



US 20080007159A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Seo et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0007159 A1**
(43) **Pub. Date: Jan. 10, 2008**

(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY DEVICE**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 8, 2006 (KR)..... 2006-51296

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Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** 313/504

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(57) **ABSTRACT**
An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display device includes a display panel having an OLED element, a receiving container to receive the display panel, a driving circuit part that is disposed under the receiving container and drives the display panel, and a heat insulating member that is disposed between the display panel and the receiving container, and comprises a porous polymer. Deterioration of the light-emitting layer may be prevented and/or reduced to increase durability of the OLED display device.

(73) Assignee: **Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.**

(21) Appl. No.: **11/647,664**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 29, 2006**

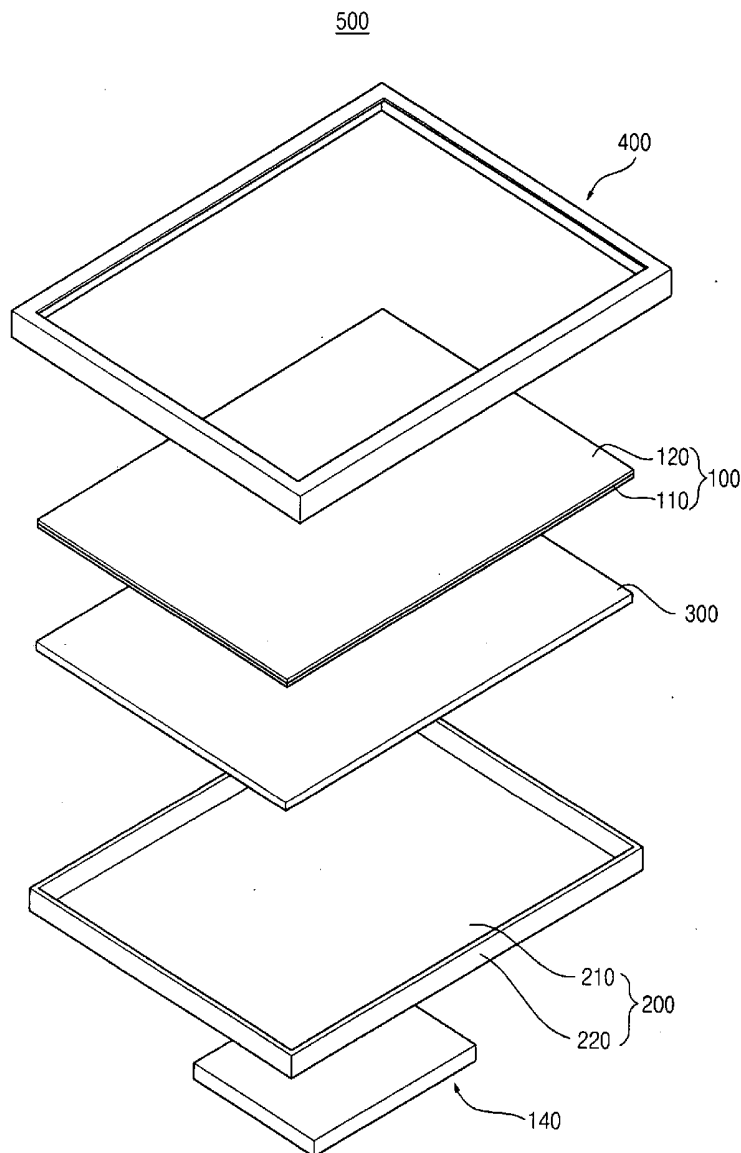


FIG. 1

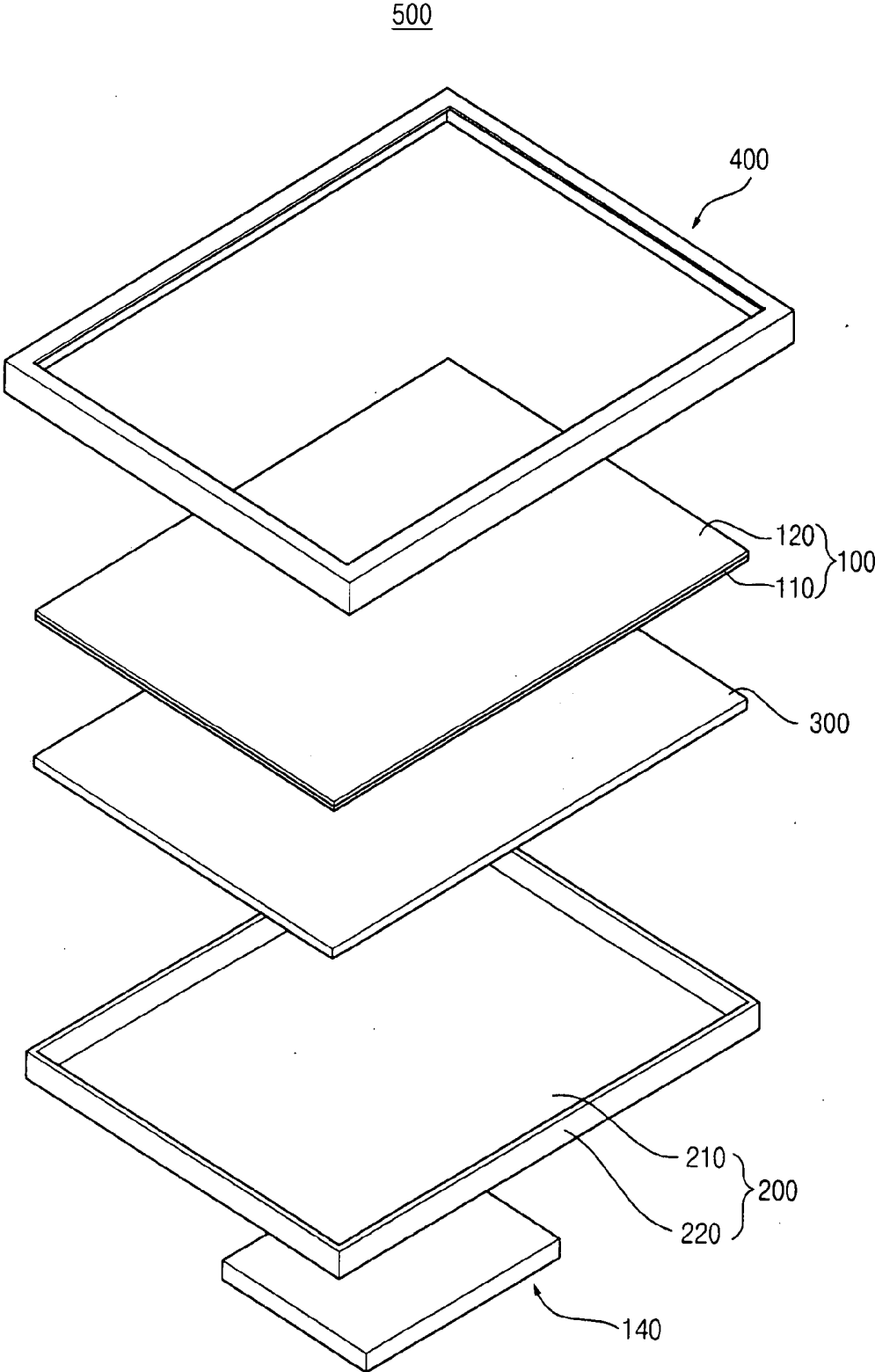


FIG. 2

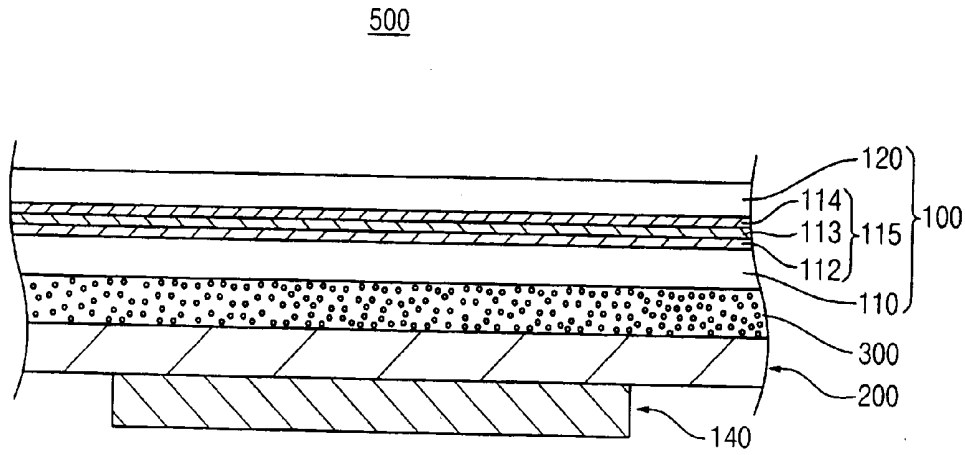


FIG. 3

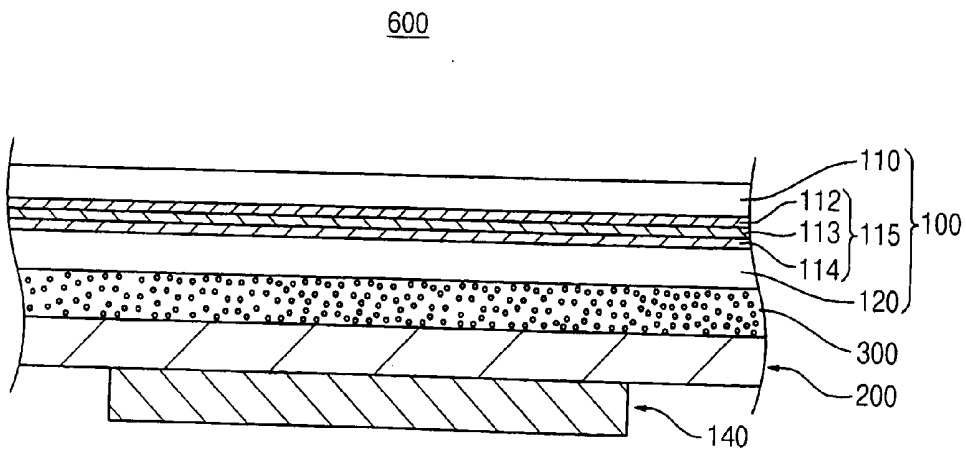


FIG. 4

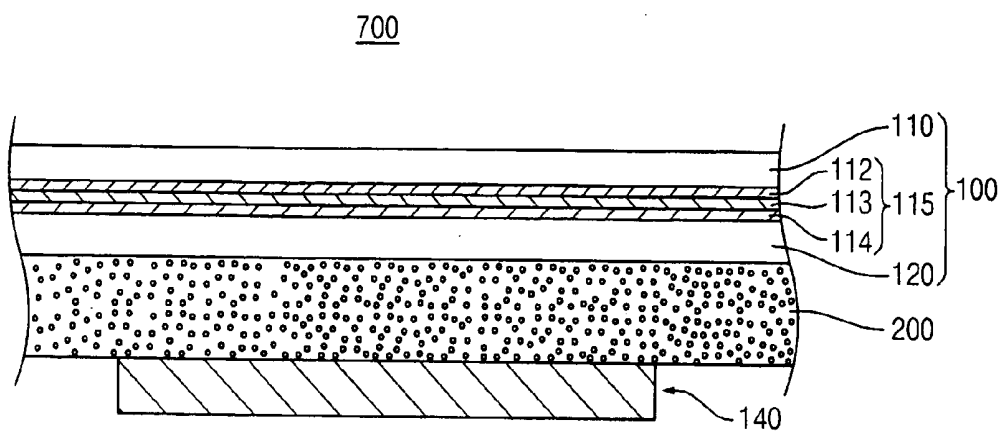
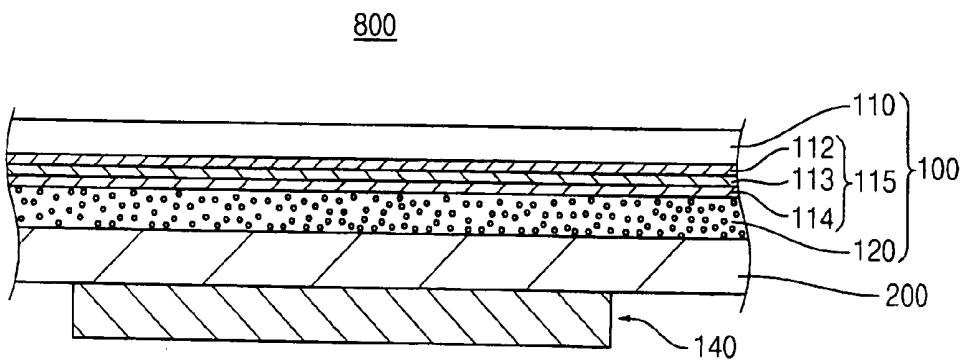


FIG. 5



ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 2006-51296, filed on Jun. 8, 2006, the contents of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Technical Field

[0003] Embodiments of the present invention relate to an organic light-emitting diode display device. More particularly, embodiments of the present invention relate to an organic light-emitting diode display device capable of preventing and/or reducing deterioration of a light-emitting layer to increase durability.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] In general, an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display device includes a display panel to display an image and a driving part to drive the display panel. The display panel includes an OLED element disposed between two substrates. The OLED element includes a cathode, an anode, and a light-emitting layer disposed between the cathode and the anode.

[0006] An electron provided by the cathode is combined with a hole provided by the anode in the light-emitting layer to form an exciton. The exciton radiates energy and emits light. Thus, an image is displayed on a screen of the display panel. The driving part is electrically connected to the display panel and includes an integrated circuit to drive the display panel. The driving part is disposed on a rear surface of the display panel by using, for example, a flexible printed circuit board (PCB).

[0007] The OLED display device does not need a back-light assembly since the light-emitting layer of the OLED element is self-emissive. Since the light-emitting layer radiates energy, heat is generated in the display panel. Furthermore, the driving part disposed on the rear surface of the display panel generates heat so that a temperature of the display panel is further increased. An operating temperature of a conventional OLED element is about -30 to about 80° C. Thus, when a temperature increases excessively, the light-emitting layer deteriorates so that durability of the OLED display device decreases.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] Embodiments of the present invention provide an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display device capable of preventing and/or reducing deterioration of a light-emitting layer to increase durability.

[0009] In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, an OLED display device includes a display panel having an OLED element, a receiving container to receive the display panel, a driving circuit part that is disposed under the receiving container and drives the display panel, and a heat insulating member that is disposed between the display panel and the receiving container, and comprises a porous polymer.

[0010] In another aspect of the present invention, an OLED display device includes a display panel having an OLED element, a driving circuit part to drive the display panel, and a heat insulating member that is disposed between the display panel and the driving circuit part, and receives the display panel, and comprises a porous polymer.

[0011] In still another aspect of the present invention, an OLED display device includes a display panel and a driving circuit part. The display panel includes a first substrate having a thin-film transistor (TFT), an OLED element formed on the first substrate, and a second substrate that is combined with the first substrate to seal the OLED element and comprises a porous polymer. The driving circuit part is disposed under the second substrate and drives the display panel.

[0012] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, deterioration of a light-emitting layer of an OLED element may be prevented and/or reduced to increase durability of an OLED display device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view illustrating an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the OLED display device illustrated in FIG. 1.

[0015] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0016] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to still another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0017] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to still another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0018] Exemplary embodiments of the invention are described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being "on," "connected to" or "coupled to" another element or layer, it can be directly on, connected or coupled to the other element or layer or intervening elements or layers may be present. FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view illustrating an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the OLED display device illustrated in FIG. 1.

[0019] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, an OLED display device 500 includes a display panel 100, a receiving container 200, a driving part 140, a heat insulating member 300 and a top chassis 400.

[0020] The display panel 100 includes a first substrate 110, a second substrate 120 and an OLED element 115 disposed between the first substrate 110 and the second substrate 120.

[0021] Examples of the first substrate **110** may include a transparent substrate and an opaque substrate, which include, for example, glass. A plurality of pixels is defined on the first substrate **110** by gate lines and data lines. A thin-film transistor (TFT) is formed in each of the pixels to drive a first electrode **112** of the OLED element **115**.

[0022] The second substrate **120** is disposed above the first substrate **110** and is combined with the first substrate **110** to seal the OLED element **115**. The second substrate **120** may be transparent and may include glass. The second substrate **120** may be combined with the first substrate **110** using a sealing member .

[0023] The OLED element **115** is disposed between the first and second substrates **110** and **120**. The OLED element **115** includes the first electrode **112**, a light-emitting layer **113** and a second electrode **114**, which are sequentially formed on the first substrate **110**.

[0024] The first electrode **112** corresponds to each of the pixels defined on the first substrate **110**. A driving voltage is applied to the first electrode **112** from the TFT. The first electrode **112** may include a transparent conductive material such as, for examples, indium tin oxide (ITO) and/or indium zinc oxide (IZO). Alternatively, the first electrode **112** may include an opaque metal.

[0025] For example, the light-emitting layer **113** may include a red light-emitting layer to emit a red light, a green light-emitting layer to emit a green light, and a blue light-emitting layer to emit a blue light. Each of the red, green and blue light-emitting layers is disposed in each of the pixels to emit the red, green and blue lights. The OLED element **115** may further include a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, an electron injection layer and an electron transporting layer, which are formed on and/or under the light-emitting layer **113**.

[0026] The second electrode **114** is formed on the light-emitting layer **113**. A common voltage is applied to the second electrode **114** from the driving circuit part **140**. The first and second electrodes **112** and **114** allows current to flow to the light-emitting layer **113**. The second electrode **114** may include a transparent conductive material such as, for example, ITO and/or IZO to transmit light exiting from the light-emitting layer **113**.

[0027] Particularly, a driving current is applied to the first electrode **112** from the TFT, and the common voltage is applied to the second electrode **114** from the driving circuit part **140**. The driving current provides the first electrode **112** with a hole, and the common voltage provides the second electrode **114** with an electron.

[0028] The hole provided to the first electrode **112** and the electron provided to the second electrode **114** are combined with each other in the light-emitting layer **113** by an electric field formed between the first and second electrodes **112** and **114**. When the hole and the electron are combined with each other in the light-emitting layer **113**, an exciton in an excited state is generated. The exciton drops to a ground state to generate light. Thus, the light-emitting layer **113** emits light having color so that an image is displayed on a screen of the display panel **100**.

[0029] In this embodiment, the second substrate **120** is disposed above the first substrate **110**. Thus, the image is

displayed toward the second substrate **120**. Furthermore, heat is generated in the light-emitting layer **113** due to the exciton emitting the light.

[0030] The receiving container **200** may include, for example, a metal having relatively high deformation resistance and relatively high strength. The receiving container **200** includes a bottom **210** and four side portions **220** extended from the bottom **210** in a direction substantially perpendicular to the bottom **210**. Thus, a receiving space is formed in the receiving container **200** to receive the display panel **100**.

[0031] The driving circuit part **140** that drives the display panel **100** is disposed on a rear surface of the receiving container **200**. The driving circuit part **140** is electrically connected to the display panel **100**. For example, the driving circuit part **140** may include a gate driving circuit part to provide the display panel **100** with a gate signal and the common voltage, and a data driving circuit part to provide the display panel **100** with a data signal and a power voltage.

[0032] The OLED element **115** of the display panel **100** is disposed adjacent to the driving circuit part **140**. Thus, heat generated by the driving circuit part **140** may be provided to the display panel **100** to accelerate deterioration of the light-emitting layer **113**.

[0033] In this embodiment, a heat insulating member **300** is disposed between the driving circuit part **140** and the display panel **100**. Thus, the heat generated by the driving circuit part **140** may be prevented from being provided to the display panel **100**.

[0034] Particularly, the heat insulating member **300** is disposed between the display panel **100** and the receiving container **200**, and is received in the receiving container **200** with the display panel **100**.

[0035] The heat insulating member **300** may include a porous polymer having relatively small heat conductivity. Particularly, examples of the heat insulating member **300** may include a porous polymer plate manufactured by a foaming injection molding method. The heat insulating member **300** may be directly formed on a rear surface of the display panel **100** through the foaming injection molding method. The heat insulating member **300** may include, for example, a polyurethane foam and/or a polystyrene foam.

[0036] Furthermore, the heat insulating member **300** may be formed by a microcellular foaming injection molding method that mixes a polymer resin with a supercritical gas to inject the mixture. The heat insulating member **300** may be directly formed on the rear surface of the display panel **100** by the microcellular foaming injection molding method.

[0037] Furthermore, examples of the heat insulating member **300** may include a different porous polymer typically applied to, for example, a refrigerator.

[0038] In this embodiment, the heat insulating member **300** is disposed between the display panel **100** and the driving circuit part **140**. Thus, a temperature of the display panel **100** may be prevented from being increased by the heat generated by the driving circuit part **140**. Thus, deterioration of the light-emitting layer **113** may be prevented and/or reduced to increase durability of the OLED display device **500**.

[0039] The top chassis **400** is combined with the receiving container **200** to secure edges of the display panel **100**. For example, the top chassis **400** may include a metal having relatively high deformation resistance and relatively high strength.

[0040] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0041] The OLED display device illustrated in FIG. 3 is substantially the same as the OLED display device illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 except for a disposition of a display panel.

[0042] Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, the display panel **100** of the OLED display device **600** illustrated in FIG. 3 is reversed in comparison to the display panel of the OLED **500** illustrated in FIG. 2.

[0043] Particularly, a first substrate **110** having a TFT is disposed above, a second substrate **120**. The first substrate **110** may be a transparent substrate including a transparent material, and the second substrate **120** may be transparent or opaque.

[0044] An OLED element **115** disposed between the first and second substrates **110** and **120** includes a second electrode **114**, a light-emitting layer **113** and a first electrode **112**, which are sequentially deposited on the second substrate **120**.

[0045] The first electrode **112** formed on the light-emitting layer **113** includes a transparent conductive material to transmit light exiting from the light-emitting layer **113**. The second electrode **114** formed under the light-emitting layer **113** may include the transparent conductive material and/or an opaque metal.

[0046] The TFT to drive the first electrode **112** of the OLED element **115** is formed at a rear surface of the first substrate **110**. A driving voltage is applied to the first electrode **112** from the TFT formed at the rear surface of the first substrate **110**. A common voltage is applied to the second electrode **114** from the driving circuit part **140**. The first and second electrodes **112** and **114** allows current to flow to the light-emitting layer **113** to generate light. The light generated by the light-emitting layer **113** exits from the light-emitting layer **113** toward the first substrate **110** having the TFT.

[0047] A heat insulating member **300** is disposed under the second substrate **120** to prevent heat generated by the driving circuit part **140** from being provided to the display panel **100**.

[0048] Thus, a temperature of the display panel **100** may be prevented from being increased by the heat generated by the driving circuit part **140**. Thus, deterioration of the light-emitting layer **113** may be prevented and/or reduced to increase durability of the OLED display device **600**.

[0049] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to still another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0050] The OLED display device illustrated in FIG. 4 is substantially the same as the OLED display device illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 except that a heat insulating member

is omitted and a receiving container of the OLED display device illustrated in FIG. 4 includes a heat insulating material.

[0051] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 4, the OLED display device **700** includes a display panel **100**, a driving circuit part **140** to drive the display panel **100**, the receiving container **200** to receive the display panel **100**, and a top chassis **400**. The display panel **100**, the driving circuit part **140** and the top chassis **400** are substantially the same as the display panel, the driving circuit part and the top chassis illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0052] The receiving container **200** having a heat insulating material has enough thickness to have sufficient durability for receiving and/or supporting the display panel **100**.

[0053] Furthermore, the receiving container **200** includes a bottom **210** and four side portions **220** extended from the bottom **210** in a direction substantially perpendicular to the bottom **210**. Thus, a receiving surface to receive the display panel **100** is formed. The driving circuit part **140** electrically connected to the display panel **100** is secured at a rear surface of the receiving container **200**.

[0054] In this embodiment, the receiving container **200** includes the heat insulating material, for example, the porous polymer described in FIG. 2, and the receiving container **200** is disposed at the rear surface of the display panel **100**. Thus, deterioration of the light-emitting layer **113** may be prevented and/or reduced to increase durability of the OLED display device **700**. Furthermore, manufacturing costs of the receiving container **200** may be reduced in comparison to manufacturing costs of a receiving container including, for example, a metal.

[0055] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to still another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0056] The OLED display device illustrated in FIG. 5 is substantially the same as the OLED display device illustrated in FIG. 3 except that a second substrate of the OLED display device includes a porous polymer.

[0057] Referring to FIG. 5, the OLED display device **800** includes a display panel **100**, a receiving container **200** and a driving circuit part **140**. The display panel **100** includes a first substrate **110**, a second substrate **120** and an OLED element **115**. The first substrate **110** and the OLED element **115** are substantially the same as the first substrate and the OLED element illustrated in FIG. 3. The second substrate **120** includes a heat insulating material, for example, the porous polymer explained in FIG. 2, and is combined with the first substrate **110** using a sealing member.

[0058] In this embodiment, since the second substrate **120** includes the heat insulating material, heat generated by the driving circuit part **140** may be prevented from being provided to a light-emitting layer **113** of the OLED element **115**. Furthermore, an auxiliary heat insulating member is not needed, and thus manufacturing costs may be reduced.

[0059] According to an embodiment of the present invention, a heat insulating member is disposed between a display panel having an OLED element and a driving circuit part disposed under the display panel. Thus, heat generated by the driving circuit part may be prevented from being provided to the display panel. Thus, deterioration of the light-

emitting layer may be prevented and/or reduced to increase durability of an OLED display device.

[0060] Although the illustrative embodiments of the present invention have been described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the present invention should not be limited to those precise embodiments and that various other changes and modifications may be affected therein by one of ordinary skill in the related art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. All such changes and modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display device comprising:

- a display panel having an OLED element;
- a receiving container receiving the display panel;
- a driving circuit part that is disposed under the receiving container and drives the display panel; and
- a heat insulating member that is disposed between the display panel and the receiving container, and comprises a porous polymer.

2. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein the porous polymer is a polyurethane foam manufactured by a foaming injection molding method.

3. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein the display panel comprises:

- a first substrate having a thin-film transistor (TFT), on which the OLED element is formed; and
- a second substrate that is disposed on the OLED element and is combined with the first substrate to seal the OLED element.

4. The OLED display device of claim 3, wherein the first substrate of the display panel faces the heat insulating member.

5. The OLED display device of claim 3, wherein the second substrate of the display panel faces the heat insulating member.

6. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein said OLED element comprises a first electrode, a light emitting layer, and a second electrode.

7. The OLED display device of claim 6, wherein said light emitting layer comprises a red light-emitting layer, a green light-emitting layer, and a blue light emitting layer.

8. The OLED display device of claim 6, wherein said OLED element further comprises a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, an electron injection layer and an electron transporting layer, which are formed adjacent to the light-emitting layer.

9. The OLED display device of claim 8, wherein the driving circuit part provides the first electrode with a hole, and provides the second electrode with an electron, wherein the hole provided to the first electrode and the electron provided to the second electrode are combined with each other in the light-emitting layer generating an exciton in an excited state, wherein said exciton generates light by dropping to a ground state.

10. An OLED display device comprising:

- a display panel having an OLED element;
- a driving circuit part to drive the display panel; and
- a heat insulating member that is disposed between the display panel and the driving circuit part, and receives the display panel, and comprises a porous polymer.

11. An OLED display device comprising:

- a display panel that comprises a first substrate having a TFT, an OLED element formed on the first substrate, and a second substrate that is combined with the first substrate to seal the OLED element and comprises a heat insulating material; and
- a driving circuit part that is disposed under the second substrate and drives the display panel.

12. The OLED display device of claim 11, wherein said heat insulating material comprises a porous polymer.

13. The OLED display device of claim 11, further comprising a receiving container receiving the display panel and disposed between said second substrate and said driving circuit part.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20080007159A1	公开(公告)日	2008-01-10
申请号	US11/647664	申请日	2006-12-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SEO DONG JIN LEE SUNG SOO LEE YONG WOO		
发明人	SEO, DONG-JIN LEE, SUNG-SOO LEE, YONG-WOO		
IPC分类号	H01L51/00		
CPC分类号	H01L51/529 H01L51/5237		
优先权	1020060051296 2006-06-08 KR		
其他公开文献	US7906896		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

有机发光二极管 (OLED) 显示装置包括：显示面板，具有OLED元件;接收容器，用于容纳显示面板;驱动电路部分，设置在接收容器下方并驱动显示面板;以及隔热设置在显示面板和接收容器之间的构件，包括多孔聚合物。可以防止和/或减少发光层的劣化，以增加OLED显示装置的耐久性。

