

(19)



(11)

EP 2 105 964 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
23.04.2014 Bulletin 2014/17

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

(21) Application number: **09250595.7**

(22) Date of filing: **02.03.2009**

(54) Organic light emitting display device

Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: **28.02.2008 KR 20080018312**

(43) Date of publication of application:
30.09.2009 Bulletin 2009/40

(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)**

(72) Inventor: **Kwak, Won-Kyu
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do (KR)**

(74) Representative: **Mounteney, Simon James et al
Marks & Clerk LLP
90 Long Acre
London
WC2E 9RA (GB)**

(56) References cited:
**EP-A- 1 503 422 EP-A- 1 511 081
JP-A- 10 096 940 US-B1- 6 239 854**

EP 2 105 964 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

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

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display device, and more particularly, to a conductive wire and a sealing agent of an organic light emitting display device.

2. Description of Related Art

[0002] In recent years, there have been developed various flat panel displays that are light-weight and small-sized as compared with cathode ray tubes. Among the flat panel display devices, the organic light emitting display device has excellent luminance and color purity by using an organic compound as a light emitting material.

[0003] An organic light emitting display device includes a display unit including a large number of pixels disposed at crossing regions between scan lines and data lines, and a drive circuit for driving the display unit.

[0004] Here, each of the pixels includes an organic light emitting diode, each of which includes an anode electrode, a cathode electrode and an organic light emitting layer formed therebetween.

[0005] Since the organic light emitting layer deteriorates when exposed to moisture and oxygen, the display unit of the organic light emitting display device is generally sealed with an encapsulation member. That is to say, a display panel of an organic light emitting display device in which the display unit is formed includes a first substrate having the display unit formed thereon and a second substrate attached to the first substrate by a sealing agent for sealing the display unit. Further, a pad unit for receiving power from drive power sources and/or drive signals from an outside source is formed on one side of the first substrate.

[0006] In the organic light emitting display device, conductive wires for supplying power from drive power sources and/or drive signals to the display unit are formed between the display unit and the drive circuit, and/or between the display unit and the pad unit.

[0007] For example, scan lines and/or data lines for supplying a scan signal and/or a data signal may be formed between the display unit and the drive circuit. Power lines for supplying power from first and second power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS) to the display unit may be formed between the display unit and the pad unit.

[0008] However, when the power and/or the drive signals are transmitted through conductive wires, a voltage drop (IR drop) occurs due to the resistance of the conductive wires. Therefore, the characteristics of the organic light emitting display device may be deteriorated, such that non-uniform image quality may result, for example.

[0009] For example, when the power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS) supply a DC type power through the con-

ductive wires, a relatively high voltage drop may occur along the conductive wires. Therefore, the pixels may be supplied with various voltages from the power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS), which leads to non-uniform image quality.

[0010] In some display panels, at least some of the conductive wires may be disposed to be overlapped with a sealing agent so as to reduce a dead space and the like.

[0011] Here, an adhesive force of the sealing agent may be changed according to the characteristics of materials used as the sealing agent and the configuration of the conductive wires disposed at a lower portion of the sealing agent. Therefore, it is desirable to improve reliability of the organic light emitting display device by configuring the conductive wires so as to provide a uniform adhesive force of the sealing agent.

[0012] EP 1 503 422 discloses a flat panel display device including a display region formed on a substrate, the display region having a gate electrode, a source electrode, a drain electrode, and a self-emission device with two electrodes, and displaying a predetermined image. A covering member is provided to cover at least a display region, and a sealing member comprising a sealing material coated outside and around at least the display region is provided, the sealing member bonding edges of the covering member to the substrate in order to seal the display region.

[0013] EP 1 511 081 discloses a sealing structure for a display device. The display device is formed using a light-emitting element which has a light-emitting material interposed between electrodes and that emit light by applying current between the electrodes.

SUMMARY OF THE INTENTION

[0014] Embodiments of the present invention provide an organic light emitting display device having reduced resistance of a conductive wire and an improved uniform adhesive force or a sealing agent.

[0015] The present invention provides an organic light emitting display device according to claim 1. An interface between the first region and the second region may have a concavo-convex shape.

[0016] The interface between the first region and the second region of the first conductive layer may have upper straight sections extending in a first direction and lower straight sections extending in the first direction. The upper straight sections and the lower straight sections respectively form a crisscross pattern.

[0017] Also, the contact holes may be uniformly distributed throughout a region where the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer overlap with each other.

[0018] In addition, the first conductive layer may include a gate metal, the second conductive layer may include a source/drain metal, and a gate insulating layer may be between the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer.

[0019] Additionally the second conductive layer may include a continuous region, and the first region and the second region of the first conductive layer may be electrically coupled to each other through the second conductive layer and the contact holes.

[0020] Also, the conductive wire may include a power line for supplying power of a power source to the display unit,

[0021] Furthermore, the contact holes may be uniformly distributed in a lower portion of the second conductive layer.

[0022] As described above, the organic light emitting display device according to the embodiments of the present invention may reduce resistance of a conductive wire by forming a laminated structure of conductive wires that is composed of at least two conductive layers (e.g., first and second conductive layers). Therefore, it may reduce the voltage drop a drive power source and/or a drive signal supplied via the conductive wire. In addition, it may display an image with improved uniform image quality.

[0023] Also, the organic light emitting display device according to the embodiments of the present invention may prevent an antenna effect by physically disconnecting one region of the first conductive layer that includes a laminated structure of conductive wires. Also, the organic light emitting display device according to the embodiments of the present invention may provide a sealing agent that has a uniform adhesive force.

[0024] Furthermore, the organic light emitting display device according to the embodiments of the present invention may increase an adhesive force of the sealing agent uniformly by forming the contact holes uniformly distributed between the first and second conductive layers, or in a lower portion of the second conductive layer, thereby increasing a surface area of a film formed on the contact holes and a surface area of the sealing agent, and dispersing heat generated in a sealing process.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an example of a first conductive wire shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line I-I' in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a plan view showing another embodiment of the first conductive wire shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5A is a plan view showing a first conductive layer shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 5B is a plan view showing contact holes and a

second conductive layer shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line II-II' in FIG. 4.

FIG. 7 is a plan view showing still another embodiment of the first conductive wire shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line III-III' in FIG. 7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0026] Hereinafter, certain embodiments according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Here, when a first element is described as being coupled to a second element, the first element may be directly coupled to the second element or indirectly coupled to the second element via a third element. Further, some of the elements that are not essential to the complete understanding of the invention are omitted for clarity. Also, like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0027] FIG. 1 is a plan view showing an organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0028] Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention includes a first substrate 100 having a display unit 110, a drive circuit 120 and a pad unit 130 formed thereon; a second substrate 200 disposed on one region of the first substrate 100; and a sealing agent 300 attached between the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 200.

[0029] The display unit 110 is formed on one surface of the first substrate 100, and includes a plurality of pixels (not shown), each of which includes at least one organic light emitting diode. The display unit 110 displays an image corresponding to power from drive power sources and/or drive signals that are supplied from the drive circuit 120 and/or the pad unit 130.

[0030] The drive circuit 120 generates a scan signal and/or a data signal corresponding to the power from the drive power sources and/or the drive signals supplied from the pad unit 130, and supplies the generated scan signal and/or data signal to the display unit 110. The drive circuit 120 may include a scan driver and/or a data driver. The drive circuit 120 may be formed together with the display unit 110 in a process of forming the display unit 110, or may be mounted on the first substrate 100 in the form of an integrated circuit (IC) chip.

[0031] The pad unit 130 includes a plurality of pads to receive the power from the drive power sources and/or the drive signals from the outside source, and supply the power from the drive power sources and/or the drive signals to the display unit 110 and/or the drive circuit 120.

[0032] Here, the display unit 110 is disposed inside a sealing region between the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 200 that is sealed to the first substrate 100 by the sealing agent 300, and the drive circuit 120 and/or the pad unit 130 are disposed outside the sealing

region.

[0033] The second substrate 200 is disposed on at least one region of the first substrate 100. Then, the second substrate 200 is sealed with the at least one region of the first substrate 100 using the sealing agent 300 to provide the sealing region that includes the display unit 110 therein.

[0034] The sealing agent 300 is applied on edges around a surface of the second substrate 200 facing the first substrate 100 to attach the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 200 to each other. That is, the sealing agent 300 is attached between the first and second substrates 100 and 200 to seal a region between (for example, the region where the display unit 110 is located) the first and second substrates 100 and 200.

[0035] Furthermore, conductive wires to supply the power from the drive power sources and/or the drive signals to the display unit 110 are formed between the display unit 110 and the drive circuit 120, and/or between the display unit 110 and the pad unit 130.

[0036] For example, scan lines and/or data lines for supplying a scan signal and/or a data signal may be formed between the display unit 110 and the drive circuit 120.

[0037] Also, first and second conductive wires 140 and 150 for supplying power from first and second power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS) from outside the organic light emitting display device to the display unit 110 may be formed between the display unit 110 and the pad unit 130.

[0038] However, when the first and second power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS) supply a DC type power, a voltage drop (IR drop) may occur along the conductive wires 140 and 150 due to the resistance of the conductive wires 140 and 150. Therefore, the conductive wires 140 and 150 may be formed relatively wider than the other signal lines.

[0039] Thus, in addition to the data signal, the power supplied from the power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS) may directly affect the luminance of the pixels. Therefore, the conductive wires 140 and 150 should be designed to minimize (or reduce) the voltage drop of power supplied from the power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS).

[0040] For convenience of description, detail description of the first conductive wire 140 for supplying power from a first power source (ELVDD) will be used as an illustrative example.

[0041] The first conductive wire 140 may be formed with a relatively large width, and also is disposed to surround the perimeter (e.g., on three sides) of the display unit 110.

[0042] At least a portion of the first conductive wire 140 is formed in a laminated structure that includes at least two conductive layers that are formed in different layers and are electrically coupled to each other through contact holes. As such, it is possible to minimize or reduce the voltage drop of the first power source (ELVDD) along the first conductive wire 140.

[0043] Also, the first conductive wire 140 may be so disposed such that a portion of the first conductive wire 140 overlaps the sealing agent 300 to minimize or reduce a dead space on the first substrate 100.

[0044] Here, the first and second conductive wires 140 and 150 for supplying the power from the first and second power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS) in the organic light emitting display device are shown FIG. 1, but the present invention is not particularly limited thereto.

[0045] For example, mother wires may be commonly coupled to organic light emitting display devices disposed in the same row and/or column on a mother substrate that has a large number of organic light emitting display devices formed therein. As described above, the mother wires, which supply the power from the power sources (ELVDD and ELVSS) to the organic light emitting display devices coupled to the mother wires, may be so disposed to overlap the sealing agent 300. That is, embodiments of the present invention may apply to the mother wires.

[0046] FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an example of the first conductive wire 140 as shown in FIG. 1, and FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line I-I' as shown in FIG. 2. For convenience of description, a substrate and an insulating film are not shown in FIG. 2.

[0047] Referring to FIGs. 2 and 3, at least one region 140_1 of the first conductive wire 140 is formed with a laminated structure that includes a first conductive layer 140a and a second conductive layer 140b.

[0048] In some embodiments, the at least one region 140_1 of the first conductive wire 140 may be formed in a laminated structure including the first conductive layer 140a and the second conductive layer 140b. Here, the first conductive layer 140a may be formed on the first substrate 100, and the second conductive layer 140b may be formed to overlap the first conductive layer 140a with an insulating film 141 interposed therebetween.

[0049] Here, the first conductive layer 140a may be formed on a buffer layer and/or a gate insulating film 101 formed on the substrate 100, and may be formed in the same process of forming a gate electrode of a thin film transistor in the display unit 110. That is to say, the first conductive layer 140a may be formed of a gate metal, for example, molybdenum (Mo), etc.

[0050] However, when the first conductive layer 140a is made of the gate metal such as molybdenum (Mo) and is extended for a certain length, it may bring about an antenna effect. Therefore, the first conductive layer 140a is designed not to be too long and to be discontinuous at least at a portion thereof so as to prevent the antenna effect.

[0051] In other words, the first conductive layer 140a is made of the same conductive material and disposed in the same layer as the gate metal, wherein the at least one region 140_1 of the first conductive layer 140a includes first and second regions 140a1 and 140a2 that are physically disconnected to be spaced apart from each other.

[0052] Also, a first conductive layer 140a is disposed

at a space between the first and second regions 140a1 and 140a2, i.e., between the first region 140a1 and the second region 140a2, the first conductive layer 140a being patterned into a pattern 140a3 having a predetermined shape. The pattern 140a3 does not supply power and/or a signal, but may relieve a stepped difference of layers that will be formed on the first conductive layer 140a.

[0053] An insulating film 141 such as an interlayer insulating film is formed on the first conductive layer 140a. A second conductive layer 140b is formed on the insulating film 141.

[0054] The second conductive layer 140b may be formed in the same process for forming the source/drain electrode of the thin film transistor in the display unit 110. That is, the second conductive layer 140b may be formed with a three-layered structure of a source/drain metal, for example, titanium/aluminum/titanium (Ti/Al/Ti).

[0055] Such a second conductive layer 140b is continuously formed, without physical disconnection in any region of the second conductive layer 140b, in a region in which the first conductive wire 140 is formed. The second conductive layer 140b is electrically coupled with the first conductive layer 140a through the contact holes 140c that are formed in a border region where the first conductive layer 140a is physically disconnected (region 'A' in FIG. 2).

[0056] That is, a plurality of contact holes 140c are formed in the insulating film 141 that is formed between the first conductive layer 140a and the second conductive layer 140b, thereby electrically coupling the first conductive layer 140a to the second conductive layer 140b via the contact holes 140c.

[0057] According to the above-mentioned configuration, the first and second regions 140a1 and 140a2 of the first conductive layer 140a maintains the electrical connection through the contact holes 140c and the second conductive layer 140b.

[0058] As described above, the at least one region 140_1 of the first conductive wire 140 may be formed in a laminated structure that includes the first conductive layer 140a and the second conductive layer 140b and has a relatively large width. Therefore, it is possible to reduce the resistance of the first conductive wire 140. As a result, it is also possible to minimize or reduce the voltage drop along the first conductive wire 140 when the power of the drive power source and/or the drive signal are supplied through the first conductive wire 140. For example, when the power of the first power source (ELVDD) is supplied through the first conductive wire 140, the variation in luminance between the pixels may be reduced to display an image with uniform image quality.

[0059] In designing an organic light emitting display device to reduce a dead space on a substrate, at least some wires such as the first conductive wire 140 in FIG. 1 may be so disposed to overlap the sealing agent 300. For example, the sealing agent 300 may also be disposed

at an inner upper portion of the first conductive wire 140 to completely overlap the first conductive wire 140. Also, a passivation film (not shown) and the like may be formed between the second conductive layer 140b and the sealing agent 300.

[0060] However, when the first conductive wire 140 is designed as shown in FIG. 2, an adhesive force of the sealing agent 300 formed on the first conductive wire 140 may be applied non-uniformly.

[0061] That is, in the region where the contact holes 140c are concentrated, a surface area where a top layer (for example, a second conductive layer 140b) on the contact hole 140c that is in contact with the sealing agent 300 may be increased since an upper portion of the region is formed non-uniformly. Therefore, the adhesive force between the top layer on the contact holes 140c and the sealing agent 300 may be enhanced, but the adhesive force between the other regions may be relatively reduced.

[0062] Also in the region where the contact holes 140c are concentrated, it is possible to reduce the volume expansion of the region by dispersing a heat energy into the first conductive layer 140a, the heat energy being generated in a step of melting the sealing agent 300 by using a laser. On the contrary, an adhesive force at the region where the contact holes 140c are concentrated and that at the other regions may be different since the heat energy is not easily dispersed in the other regions.

[0063] Therefore, the sealing agent 300 may be peeled off from a region where the adhesive force is relatively weak. Accordingly, the reliability of the organic light emitting display device may be reduced. Therefore, according to another embodiment of the present invention, a uniform adhesive force of the sealing agent 300 is provided by employing another laminated structure of the first conductive wires 140 as shown in FIG. 4.

[0064] FIG. 4 is a plan view showing another embodiment of the first conductive wire 140 as shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 5A is a plan view showing a first conductive layer 140a' as shown in FIG. 4, and FIG. 5B is a plan view showing contact holes 140c' and a second conductive layer 140b' as shown in FIG. 4. Also, FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line II-II' as shown in FIG. 4. In FIGs. 4 to 6, detailed descriptions of the similar components as shown in FIGs. 2 and 3 are omitted for clarity.

[0065] Referring to FIGs. 4 to 6, at least one region 140_2 of the first conductive wire 140 is formed with a laminated structure that includes a first conductive layer 140a' and a second conductive layer 140b'.

[0066] The first conductive layer 140a' includes first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' that are physically disconnected to be spaced apart from each other. Here, an interface between the first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' may be formed in a concavo-convex shape (or having matching protrusions units and receiving units) when viewed from the top.

[0067] Also, the interface between the first and second

regions 140a1' and 140a2' is crisscrossed so that the upper lines and the lower lines with the concavo-convex shape can form a straight line, respectively. In other words, even though the first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' are physically disconnected from each other, there can be considered to be an interface between the first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2'. The first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' each comprise protruding regions, and the interface between the first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' is formed by meshing the protruding regions from the first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' in the manner shown in FIG. 5A. The first region 140a1' therefore comprises protruding regions (first straight sections) that extend in a direction from the first region 140a1', and the second region 140a2' comprises protruding regions (second straight sections) extending in a parallel direction from the second region. The first straight sections and the second straight sections therefore form an interlocking pattern.

[0068] Therefore, it is possible to disperse the interface between the first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' of the first conductive layer 140a' where they are physically disconnected with each other.

[0069] Also, the contact holes 140c' through which the first and second conductive layer 140a', 140b' are electrically coupled to each other are uniformly distributed over a region where the first conductive layer 140a' and the second conductive layer 140b' are overlapped with each other in this embodiment.

[0070] According to the embodiment as described above, the embodiment as shown in FIG. 4 may reduce the resistance of the first conductive wire 140 and prevent an antenna effect that may occur in the first conductive layer 140a'. Also, the sealing agent 300 may be formed with a uniform adhesive force.

[0071] According to the described embodiment, the interface between the first and second regions 140a1' and 140a2' of the first conductive layer 140a' that are physically disconnected from each other are uniformly dispersed, and the contact holes 140c' through which the first and second conductive layers 140a' and 140b' are electrically coupled to each other are also uniformly distributed. Therefore, the sealing agent 300 disposed on the first conductive wire 140 can have a more uniform adhesive force.

[0072] Although only the laminated regions 140_1 and 140_2 of the first conductive wire 140 are shown in FIGs. 2 to 6, the present invention is not particularly limited to the laminated structure of the first conductive wires 140.

[0073] In some embodiments, the first conductive wire 140 may be formed with a single layer structure. Also, while one region of the first conductive wire 140 may be formed with one of the laminated structures according to the embodiments as shown in FIGs. 2 to 6, other regions of the first conductive wire 140 may be formed with a single layer structure.

[0074] In another embodiment, the entire first conductive wire 140 or some regions of the first conductive wire

140 may be composed of a non-laminated region 140_3 that is composed only of a second conductive layer 140b" as shown in FIGs. 7 and 8.

[0075] In this embodiment, contact holes 140c" may be uniformly distributed in the insulating film 141 that is formed in a lower portion of the second conductive layer 140b" so that the sealing agent 300 formed on the first conductive wire 140 can have a uniform adhesive force. Another insulating film 101 such as a buffer layer and/or a gate insulating film is formed in a lower portion of the contact holes 140c", and therefore this configuration may not affect the voltage level of the first pixel power source (ELVDD) supplied to the first conductive wire 140.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display device comprising:

a first substrate (100) having a display unit (110) on one surface thereof;

a second substrate (200) overlapping with at least one region of the first substrate (100) including the display unit (110);

a sealing agent (300) attached between the first substrate (100) and the second (200) substrate for sealing the display unit (110); and

a conductive wire on the first substrate and overlapping with at least a portion of the sealing agent and comprising a first conductive layer (140a) and a second conductive layer (140b), at least one region of the first conductive layer (140a) and at least one region of the second conductive layer (140b) formed at different levels and electrically coupled to each other through contact holes,

characterised in that the first conductive layer (140a) comprises a first region and a second region that are physically disconnected from each other, the first region and the second region being electrically coupled to each other via said at least one region of the second conductive layer (140b).

2. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein an interface between the first region and the second region has a concavo-convex shape

3. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 2, wherein the interface between the first region and the second region of the first conductive layer (140a) has first straight sections extending in a first direction from the first region and second straight sections extending in the first direction from the second region, the first straight sections and the second straight sections respectively forming an interlocking pattern.

4. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein the first region and the second region are physically disconnected from each other at a first end of the first region and a second end of the second region, and the first end and the second end each comprise protrusions and receiving portions.
5. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 4, wherein the receiving portions of the first end are configured to receive the protrusions of the second end, and the receiving portions of the second end are configured to receive the protrusions of the first end.
6. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 4 or 5, wherein at least one of the protrusions of the first end extends further than another one of the protrusion of the first end, and at least one of the protrusions of the second end extends further than another one of the protrusion of the second end.
7. An organic light emitting display device according to any preceding claim, wherein the first conductive layer (140a) comprises a gate metal, the second conductive layer (140b) comprises a source/drain metal, and a gate insulating layer is between the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer.
8. An organic light emitting display device according to any preceding claim, wherein the second conductive layer comprises a continuous region, and the first region and the second region of the first conductive layer are electrically coupled to each other through the second conductive layer and the contact holes.
9. An organic light emitting display device according to any preceding claim, wherein the conductive wire comprises a power line for supplying power of a power source to the display unit (110).
10. An organic light emitting display device according to any preceding claim, wherein the contact holes are uniformly distributed throughout a region where the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer overlap each other.
11. An organic light emitting display device according to any preceding claim, wherein the contact holes are uniformly distributed at a lower portion of the second conductive layer.
12. An organic light emitting display device according to claim 11, wherein the sealing agent is formed on an upper portion of the second conductive layer.

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:
- ein erstes Substrat (100) mit einer Anzeigeeinheit (110) auf einer Oberfläche davon;
ein zweites Substrat (200), das mit mindestens einer Region des ersten Substrats (100), die die Anzeigeeinheit (110) enthält, überlappt;
ein Abdichtungsmittel (300), angebracht zwischen dem ersten Substrat (100) und dem zweiten Substrat (200), zum Abdichten der Anzeigeeinheit (110); und
einen leitenden Draht an dem ersten Substrat und mit mindestens einem Abschnitt des Abdichtungsmittels überlappend und umfassend eine erste leitende Schicht (140a) und eine zweite leitende Schicht (140b), wobei mindestens eine Region der ersten leitenden Schicht (140a) und mindestens eine Region der zweiten leitenden Schicht (140b) bei verschiedenen Pegeln gebildet und durch Kontaktlöcher miteinander elektrisch gekoppelt sind,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die erste leitende Schicht (140a) eine erste Region und eine zweite Region umfasst, die physikalisch voneinander getrennt sind, wobei die erste Region und die zweite Region durch die mindestens eine Region der zweiten leitenden Schicht (140b) miteinander elektrisch gekoppelt sind.
2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei eine Grenzfläche zwischen der ersten Region und der zweiten Region eine konkav-konvexe Form aufweist.
3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Grenzfläche zwischen der ersten Region und der zweiten Region der ersten leitenden Schicht (140a) erste gerade Abschnitte, die sich in einer ersten Richtung von der ersten Region erstrecken, und zweite gerade Abschnitte, die sich in der ersten Richtung von der zweiten Region erstrecken, aufweist, wobei die ersten geraden Abschnitte bzw. die zweiten geraden Abschnitte ein verschachteltes Muster bilden.
4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste Region und die zweite Region an einem ersten Ende der ersten Region und einem zweiten Ende der zweiten Region physikalisch voneinander getrennt sind und das erste Ende und das zweite Ende jeweils Vorsprünge und aufnehmende Anteile umfassen.
5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die aufnehmenden Anteile

des ersten Endes konfiguriert sind, die Vorsprünge des zweiten Endes aufzunehmen, und die aufnehmenden Anteile des zweiten Endes konfiguriert sind, die Vorsprünge des ersten Endes aufzunehmen.

6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, wobei sich mindestens einer der Vorsprünge des ersten Endes weiter als ein anderer der Vorsprünge des ersten Endes erstreckt und sich mindestens einer der Vorsprünge des zweiten Endes weiter als ein anderer der Vorsprünge des zweiten Endes erstreckt.
7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die erste leitende Schicht (140a) ein Gate-Metall umfasst, die zweite leitende Schicht (140b) ein Source/Drain-Metall umfasst und eine Gate-Isolationsschicht zwischen der ersten leitenden Schicht und der zweiten leitenden Schicht ist.
8. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die zweite leitende Schicht eine ununterbrochene Region umfasst und die erste Region und die zweite Region der ersten leitenden Schicht durch die zweite leitende Schicht und die Kontaktlöcher elektrisch miteinander gekoppelt sind.
9. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei der leitende Draht eine Leistungsleitung zum Zuführen von Leistung einer Leistungsquelle zu der Anzeigeeinheit (110) umfasst.
10. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Kontaktlöcher überall in einer Region, in der die erste leitende Schicht und die zweite leitende Schicht einander überlappen, gleichmäßig verteilt sind.
11. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Kontaktlöcher an einem unteren Anteil der zweiten leitenden Schicht gleichmäßig verteilt sind.
12. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei das Abdichtungsmittel auf einem oberen Anteil der zweiten leitenden Schicht gebildet wird.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant :
un premier substrat (100) comportant une unité

d'affichage (110) sur une surface de celui-ci; un deuxième substrat (200) recouvrant au moins une région du premier substrat (100) comprenant l'unité d'affichage (110) ; un agent d'étanchéité (300) attaché entre le premier substrat (100) et le deuxième substrat (200) pour réaliser l'étanchéité de l'unité d'affichage (110) ; et un fil conducteur sur le premier substrat et recouvrant au moins une partie de l'agent d'étanchéité et comprenant une première couche conductrice (140a) et une deuxième couche conductrice (140b), au moins une région de la première couche conductrice (140a) et au moins une région de la deuxième couche conductrice (140b) étant formées à différents niveaux et couplées électriquement l'une à l'autre par l'intermédiaire de trous de contact, **caractérisé en ce que** la première couche conductrice (140a) comprend une première région et une deuxième région qui sont séparées physiquement l'une de l'autre, la première région et la deuxième région étant couplées électriquement l'une à l'autre par l'intermédiaire de ladite au moins une région de la deuxième couche conductrice (140b).

2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une surface de séparation entre la première région et la deuxième région a une forme concavo-convexe.
3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 2, dans lequel l'interface entre la première région et la deuxième région de la première couche conductrice (140a) comporte des premières sections droites s'étendant dans une première direction à partir de la première région et des deuxièmes sections droites s'étendant dans la première direction à partir de la deuxième région, les premières sections droites et les deuxièmes sections droites formant respectivement un motif de verrouillage.
4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première région et la deuxième région sont séparées physiquement l'une de l'autre à une première extrémité de la première région et une deuxième extrémité de la deuxième région, et la première extrémité et la deuxième extrémité comprennent chacune des protubérances et des parties de réception.
5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 4, dans lequel les parties de réception de la première extrémité sont configurées pour recevoir les protubérances de la deuxième extrémité, et les parties de réception de la deuxième

extrémité sont configurées pour recevoir les protubérances de la première extrémité.

6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel au moins l'une des protubérances de la première extrémité s'étend plus loin qu'une autre des protubérances de la première extrémité, et au moins l'une des protubérances de la deuxième extrémité s'étend plus loin qu'une autre des protubérances de la deuxième extrémité. 5
10
7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la première couche conductrice (140a) comprend un métal de grille, la deuxième couche conductrice (140b) comprend un métal de source/drain, et une couche isolante de grille se trouve entre la première couche conductrice et la deuxième couche conductrice. 15
20
8. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la deuxième couche conductrice comprend une région continue, et la première région et la deuxième région de la première couche conductrice sont couplées électriquement l'une à l'autre par l'intermédiaire de la deuxième couche conductrice et les trous de contact. 25
30
9. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le fil conducteur comprend une ligne de puissance pour délivrer de la puissance d'une source de puissance à l'unité d'affichage (110). 35
10. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les trous de contact sont répartis uniformément dans l'ensemble d'une région dans laquelle la première couche conductrice et la deuxième couche conductrice se superposent l'une l'autre. 40
11. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les trous de contact sont répartis uniformément dans une partie inférieure de la deuxième couche conductrice. 45
50
12. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 11, dans lequel l'agent d'étanchéité est formé sur une partie supérieure de la deuxième couche conductrice. 55

FIG. 1

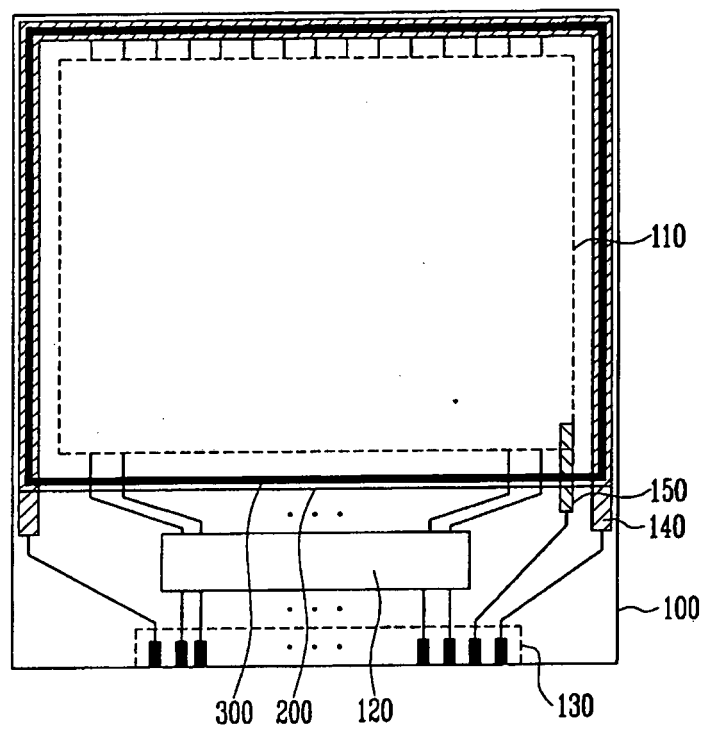


FIG. 2

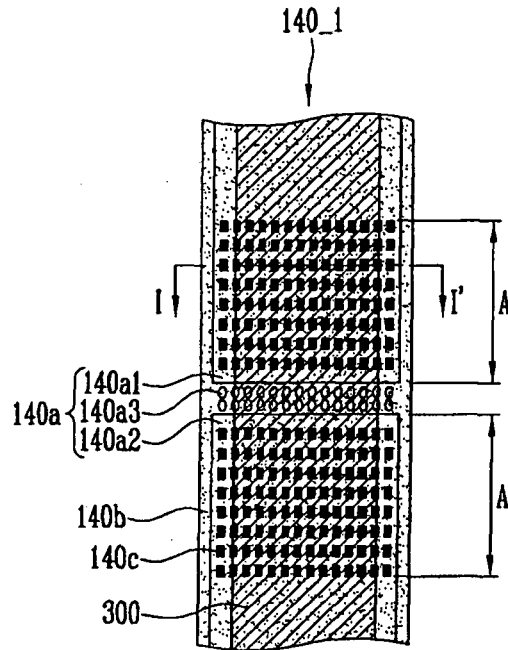


FIG. 3

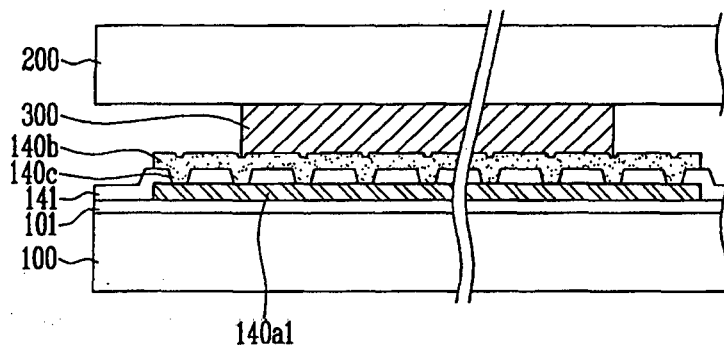


FIG. 4

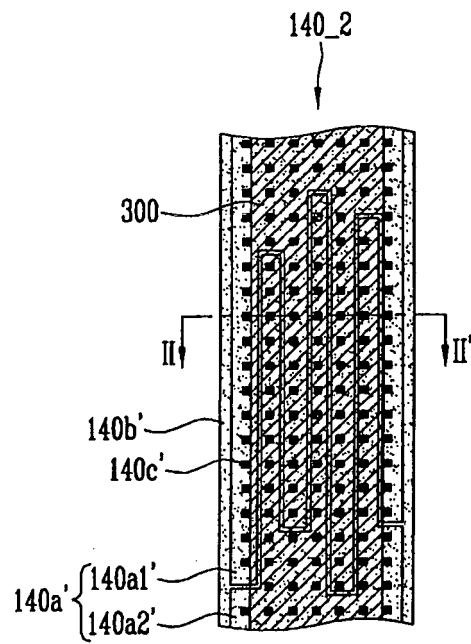


FIG. 5A

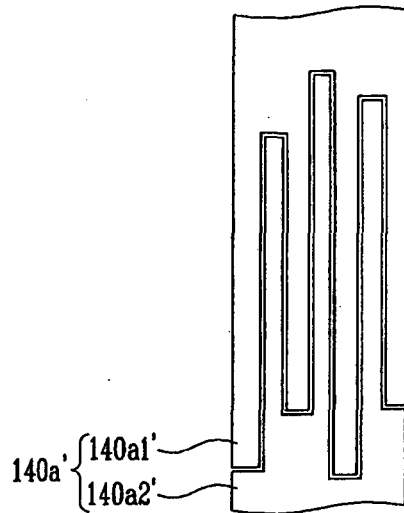


FIG. 5B

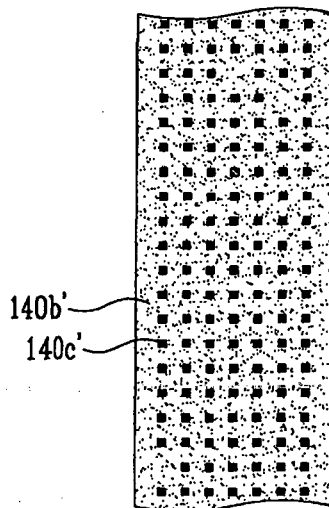


FIG. 6

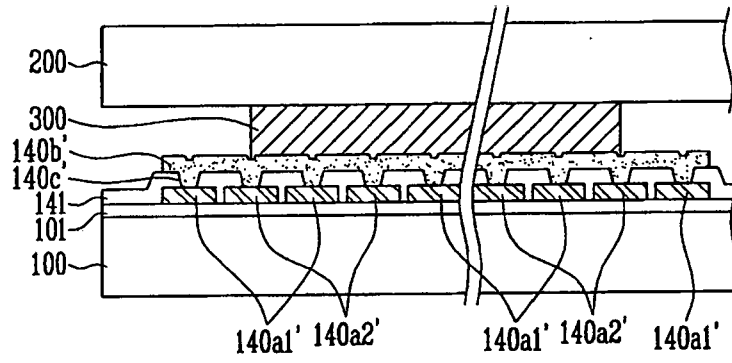


FIG. 7

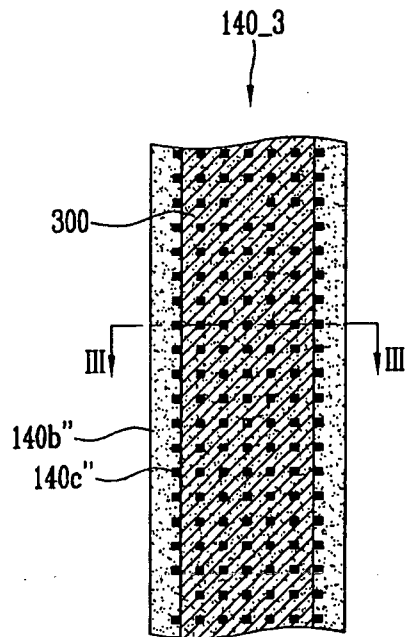
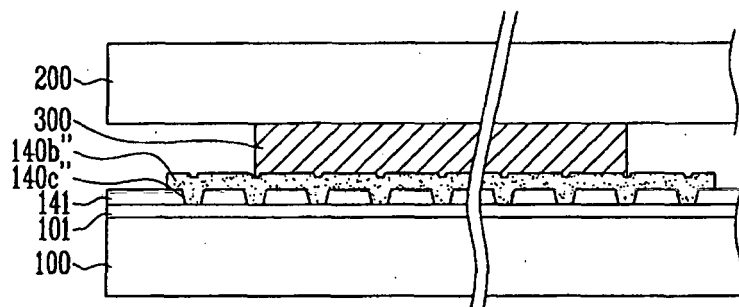


FIG. 8



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- EP 1503422 A [0012]
- EP 1511081 A [0013]

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2105964B1	公开(公告)日	2014-04-23
申请号	EP2009250595	申请日	2009-03-02
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO., LTD.		
[标]发明人	KWAK WON KYU		
发明人	KWAK, WON-KYU		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3276 H01L51/5246		
优先权	1020080018312 2008-02-28 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2105964A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置。有机发光显示装置包括第一基板(100)，与第一基板(100)的至少一个区域重叠的第二基板(200)和附着在第一基板(100)和第一基板(100)之间的密封剂(300)。第二基板(200)用于将显示单元(110)密封在它们之间。第一基板(100)上的导电层(140)与密封剂(300)的至少一部分重叠，包括第一导电层(140a)和第二导电层(140b)，第一导电层(140a)具有至少一个形成在不同区域的区域通过接触孔(140c)彼此电耦合的电平。第一导电层(140a)和第二导电层(140b)被配置为减小导电层(140)的电阻并改善密封剂(300)的粘合力。

FIG. 1

