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Kwon et al.

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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01L 51/5237** (2013.01); **H01L 51/52** (2013.01); **H01L 51/524** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5275** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5265** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC ... H01L 51/52; H01L 51/5265; H01L 51/524; H01L 51/5275; H01L 51/5237
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Bilkis Jahan

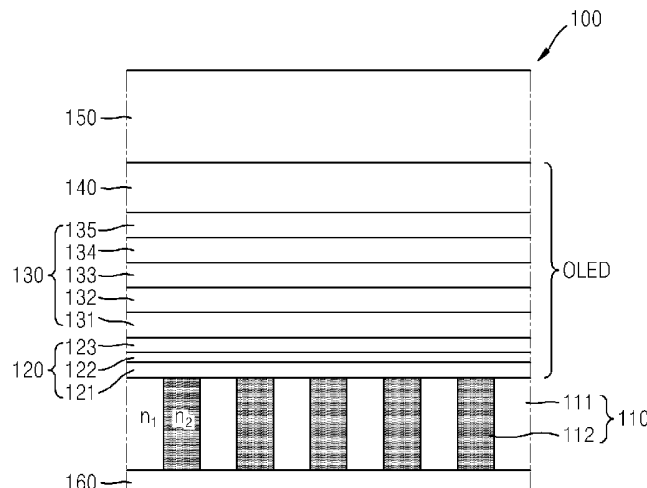
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic light-emitting display apparatus includes a substrate, an organic light-emitting device including a first electrode disposed on the substrate, a second electrode disposed opposite the first electrode, and an intermediate layer disposed between the first and second electrodes, where the intermediate layer includes an organic emission layer, and an encapsulation unit disposed on the organic light-emitting device, where at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in an emission direction of light, includes a region having a first refractive index and a region having a second refractive index greater than the first refractive index, and the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index include materials having a same chemical formula as each other.

11 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

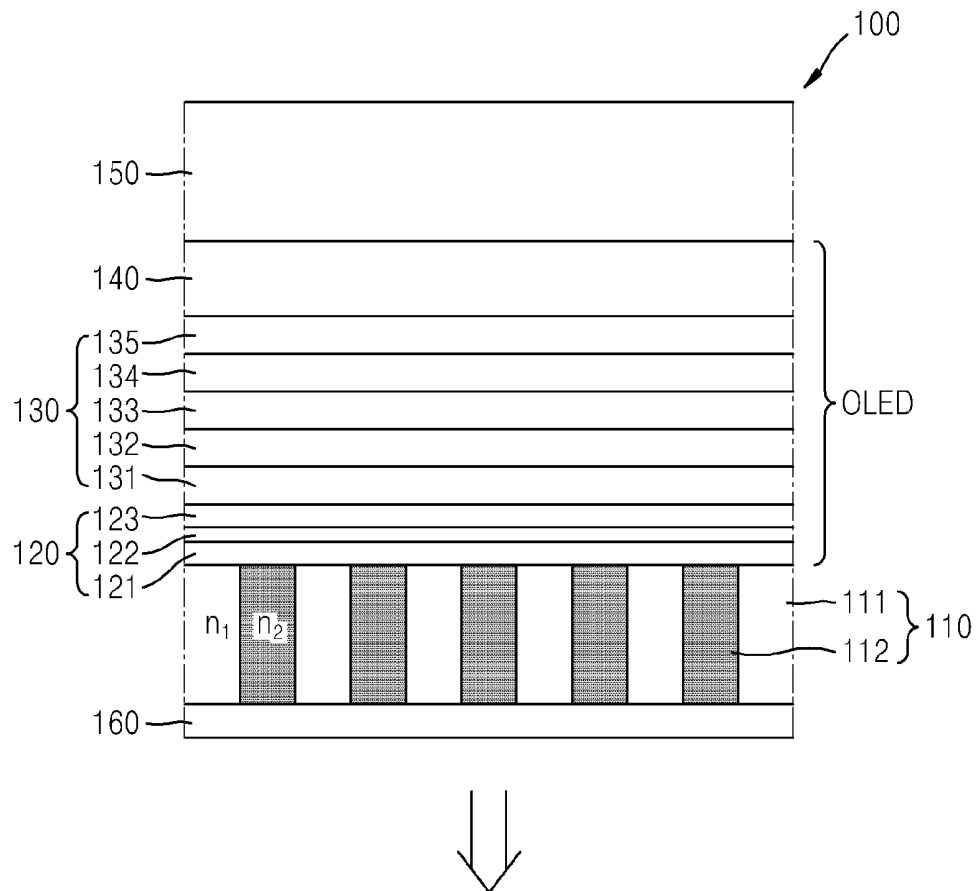


FIG. 2

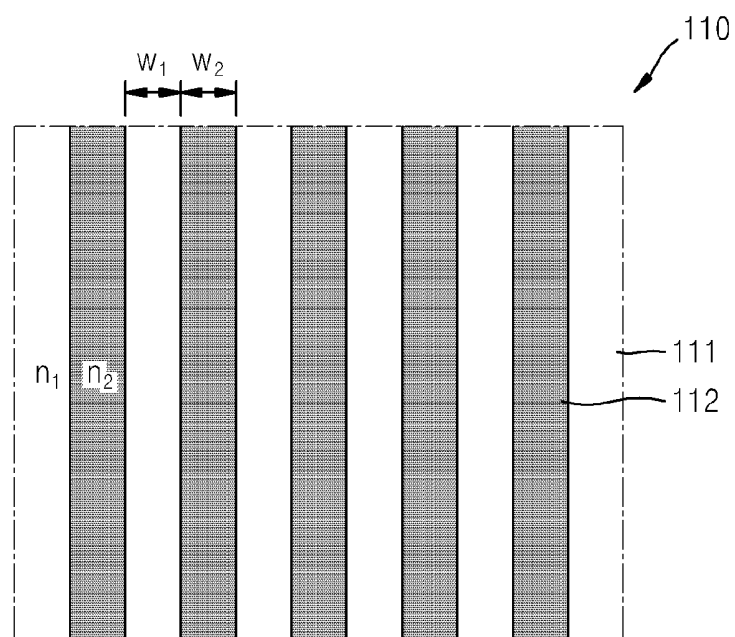


FIG. 3

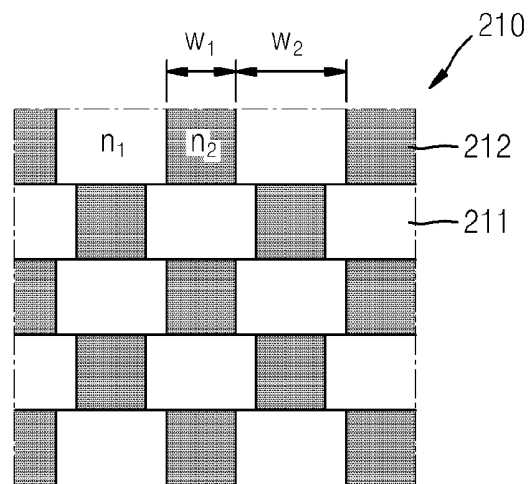


FIG. 4

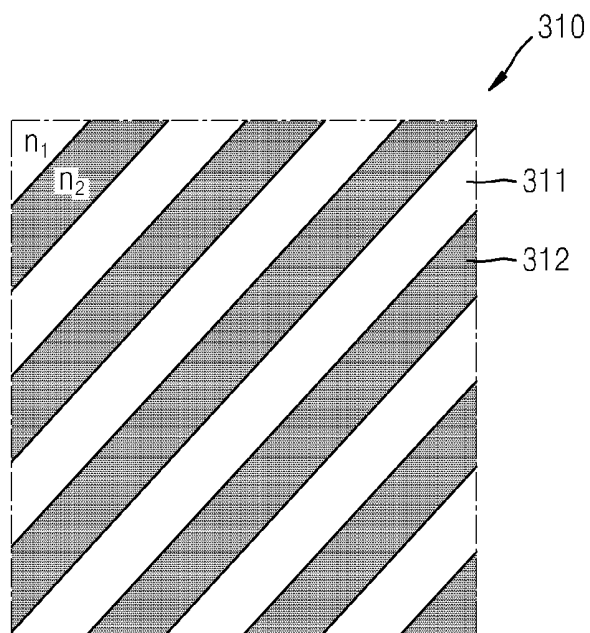


FIG. 5

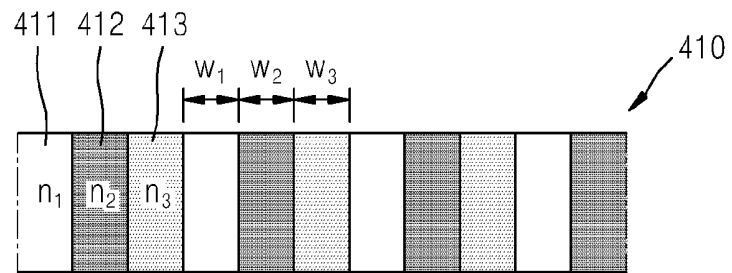


FIG. 6

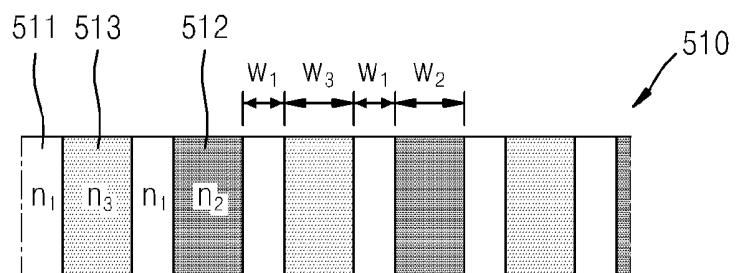


FIG. 7

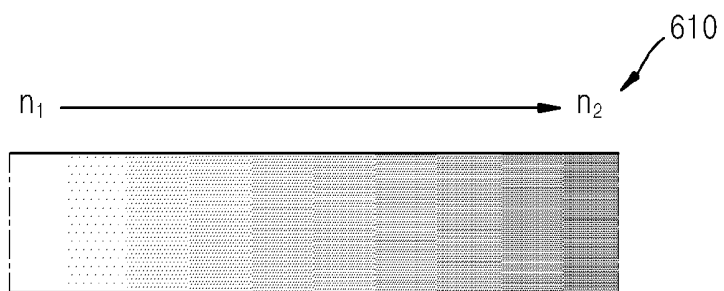


FIG. 8

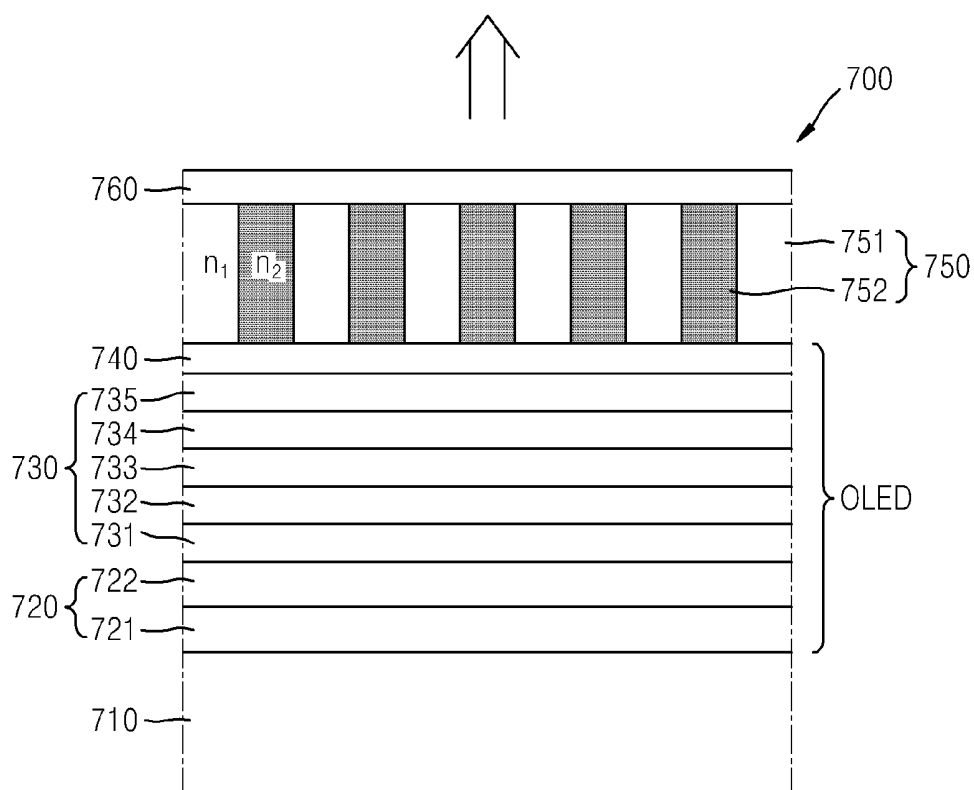


FIG. 9

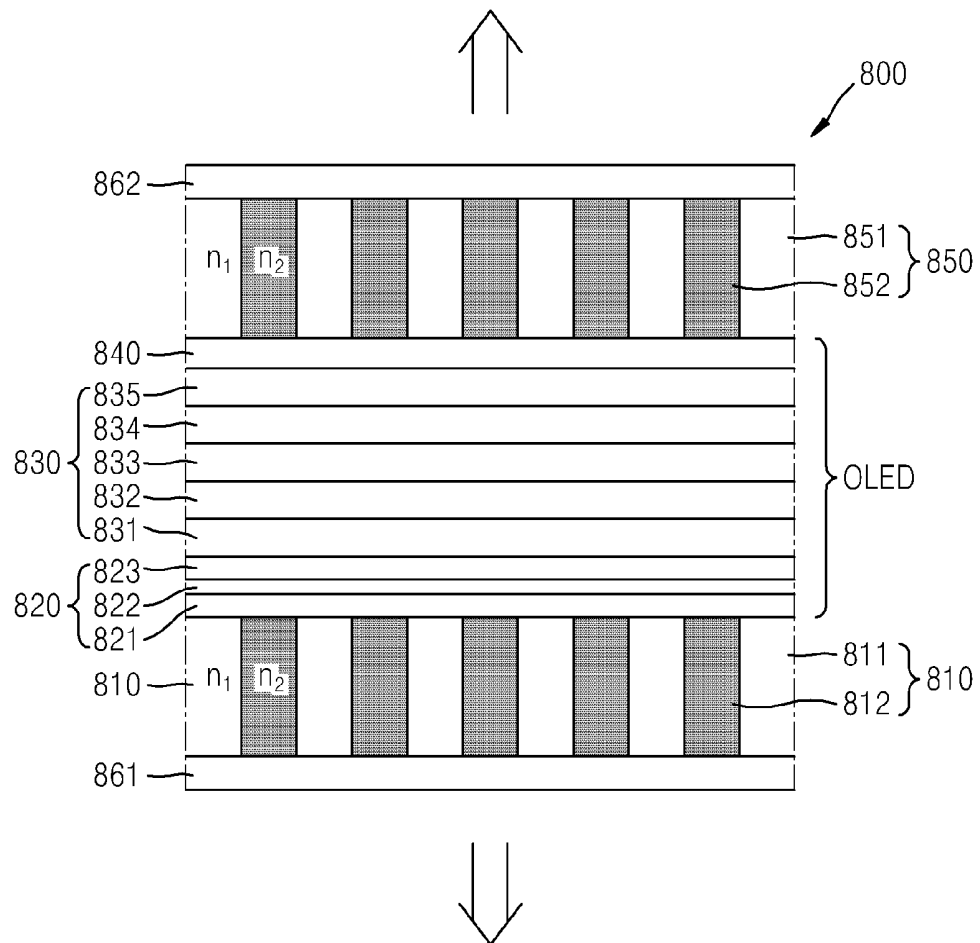


FIG. 10A

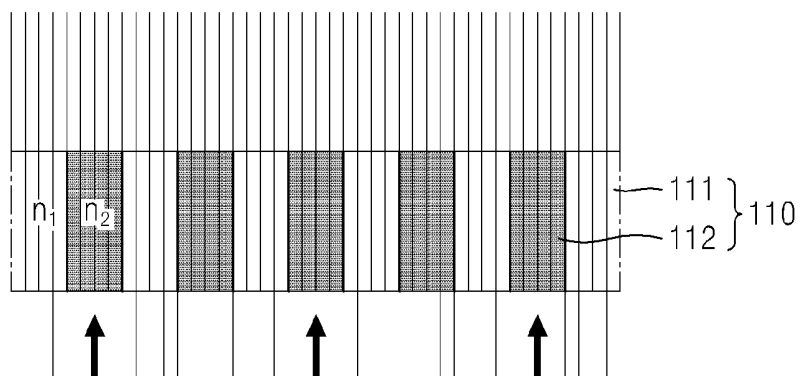


FIG. 10B

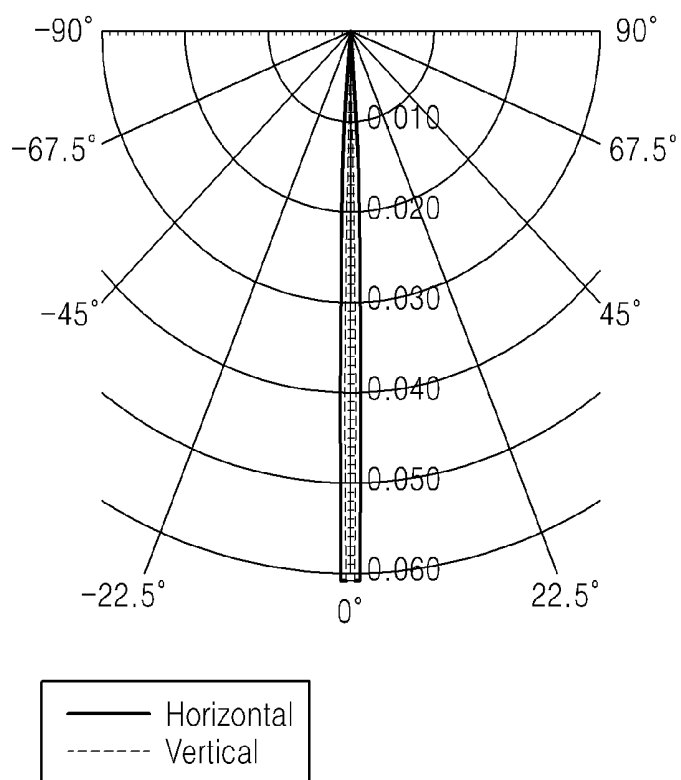


FIG. 10C

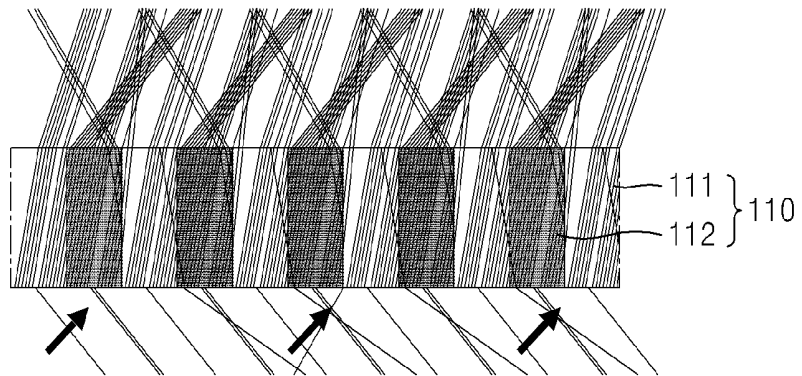


FIG. 10D

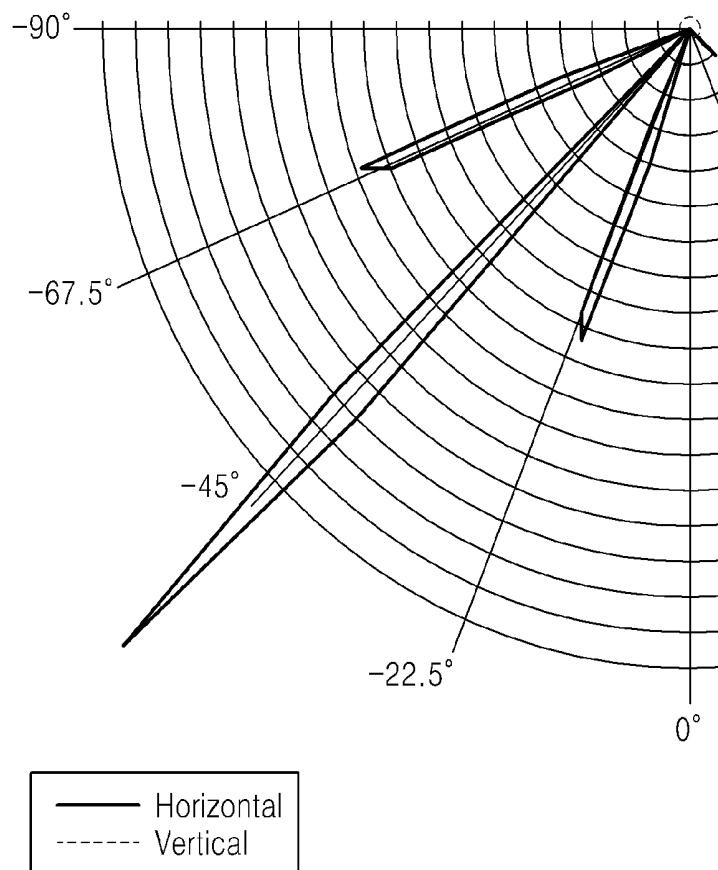


FIG. 10E

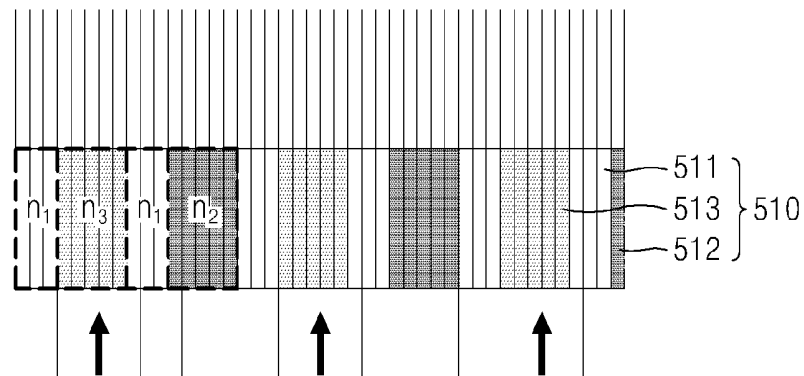


FIG. 10F

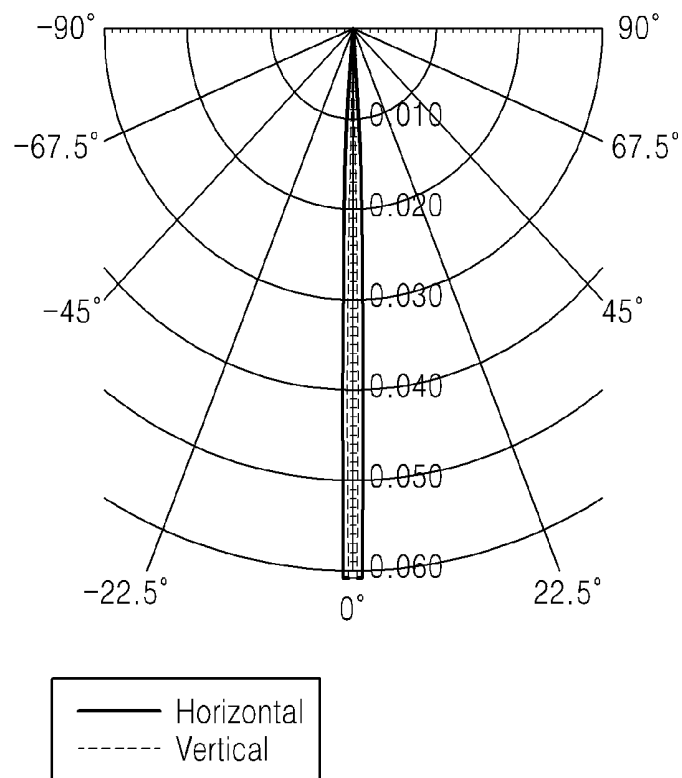


FIG. 10G

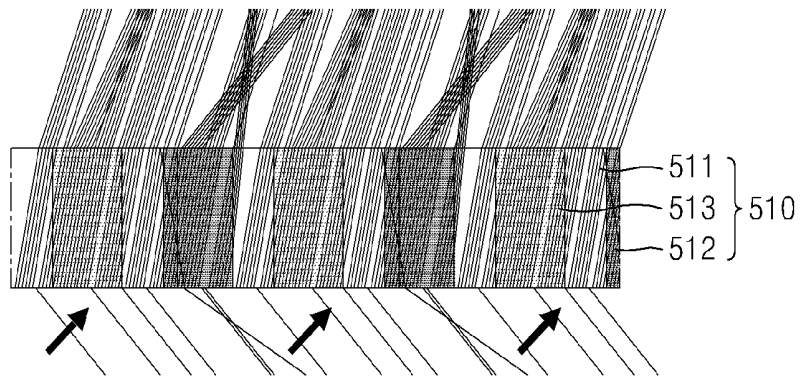


FIG. 10H

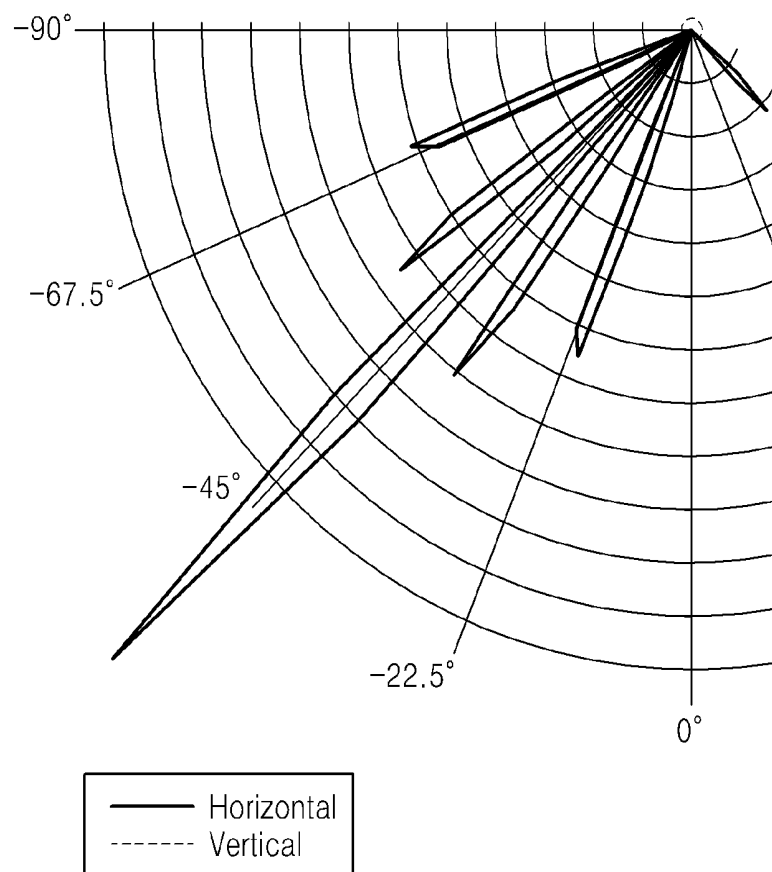


FIG. 11A

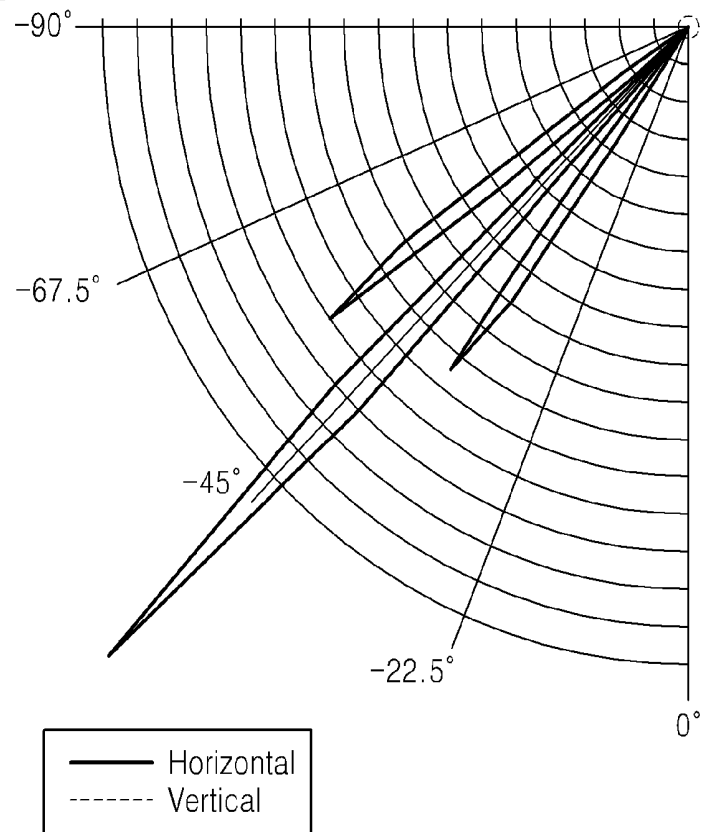


FIG. 11B

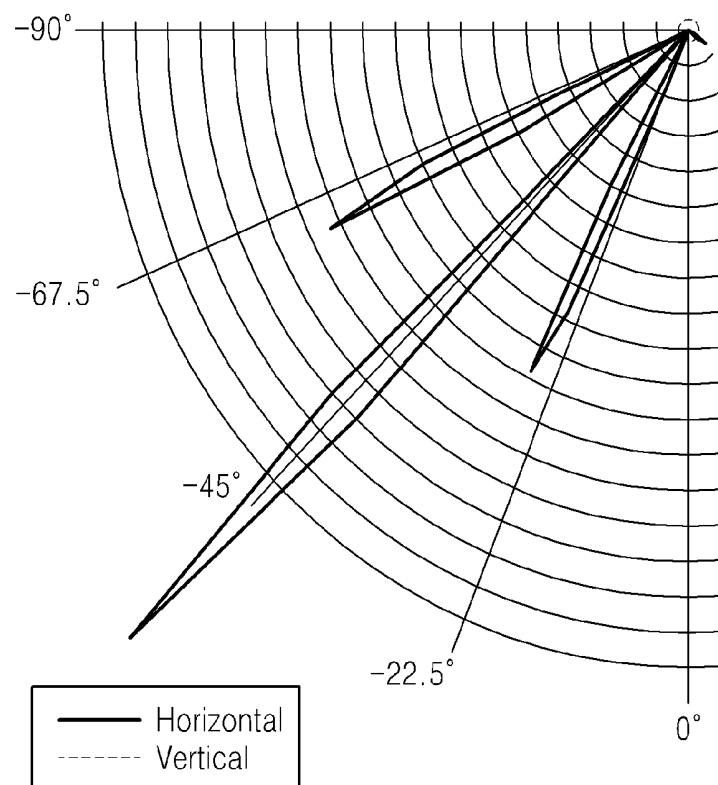


FIG. 11C

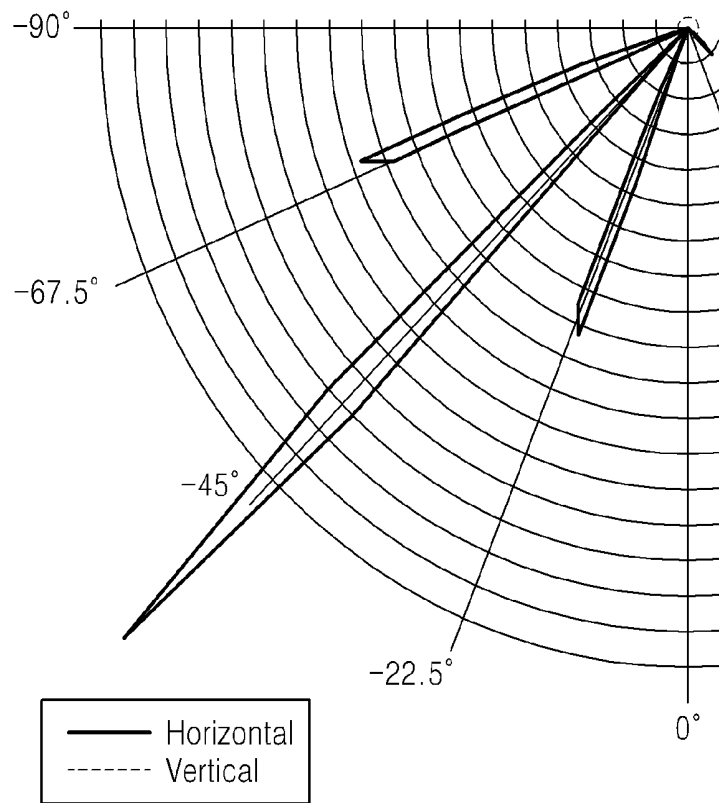


FIG. 11D

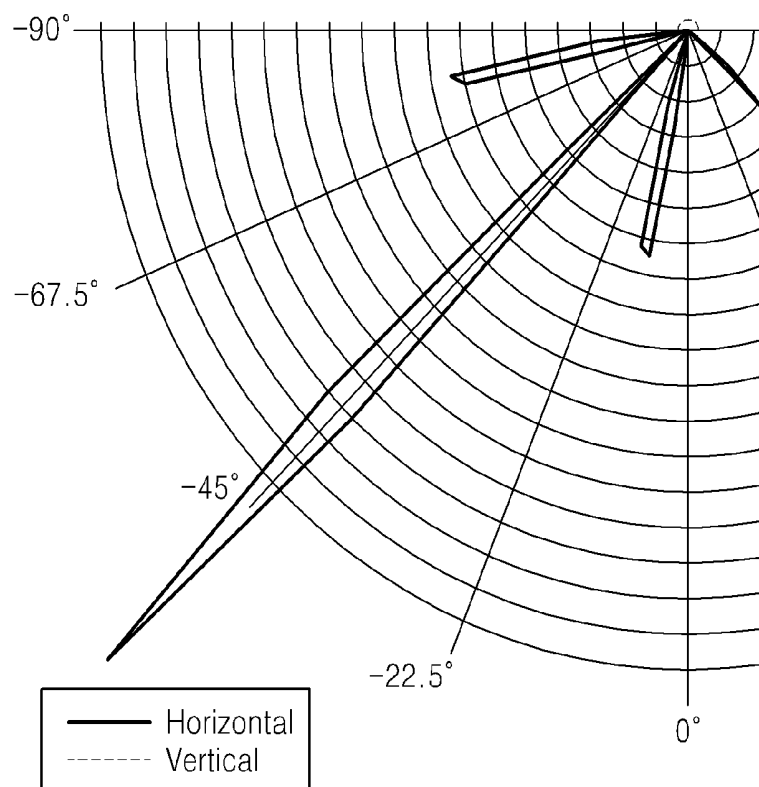


FIG. 11E

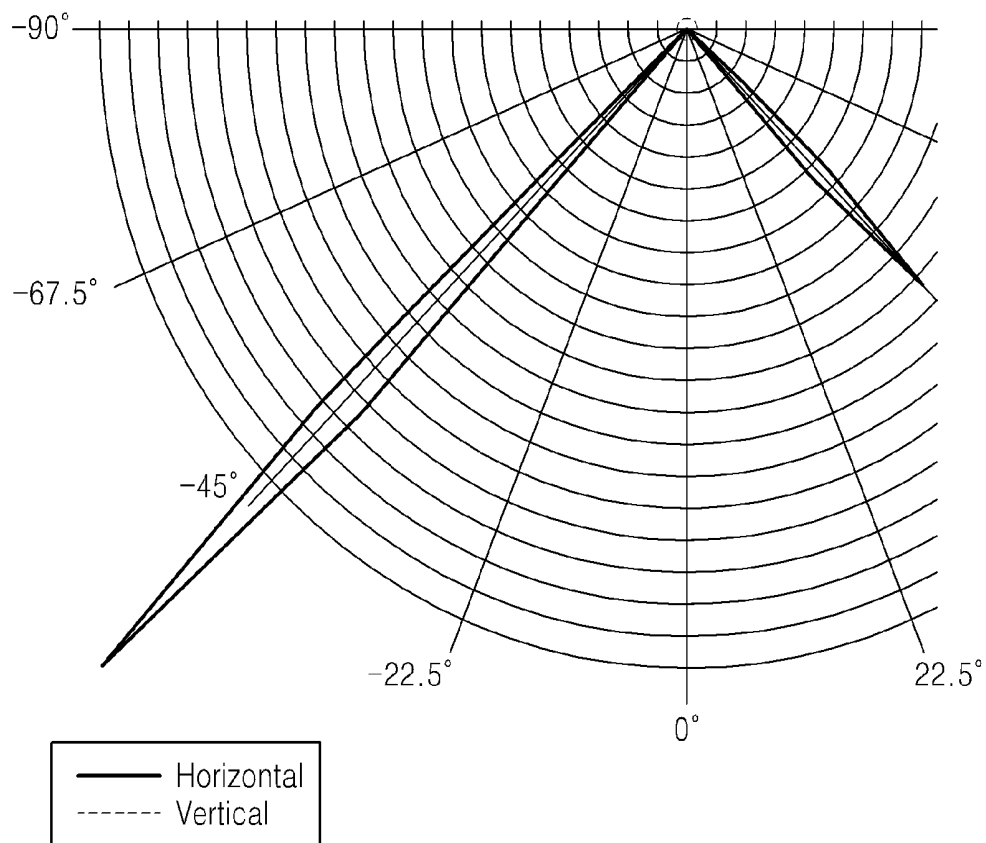


FIG. 12

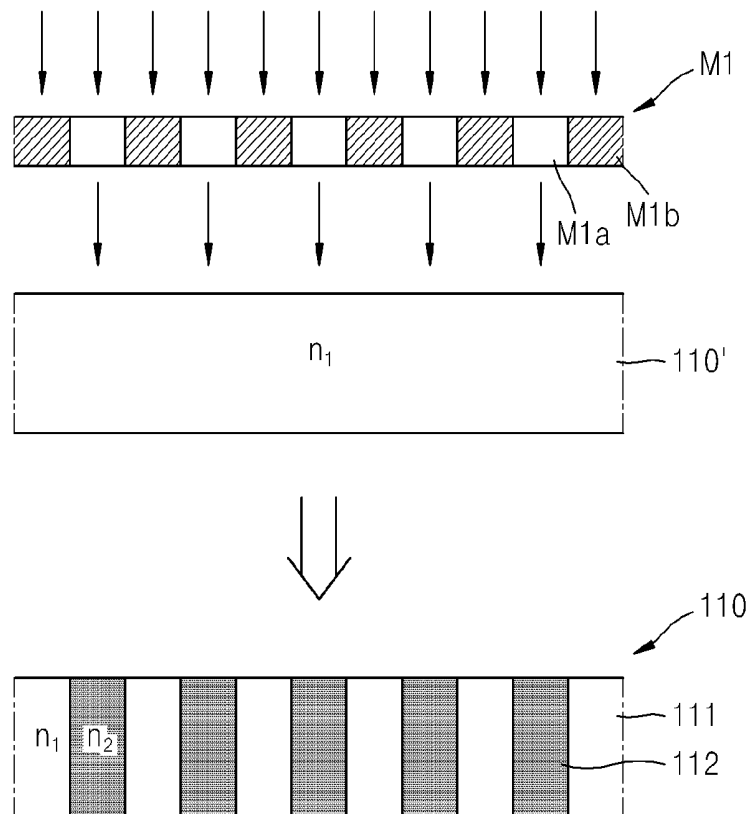


FIG. 13

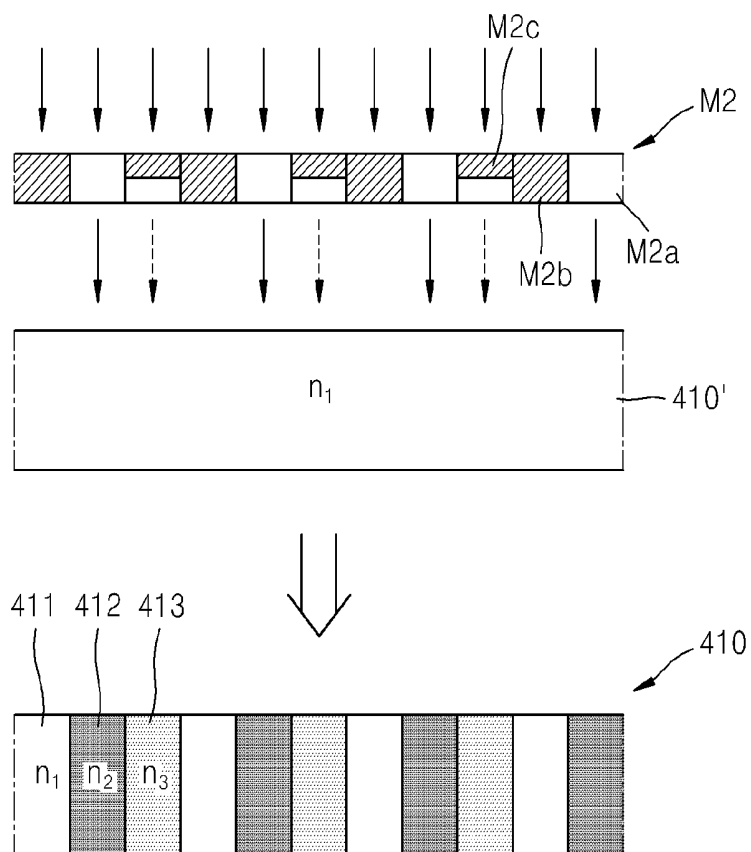
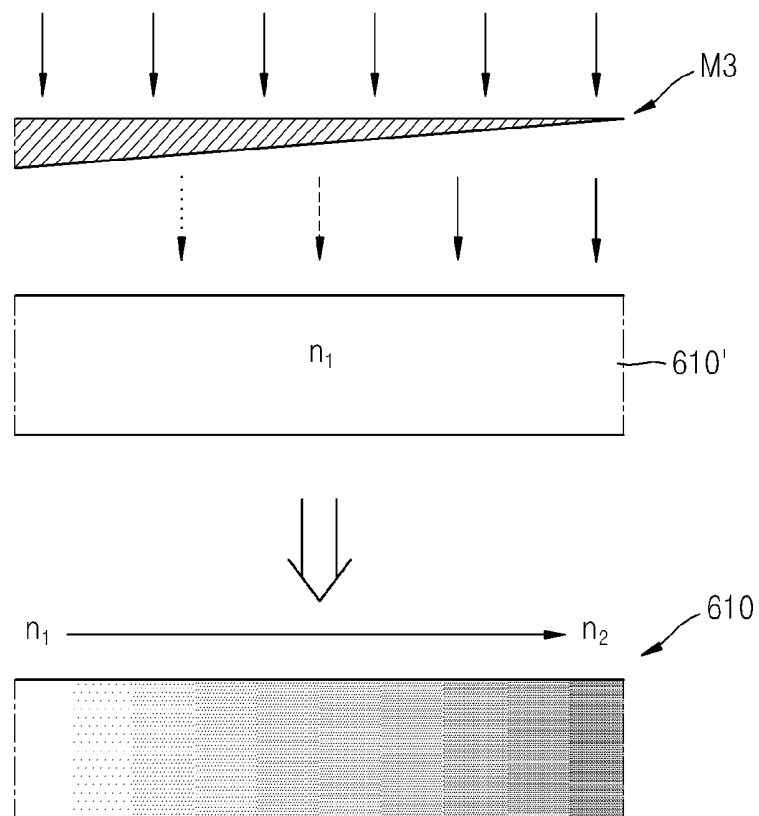


FIG. 14



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

This application claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0110628, filed on Sep. 13, 2013, and all the benefits accruing therefrom under 35 U.S.C. §119, the content of which in its entirety is herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

One or more exemplary embodiments of the invention relate to an organic light-emitting display apparatus and a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus.

2. Description of the Related Art

An organic light-emitting apparatus is a self-emitting display apparatus that includes a hole injection electrode, an electron injection electrode, and an organic light-emitting device including an organic emission layer formed therebetween. In the organic light-emitting apparatus, holes injected from the hole injection electrode and electrons injected from the electron injection electrode combine in the organic emission layer, thereby generating excitons, and when the excitons decay from an excited state to a ground state, light is emitted.

The organic light-emitting display apparatus does not include a separate light source. Therefore, the organic light-emitting display apparatus is driven with a low voltage and is light and thin. Also, as the organic light-emitting display apparatus has characteristics such as a broad viewing angle, high contrast, short response time, and the organic light-emitting display apparatus are used in personal portable devices, such as MP3 players and portable terminals, to televisions ("TV"s) and so on.

SUMMARY

One or more exemplary embodiments of the invention include an organic light-emitting display apparatus and a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus.

Additional features will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented embodiments.

According to one or more exemplary embodiments of the invention, an organic light-emitting display apparatus includes: a substrate, an organic light-emitting device including a first electrode disposed on the substrate, a second electrode disposed opposite the first electrode, and an intermediate layer disposed between the first and second electrodes, where the intermediate layer includes an organic emission layer; and an encapsulation unit disposed on the organic light-emitting device, where at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in an emission direction of light, includes a region having a first refractive index and a region having a second refractive index greater than the first refractive index, and the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index include materials having a same chemical formula as each other.

In an exemplary embodiment, the at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit which is disposed in the

emission direction of the light may include poly(methyl methacrylate) ("PMMA") or glass containing impurities.

In an exemplary embodiment, the impurities may include germanium (Ge) or boron (B).

In an exemplary embodiment, the at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in the emission direction of the light, may further include a region having a third refractive index different from the first and second refractive indexes, and the regions having the first to third refractive indexes may include materials having the same chemical formula as each other.

In an exemplary embodiment, the at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in the emission direction of the light, may include a region, a refractive index of which is substantially continuously changed.

In an exemplary embodiment, a width of the region having the first refractive index may be substantially the same as a width of the region having the second refractive index.

In an exemplary embodiment, a width of the region having the first refractive index may be different from a width of the region having the second refractive index.

In an exemplary embodiment, the intermediate layer may include a resonance distance adjusting layer for adjusting a distance between the first and second electrodes.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first electrode may be a semi-transmissive electrode, the second electrode may be a reflective electrode, and the substrate may include the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first electrode may be a reflective electrode, the second electrode may be a semi-transmissive electrode, and the encapsulation unit may protect the organic light-emitting device and may include the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index.

In an exemplary embodiment, each of the first and second electrodes may be a semi-transmissive electrode, and each of the substrate and the encapsulation unit may include the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index.

According to one or more exemplary embodiments of the invention, a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus includes: providing a substrate; sequentially stacking a first electrode, an intermediate layer including an organic emission layer and a second electrode on the substrate to form an organic light-emitting device; and providing an encapsulation unit on the organic light-emitting device, where at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in an emission direction of light, includes a region having a first refractive index and a region having a second refractive index greater than the first refractive index, and the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index include materials having a same chemical formula as each other.

In an exemplary embodiment, the at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in the emission direction of the light, may include PMMA or glass containing impurities.

In an exemplary embodiment, the impurities may include germanium (Ge) or boron (B).

In an exemplary embodiment, the method may further include irradiating light on at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit using a mask including a light transmitting region, which transmits the light, and a light blocking region, which blocks the light.

In an exemplary embodiment, a width of the light transmitting region may be substantially the same as a width of the light blocking region.

In an exemplary embodiment, a width of the light transmitting region may be different from a width of the light blocking region.

In an exemplary embodiment, the method may further include transmitting light toward at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit using a halftone mask including a light transmitting region, which transmits the light, a light blocking region, which blocks the light, and a semi-transmissive region, which transmits a portion of the light.

In an exemplary embodiment, the method may further include transmitting light toward at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit using a gradation mask, light transmittance of which is substantially continuously changed.

In an exemplary embodiment, the providing the organic light-emitting device may include providing a resonance distance adjusting layer for adjusting a distance between the first and second electrodes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and/or other features of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an exemplary embodiment of an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan view schematically illustrating a substrate in the organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3 and 4 are plan views schematically illustrating alternative exemplary embodiments of the substrate in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention;

FIGS. 5 to 7 are cross-sectional views schematically illustrating other alternative exemplary embodiments of the substrate in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an alternative exemplary embodiment of an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating another alternative exemplary embodiment of an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention;

FIGS. 10A and 10C are conceptual views respectively illustrating paths of light incident on a front and side of the substrate of FIG. 2;

FIGS. 10B and 10D are graphs respectively showing angle distributions of light which is incident on and then passes through the front and side of the substrate of FIG. 2;

FIGS. 10E and 10G are conceptual views respectively illustrating paths of light incident on a front and side of the substrate of FIG. 6;

FIGS. 10F and 10H are graphs respectively showing angle distributions of light which is incident on and then passes through the front and side of the substrate of FIG. 6;

FIGS. 11A to 11E are graphs showing respectively showing angle distributions of light which is incident on and then passes through the substrate, having different second refractive indexes, of FIG. 2;

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a process of an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIG. 1;

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the substrate of FIG. 5; and

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the substrate of FIG. 7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which various embodiments are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms, and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being “on” another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may be present therebetween. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being “directly on” another element, there are no intervening elements present.

It will be understood that, although the terms “first,” “second,” “third” etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, “a first element,” “component,” “region,” “layer” or “section” discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings herein.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms, including “at least one,” unless the content clearly indicates otherwise. “Or” means “and/or.” As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises” and/or “comprising,” or “includes” and/or “including” when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, regions, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

Furthermore, relative terms, such as “lower” or “bottom” and “upper” or “top,” may be used herein to describe one element’s relationship to another element as illustrated in the Figures. It will be understood that relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in addition to the orientation depicted in the Figures. For example, if the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as being on the “lower” side of other elements would then be oriented on “upper” sides of the other elements. The exemplary term “lower,” can therefore, encompass both an orientation of “lower” and “upper,” depending on the particular orientation of the figure. Similarly, if the device in one of the figures is turned over, elements described as “below” or “beneath” other elements would then be oriented “above” the other elements. The exemplary terms “below” or “beneath” can, therefore, encompass both an orientation of above and below.

“About” or “approximately” as used herein is inclusive of the stated value and means within an acceptable range of deviation for the particular value as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, considering the measurement in question and the error associated with measurement of the particular quantity (i.e., the limitations of the measurement system). For example, “about” can mean within one or more standard deviations, or within $\pm 30\%$, 20% , 10% , 5% of the stated value.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this disclosure belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and the present disclosure, and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

Embodiments of the invention are described herein with reference to cross section illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, embodiments described herein should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of regions as illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes that result, for example, from manufacturing. For example, a region illustrated or described as flat may, typically, have rough and/or nonlinear features. Moreover, sharp angles that are illustrated may be rounded. Thus, the regions illustrated in the figures are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the precise shape of a region and are not intended to limit the scope of the present claims.

Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an exemplary embodiment of an organic light-emitting display apparatus 100, according to the invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, an exemplary embodiment of the organic light-emitting display apparatus 100, according to the invention, includes an organic light-emitting device OLED disposed on a substrate 110 and an encapsulation unit 150 disposed on the organic light-emitting device OLED. The organic light-emitting device OLED includes a first electrode 120, an intermediate layer 130 including an organic emission layer 133, and a second electrode 140.

The substrate 110 may include poly(methyl methacrylate) (“PMMA”) or glass containing impurities. The impurities may include germanium (Ge) or boron (B).

The substrate 110 may include a region 111 having a first refractive index n_1 and a region 112 having a second refractive index n_2 .

In an exemplary embodiment, the substrate 110 may be formed of a single compound. In such an embodiment, the region 111 having the first refractive index n_1 and the region 112 having the second refractive index n_2 are respectively formed of materials having the same chemical formula, having different chemical bonding structures, such that the regions 111 and 112 have different refractive indexes. This will be described below.

The first electrode 120 of the organic light-emitting device OLED is disposed on the substrate 110. The first electrode 120 may include transparent electrodes 121 and 123, includ-

ing a transparent conductive material, and a semi-transmissive layer 122 that forms a microcavity along with the second electrode 140.

In such an embodiment, the first electrode 120 may have a structure in which a first transparent electrode 121, the semi-transmissive layer 122 and a second transparent electrode 123 are sequentially stacked on the substrate 110. The first and second transparent electrodes 121 and 123 may include indium tin oxide (“ITO”), indium zinc oxide (“IZO”), zinc oxide (ZnO), indium oxide (In_2O_3), indium gallium oxide (“IGO”), aluminum zinc oxide (“AZO”) or a combination thereof, and the semi-transmissive layer 122 may include a thin film of several nanometers (nm) to several tens of nanometers and may include silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd), iridium (Ir), chromium (Cr), lithium (Li), calcium (Ca), ytterbium (Yb) or a combination thereof.

The intermediate layer 130 is disposed on the first electrode 120 and may include an organic emission layer 133. The intermediate layer 130 may further include a hole injection layer (“HIL”) 131, a hole transport layer (“HTL”) 132, an electron transport layer (“ETL”) 134, and an electron injection layer (“EIL”) 135. However, the embodiment is not limited thereto, and the intermediate layer 130 may include the organic emission layer 133 and other various function layers.

The second electrode 140 is disposed on the intermediate layer 130. The second electrode 140 may include a reflective electrode, and may include Ag, Al, Mg, Li, Ca, Cu, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, MgAg, CaAg or a combination thereof.

The organic emission layer 133 emits red, green or blue light. Light emitted toward the second electrode 140 is reflected by the second electrode 140, passes through the first electrode 120, which is a semi-transmissive electrode, and is transmitted to the substrate 110.

In such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus 100 may be a bottom emission type display apparatus that transmits light toward the substrate 110.

The light emitted from the organic emission layer 133 travels in all directions. In such an embodiment, the light traveling toward the second electrode 140 is reflected and travels toward the first electrode 120.

Some of the light emitted from the organic emission layer 133 and traveling toward the first electrode 120 is reflected by the semi-transmissive layer 122 included in the first electrode 120 and travels toward the second electrode 140. The other light travels toward the substrate 110, and is emitted to the outside.

Accordingly, in such an embodiment, some of the light emitted from the organic emission layer 133 shuttles between the first and second electrodes 120 and 140. Only light of a specific wavelength satisfying a constructive interference condition is amplified, and is transmitted to the substrate 110.

The semi-transmissive layer 122 included in the first electrode 120 and the second electrode 140 that is the reflective electrode form the microcavity, thereby substantially increasing light emission efficiency and a color purity.

The intermediate layer 130 included in the organic light-emitting display apparatus 100 may include a resonance distance adjusting layer for adjusting a distance between the first and second electrodes 120 and 140, and the HTL 132 may function as the resonance distance adjusting layer.

In such an embodiment, the organic emission layer 133 emits red, green and blue light having a relatively broad wavelength width. The light is changed to light having a narrow wavelength width by the microcavity, and is emitted to the outside.

In such an embodiment, a wavelength of the light emitted to the outside is determined based on a distance between the first electrode **120** and the second electrode **140**. By adjusting the distance between the first electrode **120** and the second electrode **140** using the resonance distance adjusting layer, light of a predetermined or desired wavelength is emitted to the outside.

In such an embodiment, light of a specific wavelength corresponding to a desired resonance distance is emitted substantially to the normal direction with respect to a front surface of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100**, while light emitted to the oblique direction with the normal direction shuttles along a distance longer than the shortest distance between the first electrode **120** and the second electrode **140**, thereby causing constructive interference.

In such an embodiment, a resonance distance of the light emitted to the oblique direction differs from a resonance distance of the light emitted substantially to the normal direction, and thus, a wavelength of the light emitted to the oblique direction differs from a wavelength of the light emitted substantially to the normal direction with respect to a front surface.

In an exemplary embodiment, as described above, the substrate **110** in the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100** includes the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **112** having the second refractive index n_2 , such that light, which passes through the first electrode **120** and is incident on the substrate **110** at a certain angle with respect to the front, is emitted in different directions by the substrate **110**.

Accordingly, an exemplary embodiment of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100** decreases a color shift caused by a viewing angle of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100**. In such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100** decreases a degree of dependency on an angle of a wavelength of emitted light and a reduction in luminance due to the viewing angle.

In an exemplary embodiment, the encapsulation unit **150** is disposed on the second electrode **140**, and the encapsulation unit **150** seals and protects the organic light-emitting device OLED. The encapsulation unit **150** may be a glass substrate, a plastic substrate, a metal substrate or a thin film encapsulation in which an organic insulating layer and an inorganic insulating layer are alternately disposed.

The organic light-emitting display apparatus **100** may further include an optical member **160**, which is disposed at a surface through which light is emitted, e.g., an outer surface of the substrate **110**. The optical member **160** may include a phase retarder or a polarizer, for example, and effectively prevent external light incident on the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100** from being reflected, thus enhancing a visibility and contrast of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100**.

FIG. **2** is a plan view schematically illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a substrate in the organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **2** illustrates a region of the substrate **110** corresponding to a sub-pixel in the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100**. As described above, an exemplary embodiment of the substrate **110** may include the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **112** having the second refractive index n_2 .

The substrate **110** may include PMMA or glass containing impurities. The impurities may include Ge or B.

When light is irradiated to the substrate including the glass containing the impurities, a bonding structure of elements

forming the substrate **110** is changed based on an intensity and irradiation time of the irradiated light, thereby changing a refractive index.

In an exemplary embodiment, the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **112** having the second refractive index n_2 may be respectively formed of compounds that have different bonding structures and substantially the same chemical formula.

In such an embodiment of the substrate **110**, as shown in FIG. **2**, the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **112** having the second refractive index n_2 may be alternately disposed in a stripe form, and a width W_1 of the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 may be substantially the same as a width W_2 of the region **112** having the second refractive index n_2 .

FIGS. **3** and **4** are plan views schematically illustrating alternative exemplary embodiments of the substrate in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention.

FIG. **3** illustrates a region of an exemplary embodiment of a substrate **210** corresponding to a sub-pixel in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention. The substrate **210** may include a region **211** having a first refractive index n_1 and a region **212** having a second refractive index n_2 .

In an exemplary embodiment of the substrate **210**, as shown in FIG. **3**, the region **211** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **212** having the second refractive index n_2 may be alternately disposed in a checkered shape, and a width W_1 of the region **211** having the first refractive index n_1 may differ from a width W_2 of the region **212** having the second refractive index n_2 .

FIG. **4** illustrates a region of another alternative exemplary embodiment of a substrate **310** corresponding to a sub-pixel in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention. In such an embodiment, the substrate **310** may include a region **311** having a first refractive index n_1 and a region **312** having a second refractive index n_2 .

In such an embodiment of the substrate **310**, as shown in FIG. **4**, the region **311** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **312** having the second refractive index n_2 may extend substantially in a diagonal direction and may be alternately disposed.

A width of the region **311** having the first refractive index n_1 may be equal to or may be different from a width of the region **312** having the second refractive index n_2 . Here, the width of the regions **311** or **312** may be defined as a length in a direction substantially perpendicular to an extending direction thereof.

FIGS. **5** to **7** are cross-sectional views schematically illustrating other alternative exemplary embodiments of the substrate in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention.

FIG. **5** illustrates a region of another alternative exemplary embodiment of a substrate **410** in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention. The substrate **410** may include a region **411** having a first refractive index n_1 , a region **412** having a second refractive index n_2 , and a region **413** having a third refractive index n_3 .

The third refractive index n_3 may be greater than the first refractive index n_1 and less than the second refractive index n_2 . The region **411** having the first refractive index n_1 , the region **412** having the second refractive index n_2 , and the region **413** having the third refractive index n_3 may be formed of materials having the same chemical formula.

A width W_1 of the region **411** having the first refractive index n_1 , a width W_2 of the region **412** having the second

refractive index n_2 , and a width W_3 of the region **413** having the third refractive index n_3 may be substantially equal to one another.

In such an embodiment, the substrate **410** includes three regions having different refractive indexes, but the invention is not limited thereto. In an alternative exemplary embodiment, the substrate in an organic light-emitting display apparatus may include four or more regions having different refractive indexes.

FIG. 6 illustrates a region of another alternative exemplary embodiment of a substrate **510** in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention. The substrate **510** may include a region **511** having a first refractive index n_1 , a region **512** having a second refractive index n_2 , and a region **513** having a third refractive index n_3 .

The third refractive index n_3 may be greater than the first refractive index n_1 and less than the second refractive index n_2 .

A width W_1 of the region **511** having the first refractive index n_1 , a width W_2 of the region **512** having the second refractive index n_2 , and a width W_3 of the region **513** having the third refractive index n_3 may be different from one another. Widths W_1 of a plurality of the regions **511** having the first refractive index n_1 , which are disposed at different positions, may be equal to or may differ from one another. Widths W_2 of a plurality of the regions **512** having the second refractive index n_2 , which are disposed at different positions, may be equal to or different from one another. Widths W_3 of a plurality of the regions **513** having the third refractive index n_3 , which are disposed at different positions, may be equal to or different from one another.

In such an embodiment, the order of arranging the region **511** having the first refractive index n_1 , the region **512** having the second refractive index n_2 , and the region **513** having the third refractive index n_3 are not limited to the arrangement shown in FIG. 6, and may be variously modified.

FIG. 7 illustrates a region of an exemplary embodiment of a substrate **610** in an organic light-emitting display apparatus, according to the invention. In such an embodiment, the substrate **610** may have a refractive index that is substantially continuously changed, e.g., from the first refractive index n_1 to the second refractive index n_2 , in a predetermined direction.

The refractive index of the substrate **610** may be greater than or equal to the first refractive index n_1 and less than or equal to the second refractive index n_2 .

Exemplary embodiments of the substrate **110** to **610** in an organic light-emitting display apparatus are shown in FIGS. 2 to 7, but not being limited thereto. In another alternative exemplary embodiment, a substrate in an organic light-emitting display apparatus may be implemented in various ways.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an alternative exemplary embodiment of an organic light-emitting display apparatus **700**, according to the invention.

Referring to FIG. 8, an exemplary embodiment of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700**, according to the invention, includes an organic light-emitting device OLED disposed on a substrate **710** and an encapsulation unit **750** disposed on the organic light-emitting device OLED. The organic light-emitting device OLED includes a first electrode **720**, an intermediate layer **730** including an organic emission layer **733**, and a second electrode **740**.

The substrate **710** may be a glass substrate or a plastic substrate, and the first electrode **720** of the organic light-emitting device OLED is disposed on the substrate **710**. The first electrode **720** may be a reflective electrode, and may include a reflective layer **721**, which includes Ag, Mg, Al, Pt,

Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, or a combination thereof, and a transparent/semitransparent electrode layer **722** disposed on the reflective layer **721**.

The transparent/semitransparent electrode layer **722** may include ITO, IZO, ZnO, In_2O_3 , IGO, AZO or a combination thereof.

The intermediate layer **730** is disposed on the first electrode **720**. The intermediate layer **730** may include an organic emission layer **733**, and may further include an HIL **731**, an HTL **732**, an ETL **734** and an EIL **735**. However, the embodiment is not limited thereto, and the intermediate layer **730** may include the organic emission layer **733** and other various function layers. The HTL **732** may function as a resonance distance adjusting layer.

The second electrode **740** is disposed on the intermediate layer **730**. The second electrode **740** may be a semi-transmissive electrode, and may include Ag, Al, Mg, Li, Ca, Cu, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, MgAg, CaAg or a combination thereof. The second electrode **740** may include a thin film of several nanometers to several tens of nanometers.

The organic emission layer **733** emits red, green or blue light. Light emitted toward the first electrode **720** is reflected by the first electrode **720**, passes through the second electrode **740** that is a semi-transmissive electrode, and is emitted toward the encapsulation unit **750**.

In such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** may be a top-emission type display apparatus that transmits light toward the encapsulation unit **750**.

In such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** may include a microcavity defined by the first electrode **720** and the second electrode **740**. A path of light emitted from the organic emission layer **733** is substantially similar to the light path of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100** of FIG. 1.

When light is emitted from the organic emission layer **733**, due to a resonance distance difference, a wavelength of light that is transmitted toward the encapsulation unit **750** and emitted substantially to the normal direction with respect to a front surface of organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** may differ from a wavelength of light that is transmitted toward the encapsulation unit **750** and emitted to the oblique direction with the normal direction of organic light-emitting display apparatus **700**.

In such an embodiment, the encapsulation unit **750** in the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** includes a region **751** having a first refractive index n_1 and a region **752** having a second refractive index n_2 such that light that passes through the second electrode **740** and is incident on the encapsulation unit **750** at a certain angle with respect to the front is emitted in different directions by the encapsulation unit **750**.

Accordingly, in such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** decreases a color shift caused by a viewing angle of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700**, that is, decreases a degree of dependency on an angle of a wavelength of emitted light and a reduction in luminance due to the viewing angle.

The encapsulation unit **750** disposed on the second electrode **740** may include PMMA or glass containing impurities. The impurities may include Ge or B.

The region **751** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **752** having the second refractive index n_2 are respectively formed of compounds having the same chemical formula having different chemical bonding structures, such that the regions **751** and **752** have different refractive indexes.

In an exemplary embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** may further include an organic layer or

an inorganic layer (not shown), which is disposed between the second electrode **740** and the encapsulation unit **750**.

An optical member **760** may be disposed at an outer surface of the encapsulation unit **750**.

The optical member **760** may include a phase retarder or a polarizer, for example, and effectively prevent external light incident on the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** from being reflected, thus enhancing a visibility and contrast of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700**.

FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating another alternative exemplary embodiment of an organic light-emitting display apparatus **800**, according to the invention.

Referring to FIG. **9**, an exemplary embodiment of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800**, according to the invention, includes an organic light-emitting device OLED is disposed on a substrate **810**, and an encapsulation unit **850** disposed on the organic light-emitting device OLED. The organic light-emitting device OLED includes a first electrode **820**, an intermediate layer **830** including an organic emission layer **833** and a second electrode **840**.

The substrate **810** may include PMMA or glass containing impurities. The impurities may include Ge or B.

The substrate **810** may include a region **811** having a first refractive index n_1 and a region **812** having a second refractive index n_2 .

The substrate **810** is formed of a single compound. In such an embodiment, the region **811** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **812** having the second refractive index n_2 are respectively formed of materials having the same chemical formula, but having different chemical bonding structures, such that the regions **811** and **812** have different refractive indexes.

The first electrode **820** of the organic light-emitting device OLED is disposed on the substrate **810**. The first electrode **820** may include transparent electrodes **821** and **823** that include a transparent conductive material, and a semi-transmissive layer **822** that forms a microcavity along with the second electrode **840**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first electrode **820** may have a structure, in which a first transparent electrode **821**, the semi-transmissive layer **822** and a second transparent electrode **821** are sequentially stacked on the substrate **810**. The first and second transparent electrodes **821** and **823** may include ITO, IZO, ZnO, In_2O_3 , IGO, AZO or a combination thereof, and the semi-transmissive layer **822** may include a thin film of several nanometers to several tens of nanometers. The semi-transmissive layer **822** may include Ag, Mg, Al, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, Li, Ca, Yb or a combination thereof.

The intermediate layer **830** is disposed on the first electrode **820**. The intermediate layer **830** may include an organic emission layer **833**, and may further include an HIL **831**, an HTL **832**, an ETL **834** and an EIL **835**. However, the embodiment is not limited thereto, and the intermediate layer **830** may include the organic emission layer **833** and other various function layers. The HTL **832** may function as a resonance distance adjusting layer.

The second electrode **840** is disposed on the intermediate layer **830**. The second electrode **840** may be a semi-transmissive electrode, and may include Ag, Al, Mg, Li, Ca, Cu, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, MgAg, CaAg or a combination thereof. The second electrode **840** may include a thin film of several nanometers to several tens of nanometers.

The organic emission layer **833** emits red, green or blue light. The emitted light may pass through the first and second electrodes **820** and **840**, and may be emitted toward the substrate **810** and the encapsulation unit **850**.

In such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800** may be a dual-emission type display apparatus.

In such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800** may include a microcavity defined by the first electrode **820** and the second electrode **840**.

Light emitted from the organic emission layer **833** may be emitted toward the substrate **810** and the encapsulation unit **850**. Due to a resonance distance difference, a wavelength of light emitted substantially to the normal direction with respect to a front surface of organic light-emitting display apparatus **800** may differ from a resonance distance of light emitted to the oblique direction with the normal direction of organic light-emitting display apparatus **800**.

In an exemplary embodiment, where the substrate **810** included in the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800** includes a region **811** having a first refractive index n_1 and a region **812** having a second refractive index n_2 and the encapsulation unit **850** in the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800** includes a region **851** having the first refractive index n_1 and a region **852** having the second refractive index n_2 , as described above, light incident on the substrate **810** and the encapsulation unit **850** at a certain angle with respect to the front is emitted in different directions by the substrate **810** and the encapsulation unit **850**.

Accordingly, in such an embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800** decreases a color shift caused by a viewing angle of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800**, that is, decreases a degree of dependency on an angle of a wavelength of emitted light and a reduction in luminance due to the viewing angle.

The encapsulation unit **850** may include PMMA or glass containing impurities. The impurities may include Ge or B.

The region **851** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **852** having the second refractive index n_2 are respectively formed of compounds having the same chemical formula, but having different chemical bonding structures, such that the regions **851** and **852** have different refractive indexes.

An optical member **861** may be disposed at an outer surface of the substrate **810**, and an optical member **862** may be disposed at an outer surface of the encapsulation unit **850**.

Each of the optical members **861** and **862** may include a phase retarder or a polarizer, for example, and effectively prevent external light incident on the organic light-emitting display apparatus **700** from being reflected, thus enhancing a visibility and contrast of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **800**.

FIGS. **10A** and **100** are conceptual views illustrating paths of light incident on the substrate of FIG. **2** substantially in the normal direction and the oblique direction, respectively, and FIGS. **10B** and **10D** are graphs showing angle distributions of light which is incident on the substrate of FIG. **2** in the normal direction and the oblique direction, respectively, and then passes through the substrate of FIG. **2**.

FIGS. **10A** and **10C** shows simulation results in a case in which a first refractive index is about 1.45 and a second refractive index is about 1.55, and the graphs of FIGS. **10B** and **10D** are polar coordinate graphs. In each of the graphs of FIGS. **10B** and **10D**, an angle shown on each graph indicates a degree of slope of a viewing angle with respect to the front along a horizontal direction, and a distance from the center of a circle indicates luminescence intensity. A solid line of each graph indicates light emitted in the horizontal direction of the substrate **110**, and a dot line of each graph indicates light emitted in a vertical direction of the substrate **110**.

Referring to FIGS. **10A** and **10B**, light incident on the substrate **110** including the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **112** having the second refractive

index n_2 as shown in FIG. 2 substantially in the normal direction is output substantially to the normal direction with respect to the front as the incident direction of the light, and some of the light is reflected by a boundary of the substrate 110.

That is, as shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B, output light is concentrated on the front (zero degree) with respect to light incident on the front (zero degree).

Referring to FIGS. 10A and 10D, light incident on the substrate 110 shown in FIG. 2 in the oblique direction, which is inclined by about 45 degrees with respect to the normal direction, is output in several directions.

Some of light is reflected by the boundary of the substrate 110, and the other light is refracted or reflected by a boundary between the region 111 having the first refractive index n_1 and the region 112 having the second refractive index n_2 . Therefore, light incident on the substrate 110 in the oblique direction is output in several directions due to the above-described factors. FIGS. 10C and 10D show a path, output angle and intensity of light in consideration of only the configuration of the substrate 110. However, in reality, light may be output at more various angles and intensities.

FIGS. 10E and 10G are conceptual views illustrating paths of light incident on the substrate of FIG. 6 in the normal direction and the oblique direction, respectively, and FIGS. 10F and 10H are graphs showing angle distributions of light which is incident on the substrate of FIG. 6 in the normal direction and the oblique direction, respectively, and then passes through the substrate of FIG. 6.

FIGS. 10E and 10G show simulation results in a case in which a first refractive index is about 1.45, a second refractive index is about 1.5, and a third refractive index is about 1.55, and a distance from the center of a circle indicates a luminescence intensity.

Referring to FIGS. 10E and 10F, light incident on the substrate 510 including the region 511 having the first refractive index n_1 , the region 512 having the second refractive index n_2 , and the region 513 having the third refractive index n_3 as shown in FIG. 6 in the normal direction is output substantially to the normal direction with respect to the front as the incident direction of the light, and some of the light is reflected by a boundary of the substrate 510.

That is, as shown in FIGS. 10E and 10F, output light is concentrated on the front (about zero degree) with respect to light incident on the front (about zero degree).

Referring to FIGS. 10G and 10H, light incident on the substrate 510 in FIG. 6 in the oblique direction, which is inclined by about 45 degrees with respect to the normal direction, is output in several directions.

Some of light is reflected by the boundary of the substrate 510, and the other light is refracted or reflected by a boundary between the region 511 having the first refractive index n_1 and the region 512 having the second refractive index n_2 and/or a boundary between the region 511 having the first refractive index n_1 and the region 513 having the third refractive index n_3 unlike in FIG. 10E. The path of incident light in the case of the substrate 510 of FIG. 6 is influenced by more factors than a path of incident light in the case of the second substrate 110 of FIG. 2, and thus, light incident on the substrate 510 in FIG. 6 in the oblique direction is output in more various directions than light incident on the substrate 110 of FIG. 2 in the oblique direction.

FIGS. 10G and 10H show a path, output angle and intensity of light in consideration of only the configuration of the substrate 510. However, in reality, light may be output at more various angles and intensities.

FIGS. 11A to 11E are graphs showing angle distributions of light incident on and then passes through the substrate of FIG. 2 having different second refractive indexes.

FIGS. 11A to 11E are graphs that show an angle and intensity of output light with respect to light incident on the substrate 110 of FIG. 2, where the first refractive index n_1 is about 1.45 and the second refractive indexes n_2 are about 1.5, about 1.55, about 1.57, about 1.6 and about 1.65, respectively.

As shown in FIGS. 11A to 11E, an angle and intensity of output light may be adjusted by changing the second refractive index n_2 . As described above, the second refractive index n_2 may be variously set by adjusting an intensity and irradiation time of light incident on the substrate 110.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a process of a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 12, an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus 100 of FIG. 1 includes preparing the substrate 110, providing, e.g., forming, the organic light-emitting device OLED by sequentially stacking the first electrode 120, the intermediate layer 130 including the organic emission layer 133 and the second electrode 140 on the substrate 110, and providing the encapsulation unit 150 on the organic light-emitting device OLED.

The first substrate 110 includes the region 111 having the first refractive index n_1 and the region 112 having the second refractive index n_2 greater than the first refractive index n_1 , and the region 111 having the first refractive index n_1 and the region 112 having the second refractive index n_2 may be respectively formed of materials having the same chemical formula.

The providing the intermediate layer 130 may include providing the HTL 132, which may operate as the resonance distance adjusting layer. However, the embodiment is not limited thereto, and the resonance distance adjusting layer may be provided separately.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a method of forming the substrate 110, where light is irradiated to a substrate-forming material 110' for forming the substrate 110 using a mask M1.

The substrate-forming material 110' may include PMMA or glass containing impurities and may have the first refractive index n_1 . The impurities may include Ge or B.

The mask M1 may include a light transmitting region M1a, which transmits light, and a light blocking region M1b that blocks the light. The light may be ultraviolet ("UV") light.

When irradiating the light on the substrate-forming material 110' using the mask M1, the light is incident only on a region of the substrate-forming material 110' corresponding to the light transmitting region M1a. A chemical bonding of the substrate-forming material 110', e.g., glass containing Ge or the like, is changed according to intensity and/or transmission time of irradiated light, and thus, a refractive index thereof is changed.

Therefore, a refractive index of the region in the substrate-forming material 110' corresponding to the light transmitting region M1a is changed from the first refractive index n_1 to the second refractive index n_2 . The second refractive index n_2 may be greater than the first refractive index n_1 .

The light transmitting region M1a and the light blocking region M1b may have substantially a same width as each other. Accordingly, the substrate 110 included in the organic light-emitting display apparatus 100 of FIG. 1 may be manufactured through such an embodiment of the process.

15

The substrate **110** may include the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **112** having the second refractive index n_2 .

The operation of irradiating light to the substrate-forming material **110'** may be performed before the operation of disposing the substrate **110**, or may be performed after the operation of forming the encapsulation unit **150**. In such an embodiment, the order of performing the operation of irradiating light on the substrate-forming material **110'** is not limited.

FIG. **12** illustrates only the mask **M1** and the method for manufacturing the substrate **110** included in the organic light-emitting display apparatus **100** of FIG. **1**, but the embodiment is not limited thereto.

In an alternative exemplary embodiment, by irradiating light to a substrate-forming material using a mask having a light transmitting region and a light blocking region arranged substantially in a check shape, the substrate **210** of FIG. **3** may be manufactured. In such an embodiment, the light transmitting region and the light blocking region may have different widths from each other.

In another alternative exemplary embodiment, the substrate **310** of FIG. **4** may be manufactured by irradiating light on the substrate-forming material **y** using a mask having a light transmitting region and a light blocking region which extend substantially in a diagonal direction and are alternately disposed.

FIG. **12** illustrates an exemplary embodiment of the method for manufacturing the substrate **110** including the region **111** having the first refractive index n_1 and the region **112** having the second refractive index n_2 , but the embodiment is not limited thereto. The same process may also be used in a method of providing the encapsulation units **750** and **850** that respectively include the regions **751** and **851** having the first refractive index n_1 and the regions **752** and **852** having the second refractive index n_2 as shown in FIGS. **8** and **9**.

An operation of irradiating light to an encapsulation unit-forming material may be performed before an operation of forming the encapsulation units **750** and **850**, or may be performed after the operation of forming the encapsulation units **750** and **850**.

FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the substrate of FIG. **5**.

Referring to FIG. **13**, light is irradiated to a substrate-forming material **410'** for forming the substrate **410** using a mask **M2**.

The substrate-forming material **410'** may include PMMA or glass containing impurities and may have the first refractive index n_1 . The impurities may include Ge or B.

The mask **M2** may be a half-tone mask that includes a light transmitting region **M2a** that transmits light, a light blocking region **M2b** that blocks light, and a semi-transmissive region **M2c** that transmits part of light.

When irradiating light to the substrate-forming material **410'** using the mask **M2**, all of the transmitted light is incident on a region of the substrate-forming material **410'** corresponding to the light transmitting region **M2a**, and only some of the transmitted light is incident on a region corresponding to the semi-transmissive region **M2c**.

Therefore, refractive indexes of the regions of the substrate-forming material **410'** respectively corresponding to the light transmitting region **M1a** and the semi-transmissive region **M2c** are changed to have different values.

In the substrate **410** manufactured through such a process, a region corresponding to the light blocking region **M2b** may

16

have the first refractive index n_1 , a region corresponding to the light transmitting region **M2a** may have the second refractive index n_2 , and a region corresponding to the semi-transmissive region **M2c** may have the third refractive index n_3 . The third refractive index n_3 may be greater than the first refractive index n_1 and less than the second refractive index n_2 .

FIG. **13** shows an exemplary embodiment in which the light transmitting region **M2a**, the light blocking region **M2b** and the semi-transmissive region **M2c** have substantially the same width as each other, but the embodiment is not limited thereto.

That is, the substrate **510** of FIG. **6** may be manufactured using a mask including the light transmitting region **M2a**, the light blocking region **M2b** and the semi-transmissive region **M2c** which have different widths from each other.

FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a method of manufacturing the substrate of FIG. **7**.

Referring to FIG. **14**, light is irradiated to a substrate-forming material **610'** for forming the substrate **610** using a mask **M3**.

The substrate-forming material **610'** may include PMMA or glass containing impurities and may have the first refractive index n_1 . The impurities may include Ge or B.

The mask **M3** may be a gradation mask, light transmittance of which is substantially continuously changed.

Therefore, an intensity of light transmitted toward the substrate-forming material **610'** is changed according to the light transmittance of the mask **M3**. The substrate **610** manufactured through such a process may include a region of which refractive index is substantially continuously changed.

The refractive index may have a value substantially continuously changed from the first refractive index n_1 to the refractive index n_2 .

As described above, according to exemplary embodiments of the invention, the organic light-emitting display apparatus and the method of manufacturing the same decrease a color shift and a reduction in luminance caused by a viewing angle.

It should be understood that the exemplary embodiments described therein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects within each embodiment should typically be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other embodiments.

While various exemplary embodiments of the invention have been described with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light-emitting display apparatus comprising:
 - a substrate
 - an organic light-emitting device comprising:
 - a first electrode disposed on the substrate;
 - a second electrode disposed opposite the first electrode; and
 - an intermediate layer disposed between the first and second electrodes, wherein the intermediate layer comprises an organic emission layer; and
 - an encapsulation unit disposed on the organic light-emitting device,
 - wherein
 - at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in an emission direction of light, com-

17

- prises a region having a first refractive index and a region having a second refractive index greater than the first refractive index, and
the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index comprise materials having a same chemical formula as each other. 5
2. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein
the at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in the emission direction of the light, comprises poly(methyl methacrylate) or glass containing impurities. 10
3. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 2, wherein the impurities comprise germanium (Ge) or boron (B).
4. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein 15
the at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in the emission direction of the light, further comprises a region having a third refractive index different from the first and second refractive indexes, and 20
the regions having the first to third refractive indexes comprise materials having the same chemical formula as each other.
5. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein 25
the at least one of the substrate and the encapsulation unit, which is disposed in the emission direction of the light, comprises a region, a refractive index of which is substantially continuously changed.
6. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein 30
a width of the region having the first refractive index is substantially the same as a width of the region having the second refractive index.

18

7. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein
a width of the region having the first refractive index is different from a width of the region having the second refractive index.
8. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein
the intermediate layer comprises a resonance distance adjusting layer for adjusting a distance between the first and second electrodes.
9. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein
the first electrode is a semi-transmissive electrode, the second electrode is a reflective electrode, and the substrate comprises the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index.
10. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein
the first electrode is a reflective electrode, the second electrode is a semi-transmissive electrode, and the encapsulation unit protects the organic light-emitting device, and comprises the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index.
11. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein
each of the first and second electrodes is a semi-transmissive electrode, and
each of the substrate and the encapsulation unit comprises the region having the first refractive index and the region having the second refractive index.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其制造方法		
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摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置，包括基板，有机发光装置，所述有机发光装置包括设置在所述基板上的第一电极，与所述第一电极相对设置的第二电极，以及设置在所述第一和第二电极之间的中间层，其中所述中间层层包括有机发光层和设置在有机发光装置上的封装单元，其中基板和封装单元中的至少一个设置在光的发射方向上，包括具有第一折射率的区域第二折射率大于第一折射率的区域，具有第一折射率的区域和具有第二折射率的区域包括具有彼此相同化学式的材料。

