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Lee et al.

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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY AND FABRICATING METHOD OF THE SAME**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 51/56 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 313/512; 445/25; 315/169.3

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 313/498-512;
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438/34, 82; 445/24-25; 257/40, 72, 98-100,
257/642-643, 759; 315/169.1, 169.3; 428/690-691,
428/917; 362/84, 267; 349/153

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner—Peter J Macchiarolo

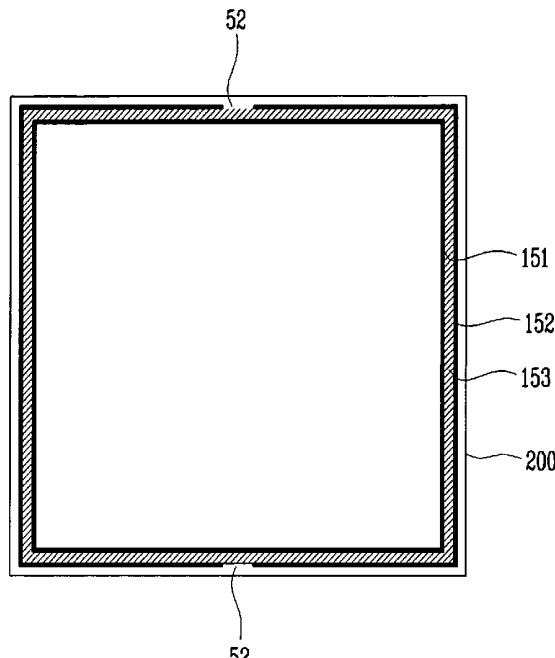
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are an organic light emitting display and a fabricating method of the same, which improve impact resistance and sealing property of a device using a reinforcing member besides a sealant. A first substrate includes a pixel region and a non-pixel region, at least one organic light emitting diode is formed at the pixel region and has a first electrode, an organic layer, and a second electrode, and the non-pixel region is formed at a peripheral portion of the pixel region. A second substrate is bonded to one region of the first substrate having the pixel region. A frit is disposed between the non-pixel region of the first substrate and the second substrate for adhering the first and second substrates to each other. An adhesive being coated to be spaced along a peripheral region of the frit, and including at least two discontinuous portions. A reinforcing member is disposed between the frit and the adhesive.

26 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

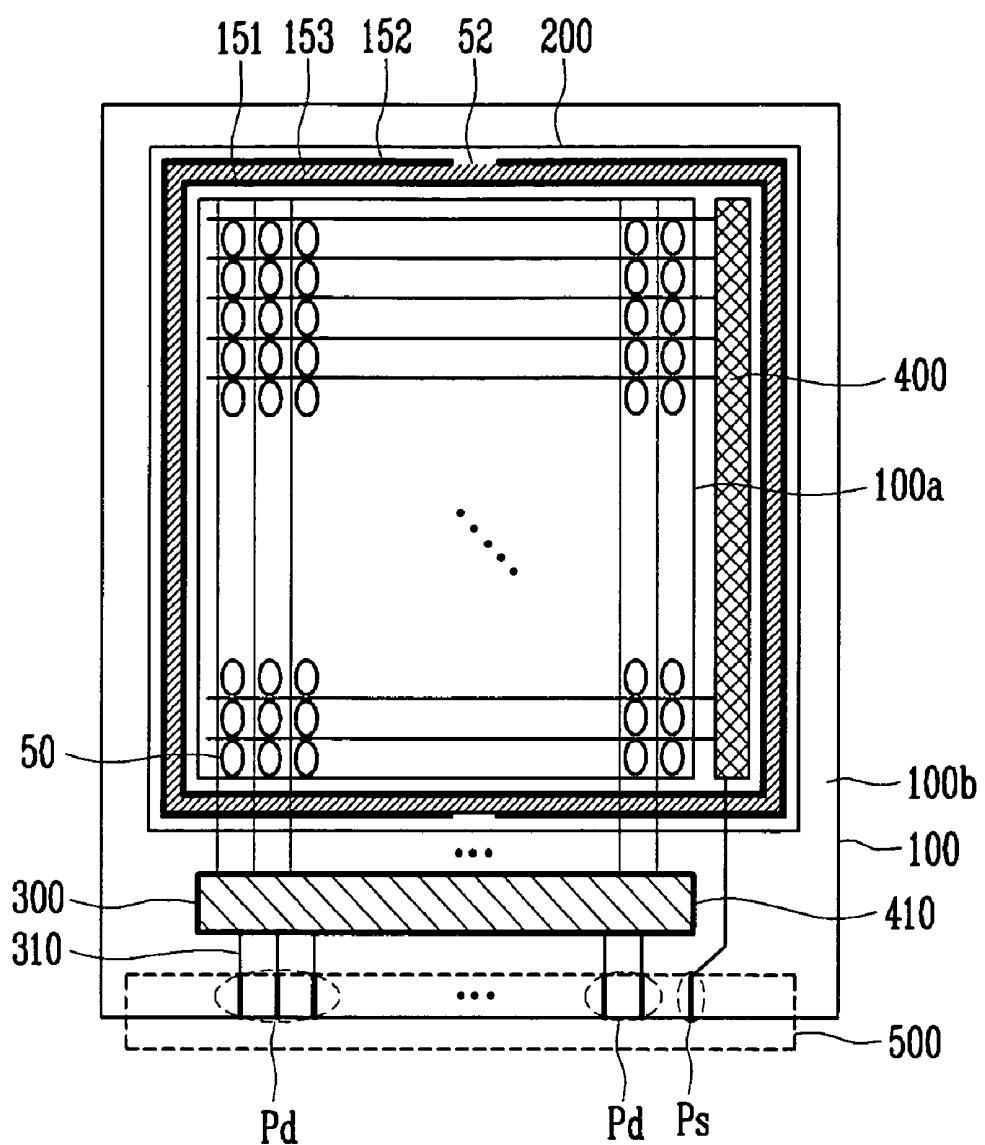


FIG. 2

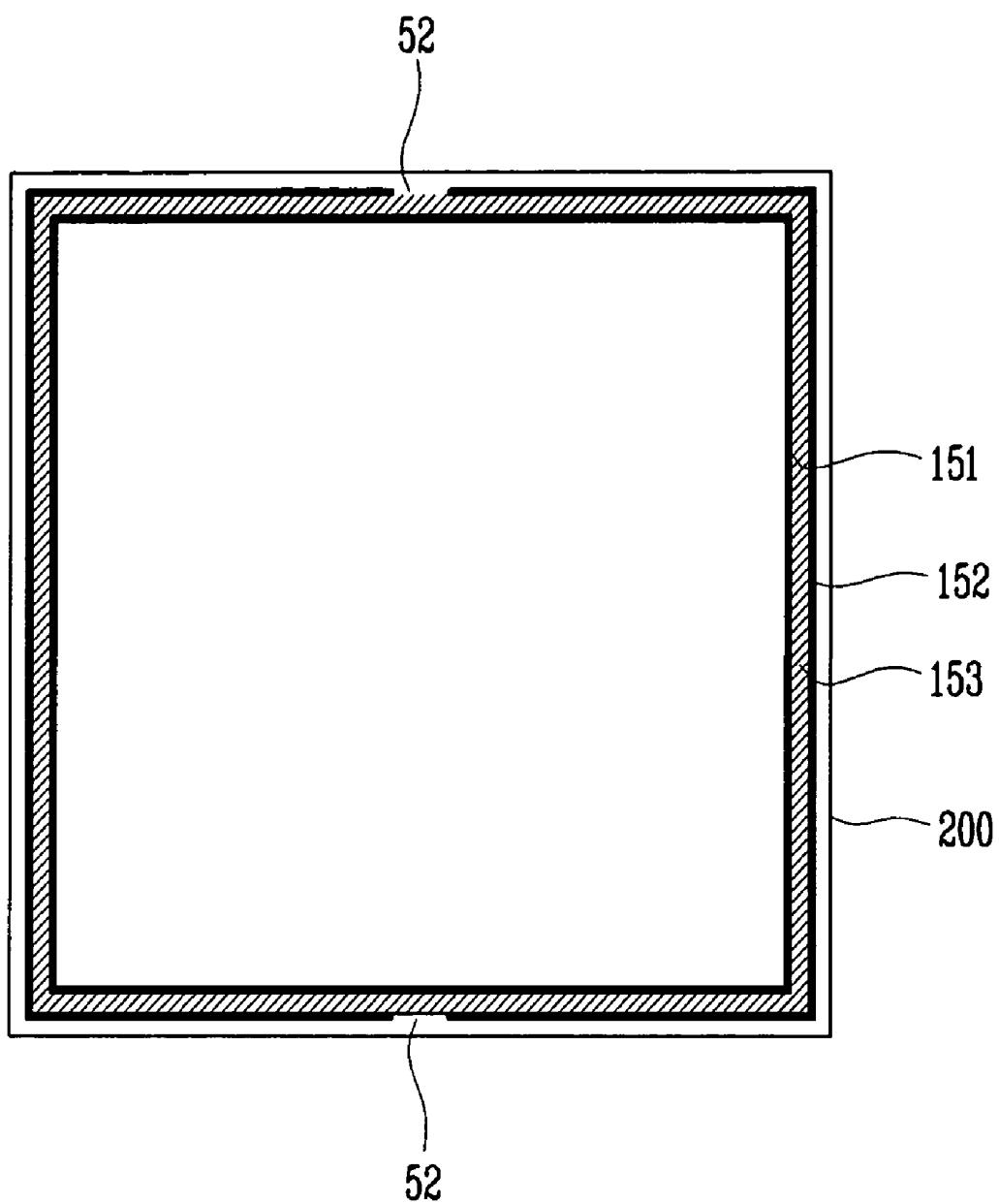


FIG. 3

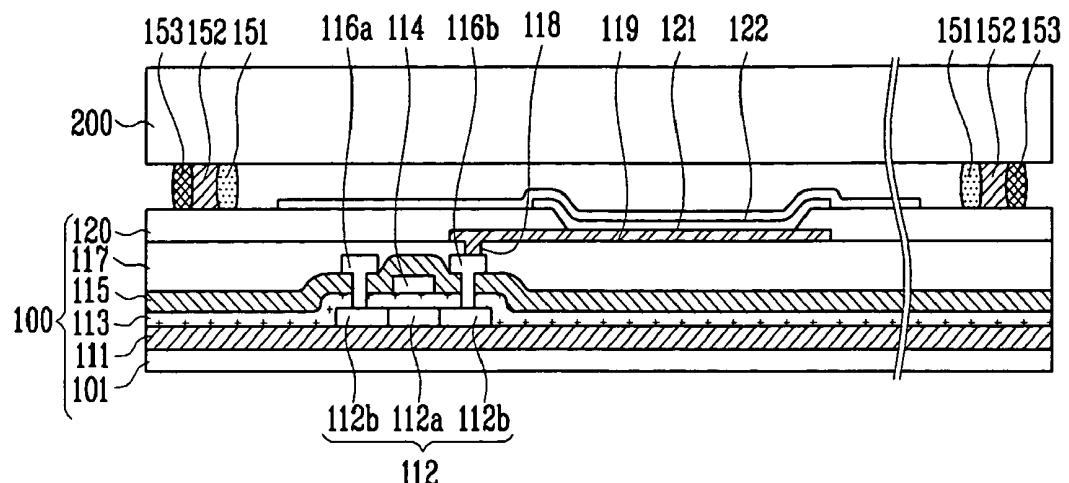


FIG. 4

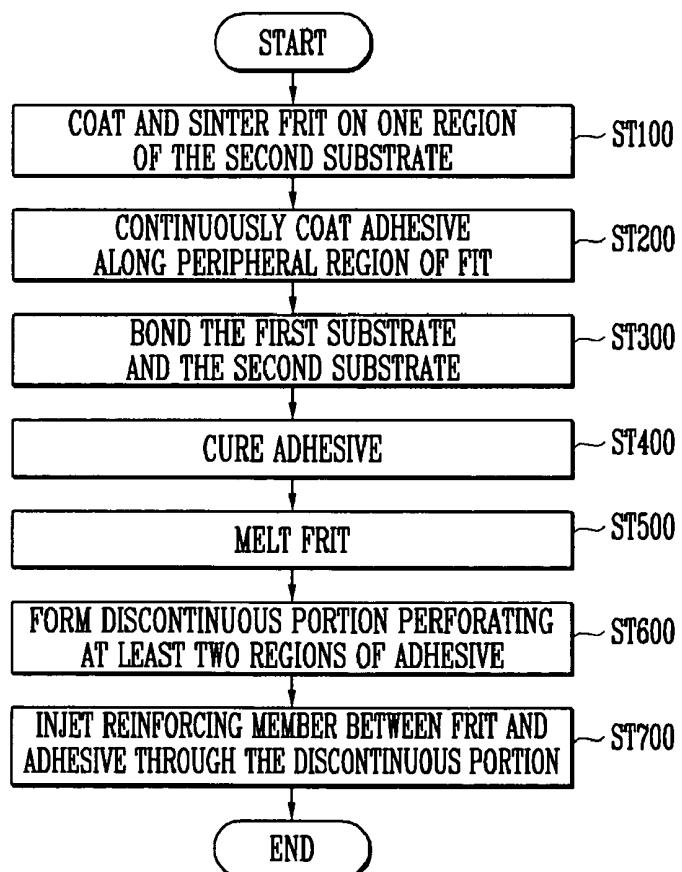


FIG. 5A

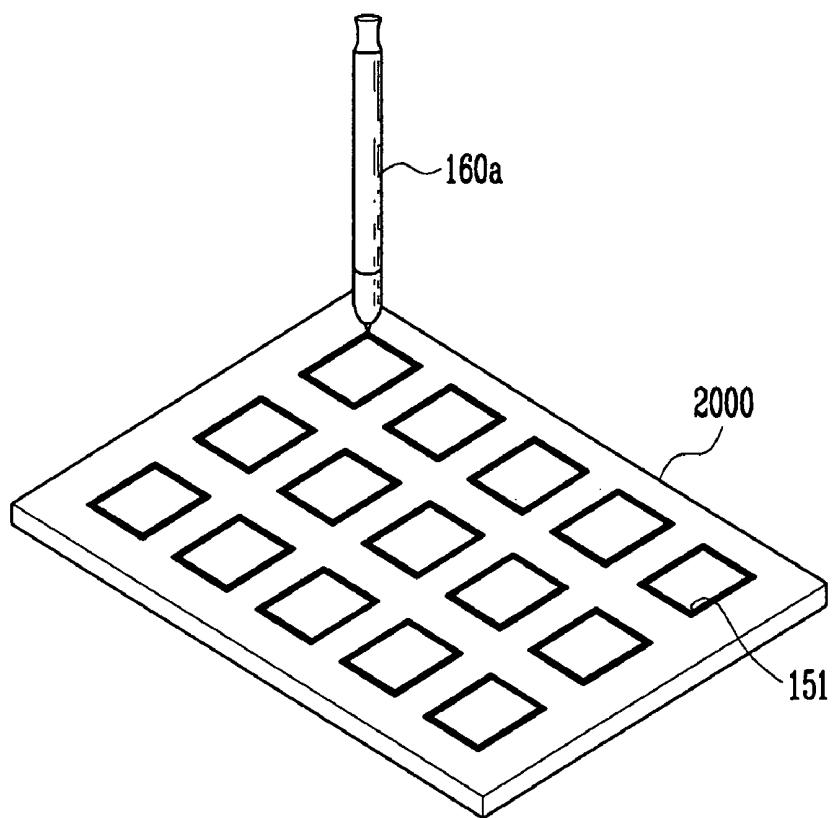


FIG. 5B

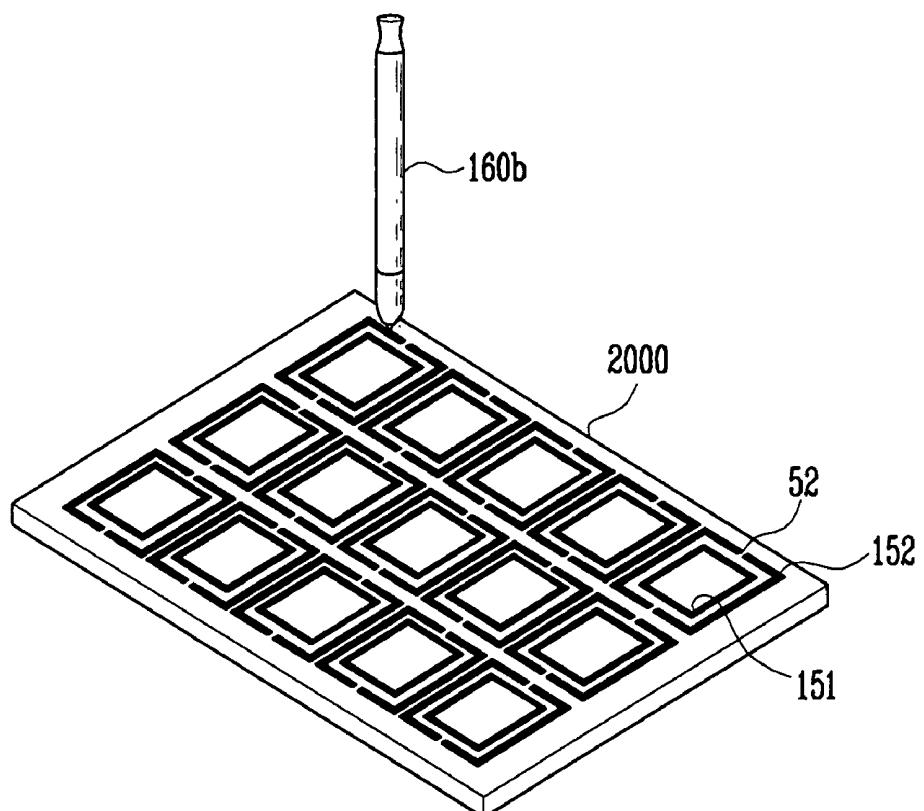


FIG. 5C

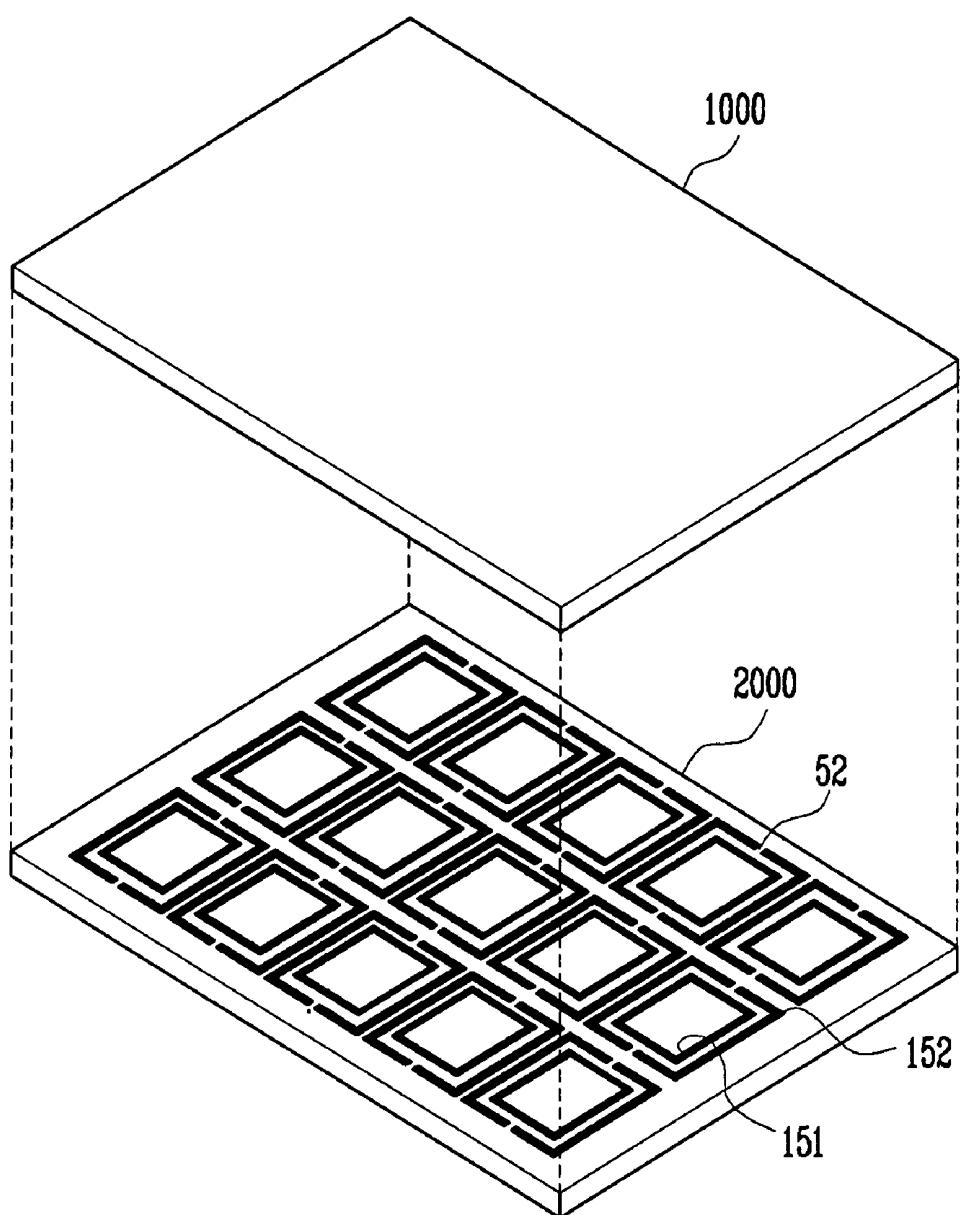


FIG. 5D

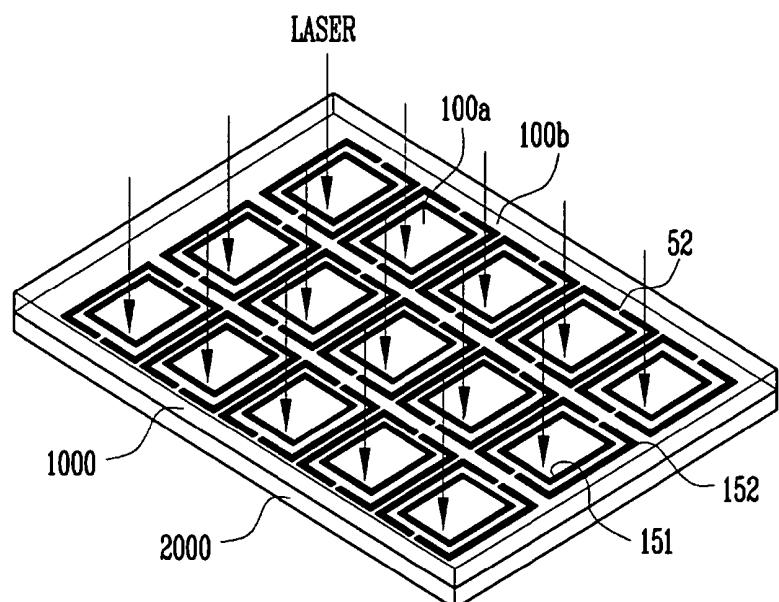


FIG. 5E

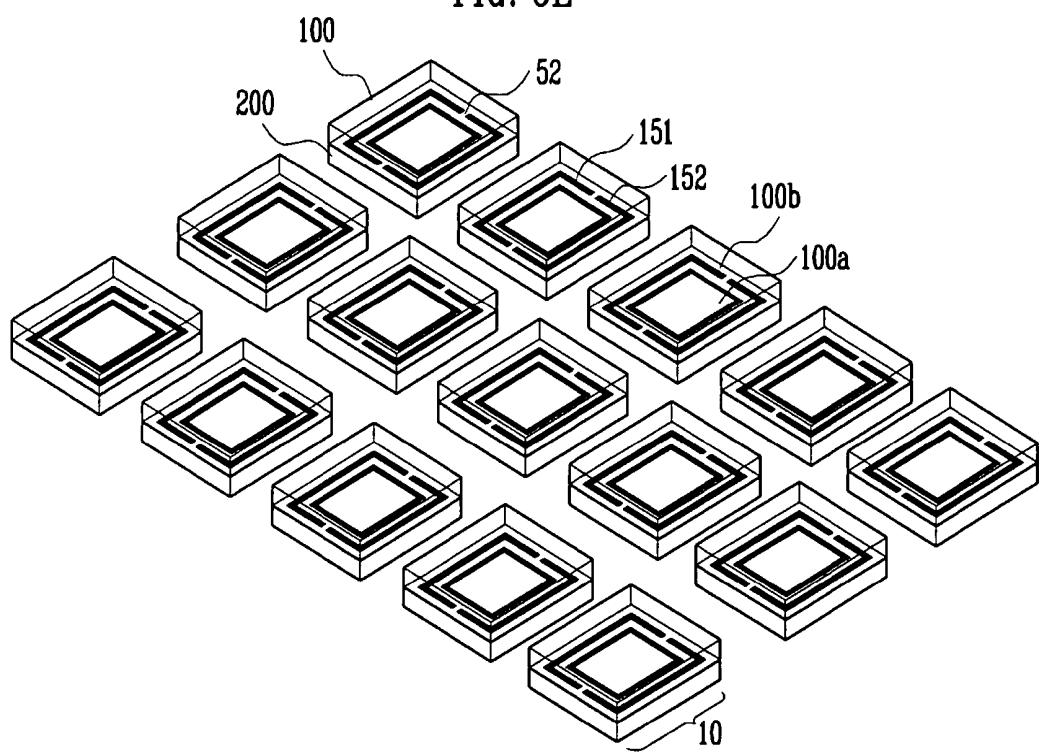


FIG. 5F

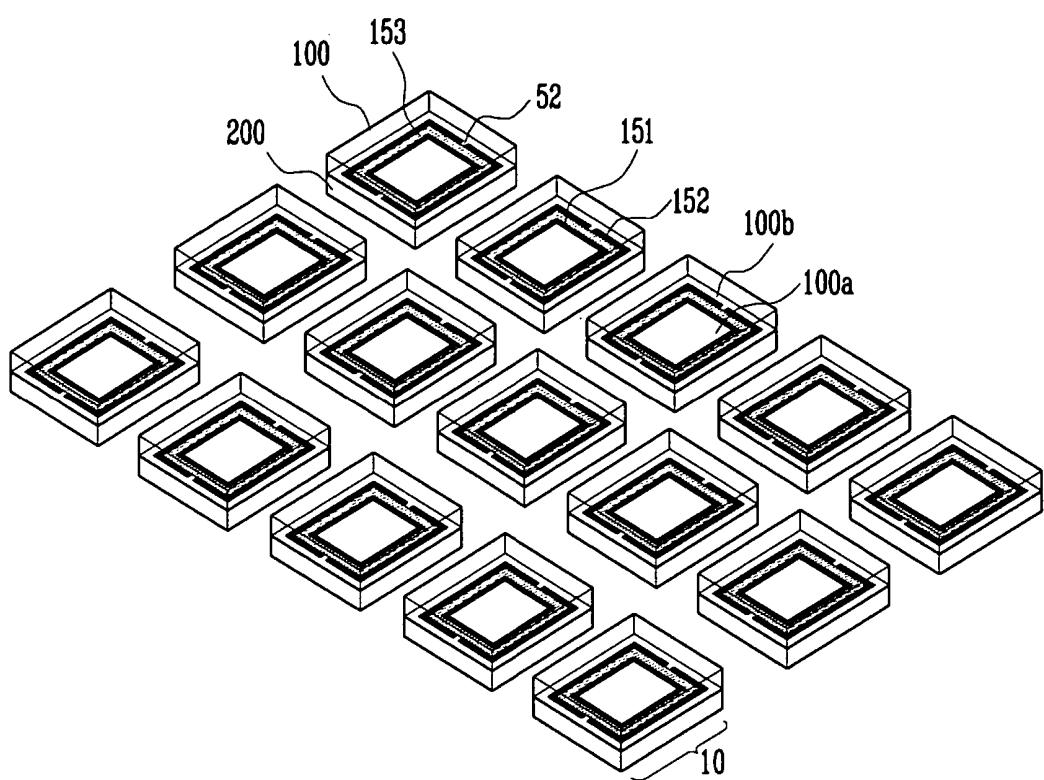


FIG. 6A

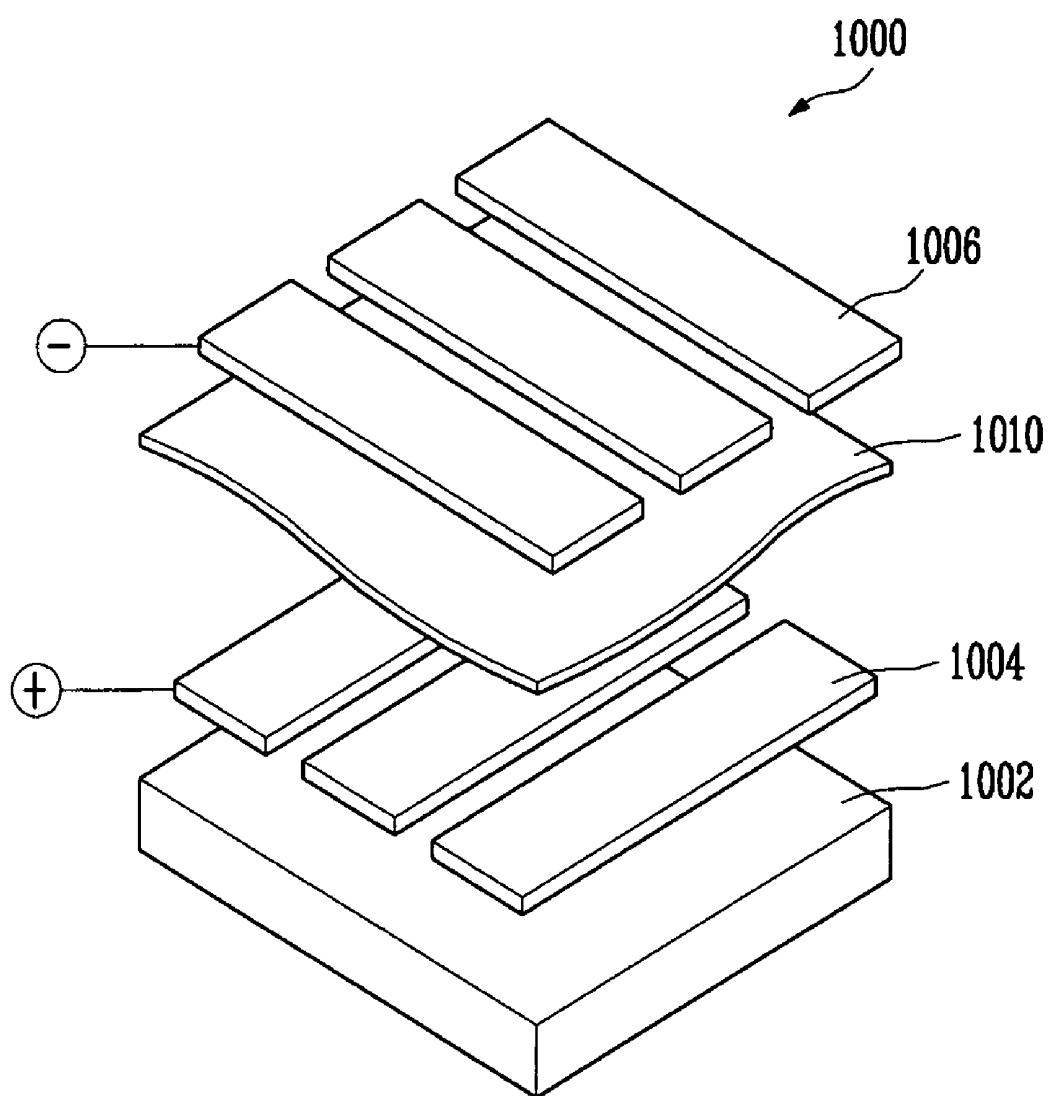


FIG. 6B

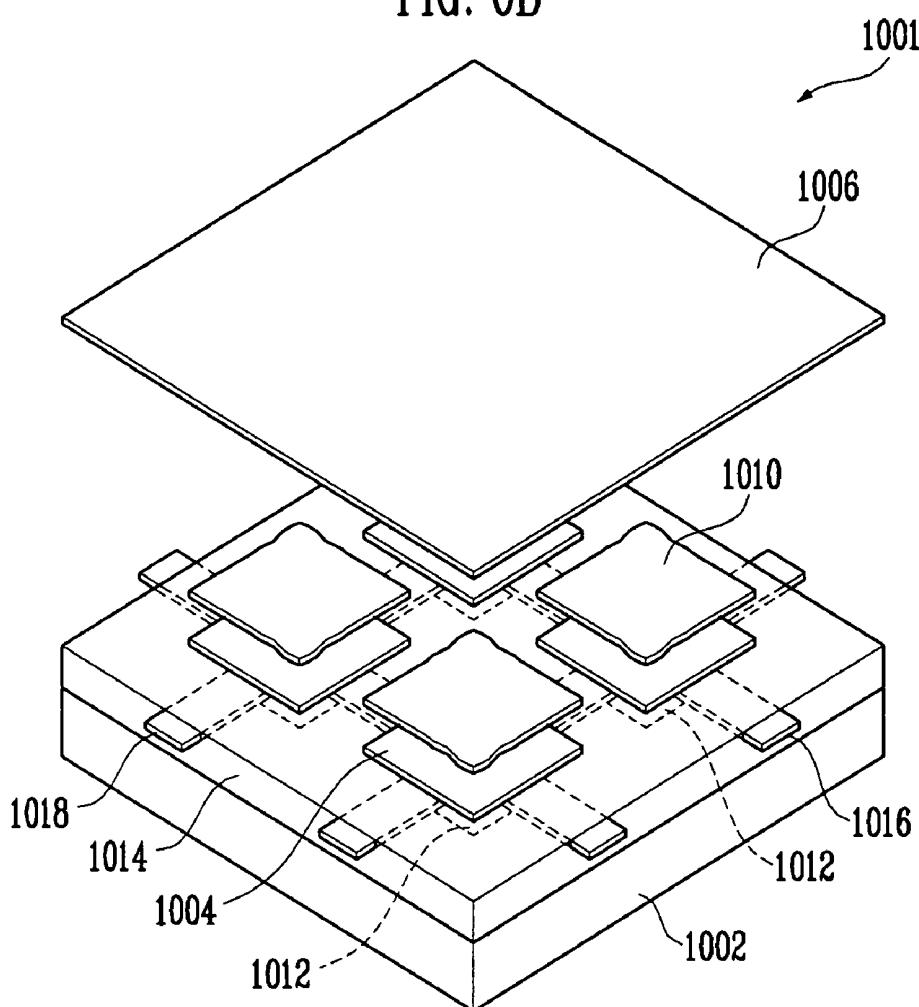


FIG. 6C

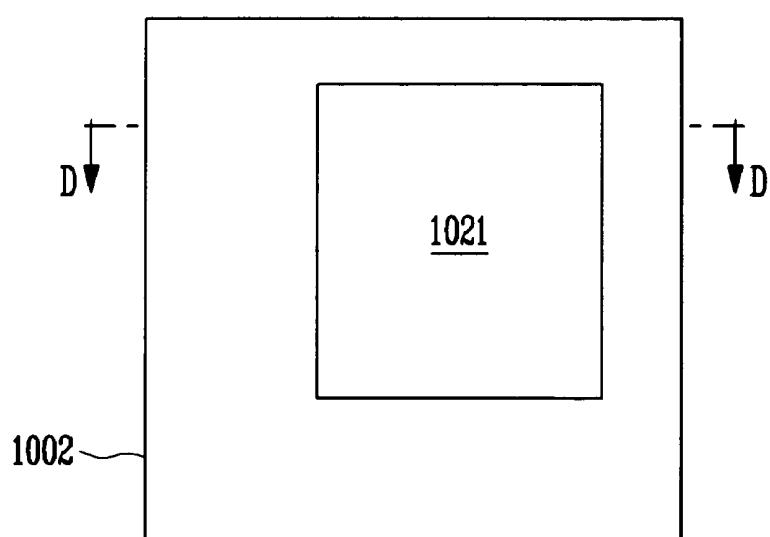


FIG. 6D

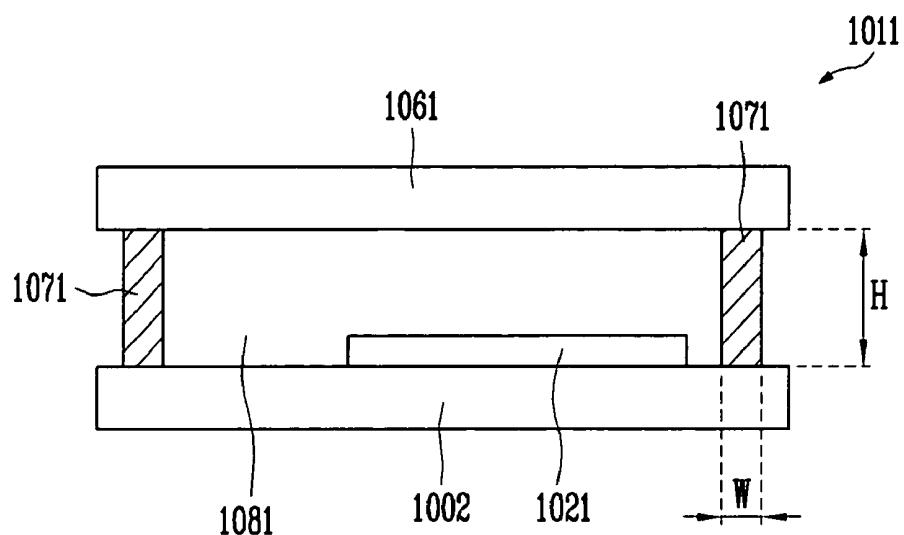
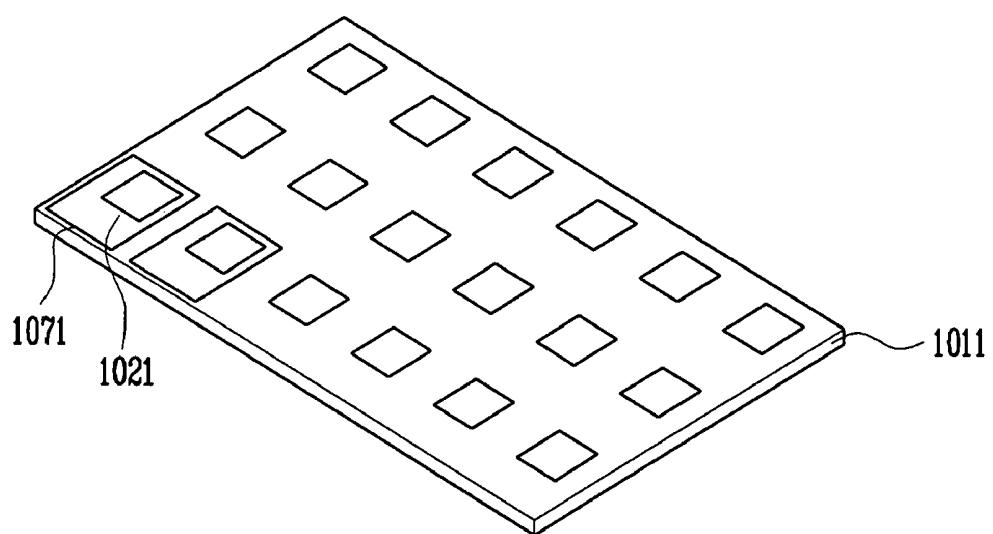


FIG. 6E



1

ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY AND
FABRICATING METHOD OF THE SAMECROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application Nos. 10-2006-0025755, filed on Mar. 21, 2006, and 10-2006-0007353, filed on Jan. 24, 2006, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

This application is related to and incorporates herein by reference the entire contents of the following concurrently filed applications:

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display and a fabricating method of the same, and more particular to packaging of an organic light emitting display.

2. Description of the Related Technology

In recent years, an organic light emitting display using organic light emitting diode has drawn attention. An organic light emitting display is an emissive display, which electrically excites an organic compound having fluorescent characteristic to emit light. The organic light emitting display can be driven at a low voltage, and has excellent light-emission, a wide angle of visibility, and a high-speed response.

Title	Atty. Docket No.	Filing Date	Application No.
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDISHN.043AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME	SDISHN.045AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE	SDISHN.048AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE WITH FRIT SEAL AND REINFORCING STRUCTURE	SDISHN.051AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDISHN.052AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDISHN.053AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE WITH FRIT SEAL AND REINFORCING STRUCTURE BONDED TO FRAME	SDISHN.054AUS		
METHOD FOR PACKAGING ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY WITH FRIT SEAL AND REINFORCING STRUCTURE	SDISHN.055AUS		
METHOD FOR PACKAGING ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY WITH FRIT SEAL AND REINFORCING STRUCTURE	SDISHN.056AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND THE PREPARATION METHOD OF THE SAME	SDISHN.060AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY AND FABRICATING METHOD OF THE SAME	SDISHN.061AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME	SDISHN.062AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF	SDISHN.064AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF THE SAME	SDISHN.066AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY AND FABRICATING METHOD OF THE SAME	SDISHN.067AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDISW.017AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDISW.018AUS		
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDISW.020AUS		

An organic light emitting display includes a plurality of pixels formed on a substrate. Each of the pixels includes an organic light emitting diode and a thin film transistor (TFT) for driving the organic light emitting diode. Since such an organic light emitting diode is susceptible to oxygen and moisture, a sealing structure has been proposed to prevent oxygen and moisture from entering the pixels. The sealing structure covers a deposition substrate with a metal cap having an absorbent or a sealing glass substrate.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,998,776 discloses a structure for sealing an organic light emitting diode by coating a glass substrate with a frit. In U.S. Pat. No. 6,998,776, the frit may seal a gap between a substrate and a sealing substrate, and allows the organic light emitting diode to be efficiently protected.

However, in a structure for sealing an organic light emitting diode using a sealing substrate coated with a frit, during a process of irradiating a laser to the frit, a stress occurs at the substrate due to heat of the laser. This causes a scribing line to be obscure during a process of scribing a mother substrate into unit substrates, which may cause cracks. Accordingly, an occurrence rate of a defective device increases and the impact resistance is deteriorated when conducting reliance tests. The discussion in this section is to provide background information of the related technology, and does not constitute an admission of prior art.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE ASPECTS

One aspect of the invention provides an organic light emitting display (OLED) device. The device comprises: a first substrate; a second substrate placed over the first substrate, wherein each of the first and second substrates is made of a single layer or comprises a plurality of layers; an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates; and a sealing structure interposed between the first and second substrates while surrounding the array, wherein the sealing structure, the first substrate and the second substrate in combination define an enclosed space in which the array is located; wherein the sealing structure comprises a first member, a second member and a third member, the first member comprising a first material, the second member comprising a second material, and the third member comprising a third material, and wherein the second member is located between and contacts the first and second members.

The first member may form a closed loop surrounding the array. The second member may form a closed loop surrounding the first member. The third member may substantially surround the second member while having at least one discontinuous portion. The third member may comprise at least two discontinuous portions. The at least one discontinuous portion may comprise a gap or a material other than the third material. The first material may comprise frit. The second material may be the same as the third material. There may be an identifiable interface between the second and third members. The second material may be different from the third material. The second material may comprise one or more selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acryl, and urethane resin. The third material may comprise one or more selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acrylate, urethane acrylate, and acrylate cyanide resin.

Another aspect of the invention provides a method of making an organic light emitting display (OLED) device. The method comprises: providing a device comprising: a first substrate; a second substrate placed over the first substrate; an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates; and a first sealing member interposed between the first and second substrates while substan-

tially surrounding the array, a third sealing member interposed between the first and second substrates while substantially surrounding the first sealing member with a space defined between the first and third sealing members and further between the first and second substrates. The method may further comprise filling a material into the space so as to form a second sealing member interposed between the first and second substrates and further between the first and second sealing member.

The third sealing member may comprise at least one discontinuous portion while substantially surrounding the first sealing member. Filling may comprise injecting the material into the space via the at least one discontinuous portion. Filling may further comprise moving the material within the space. Moving the material within the space may use positive or negative air pressure. The third sealing member may comprise a portion generally parallel to a portion of the first sealing member. The method may further comprise curing the material after filling into the space. The first sealing member may comprise frit and form a closed loop surrounding the array. The second sealing member and third sealing member may comprise substantially the same material. The third material may have a viscosity between about 100 cp and about 4,000 cp.

Providing the device may comprise: providing the second substrate, the first sealing member formed on the substrate and the third sealing member formed on the second substrate; and arranging the first and second substrates such that the array is interposed between the first and second substrates and that the array is surrounded by the first sealing member. Providing the device may comprise: providing the first substrate and the first sealing member formed on the first substrate; and forming the third sealing member substantially parallel to the first sealing member with a gap therebetween; and arranging the first and second substrates such that the array is interposed between the first and second substrates and that the array is surrounded by the first sealing member.

Providing the device may further comprise melting and re-solidifying at least part of the first sealing member after arranging so as to bond the first sealing member to the first and second substrates. Forming the third sealing material may comprise utilizing a screen printing or dispensing method.

The device may further comprise: a plurality of additional arrays of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates; a plurality of additional first sealing members interposed between the first and second substrates, a first one of the additional first sealing members surrounding one of the additional arrays; a plurality of additional third sealing members interposed between the first and second substrates, one of the additional third sealing members substantially surrounds the first one of the additional first sealing members with an additional space, which is defined between the first one of the additional first sealing members and the one of the additional third sealing members, and wherein the additional space is further between the first and second substrates; and wherein the method may further comprise filling the material into the additional space so as to form an additional second sealing member interposed between the first one of the additional first sealing members and the one of the additional third sealing members. The method may further comprise cutting the resulting product into a plurality of pieces, comprising a cut-portion of the first substrate, a cut-portion of the second substrate, the array of organic light-emitting pixels, the first sealing member, the second sealing member and the third sealing member.

Another aspect of the invention provides an organic light emitting display and a fabricating method of the same, which

improve impact resistance and sealing property of a device using a reinforcing member besides a sealant.

Another aspect of the invention provides an organic light emitting display, comprising: a first substrate including a pixel region and a non-pixel region, at least one organic light emitting diode being formed at the pixel region and having a first electrode, an organic layer, and a second electrode, and the non-pixel region being formed at a peripheral portion of the pixel region; a second substrate bonded to one region of the first substrate having the pixel region; a frit disposed between the non-pixel region of the first substrate and the second substrate for adhering the first and second substrates to each other; an adhesive being coated to be spaced along a peripheral region of the frit, and including at least two discontinuous portions; and a reinforcing member disposed between the frit and the adhesive.

Yet another aspect of the invention provides a method for fabricating an organic light emitting display including a first substrate and a second substrate, the first substrate including a pixel region and a non-pixel region, at least one organic light emitting diode being formed at the pixel region, the non-pixel region being formed at a peripheral portion of the pixel region, and the second substrate being bonded to one region having the pixel region of the first substrate, the method comprising the steps of: (i) coating a frit on one region of the second substrate and heating the frit; (ii) coating an adhesive along a peripheral region of the frit; (iii) bonding the first substrate and the second substrate to each other; (iv) curing the adhesive; (v) irradiating a laser or infrared ray to the frit; (vi) forming at least two discontinuous portions passing through one region of the adhesive; and (vii) injecting a reinforcing member between the frit and the adhesive through the discontinuous portion.

Another aspect of the invention provides a method for fabricating an organic light emitting display including a first mother substrate and a second mother substrate, the first mother substrate including at least one pixel region and a non-pixel region, an organic light emitting diode being formed at the at least one pixel region, the non-pixel region being formed at a perimeter of the pixel region, and the second substrate being bonded to the first mother substrate, the method comprising the steps of: (i) coating a frit on a peripheral portion of the pixel region of the second mother substrate and heating the frit; (ii) coating an adhesive to be spaced from a peripheral region of the frit; (iii) bonding the first mother substrate and the second mother substrate to each other; (iv) curing the adhesive; (v) irradiating a laser or infrared ray to the frit (vi) scribing the bonded first and second mother substrates into a plurality of display panels; (vii) injecting a reinforcing member between the frit and the adhesive; and (viii) curing the reinforcing member.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and/or other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic top plan view showing an example of an organic light emitting display according to an embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a schematic top plan view showing an example of a sealing substrate in the organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating a method for fabricating an organic light emitting display according to a first embodiment; and

FIG. 5A to FIG. 5F are schematic views illustrating a method for fabricating an organic light emitting display according to a second embodiment.

FIG. 6A is a schematic exploded view of a passive matrix type organic light emitting display device in accordance with one embodiment.

FIG. 6B is a schematic exploded view of an active matrix type organic light emitting display device in accordance with one embodiment.

FIG. 6C is a schematic top plan view of an organic light emitting display in accordance with one embodiment.

FIG. 6D is a cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting display of FIG. 6C, taken along the line d-d.

FIG. 6E is a schematic perspective view illustrating mass production of organic light emitting devices in accordance with one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, embodiments according to the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Here, when one element is connected to another element, one element may be either directly connected to another element or indirectly connected to another element via another element. Further, irrelevant elements are omitted for clarity. Also, like reference numerals refer to identical or functionally similar elements.

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

OLEDs can be generally grouped into two basic types dependent on the arrangement with which the stimulating electrical current is provided. FIG. 6A schematically illustrates an exploded view of a simplified structure of a passive matrix type OLED 1000. FIG. 6B schematically illustrates a simplified structure of an active matrix type OLED 1001. In both configurations, the OLED 1000, 1001 includes OLED pixels built over a substrate 1002, and the OLED pixels include an anode 1004, a cathode 1006 and an organic layer 1010. When an appropriate electrical current is applied to the anode 1004, electric current flows through the pixels and visible light is emitted from the organic layer.

Referring to FIG. 6A, the passive matrix OLED (PMOLED) design includes elongate strips of anode 1004 arranged generally perpendicular to elongate strips of cathode 1006 with organic layers interposed therebetween. The intersections of the strips of cathode 1006 and anode 1004 define individual OLED pixels where light is generated and emitted upon appropriate excitation of the corresponding strips of anode 1004 and cathode 1006. PMOLEDs provide the advantage of relatively simple fabrication.

Referring to FIG. 6B, the active matrix OLED (AMOLED) includes driving circuits 1012 arranged between the substrate 1002 and an array of OLED pixels. An individual pixel of AMOLEDs is defined between the common cathode 1006 and an anode 1004, which is electrically isolated from other anodes. Each driving circuit 1012 is coupled with an anode 1004 of the OLED pixels and further coupled with a data line 1016 and a scan line 1018. In embodiments, the scan lines 1018 supply scan signals that select rows of the driving circuits, and the data lines 1016 supply data signals for particular

driving circuits. The data signals and scan signals stimulate the local driving circuits **1012**, which excite the anodes **1004** so as to emit light from their corresponding pixels.

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

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

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

Hole transporting and/or injection layers can be interposed between the light emitting layer **1010** and the anode **1004**. Electron transporting and/or injecting layers can be interposed between the cathode **1006** and the light emitting layer **1010**. The electron injection layer facilitates injection of electrons from the cathode **1006** toward the light emitting layer **1010** by reducing the work function for injecting electrons from the cathode **1006**. Similarly, the hole injection layer facilitates injection of holes from the anode **1004** toward the light emitting layer **1010**. The hole and electron transporting layers facilitate movement of the carriers injected from the respective electrodes toward the light emitting layer.

In some embodiments, a single layer may serve both electron injection and transportation functions or both hole injection and transportation functions. In some embodiments, one or more of these layers are lacking. In some embodiments, one or more organic layers are doped with one or more materials that help injection and/or transportation of the carriers. In embodiments where only one organic layer is formed between the cathode and anode, the organic layer may include

not only an organic light emitting compound but also certain functional materials that help injection or transportation of carriers within that layer.

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

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

OLED devices can also be categorized based on the direction of the light emission. In one type referred to as "top emission" type, OLED devices emit light and display images through the cathode or top electrode **1006**. In these embodiments, the cathode **1006** is made of a material transparent or at least partially transparent with respect to visible light. In certain embodiments, to avoid losing any light that can pass through the anode or bottom electrode **1004**, the anode may be made of a material substantially reflective of the visible light. A second type of OLED devices emits light through the anode or bottom electrode **1004** and is called "bottom emission" type. In the bottom emission type OLED devices, the anode **1004** is made of a material which is at least partially transparent with respect to visible light. Often, in bottom emission type OLED devices, the cathode **1006** is made of a material substantially reflective of the visible light. A third type of OLED devices emits light in two directions, e.g. through both anode **1004** and cathode **1006**. Depending upon the direction(s) of the light emission, the substrate may be formed of a material which is transparent, opaque or reflective of visible light.

In many embodiments, an OLED pixel array **1021** comprising a plurality of organic light emitting pixels is arranged over a substrate **1002** as shown in FIG. 6C. In embodiments, the pixels in the array **1021** are controlled to be turned on and off by a driving circuit (not shown), and the plurality of the pixels as a whole displays information or image on the array **1021**. In certain embodiments, the OLED pixel array **1021** is arranged with respect to other components, such as drive and control electronics to define a display region and a non-display region. In these embodiments, the display region refers to the area of the substrate **1002** where OLED pixel array **1021** is formed. The non-display region refers to the remaining areas of the substrate **1002**. In embodiments, the non-display region can contain logic and/or power supply circuitry. It will be understood that there will be at least

portions of control/drive circuit elements arranged within the display region. For example, in PMOLEDs, conductive components will extend into the display region to provide appropriate potential to the anode and cathodes. In AMOLEDs, local driving circuits and data/scan lines coupled with the driving circuits will extend into the display region to drive and control the individual pixels of the AMOLEDs.

One design and fabrication consideration in OLED devices is that certain organic material layers of OLED devices can suffer damage or accelerated deterioration from exposure to water, oxygen or other harmful gases. Accordingly, it is generally understood that OLED devices be sealed or encapsulated to inhibit exposure to moisture and oxygen or other harmful gases found in a manufacturing or operational environment. FIG. 6D schematically illustrates a cross-section of an encapsulated OLED device 1011 having a layout of FIG. 6C and taken along the line d-d of FIG. 6C. In this embodiment, a generally planar top plate or substrate 1061 engages with a seal 1071 which further engages with a bottom plate or substrate 1002 to enclose or encapsulate the OLED pixel array 1021. In other embodiments, one or more layers are formed on the top plate 1061 or bottom plate 1002, and the seal 1071 is coupled with the bottom or top substrate 1002, 1061 via such a layer. In the illustrated embodiment, the seal 1071 extends along the periphery of the OLED pixel array 1021 or the bottom or top plate 1002, 1061.

In embodiments, the seal 1071 is made of a frit material as will be further discussed below. In various embodiments, the top and bottom plates 1061, 1002 comprise materials such as plastics, glass and/or metal foils which can provide a barrier to passage of oxygen and/or water to thereby protect the OLED pixel array 1021 from exposure to these substances. In embodiments, at least one of the top plate 1061 and the bottom plate 1002 are formed of a substantially transparent material.

To lengthen the life time of OLED devices 1011, it is generally desired that seal 1071 and the top and bottom plates 1061, 1002 provide a substantially non-permeable seal to oxygen and water vapor and provide a substantially hermetically enclosed space 1081. In certain applications, it is indicated that the seal 1071 of a frit material in combination with the top and bottom plates 1061, 1002 provide a barrier to oxygen of less than approximately 10^{-3} cc/m²-day and to water of less than 10^{-6} g/m²-day. Given that some oxygen and moisture can permeate into the enclosed space 1081, in some embodiments, a material that can take up oxygen and/or moisture is formed within the enclosed space 1081.

The seal 1071 has a width W, which is its thickness in a direction parallel to a surface of the top or bottom substrate 1061, 1002 as shown in FIG. 6D. The width varies among embodiments and ranges from about 300 μ m to about 3000 μ m, optionally from about 500 μ m to about 1500 μ m. Also, the width may vary at different positions of the seal 1071. In some embodiments, the width of the seal 1071 may be the largest where the seal 1071 contacts one of the bottom and top substrate 1002, 1061 or a layer formed thereon. The width may be the smallest where the seal 1071 contacts the other. The width variation in a single cross-section of the seal 1071 relates to the cross-sectional shape of the seal 1071 and other design parameters.

The seal 1071 has a height H, which is its thickness in a direction perpendicular to a surface of the top or bottom substrate 1061, 1002 as shown in FIG. 6D. The height varies among embodiments and ranges from about 2 μ m to about 30 μ m, optionally from about 10 μ m to about 15 μ m. Generally, the height does not significantly vary at different positions of

the seal 1071. However, in certain embodiments, the height of the seal 1071 may vary at different positions thereof.

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

15 The seal 1071 can be arranged immediately adjacent the OLED array 1021, and in other embodiments, the seal 1071 is spaced some distance from the OLED array 1021. In certain embodiment, the seal 1071 comprises generally linear segments that are connected together to surround the OLED array 1021. Such linear segments of the seal 1071 can extend, in certain embodiments, generally parallel to respective boundaries of the OLED array 1021. In other embodiment, one or more of the linear segments of the seal 1071 are arranged in a non-parallel relationship with respective boundaries of the OLED array 1021. In yet other embodiments, at 20 least part of the seal 1071 extends between the top plate 1061 and bottom plate 1002 in a curvilinear manner.

25 As noted above, in certain embodiments, the seal 1071 is formed using a frit material or simply "frit" or glass frit," which includes fine glass particles. The frit particles includes one or more of magnesium oxide (MgO), calcium oxide (CaO), barium oxide (BaO), lithium oxide (Li₂O), sodium oxide (Na₂O), potassium oxide (K₂O), boron oxide (B₂O₃), vanadium oxide (V₂O₅), zinc oxide (ZnO), tellurium oxide (TeO₂), aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), lead oxide (PbO), tin oxide (SnO), phosphorous oxide (P₂O₅), ruthenium oxide (Ru₂O), rubidium oxide (Rb₂O), rhodium oxide (Rh₂O), ferrite oxide (Fe₂O₃), copper oxide (CuO), titanium oxide (TiO₂), tungsten oxide (WO₃), bismuth oxide (Bi₂O₃), antimony oxide (Sb₂O₃), lead-borate glass, tin-phosphate glass, vanadate glass, and borosilicate, etc. In 30 embodiments, these particles range in size from about 2 μ m to about 30 μ m, optionally about 5 μ m to about 10 μ m, although not limited only thereto. The particles can be as large as about 35 the distance between the top and bottom substrates 1061, 1002 or any layers formed on these substrates where the frit seal 1071 contacts.

40 The frit material used to form the seal 1071 can also include one or more filler or additive materials. The filler or additive materials can be provided to adjust an overall thermal expansion characteristic of the seal 1071 and/or to adjust the absorption characteristics of the seal 1071 for selected frequencies of incident radiant energy. The filler or additive material(s) can also include inversion and/or additive fillers to 45 adjust a coefficient of thermal expansion of the frit. For example, the filler or additive materials can include transition metals, such as chromium (Cr), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), and/or vanadium. Additional materials for the filler or additives include ZnSiO₄, PbTiO₃, ZrO₂, eucryptite.

50 In embodiments, a frit material as a dry composition contains glass particles from about 20 to 90 about wt %, and the remaining includes fillers and/or additives. In some embodiments, the frit paste contains about 10-30 wt % organic materials and about 70-90% inorganic materials. In some embodiments, the frit paste contains about 20 wt % organic materials and about 80 wt % inorganic materials. In some 55

ments, the organic materials may include about 0-30 wt % binder(s) and about 70-100 wt % solvent(s). In some embodiments, about 10 wt % is binder(s) and about 90 wt % is solvent(s) among the organic materials. In some embodiments, the inorganic materials may include about 0-10 wt % additives, about 20-40 wt % fillers and about 50-80 wt % glass powder. In some embodiments, about 0-5 wt % is additive(s), about 25-30 wt % is filler(s) and about 65-75 wt % is the glass powder among the inorganic materials.

In forming a frit seal, a liquid material is added to the dry frit material to form a frit paste. Any organic or inorganic solvent with or without additives can be used as the liquid material. In embodiments, the solvent includes one or more organic compounds. For example, applicable organic compounds are ethyl cellulose, nitro cellulose, hydroxyl propyl cellulose, butyl carbitol acetate, terpineol, butyl cellulose, acrylate compounds. Then, the thus formed frit paste can be applied to form a shape of the seal **1071** on the top and/or bottom plate **1061, 1002**.

In one exemplary embodiment, a shape of the seal **1071** is initially formed from the frit paste and interposed between the top plate **1061** and the bottom plate **1002**. The seal **1071** can in certain embodiments be pre-cured or pre-sintered to one of the top plate and bottom plate **1061, 1002**. Following assembly of the top plate **1061** and the bottom plate **1002** with the seal **1071** interposed therebetween, portions of the seal **1071** are selectively heated such that the frit material forming the seal **1071** at least partially melts. The seal **1071** is then allowed to resolidify to form a secure joint between the top plate **1061** and the bottom plate **1002** to thereby inhibit exposure of the enclosed OLED pixel array **1021** to oxygen or water.

In embodiments, the selective heating of the frit seal is carried out by irradiation of light, such as a laser or directed infrared lamp. As previously noted, the frit material forming the seal **1071** can be combined with one or more additives or filler such as species selected for improved absorption of the irradiated light to facilitate heating and melting of the frit material to form the seal **1071**.

In some embodiments, OLED devices **1011** are mass produced. In an embodiment illustrated in FIG. 6E, a plurality of separate OLED arrays **1021** is formed on a common bottom substrate **1101**. In the illustrated embodiment, each OLED array **1021** is surrounded by a shaped frit to form the seal **1071**. In embodiments, common top substrate (not shown) is placed over the common bottom substrate **1101** and the structures formed thereon such that the OLED arrays **1021** and the shaped frit paste are interposed between the common bottom substrate **1101** and the common top substrate. The OLED arrays **1021** are encapsulated and sealed, such as via the previously described enclosure process for a single OLED display device. The resulting product includes a plurality of OLED devices kept together by the common bottom and top substrates. Then, the resulting product is cut into a plurality of pieces, each of which constitutes an OLED device **1011** of FIG. 6D. In certain embodiments, the individual OLED devices **1011** then further undergo additional packaging operations to further improve the sealing formed by the frit seal **1071** and the top and bottom substrates **1061, 1002**.

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing an example of an organic light emitting display according to an embodiment. FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an example of a sealing substrate in the organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 1.

With reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display according to an embodiment includes a first substrate **100**, a frit **151**, an adhesive **152**, a reinforcing member **153**, and a second substrate **200**.

The first substrate **100** includes a pixel region **100a** and a non-pixel region **100b**. The pixel region **100a** includes a plurality of scan lines **S1, S2, S3, . . . , Sn**, a plurality of data lines **D1, D2, D3, . . . , Dm**, and a plurality of pixels **50**. The plurality of pixels **50** are arranged at regions defined by the scan lines **S1, S2, S3, . . . , Sn** and the data lines **D1, D2, D3, . . . , Dm**. Each of the pixels **50** is coupled with one of the scan lines **S1, S2, S3, . . . , Sn**, one of the data lines **D1, D2, D3, . . . , Dm**, and a power supply line (not shown). Each pixel **50** emits one of red, green, blue, and white colors at a predetermined luminance level. Consequently, the pixel region **100a** displays an image according to the colors and the luminances of the pixels **50**. The non-pixel region **100b** is formed to surround the pixel region **100a**. The non-pixel region **100b** may refer to all the regions outside the pixel region **100a** on the first substrate **100**. The non-pixel region **100b** may include a data driver **300**, a scan driver **400**, and a pad portion **500**.

The data driver **300** supplies a data signal to the plurality of data lines **D1, D2**, and **D3** extending in the pixel region **100a** of the first substrate **100**. The data driver **300** may be formed at one side of the pixel region **100a** in the first substrate **100** and at another side adjacent to one side of the pixel region on which the scan driver **400** is formed. Here, the data driver **300** may be mounted on the first substrate **100** in a chip-on-glass (COG) type chip pattern. Further, the data driver **300** may be coupled with a plurality of first pads **Pd** in the pad portion **500** through a plurality of data supply lines **310**.

The scan driver **400** sequentially supplies a scan signal to the plurality of scan lines **S1, S2, S3, . . . , Sn** extending in the pixel region **100a**. The scan driver **400** is formed at one side of the pixel region **100a** in the first substrate **100**. The scan driver **400** is coupled with at least one first pad **P**s in the pad portion **500** through at least one scan supply line **410**.

The pad portion **500** is formed at the first substrate **100** adjacent to the first scan driver **400** and the data driver **300**. The pad portion **500** is electrically coupled to the scan supply line **410** and the data supply line **310**, and supplies an electric signal to the plurality of scan lines **S1, S2, S3, . . . , Sn** and the plurality of data lines **D1, D2, D3, . . . , Dm** of the pixel region **100a**.

The frit **151** is disposed between a non-pixel region **100b** of the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200**, and adheres the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200** to each other. In the illustrated built-in type scan driver **400**, the pixel region **100a** and the scan driver **400** are sealed with the frit **151**. In other embodiments, the scan driver **400** may be outside the frit. The frit may only enclose the pixel region **100a**. Since the frit **151** seals a gap between the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200**, an organic light emitting diode interposed between the first substrate **100** and the second substrate **200** can be protected from water or oxygen. The frit **151** may include a filler (not shown) and an absorbent (not shown). The filler may adjust a thermal expansion coefficient. The absorbent absorbs a laser or an infrared ray. Further, the frit **151** may be cured by a laser or ultra-violet ray irradiation. Here, an intensity of the laser irradiated to the frit ranges about 25 to about 60 W.

When a temperature of a glass material is rapidly dropped, a frit in a glass powder form is produced. The frit may include a glass powder and an oxide powder. Further, when organic materials are added to the frit, a frit paste in a gel state is formed. The paste in the gel state is applied along a sealing line of the second substrate. Thereafter, when the frit is sintered at a predetermined temperature, the organic materials are removed, leaving a cured frit in a solid state. In one embodiment, the sintering temperature may range from about 300° C. to about 700° C.

The adhesive 152 is formed to be spaced from the frit 151, and includes at least two discontinuous portions 52. At least one discontinuous portion 52 serves as an inlet for the reinforcing member 153. At least one additional discontinuous portion 52 may provide an exit for air bubbles while the reinforcing member 153 is introduced into a gap between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152. This configuration allows the reinforcing member 153 to be uniformly distributed between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152. In one embodiment, the adhesive 152 may include at least one resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acrylate, urethane acrylate, and acrylate cyanide. Further, the adhesive 152 is formed along a sealing line (not shown), and includes at least two discontinuous portions 52, causing the adhesive 152 to become discontinuous. Ultra-violet ray or thermal process may be used to cure the adhesive 152.

The reinforcing member 153 functions to relieve impact applied to the frit 151 during a process of scribing the mother substrate (not shown) into unit substrates after the laser has been irradiated to the frit 151. The reinforcing member 153 is disposed between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152, and is injected between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152 through one of the discontinuous portions 52 of the adhesive 152. Here, the reinforcing member 153 may prevent the first and second substrates 100 and 200 adhered by the frit 151 from being damaged due to heat of the laser irradiated to the frit during a scribing process of the substrate. A material having a viscosity less than that of the adhesive 152 may be used to form the reinforcing member 153. In one embodiment, the reinforcing member 153 may include at least one material selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acryl, and urethane. When the reinforcing member 153 has a viscosity equal to or greater than that of the adhesive 152, the reinforcing member 153 may not spread well, thereby preventing uniform injection of the reinforcing member 153 through the discontinuous portion 52. In one embodiment, the viscosity of the reinforcing member 153 ranges from about 100 cp to about 4,000 cp.

The second substrate 200 is bonded to one region of the first substrate 100. The second substrate 200 may function to protect an organic light emitting diode (not shown) formed in the pixel region 100a of the first substrate 100 from external water or oxygen. In one embodiment, the second substrate 200 may include at least one selected from the group consisting of a silicon oxide SiO₂, a silicon nitride SiNx, and a silicon oxy-nitride SiOxNy. In other embodiments, any suitable material may be used for the second substrate 200.

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an example of a sealing substrate in the organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display includes a first substrate 100, a frit 151, an adhesive 152, a reinforcing member 153, and a second substrate 200.

The first substrate 100 includes a deposition substrate 101 and at least one organic light emitting diode 110. The at least one organic light emitting diode 110 is formed on the deposition substrate 101. First, a buffer layer 111 may be formed on the deposition layer 101. The deposition substrate 101 may be formed of a glass. The buffer layer 111 may be formed of an insulating material such as silicon oxide SiO₂ or silicon nitride SiNx. The buffer layer 111 prevents the deposition substrate 101 from being damaged due to external heat and the like.

A semiconductor layer 112 may be formed over at least one region of the buffer layer 111. The semiconductor layer 112 includes an active layer 112a and a source/drain region 112b. A gate insulation layer 113 is formed over the buffer layer 111, covering the semiconductor layer 112. A gate electrode

114 is formed over one region of the gate insulation layer 113. The gate electrode 114 has a size corresponding to a width of the active layer 112a.

An interlayer insulation 115 is formed over the gate insulation layer 113, covering the gate electrode 114. Source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b are formed over predetermined regions of the interlayer insulation 115. The source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b are coupled to one exposed region of the source/drain region 112b. A planarization layer 117 is formed on the interlayer insulation 115, covering the source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b.

A first electrode 119 is formed on one region of the planarization layer 117. The first electrode 119 is coupled with one exposed region of the source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b through a via hole 118.

A pixel definition film 120 is formed on the planarization layer 117, covering the first electrode 119. The pixel definition film 120 includes an opening (not shown) which exposes at least one region of the first electrode 119.

An organic layer 121 is formed in the opening of the pixel definition film 120. A second electrode layer 122 is formed on the pixel definition film 120, covering the organic layer 121.

The frit 151 is disposed between the non-pixel region 100b of the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 200, and bonds the first substrate 100 and the second substrate 200 to each other. In one embodiment, the frit 151 may be formed to seal the pixel region 100a and the scan driver 400 formed on the first substrate 100. In another embodiment, the frit 151 may be formed to seal only the pixel region 100a. The illustrated frit 151 is formed on the pixel definition film 120. A skilled artisan will appreciate that the configuration of the frit may be varied depending on the design of a device.

The adhesive 152 is formed to be spaced from the frit 151, and includes at least two discontinuous portions 52. The adhesive 152 extends along a sealing line (not shown), and includes at least two discontinuous portions 52 in at least two regions, causing the adhesive 152 to be discontinuous.

The reinforcing member 153 functions to relieve external impact onto the frit 151 during a process of scribing the mother substrate (not shown) into unit substrates after the laser has been irradiated to the frit 151. The reinforcing member 153 is disposed between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152, and is injected between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152 through the discontinuous portion 52 of the adhesive 152. The reinforcing member 153 prevents the first and second substrates 100 and 200 from being damaged by heat generated by the laser irradiated to the frit during the scribing process of the substrate.

Since the frit 151, the adhesive 152, and the reinforcing member 153 have been described above with reference to FIG. 1, a more detailed description thereof is omitted.

In order to protect the aforementioned structures formed on the first substrate 100 from external oxygen and moisture, the second substrate 200 is bonded to the first substrate 100, using the frit 151. In one embodiment, the second substrate 200 may include at least one material selected from the group consisting of silicon oxide SiO₂, silicon nitride SiNx, and silicon oxynitride SiOxNy.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart that illustrates a method for fabricating an organic light emitting display according to a first embodiment. With reference to FIG. 4, a method for fabricating an organic light emitting display according to one embodiment includes a first step ST100 through a seventh step ST700.

The first step ST100 is a step of forming and heating a frit on one region of the second substrate. The frit is interposed between the second substrate and the non-pixel region of the

first substrate. In one embodiment, the frit may be formed to seal the pixel region and the scan drive formed on the first substrate. In another embodiment, the frit may be formed to seal the pixel region only. In certain embodiments, the frit includes a filler and an absorbent. The filler adjusts a coefficient of thermal expansion. The absorbent absorbs a laser or an infrared ray.

When a temperature of a glass material is rapidly dropped, a frit in a glass power form is produced. The frit may include a glass powder and an oxide powder. Further, when organic materials are added to the frit, a frit paste in a gel state is formed. The paste in the gel state is applied along a sealing line of the second substrate. Thereafter, when the frit is sintered at a predetermined temperature, the organic materials are removed, leaving a cured a frit in a solid state. In one embodiment, the sintering temperature may range from about 300° C. to about 700° C.

The second step ST200 is a step of applying an adhesive along the frit. In one embodiment, the adhesive includes at least one resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acrylate, urethane acrylate, and acrylate cyanide. Applying the adhesive may be performed using a screen printing or dispensing method. In the screen printing method, a desired design pattern is provided on a screen, and areas of the screen are blocked off with a non-permeable material. The adhesive is squeezed through openings of the screen, using a squeegee. In the dispensing method, the adhesive is applied to the second substrate in a predetermined shape and amount, using a machine having a nozzle.

The third step ST300 is a step of bonding the first substrate and the second substrate to each other. The first substrate includes at least one organic light emitting diode, a first electrode, an organic layer, and a second electrode. The first and second substrates are bonded to each other so that the organic light emitting diode is interposed between the first and the second substrates.

The fourth step ST400 is a step of curing an adhesive. The adhesive may be cured by a ultra-violet ray or thermal treatment process.

The fifth step ST500 is a step of melting the frit. The frit absorbs a laser or infrared ray. The laser or infrared ray irradiation melts the frit. In one embodiment, an intensity of the laser for melting the frit ranges from about 25 W to about 50 W. The frit is then cured so that the first and second substrates are bonded to each other.

The sixth step ST600 is a step of forming discontinuous portions in at least two regions of the adhesive. After curing the adhesive and the frit, at least two regions of the adhesive are perforated. Accordingly, at least two openings are formed in the adhesive continuously formed along the frit. At least one discontinuous portion serves as an inlet for the reinforcing member. At least one additional discontinuous portion may provide an exit for air bubbles while the reinforcing member is introduced into a gap between the frit and the adhesive. This configuration allows the reinforcing member to be uniformly distributed between the frit and the adhesive.

The seventh step ST700 is a step of injecting the reinforcing member between the frit and the adhesive through one of the discontinuous portions. Since the frit and the adhesive are spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance, an empty space exists between the frit and the adhesive. The empty space may prevent the first and second substrates from being bonded to each other completely. Consequently, the first and second substrates are susceptible to impact. During a process of scribing a mother substrate into unit substrates, damages such as crack can easily occur in the device. Accordingly, the reinforcing member is formed to fill the empty

space between the frit and the adhesive, and this can absorb impact during the process. In one embodiment, the reinforcing member may include a material having a viscosity less than that of the adhesive. The reinforcing member may include at least one material selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acryl, and urethane. In one embodiment, a viscosity of the reinforcing member may range from about 100 cp to about 4000 cp. The injection process of the reinforcing member may be carried out using a capillary phenomenon or a pressure difference. Then, the reinforcing member may be cured. The reinforcing member can be cured by ultraviolet ray or thermal or rapid curing.

FIG. 5A to FIG. 5F are views that illustrate a method for fabricating an organic light emitting display according to a second embodiment. Referring to FIG. 5A to FIG. 5F, the organic light emitting display includes a first mother substrate 1000 and a second mother substrate 2000. The first mother substrate 1000 includes at least one pixel region 100a and at least one non-pixel region 100b. An organic light emitting diode is formed in the pixel region 100a. The non-pixel region 100b is formed outside the pixel region 100a. The second mother substrate 2000 is bonded to the first mother substrate 1000.

In fabricating an organic light emitting display, the frit 151 is formed and sintered in regions of the second mother substrate 2000 which correspond to the non-pixel regions 100b of the first mother substrate 1000. The frit 151 is interposed between the second mother substrate 2000 and the non-pixel region 100b of the first mother substrate 1000. The frit 151 may include a filler (not shown) and an absorbent (not shown). The filler may adjust a coefficient of thermal expansion. The absorbent absorbs a laser or an infrared ray.

When a temperature of a glass material is rapidly dropped, a frit in a glass power form is produced. The frit may include a glass powder and an oxide powder. Further, when organic materials are added to the frit 151, a paste in a gel state is formed. The paste in the gel state is applied along a sealing line of the second mother substrate 2000 using a first injector 160a. Thereafter, when the frit 151 is sintered at a predetermined temperature, organic materials are removed, leaving a cured frit in a solid state. In one embodiment, the sintering temperature may range from about 300° C. to about 700° C. (FIG. 5A).

Next, the adhesive 152 is applied using a second injector 160b to be spaced from the outside of the frit 151. The adhesive 152 includes at least one discontinuous portion 52. The discontinuous portion 52 refers to a cut-off region of the adhesive 152 by a predetermined interval. At least one discontinuous portion 52 may function as an inlet for the reinforcing member 153. At least one additional discontinuous portion 52 may provide an exit for air bubbles while the reinforcing member 153 may be introduced into a gap between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152. When the at least two discontinuous portions 52 are formed, the reinforcing member 153 may be filled in a space between the frit 151 and the adhesive 152. In one embodiment, the adhesive 152 includes at least one resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acrylate, urethane acrylate, and acrylate cyanide.

Further, the adhesive may be applied using a screen printing or dispensing method. In the screen printing method, a desired design pattern is provided on a screen, and areas of the screen are blocked off with a non-permeable material. The adhesive is squeezed through openings of the screen, using a squeegee. In the dispensing method, the adhesive is applied to the second substrate in a predetermined shape and amount, using a machine having a nozzle (FIG. 5B).

Next, the first mother substrate **1000** and the second mother substrate **2000** are bonded to each other. At least organic light emitting diode (not shown) has been already formed on the first mother substrate **1000**. The organic light emitting diode may include a first electrode, an organic layer, and a second electrode. The first mother substrate **1000** and the second mother substrate **2000** are aligned with each other such that the organic light emitting diode is interposed between the first mother substrate **1000** and the second mother substrate **2000** (FIG. 5C).

Then, the adhesive **152** is cured. The adhesive **152** can be cured using ultra-violet ray or thermal treatment.

Next, a laser or infrared ray is irradiated to the frit **151** to be melted and cured. The frit **151** may include a filler (not shown) and an absorbent (not shown) therein. The filler may adjust a coefficient of thermal expansion. The absorbent may absorb a laser or an infrared ray. An intensity of the laser for melting the frit **151** may range about 25 to about 60 W. The frit **151** is cured to bond the second mother substrate **2000** to the first mother substrate **1000**.

Thereafter, the bonded first and second mother substrates **1000** and **2000** are scribed into a plurality of display panels **10**. The adhesive **152** can prevent a stress occurring during the scribing process from being transferred to a scribing surface. This reduces a defective rate of the scribing process.

Next, the reinforcing member **153** is injected between the frit **151** and the adhesive **152** through the discontinuous portion **52** of the adhesive **152**. Because the frit **151** and the adhesive **152** are spaced from each other by a predetermined distance, an empty space is formed between the frit **151** and the adhesive **152**. The empty space prevents the first mother substrate **1000** and the second mother substrate **2000** from being bonded to each other perfectly. Thus, they are susceptible to external impact. During the process of scribing a substrate into unit substrates, damages such as crack occur easily. Accordingly, the reinforcing member **153** fills the empty space between the frit **151** and the adhesive **152**, and absorbs impact during the process. In one embodiment, the reinforcing member **153** may include a material having a viscosity less than that of the adhesive **152**. The reinforcing member **153** may include at least one material selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acryl, and urethane. In one embodiment, a viscosity of the reinforcing member **153** ranges from about 100 cp to about 4000 cp. Also, an injection process of the reinforcing member **153** may be carried out using a capillary phenomenon or a pressure difference, and then the reinforcing member **153** is cured (FIG. 5E). The reinforcing member **153** can be cured by ultra-violet ray or thermal or rapid curing.

According to the organic light emitting display and a method for fabricating the same, impact resistance and stress resistance of a device are enhanced using a reinforcing member in addition to a sealant. Accordingly, during a process of scribing a mother substrate into a plurality of unit substrates, a defective rate of a device can be reduced.

Although a few embodiments have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes might be made in this embodiment without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting display (OLED) device, comprising:
a first substrate;
a second substrate placed over the first substrate, wherein each of the first and second substrates is made of a single layer or comprises a plurality of layers;

an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates; and
a sealing structure interposed between the first and second substrates while surrounding the array, wherein the sealing structure, the first substrate and the second substrate in combination define an enclosed space in which the array is located;

wherein the sealing structure comprises a first member, a second member and a third member, the first member comprising a first material, the second member comprising a second material, and the third member comprising a third material,

wherein the first member forms a closed loop surrounding the array,

wherein the third member substantially surrounds the first member while having at least one discontinuous portion, and

wherein the second member is formed by injecting a precursor of the second material through the discontinuous portion, and by subsequently curing the precursor to form the second material between the first and third members.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the second member forms a closed loop surrounding the first member.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the third member comprises at least two discontinuous portions.

4. The device of claim 1, wherein the at least one discontinuous portion comprises a gap or a material other than the third material.

5. The device of claim 1, wherein the first material comprises frit.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein the second material is the same as the third material.

7. The device of claim 6, wherein there is an identifiable interface between the second and third members.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the second material is different from the third material.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the second material comprises one or more selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acryl, and urethane resin.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein the third material comprises one or more selected from the group consisting of epoxy, acrylate, urethane acrylate, and acrylate cyanide resin.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein the first member comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide (MgO), calcium oxide (CaO), barium oxide (BaO), lithium oxide (Li₂O), sodium oxide (Na₂O), potassium oxide (K₂O), boron oxide (B₂O₃), vanadium oxide (V₂O₅), zinc oxide (ZnO), tellurium oxide (TeO₂), aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), lead oxide (PbO), tin oxide (SnO), phosphorous oxide (P₂O₅), ruthenium oxide (Ru₂O), rubidium oxide (Rb₂O), rhodium oxide (Rh₂O), ferrite oxide (Fe₂O₃), copper oxide (CuO), titanium oxide (TiO₂), tungsten oxide (WO₃), bismuth oxide (Bi₂O₃), antimony oxide (Sb₂O₃), lead-borate glass, tin-phosphate glass, vanadate glass, and borosilicate.

12. A method of making an organic light emitting display (OLED) device, the method comprising:

providing an intermediate device comprising:

a first substrate;

a second substrate placed over the first substrate;
an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates; and

a first sealing member interposed between the first and second substrates while substantially surrounding the array,

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a third sealing member having at least one discontinuous portion and interposed between the first and second substrates while substantially surrounding the first sealing member with a space defined between the first and third sealing members and further between the first and second substrates; and

subsequently filling a material into the space defined between the first and third sealing members of the intermediate device through the discontinuous portion so as to form a second sealing member interposed between the first and second substrates and further between the first and third sealing members.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the third sealing member comprises at least one discontinuous portion while substantially surrounding the first sealing member.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein filling comprises injecting the material into the space via the at least one discontinuous portion.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein filling further comprises moving the material within the space.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein moving the material within the space uses positive or negative air pressure.

17. The method of claim 12, wherein the third sealing member comprises a portion generally parallel to a portion of the first sealing member.

18. The method of claim 12, further comprising curing the material after filling into the space.

19. The method of claim 12, wherein the first sealing member comprises fit and forms a closed loop surrounding the array.

20. The method of claim 12, wherein the second sealing member and third sealing member comprises substantially the same material.

21. The method of claim 12, wherein providing the device comprises:

providing the second substrate, the first sealing member formed on the second substrate and the third sealing member formed on the second substrate; and
arranging the first and second substrates such that the array is interposed between the first and second substrates and that the array is surrounded by the first sealing member.

22. The method of claim 12, wherein providing the device comprises:

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providing the first substrate and the first sealing member formed on the first substrate; and
forming the third sealing member substantially parallel to the first sealing member with a gap therebetween; and
arranging the first and second substrates such that the array is interposed between the first and second substrates and that the array is surrounded by the first sealing member.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein providing the device further comprises melting and re-solidifying at least part of the first sealing member after arranging so as to bond the first sealing member to the first and second substrates.

24. The method of claim 22, wherein forming the third sealing material comprises utilizing a screen printing or dispensing method.

25. The method of claim 12, wherein the device further comprises:

a plurality of additional arrays of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates;

a plurality of additional first sealing members interposed between the first and second substrates, a first one of the additional first sealing members surrounding one of the additional arrays;

a plurality of additional third sealing members interposed between the first and second substrates, one of the additional third sealing members substantially surrounds the first one of the additional first sealing members with an additional space, which is defined between the first one of the additional first sealing members and the one of the additional third sealing members, and wherein the additional space is further between the first and second substrates; and

wherein the method further comprises filling the material into the additional space so as to form an additional second sealing member interposed between the first one of the additional first sealing members and the one of the additional third sealing members.

26. The method of claim 25, further comprising cutting the resulting product into a plurality of pieces, comprising a cut-portion of the first substrate, a cut-portion of the second substrate, the array of organic light-emitting pixels, the first sealing member, the second sealing member and the third sealing member.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示器及其制造方法		
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摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种有机发光显示器及其制造方法，其改善了除密封剂之外的使用加强构件的装置的抗冲击性和密封性。第一基板包括像素区域和非像素区域，至少一个有机发光二极管形成在像素区域处并且具有第一电极，有机层和第二电极，并且形成非像素区域在像素区域的外围部分处。第二衬底键合到具有像素区域的第一衬底的一个区域。玻璃料设置在第一基板的非像素区域和第二基板之间，用于将第一基板和第二基板彼此粘附。涂覆的粘合剂沿着玻璃料的周边区域间隔开，并且包括至少两个不连续部分。加强构件设置在玻璃料和粘合剂之间。

