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(54) **DISPLAYS WITH SHARED FLEXIBLE SUBSTRATES**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01L 27/3244** (2013.01); **H01L 2227/32** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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USPC **257/40**
See application file for complete search history.

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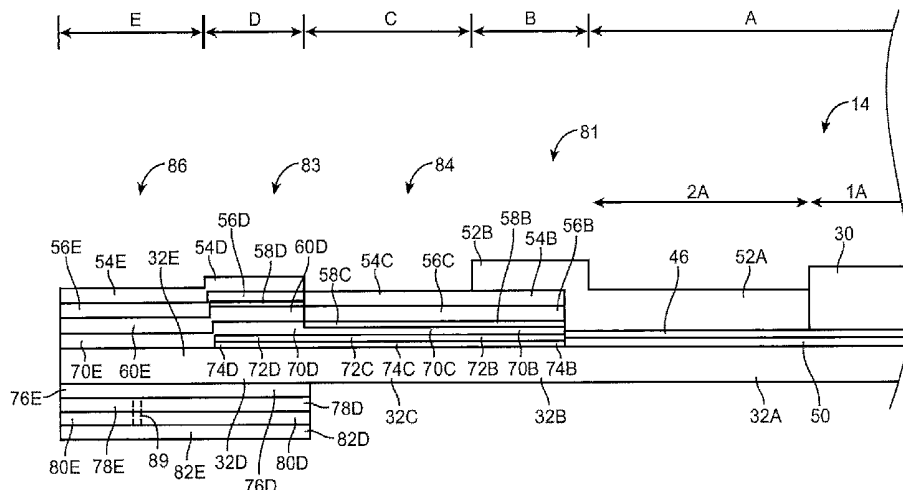
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electronic device may be provided with a display such as an organic light-emitting diode display. The display may include an array of display pixels formed on a polymer substrate layer. The polymer substrate layer may include an contiguous layer of polyimide that forms a substrate layer in additional structures such as a polymer film and a flexible printed circuit. A first transition region may be interposed between the display and the polymer film, and a second transition region may be interposed between the polymer film and the flexible printed circuit. Metal traces may be formed on the polymer film and on the flexible printed circuit. A display driver integrated circuit may be mounted to the traces on the polymer film. The polymer film may form a U-shaped bend. The flexible printed circuit may be coupled to a printed circuit board in the device using hot bar solder connections.

19 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



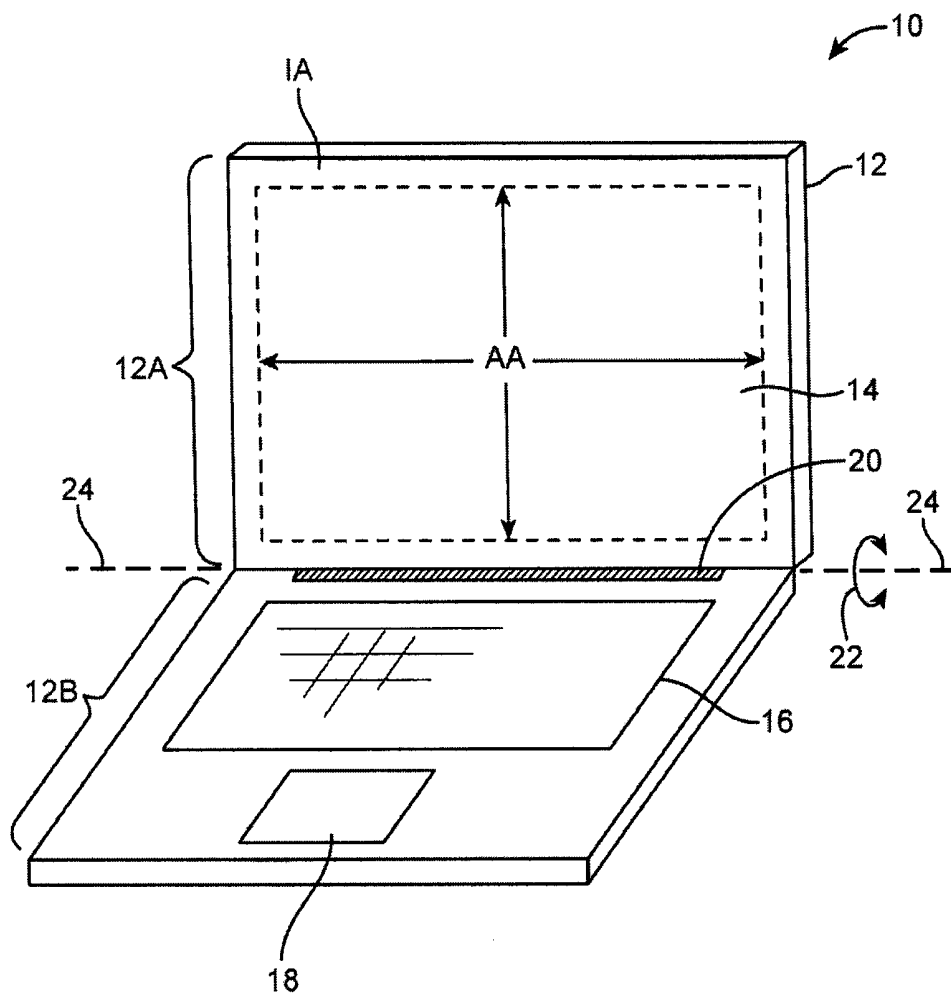


FIG. 1

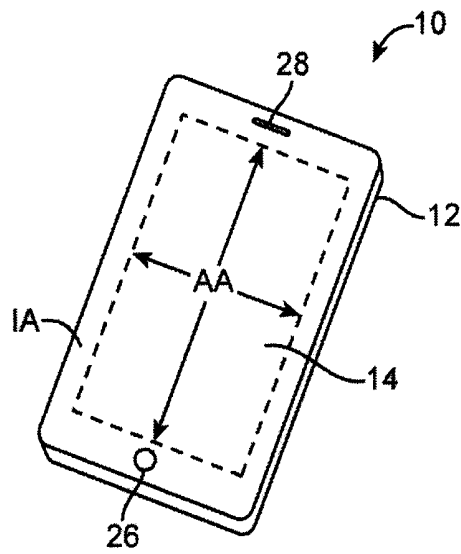


FIG. 2

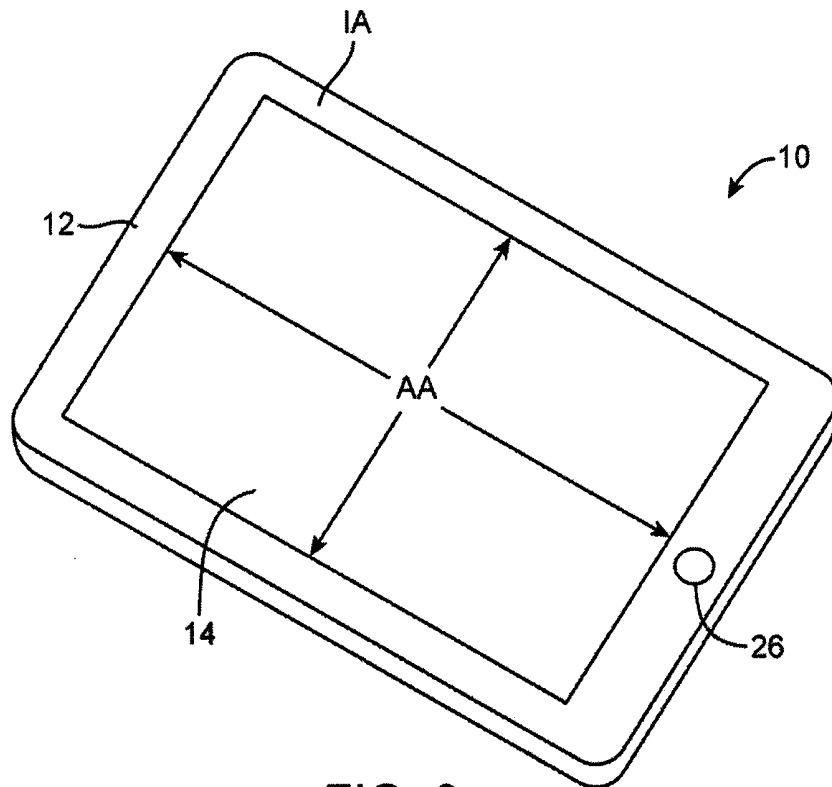


FIG. 3

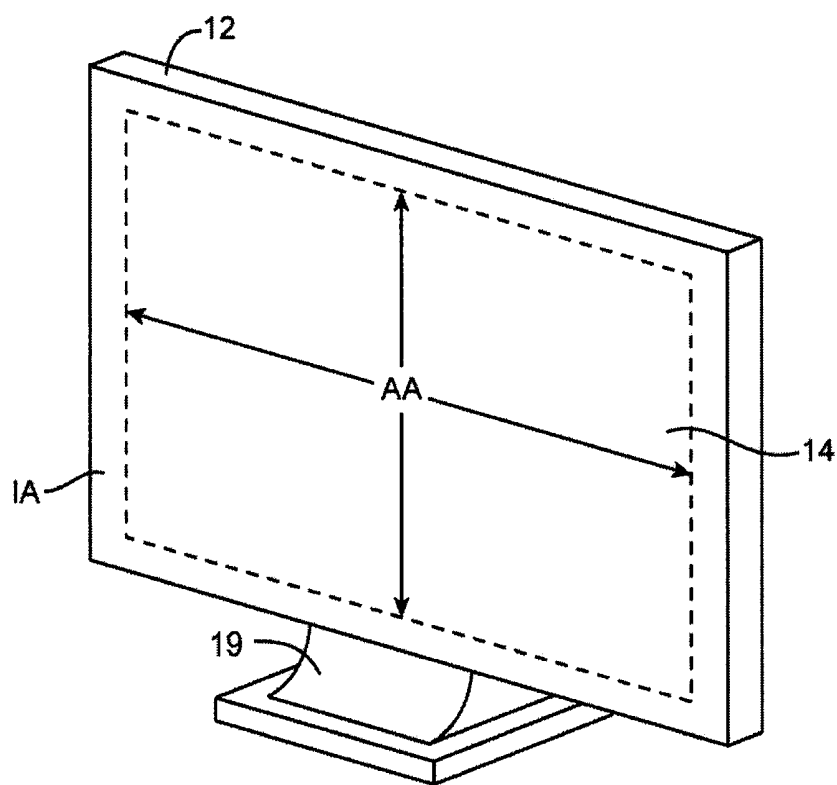


FIG. 4

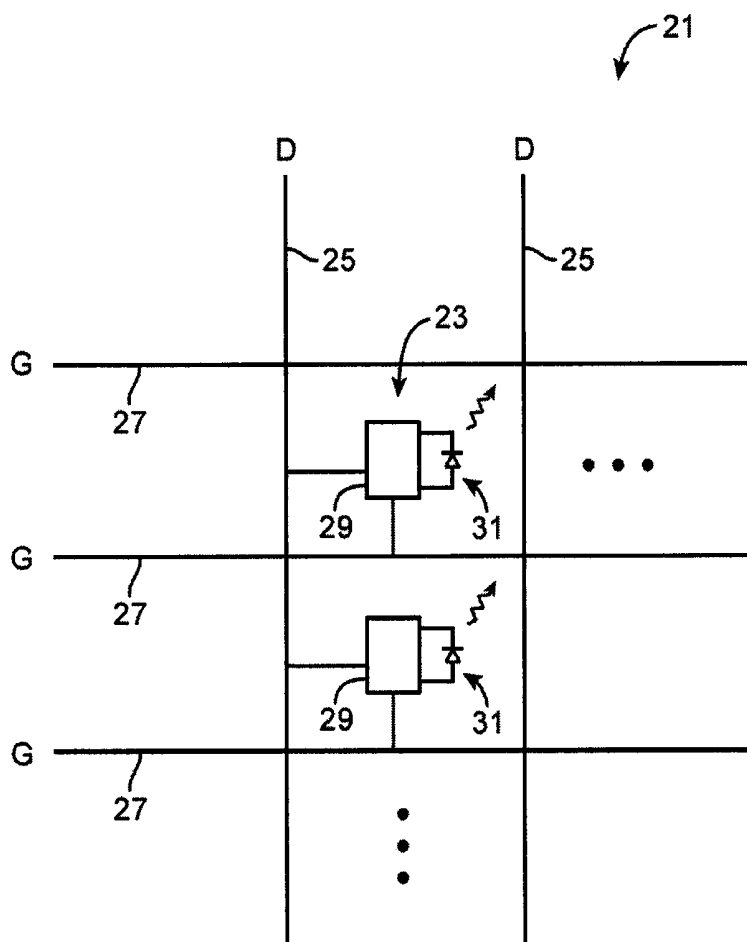


FIG. 5

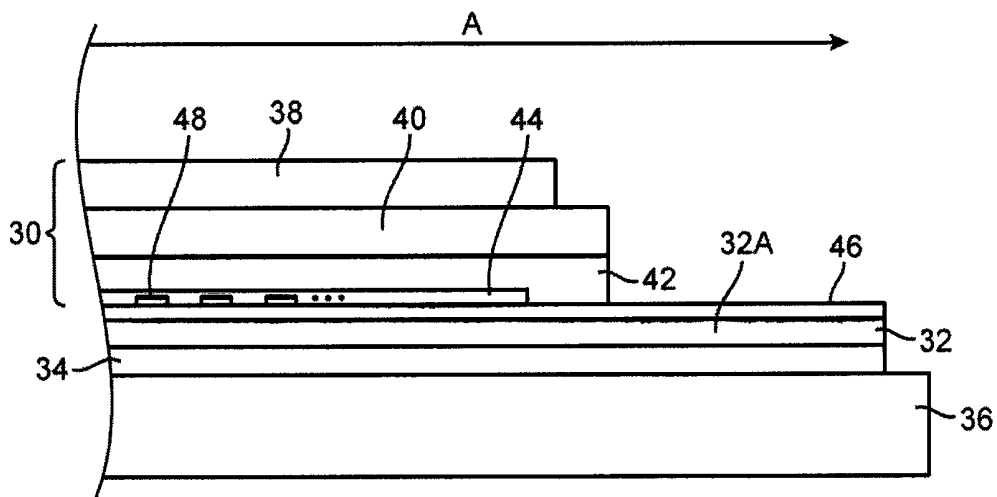


FIG. 6

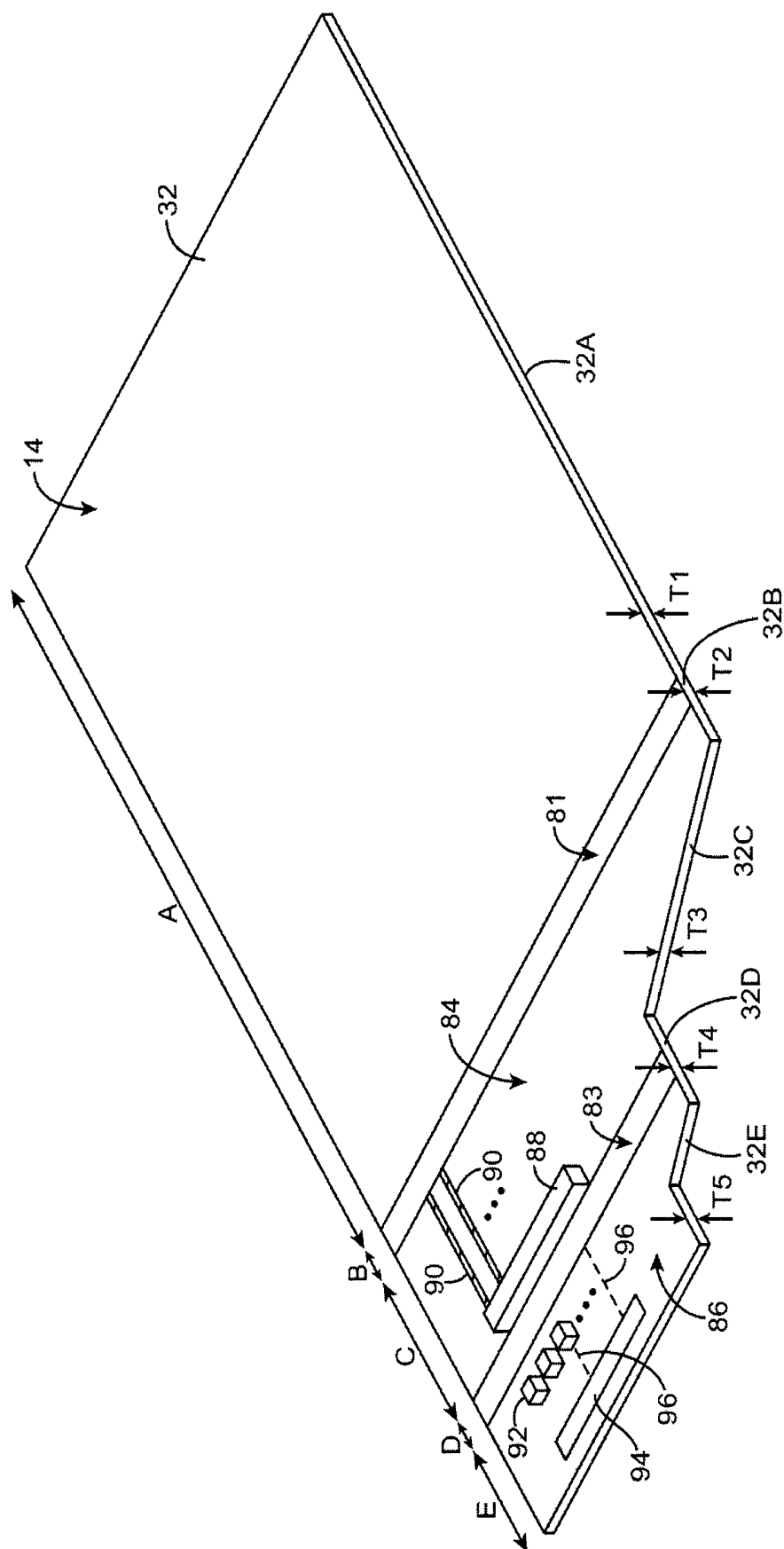


FIG. 7

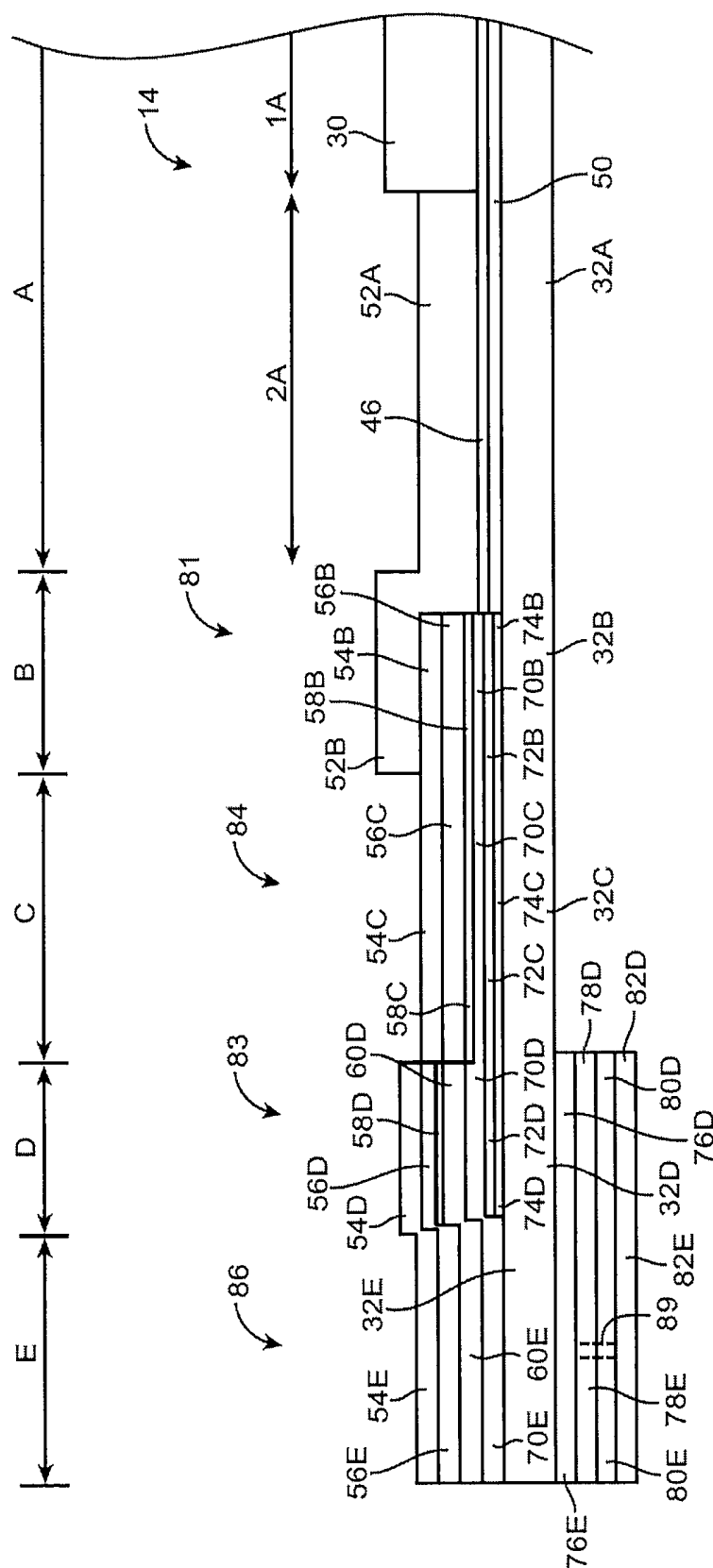


FIG. 8

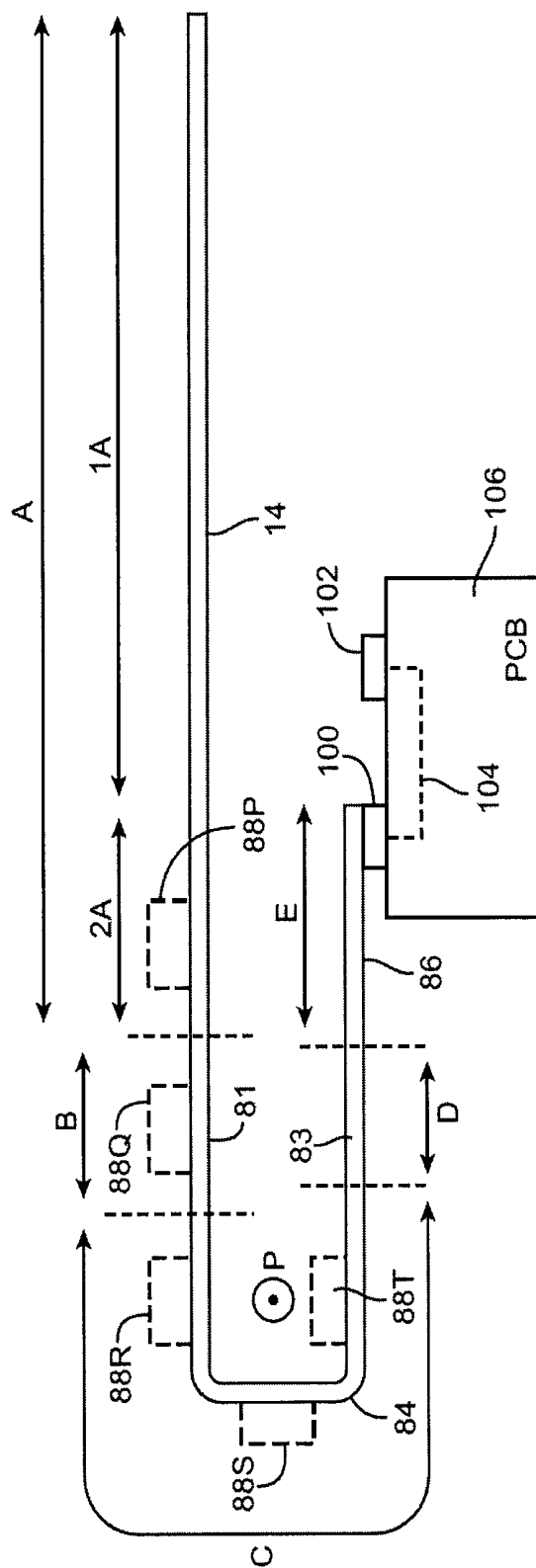


FIG. 9

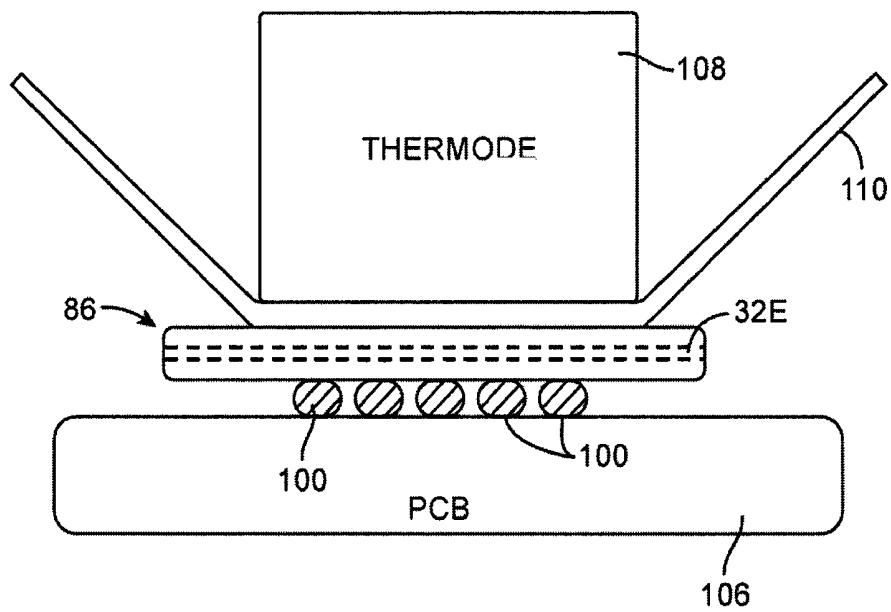


FIG. 10

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DISPLAYS WITH SHARED FLEXIBLE SUBSTRATES

This application claims the benefit of provisional patent application No. 61/769,686, filed Feb. 26, 2013, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

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

Electronic devices often include displays. For example, cellular telephones and portable computers often include displays for presenting information to a user. An electronic device may have a housing such as a housing formed from plastic or metal. Components for the electronic device such as display components may be mounted in the housing.

It can be challenging to incorporate a display into the housing of an electronic device. Size and weight are often important considerations in designing electronic devices. If care is not taken, displays may be bulky or may be surrounded by overly large borders. The housing of an electronic device can be adjusted to accommodate a bulky display with large borders, but this can lead to undesirable enlargement of the size and weight of the housing and unappealing device aesthetics.

It would therefore be desirable to be able to provide improved displays for electronic devices.

SUMMARY

An electronic device may be provided with a display such as a light-emitting diode display. The light-emitting diode display may include an array of organic light-emitting diode display pixels formed on a substrate such as a polymer substrate layer. The polymer substrate layer may extend out from the display and may form a layer in additional structures in the electronic device such as a polymer film and a flexible printed circuit.

The polymer substrate layer may be a contiguous layer of polyimide having a first region that forms a display substrate layer in the display, a second region that forms a polymer film substrate layer in a polymer film, and a third region that forms a flexible printed circuit layer in a flexible printed circuit.

A first transition region may be interposed between the display and the polymer film. A second transition region may be interposed between the polymer film and the flexible printed circuit.

The first transition region may include layers that are shared with the display and may include layers that are shared with the polymer film such as one or more layers of metal. For this reason, the first transition region may be thicker than the polymer film.

The second transition region may include layers that are shared with the polymer film and may include layers that are shared with the flexible printed circuit. For this reason, the second transition region may be thicker than the polymer film and may be thicker than the flexible printed circuit.

The polymer film may include one or more layers of metal and the flexible printed circuit may include one or more layers of metal. The flexible printed circuit may, for example, include more layers of metal than the polymer film. The flexible printed circuit may include metal layers formed on one surface of the shared flexible polymer substrate layer and additional metal layers formed on an opposing surface of the shared flexible polymer substrate layer. Vertical conductive

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structures such as conductive vias may be used to form electrical connections between metal layers in the flexible printed circuit.

The array of display pixels may be formed on a first region of the flexible polymer substrate layer and a plurality of metal traces may be formed in a second region of the flexible substrate layer. A display driver integrated circuit may be mounted to the metal traces in the second region. The flexible polymer substrate layer may include U-shaped bend such that the first region of the flexible polymer substrate layer overlaps the display driver integrated circuit in the second region of the flexible polymer substrate layer. At least a portion of the display may overlap the display driver integrated circuit.

Further features of the invention, its nature and various advantages will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a laptop computer with a display in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a handheld electronic device with a display in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a tablet computer with a display in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an illustrative electronic device such as a computer display with display structures in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of a portion of an illustrative pixel array that may be used in a display of the type shown in FIGS. 1-4 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional side view of an illustrative display such as an organic light-emitting diode display in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a display, a first transition region, a polymer film, a second transition region, and a flexible printed circuit that share a flexible polymer substrate layer in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of a display, a first transition region, a polymer film, a second transition region, and a flexible printed circuit that share a flexible polymer substrate layer in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional side view a portion of an illustrative electronic device in which a contiguous flexible polymer substrate layer forms part of a display, a polymer film, and a flexible printed circuit and in which the contiguous flexible polymer layer is connected to a printed circuit board using solder in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating how a flexible printed circuit that shares a layer with a display may be soldered to a printed circuit board using hot bar soldering tools in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Electronic devices may include displays. The displays may be used to display images to a user. Illustrative electronic devices that may be provided with displays are shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

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FIG. 1 shows how electronic device 10 may have the shape of a laptop computer having upper housing 12A and lower housing 12B with components such as keyboard 16 and touchpad 18. Device 10 may have hinge structures 20 that allow upper housing 12A to rotate in directions 22 about rotational axis 24 relative to lower housing 12B. Display 14 may be mounted in upper housing 12A. Upper housing 12A, which may sometimes referred to as a display housing or lid, may be placed in a closed position by rotating upper housing 12A towards lower housing 12B about rotational axis 24.

FIG. 2 shows how electronic device 10 may be a handheld device such as a cellular telephone, music player, gaming device, navigation unit, or other compact device. In this type of configuration for device 10, housing 12 may have opposing front and rear surfaces. Display 14 may be mounted on a front face of housing 12. Display 14 may, if desired, have openings for components such as button 26. Openings may also be formed in display 14 to accommodate a speaker port (see, e.g., speaker port 28 of FIG. 2).

FIG. 3 shows how electronic device 10 may be a tablet computer. In electronic device 10 of FIG. 3, housing 12 may have opposing planar front and rear surfaces. Display 14 may be mounted on the front surface of housing 12. As shown in FIG. 3, display 14 may have an opening to accommodate button 26 (as an example).

FIG. 4 shows how electronic device 10 may be a computer display or a computer that has been integrated into a computer display. With this type of arrangement, housing 12 for device 10 may be mounted on a support structure such as stand 19. Display 14 may be mounted on a front face of housing 12.

The illustrative configurations for device 10 that are shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are merely illustrative. In general, electronic device 10 may be a laptop computer, a computer monitor containing an embedded computer, a tablet computer, a cellular telephone, a media player, or other handheld or portable electronic device, a smaller device such as a wrist-watch device, a pendant device, a headphone or ear-piece device, or other wearable or miniature device, a television, a computer display that does not contain an embedded computer, a gaming device, a navigation device, an embedded system such as a system in which electronic equipment with a display is mounted in a kiosk or automobile, equipment that implements the functionality of two or more of these devices, or other electronic equipment.

Housing 12 of device 10, which is sometimes referred to as a case, may be formed of materials such as plastic, glass, ceramics, carbon-fiber composites and other fiber-based composites, metal (e.g., machined aluminum, stainless steel, or other metals), other materials, or a combination of these materials. Device 10 may be formed using a unibody construction in which most or all of housing 12 is formed from a single structural element (e.g., a piece of machined metal or a piece of molded plastic) or may be formed from multiple housing structures (e.g., outer housing structures that have been mounted to internal frame elements or other internal housing structures).

Device 10 may have one or more displays such as display 14. Display 14 may be an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display or other suitable display. Display 14 may, if desired, include capacitive touch sensor electrodes for a capacitive touch sensor array or other touch sensor structures (i.e., display 14 may be a touch screen). Touch sensor electrodes may be provided on a touch panel layer that is interposed between organic light-emitting diode display structures and a transparent cover layer (e.g., a cover glass layer), may be formed on the underside of a cover layer, or may otherwise be incorporated into display 14.

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As shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, and 4, display 14 may be characterized by a central active region such as active region AA in which an array of display pixels is used in displaying information for a user. Active region AA may be surrounded by an inactive region such as inactive border region IA. Active region AA may have a rectangular shape. Inactive region IA may have a rectangular ring shape that surrounds active region AA (as an example). Portions of display 14 in inactive region IA may be covered with an opaque masking material such as a layer of black ink (e.g., a polymer filled with carbon black) or a layer of opaque metal. The opaque masking layer may help hide components in the interior of device 10 in inactive region IA from view by a user.

The organic light-emitting diode display structures (sometimes referred to as the OLED display structures, the OLED structures, the organic light-emitting diode structures, the organic light-emitting diode layer, the light-generating layers, the image-generating layers, the display layer, or the image pixel layer) may have a planar rectangular active region in its center that forms active area AA of display 14. The rectangular active region includes an array of organic light-emitting diode pixels. The edges of the organic light-emitting diode layer surround the active center region and form a rectangular peripheral ring. This border region contains circuitry such as signal lines and display driver circuitry that does not emit light and is therefore referred to as the inactive portion of the display. The inactive portion of the display is shown as inactive border region IA in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

A portion of the active region in display 14 is shown in FIG. 4. As shown in FIG. 4, the active region may include an array such as array 21 of organic light-emitting diode display pixels 23. Pixels 23 may be arranged in rows and columns in array 21 and may be controlled using a pattern of orthogonal control lines. The control lines in pixel array 21 may include gate lines 27 and data lines 25.

Each pixel may include a light-emitting element such as organic light-emitting diode 31 and associated control circuitry 29. Control circuitry 29 may be coupled to the data lines and gate lines so that control signals such as data line signals and gate line signals may be received from driver circuitry such as a display driver integrated circuit. Data line signals on data lines 25 may be provided to the columns of display pixels 23 in pixel array 21. Gate line signals on gate lines 25 may be provided to the rows of pixels 23 in pixel array 21.

Driver circuitry may include on-display driver circuits such as one or more gate line drivers implemented using low-temperature polysilicon transistors formed in the inactive portion of the display. The driver circuitry may also include a driver integrated circuit. The driver integrated circuit may be mounted in the inactive region of display 14 or may be mounted on a printed circuit or film that is electrically coupled to display 14. The display driver integrated circuit may, for example, be mounted on a polymer film that shares a flexible polymer substrate layer with display 14.

A cross-sectional side view of an illustrative organic light-emitting diode display such as display 14 is shown in FIG. 6. As shown in FIG. 6, display 14 may include image-generating layers such as organic light-emitting diode display structures 30. Display structures 30 may be mounted on a display substrate layer such as display substrate layer 32. Display substrate layer 32 may be mounted on a support layer such as support layer 36 using an adhesive such as adhesive 34.

If desired, additional layers may be included in display 14. For example, display 14 may include a display cover layer (e.g., a flexible or rigid cover layer formed from plastic or

glass), a touch-sensitive layer having touch-sensitive circuitry (e.g., capacitive touch electrodes or other touch-sensitive circuitry configured to detect the location of one or more touches or near touches on display 14), and/or other display layers not shown in FIG. 6.

Organic light-emitting diode structures 30 may include multiple layers such as organic emissive layer 44, an adhesive layer such as adhesive layer 42, an encapsulation layer such as encapsulation film layer 40, and a polarizer such as polarizer 38.

Organic emissive layer 44 may include a layer of organic emissive material integrated into a thin-film transistor matrix. The thin-film transistor matrix may include an array of electrodes such as thin-film transistor electrodes 48. Organic emissive material in layer 44 may be formed from organic plastics such as polyfluorene or other organic emissive materials. Encapsulation film layer 40 may be configured to encapsulate organic emissive layer 44. Encapsulation film layer 40 may be formed from a layer of metal foil, metal foil covered with plastic, other metal structures, a glass layer, a thin-film encapsulation layer formed from materials such as silicon nitride, a layered stack of alternating polymer and ceramic materials, a layered stack of alternating polymer and ceramic materials, or other suitable material for encapsulating organic emissive material 44. Encapsulation layer 40 protects organic emissive material 44 from environmental exposure by preventing water and oxygen from reaching organic emissive materials within display 14.

Image light from the organic light-emitting diode pixels in layer 44 is emitted upwards through adhesive 42, encapsulation film 40, and polarizer 38. Polarizer 38 may be a circular polarizer configured to suppress reflections from the metal signal lines in layer 44 that might otherwise be visible to a user.

Thin-film transistor circuitry 48 may be formed on the surface of a display substrate such as display substrate layer 32. If desired, a passivation layer such as passivation layer 46 may be formed on the surface of display substrate layer 32 (e.g., interposed between organic emissive layer 44 and display substrate layer 32). Display substrate layer 32 may be mounted on support structure 36.

Display substrate layer 32 and support structure 36 may be polymer-based layers formed from thin plastic films. Examples of materials that may be used to form display substrate layer 32 and/or support structure 36 include polyimide, polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), other suitable polymers, a combination of these polymers, etc. Other suitable substrate materials that may be used to form layer 32 and/or layer 36 include glass, metal foil covered with a dielectric, a multi-layer polymer stack, a thin glass film bonded to a thin polymer, a polymer composite film comprising a polymer material combined with nanoparticles or microparticles dispersed therein, etc. In one suitable arrangement that is sometimes described herein as an example, display substrate layer 32 is formed from a layer of polyimide. Polyimide layer 32 may have a thickness of 10-25 microns, 14-40 microns, 15-20 microns, or more than 5 microns.

Thin-film transistor circuitry 48 may receive control signals via signal lines in layer 44 (e.g., via gate lines 27 and data lines 25 of FIG. 5). Signals applied to the thin-film transistors in organic emissive layer 44 selectively cause portions of emissive layer 44 to emit display light and thereby display images on display 14 in the active area.

In conventional electronic devices, a display driver integrated circuit is mounted in the inactive area of a display. The inactive area includes space for fanning out control lines from

a centralized location at which a signal cable for the driver circuitry is attached. The signal cable routes signals from a main logic board or other printed circuit board to the driver circuitry. Typically, a conductive adhesive is used to mount one end of the signal cable to the display. A board-to-board connector is often used to connector the opposing end of the signal cable to the main logic board. This type of configuration often requires a significant amount of inactive border area and can also lead to a bulky and aesthetically unappealing device. Moreover, connecting structures such as adhesive attachment structures increase the risk of disconnection between parts which in turn can lead to display failure.

To minimize the inactive area of a display while also reducing the need for connecting structures such as adhesives and board-to-board connectors, a polymer substrate layer such as flexible polymer substrate layer 32 may extend beyond the edge of support layer 36 and may be used as a substrate layer for additional structures such as polymer films having photolithographically patterned traces and flexible printed circuits (e.g., flexible printed circuits having traces, vias, hot bar pads, etc.). By using a single contiguous layer of flexible polymer such as polyimide as a base layer (e.g., a substrate layer) for multiple structures in device 10, the need for additional connecting structures and the risk of unintentional disconnections may be minimized.

As shown in FIG. 6, region A of flexible polymer substrate 32 forms a substrate layer in display 14. Region A of flexible polymer substrate layer 32 may sometimes be referred to as flexible polymer substrate layer 32A. Organic light-emitting diode pixels 23 (FIG. 5) may be formed on flexible polymer substrate layer 32A (i.e., region A of flexible polymer substrate layer 32).

FIG. 7 shows how flexible polymer substrate layer 32 may form a layer in additional structures such as a polymer film and a flexible printed circuit. As shown in FIG. 7, portion 32A of substrate layer 32 forms a layer in display 14 (region A), portion 32C of substrate layer 32 forms a layer in polymer film 84 (region C), and portion 32E of substrate layer 32 forms a layer in flexible printed circuit 86 (region E). Portion 32B of substrate layer 32 forms a layer in transition region 81 (region B) where display 14 transitions into polymer film 84. Portion 32D of substrate layer 32 forms a layer in transition region 83 (region D) where polymer film 84 transitions into flexible printed circuit 86.

For simplicity, FIG. 7 does not show the individual layers that make up display 14, transition region 81, polymer film 84, transition region 83, and flexible printed circuit 86. However, it should be understood that display 14 includes additional layers and structures coupled to region A of substrate layer 32 (sometimes referred to herein as substrate layer 32A); transition region 81 includes additional layers and structures coupled to region B of substrate layer 32 (sometimes referred to herein as substrate layer 32B); polymer film 84 includes additional layers and structures coupled to region C of substrate layer 32 (sometimes referred to herein as substrate layer 32C); transition region 83 includes additional layers and structures coupled to region D of substrate layer 32 (sometimes referred to herein as substrate layer 32D); and flexible printed circuit includes additional layers and structures coupled to region E of substrate layer 32 (sometimes referred to herein as substrate layer 32E). The individual layers that make up display 14 are described in the illustrative configuration of FIG. 6. The individual layers that make up transition region 81, polymer film 84, transition region 83, and flexible printed circuit 86 are shown in FIG. 8 and will be described in greater detail in connection with FIG. 8.

Because display **14**, polymer film **84**, flexible printed circuit **86**, and transition regions **81** and **83** are formed from different layers and different combinations of layers, display **14**, polymer film **84**, flexible printed circuit **86**, and transition regions **81** and **83** may have different thicknesses. For example, display **14** may have a thickness T1 (in a first region of display **14**), transition region **81** may have a thickness T2, polymer film **84** may have a thickness T3, transition region **83** may have a thickness T4, and flexible printed circuit **86** may have a thickness T5.

Thickness T1 of display **14** may, for example, be between 0.3 mm and 0.5 mm, between 0.1 mm and 0.9 mm, between 0.4 mm and 0.6 mm, less than 1.0 mm, or greater than 1.0 mm. Thickness T2 of transition region **81** may, for example, be between 0.08 and 0.12, between 0.05 and 0.15, less than 0.2 mm, or greater than 0.2 mm. Thickness T3 of polymer film **84** may, for example, be between 0.05 mm and 0.09 mm, between 0.03 mm and 0.1 mm, less than 0.1 mm, or greater than 0.1 mm. Thickness T4 of transition region **83** may, for example, be between 0.1 mm and 0.15 mm, between 0.05 mm and 0.2 mm, between 0.8 mm and 0.3 mm, between 0.1 mm and 0.2 mm, less than 0.3 mm, or greater than 0.3 mm. Thickness T5 of flexible printed circuit **86** may, for example, be between 0.1 mm and 0.15 mm, between 0.08 mm and 0.2 mm, less than 0.2 mm, or greater than 0.2 mm.

As shown in FIG. 7, display control circuitry such as display driver integrated circuit **88** may be mounted on polymer film **84** in region C of substrate **32**. Metal traces such as photolithographically patterned traces **90** may be formed on substrate layer **32C**. Display driver integrated circuit **88** may be mounted to traces **88**. Traces **88** may be used to convey electrical signals between display **14** and display driver integrated circuit **88** (e.g., between organic light-emitting diode pixel array **21** of FIG. 5 and display driver integrated circuit **88**). Polymer film **84** may be flexible and may be configured to bend about a bend axis. In one suitable embodiment, polymer film **84** makes a 180° bend such that polymer film **84** overlaps itself (e.g., in a U-shaped or C-shaped bend). If desired, display driver integrated circuit **88** may be mounted before the bend (e.g., to lie in the same plane as display **14**), in the bend (e.g., in a portion of polymer film **84** that runs perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to display **14**), or after then bend (e.g., such that a portion of display **14** overlaps circuit **88**). Bending polymer substrate layer **32** in this way may help minimize the inactive border of display **14**.

Electrical components such as components **92** may be mounted on flexible printed circuit **86**. Components **92** may include integrated circuits, discrete components such as resistors, capacitors, and inductors, and other electronic components. Flexible printed circuit **86** may include patterned conductive traces **96** (e.g., conductive traces on flexible sheets of substrate such as polyimide sheets). Patterned conductive traces **96** may form signal lines that convey signals from a printed circuit board in device **10** (e.g., from integrated circuits or other components on a main logic board in device **10**) to display circuitry such as display driver circuitry **88** on polymer film **84**. Driver circuitry **88** may distribute signals to the display pixels of display **14** via traces such as traces **90**. Flexible printed circuit **86** may also include a hot bar pad such as hot bar pad **94** for electrically connecting traces **96** to a printed circuit board (e.g., a main logic board or other suitable printed circuit in device **10**).

Display **14**, polymer film **84**, and flexible printed circuit **86** share a common substrate layer (layer **32**). Display **14**, polymer film **84**, and flexible printed circuit **86** may have additional shared layers and/or may each have additional layers that are unique to that structure. For example, display **14** may

have layers that are located only in portion A of substrate **32**, polymer film **84** may have layers that are located only in portion C of substrate **32**, and flexible printed circuit **86** may have layers that are located only in portion E of substrate **32**.

A cross-sectional side view of flexible printed circuit **86**, transition region **83**, polymer film **84**, transition region **81**, and a portion of display **14** is shown in FIG. 8. As shown in FIG. 8, flexible printed circuit **86**, transition region **83**, polymer film **84**, transition region **81**, and display **14** each include a portion of substrate layer **32**. In each of regions A, B, C, D, and E, additional layers and/or structure are coupled to substrate layer **32**.

Display **14**, for example, includes region **1A** and region **2A**. In region **1A**, light-emitting diode display structures **30** may be coupled to substrate layer **32A**. A passivation layer such as passivation layer **46** and a buffer layer such as buffer layer **50** may be interposed between light-emitting diode display structures **30** and substrate layer **32A**. In region **2A**, an optional layer of flexible polymer **52A** may be formed on the surface of passivation layer **46** and buffer layer **50**.

Polymer layer **52A** may, for example, be a layer of polyimide, polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), other suitable polymers, a combination of these polymers, etc. Optional polymer layer **52A** may be used to adjust the location of the neutral plane in regions of polymer layer **32** that are bent. For example, in arrangements where polymer layer **32** bends around a bend axis, the presence of additional polymer layer **52A** may move the location of the neutral plane in the bent portion outward, thereby minimizing the risk of damage to the bent portion.

Transition region **81** (which includes region B of substrate layer **32**) may include layers that are shared with polymer film **84** in region C and layers that are shared with display **14** in region A. For this reason, transition region **81** may be thicker than region **2A** of display **14** and may be thicker than polymer film **84**.

As shown in FIG. 8, transition region **81** includes metal layers such as metal layer **74B**, metal layer **72B**, metal layer **70B**, and metal layer **58B**. Metal layer **74B** may, for example, be a tie-coat layer (e.g., a nickel-chromium tie-coat). Metal layer **72B** may be a layer of copper seed, metal layer **70B** may be a layer of copper, and metal layer **58B** may be a layer of tin plating (as examples). A layer of adhesive such as adhesive **56B** may be formed over tin plating **58B**, and a layer of coverlay such as coverlay **54B** may be formed over adhesive **56B**. Metal layers **74B**, **72B**, **70B**, and **58B**, adhesive **56B**, and coverlay **54B** may be interposed between polymer substrate layer **32B** and optional polymer layer **52B**.

Some of the layers of transition region **81** are shared with polymer film **84** and some of the layers of transition region **81** are not shared with polymer film **84**. For example, as shown in FIG. 8, polymer film **84** also includes metal layers such as metal layer **74C**, metal layer **72C**, metal layer **70C**, and metal layer **58C**. Metal layer **74C** may, for example, be a tie-coat layer (e.g., a nickel-chromium tie-coat). Metal layer **72C** may be a layer of copper seed, metal layer **70C** may be a layer of copper, and metal layer **58C** may be a layer of tin plating (as examples). A layer of adhesive such as adhesive **56C** may be formed over tin plating **58C**, and a layer of coverlay such as coverlay **54C** may be formed over adhesive **56C**. Polymer film **84** does not necessarily include additional polymer layer **52**.

Transition region **83** (which includes region D of substrate layer **32**) may include layers that are shared with polymer film **84** in region C and layers that are shared with flexible printed

circuit **86** in region E. For this reason, transition region **83** may be thicker than polymer film **84** and may be thicker than flexible printed circuit **86**.

As shown in FIG. 8, transition region **83** includes layers coupled to a first surface of substrate **32D** and layers coupled to a second opposing surface of substrate **32D**. For example, metal layers such as metal layer **74D**, metal layer **72D**, metal layer **70D**, metal layer **60D**, and metal layer **58D** may be coupled to a first surface of substrate **32D**. Metal layer **74D** may, for example, be a tie-coat layer (e.g., a nickel-chromium tie-coat). Metal layer **72D** may be a layer of copper seed, metal layer **70B** may be a layer of copper, metal layer **60D** may be a layer of copper plating, and metal layer **58D** may be a layer of tin plating (as examples). A layer of adhesive such as adhesive **56D** may be formed over copper plating **60D**, and a layer of coverlay such as coverlay **54D** may be formed over adhesive **56D**.

Additional layers such as metal layer **76D**, adhesive layer **78D**, coverlay **80D**, and metal layer **82D** may be formed on an opposing surface of substrate layer **32D** (e.g., substrate layer **32D** may be interposed between metal layer **74D** and metal layer **76D**). Metal layer **76D** may, for example, be a layer of copper and metal layer **82D** may be a metal shield film (e.g., a shields film formed from silver or other suitable metals).

Some of the layers of transition region **83** are shared with flexible printed circuit **86** and some of the layers of transition region **83** are not shared with flexible printed circuit **86**. For example, as shown in FIG. 8, metal layer **70E**, metal layer **60E**, adhesive layer **56E**, and coverlay **54E** may be formed on a first surface of substrate **32E**. Metal layer **70E** may, for example, be a layer of copper and metal layer **60E** may be a layer of copper plating (as examples). Layers in transition region **83** such as tie-coat layer **74D** and copper seed layer **72D** need not be included in flexible printed circuit **86**.

Additional layers such as metal layer **76E**, adhesive layer **78E**, coverlay **80E**, and metal layer **82E** may be formed on an opposing surface of substrate layer **32E** (e.g., substrate layer **32E** may be interposed between metal layer **70E** and metal layer **76E**). Metal layer **76E** may, for example, be a layer of copper and metal layer **82E** may be a metal shield film (e.g., a shields film formed from silver or other suitable metals).

Metal layers in flexible printed circuit **86** may be electrically connected to other metal layers in flexible printed circuit **86** using vertical conductive structures such as conductive vias **89**.

If desired, layers that are shared between any two or more of flexible printed circuit **86**, transition region **83**, polymer film **84**, transition region **81**, and display **14** may be contiguous layers that are formed in a single processing step or may be non-contiguous layers that are formed in separate processing steps.

Some portions of polymer substrate layer **32** may be flat and other portions of polymer substrate layer **32** may be bent or curved. For example, as shown in FIG. 9, polymer film **84** may form a 180 degree bend about bend axis P. Because substrate layer **32** forms a layer in polymer film **84**, substrate layer **32** may also form a 180 degree bend about bend axis P.

For simplicity, FIG. 9 does not show the individual layers that make up display **14**, transition region **81**, polymer film **84**, transition region **83**, and flexible printed circuit **86**. However, it should be understood that display **14** includes additional layers and structures coupled to region A of substrate layer **32**; transition region **81** includes additional layers and structures coupled to region B of substrate layer; polymer film includes additional layers and structures coupled to region C of substrate layer **32**; transition region **83** includes additional layers and structures coupled to region D of substrate layer

32; and flexible printed circuit includes additional layers and structures coupled to region E of substrate layer **32**. The individual layers that make up display **14**, transition region **81**, polymer film **84**, transition region **83**, and flexible printed circuit **86** are described in the illustrative configurations of FIGS. 6 and 8.

The use of a shared substrate layer in display **14**, transition region **81**, polymer film **84**, transition region **83**, and flexible printed circuit **86** offers flexibility in the location in which display driver integrated circuit **88** is mounted. In one suitable embodiment, display driver integrated circuit **88** may be mounted in region **2A** of display **14**, as indicated by display driver integrated circuit **88P**. Display driver integrated circuit **88P** may be mounted to traces that are electrically coupled to traces on polymer film **84** (e.g., photolithographically patterned traces **90** of FIG. 7). Traces **90** on polymer film **84** may be electrically coupled to traces on flexible printed circuit **86** such as traces **96** of FIG. 7. Traces **96** on flexible printed circuit **86** may in turn be electrically coupled to traces **104** on printed circuit **106** (e.g., a main logic board or other suitable printed circuit) via solder **100** (e.g., a hot bar solder connection).

Printed circuit **106** may, for example, be a rigid printed circuit board formed from a material such as fiberglass-filled epoxy (e.g., FR4), may be a flexible printed circuit formed from materials such as polyimide (sometimes referred to as a "flex circuit"), or may be formed from other suitable materials or combinations of these materials. If desired, printed circuit **106** may be a "rigid-flex" printed circuit that includes both rigid and flexible layers. Integrated circuits, discrete components such as resistors, capacitors, and inductors, and other electronic components **102** may be mounted to PCB **106**. Traces **104** may be used to convey electrical signals between components **102** and traces **96** on flexible printed circuit **86** via hot bar solder connection **100**.

In another suitable embodiment, display driver integrated circuit **88** may be mounted in transition region **81**, as indicated by display driver integrated circuit **88Q**. Display driver integrated circuit **88Q** may be mounted to traces on transition region **81** (e.g., traces **90** on polymer film **84** that extend into transition region **81**). Signals may be conveyed between circuit **88Q** and components such as component **102** on PCB **106** via traces **90** on polymer film **84**, traces **96** on flexible printed circuit **86**, hot bar solder connection **100**, and traces **104** in PCB **106**.

In another suitable embodiment, display driver integrated circuit **88** may be mounted on polymer film **84**. As shown in FIG. 9, circuit **88** may be mounted on polymer film **84** before polymer film **84** bends around bend axis P (as shown by circuit **88R**), may be mounted on polymer film **84** in the bent region of polymer film **84** (e.g., in the portion of film **84** that runs perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to display **14**, as indicated by circuit **88S**), or may be mounted on polymer film **84** after polymer film **84** wraps around bend axis P (e.g., in the portion of film **84** that extends underneath display **14**, as indicated by circuit **88T**). Display driver integrated circuit **88** (e.g., circuit **88R**, **88S**, or **88T**) may be mounted to traces **90** on polymer film **84**. Signals may be conveyed between circuit **88** and components such as component **102** on PCB **106** via traces **90** on polymer film **84**, traces **96** on flexible printed circuit **86**, hot bar solder connection **100**, and traces **104** in PCB **106**.

A diagram illustrating how flexible printed circuit **86** may be electrically connected to PCB **106** is shown in FIG. 10. As shown in FIG. 10, patterned solder paste may be formed on the surface of PCB **106** and may be interposed between PCB **106** and flexible printed circuit **86**. A heated tool such as thermode **108** may be brought into proximity of patterned solder paste **100**. If desired, a protection structure such as

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polymer-based protection structure **100** may optionally be interposed between thermode **108** and flexible printed circuit **86** to avoid contamination of thermode **108**. The proximity of heated tool **108** may heat and reflow solder paste **100**. As the solder paste is heated and reflows, hot bar solder joints may be formed to electrically and mechanically couple printed circuit **86** to PCB **106**. Hot bar solder joints **100** may be used in forming electrical connections between traces on PCB **106** (e.g., traces **104** of FIG. 9) and traces on flexible printed circuit **86** (e.g., traces **96** of FIG. 7).

The foregoing is merely illustrative of the principles of this invention and various modifications can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device, comprising:
a display having an array of display pixels;
a polymer film having a first plurality of metal traces;
a flexible printed circuit having a second plurality of metal traces, wherein the display, the polymer film, and the flexible printed circuit share a flexible polymer substrate layer having a bend; and
a display driver integrated circuit mounted on the polymer film.
2. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the display pixels comprise organic light-emitting diode display pixels.
3. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the flexible polymer substrate layer is a contiguous layer of polyimide having a first region that forms a display substrate layer in the display, a second region that forms a polymer film substrate layer in the polymer film, and a third region that forms a flexible printed circuit layer in the flexible printed circuit.
4. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the polymer film comprises at least one layer of metal.
5. The electronic device defined in claim 4 wherein the flexible printed circuit comprises more layers of metal than the polymer film.
6. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the array of display pixels comprises thin-film transistor circuitry formed on the flexible polymer substrate layer.
7. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the polymer film comprises a U-shaped bend.
8. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the first plurality of metal traces comprises photolithographically patterned metal traces.
9. The electronic device defined in claim 1 further comprising:
a printed circuit board; and
solder connections between the printed circuit board and the flexible printed circuit.

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10. The electronic device defined in claim 9 wherein the solder connections comprise hot bar solder connections.

11. The electronic device defined in claim 1 further comprising a transition region interposed between the polymer film and the flexible printed circuit, wherein the transition region is thicker than the flexible printed circuit.

12. The electronic device defined in claim 11 wherein the transition region is thicker than the polymer film.

13. The electronic device defined in claim 11 further comprising a second transition region interposed between the display and the polymer film, wherein the second transition region is thicker than the polymer film.

14. The electronic device defined in claim 1 wherein the display pixels overlap the display driver integrated circuit.

15. An electronic device, comprising:
a flexible polymer substrate layer;
an array of display pixels formed on a first region of the flexible polymer substrate layer;
a plurality of metal traces in a second region of the flexible polymer substrate layer; and
a display driver integrated circuit mounted to the plurality of metal traces in the second region of the flexible polymer substrate layer, wherein the flexible polymer substrate layer comprises a bend such that the first region of the flexible polymer substrate layer overlaps the display driver integrated circuit in the second region of the flexible polymer substrate layer, and wherein the flexible polymer substrate layer has a third region that is sandwiched between layers of metal.

16. The electronic device defined in claim 15 wherein the array of display pixels comprises thin-film transistor circuitry formed on the first region of the flexible polymer substrate layer.

17. The electronic device defined in claim 15 wherein the array of display pixels comprises an array of organic light-emitting diode display pixels.

18. An electronic device, comprising:
a display having an array of display pixels;
a polymer film having metal traces;
a display driver integrated circuit mounted to the metal traces, wherein at least a portion of the display overlaps the display driver integrated circuit and wherein the display and the polymer film share a flexible polymer substrate layer; and
a flexible printed circuit comprising at least first and second conductive layers, wherein the flexible polymer substrate layer is sandwiched between the first and second conductive layers of the flexible printed circuit.

19. The electronic device defined in claim 18 wherein the flexible polymer substrate layer comprises a U-shaped bend.

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专利名称(译)	共享柔性基板的显示器		
公开(公告)号	US9287336	公开(公告)日	2016-03-15
申请号	US14/172488	申请日	2014-02-04
[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	LIN WEY JIUN YOUN SANG KIM SANG HA		
发明人	LIN, WEY-JIUN YOUN, SANG KIM, SANG HA		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32		
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摘要(译)

电子设备可以设置有诸如有机发光二极管显示器的显示器。显示器可包括形成在聚合物基板层上的显示像素阵列。聚合物基底层可以包括连续的聚酰亚胺层，其在诸如聚合物膜和柔性印刷电路的附加结构中形成基底层。第一过渡区域可以插入在显示器和聚合物膜之间，第二过渡区域可以插入在聚合物膜和柔性印刷电路之间。金属迹线可以形成在聚合物膜上和柔性印刷电路上。显示驱动器集成电路可以安装到聚合物膜上的迹线上。聚合物膜可以形成U形弯曲。柔性印刷电路可以使用热棒焊接连接耦合到设备中的印刷电路板。

