



US 20110220900A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Ha et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0220900 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 15, 2011**(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY
APPARATUS AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME****Publication Classification**

- (51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 51/52 (2006.01)
H01L 51/56 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **257/59; 438/28; 257/E51.018**
(57) **ABSTRACT**

(75) Inventors: **Jae-Heung Ha**, Yongin-City (KR);
Kyu-Hwan Hwang, Yongin-City
(KR); **Seok-Gyu Yoon**, Yongin-City
(KR); **Young-Woo Song**,
Yongin-City (KR); **Jong-Hyuk Lee**,
Yongin-City (KR)

(73) Assignee: **SAMSUNG MOBILE DISPLAY
CO., LTD.**, Yongin-City (KR)

(21) Appl. No.: **13/045,144**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 10, 2011**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Mar. 11, 2010 (KR) 10-2010-0021838

An organic light-emitting display apparatus includes a substrate, a plurality of pixel electrodes formed on the substrate, a counter electrode formed to cover all of the plurality of pixel electrodes, organic light emitting layers disposed between the plurality of pixel electrodes and the counter electrode, an encapsulation substrate disposed above the substrate to cover the counter electrode, a sealant formed along edges of the substrate and the encapsulation substrate to seal a space formed between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate, a filler filled in the space formed between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate, and bus electrodes disposed on an inner surface of the encapsulation substrate facing the counter electrode. Each of the bus electrodes includes projecting portions and a base portion connecting the projecting portions to each other. The projecting portions are connected to the counter electrode, and a connection portion of the each of the projecting portions to the counter electrode is disposed between the organic light-emitting layers.

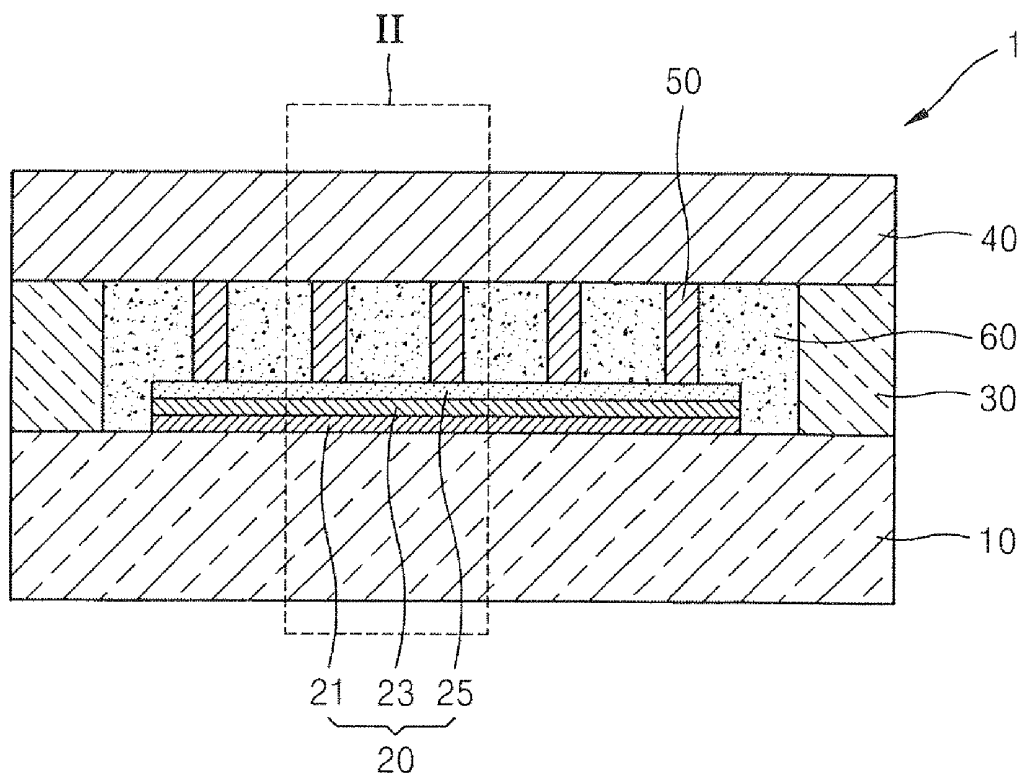


FIG. 1

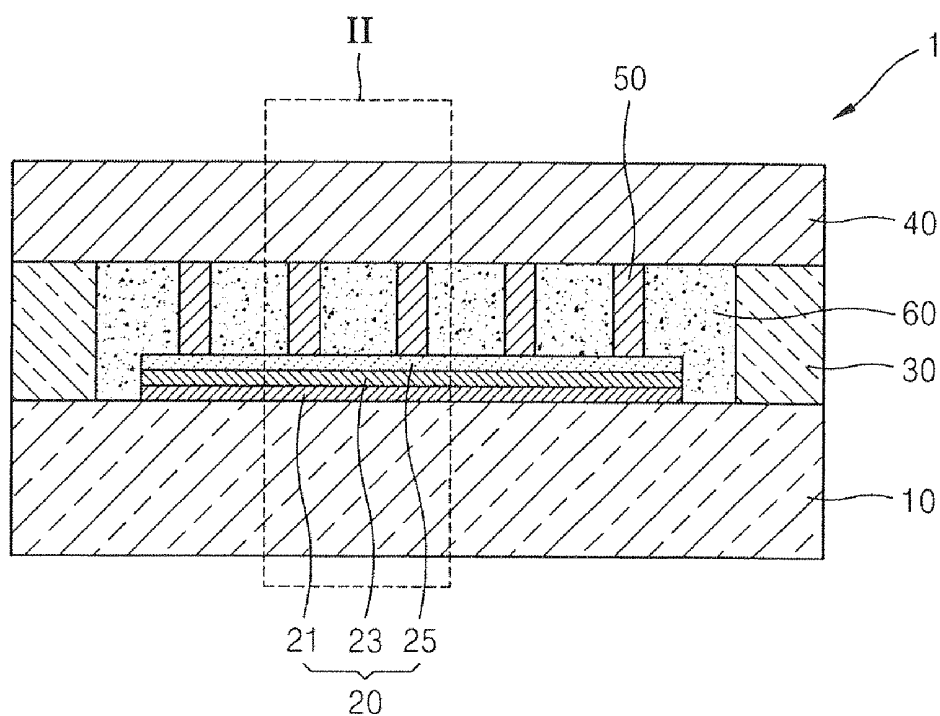


FIG. 2

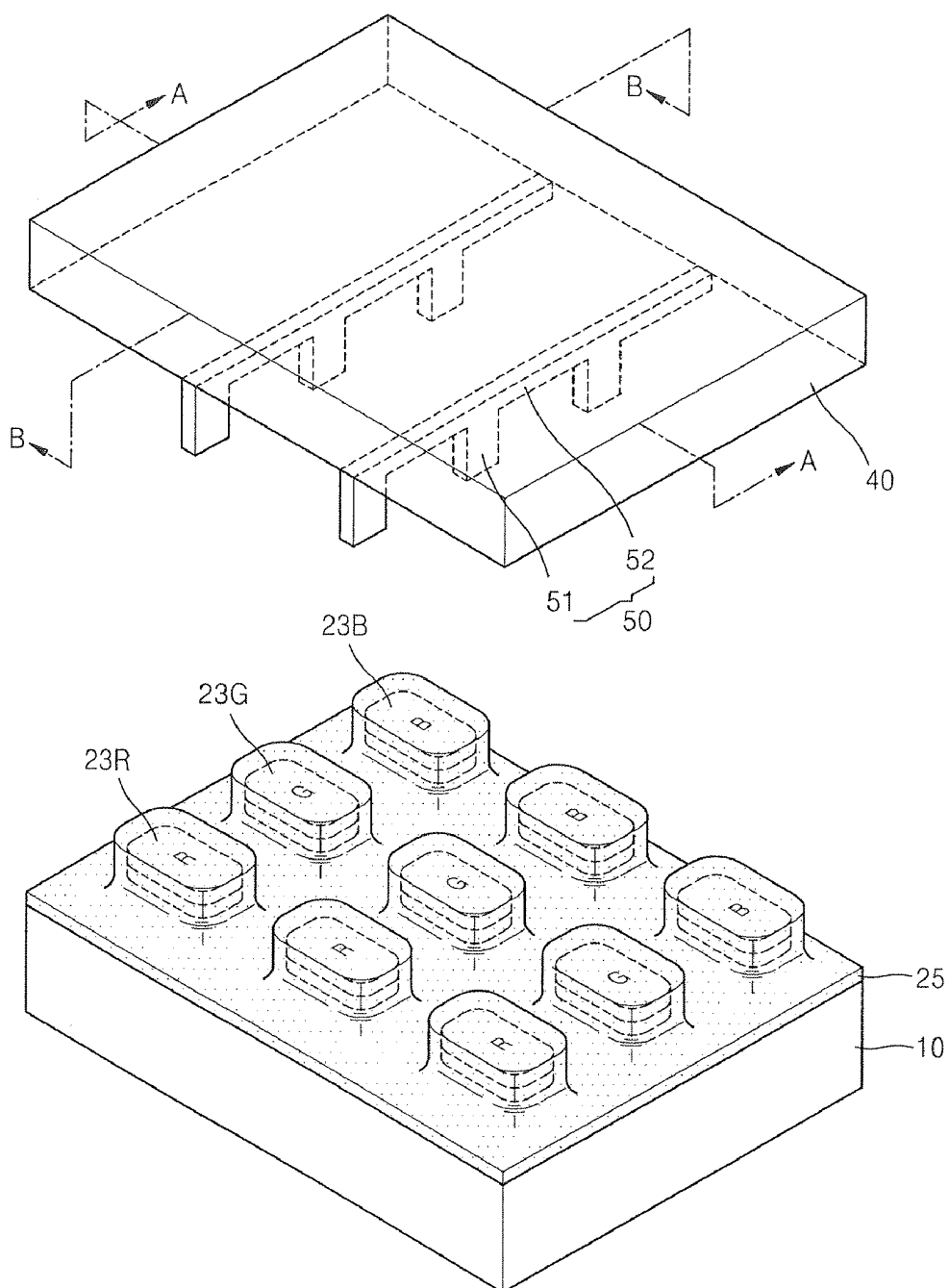


FIG. 3

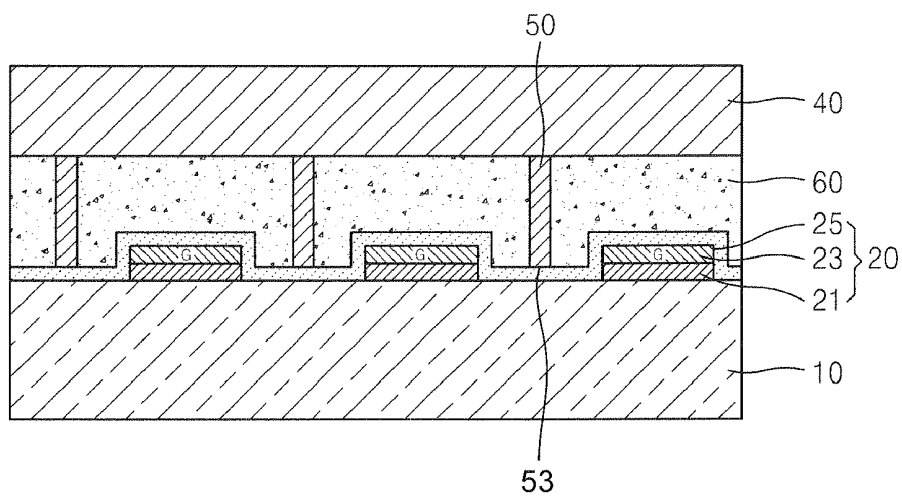
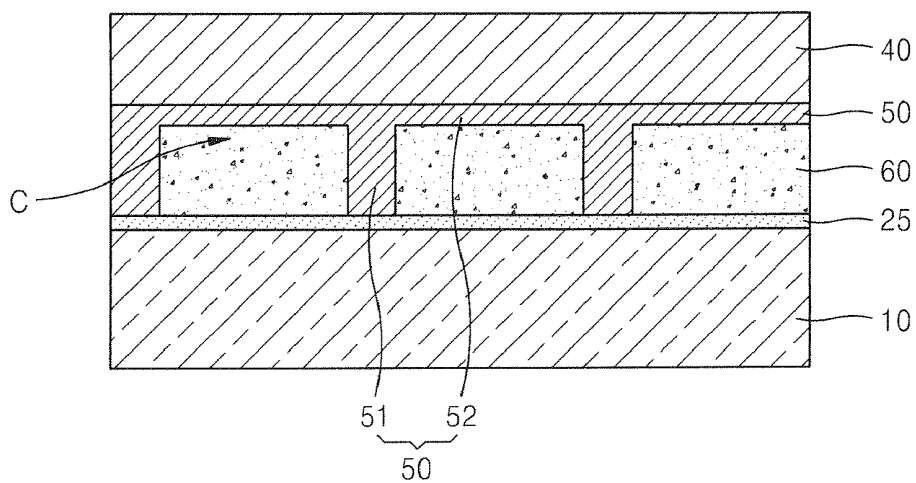


FIG. 4



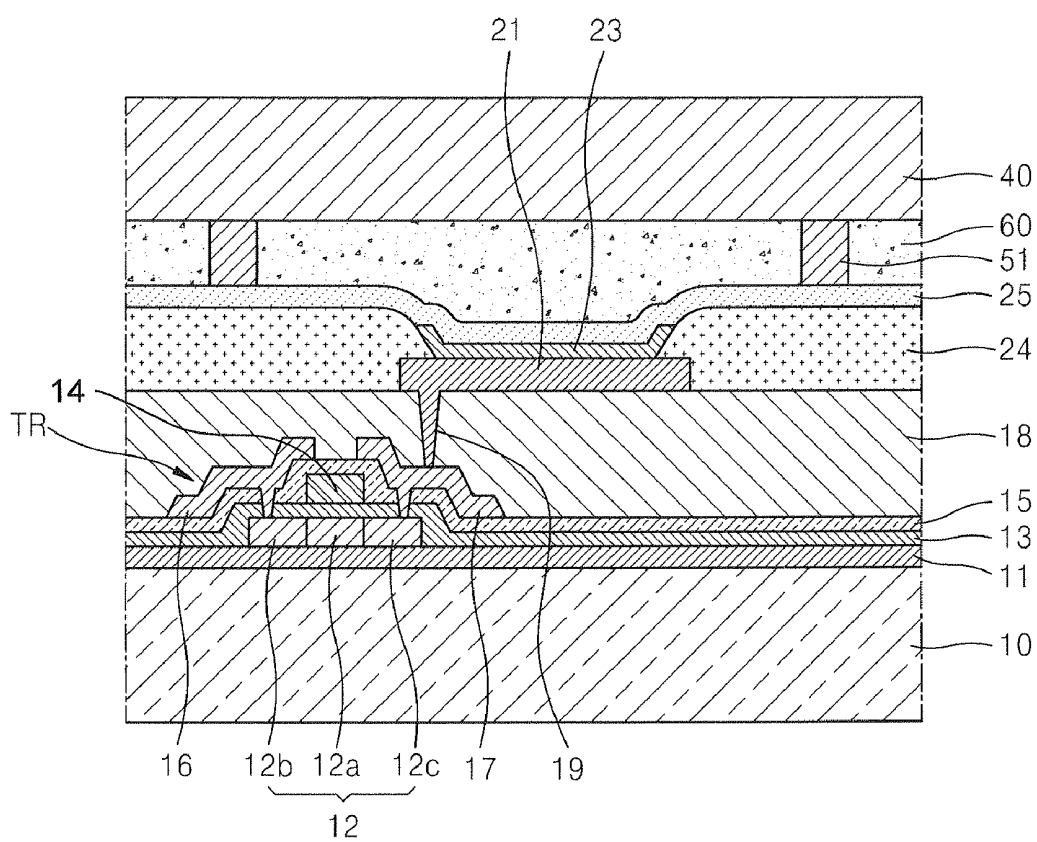


FIG. 6

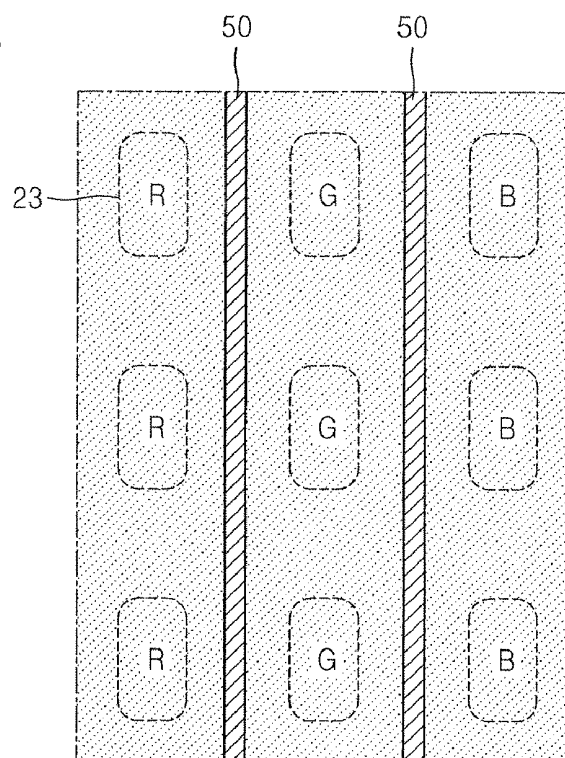
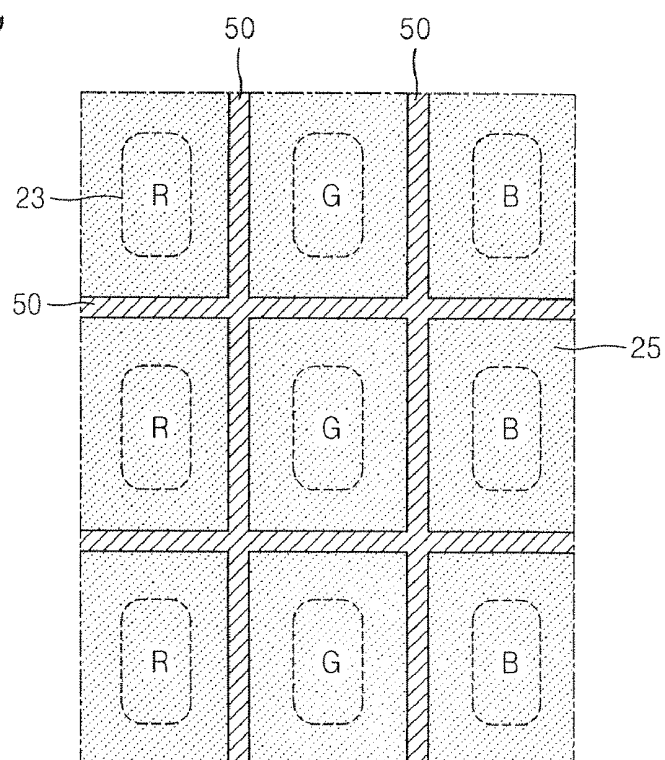


FIG. 7



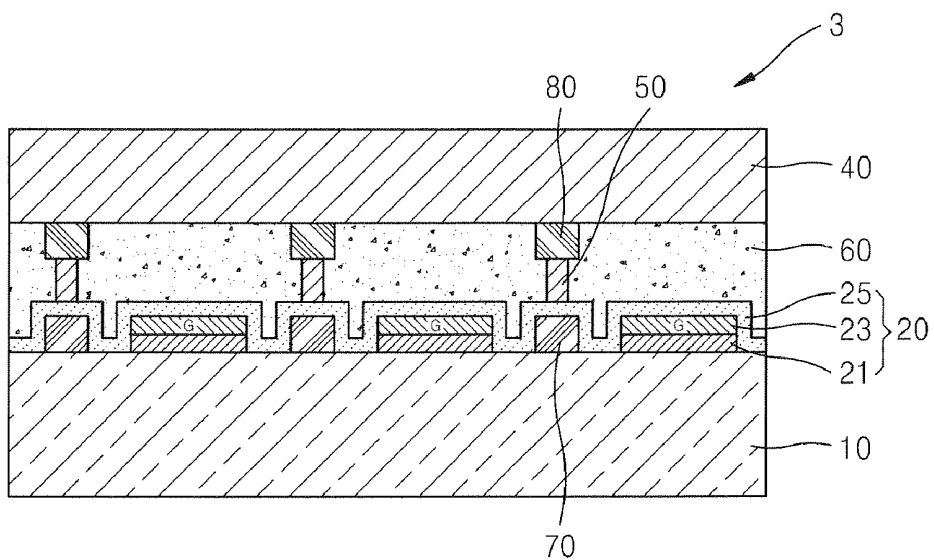


FIG. 10A

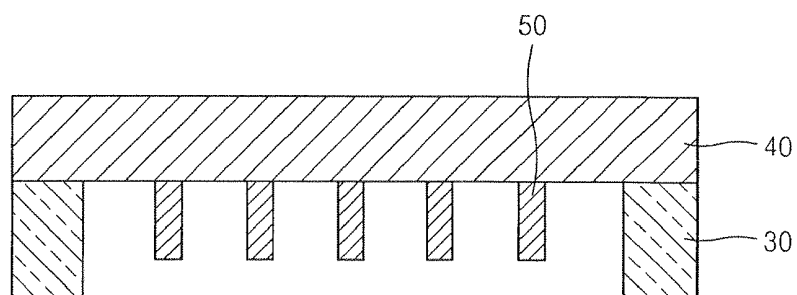


FIG. 10B

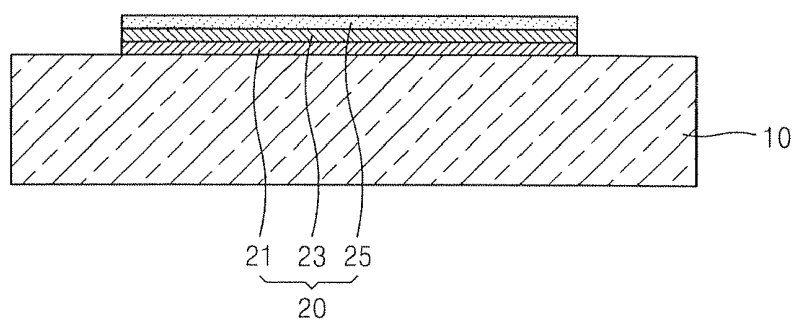


FIG. 11

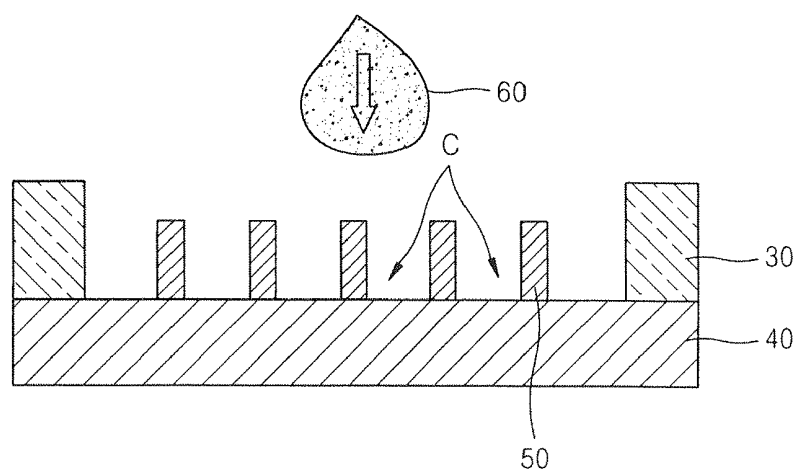


FIG. 12

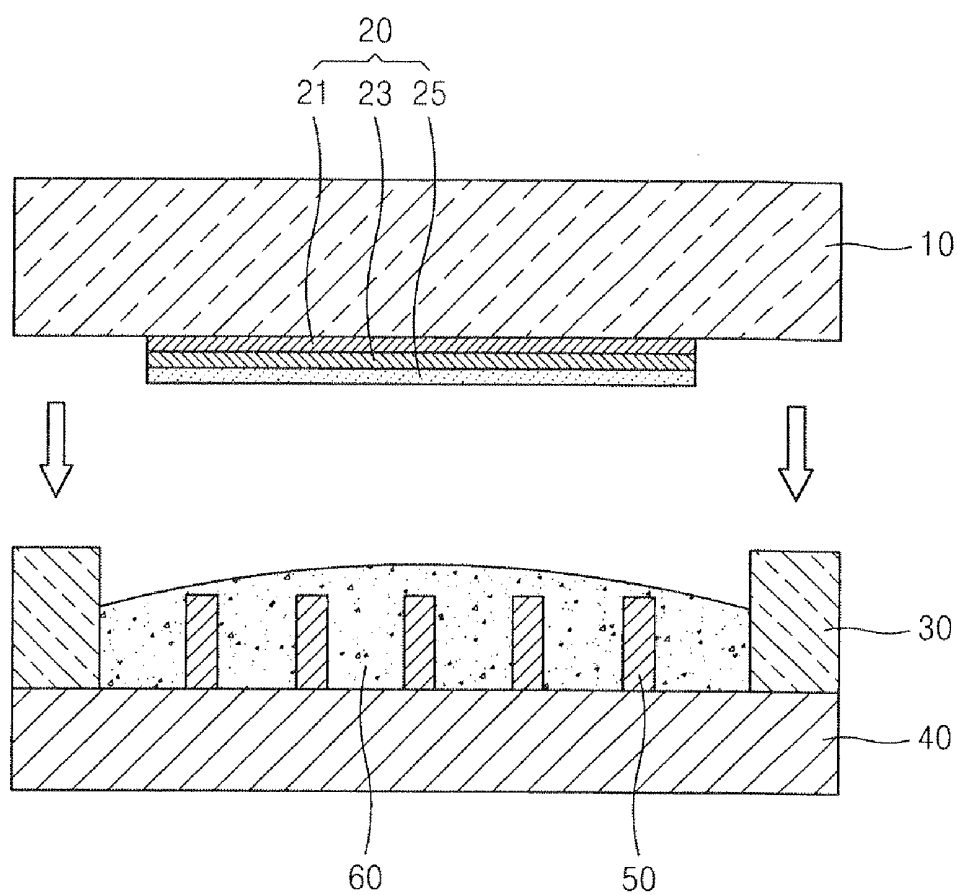
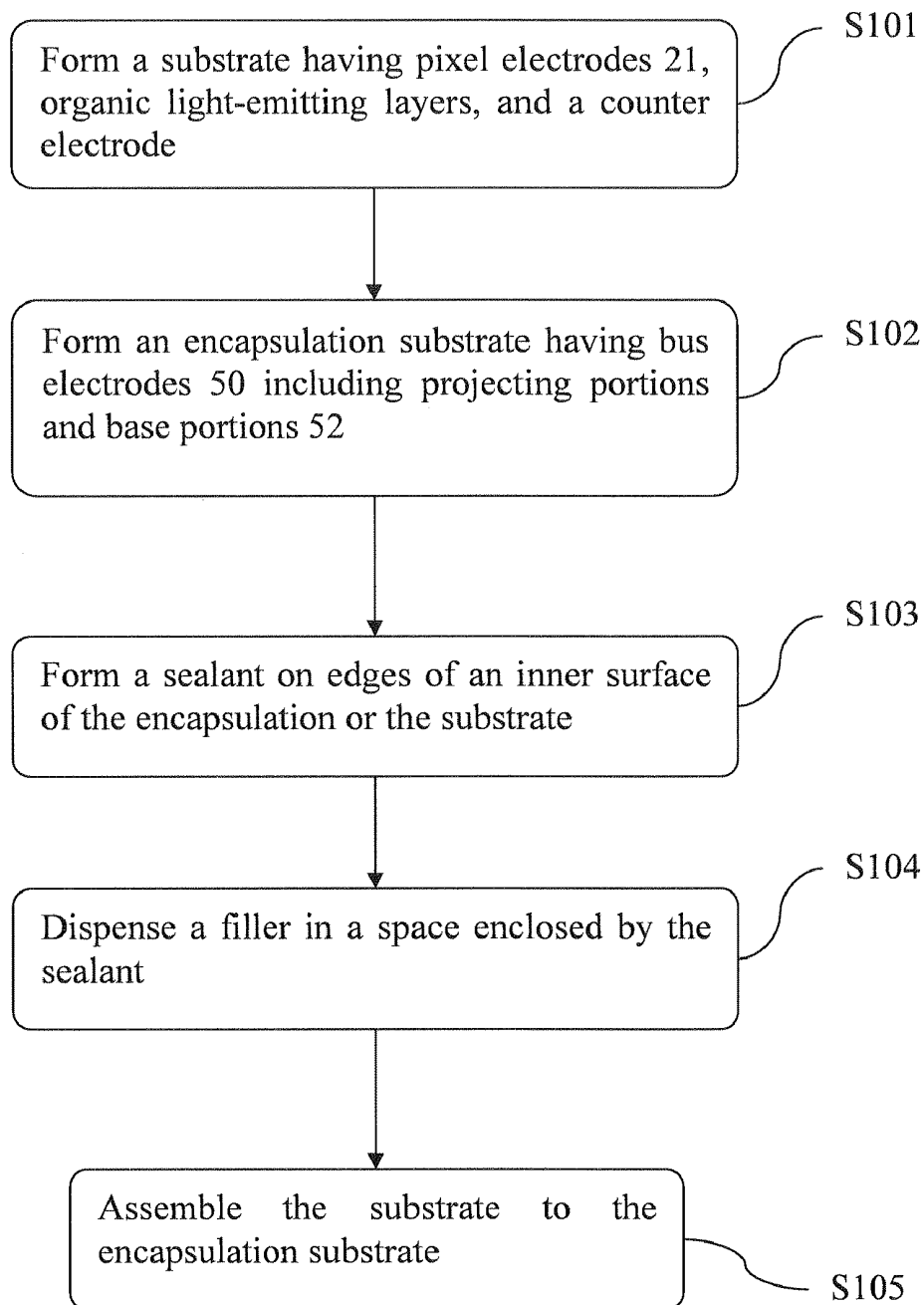


FIG. 13

ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0001] This application makes reference to, incorporates the same herein, and claims all benefits accruing under 35 U.S.C. §119 from an application earlier filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on 11 Mar. 2010 and there duly assigned Serial No. 10-2010-0021838.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an organic light-emitting display apparatus, and more particularly, to an organic light-emitting display apparatus that reduces the sheet resistance of a counter electrode and provides a flow path for a filler, and a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] Organic light-emitting display apparatuses are display apparatuses that include a pixel electrode, a counter electrode, and an organic light-emitting layer disposed between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode, and create an image by applying a voltage to the pixel electrode and the counter electrode so that holes from the pixel electrode and electrons from the counter electrode are combined with each other or are consumed, excitons are formed, and the organic light-emitting layer emits light due to energy transferred from the excitons to the organic light-emitting layer.

[0006] Organic light-emitting display apparatuses are classified into passive matrix (PM) type organic light-emitting display apparatuses and active matrix (AM) type organic light-emitting display apparatuses. AM type organic light-emitting display apparatuses are better than PM type organic light-emitting display apparatuses in terms of resolution, image quality, power consumption, and lifespan.

[0007] AM type organic light-emitting display apparatuses are configured in such a manner that pixel electrodes are electrically separated from one another and are respectively disposed in a plurality of pixels, and a counter electrode is a common electrode located over an entire pixel area. A bus electrode is formed on the common electrode in order to reduce the sheet resistance of the common electrode.

[0008] An encapsulation substrate and a substrate including the plurality of pixels are hermetically adhered to each other with a sealant. In order to improve the impact resistance and moisture resistance of the AM type organic-light emitting display apparatuses, a filler is filled in a space formed between the encapsulation substrate and the substrate due to the sealant.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention provides an organic light-emitting display apparatus that reduces the sheet resistance of a common electrode and includes bus electrodes capable of providing a flow path for a filler.

[0010] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting display apparatus including a substrate, a plurality of pixel electrodes formed on the substrate, a counter electrode formed to cover all of the plurality of pixel electrodes, organic light emitting layers disposed between the plurality of pixel electrodes and the

counter electrode, an encapsulation substrate disposed above the substrate to cover the counter electrode, a sealant formed along edges of the substrate and the encapsulation substrate to seal a space formed between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate, a filler filled in the space formed between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate, and bus electrodes disposed on an inner surface of the encapsulation substrate facing the counter electrode. Each of the bus electrodes includes projecting portions and a base portion connecting the projecting portions to each other. The projecting portions are connected to the counter electrode, and a connection portion of each of the projecting portions to the counter electrode is disposed between the organic light-emitting layers. A channel is formed between the projecting portions, and the filler is filled in the channel.

[0011] The bus electrodes may be formed in stripe shapes.

[0012] The bus electrodes may be formed in a mesh shape.

[0013] The organic light-emitting display apparatus may further include a buffer member disposed between the substrate and the counter electrode. The projecting portions of the bus electrodes are disposed on the buffer member. The buffer members may include at least one of polyimide, acrylic resin, and photoresist.

[0014] The organic light-emitting display apparatus may further include a spacer disposed between the encapsulation substrate and the bus electrodes. The spacers may include at least one of polyimide, acrylic resin, and photoresist. The spacers may include inorganic insulating layers.

[0015] The organic light-emitting display apparatus may further include buffer members disposed between the substrate and the counter electrode, and spacers disposed between the encapsulation substrate and the bus electrodes. The projecting portions of the bus electrode may be disposed on the buffer member. The spacer may be disposed on the projecting portions of the bus electrode.

[0016] A plurality of thin film transistors may be disposed on the substrate, and the plurality of pixel electrodes may be respectively electrically connected to the plurality of thin film transistors.

[0017] The sealant may include glass frit.

[0018] The filler may include a moisture absorbent.

[0019] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus, the method including forming a plurality of pixel electrodes, a counter electrode and organic light-emitting layers on a substrate, the counter electrode covering all of the plurality of pixel electrodes where the organic light-emitting layers are disposed between the plurality of pixel electrodes and the counter electrode, forming a plurality of bus electrodes on an encapsulation substrate, forming a sealant along an edge of the substrate or the encapsulation substrate, filling a filler in a space surrounded by the sealant, and attaching the substrate to the encapsulation substrate. Each of the bus electrodes includes projecting portions and a base portion connecting the projecting portions to each other. The projecting portions are connected to the counter electrode, and a connection portion of each of the projecting portions to the counter electrode is disposed between the organic light-emitting layers.

[0020] The method may further include forming a buffer member between the substrate and the counter electrode. The projecting portions of the bus electrodes may be disposed on the buffer member.

- [0021] The method may further include forming a spacer between the encapsulation substrate and the bus electrodes.
- [0022] The bus electrodes may be formed in stripe shapes.
- [0023] The bus electrodes may be formed in a mesh shape.
- [0024] The sealant may include glass frit.
- [0025] The filler may include a moisture absorbent.
- [0026] The attaching the substrate to the encapsulation substrate may include curing glass frit with a laser.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027] A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or similar components, wherein:

- [0028] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light-emitting display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;
- [0029] FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating portion II of FIG. 1;
- [0030] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A of FIG. 2;
- [0031] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line B-B of FIG. 2;
- [0032] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a pixel unit of FIG. 2;
- [0033] FIGS. 6 and 7 are plan views illustrating bus electrodes of FIG. 2;
- [0034] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light-emitting display apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;
- [0035] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light-emitting display apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;
- [0036] FIGS. 10A through 12 are cross-sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIG. 1, according to an embodiment of the present invention; and
- [0037] FIG. 13 shows a flowchart for the manufacturing process of the organic light-emitting display apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0038] Organic light-emitting display apparatuses are display apparatuses that include a pixel electrode, a counter electrode, and an organic light-emitting layer disposed between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode, and create an image by applying injecting a voltage to the pixel electrode and the counter electrode so that holes from the pixel electrode and electrons from the counter electrode are combined with each other or are consumed, excitons are formed, and the organic light-emitting layer emits light due to energy transferred from the excitons to the organic light-emitting layer. Organic light-emitting display apparatuses are classified into passive matrix (PM) type organic light-emitting display apparatuses and active matrix (AM) type organic light-emitting display apparatuses. AM type organic light-emitting display apparatuses are better than PM type organic light-emitting display apparatuses in terms of resolution, image quality, power consumption, and lifespan.

[0039] The present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown.

[0040] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light-emitting display apparatus 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating portion II of FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A of FIG. 2. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line B-B of FIG. 2. FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a pixel unit of FIG. 2.

[0041] Referring to FIGS. 1 through 5, the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1 includes a substrate 10, organic light-emitting units 20, a sealant 30, an encapsulation substrate 40, bus electrodes 50, and a filler 60.

[0042] Each of the substrate 10 and the encapsulation substrate 40 may be a transparent glass substrate including SiO₂ as a main component. However, the present embodiment is not limited thereto and a substrate formed of any of various materials, such as plastic, may be used.

[0043] A buffer layer 11 formed of silicon oxide and/or silicon nitride may be further formed on a top surface of the substrate 10 in order to planarize the substrate 10 and prevent penetration of impurity elements.

[0044] A plurality of thin film transistors TRs are disposed on the buffer layer 11. Although only one driving thin film transistor TR electrically connected to one of the pixel electrodes 21 is illustrated in FIG. 5 for convenience of explanation, switching thin film transistors TRs (not shown) and capacitors (not shown) may be further disposed on the substrate 10. Also, various lines, such as scan lines, data lines, and driving lines, connected to the thin film transistors TRs and the capacitors may be further included. In addition, an electrode power supply line (not shown) for supplying power to a counter electrode 25 connected to the bus electrodes 50 may be further included.

[0045] A semiconductor layer 12 of the thin film transistor TR is formed on the buffer layer 11 with a semiconductor material, and a gate insulating layer 13 is formed on the buffer layer 11 to cover the semiconductor layer 12. The semiconductor layer 12 may be formed of an inorganic semiconductor material, such as amorphous silicon or polysilicon, or an organic semiconductor material. The semiconductor layer 12 includes a source region 12b, a drain region 12c, and a channel region 12a formed between the source region 12b and the drain region 12c.

[0046] A gate electrode 14 is disposed on the gate insulating layer 13, and an interlayer insulating layer 15 is formed on the gate insulating layer 13 to cover the gate electrode 14. A source electrode 16 and a drain electrode 17 are disposed on the interlayer insulating layer 15 to contact the source region 12b and the drain region 12c, respectively, through contact holes. A planarization layer 18 is disposed on the interlayer insulating layer 15 to cover the thin film transistors TRs.

[0047] Each of the gate insulating layer 13, the interlayer insulating layer 15, and the planarization layer 18 may be formed of an insulating material, such as an inorganic material, an organic material, or an organic/inorganic composite material, in a single layer or multiple-layer structure. The thin film transistor TR illustrated in FIGS. 1 through 5 is exemplary and may have various other structures.

[0048] The plurality of organic light-emitting units 20 include a plurality of pixel electrodes 21, a counter electrode 25 formed common to all of the pixel electrodes 21, and organic light-emitting layers 23 disposed between the pixel

electrodes **21** and the counter electrode **25**. The organic light-emitting units **20** are formed on the planarization layer **18**.

[0049] Each of the pixel electrodes **21** is electrically connected through a via hole **19** to the drain electrode **17** of the thin film transistor TR. Edge portions of each of the pixel electrodes **21** are covered by a pixel defining layer (PLD) **24** formed of an insulating material. Each of the organic light-emitting layers **23** is formed on an exposed portion of each of the pixel electrodes **21** not covered by the PLD **24**.

[0050] Although the pixel electrodes **21** are formed as anode electrodes and the counter electrode **25** is formed as a cathode electrode, the pixel electrodes **21** may be formed as cathode electrodes and the counter electrode **25** may be formed as an anode electrode.

[0051] The organic light-emitting display apparatus **1** of FIG. **1** may be a top emission organic light-emitting display apparatus in which an image is formed in a direction toward the counter electrode **25**, or a top and bottom emission organic light-emitting display apparatus in which an image is formed in both directions toward the pixel electrodes **21** and the counter electrode **25**. To this end, the pixel electrodes **21** may be transparent electrodes or reflective electrodes, and the counter electrode **25** may be a transparent electrode.

[0052] If the pixel electrodes **21** are transparent electrodes, the pixel electrodes **21** may be formed of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IXO), zinc oxide (ZnO), or In_2O_3 . If the pixel electrodes **21** are reflective electrodes, the pixel electrodes **21** may include a reflective layer formed of silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd), iridium (Ir), chromium (Cr) or a compound thereof, and a transparent layer formed of ITO, IZO, ZnO, or In_2O_3 . If the counter electrode **25** is a transparent electrode, the counter electrode **25** may be formed of a transparent conductive material, such as ITO, IZO, ZnO, or In_2O_3 , without a reflective layer. Once the counter electrode **25** is formed of a transparent conductive material, voltage drop may occur due to an increase in the sheet resistance of the counter electrode **25**.

[0053] The organic light-emitting display apparatus **1** of FIG. **1** includes bus electrodes **50** connected to the counter electrode **25** that is a common electrode, in order to prevent voltage drop through the counter electrode **25**.

[0054] The bus electrodes **50** are disposed on an inner surface of the encapsulation substrate **40**. The inner surface of the encapsulation substrate is defined as the surface facing the organic light-emitting units **20**. If the bus electrodes **50** are directly formed on the counter electrode **25**, a dry process should be performed due to vulnerability of the organic light-emitting layers **23** to moisture as will be described later. For example, patterns of the bus electrodes **50** should be directly deposited on the counter electrode **25** by using a fine metal mask (FMM) having opening patterns corresponding to the patterns of the bus electrodes **50** without performing a wet process. However, the direct deposition of the patterns of the bus electrodes **50** by using the FMM has a limitation in manufacturing a large display apparatus due to deformation of the FMM caused by heat and load.

[0055] However, the bus electrodes **50** of FIG. **1** don't have such a problem because the patterns of the bus electrodes **50** are directly formed on the encapsulation substrate **40**. That is, a wet process using photolithography may be used, thereby increasing a degree of freedom in forming patterns and making it possible to manufacture a large display apparatus.

[0056] The bus electrode **50** includes projecting portions **51** and a base portion **52**. Ends of the projecting portions **51** are directly connected to the counter electrode **25** disposed on the substrate **10**. The end of the projecting portion **51**, which is directly connected to the counter electrode **25**, is referred to as a connection portion **53** of the projecting portions **51** to the counter electrode **25**. The connection portion **53** of the projecting portion **51** is disposed between the organic light-emitting layers **23** as shown in FIG. **3**. The base portion **52** connects the projecting portions **51** to each other. The projecting portions **51** extend from the base portion **52** towards the counter electrode **25**. A channel C, as shown in FIG. **4**, is formed between the projecting portions **51**. The channel C becomes a flow path for the filler **60** as will be described later.

[0057] The bus electrodes **50** may be formed in strip shapes between the organic light-emitting layers **23** as shown in FIGS. **2** and **6**. Alternatively, the bus electrodes **50** may be formed in any of various other shapes, while maintaining the connection portions of the projecting portions **51** between the organic light-emitting layers **23**. For example, the other shapes may include a mesh shape as shown in FIG. **7**. Also, the bus electrodes **50** may be formed over an entire pixel area, or formed on a part of the pixel area.

[0058] The organic light-emitting layers **23** disposed between the pixel electrodes **21** and the counter electrode **25** may be formed of a low molecular weight organic material or a high molecular weight organic material. If the organic light-emitting layers **23** are formed of a low molecular weight organic material, the organic light-emitting layers **23** may be formed by stacking a hole injection layer (HIL, not shown), a hole transparent layer (HTL, not shown), an electron transport layer (ETL, not shown), and an electron injection layer (EIL, not shown) in a single or multiple-layer structure. Examples of the low molecular weight organic material used to form the organic light-emitting layers **23** may include copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), N, N'-di(naphthalene-1-yl)-N, N'-diphenyl-benzidine (NPB), and tris-8-hydroxyquinoline aluminum (Alq3). These low molecular weight organic materials may be formed by vacuum deposition using masks. If the organic light-emitting layers **23** are formed of a high molecular weight organic material, the organic light-emitting layers **23** may have a structure including an HTL (not shown) additionally formed from the organic light-emitting layers **23** toward an anode electrode. The HTL may be formed of poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT), and the organic light-emitting layers **23** may be formed of a high molecular weight organic material such as poly-phenylenevinylene (PPV)-based high molecular weight organic material or poly-fluorene-based high molecular weight organic material.

[0059] The sealant **30** is formed along edges of the substrate **10** and the encapsulation substrate **40** to seal a space formed between the substrate **10** and the encapsulation substrate **40**. The sealant **30** prevents degradation of the organic light-emitting layers **23** by preventing moisture or oxygen from penetrating into the organic light-emitting layers **23**. The sealant **30** may be an organic sealant such as epoxy, or an inorganic sealant such as glass frit.

[0060] In particular, if the sealant **30** is an inorganic sealant such as glass frit, the sealant **30** can excellently prevent penetration of moisture and oxygen that may degrade the organic light-emitting layers **23**. However, due to the fragility of glass fit, if an external impact is applied to the sealant **30**, stress may concentrate on a contact surface between the glass frit and the

substrate 10 and the encapsulation substrate 40, and thus cracks may occur in the contact surface and may spread to the entire substrate 10.

[0061] To prevent this problem, the filler 60 is filled in a space, which is formed between the substrate 10 and the encapsulation substrate 40 and is enclosed by the sealant 30.

[0062] Since the filler 60 formed of a material having predetermined elasticity and viscosity is filled in an inner space of the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1, damage to the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1 due to an external impact can be prevented.

[0063] After the sealant 30 is formed along an edge of one surface of the substrate 10 or the encapsulation substrate 40 to attach the substrate 10 to the encapsulation substrate 40, the filler 60 may be filled by performing a one drop filling (ODF) process, which dispenses the filler 60 drop by drop. When the sealant 30 is formed on the encapsulation substrate 40 and the ODF process is performed, the bus electrodes 50 patterned on the inner surface of the encapsulation substrate 40 may impede movement of the filler 60. Also, even when the sealant 30 is formed along the edge of the substrate 10 and the ODF process is performed, if no channels C are formed in the bus electrodes 50, movement of the filler 60 may also be impeded.

[0064] However, since the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1 of FIG. 1 has the channels C formed between the projecting portions 51 of the bus electrodes 50 as described above, the channels C help the filler 60 to smoothly flow. Accordingly, the filler 60 can be uniformly filled in the inner space of the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1.

[0065] After the ODF process, since the channels C of the bus electrodes 50 provide a flow path for the filler 60, although the substrate 10 and the encapsulation substrate 40 are attached to each other, the channels C help the filler 60 to be uniformly filled in the inner space of the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1.

[0066] The filler 60 may further include a moisture absorbent.

[0067] A method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1 of FIG. 1 will now be explained with reference to FIGS. 10A through 12. FIG. 13 shows a flow-chart for the manufacturing process of the organic light-emitting display apparatus.

[0068] Referring to FIGS. 10A and 10B and FIG. 13, the substrate 10 having thereon the organic light-emitting units 20 including the pixel electrodes 21, the organic light-emitting layers 23, and the counter electrode 25 is formed (S101), and the encapsulation substrate 40 having thereon the bus electrodes 50 including the projecting portions 51 and the base portions 52 in which the channels C is formed (S102).

[0069] Referring to FIG. 10A, the sealant 30 is formed on an inner surface of the encapsulation substrate 40 (S103). Although the sealant 30 is formed along the edge of the encapsulation substrate 40, the present embodiment is not limited thereto and the sealant 30 may be formed along the edge of an inner surface of the substrate 10 as described above.

[0070] Since patterns of the bus electrodes 50 are not formed on the substrate 10 having thereon the organic light-emitting layers 23 but are directly formed on the encapsulation substrate 40, a dry process for forming the patterns of the bus electrodes 50 may not be used, thereby increasing a degree of freedom in forming the patterns and making it possible to manufacture a large display apparatus.

[0071] Referring to FIG. 11, the filler 60 is dispensed by an ODF process onto the encapsulation substrate 40, filling a space enclosed by the sealant 30 is formed (S104). Since the channels C are formed between the projecting portions 51 of the bus electrodes 50, a flow path for the filler 60 can be provided and the filler 60 can be uniformly dispensed onto the encapsulation substrate 40.

[0072] Referring to FIG. 12, the substrate 10 and the encapsulation substrate 40 are assembled to each other through the sealant 30 (S105). A resultant structure including the substrate 10 attached to the encapsulation substrate 40 is illustrated in FIG. 1. Due to the bus electrodes 50 in which the channels C are formed, the filler 60 can easily spread. Also, since the projecting portions 51 of the bus electrodes 50 are connected to the counter electrode 25 as described above, the sheet resistance of the counter electrode 25 can be reduced.

[0073] Although not shown, after the substrate 10 and the encapsulation substrate 40 are assembled to each other, a process of curing the sealant 30 may be further performed. If the sealant 30 is glass frit, the sealant 30 may be cured by using a laser. In order to prevent degradation of the filler 60 due to the laser, a fit mask may be used.

[0074] Although the method of FIGS. 10A through 12 has been described by focusing on one organic light-emitting display apparatus, the method may also be applied to a mother glass for manufacturing a plurality of organic light-emitting display apparatus.

[0075] An organic light-emitting display apparatus 2 according to another embodiment of the present invention will now be explained with reference to FIG. 8.

[0076] The organic light-emitting display apparatus 2 of FIG. 8 will be briefly explained by focusing on a difference from the organic light-emitting display apparatus 1 of FIG. 1, and the same elements in FIG. 8 as those in FIG. 1 are referred by the same reference numerals.

[0077] The organic light-emitting display apparatus 2 further includes buffer members 70 disposed between the substrate 10 and the counter electrode 25.

[0078] The buffer members 70 are disposed to be aligned to the projecting portions 51 of the bus electrodes 50, to reduce an impact caused when the projecting portions 51 of the bus electrodes 50 and the counter electrode 25 contact each other in order to attach the substrate 10 to the encapsulation substrate 40. As shown in FIG. 8, the buffer member 70 is formed on the substrate 10, and is disposed between organic light-emitting layers 23. The counter electrode 25 covers the buffer member 70, and the projecting portion 51 of the bus electrode 50 is disposed on the buffer member 70. To this end, the buffer members 70 may be formed of a high molecular weight organic material such as polyimide, acrylic resin, or photore-sist.

[0079] An organic light-emitting display apparatus 3 according to another embodiment of the present invention will now be explained with reference to FIG. 9.

[0080] The organic light-emitting display apparatus 3 of FIG. 9 will be briefly explained by focusing on a difference from the organic light-emitting display apparatuses 1 and 2 of FIGS. 1 and 8, and the same elements in FIG. 9 as those in FIGS. 1 through 8 are referred by the same reference numerals.

[0081] The organic light-emitting display apparatus 3 further includes the buffer members 70 disposed between the

substrate **10** and the counter electrode **25**, and spacers **80** disposed between the encapsulation substrate **40** and the bus electrodes **50**.

[0082] The buffer members **70** are disposed to correspond to position of the projecting portions **51** of the bus electrodes **50** to reduce an impact caused when the projecting portions **51** of the bus electrodes **50** contact the counter electrode **25** to attach the substrate **10** to the encapsulation substrate **40**.

[0083] The spacers **80** increase a gap between the bus electrodes **50** and the encapsulation substrate **40**, thereby enabling the projecting portions **51** of the bus electrodes to be easily formed. The spacers **80** may act as a bump for reducing an impact between the bus electrodes **50** and the encapsulation substrate **40**.

[0084] To this end, the spacers **80** may be formed of a high molecular weight organic material such as polyimide, acrylic resin, or photoresist. However, the present embodiment is not limited and the spacers **80** may be inorganic insulating layers.

[0085] As described above, the organic light-emitting display apparatus according to the present invention has the following effects.

[0086] First, since the bus electrodes **50** are directly formed on the encapsulation substrate **40**, a degree of freedom in forming patterns is high and thus a large display apparatus can be easily manufactured. Second, since the channels **C** are formed between the projecting portions **51** of the bus electrodes **50**, the filler **60** can smoothly flow and can be uniformly filled in the organic light-emitting display apparatus. Third, the sheet resistance of the counter electrode **25**, which is a common electrode, can be reduced.

[0087] Since the elements illustrated in the drawings may be enlarged or contracted for convenience of explanation, the present invention is not limited to the sizes or shapes of the elements illustrated in the drawings. It will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications and equivalents may be made. Accordingly, the technical protection scope of the present invention should be defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1.** An organic light-emitting display apparatus comprising:
 - a substrate;
 - a plurality of pixel electrodes formed on the substrate;
 - a counter electrode formed to cover all of the plurality of pixel electrodes;
 - organic light emitting layers disposed between the plurality of pixel electrodes and the counter electrode;
 - an encapsulation substrate disposed above the substrate to cover the counter electrode;
 - a sealant formed along edges of the substrate and the encapsulation substrate to seal a space formed between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate;
 - a filler filled in the space formed between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate; and
 - bus electrodes disposed on an inner surface of the encapsulation substrate facing the counter electrode, each of the bus electrodes comprising:
 - a plurality of projecting portions connected to the counter electrode, a connection portion of the each of the projecting portions to the counter electrode disposed between the organic light-emitting layers; and
 - a base portion connecting the projecting portions to each other, a channel being formed between the projecting portions, the filler being filled in the channel.

2. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the bus electrodes are formed in stripe shapes.

3. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the bus electrodes are formed in a mesh shape.

4. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, further comprising a buffer member disposed between the substrate and the counter electrode, the projecting portions of the bus electrodes disposed on the buffer member.

5. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **4**, wherein the buffer member comprises at least one of polyimide, acrylic resin, and photoresist.

6. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, further comprising a spacer disposed between the encapsulation substrate and the bus electrodes.

7. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **6**, wherein the spacer comprises at least one of polyimide, acrylic resin, and photoresist.

8. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **6**, wherein the spacer includes inorganic insulating layers.

9. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, further comprising:

- a buffer member disposed between the substrate and the counter electrode, the projecting portions of the bus electrode disposed on the buffer member; and
- a spacer disposed between the encapsulation substrate and the bus electrodes, the spacer disposed on the projecting portions of the bus electrode.

10. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, further comprising a plurality of thin film transistors disposed on the substrate, the plurality of pixel electrodes being respectively electrically connected to the plurality of thin film transistors.

11. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the sealant comprises glass frit.

12. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the filler comprises a moisture absorbent.

13. A method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus, the method comprising:

- forming a plurality of pixel electrodes, a counter electrode and organic light-emitting layers on a substrate, the counter electrode covering all of the plurality of pixel electrodes, the organic light-emitting layers disposed between the plurality of pixel electrodes and the counter electrode;

- forming a plurality of bus electrodes on an encapsulation substrate, each of the bus electrodes comprising projecting portions and a base portion connecting the projecting portions to each other,

- forming a sealant along an edge of the substrate or the encapsulation substrate;

- filling a filler in a space surrounded by the sealant; and

- attaching the substrate to the encapsulation substrate so that the projecting portions are connected to the counter electrode, a connection portion of each of the projecting portions to the counter electrode disposed between the organic light-emitting layers.

14. The method of claim **13**, further comprising:

- forming a buffer member between the substrate and the counter electrode, the projecting portions of the bus electrodes being disposed on the buffer member.

15. The method of claim **13**, further comprising:

- forming a spacer between the encapsulation substrate and the bus electrodes.

16. The method of claim **13**, wherein the bus electrodes are formed in stripe shapes.

17. The method of claim **13**, wherein the bus electrodes are formed in a mesh shape.

18. The method of claim **13**, wherein the sealant comprises glass frit.

19. The method of claim **13**, wherein the filler comprises a moisture absorbent.

20. The method of claim **13**, wherein the attaching the substrate to the encapsulation substrate comprises curing glass frit with a laser.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US20110220900A1	公开(公告)日	2011-09-15
申请号	US13/045144	申请日	2011-03-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	HA JAE HEUNG HWANG KYU HWAN YOON SEOK GYU SONG YOUNG WOO LEE JONG HYUK		
发明人	HA, JAE-HEUNG HWANG, KYU-HWAN YOON, SEOK-GYU SONG, YOUNG-WOO LEE, JONG-HYUK		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L51/56		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3276 H01L27/3288 H01L51/525 H01L51/5246 H01L51/524		
优先权	1020100021838 2010-03-11 KR		
其他公开文献	US8455897		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置，包括基板，形成在基板上的多个像素电极，形成为覆盖所有多个像素电极的对电极，设置在多个像素电极和对电极之间的有机发光层封装基板，设置在基板上方以覆盖对电极，密封剂沿基板的边缘和封装基板形成，以密封基板和封装基板之间形成的空间，填充物填充在基板和基板之间形成的空间中封装基板和布置在封装基板的面对对电极的内表面上的总线电极。每个汇流电极包括突出部分和将突出部分彼此连接的基部。突出部分连接到对电极，并且每个突出部分到对电极的连接部分设置在有机发光层之间。

