



US 20040140961A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2004/0140961 A1**
Cok (43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 22, 2004**(54) **OLED DISPLAY AND TOUCH SCREEN****Publication Classification**(75) Inventor: **Ronald S. Cok, Rochester, NY (US)**(51) **Int. Cl.⁷ G09G 5/00**(52) **U.S. Cl. 345/175**

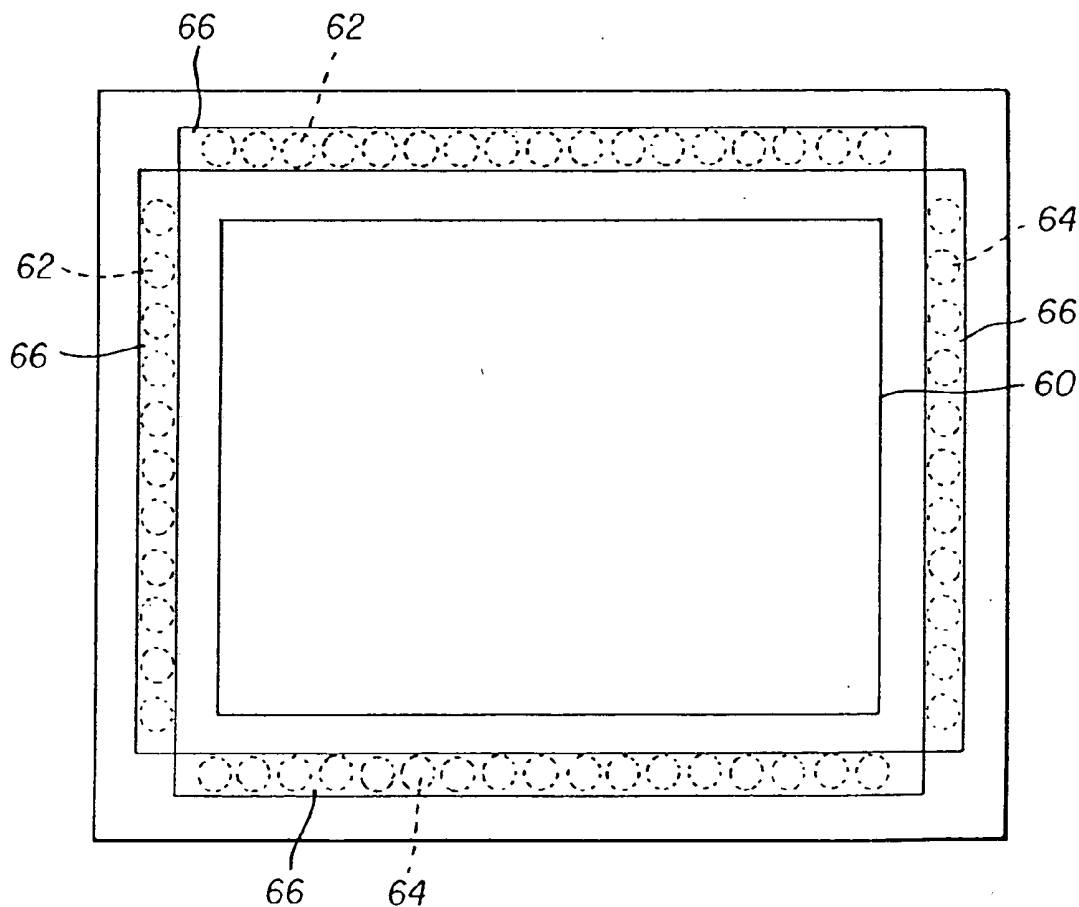
Correspondence Address:

Milton S. Sales**Patent Legal Staff****Eastman Kodak Company****343 State Street****Rochester, NY 14650-2201 (US)**

(57)

ABSTRACT(73) Assignee: **Eastman Kodak Company**(21) Appl. No.: **10/703,808**(22) Filed: **Nov. 7, 2003****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/346,987,
filed on Jan. 17, 2003.

An OLED display and touch screen system includes a substrate; an OLED display including an array of individually addressable OLEDs formed on the substrate; and a touch screen including an OLED light emitter formed on the substrate the OLED light emitter defining an optical cavity for reducing the angle of emission of light from the OLED light emitter and a light sensor formed on the substrate across the display from the OLED light emitter, and optics located around the display above the OLED light emitter and the light sensor for directing light emitted from the OLED light emitter across the display to the light sensor.



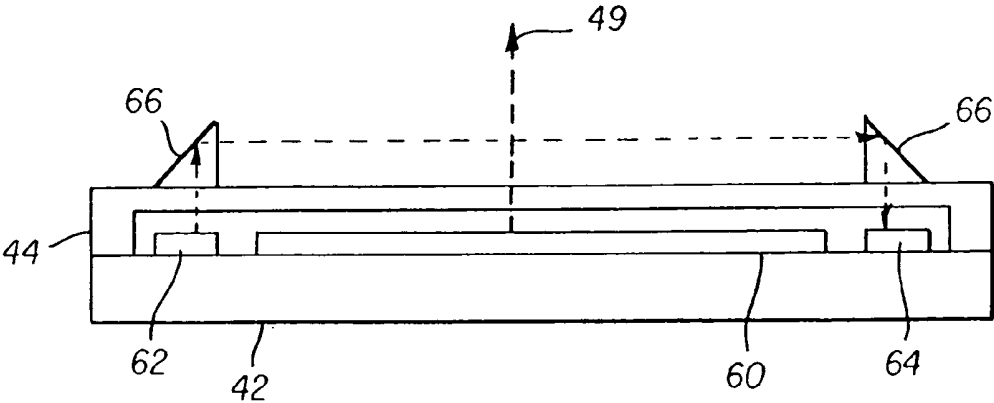


FIG. 1

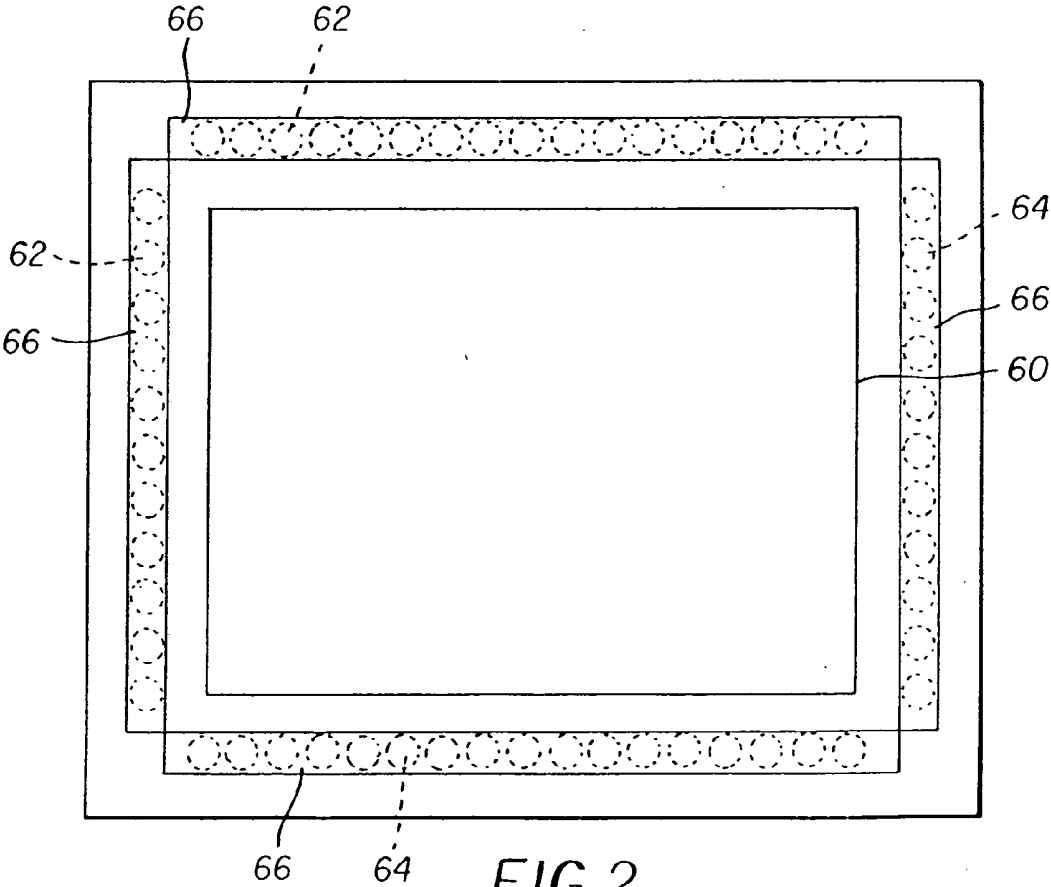


FIG. 2

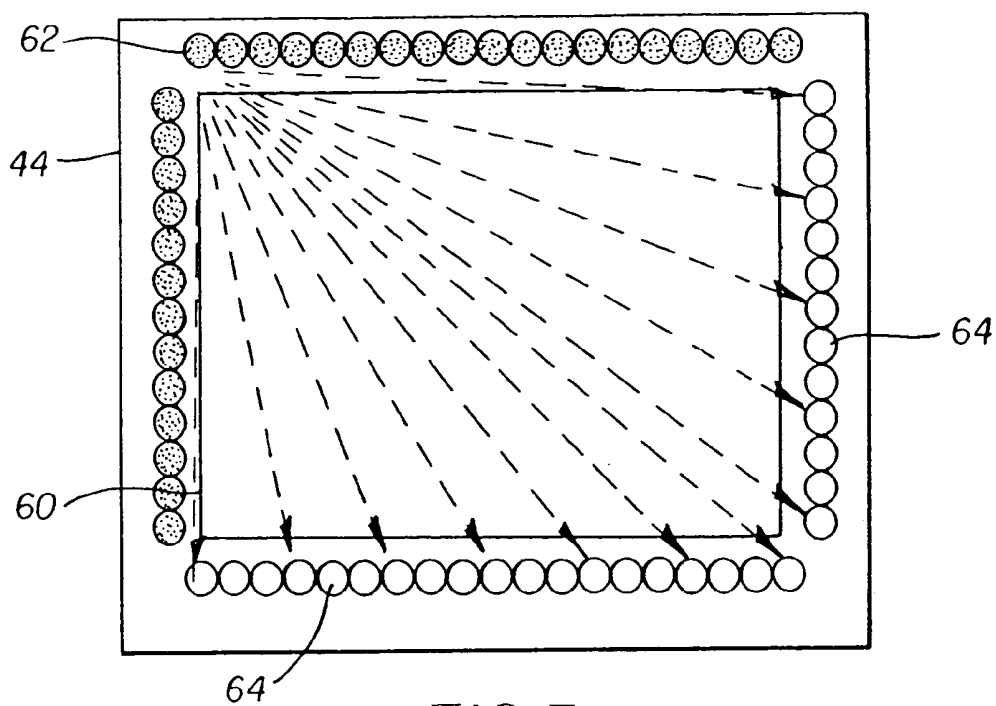


FIG. 3a

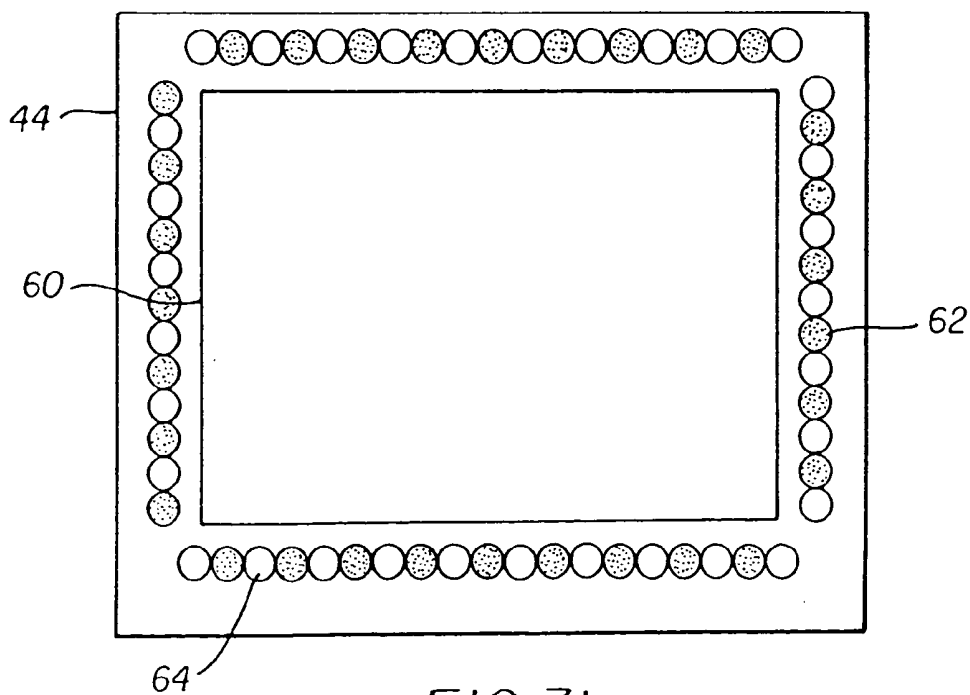


FIG. 3b

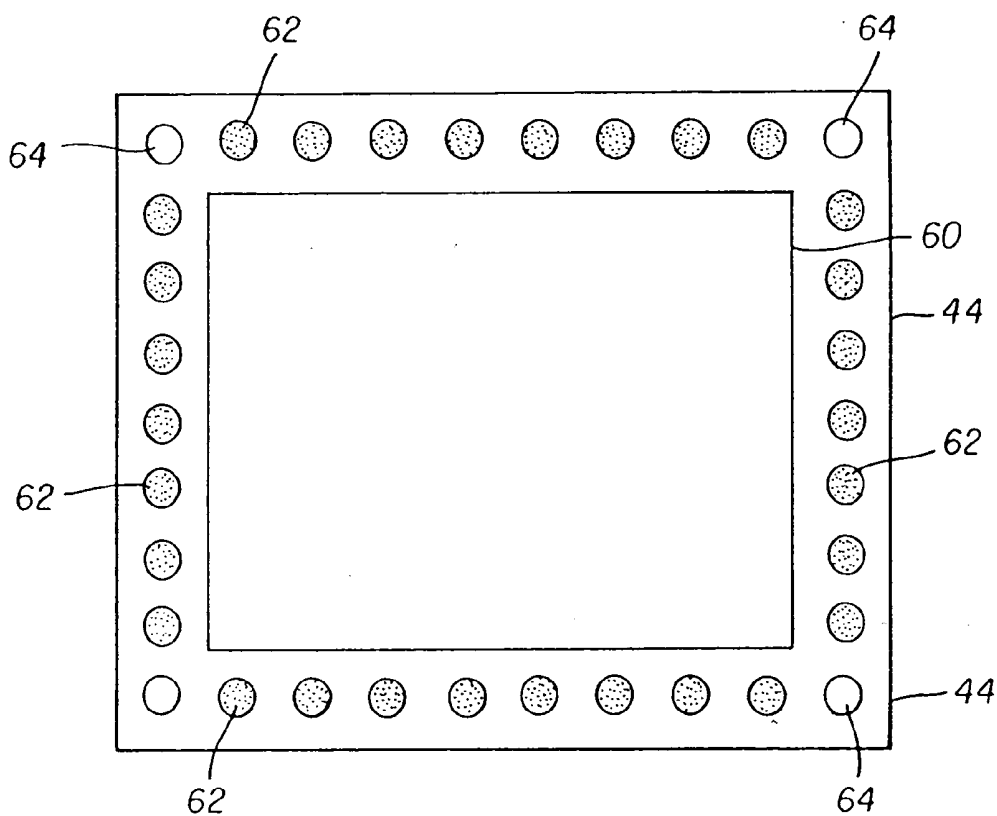


FIG. 3c

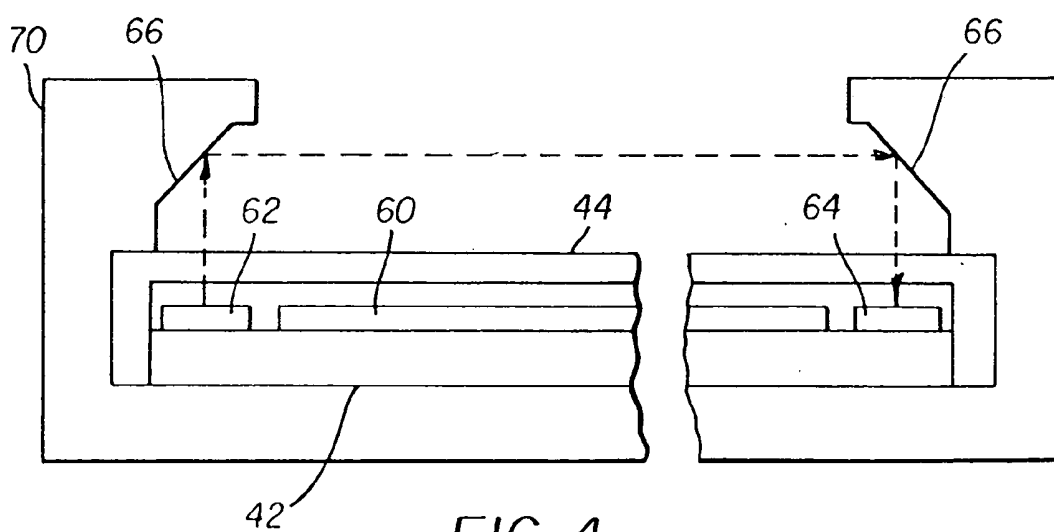


FIG. 4

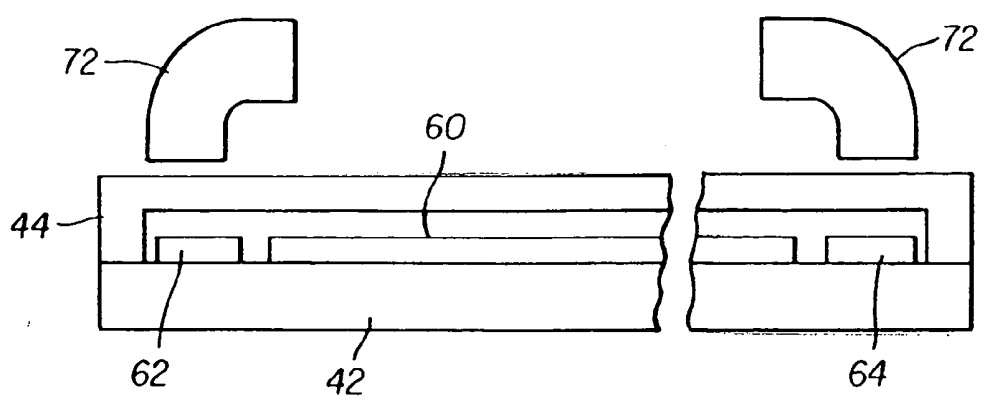


FIG. 5

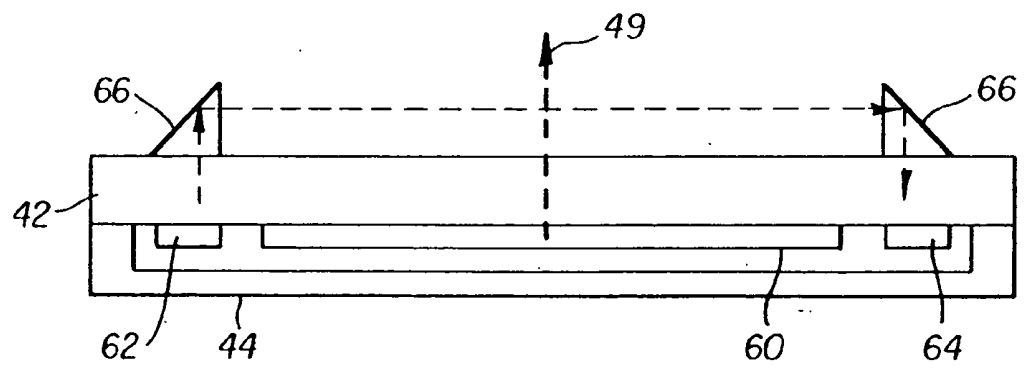


FIG. 6

OLED DISPLAY AND TOUCH SCREEN

[0001] This is a continuation-in-part of application U.S. Ser. No. 10/346,987 filed Jan. 17, 2003.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates generally to organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays and, more particularly, to an OLED display with a touch screen.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Modern electronic devices provide an increasing amount of functionality with a decreasing size. By continually integrating more and more capabilities within electronic devices, costs are reduced and reliability increased. Touch screens are frequently used in combination with conventional soft displays such as cathode ray tubes (CRTs), liquid crystal displays (LCDs), plasma displays and electroluminescent displays. The touch screens are manufactured as separate devices and mechanically mated to the viewing surfaces of the displays.

[0004] US 2002/0175900 A1 by Armstrong, published Nov. 28, 2002, describes a touch system for use with an information display system including a frame defining an opening corresponding in size and shape to an information display area of a display. On each side is positioned an array of light emitting devices with a light-transmissive prism positioned along each array of light emitting devices such that light emitted from the light emitting devices is directed across the touch input area. The system also includes light detection devices positioned at each corner of the frame. In a preferred embodiment, the light emitting devices are organic light emitting diodes.

[0005] When such a touch screen is used with a flat panel display, the touch screen is simply placed over the flat panel display and the two are held together by a mechanical mounting means such as an enclosure. These prior art arrangements combining touch screens and OLED displays suffer from a variety of drawbacks. The use of frames increases the parts count, weight, and cost of the device. The separation between the touch screen and display increases thickness. Redundant components found in the display and touch screen further increase cost and decrease performance as compared to more integrated solutions. Moreover, the need for separate cabling for the touch screen increases manufacturing costs.

[0006] Thus, there remains a need for an improved touch screen, flat panel display system that minimizes device weight, removes redundant materials, decreases cost, eliminates special mechanical mounting designs, increases reliability, and minimizes the degradation in image quality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The need is met according to the present invention by providing an OLED display and touch screen system that includes a substrate; an OLED display including an array of individually addressable OLEDs formed on the substrate; and a touch screen including an OLED light emitter formed on the substrate the OLED light emitter defining an optical cavity for reducing the angle of emission of light from the OLED light emitter and a light sensor formed on the substrate across the display from the OLED light emitter,

and optics located around the display above the OLED light emitter and the light sensor for directing light emitted from the OLED light emitter across the display to the light sensor.

ADVANTAGES

[0008] The display according to the present invention is advantageous in that it provides a thin, light, easily manufacturable display having reduced weight, size, and cost and a greater reliability.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1 is a schematic side view showing the basic structure of an integrated OLED display and touch screen according to the present invention;

[0010] FIG. 2 is a schematic top view of the integrated OLED display and touch screen;

[0011] FIGS. 3a, b, and c are schematic top views of an integrated OLED display and touch screen showing alternate locations of the emitters and sensors;

[0012] FIG. 4 is a schematic side view of an integrated OLED display and touch screen wherein the optics located around the frame are mirrored surfaces of the frame according to one embodiment of the invention;

[0013] FIG. 5 is a schematic side view of an integrated OLED display and touch screen wherein the optics located around the frame are light pipes; and

[0014] FIG. 6 is a schematic side view of an integrated OLED display and touch screen wherein the OLED display is a bottom emitting display.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Referring to FIG. 1, a top-emitting OLED display device with an integrated optical touch screen according to one embodiment of the present invention includes a rectangular substrate 42 with an encapsulating cover 44. Located on the substrate is an OLED display 60 including electrodes and multiple layers of materials such as hole-injection layers and electron transport layers as is well known in the art (not shown). Light 49 emitted from the display passes through the encapsulating cover 44 or is reflected from the substrate 42 and is emitted through the encapsulating cover 44. At one side of the rectangular substrate 42 is an array of infrared OLED light emitters 62. Infrared OLED light emitters are known and can be made, for example, by doping OLED devices with rare-earth ions such as neodymium or erbium. At the opposite side of the rectangular substrate 42 is an array of infrared light sensors 64. The sensors may include filters to improve their frequency response.

[0016] As shown in FIG. 2, a second pair of emitter and sensor arrays are arranged on the other two sides of the rectangular substrate 42. According to the present invention, both the light emitters 62 and sensors 64 are integrated on the same substrate as the OLED display 60. Optics, such as mirrors 66 are arranged over the encapsulating cover 44 directly above the emitter and sensor arrays for directing light emitted from the light emitters 62 across the display to the light sensors 64. The mirrors 66 can be constructed using glass or plastic prisms with a reflective side arranged at approximately 45 degrees to the cover 44. Alternatively, the

mirrors can be supported at approximately 45 degree angles with respect to the cover 44. A touch screen controller (not shown) is connected to the touch screen to operate the emitters 62 and sensors 64.

[0017] Referring to FIGS. 3a, b and c, a top view of alternative arrangements of the light emitters 62 and sensors 64 are shown. In the arrangement shown in FIG. 3a, the light emitters 62 are located in two arrays adjacent two contiguous edges of the display 60 and the sensors 64 are located in two arrays adjacent the other two edges of the display 60. In the arrangement shown in FIG. 3b, the light emitters 62 and sensors 64 are interdigitated in arrays surrounding the display 60. In the arrangement shown in FIG. 3c, emitter arrays are located on all four sides of the display area 60 and sensors 64 are located at the corners of the display 60, similar to the arrangement shown by Armstrong in published US Patent Application 2002/0175900.

[0018] In operation, the infrared OLED light emitters 62 emit light in every direction. The light is reflected from the 45 degree mirrors 66 located above the emitters and pass over the surface of the OLED display 60. After passing over the surface of the OLED display, the light is reflected by the 45 degree mirrors located above the sensors 64 to the infrared sensors 64. The sensors 64 detect the light and produce feedback signals that are supplied to the touch screen controller and interpreted in a conventional manner to locate the position of an object that interrupts the light from the emitters 62. Because the touch screen elements are integrated on a common substrate with the display, a single connector may be used for both the touch screen and the display. Elements of the touch screen controller and/or the display controller may be integrated on the substrate.

[0019] Because each infrared OLED light emitter 62 emits light in every direction, a single emitter can be used in conjunction with multiple sensors 64 to detect a touch. Alternatively, multiple emitters can be used in conjunction with a single sensor to detect a touch. The emitters and sensors can be energized sequentially or in common to optimize the performance of the touch screen under a wide variety of conditions, including high ambient light, low-power operation, a noisy environment, or high performance mode.

[0020] Because OLED light emitting elements emit light equally in every direction, not all of which will strike the 45 degree mirrors, the performance of the present invention can be enhanced by increasing the amount of light that is emitted orthogonally to the substrate so that a greater percentage of the light will reflect from the mirrors. In conventional practice, up to 80% of the light emitted is lost because it is not transmitted through the cover or substrate of the display. Instead the light may be emitted in a direction parallel to the substrate and will waveguide through the light emissive layers. Therefore, reducing the amount of light emitted parallel to the substrate that propagates through the light emissive layers of organic materials by waveguiding action will increase the amount of light that is emitted usefully toward the mirrors.

[0021] A reduced angle of emission from the OLED light emitting elements can be achieved by forming an optical cavity between the electrodes providing current to the OLED light emitting elements. Electrodes can be made of highly reflective, thin layers of metal. By making the elec-

trode opposite to the direction of emission completely reflective and the electrode through which light passes partially reflective, an optical cavity can be formed. The optical cavity must be tuned to the preferred frequency at which light is to be emitted by carefully depositing layers of the required thickness. The light within the cavity will form a standing wave pattern at the desired frequency and with a reduced angle of emission. Optical cavities of this type are known in the art, as are suitable metallic electrodes, for example silver. See for example published US Patent application 20030184892 published Oct. 2, 2003, by Lu et al., which is incorporated herein by reference. It is also possible to use optical cavity designs that produce coherent laser light as described in published US patent application No. US20030161368 published Aug. 28, 2003 by Kahen et al. and US20020171088 published Nov. 21, 2002 by Kahen et al. which are incorporated herein by reference. Applicants have demonstrated both incoherent and coherent OLED light emission having a reduced angle of emission from the perpendicular that is suitable for the present invention.

[0022] In a bottom-emitting display, the electrode 18 must be partially reflective while the electrode 30 can be totally reflective. In a top-emitter configuration, the electrode 18 is reflective while the electrode 30 is partially reflective.

[0023] Applicants have demonstrated the use of an optical cavity for the enhancement of light emission from an OLED structure with both white-light emitting materials and for red, green, and blue light-emitting materials. In all cases, the use of a properly sized cavity with the use of a thin layer of silver or silver compounds as the partially reflective electrode and a thicker layer of either silver or aluminum or compounds of aluminum or silver as the reflective electrode results in greater light emission orthogonal to the electrodes and with a narrower spectrum. Partially transparent electrodes may also consist of a two-layer structure in which a first layer is a transparent conductor and a second layer is a partially reflective mirror.

[0024] In conventional practice, the use of an optical cavity in a display application has the significant drawback of a color change as the display is viewed at angles other than the orthogonal. In the present invention, no such disadvantage is seen since only light that is emitted toward the mirror is used and the emitted light is not intended for viewing.

[0025] The emitters may be energized sequentially to provide multiple signals thereby increasing the signal-to-noise ratio of the result and providing a more detailed map of any touching implement that inhibits the transmission of the infrared light. In yet another mode, the emitters are energized simultaneously and the relative amount of light sensed by the sensors 64 are used to detect a touch. In this arrangement, the emitters 62 can be a single long emitter with a single control signal.

[0026] The use of multiple emitters and sensors enables a very robust sensing apparatus. Single-point failures can be overcome and convex shapes can be detected. High-reliability operation is possible by combining signals from various emitters sensed by various sensors. The infrared signal itself may be modulated to overcome background noise or different frequencies of infrared light may be emitted and detected.

[0027] Referring to FIG. 4, the 45 degree mirrors 66 located above the emitters 62 and sensors 64 may be formed

by a reflective surface on an enclosure 70 enclosing the integrated display and touchscreen. Referring to FIG. 5, the optics for directing light emitted from the light emitter 62 across the display to the light sensor 64 may comprise light pipes 72.

[0028] Referring to FIG. 6, a bottom-emitting OLED display device with an integrated optical touch screen according to another embodiment of the present invention includes a rectangular substrate 42 with an encapsulating cover 44. Located on the substrate is an OLED display 60 including electrodes and multiple layers of materials such as hole-injection layers and electron transport layers as is well known in the art (not shown). Light 49 emitted from the display passes directly through the substrate 42 or is reflected from the encapsulating cover 44 and passes through the substrate 42.

[0029] Because the present invention does not require a separate frame or substrate for the touch screen, it reduces the weight, size (thickness), and cost of a combined touch screen and OLED display device.

[0030] The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Parts List

- [0031] 42 substrate
- [0032] 44 encapsulating cover
- [0033] 49 emitted light
- [0034] 60 OLED display
- [0035] 62 light emitter
- [0036] 64 light sensor
- [0037] 66 mirror
- [0038] 70 enclosure
- [0039] 72 light pipe

What is claimed is:

1. An OLED display and touch screen system, comprising:

- a) a substrate;
- b) an OLED display including an array of individually addressable OLEDs formed on the substrate; and
- c) a touch screen including an OLED light emitter formed on the substrate the OLED light emitter defining an optical cavity for reducing the angle of emission of light from the OLED light emitter and a light sensor formed on the substrate across the display from the OLED light emitter, and optics located around the display above the OLED light emitter and the light sensor for directing light emitted from the OLED light emitter across the display to the light sensor.

2. The OLED display and touch screen system claimed in claim 1, wherein the OLED light emitter comprise a first electrode; one or more layers of light emitting organic material formed on the first electrode; an electrode formed on the one or more layers of organic material; and wherein

one of the electrodes is reflective and the other is partially reflective and the electrodes are spaced apart a sufficient amount to form an optical cavity in which light emitted from the organic material through the partially reflective electrode has a reduced angle of emission;

3. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the OLED light emitter is a linear array of individually addressable OLEDs and the light sensor is a linear array of light detecting elements.

4. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 3, wherein the OLEDs of the OLED light emitter and the light detecting elements are interspersed in a plurality of linear arrays.

5. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the OLED light emitter is a linear OLED and the light sensor is a linear array of light detecting elements.

6. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the OLED display is a top emitting display.

7. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the OLED display is a bottom emitting display.

8. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the OLED light emitter emits infrared light.

9. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the optics are 45 degree mirrors.

10. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, further comprising a frame surrounding the OLED display, and wherein the 45 degree mirrors are supported by the frame.

11. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, further comprising a frame surrounding the OLED display, and wherein the 45 degree mirrors are formed on the frame.

12. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the optics are fiber optics.

13. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 3, further comprising control electronics for sequentially activating the OLEDs of the OLED light emitter.

14. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 3, further comprising control electronics for simultaneously activating the OLEDs of the OLED light emitter.

15. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, further comprising control electronics for activating the OLED light emitter in a predetermined temporal pattern and for filtering an output from the light sensor to detect the predetermined pattern.

16. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, further comprising a unitary control electronics for controlling both the OLED display and the touch screen.

17. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 16, wherein the control electronics are formed on the substrate.

18. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the light sensor is a non-organic light detecting element.

19. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 18, wherein the non-organic light-detecting element is a silicon light detecting element.

20. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 1, wherein the light sensor is an organic light sensor.

21. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 11, including an enclosure for the display wherein the frame is a portion of the enclosure.

22. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 2, wherein the partially reflective electrode further comprises a transparent conductor and a partially reflective mirror.

23. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 2, wherein the first electrode is reflective, the second electrode is partially reflective, and the display device is a top-emitting display device.

24. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 2, wherein the first electrode is partially reflective, the second electrode is reflective, and the display device is a bottom emitting display device.

25. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 2, wherein the light emitted is coherent.

26. The OLED display and touch screen claimed in claim 2, wherein the light emitted is incoherent.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	Oled显示屏和触摸屏		
公开(公告)号	US20040140961A1	公开(公告)日	2004-07-22
申请号	US10/703808	申请日	2003-11-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	伊斯曼柯达公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	伊士曼柯达公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	伊士曼柯达公司		
[标]发明人	COK RONALD S		
发明人	COK, RONALD S.		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 G06F3/03 G06F3/033 G06F3/041 G06F3/042 G09F9/00 G09F9/30 G09F9/33 G09G5/00 H01L27/32 H05B33/00 H05B33/14		
CPC分类号	H01L27/323 H01L27/3227 C01B32/30		
其他公开文献	US7202856		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

OLED显示器和触摸屏系统包括基板; OLED显示器, 包括在基板上形成的可单独寻址的OLED阵列; 以及包括OLED光发射器的触摸屏, 所述OLED光发射器形成在所述基板上, 所述OLED光发射器限定用于减小来自所述OLED光发射器的光的发射角的光学腔, 以及在所述基板上形成在所述基板上的所述OLED光发射器的光传感器以及位于OLED光发射器和光传感器上方的显示器周围的光学器件, 用于将从OLED光发射器发射的光穿过显示器引导到光传感器。

