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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Hwang(10) **Pub. No.: US 2014/0110673 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Apr. 24, 2014**(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE AND
DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **Tai-Jiun Hwang**, Shenzhen, City (CN)(72) Inventor: **Tai-Jiun Hwang**, Shenzhen, City (CN)(73) Assignee: **Shenzhen China Star Optoelectronics
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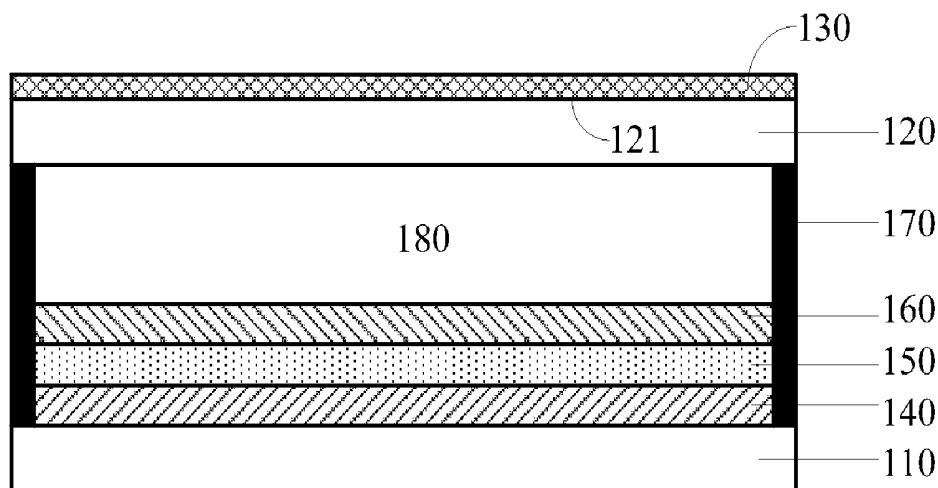
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(57)

ABSTRACT

The present invention discloses an OLED panel and the OLED display device thereof. The OLED panel includes a metallic absorbing film, disposed on a light-out side of the OLED panel and grounded, for absorbing electromagnetic radiation produced by the OLED panel. The present invention uses the metallic absorbing film integrating on a glass substrate on a light-out side so that the metallic absorbing film absorbs the electromagnetic radiation from the OLED panel effectively and has the advantages of a simple structure and cheap material.

100

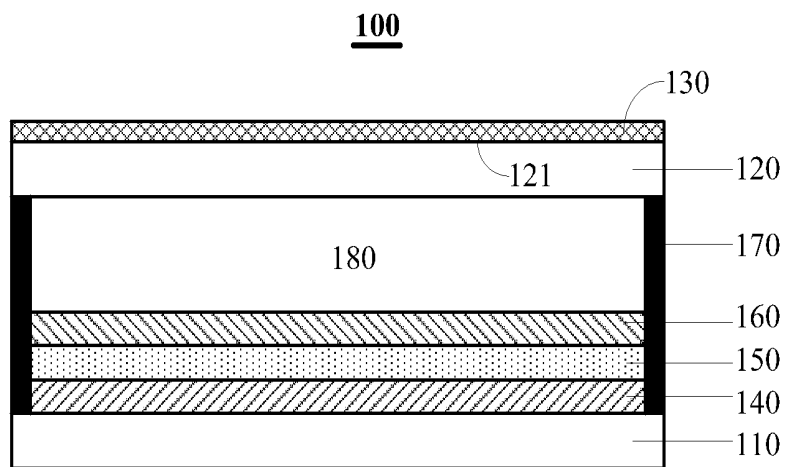


Fig. 1

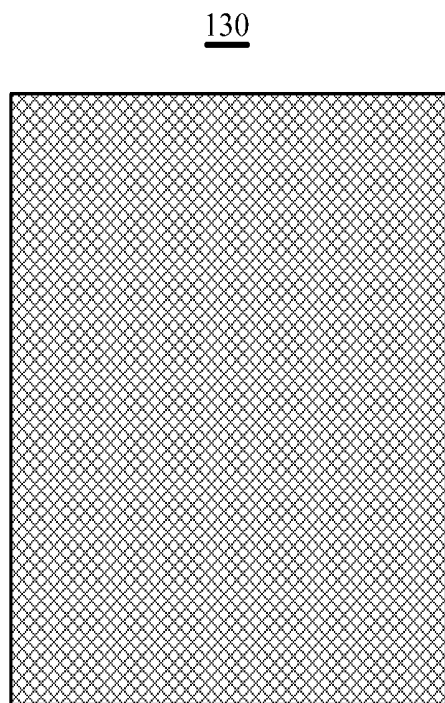


Fig. 2

330

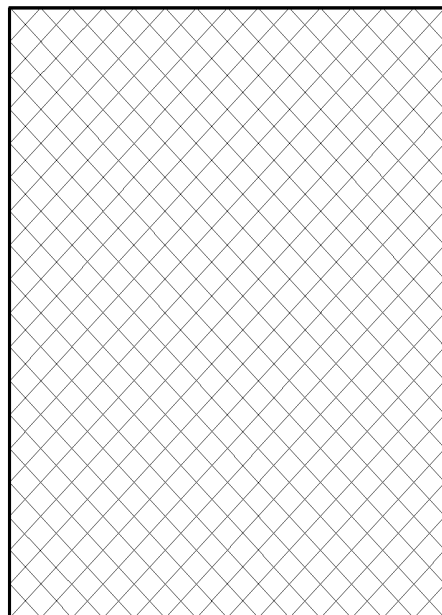


Fig. 3

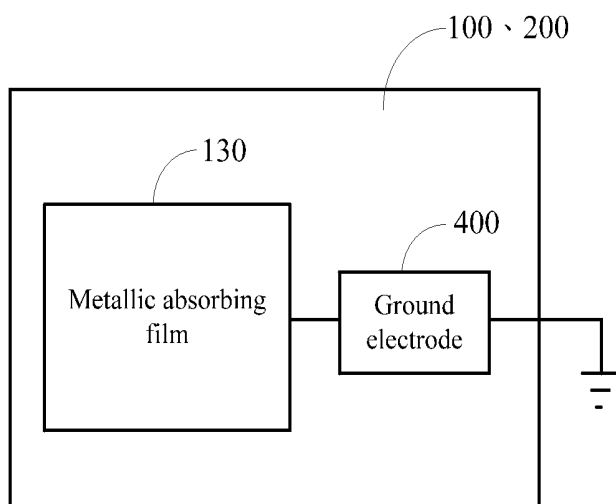


Fig. 4

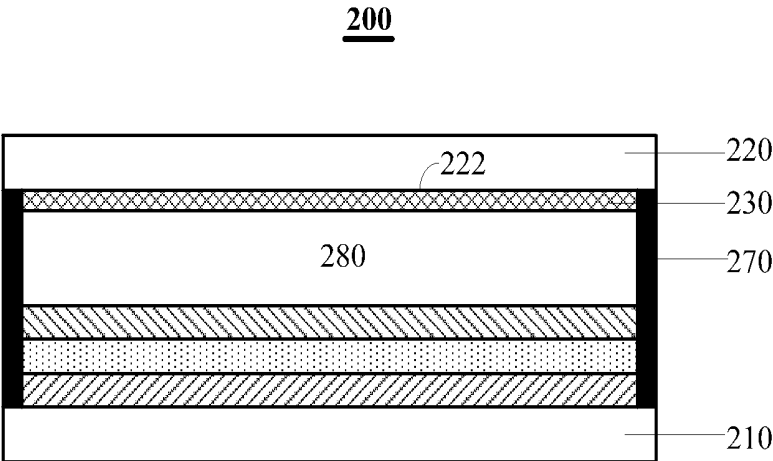


Fig. 5

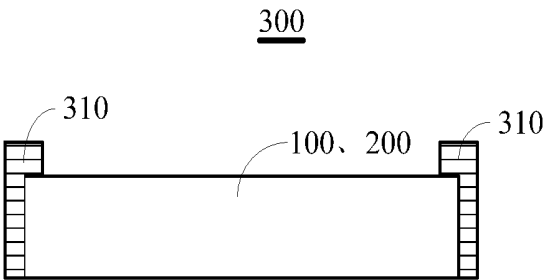


Fig. 6

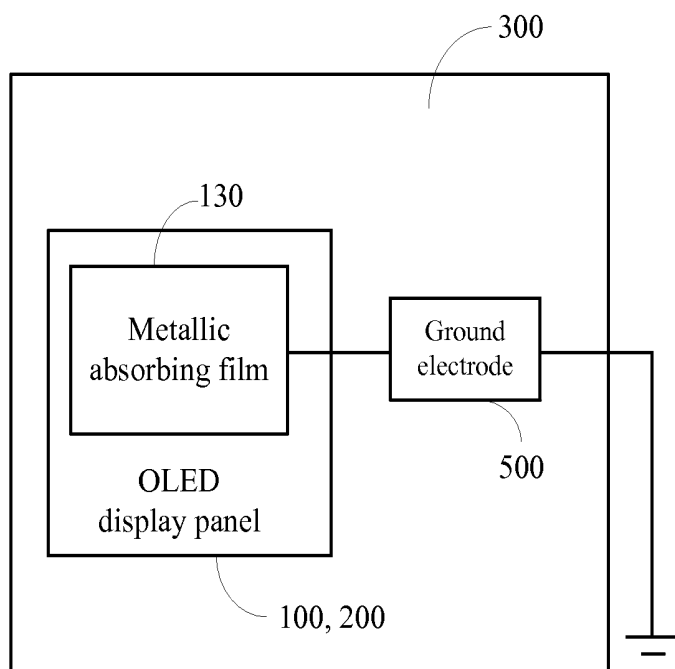


Fig. 7

ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE AND DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF TITLE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a display technology field more particularly, to an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) and a display device having the OLED.

[0003] 2. Description of the Prior Art

[0004] An OLED panel is a self-emissive display panel with advantages such as a simple structure and power saving.

[0005] With the popularity of an OLED panel, more and more electromagnetic radiation is emitted when an OLED display device works. Scientific studies have proved that electromagnetic radiation causes damage to human health in many aspects. People exposed by long-term electromagnetic radiation feel fatigue, eye sore even immune suppression. Therefore, it is crucial for a human body to decline in electromagnetic radiation exposure.

[0006] Conventionally, an electromagnetic-shielding film pasted on a light-out side of an OLED panel by using glue is used to absorb electromagnetic radiation from the OLED panel. But the material cost of the electromagnetic-shielding film is expensive, the elimination of electromagnetic radiation is insufficient. In addition, the glue may deteriorate the display quality of the OLED to lessen productivity yield.

[0007] Therefore, it is necessary to provide an OLED panel and a display device having the OLED panel to solve the problem.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] It is therefore a primary object of the present invention to provide an panel and a display device having the OLED panel capable of saving cost, raising yield and eliminating electromagnetic radiation from the OLED panel more effectively.

[0009] According to the present invention, an OLED panel comprises a first glass substrate, a second glass substrate opposite to the first glass substrate, a cathode layer, an emission layer, and an anode layer set up on the first glass substrate in order, and a metallic absorbing film. The second glass substrate is opposite to the first glass substrate and is connected to the first glass substrate to form an enclosed space. The metallic absorbing film disposed on a light-out side of the OLED panel, is used for absorbing electromagnetic radiation produced by the OLED panel. The metallic absorbing film is grounded.

[0010] In one aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film is set up on a first surface of the second glass substrate away from the first glass substrate.

[0011] In another aspect of the present invention, the metallic, absorbing film is set up on a second surface of the second glass substrate facing the first glass substrate and is within the enclosed space.

[0012] According to the present invention, an OLED panel comprises a metallic absorbing film, disposed on a light-out side of the OLED panel and integrated on the second glass substrate by electroplating, for absorbing electromagnetic radiation produced by the OLED panel. The metallic absorbing film is a wire netting and is grounded.

[0013] In one aspect of the present invention, the OLED panel further comprises a first glass substrate, a second glass substrate and a cathode layer, an emission layer, an anode

layer set up on the first glass substrate in order. The first glass substrate and the second glass substrate arrange oppositely to form an enclosed space. The metallic absorbing film is set up on the second glass substrate.

[0014] In another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film is set up on a first surface of the second glass substrate away from the first glass substrate.

[0015] In another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film is set up on a second surface of the second glass substrate facing the first glass substrate and is within the enclosed space.

[0016] In another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film is a wire netting.

[0017] In another aspect of the present invention, the wire netting is integrated on the second glass substrate by electroplating.

[0018] in still another aspect of the present invention, a size of the wire netting is equal to a size of the second glass substrate.

[0019] In yet another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film and the OLED panel are connected to a ground electrode.

[0020] According to the present invention, an OLED display device comprising an OLED panel and a frame for fixing and protecting, the OLED is provided. The OLED panel comprises a metallic absorbing film, disposed on a light-out side of the OLED panel and integrated on the second glass substrate by electroplating, for absorbing electromagnetic radiation produced by the OLED panel. The metallic absorbing film is a wire netting and is grounded.

[0021] in one aspect of the present invention, the OLED panel further comprises a first glass substrate, a second glass substrate and a cathode layer, an emission layer, an anode layer set up on the first glass substrate in order. The first glass substrate and the second glass substrate arrange oppositely to form an enclosed space. The metallic absorbing film is set up on the second glass substrate.

[0022] In another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film is set up on a first surface of the second glass substrate away from the first glass substrate.

[0023] In another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film is set up on a second surface of the second glass substrate facing the first glass substrate and is within the enclosed space.

[0024] In another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film is a wire netting.

[0025] In another aspect of the present invention, the wire netting is integrated on the second glass substrate by electroplating.

[0026] In another aspect of the present invention, a size of the wire netting is equal to a size of the second glass substrate.

[0027] In still another aspect of the present invention, the metallic absorbing film and the OLED panel are connected to a ground electrode.

[0028] In yet another aspect of the present invention, the OLED panel and the OLED display device me connected to a ground electrode.

[0029] In contrast to the prior art, the benefits of the present invention are that it use s a metallic absorbing film on a glass substrate on the light-out side to absorb static produced by the electromagnetic radiation from the OLED release and conduct static voltages to ground so that the metallic absorbing

film absorbs the electromagnetic radiation from the OLED effectively and has the advantages of a simple structure and cheap material.

[0030] Furthermore, the present invention uses the metallic absorbing film integrating with the OLED to avoid display deterioration caused by the paste of the electromagnetic-shielding film in the prior art to enhance production yield.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0031] FIG. 1 shows a structure diagram of an OLED according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] FIG. 2 is a structure diagram of the metallic absorbing film in FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] FIG. 3 illustrates a metallic absorbing film according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0034] FIG. 4 illustrates a schematic diagram of the metallic absorbing film shown in FIG. 1 and the OLED panel connecting to a ground electrode in common.

[0035] FIG. 5 is a structure diagram of an OLED panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0036] FIG. 6 is a structure diagram of an OLED display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0037] FIG. 7 illustrates a schematic diagram of an OLED panel and an OLED display device connecting to a ground electrode in common.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0038] The present invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

[0039] FIG. 1 shows a structure diagram of an OLED according to a first embodiment of the present invention. An OLED panel 100 comprises a first glass substrate 110, a second glass substrate 120, a metallic absorbing film 130, a cathode layer 140, an emission layer 150 and an anode layer 160.

[0040] The first glass substrate 110 and the second glass substrate 120 are set up oppositely and stick together by a sealing glue 170 around the second glass substrate 120 so that the first glass substrate 110, the second glass substrate 120 and the sealing glue 170 form an enclosed space 180. The cathode layer 140, the emission layer 150 and the anode layer 160 are in the enclosed space 180 and are set up on the first glass substrate 110 in order, i.e. the cathode layer 140 is disposed on the first glass substrate 110, the emission layer 150 is disposed on the cathode layer 140, and the anode layer 160 is disposed on the emission layer 150.

[0041] The metallic absorbing film 130 arranges on a light-out side of the OLED panel 100 and is disposed on a first surface 121 of the second glass substrate 120 away from the first glass substrate 110. The metallic absorbing film 130 which is grounded is used for absorbing electromagnetic radiation from the OLED panel 100.

[0042] FIG. 2 is a structure diagram of the metallic absorbing film 130 in FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention. As FIG. 2 shows, the metallic absorbing film 130 made from reactive metal is a wire netting and is integrated onto the second glass substrate 120 by electroplating.

[0043] Grid size of the wire netting depends on a design for display effects of the OLED panel 100. For instance, FIG. 3

illustrates a metallic absorbing film 330 according to another embodiment of the present invention. More particularly, the larger the grid size is, the better the display effect of the OLED panel 100 is.

[0044] The size of the metallic absorbing film 130 of the embodiment is equal to the size of the first surface 121 of the second glass substrate 120, so that the metallic absorbing film 130 absorbs electromagnetic radiation from the OLED panel 100 as much as possible.

[0045] As FIG. 4 shows, the metallic absorbing film 130 and the OLED panel 100 are connected to a ground electrode 400 for releasing static voltage from the metallic absorbing film 130 to ground via the ground electrode 400.

[0046] The OLED panel 100 spreads electromagnetic radiation toward the light-out side, and the electromagnetic radiation is absorbed by the metallic absorbing film 130 while passing through the second glass substrate 120. The electromagnetic radiation gathers on the metallic absorbing film 130 to generate static, and then static voltages are released to ground via the ground electrode 400. Therefore, it prevents a human body from being exposed directly by the electromagnetic radiation from the OLED panel 100 so that it protects human health effectively.

[0047] FIG. 5 is a structure diagram of an OLED panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention. A difference between the OLED panel 200 and the OLED panel 100 embodiment is:

[0048] A metallic absorbing film 230 is set up on a second surface 222 of a second glass substrate 220 facing a first glass substrate 210, and the metallic absorbing film 230 is within an enclosed space 280 which the first glass substrate 210, the second glass substrate 220 and a sealing glue 270 form.

[0049] Preferably, the size of the metallic absorbing film 230 is equal to the size of viewing areas of the OLED panel 200 for the metallic absorbing film 230 absorbs electromagnetic radiation from the OLED panel 200 as much as possible.

[0050] There is no further description for the principle that the OLED panel 200 absorbs and releases electromagnetic radiation via the metallic absorbing film 230 because the principle is the same with that the OLED panel 100 in FIG. 1 absorbs and releases electromagnetic radiation via the metallic absorbing film 130.

[0051] FIG. 6 is a structure diagram of an OLED display device according to an embodiment of the present invention. As FIG. 6 shows, an OLED display device 300 comprises a frame 310, used for protecting and sucking the OLED panels 100, 200.

[0052] As FIG. 7 shows, the OLED panels 100, 200 and the OLED display device 300 connect to a ground electrode 500 for releasing static voltage from the metallic absorbing film 130 to ground via the ground electrode 500. The ground electrode 500 may be arranged inside or outside the OLED display device 300. For example, a ground terminal of a power plug used in the OLED display device 300 serves as the ground electrode 500.

[0053] In sum, the present invention uses a metallic absorbing film on a glass substrate on the light-out side to absorb static produced by the electromagnetic radiation from the OLED, release and conduct static voltages to the ground so that the metallic absorbing film absorbs the electromagnetic radiation from the OLED effectively and has advantages of a simple structure and low-cost.

[0054] Furthermore, the present invention uses the metallic absorbing film integrating with the OLED to prevent from

display deterioration caused by the paste of the electromagnetic-shielding film in the prior art to enhance production yield.

[0055] While the present invention has been described in connection with what is considered the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is understood that this invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments but is intended to cover various arrangements made without departing from the scope of the broadest interpretation of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An Organic light emitting diode (OLED) panel comprising:

a first glass substrate;

a second glass substrate opposite to the first glass substrate and stuck to the first glass substrate to form an enclosed space;

a cathode layer, an emission layer, and an anode layer set up on the first glass substrate in order;

a metallic absorbing film, disposed on a light-out side of the (panel, for absorbing, electromagnetic radiation produced by the OLED panel;

wherein the metallic absorbing film is grounded.

2. The OLED panel of claim 1, wherein the metallic absorbing film is set up on a first surface of the second glass substrate away from the first glass substrate.

3. The OLED panel of claim 1, wherein the metallic absorbing film is set up on a second surface of the second glass substrate facing the first glass substrate and is within the enclosed space.

4. An OLED panel comprising;

a metallic absorbing film, disposed on a light-out side of the OLED panel and integrated on the second glass substrate by electroplating, for absorbing electromagnetic radiation produced by the OLED panel;

wherein the metallic absorbing film is a wire netting and is grounded.

5. The OLED panel of claim 4 further comprising a first glass substrate, a second glass substrate and a cathode layer, an emission layer, an anode layer set up on the first glass substrate in order, the first glass substrate and the second glass substrate arrange oppositely to form an enclosed space, and the metallic absorbing film is set up on the second glass substrate.

6. The OLED panel of claim 5, wherein the metallic absorbing film is set up on a first surface of the second glass substrate away from the first glass substrate.

7. The OLED panel of claim 5, wherein the metallic absorbing film is set up on a second surface of the second glass substrate facing the first glass substrate and is within the enclosed space.

8. The OLED panel of claim 4, wherein the metallic absorbing film is a wire netting.

9. The OLED panel of claim 8, wherein the wire netting is integrated on the second glass substrate by electroplating.

10. The OLED panel of claim 9, wherein a size of the wire netting is equal to a size of the second glass substrate.

11. The OLED panel of claim 4, wherein the metallic absorbing film and the OLED panel are connected to a ground electrode.

12. An OLED display device comprising an OLED panel and a frame for fixing and protecting the OLED, the OLED panel comprising:

a metallic absorbing film, disposed on a light-out side of the OLED panel, for absorbing electromagnetic radiation produced by the OLED panel;

wherein the metallic absorbing film is grounded.

13. The OLED display device of claim 12, wherein the OLED panel comprises a first glass substrate, a second glass substrate and a cathode layer, an emission layer, an anode layer set up on the first glass substrate in order, the first glass substrate and the second glass substrate arrange oppositely to form an enclosed space, and the metallic absorbing film is set up on the second glass substrate.

14. The OLED display device of claim 13, wherein the metallic absorbing film is set up on a first surface of the second glass substrate away from the first glass substrate.

15. The OLED display device of claim 13, wherein the metallic absorbing film is set up on a second surface of the second glass substrate facing the first glass substrate and is within the enclosed space.

16. The OLED display device of claim 12, wherein the metallic absorbing film is a wire netting.

17. The OLED display device of claim 16, wherein the wire netting is integrated on the second glass substrate by electroplating.

18. The OLED display device of claim 17, wherein a size of the wire netting is equal to a size of the second glass substrate.

19. The OLED display device of claim 12, wherein the metallic absorbing film and the OLED panel are connected to a ground electrode.

20. The OLED display device of claim 12, wherein the OLED panel and the OLED display device are connected to a ground electrode.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管和具有相同的显示装置		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	HWANG TAI JIUN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	HWANG , TAI-JIUN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	深圳市中国星光电科技有限公司.		
[标]发明人	HWANG TAI JIUN		
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其他公开文献	US8835912		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种OLED面板及其OLED显示装置。OLED面板包括金属吸收膜，设置在OLED面板的发光侧并接地，用于吸收OLED面板产生的电磁辐射。本发明采用在光出侧玻璃基板上集成的金属吸收膜，使金属吸收膜有效地吸收OLED面板的电磁辐射，结构简单，材料便宜。

