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Ghosh et al.

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(54) **ULTRASONICALLY SEALING THE COVER PLATE TO PROVIDE A HERMETIC ENCLOSURE FOR OLED DISPLAYS**

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(58) **Field of Search** 427/58, 600, 66, 427/74, 375, 271, 277, 359, 369; 156/73.1; 174/52.1-52.5

(56) **References Cited**

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5,304,419 A	4/1994	Shores
5,401,536 A	3/1995	Shores
5,591,379 A	1/1997	Shores
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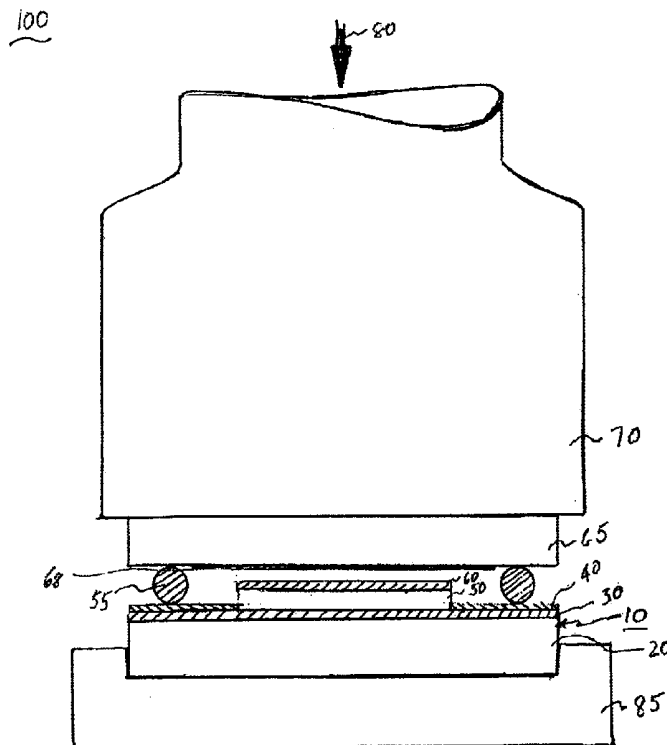
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of providing a hermetically sealed enclosure for a highly moisture sensitive electronic device including depositing an electrical conductor on the substrate which provides an electrical connection with the electronic device and depositing an electrically insulating thin layer over the electrical conductor; providing a low melting point indium metal or alloy in the form of a wire having diameter ranging from 1 mil to 10 mils on the electrically insulating thin layer on the substrate so that the wire is situated around the periphery of the electronic device; placing an ultrasonic horn over the cover plate so that ultrasonic energy can be delivered through the cover plate to the wire and applying a pressure between 20 and 100 psi; and providing an acoustic wave to melt the wire.

6 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



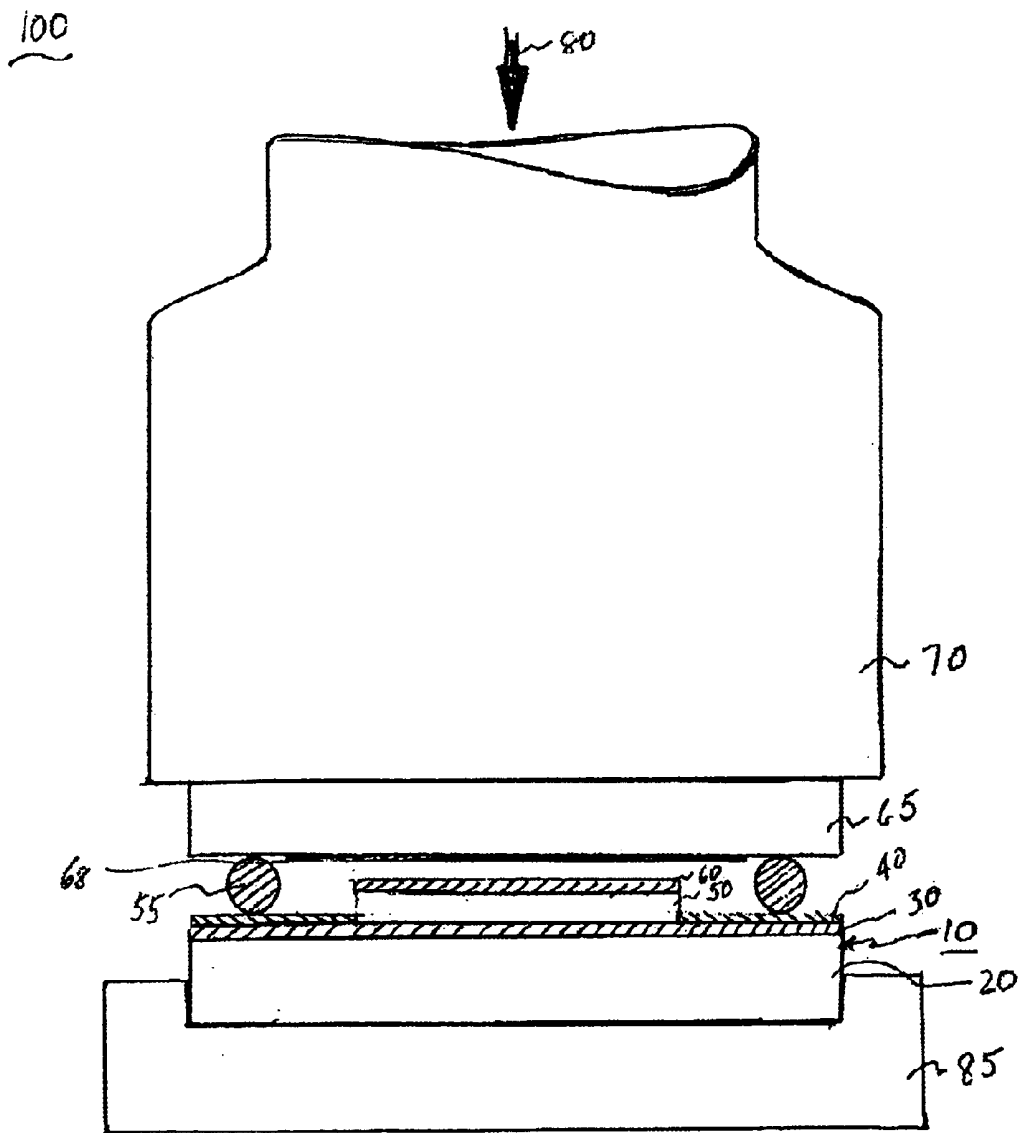


FIG. 1

200

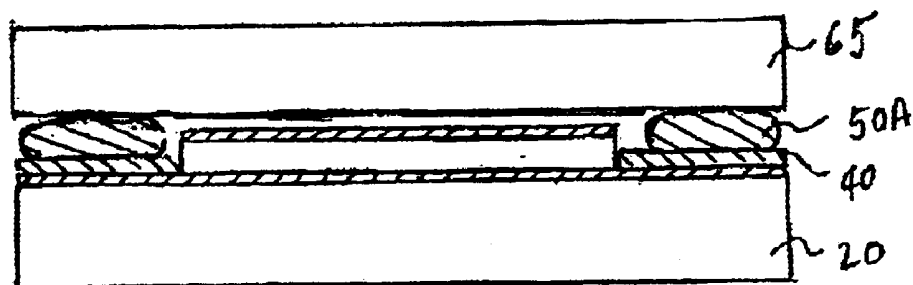


FIG. 2

ULTRASONICALLY SEALING THE COVER PLATE TO PROVIDE A HERMETIC ENCLOSURE FOR OLED DISPLAYS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an ultrasonic encapsulation of electronic devices. More particularly, this invention relates to hermetically sealing a moisture sensitive electronic device, such as organic light emitting devices (OLED).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is known in microelectronic industry that in order to be functionally efficient for their intended purposes, certain types of electronic devices must be sealed to protect them from the ambient environment. Various electronic devices require humidity levels in a range of about 2500 to maximum 5000 parts per million (ppm) to prevent premature degradation of device performance within a specified operating and/or storage life of the device. Control of the environment to this range of humidity levels within a packaged device is typically achieved by encapsulating the device and a desiccant within a cover.

Particular electronic devices, for example, OLED, polymer light-emitting devices, charge-coupled device (CCD) sensors, and micro-electro-mechanical sensors (MEMS) require humidity control to levels below about 1000 ppm and some require humidity control below even 100 ppm. Such low levels of humidity are not achievable using commonly used desiccants like silica gel or Drierite® materials. Molecular sieve materials can achieve humidity levels below 1000 ppm within an enclosure if dried at a relatively high temperature. However, molecular sieve materials have a relatively low moisture absorption capacity at humidity levels at or below 1000 ppm. Therefore, the minimum achievable humidity level using molecular sieve materials as a desiccant is a function of temperature within an enclosure. Moisture adsorbed by molecular sieve material, for example, at room temperature, can be released into the enclosure or package during temperature cycling to higher temperature, such as, for example, to a temperature of 100° C. Desiccants used within such packaged devices include metal oxides, alkaline earth metal oxides, sulfates, metal halides, or perchlorates, i.e., materials having desirably relatively low values of equilibrium minimum humidity and high moisture capacity. However, such materials often chemically absorb moisture relatively slowly compared to the above-mentioned molecular sieve, silica gel, or Drierite® materials. Such relatively slow reaction of desiccant with water vapor leads to a measurable degree of device degradation in terms of performance.

Numerous publications describe methods and/or materials for controlling humidity levels within enclosed or encapsulated electronic devices. For example, Kawami et al., European Patent Application EP 0776 147 A1 discloses an organic EL element enclosed in an airtight container which contains a desiccant comprised of a solid compound for chemically absorbing moisture. The desiccant is spaced from the organic EL element, and the desiccant is consolidated in a predetermined shape by vacuum vapor deposition, sputtering, or spin coating.

Shores discloses in U.S. Pat. No. 5,304,419 a moisture and particle getter for enclosures which enclose the electronic device. A portion of an inner surface of the enclosure is coated with a pressure sensitive adhesive containing a solid desiccant.

Shores discloses in U.S. Pat. No. 5,401,536 a method of providing a moisture-free enclosure for an electronic device in which the enclosure contains a coating or adhesive with desiccant properties. The coating or adhesive comprises a protonated alumina silicate powder dispersed in a polymer.

Shores discloses in U.S. Pat. No. 5,591,379 a moisture gettering material composition for hermetic devices. The composition is applied as a coating or adhesive on the interior surface of a device packaging, and the composition comprises a water vapor permeable binder, which has dispersed therein a desiccant which is preferably a molecular sieve material.

However, the use of proper desiccant inside the enclosure of an electronic device may extend the service life, but it does not make the device immune to failure due to moisture permeation from the outside ambient. True hermetic sealing of the electronic components can provide a controlled environment in which the electronic devices function, however, a true and effective hermetic seal is difficult to achieve in all the cases. More particularly it is difficult for OLED because of the temperature restraint. The organic layers in the OLED tend to deteriorate if they are exposed to over 100° C. for any length of time. In the traditional hermetic sealing, as for example, vacuum tube and lamp manufacturing method, elevated temperatures, high vacuum and other means are employed to accomplish that. The OLED displays do not withstand traditional methods of hermetic sealing as mentioned above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a highly effective hermetically sealed enclosure for moisture sensitive electronic devices.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method of sealing a cover plate to provide an enclosure using a low temperature metal alloy.

These and other objects are achieved by a method of providing a hermetically sealed enclosure for a highly moisture sensitive electronic device comprising the steps of:

- (a) depositing an electrical conductor on the substrate which provides an electrical connection with the electronic device and depositing an electrically insulating thin layer over the electrical conductor;
- (b) providing a low melting point indium metal or alloy in the form of a wire having diameter ranging from 1 mil to 10 mils on the electrically insulating thin layer on the substrate so that the wire is situated around the periphery of the electronic device;
- (c) placing an ultrasonic horn over the cover plate so that ultrasonic energy can be delivered through the cover plate to the wire and applying a pressure between 20 and 100 psi; and
- (d) providing an acoustic wave from the ultrasonic horn through the cover plate to melt the wire.

It is an advantage of the present invention that the hermetically sealed enclosure provided by the above method prevents moisture from permeating through the seal and thus degrading the enclosed electronic device. The present invention is particularly suitable for use with highly moisture sensitive electronic devices like OLED display.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts an ultrasonic sealing arrangement for a moisture-sensitive electronic device; and

FIG. 2 is an end view of an ultrasonically sealed moisture-sensitive electronic device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIG. 1, there is shown a sectional view of an ultrasonic sealing arrangement **100** for sealing a moisture sensitive electronic device. More particularly, the extremely moisture sensitive electronic device is OLED **10** in this invention. The OLED **10** has an optically transparent substrate **20** over which is disposed an optically transparent conductive anode **30**. The anode **30** provides electrical conduction to the OLED **10**. An electrically insulating layer **40** is disposed at the periphery of the OLED **10** to cover and protect the anode **30** from the electrically conductive sealing material **55** which is generally in the form of a wire. The sealing material **55** in the form of a wire can have any cross-section but it is believed a circular cross-section is preferred for ease of handling. Over the central portion of the anode **30** is formed an organic light-emitting layer **50** which comprises at least two layers, namely, an organic hole-transporting layer in contact with the anode **30** and an organic electron-transporting layer in contact with the hole-transporting layer. A cathode **60** is usually formed covering the entire surface area of the electron-transport layer of the OLED **10** having the same physical surface area as that of the OLED **10**. Ultrasonic sealing material **55** includes indium metal or indium-based alloys, such as In—Sn, In—Ag and In—Sn—Cd alloys. The sealing material **55** is used preferably in the form of a wire having diameter ranging from 0.001 inch to 0.010 inch. Circular cross-section enabled us to apply lower pressure during the ultrasonic sealing process to effectively form hermetic sealing because the effective pressure is dependent on the wire geometry. As for example, if the sealing material **55** was provided in the form of a thin foil having thickness ranging from 0.001 inch to 0.010 inch, it is obvious that the applied pressure must be well in excess of 100 psi. Alternatively the sealing material **55** can have other desirable shapes. Continuous loop of wire including the sealing material **55** is placed on the electrically insulating coating **40** which is disposed at the periphery of the OLED **10**. A cover plate **65**, which may be either optically transparent or opaque, such as glass or metal or ceramic, is placed on the sealing material **40**, completely covering the OLED **10** but making sure it is spaced apart from the cathode **60**. The inside surface of the cover plate **65** is provided with a thin layer **68** of a desiccant which may preferably be calcium oxide or barium oxide or combination thereof, as described in commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/543,973, filed Apr. 7, 2000, entitled "Desiccation of Moisture-Sensitive Electronic Devices" by Boroson et al, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The OLED **10** is placed in a recessed holder **85** to make sure that there is no lateral movement when the ultrasonic energy is applied. An ultrasonic horn **70** is placed over the cover plate **65** and an uni-axial pressure **80** is applied in the direction as shown by the arrow. Ultrasonic energy in the form of acoustic wave is delivered through the cover plate to melt the sealing material **55** in the form of a wire. The applied pressure **80** on the cover plate **65** was in the range of 20 to 100 psi when the sealing material **55** was used in the form of a circular wire. The applied pressure **80** must be well over 100 psi when the sealing material has non-circular cross-sectional geometry. Next, the ultrasonic horn is energized using ultrasonic frequency in the range of 20 to 100 kHz for duration of 1 to 10 seconds. Since the ultrasonic horn **70** is in physical contact through the rigid cover plate **65** with the sealing material **55** only, it melts instantaneously and wets and physically bond with the cover plate **65** and the

insulating layer **40**. The OLED **10** is then allowed to cool for 5 to 10 seconds.

Referring to FIG. 2, there is shown a hermetically sealed OLED display **200**. The hermetic seal **50A** including indium metal or indium-based alloy physically bonds with the cover plate **65** and the electrically insulating coating **40** thereby making this seal impervious to moisture or water vapor.

The present invention is particularly suitable for use with microelectronic devices which are highly moisture sensitive. It prevents premature device failure or premature degradation of device performance. Furthermore, the present invention is particularly suitable for microelectronic devices which are prone to degradation when exposed to a high temperature.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

PARTS LIST

10	OLED
20	optically transparent substrate
30	optically transparent anode
40	electrically insulating layer
50	organic light emitting layer
50A	hermetic seal
55	sealing material
60	cathode
65	cover plate
68	desiccant layer
70	ultrasonic horn
80	applied pressure
85	recessed holder
100	ultrasonic sealing arrangement
200	hermetically sealed OLED display

What is claimed is:

1. A method of providing a hermetically sealed enclosure for a highly moisture sensitive electronic device, comprising:

- depositing an electrical conductor on a substrate which provides an electrical connection with the electronic device and depositing an electrically insulating thin layer over a portion of the electrical conductor;
- providing a low melting point indium metal or alloy in the form of a wire having diameter ranging from 1 mil to 10 mils on the electrically insulating thin layer on the substrate so that the wire is situated around a periphery of the electronic device, the wire being disposed within the circumference of a cover plate;
- placing an ultrasonic horn over the cover plate so that ultrasonic energy can be delivered through the cover plate to the wire and applying a pressure between 20 and 100 psi; and
- providing an acoustic wave from the ultrasonic horn through the cover plate to melt the wire.

2. A method of sealing a cover plate to a substrate to provide an enclosure for a highly moisture sensitive electronic device, comprising:

- depositing an electrical conductor on a substrate which provides an electrical connection with the electronic device and depositing an electrically insulating thin layer over a portion of the electrical conductor;
- providing a low melting point indium metal or alloy in the form of a wire having diameter ranging from 1 mil to 10 mils on the electrically insulating thin layer on the

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substrate so that the wire is situated around a periphery of the electronic device, the wire being disposed within the circumference of a cover plate;

- (c) placing the cover plate in contact with the wire so that the cover plate encloses the electronic device;
- (d) placing an ultrasonic horn over the cover plate so that ultrasonic energy can be delivered through the cover plate to the wire and applying a pressure between 20 and 100 psi; and
- (e) providing an acoustic wave from the ultrasonic horn

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the cover plate to the substrate and the electrically insulating thin layer.

3. The method of claim **2**, further comprising:

(1) cooling the melted wire 5 to 20 seconds.

4. The method of claim **2**, further comprising:

a desiccant in the enclosed space between the cover plate and electronic device.

5. The method of claim **2**, wherein the device is an OLED display.

6. The method of claim **2**, wherein the cover plate is made of glass.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	超声密封盖板，为OLED显示器提供密封外壳		
公开(公告)号	US6706316	公开(公告)日	2004-03-16
申请号	US09/850788	申请日	2001-05-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	伊斯曼柯达公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	伊士曼柯达公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	全球OLED科技有限责任公司		
[标]发明人	GHOSH SYAMAL K HE FUGUI MOORE HAROLD		
发明人	GHOSH, SYAMAL K. HE, FUGUI MOORE, HAROLD		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 H01L51/52 B05D5/12 B32B31/16		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5237 H01L51/5246 H01L51/5243		
代理机构(译)	OWENS , RAYMOND L.		
其他公开文献	US20020187254A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种为高湿度敏感电子器件提供气密密封外壳的方法，包括在基板上沉积电导体，该电导体提供与电子器件的电连接并在电导体上沉积电绝缘薄层；在基板上的电绝缘薄层上提供直径为1密耳至10密耳的导线形式的低熔点钎金属或合金，使得导线位于电子器件的周边周围；将超声波喇叭放在盖板上，使超声波能量通过盖板传递到导线上，并施加20到100磅/平方英寸的压力；并提供声波来熔化电线。

