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Chen et al.

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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAYS**

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26, 2018.

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H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

H01L 27/12 (2006.01)

H01L 29/417 (2006.01)

H01L 29/786 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(2013.01); **H01L 27/3246** (2013.01); **H01L**
29/41733 (2013.01); **H01L 29/78633**
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51/5221 (2013.01); **H01L 27/323** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 51/5256; H01L 51/5221; H01L
27/124; H01L 27/3246; H01L 51/5206;
H01L 27/323

See application file for complete search history.

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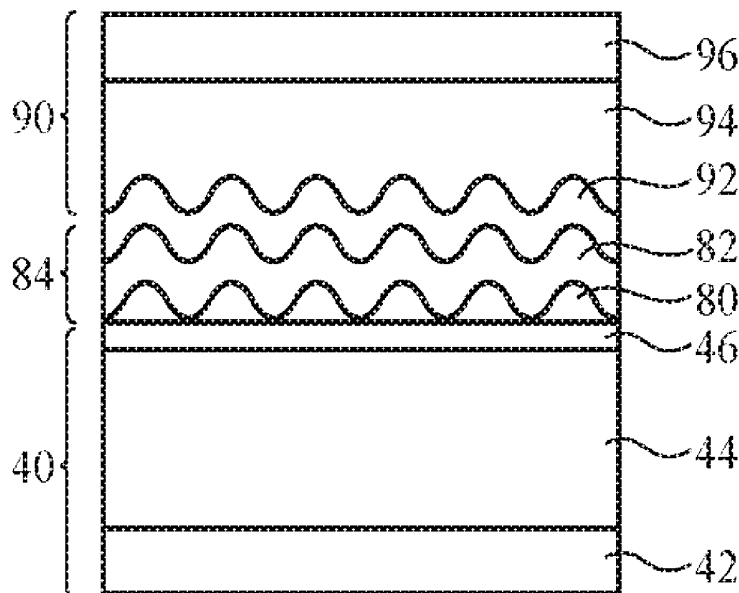
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A display may have an array of pixels. Each pixel may have a light-emitting diode such as an organic light-emitting diode. The organic light-emitting diodes may each have a reflective electrode such as a metal anode and a partially reflective electrode such as a metal cathode. Emissive material may be formed between the electrodes. The electrodes of each organic light-emitting diode may form an optical cavity. A wrinkled layer may be formed over the optical cavity to reduce sensitivity to process variations associated with forming encapsulation structures for the display. The wrinkled layer may include annealed organic layers. The organic layers may wrinkle during an annealing process at an annealing temperature. The annealed organic layers may include a first organic layer with a glass transition temperature below the annealing temperature and a second organic layer with a glass transition temperature above the annealing temperature.

17 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



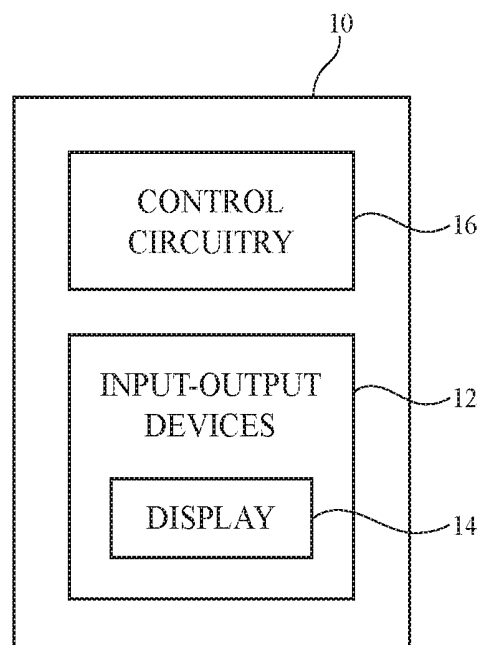
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*FIG. 1*

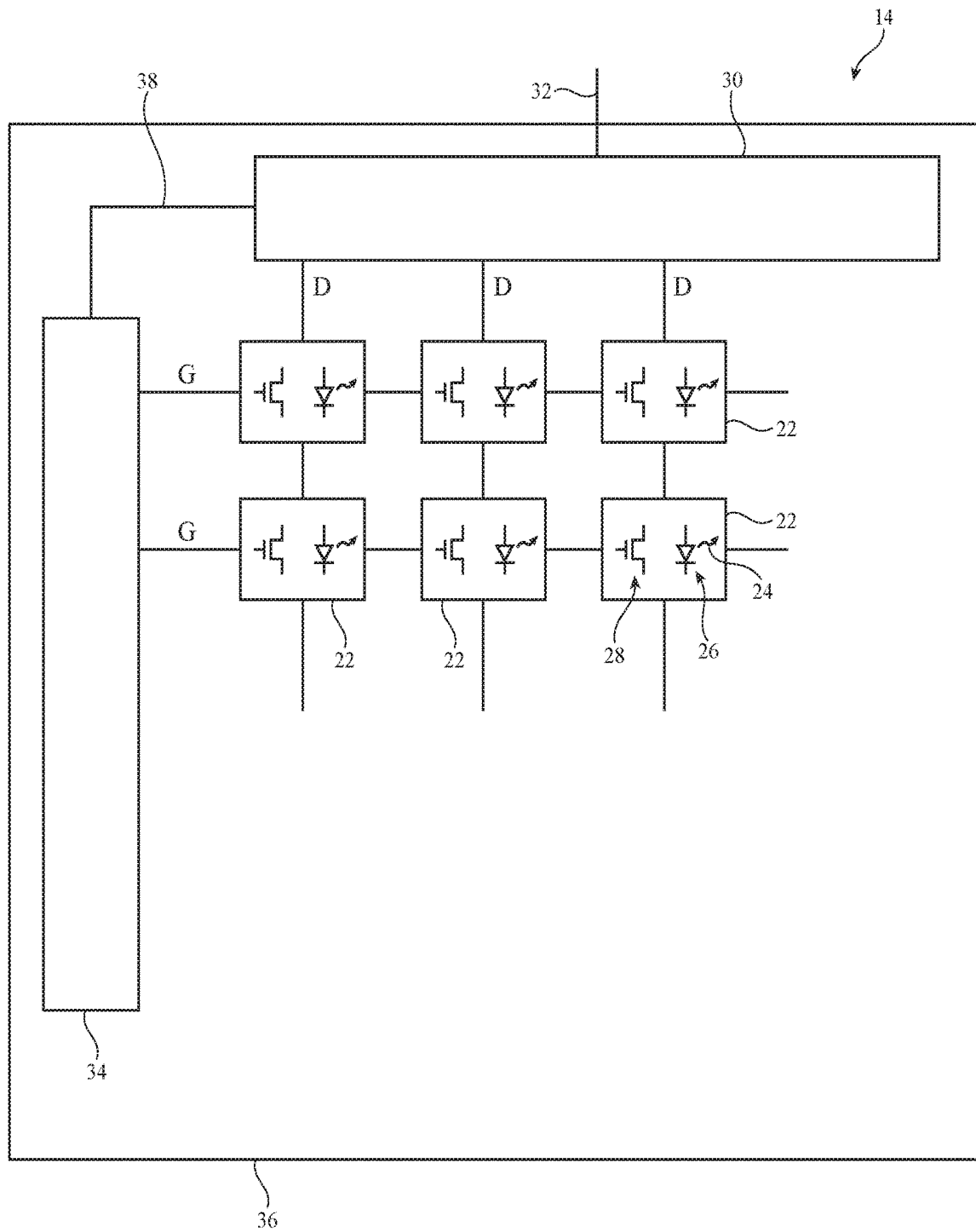


FIG. 2

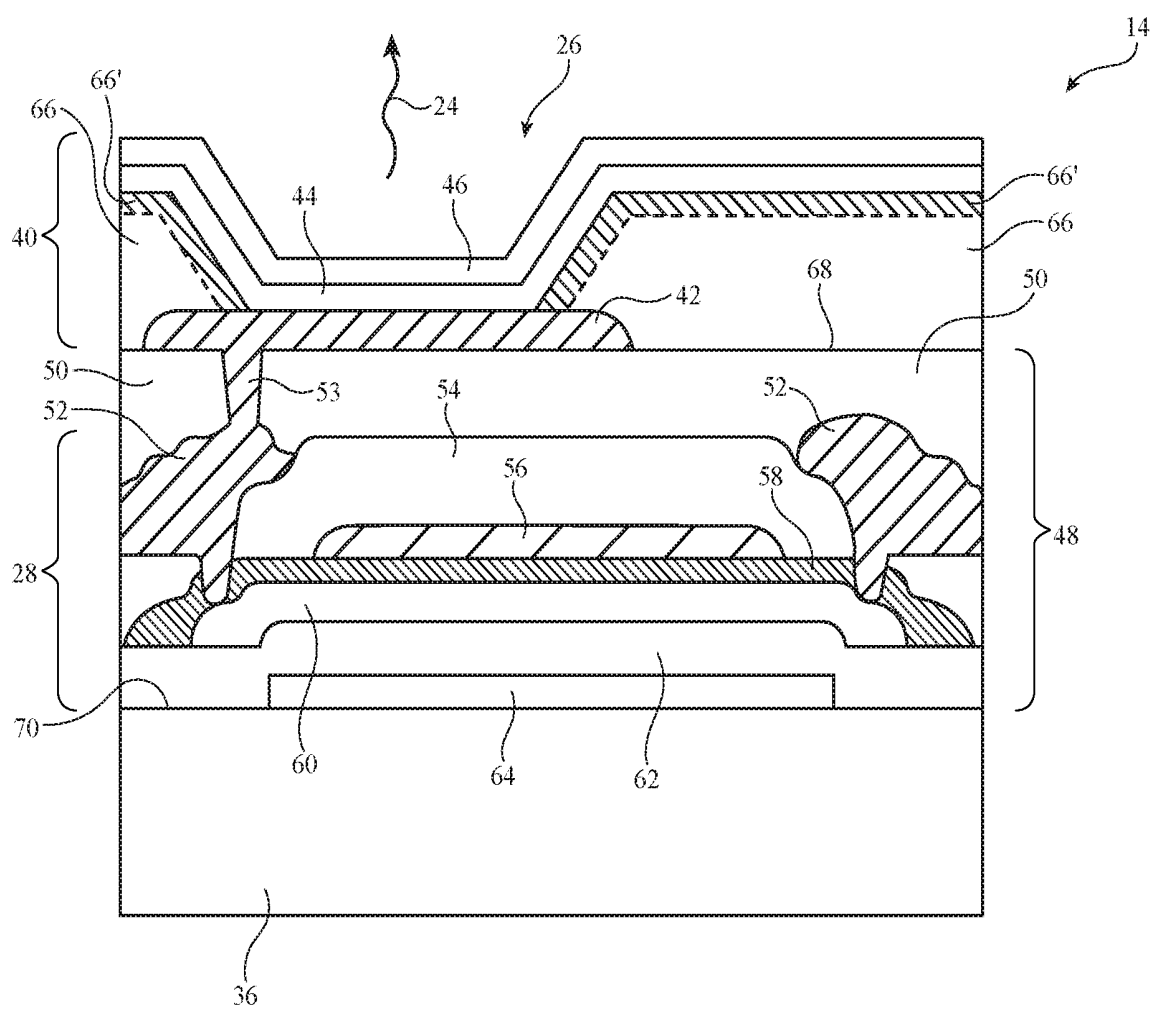


FIG. 3

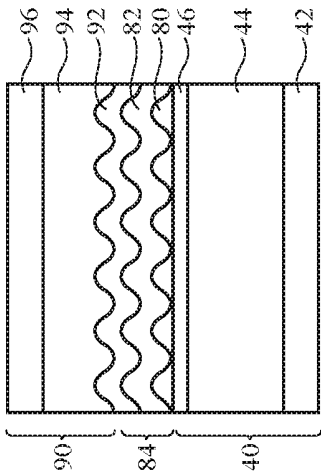


FIG. 6

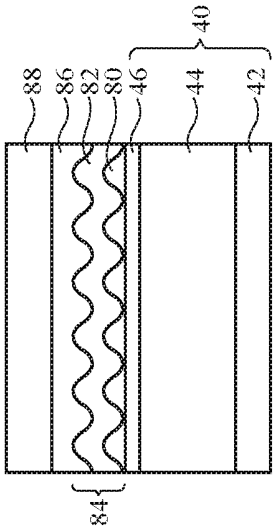


FIG. 5

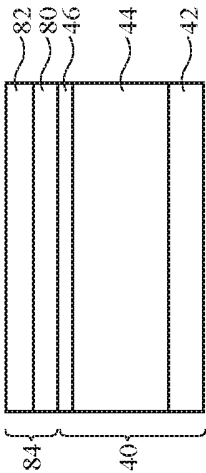


FIG. 4

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ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE DISPLAYS

This application claims the benefit of provisional patent application No. 62/622,657, filed Jan. 26, 2018, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

FIELD

This relates generally to electronic devices, and, more particularly, to electronic devices with displays.

BACKGROUND

Electronic devices often include displays. Displays such as organic light-emitting diode displays have pixels with light-emitting diodes. The light emitting diodes each have electrodes (i.e., an anode and a cathode). Emissive material is interposed between the electrodes. During operation, current passes through the emissive material between the electrodes, generating light.

The pixels in organic light-emitting diode displays may include optical cavities. The presence of an optical cavity may enhance color performance and efficiency, but may make the performance of each pixel sensitive to process variations. For example, variations in encapsulation layer thickness may result in undesired color variations.

SUMMARY

A display may have an array of pixels. Each pixel may have a light-emitting diode such as an organic light-emitting diode. The organic light-emitting diodes may each have a reflective electrode such as a metal anode and a partially reflective electrode such as a metal cathode. Emissive material may be formed between the electrodes. The electrodes of each organic light-emitting diode may form an optical cavity.

A wrinkled layer may be formed on the partially reflective electrode to reduce sensitivity to process variations associated with forming encapsulation structures for the display. The wrinkled layer may include annealed organic layers. The organic layers may wrinkle during an annealing process at an annealing temperature. The annealed organic layers may include a first organic layer with a glass transition temperature below the annealing temperature and a second organic layer with a glass transition temperature above the annealing temperature.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an illustrative electronic device having a display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a top view of an illustrative display in an electronic device in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of an illustrative organic light-emitting diode display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of a partially fabricated organic light-emitting diode display in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional side view of the portion of the organic light-emitting diode display of FIG. 4 after additional processing in accordance with an embodiment.

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FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional side view of the portion of the organic light-emitting diode display of FIG. 4 after additional processing with alternative process steps in accordance with an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

An illustrative electronic device of the type that may be provided with a display is shown in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 1, electronic device 10 may have control circuitry 16. Control circuitry 16 may include storage and processing circuitry for supporting the operation of device 10. The storage and processing circuitry may include storage such as hard disk drive storage, nonvolatile memory (e.g., flash memory or other electrically-programmable-read-only memory configured to form a solid state drive), volatile memory (e.g., static or dynamic random-access-memory), etc. Processing circuitry in control circuitry 16 may be used to control the operation of device 10. The processing circuitry may be based on one or more microprocessors, microcontrollers, digital signal processors, baseband processors, power management units, audio chips, application specific integrated circuits, etc.

Input-output circuitry in device 10 such as input-output devices 12 may be used to allow data to be supplied to device 10 and to allow data to be provided from device 10 to external devices. Input-output devices 12 may include buttons, joysticks, scrolling wheels, touch pads, key pads, keyboards, microphones, speakers, tone generators, vibrators, cameras, sensors, light-emitting diodes and other status indicators, data ports, and other electrical components. A user can control the operation of device 10 by supplying commands through input-output devices 12 and may receive status information and other output from device 10 using the output resources of input-output devices 12.

Input-output devices 12 may include one or more displays such as display 14. Display 14 may be a touch screen display that includes a touch sensor for gathering touch input from a user or display 14 may be insensitive to touch. A touch sensor for display 14 may be based on an array of capacitive touch sensor electrodes, acoustic touch sensor structures, resistive touch components, force-based touch sensor structures, a light-based touch sensor, or other suitable touch sensor arrangements.

Control circuitry 16 may be used to run software on device 10 such as operating system code and applications. During operation of device 10, the software running on control circuitry 16 may display images on display 14 using an array of pixels in display 14.

Device 10 may be a tablet computer, laptop computer, a desktop computer, a display, a cellular telephone, a media player, a wristwatch device or other wearable electronic equipment, or other suitable electronic device.

Display 14 may be an organic light-emitting diode display or may be a display based on other types of display technology. Configurations in which display 14 is an organic light-emitting diode display are sometimes described herein as an example. If desired, organic light-emitting diodes may be used in non-display organic light-emitting diode devices (e.g., lighting devices).

Display 14 may have a rectangular shape (i.e., display 14 may have a rectangular footprint and a rectangular peripheral edge that runs around the rectangular footprint) or may have other suitable shapes. Display 14 may be planar or may have a curved profile.

A top view of a portion of display 14 is shown in FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 2, display 14 may have an array of pixels

22 formed on substrate **36**. Substrate **36** may be formed from glass, metal, plastic, ceramic, or other substrate materials. Pixels **22** may receive data signals over signal paths such as data lines **D** and may receive one or more control signals over control signal paths such as horizontal control lines **G** (sometimes referred to as gate lines, scan lines, emission control lines, etc.). There may be any suitable number of rows and columns of pixels **22** in display **14** (e.g., tens or more, hundreds or more, or thousands or more). Each pixel **22** may have a light-emitting diode **26** that emits light **24** under the control of a pixel circuit formed from thin-film transistor circuitry such as thin-film transistors **28** and thin-film capacitors). Thin-film transistors **28** may be polysilicon thin-film transistors, semiconducting-oxide thin-film transistors such as indium gallium zinc oxide transistors, or thin-film transistors formed from other semiconductors. Pixels **22** may contain light-emitting diodes of different colors (e.g., red, green, and blue diodes for red, green, and blue pixels, respectively) to provide display **14** with the ability to display color images.

Display driver circuitry may be used to control the operation of pixels **22**. The display driver circuitry may be formed from integrated circuits, thin-film transistor circuits, or other suitable circuitry. Display driver circuitry **30** of FIG. **2** may contain communications circuitry for communicating with system control circuitry such as control circuitry **16** of FIG. **1** over path **32**. Path **32** may be formed from traces on a flexible printed circuit or other cable. During operation, the control circuitry (e.g., control circuitry **16** of FIG. **1**) may supply circuitry **30** with information on images to be displayed on display **14**.

To display the images on display pixels **22**, display driver circuitry **30** may supply image data to data lines **D** while issuing clock signals and other control signals to supporting display driver circuitry such as gate driver circuitry **34** over path **38**. If desired, circuitry **30** may also supply clock signals and other control signals to gate driver circuitry on an opposing edge of display **14**.

Gate driver circuitry **34** (sometimes referred to as horizontal control line control circuitry) may be implemented as part of an integrated circuit and/or may be implemented using thin-film transistor circuitry. Horizontal control lines **G** in display **14** may carry gate line signals (scan line signals), emission enable control signals, and other horizontal control signals for controlling the pixels of each row. There may be any suitable number of horizontal control signals per row of pixels **22** (e.g., one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, etc.).

A cross-sectional side view of a portion of an illustrative organic light-emitting diode display that includes a light-emitting diode (diode **26**) for a pixel and thin-film transistor circuitry for an associated pixel circuit (pixel circuit **48**) is shown in FIG. **3**. As shown in FIG. **3**, display **14** may include a substrate layer such as substrate layer **36**. Substrate **36** may be a planar layer or a non-planar layer and may be formed from plastic, glass, ceramic, sapphire, metal, or other suitable materials. The surface of substrate **36** may, if desired, be covered with one or more buffer layers (e.g., inorganic buffer layers such as layers of silicon oxide, silicon nitride, etc.).

Thin-film transistor circuitry for pixel circuit **48** may be formed on substrate **36**. The thin film transistor circuitry may include transistors, capacitors, and other thin-film structures. As shown in FIG. **3**, a transistor such as thin-film transistor **28** may be formed from thin-film semiconductor layer **60**. Semiconductor layer **60** may be a polysilicon layer, a semiconducting-oxide layer such as a layer of indium

gallium zinc oxide, or other semiconductor layer. Gate layer **56** may be a conductive layer such as a metal layer that is separated from semiconductor layer **60** by an intervening layer of dielectric such as dielectric **58** (e.g., an inorganic gate insulator layer such as a layer of silicon oxide). Dielectric **62** may also be used to separate semiconductor layer **60** from underlying structures such as shield layer **64** (e.g., a shield layer that helps shield the transistor formed from semiconductor layer **60** from charge in buffer layers on substrate **36**).

Semiconductor layer **60** of transistor **28** may be contacted by source and drain terminals formed from source-drain metal layer **52**. Dielectric layer **54** (e.g., an inorganic dielectric layer) may separate gate metal layer **56** from source-drain metal layer **52**. Pixel circuit **48** (e.g., source-drain metal layer **52**) may be shorted to anode **42** of light-emitting diode **26** using a metal via such as via **53** that passes through dielectric planarization layer **50**. Planarization layer **50** may be formed from an organic dielectric material such as a polymer.

Light-emitting diode **26** is formed from light-emitting diode layers **40** on the thin-film transistor layers of pixel circuit **48**. Each light-emitting diode has a lower electrode such as anode **42** and an upper electrode such as cathode **46**. Display **14** may be a top emission display. In a top emission display, the lower electrode may be formed from a reflective conductive material such as patterned metal to help reflect light that is produced by the light-emitting diode in the upwards direction out of the display. The lower electrode may, as an example, be a reflective metal electrode formed from a silver alloy having a reflectivity of at least 98%, at least 99%, etc. The upper electrode (sometimes referred to as the counter electrode) may be formed from a partially reflective metal layer that forms an optical cavity for diode **26**. The upper electrode may, as an example, be formed from a magnesium silver alloy and may have a reflectivity of 50-70%, at least 40%, at least 55%, less than 80%, less than 75%, or other suitable reflectivity.

The partial reflectivity (partial transparency) of the upper electrode allows the upper electrode to transmit light outwards that has been produced by emissive material in the diode. Layers such as a hole injection layer, hole transport layer, emissive material layer, electron transport layer, and electron injection layer may be formed above the lower electrode and below the upper electrode.

In the illustrative configuration of FIG. **3**, display **14** has a top emission configuration and lower electrode **42** is an anode and upper electrode **46** is a cathode. Layers **40** include a patterned metal layer that forms anodes such as anode **42**. Anode **42** is formed within an opening in pixel definition layer **66**. Pixel definition layer **66** may be formed from a patterned photoimageable polymer. The photoimageable polymer may be formed from an opaque material and/or a layer of opaque material such as black masking layer **66'** may cover other material in layer **66** (e.g., opaque layer **66'** may cover a layer of semitransparent polyimide or other polymer).

In each light-emitting diode, organic emissive material **44** is interposed between a respective anode **42** and cathode **46**. Anodes **42** may be patterned from a layer of metal on a planarization layer in the thin-film transistor layers of pixel circuit **48** such as planarization layer **50**. Cathode **46** may be formed from a common conductive layer that is deposited on top of pixel definition layer **66**. Cathode **46** is partially reflective and partially transparent so that light **24** may exit light emitting diode **26** as current is flowing through emissive material **44** between anode **42** and cathode **46**. In each

diode, an optical cavity is formed from a partially reflective cathode **46** and reflective anode **42**.

To protect light-emitting diodes **26** and other circuitry in pixels **22**, pixels **22** may be covered with encapsulation structures (e.g., a glass layer or thin-film capping layer formed on the upper surface of display **14**). The capping layer can contribute to the optical cavity of each light-emitting diode and therefore has the potential for influencing the color of light produced by each pixel. If care is not taken, process variations that arise when forming encapsulation for display **14** can cause variations in the properties of the optical cavities of light-emitting diodes **26** and therefore the color performance of display **14**.

To reduce the impact of process variations on display color performance, a wrinkled layer (sometimes referred to as a spinodal wrinkling structure) can be used as a capping layer for diodes **26**. Across the surface of the optical cavity of each diode **26**, the wrinkled layer effectively creates multiple smaller cavities with a variety of different cavity lengths. Taken together, these random cavity length variations reduce the impact of process variations in the passivation layers above the diodes on the color performance of the diodes. As a result, display **14** exhibits less sensitivity to encapsulation process variations.

Any suitable arrangement may be used in forming a wrinkled layer on display **14**. With one illustrative configuration, first and second layers of different respective organic materials are formed above diodes **26**. The first layer may be deposited on the surface of display **14** before the second layer. The first and second layers may be formed from materials of the type that are sometimes used in forming organic light-emitting diode emissive layers (e.g., hole transport layer materials, etc.) or other materials compatible with the formation of diodes **26**. The first layer may have a first glass transition temperature and the second layer may have a second glass transition temperature. The first glass transition temperature may be lower than the second glass transition temperature. By annealing the first and second layers at an annealing temperature between the first and second glass transition temperatures, the first and second layers may be caused to wrinkle.

FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of display **14** after first layer **80** and second layer **82** of wrinkled layer **84** have been deposited prior to annealing. With one illustrative arrangement, first layer **80** may be an organic material such as TPD (N,N'-Bis(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine, which is sometimes used as a hole transport layer in organic light-emitting diodes, and may have a glass transition temperature of about 60° C. Second layer **82** may, as an example, be NPB (N,N'-Di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine) and may have a glass transition temperature of about 100° C. The thicknesses of the first and second layers may be about 10-200 nm, 2-1000 nm, at least 20 nm, at least 30 nm, at least 50 nm, at least 100 nm, less than 150 nm, less than 120 nm, less than 100 nm, less than 80 nm, less than 40 nm, or other suitable thicknesses.

After annealing at a temperature T between 60° C. and 100° C. (e.g., for 5-10 minutes), stresses are produced that cause first layer **80** and second layer **82** to wrinkle and form wrinkled layer **84** of FIG. **5**. The period (peak-to-peak wrinkle size) of the wrinkles in layer **84** may be such that there are multiple wrinkles within each pixel area. For example, if each diode **26** has a lateral size of about 20-50 microns, the size of each wrinkle in layer **84** may be about 2-10 microns. The wrinkles may form a sinuous randomly-oriented pattern when viewed from above. Diode **26** may

have a maximum lateral dimension of 20-50 microns, at least 15 microns, less than 75 microns, or other suitable size and the period of the wrinkles in wrinkled layer **84** may be such that the maximum lateral dimension divided by the period is 3-30, at least 2, at least 5, at least 10, less than 100, less than 50, less than 25, less than 20, less than 10, or other suitable amount. In general, it may be desirable for the period of the wrinkles in layer **84** to be greater than about one tenth of a wavelength of light (e.g., 0.05 microns, which is one tenth of 0.5 microns for green light) to ten times the wavelength of light (e.g., 5 microns for green light). The wrinkles of layer **84** may, for example, have a period of at least 0.1 micron, at least 0.5 microns, at least 1 micron, at least 2 microns, at least 4 microns, at least 5 microns, at least 10 microns, less than 20 microns, less than 15 microns, less than 8 microns, less than 3 microns, or other suitable size. The thickness of the wrinkles (crest-to-trough height difference) may be 0.05 microns to 10 microns, at least 0.1 microns, at least 0.5 microns, at least 1 micron, less than 20 microns, or other suitable size. If desired, wrinkled layer **84** may be used in larger light-emitting diodes used for lighting. For large light-emitting diodes such as diodes used in lighting, the dimensions of the wrinkles in wrinkled layer **84** can be enlarged accordingly.

The thickness variations imposed by the wrinkles in wrinkled layer **84** create optical cavity length variations for the optical cavities of diodes **26**. These optical cavity length variations are random and therefore help homogenize color variations that might otherwise arise from optical cavity variations in diodes **26**. As a result, the optical impact of process variations associated with forming encapsulation structures for display **14** (e.g., process variations leading to encapsulation thickness variations, etc.) may be reduced.

In the example of FIG. **5**, wrinkled layer is covered with encapsulation structures such as glass layer **88**. A layer such as layer **86** (e.g., an air gap or a layer of polymer) may be interposed between glass encapsulation layer **88** and wrinkled layer **84**.

In the example of FIG. **6**, encapsulation structures **90** have been formed from thin-film encapsulation layers such as passivation layer **92**, planarization layer **94**, and passivation layer **96**. First passivation layer **92** may be formed on the surface of wrinkled layer **84**. First passivation layer **92** may be formed from an inorganic dielectric layer such as a layer of silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride (as examples). The thickness of layer **92** may be about 0.5-2 microns, at least 0.3 microns, at least 0.8 microns, less than 3 microns, less than 1.5 microns, or other suitable thickness. Planarization layer **94** may be formed on passivation layer **92**. Planarization layer **94** may be formed from an organic material (e.g., a photo-cured or thermally cured liquid polymer). The thickness of planarization layer **94** may be 5-20 microns, at least 1.5 microns, at least 3 microns, at least 4 microns, less than 45 microns, less than 25 microns, less than 10 microns, or other suitable thickness. Second passivation layer **96** may be formed on layer **94** from an inorganic dielectric layer such as a layer of silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride (as examples). The thickness of layer **96** may be about 0.5-2 microns, at least 0.3 microns, at least 0.8 microns, less than 3 microns, less than 1.5 microns, or other suitable thickness.

The foregoing is merely illustrative and various modifications can be made to the described embodiments. The foregoing embodiments may be implemented individually or in any combination.

What is claimed is:

1. A display, comprising:
a substrate;

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organic light-emitting diodes on the substrate, wherein each organic light-emitting diode has an optical cavity formed from first and second electrodes and has emissive material interposed between the first and second electrodes;

a wrinkled layer that includes a first layer of a first organic material and a second layer of a second organic material, wherein the wrinkled layer has a randomly-oriented pattern; and

encapsulation structures, wherein in each organic light-emitting diode the first electrode is interposed between the emissive material and the substrate, the second electrode is partially reflective and is interposed between the wrinkled layer and the emissive material, and the wrinkled layer is interposed between the second electrode and the encapsulation structures.

2. The display defined in claim 1 wherein the first organic material and the second organic material have different glass transition temperatures.

3. The display defined in claim 1 wherein in each organic light-emitting diode the first layer is interposed between the second layer and the second electrode of that organic light-emitting diode, wherein the first organic material has a first glass transition temperature, and wherein the second organic material has a second glass transition temperature that is larger than the first glass transition temperature.

4. The display defined in claim 1 wherein the encapsulation structures comprise a glass layer.

5. The display defined in claim 4 wherein the glass layer is separated from the wrinkled layer by an air gap.

6. The display defined in claim 4 further comprising a polymer layer that separates the glass layer from the wrinkled layer.

7. The display defined in claim 1 wherein the encapsulation structures include at least one thin-film encapsulation layer.

8. The display defined in claim 1 wherein the encapsulation structures comprise:

a first thin-film inorganic layer on the wrinkled layer;
a second thin-film inorganic layer; and
a polymer layer interposed between the first and second thin-film inorganic layers.

9. The display defined in claim 1 wherein the organic light-emitting diodes each have a maximum lateral dimension, wherein the wrinkled layer has wrinkles characterized by a period, and wherein the maximum lateral dimension divided by the period is 3-30.

10. The display defined in claim 1 wherein the wrinkled layer has wrinkles characterized by a period of 0.05 microns to 5 microns.

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11. The display defined in claim 10 wherein the first organic material has a first glass transition temperature and the second organic material has a second glass transition temperature that is greater than the first glass transition temperature.

12. The display defined in claim 10 wherein the wrinkled layer is an organic annealed layer formed from the first organic material, which has a glass transition temperature below an annealing temperature, and formed from the second organic material, which has a glass transition temperature above the annealing temperature.

13. The display defined in claim 12 wherein the first organic material is interposed between the second organic material and the second electrode of each light-emitting diode.

14. A light-emitting diode device, comprising:

an optical cavity formed from a reflective electrode, a partially reflective electrode, and emissive material interposed between the reflective electrode and the partially reflective electrode; and

a wrinkled layer on the partially reflective electrode that includes a first organic layer with a first glass transition temperature and a second organic layer with a second glass transition temperature that is greater than the first glass transition temperature, wherein the partially reflective layer is interposed between the first organic layer and the emissive material.

15. The light-emitting diode device defined in claim 14 further comprising encapsulation structures on the wrinkled layer that include first and second inorganic passivation layers and an organic layer interposed between the first and second inorganic passivation layers.

16. A display, comprising:

a substrate;

organic light-emitting diodes on the substrate, wherein each organic light-emitting diode has an optical cavity formed from a reflective electrode and a partially reflective electrode and has emissive material interposed between the reflective electrode and the partially reflective electrode;

a wrinkled layer having a first organic layer with a first glass transition temperature covered with a second organic layer having a glass transition temperature that is higher than the first glass transition temperature; and
encapsulation structures that encapsulate the wrinkled layer and the organic light-emitting diodes.

17. The display defined in claim 1 wherein the wrinkled layer forms cavities having a plurality of cavity lengths.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器		
公开(公告)号	US10535840	公开(公告)日	2020-01-14
申请号	US16/167391	申请日	2018-10-22
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	苹果公司.		
[标]发明人	CHEN CHIEH WEI CHO TING YI		
发明人	CHEN, CHIEH-WEI CHO, TING-YI		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L27/12 H01L29/417 H01L29/786 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/124 H01L27/3246 H01L51/5206 H01L51/5221 H01L29/41733 H01L51/5256 H01L29/78633 H01L27/323 H01L51/5253 H01L51/5265		
代理人(译)	TREYZ , G VICTOR		
优先权	62/622657 2018-01-26 US		
其他公开文献	US20190237701A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

显示器可以具有像素阵列。每个像素可以具有诸如有机发光二极管的发光二极管。有机发光二极管可各自具有诸如金属阳极的反射电极和诸如金属阴极的部分反射电极。可以在电极之间形成发光材料。每个有机发光二极管的电极可以形成光学腔。可以在光学腔上方形成褶皱层以减小对与形成用于显示器的封装结构相关的工艺变化的敏感性。起皱的层可以包括退火的有机层。在退火温度下的退火过程中，有机层可能起皱。退火的有机层可以包括玻璃化转变温度低于退火温度的第一有机层和玻璃化转变温度高于退火温度的第二有机层。

