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

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 30, 2013 (KR) ..... 10-2013-0104250

**ABSTRACT**

An OLED display device and a method of fabricating the same are disclosed. The OLED display device includes a substrate including a display area provided with an organic light emitting element and a pad area provided with a plurality of pads, the pad area formed around the display area, an encapsulation layer formed on the substrate such that the encapsulation layer covers the organic light emitting element, and a dam formed between the display area and the pad area, the dam controlling flow of an organic film material constituting the encapsulation layer.

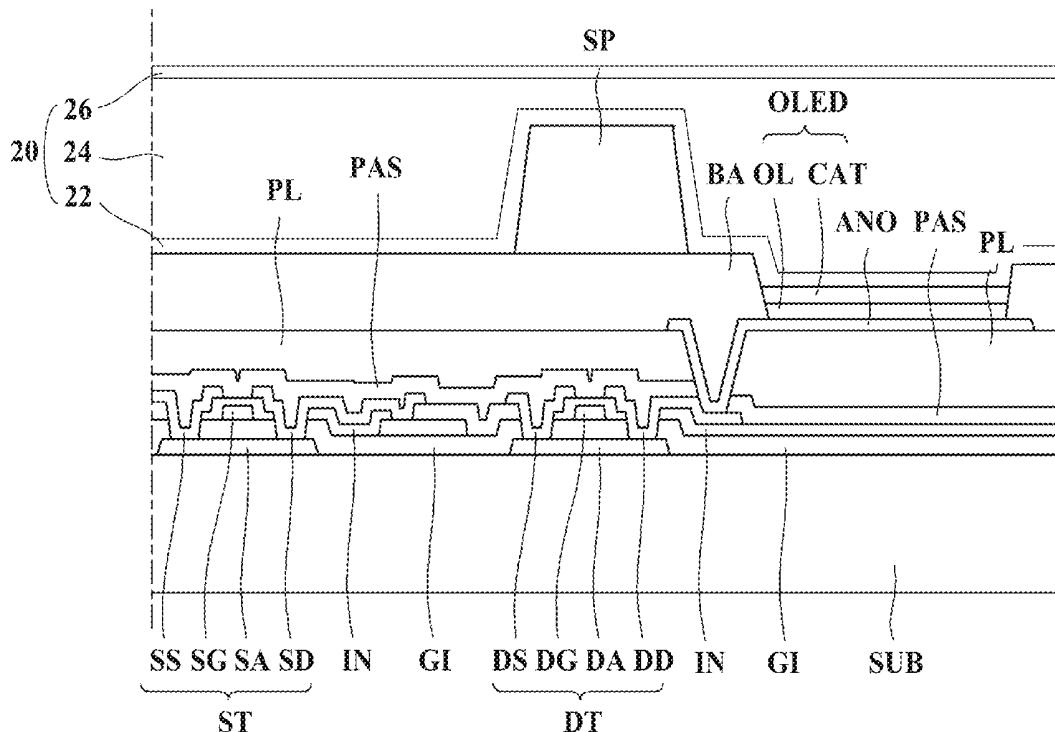


FIG. 1  
(Related Art)

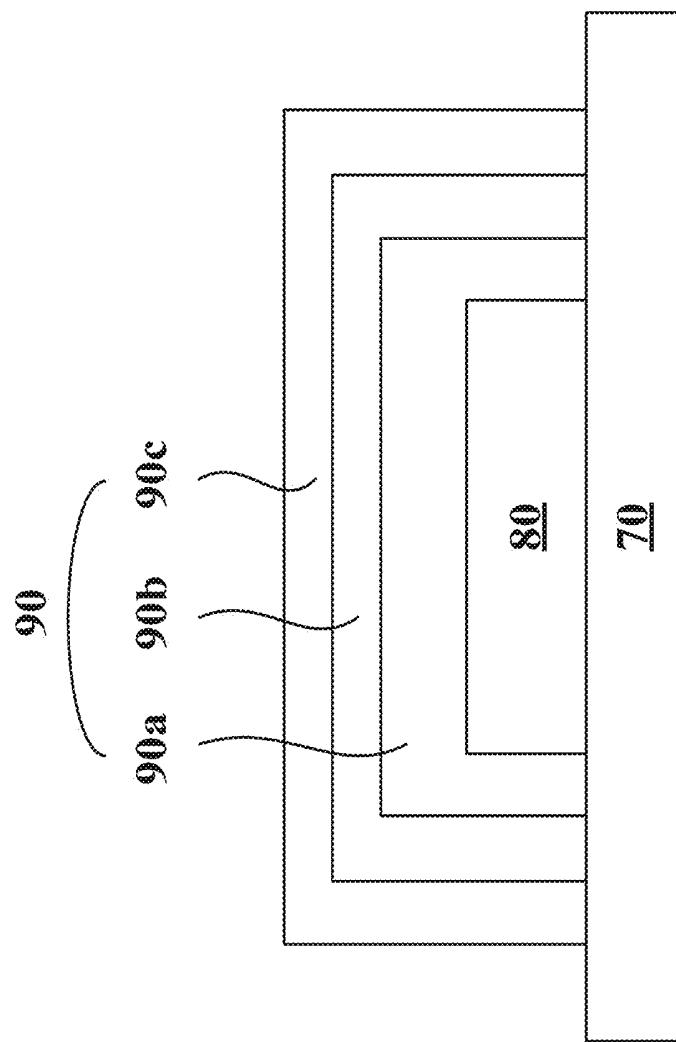


FIG. 2

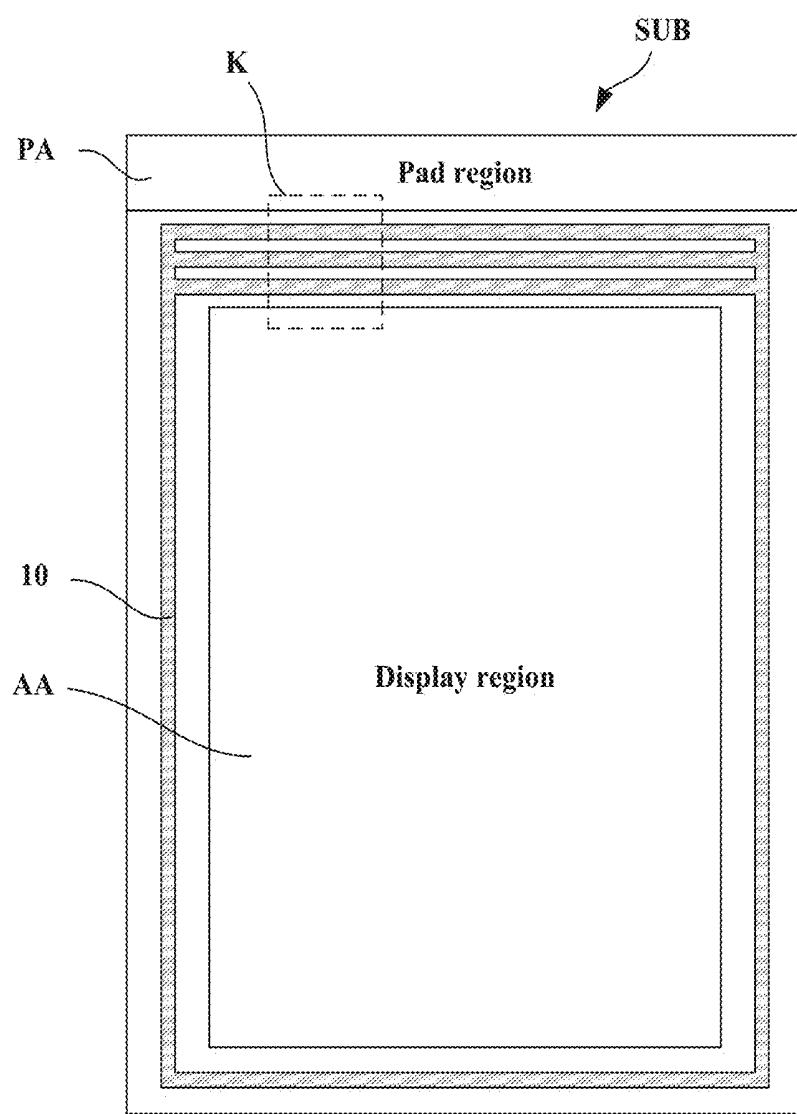


FIG. 3

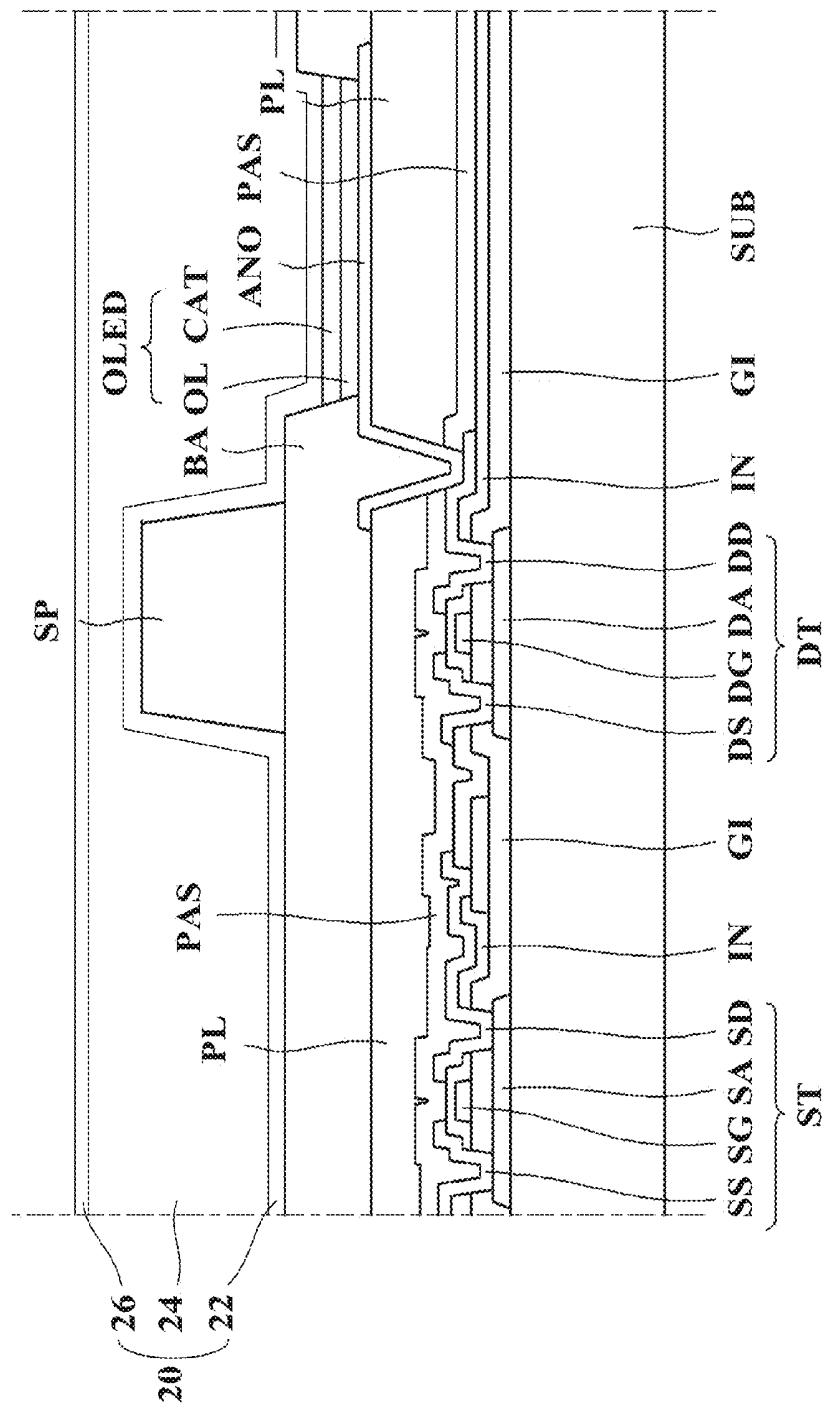


FIG. 4

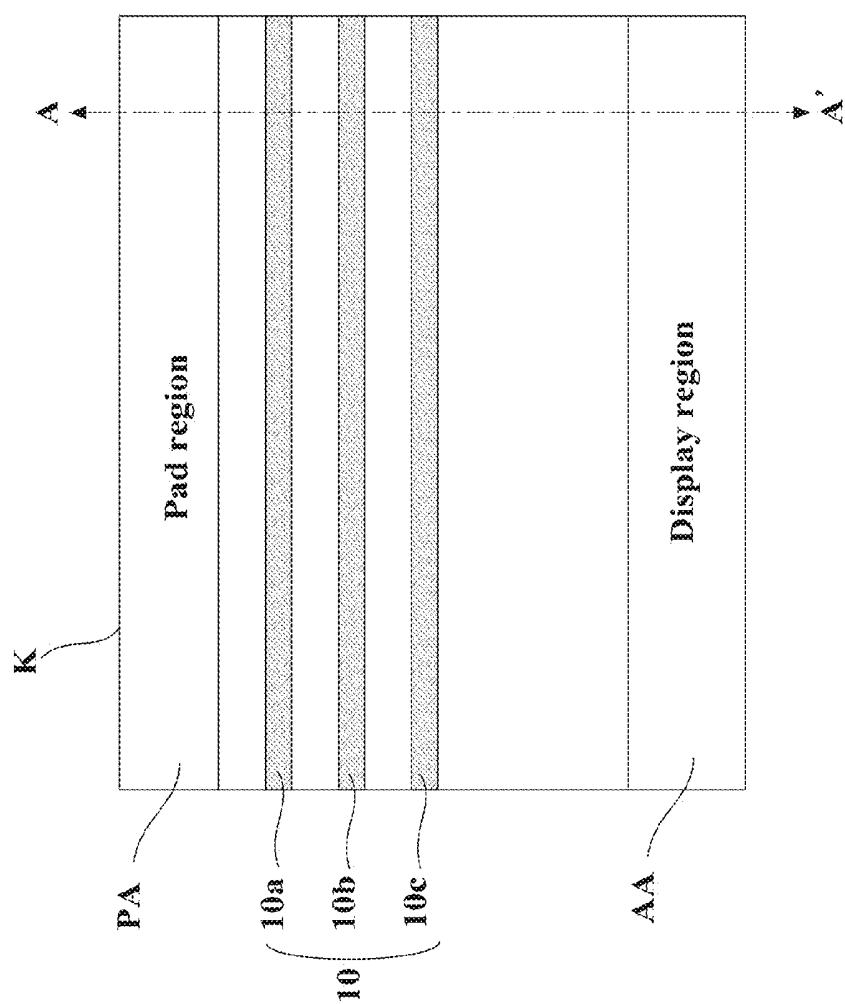


FIG. 5

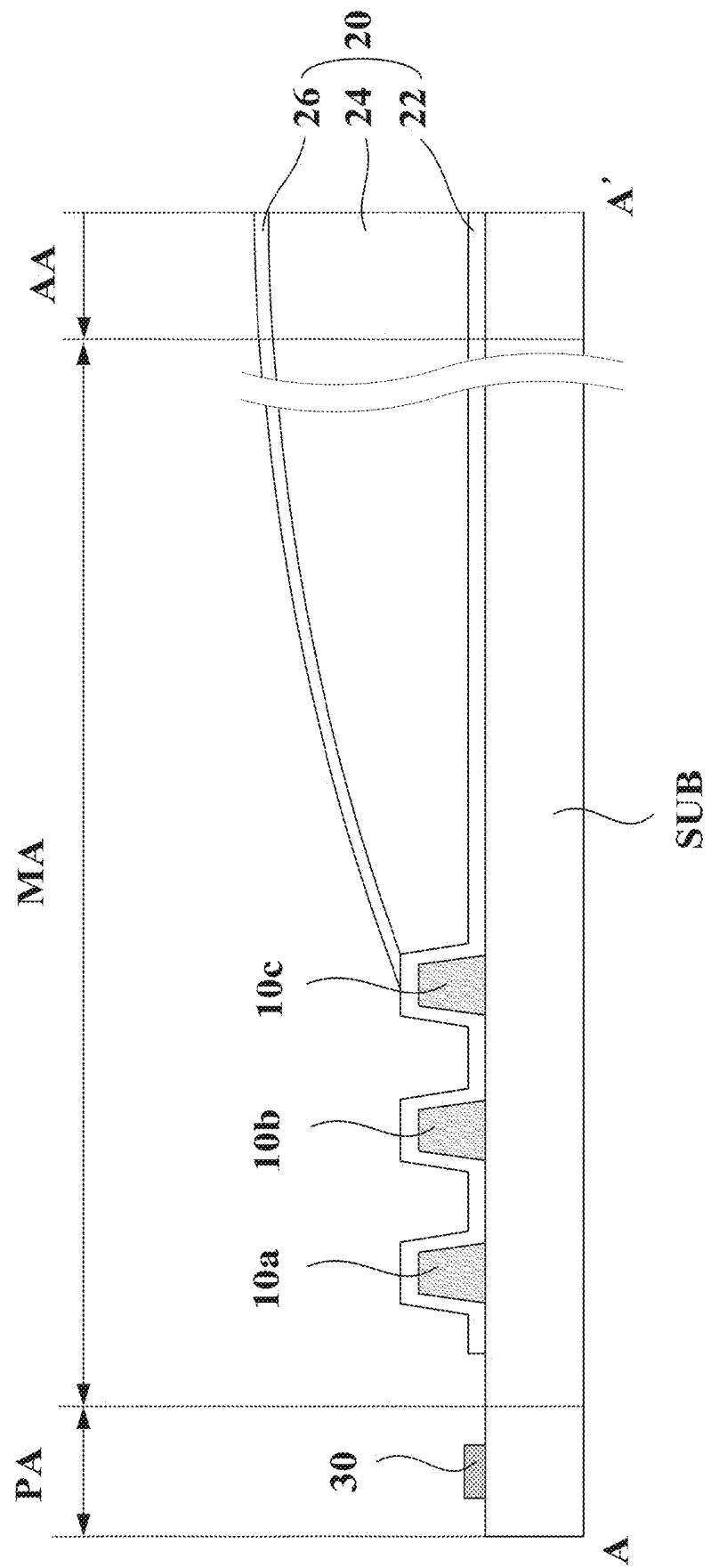


FIG. 6

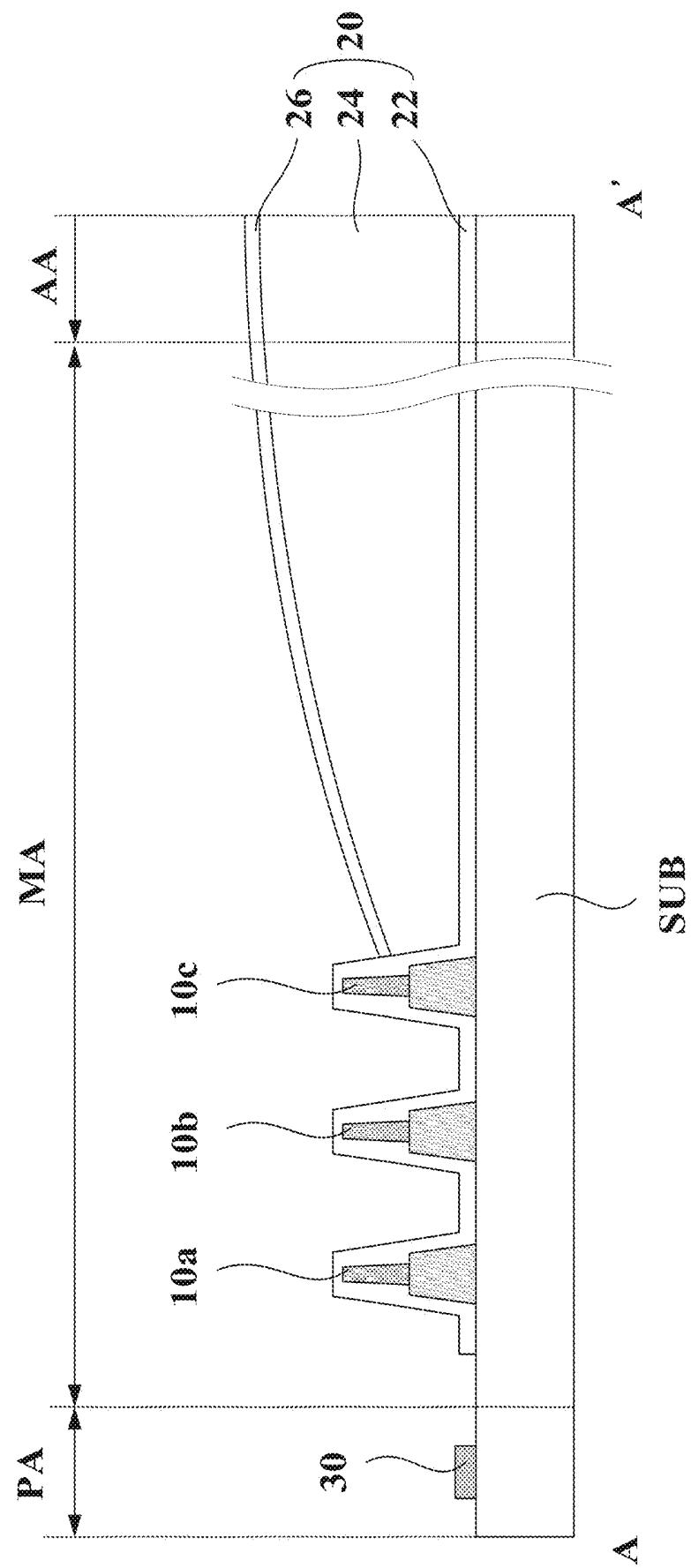


FIG. 7A

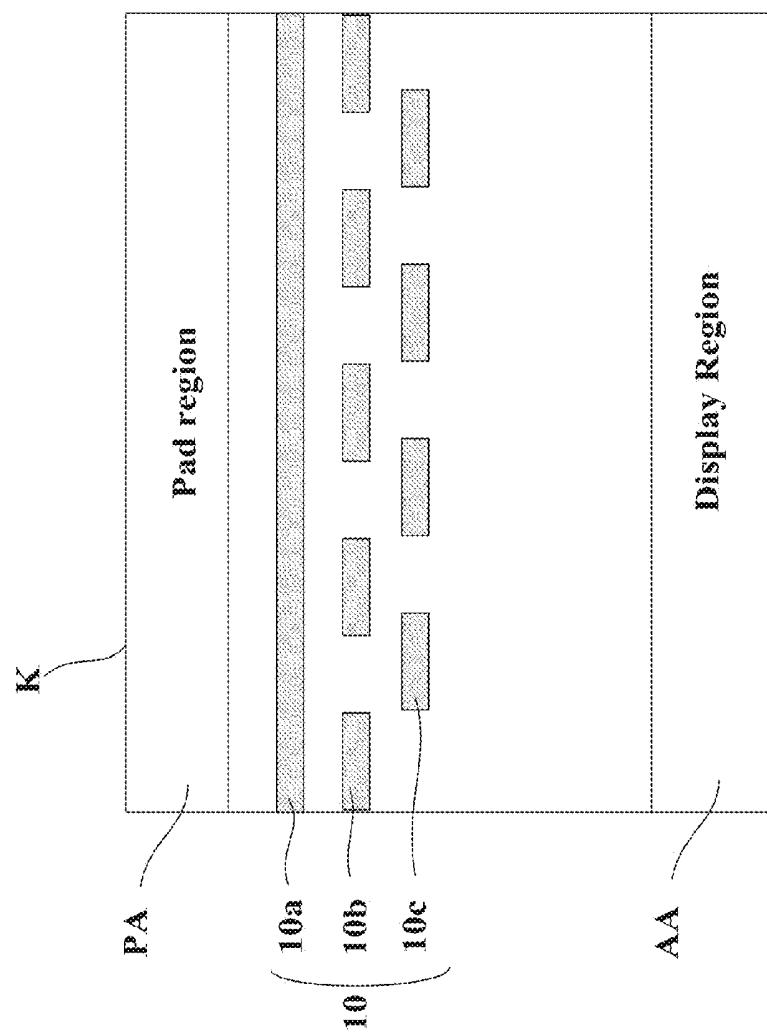


FIG. 7B

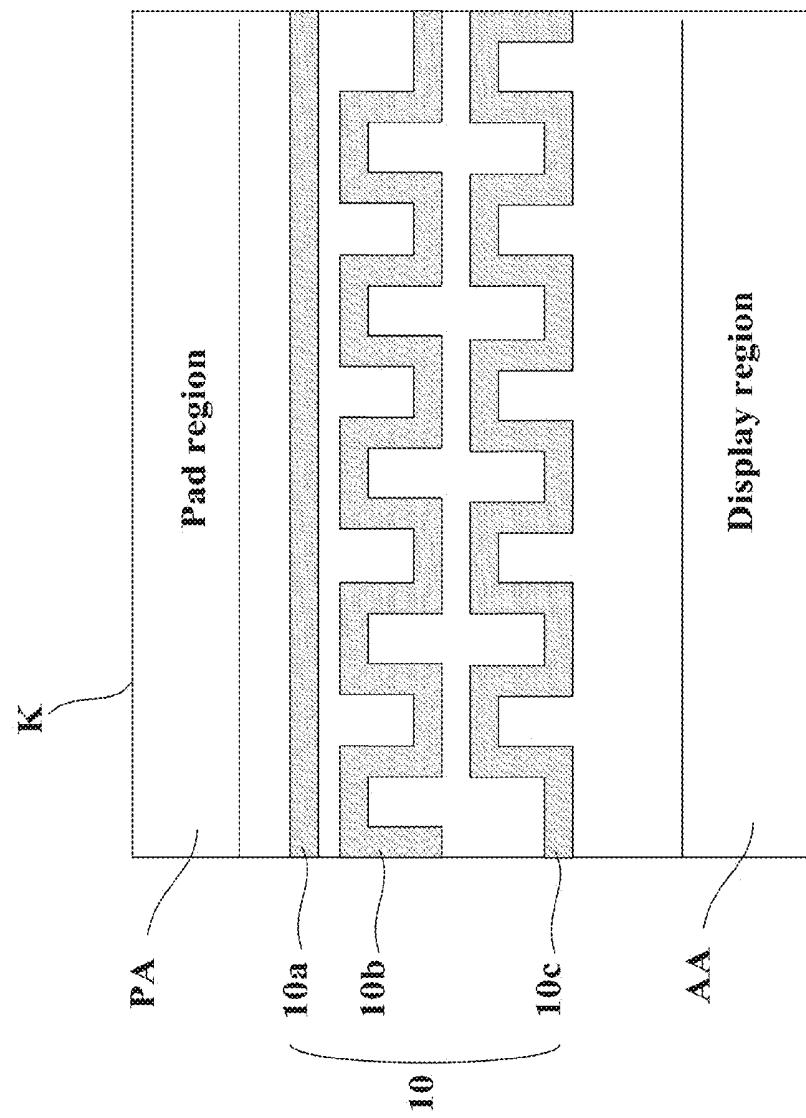


FIG. 8

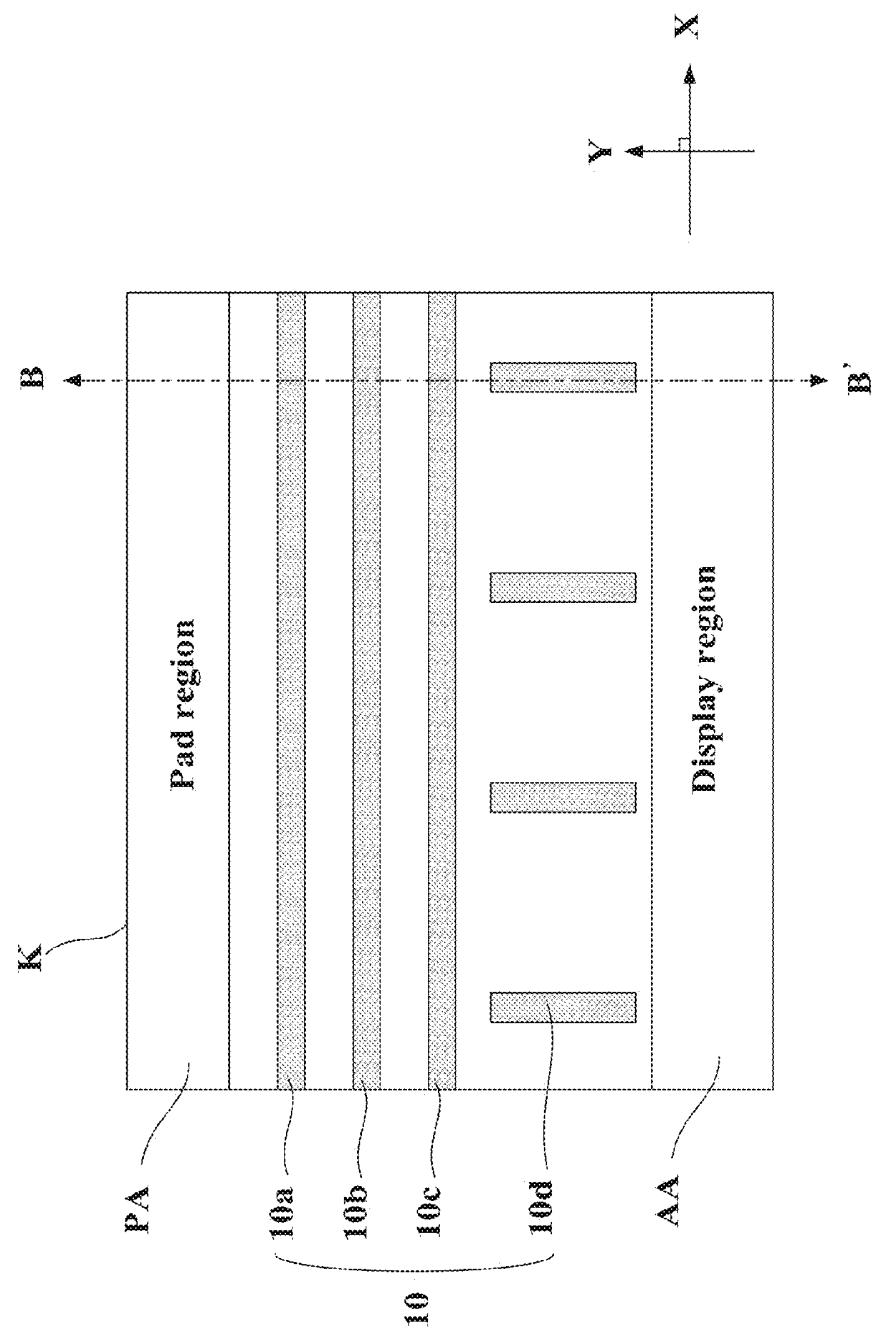
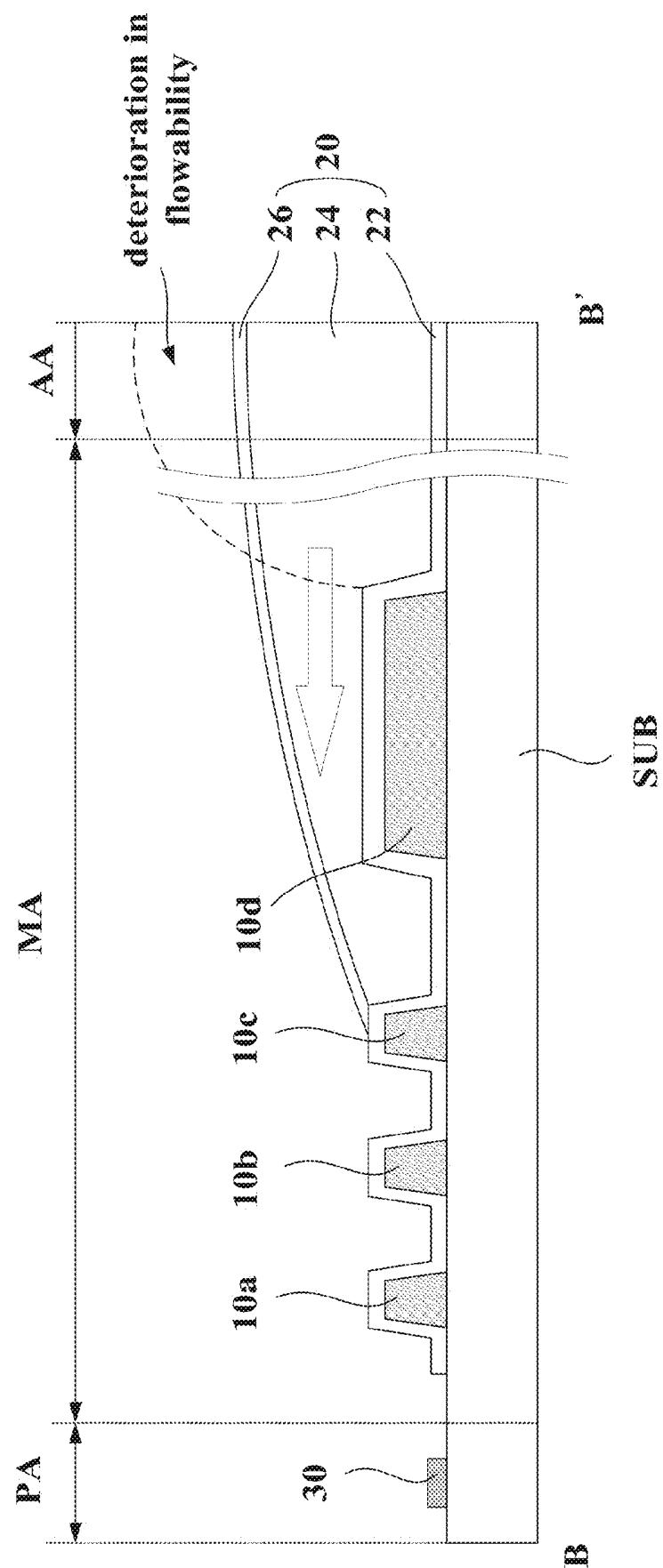


FIG. 9



## ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0104250, filed on Aug. 30, 2013, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an OLED display device and a method of fabricating the same.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] In recent years, organic light emitting diode (OLED) display devices are attracting considerable attention as flat panel display devices, which solve high weight and high volume, which are problems of cathode ray tubes (CRTs).

[0006] Such an OLED display device includes an anode, a cathode, and an organic semiconductor layer formed between the anode and the cathode. The organic semiconductor layer includes a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light-emitting layer, an electron transport layer and an electron injection layer.

[0007] In this regard, OLED display devices are disadvantageously vulnerable to deterioration caused by internal factors, for example, deterioration of electrodes and the light emitting layer by oxygen and deterioration caused by light emitting layer-interface reaction and deterioration caused by external factors such as exterior moisture, oxygen and UV. Accordingly, packaging and encapsulation of OLED display devices are considerably important.

[0008] FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a related art method for encapsulating an OLED display device.

[0009] With reference to FIG. 1, in accordance with the conventional encapsulation method, an encapsulation layer 90 having a plurality of layers including a first inorganic film 90a, an organic film 90b and a second inorganic film 90c is formed on a substrate 70 provided with an organic light emitting diode 80 for encapsulation.

[0010] The organic film 90b constituting the encapsulation layer 90 is made of a polymer and is formed by applying a liquid polymer to the substrate 70 and then curing the same. The organic film 90b is flowable until it is cured and the liquid polymer constituting the organic film 90b advantageously permeates a pad region formed at the periphery of the substrate 70. FIG. 2 is an image showing a defect resulting from permeation of the liquid polymer into the pad region of a driving IC formed at the periphery of the substrate 70. The liquid polymer permeated into the pad region causes driving defects or lighting inspection defects.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an OLED display device and a method of fabricating the same that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0012] An object of the present invention is to provide an OLED display device which includes at least one dam at the periphery of a substrate to prevent a liquid polymer constituting an organic film from permeating a pad area during production of the organic film constituting an encapsulation layer, and a method of fabricating the same.

[0013] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may 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 invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an OLED display device includes a substrate including a display area provided with an organic light emitting element and a pad area provided with a plurality of pads, the pad area formed around the display area, an encapsulation layer formed on the substrate such that the encapsulation layer covers the organic light emitting element, and a dam formed between the display area and the pad area, the dam controlling flow of an organic film material constituting the encapsulation layer.

[0015] In another aspect, a method for manufacturing an OLED display device includes forming an organic light emitting element in a display area on a substrate, forming a plurality of dams between the display area and a pad area provided with a plurality of pads, and forming an encapsulation layer on the substrate such that the encapsulation layer covers the organic light emitting element, wherein the dam controls flow of an organic film material constituting the encapsulation layer.

[0016] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] 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 embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0018] FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating a related art method for encapsulating an OLED display device;

[0019] FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating an OLED display device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 3 is a sectional view illustrating the display area AA shown in FIG. 2;

[0021] FIG. 4 is an enlarged view illustrating the region "K" shown in FIG. 2;

[0022] FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along line A-A' of FIG. 4;

[0023] FIG. 6 is a sectional view taken along line A-A' of FIG. 4;

[0024] FIGS. 7A and 7B are enlarged plan views illustrating a dam according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 8 is an enlarged plan view illustrating a dam according to another embodiment of the present invention; and

[0026] FIG. 9 is a sectional view taken along line B-B' of FIG. 8.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0027] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Whenever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0028] Hereinafter, an OLED display device and a method of fabricating the same according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the annexed drawings.

[0029] FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating an OLED display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0030] With reference to FIG. 2, the OLED display device according to the embodiment includes a substrate SUB including a display area AA provided with an organic light emitting element and a pad area PA provided with a plurality of pads 30 (see FIG. 6), an encapsulation layer 20 (see FIG. 3) formed on the substrate SUB such that the encapsulation layer 20 covers the organic light emitting element formed in the display area AA, and a dam 10 being formed between the display area AA and the pad area PA and controlling flowability of a material for an organic film 24 constituting the encapsulation layer 20.

[0031] The dam 10 functions to prevent a liquid polymer constituting the organic film 24 from permeating the pad area AA during production of the organic film 24 constituting the encapsulation layer 20. For this purpose, the dam 10 may be formed only between the display area AA and the pad area PA and is preferably formed to surround the periphery of the display area AA.

[0032] As shown in FIG. 2, the dam 10 may include a plurality of dams formed at a side of the substrate SUB provided with the pad area PA. Specifically, the dam 10 may include a plurality of dams spaced from one another by a predetermined distance at the side of the substrate SUB provided with the pad area PA. As a result, the dam 10 easily prevents the liquid polymer from permeating the pad area PA. Meanwhile, the dam 10 may include a plurality of dams formed at another side of the substrate SUB provided with the pad area PA.

[0033] As such, the liquid polymer can be prevented from permeating the pad area PA during formation of the organic film 24 constituting the encapsulation layer 20 by forming the dam 10 at the periphery of the substrate SUB. The dam 10 will be described in more detail later.

[0034] Hereinafter, the organic light emitting element formed in display area AA will be described in detail.

[0035] FIG. 3 is a sectional view illustrating the display area AA shown in FIG. 2.

[0036] With reference to FIG. 3, the organic light emitting element formed in the display area AA includes a plurality of thin film transistors (hereinafter, referred to as "TFTs", ST and DT) formed on the substrate SUB and a plurality of OLEDs being driven while being connected to the TFTs (ST and DT). The TFTs (ST and DT) include a switching TFT ST and a driving TFT DT.

[0037] The switching TFT ST is formed at the intersection between a gate line (not shown) and a data line (not shown) and is connected thereto. The switching TFT ST functions to select a pixel. For this purpose, the switching TFT ST includes a gate electrode SG branching from the gate line, a semiconductor layer SA, a source electrode SS and a drain electrode SD.

[0038] The driving TFT DT functions to drive an anode ANO disposed at the pixel selected by the switching TFT ST. For this purpose, the driving TFT DT includes a gate electrode DG connected to the drain electrode SD of the switching TFT ST, a semiconductor layer DA, a source electrode DS connected to the driving current supply line (not shown) and a drain electrode DD. The drain electrode DD of the driving TFT DT is connected to the anode ANO of the OLED.

[0039] FIG. 3 illustrates, for example, a top gate TFT. In this case, a semiconductor layer SA of a switching TFT ST and a semiconductor layer DA of a driving TFT DT are formed on a substrate SUB, and a gate insulation film GI is formed on the semiconductor layers SA and DA. In addition, gate electrodes SG and DG are formed on the gate insulation film GI such that the gate electrodes SG and DG overlap the centers of the semiconductor layers SA and DA, respectively. In addition, source electrodes SS and DS are respectively connected to drain electrodes SD and DD through contact holes at both sides of the semiconductor layers SA and DA. The source electrodes SS and DS and the drain electrodes SD and DD are formed on an interlayer insulating film IN covering the gate electrodes SG and DG.

[0040] The substrate SUB provided with the switching TFT ST and the driving TFT DT are coated with a passivation film PAS and a planarization film PL. A plurality of banks BAs dividing a plurality of light emitting regions is formed on the substrate SUB including the planarization film PL. In addition, at least one spacer SP is further formed on at least one of the banks BAs.

[0041] An anode ANO contacting the drain electrode DD of the driving TFT DT through the contact hole is formed in each light emitting region. An organic semiconductor layer OL is formed on the anode ANO and a cathode CAT is stacked on the organic semiconductor layer OL. The organic semiconductor layer OL includes a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer and an electron injection layer.

[0042] The organic light emitting element on the substrate SUB including the banks BAs and the spacer SP is encapsulated by forming an encapsulation layer 20 having a plurality of layers including a first inorganic film 22, an organic film 24 and a second inorganic film 26. The encapsulation layer 20 is bonded to the encapsulation substrate (not shown) via an adhesion layer (not shown) interposed between the encapsulation layer 20 and the encapsulation substrate.

[0043] The organic film 24 provided in the encapsulation layer 20 is made of a polymer and is formed by applying a liquid polymer to the substrate SUB and curing the same. The polymer having a liquid phase upon formation of the organic film 24 is controlled by the dam 10 as shown in FIG. 2 and thus does not permeate the pad area PA.

[0044] FIG. 4 is an enlarged view illustrating the region "K" shown in FIG. 2. FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along line A-A' of FIG. 4.

[0045] With reference to FIGS. 4 and 5, a plurality of pads 30 are formed in the pad area PA. The pads 30 may be connected to a circuit film (not shown) or to a driving IC. The pad is schematically shown in FIG. 5, but the structure of the pad 30 is similar to that described in Korean Patent Laid-Open No. 10-2013-0015113 or the like designed by the present applicant, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

[0046] Meanwhile, a plurality of dams 10a, 10b and 10c are formed in a middle area MA between the pad area PA where the pads 30 are formed and the display area AA where the

organic light emitting element is formed. The dams **10a**, **10b** and **10c** prevent the liquid polymer from permeating the pad area PA during formation of the organic film **24** of the encapsulation layer **20**.

[0047] The dam **10** may be made of an organic material constituting the banks BA and the spacers SP formed in the display area AA. In this case, the dams **10** are formed together with the banks BA or the spacer SP in the same process. In addition, the dam **10** may be made of a metal constituting the TFTs, for example, the same material as the gate, source and drain electrodes. In this case, the dam **10** is formed during the formation of TFTs.

[0048] As such, the dam **10** may be made of the same material as at least one of an organic material constituting the banks BA and spacer SP and a metal material constituting TFTs. Accordingly, a separate process or apparatus for forming the dam **10** is not needed.

[0049] Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 6, the dam **10** may have a multi-layer structure formed by laminating the selected materials. For example, the dam **10** may have a double layer structure formed by laminating materials used for the bank formation process and the spacer formation process.

[0050] Hereinafter, the dam **10** according to embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail.

[0051] FIGS. 7A and 7B are enlarged plan views illustrating a dam according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0052] In FIG. 4, the dam **10** is shown as a solid line, but the shape of the dam **10** may be varied. Specifically, the dam **10** may have a shape selected from a solid line, a dotted line and a zigzag.

[0053] As shown in FIG. 7A, when the plurality of dams **10a**, **10b** and **10c** are provided, the outermost one **10a** of the dams **10a**, **10b** and **10c** is formed as the solid line and the remaining dams **10b** and **10c** are formed as the dotted line.

[0054] In addition, as shown in FIG. 7B, the outermost one **10a** of the dams **10a**, **10b** and **10c** is formed as the solid line and the remaining dams **10b** and **10c** are formed as the zigzag shape.

[0055] FIG. 8 is an enlarged plan view illustrating a dam according to another embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 9 is a sectional view taken along line B-B' of FIG. 8.

[0056] With reference to FIGS. 8 and 9, a plurality of dams **10a**, **10b**, **10c** and **10d** are formed in the middle area MA between the pad area PA where the pads **30** are formed and the display area AA where the organic light emitting element is formed.

[0057] Among the dams **10a**, **10b**, **10c** and **10d**, the dams **10a**, **10b** and **10c** formed in relatively outer regions are formed in a first direction (x direction of FIG. 8) crossing the display area AA and the pad area PA. The dams **10a**, **10b** and **10c** function to prevent the liquid polymer from permeating the pad area PA upon formation of the organic film **24** of the encapsulation layer **20**.

[0058] The closest one **10d** of the dams **10a**, **10b**, **10c** and **10d** to the display area AA includes a plurality of sub-dams spaced from one another by a predetermined distance in the first direction and each sub-dam is formed in a second direction (Y direction of FIG. 8, longitudinal direction) crossing the first direction. Upon formation of the organic film **24** of the encapsulation layer **20**, the dam **10d** functions to induce a liquid polymer to flow to the periphery of the substrate SUB

when flowability of the polymer is deteriorated, as shown by the dotted line in FIG. 9. Accordingly, a thickness difference of the organic film **24** due to deterioration in flowability of the liquid polymer upon formation of the organic film **24** of the encapsulation layer **20** can be prevented, thereby preventing blurring.

[0059] As such, the liquid polymer can be prevented from permeating the pad area PA upon formation of the organic film **24** constituting the encapsulation layer **20** by forming dams at the periphery of the substrate SUB. In addition, the dam **10** induces the liquid polymer to flow toward the periphery when flowability of the liquid polymer is deteriorated, thereby preventing blurring caused by the thickness difference of the organic film.

[0060] As apparent from the foregoing, dams may be formed at the periphery of the substrate SUB in an outer region of the substrate SUB, thereby preventing the liquid polymer from permeating the pad area PA upon formation of the organic film **24** constituting the encapsulation layer **20**. In addition, the dam **10** induces the liquid polymer to flow to the periphery when flowability of the liquid polymer is deteriorated, thereby preventing blurring caused by the thickness difference of the organic film.

[0061] 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.

1-12. (canceled)

13. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device, comprising:

a substrate comprising:

an active area provided with an organic light emitting element; and

a non-active area provided with a plurality of pads,

an encapsulation layer on the substrate, the encapsulation

layer covering the organic light emitting element; and a dam on the non-active area, the dam controlling flow of an organic film material constituting the encapsulation layer.

14. The OLED display device of claim 13, wherein the dam:

surrounds a periphery of the active area; and

includes a plurality of dams spaced from one another by a predetermined distance at a side of the substrate provided with the pads.

15. The OLED display device of claim 13, wherein:

a closest one of the dam portions to the active area comprises a plurality of sub-dams spaced from one another by a predetermined distance in a first direction crossing the active area and the non-active area; and

each sub-dam is disposed in a second direction crossing the first direction.

16. The OLED display device of claim 13, wherein the dam comprises:

a same material as at least one selected from: a material included in a bank and a spacer in the active area, and a metal material included in a thin film transistor; and at least one layer comprising a laminate of the selected materials.

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20160285045A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2016-09-29
申请号	US15/174058	申请日	2016-06-06
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PARK SUNG JIN HONG SOON KWANG KIM DO HYUNG		
发明人	PARK, SUNG-JIN HONG, SOON-KWANG KIM, DO-HYUNG		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L51/56 H01L27/32		
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优先权	1020130104250 2013-08-30 KR		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

## 摘要(译)

的OLED显示装置及其制造方法被公开。OLED显示装置包括：包括设置有有机发光元件和设有多个垫，围绕显示区形成的垫区域的焊盘区域的显示区域的基板，形成在基底上，使得所述封装层上的包封层覆盖有机发光元件，以及在显示区域和焊盘区中，构成封装层的有机膜材料的坝控制流量之间形成一个坝。

