



US 20130237115A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Choi et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2013/0237115 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 12, 2013**(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY
DEVICE WITH FRIT SEAL AND
REINFORCING STRUCTURE**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

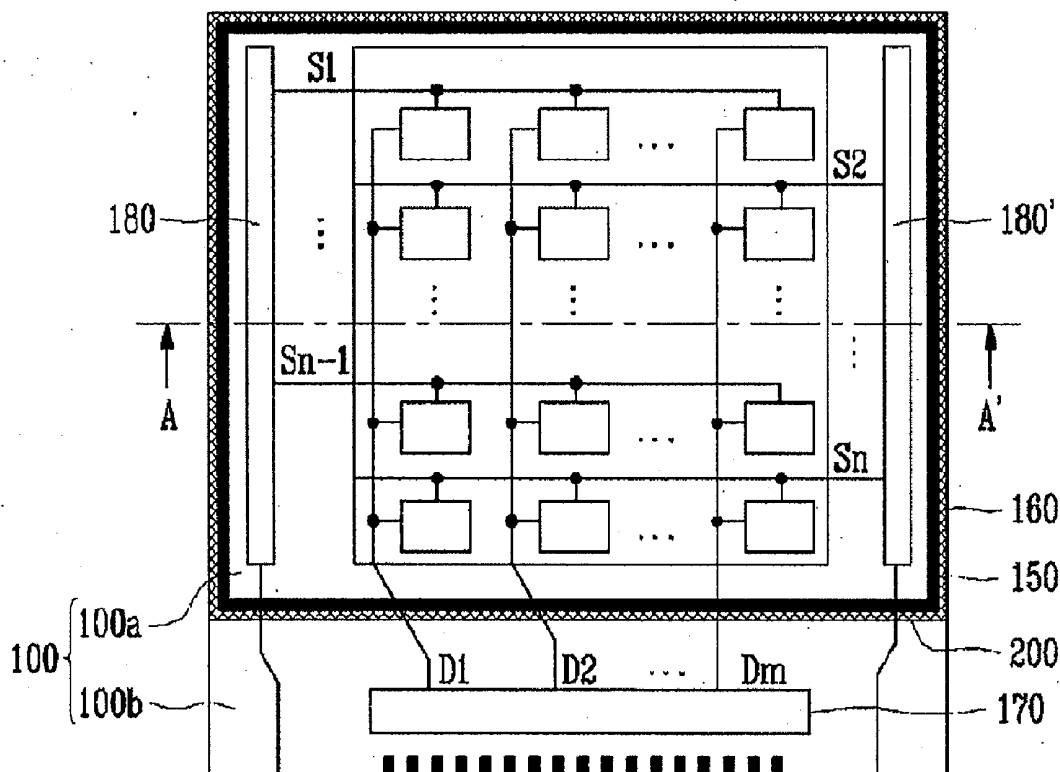
Jan. 20, 2006 (KR) 2006-06148

Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.**
H05B 33/04 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H05B 33/04** (2013.01)
USPC **445/25**(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed is an organic light-emitting display device in which the substrate and the encapsulation substrate are attached to each other by using a frit. The organic light-emitting display device includes a first substrate including a pixel region in which an organic light-emitting diode is formed, and a non-pixel region. The organic light-emitting diode includes an organic light-emitting layer between a first electrode and a second electrode. A second substrate attached to the first substrate. A frit is provided between the non-pixel region of the first substrate and the second substrate to attach the first substrate and the second substrate. A reinforcement material of resin is formed outside the frit.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/858,883**(22) Filed: **Apr. 8, 2013****Related U.S. Application Data**

(62) Division of application No. 11/541,047, filed on Sep. 29, 2006, now Pat. No. 8,415,880.



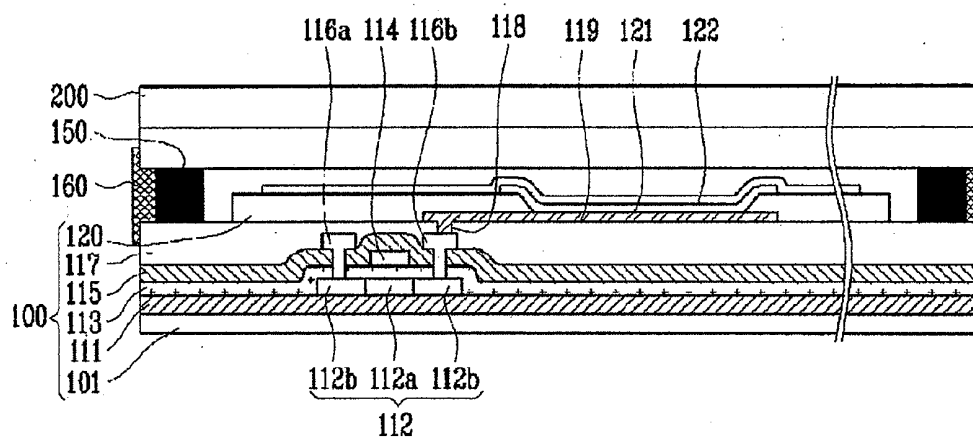


FIG. 3A

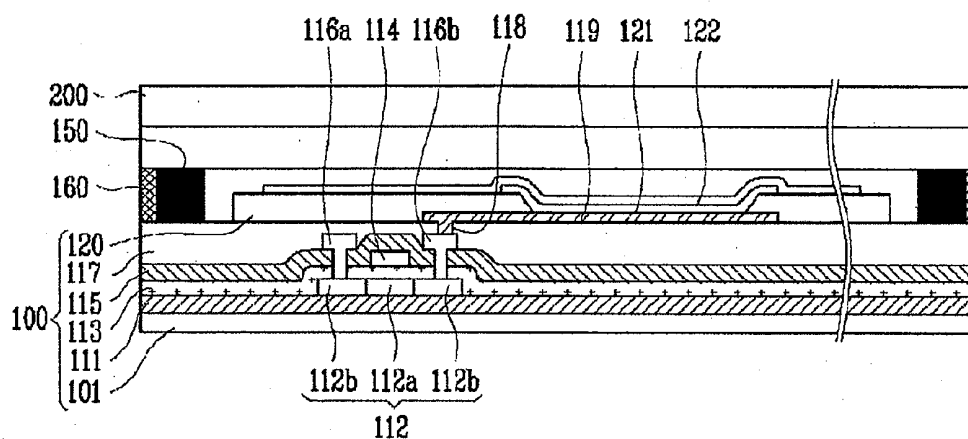


FIG. 3B

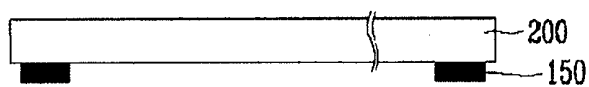


FIG. 4A

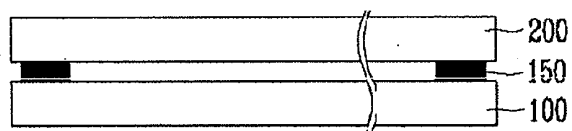


FIG. 4B

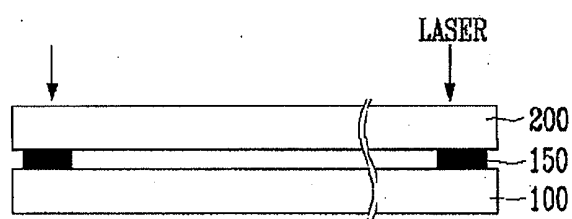


FIG. 4C

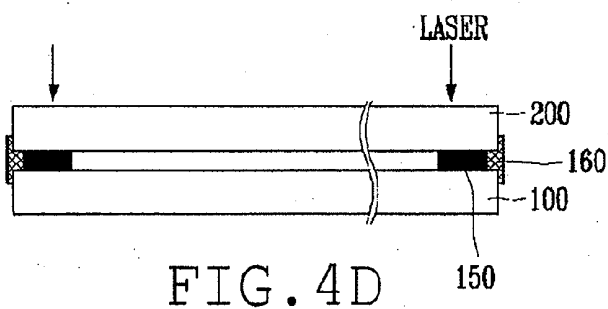


FIG. 4D

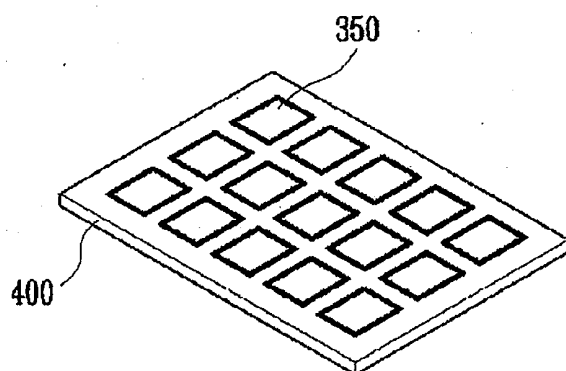


FIG. 5A

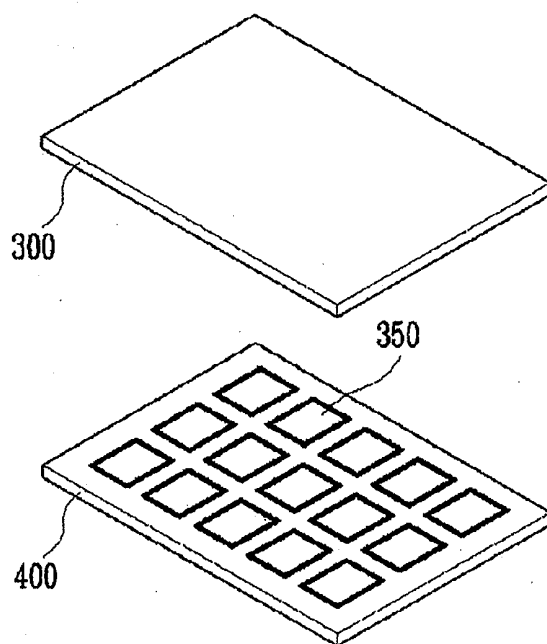


FIG. 5B

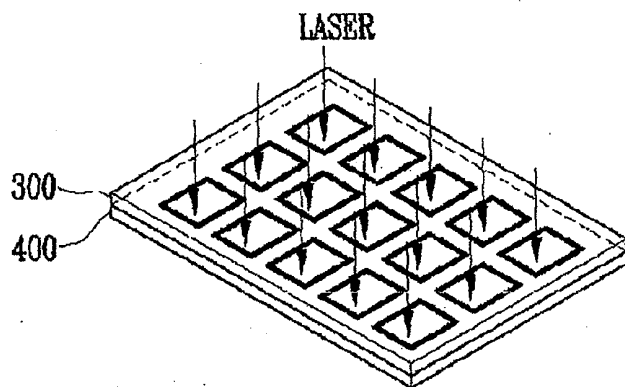


FIG. 5C

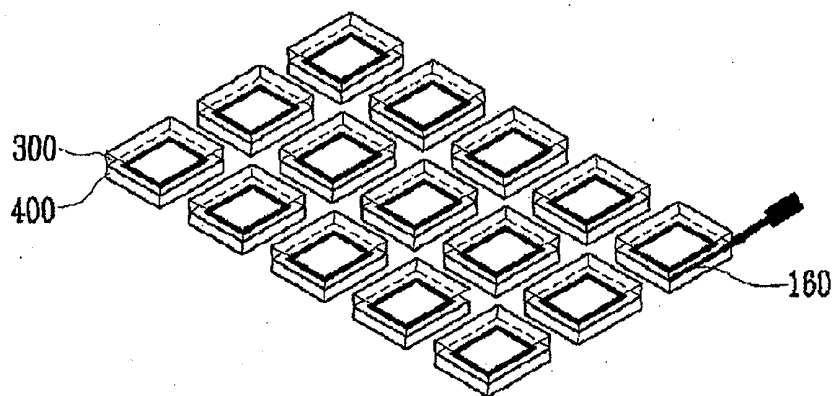


FIG. 5D

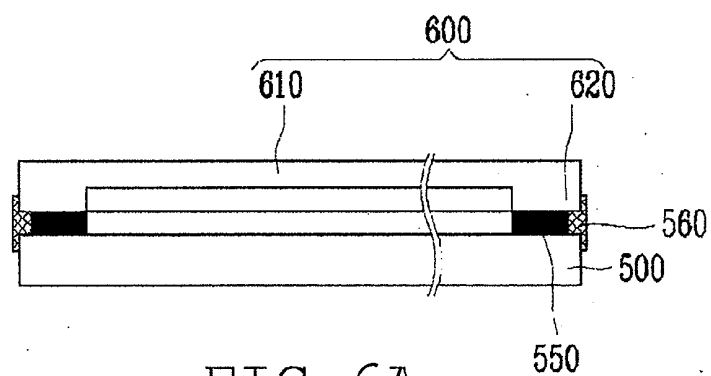


FIG. 6A

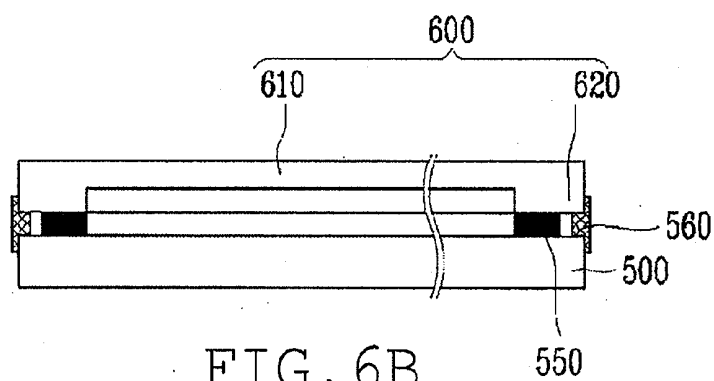


FIG. 6B

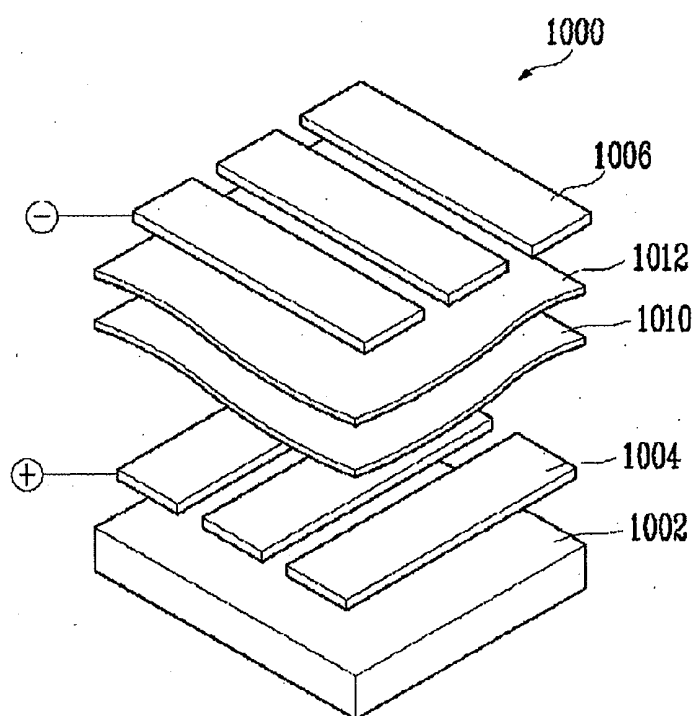


FIG. 7A

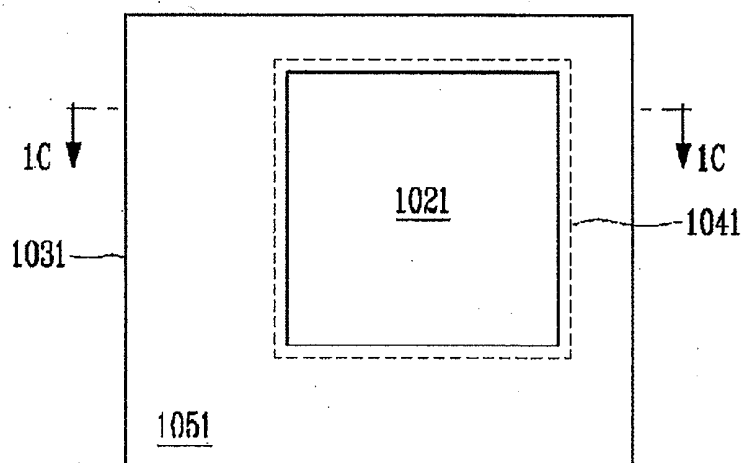


FIG. 7B

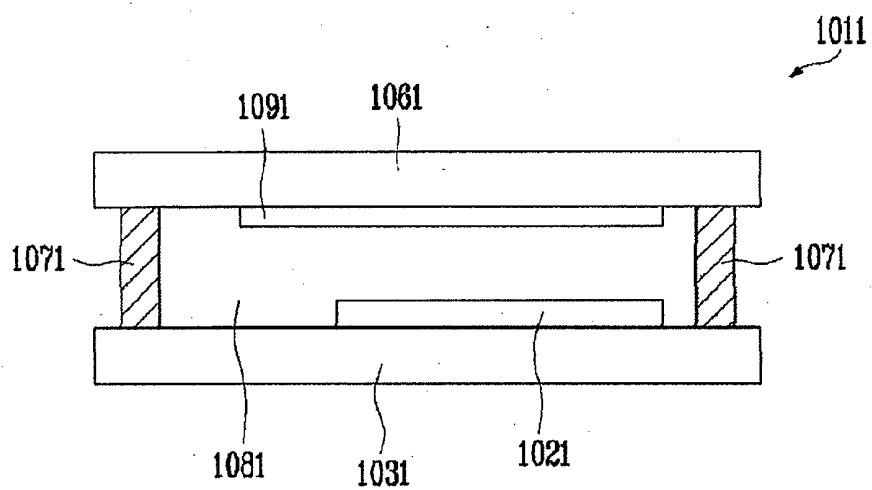


FIG. 7C

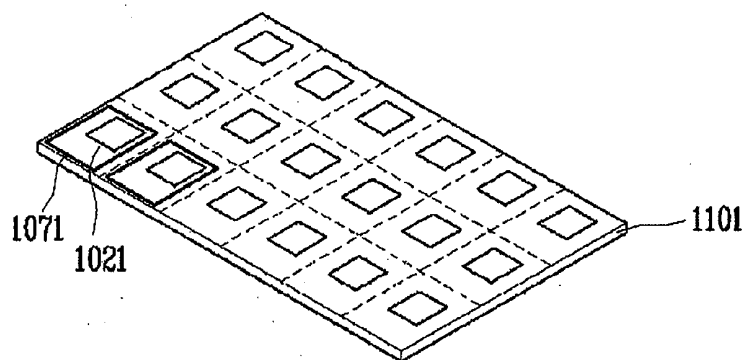
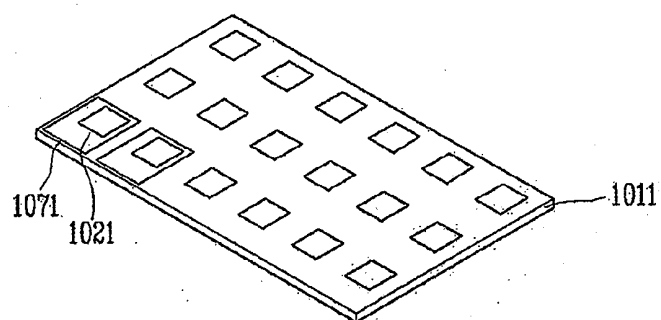


FIG. 7D

FIG. 7E



ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE WITH FRIT SEAL AND REINFORCING STRUCTURE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/541,047 filed Sep. 29, 2006, which claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2006-06148, filed on Jan. 20, 2006, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. This application is related to and incorporates herein by reference the entire contents of the following applications that were previously filed concurrently:

[0004] 2. Discussion of Related Art

[0005] An organic light-emitting display device is one of the flat panel displays in which an electron injected to one electrode and a hole injected to the other electrode bind to each other in an organic light-emitting layer when the organic light-emitting layer is arranged between facing electrodes and a voltage is applied to both electrodes, wherein, when luminescent molecules of the light-emitting layer are excited by the binding of the electron and the hole, energy is emitted by returning to a ground state, and then converted into the light. The organic light-emitting display devices exhibiting such a light-emission principle has drawn attention as a next-generation display since they are excellent in visibility, and

Title	Atty. Docket No.	Application/ Pat. No.	Filing/Issue Date
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDCSHN.043AUS	11/512,651 7,795,803	29-Aug-2006 14-Sep-2010
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THEREOF	SDCSHN.045AUS	11/540,083	29-Sep-2006
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDCSHN.048AUS	11/540,150	29-Sep-2006
METHOD FOR PACKAGING ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY WITH FRIT SEAL AND REINFORCING STRUCTURE	SDCSHN.052AUS	11/540,084 7,514,280	29-Sep-2006 07-Apr-2009
ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENCE DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF	SDCSHN.053AUS	11/540,084 7,514,280	29-Sep-2006 07-Apr-2009
ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENCE DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF	SDCSHN.054AUS	11/540,417 7,385,347	29-Sep-2006 10-Jun-2008
METHOD OF SEALING AN ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY BY MEANS OF GLASS FRIT SEAL ASSEMBLY	SDCSHN.056AUS	11/540,008 7,837,530	29-Sep-2006 23-Nov-2010
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF	SDCSHN.060AUS	11/529,995 8,299,705	29-Sep-2006 30-Oct-2012
ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF THE SAME	SDCSHN.062AUS	11/540,157 8,038,495	29-Sep-2006 18-Oct-2011
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY AND FABRICATING METHOD OF THE SAME	SDCHN.063AUS	11/540,149 7,825,594	29-Sep-2006 02-Nov-2010
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY OF MOTHER SUBSTRATE UNIT AND METHOD OF FABRICATING THE SAME	SDCSHN.064AUS	11/540,066	29-Sep-2006
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME	SDCSHN.066AUS	11/540,004 7,749,039	29-Sep-2006 06-Jul-2010
FLAT PANEL DISPLAY AND METHOD FOR MAKING THE SAME	SDCSHN.067AUS	11/595,217	09-Nov-2006

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to organic light-emitting display devices and, more particularly, to packaging such devices.

they may be also manufactured in a light weight and thin shape and driven at a low voltage. U.S. Pat. No. 6,998,776 B2 discloses that an organic light-emitting display includes a first substrate plate, a second substrate plate and a frit connecting the plates.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE ASPECTS

[0006] One aspect of the invention provides an organic light-emitting display device, which may comprise: a first substrate; a second substrate placed over the first substrate; an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates; a frit seal interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate while surrounding the array, wherein the frit seal, the first substrate and the second substrate in combination define an enclosed space in which the array is located; and a structure comprising a portion interposed between the first and second substrates, wherein the structure is located outside the enclosed space. The structure may improve structural strength of the device.

[0007] In the foregoing device, the portion of the structure may contact the frit seal. The structure may not contact the frit seal. The structure may comprise another portion that is not interposed between the first and second substrates. The structure may comprise a cured polymeric resin. The structure may comprise at least one selected from the group consisting of cyanoacrylate, acrylate, epoxy, urethane acrylate and cured polymers of two or more of the foregoing. The structure substantially surrounds the frit seal. The structure may be configured to improve sealing of the enclosed space.

[0008] Still in the foregoing device, the frit seal may be connected to the first substrate via a material formed between the frit seal and the first substrate. The structure may contact the first substrate. The structure may be connected to the first substrate via another material between the structure and the first substrate. The first substrate may comprise a first edge and the second substrate may comprise a second edge extending generally along the first edges, and wherein the frit seal may extend along the first and second edge while apart from the first and second edges, wherein the structure may contact the first and second substrates, and extends along the first and second edges. The structure may contact first and second edges. The first substrate comprises a first edge and the frit seal may be apart from the first edge from about 0.3 to about 0.7 mm. The first substrate may comprise a front surface of the device, the front surface facing away from the second substrate, and wherein the structure may provide a side surface of the device. The side surface may be substantially planar. The frit seal may comprise one or more materials selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide (MgO), calcium oxide (CaO), barium oxide (BaO), lithium oxide (Li₂O), sodium oxide (Na₂O), potassium oxide (K₂O), boron oxide (B₂O₃), vanadium oxide (V₂O₅), zinc oxide (ZnO), tellurium oxide (TeO₂), aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), lead oxide (PbO), tin oxide (SnO), phosphorous oxide (P₂O₅), ruthenium oxide (Ru₂O), rubidium oxide (Rb₂O), rhodium oxide (Rh₂O), ferrite oxide (Fe₂O₃), copper oxide (CuO), titanium oxide (TiO₂), tungsten oxide (WO₃), bismuth oxide (Bi₂O₃), antimony oxide (Sb₂O₃), lead-borate glass, tin-phosphate glass, vanadate glass, and borosilicate.

[0009] Another aspect of the invention provides a method of making an organic light-emitting display device, which may comprises: providing an unfinished device comprising a first substrate, a second substrate placed over the first substrate, an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates, and a frit seal interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate while surrounding the array, wherein the frit seal, the first substrate and the second substrate in combination define an enclosed space, in which the array is located; and forming a

structure outside the enclosed space such that the structure comprises a portion interposed between the first and second substrates.

[0010] In the foregoing method, forming may comprise placing a curable liquid material in the vicinity of the frit seal while not contacting the frit seal, whereby at least part of the curable liquid material may spontaneously move toward the frit seal by capillary action, and solidifying the curable liquid material, thereby forming the structure. The first substrate may comprise a first surface and the second substrate may comprise a second surface facing the first surface, wherein the first surface, second surface and the frit seal may together define a gap outside the enclosed space, and wherein forming the structure may comprise applying a curable material into the gap. The curable material may be liquid, and the curable material spontaneously moves toward the frit seal when being applied into the gap. Forming the structure may further comprise curing the curable material by activating a curing process of the curable material. The gap may be formed throughout the periphery of the unfinished device, and wherein forming the structure may comprise applying the curable material into the gap substantially throughout the periphery of the unfinished device.

[0011] Still in the foregoing method, forming the structure may comprise placing a curable material in vicinity of the frit seal, and curing the curable material. Forming the structure may comprise providing a dispenser containing the curable material, applying the curable material onto a surface of the unfinished device using the dispenser, whereby a portion of the curable material is formed between the first and second substrates, and curing the curable material. Forming the structure may comprise providing a medium retaining the curable material, applying the curable material on a surface of the unfinished device using the medium, whereby a portion of the curable material is formed between the first and second substrates, and curing the curable material. Forming the structure may comprise providing a curable material in liquid, dipping a periphery of the unfinished device into the liquid curable material, whereby a portion of the liquid curable material is formed between the first and second substrates; and curing the curable material.

[0012] Still another aspect of the present invention provides an organic light-emitting display device further including a reinforcement material of resin in the outside of a frit.

[0013] Further aspect of the present invention provides an organic light-emitting display device including a first substrate comprising a pixel region in which an organic light-emitting diode or pixels is formed in a surface thereof, and a non-pixel region, the organic light-emitting diode comprising an organic light-emitting layer between a first electrode and a second electrode; a second substrate coalesced to one region including the pixel region of the substrate; a frit provided between the non-pixel region of the first substrate and the second substrate and attaching the first substrate and the second substrate to each other; and a reinforcement material of resin formed outside of the frit.

[0014] Still further aspect of the present invention provides a method for preparing an organic light-emitting display device, including a substrate including an organic light-emitting diode, and an encapsulation substrate for encapsulating at least a pixel region of the substrate, the method including the first step of applying and sintering a frit paste to an edge region of the encapsulation substrate; the second step of coalescing the substrate and the encapsulation substrate to each

other; the third step of melting the frit to attach the substrate and the encapsulation substrate to each other by irradiating a laser or an infrared ray to the frit between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate, both coalesced to each other; and the fourth step of injecting the reinforcement material into the outside of the frit between the substrate and the encapsulation substrate. The organic light-emitting diode may be completely protected from the open air by completely coalescing a substrate and an encapsulation substrate to each other using a frit and solving brittleness of the organic light-emitting display device when the frit is used herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] These and other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

[0016] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing an organic light-emitting display device.

[0017] FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an organic light-emitting display device according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] FIGS. 3a and 3b are cross-sectional views showing an organic light-emitting display device according to one embodiment of the present invention, respectively.

[0019] FIGS. 4a to 4d are cross-sectional views showing a process for preparing an organic light-emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0020] FIGS. 5a to 5d show a process for packaging an organic light-emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0021] FIGS. 6A and 6B are cross-sectional views showing an organic light-emitting display device according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0022] FIG. 7A is a schematic exploded view of a passive matrix type organic light emitting display device in accordance with one embodiment.

[0023] FIG. 7B is a schematic exploded view of an active matrix type organic light emitting display device in accordance with one embodiment.

[0024] FIG. 7C is a schematic top plan view of an organic light emitting display in accordance with one embodiment.

[0025] FIG. 7D is a cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting display of FIG. 7C, taken along the line d-d.

[0026] FIG. 7E is a schematic perspective view illustrating mass production of organic light emitting devices in accordance with one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0027] Hereinafter, various embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail. However, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that modifications and changes might be made in the embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention. For example, changes of materials constituting an organic light-emitting layer, absence of color-changing layers or green-barrier layers, and changes of height and width may be easily made by those skilled in the art.

[0028] An organic light emitting display (OLED) is a display device comprising an array of organic light emitting diodes. Organic light emitting diodes are solid state devices

which include an organic material and are adapted to generate and emit light when appropriate electrical potentials are applied.

[0029] OLEDs can be generally grouped into two basic types dependent on the arrangement with which the stimulating electrical current is provided. FIG. 7A schematically illustrates an exploded view of a simplified structure of a passive matrix type OLED 1000. FIG. 7B schematically illustrates a simplified structure of an active matrix type OLED 1001. In both configurations, the OLED 1000, 1001 includes OLED pixels built over a substrate 1002, and the OLED pixels include an anode 1004, a cathode 1006 and an organic layer 1010. When an appropriate electrical current is applied to the anode 1004, electric current flows through the pixels and visible light is emitted from the organic layer.

[0030] Referring to FIG. 7A, the passive matrix OLED (PMOLED) design includes elongate strips of anode 1004 arranged generally perpendicular to elongate strips of cathode 1006 with organic layers interposed therebetween. The intersections of the strips of cathode 1006 and anode 1004 define individual OLED pixels where light is generated and emitted upon appropriate excitation of the corresponding strips of anode 1004 and cathode 1006. PMOLEDs provide the advantage of relatively simple fabrication.

[0031] Referring to FIG. 7B, the active matrix OLED (AMOLED) includes local driving circuits 1012 arranged between the substrate 1002 and an array of OLED pixels. An individual pixel of AMOLEDs is defined between the common cathode 1006 and an anode 1004, which is electrically isolated from other anodes. Each driving circuit 1012 is coupled with an anode 1004 of the OLED pixels and further coupled with a data line 1016 and a scan line 1018. In embodiments, the scan lines 1018 supply scan signals that select rows of the driving circuits, and the data lines 1016 supply data signals for particular driving circuits. The data signals and scan signals stimulate the local driving circuits 1012, which excite the anodes 1004 so as to emit light from their corresponding pixels.

[0032] In the illustrated AMOLED, the local driving circuits 1012, the data lines 1016 and scan lines 1018 are buried in a planarization layer 1014, which is interposed between the pixel array and the substrate 1002. The planarization layer 1014 provides a planar top surface on which the organic light emitting pixel array is formed. The planarization layer 1014 may be formed of organic or inorganic materials, and formed of two or more layers although shown as a single layer. The local driving circuits 1012 are typically formed with thin film transistors (TFT) and arranged in a grid or array under the OLED pixel array. The local driving circuits 1012 may be at least partly made of organic materials, including organic TFT. AMOLEDs have the advantage of fast response time improving their desirability for use in displaying data signals. Also, AMOLEDs have the advantages of consuming less power than passive matrix OLEDs.

[0033] Referring to common features of the PMOLED and AMOLED designs, the substrate 1002 provides structural support for the OLED pixels and circuits. In various embodiments, the substrate 1002 can comprise rigid or flexible materials as well as opaque or transparent materials, such as plastic, glass, and/or foil. As noted above, each OLED pixel or diode is formed with the anode 1004, cathode 1006 and organic layer 1010 interposed therebetween. When an appropriate electrical current is applied to the anode 1004, the cathode 1006 injects electrons and the anode 1004 injects

holes. In certain embodiments, the anode **1004** and cathode **1006** are inverted; i.e., the cathode is formed on the substrate **1002** and the anode is oppositely arranged.

[0034] Interposed between the cathode **1006** and anode **1004** are one or more organic layers. More specifically, at least one emissive or light emitting layer is interposed between the cathode **1006** and anode **1004**. The light emitting layer may comprise one or more light emitting organic compounds. Typically, the light emitting layer is configured to emit visible light in a single color such as blue, green, red or white. In the illustrated embodiment, one organic layer **1010** is formed between the cathode **1006** and anode **1004** and acts as a light emitting layer. Additional layers, which can be formed between the anode **1004** and cathode **1006**, can include a hole transporting layer, a hole injection layer, an electron transporting layer and an electron injection layer.

[0035] Hole transporting and/or injection layers can be interposed between the light emitting layer **1010** and the anode **1004**. Electron transporting and/or injecting layers can be interposed between the cathode **1006** and the light emitting layer **1010**. The electron injection layer facilitates injection of electrons from the cathode **1006** toward the light emitting layer **1010** by reducing the work function for injecting electrons from the cathode **1006**. Similarly, the hole injection layer facilitates injection of holes from the anode **1004** toward the light emitting layer **1010**. The hole and electron transporting layers facilitate movement of the carriers injected from the respective electrodes toward the light emitting layer.

[0036] In some embodiments, a single layer may serve both electron injection and transportation functions or both hole injection and transportation functions. In some embodiments, one or more of these layers are lacking. In some embodiments, one or more organic layers are doped with one or more materials that help injection and/or transportation of the carriers. In embodiments where only one organic layer is formed between the cathode and anode, the organic layer may include not only an organic light emitting compound but also certain functional materials that help injection or transportation of carriers within that layer.

[0037] There are numerous organic materials that have been developed for use in these layers including the light emitting layer. Also, numerous other organic materials for use in these layers are being developed. In some embodiments, these organic materials may be macromolecules including oligomers and polymers. In some embodiments, the organic materials for these layers may be relatively small molecules. The skilled artisan will be able to select appropriate materials for each of these layers in view of the desired functions of the individual layers and the materials for the neighboring layers in particular designs.

[0038] In operation, an electrical circuit provides appropriate potential between the cathode **1006** and anode **1004**. This results in an electrical current flowing from the anode **1004** to the cathode **1006** via the interposed organic layer(s). In one embodiment, the cathode **1006** provides electrons to the adjacent organic layer **1010**. The anode **1004** injects holes to the organic layer **1010**. The holes and electrons recombine in the organic layer **1010** and generate energy particles called "excitons." The excitons transfer their energy to the organic light emitting material in the organic layer **1010**, and the energy is used to emit visible light from the organic light emitting material. The spectral characteristics of light generated and emitted by the OLED **1000**, **1001** depend on the nature and composition of organic molecules in the organic layer(s). The

composition of the one or more organic layers can be selected to suit the needs of a particular application by one of ordinary skill in the art.

[0039] OLED devices can also be categorized based on the direction of the light emission. In one type referred to as "top emission" type, OLED devices emit light and display images through the cathode or top electrode **1006**. In these embodiments, the cathode **1006** is made of a material transparent or at least partially transparent with respect to visible light. In certain embodiments, to avoid losing any light that can pass through the anode or bottom electrode **1004**, the anode may be made of a material substantially reflective of the visible light. A second type of OLED devices emits light through the anode or bottom electrode **1004** and is called "bottom emission" type. In the bottom emission type OLED devices, the anode **1004** is made of a material which is at least partially transparent with respect to visible light. Often, in bottom emission type OLED devices, the cathode **1006** is made of a material substantially reflective of the visible light. A third type of OLED devices emits light in two directions, e.g. through both anode **1004** and cathode **1006**. Depending upon the direction(s) of the light emission, the substrate may be formed of a material which is transparent, opaque or reflective of visible light.

[0040] In many embodiments, an OLED pixel array **1021** comprising a plurality of organic light emitting pixels is arranged over a substrate **1002** as shown in FIG. 7C. In embodiments, the pixels in the array **1021** are controlled to be turned on and off by a driving circuit (not shown), and the plurality of the pixels as a whole displays information or image on the array **1021**. In certain embodiments, the OLED pixel array **1021** is arranged with respect to other components, such as drive and control electronics to define a display region and a non-display region. In these embodiments, the display region refers to the area of the substrate **1002** where OLED pixel array **1021** is formed. The non-display region refers to the remaining areas of the substrate **1002**. In embodiments, the non-display region can contain logic and/or power supply circuitry. It will be understood that there will be at least portions of control/drive circuit elements arranged within the display region. For example, in PMOLEDs, conductive components will extend into the display region to provide appropriate potential to the anode and cathodes. In AMOLEDs, local driving circuits and data/scan lines coupled with the driving circuits will extend into the display region to drive and control the individual pixels of the AMOLEDs.

[0041] One design and fabrication consideration in OLED devices is that certain organic material layers of OLED devices can suffer damage or accelerated deterioration from exposure to water, oxygen or other harmful gases. Accordingly, it is generally understood that OLED devices be sealed or encapsulated to inhibit exposure to moisture and oxygen or other harmful gases found in a manufacturing or operational environment. FIG. 7D schematically illustrates a cross-section of an encapsulated OLED device **1011** having a layout of FIG. 7C and taken along the line d-d of FIG. 7C. In this embodiment, a generally planar top plate or substrate **1061** engages with a seal **1071** which further engages with a bottom plate or substrate **1002** to enclose or encapsulate the OLED pixel array **1021**. In other embodiments, one or more layers are formed on the top plate **1061** or bottom plate **1002**, and the seal **1071** is coupled with the bottom or top substrate **1002**, **1061** via such a layer. In the illustrated embodiment, the seal

1071 extends along the periphery of the OLED pixel array **1021** or the bottom or top plate **1002**, **1061**.

[0042] In embodiments, the seal **1071** is made of a frit material as will be further discussed below. In various embodiments, the top and bottom plates **1061**, **1002** comprise materials such as plastics, glass and/or metal foils which can provide a barrier to passage of oxygen and/or water to thereby protect the OLED pixel array **1021** from exposure to these substances. In embodiments, at least one of the top plate **1061** and the bottom plate **1002** are formed of a substantially transparent material.

[0043] To lengthen the life time of OLED devices **1011**, it is generally desired that seal **1071** and the top and bottom plates **1061**, **1002** provide a substantially non-permeable seal to oxygen and water vapor and provide a substantially hermetically enclosed space **1081**. In certain applications, it is indicated that the seal **1071** of a frit material in combination with the top and bottom plates **1061**, **1002** provide a barrier to oxygen of less than approximately 10^{-3} cc/m²-day and to water of less than 10^{-6} g/m²-day. Given that some oxygen and moisture can permeate into the enclosed space **1081**, in some embodiments, a material that can take up oxygen and/or moisture is formed within the enclosed space **1081**.

[0044] The seal **1071** has a width W, which is its thickness in a direction parallel to a surface of the top or bottom substrate **1061**, **1002** as shown in FIG. 7D. The width varies among embodiments and ranges from about 300 μ m to about 3000 μ m, optionally from about 500 μ m to about 1500 μ m. Also, the width may vary at different positions of the seal **1071**. In some embodiments, the width of the seal **1071** may be the largest where the seal **1071** contacts one of the bottom and top substrate **1002**, **1061** or a layer formed thereon. The width may be the smallest where the seal **1071** contacts the other. The width variation in a single cross-section of the seal **1071** relates to the cross-sectional shape of the seal **1071** and other design parameters.

[0045] The seal **1071** has a height H, which is its thickness in a direction perpendicular to a surface of the top or bottom substrate **1061**, **1002** as shown in FIG. 7D. The height varies among embodiments and ranges from about 2 μ m to about 30 μ m, optionally from about 10 μ m to about 15 μ m. Generally, the height does not significantly vary at different positions of the seal **1071**. However, in certain embodiments, the height of the seal **1071** may vary at different positions thereof.

[0046] In the illustrated embodiment, the seal **1071** has a generally rectangular cross-section. In other embodiments, however, the seal **1071** can have other various cross-sectional shapes such as a generally square cross-section, a generally trapezoidal cross-section, a cross-section with one or more rounded edges, or other configuration as indicated by the needs of a given application. To improve hermeticity, it is generally desired to increase the interfacial area where the seal **1071** directly contacts the bottom or top substrate **1002**, **1061** or a layer formed thereon. In some embodiments, the shape of the seal can be designed such that the interfacial area can be increased.

[0047] The seal **1071** can be arranged immediately adjacent the OLED array **1021**, and in other embodiments, the seal **1071** is spaced some distance from the OLED array **1021**. In certain embodiment, the seal **1071** comprises generally linear segments that are connected together to surround the OLED array **1021**. Such linear segments of the seal **1071** can extend, in certain embodiments, generally parallel to respective boundaries of the OLED array **1021**. In other embodiment,

one or more of the linear segments of the seal **1071** are arranged in a non-parallel relationship with respective boundaries of the OLED array **1021**. In yet other embodiments, at least part of the seal **1071** extends between the top plate **1061** and bottom plate **1002** in a curvilinear manner.

[0048] As noted above, in certain embodiments, the seal **1071** is formed using a frit material or simply "frit" or glass frit," which includes fine glass particles. The frit particles includes one or more of magnesium oxide (MgO), calcium oxide (CaO), barium oxide (BaO), lithium oxide (Li₂O), sodium oxide (Na₂O), potassium oxide (K₂O), boron oxide (B₂O₃), vanadium oxide (V₂O₅), zinc oxide (ZnO), tellurium oxide (TeO₂), aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), lead oxide (PbO), tin oxide (SnO), phosphorous oxide (P₂O₅), ruthenium oxide (Ru₂O), rubidium oxide (Rb₂O), rhodium oxide (Rh₂O), ferrite oxide (Fe₂O₃), copper oxide (CuO), titanium oxide (TiO₂), tungsten oxide (WO₃), bismuth oxide (Bi₂O₃), antimony oxide (Sb₂O₃), lead-borate glass, tin-phosphate glass, vanadate glass, and borosilicate, etc. In embodiments, these particles range in size from about 2 μ m to about 30 μ m, optionally about 5 μ m to about 10 μ m, although not limited only thereto. The particles can be as large as about the distance between the top and bottom substrates **1061**, **1002** or any layers formed on these substrates where the frit seal **1071** contacts.

[0049] The frit material used to form the seal **1071** can also include one or more filler or additive materials. The filler or additive materials can be provided to adjust an overall thermal expansion characteristic of the seal **1071** and/or to adjust the absorption characteristics of the seal **1071** for selected frequencies of incident radiant energy. The filler or additive material(s) can also include inversion and/or additive fillers to adjust a coefficient of thermal expansion of the frit. For example, the filler or additive materials can include transition metals, such as chromium (Cr), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), and/or vanadium. Additional materials for the filler or additives include ZnSiO₄, PbTiO₃, ZrO₂, eucryptite.

[0050] In embodiments, a frit material as a dry composition contains glass particles from about 20 to 90 about wt %, and the remaining includes fillers and/or additives. In some embodiments, the frit paste contains about 10-30 wt % organic materials and about 70-90% inorganic materials. In some embodiments, the frit paste contains about 20 wt % organic materials and about 80 wt % inorganic materials. In some embodiments, the organic materials may include about 0-30 wt % binder(s) and about 70-100 wt % solvent(s). In some embodiments, about 10 wt % is binder(s) and about 90 wt % is solvent(s) among the organic materials. In some embodiments, the inorganic materials may include about 0-10 wt % additives, about 20-40 wt % fillers and about 50-80 wt % glass powder. In some embodiments, about 0-5 wt % is additive(s), about 25-30 wt % is filler(s) and about 65-75 wt % is the glass powder among the inorganic materials.

[0051] In forming a frit seal, a liquid material is added to the dry frit material to form a frit paste. Any organic or inorganic solvent with or without additives can be used as the liquid material. In embodiments, the solvent includes one or more organic compounds. For example, applicable organic compounds are ethyl cellulose, nitro cellulose, hydroxyl propyl cellulose, butyl carbitol acetate, terpineol, butyl cellulose, acrylate compounds. Then, the thus formed frit paste can be applied to form a shape of the seal **1071** on the top and/or bottom plate **1061**, **1002**.

[0052] In one exemplary embodiment, a shape of the seal 1071 is initially formed from the frit paste and interposed between the top plate 1061 and the bottom plate 1002. The seal 1071 can in certain embodiments be pre-cured or pre-sintered to one of the top plate and bottom plate 1061, 1002. Following assembly of the top plate 1061 and the bottom plate 1002 with the seal 1071 interposed therebetween, portions of the seal 1071 are selectively heated such that the frit material forming the seal 1071 at least partially melts. The seal 1071 is then allowed to resolidify to form a secure joint between the top plate 1061 and the bottom plate 1002 to thereby inhibit exposure of the enclosed OLED pixel array 1021 to oxygen or water.

[0053] In embodiments, the selective heating of the frit seal is carried out by irradiation of light, such as a laser or directed infrared lamp. As previously noted, the frit material forming the seal 1071 can be combined with one or more additives or filler such as species selected for improved absorption of the irradiated light to facilitate heating and melting of the frit material to form the seal 1071.

[0054] In some embodiments, OLED devices 1011 are mass produced. In an embodiment illustrated in FIG. 7E, a plurality of separate OLED arrays 1021 is formed on a common bottom substrate 1101. In the illustrated embodiment, each OLED array 1021 is surrounded by a shaped frit to form the seal 1071. In embodiments, common top substrate (not shown) is placed over the common bottom substrate 1101 and the structures formed thereon such that the OLED arrays 1021 and the shaped frit paste are interposed between the common bottom substrate 1101 and the common top substrate. The OLED arrays 1021 are encapsulated and sealed, such as via the previously described enclosure process for a single OLED display device. The resulting product includes a plurality of OLED devices kept together by the common bottom and top substrates. Then, the resulting product is cut into a plurality of pieces, each of which constitutes an OLED device 1011 of FIG. 7D. In certain embodiments, the individual OLED devices 1011 then further undergo additional packaging operations to further improve the sealing formed by the frit seal 1071 and the top and bottom substrates 1061, 1002.

[0055] One problem of the organic light-emitting display device is that the device can be deteriorated when moisture contacts organic materials constituting the organic light-emitting elements. FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing an encapsulation structure of an organic light-emitting device that can prevent moisture from contacting organic materials. In the illustrated structure, the organic light-emitting display device includes a deposition substrate 1, an encapsulation substrate 2, a sealing material 3 and a moisture-absorbing material 4. The deposition substrate 1, which is equivalent to the bottom plate 1002, includes a pixel region including at least one organic light-emitting diode or pixel, and a non-pixel region formed outside the pixel region, and the encapsulation substrate 2, which is equivalent to the top plate 1061, is attached against a surface in which an organic light-emitting diode of the deposition substrate 1 is formed.

[0056] In order to attach the deposition substrate 1 to the encapsulation substrate 2, the sealing material 3 is applied along edges of the deposition substrate 1 and the encapsulation substrate 2, and the sealing material 3 is then cured using UV irradiation, etc. A moisture-absorbing material 4 is included in the encapsulation substrate 2 for the purpose of capturing moisture and certain gases such as hydrogen, oxy-

gen. Even in the illustrated device, however, the sealing material 3 may not completely prevent moisture or air entering into the enclosed space. Also, there may be cracks in the sealing material 3 and in the interfacial area where the sealing material 3 contacts the substrate for various reasons.

[0057] FIG. 2 is a simple plan view showing an organic light-emitting display device according to an embodiment of the present invention; and FIGS. 3a and 3b are cross-sectional views taken along a line A-A' of FIG. 2. Referring to figures, the organic light-emitting display device includes a substrate 100, an encapsulation substrate 200, a frit 150 and a reinforcement material 160. For the sake of convenience, the deposition substrate 101 refers to a base, on which circuits and layers are formed, and the substrate 100 refers to an unfinished product including the deposition substrate 101 and circuits and layers formed thereon, including an array of organic light emitting pixels.

[0058] The substrate 100 is a plate including an organic light-emitting diode or pixel, and includes a pixel region 100a in which at least one organic light-emitting diode is formed, and a non-pixel region 100b formed outside the pixel region 100a, the organic light-emitting diode including a first electrode 119, an organic layer 121 and a second electrode 122. Hereinafter, the pixel region 100a is referred to as a region for displaying a predetermined image using the light emitted from an organic light-emitting diode, and the non-pixel region 100b is referred to as the entire region except the pixel region 100a on the substrate 100 in the description of this application.

[0059] The pixel region 100a includes a plurality of scan lines (S1 to Sm) arranged in a horizontal direction, and a plurality of data lines (D1 to Dm) arranged in a vertical direction, and a plurality of pixels are formed in the scan lines (S1 to Sm) and the data lines (D1 to Dm), the pixels receiving signals from a driver integrated circuit 300 for driving organic light-emitting diodes or pixels. Also, a driver integrated circuit (Driver IC) for driving an organic light-emitting diode, and metal wirings electrically attached to each of the scan lines (S1 to Sm) and the data lines (D1 to Dm) of the pixel region are formed in the non-pixel region 100b. In an embodiment, the driver integrated circuit includes a data driving unit 170 and scan driving units 180, 180'.

[0060] The organic light-emitting diodes or pixels are driven in an active matrix method, as shown in the drawings, and its configuration will be described in brief. A buffer layer 111 is formed on a base substrate 101, and the buffer layer 111 is formed of insulating materials such as silicon oxide (SiO₂) or silicon nitride (SiN_x). The buffer layer 111 prevents the substrate 100 from being damaged by factors such as heat from the outside, etc. On at least one region of the buffer layer 111 is formed a semiconductor layer 112 including an active layer 112a and an ohmic contact layer 112b. On the semiconductor layer 112 and the buffer layer 111 is formed a gate insulating layer 113, and on one region of the gate insulating layer 113 is formed a gate electrode 114 having a size corresponding to a width of the active layer 112a.

[0061] An interlayer insulating layer 115 includes the gate electrode 114 and is formed on the gate insulating layer 113, and source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b are formed on a predetermined region of the interlayer insulating layer 115. The source and drain electrodes 116a and 116b are formed so that they can be connected to one exposed region of the ohmic contact layer 112b, and an overcoat 117 includes the source and drain electrodes 116a, 116b and is formed on the inter-

layer insulating layer **115**. A first electrode **119** is formed on one region of the overcoat **117**, wherein the first electrode **119** is connected with one exposed region of either one of the source and drain electrodes **116a** and **116b** by means of a via hole **118**.

[0062] A pixel definition layer **120** includes the first electrode **119** and is formed on the overcoat **117**, the pixel definition layer **120** having an opening (not shown) to which at least one region of the first electrode **119** is exposed. An organic layer **121** is formed on the opening of the pixel definition layer **120**, and a second electrode layer **122** includes the organic layer **121** and is formed on the pixel definition layer **120**. In an embodiment, a passivation layer may be further formed in an upper portion of the second electrode layer **122**. In embodiments, various modifications and changes may be made in an active matrix structure or a passive matrix structure of the organic light-emitting device, and their detailed descriptions are omitted since each of the structures can be understood from the description of the invention by those skilled in the art.

[0063] An encapsulation substrate **200** is a member for encapsulating at least one pixel region **100a** of the substrate in which the organic light-emitting diode is formed, and is formed of transparent materials in the case of top emission or dual emission and formed of translucent materials in the case of bottom emission. Various materials of the encapsulation substrate **200** can be used, for example, a glass may be used in an embodiment, for example in the case of the top emission, although not limited thereto.

[0064] The encapsulation substrate **200** is formed in a plate shape in an embodiment, and encapsulates a pixel region in which the organic light-emitting diode is formed on at least the substrate **100**. For example, the entire region is encapsulated except a data driving unit and a pad unit in an embodiment. The fit **150** is formed between the encapsulation substrate **200** and the non-pixel region **100b** of the substrate **100** to seal the pixel region **100a** so that the air or any fluid is prevented from passing through or being infiltrated. In an embodiment the fit **150** forms a line spaced apart at a constant distance from an edge of an interface in which the encapsulation substrate **200** and the substrate **100** are coalesced to each other. This is to secure a space that forms a reinforcement material **160**, as described later, and a spaced distance ranges from about 0.3 to about 0.7 mm. In an embodiment, the fit **150** includes a glass material, a moisture-absorbing material for absorbing a laser, a filler for reducing a thermal expansion coefficient, etc., and is applied to the encapsulation substrate **200** in a state of frit paste, melted and cured in an interface between the encapsulation substrate **200** and the substrate **100** using a laser or an infrared ray to seal the interface between the encapsulation substrate **200** and the substrate **100**. In an embodiment, the line in which the frit **150** is formed has a width of about 0.5 to about 1.5 mm.

[0065] Meanwhile, in an exemplary embodiment, configurations and materials of a surface of the substrate **100** with which the frit **150** is in direct contact can be used although not limited thereto. In an embodiment, the frit is not overlapped with a metal wiring as possible as it is, except a period of a metal wiring directly connected with a driver integrated circuit, although not limited thereto. If the frit **150** is overlapped with the metal wiring, the metal wiring may be damaged due to irradiation of a laser or an infrared ray. In an embodiment, a reinforcement material or structure **160** is formed in an outer side of the line of the frit **150**. In an embodiment the rein-

forcement material **160** may prevent an organic light-emitting display device from being damaged or broken, and function as a sealing material if the frit **150** is not attached or its adhesive force is reduced when it is deliquesced by other materials. The reinforcement material **160** can be formed spaced apart at a predetermined distance from the frit **150**, or formed adjacent to the frit **150**. In an embodiment, the reinforcement material **160** formed in the outside of the frit **150** may be formed in a gap between the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200**, and side surfaces of the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200**, as shown in FIG. **3a**. In another embodiment, the reinforcement material **160** may be also formed only in a gap between the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200**, as shown in FIG. **3b**.

[0066] In an embodiment, curable materials, which are naturally cured, thermally cured or UV-cured, may be used. Liquid materials can be used for forming the reinforcement material or structure **160**. For example, cyanoacrylate may be used as the naturally cured material; acrylate may be used as the material that is thermally cured at a temperature of about 80°C or less; and epoxy, acrylate and urethane acrylate may be used as the UV-cured materials.

[0067] Hereinafter, embodiments of a method for packaging an organic light-emitting display device according to the present invention will be described in detail. FIGS. **4a** to **4d** are process views showing a process for preparing an organic light-emitting display device. Firstly, a frit **150** is applied in a linear shape in a point spaced apart at a predetermined distance from an edge of an encapsulation substrate **200**, and the frit **150** is formed in a point corresponding to a non-pixel region **100a** of the substrate **100**, as described later. In an embodiment, the height of the frit **150** ranges from about 10 to about 20 μm. The frit **150** is applied to the encapsulation substrate **200** at a state of the frit paste, sintered to remove moisture or organic binders that are all included in the paste, and then cured. (See FIG. **4a**)

[0068] In an embodiment, a substrate **100** including a pixel region including an organic light-emitting diode, and a non-pixel region in which a driver integrated circuit and a metal wiring, etc. are formed is provided, and an encapsulation substrate **200** is coalesced. (See FIG. **4b**) Next, a laser or an infrared ray is irradiated to the frit **150** between the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200**, both coalesced to each other, to melt the frit **150** between the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200**. In an embodiment, the irradiated laser or infrared ray, used herein, has, for example, a wavelength of about 800 to about 1200 nm (and in another embodiment, about 810 nm), its power ranges from about 25 to about 45 watt. In an embodiment, the region except the frit is masked. Layers of copper and aluminum may be used as materials of the mask. The substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200** are attached to each other by curing the melted frit **150**. (See FIG. **4c**)

[0069] In an embodiment, subsequently to the formation of the frit, a reinforcement material or structure **160** is formed in a gap between the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200**, and side surfaces of the substrate and the encapsulation substrate. In an embodiment, gaps exist in the sides of the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200** since the frit **150** is not formed adjacent to the edges, but formed spaced apart at a predetermined distance from the sides of the substrates. The liquid material for reinforcement material **160** is applied to or injected into the edge regions or sides by using a dispenser, and then cured. In an embodiment, the gap

between the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200** is identical to the height of the frit such that, when a liquid for the reinforcement material is supplied on the sides or edges, then the liquid can be moved into gaps by a capillary phenomenon, and then cured. (See FIG. **4d**) In an embodiment, the material which formed on the side surface of the substrate **100** and the encapsulation substrate **200** may be optionally removed. In an embodiment, if the materials of the reinforcement material **160** are naturally cured, then preparation of an organic light-emitting device is completed without an additional process. In another embodiment, if the materials of the reinforcement material **160** are UV-cured, then there is required an additional process for masking and irradiating the reinforcement material **160** with UV ray. In an embodiment, and if the materials of the reinforcement material **160** are thermally cured, then there is required an additional process for subjecting the heat to the reinforcement material.

[0070] The aforementioned method is the method used when an organic light-emitting display device is prepared in a unit cell. In an embodiment, a method in which a plurality of organic light-emitting display devices is prepared may be provided, which will be described with reference to FIGS. **5a** to **5e**. In an embodiment, a frit paste **350** is applied onto a mother plate **400**, from which a plurality of encapsulation substrates are formed, at positions spaced apart from imaginary lines which will be edges of portions which are formed into each of the encapsulation substrates. In an embodiment, the frit paste **350** includes a glass material, a laser-absorbing material, a filler for reducing a thermal expansion coefficient, an organic binder, etc. In an embodiment, the frit paste is sintered at a temperature of approximately 400 to 600° after the frit paste is applied thereto, wherein the organic binder or moisture, etc. are evaporated in the sintering procedure. (See FIG. **5a**)

[0071] Subsequently, the encapsulation substrate mother plate **400** in which the frit **350** is sintered is coalesced to a substrate mother plate **300** prepared separately. (See FIG. **5b**) Subsequently, the substrate mother plate **300** and the encapsulation substrate mother plate **400** are attached to each other by irradiating a laser or an infrared ray to the frit **350** formed between the substrate mother plate **300** and the mother plate **400** of the encapsulation substrate. In an embodiment, the irradiated laser or infrared ray has, for example, a wavelength of about 810 to about 1200 nm, its power ranges from about 25 to about 45 watt, a region where the laser or infrared ray may be irradiated is masked, and the laser or infrared ray may be irradiated in a direction toward the encapsulation substrate, the substrate, or in both directions. In embodiments, the insides of the substrate and the encapsulation substrate are maintained at a lower pressure than an atmospheric pressure when the substrate and the encapsulation substrate are coalesced to each other. (See FIG. **5c**)

[0072] In the illustrated embodiment, subsequently, the substrate mother plate **300** and encapsulation substrate mother plate **400** which are coalesced to each other are scribed or cut into a plurality of separate display devices, and organic light-emitting display devices may be prepared by applying a reinforcement material **360** to the side surfaces of the display devices by using a dispenser. (See FIG. **5d**) In one embodiment, only the encapsulation substrate may be scribed, the separate encapsulation substrate is coalesced to correspond to only a certain region of the substrate.

[0073] Hereinafter, another embodiment of an organic light-emitting display device according to the present invention will be described in detail. An encapsulation substrate **600** used in this embodiment does not have a usual plate shape, but a cap shape, and therefore the encapsulation substrate **600** will be described in brief on the basis of parts different to the other embodiments discussed above. If a capped encapsulation substrate **600** is used, then the amount of frits **550** to be used may be reduced and the time needed to melt the frit **550** by irradiating a laser or an infrared ray may be also shortened.

[0074] In the illustrated embodiment, the encapsulation substrate **600** includes an encapsulation unit **610** and a spacer unit **620**. The encapsulation unit **610** is an encapsulation plate corresponding to an organic light-emitting unit in which organic light-emitting diodes of the substrate **500** is formed, and the spacer unit **620** may separate the substrate **500** and the encapsulation substrate **600** apart at a predetermined distance. In an embodiment, the frit **550** is formed on the spacer unit **620**, and applied in a linear shape at a position spaced apart with a predetermined distance from an edge toward the inner side, and then cured.

[0075] The spacer unit **620** of the encapsulation substrate **600** and the substrate **500** are coalesced to each other, and then the encapsulation substrate **600** and the substrate **500** are attached to each other by irradiating a laser or an infrared ray to the frit **550** formed on the spacer unit **620**. In an embodiment, a liquid of a reinforcement material **560** is applied to gaps between the substrate **500** and the spacer unit **620** of the encapsulation substrate **600** outside the frit **550**, and the liquid of the reinforcement material **560** moves into gaps by a capillary phenomenon.

[0076] The present invention has been described in detail with reference to embodiments. However, it would be appreciated that modifications and changes might be made to the embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention. For example, modifications and changes may be made in a method for forming a reinforcement material, and a position of a reinforcement material.

[0077] Although a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes might be made in the embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the present invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making an organic light-emitting display device, the method comprising:

providing an unfinished device comprising:

- a first substrate,
- a second substrate placed over the first substrate,
- an array of organic light-emitting pixels interposed between the first and second substrates, and
- a frit seal interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate while surrounding the array, wherein the frit seal, the first substrate and the second substrate in combination define an enclosed space, in which the array is located; and

forming a structure outside the enclosed space such that the structure comprises a portion interposed between the first and second substrates.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein forming comprises:

placing a curable liquid material in the vicinity of the frit seal while not contacting the frit seal, whereby at least

part of the curable liquid material spontaneously moves toward the frit seal by capillary action; and solidifying the curable liquid material, thereby forming the structure.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first substrate comprises a first surface and the second substrate comprises a second surface facing the first surface, wherein the first surface, second surface and the frit seal together define a gap outside the enclosed space, and wherein forming the structure comprises applying a curable material into the gap.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the curable material is liquid, and the curable material spontaneously moves toward the frit seal when being applied into the gap.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein forming the structure further comprises curing the curable material by activating a curing process of the curable material.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein the gap is formed throughout the periphery of the unfinished device, and wherein forming the structure comprises applying the curable material into the gap substantially throughout the periphery of the unfinished device.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the structure comprises:

placing a curable material in vicinity of the frit seal; and curing the curable material.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the structure comprises:

providing a dispenser containing the curable material; applying the curable material onto a surface of the unfinished device using the dispenser, whereby a portion of the curable material is formed between the first and second substrates; and curing the curable material.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the structure comprises:

providing a medium retaining the curable material; applying the curable material on a surface of the unfinished device using the medium, whereby a portion of the curable material is formed between the first and second substrates; and curing the curable material.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the structure comprises:

providing a curable material in liquid; dipping a periphery of the unfinished device into the liquid curable material, whereby a portion of the liquid curable material is formed between the first and second substrates; and curing the curable material.

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