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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
LEE et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2015/0060838 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 5, 2015**(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING BUILT-IN TOUCH
PANEL AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**(71) Applicant: **LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**, Seoul (KR)(72) Inventors: **SANG-KYU LEE**, Daejeon (KR);
Moo-Chan Kang, Gwangju (KR)(73) Assignee: **LG Display Co. Ltd.**(21) Appl. No.: **14/534,954**(22) Filed: **Nov. 6, 2014****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 13/943,149, filed on Jul.
16, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,906,717.(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(2013.01)USPC **257/40**(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device having a built-in touch panel and a manufacturing method thereof in which an OLED array and a touch array are formed on a flexible substrate and thus the OLED display device has flexibility, and a flexible printed circuit board for driving the touch array is integrally formed with a printed circuit board for driving the OLED array and thus manufacturing costs are reduced are disclosed. The OLED display device includes an OLED array formed on a lower flexible substrate, a touch array formed on an upper flexible substrate, and an adhesive layer adhering the upper flexible substrate to the lower flexible substrate such that the touch array and the OLED array face each other.

FIG.1

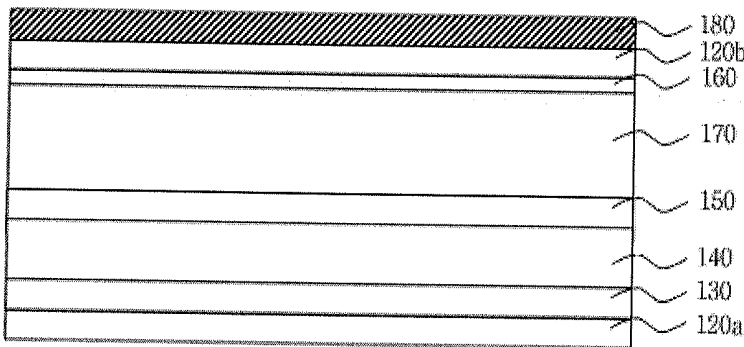


FIG.2A

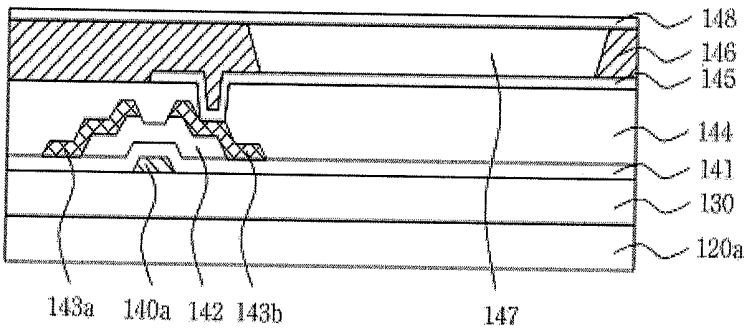


FIG.2B

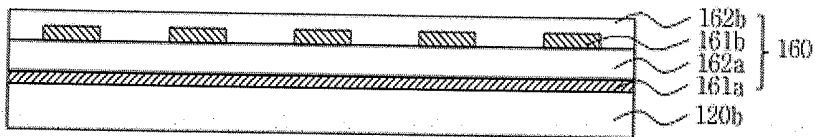


FIG.3A

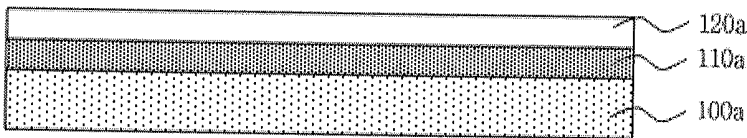


FIG.3B

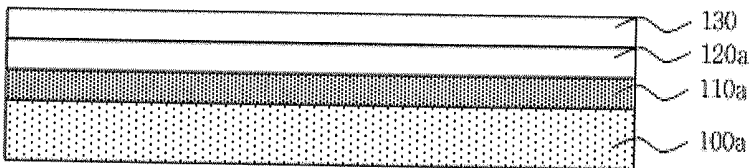


FIG.3C

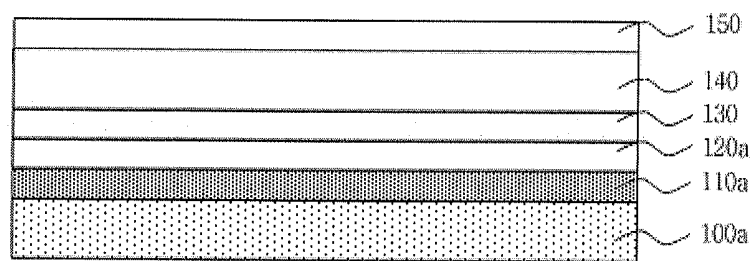


FIG.3D

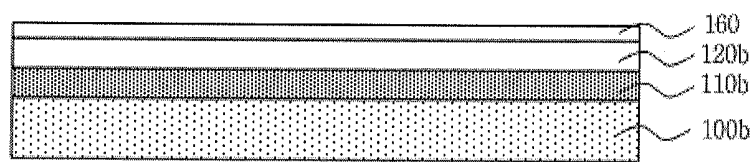


FIG.3E

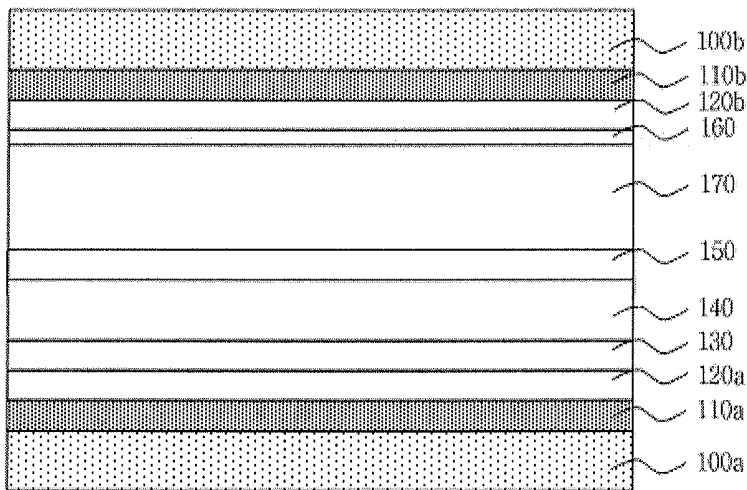


FIG.3F

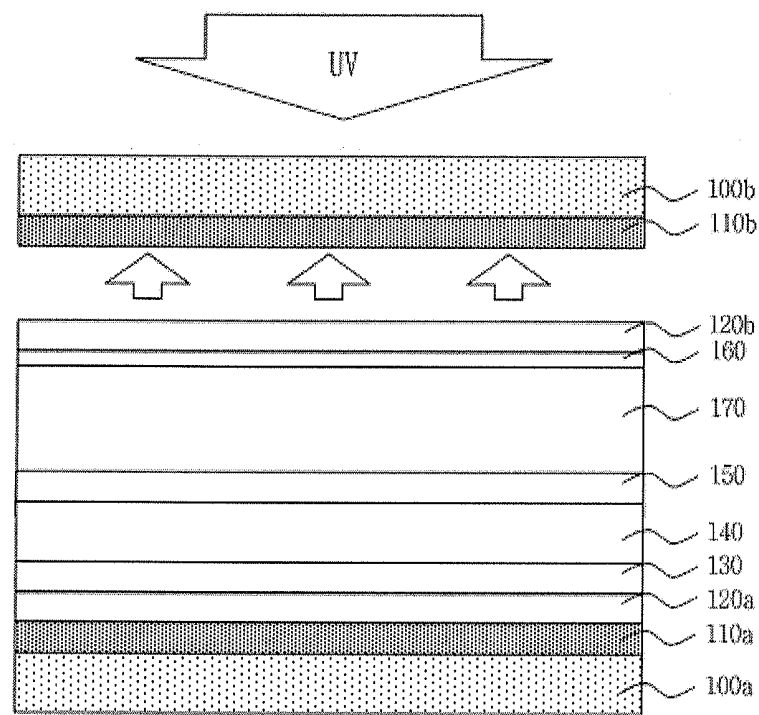


FIG.3G

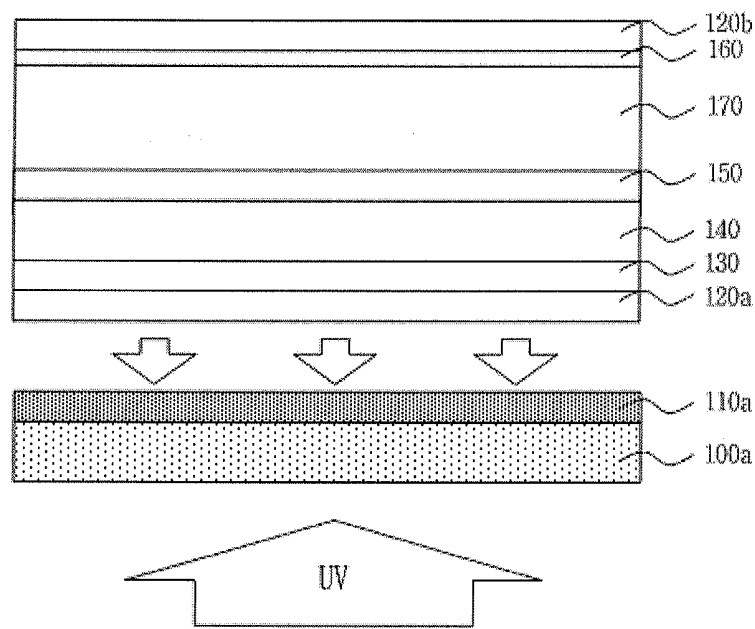


FIG.3H

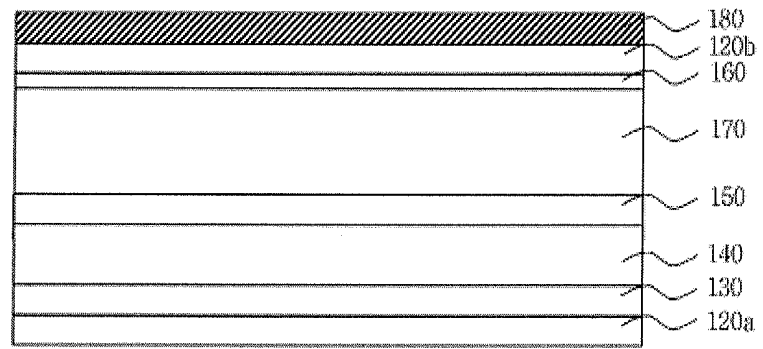


FIG.4A

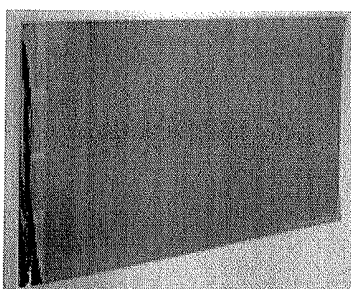


FIG.4B

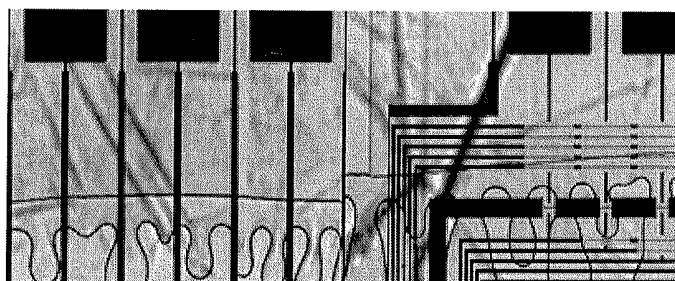


FIG.4C

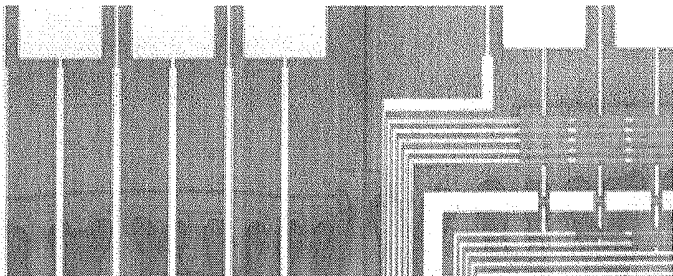


FIG.5A

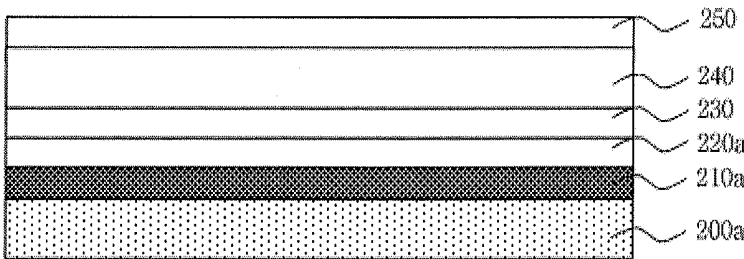


FIG.5B

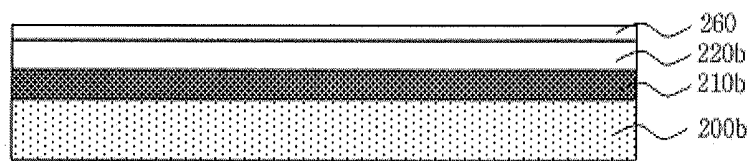


FIG.5C

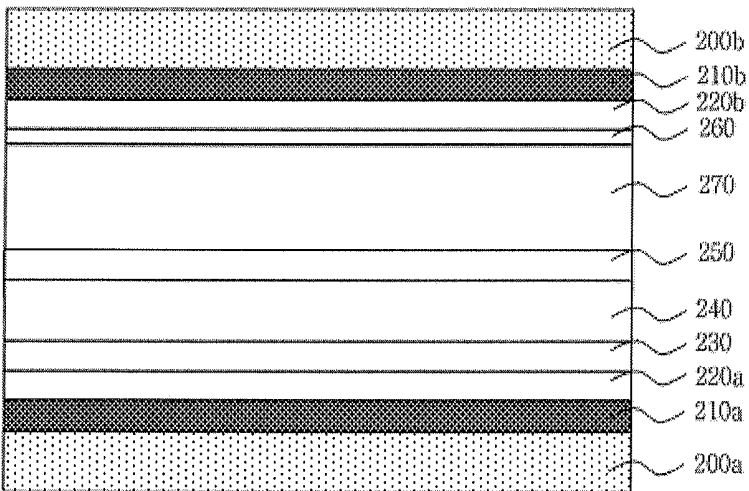


FIG.5D

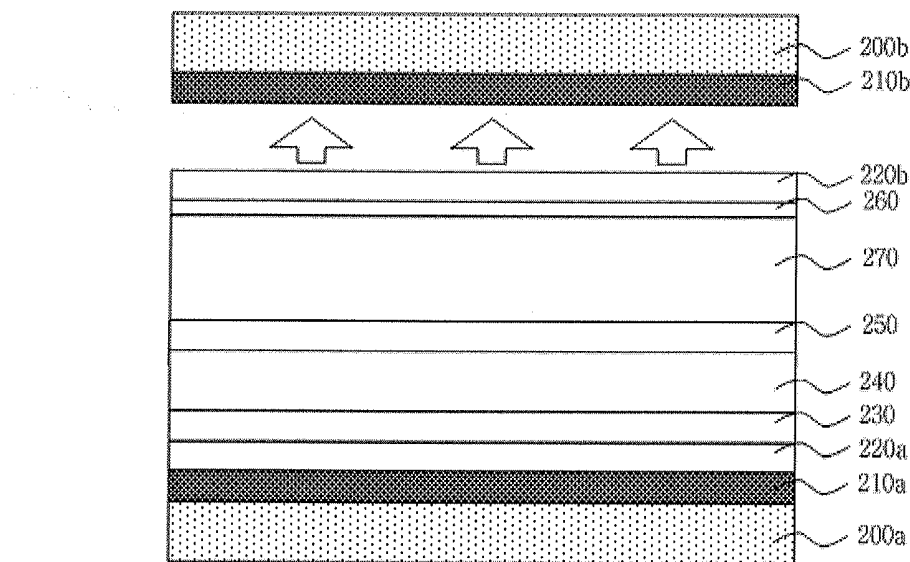


FIG.5E

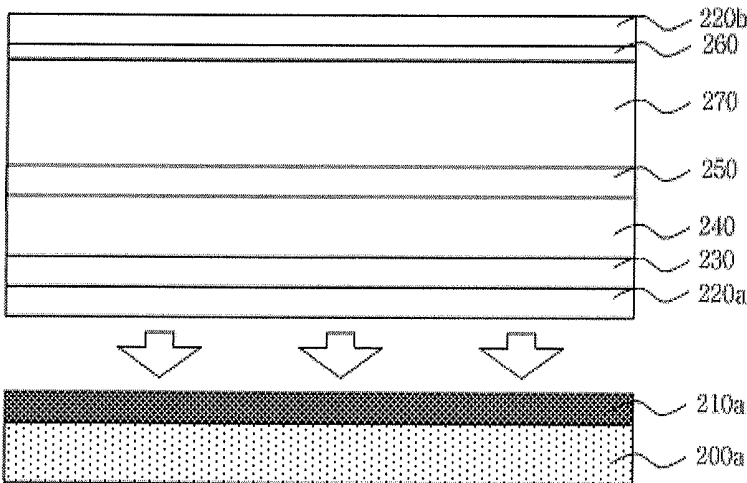


FIG.5F

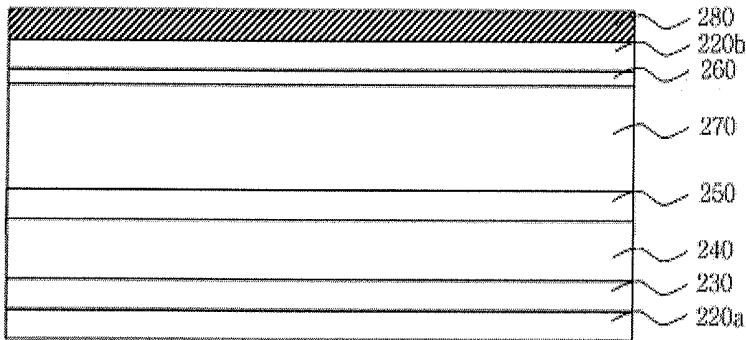


FIG.6A

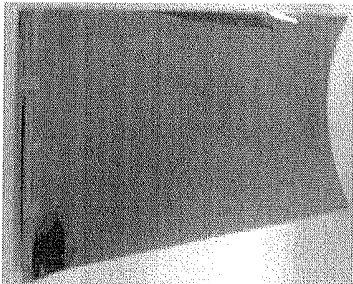


FIG.6B

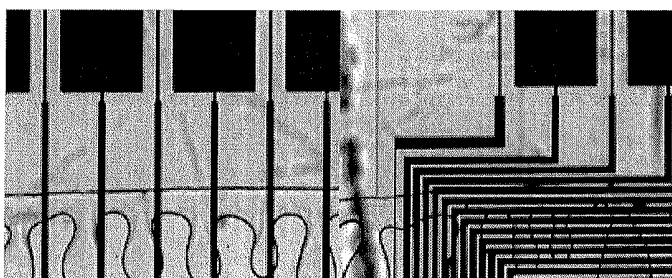
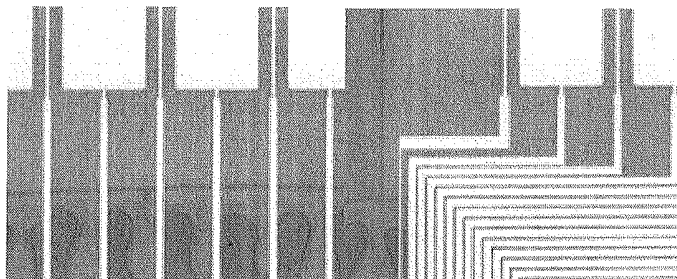


FIG.6C



**ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING BUILT-IN TOUCH
PANEL AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

[0001] This present patent document is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/943,149, filed Jul. 16, 2013 which claims the benefit of priority of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0147137, filed on Dec. 17, 2012, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0002] The present disclosure relates to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device having a built-in touch panel, and more particularly, to an OLED display device having a built-in touch panel in which an OLED array and a touch array are formed on respective flexible substrates and thus the OLED display device has a decreased thickness and improved flexibility and a manufacturing method thereof.

DISCUSSION OF THE RELATED ART

[0003] Image display devices, which display a variety of information on a screen, are a core technology of information and communication and are developed towards a trend of thinner, lighter, portable, and high performance. Thus, organic light emitting diode (OLED) display devices, which display an image by controlling emission amount of an organic emission layer (EML), have received attention as a flat panel display device that may address problems in terms of weight and volume which occur in cathode ray tubes (CRTs).

[0004] An OLED display device includes an OLED, which is self-emissive and emits light using a thin EML between electrodes, and thus may be realized as a thin film such as paper.

[0005] An OLED array includes a thin film transistor (TFT) formed in each subpixel region of a substrate and the OLED connected to the TFT and including a first electrode (i.e., anode), an EML, and a second electrode (i.e., cathode) which are sequentially formed. When a voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes, holes and electrons are recombined in the EML to form excitons and, when the excitons drop to a ground state, light is emitted.

[0006] In particular, the OLED array is formed on a flexible substrate and thus an OLED display device having flexibility may be manufactured. More particularly, an exfoliation layer is formed on a rigid substrate formed of, for example, glass, the flexible substrate is formed on the exfoliation layer, and the OLED array is formed on the flexible substrate. Subsequently, the exfoliation layer is separated from the flexible substrate.

[0007] Meanwhile, to manufacture a flexible OLED display device, an encapsulation substrate covering an OLED array is also formed of a plastic film. However, it is impossible to perform a manufacturing process such as chemical vapor deposition (CVD), sputtering, or the like on the film. Thus, only an add-on type in which a touch array is attached to a film may be applied to the flexible OLED display device.

SUMMARY

[0008] An OLED display device includes an OLED array formed on a lower flexible substrate, a touch array formed on an upper flexible substrate, and an adhesive layer adhering the

upper flexible substrate to the lower flexible substrate such that the touch array and the OLED array face each other.

[0009] The touch array may include X and Y electrodes crossing each other, a pad part, and a routing line connecting the pad part to the X and Y electrodes, wherein the pad part is connected to the OLED array via an anisotropic conductive paste.

[0010] In another aspect of the present invention, a method of manufacturing an OLED display device having a built-in touch panel includes forming a lower flexible substrate on a lower rigid substrate with a lower exfoliation layer positioned therebetween and forming an OLED array on the lower flexible substrate, forming an upper flexible substrate on an upper rigid substrate with an upper exfoliation layer positioned therebetween and forming a touch array on the upper flexible substrate, adhering the upper rigid substrate to the lower rigid substrate using an adhesive layer such that the touch array and the OLED array face each other, separating the upper exfoliation layer from the upper flexible substrate, cutting the lower rigid substrate on a unit panel basis, and separating the lower exfoliation layer from the lower flexible layer.

[0011] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0013] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device having a built-in touch panel, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 2A is a sectional view of an OLED array of the OLED display device of FIG. 1;

[0015] FIG. 2B is a sectional view of a touch array of the OLED display device of FIG. 1;

[0016] FIGS. 3A through 3H are sectional views sequentially illustrating a method of manufacturing the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel, according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0017] FIG. 4A is a photograph of an upper flexible substrate from which an upper exfoliation layer is separated using ultraviolet irradiation;

[0018] FIGS. 4B and 4C are photographs showing a case in which wiring defects of the touch array do not occur when the upper exfoliation layer is separated upon ultraviolet irradiation;

[0019] FIGS. 5A through 5F are sectional views sequentially illustrating a method of manufacturing the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel, according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 6A is a photograph of an upper flexible substrate from which an upper exfoliation layer is separated by application of a certain voltage; and

[0021] FIGS. 6B and 6C are photographs showing a case in which wiring defects of a touch array do not occur when the upper exfoliation layer is separated by application of a voltage.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0022] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0023] Hereinafter, embodiments of an organic light emitting diode display device having a built-in touch panel will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0024] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device having a built-in touch panel, according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2A is a sectional view of an OLED array 140 of the OLED display device of FIG. 1. FIG. 2B is a sectional view of a touch array 160 of the OLED display device of FIG. 1.

[0025] As illustrated in FIG. 1, the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel includes the OLED array 140 formed on a lower flexible substrate 120a and the touch array 160 formed on an upper flexible substrate 120b. The lower and upper flexible substrates 120a and 120b are adhered to each other by an adhesive layer 170 such that the touch array 160 and the OLED array 140 face each other.

[0026] In particular, the lower flexible substrate 120a is a plastic film formed of at least one organic material selected from among polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene ether phthalate, polycarbonate, polyarylate, polyether imide, polyether sulfonate, polyimide, and polyacrylate.

[0027] A buffer layer 130 is formed between the lower flexible substrate 120a and the OLED array 140. The buffer layer 130 improves adhesion between the OLED array 140 and the lower flexible substrate 120a and prevents moisture or impurities from diffusing into the OLED array 140 from the lower flexible substrate 120a. The buffer layer 130 may be a single layer structure of an inorganic insulator such as silicon oxide (SiO_x), silicon nitride (SiN_x), or the like or a double-layered structure of SiO_x and SiN_x .

[0028] The OLED array 140 is formed on the lower flexible substrate 120a with the buffer layer 130 positioned therebetween. As illustrated in FIG. 2A, the OLED array 140 includes a thin film transistor (TFT) including a gate electrode 140a, a gate insulating layer 141, a semiconductor layer 142, a source electrode 143a, and a drain electrode 143b and an OLED including a first electrode 145, an organic emission layer (EML) 147, and a second electrode 148.

[0029] In particular, the gate electrode 140a is formed on the buffer layer 130, and the gate insulating layer 141 is formed to cover the gate electrode 140a. The semiconductor layer 142 is formed on the gate insulating layer 141 to overlap with the gate electrode 140a. The source and drain electrodes 143a and 143b are formed on the semiconductor layer 142 to be spaced apart from each other.

[0030] An organic layer 144 formed of an acryl-based resin or the like is formed to cover the TFT. The organic layer 144 planarizes the lower flexible substrate 120a on which the TFT is formed. Although not shown, an inorganic layer (not shown) formed of SiO_x , SiN_x , or the like is formed between the gate insulating layer 141 and the organic layer 144. The inorganic layer may improve the stability of an interface between the organic layer 144 and each of the gate insulating layer 141, the source electrode 143a, and the drain electrode 143b.

[0031] The second electrode 148 is formed on the organic layer 144 to cover the first electrode 145 connected to the drain electrode 143b, a bank insulating layer 146 that partially exposes the first electrode 145, and the organic EML 147 formed on the exposed portion of the first electrode 145. The bank insulating layer 146 defines a light-emitting region of the OLED array 140 and prevents light leakage of a non-light-emitting region.

[0032] Referring back to FIG. 1, a passivation layer 150 is formed to cover the OLED array 140. The passivation layer 150 may have a single layer structure of an inorganic insulator, such as aluminum oxide (AlO_x), silicon oxynitride (SiON), silicon nitride (SiN_x), or silicon oxide (SiO_x) or an organic insulator such as benzocyclobutene or photoacryl. Alternatively, the passivation layer 150 may have a structure in which layers respectively formed of the inorganic insulator and the organic insulator are stacked one upon another.

[0033] Although not shown, a drive IC is formed at one side of the lower flexible substrate 120a, and the drive IC is connected to a printed circuit board (PCB). The PCB includes a timing control unit (not shown) for supplying various control signals to drive the OLED array 140 and a power supply (not shown) to supply a driving voltage. A signal of the PCB is applied to the OLED array 120a via the drive IC.

[0034] In particular, the PCB is integrally formed with a flexible PCB (FPCB) including a touch controller to drive the touch array 160. The FPCB is electrically connected to the touch array 160 via an anisotropic conductive paste (ACP), which will be described below.

[0035] The touch array 160 formed on the upper flexible substrate 120b is adhered to the passivation layer 150 by an adhesive layer 170 so that the touch array 160 and the OLED array 140 face each other. In this regard, the upper flexible substrate 120b is a plastic film formed of at least one organic material selected from PEN, PET, polyethylene ether phthalate, polycarbonate, polyarylate, polyether imide, polyether sulfonate, polyimide, and polyacrylate, like the lower flexible substrate 120a.

[0036] In particular, as illustrated in FIG. 2B, the touch array 160 formed on the upper flexible substrate 120b includes a plurality of X electrodes 161a and a plurality of Y electrodes 161b that cross each other with a first insulating layer 162a positioned therebetween and take the form of a bar and a second insulating layer 162b to cover the Y electrodes 161b.

[0037] The X and Y electrodes 161a and 161b of the touch array 160 are connected to pad parts by routing lines. In this regard, the pad parts are voltage applying pads or voltage detection pads. The touch array 160 is of a mutual capacitive type in which a driving voltage is applied to the X electrodes 161a and the Y electrodes 161b sense voltage drop according to whether touch is performed or not.

[0038] In some embodiments, the touch array 160 may include bridge electrodes formed on the upper flexible substrate 120b, a first insulating layer covering the bridge electrodes, X electrodes formed on the first insulating layer and electrically connected via the bridge electrodes, Y electrodes formed at the same layer level as the X electrodes, and a second insulating layer covering the X and Y electrodes.

[0039] Referring back to FIG. 1, the adhesive layer 170 is formed on the touch array 160. In addition, the adhesive layer 170 is attached to the passivation layer 150. In such a manner,

the upper and lower flexible substrates **120b** and **120a** are adhered such that the touch array **160** and the OLED array **140** face each other.

[0040] Although not shown, the touch array **160** and the OLED array **140** are electrically connected to each other via an ACP. The ACP has a structure in which conductive balls coated with a metal such as gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), or the like are dispersed in a sealant.

[0041] The ACP connects the pad parts of the touch array **160** to the FPCB. The pad parts are connected to X and Y electrodes **161a** and **161b** of the touch array **160** via routing lines.

[0042] In general, an FPCB to drive a touch array is separately formed from a PCB to drive an OLED array. However, in embodiments, the PCB to drive the OLED array **130** is integrally formed with the FPCB to drive the touch array **160**, and the FPCB and the touch array **160** are connected to each other using an ACP.

[0043] Therefore, in the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel, manufacturing costs may be reduced by integrating the FPCB to drive the touch array **160** with the PCB to drive the OLED array **140**.

[0044] In addition, a top cover **180** is attached to a rear surface of the upper flexible substrate **120b** on which the touch array **160** is formed. The top cover **180** is formed of a material having high transmittance and flexibility, such as polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyurethane (PU), acryl, cyclo olefin polymer (COP), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyimide, or the like.

[0045] In addition, although not shown, a bottom cover formed of a material, such as PMMA, PU, acryl, COP, PET, PEN, polyimide, or the like may be formed on a rear surface of the lower flexible substrate **120a**.

[0046] As described above, the OLED array **140** and the touch array **160** are respectively formed on the lower flexible substrate **120a** and the upper flexible substrate **120b**, and thus the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel has flexibility. In particular, a flexible substrate has a smaller thickness than a general rigid substrate and thus may enable reduction in display device thickness.

[0047] Moreover, the FPCB for driving the touch array **160** is formed on the PCB for driving the OLED array **140** and the FPCB is electrically connected to the touch array **160** via an ACP, and thus manufacturing costs may be reduced.

[0048] Hereinafter, a method of manufacturing the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

First Embodiment

[0049] FIGS. 3A through 3H are sectional views sequentially illustrating a method of manufacturing the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel, according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4A is a photograph of the upper flexible substrate **120b** from which an upper exfoliation layer **110b** is separated upon ultraviolet irradiation. FIGS. 4B and 4C are photographs showing a case in which wiring defects of the touch array **160** do not occur when the upper exfoliation layer is separated using ultraviolet irradiation.

[0050] As illustrated in FIG. 3A, a lower exfoliation layer **110a** is formed on a lower rigid substrate **100a** such as a glass substrate, and the lower flexible substrate **120a** is formed on the lower exfoliation layer **110a**. The lower flexible substrate

120a is a plastic film formed by coating the lower exfoliation layer **110a** with a polymer solution by slit coating, spin coating, or the like and curing the polymer solution coated thereon.

[0051] The plastic film is formed of at least one organic material selected from PEN, PET, polyethylene ether phthalate, polycarbonate, polyarylate, polyether imide, polyether sulfonate, polyimide, and polyacrylate.

[0052] As illustrated in FIG. 3B, the buffer layer **130** is formed on the lower flexible substrate **120a**. The buffer layer **130** improves adhesion between the lower flexible substrate **120a** and the OLED array **140**, which will be described below and prevents moisture or impurities from diffusing into the OLED array **140** from the lower flexible substrate **120a**. The buffer layer **130** may have a single layer structure of an inorganic insulator such as SiO_x , SiN_x , or the like or a double-layered structure including two layers of SiO_x and SiN_x .

[0053] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 3C, the OLED array **140** is formed on the buffer layer **130**, and the passivation layer **150** is formed on the OLED array **140**. In particular, the OLED array **140** includes a TFT including a gate electrode, a gate insulating layer, a semiconductor layer, and source and drain electrodes and an OLED including a first electrode, an organic EML, and a second electrode.

[0054] First, the gate electrode is formed on the buffer layer **130**, and the gate insulating layer is formed to cover the gate electrode. In addition, the semiconductor layer is formed on the gate insulating layer to overlap with the gate electrode, and the source and drain electrodes spaced apart from each other are formed on the semiconductor layer.

[0055] The organic layer **144** formed of an acryl-based resin or the like is formed to cover the TFT. The organic layer **144** planarizes the lower flexible substrate **120a** on which the TFT is formed. Although not shown, an inorganic layer formed of SiO_x , SiN_x , or the like is formed between the gate insulating layer and the organic layer **144** and thus may improve the stability of an interface between the organic layer **144** and each of the gate insulating layer, the source electrode, and the drain electrode.

[0056] The second electrode is formed on the organic layer **144** to cover the first electrode connected to the drain electrode, a bank insulating layer that partially exposes the first electrode, and the organic EML formed on the exposed portion of the first electrode. The bank insulating layer defines a light-emitting region of the OLED array **140** and prevents light leakage of a non-light-emitting region.

[0057] Next, the passivation layer **150** is formed on the OLED array **140**. The passivation layer **150** may have a single layer structure of an inorganic insulator, such as AlO_x , SiON , SiN_x , or SiO_x or an organic insulator such as benzocyclobutene or photoacryl. Alternatively, the passivation layer **150** may have a structure in which layers respectively formed of the inorganic insulator and the organic insulator are stacked one upon another.

[0058] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 3D, the touch array **160** is formed on the upper flexible substrate **120b**. In this regard, the upper flexible substrate **120b** is a plastic film formed by coating the upper exfoliation layer **110b** formed on an upper rigid substrate **100b** formed of glass with the above-described polymer by slit coating, spin coating, or the like and curing the polymer coated on the upper exfoliation layer **110b**.

[0059] Next, the touch array **160** is formed on the upper flexible substrate **120b**. The touch array **160** is formed such

that a plurality of X electrodes and a plurality of Y electrodes that cross each other with a lower insulating layer positioned therebetween and take the form of a bar are formed on the upper flexible substrate **120b** and an upper insulating layer is formed to cover the Y electrodes. The X and Y electrodes are connected to pad parts by routing lines, and the pad parts are voltage applying pads or voltage detection pads.

[0060] The touch array **160** is of a mutual capacitive type in which a driving voltage is applied to the X electrodes and the Y electrodes sense voltage drop according to whether touch is performed or not.

[0061] In some embodiments, the touch array **160** may include bridge electrodes formed on the upper flexible substrate **120b**, an insulating layer covering the bridge electrodes, X electrodes formed on the insulating layer and electrically connected via the bridge electrodes, and Y electrodes formed at the same layer level as the X electrodes.

[0062] Next, as illustrated in FIG. 3E, the adhesive layer **170** is formed on the touch array **160**, and the adhesive layer **170** is attached to the passivation layer **150**. The lower and upper rigid substrates **100a** and **100b** are adhered by curing the adhesive layer **170** so that the touch array **160** and the OLED array **140** face each other.

[0063] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 3F, an ultraviolet irradiator is positioned above the upper rigid substrate **100b**, and the upper rigid substrate **100b** is irradiated with ultraviolet light. The upper exfoliation layer **110b** loses adhesive strength upon ultraviolet irradiation and thus, as illustrated in FIG. 4A, the upper exfoliation layer **110b** is separated from a rear surface of the upper flexible substrate **120b** via ultraviolet irradiation. In this regard, as illustrated in FIGS. 4B and 4C, routing lines of the touch array **160** are not disconnected.

[0064] Although not shown, the lower rigid substrate **100a** is cut on a unit panel basis, and then the PCB for driving the OLED array **140** is integrally formed with the FPCB for driving the touch array **160**. In addition, the FPCB is connected to the touch array **160** using an ACP. In this regard, the ACP has a structure in which conductive balls coated with a metal such as Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, or the like are dispersed in a sealant.

[0065] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 3G, an ultraviolet irradiator is positioned below the lower rigid substrate **100a**, and then the lower rigid substrate **100a** is irradiated with ultraviolet light. As with the upper exfoliation layer **110b**, the lower exfoliation layer **110a** also loses adhesive strength upon ultraviolet irradiation and thus is separated from a rear surface of the lower flexible substrate **120a** by the irradiated ultraviolet light.

[0066] That is, in the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel described above, after removal of the upper rigid substrate **100b**, the OLED array **140** and the touch array **160** are cut on a unit panel basis and then the lower rigid substrate **100a** is removed. In another embodiment, however, after removal of the lower rigid substrate **100a**, the OLED array **140** and the touch array **160** may be cut on a unit panel basis and then the upper rigid substrate **100b** may be removed.

[0067] As described above, the lower and upper rigid substrates **100a** and **100b** are separately removed. This is because when the PCB for driving the OLED array **140**, the ACP, and the like are attached to the lower and upper flexible substrates **120a** and **120b** in a case in which only the lower and upper

flexible substrates **120a** and **120b** remain, the lower and upper flexible substrates **120a** and **120b** may bend, resulting in poor attachment.

[0068] Lastly, as illustrated in FIG. 3H, the top cover **180** is attached to the rear surface of the upper flexible substrate **120b**. The top cover **180** is formed of a material having high transmittance and flexibility, such as PMMA, PU, acryl, COP, PET, PEN, polyimide, or the like.

[0069] In addition, although not shown, a bottom cover may be formed on a rear surface of the lower flexible substrate **120a**. The bottom cover is formed of a material such as PMMA, PU, acryl, COP, PET, PEN, polyimide, or the like.

Second Embodiment

[0070] In a manufacturing method of the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel, according to a second embodiment of the present invention, an exfoliation layer formed between a rigid substrate and a flexible substrate is formed of a metal or a transparent conductive oxide and thus, when a high voltage is applied to the exfoliation layer, the exfoliation layer is separated from the flexible substrate.

[0071] FIGS. 5A through 5F are sectional views sequentially illustrating a method of manufacturing the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel, according to a second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A is a photograph of an upper flexible substrate **200b** from which an upper exfoliation layer **210b** is separated by application of a certain voltage. FIGS. 6B and 6C are photographs showing a case in which wiring defects of the touch array **160** do not occur when the upper exfoliation layer **210b** is separated by application of a certain voltage.

[0072] As illustrated in FIG. 5A, a lower exfoliation layer **210a** is formed on a lower rigid substrate **200a** formed of, for example, glass, and a lower flexible substrate **220a** is formed on the lower exfoliation layer **210a**. In this regard, the lower exfoliation layer **210a** is formed of a metal such as molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), or the like, or a transparent conductive oxide such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), indium tin zinc oxide (ITZO), or the like.

[0073] The lower exfoliation layer **210a** is used to separate the lower rigid substrate **200a** from the lower flexible substrate **220a**. In this regard, when the thickness of the lower exfoliation layer **210a** is too small or too large, separation characteristics deteriorate when the lower exfoliation layer **210a** is separated from the lower flexible substrate **220a**. Thus, the thickness of the lower exfoliation layer **210a** may range from 1,000 Å to 3,000 Å.

[0074] The lower flexible substrate **220a** is formed on the lower exfoliation layer **210a**, and an OLED array **240** is formed on the lower flexible substrate **220a**, with a buffer layer **230** positioned therebetween.

[0075] The OLED array **240** includes a TFT and an OLED connected to the TFT. The TFT includes a gate electrode, a gate insulating layer, a semiconductor layer, and source and drain electrodes, and the OLED includes a first electrode, an organic EML, and a second electrode. A passivation layer **250** is formed on the OLED array **240**.

[0076] Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. 5B, a touch array **260** is formed on the upper flexible substrate **220b**. In this regard, as with the lower flexible substrate **220a**, an upper exfoliation layer **210b** is formed on an upper rigid substrate **200b** formed of, for example, glass. The upper exfoliation layer **210b** is also formed of a metal such as Mo, Al, or the like, or a transparent conductive oxide such as ITO, IZO,

ITZO, or the like. The thickness of the upper exfoliation layer **210b** ranges from 1,000 Å to 3,000 Å.

[0077] Next, the upper exfoliation layer **210b** is coated with the above-described polymer using a method such as slit coating, spin coating, or the like and the polymer coated on the upper exfoliation layer **210b** is cured, to form the upper flexible substrate **220b**. Subsequently, the touch array **260** is formed on the upper flexible substrate **220b**. The touch array **260** includes a plurality of X electrodes and a plurality of Y electrodes that cross each other with a lower insulating layer positioned therebetween and take the form of a bar, and an upper insulating layer to cover the Y electrodes. The X and Y electrodes are connected to pad parts, such as voltage applying pads or voltage detection pads, by routing lines.

[0078] In some embodiments, the touch array **260** may include bridge electrodes formed on the upper flexible substrate **220b**, an insulating layer to cover the bridge electrodes, X electrodes formed on the insulating layer and electrically connected via the bridge electrodes, and Y electrodes formed at the same layer level as the X electrodes.

[0079] Next, as illustrated in FIG. 5C, an adhesive layer **270** is formed on the touch array **260**, and the adhesive layer **270** is attached to the passivation layer **250**. Then, the lower and upper rigid substrates **200a** and **200b** are adhered by curing the adhesive layer **270** so that the touch array **260** and the OLED array **240** face each other.

[0080] Subsequently, a high voltage, i.e., 3 kV to 5 kV, is applied to the upper exfoliation layer **210b** using a voltage applying device. In this regard, the voltage is applied for a period on the order of a microsecond, and thus the high voltage applied to the upper exfoliation layer **210b** is a pulse type voltage. Due to this, as illustrated in FIG. 5D, a gap is formed between the upper exfoliation layer **210b** formed of a metal or a transparent conductive oxide and the upper flexible substrate **220b** formed of a plastic film. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 6A, the upper exfoliation layer **210b** is separated from a rear surface of the upper flexible substrate **220b**. In this regard, as illustrated in FIGS. 6B and 6C, routing lines of the touch array **260** are not disconnected.

[0081] Although not shown, the lower rigid substrate **200a** is cut on a unit panel basis, a PCB for driving the OLED array **240** is integrally formed with an FPCB for driving the touch array **260**, and the FPCB is connected to the touch array **260** using an ACP.

[0082] Subsequently, a pulse type high voltage ranging from 3 kV to 5 kV is also applied to the lower exfoliation layer **210a**. As illustrated in FIG. 5E, when the voltage is applied to the lower exfoliation layer **210a**, a gap is formed between the lower exfoliation layer **210a** formed of a metal or a transparent conductive oxide and the lower flexible substrate **220a** formed of a plastic film. Accordingly, the lower exfoliation layer **210a** is separated from the lower flexible substrate **220a**.

[0083] Next, as illustrated in FIG. 5F, a top cover **280** is attached to a rear surface of the upper flexible substrate **220b** from which the upper exfoliation layer **210a** has been separated. The top cover **280** is formed of a material such as PMMA, PU, acryl, COP, PET, PEN, polyimide, or the like.

Although not shown, a bottom cover may be formed on a rear surface of the lower flexible substrate **220a**.

[0084] According to the manufacturing method of the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel, a flexible substrate is formed on a rigid substrate with an exfoliation layer positioned therebetween, and an OLED array or a touch array is formed on the flexible substrate. In addition, the rigid substrate is separated from the flexible substrate using ultraviolet light. Therefore, an OLED display device including a built-in touch panel and having flexibility may be manufactured.

[0085] In particular, the OLED display device may be manufactured by integrating a PCB for driving the OLED array with an FPCB for driving the touch array, and thus manufacturing costs may be reduced.

[0086] As is apparent from the above description, the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel and the manufacturing method thereof have the following effects.

[0087] First, an OLED array and a touch array are formed on respective flexible substrates, and thus the OLED display device having a built-in touch panel has flexibility and decreased thickness.

[0088] Second, an FPCB for driving the touch array and a PCB for driving the OLED array are integrally installed, and thus manufacturing costs may be reduced.

[0089] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device comprising:

an OLED array on a lower flexible substrate;
a touch array on an upper flexible substrate; and
an adhesive layer adhering the upper flexible substrate to the lower flexible substrate such that the touch array and the OLED array face each other.

2. The OLED display device according to claim 1, wherein the touch array comprises X and Y electrodes crossing each other, a pad part, and a routing line connecting the pad part to the X and Y electrodes,

wherein the pad part is connected to the OLED array via an anisotropic conductive paste.

3. The OLED display device according to claim 2, wherein the anisotropic conductive paste has a first end connected to the pad part and a second end on the lower flexible substrate and connected to a flexible printed circuit board for driving the touch array.

4. The OLED display device according to claim 3, wherein the flexible printed circuit board is integrally formed with a printed circuit board electrically connected to the OLED array to drive the OLED array.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有内置触摸板的有机发光二极管显示装置及其制造方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

一种具有内置触摸面板的有机发光二极管 (OLED) 显示装置及其制造方法，其中OLED阵列和触摸阵列形成在柔性基板上，因此OLED显示装置具有柔性，并且具有柔性印刷用于驱动触摸阵列的电路板与用于驱动OLED阵列的印刷电路板整体形成，因此公开了制造成本。OLED显示装置包括形成在下柔性基板上的OLED阵列，形成在上柔性基板上的触摸阵列，以及将上柔性基板粘附到下柔性基板的粘合层，使得触摸阵列和OLED阵列各自面对其他。

FIG. 1

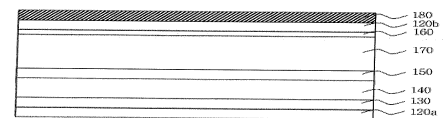


FIG. 2A

