



(11) **EP 1 895 592 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
17.10.2018 Bulletin 2018/42

(51) Int Cl.:
H01L 27/32^(2006.01) H01L 51/52^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **07110438.4**

(22) Date of filing: **18.06.2007**

(54) **Organic light emitting display device**

Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: **04.09.2006 KR 20060084840**

(43) Date of publication of application:
05.03.2008 Bulletin 2008/10

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Description

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0001] The present disclosure relates to an organic light emitting display device, and more particularly to an organic light emitting display device capable of sealing a space between a deposition substrate and an encapsulation substrate with inorganic sealing materials.

2. Description of the Related Technology

[0002] An organic light emitting display device is a flat panel display using an array of organic light emitting diodes. An organic light emitting diode includes an organic emitting layer interposed between two opposing electrodes (a first electrode and a second electrode). When a voltage is applied between the electrodes, electrons injected from one electrode and holes injected from the other electrode recombine in the organic emitting layer. In the organic emitting layer, organic molecules are excited by the recombination of the holes and electrons, and then emit light while returning to a ground state.

[0003] Organic light emitting display devices have drawn attention as a next-generation display because of its excellent visibility. In addition, the devices can have a lightweight and thin profile. The devices can also be driven at a low voltage.

[0004] EP 1 575 090 A2 discloses an electroluminescent display device which includes a display area formed on one surface of a substrate. Furthermore, the device includes a first electrode layer, a second electrode layer, and an electroluminescent emission layer between the first and second electrode layers.

[0005] US 2004/0207314 A1 discloses a hermetically sealed glass package and a method for manufacturing the hermetically sealed glass package using an OLED display as an example.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE ASPECTS

[0006] One aspect of the invention provides an organic light emitting display device comprising: a first substrate; a second substrate; an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates; a frit seal interposed between the first and second substrates while surrounding the array, wherein the frit seal, the first substrate and the second substrate in combination define an enclosed space in which the array is located; and a power supply line formed over the first substrate, the power supply line being configured to supply power to the array, the power supply line having a top surface facing the second substrate. The power supply line comprises a first portion and a second portion, the first portion extending within the enclosed space when viewed from the second substrate along a first axis which

is parallel to the normal vector of first and second substrates. The second portion extending between inside and outside the enclosed space when viewed along the first axis, wherein at least part of the first portion extends parallel to the longitudinal axis of an adjacent portion of the frit seal. The frit seal overlaps with 1% to 10% of the top surface of the first portion of the power supply line when viewed from the second substrate along the first axis.

[0007] The second portion may extend substantially perpendicular to the frit seal when viewed from the second substrate.

[0008] The frit seal may overlap with at least a portion of the top surface of the second portion when viewed from the second substrate.

[0009] The device may further comprise at least one conductive line extending between inside and outside the enclosed space when viewed from the second substrate, wherein the second portion overlaps with substantially no portion of the at least one conductive line when viewed from the second substrate. At least part of the first portion may extend generally parallel to the frit seal.

[0010] The frit seal overlaps with 1% to up to about 10% of a surface of the first portion when viewed from the second substrate.

[0011] A substantial portion of the power supply line may be positioned between the array and the frit seal when viewed from the second substrate. The power supply line may substantially surround the array when viewed from the second substrate.

[0012] The power supply line may comprise a first power supply line and a second power supply line. At least a portion of the first power supply line may be interposed between the frit seal and one edge of the array when viewed from the second substrate, and at least a portion of the second power supply line may be interposed between the frit seal and another edge of the array when viewed from the second substrate. A substantial portion of the second power supply line may be interposed between the first power supply line and the array when viewed from the second substrate.

[0013] The device may further comprise a planarization layer, at least part of which is interposed between the first substrate and the array, and at least a portion of the power supply line may be buried in the planarization layer or between the planarization layer and the first substrate. The device may further comprise an insulating layer formed between the planarization layer and the first substrate, and at least part of the power supply line may be interposed between the insulating layer and the planarization layer. The device may further comprise a reinforcing member formed next to the frit seal between the first substrate and the second substrate while interconnecting the first substrate and the second substrate.

[0014] Another aspect of the invention provides a method of making the organic light emitting display device described above. The method comprises: providing a partially fabricated organic light emitting display device

comprising a first substrate, a second substrate and an integrated structure formed on the first substrate, wherein the integrated structure may comprise an array of organic light-emitting pixels and a power supply line configured to supply power to the array, wherein the power supply line has a top surface facing the second substrate; forming a frit sealant between the first and second substrates so as to surround the array, wherein the frit sealant, the first substrate and the second substrate in combination define an enclosed space in which the array is located. The power supply line comprises a first portion and a second portion, the first portion extending within the enclosed space when viewed from the second substrate along a first axis which is parallel to the normal vector of first and second substrates, the second portion extending between inside and outside the enclosed space when viewed along the first axis. At least part of the first portion extends parallel to the longitudinal axis of an adjacent portion of the frit sealant. The frit sealant is formed such that it overlaps with 1% to 10% of the top surface of the first portion of the power supply line when viewed from the second substrate along the first axis. The method further comprises the step of irradiating laser or infrared rays to the frit sealant in a direction generally perpendicular to the second substrate such that the frit sealant is molten and cured.

[0015] The power supply line comprises a second portion physically interconnecting the inside and outside of the enclosed space when viewed from the second substrate, and the frit sealant may overlap with substantially the second portion of the power supply line when viewed from the second substrate.

[0016] The power supply line further comprises a first portion that is connected to the second portion and does not physically interconnect the inside and outside of the enclosed space when viewed from the second substrate. The laser or infrared rays may reach substantially no part of the first portion of the power supply line.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] These and/or other aspects of the instant disclosure will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of an organic light emitting display device for illustration, not according to the embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A' of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line B-B' of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of another organic light emitting display device for illustration, not according to the embodiment.

FIG. 5A is a schematic exploded view of a passive

matrix type organic light emitting display device in accordance with one embodiment.

FIG. 5B is a schematic exploded view of an active matrix type organic light emitting display device in accordance with one embodiment.

FIG. 5C is a schematic top plan view of an organic light emitting display in accordance with one embodiment.

FIG. 5D is a cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting display of FIG. 5C, taken along the line d-d. FIG. 5E is a schematic perspective view illustrating mass production of organic light emitting devices in accordance with one embodiment.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0018] Hereinafter, certain embodiments will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numerals indicate identical or functionally similar elements.

[0019] An organic light emitting display (OLED) is a display device comprising an array of organic light emitting diodes. Organic light emitting diodes are solid state devices which include an organic material and are adapted to generate and emit light when appropriate electrical potentials are applied.

[0020] OLEDs can be generally grouped into two basic types dependent on the arrangement with which the stimulating electrical current is provided. Fig. 5A schematically illustrates an exploded view of a simplified structure of a passive matrix type OLED 1000. Fig. 5B schematically illustrates a simplified structure of an active matrix type OLED 1001. In both configurations, the OLED 1000, 1001 includes OLED pixels built over a substrate 1002, and the OLED pixels include an anode 1004, a cathode 1006 and an organic layer 1010. When an appropriate electrical current is applied to the anode 1004, electric current flows through the pixels and visible light is emitted from the organic layer.

[0021] Referring to Fig. 5A, the passive matrix OLED (PMOLED) design includes elongate strips of anode 1004 arranged generally perpendicular to elongate strips of cathode 1006 with organic layers interposed therebetween. The intersections of the strips of cathode 1006 and anode 1004 define individual OLED pixels where light is generated and emitted upon appropriate excitation of the corresponding strips of anode 1004 and cathode 1006. PMOLEDs provide the advantage of relatively simple fabrication.

[0022] Referring to Fig. 5B, the active matrix OLED (AMOLED) includes driving circuits 1012 arranged between the substrate 1002 and an array of OLED pixels. An individual pixel of AMOLEDs is defined between the common cathode 1006 and an anode 1004, which is electrically isolated from other anodes. Each driving circuit 1012 is coupled with an anode 1004 of the OLED pixels and further coupled with a data line 1016 and a scan line

1018. In embodiments, the scan lines 1018 supply scan signals that select rows of the driving circuits, and the data lines 1016 supply data signals for particular driving circuits. The data signals and scan signals stimulate the local driving circuits 1012, which excite the anodes 1004 so as to emit light from their corresponding pixels.

[0023] In the illustrated AMOLED, the local driving circuits 1012, the data lines 1016 and scan lines 1018 are buried in a planarization layer 1014, which is interposed between the pixel array and the substrate 1002. The planarization layer 1014 provides a planar top surface on which the organic light emitting pixel array is formed. The planarization layer 1014 may be formed of organic or inorganic materials, and formed of two or more layers although shown as a single layer. The local driving circuits 1012 are typically formed with thin film transistors (TFT) and arranged in a grid or array under the OLED pixel array. The local driving circuits 1012 may be at least partly made of organic materials, including organic TFT. AMOLEDs have the advantage of fast response time improving their desirability for use in displaying data signals. Also, AMOLEDs have the advantages of consuming less power than passive matrix OLEDs.

[0024] Referring to common features of the PMOLED and AMOLED designs, the substrate 1002 provides structural support for the OLED pixels and circuits. In various embodiments, the substrate 1002 can comprise rigid or flexible materials as well as opaque or transparent materials, such as plastic, glass, and/or foil. As noted above, each OLED pixel or diode is formed with the anode 1004, cathode 1006 and organic layer 1010 interposed therebetween. When an appropriate electrical current is applied to the anode 1004, the cathode 1006 injects electrons and the anode 1004 injects holes. In certain embodiments, the anode 1004 and cathode 1006 are inverted; i.e., the cathode is formed on the substrate 1002 and the anode is oppositely arranged.

[0025] Interposed between the cathode 1006 and anode 1004 are one or more organic layers. More specifically, at least one emissive or light emitting layer is interposed between the cathode 1006 and anode 1004. The light emitting layer may comprise one or more light emitting organic compounds. Typically, the light emitting layer is configured to emit visible light in a single color such as blue, green, red or white. In the illustrated embodiment, one organic layer 1010 is formed between the cathode 1006 and anode 1004 and acts as a light emitting layer. Additional layers, which can be formed between the anode 1004 and cathode 1006, can include a hole transporting layer, a hole injection layer, an electron transporting layer and an electron injection layer.

[0026] Hole transporting and/or injection layers can be interposed between the light emitting layer 1010 and the anode 1004. Electron transporting and/or injecting layers can be interposed between the cathode 1006 and the light emitting layer 1010. The electron injection layer facilitates injection of electrons from the cathode 1006 toward the light emitting layer 1010 by reducing the work

function for injecting electrons from the cathode 1006. Similarly, the hole injection layer facilitates injection of holes from the anode 1004 toward the light emitting layer 1010. The hole and electron transporting layers facilitate movement of the carriers injected from the respective electrodes toward the light emitting layer.

[0027] In some embodiments, a single layer may serve both electron injection and transportation functions or both hole injection and transportation functions. In some embodiments, one or more of these layers are lacking. In some embodiments, one or more organic layers are doped with one or more materials that help injection and/or transportation of the carriers. In embodiments where only one organic layer is formed between the cathode and anode, the organic layer may include not only an organic light emitting compound but also certain functional materials that help injection or transportation of carriers within that layer.

[0028] There are numerous organic materials that have been developed for use in these layers including the light emitting layer. Also, numerous other organic materials for use in these layers are being developed. In some embodiments, these organic materials may be macromolecules including oligomers and polymers. In some embodiments, the organic materials for these layers may be relatively small molecules. The skilled artisan will be able to select appropriate materials for each of these layers in view of the desired functions of the individual layers and the materials for the neighboring layers in particular designs.

[0029] In operation, an electrical circuit provides appropriate potential between the cathode 1006 and anode 1004. This results in an electrical current flowing from the anode 1004 to the cathode 1006 via the interposed organic layer(s). In one embodiment, the cathode 1006 provides electrons to the adjacent organic layer 1010. The anode 1004 injects holes to the organic layer 1010. The holes and electrons recombine in the organic layer 1010 and generate energy particles called "excitons." The excitons transfer their energy to the organic light emitting material in the organic layer 1010, and the energy is used to emit visible light from the organic light emitting material. The spectral characteristics of light generated and emitted by the OLED 1000, 1001 depend on the nature and composition of organic molecules in the organic layer(s). The composition of the one or more organic layers can be selected to suit the needs of a particular application by one of ordinary skill in the art.

[0030] OLED devices can also be categorized based on the direction of the light emission. In one type referred to as "top emission" type, OLED devices emit light and display images through the cathode or top electrode 1006. In these embodiments, the cathode 1006 is made of a material transparent or at least partially transparent with respect to visible light. In certain embodiments, to avoid losing any light that can pass through the anode or bottom electrode 1004, the anode may be made of a material substantially reflective of the visible light. A sec-

ond type of OLED devices emits light through the anode or bottom electrode 1004 and is called "bottom emission" type. In the bottom emission type OLED devices, the anode 1004 is made of a material which is at least partially transparent with respect to visible light. Often, in bottom emission type OLED devices, the cathode 1006 is made of a material substantially reflective of the visible light. A third type of OLED devices emits light in two directions, e.g. through both anode 1004 and cathode 1006. Depending upon the direction(s) of the light emission, the substrate may be formed of a material which is transparent, opaque or reflective of visible light.

[0031] In many embodiments, an OLED pixel array 1021 comprising a plurality of organic light emitting pixels is arranged over a substrate 1002 as shown in Fig. 5C. In embodiments, the pixels in the array 1021 are controlled to be turned on and off by a driving circuit (not shown), and the plurality of the pixels as a whole displays information or image on the array 1021. In certain embodiments, the OLED pixel array 1021 is arranged with respect to other components, such as drive and control electronics to define a display region and a non-display region. In these embodiments, the display region refers to the area of the substrate 1002 where OLED pixel array 1021 is formed. The non-display region refers to the remaining areas of the substrate 1002. In embodiments, the non-display region can contain logic and/or power supply circuitry. It will be understood that there will be at least portions of control/drive circuit elements arranged within the display region. For example, in PMOLEDs, conductive components will extend into the display region to provide appropriate potential to the anode and cathodes. In AMOLEDs, local driving circuits and data/scan lines coupled with the driving circuits will extend into the display region to drive and control the individual pixels of the AMOLEDs.

[0032] One design and fabrication consideration in OLED devices is that certain organic material layers of OLED devices can suffer damage or accelerated deterioration from exposure to water, oxygen or other harmful gases. Accordingly, it is generally understood that OLED devices be sealed or encapsulated to inhibit exposure to moisture and oxygen or other harmful gases found in a manufacturing or operational environment. Fig. 5D schematically illustrates a cross-section of an encapsulated OLED device 1011 having a layout of Fig. 5C and taken along the line d-d of Fig. 5C. In this embodiment, a generally planar top plate or substrate 1061 engages with a seal 1071 which further engages with a bottom plate or substrate 1002 to enclose or encapsulate the OLED pixel array 1021. In other embodiments, one or more layers are formed on the top plate 1061 or bottom plate 1002, and the seal 1071 is coupled with the bottom or top substrate 1002, 1061 via such a layer. In the illustrated embodiment, the seal 1071 extends along the periphery of the OLED pixel array 1021 or the bottom or top plate 1002, 1061.

[0033] The seal 1071 has a width W, which is its thick-

ness in a direction parallel to a surface of the top or bottom substrate 1061, 1002 as shown in Fig. 5D. The width varies among embodiments and ranges from about 300 μm to about 3000 μm , optionally from about 500 μm to about 1500 μm . Also, the width may vary at different positions of the seal 1071. The seal 1071 has a height H, which is its thickness in a direction perpendicular to a surface of the top or bottom substrate 1061, 1002 as shown in Fig. 5D. The height varies among embodiments and ranges from about 2 μm to about 30 μm , optionally from about 10 μm to about 15 μm . Generally, the height does not significantly vary at different positions of the seal 1071. However, in certain embodiments, the height of the seal 1071 may vary at different positions thereof.

[0034] In the illustrated embodiment, the seal 1071 preferably has a generally rectangular cross-section. In other embodiments, however, the seal 1071 can have other various cross-sectional shapes such as a generally square cross-section, a generally trapezoidal cross-section, a cross-section with one or more rounded edges, or other configuration as indicated by the needs of a given application. To improve hermeticity, it is generally desired to increase the interfacial area where the seal 1071 directly contacts the bottom or top substrate 1002, 1061 or a layer formed thereon. In some embodiments, the shape of the seal can be designed such that the interfacial area can be increased.

[0035] An organic light emitting display device has a disadvantage that organic light emitting diodes may be easily exposed to moisture, which shortens the life span thereof. Therefore, there have been attempts to develop sealing means using various methods. For example, U.S. Patent Application Publication No 2004/0207314 discloses a structure in which an inorganic sealing material (frit) is applied to a glass substrate to seal organic light emitting diodes. According to the Patent Publication, the use of a moisture absorbent is not necessary. In addition, the organic light emitting diodes may be protected in a more effective manner since a space between a substrate and an encapsulation substrate is completely sealed by curing a molten frit.

[0036] According to the invention, the frit is irradiated with infrared rays (preferably 800nm - 900nm and preferably applied by a laser) when the frit is applied to seal the space between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate (equivalent to first and second substrates). In this case, the irradiation may cause damages to components on the substrate, an organic emitting layer, various metal lines, etc.

[0037] FIG. 1 is a top plan view illustrating an organic light emitting display device. In FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display device includes a first substrate 10, a second substrate 50, and an inorganic sealing material 60 for sealing a space between the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 50.

[0038] The first substrate 10 includes a pixel region 20 and a non-pixel region 30 on a surface thereof. The non-pixel region 30 may substantially surround the pixel re-

gion 20. The first substrate 10 includes an array of organic light emitting diodes 26 in the pixel region 20. The array includes a plurality of organic light emitting diodes 26 arranged in a matrix form. In one embodiment, each organic light emitting diode may form a pixel. In another embodiment, a pixel may include a plurality of sub-pixels, each including an organic light emitting diode. Each of the organic light emitting diodes is connected to a scan line 22 and a data line 24 extending from the non-pixel region 30.

[0039] The first substrate 10 also includes scan lines 22, data lines 24, power supply lines 32 and 36, a scan driver 42 and a data driver 44 in the non-pixel region 30. The scan lines 22 and the data lines 24 extend from the scan driver 42 and the data driver 44, respectively, and are configured to provide the organic light emitting diodes with scan signals and data signals. The power supply lines 32 and 36 are configured to supply power to the electrodes of the organic light emitting diode array. The scan driver 42 and the data driver 44 process signals provided from the outside through a pad unit 40, and then supply the processed signals to the scan lines 22 and the data lines 24.

[0040] In certain embodiments, a film-shaped FPC (Flexible Printed Circuit; not shown) is electrically connected to the pad unit 40 of the first substrate 10. Signals (power voltages (ELVDD and ELVSS), data, and the like) may be supplied from the outside through the FPC.

[0041] In one embodiment, the signals are input to the power supply lines 32a and 32b, the scan driver 42 and the data driver 44 through the pad unit 40. Then, the scan driver 42 and the data driver 44 supply a scan signal and a data signal to the scan line 22 and the data line 24, respectively. Then, the organic light emitting diodes 26 selected by the scan signal, emit light corresponding to the data signal.

[0042] In some embodiments, the power supply line 32 may include a first power supply line 32a connected to the first electrode of the organic light emitting diode; and a second power supply line 32b connected to the second electrode of the organic light emitting diode. Each of the power supply lines 32 can be connected to the pad unit 40 via power pad lines 36a, 36b.

[0043] The first power supply line 32a is connected to a lower terminal of the pad unit 40 via the first power pad line 36a. In the illustrated embodiment, the first power supply line 32a extends in a horizontal direction outside the pixel region 20. The first power supply line 32a can have first pixel power lines 37 connected to the first electrodes of the organic light emitting diodes.

According to the invention the power supply line, in particular the power supply line 32, is preferably a main power supply line which feeds a plurality of pixel power supply lines, in particular the power supply lines 37.

[0044] The second power supply line 32b is connected to another lower terminal of the pad unit 40 via the second power pad line 36b. In the illustrated embodiment, the second power supply line 32b extends around the pixel

region 20, substantially surrounding the pixel region 20. The second power supply line 32b is configured to connect a power source to the second electrodes of the organic light emitting diodes in the pixel region 20. In one embodiment, the second electrodes may be integrated with one another, covering substantially the entire surface of the pixel region 20.

[0045] The inorganic sealing material 60 is formed to enclose a space between the first and second substrates 10, 50 while surrounding the pixel region 20 and at least a portion of the non-pixel region 30. The first and second power supply lines 32a, 32b are positioned within the portion of the non-pixel region 30 enclosed by the sealing material 60.

[0046] In the illustrated embodiment, the inorganic sealing material 60 is configured to have substantially no overlap with the power supply lines 32a, 32b when viewed from over the second substrate 50. The term "substantially no overlap" means that a small portion of the power supply lines 32a, 32b overlaps with the inorganic sealing material 60 when viewed from over the second substrate 50. The portion of the power supply lines 32a, 32b overlapping with the sealing material 60 is about 1% to about 10% of the power supply lines 32a, 32b when viewed from over the second substrate 50. The portion of the power supply lines 32a, 32b overlapping with the sealing material 60 is about 1%, about 2%, about 3%, about 4%, about 5%, about 6%, about 7%, about 8%, about 9%, or about 10% of the power supply lines 32a, 32b.

[0047] Then, the second substrate 50 is adhered to the first substrate 10. A space between the second substrate 50 and the first substrate 10 is sealed by the inorganic sealing material 60. The second substrate 50 may have a size sufficient to cover the pixel region 20.

[0048] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A' of the first substrate 10 of Fig. 1. According to FIG. 2, a buffer layer 111 is formed on a base substrate 101 (the base substrate 101 in Fig. 2 is equivalent to the first substrate 10 in Fig. 1). A semiconductor layer 112 provided with an active layer is formed on the buffer layer 111. The semiconductor layer 112 includes source and drain regions 112a and 112b and a channel region 112c for a thin film transistor 112.

[0049] A gate insulator 113 is formed on the entire upper surface, including the semiconductor layer 112. A gate electrode 114 is formed on the gate insulator 113 over the semiconductor layer 112. A data line (not shown) is connected to the gate electrode.

[0050] An interlayer insulator 115 is formed on the entire upper surface including the gate electrode 114. Contact holes are formed through the interlayer insulator 115 and the gate insulator 113, exposing portions of the source and drain regions 112a and 112b of the semiconductor layer 112. Source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b are connected to the source and drain regions 112a and 112b through the contact holes. Power supply lines 32 and scan lines (not shown) are connected to the

source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b.

[0051] A planarization layer 117 is formed over the entire upper surface of the substrate, covering the source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b. Via-holes are formed through the planarization layer 117 so that the source or drain electrodes 116a or 116b can be exposed. An anode electrode 118 is formed over the planarization layer 117. The anode electrode 118 is connected to the source or drain electrode 116a or 116b through the via-holes. Also, a pixel definition layer 120 having a stepped portion 119 which is configured to expose the anode electrode 118 is formed on the planarization layer. An organic thin-film layer 121 and a cathode electrode 122 are formed on the exposed portion of the anode electrode 118.

[0052] The second substrate 50 serves to protect and encapsulate the pixel region of the first substrate 10. The second substrate 50 may be formed of a transparent or translucent material, depending on the configuration of the organic light emitting display device.

[0053] In the illustrated embodiment, the first substrate 10, the second substrate 50, and the inorganic sealing material 60 together define an enclosed space. The inorganic sealing material 60 is configured to hermetically seal the space, thereby preventing moisture or oxygen from entering the enclosed space. In one embodiment, the inorganic sealing material may include an inorganic material. Examples of the inorganic material include, but are not limited to, K_2O , Fe_2O_3 , Sb_2O_3 , ZnO , P_2O_5 , V_2O_5 , TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , B_2O_3 , WO_3 , SnO , PbO , and a mixture of two or more of the foregoing.

[0054] The inorganic sealing material 60 can be applied in a paste form between the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 50. Then, the material 60 is melted with a laser or infrared rays and cured to adhere the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 50 to each other.

[0055] As described above, the first substrate may include the pixel region 20, the data driver 44, the scan driver 42 and various metal lines for supplying a signal and power source to the pixel region 20. Thus, there is a need to prevent damages to them while the inorganic sealing material is irradiated with a laser or infrared rays.

[0056] The power supply line 32 and the inorganic sealing material 60 may overlap with each other with another layer interposed therebetween. About 1 % to about 10 % of the top surface of the power supply line 32 overlap with the inorganic sealing material 60.

[0057] In certain embodiments, a lateral surface of the inorganic sealing material 60 may be provided with a reinforcing material 70. The reinforcing material 70 is configured to prevent the organic light emitting display device from being broken easily if the encapsulation substrate and the inorganic sealing material 60 are all made of glass. The reinforcing material 70 may also serve as a sealing material if the inorganic sealing material 60 fails to provide hermetic sealing. The reinforcing material 70 may be spaced a predetermined distance from the inorganic sealing material 60. In other embodiments, the re-

inforcing material 70 may be in contact with the inorganic sealing material 60.

[0058] Examples of the reinforcing material 70 include a self-curing resin, a thermosetting resin and a UV-curing resin. Such a reinforcing material 70 may be applied in a liquid form to one of the substrates. An exemplary self-curing resin is cyanoacrylate. An exemplary thermosetting resin is acrylate (curable at 80°C or below). Exemplary UV-curing resins are epoxy, acrylate and urethanacrylate.

[0059] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting display device of Figure 1, taken along line B-B'. FIG. 3 illustrates a different portion of the display device of Figure 3.

[0060] In FIG. 3, a data line 24 is formed on the gate insulator 113. The data line 24 may be simultaneously formed with the gate electrode 114 (FIG. 2). The interlayer insulator 115 is formed on the data line 24. The power supply line 32 is formed on the interlayer insulator 115. The power supply line 32 may be formed simultaneously with the source and drain electrodes 116a, 116b (FIG. 2). The inorganic sealing material 60 is formed on the planarization layer 117. The inorganic sealing material 60 is formed laterally spaced apart from the power supply line 32. This configuration prevents an electrical short between the power supply line 32 and the data line 24 which may be caused by the laser sealing process described above.

[0061] FIG. 4 is a top plan view illustrating another organic light emitting display device. An organic light emitting display device having a power supply line 32' different from that of the device of FIG. 1 is shown in FIG. 4. In FIG. 4, the same or like reference numerals indicate the same or functionally similar elements as in FIG. 1.

[0062] In FIG. 4, the power supply line 32' includes a first power supply line 32a' connected to the first electrodes of organic light emitting diodes; and a second power supply line 32b' connected to the second electrodes of organic light emitting diodes. Each of the power supply lines 32a', 32b' is connected to a pad unit 40 via a first power pad line 36a' and a second power pad line 36b' to receive a power source.

[0063] The first power supply line 32a' is connected to a lower terminal of the pad unit 40 via the first power pad line 36a'. The first power supply line 32a' extends around the pixel region 20. The first power supply line 32a' further includes first pixel power lines 37' on an opposite side from the pad unit 40. The first pixel power lines 37' are connected to the first electrodes of the organic light emitting diodes in the pixel region 20.

[0064] The second power supply line 32b' is connected to another lower terminal of the pad unit 40 via the second power pad line 36b'. The second power supply line 32b' extends inside the first supply line 32a', and supplies a power source to the second electrodes formed in the pixel region 20. In certain embodiments, the second electrodes are integrated with one another, forming a common electrode..

[0065] The description herein is an example for the purpose of illustrations only, not intended to limit the scope of the instant disclosure. Therefore, it should be understood that other equivalents and modifications of the power supply lines could be made thereto without departing from the scope of the disclosure as apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display device comprising:

a first substrate (10);
 a second substrate (50);
 an array of organic light-emitting pixels (26) interposed between the first and second substrates (10, 50);
 a seal (60) interposed between the first and second substrates (10, 50) while surrounding the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26), wherein the seal (60), the first substrate (10) and the second substrate (50) in combination form an enclosed space in which the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26) is located; and
 a power supply line (32, 36) formed over the first substrate (10), the power supply line (32, 36) being configured to supply power to the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26), the power supply line (32, 36) having a top surface facing the second substrate (50);
 wherein the power supply line (32, 36) comprises a first portion (32) and a second portion (36), the first portion (32) extending within the enclosed space when viewed from the second substrate (50) along a first axis which is parallel to the normal vector of first and second substrates (10, 50), the second portion (36) extending between inside and outside the enclosed space when viewed along the first axis, wherein at least part of the first portion (32) extends parallel to the longitudinal axis of an adjacent portion of the seal (60),

characterized in that

the seal (60) is a frit seal (60) that overlaps with 1% to 10% of the top surface of the first portion of the power supply line (32) when viewed from the second substrate (50) along the first axis .

2. The display device of claim 1, wherein the frit seal (60) overlaps with the second portion (36) and wherein the second portion (36) extends perpendicular to the frit seal (60) when viewed along the first axis.

3. The display device according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the power supply line (32, 36) substantially surrounds the array of organic light-emitting

pixels (26) when viewed along the first axis.

4. The display device according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the power supply line (32) comprises a first power supply line (32a) and a second power supply line (32b).

5. The display device of Claim 4, wherein at least a portion of the first power supply line (32a) is interposed between the frit seal (60) and one edge of the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26) when viewed along the first axis, and wherein at least a portion of the second power supply line (32b) is interposed between the frit seal (60) and another edge of the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26) when viewed along the first axis.

6. The display device of Claim 5, wherein a portion of the first power supply line (32a) is interposed between the second power supply line (32b) and the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26) when viewed along the first axis.

7. The display device according to one of the preceding claims, further comprising a planarization layer (117), at least part of which is interposed between the first substrate (101) and the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26), and wherein at least a portion of the power supply line (32) is buried in the planarization layer (117) or between the planarization layer (117) and the first substrate (101).

8. The display device of Claim 7, further comprising an insulating layer (115) formed between the planarization layer (117) and the first substrate (101), and wherein at least part of the power supply line (32) is interposed between the insulating layer (115) and the planarization layer (117).

9. The display device according to one of the preceding claims, further comprising a reinforcing member (70) formed next to the frit seal (60) between the first substrate (10) and the second substrate (50) while interconnecting the first substrate (10) and the second substrate (50).

10. The display device according to one of the preceding claims, the power supply line (32) is connected to a plurality of pixel power supply lines (37, 37'), each pixel power supply line (37, 37') being directly connected to an organic light-emitting diode (26) and each pixel power supply line (37, 37') being arranged perpendicular to the portion of the power supply line (32) onto which it is connected.

11. A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device according to one of the claims 1-10, the method comprising:

providing a partially fabricated organic light emitting display device comprising a first substrate (10), a second substrate (50) and an integrated structure formed on the first substrate (10), wherein the integrated structure comprises an array of organic light-emitting pixels (26) and a power supply line (32, 36) configured to supply power to the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26), wherein the power supply line (32, 36) has a top surface facing towards the second substrate (50);

forming a seal (60) between the first and second substrates (10, 50) so as to surround the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26), wherein the seal (60), the first substrate (10) and the second substrate (50) in combination form an enclosed space in which the array of organic light-emitting pixels (26) is located, wherein the power supply line (32, 36) comprises a first portion (32) and a second portion (36), the first portion (32) extending within the enclosed space when viewed from the second substrate (50) along a first axis which is parallel to the normal vector of first and second substrates (10, 50), the second portion (36) extending between inside and outside the enclosed space when viewed along the first axis, wherein at least part of the first portion (32) extends parallel to the longitudinal axis of an adjacent portion of the seal (60),

characterized in that

the seal (60) is a frit seal (60) and formed such that the frit seal (60) overlaps with 1% to 10% of the top surface of the first portion of the power supply line (32) when viewed from the second substrate (50) along the first axis; and

irradiating infrared rays to the frit seal (60) in a direction generally perpendicular to the second substrate (50) such that the frit seal (60) is molten and cured.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the infrared rays are selected from a wavelength range of 800 nm - 900 nm and the infrared rays are irradiated by means of a laser.

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:

ein erstes Substrat (10);
ein zweites Substrat (50);
eine Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26), welche zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Substrat (10, 50) angeordnet ist;
eine die Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) umgebende Dichtung (60), die

zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Substrat (10, 50) angeordnet ist, wobei die Dichtung (60), das erste Substrat (10) und das zweite Substrat (50) in Kombination einen abgeschlossenen Raum bilden, in dem sich die Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) befindet; und

eine Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36), die über dem ersten Substrat (10) ausgebildet ist, wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) dazu ausgestaltet ist, die Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) mit Strom zu versorgen, wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) eine dem zweiten Substrat (50) zugewandte Oberseite aufweist,

wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) einen ersten Abschnitt (32) und einen zweiten Abschnitt (36) umfasst, und der erste Abschnitt (32) sich bei Betrachtung von dem zweiten Substrat (50) entlang einer ersten Achse, die parallel zu dem Normalenvektor des ersten und des zweiten Substrats (10, 50) verläuft, in dem abgeschlossenen Raum erstreckt, der zweite Abschnitt (36) sich bei Betrachtung entlang der ersten Achse zwischen dem Inneren und dem Äußeren des abgeschlossenen Raumes erstreckt, wobei mindestens ein Teil des ersten Abschnitts (32) sich parallel zu der Längsachse eines benachbarten Teils der Dichtung (60) erstreckt,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

die Dichtung (60) eine Frittedichtung (60) ist, die sich bei Betrachtung von dem zweiten Substrat (50) aus entlang der ersten Achse mit 1 % bis 10% der Oberseite des ersten Abschnitts der Stromversorgungsleitung (32) überschneidet.

2. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Frittedichtung (60) sich mit dem zweiten Abschnitt (36) überschneidet, und wobei sich der zweite Abschnitt bei Betrachtung entlang der ersten Achse senkrecht zur Frittedichtung (60) erstreckt.

3. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) bei Betrachtung entlang der ersten Achse im Wesentlichen die Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) umschließt.

4. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) eine erste Stromversorgungsleitung (32a) und eine zweite Stromversorgungsleitung (32b) umfasst.

5. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei mindestens ein Teil der ersten Stromversorgungsleitung (32a) bei Betrachtung entlang der ersten Achse zwischen der Frittedichtung (60) und einem Rand der Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26)

- angeordnet ist, und wobei mindestens ein Teil der zweiten Stromversorgungsleitung (32b) bei Betrachtung entlang der ersten Achse zwischen der Frittedichtung (60) und einem weiteren Rand der Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) angeordnet ist.
- 5
6. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei ein Teil der ersten Stromversorgungsleitung (32a) bei Betrachtung entlang der ersten Achse zwischen der zweiten Stromversorgungsleitung (32b) und der Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) angeordnet ist.
- 10
7. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, weiterhin umfassend eine Planarisierungsschicht (117), die zumindest teilweise zwischen dem ersten Substrat (101) und der Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) angeordnet ist, und wobei mindestens ein Teil der Stromversorgungsleitung (32) in der Planarisierungsschicht (117) oder zwischen der Planarisierungsschicht (117) und dem ersten Substrat (101) vergraben ist.
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8. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, weiterhin umfassend eine Isolierschicht (115), die zwischen der Planarisierungsschicht (117) und dem ersten Substrat (101) ausgebildet ist, und wobei mindestens ein Teil der Stromversorgungsleitung (32) zwischen der Isolierschicht (115) und der Planarisierungsschicht (117) angeordnet ist.
- 25
- 30
9. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, weiterhin umfassend ein Verstärkungselement (70), welches neben der Frittedichtung (60) zwischen dem ersten Substrat (10) und dem zweiten Substrat (50) ausgebildet ist, während es das erste Substrat (10) und das zweite Substrat (50) verbindet.
- 35
10. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32) mit einer Mehrzahl an Pixel-Stromversorgungsleitungen (37, 37') verbunden ist, wobei jede Pixel-Stromversorgungsleitung (37, 37') direkt mit einer organischen lichtemittierenden Diode (26) verbunden ist, und jede Pixel-Stromversorgungsleitung (37, 37') senkrecht zu dem Abschnitt der Stromversorgungsleitung (32) angeordnet ist, mit der sie verbunden ist.
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- 50
11. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeige nach einem der Ansprüche 1-10, wobei das Verfahren Folgendes umfasst:
- 55
- Bereitstellen einer teilgefertigten organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeige, umfassend ein erstes Substrat (10), ein zweites Substrat (50) und eine integrierte Struktur, ausgebildet an dem
- ersten Substrat (10), wobei die integrierte Struktur eine Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) und eine Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) umfasst, die dazu ausgestaltet ist, die Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) mit Strom zu versorgen, wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) eine dem zweiten Substrat (50) zugewandte Oberseite aufweist;
- Ausbilden einer Dichtung (60) zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Substrat (10, 50), um die Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) zu umgeben, wobei die Dichtung (60), das erste Substrat (10) und das zweite Substrat (50) in Kombination einen abgeschlossenen Raum ausbilden, in dem sich die Anordnung organischer lichtemittierender Pixel (26) befindet, wobei die Stromversorgungsleitung (32, 36) einen ersten Abschnitt (32) und einen zweiten Abschnitt (36) umfasst, und der erste Abschnitt (32) sich bei Betrachtung von dem zweiten Substrat (50) aus entlang einer ersten Achse, die parallel zu dem Normalenvektor des ersten und des zweiten Substrats (10, 50) verläuft, in dem abgeschlossenen Raum erstreckt, der zweite Abschnitt (36) sich bei Betrachtung entlang der ersten Achse zwischen dem Inneren und dem Äußeren des abgeschlossenen Raumes erstreckt, wobei mindestens ein Teil des ersten Abschnitts (32) sich parallel zu der Längsachse eines benachbarten Teils der Dichtung (60) erstreckt,
- dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**
- die Dichtung (60) eine Frittedichtung (60) ist, und so ausgebildet ist, dass die Frittedichtung sich bei Betrachtung von dem zweiten Substrat (50) aus entlang der ersten Achse mit 1 % bis 10% der Oberseite des ersten Abschnitts der Stromversorgungsleitung (32) überschneidet; und
- Infrarotbestrahlen der Frittedichtung (60) in einer zu dem zweiten Substrat (50) im Wesentlichen senkrechten Richtung, derart, dass die Frittedichtung geschmolzen und gehärtet wird.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei die Infrarotstrahlen aus einem Wellenlängenbereich von 800 nm - 900 nm ausgewählt werden und die Infrarotstrahlen mittels eines Lasers ausgestrahlt werden.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant :
- un premier substrat (10) ;
- un deuxième substrat (50) ;
- un réseau de pixels électroluminescents orga-

niques (26), interposés entre les premier et deuxième substrats (10, 50) ;

un joint (60), interposé entre les premier et deuxième substrats (10, 50) tout en entourant le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), le joint (60), le premier substrat (10) et le deuxième substrat (50) combinés formant un espace fermé dans lequel est situé le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26) ; et

une ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36), formée sur le premier substrat (10), la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36) étant conçue pour alimenter le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36) comportant une surface supérieure faisant face au deuxième substrat (50) ;

la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36) comprenant une première portion (32) et une deuxième portion (36), la première portion (32) s'étendant à l'intérieur de l'espace fermé, lorsqu'elle est vue du deuxième substrat (50) le long d'un premier axe, lequel est parallèle au vecteur normal des premier et deuxième substrats (10, 50), la deuxième portion (36) s'étendant entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur de l'espace fermé, lorsqu'elle est vue le long du premier axe, au moins une partie de la première portion s'étendant parallèlement à l'axe longitudinal d'une portion adjacente du joint (60),

caractérisé en ce que

le joint (60) est un joint fritté (60), lequel chevauche 1 % à 10 % de la surface supérieure de la première portion de la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32), lorsqu'elle est vue du deuxième substrat (50) le long du premier axe.

2. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1, le joint fritté (60) chevauchant la deuxième portion (36) et la deuxième portion (36) s'étendant perpendiculairement au joint fritté (60), lorsqu'elle est vue le long du premier axe.
3. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36) entourant sensiblement le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), lorsqu'elle est vue le long du premier axe.
4. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32) comprenant une première ligne d'alimentation électrique (32a) et une deuxième ligne d'alimentation électrique (32b).
5. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 4, au moins une portion de la première ligne d'alimentation

électrique (32a) étant interposée entre le joint fritté (60) et un bord du réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), lorsqu'elle est vue le long du premier axe et au moins une portion de la deuxième ligne d'alimentation électrique (32b) étant interposée entre le joint fritté (60) et un autre bord du réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), lorsqu'elle est vue le long du premier axe.

6. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 5, une portion de la première ligne d'alimentation électrique (32a) étant interposée entre la deuxième ligne d'alimentation électrique (32b) et le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), lorsqu'elle est vue le long du premier axe.
7. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une couche de planarisation (117), au moins une partie de la couche de planarisation (117) étant interposée entre le premier substrat (101) et le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26) et au moins une portion de la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32) étant entermée dans la couche de planarisation (117) ou entre la couche de planarisation (117) et le premier substrat (101).
8. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 7, comprenant en outre une couche isolante (115), formée entre la couche de planarisation (117) et le premier substrat (101) et au moins une partie de la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32) étant interposée entre la couche isolante (115) et la couche de planarisation (117).
9. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un élément de renfort (70), formé adjacent par rapport au joint fritté (60), entre le premier substrat (10) et le deuxième substrat (50), tout en interconnectant le premier substrat (10) et le deuxième substrat (50).
10. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32) étant connectée à une pluralité de lignes d'alimentation électrique en pixels (37, 37'), la ligne d'alimentation électrique en pixels (37, 37') respective étant directement connectée à une diode électroluminescente organique (26) et la ligne d'alimentation électrique en pixels (37, 37') respective étant disposée perpendiculairement à la portion de la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32) à laquelle elle est connectée.'
11. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications 1 à 10, le procédé comprenant les étapes suivantes :

la fourniture d'un dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique partiellement fabriqué comprenant un premier substrat (10), un deuxième substrat (50) et une structure intégrée formée sur le premier substrat (10), la structure intégrée comprenant un réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26) et une ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36), le dispositif étant conçu pour fournir de l'énergie au réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36) comportant une surface supérieure orientée vers le deuxième substrat (50) ;

la formation d'un joint (60), entre les premier et deuxième substrats (10, 50), de façon à entourer le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), le joint (60), le premier substrat (10) et le deuxième substrat (50) combinés formant un espace fermé dans lequel est situé le réseau de pixels électroluminescents organiques (26), la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32, 36) comprenant une première portion (32) et une deuxième portion (36), la première portion (32) s'étendant à l'intérieur de l'espace fermé, lorsqu'elle est vue du deuxième substrat (50) le long d'un premier axe, lequel est parallèle au vecteur normal des premier et deuxième substrats (10, 50), la deuxième portion (36) s'étendant entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur de l'espace fermé, lorsqu'elle est vue le long du premier axe, **caractérisée en ce qu'**au moins une partie de la première portion (32) s'étend parallèlement à l'axe longitudinal d'une portion adjacente du joint (60),

caractérisé en ce que

le joint (60) est un joint fritté (60) et formé de telle sorte que ledit joint fritté (60) chevauche 1 % à 10 % la surface supérieure de la première portion de la ligne d'alimentation électrique (32), lorsqu'elle est vue du deuxième substrat (50) le long du premier axe ; et

l'irradiation des rayons infrarouges vers le joint fritté (60) dans une direction généralement perpendiculaire au deuxième substrat (50) de telle sorte que le joint fritté (60) est fondu et durci.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, les rayons infrarouges étant choisis parmi une gamme de longueurs d'onde de 800 nm à 900 nm et les rayons infrarouges étant irradiés au moyen d'un laser.

FIG. 1

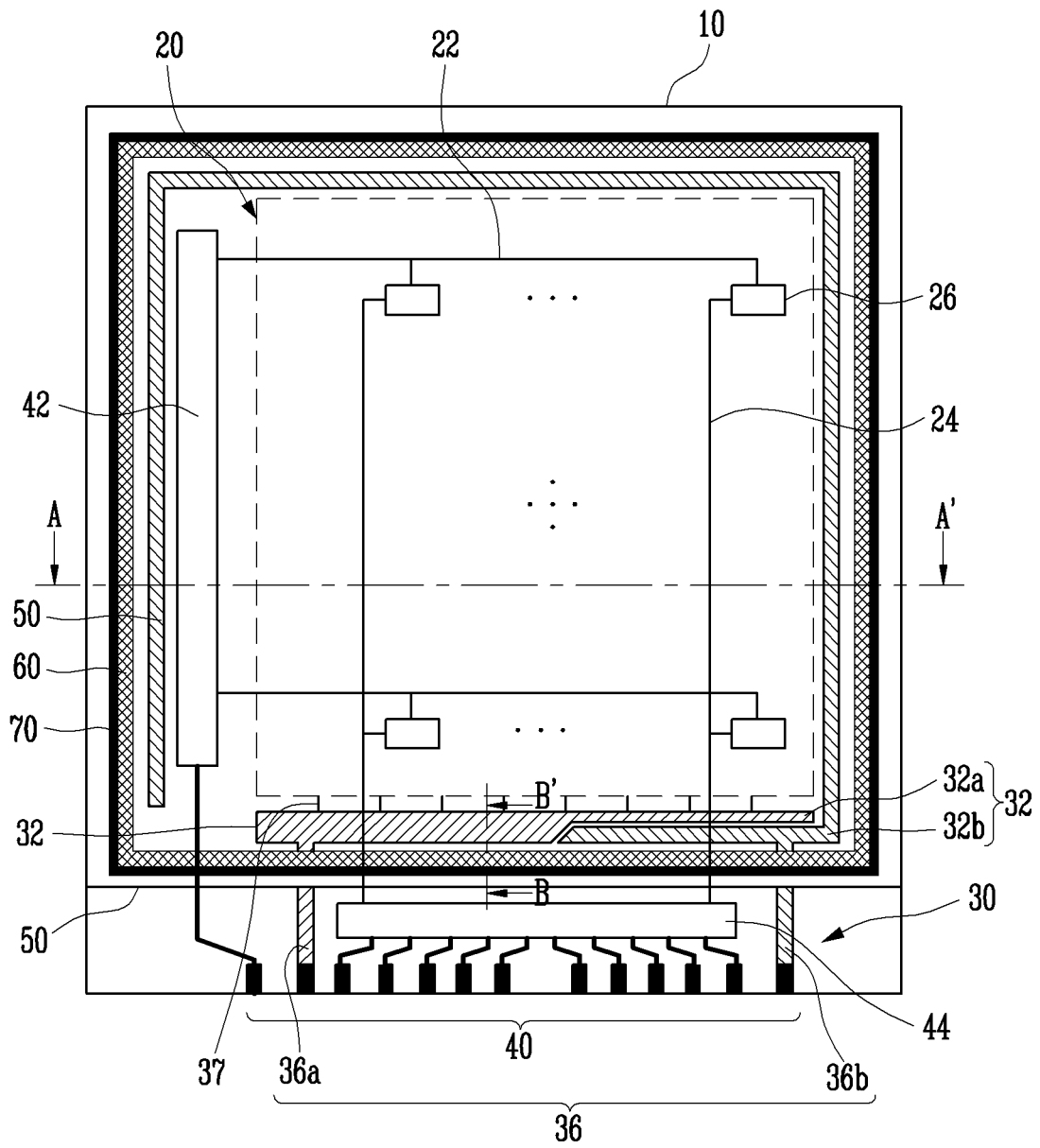


FIG. 2

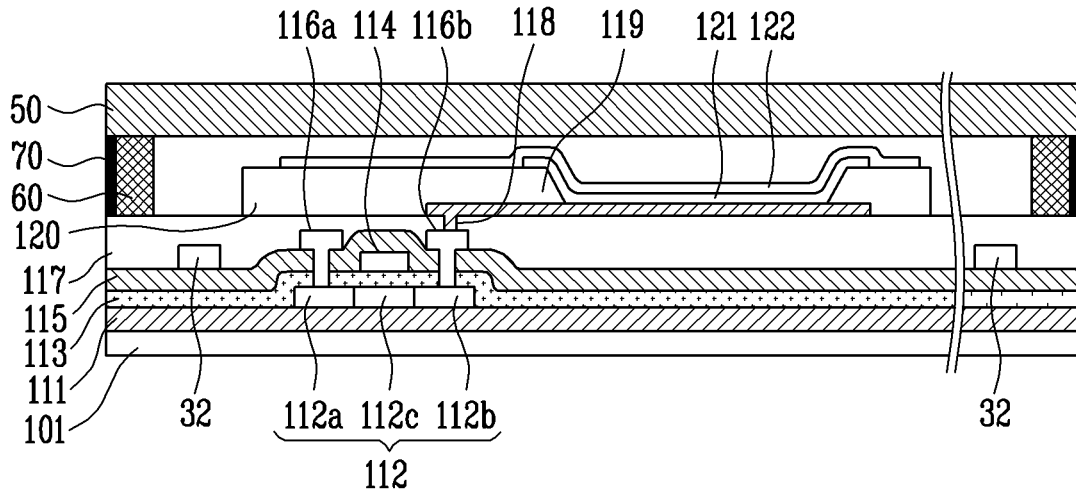


FIG. 3

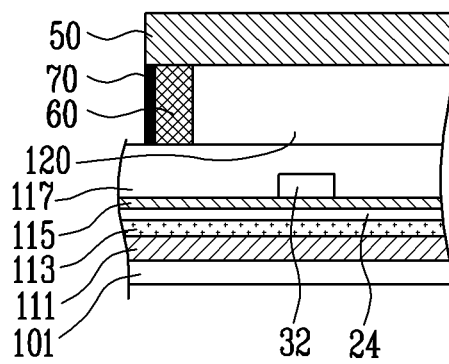


FIG. 4

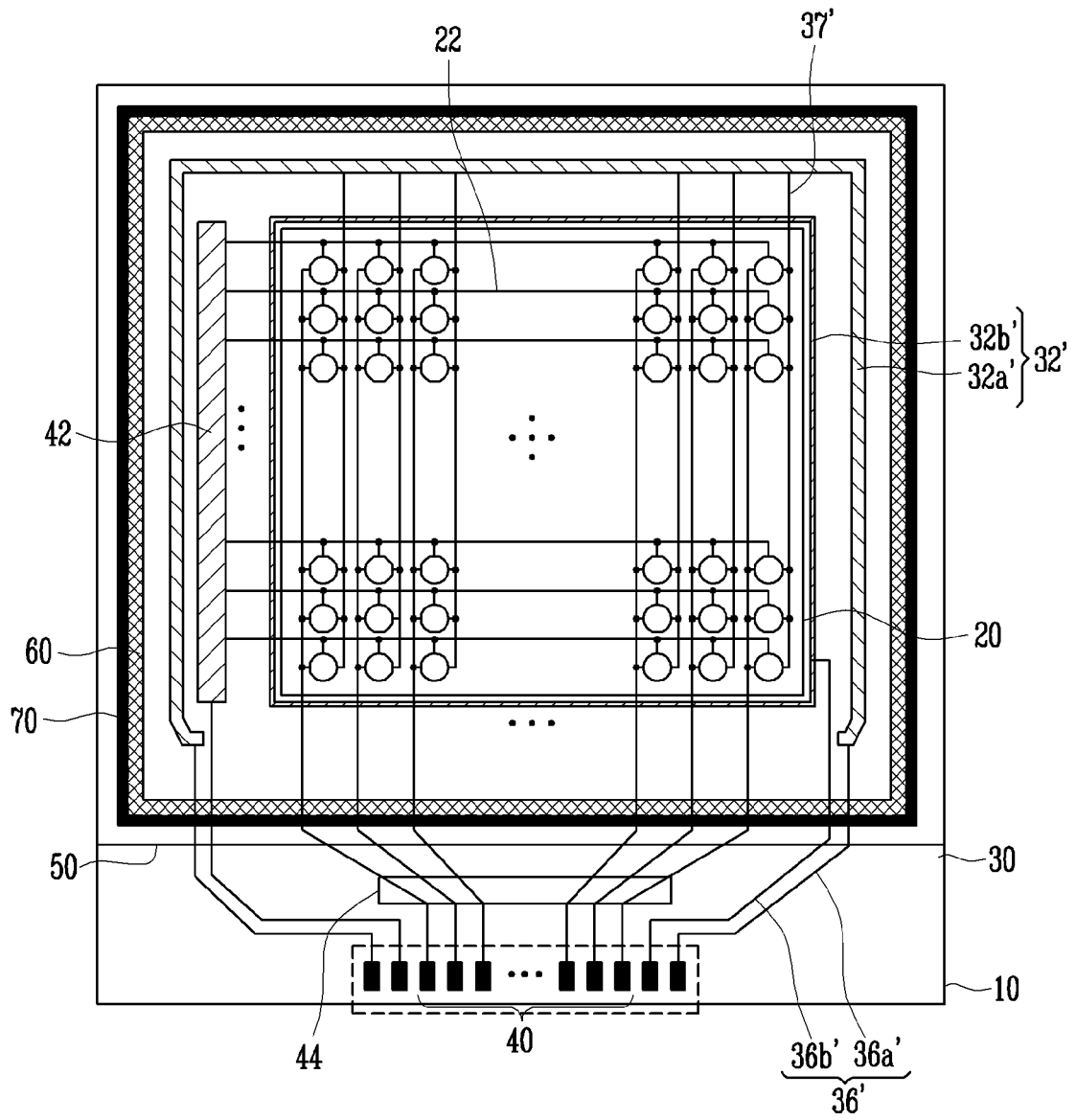


FIG. 5A

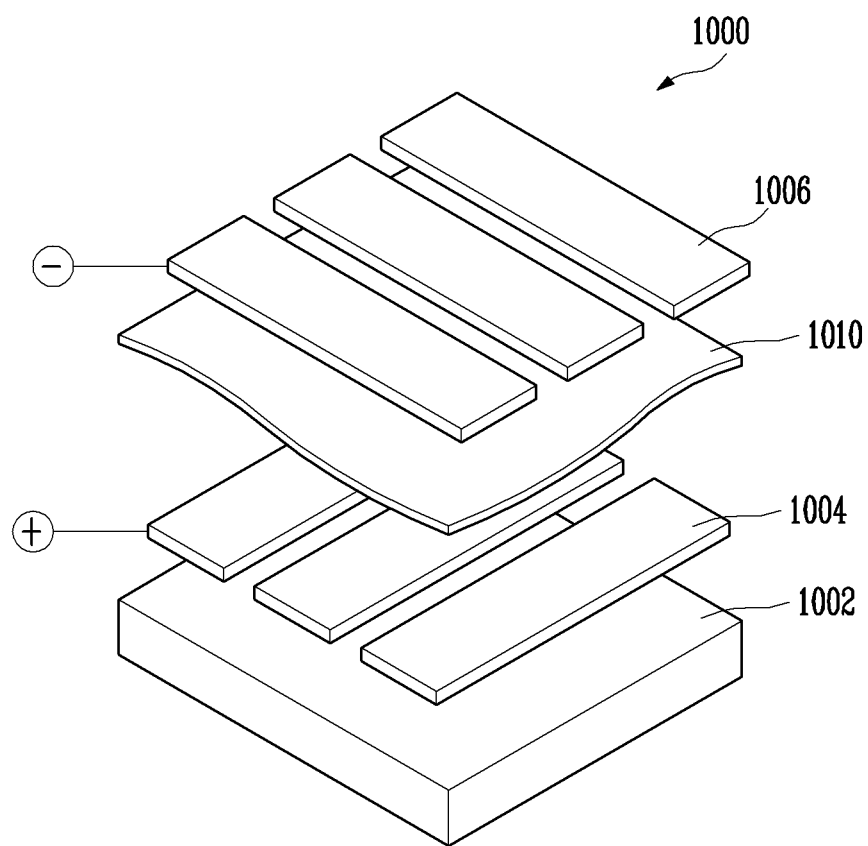


FIG. 5B

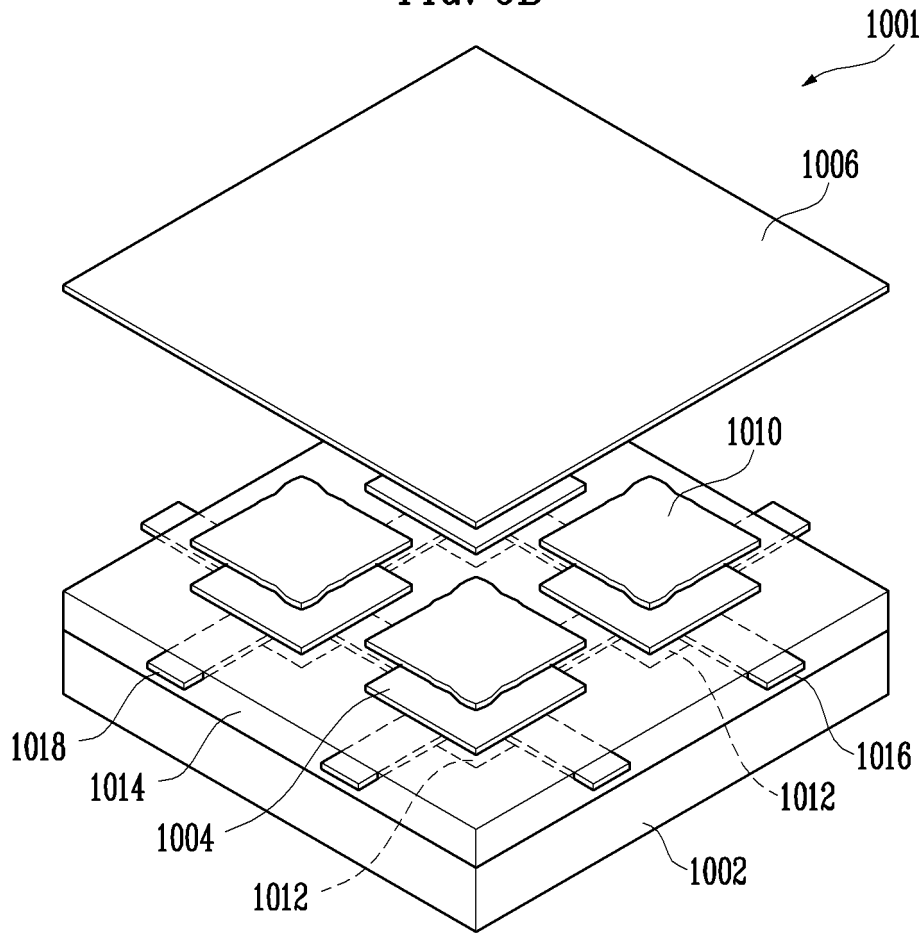


FIG. 5C

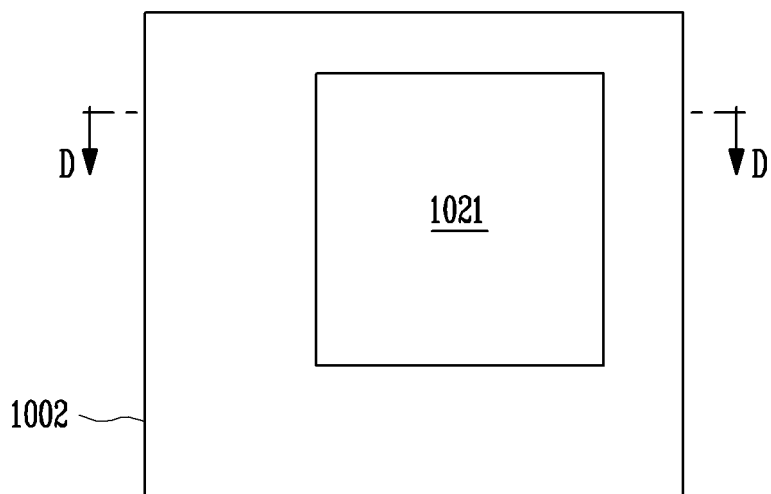


FIG. 5D

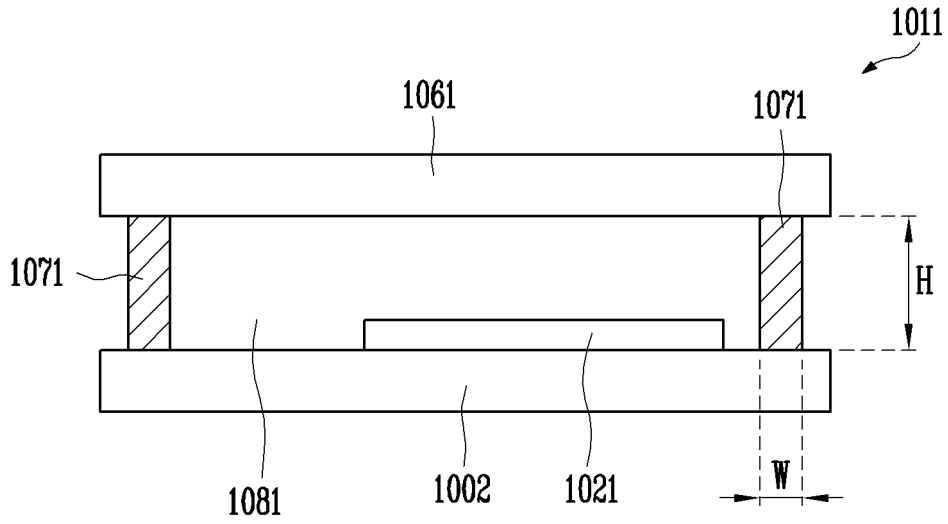
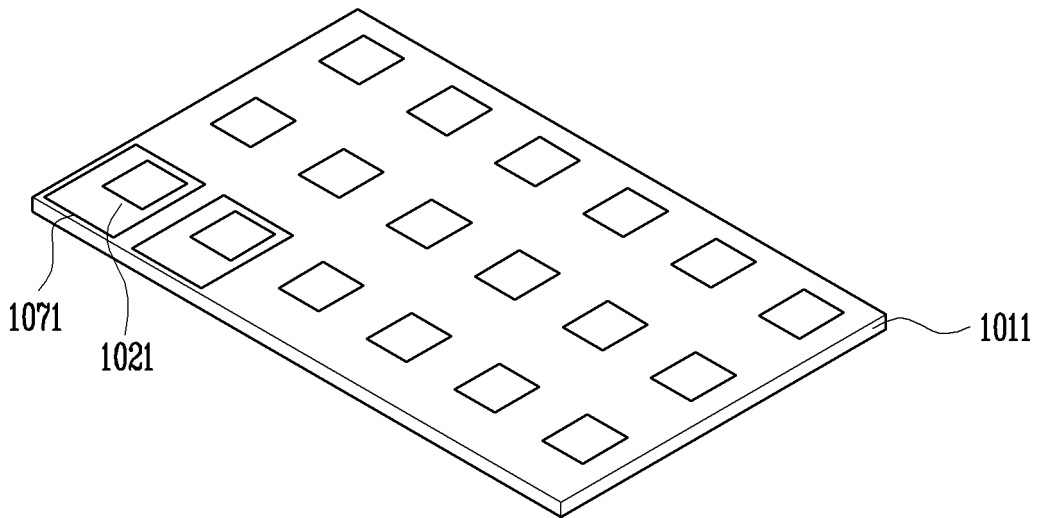


FIG. 5E



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- EP 1575090 A2 [0004]
- US 20040207314 A1 [0005]
- US 20040207314 A [0035]

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP1895592B1	公开(公告)日	2018-10-17
申请号	EP2007110438	申请日	2007-06-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星斯笛爱股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星SDI CO., LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO., LTD.		
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IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3276 H01L51/5218 H01L51/5246		
优先权	1020060084840 2006-09-04 KR		
其他公开文献	EP1895592A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种能够用无机密封材料气密封沉积基板和封装基板之间的空间的有机发光显示装置。有机发光显示装置的一个实施例包括第一基板(10)，其包括形成在阵列上的电源线(32,37)，以及阵列的周边，有机发光二极管的外围，并连接到焊盘单元(40)通过电源焊盘线(36)向每个有机发光二极管(26)提供电源;第二基板(50)，至少布置在第一基板的阵列上;和无机密封材料(60)，用于在形成封闭边界的同时密封第一基板(10)和第二基板(50)之间的内部空间，其中无机密封材料不与电源线的区域重叠形成了。

FIG. 1

