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ELECTRONIC DEVICE

Abstract

An electronic device includes: a display layer; a sensor layer; and a sensor driver to drive the sensor layer. The sensor layer includes: first electrodes, each extending in a first direction; second electrodes, each extending in a second direction; and auxiliary electrodes, each extending in the first direction, and insulated from the second electrodes. The sensor driver is to operate in a first mode for sensing a touch or in a second mode for sensing an external input device, and the second mode includes a charging mode and a sensing mode. In the first mode, the sensor driver is to electrically connect a first end and a second end to each other of each of the second electrodes, and transmit a driving signal to each of the second electrodes. In the sensing mode, the sensor driver is to receive a first sensing signal through the second end.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application Nos. 10-2024-0021285, filed on Feb. 14, 2024, and 10-2024-0099435, filed on Jul. 26, 2024, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the entire disclosures of all of which are incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Aspects of embodiments of the present disclosure relate to an electronic device capable of sensing an input by a pen.

[0003] A multimedia electronic device, such as a television (TV), a mobile phone, a tablet computer, a laptop, a navigation system, or a game console, includes a display device for displaying an image. In addition to a general input device, such as a button, a keyboard, or a mouse, an electronic device may include a sensor layer (e.g., an input sensor) capable of providing a touch-based input manner that allows a user to enter information or a command easily and intuitively. The sensor layer may sense a user's touch or pressure. Recently, there is an increasing demand for using a pen for a finer touch input for users who are accustomed to entering information by using writing instruments, or for a specific application (e.g. an application program for sketching or drawing).

[0004] The above information disclosed in this Background section is for enhancement of understanding of the background of the present disclosure, and therefore, it may contain information that does not constitute prior art.

SUMMARY

[0005] One or more embodiments of the present disclosure may be directed to an electronic device capable of sensing an input by a pen.

[0006] According to one or more embodiments of the present disclosure, an electronic device includes: a display layer; a sensor layer on the display layer; and a sensor driver configured to drive the sensor layer. The sensor layer includes: a plurality of first electrodes, each extending in a first direction; a plurality of second electrodes, each extending in a second direction crossing the first direction; and a plurality of auxiliary electrodes, each extending in the first direction, and insulated from the plurality of second electrodes. The sensor driver is configured to operate in a first mode for sensing a touch or in a second mode for sensing an external input device, and the second mode includes a charging mode and a sensing mode. In the first mode, the sensor driver is configured to electrically connect a first end and a second end to each other of each of the plurality of second electrodes, and transmit a driving signal to each of the plurality of second electrodes. In the sensing mode, the sensor driver is configured to receive a first sensing signal through the second end.

[0007] In an embodiment, each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes may include at least one pattern electrode, and in a plan view, each of the plurality of first electrodes may surround the pattern electrode of a corresponding one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.

[0008] In an embodiment, an area of each of the plurality of first electrodes may be smaller than an area of each of the plurality of second electrodes.

[0009] In an embodiment, in a plan view, a length of each of the plurality of first electrodes in the first direction may be smaller than a length of each of the plurality of second electrodes in the second direction.

[0010] In an embodiment, the plurality of auxiliary electrodes may be electrically connected to each other.

[0011] In an embodiment, the sensor driver may be configured to directly receive a current of the first sensing signal in the sensing mode, and the sensor driver may be configured to receive a second sensing signal transferred by a capacitive coupling between the plurality of first electrodes and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes in the sensing mode.

[0012] In an embodiment, an intensity of the first sensing signal may be greater than an intensity of the second sensing signal.

[0013] In an embodiment, the sensor driver may include: a driver configured to generate the driving signal and a charging signal; a sensing circuit including an analog front-end; a voltage providing circuit configured to provide a voltage with a voltage level; a first pad part electrically connected to the first end; a second pad part electrically connected to the second end; a first switch connected to the first pad part, and configured to switch between the voltage providing circuit and the second pad part; and a second switch connected to the second pad part, and configured to switch between the driver and the sensing circuit.

[0014] In an embodiment, the sensing circuit may be configured to operate in a single-ended mode.

[0015] In an embodiment, the sensing circuit may be configured to operate in a differential mode.

[0016] In an embodiment, in the first mode, the first switch may be configured to be connected to the first pad part and the second pad part, and the second switch may be configured to be connected to the second pad part and the driver.

[0017] In an embodiment, in the charging mode, the sensor driver may be configured to transmit a first charging signal to one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes, and transmit a second charging signal to another of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.

[0018] In an embodiment, a phase of the first charging signal may be opposite to a phase of the second charging signal.

[0019] In an embodiment, during the charging mode, the plurality of second electrodes may be configured to be floated.

[0020] In an embodiment, the one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes and the another of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes may be spaced from each other with at least one of others of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes located therebetween.

[0021] In an embodiment, in the charging mode, the first switch may be configured to be connected to the first pad part and the voltage providing circuit, the second switch may be configured to be connected to the second pad part and the driver, a first charging signal may be configured to be transmitted to one of the plurality of second electrodes, and a second charging signal may be configured to be transmitted to another of the plurality of second electrodes.

[0022] In an embodiment, a phase of the first charging signal may be opposite to a phase of the second charging signal.

[0023] In an embodiment, the one of the plurality of second electrodes and the another of the plurality of second electrodes may be spaced from each other with at least one of others of the plurality of second electrodes located therebetween.

[0024] In an embodiment, the sensor layer may include an active area, and a peripheral area adjacent to the active area. The plurality of first electrodes, the plurality of second electrodes, and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes may be located in the active area. The sensor layer may further include a plurality of sensing lines located in the peripheral area, and connected to the plurality of second electrodes, respectively.

[0025] In an embodiment, in the charging mode, a first distance between the one of the plurality of second electrodes and the another of the plurality of second electrodes in a first direction may be greater than a second distance between one of the plurality of sensing lines connected to the one of the plurality of second electrodes and another of the plurality of sensing lines connected to the another of the plurality of second electrodes, in a second direction crossing the first direction.

[0026] According to one or more embodiments of the present disclosure, an electronic device includes: a display layer; a sensor layer on the display layer; and a sensor driver configured to drive the sensor layer. The sensor layer includes: a plurality of first electrodes, each extending in a first direction; a plurality of second electrodes, each extending in a second direction crossing the first direction; and a plurality of auxiliary electrodes, each extending in the first direction, and insulated from the plurality of second electrodes. The sensor driver is configured to operate in a charging mode or a sensing mode. In the charging mode, the sensor driver is configured to transmit a first charging signal to one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes, and transmit a second charging signal to another of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes. In the sensing mode, the sensor driver is configured to directly receive a current of a first sensing signal from the plurality of second electrodes, and in the sensing mode, the sensor driver is configured to receive a second sensing signal transferred by a capacitive coupling between the plurality of first electrodes and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.

[0027] In an embodiment, each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes may include at least one pattern electrode, and in a plan view, each of the plurality of first electrodes may surround the pattern electrode of a corresponding one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.

[0028] In an embodiment, an area of each of the plurality of first electrodes may be smaller than an area of each of the plurality of second electrodes.

[0029] In an embodiment, in a plan view, a length of each of the plurality of first electrodes in the first direction may be smaller than a length of each of the plurality of second electrodes in the second direction.

[0030] In an embodiment, the plurality of auxiliary electrodes may be electrically connected to each other.

[0031] In an embodiment, an intensity of the first sensing signal may be greater than an intensity of the second sensing signal.

[0032] In an embodiment, a phase of the first charging signal may be opposite to a phase of the second charging signal.

[0033] In an embodiment, during the charging mode, the plurality of second electrodes may be configured to be floated.

[0034] However, the present disclosure is not limited to the above aspects and features, and the above and additional aspects and features will be set forth, in part, in the detailed description that follows with reference to the drawings, and in part, may be apparent therefrom, or may be learned by practicing one or more of the presented embodiments of the present disclosure.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035] The above and other aspects and features of the present disclosure will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description of the illustrative, non-limiting embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0036] FIG. 1A is a perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0037] FIG. 1B is a rear perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0038] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0039] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0040] FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a display panel according to an embodiment of

the present disclosure.

[0041] FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an operation of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0042] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0043] FIG. 7 is a plan view of a sensor layer according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0044] FIG. 8 is an enlarged plan view of one sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0045] FIG. 9A is a plan view illustrating a first conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0046] FIG. 9B is a plan view illustrating a second conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0047] FIG. 9C is a cross-sectional view of a sensor layer taken along the line I-I' of each of FIGS. 9A and 9B according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0048] FIG. 10A is a plan view illustrating a first conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0049] FIG. 10B is a plan view illustrating a second conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0050] FIG. 10C is a cross-sectional view of a sensor layer taken along the line II-II' of each of FIGS. 10A and 10B according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0051] FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating an operation of a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0052] FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating an operation of a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0053] FIG. 13 illustrates a first mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0054] FIG. 14A illustrates a first mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0055] FIG. 14B illustrates a first mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0056] FIG. 15 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0057] FIG. 16 illustrates graphs of waveforms of a first signal and a second signal according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0058] FIG. 17 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0059] FIG. 18 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0060] FIG. 19A is a diagram illustrating a current sensed from first channels.

[0061] FIG. 19B is a diagram illustrating a current obtained from a differential pair of first channels.

[0062] FIG. 20 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0063] FIG. 21A is a diagram illustrating a current sensed from second channels.

[0064] FIG. 21B is a diagram illustrating a current obtained from a differential pair of second channels.

[0065] FIG. 22 is a plan view illustrating a sensor layer according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0066] FIG. 23 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an

embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0067] FIG. 24 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0068] FIG. 25 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0069] Hereinafter, embodiments will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numbers refer to like elements throughout. The present disclosure, however, may be embodied in various different forms, and should not be construed as being limited to only the illustrated embodiments herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided as examples so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the aspects and features of the present disclosure to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, processes, elements, and techniques that are not necessary to those having ordinary skill in the art for a complete understanding of the aspects and features of the present disclosure may not be described. Unless otherwise noted, like reference numerals denote like elements throughout the attached drawings and the written description, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0070] When a certain embodiment may be implemented differently, a specific process order may be different from the described order. For example, two consecutively described processes may be performed at the same or substantially at the same time, or may be performed in an order opposite to the described order.

[0071] Further, as would be understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art, in view of the present disclosure in its entirety, each suitable feature of the various embodiments of the present disclosure may be combined or combined with each other, partially or entirely, and may be technically interlocked and operated in various suitable ways, and each embodiment may be implemented independently of each other or in conjunction with each other in any suitable manner, unless otherwise stated or implied.

[0072] In the drawings, the relative sizes, thicknesses, and ratios of elements, layers, and regions may be exaggerated and/or simplified for clarity. Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “under,” “above,” “upper,” and the like, may be used herein for ease of explanation to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or in operation, in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as “below” or “beneath” or “under” other elements or features would then be oriented “above” the other elements or features. Thus, the example terms “below” and “under” can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (e.g., rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein should be interpreted accordingly.

[0073] Further, it should be expected that the shapes shown in the figures may vary in practice depending, for example, on tolerances and/or manufacturing techniques. Accordingly, the embodiments of the present disclosure should not be construed as being limited to the specific shapes shown in the figures, and should be construed considering changes in shapes that may occur, for example, as a result of manufacturing. As such, the shapes shown in the drawings may not depict the actual shapes of areas of the device, and the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0074] In the figures, the x-axis, the y-axis, and the z-axis are not limited to three axes of the rectangular coordinate system, and may be interpreted in a broader sense. For example, the x-axis, the y-axis, and the z-axis may be perpendicular to or substantially perpendicular to one another, or may represent different directions from each other that are not perpendicular to one another.

[0075] It will be understood that, although the terms “first,” “second,” “third,” etc., may be used

herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section described below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

[0076] It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “on,” “connected to,” or “coupled to” another element or layer, it can be directly on, connected to, or coupled to the other element or layer, or one or more intervening elements or layers may be present. Similarly, when a layer, an area, or an element is referred to as being “electrically connected” to another layer, area, or element, it may be directly electrically connected to the other layer, area, or element, and/or may be indirectly electrically connected with one or more intervening layers, areas, or elements therebetween. In addition, it will also be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “between” two elements or layers, it can be the only element or layer between the two elements or layers, or one or more intervening elements or layers may also be present.

[0077] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments and is not intended to be limiting of the present disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms “a” and “an” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes,” “including,” “has,” “have,” and “having,” when used in this specification, specify the presence of the stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. For example, the expression “A and/or B” denotes A, B, or A and B. Expressions such as “at least one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list. For example, the expression “at least one of a, b, or c,” “at least one of a, b, and c,” and “at least one selected from the group consisting of a, b, and c” indicates only a, only b, only c, both a and b, both a and c, both b and c, all of a, b, and c, or variations thereof.

[0078] As used herein, the term “substantially,” “about,” and similar terms are used as terms of approximation and not as terms of degree, and are intended to account for the inherent variations in measured or calculated values that would be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art.

Further, the use of “may” when describing embodiments of the present disclosure refers to “one or more embodiments of the present disclosure.” As used herein, the terms “use,” “using,” and “used” may be considered synonymous with the terms “utilize,” “utilizing,” and “utilized,” respectively.

[0079] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present disclosure belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and/or the present specification, and should not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense, unless expressly so defined herein.

[0080] FIG. 1A is a perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 1B is a rear perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0081] Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, an electronic device **1000** may refer to a device that is activated depending on an electrical signal. For example, the electronic device **1000** may display an image, and may sense inputs (e.g., external inputs) applied from the outside. The external input may be an input of the user. The input of the user may include various suitable kinds of external inputs, such as a part of a user's body, a pen PN, light, heat, and pressure.

[0082] The electronic device **1000** may include a first display panel DP1 and a second display

panel DP2. The first display panel DP1 and the second display panel DP2 may be independent panels which are separated from each other. The first display panel DP1 may be referred to as a “main display panel”, and the second display panel DP2 may be referred to as an “auxiliary display panel” or an “external display panel”.

[0083] The first display panel DP1 may include a first display part DA1-F, and the second display panel DP2 may include a second display part DA2-F. An area of the second display panel DP2 may be smaller than an area of the first display panel DP1. The area of the first display part DA1-F, which corresponds to the size of the first display panel DP1, may be larger than the area of the second display part DA2-F, which corresponds to the size of the second display panel DP2.

[0084] The first display part DA1-F may have a plane that is parallel to or substantially parallel to a first direction DR1 and a second direction DR2, when the electronic device 1000 is unfolded. A thickness direction of the electronic device 1000 may be parallel to or substantially parallel to a third direction DR3 crossing or intersecting the first direction DR1 and the second direction DR2. Accordingly, front surfaces (e.g., top/upper surfaces) and rear surfaces (e.g., bottom/lower surfaces) of the members constituting the electronic device 1000 may be defined with respect to the third direction DR3.

[0085] The first display panel DP1 or the first display part DA1-F may include a folding area FA that may be folded and unfolded, and a plurality of non-folding areas NFA1 and NFA2 spaced apart from each other with the folding area FA interposed therebetween. The second display panel DP2 may overlap with one of the plurality of non-folding areas NFA1 or NFA2. For example, the second display panel DP2 may overlap with the first non-folding area NFA1.

[0086] A display direction of a first image IM1a displayed in a portion of the first display panel DP1, for example, such as in the first non-folding area NFA1, may face away from (e.g., may be opposite to) a display direction of a second image IM2a displayed in the second display panel DP2. For example, the first image IM1a may be displayed in the third direction DR3, and the second image IM2a may be displayed in a fourth direction DR4 facing away from (e.g., opposite to) the third direction DR3.

[0087] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the folding area FA may be bent around a folding axis extending in a direction parallel to or substantially parallel to a long side (e.g., a long edge) of the electronic device 1000, for example, such as in a direction parallel to or substantially parallel to the second direction DR2. The folding area FA may have a suitable curvature (e.g., a given or predetermined curvature) and a suitable radius of curvature (e.g., a given or predetermined radius of curvature), when the electronic device 1000 is folded. The first non-folding area NFA1 and the second non-folding area NFA2 may face each other, and in this case, the electronic device 1000 may be inner-folded so that the first display part DA1-F is not exposed to the outside.

[0088] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the electronic device 1000 may be outer-folded so that the first display part DA1-F is exposed to the outside. In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the electronic device 1000 may support both the inner-folding and the outer-folding from the unfolded state, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0089] An example in which one folding area FA is defined in the electronic device 1000 is illustrated in FIG. 1A, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, a plurality of folding axes and a plurality of folding areas corresponding thereto may be defined in the electronic device 1000. In this case, the electronic device 1000 may be in-folded and/or out-folded from a state where each of the plurality of folding areas is unfolded.

[0090] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, at least one of the first display panel DP1 or the second display panel DP2 may sense an input by the pen PN, even though a digitizer is not included therein. Accordingly, because the digitizer for sensing the pen PN may be omitted, an increase in the thickness of the electronic device 1000, an increase in the weight of the electronic device 1000, and a decrease in the flexibility of the electronic device 1000 due to the addition of a digitizer may not occur. Accordingly, in addition to the first display panel DP1, the second display

panel DP2 may also be designed to sense the pen PN.

[0091] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0092] An example in which an electronic device **1000a** is a mobile phone is illustrated in FIG. 2, and the electronic device **1000a** may include a display panel DP'. An example in which an electronic device **1000b** is a laptop is illustrated in FIG. 3, and the electronic device **1000b** may include the display panel DP'.

[0093] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the display panel DP' may sense inputs (e.g., external inputs) applied from the outside. The external input may be an input of the user. The input of the user may include various suitable kinds of external inputs, such as a part of a user's body, the pen PN (e.g., refer to FIG. 1A), light, heat, and pressure.

[0094] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, even though the display panel DP' may not include the digitizer, the display panel DP' may sense an input by the pen PN (e.g., refer to FIG. 1A). Accordingly, because the digitizer for sensing the pen PN may be omitted, the thickness and weight of the electronic device **1000a** or **1000b** may not be increased due to the addition of a digitizer.

[0095] An example in which the electronic device **1000** is of a foldable kind is illustrated in FIG. 1A, and an example in which the electronic device **1000a** is a bar kind is illustrated in FIG. 2. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the embodiments described hereinafter may be applied to various suitable electronic devices, such as a rollable electronic device, a slidable electronic device, and a stretchable electronic device.

[0096] FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0097] Referring to FIG. 4, the display panel DP may include a display layer **100** and a sensor layer **200**.

[0098] The display layer **100** may include a base layer **110**, a circuit layer **120**, a light emitting element layer **130**, and an encapsulation layer **140**.

[0099] The base layer **110** may be a member that provides a base surface on which the circuit layer **120** is disposed. The base layer **110** may include a multi-layered structure or a single-layer structure. The base layer **110** may be implemented with a glass substrate, a metal substrate, a silicon substrate, or a polymer substrate, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0100] The circuit layer **120** may be disposed on the base layer **110**. The circuit layer **120** may include an insulating layer, a semiconductor pattern, a conductive pattern, a signal line, and/or the like. An insulating layer, a semiconductor layer, and a conductive layer may be formed on the base layer **110** by a coating process or a deposition process, and the insulating layer, the semiconductor layer, and the conductive layer may then be selectively patterned through a plurality of photolithography processes.

[0101] The light emitting element layer **130** may be disposed on the circuit layer **120**. The light emitting element layer **130** may include a light emitting element. For example, the light emitting element layer **130** may include an organic light emitting material, an inorganic light emitting material, an organic-inorganic light emitting material, a quantum dot, a quantum rod, a micro-LED, or a nano-LED.

[0102] The encapsulation layer **140** may be disposed on the light emitting element layer **130**. The encapsulation layer **140** may protect the light emitting element layer **130** from foreign substances, such as moisture, oxygen, and dust particles.

[0103] The sensor layer **200** may be disposed on the display layer **100**. The sensor layer **200** may sense an external input applied from the outside. The sensor layer **200** may be a sensor that is integrally formed to be continuous in a process of manufacturing the display layer **100**, or the sensor layer **200** may be an external sensor that is attached to the display layer **100**. The sensor

layer **200** may be referred to as a “sensor”, an “input sensing layer”, an “input sensing panel”, or an “electronic device for sensing input coordinates”.

[0104] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the sensor layer **200** may sense both an input provided by a passive-kind of input means, such as a user's body, and an input provided by an input device PN (e.g., refer to FIG. **1A**) for generating a magnetic field of a suitable resonant frequency (e.g., a given or predetermined resonant frequency).

[0105] FIG. **5** is a diagram illustrating an operation of an electronic device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0106] Referring to FIG. **5**, the display device **1000** may include the display layer **100**, the sensor layer **200**, a display driving unit (e.g., a display driver or a display driving circuit) **100C**, a sensor driving unit (e.g., a sensor driver or a sensor driving circuit) **200C**, a main driving unit (e.g., a main driver or a main driving circuit) **1000C**, and a power supply circuit **1000P**.

[0107] The sensor layer **200** may sense a first input **2000** or a second input **3000** applied from the outside. Each of the first input **2000** and the second input **3000** may be an input means capable of providing a change in a capacitance of the sensor layer **200**, or may be an input means capable of causing an induced current in the sensor layer **200**. For example, the first input **2000** may be a passive-kind of input means, such as a user's body. The second input **3000** may be an input by the pen PN or an input by an RFIC tag. For example, the pen PN may be a passive-kind of pen or an active-kind of pen.

[0108] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the pen PN may be a device that generates a magnetic field of a suitable resonant frequency (e.g., a given or predetermined resonant frequency). The pen PN may transmit an output signal based on an electromagnetic resonance manner. The pen PN may be referred to as an “input device”, an “input pen”, a “magnetic pen”, a “stylus pen”, or an “electromagnetic resonance pen”.

[0109] The pen PN may include an RLC resonant circuit, and the RLC resonant circuit may include an inductor “L” and a capacitor “C”. In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the RLC resonant circuit may be a variable resonant circuit having a resonant frequency that is variable. In this case, the inductor “L” may be a variable inductor, and/or the capacitor “C” may be a variable capacitor. However, the present disclosure is not particularly limited thereto.

[0110] The inductor “L” generates a current based on the magnetic field formed in the sensor layer **200**. However, the present disclosure is not particularly limited thereto. For example, when the pen PN operates as an active kind, the pen PN may generate a current even though a magnetic field is not provided from the outside. The generated current is transferred to the capacitor “C”. The capacitor “C” charges the current transferred from the inductor “L”, and discharges the charged current to the inductor “L”. Afterwards, the inductor “L” may form the magnetic field of the resonant frequency. The induced current may flow in the sensor layer **200** by the magnetic field formed by the pen PN, and the induced current may be transferred to the sensor driving unit **200C** as a receive signal (e.g., a sensing signal or a signal).

[0111] The main driving unit **1000C** may control all the operations of the electronic device **1000**. For example, the main driving unit **1000C** may control operations of the display driving unit **100C** and the sensor driving unit **200C**. The main driving unit **1000C** may include at least one microprocessor, and may further include a graphics controller. The main driver **1000C** may be referred to as an “application processor”, a “central processing unit”, or a “main processor”.

[0112] The display driving unit **100C** may drive the display layer **100**. The display driving unit **100C** may receive image data and a control signal from the main driving unit **1000C**. The control signal may include various suitable signals. For example, the control signal may include an input vertical synchronization signal, an input horizontal synchronization signal, a main clock, a data enable signal, and/or the like.

[0113] The sensor driver **200C** may drive the sensor layer **200**. The sensor driver **200C** may receive a control signal from the main driving unit **1000C**. The control signal may include a clock signal of

the sensor driving unit **200C**. Also, the control signal may further include a mode selection signal for selecting a driving mode of the sensor driving unit **200C** and the sensor layer **200**.

[0114] The sensor driving unit **200C** may be implemented with an integrated circuit (IC), and may be electrically connected to the sensor layer **200**. For example, the sensor driving unit **200C** may be directly mounted on a suitable area (e.g., a given or predetermined area) of the display panel. For an electrical connection with the sensor layer **200**, the sensor driving unit **200C** may be mounted on a separate printed circuit board in a chip-on-film (COF) manner.

[0115] The sensor driving unit **200C** and the sensor layer **200** may selectively operate in a first mode or a second mode. For example, the first mode may be a mode for sensing a touch input, for example, such as the first input **2000**. The second mode may be a mode for sensing an input by the pen PN, for example, such as the second input **3000**. The first mode may be referred to as a “touch sensing mode”, and the second mode may be referred to as a “pen sensing mode”.

[0116] A switch between the first mode and the second mode may be made in various suitable manners. For example, the sensor driving unit **200C** and the sensor layer **200** may be driven in the first mode and the second mode in a time division manner, and may sense the first input **2000** and the second input **3000**. As another example, the switch between the first mode and the second mode may be made by a selection of the user or a specific action of the user, one of the first mode or the second mode may be enabled or disabled by the activation or deactivation of a specific application, or the switch from the first mode to the second mode or from the second mode to the first mode may be made. As another example, while the sensor driving unit **200C** and the sensor layer **200** alternately operate in the first mode and the second mode, the first mode may be maintained when the first input **2000** is sensed, or the second mode may be maintained when the second input **3000** is sensed.

[0117] The sensor driving unit **200C** may calculate coordinates of an input based on the signal received from the sensor layer **200**, and may provide a coordinate signal including information about the coordinates to the main driving unit **1000C**. The main driving unit **1000C** performs an operation corresponding to the user input based on the coordinate signal. For example, the main driving unit **1000C** may drive the display driving unit **100C** so that a new application image is displayed in the display layer **100**.

[0118] The power supply circuit **1000P** may include a power management integrated circuit (PMIC). The power supply circuit **1000P** may generate a plurality of driving voltages for driving the display layer **100**, the sensor layer **200**, the display driving unit **100C**, and the sensor driving unit **200C**. For example, the plurality of driving voltages may include a high gate voltage, a low gate voltage, a first driving voltage (e.g., an ELVSS voltage), a second driving voltage (e.g., an ELVDD voltage), an initialization voltage, and the like, but the present disclosure is not particularly limited thereto.

[0119] FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of a display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. In FIG. **6**, the components that are the same as or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. **4** are denoted by the same reference numerals/signs, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0120] Referring to FIG. **6**, the base layer **110** may include a first charging electrode SE. In this case, the base layer **110** may be referred to as an “auxiliary layer **110**”. This will be described in more detail below.

[0121] At least one buffer layer BFL may be formed on an upper surface of the base layer **110**. The buffer layer BFL may improve a bonding force between the base layer **110** and a semiconductor pattern. The buffer layer BFL may be formed in a multi-layered structure. As another example, the display layer **100** may further include a barrier layer. The buffer layer BFL may include at least one of silicon oxide, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride. For example, the buffer layer BFL may include a structure in which a silicon oxide layer and a silicon nitride layer are stacked alternately on one another.

[0122] A semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may be disposed on the buffer layer BFL. The semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may include polysilicon. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may include amorphous silicon, a low-temperature polycrystalline silicon, or an oxide semiconductor.

[0123] FIG. 6 shows a portion (e.g., only a portion) of the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL), and the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may be further disposed in any other suitable area. The semiconductor patterns (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may be arranged across pixels in compliance with a suitable rule (e.g., a specific or predetermined rule). An electrical property of the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may be differently determined depending on whether it is doped or not. The semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may include a first area (SC, DR, SCL) having a conductivity that is relatively higher, and a second area AL having a conductivity that is relatively lower. The first area (SC, DR, SCL) may be doped with an N-type dopant or a P-type dopant. A P-type transistor may include an area doped with the P-type dopant, and an N-type transistor may include an area doped with the N-type dopant. The second area AL may be an undoped area, or an area doped with a concentration lower than a concentration in the first area.

[0124] The conductivity of the first area (SC, DR, SCL) may be greater than the conductivity of the second area AL, and may serve or substantially serve as an electrode or a signal line. The second area AL may correspond to or substantially correspond to an active area (e.g., a channel) AL of a transistor **100PC**. In other words, a portion AL of the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) may be the active area AL of the transistor **100PC**, another portion (SC, DR) thereof may be a source area SC or a drain area DR of the transistor **100PC**, and the another portion SCL thereof may be a connection electrode or a connection signal line SCL.

[0125] Each pixel may be expressed by an equivalent circuit including seven transistors, one capacitor, and a light emitting element, but the equivalent circuit of the pixel may be variously modified as needed or desired. One transistor **100PC** and one light emitting element **100PE**, which are included in the pixel (e.g., in one pixel), are illustrated in FIG. 6 as an example.

[0126] The source area SC, the active area AL, and the drain area DR of the transistor **100PC** may be formed from the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL). The source area SC and the drain area DR may extend in directions facing away from each other (e.g., in opposite directions from each other) from the active area AL in a cross-sectional view. A portion of the connection signal line SCL formed from the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL) is illustrated in FIG. 6. The connection signal line SCL may be connected to the drain area DR of the transistor **100PC** in another view (e.g., in a plan view).

[0127] A first insulating layer **10** may be disposed on the buffer layer BFL. The first insulating layer **10** may overlap with a plurality of the pixels in common, and may cover the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL). The first insulating layer **10** may be an inorganic layer and/or an organic layer, and may have a single-layer or multi-layered structure. The first insulating layer **10** may include at least one of aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, silicon oxide, silicon nitride, silicon oxynitride, zirconium oxide, and/or hafnium oxide. In an embodiment, the first insulating layer **10** may be a single silicon oxide layer. In addition to the first insulating layer **10**, an insulating layer of the circuit layer **120** to be described in more detail below may also be an inorganic layer and/or an organic layer, and may have a single-layer or multilayered structure. The inorganic layer may include at least one of the above described materials, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0128] A gate GT of the transistor **100PC** is disposed on the first insulating layer **10**. The gate GT may be a portion of a metal pattern. The gate GT overlaps with the active area AL. The gate GT may function as a mask in a process of doping or reducing the semiconductor pattern (SC, AL, DR, SCL).

[0129] A second insulating layer **20** may be disposed on the first insulating layer **10**, and may cover the gate GT. The second insulating layer **20** may overlap with the pixels in common. The second

insulating layer **20** may be an inorganic layer and/or an organic layer, and may have a single-layer or multi-layered structure. The second insulating layer **20** may include at least one of silicon oxide, silicon nitride, or silicon oxynitride. In an embodiment, the second insulating layer **20** may have a multi-layered structure including a silicon oxide layer and a silicon nitride layer.

[0130] A third insulating layer **30** may be disposed on the second insulating layer **20**. The third insulating layer **30** may have a single-layer or multi-layered structure. In an embodiment, the third insulating layer **30** may have a multi-layered structure including a silicon oxide layer and a silicon nitride layer.

[0131] A first connection electrode CNE1 may be disposed on the third insulating layer **30**. The first connection electrode CNE1 may be connected to the connection signal line SCL through a contact hole CNT-1 penetrating the first, second, and third insulating layers **10**, **20**, and **30**.

[0132] A fourth insulating layer **40** may be disposed on the third insulating layer **30**. The fourth insulating layer **40** may be a single silicon oxide layer. A fifth insulating layer **50** may be disposed on the fourth insulating layer **40**. The fifth insulating layer **50** may be an organic layer.

[0133] A second connection electrode CNE2 may be disposed on the fifth insulating layer **50**. The second connection electrode CNE2 may be connected to the first connection electrode CNE1 through a contact hole CNT-2 penetrating the fourth insulating layer **40** and the fifth insulating layer **50**.

[0134] A sixth insulating layer **60** may be disposed on the fifth insulating layer **50**, and may cover the second connection electrode CNE2. The sixth insulating layer **60** may be an organic layer.

[0135] The light emitting element layer **130** may be disposed on the circuit layer **120**. The light emitting element layer **130** may include the light emitting element **100PE**. For example, the light emitting element layer **130** may include an organic light emitting material, an inorganic light emitting material, an organic-inorganic light emitting material, a quantum dot, a quantum rod, a micro-LED, or a nano-LED. Hereinafter, an example in which the light emitting element **100PE** is an organic light emitting element will be described in more detail, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0136] The light emitting element **100PE** may include a first electrode AE, a light emitting layer EL, and a second electrode CE.

[0137] The first electrode AE may be disposed on the sixth insulating layer **60**. The first electrode AE may be connected to the second connection electrode CNE2 through a contact hole CNT-3 penetrating the sixth insulating layer **60**.

[0138] A pixel defining layer **70** may be disposed on the sixth insulating layer **60**, and may cover a portion of the first electrode AE. An opening **70-OP** is defined in the pixel defining layer **70**. The opening **70-OP** of the pixel defining layer **70** exposes at least a portion of the first electrode AE.

[0139] The first display part DA1-F (e.g., refer of FIG. 1A) may include an emission area PXA, and a non-emission area NPXA adjacent to the emission area PXA. The non-emission area NPXA may surround (e.g., around a periphery of) the emission area PXA. In an embodiment, the emission area PXA is defined to correspond to a partial area of the first electrode AE exposed by the opening **70-OP**.

[0140] The light emitting layer EL may be disposed on the first electrode AE. The light emitting layer EL may be disposed in the area corresponding to the opening **70-OP**. In other words, the light emitting layer EL may be independently formed for each pixel. When the light emitting layer EL is independently formed for each pixel, each of the light emitting layers EL may emit light of at least one of a blue color, a red color, or a green color. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the light emitting layer EL (which may also be referred to as an emission layer) may be connected to the pixels in common. In this case, the light emitting layer EL may provide a blue light, or may provide a white light.

[0141] The second electrode CE may be disposed on the light emitting layer EL. The second electrode CE may have an integrated shape, and may be included in a plurality of the pixels in

common.

[0142] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, a hole control layer may be interposed between the first electrode AE and the light emitting layer EL. The hole control layer may be disposed in common in the emission area PXA and the non-emission area NPXA. The hole control layer may include a hole transport layer, and may further include a hole injection layer. An electron control layer may be disposed between the light emitting layer EL and the second electrode CE. The electron control layer may include an electron transport layer, and may further include an electron injection layer. The hole control layer and the electron control layer may be formed, in common, in a plurality of the pixels by using an open mask or an inkjet process.

[0143] The encapsulation layer **140** may be disposed on the light emitting element layer **130**. The encapsulation layer **140** may include an inorganic layer, an organic layer, and an inorganic layer that are sequentially stacked, but the layers constituting the encapsulation layer **140** are not particularly limited thereto. The inorganic layers may protect the light emitting element layer **130** from moisture and oxygen, and the organic layer may protect the light emitting element layer **130** from a foreign material, such as dust particles. The inorganic layers may include a silicon nitride layer, a silicon oxynitride layer, a silicon oxide layer, a titanium oxide layer, an aluminum oxide layer, or the like. The organic layer may include an acrylic-based organic layer, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

[0144] The sensor layer **200** may include a base layer **201**, a first conductive layer **202**, a sensing insulating layer **203**, a second conductive layer **204**, and a cover insulating layer **205**.

[0145] The base layer **201** may be an inorganic layer including at least one of silicon nitride, silicon oxynitride, or silicon oxide. As another example, the base layer **201** may be an organic layer including an epoxy resin, an acrylate resin, or an imide-based resin. The base layer **201** may have a single-layer structure, or may have a structure in which multiple layers are stacked in the third direction DR3.

[0146] Each of the first conductive layer **202** and the second conductive layer **204** may have a single-layer structure, or may have a structure in which multiple layers are stacked in the third direction DR3.

[0147] Each of the first conductive layer **202** and the second conductive layer **204** of the single-layer structure may include a metal layer or a transparent conductive layer. The metal layer may include molybdenum, silver, titanium, copper, aluminum, or a suitable alloy thereof. The transparent conductive layer may include a transparent conductive oxide, such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), or indium zinc tin oxide (IZTO). In addition, the transparent conductive layer may include a conductive polymer such as poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT), a metal nanowire, graphene, and/or the like.

[0148] Each of the first conductive layer **202** and the second conductive layer **204** of the multi-layered structure may include a plurality of metal layers. The metal layers may have, for example, a three-layered structure of titanium/aluminum/titanium. The conductive layer of the multi-layered structure may include at least one metal layer and at least one transparent conductive layer.

[0149] At least one of the sensing insulating layer **203** or the cover insulating layer **205** may include an inorganic layer. The inorganic layer may include at least one of aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, silicon oxide, silicon nitride, silicon oxynitride, zirconium oxide, and/or hafnium oxide.

[0150] At least one of the sensing insulating layer **203** or the cover insulating layer **205** may include an organic layer. The organic layer may include at least one of an acrylic-based resin, a methacrylic-based resin, polyisoprene, a vinyl-based resin, an epoxy-based resin, a urethane-based resin, a cellulose-based resin, a siloxane-based resin, a polyimide-based resin, a polyamide-based resin, and/or a perylene-based resin.

[0151] FIG. 7 is a plan view of a sensor layer according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 8 is an enlarged plan view of one sensing unit according to an embodiment of the

present disclosure. FIG. 9A is a plan view illustrating a first conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 9B is a plan view illustrating a second conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 9C is a cross-sectional view of a sensor layer taken along the line I-I' of each of FIGS. 9A and 9B according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0152] Referring to FIGS. 7 to 9C, an active area **200A** and a peripheral area **200NA** adjacent to the active area **200A** may be defined in the sensor layer **200**. The active area **200A** may be an area that is activated by an electrical signal. For example, the active area **200A** may be an area in which an input is sensed.

[0153] A plurality of sensing units (e.g., a plurality of sensing regions or areas) **SU** may be disposed in the active area **200A**, and may be defined in the sensor layer **200**. The plurality of sensing units **SU** may be arranged along the first direction **DR1** and the second direction **DR2**.

[0154] The sensor layer **200** may include a plurality of first electrodes **210**, a plurality of second electrodes **220**, and a plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**.

[0155] The plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of second electrodes **220** may cross each other so as to be insulated from each other. Each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** may extend along the second direction **DR2**. The plurality of first electrodes **210** may be arranged to be spaced apart from each other along the first direction **DR1**.

[0156] Each of the plurality of second electrodes **220** may extend along the first direction **DR1**. The plurality of second electrodes **220** may be arranged to be spaced apart from each other along the second direction **DR2**.

[0157] An area of each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** may be smaller than an area of each of the plurality of second electrodes **220**.

[0158] In a plan view, a first length **W1** of each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** in the second direction **DR2** may be smaller than a second length **W2** of each of the plurality of second electrodes **220** in the first direction **DR1**.

[0159] The sensing unit **SU** of the sensor layer **200** may refer to an area in which one first electrode **210** and one second electrode **220** cross each other. The sensing unit **SU** may include one first electrode **210** from among the plurality of first electrodes **210** and one second electrode **220** from among the plurality of second electrodes **220**.

[0160] Each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** may include division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv2**. The division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv2** may extend in the second direction **DR2**, and may be spaced apart from each other in the first direction **DR1**. The division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv2** may be symmetric or substantially symmetric with each other with respect to a line extending in the second direction **DR2**.

[0161] Each of the plurality of second electrodes **220** may include a sensing pattern **221** and a bridge pattern **222**. The sensing pattern **221** and the bridge pattern **222** may be disposed in different layers from each other, and may be electrically connected to each other through a first contact **CNa**. For example, the bridge pattern **222** may be included in a first conductive layer **202SU**, and the sensing pattern **221** and the first division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv2** may be included in a second conductive layer **204SU**. The first conductive layer **202SU** may be included in the first conductive layer **202** described above with reference to FIG. 6, and the second conductive layer **204SU** may be included in the second conductive layer **204**.

[0162] Each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may extend in the second direction **DR2**. The plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be arranged to be spaced apart from each other along the first direction **DR1**. The plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be insulated from the plurality of second electrodes **220**.

[0163] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may include at least one pattern electrode **230S**. For example, two or more pattern electrodes **230S** may be connected in parallel with each other. The number of pattern electrodes **230S** included in

each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be variously modified as needed or desired. For example, as the number of pattern electrodes **230S** included in each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** is increased, a resistance of each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be decreased. In this case, the efficiency of a power (e.g., a power consumption) may be improved, and a sensitivity of the sensing may be improved. On the other hand, as the number of pattern electrodes **230S** included in each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** is decreased, a loop coil pattern formed by using the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be implemented in more various desired shapes.

[0164] An example in which one auxiliary electrode **230** includes two pattern electrodes **230S** is illustrated in FIG. 7, but the present disclosure is not particularly limited thereto. The pattern electrodes **230S** may be arranged in a one-to-one correspondence with the plurality of first electrodes **210**. Accordingly, one sensing unit SU may further include a portion of one pattern electrode **230S**.

[0165] Each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** may surround (e.g., around a periphery of) the corresponding pattern electrode **230S**. A coupling capacitor may be defined between one first electrode **210** and one auxiliary electrode **230**. In this case, an induced current generated in a process of sensing a pen may be transferred from the auxiliary electrode **230** to the first electrode **210** through a coupling capacitor Ccp (e.g., refer to FIG. 18). In other words, the auxiliary electrode **230** may play a role in reinforcing a signal (e.g., a current) to be transferred from the first electrode **210** to the sensor driving unit **200C**. Accordingly, when a phase of a signal induced on the auxiliary electrode **230** and a phase of a signal induced on the first electrode **210** are matched with each other, a greatest effect may be obtained. Accordingly, the center of each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** in the second direction DR2 and the center of each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** in the second direction DR2 may overlap with each other. Also, the center of each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** in the first direction DR1 and the center of each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** in the first direction DR1 may overlap with each other.

[0166] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, because one auxiliary electrode **230** may include two pattern electrodes **230S**, one auxiliary electrode **230** may correspond to (e.g., may overlap with) two first electrodes **210**. Accordingly, the number of first electrodes **210** included in the sensor layer **200** may be more than the number of auxiliary electrodes **230**. For example, the number of first electrodes **210** may be equal to a product of the number of auxiliary electrodes **230** included in the sensor layer **200** and the number of pattern electrodes **230S** included in each of the auxiliary electrodes **230**. In FIG. 7, the number of first electrodes **210** may be 8, the number of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be 4, and the number of pattern electrodes **230S** included in each of the auxiliary electrodes **230** may be 2.

[0167] Each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may include a first auxiliary pattern **231** and a second auxiliary pattern **232**. The first auxiliary pattern **231** and the second auxiliary pattern **232** may be disposed in different layers from each other. The first auxiliary pattern **231** and the second auxiliary pattern **232** may be electrically connected to each other through a second contact CNb. The first auxiliary pattern **231** may be included in the first conductive layer **202SU**, and the second auxiliary pattern **232** may be included in the second conductive layer **204SU**.

[0168] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, a portion of the first auxiliary pattern **231** may overlap with a portion of each of the first division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv2**. Accordingly, a coupling capacitance may be provided (e.g., formed) between the first electrode **210** and the auxiliary electrode **230**.

[0169] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the first conductive layer **202SU** may further include dummy patterns DMP. Each of the dummy patterns DMP may be electrically floated, or may be electrically grounded. In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the dummy patterns DMP may be omitted as needed or desired.

[0170] The sensor layer **200** may further include a plurality of first trace lines **210t**, a plurality of

first pads PD1 connected to the first trace lines **210t** in a one-to-one correspondence, a plurality of second trace lines **220t**, and a plurality of second pads PD2 connected to the second trace lines **220t** in a one-to-one correspondence, which may be disposed in the peripheral area **200NA**.

[0171] The first trace lines **210t** may be electrically connected to the first electrodes **210** in a one-to-one correspondence. The two first division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv1** included in one first electrode **210** may be connected to one of the first trace lines **210t**. Each of the first trace lines **210t** may include a plurality of branch parts for a connection with the two first division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv1**. In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the two first division electrodes **210dv1** and **210dv1** may be connected to each other within the active area **200A**.

[0172] The second trace lines **220t** may be electrically connected to first ends and second ends of the second electrodes **220** in a one-to-one correspondence. In other words, one second electrode **220** may be connected to two second trace lines **220t**. A connection manner of the second trace lines **220t** may be referred to as a “double routing manner”.

[0173] The sensor layer **200** may further include a charging trace line **230t** and a plurality of third pads PD3 disposed in the peripheral area **200NA**.

[0174] The charging trace line **230rt** may include a (3-1)-th trace line **230rt1** and (3-2)-th trace lines **230rt2**.

[0175] The plurality of third pads PD3 may be connected to a first end and a second end of the (3-1)-th trace line **230rt1**, and may include third pads PD3 connected to the (3-2)-th trace lines **230rt2**, respectively.

[0176] The (3-1)-th trace line **230rt1** may be electrically connected to the auxiliary electrodes **230**. For example, the (3-1)-th trace line **230rt1** may be electrically connected to all of the auxiliary electrodes **230**. In this case, the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be electrically connected to each other. The (3-1)-th trace line **230rt1** may include a first line portion **231t** extending along the first direction DR1 and electrically connected to the first auxiliary electrodes **230**, a second line portion **232t** extending from a first end of the first line portion **231t** in the second direction DR2, and a third line portion **233t** extending from a second end of the first line portion **231t** in the second direction DR2.

[0177] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, each of a resistance of the second line portion **232t** and a resistance of the third line portion **233t** may be the same or substantially the same as a resistance of one of the auxiliary electrodes **230**. Accordingly, the second line portion **232t** and the third line portion **233t** may serve as one of the auxiliary electrodes **230**, and thus, the same or substantially the same effect as that in which the auxiliary electrodes **230** are disposed in the peripheral area **200NA** may be obtained. For example, one of the second line portion **232t** and/or the third line portion **233t** and one of the auxiliary electrodes **230** may form a coil. Accordingly, a pen located in an area close to the peripheral area **200NA** may also be sufficiently charged by a loop including the second line portion **232t** or the third line portion **233t**.

[0178] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, to adjust the resistance of the second line portion **232t** and the resistance of the third line portion **233t**, a width of the second line portion **232t** in the first direction DR1 and a width of the third line portion **233t** in the first direction DR1 may be adjusted. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the first to third line portions **231t**, **232t**, and **233t** may have the same or substantially the same width as each other.

[0179] The (3-2)-th trace lines **230rt2** may be connected to the auxiliary electrodes **230** in a one-to-one correspondence. In other words, the number of (3-2)-th trace lines **230rt2** may correspond to the number of auxiliary electrodes **230**. Four (3-2)-th trace lines **230rt2** are illustrated in FIG. 7 as an example.

[0180] FIG. 10A is a plan view illustrating a first conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 10B is a plan view illustrating a second conductive layer of a sensing unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 10C is a cross-sectional view of a sensor layer taken along the line II-II' of each of FIGS. 10A and 10B according

to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0181] Referring to FIGS. **10A** to **10C**, each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** may include first sensing patterns **211** and a plurality of first bridge patterns **212**. The first sensing patterns **211** may be spaced apart from each other in the second direction DR2. The first bridge patterns **212** may extend in the second direction DR2, and may be electrically connected to the first sensing patterns **211** through a first contact CNa1. An example in which two first sensing patterns **211** that are adjacent to each other are electrically connected to each other by two first bridge patterns **212** is illustrated in FIGS. **12A** and **12B**, but the present disclosure is not particularly limited thereto. For example, two first sensing patterns **211** that are adjacent to each other may be electrically connected to each other by one first bridge pattern **212**, or may be electrically connected to each other by three or more first bridge patterns **212**.

[0182] The first sensing patterns **211** adjacent to each other in the second direction DR2 may be spaced apart from each other, with the second electrode **220** interposed therebetween. In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the first sensing patterns **211** and the second electrode **220** may be included in a second conductive layer **204SUa**, and the first bridge patterns **212** may be included in a first conductive layer **202SUa**. The first bridge patterns **212** may be insulated from the second electrode **220** overlapping with the first bridge patterns **212**, and may cross the second electrode **220** overlapping with the first bridge patterns **212**.

[0183] Each of the pattern electrodes **230S** may extend in the second direction DR2. The pattern electrode **230S** may be included in the first conductive layer **202SUa**. One or more holes may be defined in each of the pattern electrode **230S**. One first bridge pattern **212** may be disposed in one hole. Accordingly, the first bridge pattern **212** may be electrically insulated from the pattern electrode **230S**.

[0184] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the first conductive layer **202SUa** may further include first dummy patterns DMP1, and the second conductive layer **204SUa** may further include second dummy patterns DMP2. Each of the first dummy patterns DMP1 and the second dummy patterns DMP2 may be floated, or may be electrically floated. Each of the first dummy patterns DMP1 and the second dummy patterns DMP2 may be divided into a plurality of conductive patterns. For example, one first dummy pattern DMP1 may include a plurality of floating dummy patterns that are spaced apart (e.g., that are separated) from each other, or electrically separated from each other.

[0185] Referring to FIG. **10C**, an area of the pattern electrode **230S** and an area of the first sensing pattern **211** may be adjusted. For example, a location of a boundary between the pattern electrode **230S** and the first dummy patterns DMP1 and a location of a boundary between the first sensing pattern **211** and the second dummy patterns DMP2 may be adjusted. In this case, as the area by which the pattern electrode **230S** and the first sensing pattern **211** overlap with each other is adjusted, a capacitance magnitude of a coupling capacitor C-CP between the pattern electrode **230S** and the first sensing pattern **211** may be adjusted.

[0186] FIG. **11** is a diagram illustrating an operation of a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0187] Referring to FIGS. **5** and **11**, the sensor driving unit **200C** may selectively operate in one of a first operation mode DMD1, a second operation mode DMD2, and a third operation mode DMD3.

[0188] The first operation mode DMD1 may be referred to as a “touch and pen standby mode”, the second operation mode DMD2 may be referred to as a “touch enable and pen standby mode”, and the third operation mode DMD3 may be referred to as a “pen enable mode”. The first operation mode DMD1 may be a mode for waiting for the first input **2000** and the second input **3000**. The second operation mode DMD2 may be a mode for sensing the first input **2000** and waiting for the second input **3000**. The third operation mode DMD3 may be a mode for sensing the second input **3000**.

[0189] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the sensor driving unit **200C** may be first driven in the first operation mode DMD1. When the first input **2000** is sensed in the first operation mode DMD1, the sensor driving unit **200C** may switch (e.g., may change) to the second operation mode DMD2. As another example, when the second input **3000** is sensed in the first operation mode DMD1, the sensor driving unit **200C** may switch (e.g., may change) to the third operation mode DMD3.

[0190] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, when the second input **3000** is sensed in the second operation mode DMD2, the sensor driving unit **200C** may switch (e.g., may change) to the third operation mode DMD3. When the first input **2000** is released (e.g., is not sensed) in the second operation mode DMD2, the sensor driving unit **200C** may switch to the first operation mode DMD1. When the second input **3000** is released (e.g., is not sensed) in the third operation mode DMD3, the sensor driving unit **200C** may switch to the first operation mode DMD1.

[0191] FIG. **12** is a diagram illustrating an operation of a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0192] Referring to FIGS. **5**, **7**, **11**, and **12**, operations in the first to third operating modes DMD1, DMD2, and DMD3 are illustrated as an example over time (t).

[0193] In the first operation mode DMD1, the sensor driving unit **200C** may be repeatedly driven in a second mode MD2-*d* and a first mode MD1-*d*. During the second mode MD2-*d*, the sensor layer **200** may be scanned and driven to detect the second input **3000**. During the first mode MD1-*d*, the sensor layer **200** may be scanned and driven to detect the first input **2000**. An example in which the sensor driving unit **200C** operates in the first mode MD1-*d* immediately after (e.g., to be continuous to) the second mode MD2-*d* is illustrated in FIG. **12**, but the order of the first mode MD1-*d* and the second mode MD2-*d* is not limited thereto.

[0194] In the second operation mode DMD2, the sensor driving unit **200C** may be repeatedly driven in the second mode MD2-*d* and a first mode MD1. During the second mode MD2-*d*, the sensor layer **200** may be scanned and driven to detect the second input **3000**. During the first mode MD1, the sensor layer **200** may be scanned and driven to detect coordinates of the first input **2000**.

[0195] In the third operation mode DMD3, the sensor driving unit **200C** may be driven in a second mode MD2. During the second mode MD2, the sensor layer **200** may be scanned and driven to detect coordinates of the second input **3000**. In the third operation mode DMD3, the sensor driving unit **200C** may not operate in the first mode MD1-*d* or MD1 until the second input **3000** is released (e.g., is not sensed).

[0196] FIG. **13** illustrates a first mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. **14A** illustrates a first mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. In FIGS. **13** and **14A**, the components that are the same or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. **7** are denoted by the same reference numerals/signs, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0197] Referring to FIGS. **12**, **13**, and **14A**, each of the first mode MD1-*d* and the first mode MD1 may be a mode for sensing a touch.

[0198] The first mode MD1-*d* and the first mode MD1 may include a mutual capacitance detection mode. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The first mode MD1-*d* and the first mode MD1 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a magnetic capacitance detection mode. The sensor driving unit **200C** may include a driving unit (e.g., a driver or a driving circuit) DP, a plurality of sensing units (e.g., a plurality of sensors or a plurality of sensing circuits) SP, a ground (e.g., a ground voltage) GND, a plurality of pad parts, a first switch SW1, and a second switch SW2.

[0199] The driving unit DP may generate signals to be provided to the sensor layer **200**. The driving unit DP may generate a driving signal (e.g., an output signal) TX.

[0200] Each of the plurality of sensing units SP may be implemented with an analog front-end.

Each of the plurality of sensing units SP may include an amplifier AMP and a capacitor CAP.

[0201] A first input terminal of the amplifier AMP may be connected to the second switch SW2. A second input terminal of the amplifier AMP may be connected to a voltage providing unit (e.g., a voltage provider or a voltage providing circuit) that provides a voltage with a suitable voltage level (e.g., a given or predetermined voltage level). A voltage having a voltage level corresponding to ground GND may be provided to the voltage provider. The ground GND connected to the second input terminal may be the same or substantially the same as the ground GND illustrated in FIG. 13. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. A component that is connected to the second input terminal of the amplifier AMP according to an embodiment of the present disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, a voltage (e.g., a given or predetermined voltage) may be provided to the second input terminal of the amplifier AMP.

[0202] A signal output through an output terminal of the amplifier AMP may be filtered.

Afterwards, the filtered signal may be converted into a digital signal.

[0203] The capacitor CAP may be connected between the first input terminal and the output terminal of the amplifier AMP.

[0204] The plurality of pad parts may include first pad parts respectively connected to the plurality of first pads PD1 (e.g., refer to FIG. 7), second pad parts respectively connected to the plurality of second pads PD2, and third pad parts respectively connected to the plurality of third pads PD3.

[0205] The second pad parts may include a (2-1)-th pad part PD-1 and a (2-2)-th pad part PD-2. The (2-1)-th pad part PD-1 and the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2 may be respectively connected to two corresponding second pads PD2 from among the plurality of second pads PD2 (e.g., refer to FIG. 7).

[0206] The (2-1)-th pad part PD-1 may be electrically connected to a first end E1 of one second electrode 220 from among the plurality of second electrodes 220. The (2-1)-th pad part PD-1, the second pad PD2 (e.g., refer to FIG. 7), the second trace line 220t, and the first end E1 may be connected to each other.

[0207] The (2-2)-th pad part PD-2 may be electrically connected to a second end E2 of the one second electrode 220 from among the plurality of second electrodes 220. The (2-2)-th pad part PD-2, the second pad PD2 (e.g., refer to FIG. 7), the second trace line 220t, and the second end E2 may be connected to each other.

[0208] The first switch SW1 may be connected to the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1. The first switch SW1 may provide a connection between the (2-1)-th pad part PD-2 and the voltage providing unit for providing a voltage with the given voltage level, or a connection between the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1 and the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2. The voltage providing unit may be the ground GND.

[0209] The second switch SW2 may be connected to the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2. The second switch SW2 may provide a connection between the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2 and the driving unit DP, or a connection between the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2 and the sensing unit SP.

[0210] In the first mode MD1-d and the first mode MD1, the sensor driving unit 200C may electrically connect the first end E1 and the second end E2 to each other of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220. The first switch SW1 may be connected to the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1 and the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2, and the second switch SW2 may be connected to the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2 and the driving unit DP.

[0211] In the sensor layer 200, a first end of the second trace line 220t connected to the first end E1 and a first end of the second trace line 220t connected to the second end E2 may not be connected to each other.

[0212] The first end of the second trace line 220t connected to the first end E1 and the first end of the second trace line 220t connected to the second end E2 may be connected to each other by the first switch SW1 and the second end E2 in the sensor driving unit 200C.

[0213] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, each of the plurality of second electrodes 220 may be double routed within the sensor driving unit 200C by the first switch SW1

and the second switch SW2. The driving signal TX may be transferred to opposite ends of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220. An intensity of the driving signal TX may be prevented or substantially prevented from being reduced. Accordingly, a reliability of the sensing may be improved.

[0214] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, the sensor driving unit 200C may more easily drive the sensor layer 200 by using the first switch SW1 and the second switch SW2, depending on the mode. Accordingly, the electronic device 1000 having an improved reliability may be provided.

[0215] An example in which the driving signal TX is provided to one second electrode 220 is illustrated in FIG. 13. For convenience of illustration, in FIG. 13, only one second electrode 220 to which the driving signal TX is provided is shown as being hatched.

[0216] The sensor driving unit 200C may transmit the driving signal TX sequentially to the plurality of second electrodes 220.

[0217] The first pad parts connected to the plurality of first pads PD1 (e.g., refer to FIG. 7) from among the plurality of pad parts may be respectively connected to the plurality of sensing units SP. Each of the plurality of sensing units SP may be implemented to operation in a single-ended mode.

[0218] Each of the plurality of sensing units SP may include the amplifier AMP, and the capacitor CAP connected to the amplifier AMP. The first input terminal of the amplifier AMP may be connected to a corresponding one of the first pad parts. The second input terminal of the amplifier AMP may be connected to ground. The ground connected to the second input terminal may be the same or substantially the same as the ground GND. A signal output through an output terminal of the amplifier AMP may be filtered. Afterwards, the filtered signal may be converted into a digital signal.

[0219] Each of the plurality of sensing units SP may receive a receive signal RX from each of the plurality of first electrodes 210. The sensor driving unit 200C may detect coordinates of the first input 2000 by using the receive signal RX. For example, the sensor driving unit 200C may sense a change in a mutual capacitance between the first electrodes 210 and the second electrodes 220 based on the digital signal, and may calculate coordinates of the touch based on a sensing result.

[0220] However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. In another embodiment of the present disclosure, the coordinates of the first input 2000 may be detected based on a signal obtained by amplifying a difference between the digital signal and a digital signal sensed from another first electrode 210 adjacent thereto. In the first mode MD1-d and the first mode MD1, pad parts connected to the plurality of first pads PD1 (e.g., refer to FIG. 7) from among the plurality of pad parts may be connected to the ground GND. All of the auxiliary electrodes 230 may be electrically connected to the ground GND. Accordingly, a touch noise may be prevented or substantially prevented from being introduced through the plurality of auxiliary electrodes 230.

[0221] In a comparative example, for the sensing of the pen PN, a sensor layer may further include additional electrodes that extend in the same direction as that of the plurality of second electrodes 220, and each of the additional electrodes may form a coupling capacitor with each of the plurality of second electrodes 220. In this case, when compared to the shape where the additional electrodes are omitted, the area of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220 may be reduced. Also, as parasitic capacitances may be formed by the additional electrodes and any other electrodes adjacent thereto, a decrease in a touch bandwidth may be caused. However, according to some embodiments of the present disclosure, the sensor driving unit 200C may include the first switch SW1 and the second switch SW2. In this case, even though the additional electrodes may be omitted, the driving operations of the first switch SW1 and the second switch SW2 may make the sensing of the pen PN easier. The area of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220 may become relatively large, and thus, the resistance of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220 may be decreased.

Accordingly, a load of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220 may be decreased. A touch bandwidth of a signal that the sensor driving unit 200C senses may be improved. Accordingly, the

electronic device **1000** having an improved touch reliability may be provided.

[0222] FIG. **14B** illustrates a first mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0223] Referring to FIGS. **12**, **13**, and **14B**, first pad parts connected to the plurality of first pads PD1 (e.g., refer to FIG. **7**) from among the plurality of pad parts may be respectively connected to a plurality of sensing units (e.g., a plurality of sensors or a plurality of sensing circuits) SPa. The plurality of sensing units SPa may be implemented to operation in a differential mode.

[0224] Each of the plurality of sensing units SPa may include an amplifier AMPa and a plurality of capacitors CAP1 and CAP2. A first input terminal of the amplifier AMPa may be connected to a corresponding one of the first pad parts. A second input terminal of the amplifier AMPa may be connected to another one of the first pad parts. A signal output through an output terminal of the amplifier AMPa may be filtered. Afterwards, the filtered signal may be converted into a digital signal.

[0225] The first capacitor CAP1 may be connected between the first input terminal and the output terminal. The second capacitor CAP2 may be connected between the second input terminal and the output terminal.

[0226] Each of the plurality of sensing units SPa may receive a first receive signal RXa from one of the plurality of first electrodes **210**, and may receive a second receive signal RXb from another of the plurality of first electrodes **210**. Each of the plurality of sensing units SPa may receive the receive signals RXa and RXb from one of the plurality of first electrodes **210** and another of the plurality of first electrodes **210**, which is adjacent thereto, and may amplify a difference between the receive signals RXa and RXb.

[0227] The sensor driving unit **200C** may detect coordinates of the first input **2000** (e.g., refer to FIG. **5**) by using the first receive signal RXa and the second receive signal RXb. For example, the sensor driving unit **200C** may sense a change in a mutual capacitance between the first electrodes **210** and the second electrodes **220**, and may calculate coordinates of the touch based on a sensing result.

[0228] FIG. **15** illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. **16** illustrates graphs of waveforms of a first signal and a second signal according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0229] Referring to FIGS. **5**, **13**, **15**, and **16**, the second modes MD2 and MD2-d may include a charging mode and a sensing mode.

[0230] In the charging mode, the sensor driving unit **200C** may transmit charging signals SG1 and SG2 to the sensor layer **200**.

[0231] The sensor driving unit **200C** may include a driving unit (e.g., a driver or a driving circuit) DP and the plurality of pad parts.

[0232] The driving unit DP may generate the charging signals SG1 and SG2. The charging signals SG1 and SG2 may include a first charging signal SG1 and a second charging signal SG2. A phase of the second charging signal SG2 may be opposite to a phase of the first charging signal SG1. For example, each of the first charging signal SG1 and the second charging signal SG2 may be a sinusoidal signal. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Each of the first charging signal SG1 and the second charging signal SG2 may be a square wave signal.

[0233] The plurality of pad parts may include third pad parts connected to the plurality of third pads PD3 (e.g., refer to FIG. **7**). The first charging signal SG1 may be applied to at least one pad part from among the third pad parts. The sensor driving unit **200C** may transmit the first charging signal SG1 to one auxiliary electrode **230-1** from among the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**.

[0234] The second charging signal SG2 may be applied to at least another pad part from among the third pad parts. The sensor driving unit **200C** may transmit the second sensing signal SG2 to another auxiliary electrode **230-2** from among the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**.

[0235] The one auxiliary electrode **230-1** and the another auxiliary electrode **230-2** may be spaced

apart from each other, with at least one of the others of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** interposed therebetween. The sensor driving unit **200C** may control a size of a charging loop by adjusting a distance (e.g., a space) between the one auxiliary electrode **230-1** and the another auxiliary electrode **230-2**.

[0236] When the first charging signal **SG1** and the second charging signal **SG2** have an opposite-phase relationship with each other, noise caused by the first charging signal **SG1** in the display layer **100** may be canceled out with noise caused by the second charging signal **SG2**. Accordingly, a flicker phenomenon may not occur in the display layer **100**. As such, a display quality of the display layer **100** may be improved.

[0237] As the first charging signal **SG1** and the second charging signal **SG2** are applied to at least two third pads **PD3** (e.g., refer to FIG. 7), there may be formed a current path in which a current **RFS** flows to at least one third pad through at least another third pad. Also, because the first charging signal **SG1** and the second charging signal **SG2** have an opposite-phase relationship with each other, the direction of the current **RFS** may periodically change.

[0238] The current path may be in the shape of a coil. In this case, the current path may be referred to as a “single direct loop pathway”. Accordingly, in the charging mode, the resonant circuit of the pen **PN** may be charged by the current path.

[0239] The charging mode may include a searching charging mode and a tracking charging mode.

[0240] In the searching charging mode, because there may be a state where a location of the pen **PN** is not sensed, the first charging signal **SG1** or the second charging signal **SG2** may be provided sequentially to all of the channels included in the sensor layer **200**. For example, the first charging signal **SG1** or the second charging signal **SG2** may be scanned sequentially in the first direction **DR1**. In other words, the entire active area **200A** (e.g., refer to FIG. 7) of the sensor layer **200** may be scanned in the searching charging driving mode.

[0241] When the pen **PN** is sensed in the searching charging mode, the sensor layer **200** may be driven in a tracking charging driving mode. For example, in the tracking charging driving mode, the sensor driving unit **200C** may output the first charging signal **SG1** and the second charging signal **SG2** to an area overlapping with a point where the pen **PN** is sensed, instead of the entire sensor layer **200**.

[0242] Accordingly, after the location of the pen **PN** is sensed, the channels corresponding to a location of the pen **PN** in an immediately previous frame and are driven in the charging driving mode may be limited. Accordingly, channels that overlap with an area where a pen is not located may not be driven in the charging driving mode. Accordingly, the efficiency of the charging driving may be improved.

[0243] FIG. 17 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0244] Referring to FIGS. 5, 13, 15, and 17, in the charging mode, the first switch **SW1** connected to the (2-1)-th pad part **PD-1** of the sensor driving unit **200C** may not be connected to the ground **GND** and the (2-2)-th pad part **PD-2**. The second switch **SW2** connected to the (2-2)-th pad part **PD-2** may not be connected to the driving unit **DP** and the sensing unit **SP**.

[0245] The plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of second electrodes **220** may be electrically floated. Accordingly, the current **RFS** may not flow to the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of second electrodes **220**.

[0246] FIG. 18 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 19A is a diagram illustrating a current sensed from first channels. FIG. 19B is a diagram illustrating a current obtained from a differential pair of first channels. In FIG. 18, the components that are the same or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. 14A are denoted by the same reference signs/numerals, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0247] Referring to FIGS. 5, 12, and 18 to 19B, in the sensing mode of the second mode **MD2**, a

current may flow to a coil of an inductor “L” while the RLC resonant circuit of the pen PN discharges the charged charges. A magnetic field may be formed by the current. The pen PN may emit the magnetic field having a resonant frequency.

[0248] First induced currents **11** may be generated on the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** by the magnetic field provided from the pen PN. The first induced current **11** may be formed in a direction facing away from (e.g., opposite to) a direction in which the current flows.

[0249] In a plan view, the first induced currents **11** may be formed on the first electrodes **210** and the auxiliary electrodes **230**, which are located on the left side with respect to the pen PN, in the second direction DR2. The first induced currents **11** may be formed on the first electrodes **210** and the auxiliary electrodes **230**, which are located on the right side with respect to the pen PN, in the direction facing away from (e.g., opposite to) the second direction DR2.

[0250] As a distance from the pen PN increases, the magnitude of the first induced current **11** may decrease. When the pen PN is provided in a direction parallel to or substantially parallel to the third direction DR3 in a state where the pen PN is not tilted, the magnitude of the first induced current **11** may be horizontally symmetric or substantially horizontally symmetric with respect to the location of the pen PN.

[0251] The coupling capacitors Ccp may be respectively formed between the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**. The first induced currents **11** formed on the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be transferred to the plurality of first electrodes **210** through the coupling capacitors Ccp, respectively. The sensor driving unit **200C** may receive a first sensing signal PRX1 based on the first induced current **11**.

[0252] In the sensing mode, the sensor driving unit **200C** may receive the first sensing signal PRX1 transferred by the capacitive coupling of the coupling capacitors Ccp between the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**.

[0253] The first pad parts connected to the plurality of first pads PD1 (e.g., refer to FIG. 7) from among the plurality of pad parts may be respectively connected to the plurality of sensing units SP.

[0254] Each of the plurality of sensing units SP may receive the first sensing signal PRX1. The sensor driving unit **200C** may calculate a sensing current for each channel or for a differential channel by using the first sensing signal PRX1. The sensing current may correspond to the first sensing signal PRX1. This will be described in more detail below.

[0255] In the pen sensing mode, a first end of each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be floated. A compensation for the first sensing signal PRX1 may be maximized or increased by the coupling between the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**. Also, a second end of each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be grounded or floated. Accordingly, the first induced currents **11** of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** may be sufficiently transferred to the plurality of first electrodes **210**.

[0256] Each of the plurality of first electrodes **210** may be referred to as a “first channel”.

Directions of the first induced currents **11** that are sensed from first channels spaced apart from each other with a pen-located portion interposed therebetween may be different. A direction of currents flowing to first channels located on the left side with respect to the location of the pen PN may be different from a direction of currents flowing to first channels located on the right side with respect to the location of the pen PN. Accordingly, the sensor driving unit **200C** may sense currents flowing in different directions from each other with respect to the location of the pen PN. The sensor driving unit **200C** may calculate coordinates based on a zero crossing value PT1a of a sensing current graph for each channel.

[0257] As another example, the sensor driving unit **200C** may sense currents by performing differential sensing for channels that are adjacent to each other from among the plurality of first channels, or for channels that are spaced apart from each other from among the plurality of first channels. For example, the sensing current may be obtained by performing differential sensing for

an N-th first electrode and an (N+2)-th first electrode, where N is a natural number, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the number of first electrodes targeted for differential sensing is not limited thereto. For example, an N-th first electrode and an (N+3)-th first electrode may be targeted for differential sensing, where N is a natural number. The sensor driving unit **200C** may calculate coordinates based on a peak value **PT2a** of a sensing current graph for each differential channel.

[0258] FIG. **20** illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. **21A** is a diagram illustrating a current sensed from second channels. FIG. **21B** is a diagram illustrating a current obtained from a differential pair of second channels. In FIG. **20**, the components that are the same or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. **13** are denoted by the same reference numerals/signs, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0259] Referring to FIGS. **12** and **20** to **21B**, in the sensing modes of the second modes **MD2** and **MD2-d**, a current may flow to the coil of the inductor “L” while the RLC resonant circuit of the pen PN discharges the charged charges. A magnetic field may be formed by the current. The pen PN may emit the magnetic field having a resonant frequency.

[0260] A second induced current **12** may be generated on the plurality of second electrodes **220** by the magnetic field provided from the pen PN. The second induced current **12** may be formed in a direction facing away from (e.g., opposite to) a direction in which the current flows.

[0261] In a plan view, the second induced currents **12** may be formed on the second electrodes **220**, which are located on the upper side with respect to the pen PN, in the first direction **DR1**. The second induced currents **12** may be formed on the second electrodes **220**, which are located on the lower side with respect to the pen PN, in the direction facing away from (e.g., opposite to) the first direction **DR1**.

[0262] As a distance from the pen PN increases, the magnitude of the second induced current **12** may decrease. When the pen PN is provided in a direction parallel to or substantially parallel to the third direction **DR3** in a state where the pen PN is not tilted, the magnitude of the second induced current **12** may be vertically symmetric or substantially vertically symmetric with respect to the location of the pen PN.

[0263] The second induced currents **12** formed on the plurality second electrodes **220** may be transferred to the sensor driving unit **200C**. The sensor driving unit **200C** may receive a second sensing signal **PRX2** based on the second induced current **12**.

[0264] In the sensing mode, the sensor driving unit **200C** may directly receive a current of the second sensing signal **PRX2**.

[0265] The sensor driving unit **200C** may receive the second sensing signal **PRX2** based on the second induced current **12**. The sensor driving unit **200C** may detect coordinates of the pen PN based on the first sensing signal **PRX1** (e.g., refer to FIG. **18**) and/or the second sensing signal **PRX2**.

[0266] In the sensing mode of each of the second mode **MD2-d** and the second mode **MD2**, the first switch **SW1** may be connected to the (2-1)-th pad part **PD-1** and the ground **GND**, and the second switch **SW2** may be connected to the (2-2)-th pad part **PD-2** and the sensing unit **SP**.

[0267] The sensing unit **SP** may receive the second sensing signal **PRX2**. The sensor driving unit **200C** may calculate a sensing current for each channel or for a differential channel by using the second sensing signal **PRX2**. The sensing current may correspond to the second sensing signal **PRX2**. This will be described in more detail below.

[0268] Each of the plurality of second electrodes **220** may be referred to as a “second channel”. Directions of the second induced currents **12** that are sensed from second channels spaced apart from each other with a pen-located portion interposed therebetween may be different. A direction of currents flowing to second channels located on the upper side with respect to the location of the pen PN may be different from a direction of currents flowing to second channels located on the

lower side with respect to the location of the pen PN. Accordingly, the sensor driving unit **200C** may sense currents flowing in different directions from each other with respect to the location of the pen PN. The sensor driving unit **200C** may calculate coordinates based on a zero crossing value **PT1b** of a sensing current graph for each channel.

[0269] As another example, the sensor driving unit **200C** may sense currents by performing differential sensing for channels that are adjacent to each other from among the plurality of second channels, or for channels that are spaced apart from each other from among the plurality of second channels. For example, the sensing current may be obtained by performing differential sensing for an N-th second electrode and an (N+2)-th second electrode, where N is a natural number, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the number of second electrodes targeted for differential sensing is not limited thereto. For example, an N-th second electrode and an (N+3)-th second electrode may be targeted for differential sensing, where N is a natural number. The sensor driving unit **200C** may calculate coordinates based on a peak value **PT2b** of a sensing current graph for each differential channel.

[0270] Referring to FIGS. 7, 18, and 20, in the sensing mode, the sensor driving unit **200C** may receive the first sensing signal **PRX1** transferred by the capacitive coupling of the coupling capacitors **Ccp** between the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**. In other words, the first sensing signal **PRX1** may be sensed by a cap-assisted loop structure of the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230**.

[0271] In the sensing mode, the sensor driving unit **200C** may directly receive a current of the second sensing signal **PRX2** from the plurality of second electrodes **220**. In other words, the second sensing signal **PRX2** may be sensed by a direct loop structure of the plurality of second electrodes **220**.

[0272] Accordingly, the x-axis and y-axis coordinates of the pen PN may be respectively sensed by utilizing different loop structures.

[0273] The sensor layer **200** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may have both the cap-assisted loop structure and the direct loop structure. For example, the minor axis having the first length **W1** being relatively shorter may be formed by the plurality of first electrodes **210** and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes **230** in the cap-assisted loop structure, and the major axis having the second length **W2** being relatively longer may be formed by the plurality of second electrodes **220** in the direct loop structure.

[0274] The intensity of the second sensing signal **PRX2** sensed from the direct loop structure may be different from the intensity of the first sensing signal **PRX1** sensed from the cap-assisted loop structure.

[0275] According to the present disclosure, in the direct loop structure, because the sensor driving unit **200C** directly receives the second sensing signal **PRX2** from each of the plurality of second electrodes **220**, the intensity of the second sensing signal **PRX2** may be greater than the intensity of the first sensing signal **PRX1**. Compared to a case where all sensing electrodes of a sensor layer are implemented in the cap-assisted loop structure, a pen sensing-bandwidth of the sensor layer **200** may be improved. Accordingly, the electronic device **1000** (e.g., refer to FIG. 1A) having an improved pen sensing reliability may be provided.

[0276] In a comparative example, assuming that both the minor axis and the major axis are formed in the direct loop structure, because the number of switches **SW1** and **SW2** that the sensor driving unit **200C** includes is increased by as much as two times or more, the number of pads of a ball grid array (BGA) may be increased, thereby causing an increase in the size of an integrated circuit (IC). However, according to some embodiments of the present disclosure, one of the minor axis or the major axis may be formed in the direct loop structure, and the other thereof may be formed in the cap-assisted loop structure. Accordingly, the increase in the IC size of the sensor driving unit **200C** may be minimized or reduced. In other words, the electronic device **1000** (e.g., refer to FIG. 1A) having an improved space efficiency may be provided.

[0277] Referring to FIGS. 12, 18, and 20, in the sensing mode of the second mode MD2, the first sensing signal PRX1 and the second sensing signal PRX2 may be utilized to sense coordinates of the pen PN.

[0278] During the second mode MD2-d, the sensor layer 200 may be scanned and driven to detect the second input 3000. In the sensing mode of the second mode MD2-d, the sensor driving unit 200C may utilize only the second sensing signal PRX2 to focus on the detection of the pen PN.

[0279] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, in the second mode MD2-d, the first sensing signal PRX1 may not be used to detect the pen PN, and only the second sensing signal PRX2 may be used to detect the pen PN. In other words, an amount of calculation of the sensor driving unit 200C may be relatively decreased. Accordingly, the electronic device 1000 (e.g., refer to FIG. 1A) having a power consumption that is reduced may be provided.

[0280] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, because the intensity of the second sensing signal PRX2 may be higher than the intensity of the first sensing signal PRX1, it may be easier to determine whether or not the second sensing signal PRX2 generated by the pen PN is transmitted to the sensor driving unit 200C. Even when the pen PN is hovering, the sensor driving unit 200C may more easily detect the second sensing signal PRX2. Accordingly, the electronic device 1000 (e.g., refer to FIG. 1A) having an improved sensing reliability may be provided.

[0281] When the pen PN is detected by the second sensing signal PRX2, the sensor driving unit 200C may operate in the third operation mode DMD3.

[0282] FIG. 22 is a plan view illustrating a sensor layer according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. In FIG. 22, the components that are the same or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. 7 are denoted by the same reference numerals/signs, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0283] Referring to FIG. 22, a sensor layer 200-1 may further include a charging trace line 230t-1 and the plurality of third pads PD3 disposed in the peripheral area 200NA.

[0284] The charging trace line 230t-1 may include a first line portion 231t extending in the first direction DR1 and electrically connected to the auxiliary electrodes 230, a second line portion 232t extending from a first end of the first line portion 231t in the second direction DR2, and a third line portion 233t extending from a second end of the first line portion 231t in the second direction DR2.

[0285] For example, the charging trace line 230t-1 illustrated in FIG. 22 may be defined as a trace line in which the (3-2)-th trace line 230rt2 is excluded from the charging trace line 230t described above with reference to FIG. 7.

[0286] FIG. 23 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. In FIG. 23, the components that are the same or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. 15 are denoted by the same reference numerals/signs, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0287] Referring to FIGS. 22 and 23, in the charging mode, the sensor driving unit 200C may transmit the charging signals SG1 and SG2 to the sensor layer 200-1.

[0288] Second pad parts from among the plurality of pad parts may be respectively connected to the plurality of second pads PD2. A second pad connected to a first end of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220 from among the plurality of second pads PD2 may be connected to the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1. A second pad connected to a second end of each of the plurality of second electrodes 220 from among the plurality of second pads PD2 may be connected to the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2.

[0289] In the charging mode, the first switch SW1 connected to the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1 of the sensor driving unit 200C may be connected to the ground GND. The second switch SW2 connected to the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2 may be connected to the driving unit DP.

[0290] The driving unit DP may generate the charging signals SG1 and SG2. The charging signals SG1 and SG2 may include the first charging signal SG1 and the second charging signal SG2. A

phase of the second charging signal SG2 may be opposite to a phase of the first charging signal SG1.

[0291] The sensor driving unit **200C** may transmit the first charging signal SG1 to one second electrode from among the plurality of second electrodes **220**, and may transmit the second charging signal SG2 to another second electrode from among the plurality of second electrodes **220**.

[0292] The second electrode **220-1** and the second electrode **220-2** may be spaced apart from each other, with at least one of the others of the plurality of second electrodes **220** interposed therebetween. A shape where the second electrode **220-1** and the second electrode **220-2** are spaced apart from each other with two second electrodes **220** interposed therebetween is illustrated in FIG. **23** as an example. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the number of second electrodes **220** disposed between the second electrode **220-1** and the second electrode **220-2** is not limited thereto. The sensor driving unit **200C** may control the size of the charging loop by adjusting the number of second electrodes **220** to be disposed between the second electrode **220-1** and the second electrode **220-2**.

[0293] A first current RFSa may flow on the second electrode **220-1** by the second charging signal SG2.

[0294] A second current RFSb may flow on the second electrode **220-2** by the first charging signal SG1.

[0295] The current path of the first current RFSa and the current path of the second current RFSb may be in the shape of a coil. Accordingly, in the charging mode, the resonant circuit of the pen PN may be charged by the current path. The current path of the first current RFSa may be referred to as an “inner loop”, and the current path of the second current RFSb may be referred to as an “outer loop”.

[0296] In the charging mode, a first distance DS1 between the second electrode **220-1** and the second electrode **220-2** in the second direction DR2 may be greater than a second distance DS2 between one trace line connected to the second electrode **220-1** from among the plurality of second trace lines **220t** and another trace line connected to the second electrode **220-2** from among the plurality of second trace lines **220t** in the first direction DR1. For example, the first distance DS1 may be 4 mm (millimeter) to 20 mm. The second distance DS2 may be 100 μm (micrometer) to 900 μm.

[0297] According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, the sensor driving unit **200C** may more easily drive the sensor layer **200** by using the first switch SW1 and the second switch SW2, depending on a mode. Accordingly, the electronic device **1000** having an improved reliability may be provided.

[0298] When the first charging signal SG1 and the second charging signal SG2 have an opposite-phase relationship with each other, the noise caused by the first charging signal SG1 in the display layer **100** may be canceled out with the noise caused by the second charging signal SG2.

Accordingly, a flicker phenomenon may not occur in the display layer **100**. Accordingly, the display quality of the display layer **100** may be improved.

[0299] FIG. **24** illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. In FIG. **24**, the components that are the same or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. **20** are denoted by the same reference numerals/signs, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0300] Referring to FIG. **24**, in the sensing mode of each of the second mode MD2-d and the second mode MD2, the first switch SW1 may connect the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1 and the voltage providing unit to each other. For example, the first switch SW1 may be connected to provide a reference voltage Vref to the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1. The reference voltage Vref may have a suitable voltage level (e.g., a given or predetermined voltage level).

[0301] The second switch SW2 may be connected to the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2 and the sensing unit SP.

[0302] The reference voltage V_{ref} may be provided to the second input terminal of the amplifier AMP. The second input terminal of the amplifier AMP and the first switch SW1 may have the same or substantially the same voltage level as each other.

[0303] FIG. 25 illustrates a second mode of a sensor layer and a sensor driving unit according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. In FIG. 25, the components that are the same or substantially the same as (or similar to) those described above with reference to FIG. 20 are denoted by the same reference numerals/signs, and thus, redundant description thereof may not be repeated.

[0304] Referring to FIG. 25, the second induced currents 12 formed on the plurality of second electrodes 220 may be transferred to the sensor driving unit 200C. The sensor driving unit 200C may receive second sensing signals PRX2a and PRX2b, which are based on the second induced current 12. The second sensing signals PRX2a and PRX2b may include a (2-1)-th sensing signal PRX2a and a (2-2)-th sensing signal PRX2b.

[0305] The (2-1)-th sensing signal PRX2a may be output through a first end of each of the plurality of first electrodes 210, and the ((2-2)-th second sensing signal PRX2b may be output through a second end of each of the plurality of first electrodes 210, which is spaced apart from the first end in the first direction DR1.

[0306] The sensor driving unit 200C may include a plurality of sensing units (e.g., a plurality of sensors or a plurality of sensing circuits) SPa. Each of the plurality of sensing units SPa may include the amplifier AMPa and the plurality of capacitors CAP1 and CAP2. The first input terminal of the amplifier AMPa may be connected to the (2-1)-th pad part PD-1. The second input terminal of the amplifier AMPa may be connected to the (2-2)-th pad part PD-2. A signal output through the output terminal of the amplifier AMPa may be filtered. Afterwards, the filtered signal may be converted into a digital signal.

[0307] The first capacitor CAP1 may be connected between the first input terminal and the output terminal. The second capacitor CAP2 may be connected between the second input terminal and the output terminal.

[0308] The (2-1)-th sensing signal PRX2a may be provided to the first input terminal of the amplifier AMPa. The (2-2)-th sensing signal PRX2b may be provided to the second input terminal of the amplifier AMPa.

[0309] Each of the plurality of sensing units SPa may receive the (2-1)-th sensing signal PRX2a and the (2-2)-th sensing signal PRX2b, and may amplify a difference between the (2-1)-th sensing signal PRX2a and the (2-2)-th sensing signal PRX2b.

[0310] The sensor driving unit 200C may detect coordinates of the pen PN based on the first sensing signal PRX1 (e.g., refer to FIG. 18) and/or the second sensing signals PRX2a and PRX2b.

[0311] According to some embodiments described above, because a plurality of second electrodes may have a direct loop structure, and a sensor driving unit may directly receive a second sensing signal from each of the plurality of second electrodes, the intensity of the second sensing signal may be greater than the intensity of a first sensing signal, which is based on the capacitive coupling and is received from a plurality of first electrodes with a cap-assisted loop structure. Compared to the case where all sensing electrodes of a sensor layer are implemented in the cap-assisted loop structure, the pen sensing-bandwidth of the sensor layer may be improved. Accordingly, an electronic device having an improved pen sensing reliability may be provided.

[0312] According to some embodiments described above, one of the minor axis or the major axis may be formed in the direct loop structure, and the other thereof may be formed in the cap-assisted loop structure. Accordingly, the increase in the IC size of the sensor driving unit may be minimized or reduced. As such, an electronic device having an improved space efficiency may be provided.

[0313] The electronic or electric devices and/or any other relevant devices or components according to embodiments of the present disclosure described herein may be implemented utilizing any suitable hardware, firmware (e.g. an application-specific integrated circuit), software, or a combination of software, firmware, and hardware. For example, the various components of these

devices may be formed on one integrated circuit (IC) chip or on separate IC chips. Further, the various components of these devices may be implemented on a flexible printed circuit film, a tape carrier package (TCP), a printed circuit board (PCB), or formed on one substrate. Further, the various components of these devices may be a process or thread, running on one or more processors, in one or more computing devices, executing computer program instructions and interacting with other system components for performing the various functionalities described herein. The computer program instructions are stored in a memory which may be implemented in a computing device using a standard memory device, such as, for example, a random access memory (RAM). The computer program instructions may also be stored in other non-transitory computer readable media such as, for example, a CD-ROM, flash drive, or the like. Also, a person of skill in the art should recognize that the functionality of various computing devices may be combined or integrated into a single computing device, or the functionality of a particular computing device may be distributed across one or more other computing devices without departing from the spirit and scope of the example embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0314] The foregoing is illustrative of some embodiments of the present disclosure, and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although some embodiments have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that various modifications are possible in the embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure. It will be understood that descriptions of features or aspects within each embodiment should typically be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other embodiments, unless otherwise described. Thus, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated. Therefore, it is to be understood that the foregoing is illustrative of various example embodiments and is not to be construed as limited to the specific embodiments disclosed herein, and that various modifications to the disclosed embodiments, as well as other example embodiments, are intended to be included within the spirit and scope of the present disclosure as defined in the appended claims, and their equivalents.

Claims

1. An electronic device comprising: a display layer; a sensor layer on the display layer; and a sensor driver configured to drive the sensor layer, wherein the sensor layer comprises: a plurality of first electrodes, each extending in a first direction; a plurality of second electrodes, each extending in a second direction crossing the first direction; and a plurality of auxiliary electrodes, each extending in the first direction, and insulated from the plurality of second electrodes, wherein the sensor driver is configured to operate in a first mode for sensing a touch or in a second mode for sensing an external input device, wherein the second mode comprises a charging mode and a sensing mode, wherein, in the first mode, the sensor driver is configured to electrically connect a first end and a second end to each other of each of the plurality of second electrodes, and transmit a driving signal to each of the plurality of second electrodes, and wherein, in the sensing mode, the sensor driver is configured to receive a first sensing signal through the second end.
2. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes comprises at least one pattern electrode, and wherein, in a plan view, each of the plurality of first electrodes surrounds the pattern electrode of a corresponding one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.
3. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein an area of each of the plurality of first electrodes is smaller than an area of each of the plurality of second electrodes.
4. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein, in a plan view, a length of each of the plurality of first electrodes in the first direction is smaller than a length of each of the plurality of second electrodes in the second direction.

5. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the plurality of auxiliary electrodes are electrically connected to each other.
6. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the sensor driver is configured to directly receive a current of the first sensing signal in the sensing mode, and wherein the sensor driver is configured to receive a second sensing signal transferred by a capacitive coupling between the plurality of first electrodes and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes in the sensing mode.
7. The electronic device of claim 6, wherein an intensity of the first sensing signal is greater than an intensity of the second sensing signal.
8. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the sensor driver comprises: a driver configured to generate the driving signal and a charging signal; a sensing circuit comprising an analog front-end; a voltage providing circuit configured to provide a voltage with a voltage level; a first pad part electrically connected to the first end; a second pad part electrically connected to the second end; a first switch connected to the first pad part, and configured to switch between the voltage providing circuit and the second pad part; and a second switch connected to the second pad part, and configured to switch between the driver and the sensing circuit.
9. The electronic device of claim 8, wherein the sensing circuit is configured to operate in a single-ended mode.
10. The electronic device of claim 8, wherein the sensing circuit is configured to operate in a differential mode.
11. The electronic device of claim 8, wherein, in the first mode, the first switch is configured to be connected to the first pad part and the second pad part, and the second switch is configured to be connected to the second pad part and the driver.
12. The electronic device of claim 8, wherein, in the charging mode, the sensor driver is configured to transmit a first charging signal to one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes, and transmit a second charging signal to another of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.
13. The electronic device of claim 12, wherein a phase of the first charging signal is opposite to a phase of the second charging signal.
14. The electronic device of claim 12, wherein, during the charging mode, the plurality of second electrodes are configured to be floated.
15. The electronic device of claim 12, wherein the one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes and the another of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes are spaced from each other with at least one of others of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes located therebetween.
16. The electronic device of claim 8, wherein, in the charging mode, the first switch is configured to be connected to the first pad part and the voltage providing circuit, the second switch is configured to be connected to the second pad part and the driver, a first charging signal is configured to be transmitted to one of the plurality of second electrodes, and a second charging signal is configured to be transmitted to another of the plurality of second electrodes.
17. The electronic device of claim 16, wherein a phase of the first charging signal is opposite to a phase of the second charging signal.
18. The electronic device of claim 16, wherein the one of the plurality of second electrodes and the another of the plurality of second electrodes are spaced from each other with at least one of others of the plurality of second electrodes located therebetween.
19. The electronic device of claim 18, wherein the sensor layer comprises an active area, and a peripheral area adjacent to the active area, wherein the plurality of first electrodes, the plurality of second electrodes, and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes are located in the active area, and wherein the sensor layer further comprises a plurality of sensing lines located in the peripheral area, and connected to the plurality of second electrodes, respectively.
20. The electronic device of claim 19, wherein, in the charging mode, a first distance between the one of the plurality of second electrodes and the another of the plurality of second electrodes in a first direction is greater than a second distance between one of the plurality of sensing lines

connected to the one of the plurality of second electrodes and another of the plurality of sensing lines connected to the another of the plurality of second electrodes, in a second direction crossing the first direction.

21. An electronic device comprising: a display layer; a sensor layer on the display layer; and a sensor driver configured to drive the sensor layer, wherein the sensor layer comprises: a plurality of first electrodes, each extending in a first direction; a plurality of second electrodes, each extending in a second direction crossing the first direction; and a plurality of auxiliary electrodes, each extending in the first direction, and insulated from the plurality of second electrodes, wherein the sensor driver is configured to operate in a charging mode or a sensing mode wherein, in the charging mode, the sensor driver is configured to transmit a first charging signal to one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes, and transmit a second charging signal to another of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes, wherein, in the sensing mode, the sensor driver is configured to directly receive a current of a first sensing signal from the plurality of second electrodes, and wherein, in the sensing mode, the sensor driver is configured to receive a second sensing signal transferred by a capacitive coupling between the plurality of first electrodes and the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.

22. The electronic device of claim 21, wherein each of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes comprises at least one pattern electrode, and wherein, in a plan view, each of the plurality of first electrodes surrounds the pattern electrode of a corresponding one of the plurality of auxiliary electrodes.

23. The electronic device of claim 21, wherein an area of each of the plurality of first electrodes is smaller than an area of each of the plurality of second electrodes.

24. The electronic device of claim 21, wherein, in a plan view, a length of each of the plurality of first electrodes in the first direction is smaller than a length of each of the plurality of second electrodes in the second direction.

25. The electronic device of claim 21, wherein the plurality of auxiliary electrodes are electrically connected to each other.

26. The electronic device of claim 21, wherein an intensity of the first sensing signal is greater than an intensity of the second sensing signal.

27. The electronic device of claim 21, wherein a phase of the first charging signal is opposite to a phase of the second charging signal.

28. The electronic device of claim 20, wherein, during the charging mode, the plurality of second electrodes are configured to be floated.
