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(54) **Organic Light Emitting Display Device**

Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif à affichage électroluminescent organique

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Description

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The following description relates to an organic light emitting display device.

2. Discussion of Related Art

[0002] An organic light emitting display device has a relatively high viewing angle, high contrast, high response speed, low power consumption, etc., so that its field of applications has been expanded from a personal portable equipment such as an MP3 player and a cellular phone to a television (TV). In addition, the thickness of the organic light emitting display device has been gradually reduced due to user demand.

[0003] However, if the thickness of the organic light emitting display device is reduced too much, it may cause a difficulty in securing mechanical reliability of the organic light emitting display device if the device is dropped and/or distorted. That is, if the mechanical reliability of the organic light emitting display device is not secured, its sealing can be easily broken even by a small impact so that life span characteristics thereof are deteriorated.

[0004] In particular, since organic light emitting elements that constitute a pixel include organic material that is relatively weak against attack from moisture and/or oxygen, material of an accompanying sealant has a great influence on the mechanical reliability of the organic light emitting display device and in protecting the organic light emitting elements from moisture and/or oxygen using the sealant.

US 2007/0172971 A1 discloses an encapsulated OLED device comprising a perimetear seal, a first desiccant material, and a second desiccant material, and a second material.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] An aspect of an embodiment of the present invention is directed toward an organic light emitting display device that can effectively block infiltration of moisture or oxygen and improve mechanical reliability.

[0006] An aspect of an embodiment of the present invention is directed toward an organic light emitting display device that can prevent or protect an inorganic sealant from being contaminated by a sealant.

[0007] An aspect of an embodiment of the present invention is directed toward an organic light emitting display device in which a space between a substrate on which a light emitting device is formed and a sealing substrate is filled with a sealant.

[0008] An embodiment of the present invention provides an organic light emitting display device. The organic light emitting display device according to the invention

includes: a first substrate; a plurality of light emitting elements on the first substrate; a second substrate facing the first substrate; a primary dam member between the first substrate and the second substrate and surrounding the plurality of light emitting elements; a filler filled between the first substrate and the second substrate and in a first region defined by the primary dam member; an auxiliary dam member between the first substrate and the second substrate and in a second region outside the first region, the auxiliary dam member being composed of porous material; and an inorganic sealant between the first substrate and the second substrate and in a third region outside the first region and the second region, the inorganic sealant being jointed to the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the auxiliary dam member is located at a first distance from the primary dam member and at second distance from the inorganic sealant, and wherein the first gap between the first dam member and the auxiliary dam member and the second gap between the auxiliary dam member and the inorganic sealant are empty. Preferably, the primary dam member has a width ranging from 50 μm to 100 mm and/or a height above 10 μm . Preferably, the auxiliary dam member is formed having a width between 50 μm and 100 μm . Preferably, the inorganic sealant has a width ranging from 100 μm to 200 mm and/or a height in the range 1 μm - 100 μm .

Preferably, the distance between the primary dam member and the auxiliary dam member ranges from 10 μm to 20 mm. Preferably, the distance between the auxiliary dam member and the inorganic sealant ranges from 10 μm to 20 mm.

[0009] Here, the organic light emitting display device can effectively block infiltration of moisture and/or oxygen by using the inorganic sealant and/or improve pressure-resistance characteristics, making it possible to have high life span characteristics and mechanical reliability. Also, since the filler overflowing the dam member (or the primary dam member) is absorbed by the porous auxiliary dam member while the substrate on which the light emitting elements are formed is jointed to the sealing substrate, the contamination of the inorganic sealant by the filler is blocked or prevented, making it possible to reduce or minimize the sealing defect.

[0010] The invention also relates to a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device set out in claim 12.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The accompanying drawings, together with the specification illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

[0012] FIG. 1 is a perspective schematic view of an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional schematic view of the organic light emitting display device taken along line

11-12 of FIG. 1;

[0014] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional schematic view of the organic light emitting elements of FIG. 1;

[0015] FIGS. 4A and 4B are plan schematic views showing a method for manufacturing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0016] FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, and 5E are cross-sectional schematic views showing a method for manufacturing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0017] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional schematic view of an organic light emitting display device explaining an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] In the following detailed description, only certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, simply by way of illustration. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive. In addition, when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the another element or be indirectly on the another element with one or more intervening elements interposed therebetween. Also, when an element is referred to as being "connected to" another element, it can be directly connected to the another element or be indirectly connected to the another element with one or more intervening elements interposed therebetween. Hereinafter, like reference numerals refer to like elements.

[0019] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0020] A use of inorganic sealant that effectively blocks infiltration of moisture and/or oxygen may be considered as being effective in order to improve life span characteristics of an organic light emitting display device. However, the inorganic material is easily released by impact or distortion, thereby deteriorating mechanical reliability.

[0021] An embodiment of the present invention provides an organic light emitting display device having improved life span characteristics by improving the use of the inorganic sealant that effectively blocks infiltration of moisture and/or oxygen.

[0022] FIG. 1 is a perspective schematic view explaining an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional schematic view of the organic light emitting display device taken along line 11-12 of FIG. 1.

[0023] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the organic light emitting display device includes: a substrate 100 on which a plurality of light emitting elements 130 are formed; a sealing substrate 200 facing (or opposed to)

the substrate 100; a dam member (or primary dam member) 220 provided between the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200 and surrounding the plurality of light emitting elements 130; a filler 300 filled between the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200 and in a first region defined by the dam member 220 (or defined by an inner side of the dam member 220); an auxiliary dam member 230 provided between the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200 and in a second region outside the first region (or defined by an outer side of the dam member 220); and an inorganic sealant 210 provided between the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200, in the third region outside of the first and second regions (or defined by an outer side of the auxiliary dam member 230), and jointed to the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200.

[0024] The substrate 100 is defined with a display region 120 and a non-display region 140 that is a peripheral region of the display region 120. The plurality of light emitting elements 130 are formed in the display region 120, and a driving circuit 160 that drives the plurality of light emitting elements 130 is disposed in the non-display region 140.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 3, the light emitting element 130, which is an organic light emitting element, includes an anode element 131, a cathode electrode 134, and an organic light emitting layer 133 between the anode electrode 131 and the cathode electrode 134. The organic light emitting layer 133 is formed on a light emitting region (a region where the anode electrode 131 is exposed) defined by a pixel definition layer 132. The organic light emitting layer 133 may include a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer.

[0026] Also, a thin film transistor 110 that controls an operation and a capacitor that maintains a signal can be connected to the light emitting element 130. The thin film transistor 110 includes a semiconductor layer 112 that provides source and drain regions and a channel region, a gate electrode 114 that is insulated from the semiconductor layer 112 by a gate insulating layer 113, and source and drain electrodes 116 that are connected to the semiconductor layer 112 on the source and drain regions through a contact hole formed on an insulating layer 115 and the gate insulating layer 113. In addition, a buffer layer 111 and a planarization insulating layer 117 are provided and shown in FIG. 3.

[0027] The sealing substrate 200 is disposed to overlap with portions of the display region 120 and the non-display region. In the case of a top emission structure, the sealing substrate 200 may be made of a transparent material such as glass, and in the case of a bottom emission structure, the sealing substrate 200 may be made of an opaque material.

[0028] The inorganic sealant 210 is made of frit that is melted by laser or infrared rays to be jointed to the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200, etc. Such an inorganic sealant 210 is provided between the substrate

100 and the sealing substrate 200 in order to surround the light emitting elements 130, thereby preventing or blocking external moisture and/or oxygen from infiltrating the light emitting elements 130.

[0029] The filler 300 is filled in the first region between the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200 and defined by the dam member 220. The filler 300 is colorless (transparent) liquid-phase material having transmittance of 90% or more in a visible light region such as a glass substrate. The filler 300 may use inert liquid, liquid-phase silicon, silicon oils, epoxy-based, acryl-based, photosensitive resin, etc.

[0030] The inert liquid may be selected from the group consisting of perfluorocarbon and fluorinert that have a high stability, i.e., a reacting material that does not react with or is inert to constituents of the light emitting element 130. Also, the liquid-phase silicon and the silicon oils exemplarily have no phase-change in a temperature range from -40°C to 100°C and have volume variation within 5%. The silicon oils may be, for example, selected from the group consisting of hexamethyldisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, decamethyltetrasiloxane, dodecamethylpentasiloxane, and polydimethylsiloxanes.

[0031] The dam member 220 maintains the shape of the filler 300 by blocking or preventing the flow of the filler 300. The dam member 220 may be made of inorganic material and/or organic material. The inorganic material may use frit, and the organic material may use epoxy, epoxy acrylate, silicones, etc. In the embodiment, the organic material is composed of bisphenol-A type epoxy, cycloaliphatics epoxy resin, phenyl silicon resin, and acrylic epoxy resin, etc.

[0032] When the filler 300 overflows the dam member 220, the auxiliary dam member 230 absorbs the overflowed filler 300 to block or prevent the filler 300 from being contacted with the inorganic sealant 210. The auxiliary dam member 230 is made of suitable porous inorganic and/or organic material that effectively absorbs liquid having a low viscosity and does not generate noxious gas. For example, the porous inorganic material may use frit, silica gel, etc., and the porous organic material may use carbon, foaming resin (Styrofoam), etc. Also, the auxiliary dam member 230 is exemplarily formed having a width between 50 and 100 μm in order to reduce or minimize a dead space and to thereby increase or maximize an absorption effect.

[0033] The present invention will be described in more detail through a method for manufacturing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0034] FIGS. 4A and 4B are plan schematic views showing a method for manufacturing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIGS. 5A to 5E are cross-sectional schematic views showing a method for manufacturing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIGS. 5A to 5E show a cross-section of parts of the or-

ganic light emitting display device taken along line I11-I12 of FIG. 4B.

[0035] Referring to FIG. 4A, the substrate 100 on which the plurality of light emitting elements 130 are formed is initially prepared. The substrate 100 is defined with the display region 120 and the non-display region 140 that is the peripheral region of the display region 120. The plurality of light emitting elements 130 may be formed on the substrate 100 and in the display region 120, and a driving circuit 160 that drives the light emitting elements 130 may be disposed on the substrate 100 and in the non-display region 140.

[0036] Referring to FIG. 3, the light emitting element 130 may be a organic light emitting element that includes the anode electrode 131, the organic light emitting layer 133, and the cathode electrode, and may further include the thin film transistor 110 that controls an operation of the organic light emitting element and a capacitor that maintains a signal. A manufacturing process of the organic light emitting element may be appreciated by referring to Korean Laid-Open Patent Publication Nos. 2002-0047889 (laid-open publication date: Jun. 22, 2002) and 2003-0092873 (laid-open publication date: Dec. 6, 2003).

[0037] Referring to FIGS. 4B and 5A, the sealing substrate 200 that seals the light emitting element 130 on the display region 120 is prepared. The sealing substrate 200 may have a size that is overlapped with portions of the display region 120 and the non-display region 140. The sealing substrate 200 may be larger than the display region 120 and completely covering the display region 120. The sealing substrate 200 may use a transparent substrate such as glass in the case of a top emission structure, and may use an opaque substrate in the case of a bottom emission structure.

[0038] An inorganic sealant 210 is formed along an outer region of the sealing substrate 200. The inorganic sealant 210 may use frit, wherein it is coated through a dispenser and/or screen printing process. Frit generally refers to glass raw material in a powder shape. However, in embodiments of the present invention, the frit refers to a paste with an infrared ray absorber, an organic binder, and a filler for reducing thermal expansion coefficient, etc. that are included in a main material, such as SiO_2 , etc. If the frit in the paste state is subject to a dry and/or burning process, the organic binder and moisture are removed so that the frit is hardened. The laser and/or infrared absorber may include a transition metal compound, exemplarily, a vanadium compound.

[0039] Referring to FIGS. 4B and 5B, the dam member 220 is formed on the sealing substrate 200 in a region defined by the inorganic sealant 210 (or defined by the inner side of the inorganic sealant 210) in order to surround the display region 120, and the auxiliary dam member 230 is formed on the sealing substrate 200 between the dam member 220 and the inorganic sealant 210 in order to surround the dam member 220.

[0040] The dam member 220 may be made of organic

material and/or inorganic material, and the auxiliary dam member 230 may be made of porous inorganic material and/or organic material that can absorb a filler 300. The dam member 220 and the auxiliary dam member 230 may be coated through a dispenser and/or a screen printing process. Here, the coated amount is determined by considering the distance from the light emitting element 130 positioned at the outer-most portion of the display region 120 to the inorganic sealant 210 and the height of the dam member 220 and the auxiliary dam member 230. If the height of the dam member 220 and the auxiliary dam member 230 is higher than that of the inorganic sealant 210, it is difficult to join the inorganic sealant 210 to the substrate 100. Therefore, it is exemplar that the height of the dam member 220 and the auxiliary dam member 230 is equal to or lower than that of the inorganic sealant 210.

[0041] Also, the dam member 220 and the auxiliary dam member 230 are made of material having low viscosity which easily collapses if they have been temporarily-hardened in the coated state, so that they are structurally hardened, thereby making it possible to reinforce a dam function. The temporary-hardening may be achieved by using heat, electron beam and/or ultraviolet rays according to the material characteristics of the material utilized.

[0042] In one embodiment, the dam member 220 and the auxiliary dam member 230 are formed after the inorganic sealant 210 is formed, however, the formation order may be changed according to the design and process conditions.

[0043] Referring to FIG. 5C, the liquid-phase filler 300 is provided to the sealing substrate 200 in the first region defined by the dam member 220 (or defined by the inner side of the dam member 220). The filler 300 may be provided through an inkjet, a dispenser, a screen printing or a one drop filling (ODF), etc. For example, the filler 300 having viscosity between 10^{-2} and 20 Pa·s may be loaded onto the sealing substrate 200 in the first region defined by the inner side of the dam member 220 using the ODF equipment. In this case, the appropriate amount to volume of the theoretical inner space may be easily controlled.

[0044] Referring to FIG. 5D, the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200 are then disposed to be opposed to each other. For example, the substrate 100 is mounted on an upper chuck of the junction device, the sealing substrate 200 is mounted on a lower chuck thereof, and then the substrate 100 is jointed to the sealing substrate 200. As the substrate 100 is jointed to the sealing substrate 200, the filler 300 is filled in the first region defined by the inner side of the dam member 220, and the flow of the filler 300 is prevented by the dam member 220 so that the shape of the filler 300 is maintained. Here, the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200 can be pressurized so that the space between the light emitting elements 130 and the sealing substrate 200 is completely filled with the filler 300.

[0045] Referring to FIG. 5E, laser and/or infrared rays are emitted along the inorganic material 210 in the state where the substrate 100 is joined to the sealing substrate 200. As laser and/or infrared rays are absorbed to generate heat, the inorganic sealant 210 is melted to be jointed to the substrate 100 and the sealing substrate 200, such that the light emitting elements 130 are thereby sealed.

[0046] When emitting laser and/or infrared rays along the inorganic sealant 210, laser and/or infrared rays can be emitted only to a desired region using a mask and/or a protective film (not shown), and the filler 300 can be hardened using heat, electron beam and/or ultraviolet rays (UV) in the state where the elements 130 are sealed as described above.

[0047] In a structure where the auxiliary dam member 230 is not provided as shown in FIG. 6, the filler 300 may contact the inorganic sealant 210 by overflowing the dam member 220 while the substrate 100 is jointed to the sealing substrate 200 as shown in FIG. 5. In this case, the inorganic sealant 210 is contaminated by the filler 300 so that when the inorganic sealant 210 is jointed to the substrate 100 by emitting laser and/or infrared rays, the inorganic sealant 210 is not completely jointed to the substrate 100 so that the sealed state is deteriorated. However, in an embodiment of the present invention having a structure where the auxiliary dam member 230 is provided, the filler 300 overflowing the dam member 220 is absorbed by the porous auxiliary dam member 230, making it possible to effectively block or prevent the inorganic sealant 210 from being contacted with the filler 300.

[0048] An embodiment of the present invention describes the case where the display region 120 is sealed by the inorganic sealant 210, however, the present invention is not limited thereto, and a driving circuit 160 may also be sealed by the inorganic sealant 210. Also, an embodiment of the present invention describes the case where the inorganic sealant 210 and the auxiliary dam member 230 are formed on the sealing substrate 200, having a single structure, however, the present invention is not limited thereto, and they may be formed on the substrate 100 and/or may be formed to have a double structure or a multiple structure (e.g., a double or multiple layers). For example, the inorganic sealant 210 may be formed to have a double structure or a multiple structure in order to enhance a sealing effect, or the auxiliary dam member 220 may be formed having a double structure or a multiple structure in order to effectively block or prevent the defect due to the overflow of the filler 300.

[0049] While the present invention has been described in connection with certain exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display device, comprising:
 - a first substrate (100);
 - a second substrate (200) facing the first substrate (100);
 - a plurality of light emitting elements (130) on a surface of the first substrate (100) facing the second substrate (200);
 - a primary dam member (220) between the first substrate (100) and the second substrate (200) and surrounding the plurality of light emitting elements (130);
 - a filler (300) filled between the first substrate (100) and the second substrate (200) in a first region defined by the primary dam member (220);
 - an auxiliary dam member (230) between the first substrate (100) and the second substrate (200) in a second region outside the first region, the auxiliary dam member (230) being composed of porous material;
 - an inorganic sealant (210) between the first substrate (100) and the second substrate (200) in a third region outside the first region and the second region, the inorganic sealant (210) being jointed to the first substrate (100) and the second substrate (200), and
 - characterized in that** the auxiliary dam member (230) is located at a first distance from the primary dam member (220) and at a second distance from the inorganic sealant (210), and
 - wherein the first gap between the first dam member (220) and the auxiliary dam member (230) and the second gap between the auxiliary dam member (230) and the inorganic sealant (210) are empty.
2. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the filler (300) is composed of a material selected from the group consisting of inert liquids, liquid-phase silicon, silicon oils, epoxy-based resins, acryl-based resins, photosensitive resins, and combinations thereof.
3. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the primary dam member (220) is composed of frit.
4. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the primary dam member (220) comprises a material selected from the group consisting of epoxies, epoxy acrylates, bisphenol-A type epoxies, cycloaliphatics epoxy resins, phenyl silicon resins, acrylic epoxy resins, and combinations thereof.
5. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the porous material forming the auxiliary dam member (230) comprises a material selected from the group consisting of frits, carbons, silica gels, foaming resins, and combinations thereof.
6. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the auxiliary dam member (230) has a width between about 50 and about 100 μm .
7. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the inorganic sealant (210) is composed of frit.
8. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the frit is a laser or infrared ray melted frit.
9. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the first region is defined by an inner side of the primary dam member (220); the second region is defined by an outer side of the primary dam member (220); and the third region is defined by an outer side of the auxiliary dam member (230).
10. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the second region is further defined by an inner side of the inorganic sealant (210) facing the outer side of the primary dam member (220).
11. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the distance between the primary dam member (220) and the auxiliary dam member (230) ranges from 10 μm to 20 mm and the distance between the auxiliary dam member (230) and the inorganic sealant (210) ranges from 10 μm to 20 mm.
12. A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device, comprising:
 - forming a plurality of light emitting elements (130) on a first substrate (100) in a display region (120);
 - preparing a second substrate (200) for sealing the light emitting elements (130) on the display region (120);
 - forming an inorganic sealant (210) on an outer region of the second substrate (200);
 - forming a primary dam member (220) on the second substrate (200) in a region defined by the inner side of the inorganic sealant (210);

- forming an auxiliary dam member (230) on the second substrate (200) in a region comprised between the primary dam member (220) and the inorganic sealant (210), the auxiliary dam member (230) being composed of porous material; 5
 - providing a liquid-phase filler (300) on the second substrate (200) in a first region defined by the inner side of the primary dam member (220);
 - placing the first substrate (100) on top of the second substrate (200) and jointing the first substrate (100) to the second substrate (200), 10

characterized in that

a first gap is formed between the auxiliary dam member (230) and the primary dam member (220) and a second gap is formed between the auxiliary dam member (230) and the inorganic sealant (210), and the first gap and the second gap are empty. 15

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the inorganic sealant is composed of a laser or infrared ray melted frit and the jointing of the first substrate (100) to the second substrate (200) is performed by irradiating the inorganic sealant (210) with laser or infrared rays. 20 25
14. The method of one of claims 12 and 13, wherein the filler (300) is composed of a material selected from the group consisting of inert liquids, liquid-phase silicon, silicon oils, epoxy-based resins, acryl-based resins, photosensitive resins, and combinations thereof, and/or wherein the filler (300) is hardened using heat, electron beam and/or ultraviolet rays. 30 35

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung, aufweisend: 40

ein erstes Substrat (100);
 ein zweites Substrat (200), das dem ersten Substrat (100) zugewandt ist;
 eine Vielzahl lichtemittierender Elemente (130) auf einer Oberfläche des ersten Substrats (100), die dem zweiten Substrat (200) zugewandt ist;
 ein primäres Dammelement (220) zwischen dem ersten Substrat (100) und dem zweiten Substrat (200), das die Vielzahl der lichtemittierenden Elemente (130) umgibt;
 ein Füllmaterial (300), das zwischen dem ersten Substrat (100) und dem zweiten Substrat (200) in einer vom primären Dammelement (220) definierten ersten Region verfüllt ist;
 ein Hilfsdammelement (230) zwischen dem ersten Substrat (100) und dem zweiten Substrat (200) in einer zweiten Region außerhalb der ersten Region, wobei das Hilfsdammelement 45 50

(230) aus porösen Material besteht;
 ein anorganisches Dichtmittel (210) zwischen dem ersten Substrat (100) und dem zweiten Substrat (200) in einer dritten Region außerhalb der ersten Region und der zweiten Region, wobei das anorganische Dichtmittel (210) mit dem ersten Substrat (100) und dem zweiten Substrat (200) zusammengefügt ist, und
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass
 das Hilfsdammelement (230) in einem ersten Abstand vom primären Dammelement (220) und in einem zweiten Abstand vom anorganischen Dichtmittel (210) angeordnet ist, und wobei die erste Lücke zwischen dem ersten Dammelement (220) und dem Hilfsdammelement (230) und die zweite Lücke zwischen dem Hilfsdammelement (230) und dem anorganischen Dichtmittel (210) leer sind.

2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Füllmaterial (300) aus einem Material besteht, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus inerten Flüssigkeiten, Flüssigphasen-Silizium, Siliziumölen, Harzen auf Epoxidbasis, Harzen auf Acrylbasis, lichtempfindlichen Harzen und deren Kombinationen ausgewählt ist. 55
3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das primäre Dammelement (220) aus einer Fritte besteht.
4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 2, wobei das primäre Dammelement (220) ein Material aufweist, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Epoxiden, Epoxyacrylaten, Epoxiden vom Bisphenol-A-Typ, cycloaliphatischen Epoxidharzen, Phenylsiliziumharzen, Acrylepoxidharzen und deren Kombinationen ausgewählt ist.
5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das poröse Material, das das Hilfsdammelement (230) ausbildet, ein Material aufweist, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Fritten, Kohlenstoffen, Kieselgelen, geschäumten Harzen und deren Kombinationen ausgewählt ist.
6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Hilfsdammelement (230) eine Breite zwischen etwa 50 und etwa 100 µm aufweist.
7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das anorganische Dichtmittel (210) aus einer Fritte besteht.

8. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Fritte eine durch Laser- oder Infrarotstrahlung geschmolzene Fritte ist.
9. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die erste Region von einer Innenseite des primären Dammelements (220) definiert wird; die zweite Region von einer Außenseite des primären Dammelements (220) definiert wird; und die dritte Region von einer Außenseite des Hilfsdammelements (230) definiert wird.
10. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 9, wobei die zweite Region weiterhin von einer Innenseite des anorganischen Dichtmittels (210) definiert wird, die der Außenseite des primären Dammelements (220) zugewandt ist.
11. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Abstand zwischen dem primären Dammelement (220) und dem Hilfsdammelement (230) im Bereich von 10 μm bis 20 mm liegt und der Abstand zwischen dem Hilfsdammelement (230) und dem anorganischen Dichtmittel (210) im Bereich von 10 μm und 20 mm liegt.
12. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung, aufweisend:
- Ausbildung einer Vielzahl lichtemittierender Elemente (130) auf einem ersten Substrat (100) in einer Anzeigeregion (120),
 - Herstellung eines zweiten Substrats (200) zur Abdichtung der lichtemittierenden Elemente (130) in der Anzeigeregion (120);
 - Ausbildung eines anorganischen Dichtmittels (210) in einer Außenregion des zweiten Substrats (200);
 - Ausbildung eines primären Dammelements (220) auf dem zweiten Substrat (200) in einer von der Innenseite des anorganischen Dichtmittels (210) definierten Region;
 - Ausbildung eines Hilfsdammelements (230) auf dem zweiten Substrat (200) in einer Region, die zwischen dem primären Dammelement (220) und dem anorganischen Dichtmittel (210) enthalten ist, wobei das Hilfsdammelement (230) aus porösem Material besteht;
 - Bereitstellung eines Füllmaterials (300) der Flüssigphase auf dem zweiten Substrat (200) in einer von der Innenseite des primären Dammelements (220) definierten ersten Region;
 - Positionieren des ersten Substrats (100) auf dem zweiten Substrat (200) und Zusammenfügen des ersten Substrats (100) mit dem zweiten Substrat (200),

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

eine erste Lücke zwischen dem Hilfsdammelement (230) und dem primären Dammelement (220) ausgebildet ist und eine zweite Lücke zwischen dem Hilfsdammelement (230) und dem anorganischen Dichtmittel (210) ausgebildet ist, und die erste Lücke und die zweite Lücke leer sind.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei das anorganische Dichtmittel aus einer durch Laser- oder Infrarotstrahlung geschmolzenen Fritte besteht und das Zusammenfügen des ersten Substrats (100) mit dem zweiten Substrat (200) durch die Bestrahlung des anorganischen Dichtmittels (210) mit Laser- oder Infrarotstrahlen durchgeführt wird.
14. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 12 und 13, wobei das Füllmaterial (300) aus einem Material besteht, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus inerten Flüssigkeiten, Flüssigphasen-Silizium, Siliziumölen, Harzen auf Epoxidbasis, Harzen auf Acrylbasis, lichtempfindlichen Harzen und deren Kombinationen ausgewählt ist, und/oder wobei das Füllmaterial (300) durch Wärme, Elektronenstrahlen und/oder Ultraviolettstrahlen gehärtet wird.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, comprenant :
- un premier substrat (100) ;
 - un second substrat (200) faisant face au premier substrat (100) ;
 - une pluralité d'éléments électroluminescents (130) sur une surface du premier substrat (100) faisant face au second substrat (200) ;
 - un organe (220) formant barrage principal entre le premier substrat (100) et le second substrat (200) et entourant la pluralité d'éléments électroluminescents (130) ;
 - un remplissage (300) placé entre le premier substrat (100) et le second substrat (200) dans une première région définie par l'organe (220) formant barrage principal ;
 - un organe (230) formant barrage auxiliaire entre le premier substrat (100) et le second substrat (200) dans une deuxième région à l'extérieur de la première région, l'organe (230) formant barrage auxiliaire étant composé d'une matière poreuse ;
 - un joint inorganique (210) entre le premier substrat (100) et le second substrat (200) dans une troisième région à l'extérieur de la première région et de la deuxième région, le joint inorganique (210) étant jointif avec le premier substrat

- (100) et avec le second substrat (200), et
caractérisé en ce que l'organe (230) formant
 barrage auxiliaire est situé à une première dis-
 tance de l'organe (220) formant barrage princi- 5
 pal et à une seconde distance du joint inorgani-
 que (210), et
 dans lequel le premier espace entre le premier
 organe (220) formant barrage et l'organe (230)
 formant barrage auxiliaire et le second espace 10
 entre l'organe (230) formant barrage auxiliaire
 et le joint inorganique (210) sont vides.
2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le remplissage
 (300) est composé d'une matière choisie à partir du
 groupe constitué de liquides inertes, de silicone en
 phase liquide, d'huiles de silicone, de résines à base
 d'époxy, de résines acryliques, de résines photosen-
 sibles et de leurs combinaisons. 15
 3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans
 lequel l'organe (220) formant barrage principal est
 composé d'une matière frittée. 20
 4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon l'une des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel
 l'organe (220) formant barrage principal comprend
 une matière choisie à partir du groupe constitué des
 époxy, des époxy acrylates, des époxy du type 25
 au bisphénol-A, des résines époxy cycloaliphati-
 ques, des résines phénoliques aux silicones, des ré-
 sines époxy acryliques et de leurs combinaisons. 30
 5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans
 lequel la matière poreuse formant l'organe (230) for-
 mant barrage auxiliaire comprend une matière choi-
 sie à partir du groupe constitué des matières frittées,
 des matières carbonées, des gels de silice, des ré- 35
 sines émulsionnées et de leurs combinaisons. 40
 6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans
 lequel l'organe (230) formant barrage auxiliaire a une
 largeur entre environ 50 et environ 100 μm . 45
 7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans
 lequel le joint inorganique (210) est composé d'une 50
 matière frittée.
 8. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon la revendication 7, dans lequel la matière frittée
 est une matière frittée fondue au laser ou aux rayons 55
 infrarouges.
 9. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans
 lequel :

la première région est définie par le côté intérieur
 de l'organe (220) formant barrage principal ;
 la deuxième région est définie par le côté exté-
 rieur de l'organe (220) formant barrage
 principal ; et
 la troisième région est définie par le côté exté-
 rieur de l'organe (230) formant barrage auxiliai-
 re.

10. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon la revendication 9, dans lequel la deuxième
 région est en outre définie par le côté intérieur du
 joint inorganique (210) faisant face au côté extérieur
 de l'organe (220) formant barrage principal. 15
 11. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique
 selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans
 lequel la distance entre l'organe (220) formant bar-
 rage principal et l'organe (230) formant barrage auxi-
 liaire va de 10 μm à 20 mm et la distance entre l'or-
 gane (230) formant barrage auxiliaire et le joint inor-
 ganique (210) va de 10 μm à 20 mm. 20
 12. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage
 électroluminescent organique, comprenant : 25
- la formation d'une pluralité d'éléments électro-
 luminescents (130) sur un premier substrat
 (100) dans une région d'affichage (120) ;
 - la préparation d'un second substrat (200) des-
 tiné à enfermer les éléments électrolumines-
 cents (130) sur la région d'affichage (120) ;
 - la formation d'un joint inorganique (210) sur
 une région extérieure du second substrat (200) ;
 - la formation d'un organe (220) formant barrage
 principal sur le second substrat (200) dans une
 région définie par le côté intérieur du joint inor-
 ganique (210) ;
 - la formation d'un organe (230) formant barrage
 auxiliaire sur le second substrat (200) dans une
 région comprise entre l'organe (220) formant
 barrage principal et le joint inorganique (210),
 l'organe (230) formant barrage auxiliaire étant
 composé d'une matière poreuse ;
 - la mise en place d'un remplissage en phase
 liquide (300) sur le second substrat (200) dans
 une première région définie par le côté intérieur
 de l'organe (220) formant barrage principal ;
 - le placement du premier substrat (100) sur le
 dessus du second substrat (200) et la jonction
 du premier substrat (100) au second substrat
 (200), 30

caractérisé :

en ce qu'il est formé un premier espace entre l'organe (230) formant barrage auxiliaire et l'organe (220) formant barrage principal et en ce qu'il est formé un second espace entre l'organe (230) formant barrage auxiliaire et le joint inorganique (210) ; et

en ce que le premier espace et le second espace sont vides.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 12, dans lequel le joint inorganique est composé d'une matière frittée fondue au laser ou aux rayons infrarouges et dans lequel la jonction du premier substrat (100) au second substrat (200) se fait en appliquant au joint inorganique (210) des rayons laser ou infrarouges.

14. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 12 et 13, dans lequel le remplissage (300) est composé d'une matière choisie à partir du groupe constitué de liquides inertes, de silicone en phase liquide, d'huiles de silicone, de résines à base d'époxy, de résines acryliques, de résines photosensibles et de leurs combinaisons, et/ou dans lequel le remplissage (300) est durci en utilisant de la chaleur, un faisceau d'électrons et/ou des rayons ultraviolets.

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FIG. 1

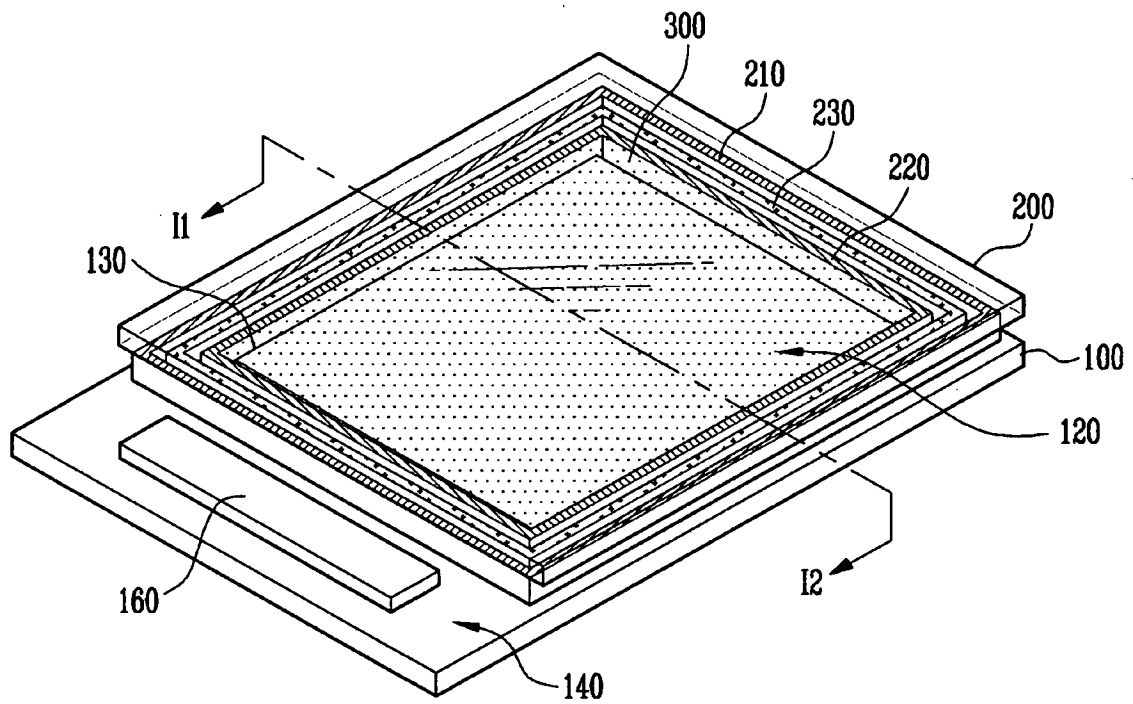


FIG. 2

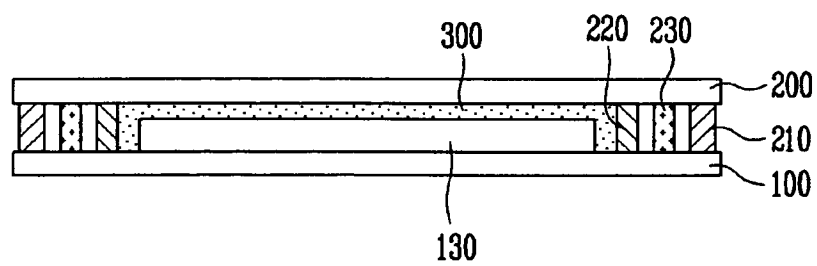


FIG. 3

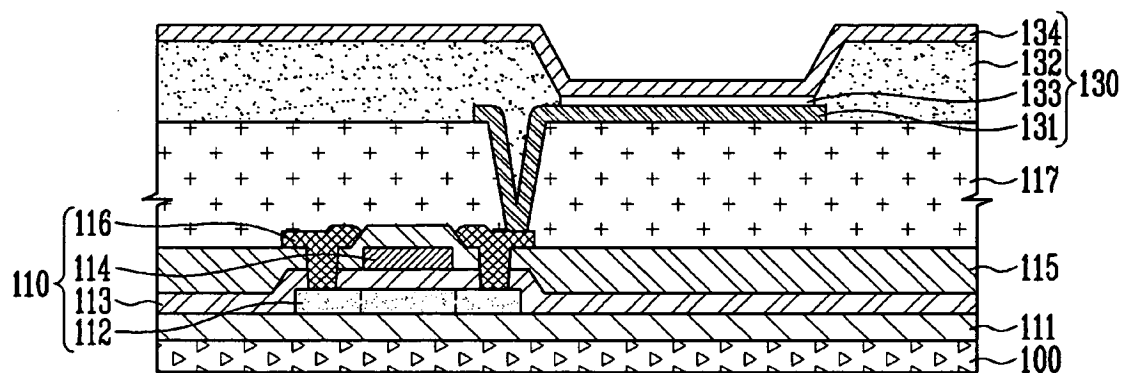


FIG. 4A

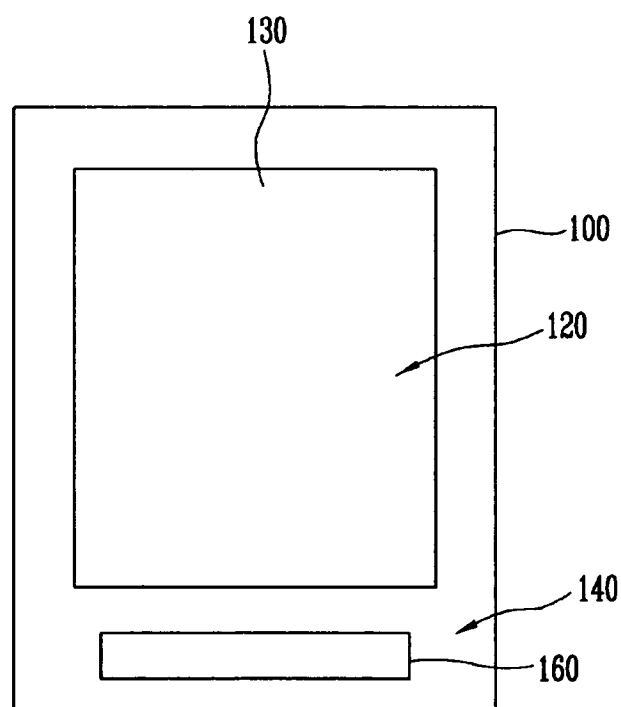


FIG. 4B

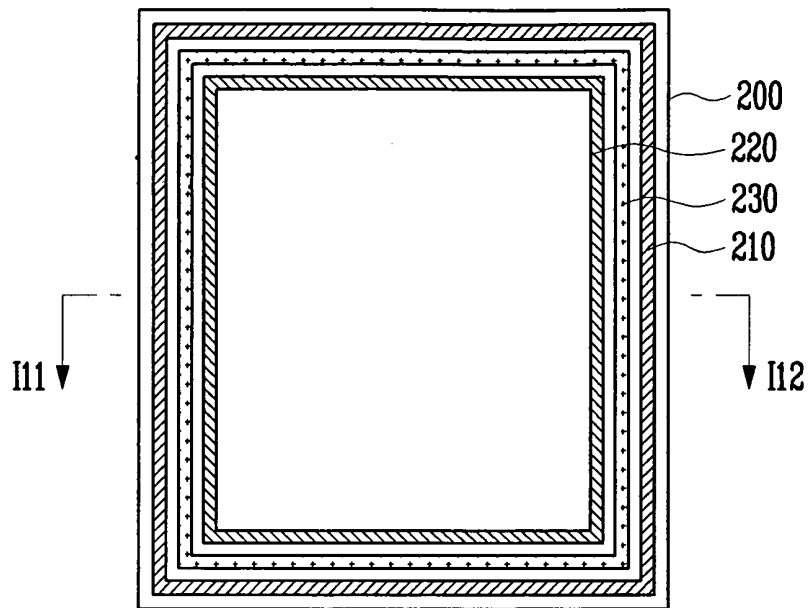


FIG. 5A

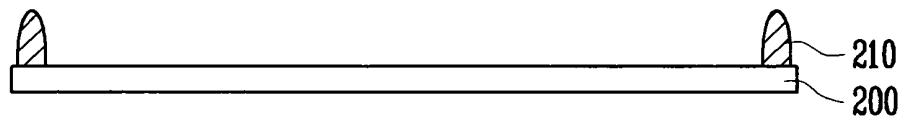


FIG. 5B

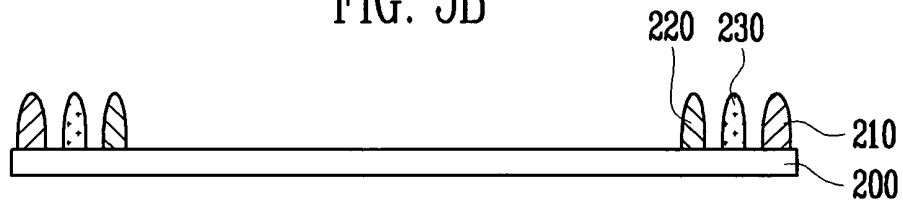


FIG. 5C

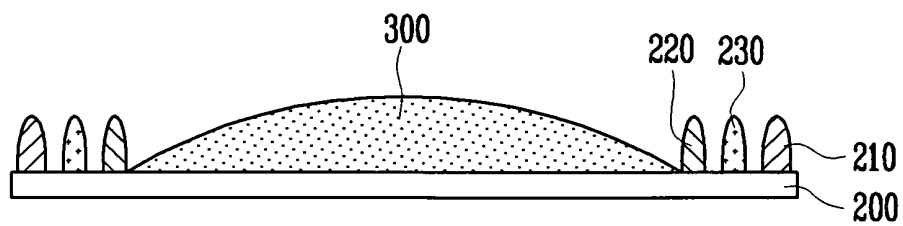


FIG. 5D

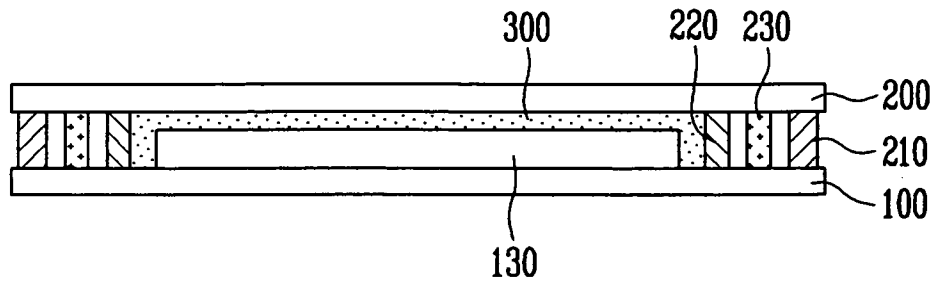


FIG. 5E

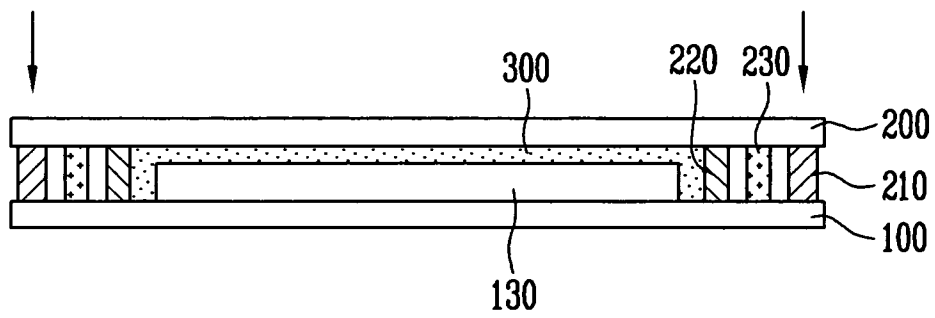
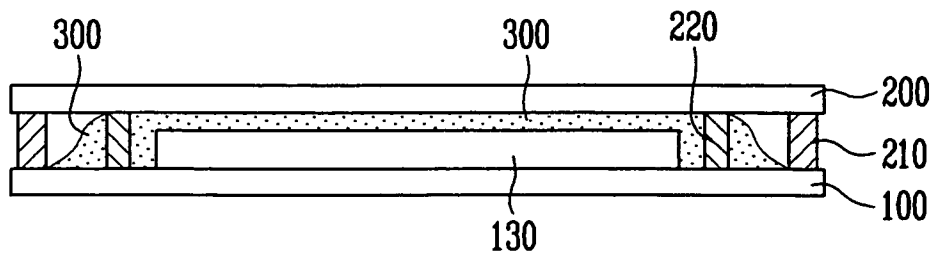


FIG. 6



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- US 20070172971 A1 [0004]
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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置		
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优先权	1020090024984 2009-03-24 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2234187A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置，包括：第一基板（100），其上形成有多个发光元件（130）；第二基板（200），设置为与第一基板（100）相对；主坝构件（220），其设置在第一基板（100）和第二基板（200）之间，以包围多个发光元件（130）；填充物（300），其填充在由第一坝构件（220）限定的第一区域中的第一基板（100）和第二基板（200）之间，在第一基板之间的辅助坝构件（230）（100）和第二基板（200）位于第一区域外的第二区域中，并且由多孔材料制成；无机密封剂（230），其设置在第一基板（100）和第二基板（200）之间的第一区域和第二区域外的第三区域中，并且连接到第一基板（100）和第二基板（100）基板（200）。

