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(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT
DISPLAY DEVICE**

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(57)

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides an organic EL display device which can maintain a light emitting efficiency and can prolong a lifetime by suppressing the degradation of an organic light emitting layer attributed to moisture. The organic EL display device includes a sealing film formed of an organic film which covers an organic light emitting layer which is constituted of a first electrode which is formed on a main surface of an insulation substrate, an organic EL layer of the multi-layered structure, and a second electrode and has a peripheral end portion sealed to a peripheral portion of the insulation substrate. The organic EL display device includes a moisture-resistant structural body which covers an upper surface and a side surface of the organic light emitting layer and is formed by stacking a first moisture prevention layer, a moisture absorption layer and a second moisture prevention layer in this order. The first moisture prevention layer, the moisture absorption layer and the second moisture prevention layer on the side surface of the organic light emitting layer are bent toward the side surface from the upper surface of the organic light emitting layer and, further, are bent parallel to a main surface of the insulation substrate from the side surface, and lower surfaces of the respective bent portions are hermetically adhered to the main surface of the substrate.

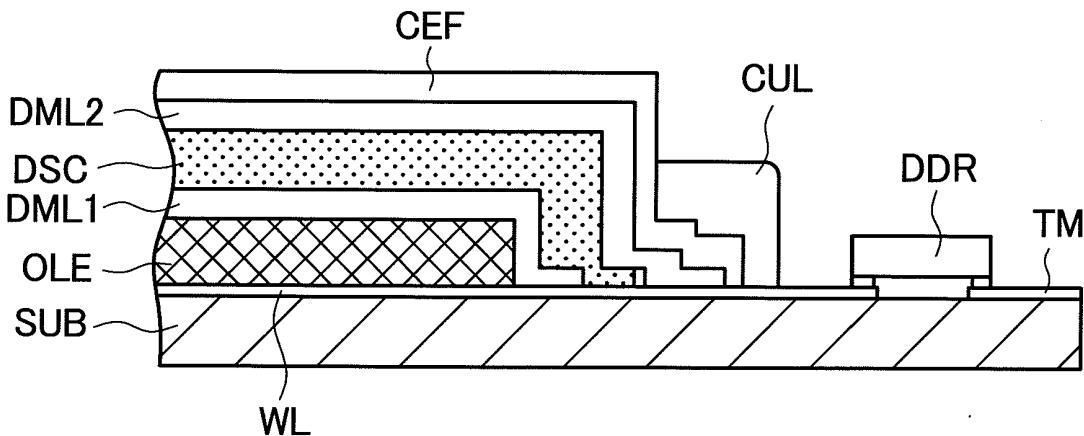


FIG. 1

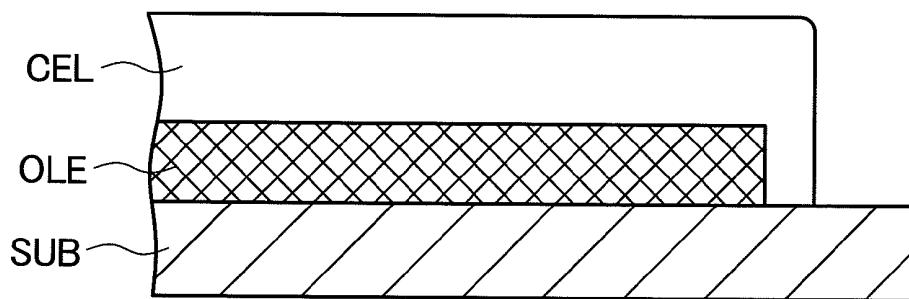


FIG. 2

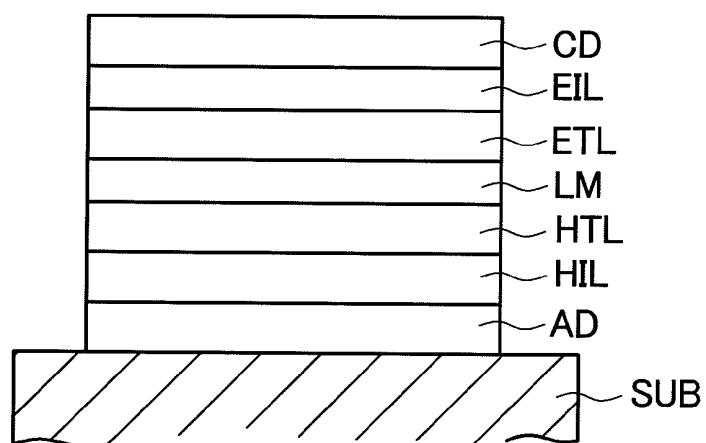


FIG. 3

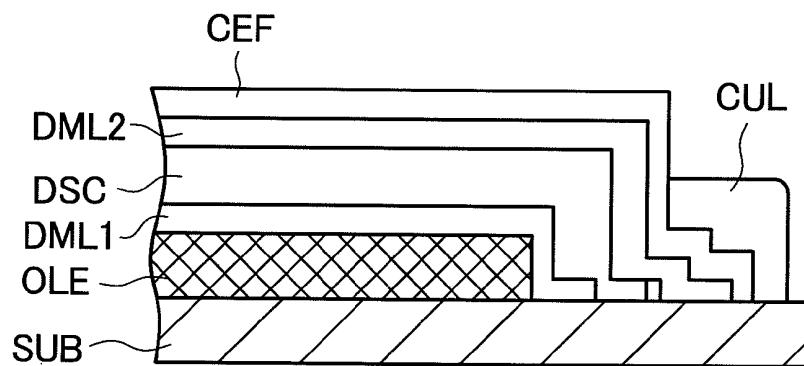


FIG. 4

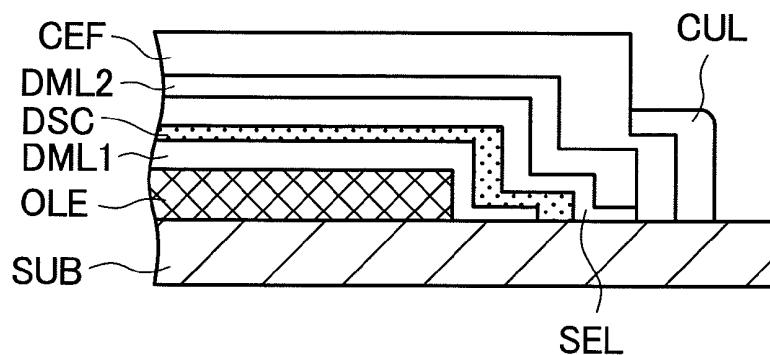


FIG. 5

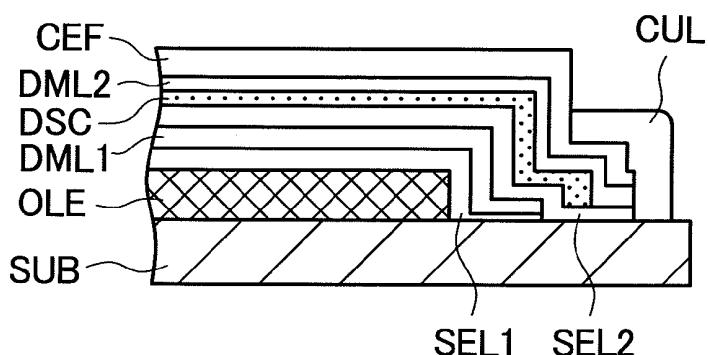


FIG. 6

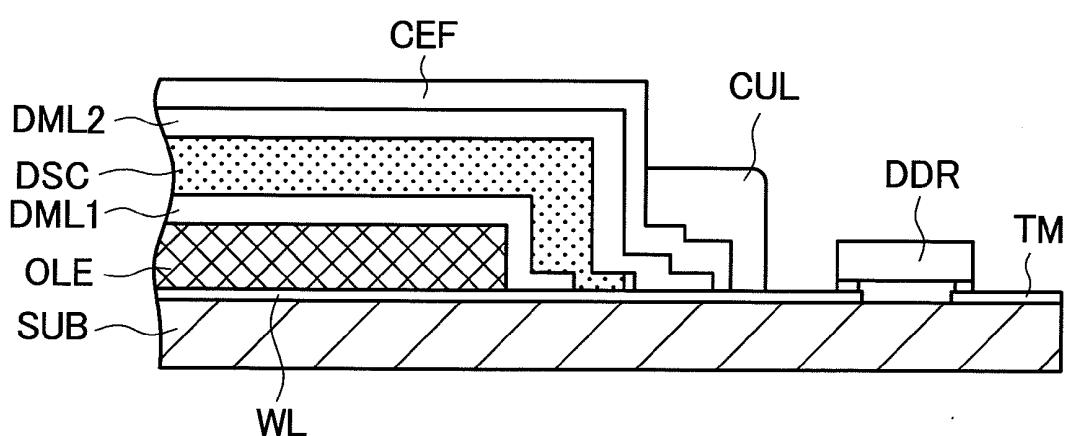


FIG. 7

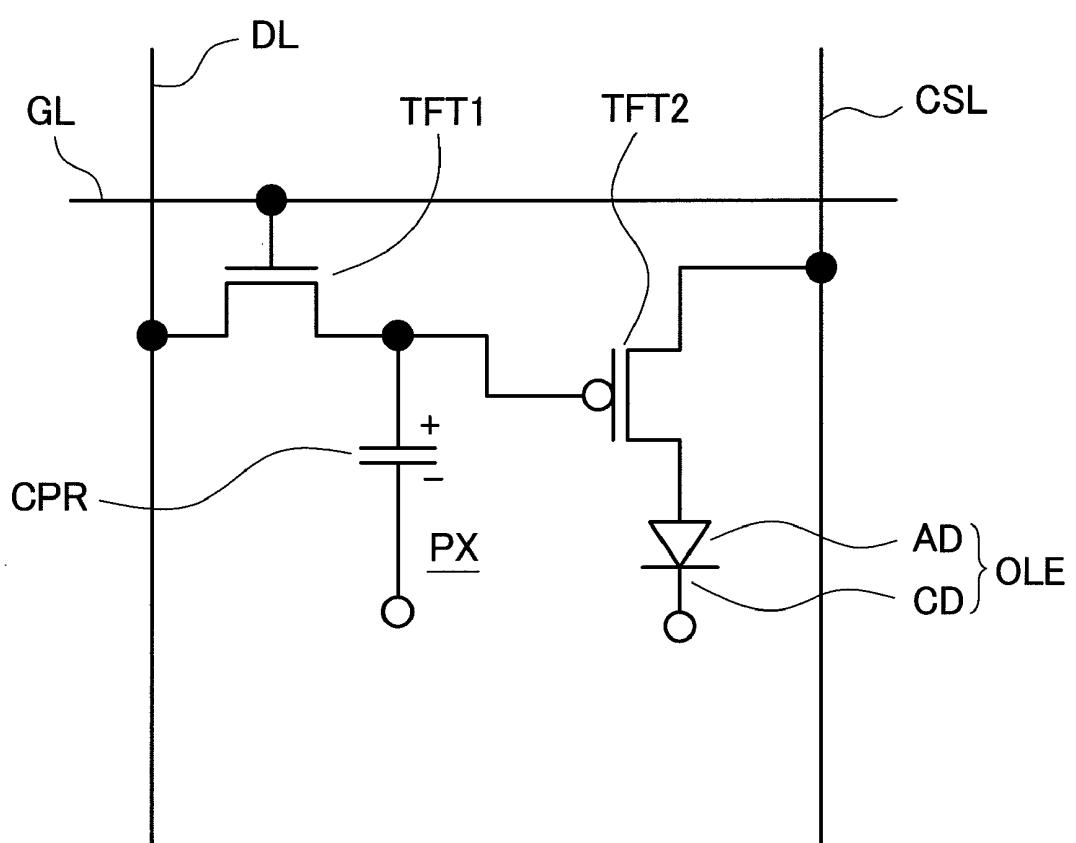


FIG. 8

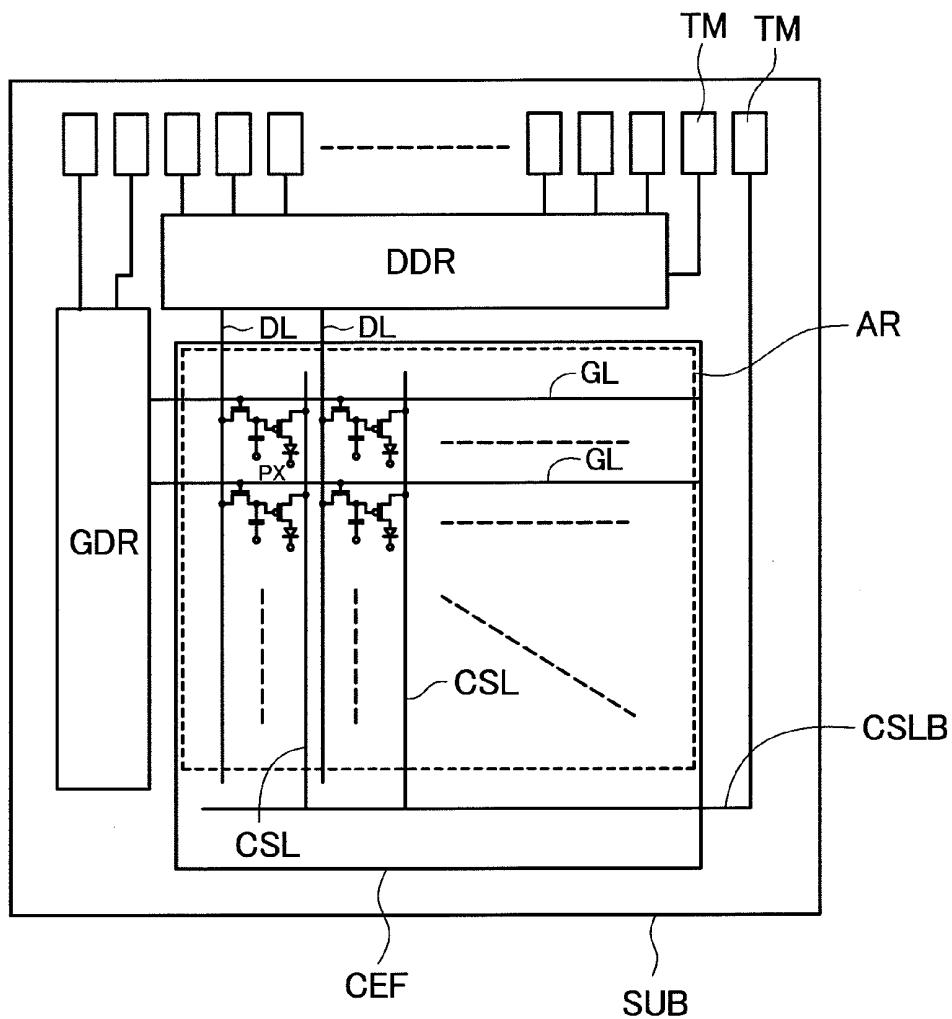
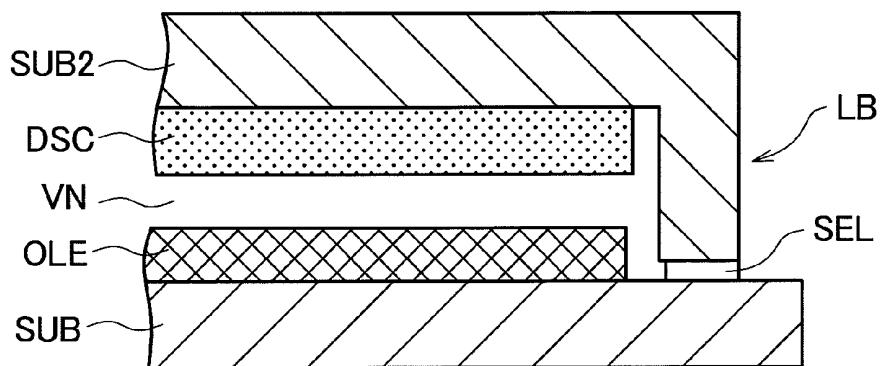


FIG. 9



ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The disclosure of Japanese Patent Application No. 2006-042275 filed on Feb. 20, 2006 (yyyy/mm/dd) including the claims, the specification, the drawings and the abstract is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an organic EL display device, and more particularly to a technique which is effectively applicable to an organic EL display device which can prolong a lifetime thereof and can enhance reliability thereof by suppressing the degradation of an organic EL layer attributed to moisture.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] As a flat-panel-type display device, a liquid crystal display device (LCD), a plasma display device (PDL), a field emission type display device (FED), an organic EL display device (OLED) and the like have been put into practice or have been studied for future practical use. Among these display devices, the organic EL display device which is a typical example of a thin and light-weighted self-luminous display device is an extremely prospecting display device as a future display device.

[0006] The organic EL display device is classified into a so-called bottom-emission-type organic EL display device and a top-emission-type organic EL display device. In the bottom-emission-type organic EL display device, an organic EL element is constituted of a light emitting mechanism which is formed by sequentially stacking a transparent electrode (ITO or the like) which constitutes a first electrode or one electrode, a multi-layered organic film which emits light by applying an electric field thereto (also referred to as a organic light emitting layer), and a metal electrode having reflective property which constitutes a second electrode or another electrode on an insulation substrate which is preferably formed of a glass substrate. A large number of organic EL elements are arranged in a matrix array and another substrate or a sealing film which is referred to as a sealing can and covers the stacked structure is provided to interrupt the above-mentioned light emitting structure from an external atmosphere. Then, for example, by using a transparent electrode as an anode and a metal electrode as a cathode electrode and by applying an electric field between both electrodes, carriers (electrons and holes) are injected into the organic multi-layered film so as to allow the organic multi-layered film to emit light. This emission of light is radiated to the outside from a glass substrate side.

[0007] On the other hand, the top-emission-type organic EL display device is configured such that the above-mentioned one electrode is formed of a metal electrode having a reflective property and the above-mentioned another electrode is formed of a transparent electrode made of ITO or the like, an electric field is applied to both electrodes to allow the light emitting layer to emit light, and the light is radiated to another electrode side. In the top-emission-type organic EL display device, a transparent plate which is preferably formed of a glass plate may be used as the sealing can in the bottom-emission-type organic EL display device.

[0008] Such an organic EL display device has a drawback that an organic film which constitutes the light emitting layer is easily degraded due to moisture. Conventionally, a desiccant (a drying agent) is arranged in the inside of the sealing can or the sealing film.

[0009] FIG. 9 is a general cross-sectional view of an essential part of the organic EL display device having the conventional sealing can structure. The organic EL display device is configured such that an organic light emitting layer OLE is formed on a main surface (inner surface) of a glass substrate SUB which constitutes an insulation substrate, an upper layer of the organic light emitting layer OLE is covered with a sealing can CEL which forms a desiccant DSC on an inner surface thereof by way of a vacuum layer or an inactive gas layer VN from above, and a rib LB which is formed on a periphery of the sealing can CEL is fixedly mounted on the glass substrate SUB by an adhesive layer SEL.

[0010] With respect to this type of organic EL display device, patent document 1 discloses an organic EL display device which covers an organic light emitting layer with an insulation layer and an oxygen/moisture reaction layer and covers the organic light emitting layer with a resin layer thus sealing the organic light emitting layer. Patent document 2 discloses the organic EL display device by arranging a predetermined gas removing agent along a sealing material. Further, patent document 3 discloses the organic EL display device which seals an element by sandwiching a high moisture-absorbent film with low moisture-absorbent film.

[0011] Patent documents 1: JP-A-2000-348859

[0012] Patent documents 2: JP-A-2001-307872

[0013] Patent documents 3: JP-A-2001-357973

SUMMARY

[0014] In patent document 1, since a moisture prevention layer is not provided between the oxygen/moisture reaction layer and the organic light emitting layer, the organic light emitting layer is degraded due to a gas which is diffused into the oxygen/moisture reaction layer or is separated from the oxygen/moisture reaction layer. When the desiccant is provided only to the outer periphery of the organic light emitting layer in patent document 2, a position at which the desiccant is arranged is limited and hence, it is not possible to incorporate a sufficient quantity of desiccant in the inside of the sealed space. In patent document 3, as described in FIG. 1 of the document, the organic light emitting layer is degraded due to an element degrading gas which is diffused along an interface between a first moisture absorbing layer and a substrate from an end portion of the sealing layer.

[0015] Further, when a flexible organic EL display device is realized by using a resilient substrate which constitutes a thin film transistor substrate and a polymer organic light emitting layer or in realizing or when a hard insulation substrate made of glass or the like is used and a resin film member is used for sealing the insulation substrate, the organic light emitting layer is degraded by the intrusion of a gas from a sealed end, the generation of a gas from a desiccant layer, and the re-discharge of the gas which is absorbed once.

[0016] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an organic EL display device which can maintain a light emission efficiency thereof and can possess a prolonged lifetime thereof by suppressing the degradation

attributed to moisture of a multi-layered organic light emitting layer which includes such sealing structure.

[0017] The means of the present invention which can achieve the above-mentioned object can be realized by providing a moisture prevention layer of high gas barrier property between an electrode which is arranged on an uppermost layer of an organic light emitting layer and a moisture absorption layer (desiccant) formed on a sealing film side. To describe specific constitutional examples of the present invention, they are as follows.

[0018] An organic EL display element of the present invention includes a first electrode which is formed on a main surface of an insulation substrate, an organic EL layer of the multi-layered structure which is formed on the first electrode, a second electrode which is formed on the organic EL layer, and a sealing member which covers the second electrode and has a peripheral end portion thereof sealed to a peripheral portion of the insulation substrate. An organic light emitting layer is constituted of the first electrode, the organic EL layer of the multi-layered structure and the second electrode.

[0019] Further, the organic EL display element is characterized by including a moisture-resistant structural body which covers an upper surface and a side surface of the organic EL layer and is formed by stacking a first moisture prevention layer, a moisture absorption layer and a second moisture prevention layer in this order, wherein the first moisture prevention layer, the moisture absorption layer and the second moisture prevention layer on the side surface of the organic EL layer are bent toward the side surface from the upper surface of the organic EL layer and, further, is bent parallel to a main surface of the insulation substrate from the side surface, and lower surfaces of the respective bent portions are hermetically adhered to the main surface of the substrate.

[0020] Further, the present invention is characterized in that an adhesive layer is formed between the moisture absorption layer and the second moisture prevention layer, and the first moisture prevention layer and the moisture absorption layer are fixedly mounted on the main surface of the substrate by the adhesive layer together with the second moisture prevention layer.

[0021] Further, the present invention is characterized in that the first moisture prevention layer is made of silicon nitride (SiN), the moisture absorption layer is made of calcium (Ca) and the second moisture prevention layer is made of aluminum (Al) foil.

[0022] Further, the present invention is characterized in that a first adhesive layer is formed between the organic EL layer and the first moisture prevention layer, and a second adhesive layer is formed between the first moisture prevention layer and the moisture absorption layer, and the first moisture prevention layer is fixedly mounted on the main surface of the substrate by the first adhesive layer and, at the same time, the moisture absorption layer and the second moisture prevention layer are fixedly mounted on the main surface of the substrate by the second adhesive layer.

[0023] Further, the present invention is characterized in that the first moisture prevention layer is formed of an aluminum foil, the moisture absorption layer is made of zeolite (a product name), and the second moisture prevention layer is formed of an aluminum foil.

[0024] Further, the present invention is characterized in that the sealing member is formed of a laminate film made of polyethylene terephthalate.

[0025] Further, the present invention is characterized in that a caulking agent is applied to a periphery of the sealing member and a sealing region of the insulation substrate.

[0026] Further, the present invention is characterized in that the caulking agent is a silicon-based waterproof caulking agent.

[0027] Due to the respective means of the present invention, there is no possibility that a gas which is separated from a desiccant layer or a gas which is diffused in the desiccant layer after intruding from an end portion of a sealing layer reaches the organic light emitting layer thus suppressing the degradation of the organic light emitting layer. Since the material which exhibits high heat resistance and high chemical resistance can be used for forming the moisture prevention layer, the freedom in the selection of the desiccant can be increased. Further, it is possible to seal using the resin film and hence, it is possible to provide the display device which is light-weighted and thin and which exhibits high reliability and a prolonged lifetime.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the schematic structure of an organic EL display element of the present invention;

[0029] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining a structural example of a light emitting layer;

[0030] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the basic structure of an organic EL display device according to the present invention;

[0031] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the structure of an embodiment 1 of the organic EL display device according to the present invention;

[0032] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the structure of an embodiment 2 of the organic EL display device according to the present invention;

[0033] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining another constitutional part of the organic EL display device representing the organic EL display device explained in conjunction with the embodiment 1;

[0034] FIG. 7 is an explanatory view of one example of a pixel circuit which constitutes the organic EL element;

[0035] FIG. 8 is an equivalent circuit diagram for explaining an example of the whole constitution of the organic EL display device according to the present invention; and

[0036] FIG. 9 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an essential part of the organic EL display device having the conventional sealing can structure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0037] Hereinafter, the present invention is explained in conjunction with embodiments by reference to drawings showing the embodiment.

[0038] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the schematic structure of an organic EL display element of the present invention. The organic EL display element includes a light emitting layer OLE having the organic EL multi-layered structure which is stacked on

a main surface of a thin film transistor substrate (TFT substrate) SUB, and a sealing film CEL formed of a resin film which completely covers an upper layer and side surfaces of the light emitting layer OLE.

[0039] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining a structural example of the light emitting layer OLE. Here, the sealing film CEL shown in FIG. 1 is omitted. In FIG. 2, the light emitting layer OLE is formed on one electrode (first electrode) AD which is formed on a main surface of the TFT substrate SUB. First of all, a hole injection layer HIL is formed. A hole transport layer HTL, a light emitting layer LM, an electron transport layer ETL and an electron injection layer EIL are stacked on the hole injection layer HIL, wherein another electrode (second electrode) CD is formed as an uppermost layer. Here, the first electrode AD constitutes an anode and a second electrode CD constitutes a cathode.

[0040] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the basic structure of an organic EL display device according to the present invention. The organic EL display device includes the above-mentioned light emitting layer OLE on a main surface of the TFT substrate SUB, and a first moisture prevention layer DML1 is formed on the light emitting layer OLE. A moisture absorption layer (desiccant) DSC is formed on the first moisture prevention layer DML1 and, further, a second moisture prevention layer DML2 is formed on the moisture absorption layer DSC, and a sealing film CEF made of a resin film is formed as an uppermost layer. The sealing film CEF has a periphery thereof hermetically adhered to the TFT substrate SUB while also covering side surfaces of the light emitting layer OLE and, thereafter, sealing is performed using a caulking agent CUL. The moisture resistance structural body of the present invention is constituted of the above-mentioned first moisture prevention layer DML1, the moisture absorption layer DSC and the second moisture prevention layer DML2.

Embodiment 1

[0041] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the structure of an embodiment 1 of the organic EL display device according to the present invention. The basic structure of the organic EL display device is substantially equal to the corresponding structure of the organic EL display device shown in FIG. 3. In the embodiment 1, on the light emitting layer OLE, the first moisture prevention layer DML1 and the moisture absorption layer DSC which are stacked on the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB, an adhesive layer SEL is formed. That is, in the embodiment 1, the adhesive layer SEL is formed between the moisture absorption layer DSC and the second moisture prevention layer DML2, wherein the adhesive layer SEL fixedly mounts the first moisture prevention layer DML1 and the moisture absorption layer DSC to the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB together with the second moisture prevention layer DML2.

[0042] The first moisture prevention layer DML1 is made of silicon nitride (SiN), the moisture absorption layer DSC is made of calcium (Ca), and the second moisture prevention layer DML2 is formed of an aluminum foil (Al). In this structure, peripheries of respective layers which constitute the moisture resistant structural body are bent in two steps, bent end surfaces extend along the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB, and extended portions are sealed to the TFT substrate SUB by the adhesive layer SEL. Further, a periph-

ery of the sealing film CEF formed of a resin film, preferably a laminate film of polyethylene terephthalate is bent in two steps and extended portions are sealed by the caulking agent CUL. In this structure, an adhesive area between the moisture-resistant structural body and the sealing film CEF and the TFT substrate SUB is increased and hence, it is possible to effectively interrupt the sealed light emitting layer OLE from the external atmosphere including the elongation of an intrusion path of the moisture.

Embodiment 2

[0043] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining the structure of an embodiment 2 of the organic EL display device according to the present invention. The basic structure of the organic EL display device is substantially equal to the corresponding structure of the organic EL display device shown in FIG. 3. In the embodiment 2, a first adhesive layer SEL1 is arranged between the light emitting layer OLE and the first moisture prevention layer DML1 which are stacked on the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB, and a second adhesive layer SEL2 is arranged between the first moisture prevention layer DML1 and the moisture absorption layer DSC. In the embodiment 2, wherein these adhesive layers SEL1, SEL2 fixedly mount the first moisture prevention layer DML1, the moisture absorption layer DSC and the second moisture prevention layer DML2 to the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB.

[0044] The first moisture prevention layer DML1 is formed of an aluminum foil (Al), the moisture absorption layer DSC is made of zeolite (product name), and the second moisture prevention layer DML2 is formed of an aluminum foil (Al). Also in this structure, peripheries of respective layers which constitute the moisture resistant structural body are bent in two steps, bent end surfaces extend along the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB, and extended portions are sealed to the TFT substrate SUB by the adhesive layer SEL. Further, a periphery of the sealing film CEF formed of a resin film, preferably a laminate film of polyethylene terephthalate is bent in two steps and extended portions are sealed by the caulking agent CUL. In this structure, an adhesive area between the moisture-resistant structural body and the sealing film CEF and the TFT substrate SUB is increased and hence, it is possible to effectively interrupt the sealed light emitting layer OLE from the external atmosphere including the elongation of an intrusion path of the moisture.

[0045] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of an essential part for explaining another constitutional part of the organic EL display device representing the organic EL display device explained in conjunction with the embodiment 1. In the organic EL display device, a line WL is formed on a periphery of the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB. The line WL extends to the outside from a sealing film CEF and is connected to a drive circuit chip (DDR). Here, symbol TM indicates a terminal to which a flexible printed circuit board is connected. In the explanation of the above-mentioned respective embodiments, the light emitting layer OLE is formed on the main surface of the TFT substrate SUB. In the actual structure, on the TFT substrate SUB, thin film transistors, lines, an insulation film, electrodes, a protective film which protects these components and the like are formed. Accordingly, the light emitting layers OLE and lines are

formed on these components and, further, a moisture resistant structural body and a sealing film CEF are hermetically sealed on these components.

[0046] FIG. 7 is an explanatory view of one example of a pixel circuit which constitutes the organic EL element. In FIG. 7, pixels PX are formed in intersecting portions of scanning lines GL and data lines DL. In the pixel of this example, a first thin film transistor TFT1, a second thin film transistor TFT2, a capacitance CPR, and an organic EL element OLE are arranged as illustrated in the drawing. The first thin film transistor TFT1 of the pixel which is selected by the scanning line GL stores a charge which corresponds to a magnitude of a display signal supplied from the data line DL in the capacitance CPR. The second thin film transistor TFT2 becomes conductive corresponding to the magnitude of the charge stored in the capacitance CPR and an electric current from a power source line CSL flows into another electrode CD from one electrode AD of the organic EL element OLE. The organic EL element OLE emits light due to this electric current.

[0047] FIG. 8 is an equivalent circuit diagram for explaining an example of the whole constitution of the organic EL display device according to the present invention. The pixels PX which constitute the pixel circuits of the organic EL elements having the constitution explained in conjunction with FIG. 7 are arranged in the display region AR in a matrix array thus constituting a two-dimensional display device. As explained in conjunction with FIG. 7, each pixel PX is constituted of the first thin film transistor TFT1, the second thin film transistor TFT2, a capacitor Cs and the organic EL element OLED. The organic EL element OLED is constituted of one electrode AD, the organic light emitting layer OLE and another electrode CD as shown in FIG. 7.

[0048] In the inside of the display region AR, data lines DL and gate lines GL which supply drive signals to the respective pixels are arranged in an intersecting manner. A portion of the insulation substrate SUB is larger than the sealing film CEF and projects from the sealing film CEF. A data line drive circuit chip DDR and a gate line drive circuit chip GDR are mounted on such a projecting portion and these chips supply display signals to the drain lines DL.

1. An organic EL display device comprising:
 - a first electrode which is formed on a main surface of an insulation substrate;
 - an organic EL layer of the multi-layered structure which is formed on the first electrode;
 - a second electrode which is formed on the organic EL layer; and
 - a sealing member which covers the second electrode and has a peripheral end portion thereof sealed to a peripheral portion of the insulation substrate, wherein the organic EL display element includes a moisture-resistant structural body which covers an upper surface

and a side surface of the organic EL layer and is formed by stacking a first moisture prevention layer, a moisture absorption layer and a second moisture prevention layer, wherein

the first moisture prevention layer, the moisture absorption layer and the second moisture prevention layer on the side surface of the organic EL layer are bent toward the side surface from the upper surface of the organic EL layer and, further, are bent parallel to a main surface of the insulation substrate from the side surface, and lower surfaces of the respective bent portions are hermetically adhered to the main surface of the substrate.

2. An organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein an adhesive layer is formed between the moisture absorption layer and the second moisture prevention layer, and the first moisture prevention layer and the moisture absorption layer are fixedly mounted on the main surface of the substrate by the adhesive layer together with the second moisture prevention layer.

3. An organic EL display device according to claim 2, wherein the first moisture prevention layer is made of silicon nitride, the moisture absorption layer is made of calcium and the second moisture prevention layer is made of aluminum.

4. An organic EL display device according to claim 1, wherein a first adhesive layer is formed between the organic EL layer and the first moisture prevention layer, and a second adhesive layer is formed between the first moisture prevention layer and the moisture absorption layer, and

the first moisture prevention layer is fixedly mounted on the main surface of the substrate by the first adhesive layer and, at the same time, the moisture absorption layer and the second moisture prevention layer are fixedly mounted on the main surface of the substrate by the second adhesive layer.

5. An organic EL display device according to claim 4, wherein the first moisture prevention layer is formed of an aluminum foil, the moisture absorption layer is made of zeolite (a product name), and the second moisture prevention layer is formed of an aluminum foil.

6. An organic EL display device according to any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the sealing member is formed of a laminate film made of polyethylene terephthalate.

7. An organic EL display device according to any one of claims 2 to 6, wherein a caulking agent is applied to a periphery of the sealing member and a sealing region of the insulation substrate.

8. An organic EL display device according to claim 7, wherein the caulking agent is a silicon-based waterproof caulking agent.

* * * * *

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申请号	US11/676615	申请日	2007-02-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	松浦TOSHIYUKI 田中正洋		
申请(专利权)人(译)	松浦TOSHIYUKI 田中正洋		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	松浦TOSHIYUKI 田中正洋		
[标]发明人	MATSUURA TOSHIYUKI TANAKA MASAHIRO		
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IPC分类号	H05B33/04 H01L51/50		
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优先权	2006042275 2006-02-20 JP		
其他公开文献	US7898174		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种有机EL显示装置，其能够通过抑制由湿气引起的有机发光层的劣化来维持发光效率并且能够延长寿命。有机EL显示装置包括由覆盖有机发光层的有机膜形成的密封膜，所述有机发光层由形成在绝缘基板的主表面上的第一电极构成，所述多层结构的有机EL层和第二电极，并具有密封到绝缘基板的周边部分的外围端部。有机EL显示装置包括覆盖有机发光层的上表面和侧表面的防潮结构体，并且通过在其中堆叠第一防湿层，吸湿层和第二防湿层而形成。订购。有机发光层的侧表面上的第一防湿层，吸湿层和第二防湿层从有机发光层的上表面朝向侧表面弯曲，并且进一步平行于有机发光层的上表面弯曲。绝缘基板的主表面从侧表面开始，并且各个弯曲部分的下表面气密地粘附到基板的主表面上。

