing on the first substrate 110. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the first and second substrates 110 and 210 of FIG. 1, taken along the line II-II.

The first substrate 110 includes a switching thin film transistor 10, a driving thin film transistor 20, a capacitor 80, and an organic light emitting diode (OLED) 70 for each pixel on a first substrate member 111. In addition, the first substrate 110 further includes gate lines 151 disposed along one direction, and data lines 171 and common power lines 172 that respectively cross the gate lines 151 and are insulated therefrom. Here, one pixel may be defined by a boundary including gate lines 151, a data line 171, and a common power line 172, but it is not limited thereto.

The OLED 70 includes a pixel electrode 710, an organic emission layer 720 formed on the pixel electrode 710, and a common electrode 730 of FIG. 2) formed on the organic emission layer 720. Here, the pixel electrode 710 is a positive (+) electrode which is a hole injection electrode, and the transmissive common electrode 730 is a negative (-) electrode which is an electron injection electrode. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. Thus, the pixel electrode 710 may be the negative electrode and the common electrode 730 may be the positive electrode according to an alternate driving method of the OLED display 100. Holes and electrons are respectively injected from the pixel electrode 710 and the common electrode 730 into the organic emission layer 720, and form excitons. When the excitons change from an excited state to a base state, light is emitted.

In addition, in the OLED display 100 according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the OLED 70 displays an image by emitting light toward a direction away from the pixel electrode, that is, toward the common electrode 730, from the organic emission layer 720. That is, the OLED display 100 is formed as a top light emitting type.

The switching thin film transistor 10 includes a switching semiconductor layer 131, a switching gate electrode 152, a switching source electrode 173, and a switching drain electrode 174, and the driving thin film transistor 20 includes a driving semiconductor layer 132, a driving gate electrode 155, a driving source electrode 176, and a driving drain electrode 177.

The capacitor 80 includes a first capacitive plate 158 and a second capacitive plate 178 with an interlayer insulation layer 160 interposed therebetween. Here, the interlayer insulation layer may include a dielectric material. Capacitance of the capacitor 80 is determined by charges charged in the capacitor 80, that is, a voltage between the first and second capacitive plates 158 and 178.

The switching thin film transistor 10 is used as a switch for selecting a pixel to be light-emitted. The switching gate electrode 152 is connected to the gate line 151. The switching source electrode 173 is connected to the data line 171. The switching drain electrode 174 is disposed at a distance from the switching source electrode 173 and is connected to the first capacitive plate 158.

The driving thin film transistor 20 applies driving power to the pixel electrode 710 for light emission of the organic emission layer 720 of the OLEDs 70 in selected pixels. The driving gate electrode 155 is connected to the first capacitive plate 158. The driving source electrode 176 and the second capacitive plate 178 are respectively connected to the common power line 172. The driving drain electrode 177 is connected to the pixel electrode 710 of the OLED 70 through a contact hole 182.

With the above-described structure, the switching thin film transistor 10 is driven to transmit a data voltage applied to the data line 171 to the driving thin film transistor 20 by a gate voltage applied to the gate line 151. A voltage that corresponds to a voltage difference between a common voltage transmitted from the common power line 172 to the driving thin film transistor 20 and the data voltage transmitted from the switching thin film transistor 10 is stored in the capacitor 80, and a current corresponding to the voltage stored in the capacitor 80 flows to the OLED 70 through the driving thin film transistor 20 so that the OLED 70 emits light.

The second substrate 210 is positioned opposite to the first substrate 110, and covers the thin film transistors 10 and 20, the capacitor 80, and the OLED 70 from an external environment. The second substrate 210 includes a second substrate member 211 and corner-cube pattern 215 formed on a side of the second substrate member 211 facing the first substrate 110.

The corner-cube pattern 215 may reflect most of the incident light that reaches the second substrate 210 from the external environment back in a direction opposite and substantially parallel to a direction of the incident light. That is, a direction of incident light IR to the corner-cube pattern 215 and a direction of reflected light RR reflected from the corner-cube pattern 215 may be substantially parallel to each other.

In this case, since light reflected from the corner-cube pattern 215 is transmitted toward the outside in a substantially opposite direction to the incident direction, reflection of the external light toward a user who is facing the OLED display 100 may be suppressed or reduced. Therefore, visibility of the OLED display 100 may be improved. On the other hand, most of the light emitted from the OLED 70 may be passed through the corner-cube pattern 215 and emitted to the outside.

As described, deterioration of visibility of the OLED display 100 due to reflection of external light may be suppressed or reduced by using the corner-cube pattern 215 of the second substrate 210, and light generated from the OLED 70 may concurrently be emitted to the outside with minimal or very little light loss.

Hereinafter, a structure of the OLED display 100 according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described in further detail in a stack order. In addition, a structure of a thin film transistor will be described with reference to the driving thin film transistor 20. Further, details

of switching thin film transistor **10** may be described more fully with respect to differences from the driving thin film transistor **20**.

First, the first substrate **110** will be described. A first substrate member **111** is formed as an insulation substrate made of, for example, glass, quartz, ceramic, plastic, etc. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. Therefore, the first substrate member **111** may be formed, for example, as a metal substrate that is made of stainless steel.

A buffer layer **120** is formed on the first substrate member **111**. The buffer layer **120** prevents or reduces impurities from permeating and planarizes a surface, and may be made of various materials for performing such functions. For example, at least one of a silicon nitride (SiNx) layer, a silicon dioxide (SiO₂) layer, or a silicon oxynitride (SiOxNy) layer may be used as the buffer layer **120**. However, the buffer layer **120** is not always necessary, and may be omitted according to type and process conditions of the first substrate member **111**.

The driving semiconductor is formed on the driving buffer layer **120**. The driving semiconductor layer **132** is formed of a polysilicon layer. In addition, the driving semiconductor layer **132** includes a channel region **135** in which impurities are not doped, and a source region **136** and a drain region **137** that are doped with p+ impurities at respective sides of the channel region **135**. In this case, a doped ion material is a P-type impurity such as boron (B), and B₂H₆ is generally used as the doped ion material. The impurity changes in accordance with the type of thin film transistor.

In the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a PMOS-structured thin film transistor using the P-type impurity is used as the driving thin film transistor **20**, but is not limited thereto. Therefore, an NMOS-structured thin film transistor or a CMOS-structured thin film transistor may both be used as the driving thin film transistor **20**.

In addition, although the driving film transistor **20** of FIG. **2** is a polycrystalline thin film transistor including a polysilicon layer, the switching thin film transistor **10** (not shown in FIG. **2**) may be a polycrystalline thin film transistor or an amorphous thin film transistor including an amorphous silicon layer.

The gate insulation layer **140**, made of silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon dioxide (SiO₂), is formed on the driving semiconductor layer **132**. A gate layer including the driving gate electrode **155** is formed on the gate insulating layer **140**. The gate layer further includes the gate line **151**, the first capacitive plate **158**, and other wires. In addition, the driving gate electrode **155** is formed to overlap at least a part of the driving semiconductor layer **132**, and particularly, is formed to overlap the channel region **135**.

An interlayer insulation layer **160** that covers the driving gate electrode **155** is formed on the gate insulating layer **140**. The gate insulating layer **140** and the interlayer insulating layer **160** share through-holes exposing the source region **136** and the drain region **137** of the driving semiconductor layer **132**. Like the gate insulation layer **140**, the interlayer insulating layer **160** may be made of silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon dioxide (SiO₂).

A data layer including the driving source electrode **176** and the driving drain electrode **177** is formed on the interlayer insulating layer **160**. The data layer further includes the data line **171**, the common power line **172**, the second capacitive plate **178**, and other wires. In addition, the driving source electrode **176** and the driving drain electrode **177** are respectively connected to the source region **136** and the drain region **137** of the driving semiconductor layer **132** through the through-holes respectively formed in the interlayer insulation layer **160** and the gate insulation layer **140**.

As described, the driving thin film transistor **20** including the driving semiconductor layer **132**, the gate electrode **155**, the driving source electrode **176**, and the driving drain electrode **177** is formed. A configuration of the driving thin film transistor **20** is not limited to the above-described embodiment, and may be variously modified with a configuration that can be realized by a person of ordinary skill in the art.

A planarization layer **180** that covers data wires **172**, **176**, **177**, and **178** is formed on the interlayer insulating layer **160**. The planarization layer **180** removes steps and performs planarization in order to increase luminous efficiency of the OLED **70**. In addition, the planarization layer **180** has a contact hole **182** through which the drain electrode **177** is partially exposed.

The planarization layer **180** may be made of at least one of polyacrylate resin, epoxy resin, phenolic resin, polyamide resin, polyimide resin, unsaturated polyesters resin, poly phenylenether resin, poly phenylenesulfide resin, or benzocyclobutene (BCB).

The first exemplary embodiment of the present invention is not limited to the above-described structure. For example, one of the planarization layer **180** or the interlayer insulating layer **160** may be omitted as necessary.

The pixel electrode **710** of the OLED **70** is formed on the planarization layer **180**. That is, in the OLED display **100**, a plurality of pixel electrodes **710** are disposed in corresponding pixels. In this case, the plurality of pixel electrodes **710** are respectively disposed at a distance from each other. The pixel electrode **710** is connected to the drain electrode **177** through the contact hole **182** of the planarization layer **180**.

In addition, a pixel defining layer **190** having an opening that exposes the pixel electrode **710** is formed on the planarization layer **180**. That is, the pixel defining layer **190** serves as a boundary area for each pixel and includes a plurality of openings defining each pixel. In addition, the pixel electrodes **710** correspond to the openings of the pixel defining layer **190**, but it is not limited thereto. That is, the pixel electrodes **710** may also extend to under the pixel defining layer **190** to be partially overlapped by the pixel defining layer **190**. The pixel defining layer **190** may be made of an inorganic material of a resin or silica group such as polyacrylate resin and polyimide.

The organic emission layer **720** is formed on the pixel electrode **710**, and the common electrode **730** is formed on the organic emission layer **720**. As described, the OLED **70** including the pixel electrode **710**, the organic emission layer **720**, and the common electrode **730** is formed.

The organic emission layer **720** is made of either a low-molecular organic material or a high-molecular organic material. The organic emission layer **720** is formed in a multi-layer structure including at least one of a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an emission layer, an electron transport layer (ETL), or an electron injection layer (EIL). When the organic emission layer **720** is formed in a multi-layer structure including all the layers HIL, HTL, ETL, and EIL, the HIL is formed on the pixel electrode **710** which is a positive electrode and the HTL, ETL, and EIL are sequentially stacked thereon.

In addition, in FIG. **2**, the organic emission layer **720** is disposed only in the opening of the pixel defining layer **190** according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, but is not limited thereto. That is, the organic emission layer **720** may be formed not only on the pixel electrode **190** in the opening of the pixel defining layer **190**, but may also extend to between the pixel defining layer **190** and the common electrode **730**.

In further detail, the organic emission layer **720** may further include several layers including an emission layer, an HIL, an HTL, an ETL, and an EIL. In this case, like the common electrode **730**, excluding the emission layer, the HIL, HTL, ETL, and EIL may be formed not only on the pixel electrode **710** but also on the pixel defining layer **190** by using an open mask in a manufacturing process. That is, at least one of the layers included in the organic emission layer **720** may be interposed between the pixel defining layer **190** and the common electrode **730**.

Each of the pixel electrode **710** and the common electrode **730** may be made of a transparent conductive material, or a transfective or reflective conductive material. According to materials of the pixel electrode **710** and the common electrode **730**, the OLED display **100** may be classified as a top light emitting type, a bottom light emitting type, or a dual-side light emitting type.

The OLED display **100** according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention is a top light emitting type of OLED display. That is, the OLED **70** emits light toward the second substrate **210** to display an image.

For the transparent conductive material, indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), or indium oxide (In₂O₃) may be used. For the reflective or transfective material, lithium (Li), calcium (Ca), fluorinated lithium/calcium (LiF/Ca), fluorinated lithium/aluminum (LiF/Al), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), or gold (Au) may be used.

The second substrate **210** is formed on the common electrode **730**. The second substrate member **211** may include a second substrate member **211** that is made of a transparent material, such as glass or plastic. In addition, a corner-cube pattern **215** of the second substrate **210** protrudes toward the common electrode **730**. Although it is not shown, the second substrate **210** is bonded to the first substrate **110** by a sealing material formed along an edge of the second substrate **210** to seal a space between the first and second substrates **110** and **210**.

As shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, the corner-cube pattern **215** may be formed as a plurality of trihedrons. FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating the corner-cube pattern **215** of the second substrate **210**, and FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the corner-cube pattern **215**. In further detail, a corner-cube may be a trihedral structure having unique optical characteristics in that an incident beam or incident light entering the effective aperture is reflected in a direction substantially opposite an incident direction regardless of the incident angle. In other words, the corner-cube is a cube with a cut-off corner, that is, it has a substantially triangular pyramid shape. The corner-cube pattern **215** including the corner-cubes may be formed on the second substrate **210** in a micro unit pattern.

In addition, the corner-cube pattern **215** may be formed by various known methods. For example, the corner-cube pattern **215** may be formed by performing fine grinding and polishing of a drawn hexagonal stainless pin with a desired size and a desired angle to make a surface roughness of a quarter of a visible ray wavelength. In addition, the corner-cube pattern **215** may be formed by performing laser ablation with an excimer laser.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 2, an air layer **250**, or a gap including air or another suitable gaseous matter, is formed in a space between the first substrate **210** and the second substrate **210**. The second substrate **210** is made of a material having a refractive index that is greater than a refractive index of the air layer **250**.

In the above-described structure, the corner-cube pattern **215** of the second substrate **210** reflects most of the incident light passing the second substrate **210** from the external environment back toward the incident direction in a substantially parallel direction to the incident direction. In this case, since light reflected from the corner-cube pattern **215** is transmitted

toward the outside in a substantially opposite direction to the incident direction, reflection of the external light toward a user who is facing the OLED display **100** may be suppressed or reduced. Accordingly, visibility of the OLED display **100** may be improved. Meanwhile, most of the light emitted from the OLED **70** passes through the corner-cube pattern **215** and emitted without being reflected.

In addition, the second substrate **210** may be made of a transparent material such as glass. Therefore, the corner-cube pattern **215** may also be transparent. As described, in order to make a direction of the incident light of the corner-cube pattern **215** substantially parallel to a direction of the reflected light of the corner-cube pattern **215**, a material having a refractive index that is lower than that of the corner-cube pattern **215** (that is, the second substrate **210**) should contact a surface that is opposite an incident light surface of the corner-cube pattern **215**. According to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the air layer **250** having a refractive index that is lower than that of the second substrate **210** contacts the corner-cube pattern **215**. For example, the refractive index of the air layer **250** is **1** and the refractive index of the second substrate **210** is **1.4~1.5**.

However, the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention is not limited thereto. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 5, instead of the air layer **250**, a filler **260** may contact the corner-cube pattern **215** of the second substrate **210**. That is, the filler **260**, rather than the air layer **250**, may be filled between the first substrate **110** and the second substrate **210**. However, like the air layer **250**, a refractive index of the filler **260** may be lower than that of the second substrate **210**. In addition, the filler **260** may be made of a transparent material.

With the above-described configuration, the OLED display **100** may have improved visibility. That is, the OLED display **100** may suppress or reduce deterioration of visibility due to reflection of external light by using the corner-cube pattern **215** of the second substrate **210**. In addition, the OLED display **100** may emit light generated from the OLED **70** to the outside with minimal or very little light loss.

Accordingly, the OLED display **100** may improve visibility and reduce power consumption by increasing the efficiency of the use of generated light.

Hereinafter, a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7.

As shown in FIG. 6, a second substrate **210** according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes a second substrate member **211**, a corner-cube pattern **215** formed on one side of the second substrate member **211**, and a light blocker **220**.

As shown in FIG. 7, the corner-cube pattern **215** of the second substrate **210** is protruded toward a first substrate **110**. The corner-cube pattern **215** reflects most of the incident light to the second substrate **210** from an external environment back toward the incident direction in a direction opposite and substantially parallel to the incident direction. That is, a direction of incident light IR to the corner-cube pattern **215** and a direction of reflected light RR of the corner-cube pattern **215** may be substantially parallel to each other.

The light blocker **220** is formed along boundaries of the plurality of pixels of the first substrate **110**. In further detail, the light blocker **220** is formed to correspond to non-light emitting areas of each pixel. Here, the non-light emitting areas refer to areas where an organic emission layer **720** does not emit light. That is, in each pixel, areas excluding overlapping portions of the pixel electrode **710** and the organic emission layer **720** are the non-light emitting areas. In other words, the non-light emitting areas may correspond to areas where the pixel defining layer **190** is formed. The pixel defining layer **190** may correspond to boundary areas between neighboring pixels.

The light blocker **220** may be made of a metallic material for blocking light, or may be made of a photosensitive organic material with black-based pigment or an organic material. Here, carbon black or titanium oxide may be used as a black-based pigment. However, the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention is not limited thereto, and the light blocker **220** may be made by using various known methods.

In addition, in FIG. 7, the light blocker **220** of the second substrate **210** is formed on a side that faces the first substrate, that is, the light blocker **220** and the corner-cube pattern **215** are formed on the same side, but the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention is not limited thereto. Therefore, the light blocker **220** may be formed on a side opposite the side on which the corner-cube pattern **215** is formed.

With the above-described configuration, the OLED display **200** may have further improved visibility. Specifically, the OLED display **200** may have improved contrast.

Hereinafter, a third exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 8.

As shown in FIG. 8, a planarization layer **185** of an OLED display **300** according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present invention may have a gray or dark-based color with low brightness. That is, the planarization layer **185** may be made by combining a light absorbing material such as carbon black or titanium oxide with several resin materials having planarization characteristics. Accordingly, the planarization layer **185** may function as a light absorbing layer. Therefore, the planarization layer **185** may partially absorb incident light that is transmitted through a corner-cube pattern **215** of a second substrate **210** from the external environment so that reflection of incident light may be further suppressed or reduced.

The corner-cube pattern **215** reflects incident light from the external environment entering the second substrate **210** back toward a direction substantially parallel to an incident direction. That is, a direction of incident light IR to the corner-cube pattern **215** and a direction of reflected light RR from the corner-cube pattern **215** may be substantially parallel to each other.

Therefore, visibility of the OLED display **300** may be further improved.

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

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display comprising:

a first substrate comprising a thin film transistor and an organic light emitting diode (OLED);

a second substrate arranged on the first substrate along a first direction and comprising a corner-cube pattern facing the first substrate; and

only one single uniform layer arranged along the first direction between the corner-cube pattern of the second substrate and portions of the first substrate including the OLED.

2. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein the corner-cube pattern comprises a plurality of trihedrons protruding toward the first substrate.

3. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein a gap including a gas is between the first and second substrates, wherein the

gas is in contact with the corner-cube pattern, and wherein a refractive index of the second substrate is greater than a refractive index of the gas.

4. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein a filler is between the first and second substrates and in contact with the corner-cube pattern, and wherein a refractive index of the filler is less than a refractive index of the second substrate.

5. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein the OLED of the first substrate displays an image by emitting light toward the second substrate.

6. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein the first substrate further comprises a plurality of pixels, each of the plurality of pixels comprising a corresponding OLED and a boundary around the corresponding OLED, and wherein the second substrate further comprises a light blocker covering the boundaries of the plurality of pixels.

7. The OLED display of claim 6, wherein the light blocker faces the first substrate.

8. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein the first substrate further comprises a planarization layer between the thin film transistor and the OLED, and wherein the planarization layer has a gray or dark-based color.

9. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein the corner-cube pattern is configured to reflect incident light back in a direction substantially parallel to a direction of the incident light.

10. A pixel of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display comprising:

a first substrate comprising a thin film transistor, a planarization layer on the thin film transistor, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) on the planarization layer, and a boundary around the OLED;

a second substrate arranged on the first substrate along a first direction and comprising a corner-cube pattern facing the first substrate; and

only one single uniform layer arranged along the first direction between the corner-cube pattern of the second substrate and portions of the first substrate including the OLED.

11. The pixel of claim 10, wherein the corner-cube pattern comprises a plurality of trihedrons protruding toward the first substrate.

12. The pixel of claim 10, wherein a gap including a gas is between the first and second substrates, wherein the gas is in contact with the corner-cube pattern, and wherein a refractive index of the second substrate is greater than a refractive index of the gas.

13. The pixel of claim 10, wherein a filler is between the first and second substrates and in contact with the corner-cube pattern, and wherein a refractive index of the filler is less than a refractive index of the second substrate.

14. The pixel of claim 10, wherein the OLED of the first substrate displays an image by emitting light toward the second substrate.

15. The pixel of claim 10, wherein the second substrate further comprises a light blocker covering the boundary.

16. The pixel of claim 15, wherein the light blocker faces the first substrate.

17. The pixel of claim 10, wherein the planarization layer has a gray or dark-based color.

18. The pixel of claim 10, wherein the corner-cube pattern is configured to reflect incident light back in a direction substantially parallel to a direction of the incident light.

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器，用于引导反射光以提高可视性		
公开(公告)号	US8193703	公开(公告)日	2012-06-05
申请号	US12/478639	申请日	2009-06-04
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IPC分类号	H01L51/50 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5237 H01L51/5284 H01L51/5281 H01L2251/5315 H01L27/3272 H01L51/524		
优先权	1020080083396 2008-08-26 KR		
其他公开文献	US20100052520A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

OLED显示器包括：第一基板，包括薄膜晶体管 and OLED;以及第二基板，位于第一基板上并包括面向第一基板的隅角立方体图案。

