



US 20110227875A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Chung(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0227875 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 22, 2011**(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY AND TOUCH CONTROLLED
DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
G09G 3/14 (2006.01)
G06F 3/042 (2006.01)
H01L 51/52 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl. 345/175; 257/59; 345/46; 257/E51.018**(75) **Inventor: Jin-Koo Chung, Yongin-city (KR)**(73) **Assignee: SAMSUNG MOBILE DISPLAY
CO., LTD., Yongin-city (KR)**(21) **Appl. No.: 13/043,415**(22) **Filed: Mar. 8, 2011**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Mar. 17, 2010 (KR) 10-2010-0023899

ABSTRACT

An organic light emitting diode display and touch controlled display device having the same are disclosed. The organic light emitting diode display includes: a display area including an organic light emitting layer emitting light, and a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, the organic light emitting layer interposed between the first and second electrodes; and a transmission area adjacent to the display area, including a portion of the second electrode spaced away from the second electrode by a spacing area and a protruding portion on which the portion of the second electrode is seated, configured to transmit light irradiated from the outside through the spacing area.

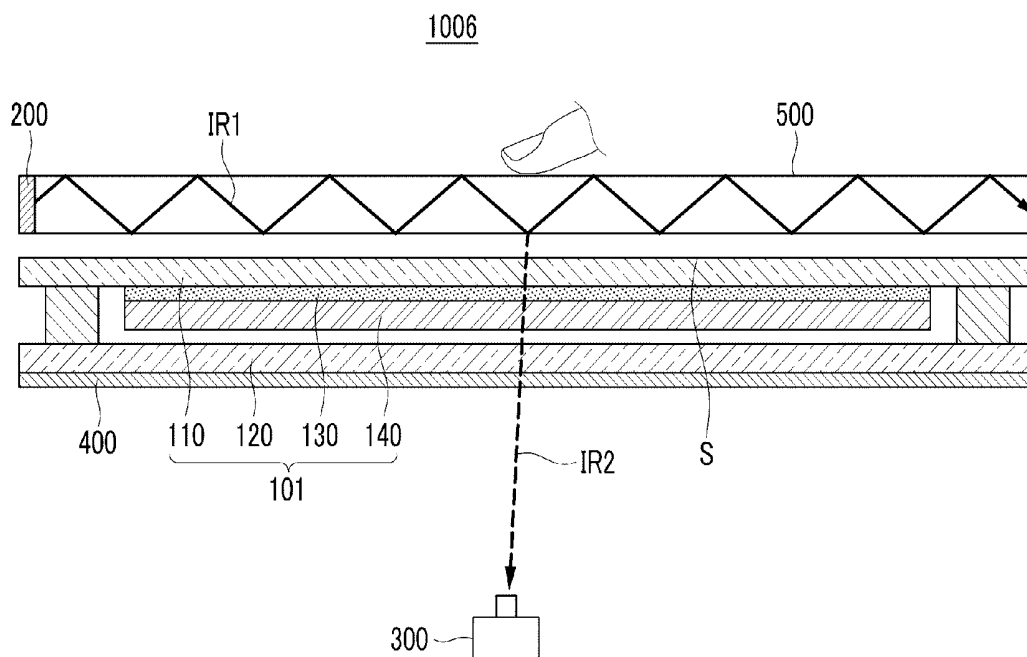


FIG.1

101

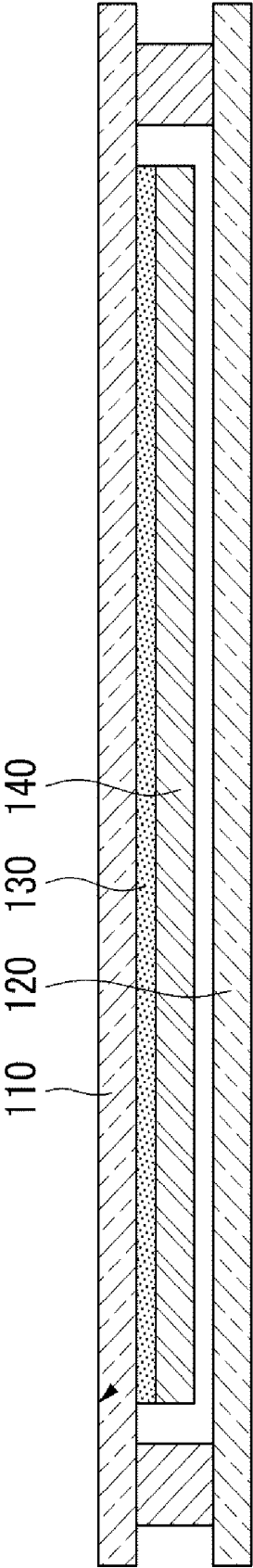


FIG.2

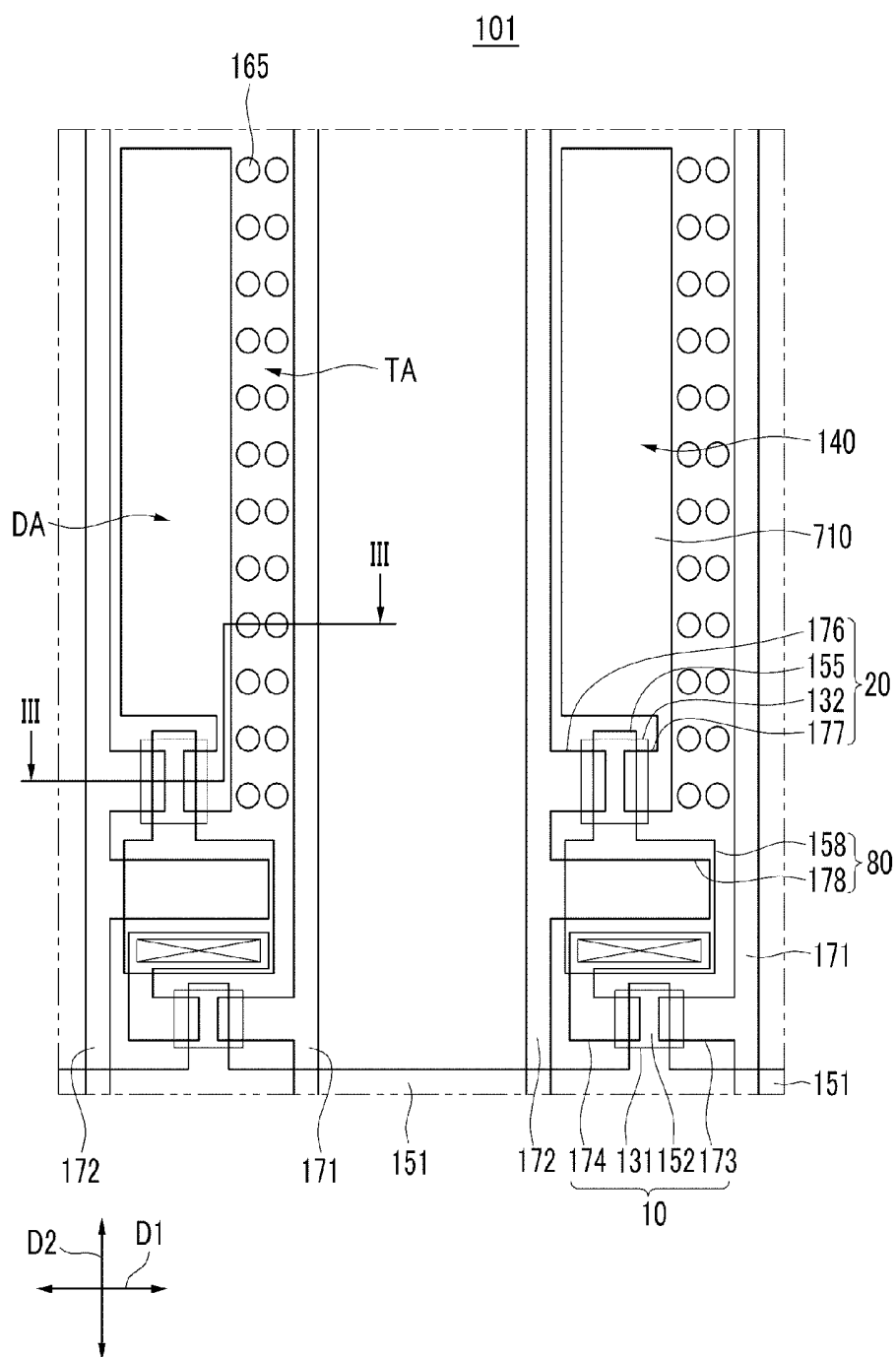


FIG.4

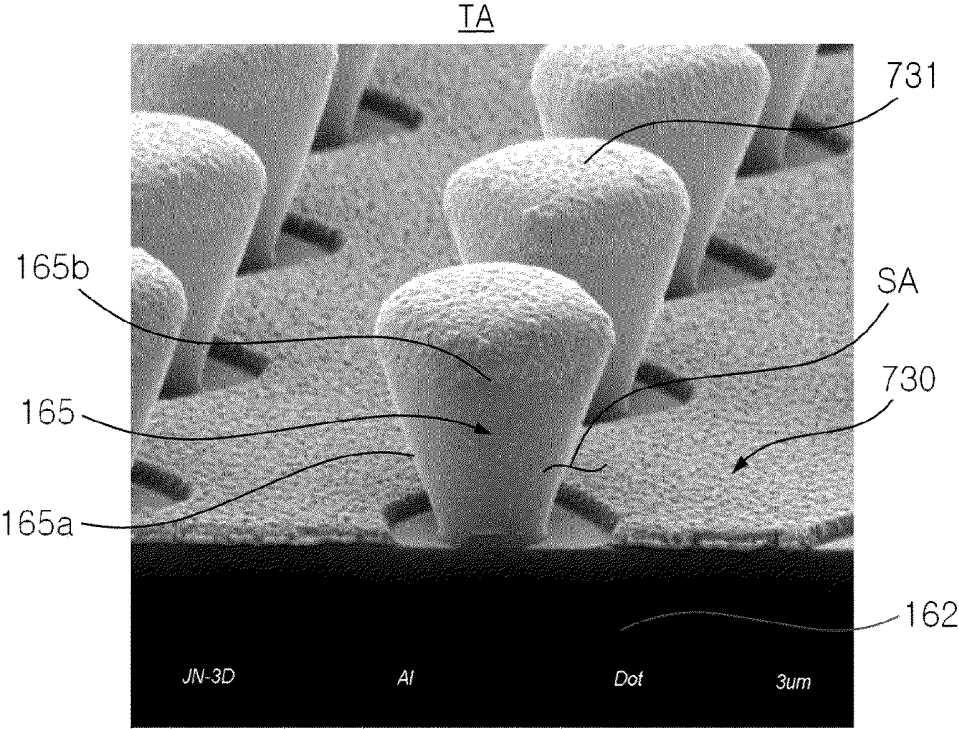


FIG.5

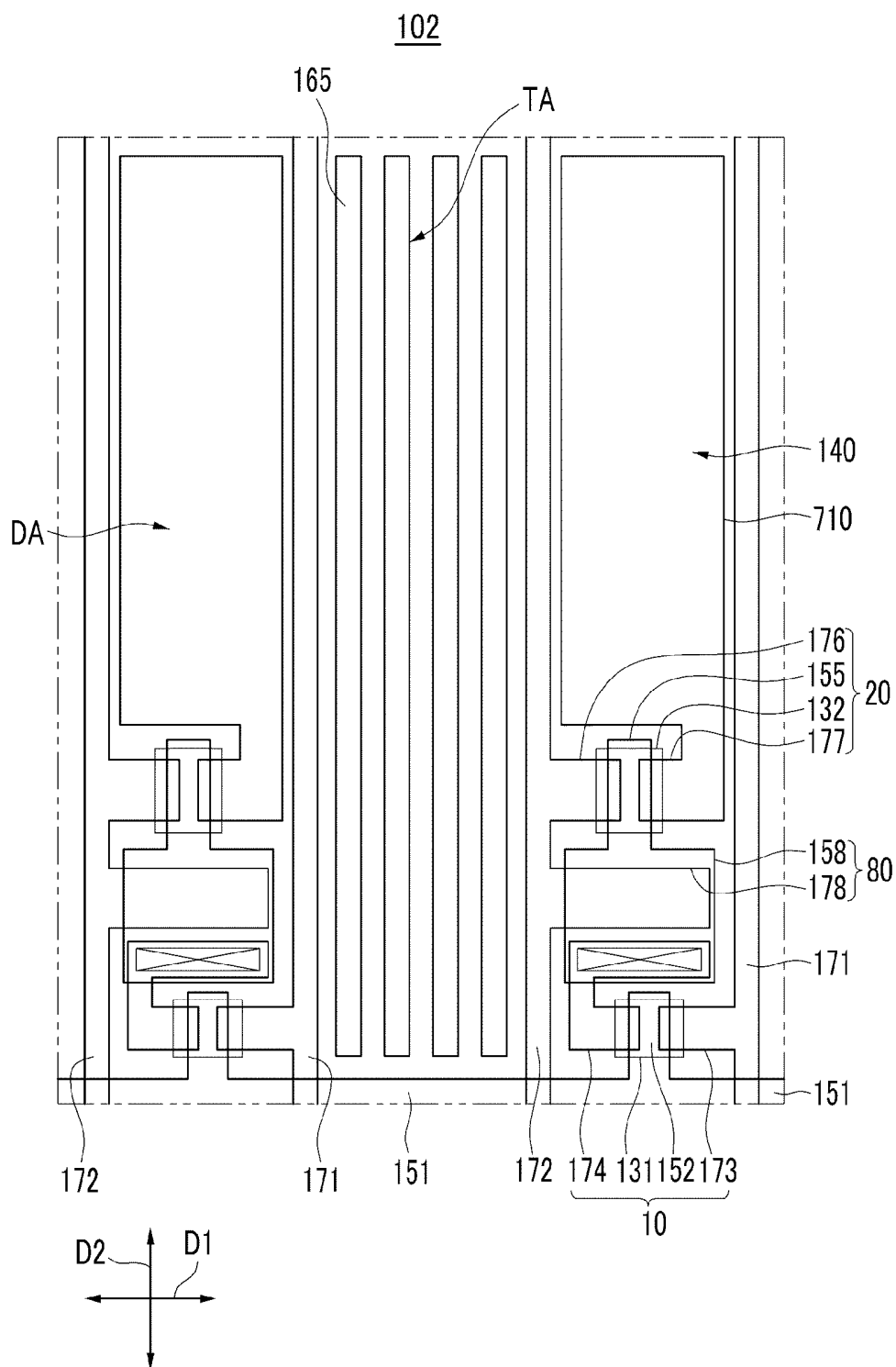


FIG.6

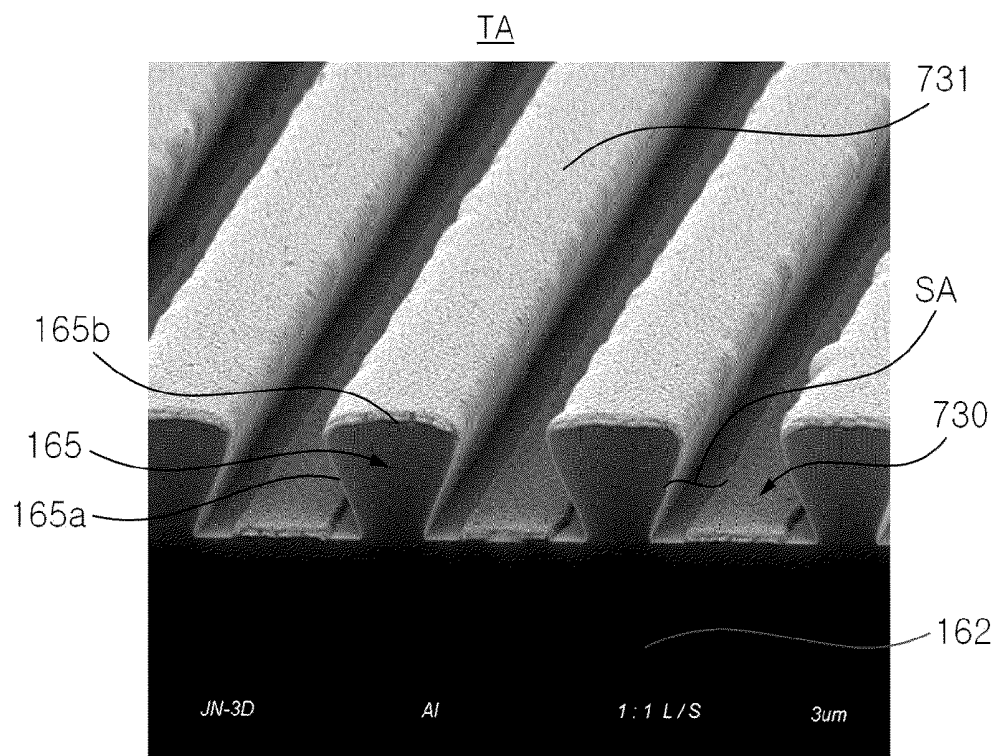


FIG. 7

103

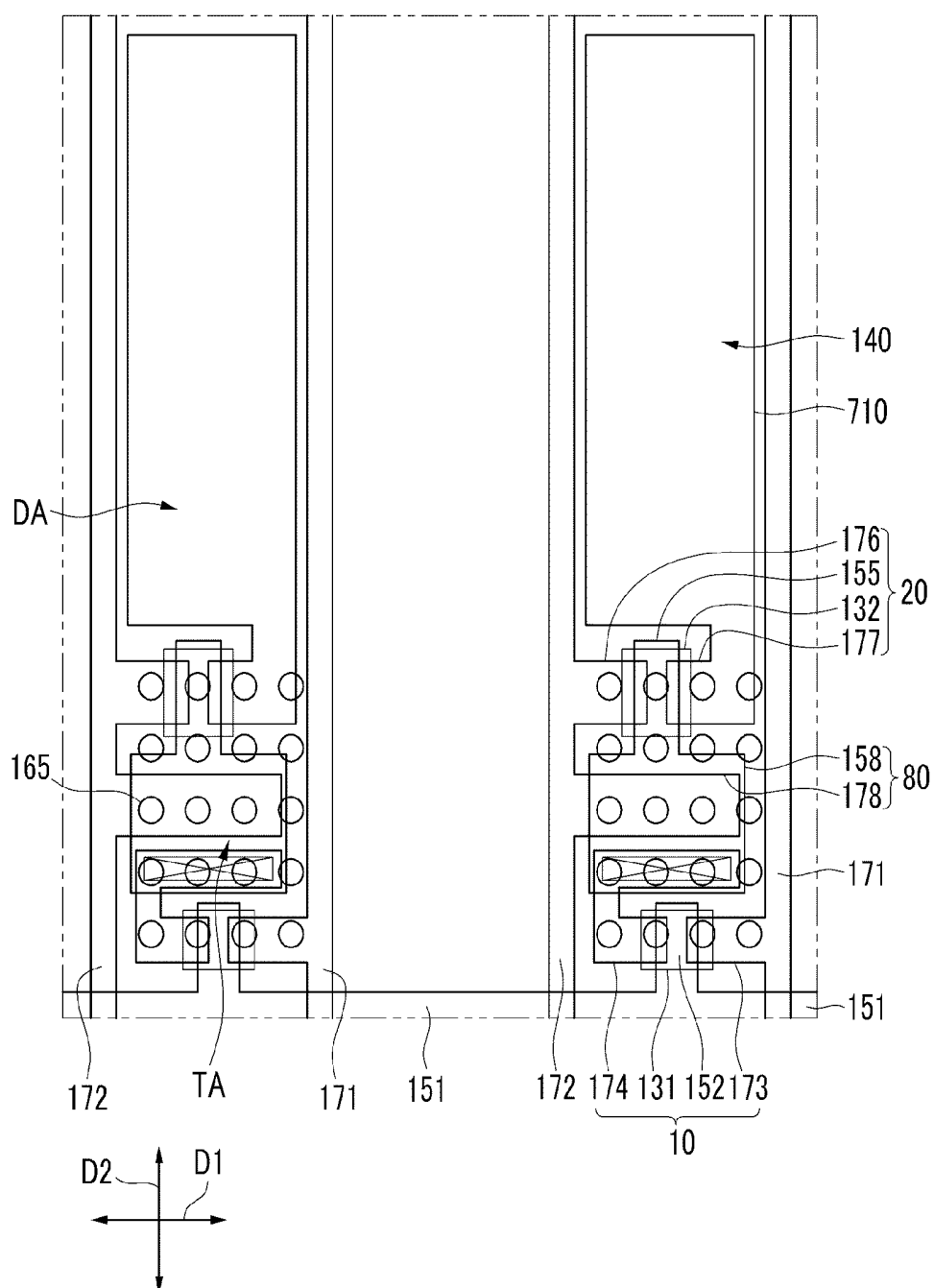


FIG.9

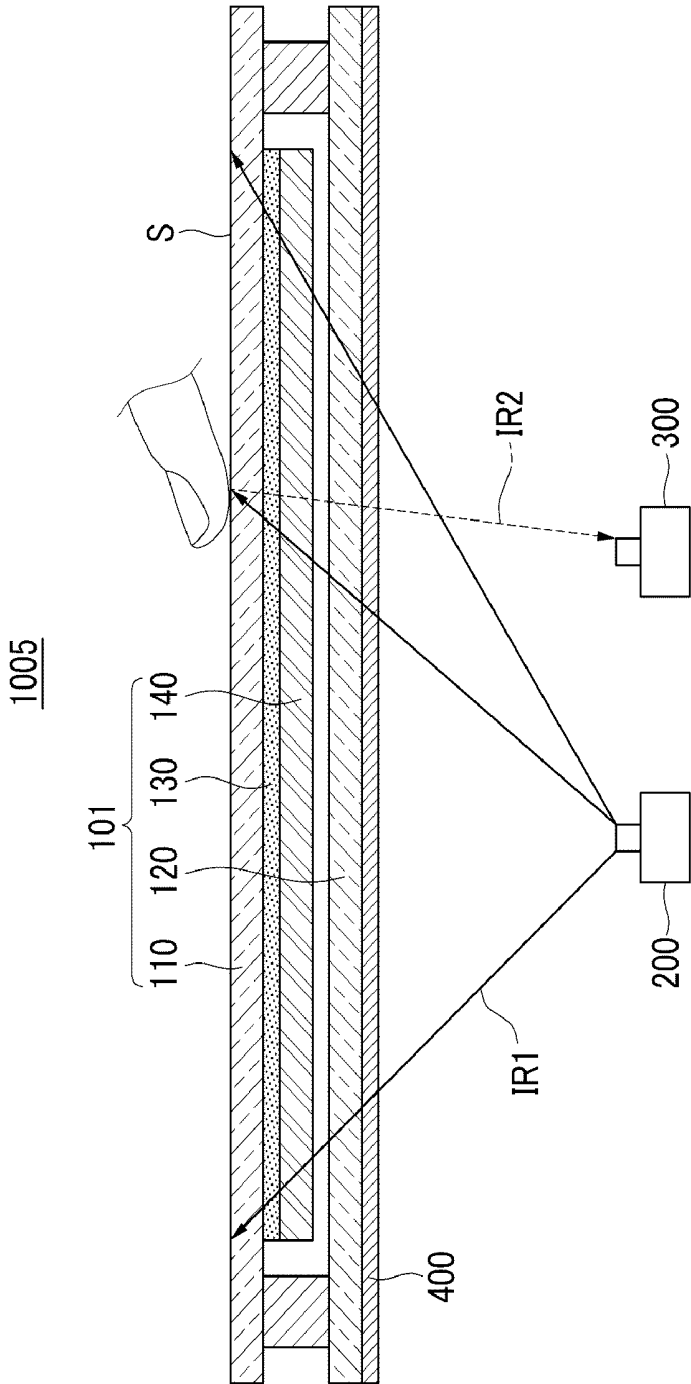


FIG.10

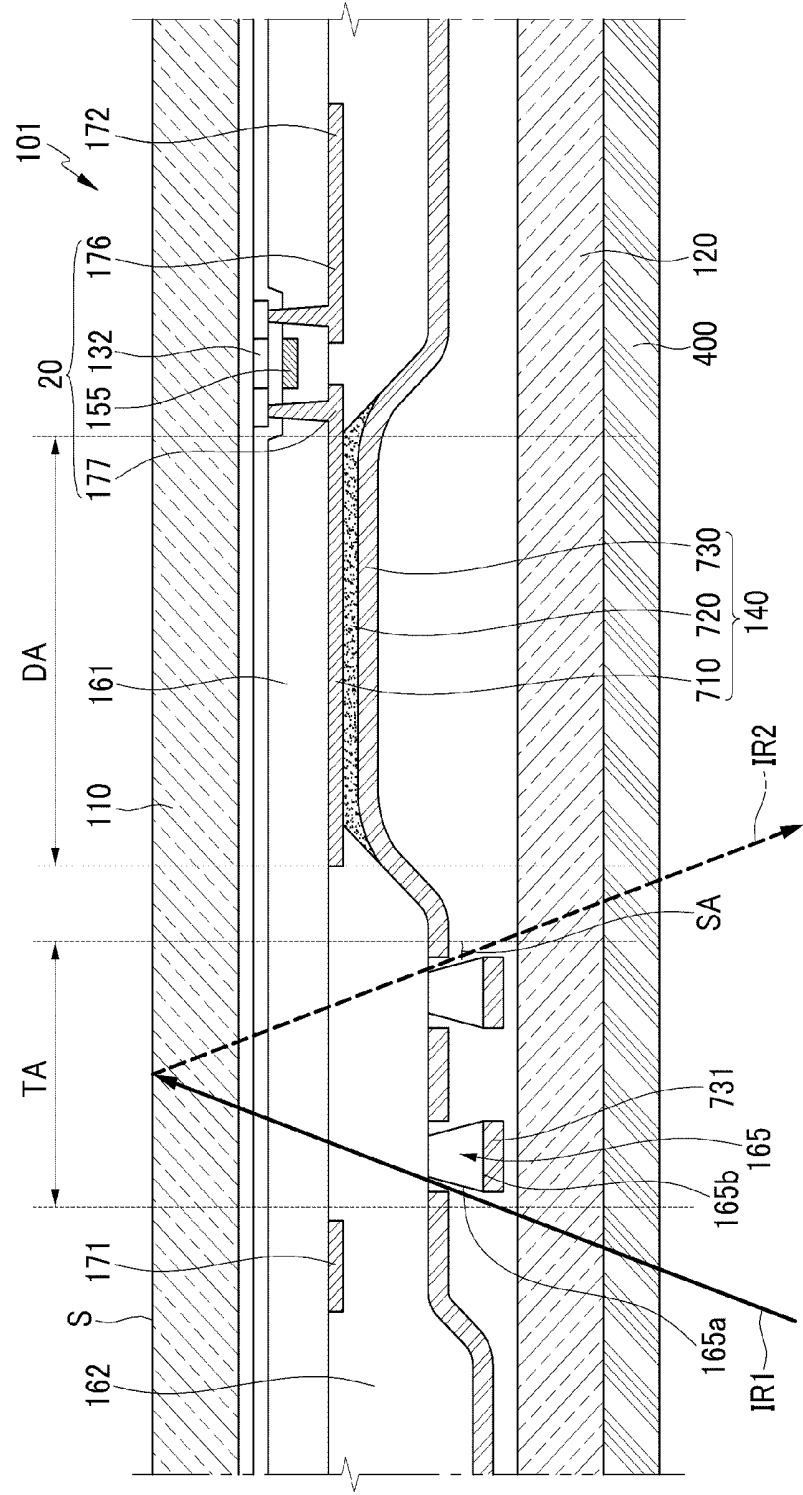


FIG.11

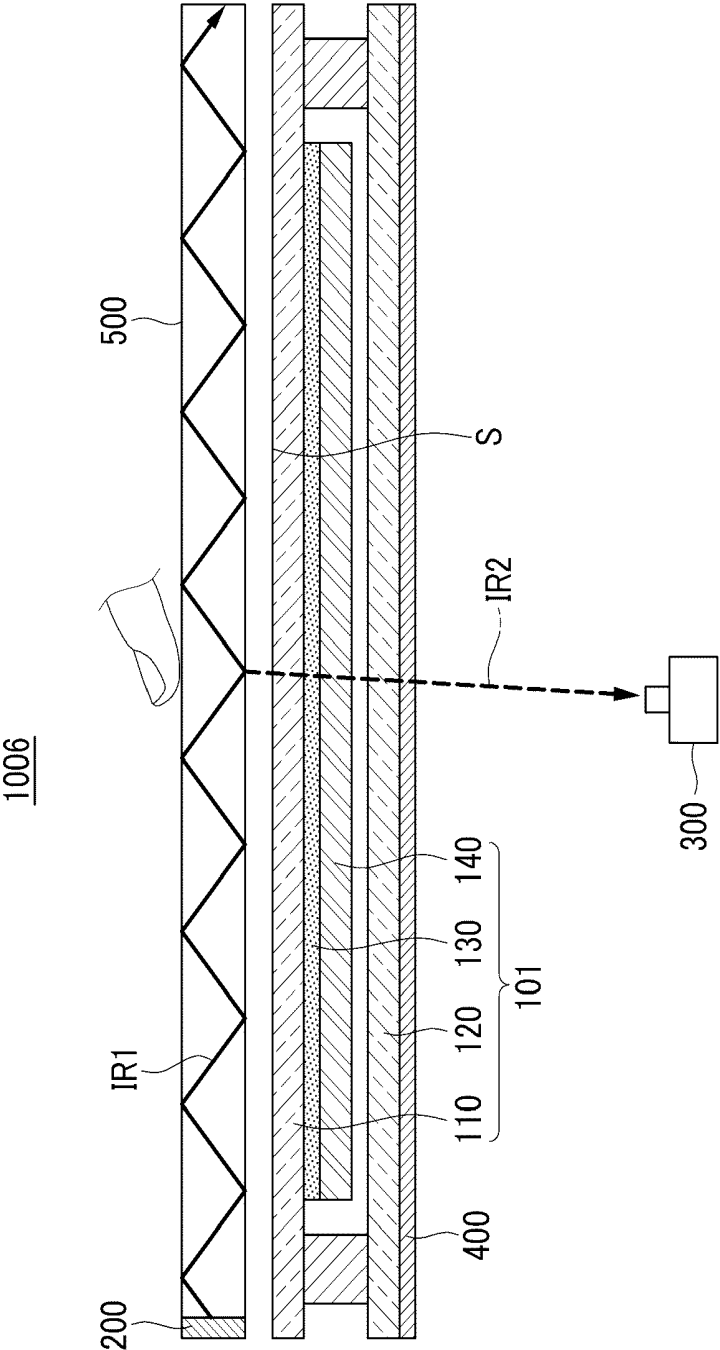
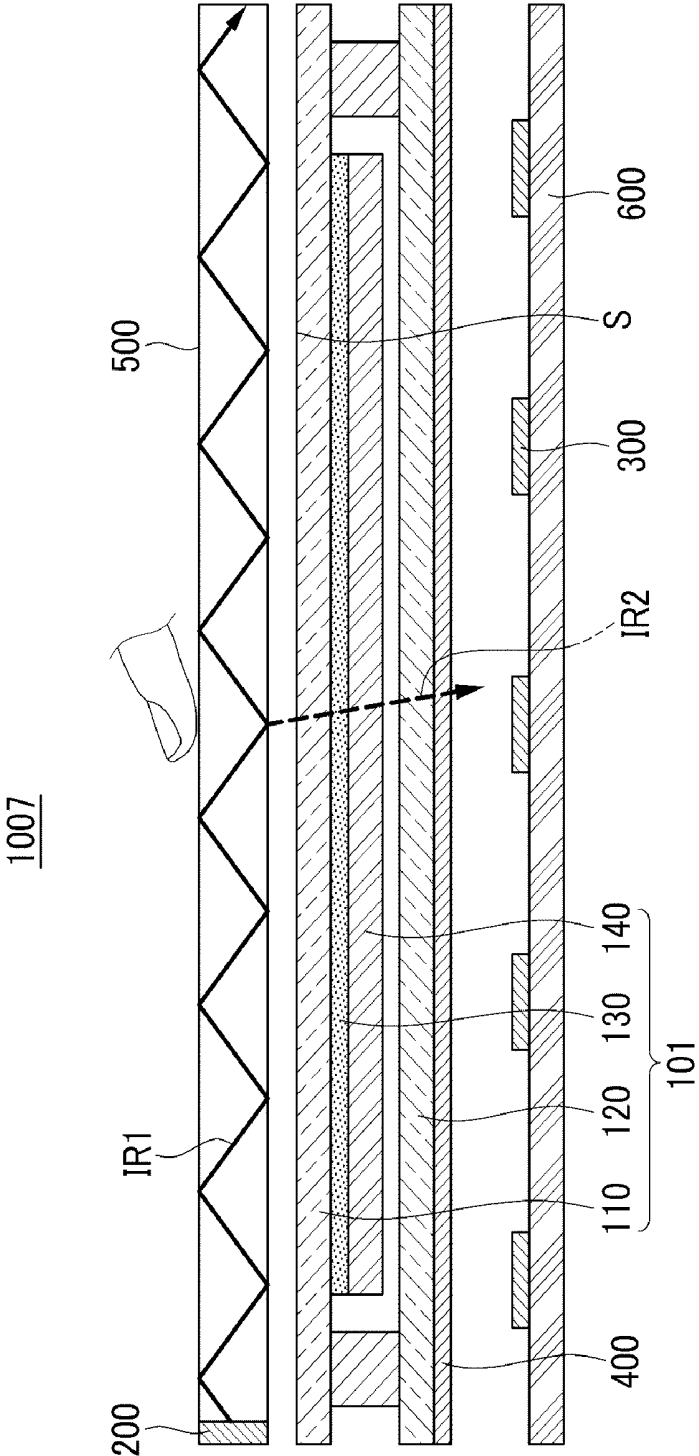


FIG.12



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY AND TOUCH CONTROLLED DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0023899 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on Mar. 17, 2010, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Field

[0003] The described technology relates generally to an organic light emitting diode display including a transmission area and a touch controlled display device having the same.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Technology

[0005] Touch controlled display devices are devices capable of controlling a display device by using touch. Touch controlled display devices using infrared rays have recently become popular.

[0006] Generally, touch controlled display devices using infrared rays include a display device displaying an image, an infrared-ray source irradiating infrared rays to a part where the image is displayed, and an infrared ray sensor sensing infrared rays reflected from the part where the image is displayed.

[0007] A screen display device for displaying an image onto a screen by using a projector, and a liquid crystal display device including a liquid crystal panel displaying an image by using a liquid crystal, and a backlight unit irradiating light to the liquid crystal panel are generally used.

[0008] Touch controlled display devices using infrared rays including a screen display device may have a problem in that a display quality of the image emitted from the projector and displayed on the screen may not be satisfactory due to the technical limits of the projector. The overall size of the touch controlled display devices may also be increased because a predetermined clearance space may be required between the projector and the screen.

[0009] Also, in some infrared-ray touch controlled display devices including a liquid crystal display device, the infrared rays irradiated from the infrared-ray source may need to be transmitted to the liquid crystal panel and the infrared rays reflected from the liquid crystal panel may need to be transmitted to the liquid crystal panel. In such devices, transmittance of the infrared rays to the liquid crystal panel may be deteriorated by a shutter function of the liquid crystal included in the liquid crystal panel. If transmittance of the infrared rays to the liquid crystal panel is deteriorated, the recognition rate of a touch to the touch controlled display device may be deteriorated.

[0010] The information disclosed in this Background section is merely for enhancement of understanding of the background of the described technology.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE ASPECTS

[0011] The described technology has been made in an effort to provide an organic light emitting diode display having an improved infrared-ray transmittance.

[0012] The described technology has been made in an effort to provide a touch controlled display device having improved display quality, slim size, and improved touch recognition rate while using infrared rays as a touch recognition means, including the organic light emitting diode display having the improved infrared-rays transmittance.

ognition rate while using infrared rays as a touch recognition means, including the organic light emitting diode display having the improved infrared-rays transmittance.

[0013] One aspect is an organic light emitting diode display, including: a display area including an organic light emitting layer emitting light, and a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, the organic light emitting layer interposed between the first and second electrodes, and a transmission area adjacent to the display area, including a portion of the second electrode spaced away from the second electrode by a spacing area and a protruding portion on which the portion of the second electrode is seated, configured to transmit light irradiated from the outside through the spacing area.

[0014] Another aspect is a touch controlled display device, including: an organic light emitting display including: a display area including an organic light emitting layer emitting light, a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, with the organic light emitting layer interposed between the first and second electrodes, and a transmission area adjacent to the display area, including a portion of the second electrode spaced away from the second electrode by a spacing area and a protruding portion on which the portion of the second electrode is seated, configured to transmit light irradiated from the outside through the spacing area, an infrared-ray source configured to irradiate a first infrared ray along the surface of the organic light emitting diode, and an infrared-ray sensor positioned below the organic light emitting diode display and configured to sense a second infrared ray that is irradiated in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display from the first infrared ray by using a touch and transmitted throughout the transmission area.

[0015] Another aspect is a touch controlled display device, including: an organic light emitting display including a display area and a transmission area adjacent to the display area, an infrared-ray source positioned on the organic light emitting diode display, configured to irradiate a first infrared ray onto a surface of the organic light emitting diode display, a total reflection plate positioned on the organic light emitting diode display, adjacent to the infrared-ray source and configured to total-reflect the first infrared ray irradiated from the infrared-ray source therein, an infrared-ray sensor positioned below the organic light emitting diode display and configured to sense a second infrared ray irradiated in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display from the first infrared ray, by a touch of the total reflection plate, and transmitted throughout the transmission area.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display;

[0017] FIG. 2 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of the embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display of FIG. 1;

[0018] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line of FIG. 2;

[0019] FIG. 4 is a scanning electron microscope (SEM) picture illustrating a transmission area included in the embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display of FIG. 1;

[0020] FIG. 5 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of another embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display;

[0021] FIG. 6 is an SEM picture illustrating a transmission area included in the embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display of FIG. 5;

[0022] FIG. 7 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of another embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display;

[0023] FIG. 8 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of another embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display;

[0024] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a touch controlled display device;

[0025] FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of main parts in the embodiment of a touch controlled display device of FIG. 9;

[0026] FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a touch controlled display device; and

[0027] FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a touch controlled display device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0028] The described technology will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which certain exemplary embodiments are shown. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various ways, without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention.

[0029] The drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive. Like reference numerals generally designate like elements throughout the specification.

[0030] The size and thickness of each component shown in the drawings are arbitrarily shown for understanding and ease of description.

[0031] In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, and the like are exaggerated for clarity. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being “on” or “below” another element, it can be “directly on” or “directly below” the other element, or intervening elements may also be present.

[0032] Throughout the disclosure, unless explicitly described to the contrary, the word “comprise” and variations such as “comprises” or “comprising”, will be understood to imply the inclusion of stated elements but not the exclusion of any other elements. Further, throughout the specification, “on” or “below” implies being positioned above or below a target element and does not imply being necessarily positioned on the top or on the basis of a gravity direction.

[0033] Hereinafter, referring to FIGS. 1 through 4, an embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display will be described.

[0034] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display.

[0035] The organic light emitting diode display 101 includes a first substrate 110, a second substrate 120, a wiring part 130, and an organic light emitting element 140.

[0036] The first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 may be an optically transmissive and electrically insulating substrate, containing glass, a polymer, or the like. The first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120 may face each other and may be attached to one another by a sealant. The wiring part 130 and the organic light emitting element 140 may be positioned between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120. The first substrate 110 and the second

substrate 120 may protect the wiring part 130 and the organic light emitting element 140 from external interference.

[0037] The wiring part 130 may include switching and driving thin film transistors 10 and 20 (shown in FIG. 2) and may transmit a driving signal to the organic light emitting element 140 to drive the organic light emitting element 140. The organic light emitting element 140 may emit light depending on the signal transmitted from the wiring part 130.

[0038] The organic light emitting element 140 may be positioned on the wiring part 130.

[0039] The organic light emitting element 140 may be positioned at a display region on the first substrate 110 and may be formed by a vacuum deposition method using a mask, by a printing method, or the like. The organic light emitting element 140 may receive the signal from the wiring part 130 and may display an image by the received signal.

[0040] The organic light emitting diode display 101 may include a transmission area TA (shown in FIG. 2) where light irradiated from the outside is transmitted, and a display area DA (shown in FIG. 2) displaying the image.

[0041] FIG. 2 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of the embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display of FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line of FIG. 2.

[0042] One embodiment of the detailed structures of the wiring part 130 and the organic light emitting element 140 are shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. In other embodiments, the wiring part 130 and the organic light emitting element 140 may be formed in various different structures which can be easily modified by those skilled in the art. In some embodiments, the organic light emitting diode display may be an active matrix (AM) type organic light emitting diode display having a 2T-1Cap structure, which is provided with two thin film transistors (TFTs) and one storage capacitor in one pixel is shown. In other embodiments, the number of thin film transistors, the number of storage capacitors, and the number of wires may vary. A pixel represents the minimum unit displaying an image and the organic light emitting diode display generally displays the image through a plurality of pixels.

[0043] As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, the organic light emitting diode display 101 includes a switching thin film transistor 10, a driving thin film transistor 20, a storage capacitor 80, and an organic light emitting element 140 for each pixel.

[0044] In one embodiment, the wiring part 130 may include the switching thin film transistor 10, the driving thin film transistor 20, and the storage capacitor 80. The wiring part 130 may include a gate line 151 disposed in a first direction D1 of the first substrate 110, and a data line 171 and a common power supply line 172 insulatively crossing the gate line 151 in a second direction D2 crossing the first direction D1. In one embodiment, a boundary of one pixel may be defined by the gate line 151, the data line 171, and the common power line 172.

[0045] 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. 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.

[0046] The switching thin film transistor 10 serves as a switch that selects a pixel to emit light. 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 separate from the switching source electrode **173** and is connected to any one storage plate **158**.

[0047] The driving thin film transistor **20** applies driving voltage to allow an organic light emitting layer **720** of the organic light emitting element **140** in the selected pixel to emit light to a first pixel electrode **710**. The driving gate electrode **155** is connected to the storage plate **158** connected with the switching drain electrode **174**. Each of the driving source electrode **176** and the other storage plate **178** is connected to the common power supply line **172**. A first electrode **710** of the organic light emitting element **140** extends from the driving drain electrode **177** and the driving drain electrode **177** and the first electrode **710** are interconnected.

[0048] The storage capacitor **80** includes the pair of storage plates **158** and **178** with an interlayer insulating layer **161** interposed therebetween. In one embodiment, the interlayer insulating layer **161** is made of a dielectric material, and a capacitance of the storage capacitor **80** is determined by an electric charge stored in the storage capacitor **80** and voltage between storage plates **158** and **178**.

[0049] The switching thin film transistor **10** is driven by gate voltage applied to the gate line **151**, and transmits data voltage, applied to the data line **171**, to the driving thin film transistor **20**. A voltage corresponding to a difference between common voltage applied to the driving thin film transistor **20** from the common power supply line **172**, and the data voltage transmitted from the switching thin film transistor **10**, is stored in the storage capacitor **80**. Current corresponding to the voltage stored in the storage capacitor **80** flows to the organic light emitting element **140** through the driving thin film transistor **20** to allow the organic light emitting element **140** to emit light.

[0050] The organic light emitting element **140** includes a first electrode **710**, an organic light emitting layer **720** formed on the first electrode **710**, and a second electrode **730** formed on the organic light emitting layer **720**. The organic light emitting layer **720** emitting light is positioned between the first electrode **710** and the second electrode **730** facing each other.

[0051] In one embodiment, the first electrode **710** may be an anode, serving as a hole injection electrode, and the second electrode **730** may be a cathode, serving as an electron injection electrode. In other embodiments, the first electrode **710** may be the cathode and the second electrode **730** may be the anode according to a driving method of the organic light emitting diode display **101**. Holes and electrons may be injected into the organic light emitting layer **720** from the first electrode **710** and the second electrode **730**, respectively. When an exciton generated by a combination of the holes and the electrons injected into the organic light emitting layer **720** falls from an excited state to a ground state, the organic light emitting layer **720** emits light. In some embodiments, the first electrode **710** may include a single-layered or multilayered light transmitting conductive material including at least one of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), and the like. In some embodiments, the second electrode **730** may include a single-layered or multilayered light reflecting conductive material including at least one of aluminum (Al), silver (Ag) and the like. In such embodiments, the first electrode **710** may be light-transmissive and the second electrode **730** may be light-reflective. In some embodiments, the organic light emitting layer **720** may further include at least

one of an electron injection layer, an electron transport layer, a hole injection layer, and a hole transport layer.

[0052] In one embodiment of the organic light emitting diode display **101**, the organic light emitting element **140** emits light in the direction of the first substrate **110**. In such an embodiment, the organic light emitting diode display **101** is a backlight type displaying an image by emitting light in an upper direction of the organic light emitting diode display **101**.

[0053] The organic light emitting diode display **101** may further include the transmission area TA and the display area DA.

[0054] The display area DA includes the first electrode **710**, the organic light emitting layer **720**, and the second electrode **730**. The display area DA displays an image by using light emitted from the organic light emitting layer **720**. In one embodiment, the transmission area TA may be positioned adjacent to the display area DA.

[0055] A pixel defined layer **162** may be positioned on the interlayer insulating layer **161** to expose the first electrode **710**. The organic light emitting layer **720** and the second electrode **730** may be positioned on the exposed first electrode **710**. The pixel defined layer **162** may thus define the display area DA. In some embodiments, the pixel defined layer **162** may be formed by a light transmitting organic layer containing polyimide, polyacryl, or the like. In other embodiments, the pixel defined layer **162** may be formed by a light transmitting inorganic layer containing silicon nitride (SiNx), silicon oxide (SiO₂) or the like.

[0056] The transmission area TA transmits light irradiated from the outside and includes a protruding portion **165** and a portion **731** of the second electrode **730**.

[0057] FIG. 4 is a scanning electron microscope (SEM) picture illustrating a transmission area included in the embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display of FIG. 1.

[0058] As shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, in one embodiment, the protruding portion **165** is positioned between the first electrode **710** and the data line **171**, and is positioned at a portion of the pixel defined by the gate line **151**, the data line **171**, and the common power supply line **172**. The protruding portion **165** is protruded from the pixel defined layer **162** and includes the same material used to form the pixel defined layer **162**. There are a plurality of protruding portions **165** and these protruding portions **165** are spaced from each other in an island shape. The side **165a** of the protruding portion **165** is inversely tapered. The second electrode **730** is formed throughout the organic light emitting element **140** by using a deposition process. The side **165a** of the protruding portion **165** is inversely tapered, such that a portion **731** of the second electrode **730** is deposited on the top **165b** of the protruding portion **165**, but the second electrode **730** is not deposited on the side **165a** of the protruding portion **165**. A portion **731** of the second electrode **730** is seated on the top **165b** of the protruding portion **165**.

[0059] A portion **731** of the second electrode **730** is seated on the top **165b** of the protruding portion **165** having the inversely tapered side **165a** to be spaced from the entire second electrode **730** by a spacing area SA. A portion **731** of the second electrode **730** is spaced from the entire second electrode **730** by the spacing area SA, such that the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. When the second electrode **730** is deposited using the deposition process to be positioned throughout the

organic light emitting element 140, a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is deposited on only the top 165b of the protruding portion 165 and not deposited on the side 165a of the protruding portion 165 by the protruding portion 165 protruding from the pixel defined layer 162 and having the inversely tapered side 165a. A portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by the spacing area SA and since the second electrode 730 which is the light reflecting material is not positioned at the opened spacing area SA, the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted. The transmission area TA is formed by the spacing area SA formed by the protruding portion 165 and the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the transmission area TA.

[0060] A portion 731 of the second electrode 730 deposited on the top 165b of the protruding portion 165 is dependent on at least a width and a height of the protruding portion 165 itself, a gap between neighboring protruding portions 165, an inclination level of the side 165a of the protruding portion 165. The dimension of the spacing area SA formed between a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 and the entire second electrode 730 may be determined. In one embodiment, the dimension of the spacing area SA may be increased to increase a transmission dimension of the light irradiated from the outside. As the height of the protruding portion 165 increases, a distance between a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 deposited on the top 165b of the protruding portion 165 and the second electrode 730 increases, such that the dimension of the spacing area SA increases. The dimension of the spacing area SA is in proportion to the height of the protruding portion 165 and as the height of the protruding portion 165 increases, deposition interference of the second electrode 730 by the protruding portion 165 occurs, such that the dimension of the spacing area SA increases to thereby improve external light transmittance through the transmission area TA. In some embodiments, the protruding portion 165 may be formed using a MEMS process such as photolithography, and the like. In one embodiment, the side 165b is inversely tapered using an etch ratio.

[0061] In the embodiment of FIG. 1, the protruding portion 165 of the organic light emitting diode display 101 is positioned between the first electrode 710 and the data line 171. In other embodiments, the protruding portion of the organic light emitting diode display may be positioned between the first electrode 710 and the common power supply line 172.

[0062] In one embodiment one layer may be protruded from the pixel defined layer 162 to form the protruding portion 165 of the organic light emitting diode display 101. In other embodiments, a plurality of layers may be protruded from the pixel defined layer 162 to laminate a protruding portion of an organic light emitting diode display.

[0063] One embodiment of the organic light emitting diode display 101 includes the transmission area TA where a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by the spacing area SA by the protruding portion 165, such that the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. Since the light irradiated from the outside penetrates the organic light emitting diode display 101 through the transmission area TA, the organic light emitting diode display 101 is implemented as a fully transparent organic light emitting diode display 101.

[0064] The light irradiated from the outside penetrates the organic light emitting diode display 101 through the transmission area TA, such that when infrared rays are transmitted

through the transmission area TA, infrared-ray transmittance of the organic light emitting diode display 101 is improved.

[0065] Other embodiments of the organic light emitting diode display are described below. Only characteristic parts of the organic light emitting diode display according to the other embodiments different than the organic light emitting diode display according to the embodiment of FIG. 1 will be described.

[0066] FIG. 5 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of another embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display. FIG. 6 is an SEM picture illustrating a transmission area included in the embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display of FIG. 5.

[0067] As shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, the transmission area TA transmits light irradiated from the outside and includes a protruding portion 165 and a portion 731 of the second electrode 730.

[0068] In this embodiment, the protruding portion 165 is positioned between a data line 171 of any one pixel among adjacent pixels and a common power supply line 172 of the other pixel and in addition, it is positioned between the adjacent pixels. There are a plurality of protruding portions 165 and the plurality extends in a second direction D2 parallel to an extension direction of the data line 171 and the common power supply line 172. The side 165a of the protruding portion 165 is inversely tapered. The second electrode 730 is formed throughout the organic light emitting element 140 by using a deposition process. The side 165a of the protruding portion 165 is inversely tapered, such that a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is deposited on the top 165b of the protruding portion 165, but the second electrode 730 is not deposited on the side 165a of the protruding portion 165. A portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is seated on the top 165b of the protruding portion 165.

[0069] A portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is seated on the top 165b of the protruding portion 165 having the inversely tapered side 165a to be spaced from the entire electrode 730 by a spacing area SA. A portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by the spacing area SA, such that the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. The transmission area TA is formed by the spacing area SA formed by the protruding portion 165 and the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the transmission area TA.

[0070] The protruding portion 165 of the organic light emitting diode display 102 in the embodiment of FIGS. 5 and 6 extends in the second direction D2 parallel to the extension direction of the data line 171 and the common power supply line 172. In other embodiments, a protruding portion of an organic light emitting diode display may extend in a first direction D1 parallel to an extension direction of a gate line 151.

[0071] In one embodiment, the organic light emitting diode display 102 includes the transmission area TA where a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by the spacing area SA by the protruding portion 165, such that the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. Since the light irradiated from the outside penetrates the organic light emitting diode display 102 through the transmission area TA, the organic light emitting diode display 102 is implemented as a fully transparent organic light emitting diode display 102.

[0072] FIG. 7 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of another embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display.

[0073] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 7, the transmission area TA transmits light irradiated from the outside and includes a protruding portion 165 and a portion 731 of the second electrode 730.

[0074] The protruding portion 165 is positioned to correspond to a switching thin film transistor 10 and a driving thin film transistor 20 in a pixel defined by a gate line 151, a common power supply line 172, and a data line 171.

[0075] The protruding portion 165 is positioned to correspond to the switching thin film transistor 10 and the driving thin film transistor 20. A portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by a spacing area SA on the top 165b of the protruding portion 165. Light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. The transmission area TA is formed by the spacing area SA formed by the protruding portion 165 and the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the transmission area TA.

[0076] Although the switching thin film transistor 10 and the driving thin film transistor 20 are positioned to correspond to the transmission area TA, the light transmitted through the spacing area SA from the outside may penetrate the organic light emitting diode display 103 through a space between wires constituting the switching thin film transistor 10 and a space between wires constituting the driving thin film transistor 20.

[0077] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 7, the organic light emitting diode display 103 includes the transmission area TA where a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by the spacing area SA by the protruding portion 165, such that the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. Since the light irradiated from the outside penetrates the organic light emitting diode display 103 through the transmission area TA, the organic light emitting diode display 103 is implemented as a fully transparent organic light emitting diode display 103.

[0078] FIG. 8 is a layout view illustrating a structure of a pixel of another embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display. In the embodiment of FIG. 8, the transmission area TA transmits light irradiated from the outside and includes a protruding portion 165 and a portion 731 of the second electrode 730.

[0079] The protruding portion 165 is surrounded by a first electrode 710, a common power supply line 172, and a data line 171 in a pixel defined by a gate line 151, the common power supply line 172, and the data line 171. That is, the protruding portion 165 is adjacent to the first electrode 710, the common power supply line 172, and the data line 171.

[0080] The protruding portion 165 is positioned adjacent to the first electrode 710, the common power supply line 172, and the data line 171. A portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by a spacing area SA on the top 165b of the protruding portion 165. Light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. The transmission area TA is formed by the spacing area SA formed by the protruding portion 165 and the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the transmission area TA.

[0081] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 8, the organic light emitting diode display 104 includes the transmission

area TA where a portion 731 of the second electrode 730 is spaced from the entire second electrode 730 by the spacing area SA by the protruding portion 165, such that the light irradiated from the outside is transmitted through the spacing area SA. Since the light irradiated from the outside penetrates the organic light emitting diode display 104 through the transmission area TA, the organic light emitting diode display 104 is implemented as a fully transparent organic light emitting diode display 104.

[0082] Referring to FIGS. 9 to 10, an embodiment of a touch controlled display device 1005 will be described. The embodiment of a touch controlled display device described includes the embodiment of the organic light emitting diode display 101 shown in FIG. 11. In other embodiments, the touch controlled display device may include other embodiments of the organic light emitting diode displays.

[0083] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a touch controlled display device.

[0084] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the touch controlled display device 1005 recognizes a touch by using infrared rays and includes the embodiment of an organic light emitting diode display 101 shown in FIG. 1, an infrared-ray source 200, an infrared-ray sensor 300, and an infrared-ray transmission layer 400.

[0085] The organic light emitting diode display 101 includes a first substrate 110, a second substrate 120, a wiring part 130, and an organic light emitting element 140.

[0086] FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of main parts in the embodiment of a touch controlled display device of FIG. 9.

[0087] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, an embodiment of the organic light emitting diode display 101 includes a display area DA displaying an image and a transmission area TA transmitting light irradiated from the outside.

[0088] The transmission area TA of the organic light emitting diode display 101 transmits the light irradiated from the outside, and also transmits infrared rays. A first infrared ray IR1 irradiated from the infrared-ray source 200 is irradiated to the surface S of the first substrate 110 of the organic light emitting diode display 101 through a spacing area SA of the transmission area TA.

[0089] Referring to FIGS. 9 and 10, the infrared-ray source 200 is positioned below the organic light emitting diode display 101 and irradiates the first infrared ray IR1 in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display 101. The first infrared ray IR1 irradiated in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display 101 from the infrared-ray source 200 is irradiated to the surface S of the first substrate 110 included in the organic light emitting diode display 101 through the spacing area SA of the transmission area TA of the organic light emitting diode display 101. The first infrared ray IR1 irradiated to the organic light emitting diode display 101 from the infrared-ray source 200 corresponds to the surface S of the organic light emitting diode display 101.

[0090] The amount of light of the first infrared ray IR1 is changed by a touch when the touch is performed on the surface S of the first substrate 110. The first infrared ray IR1 irradiated to the surface of the first substrate 110 from the infrared-ray source 200 is changed to a second infrared ray IR2 again reflected in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display 101. The second infrared ray IR2 is reflected from the surface S of the first substrate 110 and is irradiated to a lower direction of the organic light emitting

diode display **101** through the spacing area SA of the transmission area TA of the organic light emitting diode display **101**.

[0091] The infrared-ray sensor **300** is positioned below the organic light emitting diode display **101** and senses the second infrared ray IR2. The infrared-ray sensor **300** may determine a touch point with respect to the organic light emitting diode display **101** by sensing the second infrared ray IR2. A touch signal for the touch point determined by the infrared-ray sensor **300** may be transmitted to a controller driving the organic light emitting diode display **101** to thereby display an image depending on the touch signal on the organic light emitting diode display **101**. The infrared-ray sensor **300** senses the surface S of the first substrate **110** by sensing the infrared rays irradiated to the infrared-ray sensor **300** even though the touch is not performed on the surface S of the first substrate **110** and determines the touch point with respect to the organic light emitting diode display **101** by sensing the second infrared ray IR2 having an amount of light changed by the touch among the infrared rays irradiated to the infrared-ray sensor **300**. In some embodiments, the infrared-ray sensor **300** may be a camera sensing the infrared rays. In other embodiments, the infrared-ray sensor **300** may include a sensor sensing the infrared rays.

[0092] An infrared-ray transmission layer **400** is positioned between the organic light emitting diode display **101** and the infrared-ray sensor **300**. The infrared-ray transmission layer **400** transmits the first infrared ray IR1 and the second infrared ray IR2. The infrared-ray transmission layer **400** blocks a wavelength of a visible light region among light emitted from the organic light emitting element **140** of the organic light emitting diode display **101**. The light emitted from the organic light emitting element **140** is blocked by the infrared-ray transmission layer **400** to thereby minimize interference in the first infrared ray IR1 or the second infrared ray IR2 by the light emitted from the organic light emitting element **140**.

[0093] The infrared-ray transmission layer **400** blocks the wavelength of the visible light region among the light emitted from the organic light emitting element **140**, such that an inner part of the organic light emitting diode display **101** is prevented from being seen from the outside due to reflection of the light emitted from the organic light emitting element **140** by a constituent member positioned in the organic light emitting diode display **101**. An overall display quality of the touch controlled display device **1005** is thus prevented from being deteriorated.

[0094] The infrared-ray transmission layer **400** blocks the light of the visible light region of external light irradiated to the infrared-ray transmission layer **400** through the spacing area SA of the transmission area TA and the light emitted from the organic light emitting element **140** to prevent an inner part of the touch controlled display device **1005** from being seen from the outside through the organic light emitting diode display **101**.

[0095] The organic light emitting diode display **101** displaying the image includes the organic light emitting element **140** which is the self light emitting element, such that the touch controlled display device **1005** has an improved display quality than touch controlled display devices including a screen display displaying the image on a screen by using an liquid crystal display panel or a projector requiring an additional light emitting unit such as a backlight unit.

[0096] Since the organic light emitting display **101** included in the touch controlled display device **1005** can have

a thinner thickness than the screen display included in touch controlled display devices including the projector and the screen, the entire touch controlled display device **1005** can be implemented to be slimmer.

[0097] In the touch controlled display device **1005**, since the first infrared ray IR1 irradiated in the direction of the surface S of the organic light emitting diode display **101** from the infrared-ray source **200** and the second infrared ray IR2 reflected from the surface S of the organic light emitting diode display **101** by a touch can easily penetrate the organic light emitting diode display **101** through the spacing area SA of the transmission area TA, the overall infrared-ray transmittance to the organic light emitting diode display **101** is improved. The overall infrared-rays transmittance to the organic light emitting diode display **101** is improved by the spacing area SA formed in the transmission area TA to thereby improve the recognition rate of the touch to the touch controlled display device **1005**.

[0098] Although the touch controlled display device **1005** substantially includes the transmission area TA transmitting light of all wavelengths, light of a visible light region wavelength is blocked by the infrared-ray transmission layer **400**. Therefore, an inner part of the touch controlled display device **1005** is suppressed from being seen to the outside and as a result, the display quality of the touch controlled display device **1005** is improved.

[0099] Embodiments of the touch controlled display device **1005** have improved display quality, are slim, and have improved touch recognition rate by improving the infrared-rays transmittance while using the infrared rays as a touch recognition means.

[0100] Other embodiments of touch controlled display devices will be described below. Only characteristic parts of the touch controlled display devices different than the previously described embodiments will be described

[0101] FIG. **11** is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a touch controlled display device.

[0102] In the embodiment shown in FIG. **11**, the touch controlled display device **1006** includes an organic light emitting diode display **101**, an infrared-ray source **200**, an infrared-ray sensor **300**, an infrared-ray transmission layer **400**, and a total reflection plate **500**.

[0103] The infrared-ray source **200** is positioned on the organic light emitting diode display **101**. The infrared-ray source **200** is positioned on the end of the total reflection plate **500** and irradiates a first infrared ray IR1 to the inside of the total reflection plate **500**. The first infrared ray IR1 irradiated to the inside of the total reflection plate **500** is total-reflected in a direction parallel to a plate surface of the total reflection plate **500** in the total reflection plate **500** to correspond to the surface S of a first substrate **100** included in the organic light emitting diode display **101**. The first infrared ray IR1 irradiated to the inside of the total reflection plate **500** corresponds to the surface S of the organic light emitting diode display **101**.

[0104] The total reflection plate **500** is positioned on the organic light emitting diode display **101** while being adjacent to the infrared-ray source **200** and total-reflects the first infrared ray IR1 irradiated from the infrared-ray source **200** therein. When a touch is made on the surface of the total reflection plate **500**, total reflection of the first infrared ray IR1 total-reflected in the total reflection plate **500** is broken by the touch, and the first infrared ray IR1 is changed to a second infrared ray IR2 irradiated in the direction of the organic light

emitting diode display **101**. The second infrared ray **IR2** is changed from the first infrared ray **IR1** total-reflected, is irradiated to a lower side of the organic light emitting diode display **101** through a spacing area **SA** of a transmission area **TA** of the organic light emitting diode display **101**, and is sensed by the infrared-ray sensor **300**.

[0105] FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a touch controlled display device.

[0106] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 12, the touch controlled display device **1007** includes an organic light emitting diode display **101**, an infrared-ray source **200**, an infrared-ray sensor **300**, an infrared-ray transmission layer **400**, a total reflection plate **500**, and a sensing plate **600**.

[0107] The infrared-ray source **200** is positioned on the organic light emitting diode display **101**. The infrared-ray source **200** is positioned on the end of the total reflection plate **500** and irradiates a first infrared ray **IR1** to the inside of the total reflection plate **500**. The first infrared ray **IR1** irradiated is total-reflected in a direction parallel to a plate surface of the total reflection plate **500** in the total reflection plate **500** to correspond to the surface **S** of a first substrate **110** included in the organic light emitting diode display **101**. The first infrared ray **IR1** irradiated to the inside of the total reflection plate **500** from the infrared-ray source **200** and total-reflected in the total reflection plate **500** corresponds to the surface **S** of the organic light emitting diode display **101**.

[0108] The total reflection plate **500** is positioned on the organic light emitting diode display **101** while being adjacent to the infrared-ray source **200** and total-reflects the first infrared ray **IR1** irradiated from the infrared-ray source **200** therein. When a touch is made on the surface of the total reflection plate **500**, total reflection of the first infrared ray **IR1** total-reflected in the total reflection plate **500** is broken by the touch and the first infrared ray **IR1** is changed to a second infrared ray **IR2** irradiated in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display **101**. The second infrared ray **IR2** is changed from the first infrared ray **IR1** total-reflected, is irradiated to a lower side of the organic light emitting diode display **101** through a transmission area **TA** of the organic light emitting diode display **101**, and is sensed by the infrared-rays sensor **300**.

[0109] There may be a plurality of infrared-ray sensors **300** these may be mounted on a sensing plate **600**.

[0110] The sensing plate **600** is positioned below the organic light emitting diode display **101** and is mounted with the plurality of infrared-rays sensors **300**. The plurality of infrared-rays sensors **300** mounted on the sensing plate **600** may be all formed on the sensing plate **600** by using a MEMS process such as photolithography, and the like.

[0111] While this disclosure has been described in connection with certain exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the disclosure is intended to also cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting diode display, comprising:

a display area comprising an organic light emitting layer emitting light, and a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, the organic light emitting layer interposed between the first and second electrodes; and a transmission area adjacent to the display area, comprising a portion of the second electrode spaced away from the second electrode by a spacing area and a protruding portion on which the portion of the second electrode is

seated, configured to transmit light irradiated from the outside through the spacing area.

2. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 1, further comprising: a thin film transistor comprising a source electrode and drain electrode configured to transmit a driving signal to the first electrode.

3. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 2, further comprising a pixel defined layer defining the display area by exposing the first electrode, wherein the protruding portion protrudes from the pixel defined layer.

4. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 3, wherein a side of the protruding portion is inversely tapered.

5. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 4, wherein the protruding portion has an island shape.

6. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 4, wherein the protruding portion extends in one direction.

7. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 1, wherein there is a plurality of protruding portions.

8. The organic light emitting diode display of claim 1, wherein the first electrode is light transmissive, and the second electrode is light reflective.

9. A touch controlled display device, comprising:

an organic light emitting display comprising:

a display area comprising an organic light emitting layer emitting light, a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, with the organic light emitting layer interposed between the first and second electrodes; and

a transmission area adjacent to the display area, comprising a portion of the second electrode spaced away from the second electrode by a spacing area and a protruding portion on which the portion of the second electrode is seated, configured to transmit light irradiated from the outside through the spacing area;

an infrared-ray source configured to irradiate a first infrared ray along the surface of the organic light emitting diode; and

an infrared-ray sensor positioned below the organic light emitting diode display and configured to sense a second infrared ray that is irradiated in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display from the first infrared ray by using a touch and transmitted throughout the transmission area.

10. The touch controlled display device of claim 9, further comprising:

an infrared-ray transmission layer positioned between the organic light emitting diode display and the infrared-ray sensor, configured to transmit the second infrared ray.

11. The touch controlled display device of claim 10, wherein:

the infrared-ray transmission layer blocks a wavelength of a visible light region.

12. The touch controlled display device of claim 9, wherein:

the infrared-ray source is positioned below the organic light emitting diode display, configured to irradiate the first infrared ray onto the surface of the organic light emitting diode display through the transmission area of the organic light emitting diode display, and

the touch is made on the organic light emitting diode display.

13. The touch controlled display device of claim **9**, wherein:

the infrared-ray source is positioned on the organic light emitting diode display

the touch controlled display device further comprises a total reflection plate positioned on the organic light emitting diode display, adjacent to the infrared-ray source and configured to total-reflect the first infrared ray irradiated from the infrared-ray source therein, and the touch is made onto the total reflection plate.

14. The touch controlled display device of claim **12**, further comprising:

a sensing plate positioned below the display panel, wherein the infrared-ray sensor is mounted on the sensing plate.

15. A touch controlled display device, comprising:

an organic light emitting display comprising a display area and a transmission area adjacent to the display area;

an infrared-ray source positioned on the organic light emitting diode display, configured to irradiate a first infrared ray onto a surface of the organic light emitting diode display;

a total reflection plate positioned on the organic light emitting diode display, adjacent to the infrared-ray source and configured to total-reflect the first infrared ray irradiated from the infrared-ray source therein;

an infrared-ray sensor positioned below the organic light emitting diode display and configured to sense a second

infrared ray irradiated in the direction of the organic light emitting diode display from the first infrared ray, by a touch of the total reflection plate, and transmitted throughout the transmission area.

16. The display device of claim **14**, wherein the display area comprises an organic light emitting layer emitting light, a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, with the organic light emitting layer interposed between the first and second electrodes.

17. The display device of claim **15**, wherein the transmission area comprises a portion of the second electrode spaced away from the second electrode by a spacing area and at least one protruding portion on which the portion of the second electrode is seated, configured to transmit light irradiated from the outside through the spacing area.

18. The display device of claim **14**, further comprising a sensing plate positioned below the display panel, wherein the infrared-ray sensor is mounted on the sensing plate.

19. The display device of claim **16**, further comprising a pixel defined layer defining the display area by exposing the first electrode, wherein the at least one protruding portion protrudes from the pixel defined layer.

20. The display device of claim **18**, wherein a side of the at least one protruding portion is inversely tapered.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器和具有该显示器的触控显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20110227875A1	公开(公告)日	2011-09-22
申请号	US13/043415	申请日	2011-03-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	CHUNG JIN KOO		
发明人	CHUNG, JIN-KOO		
IPC分类号	G09G3/14 G06F3/042 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	G06F3/0412 G06F3/042 G06F3/0425 H01L2251/5323 H01L27/3246 H01L51/5203 H01L51/5281 H01L27/323		
优先权	1020100023899 2010-03-17 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种有机发光二极管显示器和具有该显示器的触控显示装置。有机发光二极管显示器包括：显示区域，包括发光的有机发光层，以及彼此面对的第一电极和第二电极，有机发光层插入在第一和第二电极之间；和与显示区域相邻的透射区域，包括第二电极的与间隔区域隔开的部分，以及第二电极的一部分所在的突出部分，被配置为透射从外部照射的光通过间隔区域。

