US 20070138944A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0138944 A1**

Kim (43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 21, 2007**

(54) **ORGANIC EL DISPLAY PANEL FOR REDUCING RESISTANCE OF ELECTRODE LINES**

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(21) Appl. No.: **11/703,251**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 7, 2007**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/654,896, filed on Sep. 5, 2003, now Pat. No. 7,211,947.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 5, 2002 (KR) ..... P 2002-53562

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H05B 33/00 (2006.01)
H01L 51/50 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **313/503**; 313/506

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Method for fabricating an organic EL display panel having an EL region at every cross of first and second electrodes, including the steps of forming a plurality of first electrodes at regular intervals on a transparent substrate, forming an insulating later in regions other than the EL regions, forming second supplementary electrodes on the insulating layer, forming an electric insulating barrier between adjacent EL regions perpendicular to the first electrodes, forming an organic EL layer in each of the EL regions with a shadow mask, depositing an electrode material on an entire surface inclusive of the organic EL layer, to form a plurality of second electrodes, and forming a protection film on an entire surface inclusive of the second electrodes.

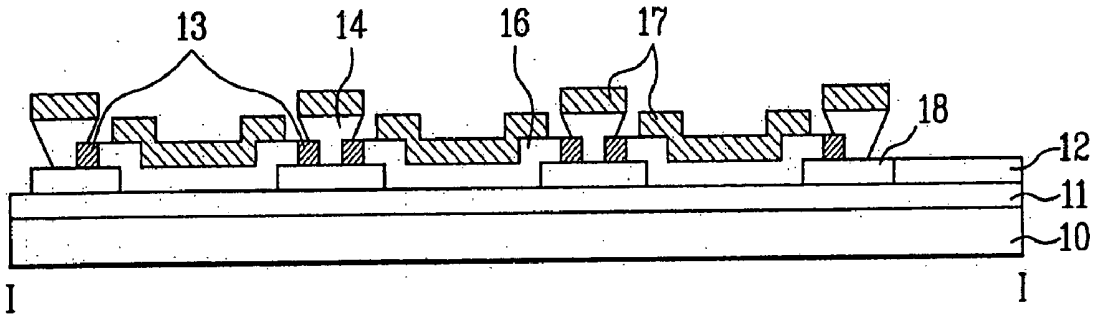


FIG. 1
Related Art

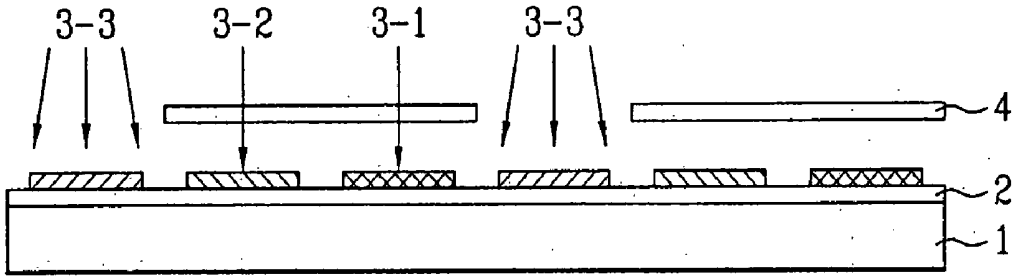


FIG. 2
Related Art

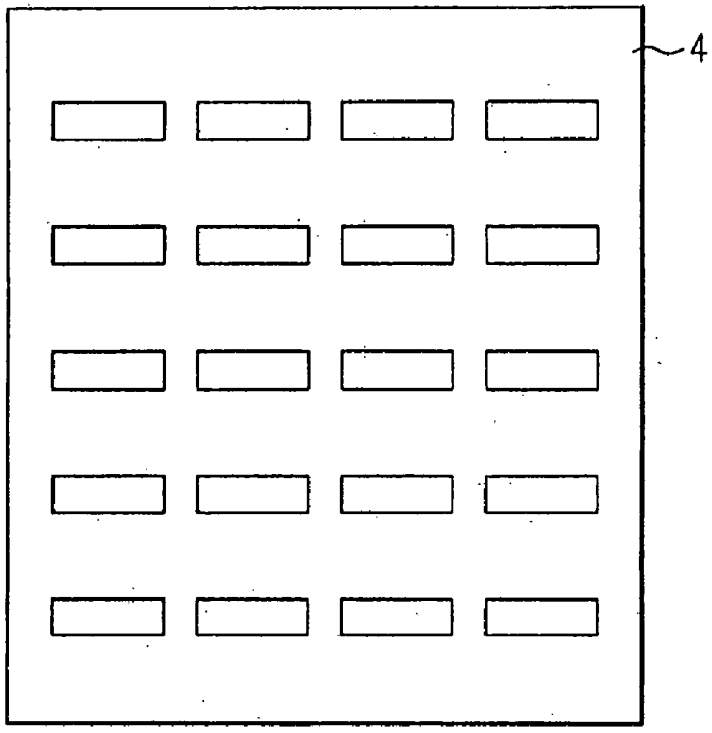


FIG. 3A

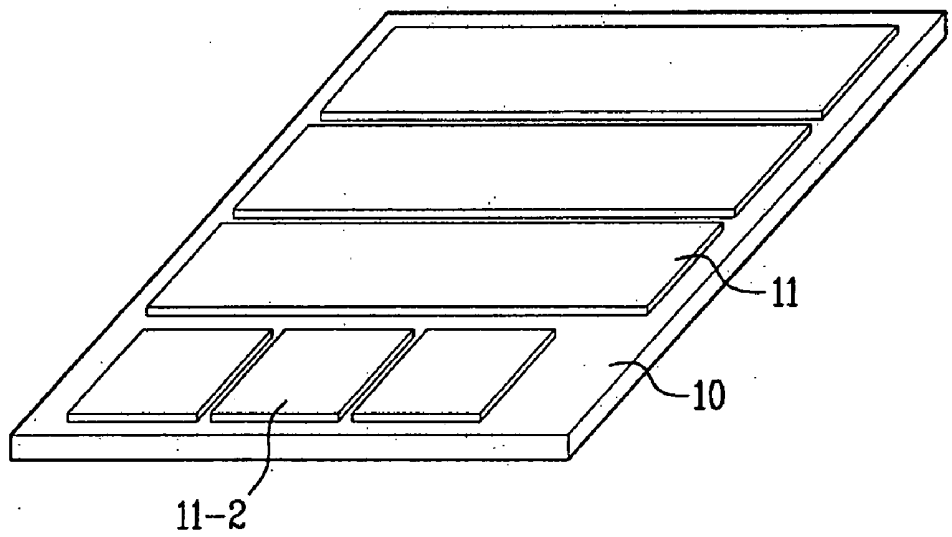


FIG. 3B

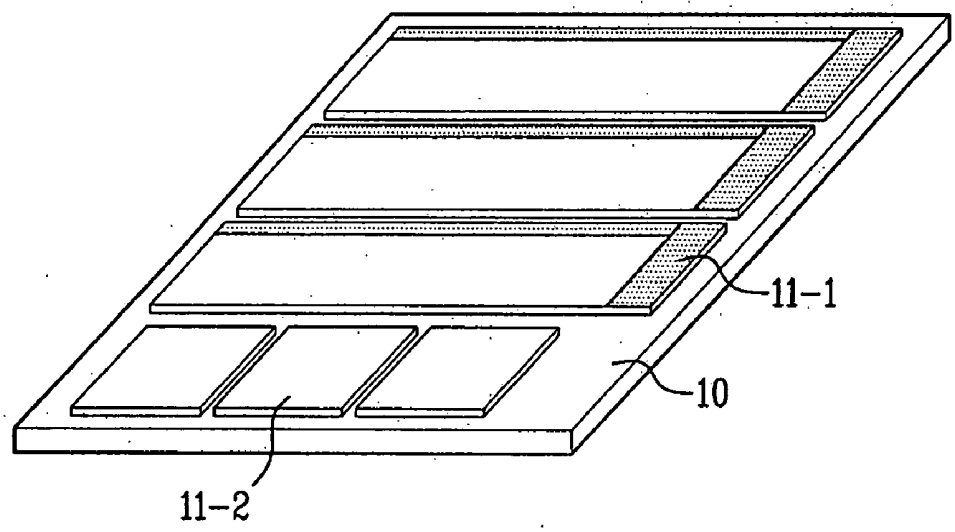


FIG. 3C

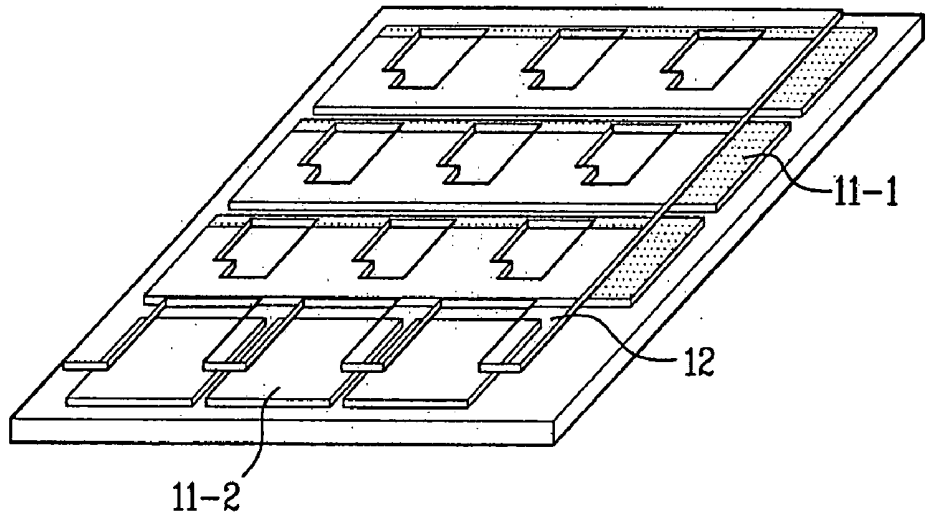


FIG. 3D

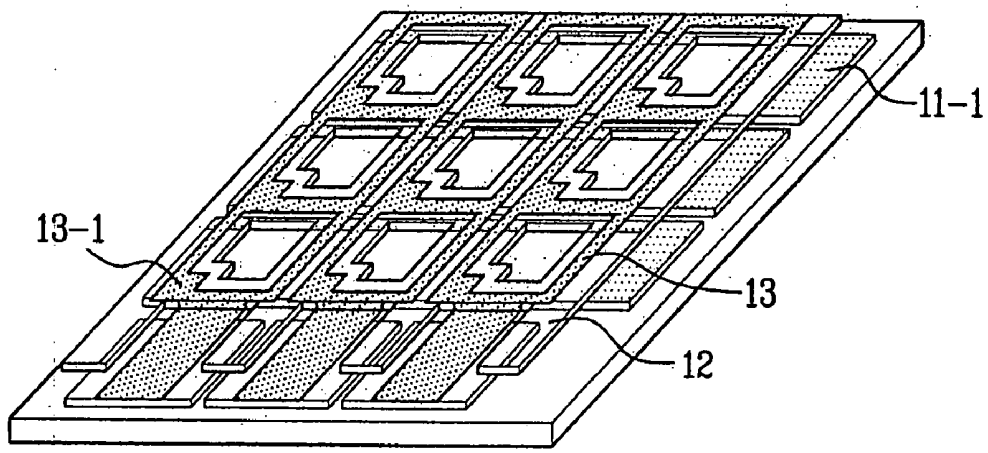


FIG. 3E

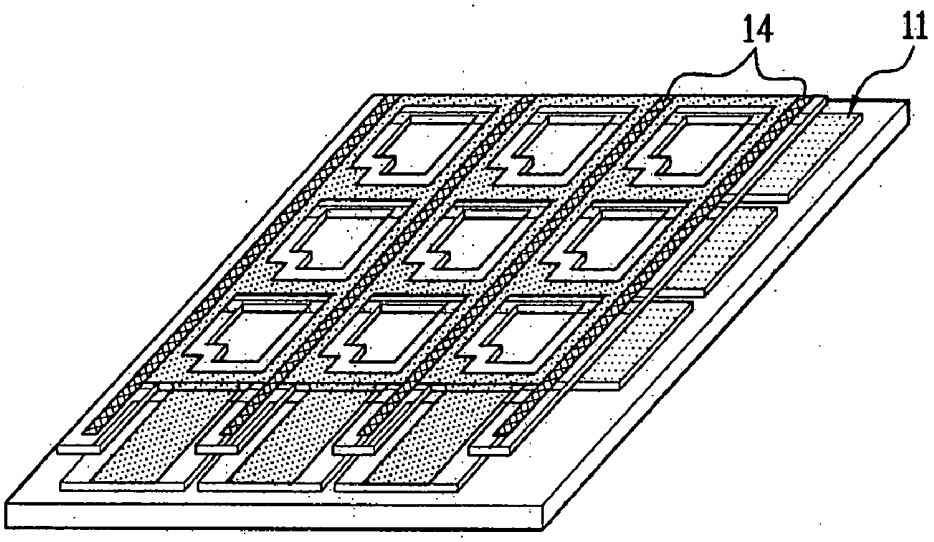


FIG. 3F

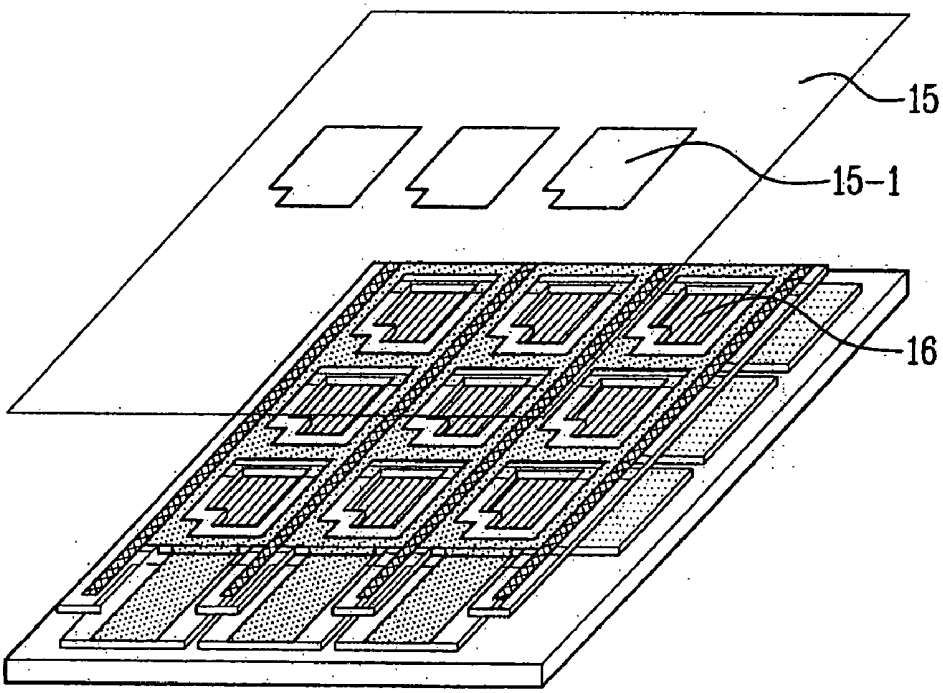


FIG. 3G

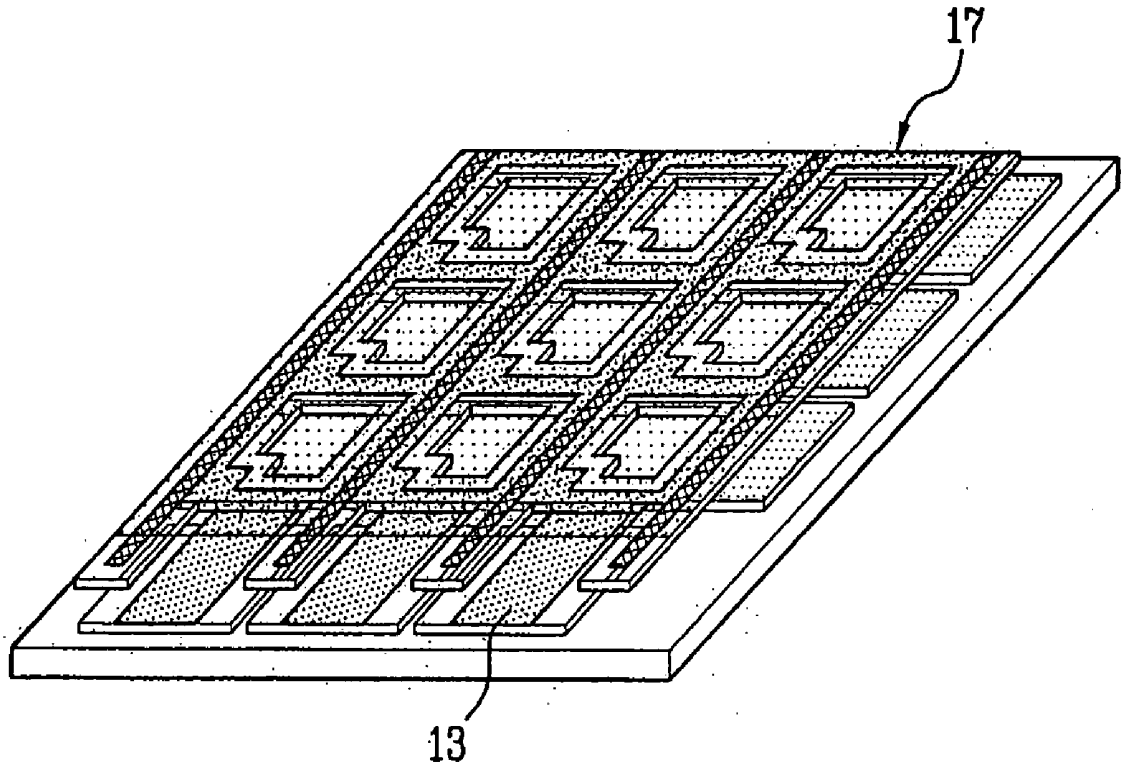


FIG. 4A

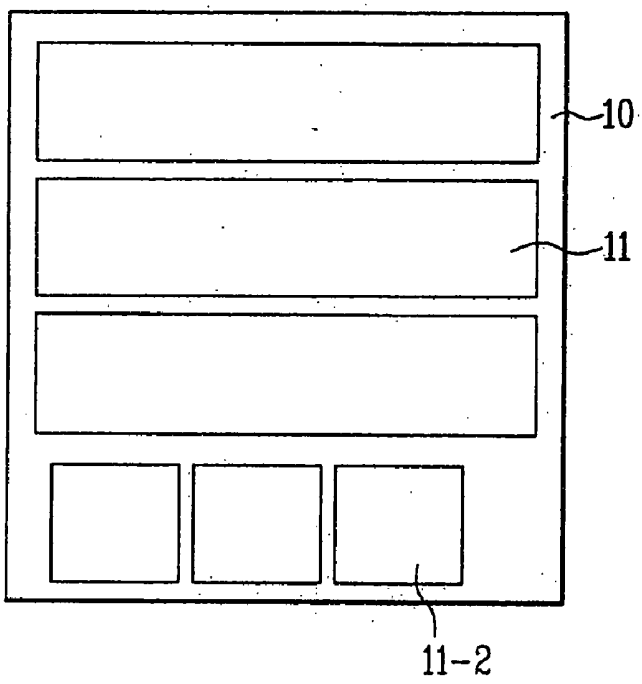


FIG. 4B

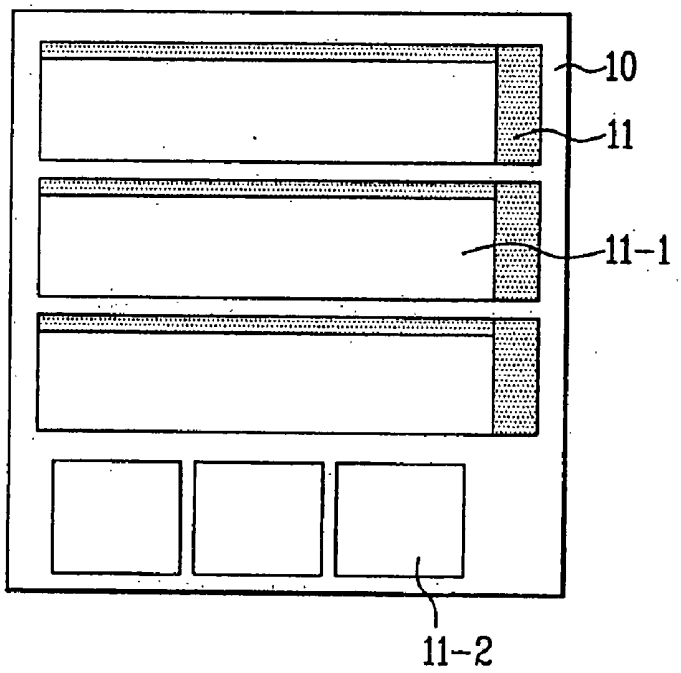


FIG. 4C

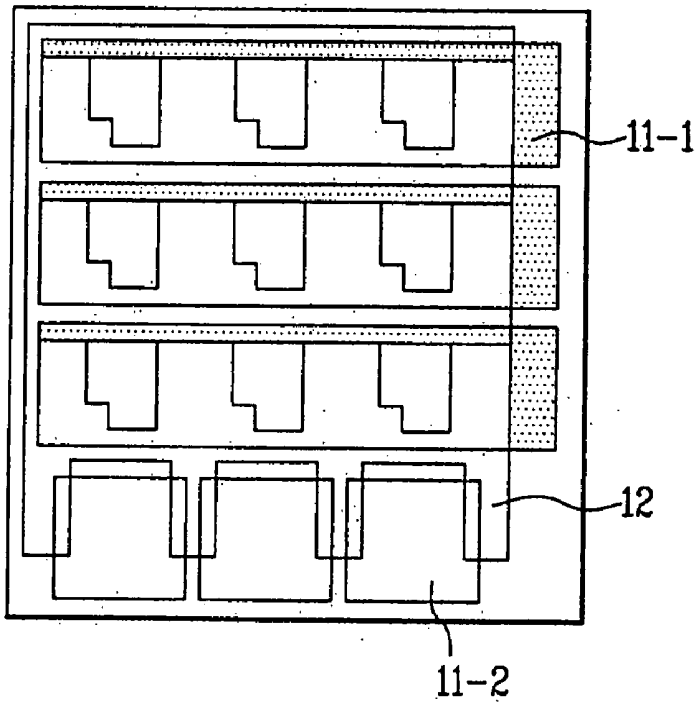


FIG. 4D

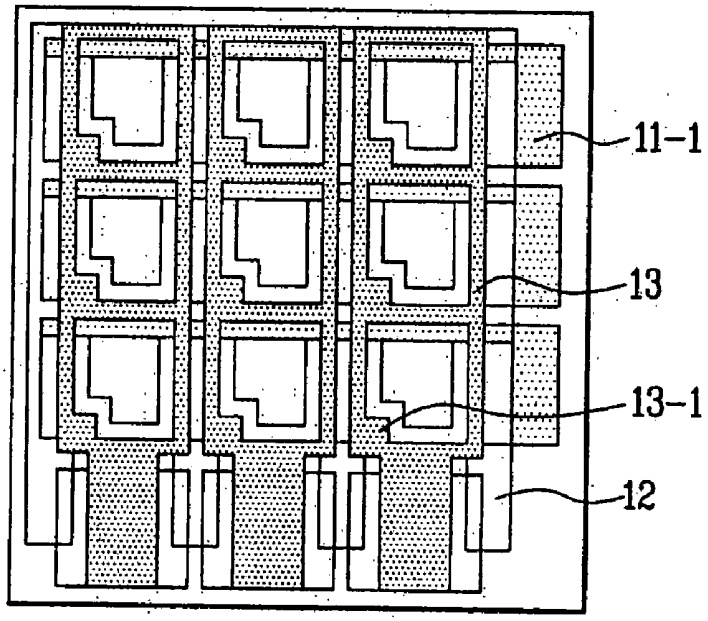


FIG. 4E

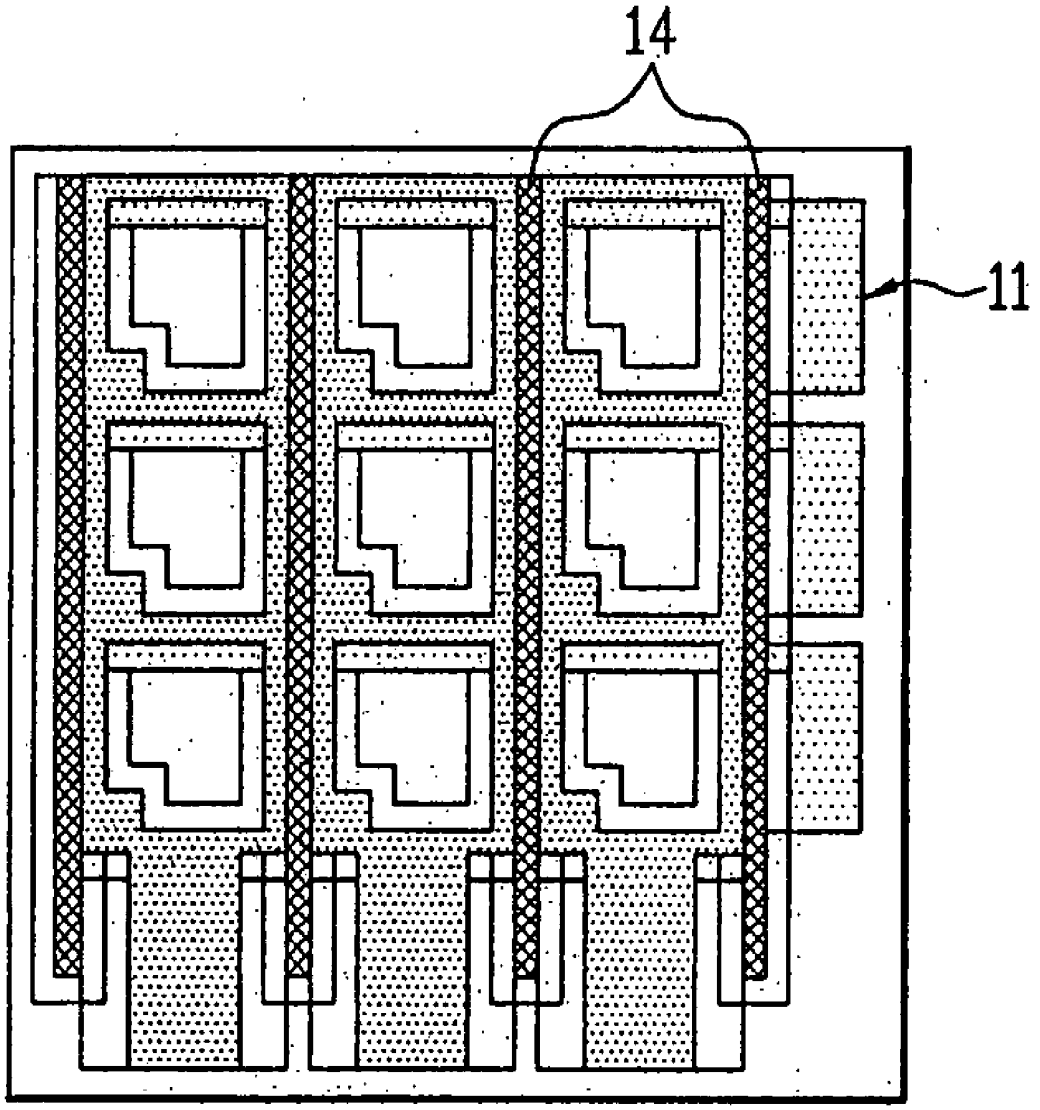
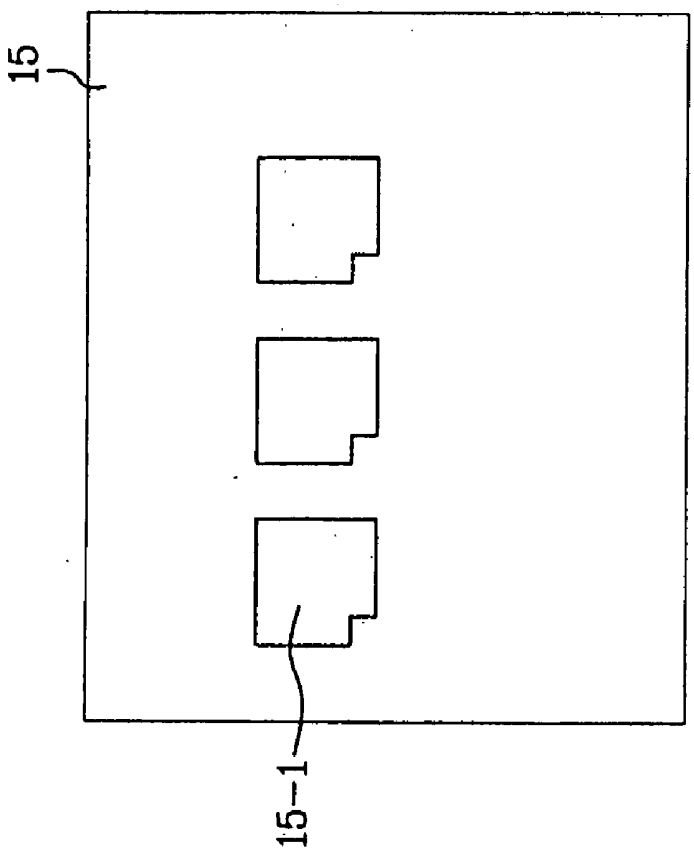


FIG. 4F



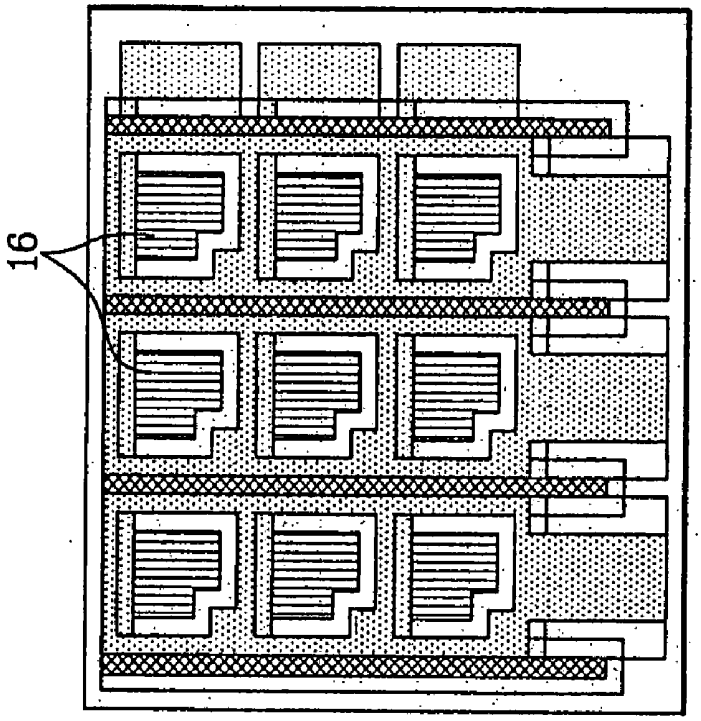


FIG. 4G

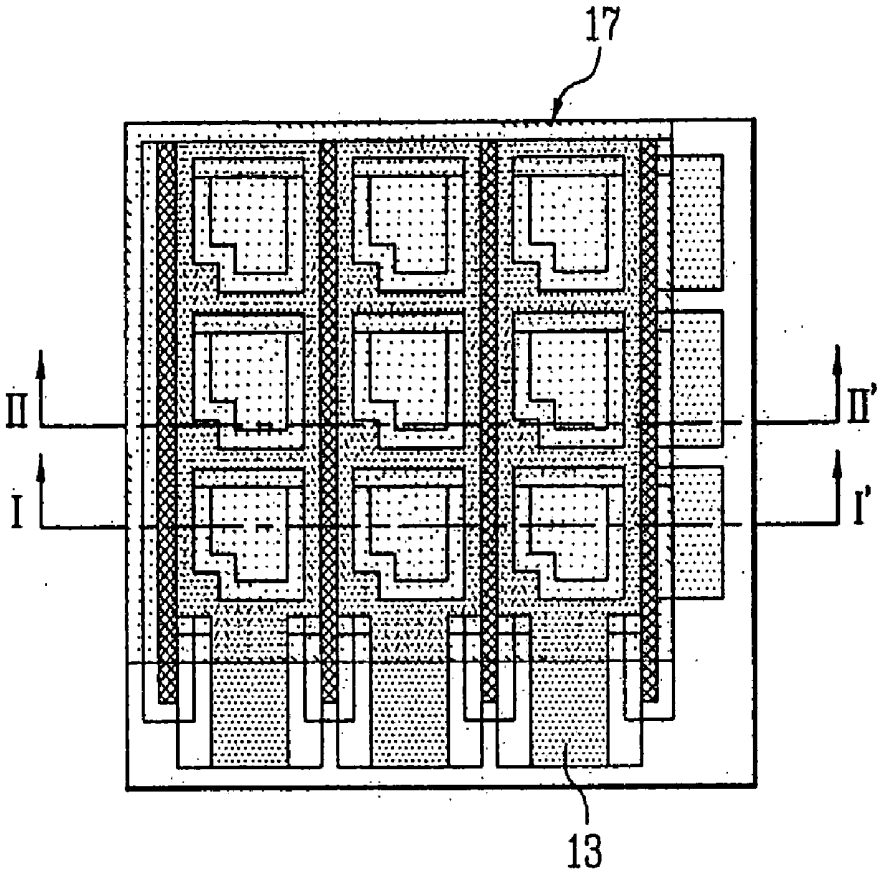


FIG. 5A

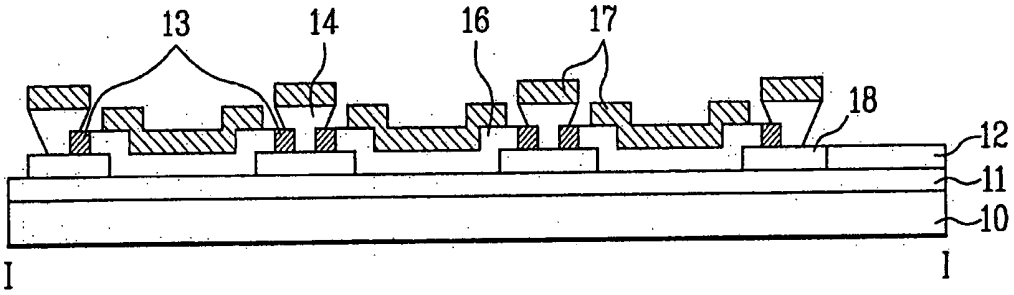
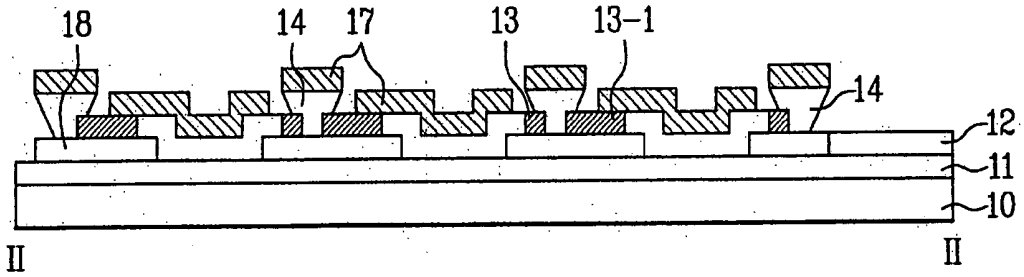


FIG. 5B



ORGANIC EL DISPLAY PANEL FOR REDUCING RESISTANCE OF ELECTRODE LINES

[0001] This application is a Continuation application of Ser. No. 10/654,896, filed Sep. 5, 2003. The disclosures of the previous application are incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Field

[0003] The present invention relates to display panels, and more particularly, to an organic EL display panel, and a method for fabricating the same.

[0004] 2. Background

[0005] As a size of display becomes larger, demands on flat displays that occupies smaller spaces is increasing. As one of the flat displays, the organic EL display is paid attention. The organic EL display panel has advantages in that a thickness is thin, a matrix form of addressing is available, and a driving voltage is as low as below 15V.

[0006] There are a variety of full-color display methods in fabrication of the organic EL display panel, one of which that has the best luminance efficiency is a method employing a shadow mask. FIG. **1** illustrates a section showing a related art method for fabricating an organic EL display panel, and FIG. **2** illustrates a plan view of a shadow mask employed in FIG. **1**.

[0007] Referring to FIGS. **1** and **2**, in the related art method for fabricating an organic EL display panel, a transparent first electrode **2** is formed on a transparent substrate **1**, a barrier (not shown) is formed thereon, and red, green, blue organic EL layer **3-1**, **3-2**, and **3-3** are formed in succession with a shadow mask **4** as shown in FIG. **2**.

[0008] Then, second electrode material is deposited on an entire surface to form a second electrode in an EL region, thereby fabricating a full color organic EL display panel. The first electrode is an anode and a second electrode is a cathode.

[0009] However, the organic EL display panel fabricated thus has waste of power, and a consequential poor efficiency, caused by a resistance of the second electrode (cathode).

[0010] In order to overcome such a poor efficiency, though it is required that the second electrode line has a thickness greater than a certain value, it is difficult to fabricate a thickness greater than the certain value by the foregoing method.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an organic EL display panel, and a method for fabricating the same that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0012] An object of the present invention is to provide an organic EL display panel, and a method for fabricating the same, which can reduce resistances of electrode lines, to improve efficiency.

[0013] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0014] To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the organic EL display panel having an EL region at a cross of each of first and second electrodes, includes an electric insulating barrier formed between adjacent second electrodes for electrical insulation of the second electrodes, and a supplementary electrode around each of the EL regions, the supplementary electrode being electrically connected to one of the second electrodes.

[0015] The second electrode and the supplementary electrode are electrically connected in the vicinity of an edge of the EL region.

[0016] The supplementary electrode is formed of a material selected from Cr, Al, Au, W, Cu, Ni, and Ag.

[0017] In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic EL display panel including a substrate, first electrodes on the substrate, first supplementary electrodes electrically connected to sides of the first electrodes respectively, second electrodes perpendicular to the first electrodes, an organic EL layer at every cross of the first and second electrodes, second supplementary electrodes electrically connected to the second electrodes around the EL layers respectively, and an electric insulating barrier between adjacent second electrodes for electric insulation of the second electrodes.

[0018] In further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for fabricating an organic EL display panel having an EL region at every cross of first and second electrodes, including the steps of forming a plurality of first electrodes at regular intervals on a transparent substrate, forming an insulating layer in regions other than the EL regions, forming second supplementary electrodes on the insulating layer, forming an electric insulating barrier between adjacent EL regions perpendicular to the first electrodes, forming an organic EL layer in each of the EL regions with a shadow mask, depositing an electrode material on an entire surface inclusive of the organic EL layer, to form a plurality of second electrodes electrically connected to the second supplementary electrodes, and forming a protection film on an entire surface inclusive of the second electrodes.

[0019] The step of forming a plurality of first electrodes further includes the step of forming first supplementary electrodes electrically connected to sides of the first electrodes.

[0020] The second supplementary electrodes includes projected parts in the vicinity of edges of the EL regions so as to be in contact with the second electrodes, respectively.

[0021] It is to be understood that both the foregoing description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings;

[0023] FIG. **1** illustrates a section showing a related art method for fabricating an organic EL display panel;

[0024] FIG. **2** illustrates a plan view of a shadow mask employed in FIG. **1**;

[0025] FIGS. **3**A~**3**G illustrate perspective views each showing the steps of a method for fabricating an organic EL display panel in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0026] FIGS. **4**A~**4**G illustrate plan views each showing the steps of a method for fabricating an organic EL display panel in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0027] FIG. **5**A illustrates a section across a line I-I in FIG. **4**G; and

[0028] FIG. **5**B illustrates a section across a line II-II in FIG. **4**G.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0029] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. FIGS. **3**A~**3**G illustrate perspective views each showing the steps of a method for fabricating an organic EL display panel in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, and FIGS. **4**A~**4**G illustrate plan views each showing the steps of a method for fabricating an organic EL display panel in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0030] Referring to FIGS. **3**A and **4**A, first electrodes **11** and pads **11-2** of second electrodes are formed of transparent material on a transparent substrate **10**.

[0031] Then, referring to FIGS. **3**B and **4**B, for reducing resistance of the first electrodes **11**, a first supplementary electrode **11-1** is formed such that a part of the first supplementary electrode **11-1** is overlapped with an edge of each of the first electrodes **11**. The first supplementary electrode **11-1** is formed of a metal that has a resistance relatively lower than ITO of the first electrode **11**, such as Cr, Al, Cu, W, Au, Ni, and Ag.

[0032] Referring to FIGS. **3**C and **4**C, an insulating layer **12** is formed in region except an EL region. The insulating layer **12** may be formed of any organic or inorganic material, as far as the material is insulator.

[0033] Referring to FIGS. **3**D and **4**D, a second supplementary electrodes **13** are formed on the insulating layer **12**. Each of the second supplementary electrodes **13** has a projected part **13-1** in the vicinity of the edge of the EL region so as to be in contact with each of the second electrodes, electrically. The second supplementary electrode **13** to be in contact with each of the second electrodes is formed of a metal having a resistance lower than the second electrodes relatively, such as Cr, Al, Cu, W, Au, Ni, and Ag.

[0034] Referring to FIGS. **3**E and **4**E, a buffer layer (not shown) is formed between adjacent EL regions in a direction perpendicular to the first electrode **11**, and an electric insulating barrier on each of the buffer layers.

[0035] Referring to FIGS. **3**F and **4**F, an organic EL layer **16** is formed in each of the EL regions with a shadow mask **15** having a plurality of via holes **15-1**. The via holes **15-1** in the shadow mask **15** are in conformity with the EL regions.

[0036] Then, referring to FIGS. **3**G and **4**G, an electrode material is deposited on an entire surface inclusive of the organic EL layer, to form a plurality of second electrodes **17** electrically connected to the second supplementary electrodes **13**, respectively.

[0037] Though not shown, a protection film is formed on an entire surface inclusive of the second electrode **17**, and an encapsulation is carried out, to finish fabrication of the organic EL display panel. The first electrode is an anode and the second electrode is cathode.

[0038] FIG. **5**A illustrates a section across a line I-I in FIG. **4**G, and FIG. **5**B illustrates a section across a line II-II in FIG. **4**G.

[0039] Referring to FIGS. **5**A and **5**B, the organic EL display panel of the present invention has an EL region at every cross of the first electrodes **11** and the second electrodes **17**.

[0040] Moreover, the electric insulating barrier **14**, formed on each of the buffer layers **18** between adjacent EL regions, insulates the second electrodes **17** from each other, electrically.

[0041] Furthermore, the second supplementary electrode **13**, formed around each of the EL regions, is connected to each of the second electrodes **17**, electrically. Each of the second electrodes **17** is connected to one of the projected parts **13-1** of the second supplementary electrodes **13**.

[0042] Thus, since the second supplementary electrode can reduce a resistance of the second electrode (cathode), an efficiency of the organic EL display can be improved, and a power required for operating the organic EL display can be reduced, to reduce waste of power.

[0043] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic EL display panel having an EL region at a cross of each of first and second electrodes, comprising:

an electric insulating barrier formed between adjacent second electrodes for electrical insulation of the second electrodes; and

a supplementary electrode around each of the EL regions, the supplementary electrode being electrically connected to one of the second electrodes.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机el显示面板，用于降低电极线的电阻		
公开(公告)号	US20070138944A1	公开(公告)日	2007-06-21
申请号	US11/703251	申请日	2007-02-07
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG电子株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	微软技术Licensing，LLC公司		
[标]发明人	KIM CHANG NAM		
发明人	KIM, CHANG NAM		
IPC分类号	H05B33/00 H01L51/50 H01L27/32 H01L51/52 H05B33/10 H05B33/22 H05B33/26		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3211 H01L27/3281 H01L51/5206 H01L51/5221 H05B33/10 H05B33/26 H01L51/5212 H05B33/06 H05B33/14		
优先权	1020020053562 2002-09-05 KR		
其他公开文献	US9237629		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

制造在第一和第二电极的每个交叉处具有EL区域的有机EL显示板的方法，包括在透明基板上以规则间隔形成多个第一电极，在除EL区域之外的区域中形成绝缘的步骤，在绝缘层上形成第二辅助电极，在垂直于第一电极的相邻EL区域之间形成电绝缘屏障，用荫罩在每个EL区域形成有机EL层，在整个表面上沉积电极材料在有机EL层中，形成多个第二电极，并在包括第二电极的整个表面上形成保护膜。