



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
03.12.2014 Bulletin 2014/49

(51) Int Cl.:
H01L 51/52 (2006.01) H01L 51/56 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **14162974.1**

(22) Date of filing: **31.03.2014**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME

(30) Priority: **31.05.2013 KR 20130063083**

(71) Applicants:
• **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.**
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)
• **Frounhofer ILT (Frounhofer Institute for Laser Technology)**
52074 Aachen (DE)

(72) Inventors:
• **LEE, Jung-Min**
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)
• **OLOWINSKY, Alexander**
D-52074 Aachen (DE)
• **GEHLEN, Elmar**
D-52074 Aachen (DE)
• **KIND, Heidrun**
D-52074 Aachen (DE)

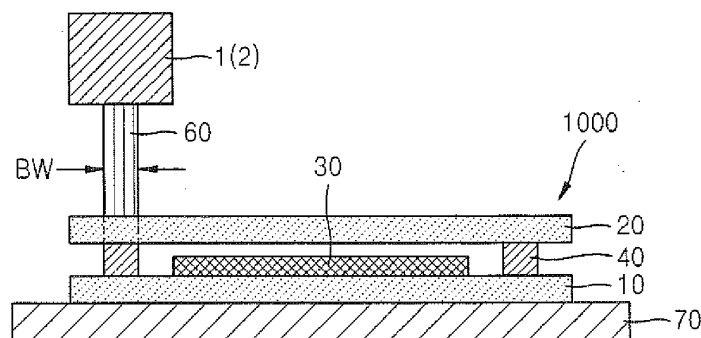
(74) Representative: **Mounteney, Simon James**
Marks & Clerk LLP
90 Long Acre
London
WC2E 9RA (GB)

(54) **Method of manufacturing organic light-emitting display device by using laser beam irradiation apparatus**

(57) Provided is a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device using a laser beam irradiation apparatus. The method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device using a laser beam irradiation apparatus includes forming an organic light-emitting part; forming a sealing part around the organic light-emitting part, the sealing part being formed on a first sub-

strate or a second substrate; aligning the first substrate and the second substrate; and irradiating a laser beam such that the laser beam moves along the sealing part while performing a rotation motion, and an intensity of the laser beam is changed while the laser beam is performing the rotation motion.

FIG. 1



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device by using laser beam irradiation apparatus.

Discussion of the Background

[0002] In the recent times, portable and thin flat panel display devices have increasingly been used for the displays of electronic devices. Among such flat panel display devices, electroluminescence display devices are a self-emitting type of display device having characteristics such as wide viewing angles, good contrast, and fast response times and thus attract much attention as those of the next generation display devices. Also, organic light-emitting display devices, in which the emitting layer is formed of organic materials, are known for better luminance, driving voltage, and response time characteristics than the inorganic light-emitting display devices and can realize multicolor emission.

[0003] Generally, organic light-emitting display devices have configurations wherein one or more organic layers are arranged, including an emitting layer between a pair of electrodes.

[0004] As far as the organic light-emitting display devices are concerned, when moisture or oxygen penetrates from the ambient environment to the inside of a device, the electrode materials are likely oxidized and peeled off, and for this reason, the service life of the organic light-emitting device is shortened, the emission efficiency is degraded, and the emission color is degenerated.

[0005] Therefore, in manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device, a sealing process that isolates the organic light-emitting device from the outside is generally performed in order to prevent the penetration of moisture. The conventional sealing methods include a method that laminates an organic thin film and an organic polymer, such as polyester (PET), on the second electrode of an organic light-emitting display device and a method that forms a moisture absorbent in an encapsulating substrate, charges nitrogen gas into the encapsulating substrate, and seals the edge of the encapsulating substrate with a sealant, such as epoxy.

[0006] However, because these methods have failed to prevent 100% of the degrading factors such as moisture and oxygen from penetrating from the outside, and these methods are also very complicated to implement, they could not be applied without modifications to organic light-emitting display devices that are very vulnerable to moisture. To solve such problems, a substrate-sealing method that enhances the adhesiveness between the organic light-emitting device substrate and the encapsu-

lating substrate by using a sealant, such as frit, has been developed.

[0007] By using a structure in which the organic light-emitting display device is sealed with frit coated on a glass substrate, the space between the organic light-emitting device substrate and the encapsulating substrate is fully sealed, and thus the organic light-emitting display device can be protected more effectively.

[0008] In this method of sealing the substrate with a sealant such as frit, the frit is coated on the sealing part of the organic light-emitting display device, and a laser beam irradiation apparatus irradiates a laser beam on the sealing part of the organic light-emitting display device in motion to harden the frit, thereby sealing the substrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] Embodiments of the present invention seek to provide a laser beam irradiation apparatus for conveying desired laser intensity locally to the sealing part, and a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device by using the same.

[0010] According to one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a laser beam irradiation apparatus including: a laser source configured to emit light; a collimator configured to collimate the emitted light; a scanner configured to adjust the collimated light to change an irradiation direction thereof; a first lens part configured to focus the adjusted light to irradiate a laser beam on a sealing part; a camera configured to receive visible light passing through the scanner; a heat sensing part configured to receive infrared (IR) light passing through the scanner; and a control part configured to control a moving direction and an intensity of the laser beam.

[0011] According to one embodiment, there is provided a laser beam irradiation apparatus including: a laser source to emit light; a collimator configured to collimate the emitted light; a scanner configured to adjust the collimated light to change an irradiation direction thereof; a first dichroic mirror configured to reflect the adjusted light; a first lens part configured to focus the reflected light to irradiate a laser beam on a sealing part; a camera configured to receive visible light that is incident on the first lens part and passes through the first dichroic mirror; a heat sensing part configured to receive infrared (IR) light that is incident on the first lens part and passes through the first dichroic mirror; and a control part configured to control a moving direction and an intensity of the laser beam.

[0012] According to one embodiment, there is provided a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device using a laser beam irradiation apparatus, including: forming an organic light-emitting part; forming a sealing part around the organic light-emitting part, the sealing part being formed on a first substrate or a second substrate; aligning the first substrate and the second substrate; and irradiating a laser beam such that the laser

beam moves along the sealing part while performing a rotation motion, and an intensity of the laser beam is changed when the laser beam is performing the rotation motion.

[0013] At least some of the above and other features of the invention are set out in the claims.

[0014] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic view illustrating a method of sealing a sealing part of an organic light-emitting display device by using a laser beam irradiation apparatus according to one embodiment of the invention. FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of part of the laser beam irradiation apparatus and the organic light-emitting display device.

FIG. 2 is a top view of part of the laser beam irradiation apparatus and the organic light-emitting display device shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a view schematically illustrating a laser beam irradiation apparatus according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a view schematically illustrating a laser beam irradiation apparatus according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating a motion path of a laser beam according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a view illustrating a rotation motion and rectilinear motion of a laser beam according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a view illustrating an intensity change of a laser beam in the rotation motion of the laser beam according to one embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

[0016] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[0017] In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, etc. may be exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification. It will be understood that when an ele-

ment such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present. It will be understood that for the purposes of this disclosure, "at least one of X, Y, and Z" can be construed as X only, Y only, Z only, or any combination of two or more items X, Y, and Z (e.g., XYZ, XYY, YZ, ZZ).

[0018] FIG. 1 is a schematic view illustrating a method of sealing a sealing part 40 of an organic light-emitting display device 1000 by using laser beam irradiation apparatuses 1 and 2 according to one embodiment of the invention. FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of part of the organic light-emitting display device 1000 and the laser beam irradiation apparatuses 1 and 2. FIG. 2 is a top view of part of the organic light-emitting display device 1000 and the laser beam irradiation apparatuses 1 and 2 shown in FIG. 1.

[0019] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, an organic light-emitting part 30 and the sealing part 40 surrounding the organic light-emitting part 30 are disposed between a first substrate 10 and a second substrate 20, and a laser beam 60, which may be emitted from the laser beam irradiation apparatus 1 and/or 2, is irradiated on the sealing part 40.

[0020] In this embodiment, the organic light-emitting part 30 is formed on the first substrate 10. The first substrate 10 may be any substrate that is suitable to support the overlying structure. The first substrate 10 may include a flexible material, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, and the like. For instance, the first substrate may be formed of glass.

[0021] In this embodiment, the second substrate 20 is an encapsulating substrate that encapsulates the organic light-emitting part 30 formed on the first substrate 10 and may include any substrate through which the laser beam 60 passes, as will be described below. The second substrate 20 may include a flexible material, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, and the like. For instance, the second substrate 20 may be formed of glass.

[0022] Further, the organic light-emitting part 30 may include one or more organic light-emitting devices (OLEDs) (not shown) in which one or more organic layers (not shown), including an emitting layer between a first electrode (not shown) and a second electrode (not shown), are provided. Here, the first electrode (not shown) may act as an anode into which holes are supplied, and the second electrode (not shown) may act as a cathode into which electrons are supplied.

[0023] The OLEDs (not shown) may be categorized into the passive matrix type and the active matrix type depending on whether the driving of the OLEDs is controlled using a thin film transistor (TFT). Embodiments of the present invention may include either or both of the passive matrix and the active matrix types.

[0024] In accordance with one embodiment of the in-

vention, the sealing part 40 may be formed on the second substrate 20 adjacent the above-described organic light-emitting part 30. For instance, the sealing part 40 may be formed on the second substrate 20 to surround the organic light-emitting part 30.

[0025] The sealing part 40 serves to form a closed loop for preventing contact between the organic light-emitting part 30 and external moisture or oxygen.

[0026] FIGS 1 and 2 show that each of the corners of the sealing part 40 forming the closed loop is formed in the shape of a curve having a certain curvature. However, embodiments of the invention are not limited thereto. For instance, each corner of the sealing part 40 may form substantially an orthogonal shape with no or little curvature.

[0027] In accordance with the invention, a suitable sealant may be used as the sealing part 40 to secure the sealability between the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 20 and protect the organic light-emitting part 30 more effectively. The sealant may be formed to have a certain width FW by various methods, such as a screen printing method or a pen dispensing method. The sealant may be organic and/or inorganic materials. For instance, the sealant may be frit.

[0028] In accordance with this embodiment, after the sealing part 40 is formed on the second substrate 20, and the organic light-emitting part 30 is formed on the first substrate 10, the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 20 may be aligned with each other. However, embodiments of the invention are not limited thereto. For example, the sealing part 40 may be formed on the first substrate 10 with the organic light-emitting part 30 formed thereon, and the first substrate 10 may then be aligned with and coupled to the second substrate 20.

[0029] Moreover, although it is illustrated in the drawing that one organic light-emitting part 30 is provided, one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that a plurality of organic light-emitting parts 30 and a plurality of sealing parts 40 respectively surrounding the plurality of organic light-emitting parts 30 may be provided between the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 20.

[0030] The laser beam irradiation apparatuses 1 and 2 irradiate a laser beam 60 along a path of the sealing part 40 disposed between the first substrate 10 and the second substrate 20. The laser beam 60 may be irradiated on the sealing part 40 in the form of spot beams having a flat top profile.

[0031] In accordance with this embodiment, the first substrate 10 is mounted on substrate stage 70 so that the substrate stage 70 is under the first substrate 10. The position of the laser beam 60 irradiated on the sealing part 40 may be relatively moved by moving the substrate stage 70. Alternatively/additionally, the position of the laser beam 60 may be moved by the motion of the laser beam irradiation apparatuses 1 and 2.

[0032] FIG. 3 is a view schematically illustrating the laser beam irradiation apparatus 1 according to one embodiment of the invention.

[0033] Referring to FIG. 3, the laser beam irradiation apparatus 1 according to this embodiment includes a laser source 110, a scanner 120, a first lens part 130, a camera 140, a heat sensing part 150, a control part 160, an illumination part 170, a first dichroic mirror 181, and a second dichroic mirror 182.

[0034] The laser source 110 may generate laser light. In accordance with this embodiment, laser light having a wavelength of 808 nm, for example, may be emitted from the laser source 110.

[0035] A collimator 115 may be connected to the output of the laser source 110. The collimator 115 changes the light emitted from the laser source 110 to collimated light 191. The collimator 115 may have a focal distance of 50 nm, for example.

[0036] The scanner 120 is disposed on the path of collimated light 191 from the collimator 115. The collimated light 191 from the collimator 115 is reflected to the scanner 120 by the first dichroic mirror 181.

[0037] The scanner 120 may include a reflective part (not shown), which reflects the collimated light 191 from the collimator 115 to the sealing part 40, and a driving part (not shown) that drives the reflective part. A portion of the reflective part (not shown) may use a galvanometer mirror that precisely controls the position and speed of a laser beam, for instance, for the rotation motion of the laser beam 60 according to one exemplary embodiment. The galvanometer mirror may have a high reflectivity at a wavelength band of 450 nm to 2,600 nm, for example.

[0038] In accordance with this embodiment, the first lens part 130 is disposed on the path of light passing through the scanner 120. The light passing through the scanner 120 may be collected by the first lens part 130. The first lens part 130 may include an F-theta lens. The F-theta lens may have a focal distance of 80 nm, for example.

[0039] In accordance with this embodiment, the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40 passes back through the scanner 120.

[0040] For instance, the visible light 193 reflected by the sealing part 40 is incident on the camera 140. Thus, visual information relating to the sealing operation may be provided by the camera 140 simultaneously with the operation. In accordance with this embodiment, the camera 140 may be a charged coupled device (CCD) camera.

[0041] A focusing lens 143 is coupled to the camera 140. The focusing lens 143 may be used for adjusting the magnification of the image fed to the camera 140. For instance, the focusing lens 143 may have a focal distance of 80 nm, for example. A bandpass filter 146 is coupled to the focusing lens 143. The bandpass filter 146 may, for example, be a filter that passes only the light of a wavelength band of 532 nm to 615 nm.

[0042] In accordance with this embodiment, the infrared (IR) light 194 reflected by the sealing part 40 is incident on the heat sensing part 150. Thus, thermal information relating to the sealing operation may be provided by the heat sensing part 150 simultaneously with the seal-

ing operation. The heat sensing part 150 may be, for instance, a pyrometer or an IR camera.

[0043] A focusing lens 153 is coupled to the heat sensing part 150. The focusing lens 153 may have a focal distance of 40 nm or 80 nm, for example. An IR blocking filter silicon 156 may be coupled to the focusing lens 153. The IR blocking filter silicon 156 can prevent IR light from being leaked to the outside.

[0044] In accordance with this embodiment of the invention, the control part 160 controls the moving direction and intensity of the laser beam 60. The control part 160 may include a program for controlling a galvanometer mirror (not shown), which controls the position and speed of the laser beam 60 in order for the laser beam 60 to have varying intensity and rotational moves, and a laser driver that changes the intensity of the laser beam 60 in each segment of the rotation motion of the laser beam 60.

[0045] In accordance with this embodiment, the illumination part 170 may irradiate light on the sealing part 40 to illuminate the periphery of the sealing part 40. The illumination part 170 may use a light-emitting diode (LED), and have a wavelength of, for example, 532 nm to avoid overlapping with the wavelength band of the laser beam 60, the visible light band to be used for real-time measurement, and the IR band to be used for real-time measurement.

[0046] The first dichroic mirror 181 is disposed on the path of light passing through the collimator 115 and the path of light of all wavelengths which is reflected by the sealing part 40 and passes back through the scanner 120. The first dichroic mirror 181 may have a high reflectivity at the wavelength of light passing through the collimator 115, and may have a high transmittance at the visible light wavelength band and the IR wavelength band. For instance, the first dichroic mirror 181 may have a high reflectivity at a wavelength band of 808 nm, and may have a high transmittance at a wavelength band of 532 nm to 615 nm and 1.5 μm to 2.3 μm . Therefore, light from the laser source 110 and the collimator 115 is reflected by the first dichroic mirror 181, and is incident on the scanner 120. Among the light of all wavelengths which is reflected by the sealing part 40 and passes back through the scanner 120, light 192 having the same wavelength band as that of the light from the laser source 110 and the collimator 115 is filtered by the first dichroic mirror 181. Among the light of all wavelengths which is reflected by the sealing part 40 and passes back through the scanner 120, the visible light 193 and the IR light 194 pass through the first dichroic mirror 181.

[0047] The second dichroic mirror 182 is disposed on the path of light passing through the first dichroic mirror 181. The second dichroic mirror 182 may have a high reflectivity at the wavelength band of visible light, and may have a high transmittance at the IR wavelength band. For instance, the second dichroic mirror 182 may have a high reflectivity at a wavelength band of 532 nm to 615 nm, and may have a high transmittance at a wavelength band of 1.5 μm to 2.3 μm . Therefore, the visible

light 193 is reflected by the second dichroic mirror 182 and is incident on the camera 140, and the IR light 194 passes through the second dichroic mirror 182 and is incident on the heat sensing part 150. Thus, visual information may be provided by the camera 140 simultaneously with the sealing operation, while thermal information may be provided by the heat sensing part 150 simultaneously with the sealing operation.

[0048] Light emitted from the laser source 110 is changed to the collimated light 191 by the collimator 115, reflected by the first dichroic mirror 181, and incident on the scanner 120. The direction of the light incident on the scanner 120 is in this case, changed by the scanner 120, and thus the laser beam 60 may be irradiated on the sealing part 40.

[0049] Among the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40, light having the same wavelength band as that of the light emitted from the laser source 110 is changed in directions by the scanner 120, and filtered by the first dichroic mirror 181. Among the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40, the visible light 193 is changed in directions by the scanner 120, passes through the first dichroic mirror 181, is reflected by the second dichroic mirror 182, and is irradiated onto the camera 140. Among the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40, the IR light 194 is changed in directions by the scanner 120, passes through the first dichroic mirror 181 and the second dichroic mirror 182, and is irradiated onto the heat sensing part 150.

[0050] FIG. 4 is a view schematically illustrating laser beam irradiation apparatus 2 according to another embodiment of the invention.

[0051] Referring to FIG. 4, the laser beam irradiation apparatus 2 according to this embodiment includes a laser source 210, a scanner 220, a second lens part 230, a camera 240, a heat sensing part 250, a control part 260, an illumination part 270, a third dichroic mirror 281, a fourth dichroic mirror 282, and a fifth dichroic mirror 283.

[0052] The laser source 210 serves to generate laser light. For instance, laser light having a wavelength of 808 nm may be emitted from the laser source 210.

[0053] A collimator 215 is connected to the output of the laser source 210. The collimator 215 changes the light emitted from the laser source 210 to collimated light 291. The collimator 215 may have a focal distance of 30 nm, for example.

[0054] The scanner 220 is disposed on the path of the collimated light 291 from the collimator 215. The collimated light 291 from the collimator 215 is directly incident on the scanner 220.

[0055] The scanner 220 may include a reflective part (not shown), which reflects the collimated light 291 from the collimator 215 on a path towards the sealing part 40, and a driving part (not shown) that drives the reflective part. A portion of the reflective part (not shown) may use a galvanometer mirror that precisely controls the position and speed of a laser beam for the rotation motion of the

laser beam 60. The galvanometer mirror may have a high reflectivity at a wavelength band of 808 nm, for example.

[0056] In this embodiment, the second lens part 230 is disposed on the path of light 292 output from the scanner 220. The light 292 is reflected by the third dichroic mirror 281 and irradiated on the second lens part 230. The light 292 may be collected by the second lens part 230. The second lens part 230 may include an F-theta lens. The F-theta lens may have a size of 2" to 3", for example.

[0057] In accordance with this embodiment, the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40 passes back through the second lens part 230.

[0058] For instance, the visible light 293 reflected by the sealing part 40 is incident on the camera 240. Visual information relating to the sealing operation may be provided by the camera 240 simultaneously with the operation. The camera 240 may be a CCD camera.

[0059] A focusing lens 243 may be coupled to the camera 240. The focusing lens 243 may be used for adjusting the magnification of the image fed to the camera 240. The focusing lens 243 may have a focal distance of 100 nm, for example. A bandpass filter 246 is coupled to the focusing lens 243. The bandpass filter 246 may be a filter that passes only the light of a wavelength band of 525 nm, for example.

[0060] In accordance with this embodiment, the IR light 294 reflected by the sealing part 40 is incident on the heat sensing part 250. Thermal information relating to the sealing operation may be provided by the heat sensing part 250 simultaneously with the operation. The heat sensing part 250 may be a pyrometer or an IR camera.

[0061] An IR blocking filter 256 is coupled to the heat sensing part 250. The blocking filter 256 can shut off light having the same wavelength as the light of the laser source 210. The IR blocking filter 256 may shut off light having a wavelength of 808 nm, for example, and thus only IR light may reach the heat sensing part 150.

[0062] In this embodiment, the control part 260 controls the moving direction and intensity of the laser beam 60. The control part 260 may include a program for controlling a galvanometer mirror (not shown), which controls the position and speed of the laser beam 60 in order for the laser beam 60 to have varying intensity and rotational moves, and a laser driver that changes the intensity of the laser beam 60 in each segment of the rotation motion of the laser beam 60.

[0063] In this embodiment, the illumination part 270 irradiates light on the sealing part 40 to illuminate the periphery of the sealing part 40. The illumination part 270 may use an LED, and have a wavelength of 532 nm, for example, to avoid overlapping with the wavelength band of the laser beam 60, a visible light band to be used for real-time measurement, and an IR band to be used for real-time measurement.

[0064] The third dichroic mirror 281 is disposed on the path of the light 292 from the scanner 220 and the path of light of all wavelengths which is reflected by the sealing

part 40 and passes back through the second lens part 230. The third dichroic mirror 281 may have a high reflectivity at the wavelength band of the laser source 210, and may have a high transmittance at the visible light wavelength band and the IR wavelength band. For instance, the third dichroic mirror 281 may have a high reflectivity at a wavelength band of 808 nm, and may have a high transmittance at a wavelength band of 532 nm and 1,000 nm to 7,000 nm. Therefore, light from the scanner 220 is reflected by the third dichroic mirror 281, and is incident on the second lens part 230. Among the light of all wavelengths which is reflected by the sealing part 40 and passes back through the second lens part 230, light 292 having the same wavelength band as that of the light from the laser source 210 and the collimator 215 is filtered by the third dichroic mirror 281. Among the light of all wavelengths which is reflected by the sealing part 40 and passes back through the second lens part 230, the visible light 293 and the IR light 294 pass through the third dichroic mirror 281.

[0065] The fourth dichroic mirror 282 is disposed on the path of light passing through the third dichroic mirror 281. The fourth dichroic mirror 282 may have a high reflectivity at the wavelength band of visible light, and may have a high transmittance at the IR wavelength band. For instance, the fourth dichroic mirror 282 may have a high reflectivity at a wavelength band of 525 nm, and may have a high transmittance at a wavelength band of 1,000 nm to 7,000 nm. Therefore, the visible light 293 is reflected by the fourth dichroic mirror 282, and the IR light 294 passes through the fourth dichroic mirror 282 and is incident on the heat sensing part 250. Thus, thermal information relating to the sealing operation may be provided by the heat sensing part 250 simultaneously with the operation.

[0066] The fifth dichroic mirror 283 is disposed on the path of light reflected by the fourth dichroic mirror 282. The fifth dichroic mirror 283 may have a high reflectivity at the wavelength band of visible light. For instance, the fifth dichroic mirror 283 may have a high reflectivity at a wavelength band of 525 nm. Therefore, the visible light 293 is reflected by the fifth dichroic mirror 283, and is incident on the camera 240. Thus, visual information relating to the sealing operation may be provided by the camera 240 simultaneously with the operation.

[0067] Light emitted from the laser source 210 is changed to the collimated light 291 by the collimator 215, and is incident on the scanner 220. The direction of the light incident on the scanner 220 may be changed by the scanner 220, and the light 292 exiting the scanner 220 is reflected by the third dichroic mirror 281. Light reflected by the third dichroic mirror 281 may be collected by the second lens part 230, and thus the laser beam 60 may be irradiated on the sealing part 40.

[0068] Among the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40, light having the same wavelength band as that of the light emitted from the laser source 210 passes through the second lens part 230, and is

filtered by the third dichroic mirror 281. Among the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40, the visible light 293 passes through the second lens part 230 and the third dichroic mirror 281, is reflected by the fourth dichroic mirror 282 and the fifth dichroic mirror 283, and is irradiated onto the camera 240. Among the light of all wavelengths reflected by the sealing part 40, the IR light 294 sequentially passes through the second lens part 230, the third dichroic mirror 281, and the fourth dichroic mirror 282, and is irradiated onto the heat sensing part 250.

[0069] FIG. 5 is a view illustrating a motion path P of the laser beam 60, according to an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 6 is a view illustrating a revolving motion R, which is a circular motion about a point and rectilinear motion T of the laser beam 60. FIG. 7 is a view illustrating the intensity change of the laser beam 60 in the rotation motion R of the laser beam 60.

[0070] Referring to FIGS. 5 and 6, the laser beam 60 according to this embodiment has the motion path P in which the revolving motion R and the rectilinear motion T are combined, and slowly moves along a sealing path of the sealing part 40. As illustrated, the motion path P of the laser beam 40 has, for instance, curved trajectories such as circular trajectories that may appropriately overlap each other. That is, the curved trajectories appropriately overlap each other so that optimal energy is transferred to the frit to thus seal effectively. The laser beam 60 may perform the revolving motion R with a certain rotation radius r_0 . The laser beam 60 may be irradiated in the form of spot beams having a flat top profile. Referring to FIG. 6, the laser beam 60 in the form of a spot beam performs the revolving motion R around an axis with the rotation radius r_0 . When the center point of the spot beam makes one round to come back to the original point, the laser beam 60 may complete one cycle (or one period) of the revolving motion R.

[0071] The revolving motion R of the laser beam 60 may be performed by the scanners 120 and 220 and the control parts 160 and 260. The laser beam irradiation apparatuses 1 and 2 may be moved by a linear motor, and thus the laser beam 60 may perform the rectilinear motion T. Also, the substrate stage 70 under the sealing part 40 moves, and thus the laser beam 60 may perform the rectilinear motion T relative to the sealing part.

[0072] In order to enable desired beam morphing, the cross-sectional diameter of the laser beam 60 should have a sufficient magnitude, but may be less than the width FW of the sealing part 40. Specifically, the diameter of the spot beam may be $1/4$ to $3/4$ times the frit width.

[0073] Further, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, in performing the revolving motion R of the spot beam, the spot beam in substantially circular shape may be rotated so that its circular trajectory does not overlap during one cycle of rotation. Therefore, the minimum rotation radius of the spot beam may be decided to be the smallest rotation radius with which the circular trajectory of the spot beam does not overlap during one

cycle of rotation. Therefore, the minimum rotation radius may be the radius of the spot beam. For example, when the diameter of the spot beam is 1.3 mm, the minimum rotation radius of the revolving motion R of the spot beam is 0.65 mm. For example, when the diameter of the spot beam is 1.3 mm, and the rotation radius r_0 of the revolving motion R of the spot beam is 1.3 mm, the diameter of the outermost circle based on the revolving motion R of the spot beam is 3.9 mm.

[0074] The laser beam 60 may circularly perform the revolving motion R at a speed faster than the rectilinear motion T. When the frit width is 100 mm, the rotation frequency of the revolving motion R of the spot beam may be 50 Hz or higher. For instance, the rotation frequency may be in a range of 40 - 60 Hz. The laser beam 60 circularly performs the revolving motion R at a high speed, and thus desired beam morphing is possible.

[0075] Referring to FIG. 7, when the laser beam 60 is performing the revolving motion R, the intensity of the laser beam 60 may be changed.

[0076] The laser beam 60 has the motion path P in which the revolving motion R and the rectilinear motion T are combined, and the intensity of the laser beam 60 is changed in each segment of the revolving motion R. Therefore, desired beam morphing is possible, and desired varying laser intensity may be transferred to the frit.

[0077] In accordance with an embodiment of the invention, the circumference of the path of the revolving motion R is divided into a plurality of segments at certain angles α , and the segments may have different laser intensities. Such variation may be supported by the laser drivers of the control parts 160 and 260. According to one embodiment, the circumference of the path of the revolving motion R may be divided at intervals of 45 degrees. Therefore, the circumference of the path of the revolving motion R may be divided into a first segment S1, a second segment S2, a third segment S3, a fourth segment S4, a fifth segment S5, a sixth segment S6, a seventh segment S7, and an eighth segment S8. The first segment S1 has a first laser beam intensity, the second segment S2 has a second laser beam intensity, the third segment S3 has a third laser beam intensity, the fourth segment S4 has a fourth laser beam intensity, the fifth segment S5 has a fifth laser beam intensity, the sixth segment S6 has a sixth laser beam intensity, the seventh segment S7 has a seventh laser beam intensity, and the eighth segment S8 has an eighth laser beam intensity.

[0078] The laser beam 60 has the motion path P in which the revolving motion R and the rectilinear motion T are combined, the circumference of the path of the rotation motion R is divided into the eight segments having different intensities, and the intensities of eight segments are controlled, and thus a desired beam profile is realized. Therefore, in a segment in which the type of the lower layer of the frit is locally changed or its geometry is changed, the beam profile may be momentarily adjusted according to the change, thus preventing damage to local wiring or the like. Also, the laser intensity inside the

corner of the frit should be reduced by about half of the laser intensity outside the corner, and since the beam profile can be adjusted at the corner, sealing quality outside and inside the corner can be maintained uniform.

[0079] According to example embodiments of the present invention, a high-quality frit sealing process can be performed without thermal damage to peripheral elements.

[0080] While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to example embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

Claims

1. A method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device using a laser beam irradiation apparatus, the method comprising:

forming an organic light-emitting part;
forming a sealing part around the organic light-emitting part, the sealing part being formed on a first substrate or a second substrate;
aligning the first substrate and the second substrate; and
irradiating a laser beam such that the laser beam moves along the sealing part while performing a revolving motion, and an intensity of the laser beam is changed while the laser beam is performing the revolving motion.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second substrates transmits the laser beam.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a frequency of the revolving motion is in a range of from 50 - 60 Hz.
4. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the revolving motion is performed such that the laser beam forms a trajectory that does not overlap during one period of the revolving motion.
5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the revolving motion is performed by a scanner comprising a galvanometer mirror configured to change an irradiation direction of the laser beam, and the galvanometer mirror is controlled by a control part comprising a program to control the galvanometer.
6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein a rectilinear motion along the first direction is per-

formed by the laser beam irradiation apparatus at a speed slower than a speed of the revolving motion.

7. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the intensity of the laser beam is controlled at intervals of 45 degrees when the laser beam is performing the revolving motion.
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the laser beam is irradiated in the form of a spot beam, and a moving direction and an intensity of the laser beam are controlled by a control part comprising a program to control.
9. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein a diameter of the spot beam is less than a width of the sealing part.
10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the sealing part comprises a frit.
11. A method according to claim 10, wherein the frit forms a closed loop to surround the organic light-emitting part.

FIG. 1

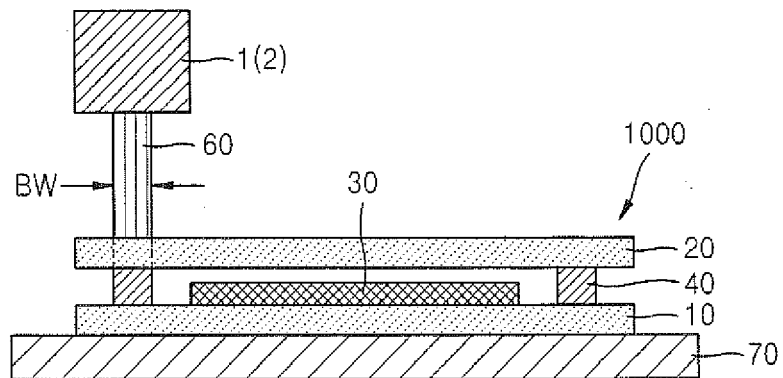


FIG. 2

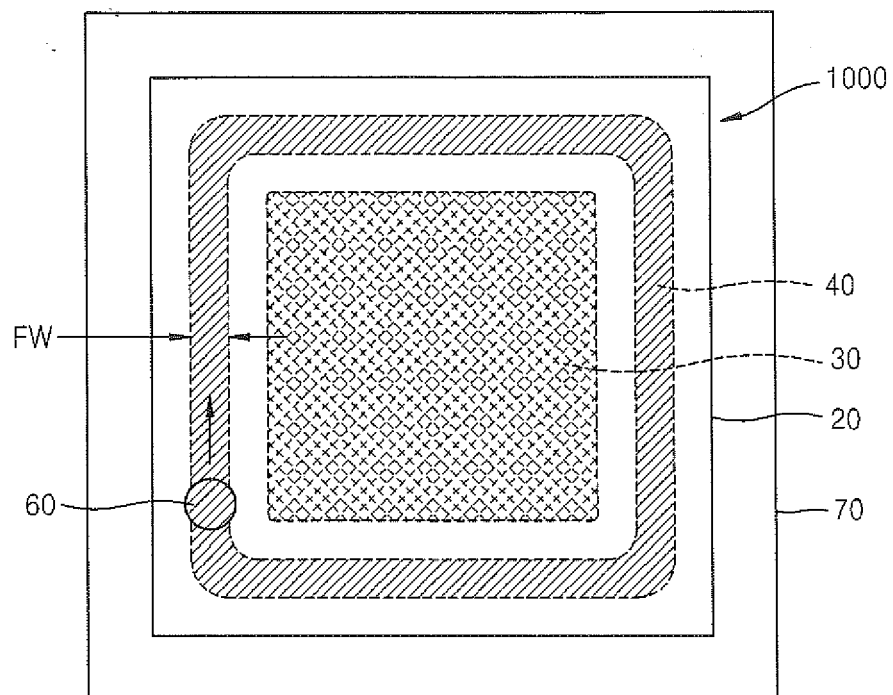


FIG. 3

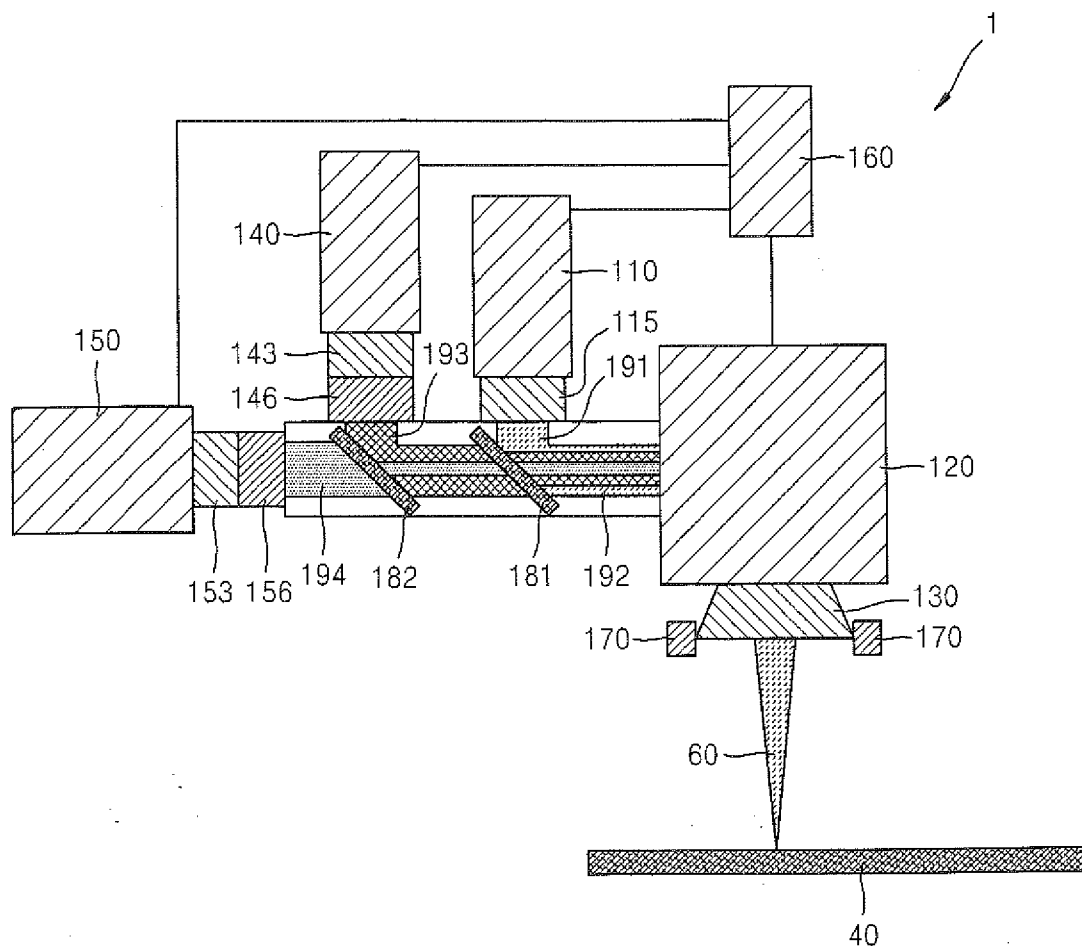


FIG. 4

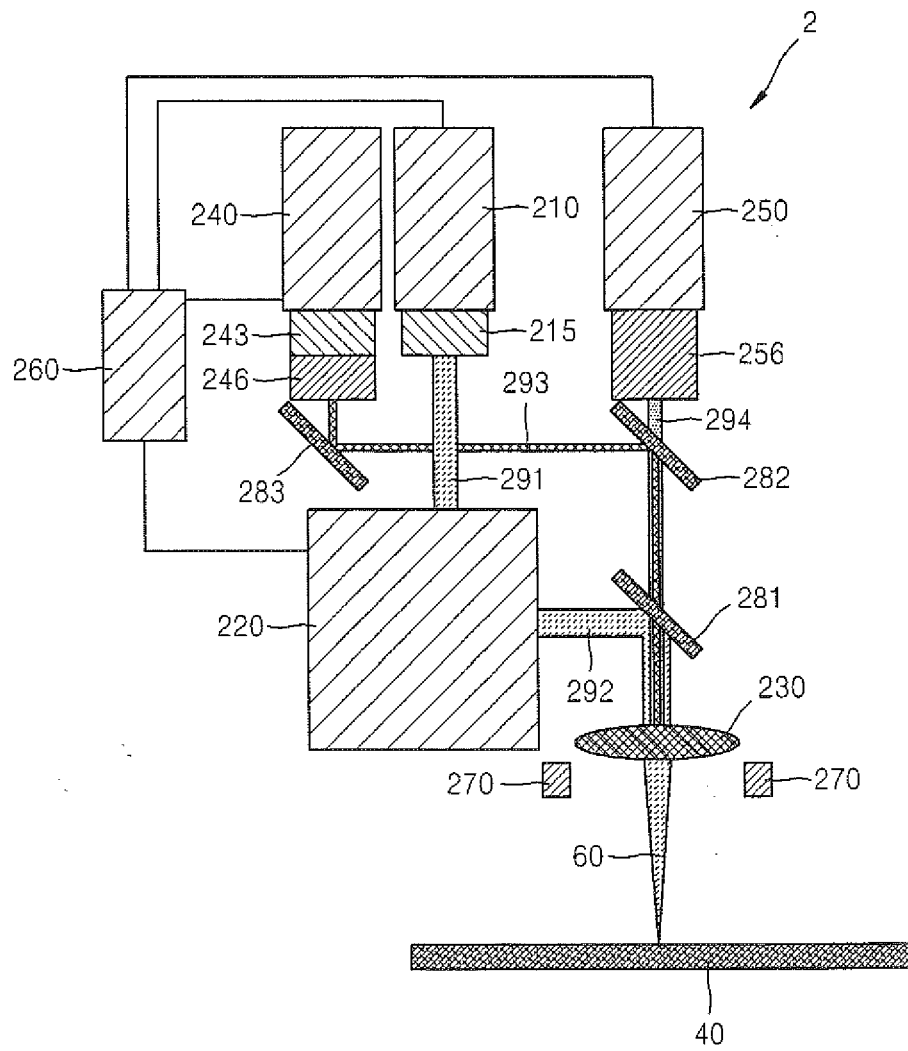


FIG. 5

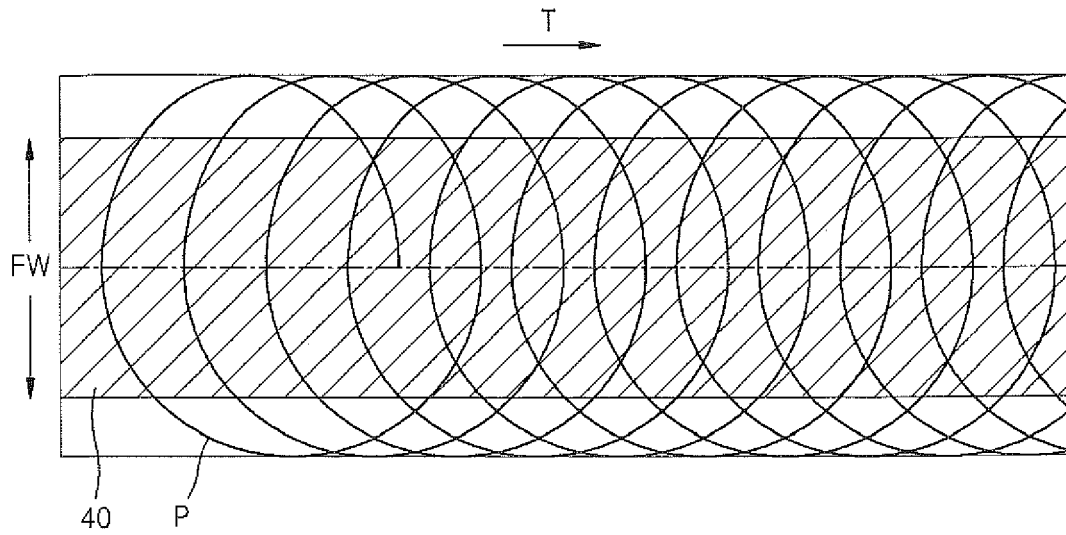


FIG. 6

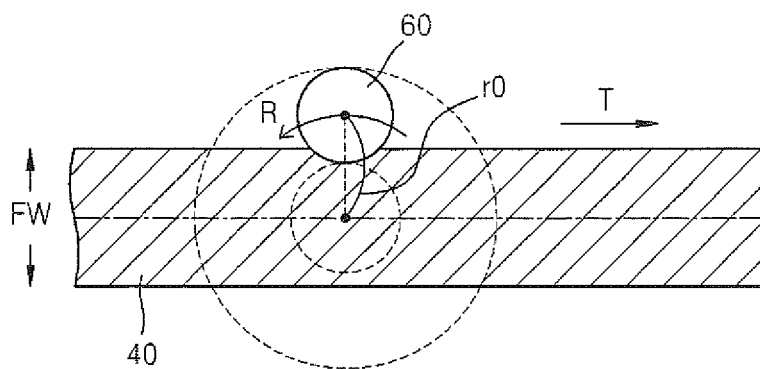
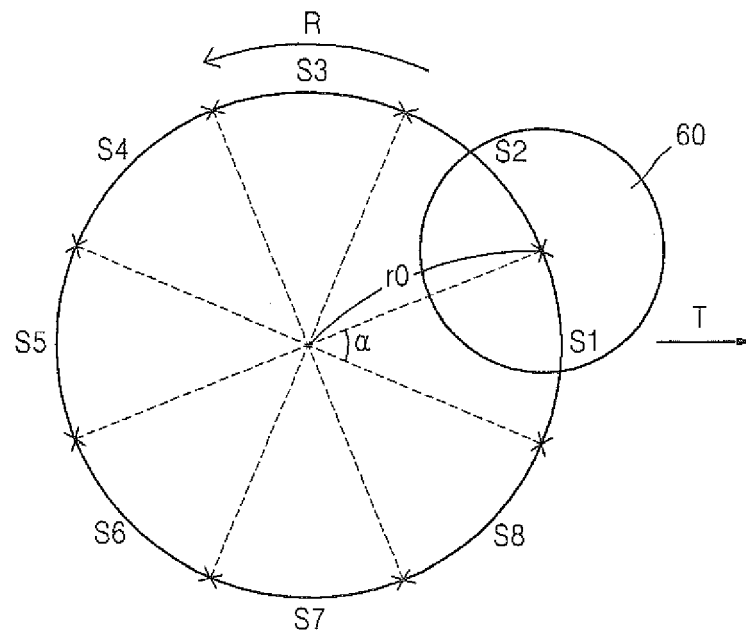


FIG. 7





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 14 16 2974

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2009/086325 A1 (LIU ANPING [US] ET AL) 2 April 2009 (2009-04-02) * claims 1, 4; figure 2 *	1-11	INV. H01L51/52 H01L51/56
X	US 2012/287026 A1 (MASUDA HIROYUKI [JP]) 15 November 2012 (2012-11-15) * page 15, paragraph 306; claim 18; figures 13A-13C *	1-8,10, 11 9	
A	US 2011/177746 A1 (VORONOV ALEXANDER [KR] ET AL) 21 July 2011 (2011-07-21) * the whole document *	1-11	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			H01L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 29 September 2014	Examiner Parashkov, Radoslav
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 14 16 2974

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

29-09-2014

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 2009086325	A1	02-04-2009	CN	101842918 A	22-09-2010
			EP	2203946 A2	07-07-2010
			JP	5323843 B2	23-10-2013
			JP	2010541162 A	24-12-2010
			KR	20100072315 A	30-06-2010
			TW	200948174 A	16-11-2009
			US	2009086325 A1	02-04-2009
			WO	2009045320 A2	09-04-2009

US 2012287026	A1	15-11-2012	CN	102754524 A	24-10-2012
			KR	20120105537 A	25-09-2012
			US	2012287026 A1	15-11-2012
			WO	2012011268 A1	26-01-2012

US 2011177746	A1	21-07-2011	CN	102157709 A	17-08-2011
			JP	2011151007 A	04-08-2011
			KR	20110085135 A	27-07-2011
			TW	201213031 A	01-04-2012
			US	2011177746 A1	21-07-2011

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

专利名称(译)	通过使用激光束照射装置制造有机发光显示装置的方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2808915A1	公开(公告)日	2014-12-03
申请号	EP2014162974	申请日	2014-03-31
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司 夫琅和费夫琅和费研究所激光技术的建立		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD. FROUNHOFER ILT (激光技术的夫琅和费研究所)		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD. FROUNHOFER ILT (激光技术的夫琅和费研究所)		
[标]发明人	LEE JUNG MIN OLOWINSKY ALEXANDER GEHLEN ELMAR KIND HEIDRUN		
发明人	LEE, JUNG-MIN OLOWINSKY, ALEXANDER GEHLEN, ELMAR KIND, HEIDRUN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L51/56		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5246 H01L51/56 B23K26/02 H01L22/12		
审查员(译)	PARASHKOV , 拉多斯拉夫		
优先权	1020130063083 2013-05-31 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供一种使用激光束照射装置制造有机发光显示装置的方法。使用激光束照射装置制造有机发光显示装置的方法包括形成有机发光部件;在有机发光部分周围形成密封部分,密封部分形成在第一基板或第二基板上;对准第一基板和第二基板;并且,在执行旋转运动的同时,照射激光束使得激光束沿着密封部分移动,并且在激光束执行旋转运动的同时改变激光束的强度。

FIG. 1

