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Ryu

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(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DISPLAY**

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(73) Assignee: **Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.**, Suwon-si (KR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 253 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/647,143**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 25, 2003**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2004/0119408 A1 Jun. 24, 2004

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H05B 33/04 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **313/512; 313/504**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **313/512, 313/504-506, 463, 466, 483, 113, 114; 428/917**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic electroluminescent display includes a substrate; an organic electroluminescent unit including a first electrode unit formed on the substrate in a first predetermined pattern, an organic layer formed in a second predetermined pattern, and a second electrode unit on a top surface of the organic layer in a third predetermined pattern to be insulated from the first electrode unit; a sealing unit, which is joined with the substrate to hermetically seal the organic electroluminescent unit; and an anti-projection unit, which is installed on at least one of the substrate, the organic electroluminescent unit, and the sealing unit, preventing an image of an interior structure of the organic electroluminescent display from being projected on the substrate.

12 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

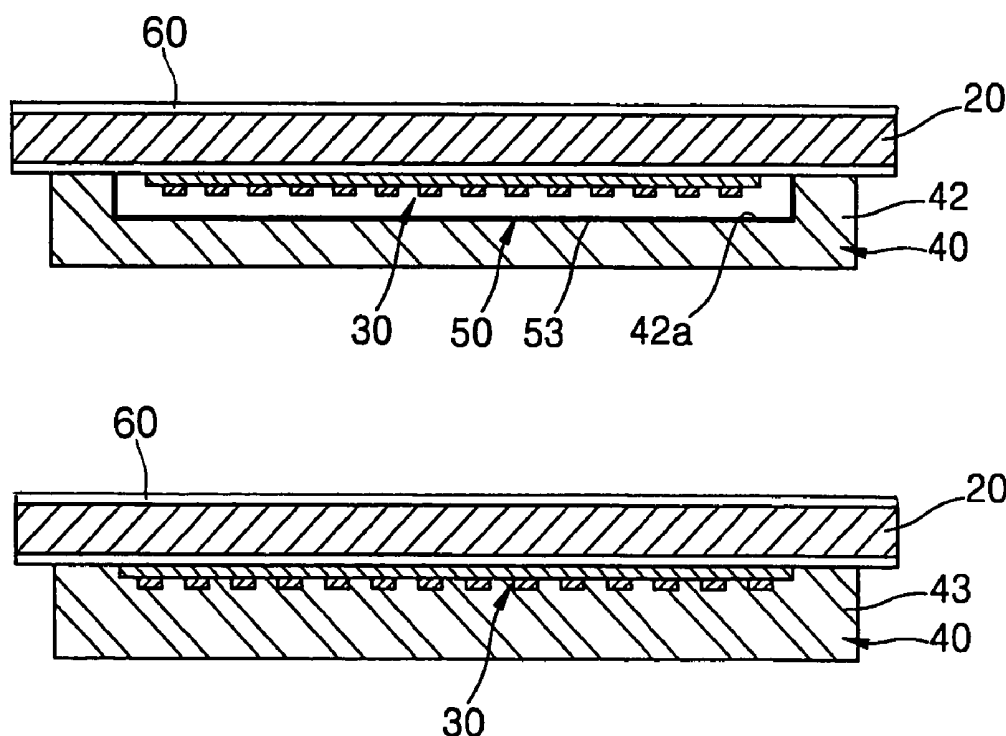


FIG. 1

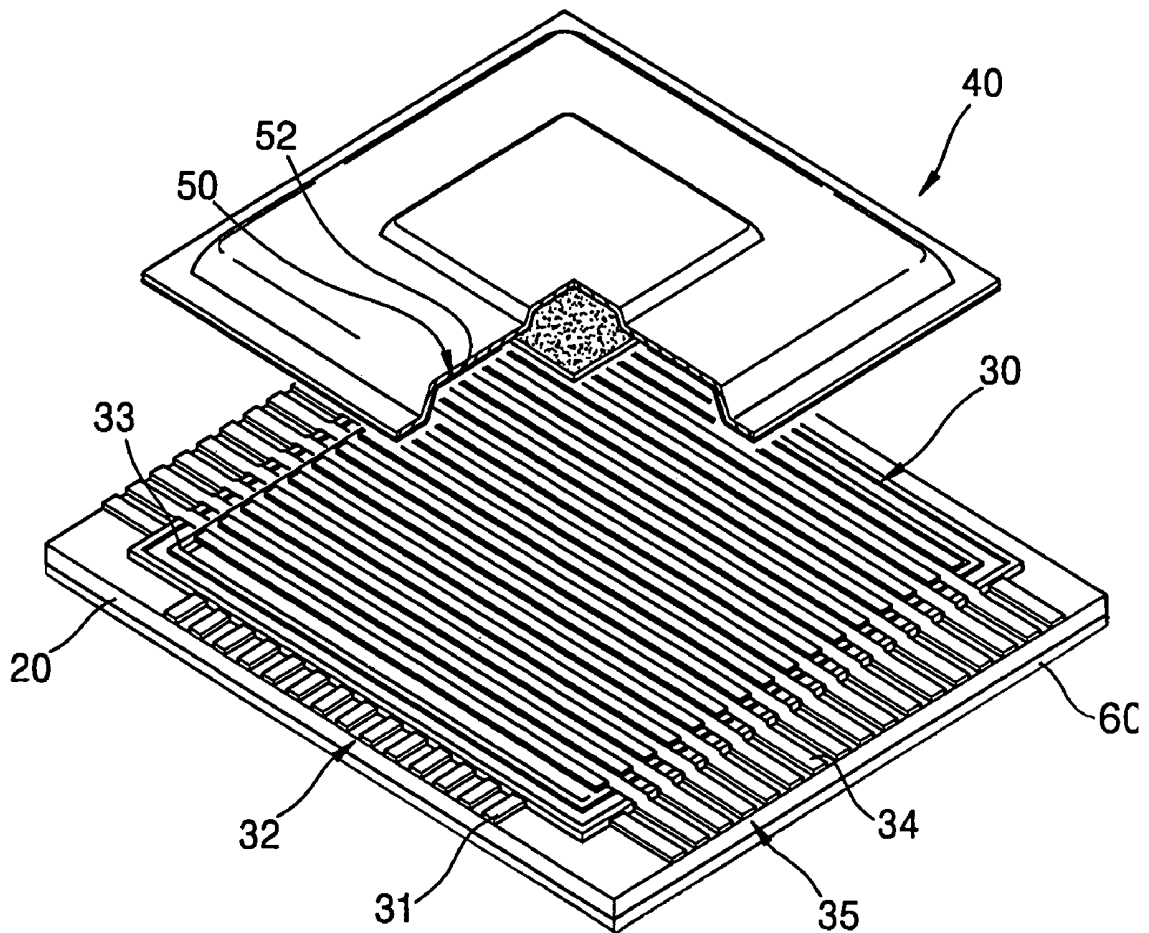


FIG. 2

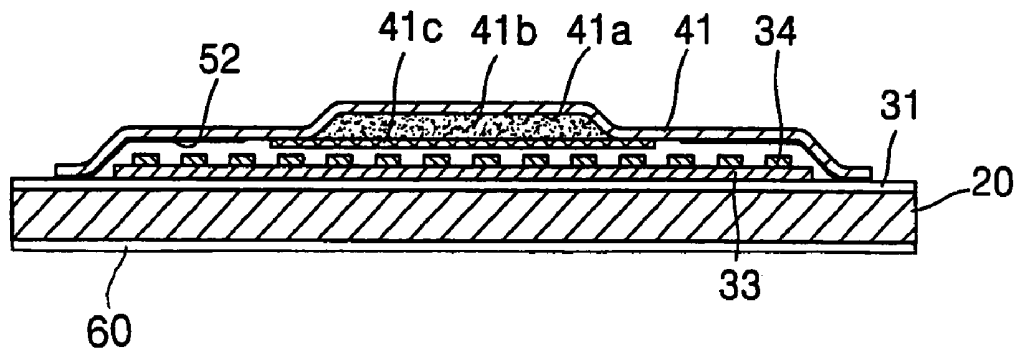


FIG. 3

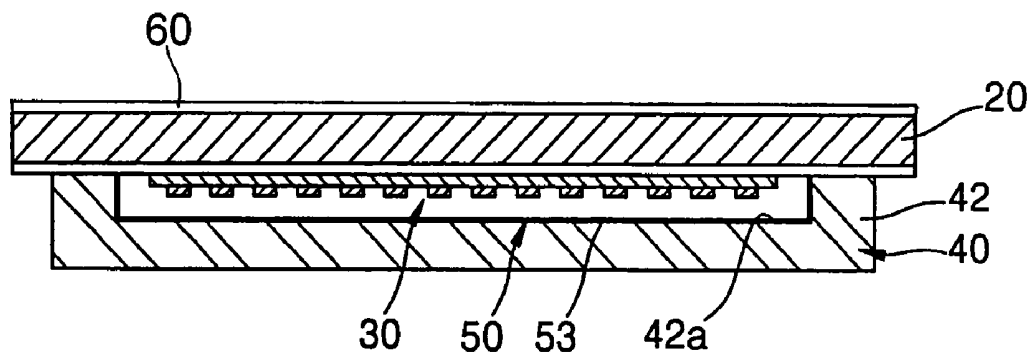


FIG. 4

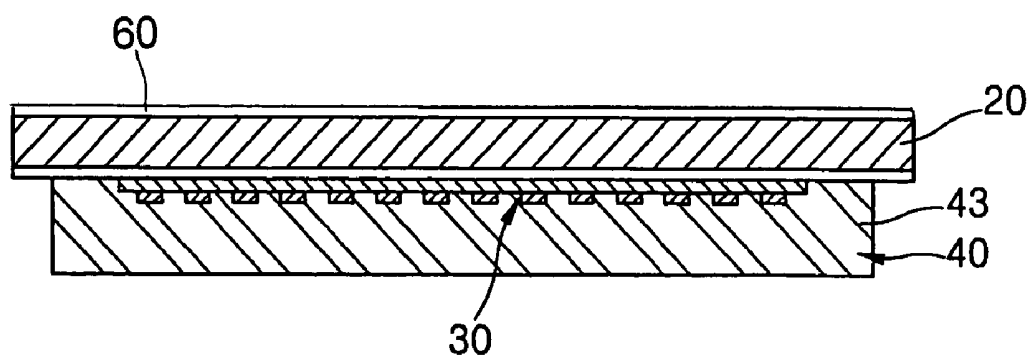


FIG. 5

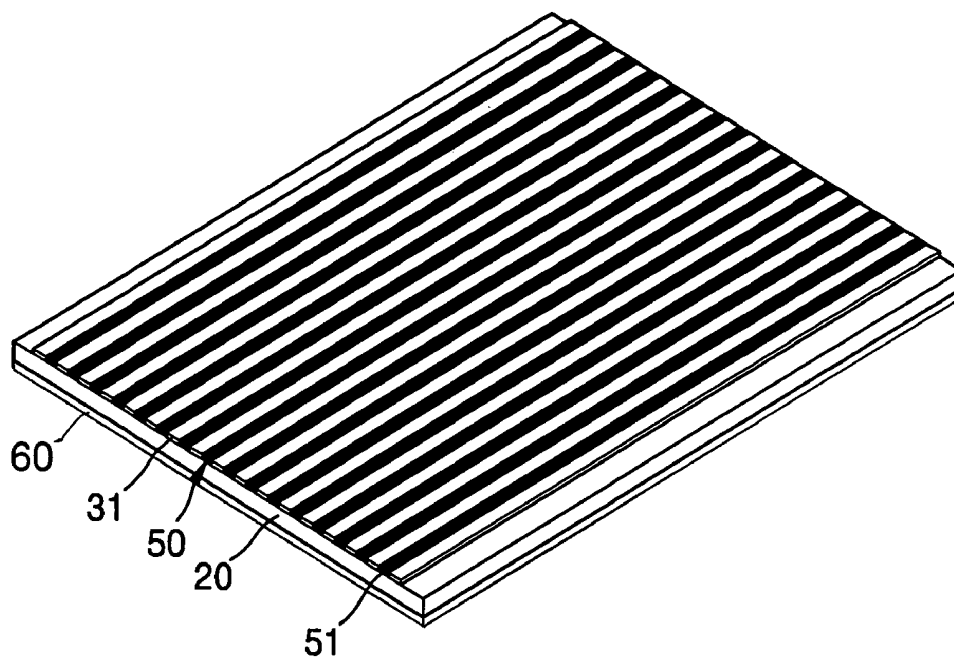
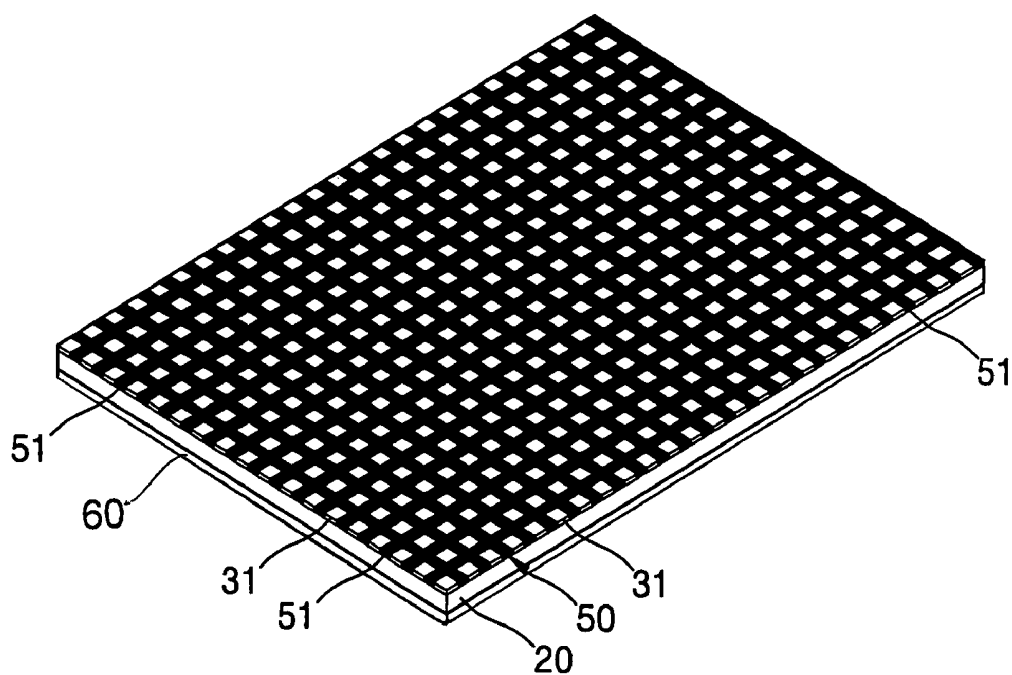


FIG. 6



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**ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT
DISPLAY****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application claims the benefit of Korean Application No. 2002-50129, filed Aug. 23, 2002, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to an organic electroluminescent display, and, more particularly, to an improved organic electroluminescent display of which the interior structure is prevented from being projected on an image forming portion through electrodes.

2. Description of the Related Art

Generally, organic electroluminescent displays are self-luminescent displays which emit light by electrically exciting a fluorescent organic compound. They can be operated with a low voltage, and can be made to be thin. In addition, organic electroluminescent displays have advantages, such as a wide viewing angle and a fast response speed, that overcome the problems of liquid crystal displays. Accordingly, they have been noted as next generation displays.

In the operation of organic electroluminescent displays, electrons are moved from a cathode to a luminescent layer via an electron transport layer, and holes are moved from an anode to the luminescent layer via a hole transport layer. The electrons meet the holes in the luminescent layer, which is organic and disposed between the cathode and the anode, thereby generating excitons having high energy. The excitons having high energy make transitions to having low energy, thereby producing light. Various colors can be implemented, depending on the type of organic material the luminescent layer is composed of.

In the meantime, the organic material used for organic electroluminescent displays is greatly influenced by moisture and oxygen. Moisture and oxygen cause many problems, such as degrading the characteristics of the organic material, lifting off a cathode, and shortening the life span of the organic electroluminescent display.

In order to protect the organic layer from moisture and impurities included in the air, organic electroluminescent displays are encapsulated. Encapsulation is implemented by bonding a metal cap or glass cap to a transparent substrate having an organic layer, using an adhesive.

Such encapsulation structures are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,059,862, 5,047,687, and 5,059,861. In these encapsulation structures, a capping layer is formed on the top surface of a dielectric layer. In Japanese Patent Publication hei 9-274990, a structure in which an organic layer is wrapped by a polyurethane encapsulation layer, which is wrapped by an external air blocking layer containing a desiccant, is disclosed. In a structure disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,882,721, a glass sealing case is installed at a transparent substrate having an organic layer to wrap the organic layer, and a sealed space defined by the glass sealing case and the transparent substrate is filled with inert gas.

In the above-described encapsulation structures, a first electrode is formed of a transparent material, and a second electrode is formed by evaporating aluminum or the like, so the interior structure of an organic electroluminescent display may be exposed through the first and second electrodes.

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When the internal structure is projected on a transparent substrate on which an image is formed, there is a degradation in the resolution of the image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an organic electroluminescent display which fundamentally prevents its internal structure from being projected on a transparent substrate, on which an image is formed, through electrodes in the organic electroluminescent display.

The present invention also provides an organic electroluminescent display which prevents the afterimage of a moisture-proof material and a porous tape, which are installed on the inside of a cap adhering to a transparent substrate, from being projected on the transparent substrate.

Additional aspects and/or advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic electroluminescent display including a substrate; an organic electroluminescent unit comprising a first electrode unit formed on the substrate in a first predetermined pattern, an organic layer formed in a second predetermined pattern, and a second electrode unit on a top surface of the organic layer in a third predetermined pattern to be insulated from the first electrode unit; a sealing unit, which is joined with the substrate to hermetically seal the organic electroluminescent unit; and an anti-projection unit, which is installed on at least one of the substrate, the organic electroluminescent unit, and the sealing unit, preventing an image of an interior structure of the organic electroluminescent display from being projected on the substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and/or other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a partially cut-away perspective view of an organic electroluminescent display according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-section of the organic electroluminescent display shown in FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3 and 4 are cross-sections of organic electroluminescent displays according to other embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of an anti-projection unit according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of an anti-projection unit according to another embodiment of the present invention.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Reference will now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to the like elements throughout. The embodiments are described below in order to explain the present invention by referring to the figures.

FIG. 1 is a partially cut-away perspective view of an organic electroluminescent display according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, the

organic electroluminescent display includes a substrate **20** and an organic electroluminescent unit **30**. The organic electroluminescent unit **30** includes a first electrode part **32**, which has first electrode lines **31** formed on the substrate **20** in a predetermined pattern, i.e., in a pattern of stripes spaced a predetermined distance apart; an organic layer **33**, which is formed on the top surface of the substrate **20** having the first electrode part **32**, to correspond to the first electrode lines **31**; and a second electrode part **35**, which has second electrode lines **34** formed on the top surface of the organic layer **33** to be orthogonal to the first electrode lines **31**. Although not shown, an internal insulation layer may be formed between the first electrode part **32** and the organic layer **33** in the organic electroluminescent unit **30** to have openings through which the first electrode lines **31** are exposed in a predetermined pattern so that the organic layer **33** can be formed on the top surface of the first electrode lines **31**. In addition, a separator layer may be formed on the top surface of the internal insulation layer in order to separate the second electrode lines **34** constituting the second electrode part **35**.

The organic electroluminescent display also includes a sealing unit **40**, which is joined with the substrate **20** to hermetically encapsulate the organic electroluminescent unit **30**. As shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, the sealing unit **40** is formed by bonding a metal cap **41** to the substrate **20**. The metal cap **41** includes a cavity **41a** inside, a moisture-proof material **41b** filling the cavity **41a**, and a porous tape **41c** attached thereto in order to hold the moisture-proof material **41b** within the cavity **41a**. In another embodiment of the sealing unit **40**, as shown in FIG. **3**, a rear substrate **42**, which is made of glass or a synthetic resin and has a recessed portion **42a** at a portion corresponding to the organic electroluminescent unit **30**, is joined with the substrate **20**. Like the metal cap **41**, the rear substrate **42** may include a cavity filled with a moisture-proof material inside and a porous tape attached thereto to hold the moisture-proof material within the cavity. As shown in FIG. **4**, still another embodiment of the sealing unit **40** may be implemented by an encapsulator **43** which encapsulates the organic electroluminescent unit **30** with a resin, which may be made of a black synthetic resin wrapping the organic electroluminescent unit **30**.

In the meantime, as shown in FIG. **5**, an anti-projection unit **50** may be implemented by forming an opaque insulation layer **51** among the first electrode lines **31** of the first electrode unit **32**. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. **6**, the anti-projection unit **50** may be implemented by forming an opaque insulation layer **51** in the entire area of the substrate **20** except for a pixel area, i.e., in a nonluminescent area. It is preferable that the opaque insulation layer **51** is black, so as to serve as a black matrix.

When the sealing unit **40** is implemented by the metal cap **41**, as shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, the anti-projection unit **50** may be implemented by forming a black coating layer **52** on the inside of the metal cap **41**, or using a black porous tape **41c**.

When the sealing unit **40** is implemented by the rear substrate **42** made of glass or a synthetic resin, as shown in FIG. **3**, the anti-projection unit **50** may be implemented by forming a black coating layer **53** on the inside of the rear substrate **42**, or manufacturing the rear substrate **42** in black so that external light is not radiated on the organic electroluminescent unit **30**. In addition, it is preferable that the anti-projection unit **50** is made of an opaque material, regardless of the sealing unit **40**, in order to maximally suppress the projection of the inner structure.

The organic electroluminescent display may also include a polarization plate **60** attached to the top surface of the substrate **20** as shown in FIGS. **1** to **6**.

In an organic electroluminescent display having the structure of the above-described embodiments of the present invention, when a predetermined voltage is selectively applied to the first and second electrode lines **31** and **34** of the first and second electrode units **32** and **35**, electrons in a first electrode line **31**, to which a negative voltage is applied, move to a luminescent layer, i.e., the organic layer **33**, via an electron transport layer, while holes in a second electrode line **34**, to which a positive voltage is applied, move to the organic layer **33** via a hole transport layer. The electrons meet the holes in the organic layer **33**, disposed between the first and second electrode units **32** and **35**, thereby generating excitons having high energy. The excitation field having high energy makes a transition to having low energy, thereby producing light and forming an image.

During the above-described image formation, an anti-projection unit formed on at least one of the substrate **20**, the organic electroluminescent unit **30**, and the sealing unit **40** can prevent the interior structure of the organic electroluminescent display from being projected on the substrate **20** on which an image is formed. More specifically, since the opaque insulation layer **51** is formed among the first and second electrode lines **31** and **34** of the organic electroluminescent unit **30**, or formed in a nonluminescent area in which an image is not formed, it prevents residual light in the organic electroluminescent display from being projected on the substrate **20** through the nonluminescent area. In particular, degradation of luminance due to the residual light can be prevented.

Alternatively, when the black coating layer **52** or **53** is formed on the inside of the metal cap **41** or the rear substrate **42**, or when the metal cap **41** is made of an opaque material or the rear substrate **42** is made of a semitransparent material, light radiated from the organic electroluminescent unit **30** is absorbed so that the interior structure is prevented from being projected on the substrate **20**.

As described above, an organic electroluminescent display according to embodiments of the present invention prevents the image of its interior structure from being projected on a substrate on which an image is formed, and thus prevents the image from being distorted due to the image of the interior structure.

Although a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in these embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent display comprising:
 - a substrate;
 - an organic electroluminescent unit comprising:
 - a first electrode unit formed on the substrate in a first predetermined pattern,
 - an organic layer formed in a second predetermined pattern, and
 - a second electrode unit formed on a surface of the organic layer in a third predetermined pattern so that the organic layer is between the first electrode unit and the second electrode unit and the second electrode unit is insulated from the first electrode unit;
 - a sealing unit, which is joined with the substrate to hermetically seal the organic electroluminescent unit;

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an anti-projection unit, which is installed on at least one of the substrate, the organic electroluminescent unit, and the sealing unit, preventing an image of an interior structure of the organic electroluminescent display from being projected on the substrate;

a cap having a cavity;

a moisture-proof material provided in the cavity; and

a porous tape attached to the cap to hold the moisture-proof material within the cavity;

wherein either

(1) the anti-projection unit comprises a black coating layer formed on the inside of the cap, or

(2) the porous tape is black and the anti-projection unit comprises the black porous tape.

2. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 1, wherein the anti-projection unit comprises a black coating layer formed on the inside of the cap.

3. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 2, wherein the cap is made of an opaque material.

4. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 1, wherein the porous tape is black; and wherein the anti-projection unit comprises the black porous tape.

5. An organic electroluminescent display comprising: a substrate having a front surface and a rear surface; an organic electroluminescent unit comprising:

a first electrode unit formed on the rear surface of the substrate in a first predetermined pattern,

an organic layer formed in a second predetermined pattern, and

a second electrode unit formed on a surface of the organic layer in a third predetermined pattern so that the organic layer is between the first electrode unit and the second electrode unit and the second electrode unit is insulated from the first electrode unit;

a sealing unit, which is joined with the rear surface of the substrate to hermetically seal the organic electroluminescent unit;

an anti-projection unit, which is installed on at least one of the substrate, the organic electroluminescent unit, and the sealing unit, preventing an image of an interior structure of the organic electroluminescent display from being projected on the substrate; and

a polarization plate attached to the front surface of the substrate;

wherein the sealing unit comprises a rear substrate having a recessed portion corresponding to the organic electroluminescent unit.

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6. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 5, wherein a black coating layer is formed on the inside of the rear substrate.

7. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 5, wherein the rear substrate is black.

8. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 5, wherein the rear substrate is made of a semitransparent material.

9. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 5, wherein the rear substrate is made of glass or a synthetic resin.

10. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 5, wherein the rear substrate comprises:

a cavity;

a moisture-proof material provided in the cavity; and

a porous tape attached to the rear substrate to hold the moisture-proof material within the cavity.

11. An organic electroluminescent display comprising:

a substrate having a first surface and a second surface;

an organic electroluminescent unit comprising:

a first electrode unit formed on the first surface of the substrate in a first predetermined pattern,

an organic layer formed in a second predetermined pattern, and

a second electrode unit formed on a surface of the organic layer in a third predetermined pattern so that the organic layer is between the first electrode unit and the second electrode unit and the second electrode unit is insulated from the first electrode unit;

a sealing unit, which is joined with the substrate to hermetically seal the organic electroluminescent unit;

an anti-projection unit, which is installed on at least one of the substrate, the organic electroluminescent unit, and the sealing unit, preventing an image of an interior structure of the organic electroluminescent display from being projected on the substrate;

an internal insulation layer formed between the first electrode unit and the organic layer, having openings through which the first electrode unit is exposed to the organic layer; and

a polarization plate attached to the second surface of the substrate.

12. The organic electroluminescent display of claim 11, further comprising a separator layer formed on the internal insulation layer.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,122,959 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 10/647143
DATED : October 17, 2006
INVENTOR(S) : Woon Seon Ryu

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 5, line 29, change "ina" to -- in a--

Signed and Sealed this

Twentieth Day of February, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light gray dotted background. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads "Jon W. Dudas".

JON W. DUDAS
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	有机电致发光显示器		
公开(公告)号	US7122959	公开(公告)日	2006-10-17
申请号	US10/647143	申请日	2003-08-25
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星NEC移动显示器		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星NEC移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	RYU WOON SEON		
发明人	RYU, WOON SEON		
IPC分类号	H05B33/04 H05B33/02 H01L27/32 H01L51/50 H01L51/52 H05B33/14 H05B33/22		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5237 H01L51/5284 H01L27/3281 H01L51/5243 H01L51/5253 H01L51/5259		
审查员(译)	帕特尔ASHOK		
优先权	1020020050129 2002-08-23 KR		
其他公开文献	US20040119408A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

有机电致发光显示器包括基板;有机电致发光单元, 包括以第一预定图案形成在基板上的第一电极单元, 以第二预定图案形成的有机层, 以及以绝缘的第三预定图案在有机层的顶表面上的第二电极单元来自第一电极单元;密封单元, 与基板连接, 以密封有机电致发光单元;反投影单元, 安装在基板, 有机电致发光单元和密封单元中的至少一个上, 防止有机电致发光显示器的内部结构的图像投射在基板上。

