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(54) ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DISPLAY DEVICE IN WHICH AN ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD PREVENTING AND PROTECTING CIRCUIT IS EASILY ARRANGED

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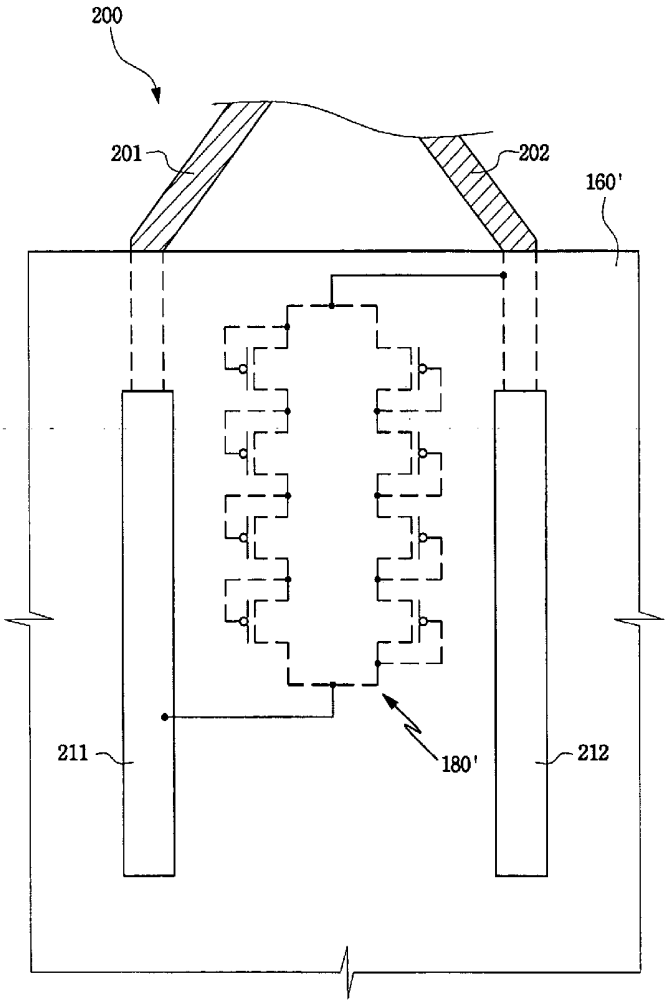
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic electroluminescent display device in which electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit, for protecting internal circuits from abnormal signals having specific characteristics generated during manufacturing process or operation, is easily arranged by arranging said circuit on a junction (or coupling) region of a flexible printed circuit (FPC) and an input part. The organic electroluminescent display device includes a substrate, power supply lines and signal lines arranged on the substrate, an input part including input terminals and input lines, each said input line connected between a corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines, and a corresponding one of the input terminals, and an FPC connected to the input terminals. The electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is arranged on a region overlapping with the FPC.



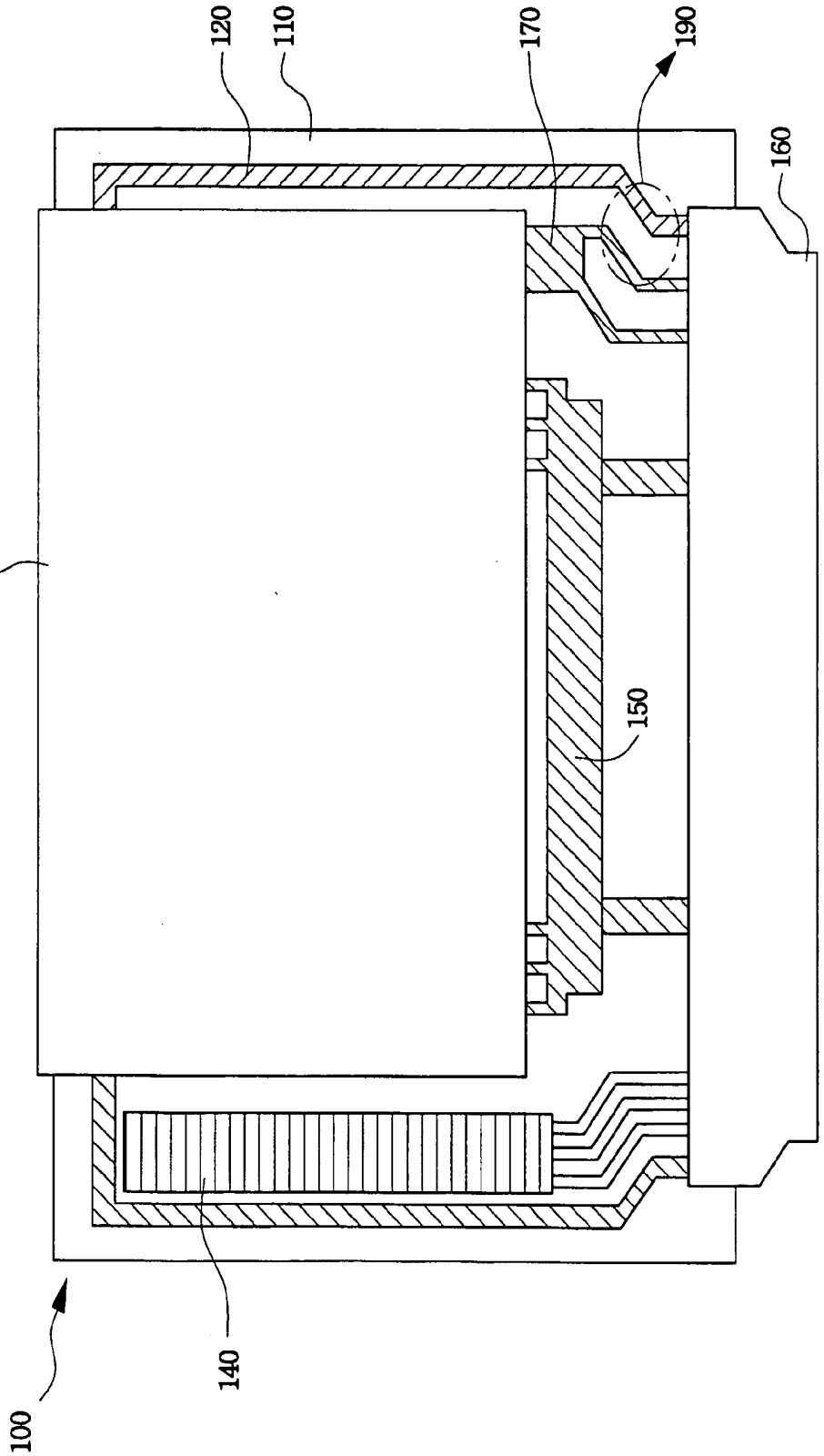


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

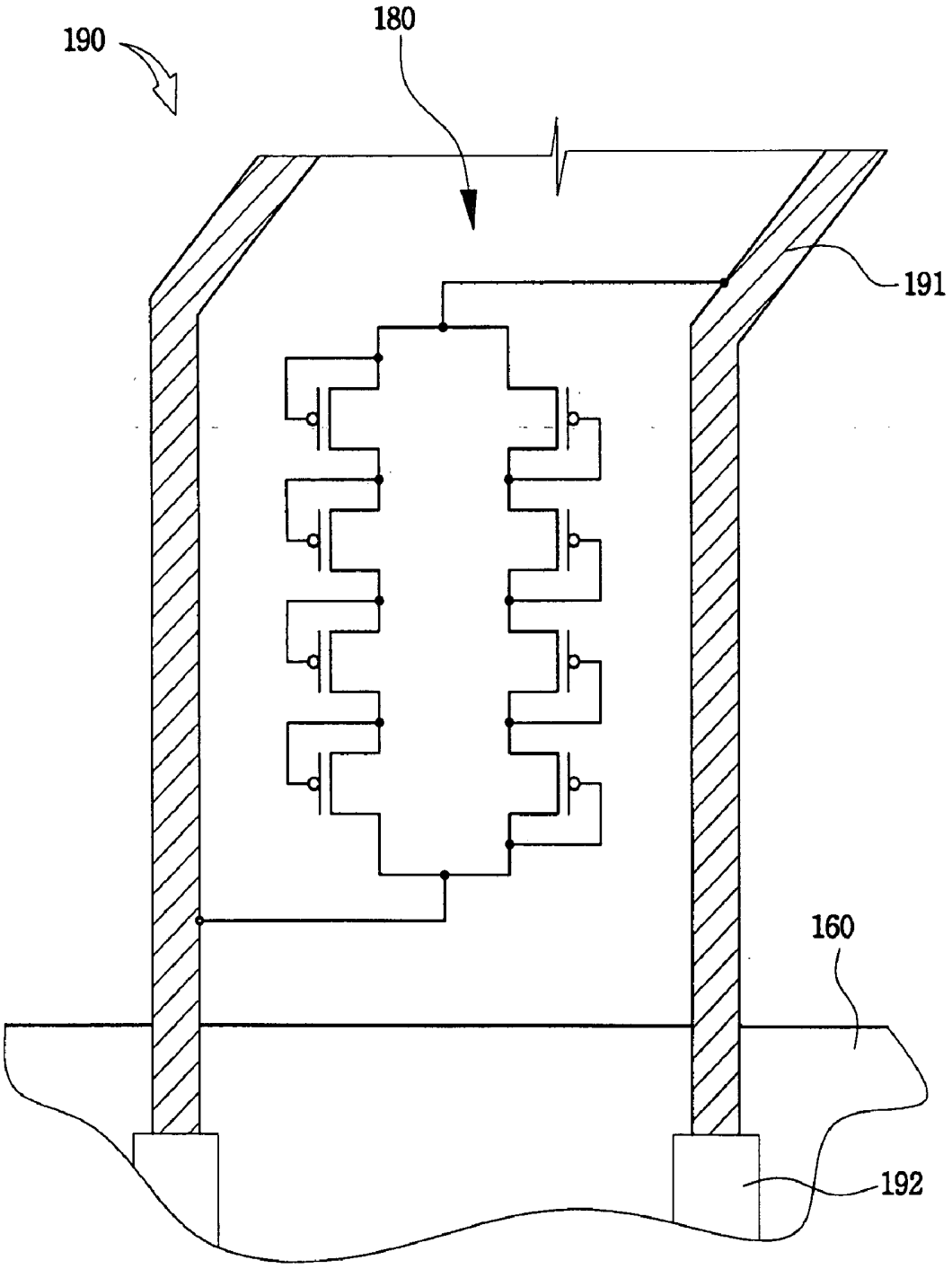


FIG. 3

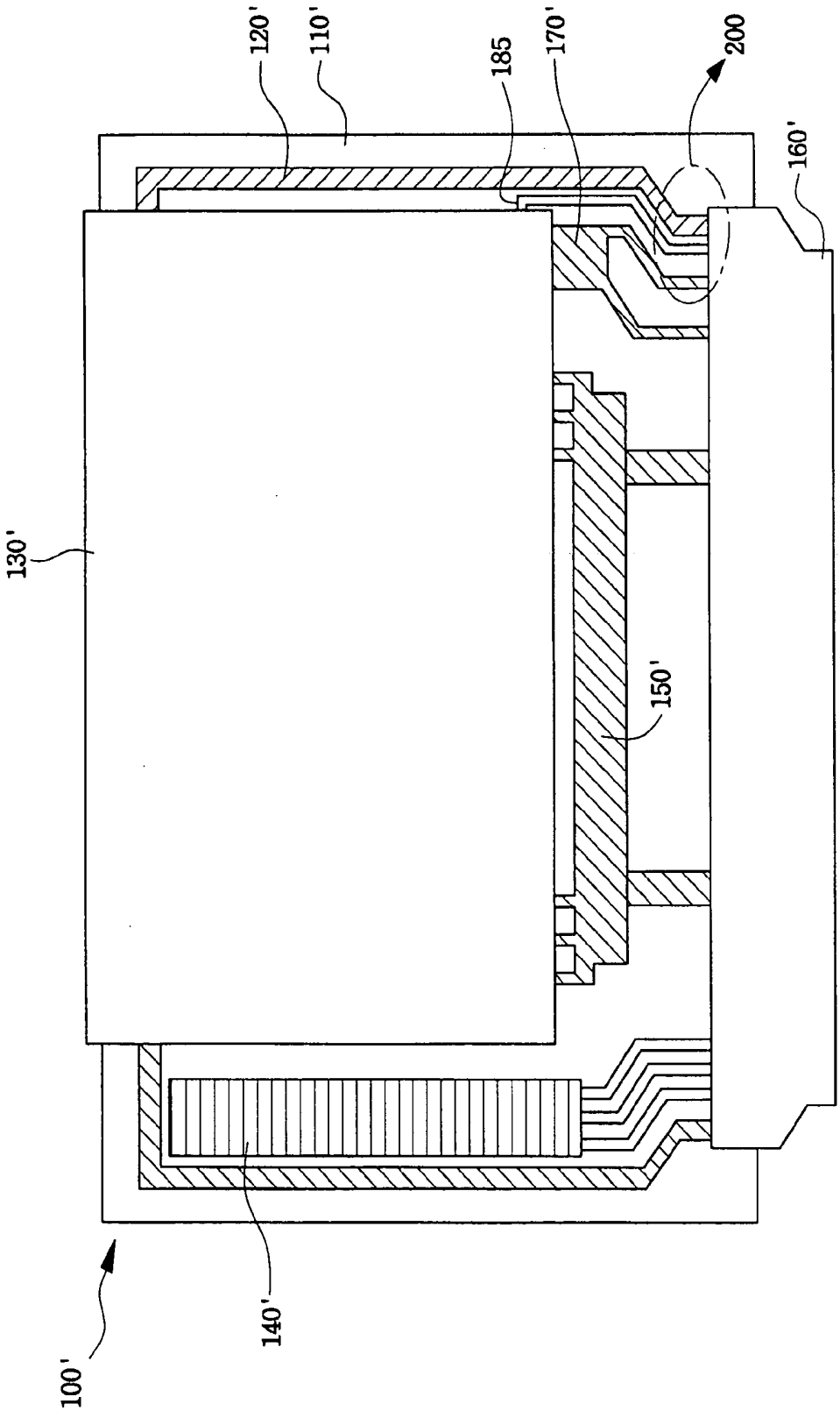
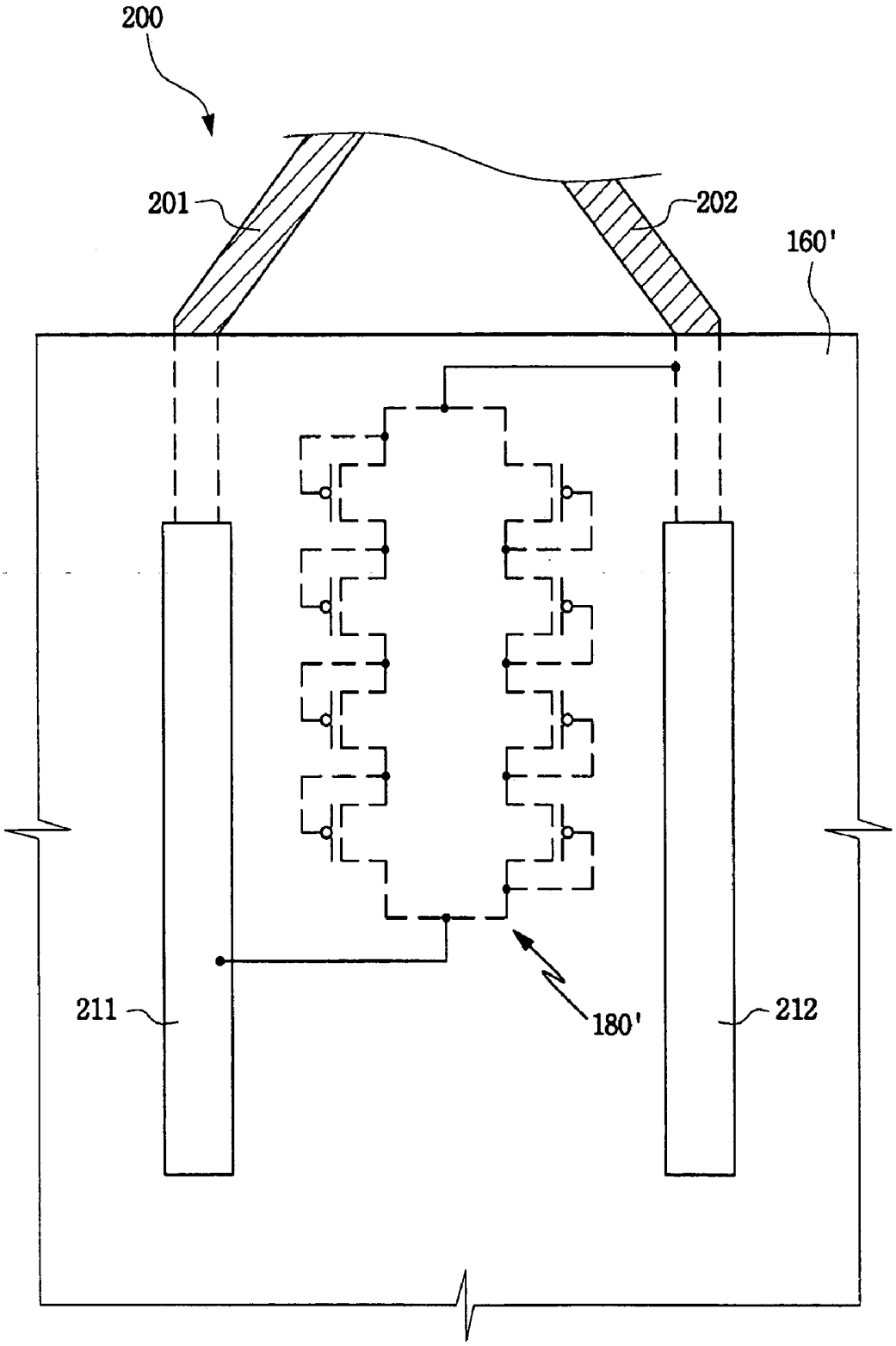


FIG. 4



ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DISPLAY DEVICE IN WHICH AN ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD PREVENTING AND PROTECTING CIRCUIT IS EASILY ARRANGED

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2003-75668, filed on Oct. 28, 2003, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an organic electroluminescent display device, and more particularly, to an organic electroluminescent display device in which an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit, for protecting internal circuits from abnormal signals having specific characteristics that are generated during manufacturing process or operation, is easily arranged by arranging the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit on a junction region of a flexible printed circuit (FPC) in the organic electroluminescent display device.

[0004] 2. Description of Related Art

[0005] Display devices using light emitting elements including organic electroluminescent (EL) device have actively been developed lately. The organic EL device is suitable for a display device having a thin profile and enhanced viewing angles since backlight required in liquid crystal display devices is not required as the organic EL device is a self-emitting display device.

[0006] A type of organic EL device has a structure in which an organic thin film layer is formed between the anode that is a transparent electrode such as ITO and the cathode fabricated using a metal having low work function such as Ca, Li and Al. When a forward voltage is applied to the organic EL device, holes and electrons are respectively injected from the anode and the cathode, the injected holes and electrons are combined to form excitons, and the excitons are emitted and recombined to cause electroluminescence.

[0007] An organic electroluminescent display device **100** using the above-referenced organic EL device is illustrated in **FIG. 1**, which is a plan view for showing a conventional organic electroluminescent display device.

[0008] The organic electroluminescent display device **100** includes a substrate **110**, a power supply voltage line **120**, a pixel region **130**, a scan driver **140**, a data driver **150**, a flexible printed circuit (FPC) **160**, a cathode voltage line **170** and an input part **190**.

[0009] The pixel region **130** is laid up on the substrate **110**, and an image is displayed on a front surface of the pixel region **130**. The power supply voltage line **120** is used to transmit a power supply voltage to the pixel region **130**, and the cathode voltage line **170** is used to supply a cathode voltage to the pixel region **130**. The scan driver **140** outputs selection signals to the pixel region **130**, and the data driver **150** outputs data signals to the pixel region **130**. The FPC **160** is connected to the input part **190** of the respective power supply and cathode voltage lines **120**, **170** as well as signal lines to transmit external signals.

[0010] As illustrated in **FIG. 1**, the organic electroluminescent display device **100** is formed by depositing respective wirings and drivers on the substrate **110**. The power supply voltage line **120** in the respective wirings is arranged on the outskirts of the pixel region **130** to transmit the power supply voltage to the pixel region **130**. In addition, the cathode voltage line **170** is connected to the pixel region **130** at one side of the pixel region **130** so that the cathode voltage is transmitted to the pixel region **130**. The scan driver **140** is formed at the other side of the pixel region **130**, and the data driver **150** is formed at a position adjacent to the input part **190** of the organic electroluminescent display device **100**.

[0011] Therefore, when a driving control signal is transmitted to the scan driver **140** and the data driver **150** from the FPC **160**, the scan driver **140** and the data driver **150** apply selection signals and data signals, respectively, to the pixel region **130** according to the driving control signal applied. Since unit pixels (not shown) of the pixel region **130** are turned on according to the applied selection signals and data signals, the power supply voltage and the cathode voltage, respectively, of the power supply voltage line **120** and the cathode voltage line **170** are applied to the pixel region **130** so that the respective unit pixels emit light of certain colors.

[0012] The organic electroluminescent display device **100** is exposed to electrostatic discharge having high instantaneous voltage by various causes. Since gate insulation film breakage or junction sparking of metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) field effect transistor device inside a semiconductor device is generated under the circumstances, the device is completely broken or finely damaged so that reliability of the device is severely influenced. Therefore, it is important to design to prevent the gate insulation film breakage or junction sparking during the development stage of the organic electroluminescent display device.

[0013] In order to solve this problem, an electromagnetic field preventing circuit for preventing damage of internal circuits, created by connecting diodes between signal line and power line of the organic electroluminescent display device and discharging static electricity through the diodes has been suggested as illustrated in **FIG. 2**.

[0014] **FIG. 2** is a plan view for showing an arrangement of one such conventional electromagnetic field preventing circuit.

[0015] As illustrated in **FIG. 2**, a plurality of thin film transistors are diode-connected in a conventional electromagnetic field protecting circuit **180**. The conventional electromagnetic field protecting circuit **180** is connected between the input lines **191** of the power supply line or the signal line at a region outside the junction (or coupling) region of the FPC **160** and the input part **190** of the organic electroluminescent display device **100**.

[0016] The electromagnetic field protecting circuit **180** equalizes charge of both sides by discharging charge generated at one side having higher charge to the other side if a charge difference is generated in which one side of the neighboring lines or one side of the same line has higher charge during manufacturing process while the other side has lower charge. Further, the electromagnetic field protect-

ing circuit **180** prevents damage of internal circuits due to instantaneous voltage by discharging a residual voltage obtained by subtracting the total threshold voltage of the respective diode-connected thin film transistors from the generated electrostatic discharge from one side of the line to the other side of the line when electrostatic discharge is generated at one side of line during operation of the organic electroluminescent display device **100**.

[**0017**] An arrangement region for the electromagnetic preventing and protecting circuit formed at the input part is limited since region of the input part becomes very crowded as a plurality of signal lines and power supply lines are ordinarily arranged on a limited region of the input part of the organic electroluminescent display device. Further, distances between the wirings are non-uniform due to the mixture of a distance having a wide width between the respective wirings and a distance having a narrow width between the wirings since respective wirings of signal lines and power supply lines of an organic electroluminescent display device are concentrated in a limited region so that the signal lines and power supply lines should be connected to input terminals and pads respectively.

[**0018**] Further, the construction region of the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuits is limited since input lines having obtuse angle or acute angle at a certain position are formed in the wirings. Therefore, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit of a conventional organic electroluminescent display device has problems in that the arrangement region of the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is very restricted since the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit can be constructed only on a region where respective lines are vertically arranged as illustrated in **FIG. 2**.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[**0019**] Therefore, in order to solve the foregoing problems of the prior art, in one exemplary embodiment of the present invention is provided an organic electroluminescent display device for easily arranging an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit capable of improving space and arrangement efficiencies by constructing the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit on a coupling region of an input part and a flexible printed circuit (FPC) of an organic electroluminescent display device irrespective of the arrangement region of the respective wirings.

[**0020**] In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, an organic electroluminescent display device includes a substrate, and a plurality of power supply lines and signal lines arranged on the substrate. An input part includes a plurality of input terminals and a plurality of input lines, each said input line connected between a corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines, and a corresponding one of the input terminals. An FPC is connected to the input terminals. An electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is arranged on a region overlapping with the FPC. The electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit may be arranged on a coupling region of the FPC and the input part.

[**0021**] Further, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit may be connected between a first said input terminal connected to a first said input line and a second said input line.

[**0022**] In addition, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit may be connected between a first said input line and a second said input line.

[**0023**] Further, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit may be connected between a first said input terminal and a second said input terminal.

[**0024**] The electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit may be a diode ring having a plurality of diode-connected thin film transistors.

[**0025**] In another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, an organic electroluminescent display device includes a substrate having a pixel region formed thereon, and a plurality of power supply lines and signal lines arranged on the substrate and connected to the pixel region. An input part includes a plurality of input terminals, each coupled to a corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines. A flexible printed circuit is connected to the input terminals, and an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is arranged on a junction region of the flexible printed circuit and the input part.

[**0026**] In yet another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, is provided a method of discharging a charge in an organic electroluminescent display device including a substrate having a pixel region formed thereon, a plurality of power supply lines and signal lines arranged on the substrate and connected to the pixel region, an input part including a plurality of input terminals, each said input terminal coupled to a corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines, and a flexible printed circuit connected to the input terminals. The method includes arranging an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit on a junction region of the flexible printed circuit and the input part.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[**0027**] The above and other features of the present invention will become more apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art with the following description in detail of certain exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings in which:

[**0028**] **FIG. 1** is a plan view showing a conventional organic electroluminescent display device;

[**0029**] **FIG. 2** is a plan view showing an arrangement structure of a conventional electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit;

[**0030**] **FIG. 3** is a plan view showing an organic electroluminescent display device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention; and

[**0031**] **FIG. 4** is a plan view showing an arrangement structure of an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit in the organic electroluminescent display device of **FIG. 3**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[**0032**] The present invention will now be described in detail in connection with certain exemplary embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numerals/characters designate like elements.

[0033] In **FIG. 3**, an organic electroluminescent display device **100'** includes a substrate **110'**, a power supply voltage line **120'**, a pixel region **130'**, a scan driver **140'**, a data driver **150'**, an FPC **160'** and a cathode voltage line **170'** that have substantially the same relationship with respect to each other as the corresponding components of the conventional organic electroluminescent display device **100** of **FIG. 1**.

[0034] The organic electroluminescent display device **100'** is different from the conventional organic electroluminescent display device **100** in that an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is formed in a junction (or coupling) region between of the FPC **160'** and an input part **200**. Also shown in **FIG. 3** are signal lines **185**, which are shown for illustrative purposes only. The organic electroluminescent display device **100'** may also include additional power supply lines and/or signal lines.

[0035] As illustrated in **FIG. 4**, the input part **200** of power supply lines or signal lines includes input lines **201, 202** connected to the respective signal lines or power supply lines, and input terminals **211, 212** which are formed at longitudinal ends of the input lines **201, 202** and connected to or contacted with the FPC **160'** so that the input part **200** of the power supply lines or signal lines is connected to the FPC **160'**. The input terminals **211, 212** are vertically arranged to correspond to the coupling structure of the FPC **160'**. In addition, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** is connected between the input lines **201, 202** and input terminals **211, 212** of the power supply lines or signal lines of both sides inserted into thus coupled to the FPC **160'**.

[0036] It should be noted that while only two input lines **201, 202** are illustrated in **FIG. 4**, the input lines **201** and **202** represent only two of the plurality of input lines connected to the power supply lines or the signal lines. Further, each of the input lines **201, 202** may be connected to any suitable one of the power supply lines and the signal lines. Further, the electromagnetic preventing and protecting circuit **180'** illustrated in **FIG. 4** may represent one of a plurality of electromagnetic preventing and protecting circuits, each coupled between any suitable two of the power supply lines and the signal lines.

[0037] As described above, the input part **200** of the respective power supply lines or signal lines includes the first input line **201**, the first input terminal **211** connected to the first input line **201**, the second input line **202**, and the second input terminal **212** connected to the second input line **202**. The input lines **201, 202** and the input terminals **211, 212** are vertically arranged from a certain position coupled to the FPC **160'**. Therefore, the vertically arranged input lines **201, 202** and the input terminals **211, 212** are inserted into the FPC **160'**. A coupling device (not shown) of the FPC **160'** is coupled to or closely adhered to the input terminals **211, 212** so that control signals or outer power supply from an external control device is transmitted to respective lines wired in the organic electroluminescent display device through the FPC **160'**.

[0038] Since the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** is connected between the second input line **202** and the first input terminal **211** shown in **FIG. 4**, it is formed between the respective lines of the input part **200**. Hence, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** is included in the coupling region of the FPC **160'**. Alternatively, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** may be connected between the first input terminal **211** and the second input terminal **212** in such a way that the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** is arranged between the first input terminal **211** and the second input terminal **212**.

[0039] Although **FIG. 4** shows that the vertical length of input terminals **211, 212** in a coupling region of the input part **200** and the FPC **160'** is longer than that of the input lines **201, 202**, alternatively, the length of the input lines **201, 202** may be longer than that of the input terminals **211, 212** due to intention of designer or difference of coupling structure. In this case, the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** may be connected between the first input line **201** or the second input line **202** and the first input terminal **211** or the second input terminal **212**, or the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** may be connected between the first input line **201** and the second input line **202**.

[0040] Therefore, a problem that the arrangement region of the conventional electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is limited by the distance between respective input lines and forming angle of wirings can be solved.

[0041] It can also be seen in **FIG. 4** that the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit **180'** is connected between vertically arranged portions of the first input terminal **211** and the second input line **202**. Additional electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuits may also be connected between vertically arranged portions of the input lines and the input terminals of the input part not illustrated in **FIG. 4**.

[0042] As described above, the organic electroluminescent display device according to the present invention obtains effects of easy design operation and simple working process since the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is easily arranged irrespective of wiring angle and distance of the respective lines by arranging the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit on a coupling region of the input part of power supply lines or signal lines and FPC.

[0043] While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to certain embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The scope of the present invention is indicated by the appended claims, and all changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalents thereof are intended to be embraced therein.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent display device comprising a substrate; a plurality of power supply lines and signal lines arranged on the substrate; an input part comprising a plurality of input terminals and a plurality of input lines, each said input line connected between a corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines, and a corresponding one of the input terminals; and a flexible printed circuit connected to the input terminals, wherein an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is arranged on a region overlapping with the flexible printed circuit.

2. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is arranged on a coupling region of the flexible printed circuit and the input part.

3. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1,

wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is connected between a first said input terminal connected to a first said input line, and a second said input line.

4. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is connected between a first said input line and a second said input line.

5. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is connected between a first said input terminal and a second said input terminal.

6. The organic electroluminescent display device according to claim 1, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is a diode ring having a plurality of diode-connected thin film transistors.

7. An organic electroluminescent display device comprising

a substrate having a pixel region formed thereon;

a plurality of power supply lines and signal lines arranged on the substrate and connected to the pixel region;

an input part including a plurality of input terminals, each coupled to a corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines;

a flexible printed circuit connected to the input terminals; and

an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit arranged on a junction region of the flexible printed circuit and the input part.

8. The organic electroluminescent display device of claim 7, wherein the input part further comprises a plurality of input lines, each connected between the corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines, and a corresponding one of the input terminals.

9. The organic electroluminescent display device of claim 7, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit includes a plurality of diode-connected transistors arranged in a diode ring configuration.

10. The organic electroluminescent display device of claim 8, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is connected between two of the input lines.

11. The organic electroluminescent display device of claim 8, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is connected between one of the input lines and one of the input terminals.

12. The organic electroluminescent display device of claim 8, wherein the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit is connected between two of the input terminals.

13. The organic electroluminescent display device of claim 8, wherein the length of the input lines is greater than the length of the input terminals.

14. The organic electroluminescent display device of claim 8, wherein the length of the input terminals is greater than the length of the input lines.

15. A method of discharging a charge in an organic electroluminescent display device comprising a substrate having a pixel region formed thereon, a plurality of power supply lines and signal lines arranged on the substrate and connected to the pixel region, an input part including a plurality of input terminals, each said input terminal coupled to a corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines, and a flexible printed circuit connected to the input terminals, the method comprising arranging an electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit on a junction region of the flexible printed circuit and the input part.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising connecting each of a plurality of input lines in the input part between the corresponding one of the power supply lines and the signal lines, and a corresponding one of the input terminals.

17. The method of claim 15, wherein said arranging comprises arranging a plurality of diode-connected transistors in a diode ring configuration.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein said arranging comprises connecting the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit between two of the input lines.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein said arranging comprises connecting the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit between one of the input lines and one of the input terminals.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein said arranging comprises connecting the electromagnetic field preventing and protecting circuit between two of the input terminals.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机电致发光显示装置，其中容易布置电磁场防止和保护电路		
公开(公告)号	US20050088106A1	公开(公告)日	2005-04-28
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SUH MI SOOK		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SUH MI淑		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO.，LTD.		
[标]发明人	SUH MI SOOK		
发明人	SUH, MI-SOOK		
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其他公开文献	US7193858		
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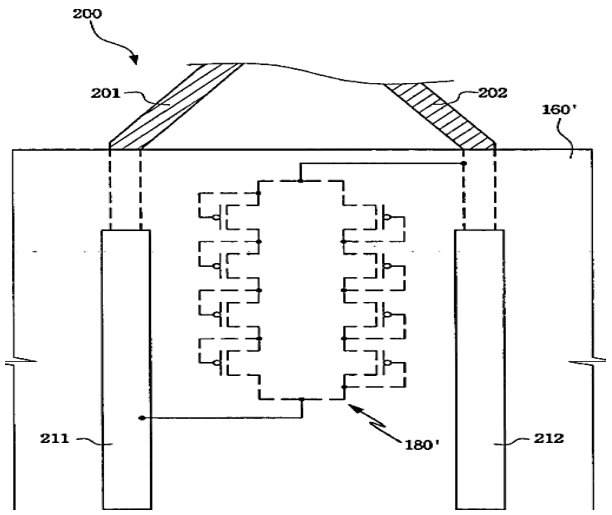
摘要(译)

一种有机电致发光显示装置，其中通过将所述电路布置在柔性印刷的结（或耦合）区域上，容易地布置电磁场防止和保护电路，用于保护内部电路免受在制造过程或操作期间产生的具有特定特性的异常信号的影响。电路（FPC）和输入部分。有机电致发光显示装置包括基板，设置在基板上的电源线和信号线，包括输入端子和输入线的输入部分，每个所述输入线连接在相应的一个电源线和信号线之间，以及相应的一个输入端子和连接到输入端子的FPC。电磁场防止和保护电路布置在与FPC重叠的区域上。