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Kim

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(54) **ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE**
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(73) **Assignee:** **LG Electronics Inc., Seoul (KR)**
(*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **315/169.1; 315/169.3;**
345/76
(58) **Field of Search** 315/169.1, 169.3;
313/504, 506, 507, 111; 257/643; 385/31,
123; 381/131; 345/76-78

An organic EL display device is disclosed, which is fabricated in a tape automated bonding (TAB) method. The organic EL display device includes a driving part; a display panel including a substrate, a plurality of first and second electrodes formed on the substrate in a matrix type; and first and second lines having different lengths for being alternately arranged, and respectively applying signals from the driving part to the first and second electrodes; and a connecting part including a third line for electrically connecting the first and second lines to the driving part.

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12 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

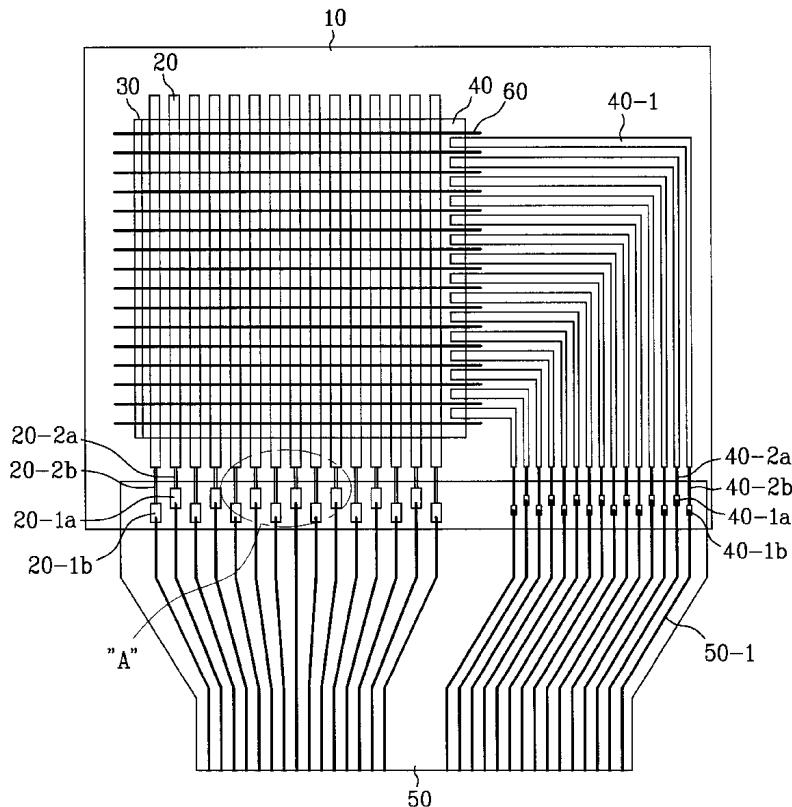


FIG. 1
Prior Art

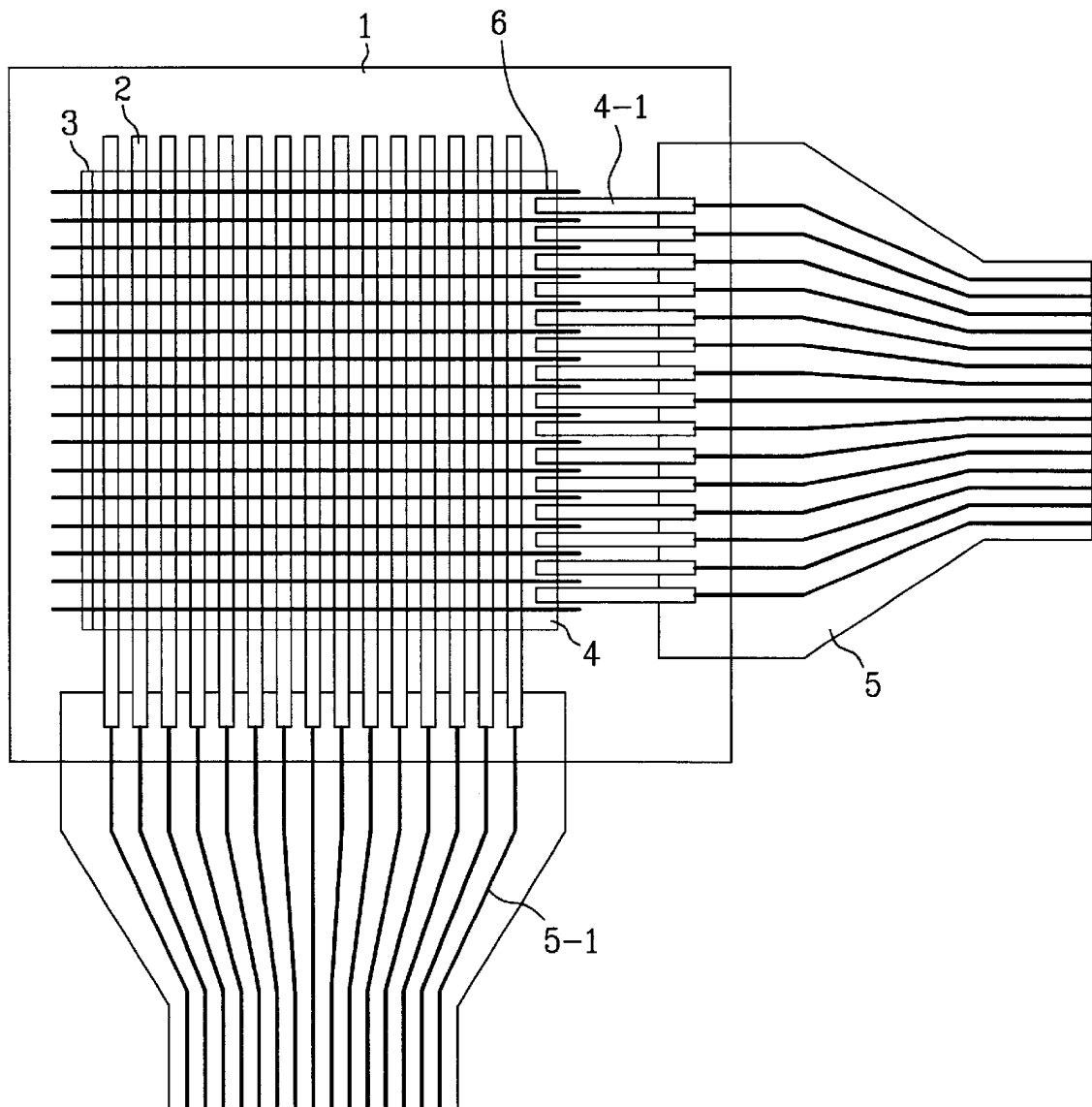


FIG. 2

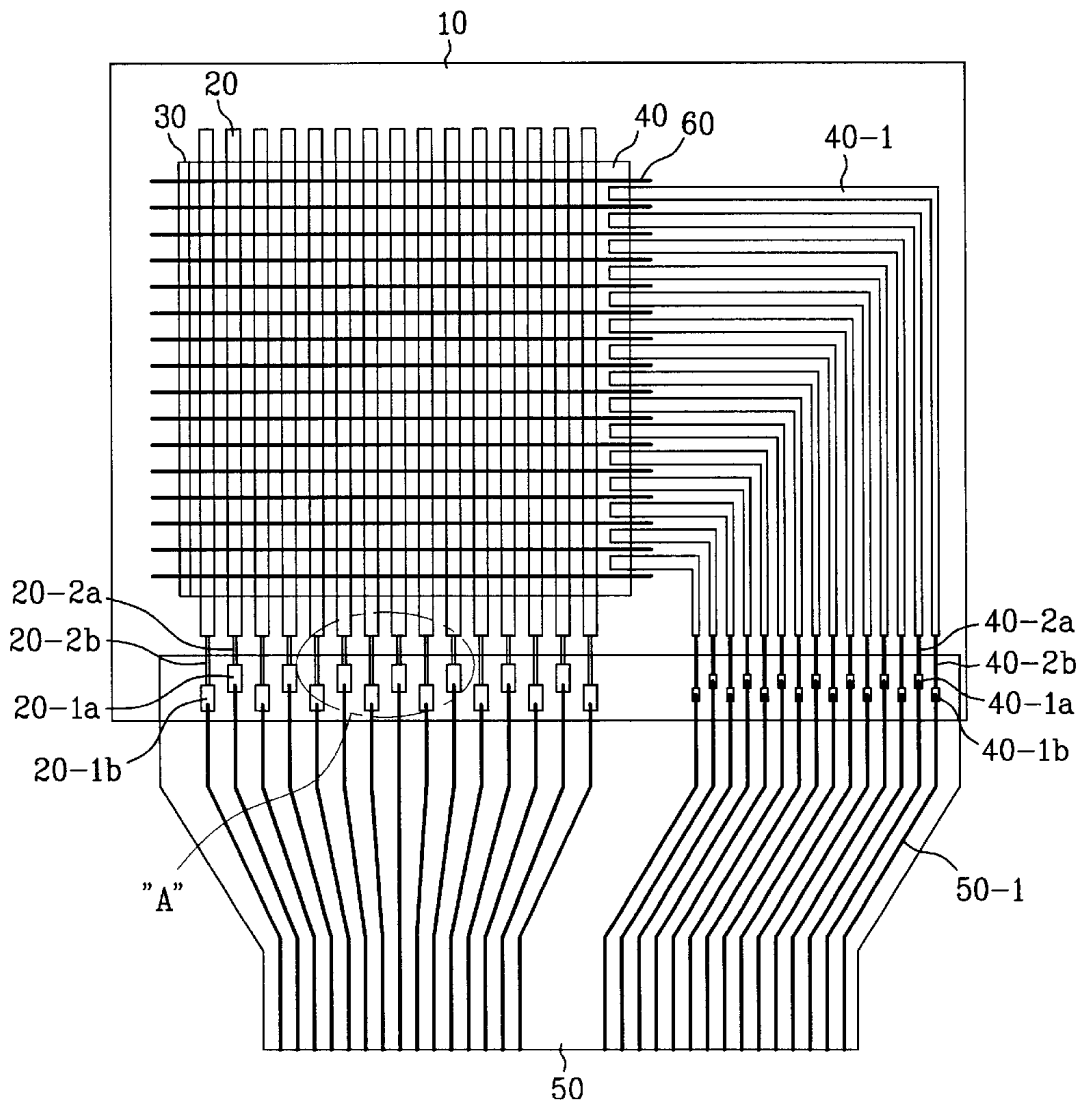
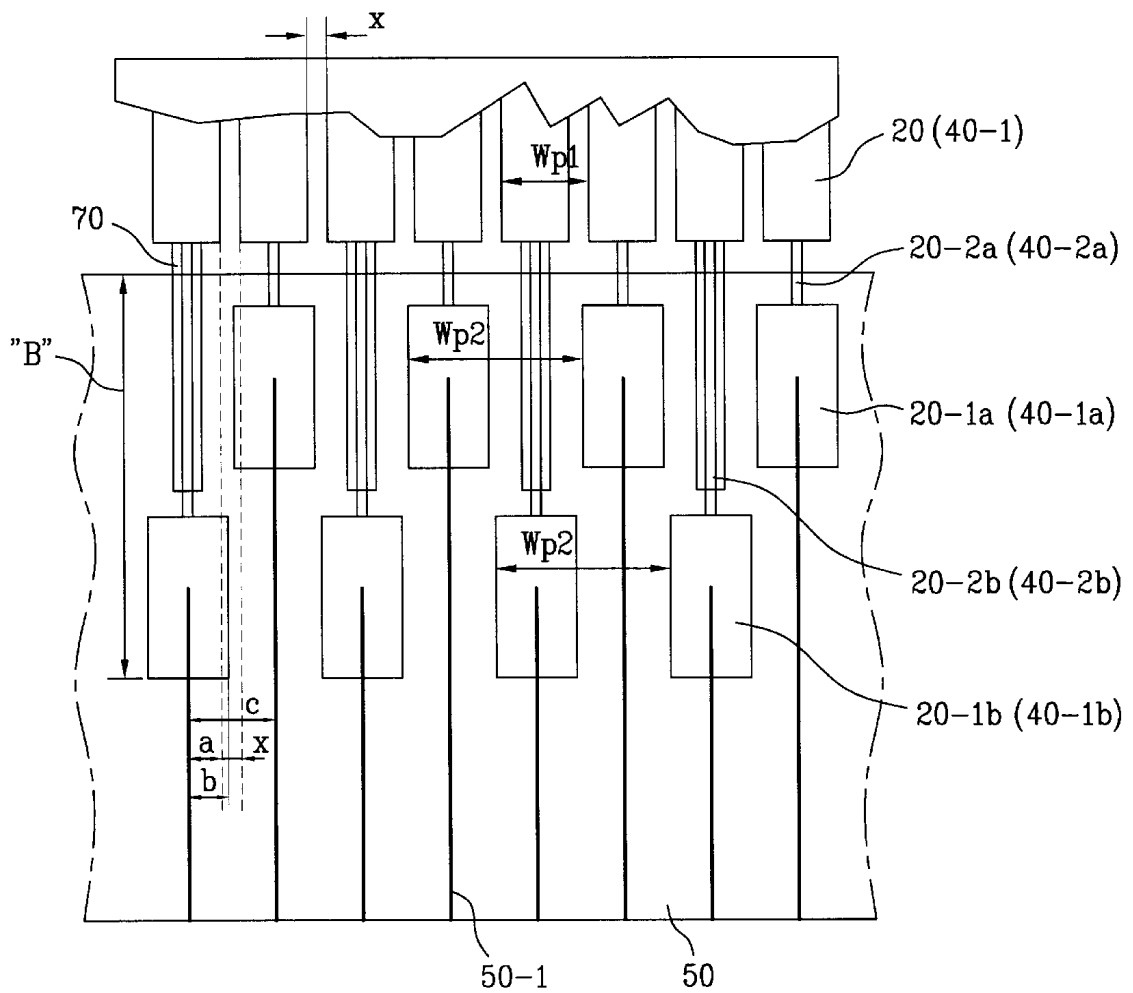


FIG. 3



ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE

This application claims the benefit of the Korean Application No. 2001-0041891 filed on Jul. 12, 2001, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

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

The present invention relates to a display device, and more particularly, to an organic EL display device by a tape automated bonding (TAB) method.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing an organic EL display panel to which a related art film type device is attached.

As shown in FIG. 1, the organic EL display panel includes a first electrode **2**, a second electrode **4**, a connecting part **4-1** of the second electrode, a barrier **6** and an organic EL layer **3**.

The strip type electrode is formed by chemically etching on a transparent substrate **1**, and the second electrode **4** is formed in perpendicular to the first electrode **2**. At this time, the connecting part **4-1** of the second electrode is used to easily form second electrode patterns, and the barrier is formed to electrically disconnect the second electrode patterns with one another. After that, the organic EL layer **3** is deposited on the barrier **6** by a vacuum deposition method.

Referring to FIG. 1, the first electrode **2** is formed in perpendicular to the second electrode **4**. In this respect, the related art organic EL display panel includes a film type device **5** (COF, FPC, TCP, etc.) having a line **5-1** for connecting the display panel to a driving chip (not shown), and two TAB regions for connecting the display panel to the first and second electrodes.

That is, the two film type devices **5** such as FPC, TCP and COF are required to mount the line on the PCB, and the TAB process steps are performed two times.

Accordingly, manufacturing cost is increased in that the two FPCs (or TCPs) are used and the TAB process steps are performed two times, so that competitive power of the organic EL display panel is weakened due to high manufacturing cost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an organic EL display panel that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide an organic EL display panel, in which a TAB region of a film type device is formed at a minimum size to decrease manufacturing cost of the module, and electrode lines having different lengths are alternately formed in the TAB region to increase a contact region of the electrode lines to connectors in a case of that the pitch of the electrode lines become narrow with high resolution of the organic EL display device, so that it is possible to stably connect the electrode lines to the film type device through the connectors even though an error range for aligning is wide.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and

attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an organic EL display panel according to the present invention includes a driving part; a display panel including a substrate, a plurality of first and second electrodes formed on the substrate in a matrix type, and first and second lines having different lengths for being alternately arranged, and respectively applying signals from the driving part to the first and second electrodes; and a connecting part including a third line for electrically connecting the first and second lines to the driving part.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing an organic EL display panel to which a related art film type device is attached;

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an organic EL display panel to which a film type device according to the present invention is attached; and

FIG. 3 is a detailed view showing "A" portion of FIG. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

An organic EL display panel according to the present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an organic EL display panel to which a film type device according to the present invention is attached.

As shown in FIG. 2, the organic EL display panel includes a transparent substrate **10**, an organic EL layer **30**, a connecting part **40-1** of a second electrode, a barrier **60**, first electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and second electrode lines **40-2a**, **40-2b**.

At this time, the organic EL layer **30** is formed in a plurality of pixels defined by crossing a plurality of first and second electrodes **20**, **40** to one another. Then, the connecting part **40-1** of the second electrode is used for easily forming second electrode patterns, and the barrier **60** is formed to electrically disconnect the second electrodes patterns **40** with one another. Also, the first electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** having different lengths from each other are alternately formed on the transparent substrate **10** for being connected with a first electrode **20**. The second electrode lines **40-2a**, **40-2b** having different lengths from each other are alternately formed on the transparent substrate **10** for being connected with the second electrode **40** through the connecting part **40-1** of the second electrode.

The organic EL display panel further includes first connectors **20-1a**, **20-1b** connected with the first electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b**, and second connectors **40-1a**, **40-1b** connected with the second electrode lines **40-2a**, **40-2b**.

The first and second electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b** may be formed with transparent electrodes, and supplementary electrodes of metal material for improving conductivity. In another way, the first and second electrode lines may be formed only with the supplementary electrodes.

The first and second connectors **20-1a**, **20-1b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b** are formed with transparent electrodes, and supplementary electrode of metal material for improving conductivity. In another way, the first and second connectors may be formed only with the transparent electrodes.

The first and second electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b** are arranged in one direction. Then, a film type device **50** (COF, FPC, TCP, etc.) having a line **50-1** of the same pitch with the first and second electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b** is attached to the display panel by a first TAB method.

The pitch and shape of the line **50-1** of the device **50** (FPC, TCP, COF, etc.) is same with that of the first and second electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b**.

The first and second electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b** are contacted to the line **50-1** of the device **50** by the first TAB method, and the line **50-1** is connected to a driving part (not shown) for driving the organic EL display panel.

FIG. 3 is a detailed view showing "A" portion of FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 3, long electrode lines **20-2b**, **40-2b** and short electrode lines **20-2a**, **40-2a** are alternately formed in a TAB region B of the organic EL display panel. At this time, the long electrode lines **20-2b**, **40-2b** formed between the short electrode lines are positioned at a lower part than the short electrode lines.

In this structure, the pitch $Wp2$ between the long electrode lines **20-2b**, **40-2b** and between the short electrode lines **20-2a**, **40-2a** is twice as high as the pitch " $Wp1$ " between the electrodes of the display panel.

In the TAB region B, wide connectors **20-1a**, **20-1b** are formed at ends of the electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b** for easily connecting the line of the device to the electrode lines through the connectors.

Referring to FIG. 3, there is limitation in forming the pitch between the electrodes **20**, **40** below the minimum pitch range.

Accordingly, the first and second electrodes **20**, **40** are directly connected with the line **50-1** of the film type device **50** for driving the display panel by connecting the scan line (first electrode line) to the data line (second electrode line). At this time, an error range for aligning is narrow, so that the first and second electrode lines could be misaligned with the line **50-1** of the device **50**.

However, if the electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** and **40-2a**, **40-2b** having different lengths are alternately arranged, it is possible to increase the width of the connectors **20-1a**, **20-1b** and **40-1a**, **40-1b** connected to the electrode lines at a predetermined range, so that the line of the device can be contacted to the connectors within a narrow error range.

For example, if the line **50-1** of the related art device **50** is not within the range of "a" at both sides of the center in the connectors of the first electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b**, the line **50-1** of the device is not contacted to the first electrode **20**.

However, in the present invention, the error range of the line **50-1** of the device **50** is varied according to the width of the connector **20-1a**, **20-1b**. That is, if the line **50-1** of the device **50** is within the range of "b" at both sides of the center in the connectors of the first electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b**, the line **50-1** of the device **50** is contacted to the first electrode **20**.

The first electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b** having long and short lengths are alternately formed in the TAB region B of the display panel according to the present invention. In this respect, "2b" which is the width of the first connector **20-1a**, **20-1b** is wider than "2a" at a range of "x", which is the width between the first electrodes, to electrically connect the line **50-1** to the first electrode lines **20-2a**, **20-2b**.

If the width is increased at the range of "x", it is possible to stably perform the TAB process step even though the error range for aligning is wide.

Also, an insulating layer **70** is formed on the long first electrode line **20-2b** between the short first electrode lines **20-2a**, so that the long first electrode line **20-2b** is insulated from the first connector **20-1a** during the TAB process step of the device **50**.

Even though the width of the first connector **20-1a** connected to the first electrode line **20-2a** is enlarged, the first electrode line **20-2b** is insulated from the connector **20-1a** in that the insulating layer **70** is formed on the first electrode line **20-2b**.

At this time, the insulating layer **70** is formed of inorganic material such as oxide SiO_2 and nitride $SiNx$, or organic material such as polyimide (especially, polyacryl, novolac, polyphenyl and polystyrene). Also, the insulating layer **70** is formed at a thickness of $0.01 \mu m$ to $10 \mu m$.

The structure of the second electrode lines **40-2a**, **40-2b** and the second connectors **40-1a**, **40-1b** is same with that of FIG. 3, so that the explanation for the structure will be omitted.

The organic EL display panel is used for a display device having a film type device such as COF, TCP and FPC. At this time, the film type device has a driving chip connected to scan and data lines for driving the display panel.

The display device having the film type device such as COF, TCP and FPC includes the display panel, COF, a plurality of data and scan lines, and a plurality of connecting lines.

In the display panel, two first electrode lines having different lengths are alternately formed on the transparent substrate, and are connected to the first electrode. Also, two second electrode lines having different lengths are alternately formed in the display panel for being connected with the second electrode. Then, the COF includes a chip part at which the chip is positioned, and a connecting part at which the display panel is positioned. The plurality of data and scan lines are connected to the COF from the first and second electrode lines of the display panel. Subsequently, the plurality of connecting lines are formed in the connecting part to electrically connect the scan and data lines to the COF, respectively.

As explained above, the organic EL display panel according to the present invention has the following advantages.

With high resolution of the organic EL display panel, the pitch of the electrode line has been decreased. At this time, if the electrode lines having different lengths are alternately formed, it is possible to increase the width of the connector for connecting the electrode line to the line of the device such as COF, FPC and TCP by the TAB method. That is,

5

even though the error range for aligning is wide, the electrode line is stably connected to the line of the device through the connector, so that the reliability of the display panel is obtained, and the yield is improved.

Also, it is possible to form the TAB regions at a minimum, so that the cost of the module is decreased in the manufacturing process steps.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent (EL) device, comprising:

- at least one organic EL layer;
- first electrodes and second electrodes formed in a matrix type by crossing with each other; and
- an electrical line connector configured to connect the first electrodes and the second electrodes with a driving unit, wherein the electrical line connector comprises, first electrode lines connected with the first electrodes for having a predetermined pitch, connecting lines connected with the second electrodes in the direction of the second electrodes, and second electrode lines connected with the connecting lines, wherein the connecting lines connect with the second electrodes in the direction of the first electrodes.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein said device further comprising:

- connectors formed between the first electrode lines and the driving unit, and between the second electrode lines and the driving unit.

6

3. The device of claim 2, wherein the first electrode lines have different line size with each other and the second electrode lines have different line size with each other, thereby the connectors are formed in zigzag.

4. The device of claim 2, wherein a line width of said connectors is larger than that of the first electrode lines and the second electrode lines.

5. The device of claim 2, wherein a line width of said connectors is larger than that of the first electrodes.

6. The device of claim 2, wherein the connectors are connected with the driving unit through electrical lines.

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the first electrode lines and the second electrode lines have a smaller width than lines of the first electrodes and the second electrodes.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the electrical line connector is a film type device that can wire electrical lines, and connects the organic EL device by a tape automated bonding (TAB) method.

9. The device of claim 8, wherein said device further comprising:

- connectors formed between the first electrode lines and the driving unit, and between the second electrode lines and the driving unit.

10. The device of claim 9, wherein the film type device connects in a single area where the connectors are positioned by the TAB method.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein the connecting lines and the second electrode lines have a first predetermined pitch in the direction of the first electrodes, and wherein the first electrode lines connect with the first electrodes in the direction of the first electrodes.

12. The device of claim 11, wherein the predetermined pitch is equal to the first predetermined pitch.

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| 专利名称(译) | 有机EL显示装置 | | |
| 公开(公告)号 | US6710547 | 公开(公告)日 | 2004-03-23 |
| 申请号 | US10/191408 | 申请日 | 2002-07-10 |
| 申请(专利权)人(译) | LG电子株式会社. | | |
| 当前申请(专利权)人(译) | LG电子株式会社. | | |
| [标]发明人 | KIM CHANG NAM | | |
| 发明人 | KIM, CHANG NAM | | |
| IPC分类号 | H01L27/32 H01L27/28 H05B33/06 H01L51/50 G09G3/10 | | |
| CPC分类号 | H01L27/3288 | | |
| 审查员(译) | 黄, DON | | |
| 优先权 | 1020010041891 2001-07-12 KR | | |
| 其他公开文献 | US20030011318A1 | | |
| 外部链接 | Espacenet USPTO | | |

摘要(译)

公开了一种有机EL显示装置，其以带式自动接合 (TAB) 方法制造。有机EL显示装置包括驱动部分;显示面板，包括基板，以矩阵形式形成在基板上的多个第一和第二电极;第一和第二线具有不同的长度，用于交替排列，并分别将信号从驱动部分施加到第一和第二电极;连接部分包括第三线，用于将第一和第二线电连接到驱动部分。

