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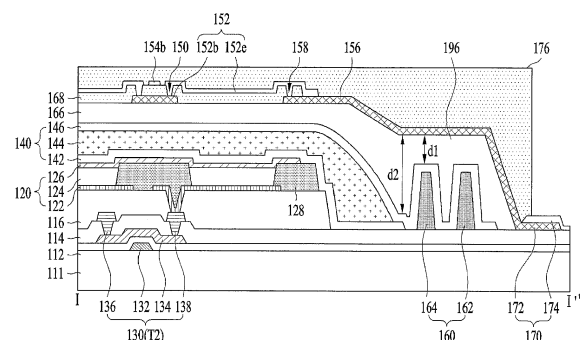
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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY HAVING TOUCH SENSOR AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME**

(57) Disclosed are an organic light emitting display having a touch sensor (152, 154), which may achieve process simplification and cost reduction, and a method of fabricating the same. The organic light emitting display includes a compensation film (196) having a flat surface and formed to cover dams (162, 164) forming a boundary with an organic encapsulation layer (144) and the compensation film (196) has a planarized surface between a region above the dams (162, 164) and a boundary region between the dams (162, 164) and the organic encapsulation layer (144) and may prevent cut and short-circuit of routing lines (156, 186) cutting across the same. Further, touch sensors (152, 154) are disposed on an encapsulation unit (140) including the organic encapsulation layer (144) and thus a separate attachment process is not required, thereby simplifying the overall process and reducing manufacturing costs of the organic light emitting display.

FIG. 4



Description

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2016-0112193, filed on August 31, 2016.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display having a touch sensor and a method of fabricating the same, and more particularly, to an organic light emitting display having a touch sensor which may achieve process simplification and cost reduction, and a method of fabricating the same.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0003] A touchscreen is an input device through which a user may input a command by selecting instructions displayed on a screen of a display using a hand or an object. That is, the touchscreen converts a contact position directly contacting a human hand or an object into an electrical signal and receives instructions selected at the contact position as an input signal. Such a touchscreen may substitute for a separate input device connected to a display and operated, such as a keyboard or a mouse, and thus applications of the touchscreen have gradually increased.

[0004] In general, a touchscreen is attached to the front surface of a display panel, such as a liquid crystal display panel or an organic electroluminescent display panel, through an adhesive. In this case, since the touchscreen is separately manufactured and then attached to the front surface of the display panel, an attachment process is additionally carried out and thus the overall process becomes complicated and manufacturing costs are raised.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an organic light emitting display having a touch sensor and a method of fabricating the same that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0006] An object of the present invention is to provide an organic light emitting display having a touch sensor which may achieve process simplification and cost reduction, and a method of fabricating the same.

[0007] Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof

as well as the appended drawings.

[0008] The object is solved by the features of the independent claims. Preferred embodiments are given in the dependent claims.

5 [0009] To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an organic light emitting display includes light emitting elements disposed on an active area of a substrate, an encapsulation unit disposed on the light emitting elements and including a plurality of inorganic encapsulation layers and at least one organic encapsulation layer disposed between the inorganic encapsulation layers, touch sensor disposed on the encapsulation unit, dams configured to surround the active area and to form a boundary with the at least one organic encapsulation layer, and a compensation film disposed to cover the dams and having different thicknesses between a region above the dams and a boundary region between the dams and the at least one organic encapsulation layer.

[0010] Preferably, the compensation film may be realized as a stepped or staircase compensation having different thicknesses.

20 [0011] Preferably, a plurality of color filters may be disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit to implement light of different colors,

[0012] Preferably, the compensation film is formed to have a monolayer or multilayer structure using the same material as at least one of the color filters.

25 [0013] Preferably, a plurality of color filters disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit to implement light of different colors.

[0014] Preferably, a black matrix is disposed between the color filters.

30 [0015] Preferably, the compensation film includes a first compensation film layer formed of the same material as the black matrix; and a second compensation film layer formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters and disposed on the first compensation film layer.

35 [0016] Preferably, a plurality of color filters is disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit to implement light of different colors; a black matrix disposed between the color filters; and a touch buffer film disposed between the color filters and the touch sensor, wherein the compensation film includes: a first compensation film layer formed of the same material as the black matrix; a second compensation film layer formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters and disposed on the first compensation film layer; and a third compensation film layer formed of the same material as the touch buffer film and disposed on the second compensation film layer.

40 [0017] Preferably, a touch buffer film is disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit, wherein the compensation film is formed of the same material as the touch buffer film and is integrated with the touch buffer film.

45 [0018] Preferably, the touch buffer film is formed of any

one of acryl-based, epoxy-based and silane-based organic insulating materials.

[0019] Preferably, a thickness of the compensation film in the region above the dams is less than a thickness of the compensation film in the boundary region.

[0020] Preferably, routing lines are connected to the touch sensor and intersecting or overlapping the dams with the compensation film interposed there between.

[0021] Preferably, the routing lines are disposed in the boundary region and in the region above the dams being horizontally parallel with the boundary region.

[0022] Preferably, thin film transistors are connected to the light emitting elements.

[0023] Preferably, a planarization film is disposed to cover the thin film transistors, wherein the routing lines are disposed in the region above the dams are disposed at a position higher than the upper surface of the planarization film.

[0024] Preferably, the routing line covers a side surface of the compensation film.

[0025] Preferably, the touch sensor includes a touch sensing line and a touch driving line intersecting each other

[0026] Preferably, the touch driving line comprises first touch electrodes connected to one another through a first bridge,

[0027] Preferably, the touch sensing line comprises second touch electrodes connected to one another through a second bridge.

[0028] Preferably, at least one of the first and second touch electrodes comprises: a mesh metal layer have a mesh shaped pattern; and a transparent conductive layer located on or under the mesh metal layer.

[0029] Preferably, at least one of the first and second bridges comprises a slit.

[0030] Preferably, the slit of the at least one of the first and second bridges overlaps with the other one of the first and second bridges.

[0031] In another aspect of the invention an organic light emitting display is provided, comprising: light emitting elements disposed on an active area of a substrate; an encapsulation unit disposed on the light emitting elements and including at least one inorganic encapsulation layer and at least one organic encapsulation layer; a touch sensor disposed on the encapsulation unit; dams surrounding the active area and to form a boundary for the at least one organic encapsulation layer; a compensation film covering the dams, wherein the compensation film is provided between a touch pad and the at least one organic encapsulation layer and have different thicknesses in a region above the dams and in a boundary region between the dams and the at least one organic encapsulation layer.

[0032] Preferably, the at least one inorganic encapsulation layer is provided on at least one of the dams.

[0033] Preferably, the at least one inorganic encapsulation layer is contacting a protective film disposed on the substrate at least in the boundary region between the

dams and the at least one organic encapsulation layer.

[0034] Preferably, a touch protective film may cover the touch sensor.

[0035] Preferably, the touch protective film is formed of one of an organic insulating material, a circularly polarizing plate, or a film formed of epoxy or acryl.

[0036] Preferably, the routing lines are disposed in the boundary region and in the region above the dams on the same horizontal level.

[0037] Preferably, a portion of the routing lines comprises a first and a second layer.

[0038] Preferably, at least a portion of the first layer of the routing lines is covered by a pad cover electrode.

[0039] Preferably, at least a portion of the first layer of the routing lines is made of the same material as one of the first and second bridges.

[0040] Preferably, the pad cover electrode is made of the same material as the at least one touch electrode.

[0041] Preferably, at least one of the first and second bridges is located corresponding to a bank for defining pixel areas.

[0042] The object is also solved by a method of fabricating an organic light emitting display comprising: forming light emitting elements disposed on an active area of a substrate and dams surrounding the active area; forming an encapsulation unit disposed on the light emitting elements and including a plurality of inorganic encapsulation layers and at least one organic encapsulation layer disposed between the inorganic encapsulation layers to form a boundary with the dams; forming a compensation film disposed to cover the dams and having different thicknesses between a region above the dams and a boundary region between the dams and the at least one organic encapsulation layer; and forming touch sensor disposed on the encapsulation unit.

[0043] Preferably, the method further comprises forming a plurality of color filters disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit to implement light of different colors, wherein the compensation film is formed to have a monolayer or multilayer structure using the same material as at least one of the color filters.

[0044] Preferably, the method further comprises forming a plurality of color filters disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit to implement light of different colors; and forming a black matrix disposed between the color filters, wherein the compensation film includes: a first compensation film layer formed of the same material as the black matrix; and a second compensation film layer formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters and disposed on the first compensation film layer.

[0045] Preferably, the method further comprises forming a plurality of color filters disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit to implement light of different colors, forming a black matrix disposed between the color filters; and forming a touch buffer film disposed between the color filters and the touch sensor, wherein the compensation film includes: a first compensation film

layer formed of the same material as the black matrix; a second compensation film layer formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters and disposed on the first compensation film layer; and a third compensation film layer formed of the same material as the touch buffer film and disposed on the second compensation film layer.

[0046] Preferably, the method further comprises forming a touch buffer film disposed between the touch sensor and the encapsulation unit, wherein the compensation film is formed of the same material as the touch buffer film and is integrated with the touch buffer film.

[0047] Preferably, the method further comprises forming routing lines connected to the touch sensor and intersecting the dams with the compensation film interposed there between, wherein the routing lines are disposed in the boundary region and in the region above the dams being horizontally parallel with the boundary region.

[0048] Preferably, the method further comprises forming thin film transistors connected to the light emitting elements; and forming a planarization film disposed to cover the thin film transistors, wherein the routing lines disposed in the region above the dams are disposed at a position higher than the upper surface of the planarization film.

[0049] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0050] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an organic light emitting display having a touch sensor in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating an active area shown in FIG. 1 in detail;

FIG. 3 is a plan view illustrating elements disposed in the active area and a pad area shown in FIG. 1 in detail;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting display, taken along line I-I' of FIG. 3;

FIGS. 5A to 5C are views comparatively illustrating comparative examples without a compensation film and a test example with a compensation film;

FIGS. 6A to 6E are plan and cross-sectional views illustrating a method of fabricating the organic light emitting display shown in FIGS. 3 and 4;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an organic

light emitting display in accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light emitting display in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light emitting display in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0051] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0052] FIGS. 1 and 2 are plan and cross-sectional views of an organic light emitting display having a touch sensor in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

[0053] The organic light emitting display shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 has an active area AA and a pad area PA.

[0054] The active area AA senses whether or not user touch occurs and a touch position by sensing change in mutual capacitance C_m due to the user touch during a touch period through touch electrodes 152e and 154e shown in FIG. 3. Further, the active area AA displays an image through unit pixels including light emitting elements. The unit pixel includes red (R), green (G) and blue (B) sub-pixels PXL, or includes red (R), green (G), blue (B) and white (W) sub-pixels PXL.

[0055] Therefore, the active area AA includes, as exemplarily shown in FIG. 2, a plurality of sub-pixels PXL arranged in a matrix on a substrate 111, an encapsulation unit 140 disposed on the sub-pixels PXL, a touch buffer film 166 disposed on the encapsulation unit 140, and mutual capacitances C_m disposed on the touch buffer film 166.

[0056] Each of the sub-pixels PXL includes a pixel driving circuit and a light emitting element 120 connected to the pixel driving circuit.

[0057] The pixel driving circuit includes a switching thin film transistor T1, a driving thin film transistor T2 and a storage capacitor Cst.

[0058] When a scan pulse is supplied to a scan line SL, the switching thin film transistor T1 is turned on and thus supplies a data signal supplied to a data line DL to the storage capacitor Cst and a gate electrode of the driving thin film transistor T2.

[0059] The driving thin film transistor T2 controls current I supplied from a high voltage power VDD line to the light emitting element 120 in response to the data signal supplied to the gate electrode of the driving thin film transistor T2, thus adjusting the amount of light emitted from the light emitting element 120. Further, even if the switching thin film transistor T1 is turned off, the driving thin film transistor T2 supplies regular current I by voltage charge-

ing the storage capacitor Cst until a data signal of a next frame is supplied and, thus, the light emitting element 120 maintains light emission.

[0060] Such a driving thin film transistor 130 (T2) includes, as exemplarily shown in FIG. 4, a gate electrode 132, a semiconductor layer 134 overlapping the gate electrode 132 with a gate insulating film 112 interposed therebetween, and source and drain electrodes 136 and 138 formed on a protective film 114 and contacting the semiconductor layer 134.

[0061] The light emitting element 120 includes an anode 122, an organic light emitting layer 124 formed on the anode 122, and a cathode 126 formed on the organic light emitting layer 124.

[0062] The anode 122 is conductively connected to the drain electrode 138 of the driving thin film transistor 130 (T2) exposed through a pixel contact hole formed through a planarization film 116. The organic light emitting layer 124 is formed on the anode 122 in an emission region provided by a bank 128. The organic light emitting layer 124 is formed by stacking a hole-related layer, a light emitting layer and an electron-related layer on the anode 122 in regular order or in reverse order. The cathode 126 is formed to be opposite the anode 122 with the organic light emitting layer 124 interposed therebetween.

[0063] The encapsulation unit 140 prevents external moisture or oxygen from penetrating through the light emitting element 120, which is vulnerable to external moisture or oxygen. For this purpose, the encapsulation unit 140 includes a plurality of inorganic encapsulation layers 142 and 146 and an organic encapsulation layer 144 disposed between the inorganic encapsulation layers 142 and 146, and the inorganic encapsulation layer 146 is disposed as the uppermost layer. Here, the encapsulation unit 140 includes at least two inorganic encapsulation layers 142 and 146 and at least one organic encapsulation layer 144. In the present invention, the structure of the encapsulation unit 140 in which the organic encapsulation layer 144 is disposed between the first and second inorganic encapsulation layers 142 and 146 will be exemplarily described.

[0064] The first inorganic encapsulation layer 142 is formed on the substrate 111 provided with the cathode 126 to be located most adjacent to the light emitting element 120. Such a first inorganic encapsulation layer 142 is formed of an inorganic insulating material which may be deposited at a low temperature, such as silicon nitride (SiNx), silicon oxide (SiOx), silicon oxynitride (SiON) or aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃). Since the first inorganic encapsulation layer 142 is deposited at a low temperature, damage to the organic light emitting layer 124, which is vulnerable to a high-temperature atmosphere, during a deposition process of the first inorganic encapsulation layer 142 may be prevented.

[0065] The organic encapsulation layer 144 is formed to have a smaller area than that of the first inorganic encapsulation layer 142 to expose both ends of the first inorganic encapsulation layer 142. The organic encapsulation layer 144 serves as a buffer to damp stress between respective layers according to bending of the organic light emitting display and strengthens planarization performance of the organic light emitting display. The organic encapsulation layer 144 is formed of an organic insulating material, such as acrylic resin, epoxy resin, polyimide, polyethylene or silicon oxycarbide (SiOC).

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ulation layer 144 serves as a buffer to damp stress between respective layers according to bending of the organic light emitting display and strengthens planarization performance of the organic light emitting display. The organic encapsulation layer 144 is formed of an organic insulating material, such as acrylic resin, epoxy resin, polyimide, polyethylene or silicon oxycarbide (SiOC).

[0066] If the organic encapsulation layer 144 is formed through an inkjet method, a plurality of dams 160 disposed in parallel between the pad area PA and the active area AA is formed. For example, the dams 160 includes a first dam 162 adjacent to the pad area PA, in which touch sensing pads 180 and touch driving pads 170 are formed, and a second dam 164 adjacent to the active area AA. The dams 160 serve to prevent the organic encapsulation layer 144 in a liquid state from invading the pad area PA, when the organic encapsulation layer 144 in the liquid state is disposed in the active area AA. Each of the first and second dams 162 and 164 is formed to have a monolayer or multilayer structure. For example, each of the first and second dams 162 and 164 is formed of the same material as at least one of the banks 128 and spacers (not shown) simultaneously therewith and, thus, no additional mask process may be required and cost increase may be prevented.

[0067] The second inorganic encapsulation layer 146 is formed on the substrate 111 provided with the organic encapsulation layer 144 formed thereon to cover the upper and side surfaces of the organic encapsulation layer 144 and the first organic encapsulation layer 142. Therefore, the second inorganic encapsulation layer 146 minimizes or blocks penetration of external moisture or oxygen into the first inorganic encapsulation layer 142 and the organic encapsulation layer 144. Such a second inorganic encapsulation layer 146 is formed of an inorganic insulating material, such as silicon nitride (SiNx), silicon oxide (SiOx), silicon oxynitride (SiON) or aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃).

[0068] The touch buffer film 166 is disposed on the encapsulation unit 140. The touch buffer film 166 is formed between each of touch sensing lines 154 and touch driving lines 152 and the light emitting element 120 and thus maintains a separation distance of at least 5 μ m between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the cathode 126. Therefore, capacitance of a parasitic capacitor between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the cathode 126 may be minimized and, thus, mutual influences between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the cathode 126 due to coupling there between may be prevented. If the separation distance between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the cathode 126 is less than 5 μ m, touch performance is lowered by mutual influences between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the cathode 126 due to coupling there between.

[0069] Further, the touch buffer film 166 may prevent

a liquid chemical (a developing solution or an etching solution), used during a process of manufacturing the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 disposed on the touch buffer film 166, or moisture from the outside from invading the organic light emitting layer 124. Therefore, the touch buffer film 166 may prevent damage to the organic light emitting layer 124, which is vulnerable to the liquid chemical or moisture.

[0070] The touch buffer film 166 may be formed of an organic insulating material, which is formable at a low temperature of 100°C or lower and has a low dielectric constant of 1 to 3, to prevent damage to the organic light emitting layer 124, which is vulnerable to high temperature. For example, the touch buffer film 166 may be formed of an acryl-based, epoxy-based or siloxane-based material. The touch buffer film 166 formed of an organic insulating material and having planarization performance may prevent breakage of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 formed on the touch buffer film 166 and damage to the respective encapsulation layers 142, 144 and 146 of the encapsulation unit 140 due to warpage of the organic light emitting display.

[0071] The touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 are disposed on the touch buffer film 166 to intersect each other with a touch insulating film 168 interposed there between.

[0072] The touch driving line 152 includes a plurality of first touch electrodes 152e, and first bridges 152b to conductively connect the first touch electrodes 152e.

[0073] The first touch electrodes 152e are spaced apart from each other in the Y-axis direction on the touch insulating film 168. Each of the first touch electrodes 152e is conductively connected to the adjacent first touch electrode 152e through the first bridge 152b.

[0074] The first bridges 152b are formed on the touch buffer film 166, exposed through touch contact holes 150 formed through the touch insulating film 168, and conductively connected to the first touch electrodes 152e. The first bridge 152b is disposed to overlap the bank 128 and, thus, lowering of an aperture ratio due to the first bridges 152b may be prevented.

[0075] The touch sensing line 154 includes a plurality of second touch electrodes 154e, and second bridges 154b to conductively connect the second touch electrodes 154e.

[0076] The second touch electrodes 154e are spaced apart from each other in the X-axis direction on the touch insulating film 168. Each of the second touch electrodes 154e is conductively connected to the adjacent second touch electrode 154e through the second bridge 154b.

[0077] The second bridges 154b are disposed on the touch insulating film 168 which is coplanar with the second touch electrodes 154e and thus are conductively connected to the second touch electrodes 154e without separate contact holes. In the same manner as the first bridge 152b, the second bridge 154b is disposed to overlap the bank 128 and, thus, lowering of an aperture ratio

due to the second bridges 154b may be prevented.

[0078] Since the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 intersect each other with the touch insulating film 168 interposed there between, mutual capacitances C_m are formed at the intersections between the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152. Therefore, the mutual capacitance C_m is charged with charges by a touch driving pulse supplied from the touch driving line 152 and discharges the charges to the touch sensing line 154, thus serving as a touch sensor.

[0079] The touch driving lines 152 of the present invention are connected to a touch driving unit (not shown) through first routing lines 156 and the touch driving pads 170. Further, the touch sensing lines 154 are connected to the touch driving unit through second routing lines 186 and the touch sensing pads 180.

[0080] Each of the touch driving pads 170 and the touch sensing pads 180 includes a pad electrode 172 or 182 and a pad cover electrode 174 or 184 disposed on the pad electrode 172 or 182 to cover the pad electrode 172 or 182.

[0081] The pad electrodes 172 and 182 extend from the first and second routing lines 156 and 186. Therefore, the pad electrodes 172 and 182 of the touch driving pads 170 and the touch sensing pads 180 are formed of a first conductive layer which is the same material as the first and second routing lines 156 and 186. Here, the first conductive layer is formed to have a monolayer structure or a multilayer structure using metals having high corrosion resistance and high acid resistance, such as Al, Ti, Cu and Mo. For example, the first conductive layer has a tri-layer structure, such as Ti/Al/Ti or Mo/Al/Mo.

[0082] The pad cover electrodes 174 and 184 are formed of a second conductive layer which is the same material as the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154e. Here, the second conductive layer is a transparent conductive layer having high corrosion resistance and high acid resistance, such as ITO or IZO. The pad cover electrodes 174 and 184 are exposed by a touch protective film 176, thus being connected to a signal transmission film on which the touch driving unit is mounted. Here, the touch protective film 176 is formed to cover the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152, thus preventing the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 from being corroded by external moisture, etc. The touch protective film 176 is a film formed of an organic insulating material, a circularly polarizing plate, or a film formed of epoxy or acryl.

[0083] The first routing line 156 is conductively connected to the first touch electrode 152e through a first routing contact hole 158 and, thus, transmits a touch driving pulse from the touch driving pad 170 to the touch driving line 152. The second routing line 186 is conductively connected to the second touch electrode 154e through a second routing contact hole 188 and, thus, transmits a touch signal from the touch sensing line 154 to the touch sensing pad 180. Here, the first routing line 156 extends from the first touch electrode 152e in at least

one of the upward direction and the downward direction of the active area and is connected to the touch driving pad 170, and the second routing line 186 extends from the second touch electrode 154e in at least one of the leftward direction and the rightward direction of the active area and is connected to the touch sensing pad 180. Such dispositions of the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 may be variously modified according to design specifications of the display.

[0084] The first and second routing lines 156 and 186 are formed on a compensation film 196 to cut across the dams 160. The first and second routing lines 156 and 186 cover the side surface of the compensation film 196. The side surface might be inclined. The compensation film 196 is formed integrally with the touch buffer film 166 and is formed of the same material as the touch buffer film 166. For example, the compensation film 196 is formed of an acryl-based, epoxy-based or siloxane-based organic insulating material having high planarization performance.

[0085] The compensation film 196 formed of an organic insulating material having high planarization performance is formed to have different thicknesses between a region above the dams 160 and a boundary region between the dams 160 and the organic encapsulation layer 144. That is, the thickness d1 of the compensation film 196 in the region above the dams 160 is less than the thickness d2 of the compensation film 196 in the boundary region between the dams 160 and the organic encapsulation layer 144 and, thus, the compensation film 196 has a planarized surface in the region above the dams 160 and in the boundary region between the dams 160 and the organic encapsulation layer 144. In this case, the routing line disposed on the compensation film 196 in the region above the dams 160 is disposed at a higher position than that of the upper surface of the planarization film 116 disposed to cover the driving thin film transistor 130 (T2) and, thus, the routing line is disposed in the boundary region and the region above the dams 160 in parallel or on the same level as in the boundary region. Therefore, the routing line disposed above the planarization film 116 and the routing line disposed above the dams 160 are substantially formed in parallel with each other without a and, thus, cut or short-circuit of each of the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 cutting across the dams 160 may be prevented. Therefore, comparative examples in which no compensation film 196 is provided and a test example in which a compensation film 196 is provided will be comparatively described with reference to FIGS. 5A to 5C.

[0086] That is, in case of the comparative examples in which there is no compensation film 196 covering dams 160, as exemplarily shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B, short-circuit between the adjacent routing lines 156 and 186 occurs or the routing lines 156 and 186 are cut. In more detail, after a first conductive layer 108 is deposited on the entire surface of a substrate 111, on which a second inorganic encapsulation layer 146 is formed to cover the

dams 160, a photoresist in a liquid state is coated on the first conductive layer 108. Here, a thickness T2 of the photoresist formed in a region between the side surface of the dam 160 and the substrate 111 is greater than a thickness T1 of the photoresist formed in a region above the dam 160. The photoresist is exposed to light through a photo mask 100 provided with a light shielding layer 102.

[0087] Here, if a light exposure dose is determined based on the thickness T1 of the photoresist formed in the region above the dam 160, the photoresist having the thickness T2 greater than the thickness T1 and formed in the region between the side surface of the dam 160 and the substrate 111, is not effectively exposed to light and, thus, after a developing process, a residual layer 106a remains. If the first conductive layer 108 is etched using a photoresist pattern 106b having such a residual layer 106a, the first conductive layer 108 remains in a region corresponding to the residual layer 106a and thus the adjacent routing lines 156 and 186 are short-circuited.

[0088] Further, if the light exposure dose is determined based on the thickness T2 of the photoresist formed in the region between the side surface of the dam 160 and the substrate 111, the photoresist having the thin thickness T1 is excessively exposed to light and, thus, after the developing process, a photoresist pattern 106b having a line width less than a desired design value is formed. If the first conductive layer 108 is etched using such a photoresist pattern 106b as a mask, the line width of the routing lines 156 and 186 is smaller than a line width L corresponding to a design value or the routing lines 156 and 186 are cut, as exemplarily shown in FIG. 5B.

[0089] On the other hand, in the test example in which there is a compensation film 196 covering dams 160, as exemplarily shown in FIG. 5C, short-circuit between the adjacent routing lines 156 and 186 or cut of each of the routing lines 156 and 186 may be prevented. In more detail, after a first conductive layer 108 is deposited on the entire surface of a substrate 111, on which a second inorganic encapsulation layer 146 and a compensation film 196 are formed to cover the dams 160, a photoresist 106 in a liquid state is coated on the first conductive layer 108. Here, the photoresist 106 formed on the first conductive layer 108 has a uniform thickness regardless of positions due to the compensation film 196. By executing light exposure and development of the photoresist 106 using a photo mask 100 provided with a light shielding layer 102, a photoresist pattern 106b having the same thickness throughout all regions of the substrate 111 is formed. When the first conductive layer 108 is patterned through an etching process using the photoresist pattern 106b as a mask, routing lines 156 and 186 having a line width corresponding to a desired design value are formed.

[0090] As described above, in the organic light emitting display having a touch sensor in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, the compensation

film 196 having a flat surface is formed to cover the dams 160 and thus minimizes a part generated by the dams 160, thereby being capable of preventing short-circuit or cut of the routing lines 156 and 186. Further, while, in a conventional organic light emitting display, a touch-screen is attached to a display panel through an adhesive, in the organic light emitting display in accordance with the present invention, the touch electrodes 152e and 154e are disposed on the encapsulation unit 140, a separate attachment process is omitted and, thus, process simplification and cost reduction may be achieved.

[0091] FIGS. 6A to 6E are plan and cross-sectional views illustrating a method of fabricating the organic light emitting display shown in FIGS. 3 and 4.

[0092] With reference to FIG. 6A, the touch buffer film 166 and the compensation film 196 are formed on the substrate 111 provided with the switching thin film transistors, the driving thin film transistors 130, the anodes 122, the organic light emitting layer 124, the cathodes 126, the dams 160 and the encapsulation unit 140 formed thereon.

[0093] In more detail, the touch buffer layer 166 and the compensation film 196 are simultaneously formed by applying an organic insulating material to the substrate 111 provided with the switching thin film transistors, the driving thin film transistors 130, the anodes 122, the organic light emitting layer 124, the cathodes 126, the dams 160 and the encapsulation unit 140 formed thereon, and then patterning the organic insulating material through a photolithography process and an etching process using a first mask.

[0094] Thereafter, with reference to FIG. 6B, the first bridges 152b, the pad electrodes 172 and 182 and the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 are formed on the substrate 111 provided with the touch buffer film 166 and the compensation film 196 formed thereon.

[0095] In more detail, a first conductive layer is deposited on the substrate 111 provided with the touch buffer film 166 and the compensation film 196 formed thereon and is then patterned through a photolithography process and an etching process using a second mask. Thereby, the first bridges 152b, the pad electrodes 172 and 182 and the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 are formed on the substrate 111 provided with the touch buffer film 166 and the compensation film 196 formed thereon.

[0096] With reference to FIG. 6C, the touch insulating film 168 provided with the touch contact holes 150 and the routing contact holes 158 is formed on the substrate 111 provided with the first bridge 152b, the pad electrodes 172 and 182 and the first and second routing lines 156 and 186.

[0097] In more detail, the touch insulating film 168 is formed by applying an inorganic insulating material or an organic insulating material to the entire surface of the substrate 111 provided with the first bridges 152b, the pad electrodes 172 and 182 and the first and second routing lines 156 and 186. Here, the touch insulating film

168 uses an inorganic insulating material, such as SiNx, SiON or SiO₂, or a photoacryl-based, parylene-based or siloxane-based organic insulating material. Thereafter, the touch insulating film 168 is patterned through a photolithography process and an etching process using a third mask, thus forming the touch contact holes 150 and the routing contact holes 158.

[0098] With reference to FIG. 6D, the pad cover electrodes 174 and 184, the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154e and the second bridges 154b are formed on the substrate 111 provided with the touch insulating film 168 having the touch contact holes 150 and the routing contact holes 158.

[0099] In more detail, a second conductive layer is deposited on the substrate 111 provided with the touch insulating film 168 having the touch contact holes 150 and the routing contact holes 158 and is then patterned through a photolithography process and an etching process using a fourth mask, thereby forming the pad cover electrodes 174 and 184, the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154e and the second bridges 154b.

[0100] With reference to FIG. 6E, the touch protective film 176 is formed on the substrate 111 provided with the pad cover electrodes 174 and 184, the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154e and the second bridges 154b.

[0101] In more detail, an organic insulating material is applied to the entire surface of the substrate 111 provided with the pad cover electrodes 174 and 184, the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154e and the second bridges 154b. Thereafter, the organic insulating material is patterned through a photolithography process and an etching process using a fifth mask, thereby forming the touch protective film 176 exposing the touch driving pads 170 and the touch sensing pads 180.

[0102] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light emitting display in accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention.

[0103] The organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 7 is the same as the organic light emitting display shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, except that a compensation film 196 is formed to have a multilayer structure formed of the same materials as color filters 192. Therefore, a detailed description of elements of the organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 7, which are substantially the same as those of the organic light emitting display shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, will be omitted because it is considered to be unnecessary.

[0104] The color filters 192 are formed on an encapsulation unit 140 in an active area. Therefore, white light generated by light emitting elements 120 is emitted through the color filters 192, thus forming an image.

[0105] Further, the color filters 192 together with the touch buffer film 166 are formed between each of touch sensing lines 154 and touch driving lines 152 and the light emitting element 120. A separation distance between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the light emitting element 120 is

increased by the color filters 192 and the touch buffer film 166. Therefore, capacitance of a parasitic capacitor between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the light emitting element 120 may be minimized and, thus, mutual influences between each of the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 and the light emitting element 120 due to coupling therebetween may be prevented. Further, the touch buffer film 166 and the color filters 192 may prevent a liquid chemical (a developing solution or an etching solution), used during a process of manufacturing the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 disposed on the touch buffer film 166, or moisture from the outside from invading an organic light emitting layer 124. Therefore, the touch buffer film 166 and the color filters 192 may prevent damage to the organic light emitting layer 124, which is vulnerable to the liquid chemical or moisture.

[0106] The compensation film 196 is formed to have a multilayer structure, and at least one layer of the compensation film 196 is formed of the same material as at least one of red, green and blue color filters 192. For example, the compensation film 196 has a tri-layer structure, and two out of the three layers of the compensation film 196 are formed of the same material as the color filters 192.

[0107] A first compensation film layer 196a is formed of the same material as any one of the red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filters 192 to cover the dams 160. Here, a thickness of the first compensation film layer 196a in a region above the dams 160 is less than a thickness of the first compensation film layer 196a in a boundary region between the dams 160 and the organic encapsulation layer 144 and, thus, the first compensation film layer 196a has a planarized surface between the region above the dams 160 and the boundary region between the dams 160 and the organic encapsulation layer 144.

[0108] A second compensation film layer 196b, which is formed of the same material as the color filter 192 emitting colored light differing from the color filter 192 formed of the same material as the first compensation film layer 196a, is formed on the first compensation film layer 196a.

[0109] A third compensation film layer 196c, which is formed of the same material as the touch buffer film 166, is formed on the second compensation film layer 196b to be integrated with the touch buffer film 166.

[0110] The compensation film 196 compensates for a generated between the region above the dams 160 and the boundary region and may thus prevent cut or short-circuit of the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 cutting across the dams 160.

[0111] As described above, in the organic light emitting display having a touch sensor in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, the compensation film 196 having a flat surface is formed to cover the dams 160 and thus minimizes a part generated by the dams 160, thereby being capable of preventing cut or short-circuit of the routing lines 156 and 186. Further, while, in

a conventional organic light emitting display, a touch-screen is attached to a display panel through an adhesive, in the organic light emitting display in accordance with the present invention, the touch electrodes 152e and 154e are disposed on the encapsulation unit 140, a separate attachment process is omitted and, thus, process simplification and cost reduction may be achieved.

[0112] Although this embodiment describes the color filters 192 as being disposed on the encapsulation unit 140, the color filters 192 may be disposed on the touch buffer film 166. In this case, the first compensation film layer 196a is formed of the same material as the touch buffer film 166 and the second and third compensation film layers 196b and 196c are formed of the same materials as the color filters 192.

[0113] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light emitting display in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

[0114] The organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 8 is the same as the organic light emitting display shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, except that a compensation film 196 is formed to have a multilayer structure respectively formed of the same materials as color filters 192 and a black matrix 194. Therefore, a detailed description of elements of the organic light emitting display shown in FIG. 8, which are substantially the same as those of the organic light emitting display shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, will be omitted because it is considered to be unnecessary.

[0115] The color filters 192 are formed on an encapsulation unit 140 in an active area. Therefore, white light generated by light emitting elements 120 is emitted through the color filters 192, thus forming an image.

[0116] The black matrix 194 is formed in a light shielding region between respective sub-pixel regions and serves to discriminate the respective sub-pixel regions and to prevent optical coherence and light leakage between the adjacent sub-pixel regions. The black matrix 194 is formed of a high-resistance black insulating material or is formed by stacking at least two of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filters 192.

[0117] The compensation film 196 is formed to have a multilayer structure, and at least one layer of the compensation film 196 is formed of the same organic insulating material as at least one of the red, green and blue color filters 192 and at least another layer of the compensation film 196 is formed of the same organic insulating material as the black matrix 194.

[0118] For example, the compensation film 196 layer has a structure in which first to third compensation film layers 196a, 196b and 196c are stacked.

[0119] The first compensation film layer 196a is formed of the same material as the black matrix 194 to cover dams 160. Here, a thickness of the first compensation film layer 196a in a region above the dams 160 is less than a thickness of the first compensation film layer 196a in a boundary region between the dams 160 and the organic encapsulation layer 144 and, thus, the first compensation film layer 196a has a planarized surface be-

tween the region above the dams 160 and the boundary region between the dams 160 and the organic encapsulation layer 144.

[0120] The second compensation film layer 196b, which is formed of the same material as the color filter 192, is formed on the first compensation film layer 196a.

[0121] The third compensation film layer 196c, which is formed of the same material as the touch buffer film 166, is formed on the second compensation film layer 196b to be integrated with the touch buffer film 166.

[0122] The compensation film 196 compensates for a generated between the region above the dams 160 and the boundary region and may thus prevent cut or short-circuit of the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 cutting across the dams 160.

[0123] As described above, in the organic light emitting display having a touch sensor in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, the compensation film 196 having a flat surface is formed to cover the dams 160 and thus minimizes a part generated by the dams 160, thereby being capable of preventing cut or short-circuit of the routing lines 156 and 186. Further, while, in a conventional organic light emitting display, a touch-screen is attached to a display panel through an adhesive, in the organic light emitting display in accordance with the present invention, the touch electrodes 152e and 154e are disposed on the encapsulation unit 140, a separate attachment process is omitted and, thus, process simplification and cost reduction may be achieved.

[0124] Although these embodiments shown in FIGS. 7 and 8 describe that the generated due to the dams 160 is compensated for by the first or second compensation film layer 196a or 196b formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters 192 and the black matrix 194 and the third compensation film layer 196c formed of the same material as the touch buffer film 166, the generated due to the dams 160 may be compensated for only by the first or second compensation film layer 196a or 196b formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters 192 and the black matrix 194 without the third compensation film layer 196c formed of the same material as the touch buffer film 166.

[0125] Further, although FIG. 4 illustrates the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 as being formed to have a monolayer structure, the first and second routing lines 156 and 186 may be formed to have a multilayer structure, as exemplarily shown in FIGS. 7 and 8. In this case, each of the first routing lines 156 may have a structure in which a first routing conductive layer 156a and a second routing conductive layer 156b are stacked, and each of the second routing lines 186 may have a structure in which a first routing conductive layer (not shown) and a second routing conductive layer (not shown) are stacked. Here, the first routing conductive layer 156a is formed to have a monolayer or multilayer structure using Al, Ti, Cu and Mo, and the second routing conductive layer 156b is formed of ITO or IZO on the first routing conductive layer 156a. Therefore, in case of each of the

first and second routing lines 156 and 186, if cut of any one of the first and second routing conductive layers 156a and 156b occurs, the other conductive layer transmits a touch driving pulse and a touch signal.

[0126] Further, although the above-described embodiments exemplarily illustrate that the bridges 152b and the first touch electrodes 152e of the touch driving lines 152 are disposed on different planes and then connected through the touch contact holes 150, bridges 154b and second touch electrodes 154e of touch sensing lines 154 may be disposed on different planes and then connected through touch contact holes 150, as exemplarily shown in FIG. 9. Further, although the present invention exemplarily illustrates that the mutual capacitive touch sensors are formed between the touch sensing lines 154 and the touch driving lines 152 intersecting each other, the present invention may be applied to self capacitive touch sensors formed along touch lines formed in one direction.

[0127] Moreover, although the embodiments shown in FIGS. 1, 7 and 8 exemplarily describe that the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154a of the organic light emitting display are formed of a plate-type transparent conductive film, i.e., the second conductive layer, the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154a may be formed as a mesh, as exemplarily shown in FIG. 9. That is, each of the first and second touch electrodes 152e and 154e may include a transparent conductive film 1541 and a mesh metal film 1542 formed as a mesh on the upper or lower surface of the transparent conductive layer 1541. Otherwise, each of the touch electrodes 152e and 154e may include a mesh metal film 1542 without a transparent conductive layer 1541, or the transparent conductive layer 1541 may be formed as a mesh without a mesh metal film 1542. Here, the mesh metal film 1542 has higher conductivity than the transparent conductive layer 1541 and may thus form low-resistance electrodes as the touch electrodes 152e and 154e. Thereby, resistances and capacitances of the touch electrodes 152e and 154e are reduced and a time constant RC is reduced, thus improving touch sensitivity. Further, the mesh metal film 1542 has a very thin line width and may thus prevent an aperture ratio and transmittance from being lowered due to the mesh metal film 1542. Further, the bridges 154b disposed on a plane differing from the touch electrodes 154e may be provided with a plurality of slits, as exemplarily shown in FIG. 9. The slit 151 of the at least one of the first and second bridges 152b, 154b overlaps with the other one of the first and second bridges 154b, 152b. Therefore, the bridges 154b provided with the slits 151 may have a smaller area than bridges provided with no slits. Thereby, reflection of external light by the bridges 154b may be reduced and lowering of visibility may be prevented. Such bridges 154b provided with the slits 151 are formed of a transparent conductive film or an opaque conductive film. If the bridges 154b are formed of an opaque conductive film, the bridges 154b overlap the banks 128 and thus prevent lowering of an aperture ratio.

[0128] As apparent from the above description, an or-

ganic light emitting display having a touch sensor in accordance with the present invention includes a compensation film having a flat surface and formed to cover dams and thus minimizes a part generated by the dams, thereby being capable of preventing cut and short-circuit of routing lines. Further, the organic light emitting display in accordance with the present invention disposes touch electrodes directly on an encapsulation unit without an adhesive and thus does not require a separate attachment process, thereby simplifying the overall process and reducing manufacturing costs.

[0129] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display comprising:

light emitting elements (120) disposed on an active area (AA) of a substrate (111);
 an encapsulation unit (140) disposed on the light emitting elements (120) and including at least one inorganic encapsulation layer (142, 146) and at least one organic encapsulation layer (144);
 a touch sensor (152, 154) disposed on the encapsulation unit (140);
 dams (162, 164) surrounding the active area (AA) and to form a boundary for the at least one organic encapsulation layer (144); and
 a compensation film (196) covering the dams (162, 164), wherein the compensation film (196) is provided between a touch pad (170, 180) and the at least one organic encapsulation layer (144) and have different thicknesses (d1, d2) in a region above the dams (162, 164) and in a boundary region between the dams (162, 164) and the at least one organic encapsulation layer (144).

2. The organic light emitting display according to claim 1, further comprising a plurality of color filters (192) disposed between the touch sensor (152, 154) and the encapsulation unit (140), wherein the compensation film (196) is formed to have a monolayer or multilayer structure using the same material as at least one of the color filters (192).

3. The organic light emitting display according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising:

a plurality of color filters (192) disposed between

the touch sensor (152, 154) and the encapsulation unit (140); and
 a black matrix (194) disposed between the color filters (192),
 wherein the compensation film (196) includes:

a first compensation film layer (196a) formed of the same material as the black matrix (194); and
 a second compensation film layer (196b) formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters (192) and disposed on the first compensation film layer (196b).

4. The organic light emitting display according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising:

a plurality of color filters (192) disposed between the touch sensor (152, 154) and the encapsulation unit (140);
 a black matrix (194) disposed between the color filters (192); and
 a touch buffer film (166) disposed between the color filters (192) and the touch sensor (152, 154),
 wherein the compensation film (196) includes:

a first compensation film layer (196a) formed of the same material as the black matrix (194);
 a second compensation film layer (196b) formed of the same material as at least one of the color filters (192) and disposed on the first compensation film layer (196a); and
 a third compensation film layer (196c) formed of the same material as the touch buffer film (166) and disposed on the second compensation film layer (196b).

5. The organic light emitting display according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a touch buffer film (166) disposed between the touch sensor (152, 154) and the encapsulation unit (140), wherein the compensation film (196) is formed of the same material as the touch buffer film (166) and is formed integrally with the touch buffer film (166).

6. The organic light emitting display according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a thickness (d1) of the compensation film (196) in the region above the dams (162, 164) is less than a thickness (d2) of the compensation film (196) in the boundary region.

7. The organic light emitting display according to any one of claims 1 to 6, further comprising routing lines (156, 186) connected to the touch sensor (152, 154) and overlapping the dams (162, 164) with the compensation film (196) interposed there between.

8. The organic light emitting display according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising:
- thin film transistors (T2) connected to the light emitting elements (120); and
a planarization film (116) disposed to cover the thin film transistors (T2),
wherein routing lines (156, 186) disposed in the region above the dams (162, 164) are disposed at a position higher than the upper surface of the planarization film (116).
9. The organic light emitting display according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the routing line (165, 186) covers a side surface of the compensation film (196) and/ or the routing lines (156, 186) are disposed in the boundary region and in the region above the dams (162, 164) on the same horizontal level.
10. The organic light emitting display according to any one of preceding claims, wherein the touch sensor (152, 154) includes a touch sensing line (152) and a touch driving line (154) intersecting each other, wherein the touch driving line (152) comprises first touch electrodes (152e) connected to one another through a first bridge (152b), and wherein the touch sensing line (154) comprises second touch electrodes (154e) connected to one another through a second bridge (154b), preferably at least one of the first and second bridges (152b, 154b) is located corresponding to a bank (128) for defining pixel areas.
11. The organic light emitting display according to claim 10, wherein at least one of the first and second touch electrodes (152e, 154e) comprises:
- a mesh metal layer (1542) have a mesh shaped pattern; and
a transparent conductive layer (1541) located on or under the mesh metal layer (1542).
12. The organic light emitting display according to claim 10 or 11, wherein at least one of the first and second bridges comprises a slit (152b, 154b), preferably the slit of the at least one of the first and second bridges (152b, 154b) overlaps with the other one of the first and second bridges (152b, 154b).
13. The organic light emitting display according to any one of preceding claims, wherein the at least one inorganic encapsulation layer (142, 146) is provided on at least one of the dams (164, 162) and /or the at least one inorganic encapsulation layer (142, 146) is contacting a protective film (114) disposed on the substrate (111) at least in the boundary region between the dams (162, 164) and the at least one organic encapsulation layer (144).
14. The organic light emitting display according to any one of preceding claims, further comprising a touch protective film (176) covering the touch sensor (152, 154), wherein the touch protective film (176) is formed of one of an organic insulating material, a circularly polarizing plate, or a film formed of epoxy or acryl.
15. The organic light emitting display according to claim 7, wherein a portion of the routing lines (156, 186) comprises a first and a second layer (156a, 156b), wherein the touch pad (170) comprises:
- a pad electrode (172) extend from the first layer (156a) of routing lines (156); and
a pad cover electrode (174) extend from the second layer (156b) of routing lines (156) to cover the pad electrode (172), and
wherein the first layer (156a) of the routing lines (156) and the pad electrode (172) are made of the same material as one of the first and second bridges (152b, 154b), and wherein the second layer (156b) of the routing lines (156) and the pad cover electrode (174) are made of the same material as the at least one touch electrode (152e, 154e).

FIG. 1

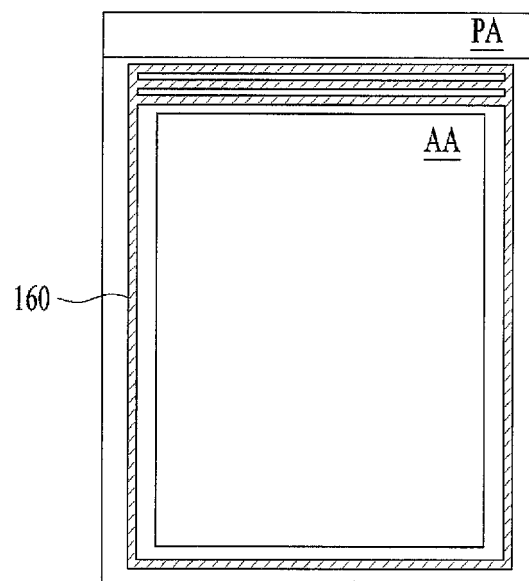


FIG. 2

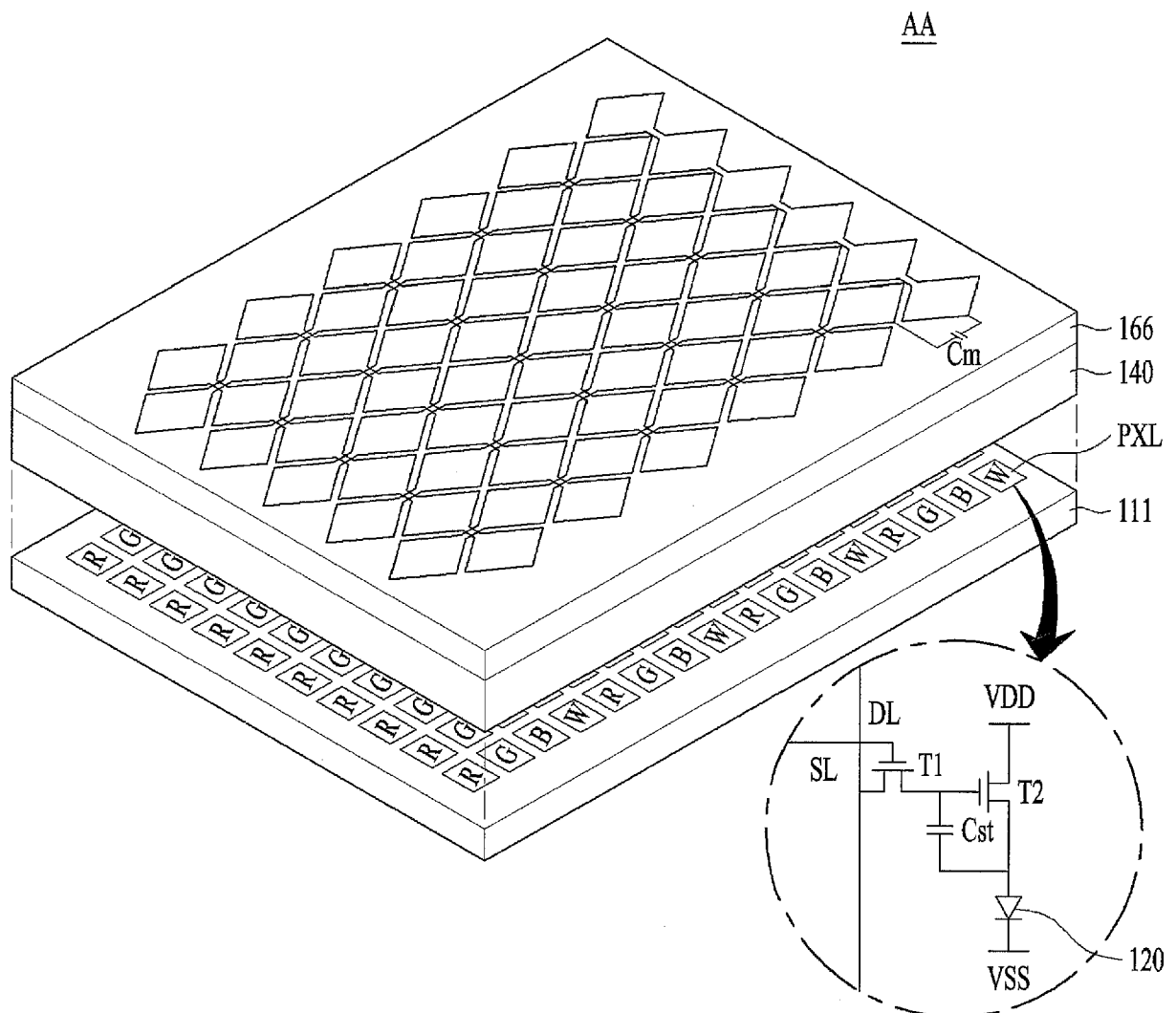


FIG. 3

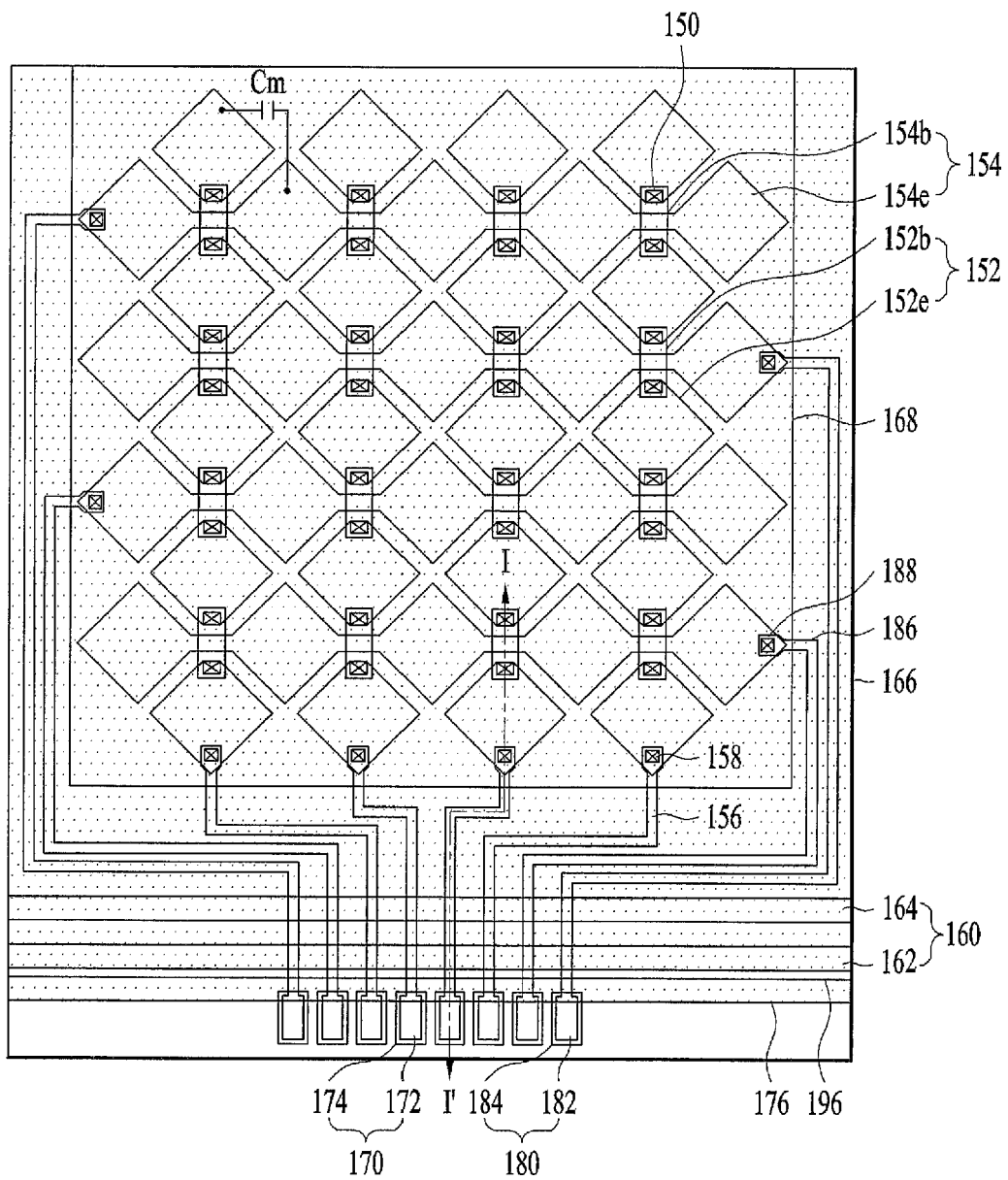


FIG. 4

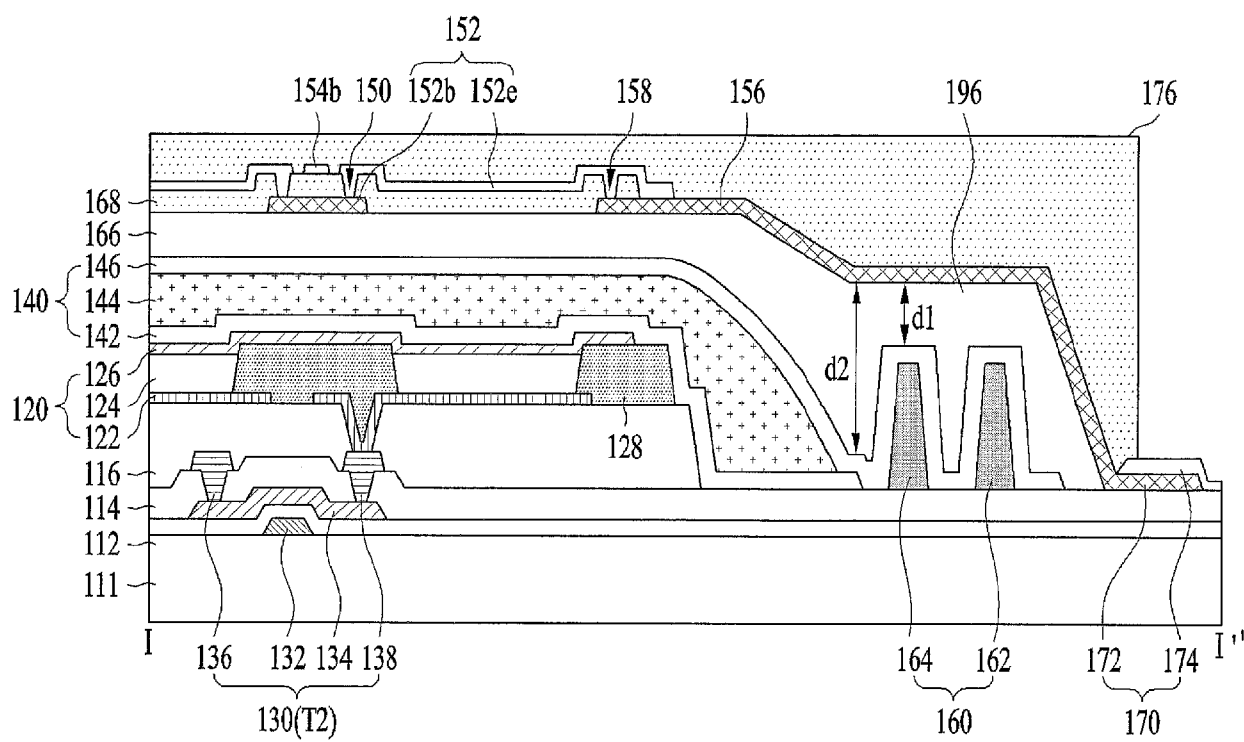


FIG. 5A

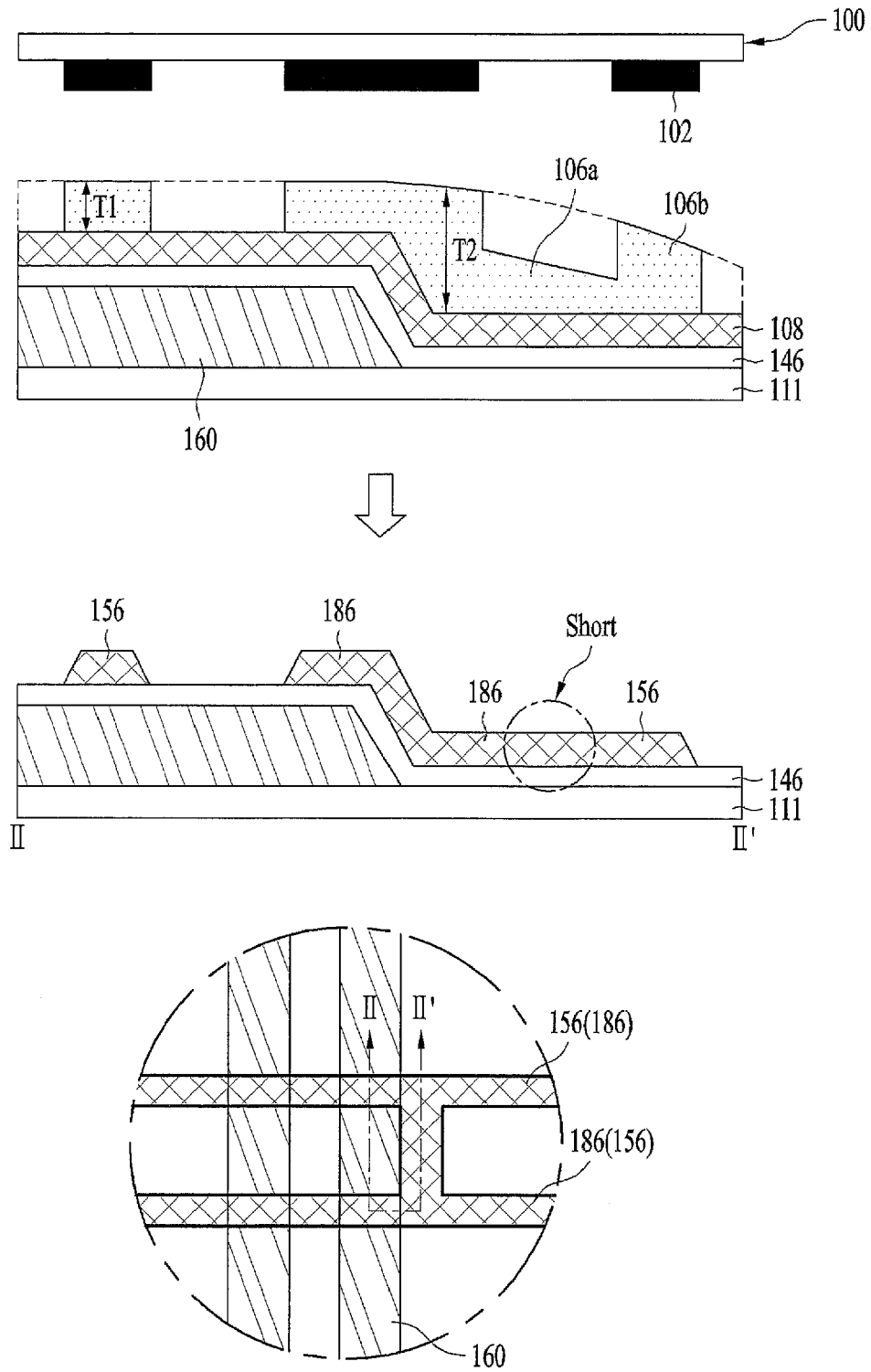


FIG. 5B

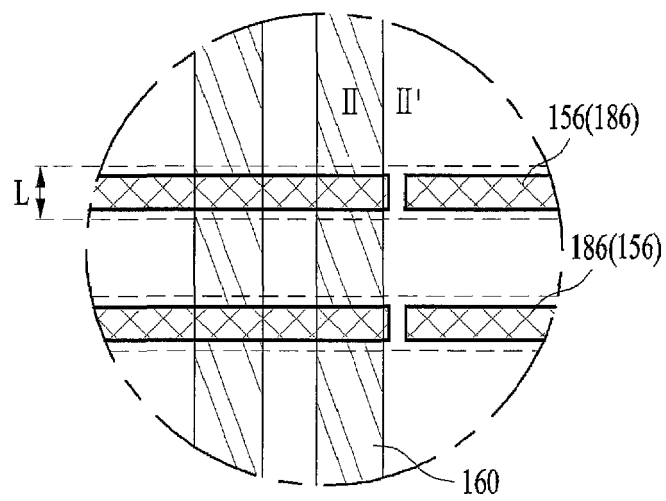


FIG. 5C

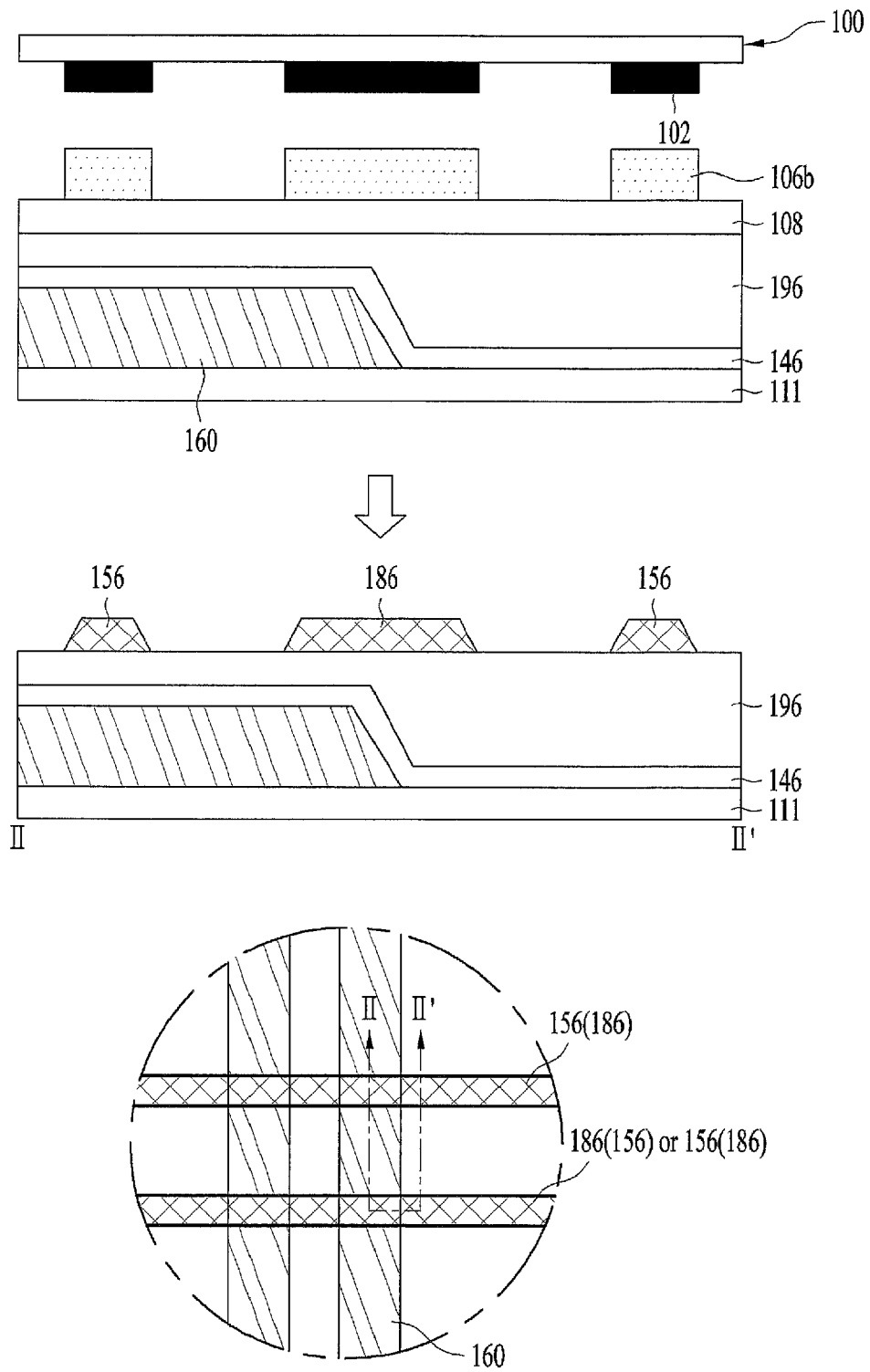




FIG. 6B

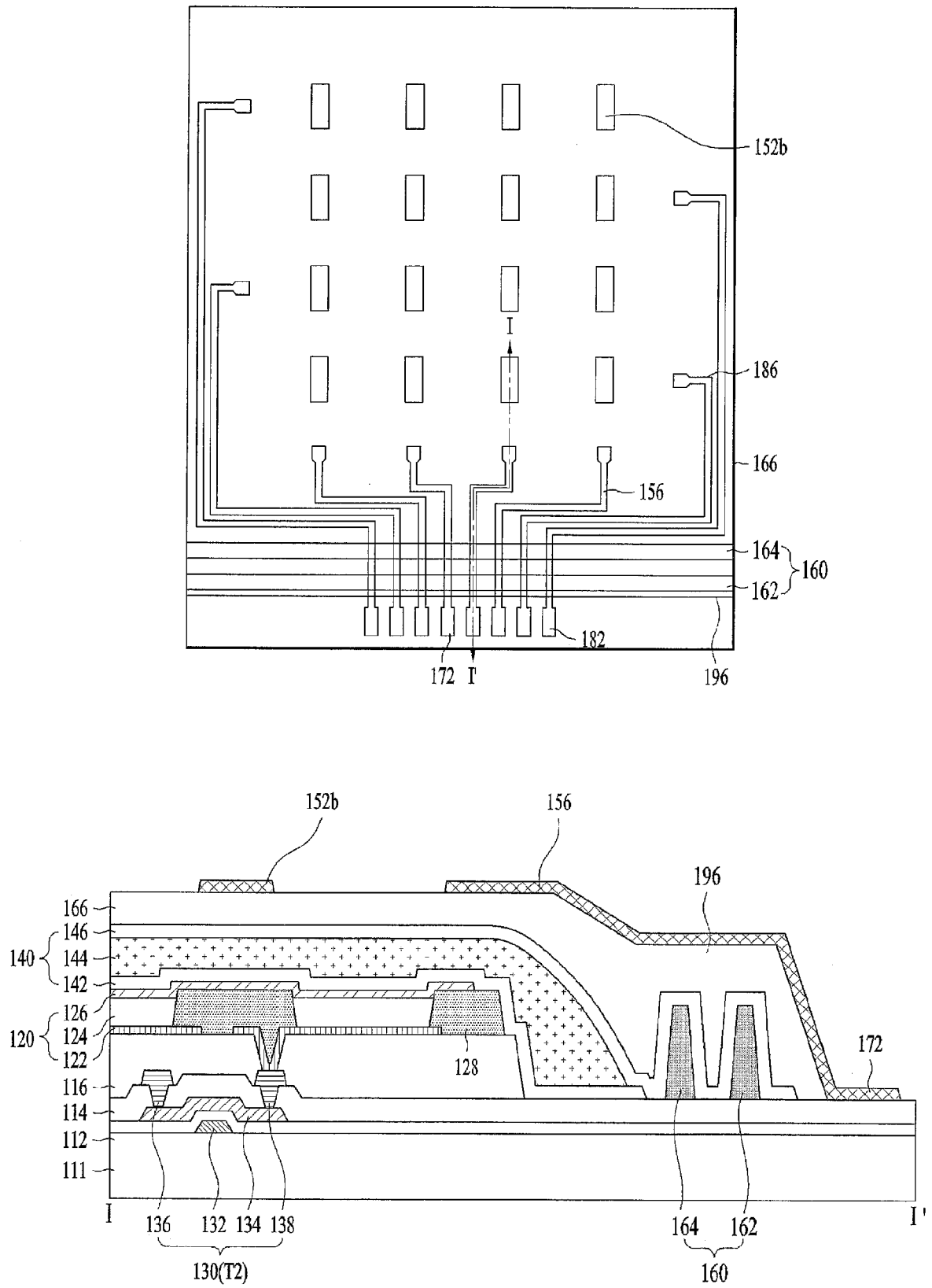


FIG. 6C

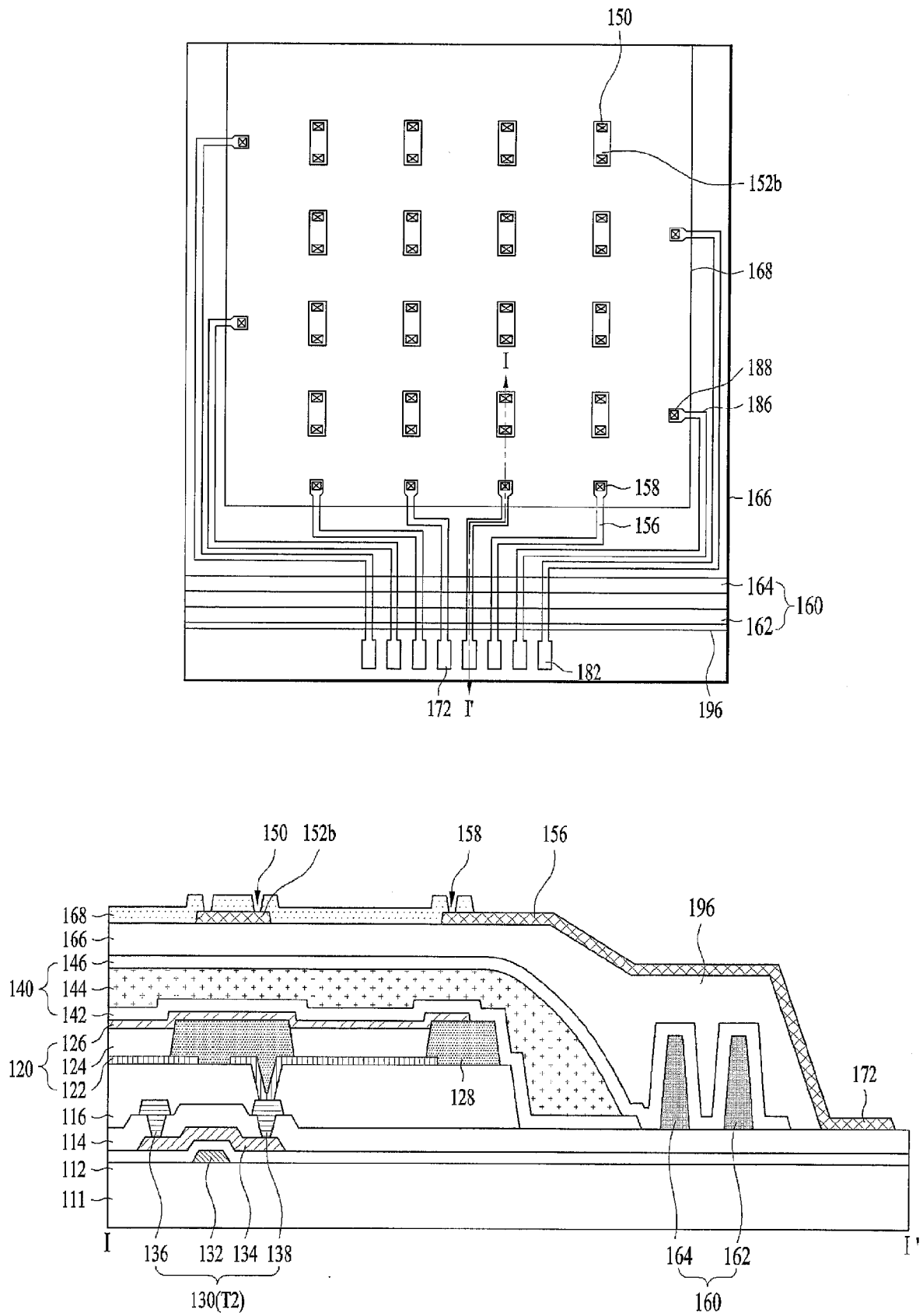


FIG. 6D

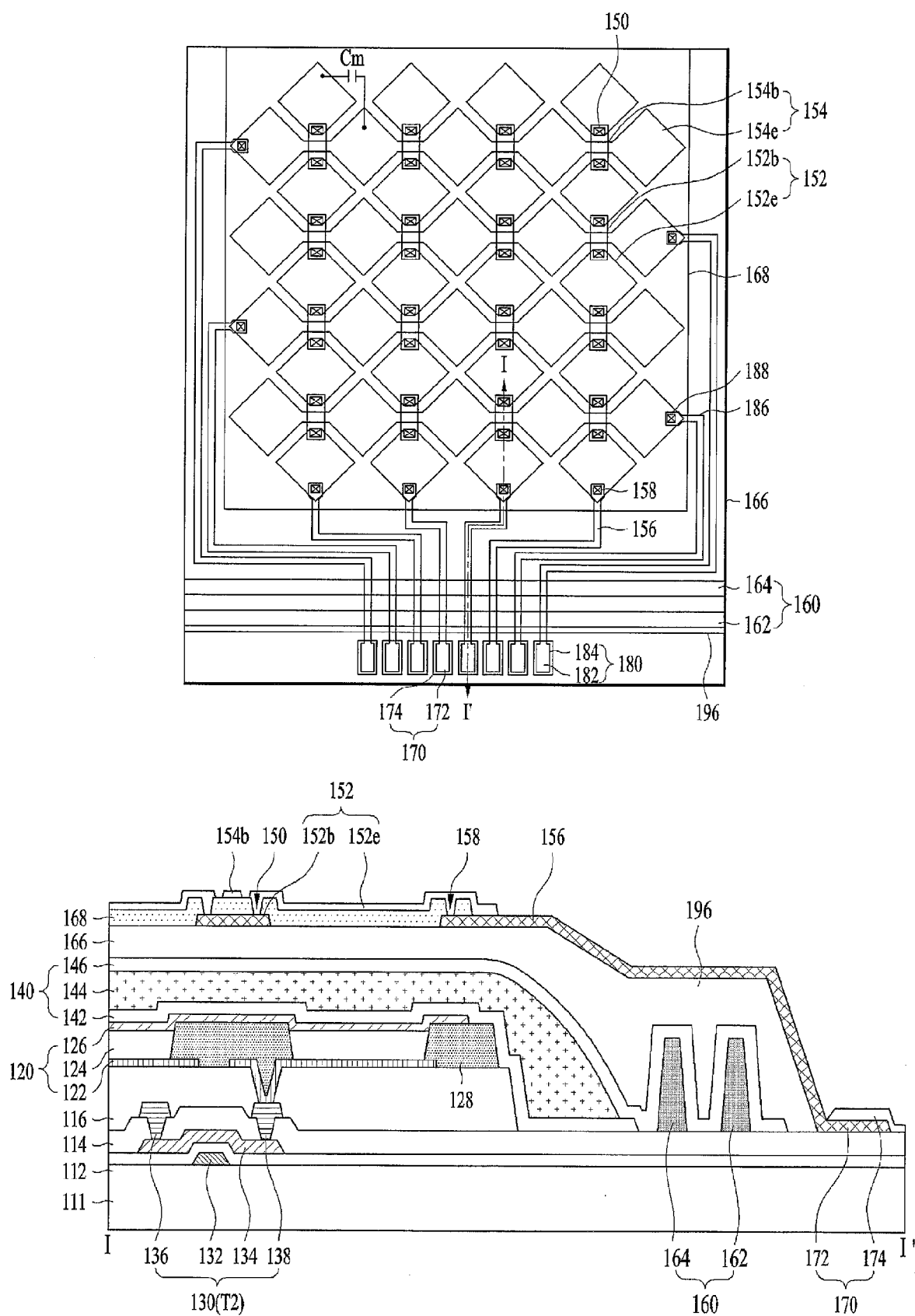


FIG. 6E

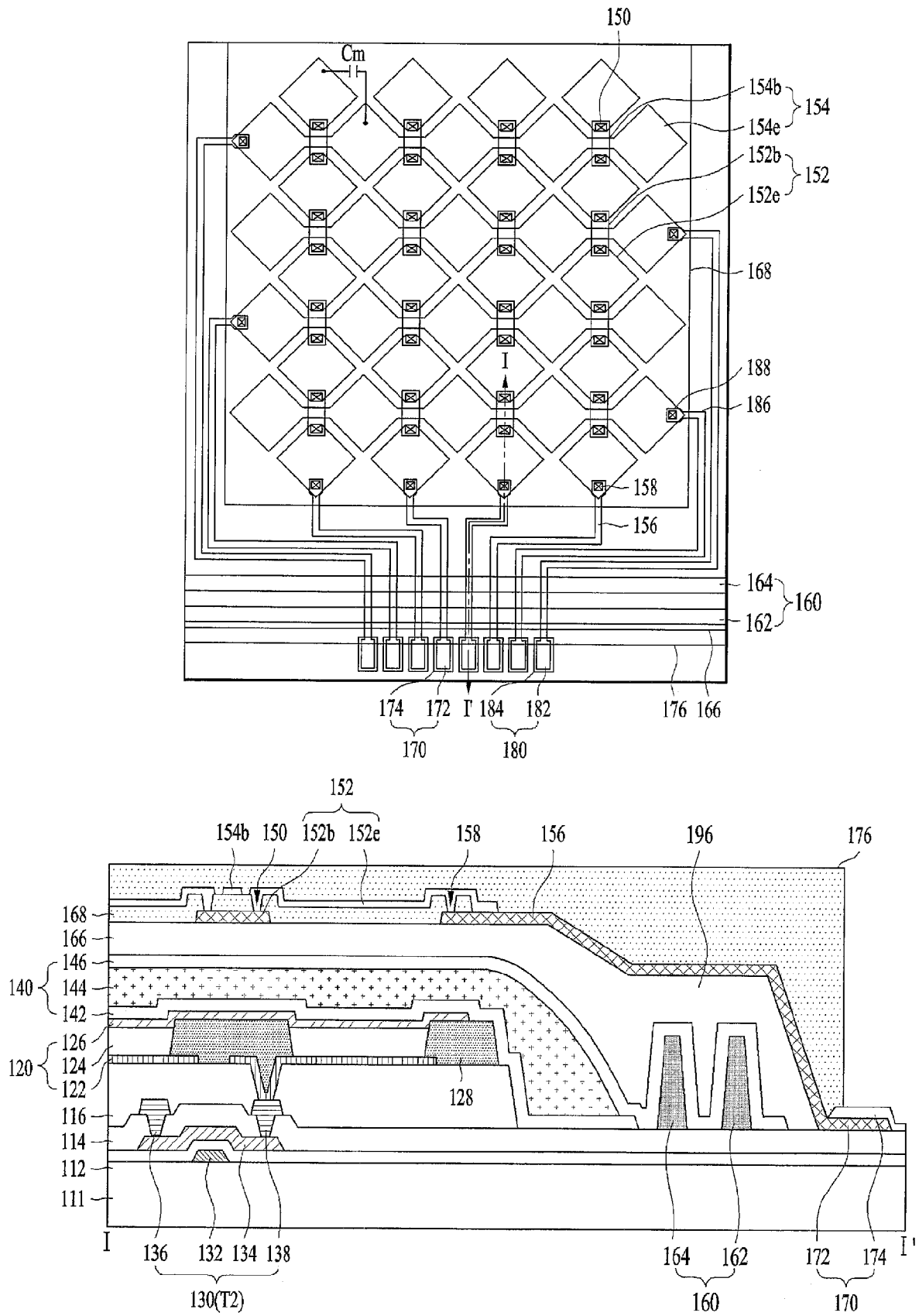


FIG. 7

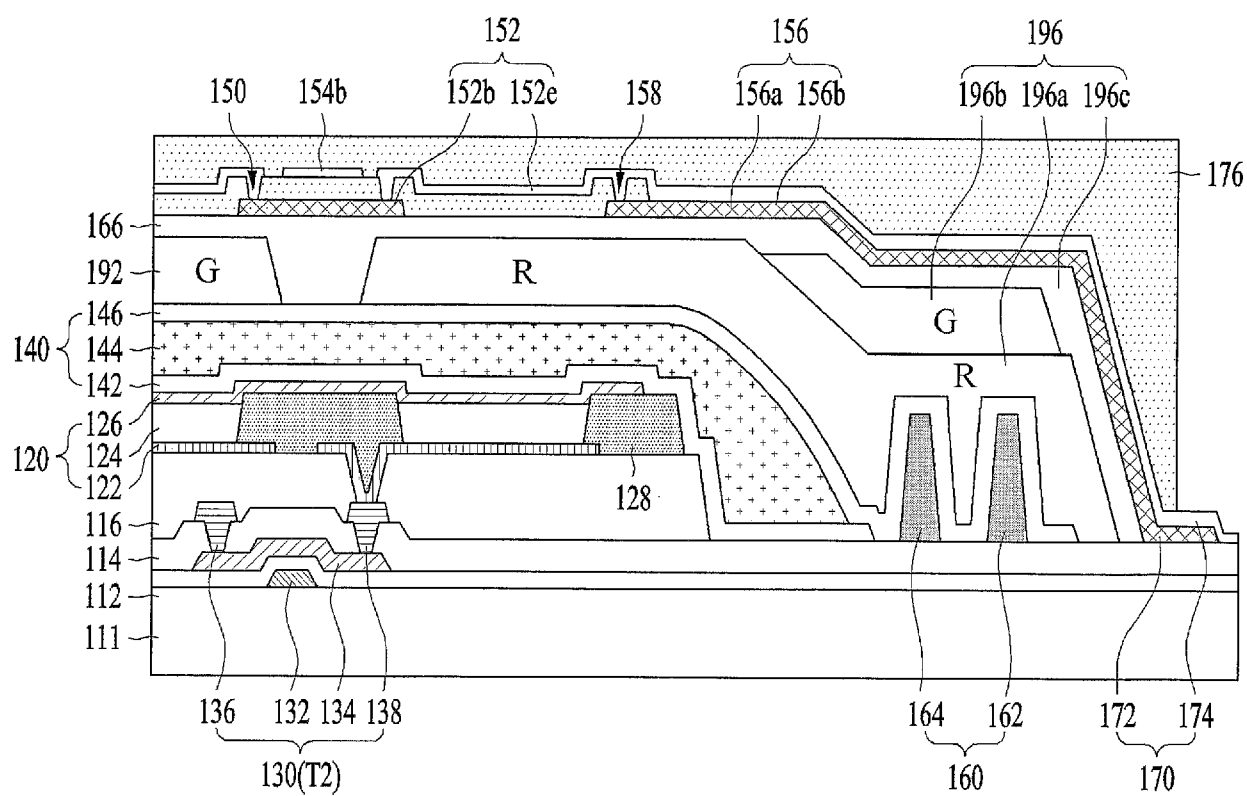


FIG. 8

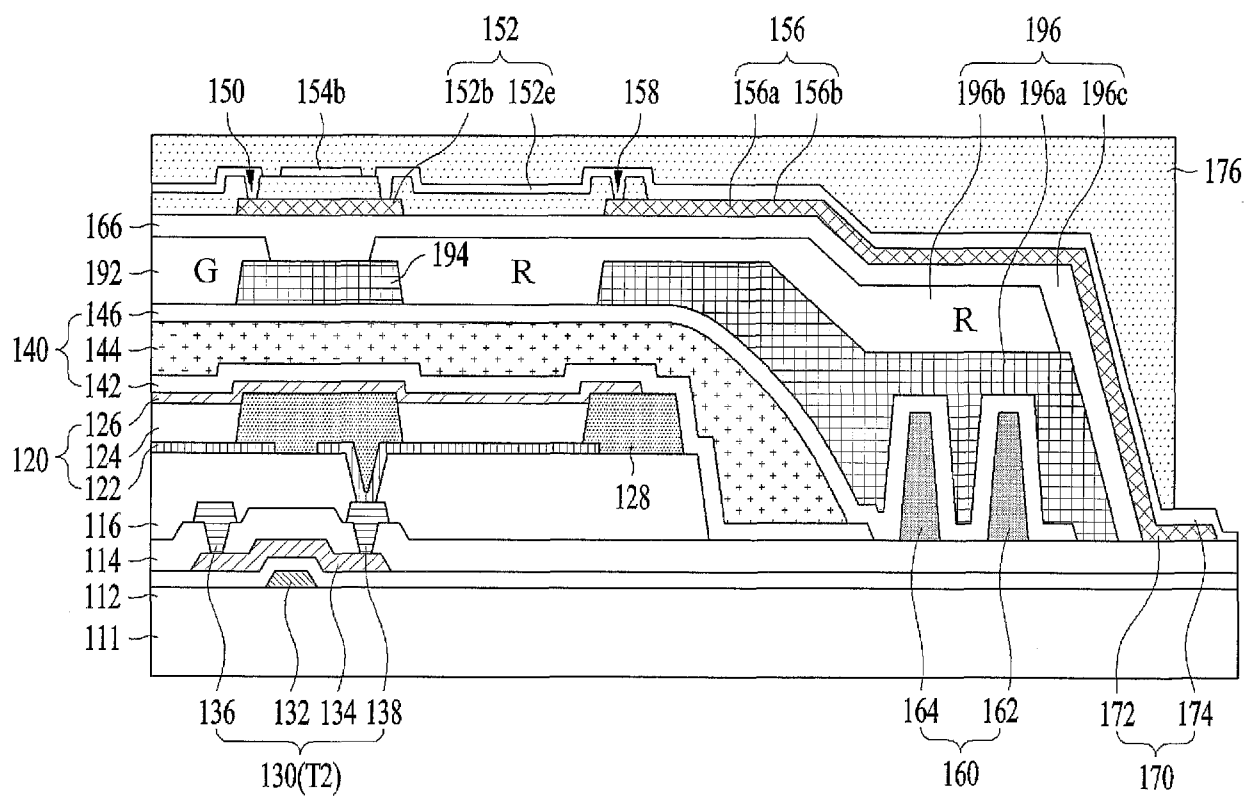
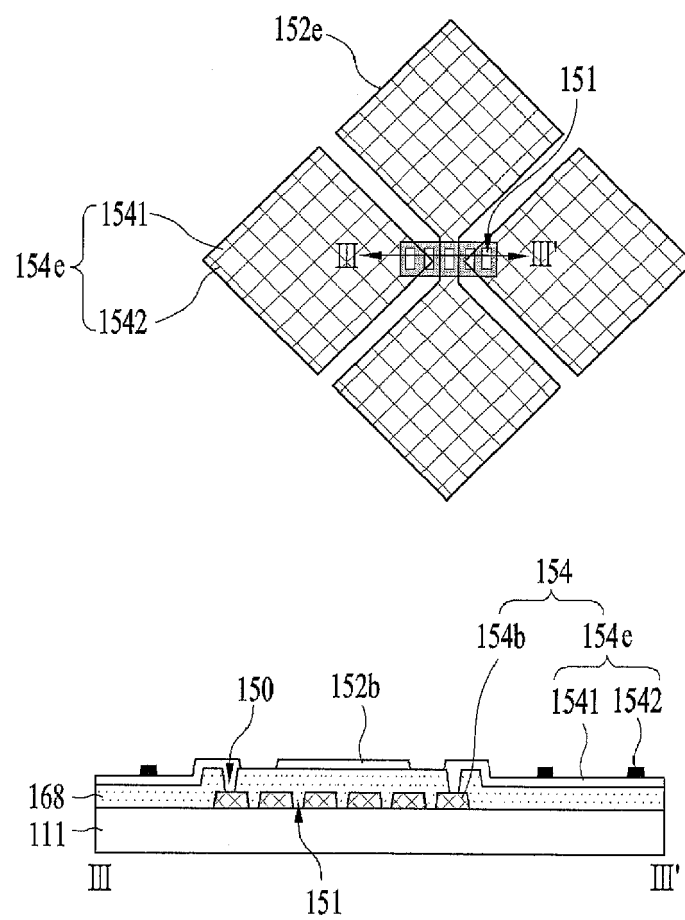


FIG. 9





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

 Application Number
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			H01L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 17 January 2018	Examiner Konráðsson, Ásgeir
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	

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专利名称(译)	具有触摸传感器的有机发光显示器及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	EP3293765A1	公开(公告)日	2018-03-14
申请号	EP2017184397	申请日	2017-08-02
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摘要(译)

公开了一种具有触摸传感器 (152,154) 的有机发光显示器，其可以实现工艺简化和成本降低，以及制造该有机发光显示器的方法。有机发光显示器包括具有平坦表面的补偿膜 (196)，其形成为覆盖与有机封装层 (144) 形成边界的堤坝 (162,164)，并且补偿膜 (196) 具有平坦化表面。挡板 (162,164) 上方的区域和挡板 (162,164) 与有机封装层 (144) 之间的边界区域可以防止切割和切断穿过挡板的路线 (156,186) 的短路。此外，触摸传感器 (152,154) 设置在包括有机封装层 (144) 的封装单元 (140) 上，因此不需要单独的附接工艺，从而简化了整个工艺并降低了有机发光的制造成本。显示。

FIG. 4

