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(54) **OLED DISPLAY PANEL, MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF AND DISPLAY DEVICE**

OLED-ANZEIGETAFEL, HERSTELLUNGSVERFAHREN DAFÜR UND ANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG

PANNEAU D’AFFICHAGE OLED, SON PROCÉDÉ DE FABRICATION ET APPAREIL D’AFFICHAGE

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## Description

### TECHNICAL FIELD

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display panel, a manufacturing method thereof and a display device.

### BACKGROUND

**[0002]** The OLED display panel has been taken as the next-generation display technology with extreme development prospect due to the advantages of thinness, lightness, wide viewing angle, active emission, continuous and adjustable luminous colors, low cost, rapid response speed, low energy consumption, low driving voltage, wide working temperature range, simple manufacturing process, high luminous efficiency, flexible display, etc.

**[0003]** KR 2010 0025806 A discloses a light emitting panel and a manufacturing method thereof aiming to avoid contact failure between an upper substrate and a lower substrate by forming a contact spacer with uniform height. To this end, a thin film transistor is formed on a lower substrate. A black matrix is formed on the upper substrate to face the lower substrate. A contact spacer is formed on the black matrix and is connected to an organic electric field light emitting cell and the drain electrode of the thin film transistor. A separator is formed on the black matrix to surround each sub pixel. A color filter is formed on each sub pixel region except for the contact spacer and the separator. A protective layer is formed on the black matrix and the color filter and is made of an inorganic insulation material.

**[0004]** US2016181566 discloses an OLED display panel with an array substrate which is covered by a cathode and a color filter substrate on which an auxiliary electrode is formed.

### SUMMARY

**[0005]** It is an object of the present invention to provide an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display panel, a display device comprising the described OLED display panel, and method for manufacturing an OLED display panel.

**[0006]** The object is achieved by the features of the respective independent claims. Further embodiments are defined in the corresponding dependent claims.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0007]** In order to clearly illustrate the technical solution of the embodiments of the disclosure, the drawings of the embodiments will be briefly described in the following, it is obvious that the described drawings are only related to some embodiments of the disclosure and thus are not limitative of the disclosure.

FIG. 1 is a schematic structural sectional view of an OLED display panel provided by an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flow chart of a method for manufacturing an OLED display panel provided by an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a flow chart of a method for manufacturing an OLED display panel provided by one preferred embodiment of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0008]** In order to make objects, technical details and advantages of the embodiments of the disclosure apparent, the technical solutions of the embodiment will be described in a clearly and fully understandable way in connection with the drawings related to the embodiments of the disclosure. It is obvious that the described embodiments are just a part but not all of the embodiments of the disclosure. Based on the described embodiments herein, those skilled in the art can obtain other embodiment(s), without any inventive work, which should be within the scope of the disclosure.

**[0009]** Unless otherwise defined, all the technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meanings as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present disclosure belongs. The terms "first," "second," etc., which are used in the description and the claims of the present application for disclosure, are not intended to indicate any sequence, amount or importance, but distinguish various components. Also, the terms such as "a," "an," etc., are not intended to limit the amount, but indicate the existence of at least one.

**[0010]** In order to manufacture high-resolution displays and obtain high-definition and high-fidelity display images, the industry provides a proposal of combining Oxide BP and Printing OLED to realize top emission. The inventors of the present invention have noted that: top emission requires production of transparent cathodes; and for instance, as materials such as evaporated magnesium, silver or transparent conductive oxide indium zinc oxide (IZO) have large resistance, common electrodes have the disadvantage of voltage drop, so auxiliary cathode wirings are required to be designed. Auxiliary cathodes are manufactured on a backplane, which not only is difficult to be realized in process but also has the risk of short circuit for wirings, so the yield cannot be guaranteed.

**[0011]** As illustrated in FIG. 1, the OLED display panel provided by the present embodiment of the invention comprises a cover 1 and a backplane 2 which are cell-assembled (i.e., assembled together to form a cell).

**[0012]** A plurality of color filter (CF) units 12 are arranged in an array on the cover 1; auxiliary cathodes 11 are filled into gaps among the CF units 12; the auxiliary cathodes 11 include a black matrix (BM) 111, a buffer

layer 112 and a metal layer 113 which are sequentially formed on the cover 1.

**[0013]** A planarization layer 13 is formed on the auxiliary cathodes 11 and the CF units 12; a plurality of openings 131 are formed in the planarization layer 13 at locations corresponding to the auxiliary cathodes 11;

**[0014]** A plurality of spacers 14 are formed in the planarization layer 13 at locations corresponding to the auxiliary cathodes 11; the plurality of spacers 14 abut against and support the cover 1 and the backplane 2.

**[0015]** A transparent electrode layer 15 is formed on the planarization layer 13 and the spacers 14 and communicated with the auxiliary cathodes 11 via at least a part of the openings 131.

**[0016]** The plurality of color filter (CF) units 12 of the cover 1 and pixel regions 21 of the backplane 2 are oppositely arranged.

**[0017]** In the embodiments of the present invention, considering that metal has higher adhesion on an insulating medium and does not fall off easily and the yield can be improved, metal layers of the auxiliary cathodes 11 are deposited on the buffer layer 112; and due to the structure of the plurality of color filter (CF) units 12, the planarization layer 13 and the transparent electrode layer 15 on the periphery of the auxiliary cathodes, the shading rate is reduced and the display efficiency of the OLED display panel is improved. In addition, in the OLED display panel provided by the embodiments of the present invention, the openings are formed on the planarization layer 13 and the transparent conductive layer is connected with wirings of the metal layers via the openings, the contact area between the transparent conductive layer and the metal layers is increased; the parasitic resistance is reduced; and finally the voltage drop is reduced.

**[0018]** In an embodiment of the present invention, projections of the plurality of openings of the planarization layer 13 on the cover 1 do not overlap with projections of the plurality of spacers 14 (which are formed on the planarization layer 13) on the cover 1. In the OLED display panel, the conductivity of the display panel gets better as the number of the openings gets larger. In actual production, the openings may be uniformly and dispersedly arranged as required, and the spacers, functioning as supporting structures of the display panel, are also uniformly and dispersedly arranged. In a same pixel, it is practical that both the opening and the spacer are provided, or one of the opening and the spacer is provided, or both the opening and the spacer are not provided. But in the case that both the opening and the spacer are provided in a same pixel (projection coincidence), the opening does not have conductivity, and only the supporting function of the spacer is provided.

**[0019]** For example, the spacer 14 in the OLED display panel provided by an embodiment of the present invention has a shape of a circular truncated cone, and an orthographic projection of the spacer 14 on the cover 1 falls within an orthographic projection of the auxiliary cathode 11 on the cover 1. Because interval areas among

adjacent CF units are all auxiliary cathodes 11, and the auxiliary cathodes 11, in which the black matrix is integrated, also has light shielding performance, the arrangement of the spacers 14 between adjacent CF units 12 (namely the auxiliary cathode 11 areas) can reduce the impact of the spacers 14 on the light transmittance and improve the display efficiency of the OLED display panel. The spacers 14 are disposed between the cover 1 and the backplane 2 and configured to support and isolate the cover 1 and the backplane 2 and provide friction force to prevent misalignment between the cover 1 and the backplane 2. The spacer 14 can be easily restored after being horizontally misaligned under the action of external force, and can rapidly restore the function of supporting two substrates, and as a result, uneven display of the two substrates due to horizontal misalignment and light leakage can be eliminated. The spacers for example, may adopt black post spacers, and hence can further reduce the impact of the spacers on the light transmittance and improve the display efficiency of the OLED display panel.

**[0020]** In the embodiments of the present invention, a material of the cover and the backplane is not specifically limited and can be determined by manufacturers according to the factors such as demand and price. As glass is easy to obtain and is affordable, and has good light transmittance, glass may be employed as a material for the cover and the backplane.

**[0021]** In the embodiments of the present invention, the materials of the transparent electrode layer and the metal layer of the auxiliary cathode are also not limited; the material of the transparent electrode layer includes ITO, AZO, IZO, FTO or AZTO and may be selected as required; and the material of the metal layer of the auxiliary cathode includes silver, copper, aluminum, molybdenum or the like or alloy of the above metals.

**[0022]** The material of transparent cathodes on the transparent electrode layer of the backplane in the embodiments of the present invention includes but not limited to transparent conductive oxide such as Aluminum doped Zinc Oxide (AZO) and Indium doped Zinc Oxide (IZO) and thin metallic materials such as magnesium and silver, which are cooperated with microcavity structures to realize the production of top emission electrodes. The materials of the planarization layer in the embodiments of the present invention comprise organic insulating dielectric materials (OC) and include but are not limited to organic materials such as polysiloxane materials, acrylic materials or polyimide materials. The materials of the buffer layer taken as a TFT dielectric layer and a capacitive dielectric layer, injection laser diodes (ILD) and an organic environment-friendly insulating plastic (PVX) layer include but are not limited to silicon oxide ( $\text{SiO}_x$ ), silicon nitride ( $\text{SiN}_x$ ) and silicon oxynitride ( $\text{SiON}$ ), or various novel organic insulating materials, or barium-based materials (High k materials) such as aluminum oxide ( $\text{AlO}_x$ ) and barium oxide.

**[0023]** The embodiments of the present invention do

not specifically limit the deposition process of forming the metallic materials, the materials of the planarization layer or the plurality of color filter (CF) units.

**[0024]** In the embodiments of the present invention, the cover and the backplane are subjected to pressing package. For example, add one layer of cover glass, deposit the plurality of color filter (CF) units and the auxiliary cathodes on the cover glass, and press the cover and backplane glass. Meanwhile, sealant may also be adopted for the pressing package of the backplane and the cover, which can ensure the sealability of the display, and eliminate the impact of water and oxygen on the performances of the device.

**[0025]** The embodiments of the present invention further provide a display device, which comprises the OLED display panel provided by any foregoing technical solution. As the OLED display panel has the above beneficial effects, the structure of the display device also greatly simplifies the manufacturing process, improves the yield, and improves the production efficiency of products and the product quality.

**[0026]** In addition, the embodiments of the present invention further provide a method for manufacturing an OLED display panel, which, as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, comprises:

S1: forming black matrixes (BM)s, buffer layers and metal layers on a cover continuously;

S2: forming auxiliary cathodes by partially removing the BMs, the buffer layers and the metal layers by patterning processes;

S3: forming a plurality of color filter (CF) units at areas outside the auxiliary cathodes;

S4: forming a planarization layer on the auxiliary cathodes and the plurality of color filter (CF) units, and forming a plurality of openings at locations corresponding to the auxiliary cathodes;

S5: forming a plurality of spacers on the planarization layer at locations corresponding to the auxiliary cathodes;

S6: forming a transparent electrode layer on the spacers and the planarization layer; and

S7: forming the OLED display panel by cell-assembling and encapsulation of the cover and a backplane.

For example, the method may further comprise: oppositely arranging the plurality of color filter (CF) units of the cover and pixel regions of the backplane.

**[0027]** As the method is adopted for manufacturing the OLED display panel, the manufacturing process is simplified; as the metal layer of the auxiliary cathode is deposited on the buffer layer, and metal has higher adhesion on an insulating medium and does not fall off easily, the yield can be improved. As the BMs, the buffer layers and the metal layers are formed through one patterning process, masks can be omitted, and the patterning process is simplified. With the structures of the plurality of

color filter (CF) units, the planarization layer and the transparent electrode layer on the periphery of the auxiliary cathodes, the light shading rate is reduced, and hence the production efficiency and the product quality of the OLED display panel provided by the embodiments of the present invention can be improved.

**[0028]** As illustrated in FIG 3, in an embodiment of the present invention, the method for manufacturing the OLED display panel comprises the following steps:

S1: selecting clean glass cover, and continuously depositing the BMs, the buffer layers and the metal layers on the glass cover, in which the material of the metal layer includes but is not limited to Ag, Cu, Al and Mo or a compound of the above metals, or an alloy of the above materials;

S2: forming auxiliary cathode wiring patterns and light shielding patterns with BM/buffer layer/metal layer structure by performing coating and photolithography on the metal layers and subsequently executing continuous etching;

S3: forming Red (R) Green (G) and Blue (B) color filter (CF) patterns in sequence, and allowing the edges of color filters to cover the metal layers of the light shielding auxiliary cathodes;

S4: coating a planarization layer, and forming openings on the planarization layer on the auxiliary cathode patterns by photolithography;

S5: depositing spacer materials and forming patterns, and arranging the spacer patterns over the metal patterns of the auxiliary cathodes, in which the width of the patterns is slightly less than a width of the metal patterns of the auxiliary cathodes;

S6: forming a transparent electrode layer by depositing transparent conductive oxide materials, in which the material of the transparent electrode layer is connected with wirings of the metal layers of the auxiliary cathodes via the openings on the planarization layer, so as to finish the production of the cover; and

S7: forming the top emission OLED display panel by pressing and encapsulating the glass cover and top emission glass backplane, in which the plurality of color filter (CF) units on the cover correspond to pixel regions on the backplane.

**[0029]** It should be noted that: in the process of manufacturing the OLED display panel, the technical solution of the embodiments of the present invention is applicable to process flows based on TFTs with different structures; the TFTs adopt various oxides, silicon materials and organic matter materials as an active agent; the material of the active agent includes amorphous indium gallium zinc oxide (a-IGZO), zinc oxynitride, indium zinc tin oxide (IZTO), amorphous silicon (a-Si), polysilicon (p-Si), hexathiophene, polythiophene or other materials; and that is to say, the proposal is simultaneously applicable to backplanes manufactured on the basis of oxygen tech-

nology, silicon technology and organic matter technology, and cannot affect the final production of the OLED display panel.

## Claims

1. An organic light-emitting diode, OLED, display panel, comprising a cover (1) and a backplane (2) which are cell-assembled, a plurality of color filter (CF) units (12), auxiliary electrodes (11), a planarization layer (13), a plurality of spacers (14) and a transparent electrode layer (15), wherein

the plurality of color filter (CF) units (12) are arranged in an array on the cover (1); the auxiliary electrodes (11) are filled into gaps among the CF units (12); the auxiliary electrodes (11) comprise a black matrix, BM, (111), a buffer layer (112) and a metal layer (113) which are sequentially disposed on the cover (1); the planarization layer (13) is disposed on the auxiliary electrodes (11) and the CF units (12); the plurality of spacers (14) are disposed on the planarization layer (13) at the locations corresponding to the auxiliary electrodes (11), and abut against and support the cover (1) and the backplane (2);

### characterized by:

the auxiliary electrodes (11) being auxiliary cathodes;  
a plurality of openings (131) disposed in the planarization layer (13) at locations corresponding to the auxiliary cathodes (11); and the transparent electrode layer (15) disposed on the planarization layer (13) and the spacers (14) and is electrically communicated with the auxiliary electrodes (11) via at least a part of the openings (131), and the plurality of color filter (CF) units (12) of the cover (1) are oppositely arranged to pixel regions (21) of the backplane (2).

2. The OLED display panel according to claim 1, wherein orthographic projections of the plurality of openings (131) on the cover (1) do not overlap with orthographic projections of the plurality of spacers (14) on the cover (1).
3. The OLED display panel according to claim 1, wherein each of the spacers (14) has a shape of a circular truncated cone; and an orthographic projection of each of the spacers (14) on the cover (1) falls within an orthographic projection of each of the auxiliary electrodes (11) on the cover (1).
4. The OLED display panel according to claim 1, where-

in a material of the transparent electrode layer (15) comprises: indium tin oxide, ITO; aluminum doped zinc oxide, AZO; indium doped zinc oxide, IZO; fluorine doped tin oxide, FTO; or aluminum doped zinc tin oxide, AZTO.

5. The OLED display panel according to claim 1, wherein a material of the metal layer (113) of the auxiliary electrodes (11) comprises: silver, copper, aluminum or molybdenum.
6. The OLED display panel according to any one of claims 1-5, further comprising a sealant, wherein the sealant is configured for a pressing package of the backplane (2) and the cover (1).
7. A display device, comprising the OLED display panel according to any one of claims 1-6.
8. A method for manufacturing an organic light-emitting diode, OLED, display panel, comprising:

forming a black matrix, BM, a buffer layer and a metal layer on a cover in sequence (S1);  
forming an auxiliary cathode by partially removing the BM, the buffer layer and the metal layer through a patterning process (S2);  
forming a plurality of color filter, CF, units at an area outside the auxiliary cathode (S3);  
forming a planarization layer on the auxiliary cathode and the plurality of CF units, and forming a plurality of openings in the planarization layer at locations corresponding to the auxiliary cathode (S4);  
forming a plurality of spacers on the planarization layer at locations corresponding to the auxiliary cathode (S5);  
forming a transparent electrode layer on the spacers and the planarization layer (S6); and  
forming the OLED display panel through cell-assembling and encapsulating of the cover and a backplane (S7).

9. The method for manufacturing the OLED display panel according to claim 8, further comprising: oppositely arranging the plurality of CF units of the cover and pixel regions of the backplane.
10. The OLED display panel according to claim 2, wherein each of the spacers (14) has a shape of a circular truncated cone; and an orthographic projection of each of the spacers (14) on the cover (1) falls within an orthographic projection of each of the auxiliary cathodes (11) on the cover (1).
11. The OLED display panel according to claim 2 or 3, wherein a material of the transparent electrode layer (15) comprises: indium tin oxide, ITO; aluminum

doped zinc oxide, AZO; indium doped zinc oxide, IZO; fluorine doped tin oxide, FTO; or aluminum doped zinc tin oxide, AZTO.

12. The OLED display panel according to one of the claims 2 to 4, wherein a material of the metal layer (113) of the auxiliary electrodes (11) comprises silver, copper, aluminum or molybdenum.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Organische Leuchtdioden-, OLED-, Anzeige-Panel, mit einer Abdeckung (1) und einer Rückwand (2), die zellenmontiert sind, einer Vielzahl von Farbfilter- (CF-) Einheiten (12), Hilfselektroden (11), einer Planarisierungsschicht (13), einer Vielzahl von Abstandshaltern (14) und einer transparenten Elektrodenschicht (15), wobei

die Vielzahl von Farbfilter- (CF-) Einheiten (12) in einem Array auf der Abdeckung (1) angeordnet sind; die Hilfselektroden (11) in Lücken zwischen den CF-Einheiten (12) gefüllt sind; die Hilfselektroden (11) eine Schwarzmatrix, BM, (111), eine Pufferschicht (112) und eine Metallschicht (113) aufweisen, die nacheinander auf der Abdeckung (1) angeordnet sind; die Planarisierungsschicht (13) auf den Hilfselektroden (11) und den CF-Einheiten (12) angeordnet ist;

die Mehrzahl von Abstandshaltern (14) auf der Planarisierungsschicht (13) an den Stellen angeordnet sind, die den Hilfselektroden (11) entsprechen, und an der Abdeckung (1) und der Rückwand (2) anliegen und diese stützen;

#### gekennzeichnet durch:

die Hilfselektroden (11) Hilfskathoden sind; eine Vielzahl von Öffnungen (131), die in der Planarisierungsschicht (13) an Stellen angeordnet sind, die den Hilfskathoden (11) entsprechen; und

die transparente Elektrodenschicht (15), die auf der Planarisierungsschicht (13) und den Abstandshaltern (14) angeordnet ist und über mindestens einen Teil der Öffnungen (131) mit den Hilfselektroden (11) elektrisch verbunden ist, und

die mehreren Farbfilter- (CF-) Einheiten (12) der Abdeckung (1) gegenüberliegend zu Pixelbereichen (21) der Rückwand (2) angeordnet sind.

2. OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich orthographische Projektionen der Mehrzahl von Öffnungen (131) auf der Abdeckung (1) nicht mit orthographischen Projektionen der Mehrzahl von Ab-

standshaltern (14) auf der Abdeckung (1) überlappen.

3. OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach Anspruch 1, wobei jeder der Abstandshalter (14) die Form eines kreisförmigen Kegelstumpfes hat; und eine orthographische Projektion jedes der Abstandshalter (14) auf die Abdeckung (1) in eine orthographische Projektion jeder der Hilfselektroden (11) auf der Abdeckung (1) fällt.

4. OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Material der transparenten Elektrodenschicht (15) aufweist: Indiumzinnoxid, ITO; aluminiumdotiertes Zinkoxid, AZO; indiumdotiertes Zinkoxid, IZO; fluor-dotiertes Zinnoxid, FTO; oder aluminiumdotiertes Zinkzinnoxid, AZTO.

5. OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Material der Metallschicht (113) der Hilfselektroden (11) aufweist: Silber, Kupfer, Aluminium oder Molybdän.

6. OLED-Display-Panel nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, ferner aufweisend ein Dichtungsmittel, wobei das Dichtungsmittel für ein Verpressgehäuse aus der Rückwand (2) und der Abdeckung (1) ausgelegt ist.

7. Anzeigevorrichtung, aufweisend das OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach einem der Ansprüche 1-6.

8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines organischen Leuchtdioden-, OLED-, Anzeige-Panels, aufweisend:

Bilden einer Schwarzmatrix, BM, einer Pufferschicht und einer Metallschicht auf einer Abdeckung in Folge (S1);

Bilden einer Hilfskathode durch teilweises Entfernen der BM, der Pufferschicht und der Metallschicht durch einen Strukturierungsprozess (S2)

Bilden einer Vielzahl von Farbfilter-, CF-, Einheiten in einem Bereich außerhalb der Hilfskathode (S3);

Bilden einer Planarisierungsschicht auf der Hilfskathode und der Vielzahl von CF-Einheiten und Bilden einer Vielzahl von Öffnungen in der Planarisierungsschicht an Stellen, die der Hilfskathode entsprechen (S4);

Bilden einer Vielzahl von Abstandshaltern auf der Planarisierungsschicht an Stellen, die der Hilfskathode entsprechen (S5);

Bilden einer transparenten Elektrodenschicht auf den Abstandshaltern und der Planarisierungsschicht (S6); und

Bilden des OLED-Anzeige-Panels durch Zell-Montieren und Verkapseln der Abdeckung und

einer Rückwand (S7).

9. Verfahren zur Herstellung des OLED-Anzeige-Panels nach Anspruch 8, ferner aufweisend: gegenüberliegendes Anordnen der Vielzahl von CF-Einheiten der Abdeckung und von Pixelbereichen der Rückwand. 5
10. OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach Anspruch 2, wobei jeder der Abstandshalter (14) die Form eines kreisförmigen Kegelstumpfes hat; und eine orthographische Projektion jedes der Abstandshalter (14) auf der Abdeckung (1) in eine orthographische Projektion jeder der Hilfskathoden (11) auf der Abdeckung (1) fällt. 10
11. OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, wobei ein Material der transparenten Elektrodenschicht (15) aufweist: Indiumzinnoxid, ITO; aluminiumdotiertes Zinkoxid, AZO; indiumdotiertes Zinkoxid, IZO; fluordotiertes Zinnoxid, FTO; oder aluminiumdotiertes Zinkzinnoxid, AZTO. 15 20
12. OLED-Anzeige-Panel nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 4, wobei ein Material der Metallschicht (113) der Hilfselektroden (11) Silber, Kupfer, Aluminium oder Molybdän aufweist. 25

## Revendications

1. Panneau d'affichage à diodes électroluminescentes organiques, OLED, comprenant un moyen de recouvrement (1) et un plan arrière (2) qui sont assemblés en cellule, une pluralité d'unités de filtre couleur (CF) (12), des électrodes auxiliaires (11), une couche de planarisation (13), une pluralité d'espaceurs (14) et une couche d'électrode(s) transparente (15), dans lequel : 30  
les unités de la pluralité d'unités de filtre couleur (CF) (12) sont agencées selon un réseau sur le moyen de recouvrement (1); les électrodes auxiliaires (11) sont remplies à l'intérieur d'espaces entre les unités de CF (12); les électrodes auxiliaires (11) comprennent une matrice noire, BM, (111), une couche tampon (112) et une couche en métal (113) qui sont disposées de façon séquentielle sur le moyen de recouvrement (1); 35  
la couche de planarisation (13) est disposée sur les électrodes auxiliaires (11) et sur les unités de CF (12); 40  
les espaceurs de la pluralité d'espaceurs (14) sont disposés sur la couche de planarisation (13) au niveau des localisations qui correspondent aux électrodes auxiliaires (11) et ils viennent en butée contre le moyen de recouvrement (1) et contre le plan arrière (2) et les supportent ; 45 50 55

caractérisé en ce que :

- les électrodes auxiliaires (11) sont des cathodes auxiliaires ;  
les ouvertures d'une pluralité d'ouvertures (131) sont disposées dans la couche de planarisation (13) au niveau de localisations qui correspondent aux cathodes auxiliaires (11) ; et  
la couche d'électrode(s) transparente (15) est disposée sur la couche de planarisation (13) et sur les espaceurs (14) et est en communication électrique avec les électrodes auxiliaires (11) via au moins une partie des ouvertures (131) ; et  
les unités de la pluralité d'unités de filtre couleur (CF) (12) du moyen de recouvrement (1) sont agencées de façon opposée par rapport à des régions de pixel(s) (21) du plan arrière (2).
2. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon la revendication 1, dans lequel des projections orthographiques de la pluralité d'ouvertures (131) sur le moyen de recouvrement (1) ne chevauchent pas des projections orthographiques de la pluralité d'espaceurs (14) sur le moyen de recouvrement (1).
3. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chacun des espaceurs (14) présente une forme d'un cône tronqué circulaire ; et une projection orthographique de chacun des espaceurs (14) sur le moyen de recouvrement (1) tombe à l'intérieur d'une projection orthographique de chacune des électrodes auxiliaires (11) sur le moyen de recouvrement (1).
4. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un matériau de la couche d'électrode(s) transparente (15) comprend : de l'oxyde d'indium et d'étain, ITO ; de l'oxyde de zinc dopé à l'aluminium, AZO ; de l'oxyde de zinc dopé à l'indium, IZO ; de l'oxyde d'étain dopé au fluor, FTO ; ou de l'oxyde de zinc et d'étain dopé à l'aluminium, AZTO.
5. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un matériau de la couche en métal (113) des électrodes auxiliaires (11) comprend : de l'argent, du cuivre, de l'aluminium ou du molybdène.
6. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, comprenant en outre un agent d'étanchéité, dans lequel l'agent d'étanchéité est configuré pour un module obtenu par pression constitué par le plan arrière (2) et par le moyen de recouvrement (1).
7. Dispositif d'affichage, comprenant le panneau d'aff-

fichage à OLED selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6.

8. Procédé pour fabriquer un panneau d'affichage à diodes électroluminescentes organiques, OLED, comprenant :  
la formation d'une matrice noire, BM, d'une couche tampon et d'une couche en métal sur un moyen de recouvrement en séquence (S1) ;  
la formation d'une cathode auxiliaire en supprimant partiellement la BM, la couche tampon et la couche en métal par l'intermédiaire d'un processus de formation de motif(s) (S2) ;  
la formation d'une pluralité d'unités de filtre couleur, CF, au niveau d'une zone à l'extérieur de la cathode auxiliaire (S3) ;  
la formation d'une couche de planarisation sur la cathode auxiliaire et sur la pluralité d'unités de CF, et la formation d'une pluralité d'ouvertures dans la couche de planarisation au niveau de localisations qui correspondent à la cathode auxiliaire (S4) ;  
la formation d'une pluralité d'espaceurs sur la couche de planarisation au niveau de localisations qui correspondent à la cathode auxiliaire (S5) ;  
la formation d'une couche d'électrode(s) transparente sur les espaceurs et sur la couche de planarisation (S6) ; et  
la formation du panneau d'affichage à OLED par l'intermédiaire d'un assemblage en cellule et d'un encapsulage du moyen de recouvrement et d'un plan arrière (S7).  
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9. Procédé pour fabriquer le panneau d'affichage à OLED selon la revendication 8, comprenant en outre : l'agencement de façon opposée de la pluralité d'unités de CF du moyen de recouvrement et de régions de pixel(s) du plan arrière.  
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10. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon la revendication 2, dans lequel chacun des espaceurs (14) présente une forme d'un cône tronqué circulaire ; et une projection orthographique de chacun des espaceurs (14) sur le moyen de recouvrement (1) tombe à l'intérieur d'une projection orthographique de chacune des électrodes auxiliaires (11) sur le moyen de recouvrement (1).  
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11. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans lequel un matériau de la couche d'électrode(s) transparente (15) comprend : de l'oxyde d'indium et d'étain, ITO ; de l'oxyde de zinc dopé à l'aluminium, AZO ; de l'oxyde de zinc dopé à l'indium, IZO ; de l'oxyde d'étain dopé au fluor, FTO ; ou de l'oxyde de zinc et d'étain dopé à l'aluminium, AZTO.  
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12. Panneau d'affichage à OLED selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 4, dans lequel un matériau de la couche en métal (113) des électrodes auxiliaires (11) comprend : de l'argent, du cuivre, de l'aluminium ou du molybdène.

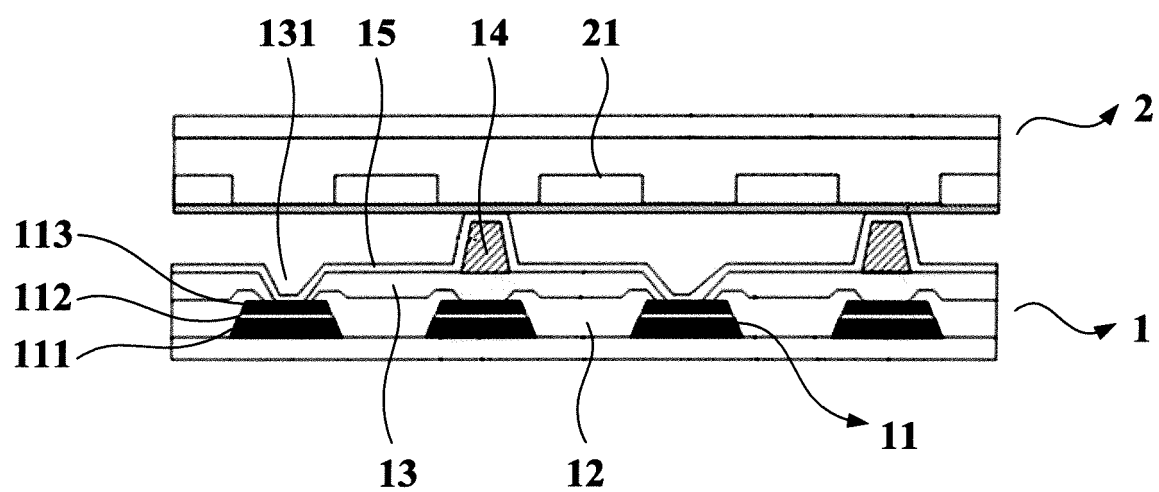


FIG. 1

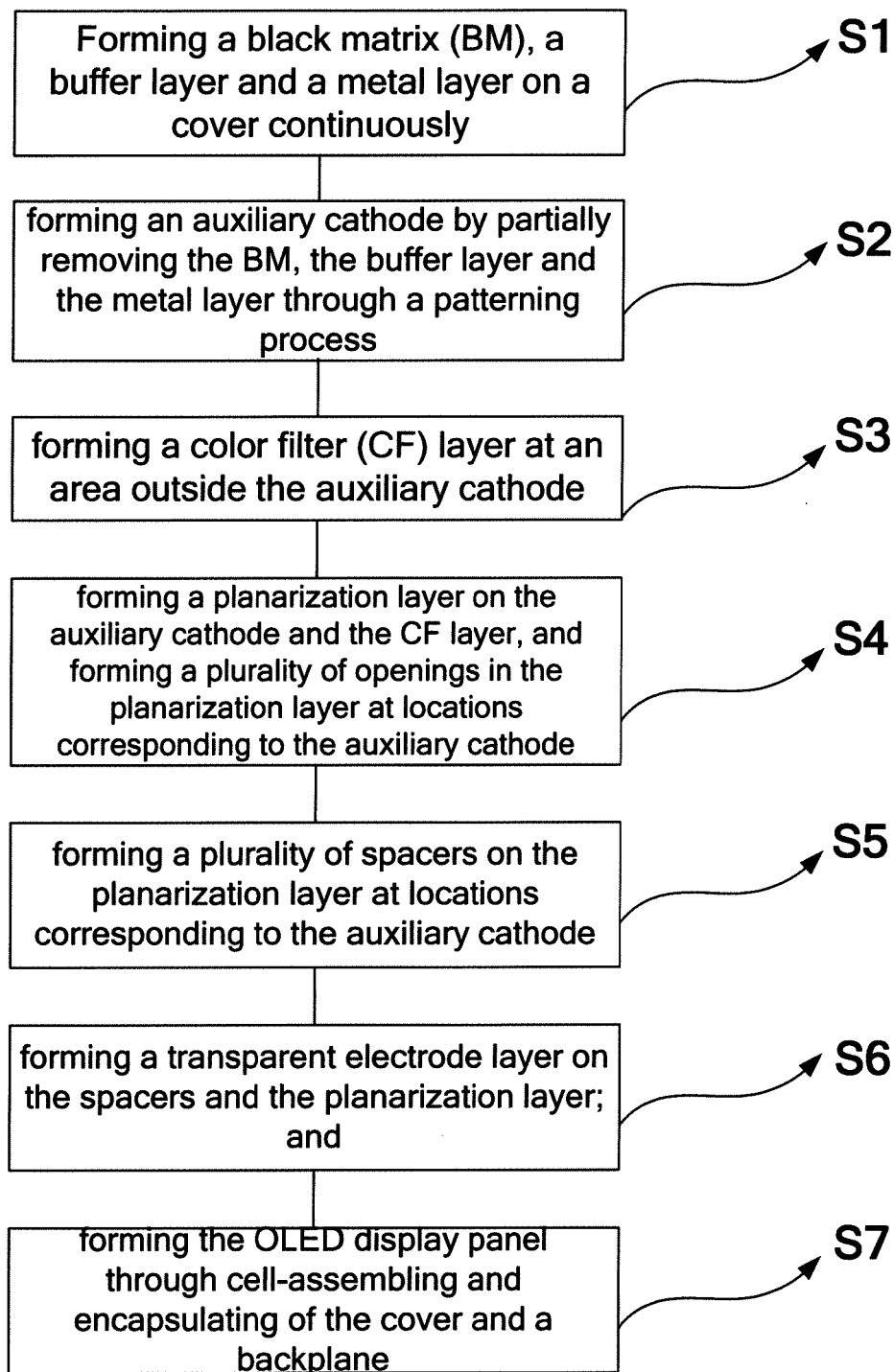


FIG. 2

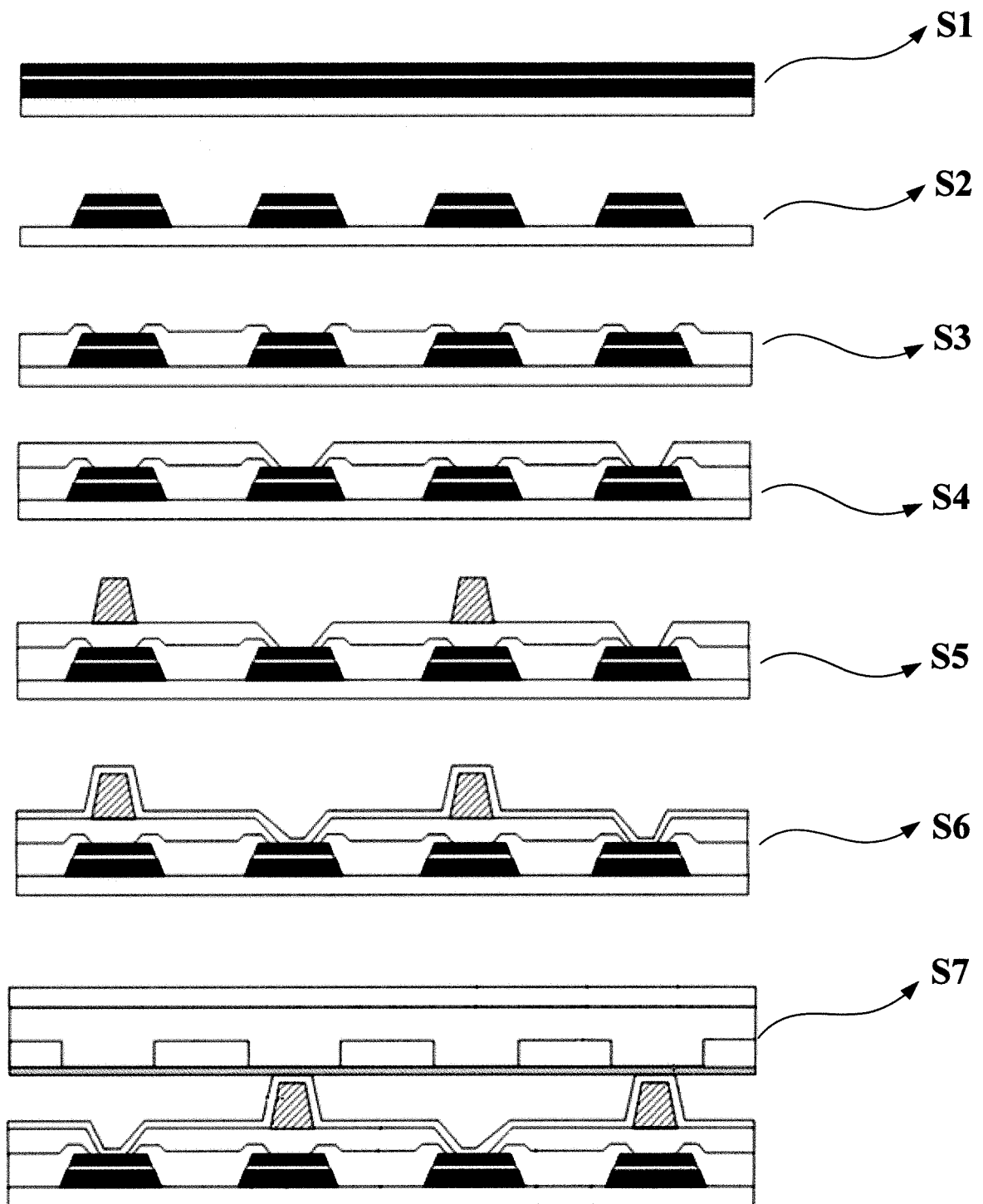


FIG 3

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

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