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(54) **Light emitting display**

Lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent

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(73) Proprietor: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**
Seoul 150-721 (KR)

(72) Inventors:
• **Kim, Woochan**
Gangdong-gu
Seoul (KR)
• **Yoon, Jong Geun**
Anyang-si
Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Viering, Jentschura & Partner**
Am Brauhaus 8
01099 Dresden (DE)

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

[0001] The present invention relates to a light emitting display.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] US 2004/113550 A1 and US 2004/016568 A1 disclose a light emitting display, comprising a pixel circuit part including a first electrode formed on a substrate, a light emitting part formed on the first electrode, and a second electrode formed on the light emitting part; a spacer positioned within the pixel circuit part, and formed on the substrate to protrude higher than the light emitting part; and a shield cap formed on or over the spacer.

[0003] JP 2003 347043 A and JP 2004 192 813 both disclose light emitting displays having spacers positioned in a pixel part.

[0004] US 2004/091741 A1 discloses an organic electroluminescent device having a getter unit.

[0005] A light emitting device used in a light emitting display is an active light emitting device in which a light emitting layer is formed between two electrodes. The device is classified into an inorganic light emitting device and an organic light emitting device depending on the light emitting material. The light emitting device is also classified into a passive matrix type device and an active matrix type device depending on the driving method of light emitting layer.

[0006] The lifetime of a light emitting display is determined mainly by driving time of the display and degradation of the light emitting device.

[0007] The degradation of the light emitting device is caused by heat generated internally and, oxidation of the device by oxygen and moisture permeated into the device, resulting in a reduction of the light emitting area therein.

[0008] Such problems are common to active matrix type and passive matrix type light emitting devices. Specially the active matrix type device experiences more heat-related problems than the passive matrix type device. In a device with a larger light emitting area, the center part generates heat of a higher temperature than the outer part.

[0009] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a conventional light emitting device.

[0010] Referring to FIG. 1, a light emitting display 100 comprises a pixel circuit part (P) having a first electrode 120, a light emitting part 130, and a second electrode 140 formed on a substrate 110. The first electrode 120 is patterned and insulated by an insulating layer. The organic light emitting part 130 is formed on the first electrode 120, while the second electrode 140 is formed on the light emitting part 130. The substrate 110 is covered

with a shield cap 160 and is sealed with a sealant 170 to protect the pixel circuit part (P) from oxygen and moisture permeated into the device.

[0011] An getter 150 is inserted into the display 110 for absorption from moisture and/or oxygen. A heat sink 180 is adhered to an outer surface of a shield cap 160 by adhesive 185 for preventing degradation of the display 100 by heat.

[0012] However, since a light emitting display 100 as above is relying solely on the heat sink 180, its capacity to discharge heat generated in the pixel circuit part (P) is very limited.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to solve at least the problems and disadvantages of the related art.

The invention provides a light emitting display according to claim 1. Further embodiments of the invention are described in the dependent claims.

In one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a light emitting display comprising a pixel circuit part including a first electrode formed on a substrate, a light emitting part formed on the first electrode, and a second electrode formed on the light emitting part; a spacer positioned within the pixel circuit part, and formed on the substrate to protrude higher than the light emitting part; and a shield cap formed on or over the spacer.

In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a light emitting display comprising a substrate; an emissive area comprising a first electrode patterned on the substrate; a light emitting part formed on the substrate; a second electrode formed on the light emitting part; a spacer formed between the substrate and the second electrode to protrude higher than the light emitting part; and a shield cap formed to be in contact with the surface of the second electrode.

[0014] According to the invention, a spacer positioned at a central part of the pixel circuit part is larger-sized than a spacer positioned at a peripheral part.

[0015] The spacers at a central part of the pixel circuit part can be relatively larger in number than the spacers at a peripheral part.

[0016] The spacer can be disposed in various size, number, and shape depending on positions of the pixel circuit part.

[0017] In accordance with an embodiment, the second electrode formed on the spacer is in contact with the inner surface of the shield cap.

[0018] In accordance with an embodiment, a metal layer is formed on the second electrode, which second electrode being formed on the spacer, and the metal layer is in contact with the inner surface of the shield cap.

[0019] In accordance with an embodiment, a getter unit is formed either on the second electrode, or on the second electrode formed on the spacer, or on both.

[0020] In accordance with an embodiment, the getter

unit formed over the spacer is in contact with the inner surface of shield cap.

[0021] One or more of a heat sink and a cooling fan can be additionally formed at outer side of the shield cap.

[0022] The area in which the light emitting part is formed can be emissive area, and the other areas can be nonemissive areas.

[0023] The getter unit can be of a thin film type.

[0024] One or more of the shield cap, the heat sink, and the cooling fan can be made metal with a high thermal conductivity.

[0025] In accordance with an embodiment, the spacer is formed either at areas where a thin film transistor, or a storage capacitor is positioned, when the light emitting display is of passive matrix type, while the spacer is formed either at areas where an insulating layer, or barrier rib is formed, or at both, when the light emitting display is of active matrix type.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] The invention will be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like numerals refer to like elements.

[0027] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a conventional light emitting display.

[0028] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0029] FIG. 3 is a exploded view of part "B" in FIG. 2.

[0030] FIG. 4 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] FIG. 5 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] FIG. 6 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] FIG. 7 illustrates a panel showing examples of spacer positions in the above embodiments of the present invention.

[0034] FIGS. 8a to 8d illustrate spacers according to the invention.

[0035] FIGS. 8e to 8h illustrate examples of the spacer in FIG. 7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0036] Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in a more detailed manner with reference to the drawings.

[0037] *[First Embodiment]*

[0038] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to the first embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 3 is a exploded view of part "B" in FIG. 2.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 2, a light emitting display 200

according to the first embodiment of the present invention comprises a first electrode 220 formed on a substrate 210. The first electrode is patterned and insulated by an insulating layer 222. An organic light emitting part 230 is formed on the first electrode 220, and a second electrode 240 is formed on the light emitting part 230, whereby a pixel circuit part (P) is formed. A getter 250 is adhered to the substrate 210, and a shield cap 260 is adhered to the substrate 210 and sealed with a sealant 270 to protect the pixel circuit part (P) from oxygen and moisture that permeates from the outside of the shield cap 260.

[0040] A spacer 224 is formed between the substrate 210 and the second electrode 240 to protrude higher than the light emitting part 230. Accordingly, a second electrode 240 can be classified into one 240a formed over the spacer 224 and one 240b formed on the light emitting part 230.

[0041] As a result, the second electrode 240a formed on the spacer 224 is in contact with the inner surface of the shield cap 260. Thus, it can easily discharge heat generated by the light emitting part 230 in the pixel circuit part (P).

[0042] The spacer 224 can be formed on the insulating layer 222. The area in which the insulating layer 222 is formed is classified as nonemissive area, while the area in which the light emitting part 230 is formed to emit light toward outside is classified as emissive area.

[0043] Referring to Fig. 3 which is a exploded view of part "B" in Fig. 2, a spacer 224 formed on an insulating layer 222 is pillar-shaped such that a second electrode 240a can be in contact with the inner surface of a shield cap 260, whereby the heat generated in the pixel circuit part (P) can be easily be discharged. Further, since the spacer 224 is structured to support the shield cap 260, the display 200 is protected from external force.

[0044] In addition, if the spacer 224 is made of a metal having a high thermal conductivity (e.g., aluminum (Al), copper (Cu), argentum (Ag), etc.), the heat generated internally can be transferred to the shield cap 260 through the pillar-shaped spacer 224. Furthermore, the space formed between the shield cap 260 and substrate 210 by the spacer 224 can enhance circulation and discharge of heat generated internally.

[0045] Although the light emitting display 200 as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3 is the passive matrix type, the present invention is not limited thereto, but rather, is applicable to both the passive and the active matrix types. A more detailed description thereon is given below.

[0046] The spacer 224 can be formed either at areas where an insulating layer, or a barrier rib of the nonemissive area is formed, or at both, when the light emitting display 200 is the passive matrix type.

[0047] The spacer 224 can be formed either at areas where a thin film transistor, or a storage capacitor is positioned, or at both, when the light emitting display is the active matrix type.

[0048] However, positions of the spacers 224 are not limited thereto, but rather, the spacers 224 can be formed

anywhere other than light emitting areas, when they can effectively discharge the heat.

[0049] Although not shown in the drawings, the spacer 224 can also be formed such that upper part thereof is in contact with the inner surface of the shield cap 260 without forming a second electrode 240a at upper part thereof.

[0050] [Second Embodiment]

[0051] FIG. 4 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

[0052] Referring to FIG. 4, a light emitting display 400 according to the second embodiment of the present invention comprises a first electrode 420 formed on a substrate 410. the first electrode 420 is patterned and insulated by an insulating layer 422. An organic light emitting part 430 is formed on the first electrode 420, and a second electrode 440 is formed over the light emitting part 430, whereby a pixel circuit part (P) is formed. A getter unit 450 is adhered to the second electrode 440, and a shield cap 460 is adhered to the substrate 410 and sealed with a sealant 470 [48] protect the pixel circuit part (P) from oxygen and moisture that permeates from the outside of the shield cap 260.

[0053] A spacer 424 is formed between the substrate 410 and the second electrode 440 to protrude higher than the light emitting part 430. Accordingly, a second electrode 440 is can be classified into one part 440a formed over the spacer 424 and the other part 440b formed on the light emitting part 430.

[0054] Here, the getter unit 450 is adhered to the second electrode 440b formed on the light emitting part 430, and a metal layer 490 is formed on the second electrode 440a formed on the spacer 424.

[0055] Accordingly, the heat generated from the light emitting part 430 in the pixel circuit part (P) can easily be discharged by the second electrode 440a formed on the spacer 424, through the metal layer 490 and the shield cap 460, the inner surface of the shield cap 460 being in contact with the metal layer 490.

[0056] The spacer 424 can be formed on the insulating layer 422, and the area in which the insulating layer 422 is formed is classified as nonemissive area, while the area in which the light emitting part (P) is formed to emit light toward outside is classified as emissive area.

[0057] In detail, the spacer 424 formed on the insulating layer 422 is pillar-shaped such that the metal layer 490 formed on the second electrode 440a can be in contact with the shield cap 460, thereby easily discharging heat generated within the pixel circuit part (P). Further, the spacer 424 can be structured to support the shield cap 460, and protect the device from external force.

[0058] In addition, if the spacer 424 is made of a metal having a high thermal conductivity (e.g., aluminum (Al), copper (Cu), argentum (Ag), etc.), the heat generated internally can be transferred to the shield cap 460 through the pillar-shaped spacer 424. Furthermore, the space formed between the shield cap 460 and substrate 410

can enhance circulation and discharge of the generated heat.

[0059] Although the light emitting display 400 as shown in FIG. 4 of the passive matrix type, the present invention is not limited thereto, but rather, is applicable to both the passive and the active matrix types. A more detailed description thereon is given below.

[0060] The spacer 424 can be formed either at areas where an insulating layer, or barrier rib is formed, or at both, when the light emitting display 400 is the active matrix type.

[0061] The spacer 424 can be formed either at areas where a thin film transistor, or a storage capacitor is positioned, when the light emitting display 400 is of passive matrix type.

[0062] However, position of the spacer 424 is not limited thereto, but rather, it can be formed anywhere other than light emitting areas, when they can effectively discharge the heat. And the metal layer 490 is not limited to a specific material.

[0063] [Third Embodiment]

[0064] FIG. 5 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

[0065] Referring to FIG. 5, a light emitting display 500 according to the third embodiment of the present invention comprises a first electrode 520 is formed on a substrate 510. The first electrode 520 is patterned and insulated by an insulating layer 522. An organic light emitting part 530 is formed on the first electrode 520, and a second electrode 540 is formed over the light emitting part 530, whereby a pixel circuit part (P) is formed. A getter unit 550 is adhered to the second electrode 540, and a shield cap 560 is adhered to the substrate 510 and sealed with a sealant 570 to protect the pixel circuit part (P).

[0066] A spacer 524 is formed between the substrate 510 and the second electrode 540 to protrude higher than the light emitting part 530. Accordingly, a second electrode 540 can be classified into one part 540a formed on the spacer 524 and the other part 540b formed on the light emitting part 530.

[0067] Here, the getter unit 550 is formed either on the second electrode 540b, or up to the upper part of the spacer 524, and a metal layer 590 is formed on upper part of the second electrode 540a.

[0068] Accordingly, the heat generated by the light emitting part 530 in the pixel circuit part (P) can easily be discharged by the second electrode 540a formed on the spacer 524, through the metal film 590 and the shield cap 560, the inner surface of the shield cap 560 being in contact with the metal layer 590.

[0069] Furthermore, the thin film type getter 550 formed on the second electrode 540b can serve as a protective film for directly cutting off an heating by which a device in the pixel circuit part (P) is degraded by moisture or oxygen.

[0070] The spacer 524 can be formed on the insulating layer 522, and the area in which the insulating layer 522

is formed is classified as nonemissive area, while the area in which the light emitting part is formed and light is emitted is classified as emissive area.

[0071] In detail, the spacer 524 formed on the insulating layer 522 is pillar-shaped such that the metal layer 590 formed on the second electrode 540a can be in contact with the shield cap 560, thereby easily discharging heat generated within the pixel circuit part (P). Further, the spacer 524 can be structured to support the shield cap 560, and protect the device from external pressure.

[0072] In addition, if the spacer 524 is made of a metal having a high thermal conductivity (e.g., aluminum (Al), copper (Cu), argentum (Ag), etc.), the heat generated internally can be transferred to the shield cap 560 through the pillar-shaped spacer 524. Furthermore, the space between the shield cap 560 and the substrate 510 by the spacer 524 can enhance circulation and discharge of heat generated internally.

[0073] Although the light emitting display as shown in FIG. 5 is the passive matrix type, the present invention is not limited thereto, but rather, is applicable to both the passive and the active matrix types. A more detailed description thereon is given below.

[0074] The spacer 524 can be formed either at areas where an insulating layer, or barrier rib is formed, or at both, when the light emitting display is of active matrix type.

[0075] The spacer 524 can be formed either at areas where a thin film transistor, or a storage capacitor is positioned, when the light emitting display is the passive matrix type.

[0076] However, position of the spacer 524 is not limited thereto, but rather, it can be formed anywhere other than light emitting areas, when they can effectively discharge the heat. And the metal layer 590 is not limited to a specific material.

[0077] [Fourth Embodiment]

[0078] FIG. 6 is a sectional view of a light emitting display according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[0079] Referring to FIG. 6, a light emitting display 600 according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention comprised a first electrode 620 formed on a substrate 610. The first electrode 620 is patterned and insulated by an insulating layer 422. An organic light emitting part 630 is formed on the first electrode 620, and a second electrode 640 is formed over the light emitting part 630, whereby a pixel circuit part (P) is formed. A getter unit 650 is adhered to the second electrode 640, and a shield cap 660 is adhered to the substrate 610 and sealed with a sealant 670.

[0080] A spacer 624 is formed between the substrate 610 and the second electrode 640 to protrude higher than the light emitting part 630. Accordingly, a second electrode 640 can be classified into one part 640a formed over the spacer 624 and the other part 640b formed on the light emitting part 630.

[0081] Here, the getter 650 can be formed at one side

of the substrate 610, or, although not shown in the drawing, at one side of the shield cap 660.

[0082] On the other hand, one or more of a heat sink or a cooling fan can be adhered to an outer side of the shield cap 660, using an adhesive 685, etc. with excellent thermal conductivity.

[0083] Accordingly, the heat generated by the light emitting part 630 in the pixel circuit part (P) can easily be discharged by the second electrode 640a formed to contact the shield cap 660 over the spacer 624, through the shield cap 660, the shield cap 660 being in surface contact with the second electrode 640a. Also, the heat sink or cooling fan 680 formed at outer side of the shield cap 660 can contribute to quickly reduce the heat generated in the pixel circuit portion (P).

[0084] The spacer 624 can be formed on the insulating layer 622, and the area in which the insulating layer 622 is formed is classified as nonemissive area, while the area in which the light emitting part is formed to emit light is classified as emissive area.

[0085] In detail, the spacer 624 formed on the insulating layer 622 is pillar-shaped such that the metal layer 690 formed on the second electrode 640a can be in contact with the shield cap 660, whereby easily discharging the heat generated in the pixel circuit part (P). Further, the spacer 624 can be structured to support the shield cap 660, and protect the device from external force. The heat sink or cooling fan 680 can reduce the generated heat more quickly.

[0086] In addition, if the spacer 624, or the heat sink, or the cooling fan 680 is made of a metal having a high thermal conductivity (e.g., aluminum (Al), copper (Cu), argentum (Ag), etc.), the heat generated internally can be discharged through the spacer 624 as well as the heat sink or the cooling fan 680. Furthermore, the space between the shield cap 660 and the substrate 610 by the spacer 624 can enhance circulation and discharge of the generated heat.

[0087] Although the light emitting display as shown in FIG. 6 is the passive matrix type, the present invention is not limited thereto, but rather, is applicable to both the passive and the active matrix types. A more detailed description thereon is given below.

[0088] The spacer 624 can be formed either at areas where an insulating layer, or barrier rib is formed, or at both, when the light emitting display is of active matrix type.

[0089] The spacer 624 can be formed either at areas where a thin film transistor, or a storage capacitor is positioned, when the light emitting display is of passive matrix type.

[0090] However, position of the spacer 624 is not limited thereto, but rather, it can be formed anywhere other than light emitting areas, when they can effectively discharge the heat. And the heat sink or cooling fan 680 is not limited to a specific material.

[0091] FIGS. 7 to 8h show areas where the spacer is positioned in different embodiments of the present inven-

tion.

[0092] FIG. 7 illustrates a panel showing examples of spacer positions in different embodiments of the present invention, and FIGS. 8a to 8h illustrate examples of the spacer in FIG. 7.

[0093] As shown in FIG. 7, the panel is sectioned in a plurality of areas, and the spacers are differently formed depending on the amount of heat generated from the respective area.

[0094] As to the temperature distribution on the panel, the central part of the panel has a higher temperature than the outer part due to the more heat generated there, and the temperature becomes lower toward the outer part. According to the invention, the spacers are formed variously in a manner that a spacer with a larger diameter is formed at the center part, and one with a smaller diameter is formed at the outer part.

[0095] As shown in FIG. 8a, a spacer with the largest diameter 824a is formed at the center of the panel 7 where the highest temperature is generated.

[0096] FIG. 8b shows spacers with relatively small diameter 824b formed at the peripheries 4, 5, 9, and 10 of the central part.

[0097] FIG. 8c shows spacers with diameters of a third dimension 824c formed at side central parts 2, 6, 8, and 12 of the panel.

[0098] FIG. 8d shows spacers with the smallest diameter 824d formed at outermost parts 1, 3, 11, and 13.

[0099] Referring to FIGS. 8e to 8h, which show examples in other embodiment examples of the present invention, four spacers 824e are formed at the central part 7 of FIG. 8a where spacer with the largest diameter 824a is formed, and three spacers 824f are formed at the peripheries 4, 5, 9, or 10 of the center of FIG. 8b.

[0100] Two spacers 824g are formed at the side central parts 2, 6, 8, and 12 of FIG. 8c, and one spacer 824h is formed at outermost parts 1, 3, 11, and 13 of FIG. 8d.

[0101] In the aforementioned panel temperature distribution, if analysis and measurements are made using simulations, and the spacer is formed in different sizes, positions, shapes, and numbers, the generated heat can be more effectively discharged. In addition, it is more effective, if the number of spacer is gradually reduced for areas having a lower temperature, or the spacer are disposed to maintain up/down and/or left/right balance so that the amounts of generated heat and discharged heat are in balance.

[0102] As described above, the present invention allows the light emitting devices positioned at the central part and the peripheral part of a panel to uniformly and quickly discharge the generated heat so that deteriorations by heat such as color changes or luminance reduction can be prevented, whereby providing a light emitting display with excellent reliability.

Claims

1. A light emitting display comprising,
 - a pixel circuit part (P) including a first electrode (220, 420, 520, 620) formed on a substrate (210, 410, 510, 610), a light emitting part (230, 430, 530) formed on the first electrode, and a second electrode (240, 440, 540) formed on the light emitting part (230, 430, 530);
 - spacers (224, 424, 524, 624) positioned within the pixel circuit part (P), and formed on the substrate (210, 410, 510, 610) to protrude higher than the light emitting part (230, 430, 530);
 - and
 - a shield cap (260, 460, 560, 660) formed on or over the spacers (224, 424, 524, 624);
 - the spacers (224, 424, 524, 624) being made of a metal having a high thermal conductivity,
 - characterized in that** a spacer (224, 424, 524, 624) positioned at a central part of the pixel circuit part (P) is larger-sized than a spacer (224, 424, 524, 624) positioned at a peripheral part.
2. The display of claim 1, wherein the spacers positioned at a central part of the pixel circuit part (P) are larger in number than spacers positioned at a peripheral part.
3. The display of claim 1, wherein the second electrode formed on the spacers is in contact with the inner surface of the shield cap.
4. The display of claim 1, wherein a metal layer (490, 590) is formed on the second electrode (440, 540), which second electrode (440, 540) being formed on the spacers (424, 524), and the metal layer (490, 590) is in contact with the inner surface of the shield cap (460, 560).
5. The display of claim 1, wherein a getter unit (450, 550) is formed either on the second electrode, or on the second electrode formed on the spacers or on both.
6. The display of claim 5, wherein the getter unit (550) formed over the spacers is in contact with the inner surface of the shield cap.
7. The display of claim 1, wherein one or more of a heat sink or a cooling fan (680) is additionally at an outer side of the shield cap.
8. The display of claim 1, wherein areas where the light emitting part is formed are emissive areas, while the other areas are nonemissive areas.
9. The display of claim 5, wherein the getter unit is of thin film type.

10. The display of claim 7, wherein one or more of the shield cap, the heat sink, or the cooling fan is made of metal with a high thermal conductivity.
11. The display of claim 1, wherein the spacers are formed either at areas where a thin film transistor, or a storage capacitor is positioned, when the light emitting display is of passive matrix type, while the spacers are formed either at areas where an insulating layer, or barrier rib is formed, or at both, when the light emitting display is of active matrix type.
12. The display of claim 1, wherein the light emitting part comprises an organic light emitting layer.
13. The display of claim 1, wherein the shield cap is formed to be in contact with the surface of the second electrode.
14. The device of claim 13, wherein the spacers are formed in an area outside of the emissive area.
15. The device of claim 13, wherein the spacers are formed either at areas where an insulating layer, or barrier rib is formed, or at both, when the light emitting display is of active matrix type, while the spacers are formed either at areas where a thin film transistor, or a storage capacitor is positioned, or at both, when the light emitting display is of passive matrix type.
16. The device of claim 13, wherein the light emitting part comprises an organic light emitting layer.

Patentansprüche

1. Lichtemittierende Anzeige, aufweisend:

einen Pixelschaltkreisbereich (P), aufweisend eine erste Elektrode (220, 420, 520, 620), die auf einem Substrat (210, 410, 510, 610) gebildet ist, einen lichtemittierenden Bereich (230, 430, 530), der auf der ersten Elektrode gebildet ist, und eine zweite Elektrode (240, 440, 540), die auf dem lichtemittierenden Bereich (230, 430, 530) gebildet ist;

Abstandshalter (224, 424, 524, 624), die innerhalb des Pixelschaltkreisbereiches (P) angeordnet sind und die auf dem Substrat (210, 410, 510, 610) derart gebildet sind, dass sie höher als der lichtemittierende Bereich (230, 430, 530) hervorragen; und

eine Schutzabdeckung (260, 460, 560, 660), die auf oder über den Abstandshaltern (224, 424, 524, 624) gebildet ist;

die Abstandshalter (224, 424, 524, 624) gebildet aus einem Metall, das eine hohe Wärmeleitfähigkeit aufweist,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

ein Abstandshalter (224, 424, 524, 624), der in einem zentralen Bereich des Pixelschaltkreisbereiches (P) angeordnet ist, größer ist als ein Abstandshalter (224, 424, 524, 624), der in einem peripheren Bereich angeordnet ist.

2. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Abstandshalter, die in einem zentralen Bereich des Pixelschaltkreisbereiches (P) angeordnet sind, eine größere Anzahl aufweisen als die Abstandshalter, die in einem peripheren Bereich angeordnet sind.
3. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die zweite Elektrode, die auf den Abstandshaltern gebildet ist, mit der inneren Oberfläche der Schutzabdeckung in Kontakt ist.
4. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei eine Metallschicht (490, 590) auf der zweiten Elektrode (440, 540) gebildet ist, die zweite Elektrode (440, 540) gebildet auf den Abstandshaltern (424, 524), und die Metallschicht (490, 590) mit der inneren Oberfläche der Schutzabdeckung (460, 560) in Kontakt ist.
5. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei eine Getter-Einheit (450, 550) entweder auf der zweiten Elektrode oder auf der zweiten Elektrode, die auf den Abstandshaltern gebildet ist, oder auf beiden gebildet ist.
6. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 5, wobei die Getter-Einheit (550), die über den Abstandshaltern gebildet ist, mit der inneren Oberfläche der Schutzabdeckung in Kontakt ist.
7. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei eines oder mehrere eines Kühlkörpers oder eines Kühlgebläses (680) zusätzlich an einer Außenseite der Schutzabdeckung ist.
8. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei Bereiche, in denen der lichtemittierende Bereich gebildet ist, Emissionsbereiche sind, während die anderen Bereiche Nicht-Emissionsbereiche sind.
9. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 5, wobei die Getter-Einheit von einem Dünnschichttyp ist.
10. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei eines oder mehrere der Schutzabdeckung, des Kühlkörpers oder des Kühlgebläses aus einem Metall mit einer hohen Wärmeleitfähigkeit gebildet ist.
11. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Abstandshalter entweder in Bereichen gebildet sind, in denen ein Dünnschichttransistor oder ein Speicherkondensator angeordnet ist, wenn die lichtemittierende An-

zeige von einem passiven Matrixtyp ist, während die Abstandshalter entweder in Bereichen gebildet sind, in denen eine isolierende Schicht oder eine Absperungsrippe gebildet ist, oder in beiden, wenn die lichtemittierende Anzeige von einem aktiven Matrixtyp ist.

12. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei der lichtemittierende Bereich eine organische lichtemittierende Schicht aufweist.
13. Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Schutzabdeckung derart gebildet ist, dass sie mit der Oberfläche der zweiten Elektrode in Kontakt ist.
14. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 13, wobei die Abstandshalter in einem Bereich außerhalb des Emissionsbereichs gebildet sind.
15. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 13, wobei die Abstandshalter entweder in Bereichen gebildet sind, in denen eine isolierende Schicht oder eine Absperungsrippe gebildet ist, oder in beiden, wenn die lichtemittierende Anzeige von einem aktiven Matrixtyp ist, während die Abstandshalter entweder in Bereichen gebildet sind, in denen ein Dünnschichttransistor oder ein Speicherkondensator angeordnet ist, oder in beiden, wenn die lichtemittierende Anzeige von einem passiven Matrixtyp ist.
16. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 13, wobei der lichtemittierende Bereich eine organische lichtemittierende Schicht aufweist.

Revendications

1. Affichage électroluminescent comprenant :

une partie circuit de pixel (P) incluant une première électrode (220, 420, 520, 620) formée sur un substrat (210, 410, 510, 610), une partie électroluminescente (230, 430, 530) formée sur la première électrode, et une seconde électrode (240, 440, 540) formée sur la partie électroluminescente (230, 430, 530) ;
des entretoises (224, 424, 524, 624) positionnées à l'intérieur de la partie circuit de pixel (P), et formées sur le substrat (210, 410, 510, 610) de manière à faire saillie plus haut que la partie électroluminescente (230, 430, 530) ; et
un couvercle de protection (260, 460, 560, 660) formé sur au-dessus des entretoises (224, 424, 524, 624) ;
les entretoises (224, 424, 524, 624) étant fabriquées à partir d'un métal présentant une conductivité thermique élevée ;
caractérisé en ce qu'une entretoise (224, 424,

524, 624) positionnée au niveau d'une partie centrale de la partie circuit de pixel (P) présente une dimension plus grande que celle d'une entretoise (224, 424, 524, 624) positionnée au niveau d'une partie périphérique.

2. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les entretoises positionnées au niveau d'une partie centrale de la partie circuit de pixel (P) sont supérieures en nombre aux entretoises positionnées au niveau d'une partie périphérique.
3. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la seconde électrode formée sur les entretoises est en contact avec la surface intérieure du couvercle de protection.
4. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une couche métallique (490, 590) est formée sur la seconde électrode (440, 540), laquelle seconde électrode (440, 540) étant formée sur les entretoises (424, 524), et la couche métallique (490, 590) est en contact avec la surface intérieure du couvercle de protection (460, 560).
5. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une unité getter (450, 550) est formée soit sur la seconde électrode, soit sur la seconde électrode formée sur les entretoises, voire sur les deux.
6. Affichage selon la revendication 5, dans lequel l'unité getter (550) formée au-dessus des entretoises est en contact avec la surface intérieure du couvercle de protection.
7. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un ou plusieurs parmi un dissipateur thermique ou un ventilateur de refroidissement (680) sont ajoutés au niveau d'un côté extérieur du couvercle de protection.
8. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les zones où est formée la partie électroluminescente sont des zones émissives, tandis que les autres zones sont des zones non émissives.
9. Affichage selon la revendication 5, dans lequel l'unité getter est du type à couche mince.
10. Affichage selon la revendication 7, dans lequel un ou plusieurs parmi le couvercle de protection, le dissipateur thermique ou le ventilateur de refroidissement sont fabriqués à partir d'un métal qui présente une conductivité thermique élevée.
11. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les entretoises sont formées soit au niveau de zones où est positionné un transistor à couche mince ou un

condensateur de stockage, lorsque l'affichage électroluminescent est du type à matrice passive, tandis que les entretoises sont formées, soit au niveau de zones où sont formées une couche isolante ou une nervure de barrière, soit au niveau des deux, lorsque l'affichage électroluminescent est du type à matrice active. 5

12. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la partie électroluminescente comprend une couche électroluminescente organique. 10

13. Affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le couvercle de protection est formé pour être en contact avec la surface de la seconde électrode. 15

14. Affichage selon la revendication 13, dans lequel les entretoises sont formées dans une zone qui se situe en dehors de la zone émissive. 20

15. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, dans lequel les entretoises sont formées soit au niveau de zones où sont formées une couche isolante, soit une nervure de barrière, soit au niveau des deux, lorsque l'affichage électroluminescent est du type à matrice active, tandis que les entretoises sont formées soit au niveau de zones où sont positionnés un transistor à couche mince, soit un condensateur de stockage, soit au niveau des deux, lorsque l'affichage électroluminescent est du type à matrice passive. 25 30

16. Dispositif selon la revendication 13, dans lequel la partie électroluminescente comprend une couche électroluminescente organique. 35

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Fig. 1

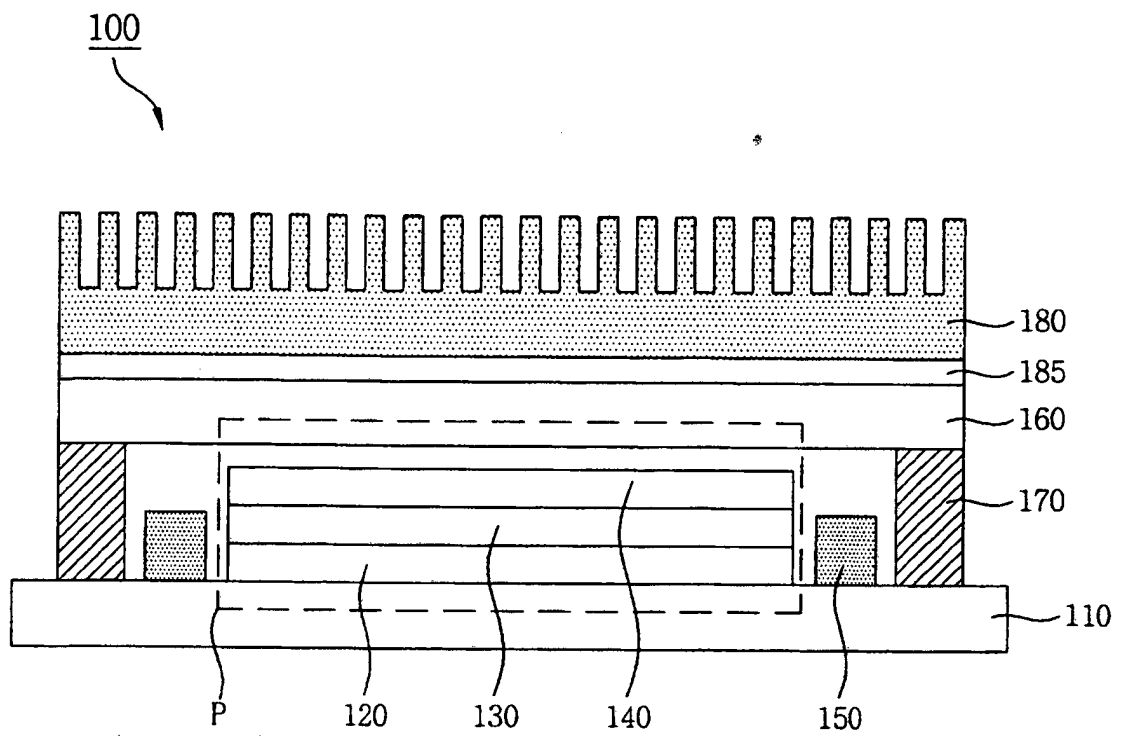


Fig. 2

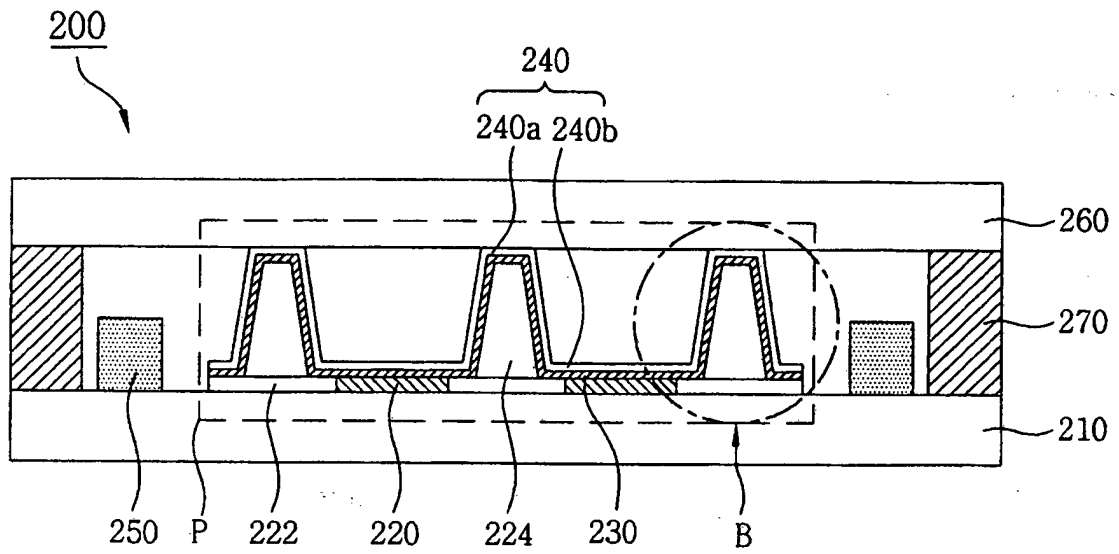


Fig. 3

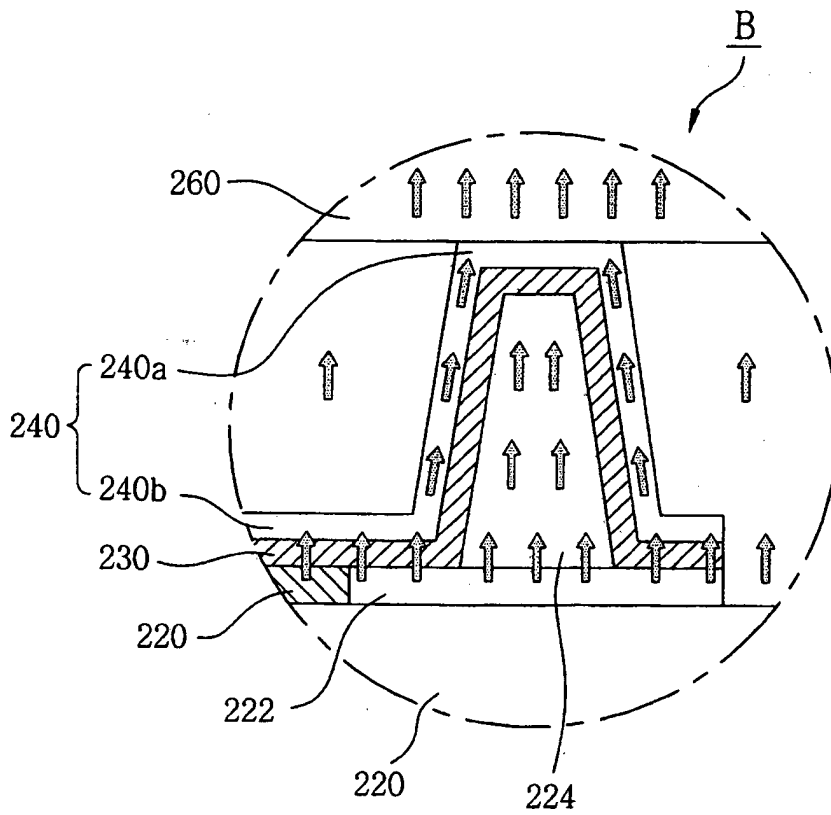


Fig. 4

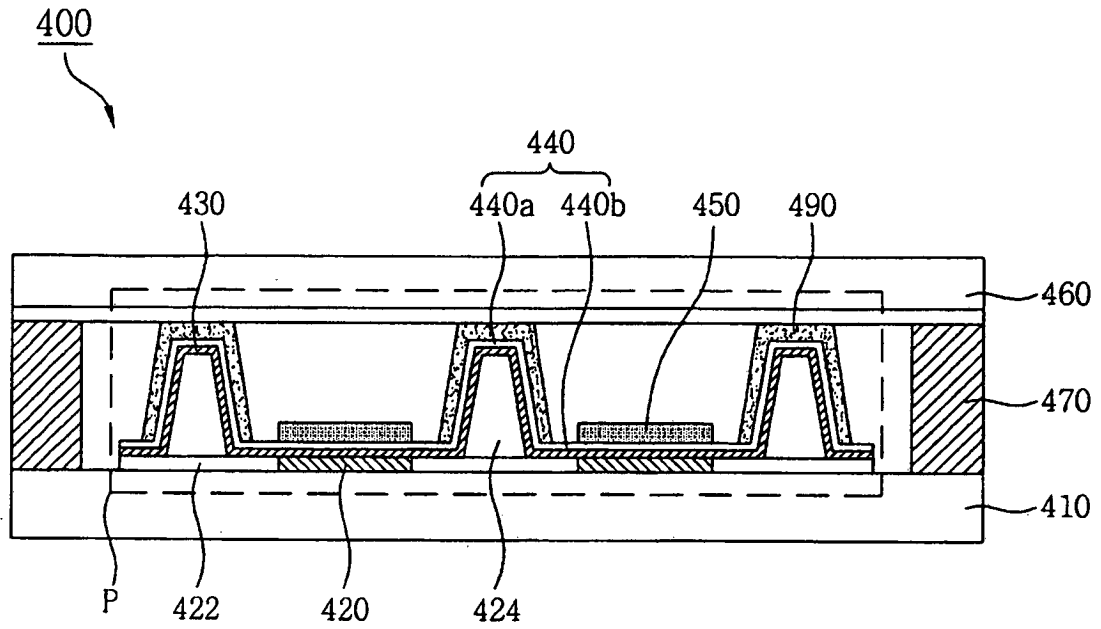


Fig. 5

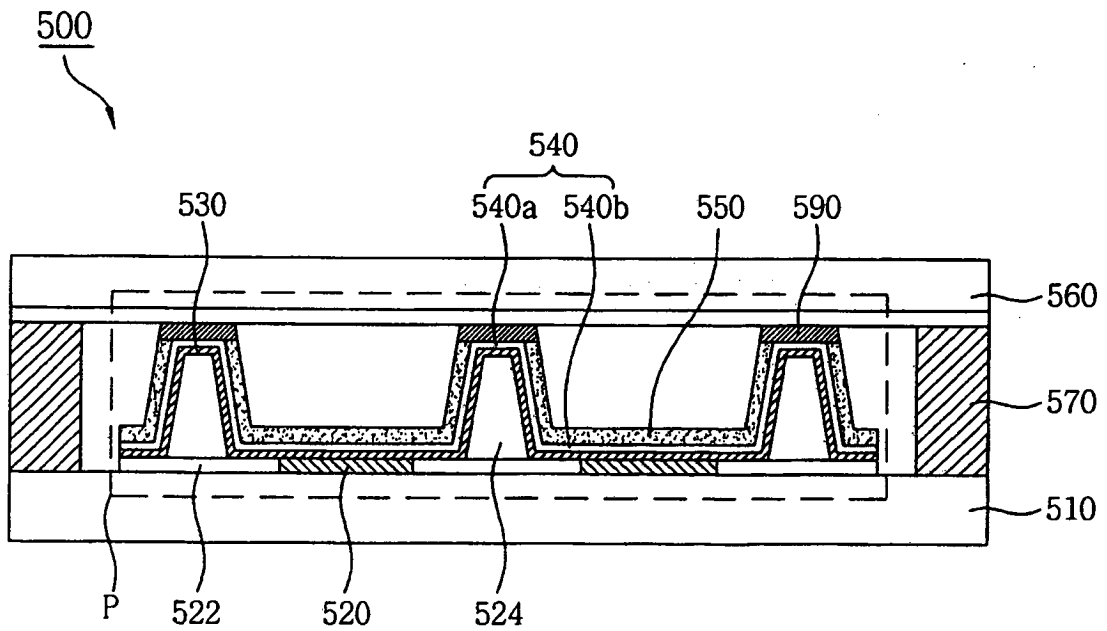


Fig. 6

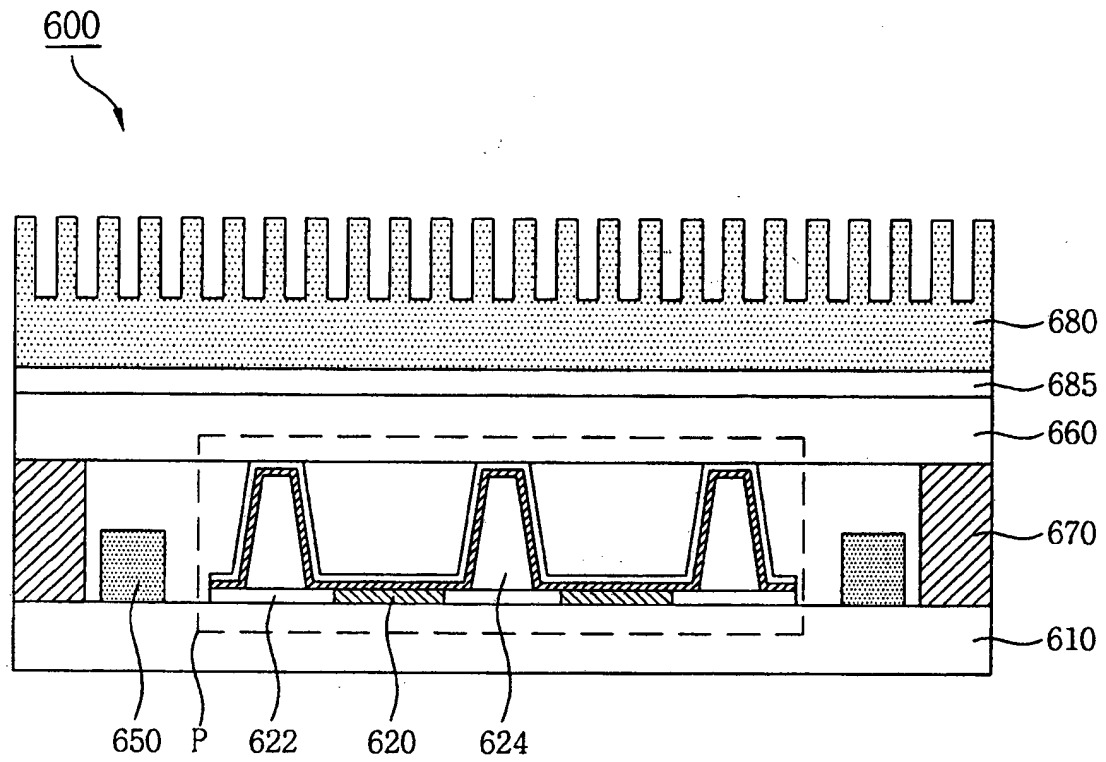


Fig. 7

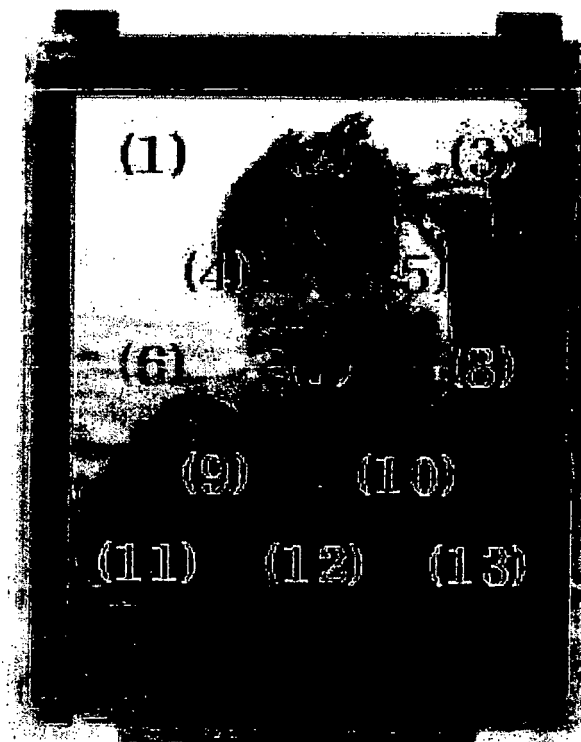
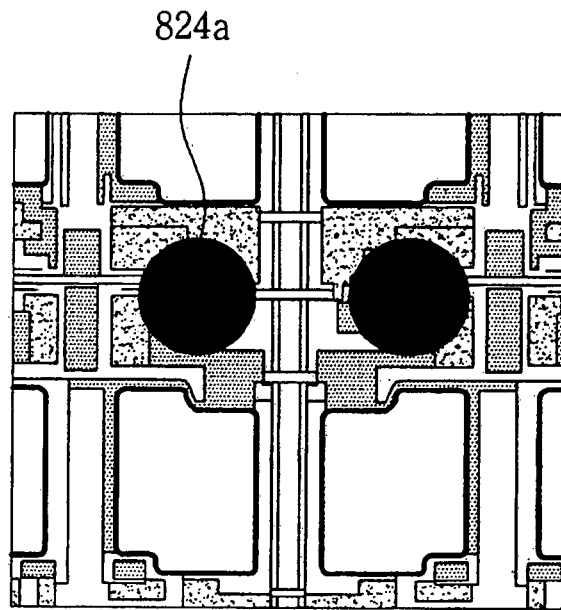
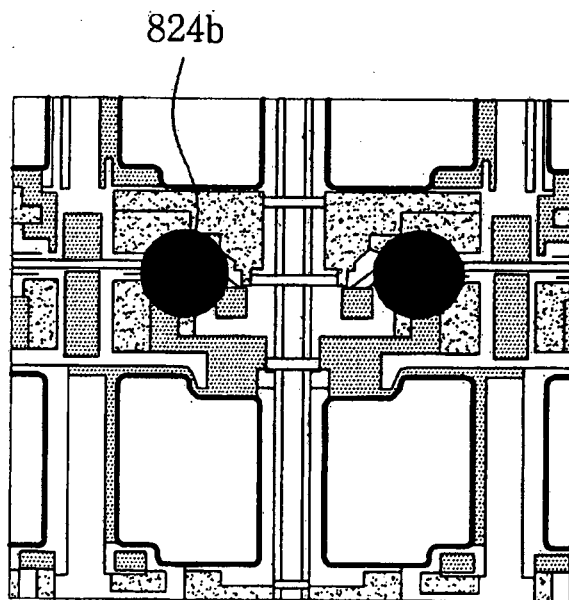


Fig. 8a



(7)

Fig. 8b



(4), (5), (9), (10)

Fig. 8c

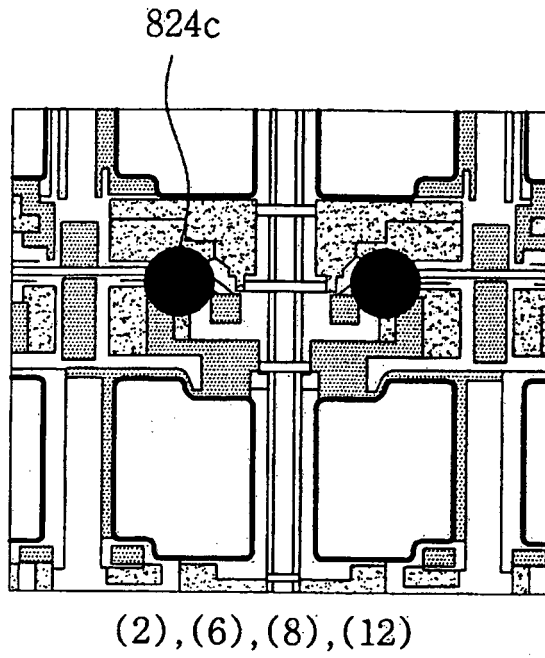


Fig. 8d

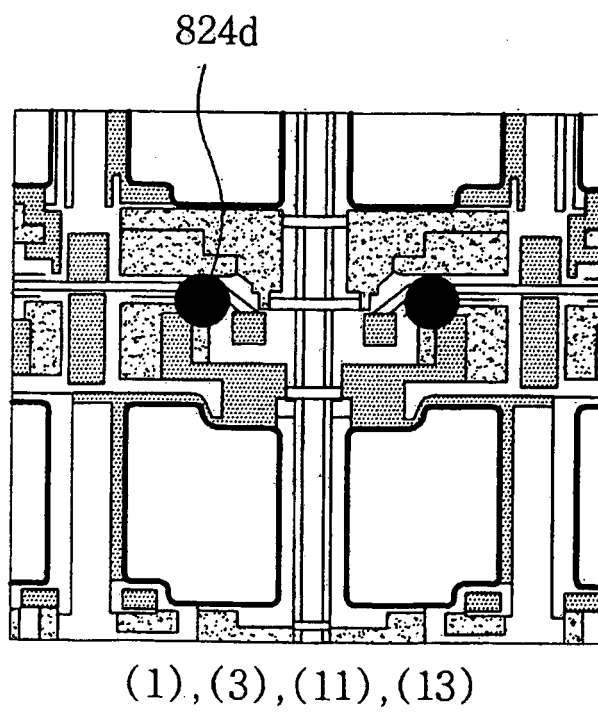


Fig. 8e

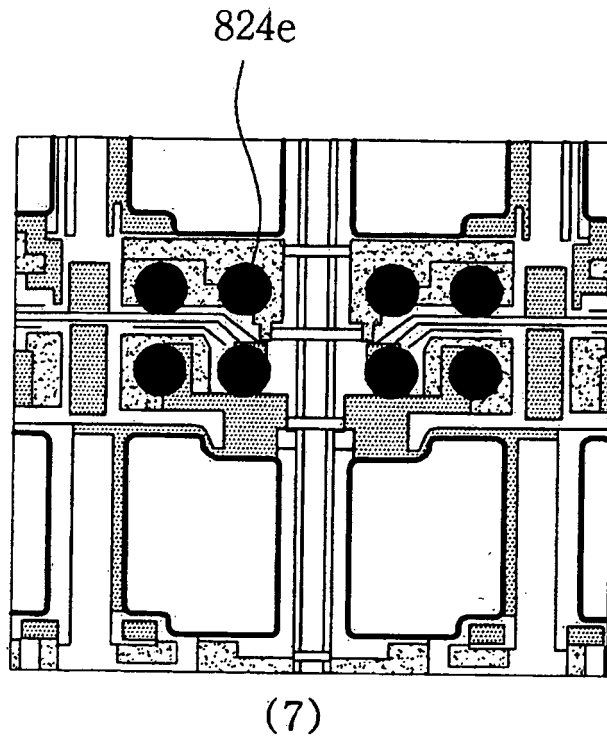


Fig. 8f

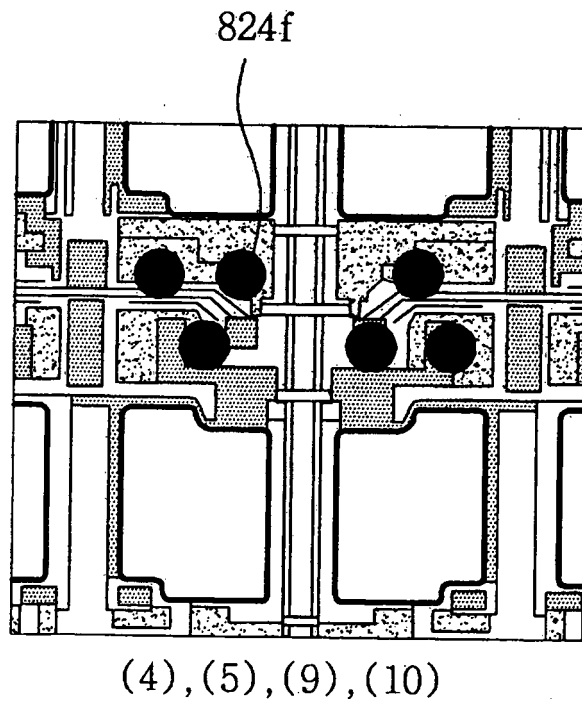
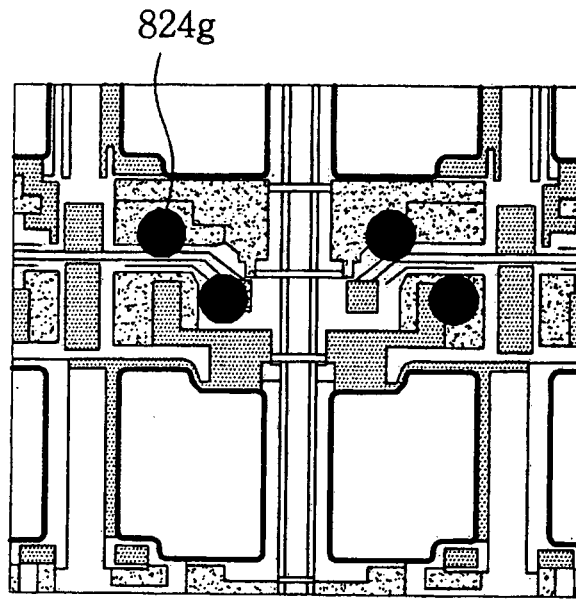
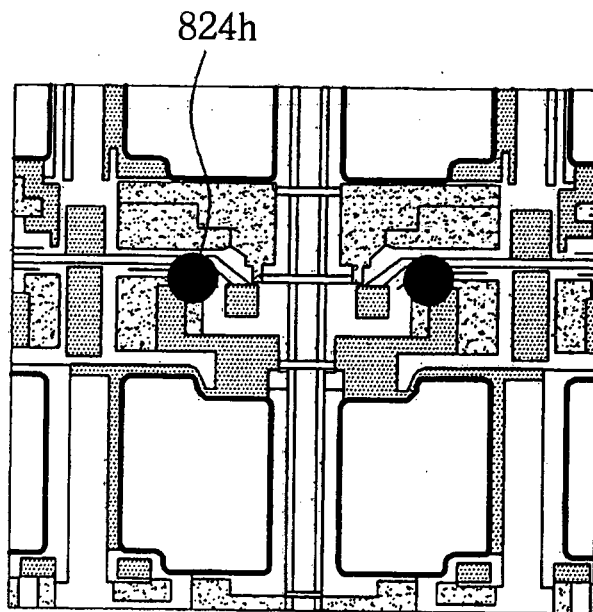


Fig. 8g



(2), (6), (8), (12)

Fig. 8h



(1), (3), (11), (13)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	发光显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP1710851B1	公开(公告)日	2014-01-08
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申请(专利权)人(译)	LG电子株式会社.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM WOOCHAN YOON JONG GEUN		
发明人	KIM, WOOCHAN YOON, JONG GEUN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3246 H01L27/3283 H01L51/529		
代理机构(译)	庆祝活动, JENTSCHURA & PARTNER		
优先权	1020050038936 2005-05-10 KR 1020050038967 2005-05-10 KR 1020050028733 2005-04-06 KR		
其他公开文献	EP1710851A2 EP1710851A3		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明通过使用堤内部产生的热量的均匀和快速放电, 提供了一种具有优异可靠性的发光显示器, 其通过诸如颜色变化或亮度降低之类的热量防止劣化。

Fig. 1

