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Jung et al.

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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS**

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CPC **H01L 51/5237** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5203** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01L 51/5237; H01L 51/5203
See application file for complete search history.

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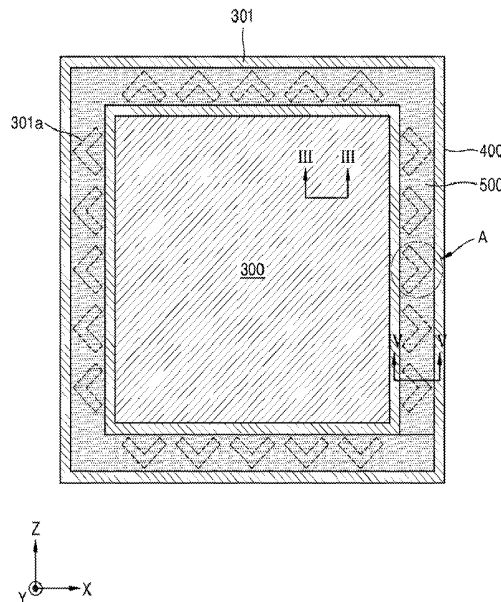
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic light-emitting display apparatus includes a substrate that includes an insulating layer, a display unit disposed on the substrate, an encapsulation member that covers the display unit, and a sealing member disposed on a non-display area of the substrate outside the display unit and between the substrate and the encapsulation member. The insulating layer comprises a first portion that corresponds to the non-display area, and comprises at least one groove formed in the first portion that extends in a direction that is not parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member. The sealing member substantially fills the at least one groove.

20 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

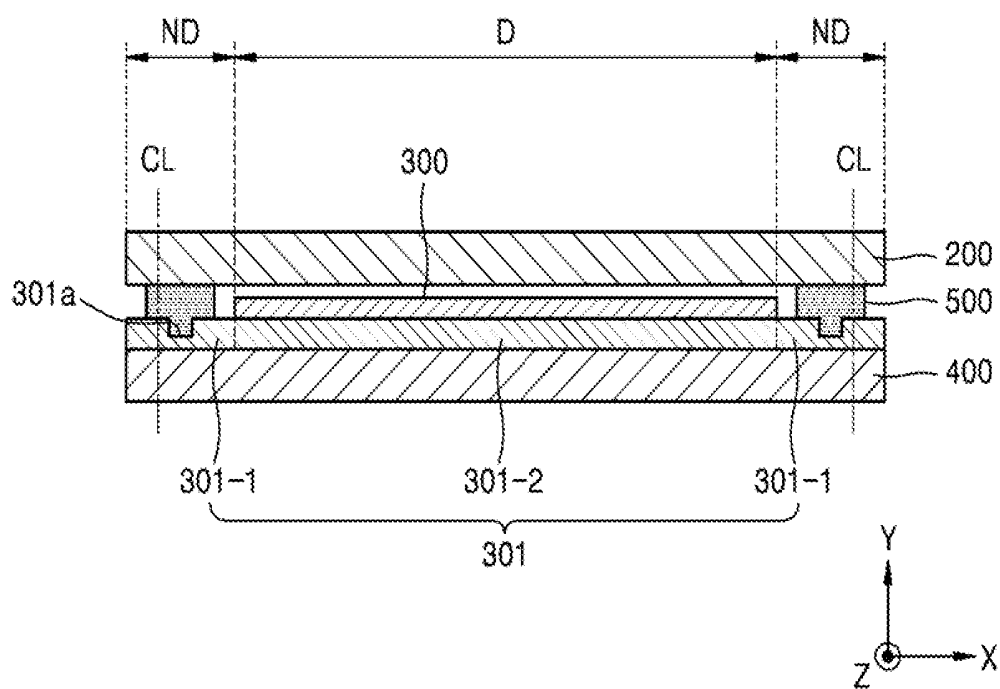
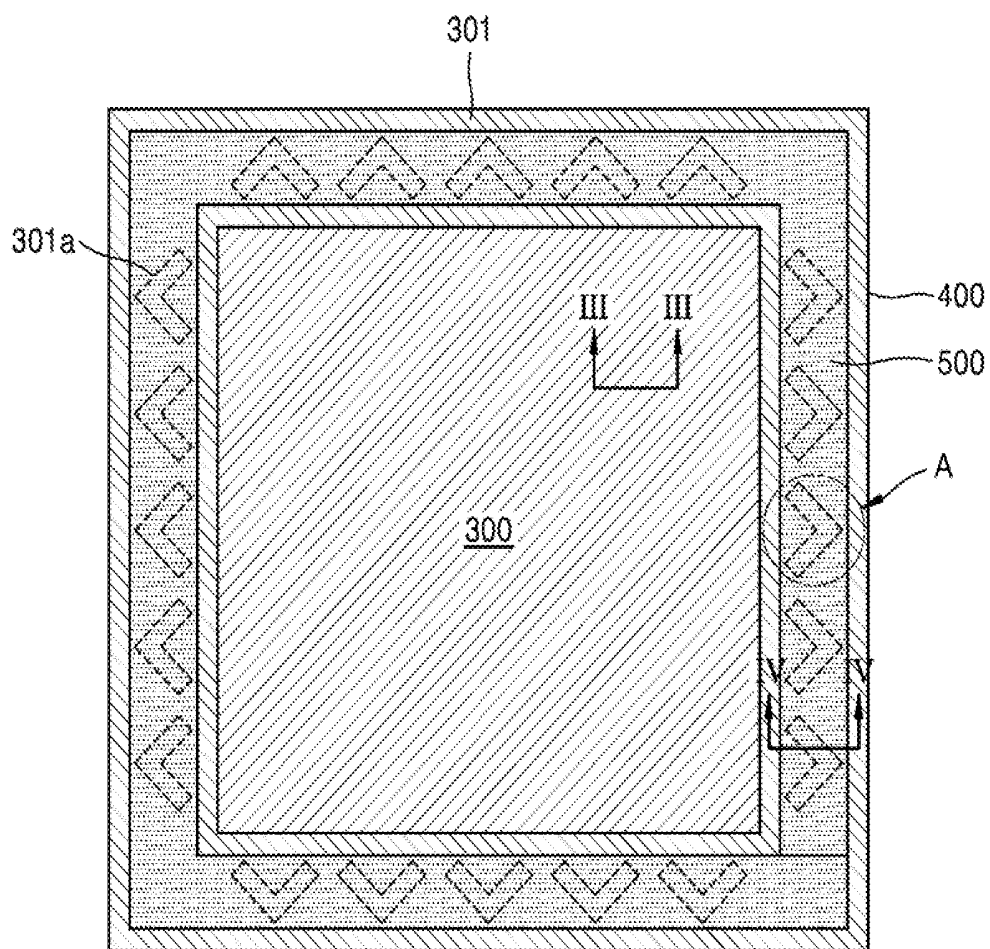


FIG. 2



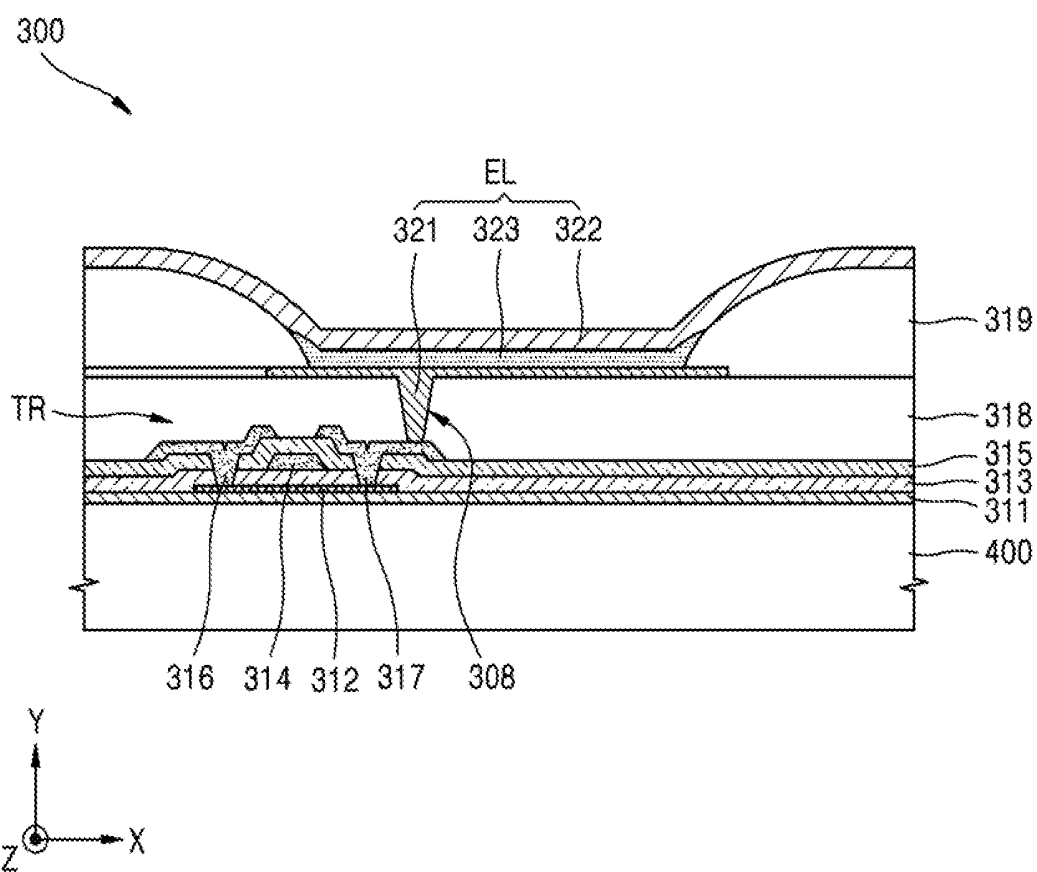


FIG. 4

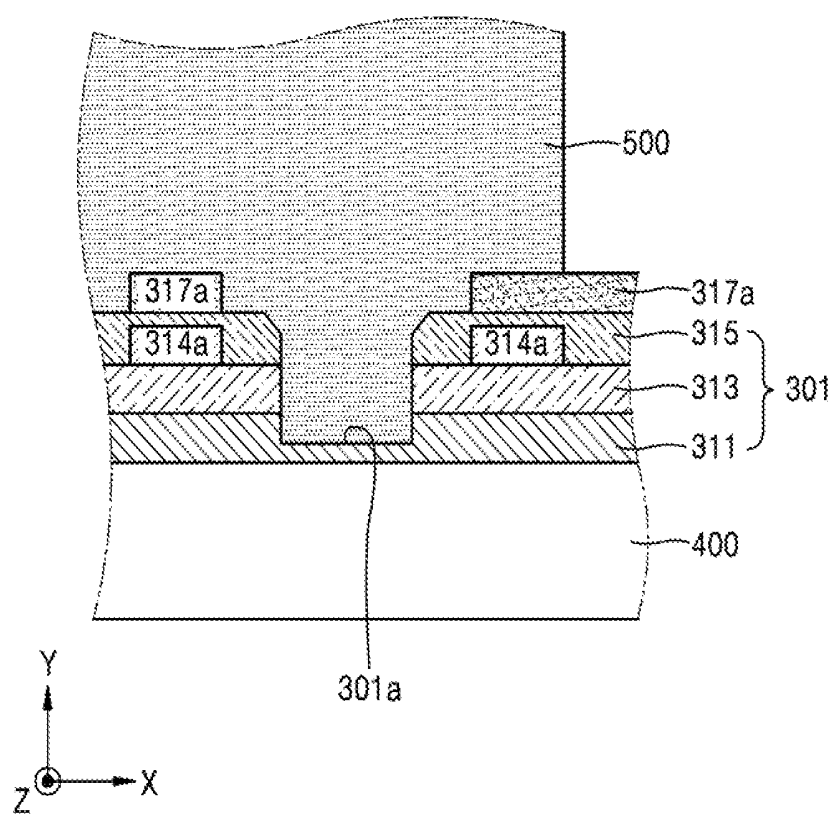


FIG. 5

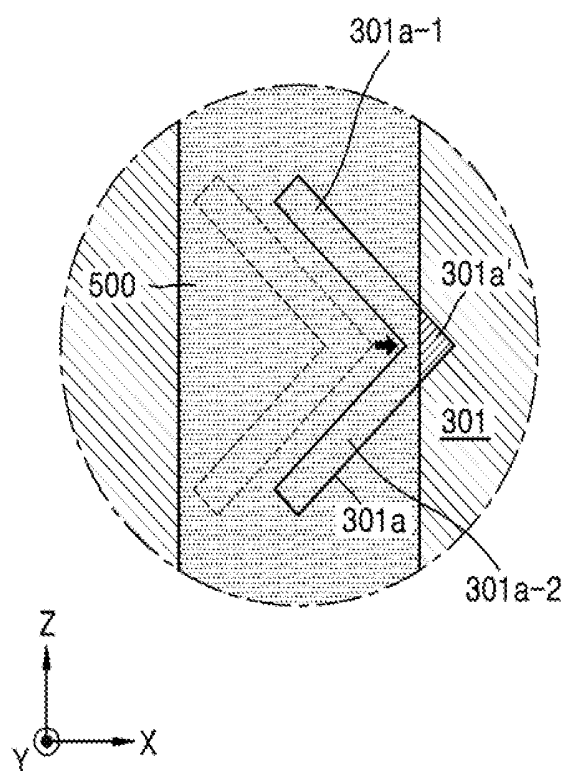


FIG. 6A

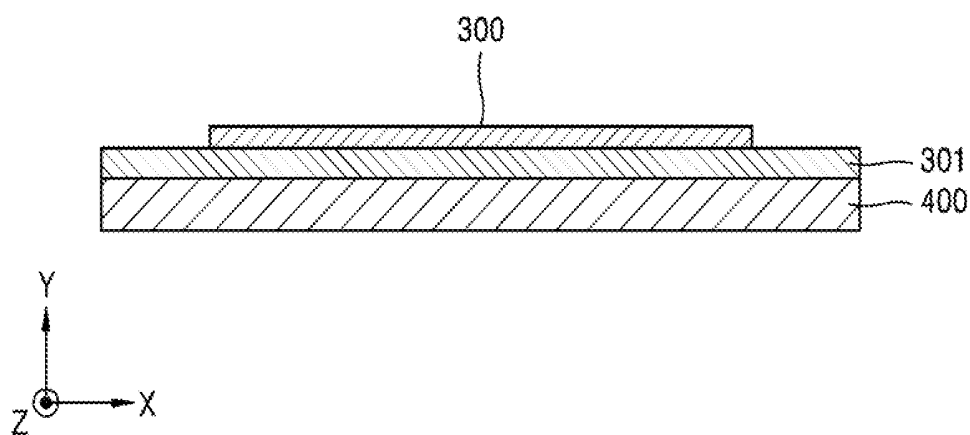


FIG. 6B

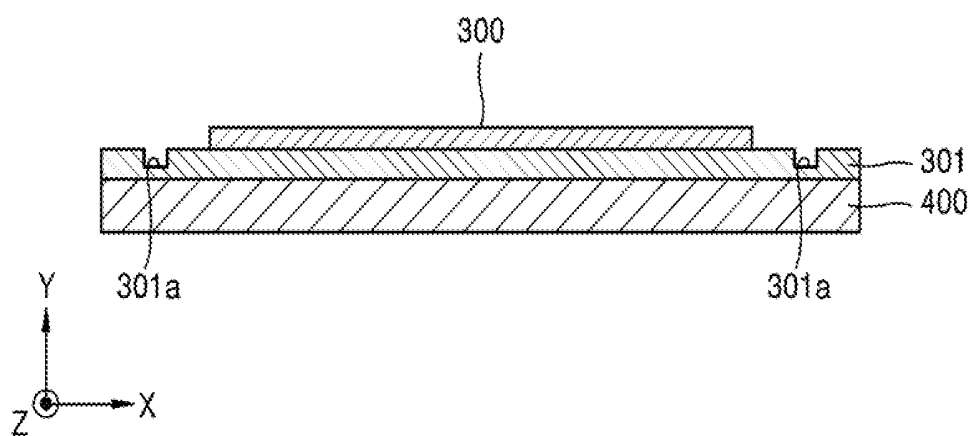


FIG. 6C

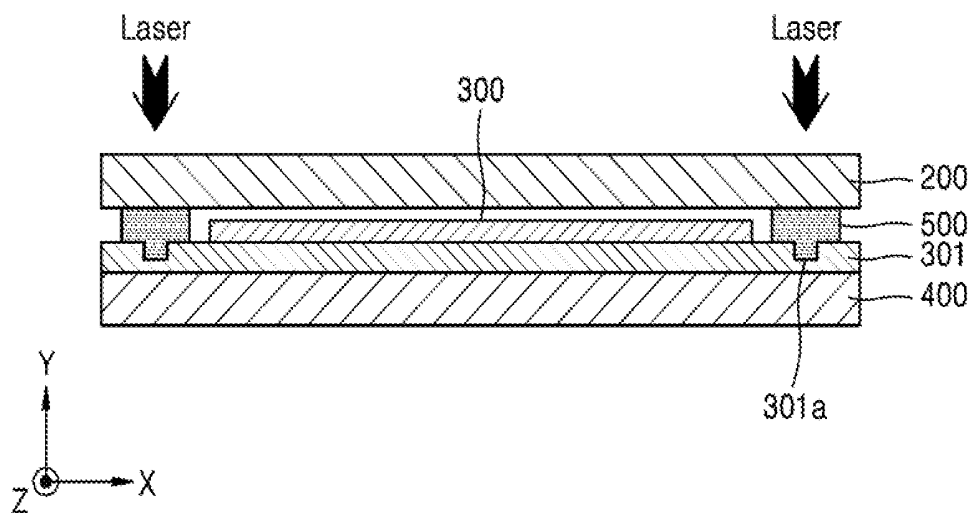


FIG. 7

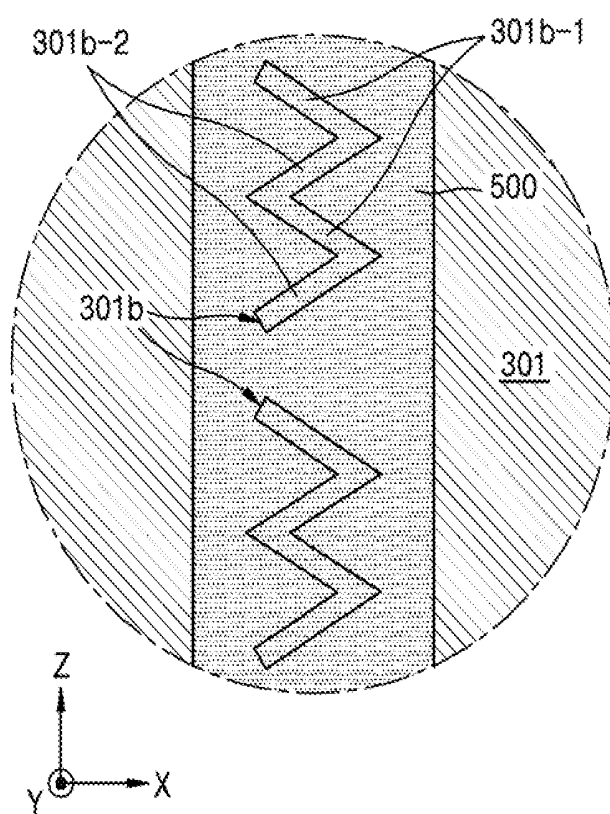


FIG. 8

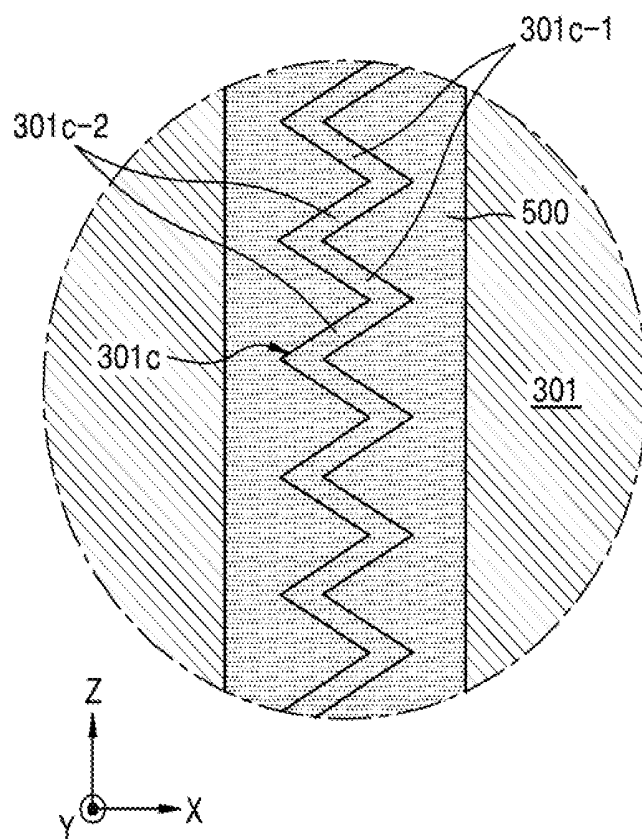


FIG. 9

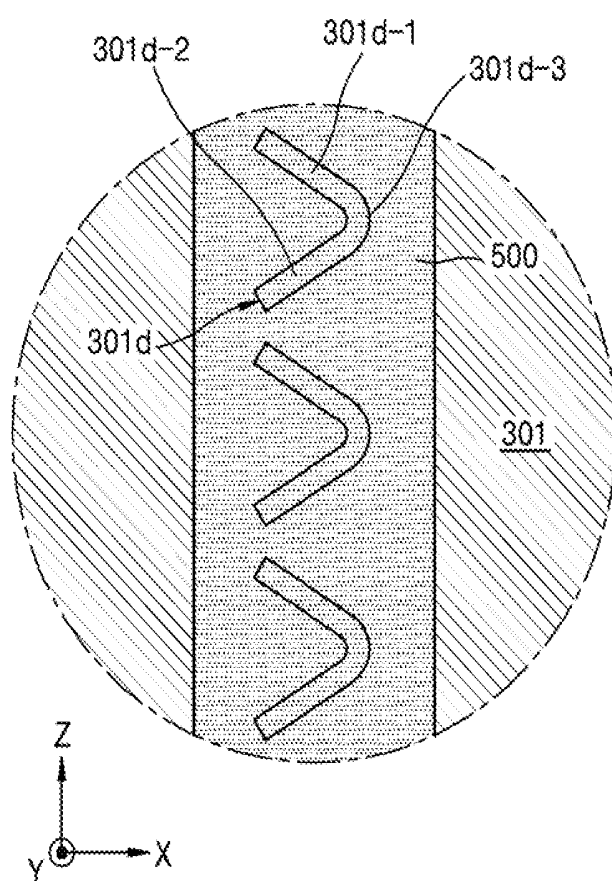


FIG. 10

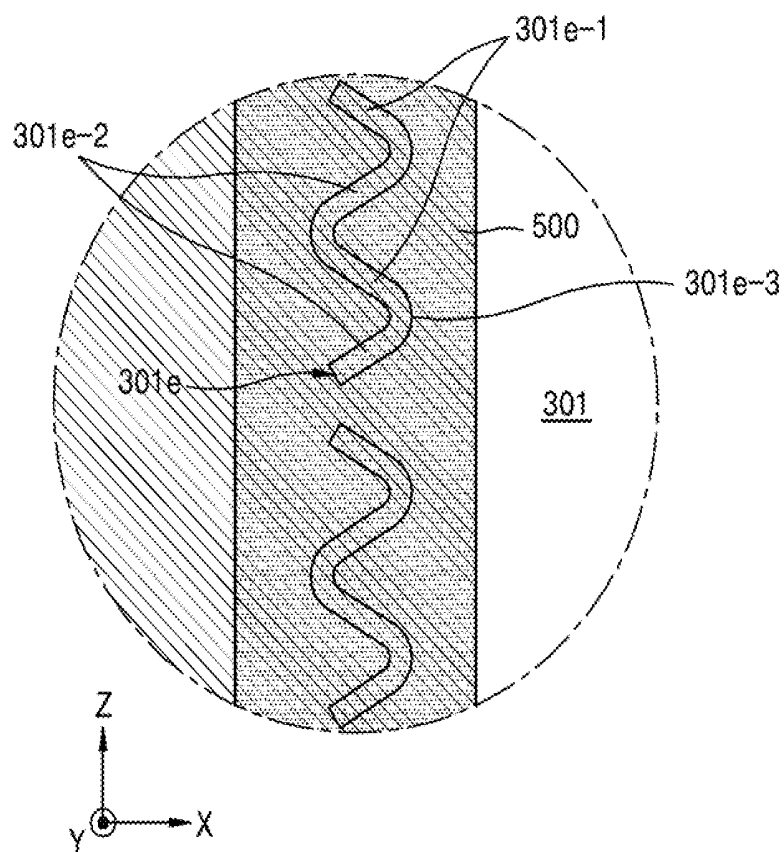


FIG. 11

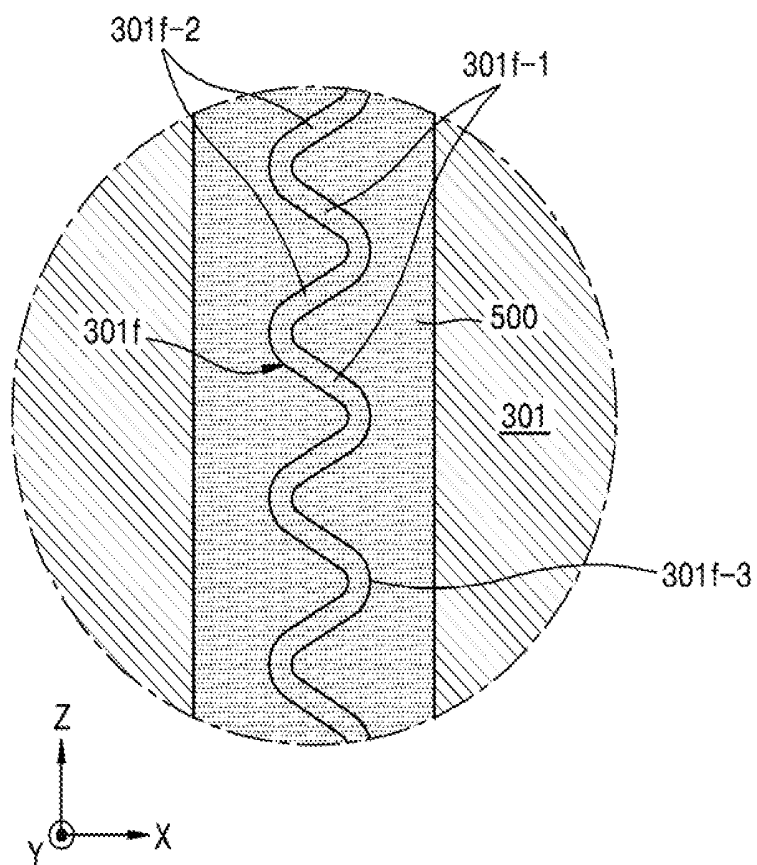
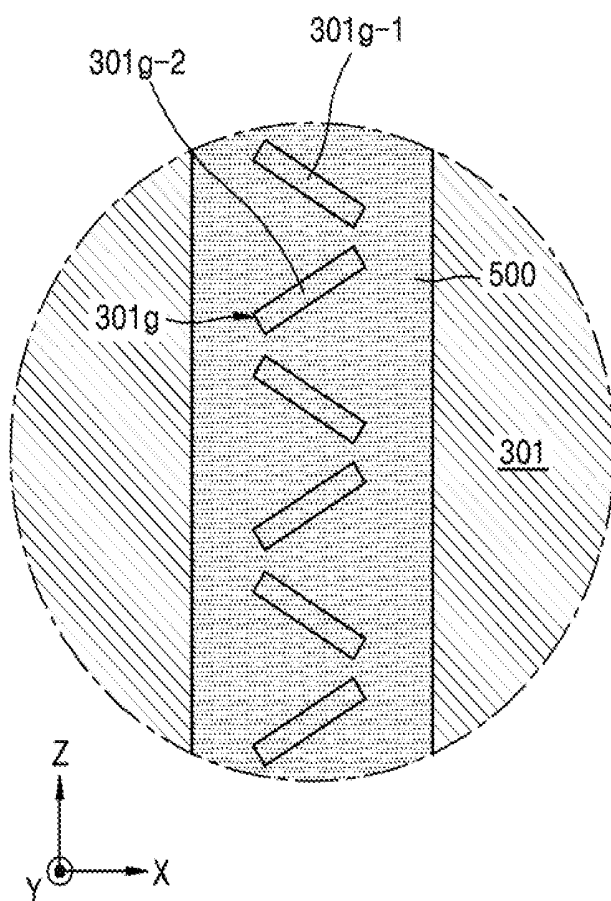


FIG. 12



**ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY
APPARATUS****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION**

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 from, and the benefit of, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2017-0115907, filed on Sep. 11, 2017 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND**1. Technical Field**

One or more embodiments are directed to an organic light-emitting display apparatus.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

In general, a display unit of an organic light-emitting display apparatus degrades due to moisture penetration. Accordingly, an encapsulation structure that seals and protects the display unit is used to prevent moisture penetration.

An encapsulation member that covers a substrate that includes a display unit, and a sealing member, such as a frit, filled between the substrate and the encapsulation member, has been used as an encapsulation structure. That is, sealing is achieved by coating the frit around the display unit of the substrate, covering the display unit with the encapsulation member, and curing the frit by applying a laser beam.

Stronger adhesion is achieved by forming a groove called a trap in an insulating film on the substrate, filling the frit in the groove, and curing the filled frit to increase an adhesive force of the sealing member.

SUMMARY

According to exemplary embodiments, a groove is formed through etching using a photoresist. However, due to process variations, the groove is not always formed at the same position and a position of the groove may slightly change whenever a process is performed. In this case, when a sealing member such as a frit is applied to a substrate, the entire groove may not be filled with the sealing member and a part of the groove may be exposed. In this case, when a residue of a layer removed during etching performed to form the groove remains in the groove and a laser beam is directly irradiated into the residue, gas and air bubbles may be generated.

That is, according to embodiments, in a process of covering the groove with a sealing member such as a frit and irradiating a laser beam to cure the sealing member, when a part of the groove is exposed without being covered by the sealing member, a residue around the groove to which the laser is directly irradiated can generate air bubbles, thereby not only marring the appearance of a sealing member line but also causing errors in positioning the sealing member line.

One or more embodiments include an organic light-emitting display apparatus that suppress aesthetic degradation or sealing member line positioning errors due to air bubbles generated in a groove.

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 embodiments, an organic light-emitting display apparatus includes: a substrate; an insulating layer disposed on the substrate; a display unit disposed on the insulating layer; an encapsulation member that covers the display unit; and a sealing member disposed on a non-display area of the substrate outside the display unit and between the substrate and the encapsulation member, wherein the insulating layer includes a first portion that corresponds to the non-display area, and includes at least one groove formed in the first portion that extends in a direction that is not parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member.

The insulating layer may include a second portion that corresponds to the display unit, wherein the second portion and the first portion of the insulating layer are formed from a same layer.

The display unit may include a buffer layer disposed on the substrate, an active layer disposed on the buffer layer, a gate electrode that faces the active layer, source and drain electrodes disposed over the gate electrode and connected to the active layer, a gate insulating layer disposed between the active layer and the gate electrode, and an interlayer insulating layer disposed between the gate electrode and the source and drain electrodes, wherein the second portion of the insulating layer includes the buffer layer, the gate insulating layer, and the interlayer insulating layer.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a V shape.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves meet each other to form a W shape.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves alternately meet each other to form a continuous zigzag shape.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a rounded V shape in which an inflection portion at which the first groove and the second groove meet each other is rounded.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves are connected to each other to form a rounded W shape with rounded inflection portions.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves are alternately connected to each other to form a continuous wave shape with rounded inflection portions.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of disconnected first grooves and a plurality of disconnected second grooves that alternate with each other, are not to be parallel to the extension direction of the sealing member and are spaced apart from each other.

According to one or more embodiments, an organic light-emitting display apparatus includes: a substrate; a display unit disposed on the substrate; an encapsulation member that covers the display unit; a sealing member disposed between the substrate and the encapsulation member and that extends along a circumference of the display unit; and an insulating layer disposed between the substrate and the sealing member and that includes at least one groove that extends in a direction that is not parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a V shape.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves meet each other to form a W shape.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves alternately meet each other to form a continuous zigzag shape.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a rounded V shape in which an inflection portion at which the first groove and the second groove meet each other is rounded.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of grooves, and each groove may include a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves are connected to each other to form a rounded W shape with rounded inflection portions.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves are alternately connected to each other to form a continuous wave shape with rounded inflection portions.

The at least one groove may include a plurality of disconnected first grooves and a plurality of disconnected second grooves that are not parallel to the extension direction of the sealing member and are spaced apart from each other.

According to one or more embodiments, a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus includes the steps of: forming a display unit on a substrate; forming a buffer layer, a gate insulating layer, and an interlayer insulating layer that extend over the substrate to form an insulating layer; forming one or more grooves in the insulating layer through exposure and etching using a photoresist; disposing a sealing member along a circumference of the display unit to fill the one or more grooves; forming an encapsulation member that covers the display unit; and curing the sealing member by irradiating the sealing member with a laser beam, wherein a space between the substrate and the encapsulation member is firmly sealed.

The insulating layer may be an organic insulating layer formed of a polyimide, and the sealing member may be formed of a thermosetting material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light-emitting display apparatus according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a plan view of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line III-III of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line IV-IV of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged plan view that illustrates a portion A of FIG. 2.

FIGS. 6A through 6C are cross-sectional views that illustrate a process of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIGS. 7 through 12 are plan views of modifications of a groove of FIG. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure includes various embodiments and modifications, and exemplary embodiments thereof will be illustrated in the drawings and will be described herein in detail. However, embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited to exemplary embodiments described below, and may be embodied in various modes.

In the drawings, the same elements may be denoted by the same reference numerals, and a repeated explanation thereof will not be given.

Sizes of components in the drawings may be exaggerated for convenience of explanation.

FIGS. 1 and 2 are respectively a cross-sectional view and a plan view of an organic light-emitting display apparatus according to an embodiment.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, an organic light-emitting display apparatus of a present embodiment includes a substrate 400, a display unit 300 disposed on the substrate 400, an encapsulation member 200 that covers the display unit 300, and a sealing member 500 between the substrate 400 and the encapsulation member 200 that surrounds and seals the display unit 300. Reference symbol D denotes a display area of the display unit 300, and reference symbol ND denotes a non-display area outside the display unit 300.

In a present embodiment, an insulating layer 301 is formed on the substrate 400. The insulating layer 301 is formed from a plurality of organic insulating layers, such as a buffer layer 311, a gate insulating layer 313, and an interlayer insulating layer 315, shown in FIG. 3, formed on the display unit 300 that extend outward and contact the sealing member 500. The organic insulating layers, such as the buffer layer 311, the gate insulating layer 313, and the interlayer insulating layer 315, will be described below. The insulating layer 301 includes a first portion 301-1 that corresponds to the non-display area ND and a second portion 301-2 that corresponds to the display area D. The first portion 301-1 and the second portion 301-2 are formed from the same layer.

In a present embodiment, the sealing member 500 is a frit that is cured when irradiated by a laser beam. A plurality of grooves 301a are formed to a predetermined depth in the insulating layer 301 so that the sealing member 500 fills in the groove 301a. That is, a part of the sealing member 500 that fills in each groove 301a is cured. In this case, a contact area with the sealing member 500 is increased, thereby further increasing adhesive forces and maintaining durability against any shearing forces applied in a planar direction, such as an X-Z-axis direction, of FIG. 1.

In a present embodiment, each groove **301a** has a V shape in a plan view, as shown in FIG. 2. Although a position of each groove **301a** can change due to process variations when the groove **301a** is formed, an exposed portion not covered by the sealing member **500** can be minimized. That is, as shown in FIG. 5, when the groove **301a** to be formed at a position marked by a dashed line is formed at a position marked by a solid line, an exposed portion **301a'** is formed that is not covered by the sealing member **500**. However, since the groove **301a** is not parallel to an extension direction, such as the Z-axis direction, of the sealing member **500**, the exposed portion **301a'**, if any, has a very small size. That is, if the groove **301a** was formed parallel to the Z-axis direction of FIG. 5, which is a first direction in which the sealing member **500** extends, if the groove **301a** is slightly biased as described above, a portion not covered by the sealing member **500** would extend in the Z-axis direction. In this case, the area of the groove **301a** to be irradiated by ultraviolet light to cure the sealing member **500** is increased, which increases the probability that air bubbles are generated due to a residue of the insulating layer **301** remaining when the groove **301a** is formed. However, since the groove **301a** has a V shape that is not parallel to the extension direction of the sealing member **500**, even though the exposed portion **301a'** is generated due to process variations, the exposed portion **301a'**, if any, is an extremely small relative to the size of the groove **301a**, and thus the probability that air bubbles are generated is very low.

In a present embodiment, referring to FIG. 5, groove **301a** includes a first groove **301a-1** and a second groove **301a-2** that are not parallel to each other, and ends of first groove **301a-1** and the second groove **301a-2** meet each other to form the V shape of groove **301a**. Neither the first groove **301a-1** nor the second groove **301a-2** are parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member **500** along the circumference of the display unit **300**, where the circumference refers to an edge or boundary of the display unit **300**. Since the groove **301a** has a V shape, the probability that air bubbles are generated due to a residue of the insulating layer **301** is reduced.

The structures of the display unit **300** and the insulating layer **301** will now be described with reference to FIGS. 3 to 5. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line of FIG. 2. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line IV-IV of FIG. 2. FIG. 5 is an enlarged plan view that illustrates a portion A of FIG. 2.

In a present embodiment, referring now to FIG. 3, the display unit **300** includes an organic light-emitting element EL in which a pixel electrode **321**, an emission layer **323**, and a counter electrode **322** are sequentially stacked, and a thin-film transistor TR connected to the pixel electrode **321** of the organic light-emitting element EL.

In a present embodiment, the thin-film transistor TR includes an active layer **312**, a gate electrode **314**, and source/drain electrodes **316** and **317**. A gate insulating layer **313** that insulates the gate electrode **314** and the active layer **312** is disposed between the gate electrode **314** and the active layer **312**.

In a present embodiment, the buffer layer is disposed on the substrate **400**, and the active layer **312** is disposed on the buffer layer **311**. The active layer **312** includes any of various materials. For example, the active layer **312** may include an inorganic semiconductor material such as amorphous silicon or crystalline silicon. Alternatively, the active layer **312** may include an oxide semiconductor. Alternatively, the active layer **312** may include an organic semiconductor material.

In a present embodiment, the gate insulating layer **313** is disposed on the buffer layer **311** to cover the active layer **312**, and the gate electrode **314** is disposed on the gate insulating layer **313**.

In a present embodiment, the interlayer insulating layer **315** is disposed on the gate insulating layer **313** to cover the gate electrode **314**, and the source/drain electrodes **316** and **317** are disposed on the interlayer insulating layer **315** and are connected to the active layer **312**.

In a present embodiment, a planarization layer **318** that is an organic insulating layer and that covers the thin-film transistor TR is disposed on the interlayer insulating layer **315**. Each of the buffer layer **311**, the gate insulating layer **313**, the interlayer insulating layer **315**, and the planarization layer **318** is formed of a polyimide material.

In a present embodiment, the buffer layer **311**, the gate insulating layer **313**, and the interlayer insulating layer **315** extend to an outer portion of the display unit **300** to become the insulating layer **301** on the substrate **400**, and the grooves **301a** are formed in the insulating layer **301** to be filled with the sealing member **500**. Referring to FIG. 4, a first wiring layer **314a** is formed on the same layer as the gate electrode **314** using the same material as the gate electrode **314**, and a second wiring layer **317a** is formed on the same layer as the source/drain electrodes **316**, **317** by using the same material as that of the source/drain electrodes **316** and **317**.

In a present embodiment, the organic light-emitting element EL is disposed on the planarization layer **318**, and includes the pixel electrode **321**, the emission layer **323**, and the counter electrode **322**. A pixel-defining layer **319** is disposed on the planarization layer **318** and the pixel electrode **321**, and defines a pixel region and a non-pixel region.

The emission layer **323** may be a single layer, or may have a multi-layer structure in which a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer are stacked.

In a present embodiment, the pixel electrode **321** is disposed on the planarization layer **318**, and is electrically connected to the drain electrode **317** of the thin-film transistor TR through a through-hole **308** that penetrates the planarization layer **318**.

In a present embodiment, the pixel electrode **321** functions as an anode, and the counter electrode **322** functions as a cathode. However, embodiments are not limited thereto, and in other embodiments, the pixel electrode **321** can function as a cathode and the counter electrode **322** can function as an anode.

In a present embodiment, the pixel-defining layer **319** has an opening portion through which the pixel electrode **321** is exposed, which defines the pixel region and the non-pixel region of the organic light-emitting element EL. Although only one opening portion is illustrated in FIG. 3, the pixel-defining layer **319** has a plurality of opening portions and the pixel electrode **321**, the emission layer **323**, and the counter electrode **322** are sequentially stacked in each of the plurality of openings to emit light.

In a present embodiment, the organic light-emitting display apparatus includes a plurality of the organic light-emitting elements EL respectively formed in the plurality of opening portions. Each of the plurality of organic light-emitting elements EL forms one pixel, and each pixel emits one of red, green, blue, or white light. Alternatively, the emission layer **323** can be formed over the entire planarization layer **318** irrespective of pixel positions. In this case, the emission layer **323** is formed by sequentially stacking or mixing layers that include light-emitting materials for emit-

ting red, green, and blue light. Combinations of other colors are possible if white light is emitted. In addition, a color converting layer or a color filter that converts the emitted white light into light of a predetermined color can be further provided.

An organic light-emitting display apparatus according to an embodiment can be manufactured using a process of FIGS. 6A to 6C.

First, according to an embodiment, as shown in FIG. 6A, the display unit 300 is formed on the substrate 400. In this process, the buffer layer 311, the gate insulating layer 313, and the interlayer insulating layer 315 extend over the entire substrate 400 to form the insulating layer 301.

In this case, according to an embodiment, the insulating layer 301 is an organic insulating layer formed of a polyimide.

Next, according to an embodiment, as shown in FIG. 6B, the grooves 301a are formed in the insulating layer 301. The grooves 301a are formed through exposure and etching using a photoresist. As shown in FIGS. 2 and 5, the grooves 301a are formed to have a V shape in a plan view of the display unit 300. That is, ends of the first groove 301a-1 and the second groove 301a-2 meet each other to form the V-shaped groove 301a. In this case, a small amount of insulating layer 301 residue that is removed by the etching may remain in the groove 301a.

Next, according to an embodiment, as shown in FIG. 6C, the sealing member 500 is disposed along the circumference of the display unit 300 to fill the groove 301a, the encapsulation member 200 is disposed that covers the display unit 300, and then the sealing member 500 is cured by irradiating a laser beam. The sealing member 500 is formed of a thermosetting material, such as a frit, and as the sealing member 500 is cured, a space between the substrate 400 and the encapsulation member 200 is firmly sealed.

In this case, according to an embodiment, even when a groove 301a is slightly shifted from an originally intended position due to a process variation, since the groove 301a is not parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member 500, only a small exposed portion 301a' is exposed. Accordingly, the probability that a laser beam is directly irradiated onto the insulating layer 301 residue to generate air bubbles is very low.

Hence, according to an embodiment, since the grooves 301a are not parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member 500 that surrounds the display unit 300, if a part of the groove 301a is exposed due to process variations, only a small portion is exposed, thereby preventing air bubbles from being generated. Accordingly, aesthetic degradation due to air bubbles in the groove 301a can be reduced and positioning errors of the sealing member line due to the air bubbles can be suppressed. In addition, since the grooves 301a extend in a direction that latches the X-Z-axis direction, the grooves 301a provide high durability against a shearing forces applied in the X-Z-axis direction. As a result, both the production process and product quality may be improved.

Although the grooves 301a have a V shape in a present embodiment, according to another embodiment, grooves 301b have a W shape as shown in FIG. 7. That is, W-shaped grooves 301b are formed when ends of a pair of first grooves 301b-1 and a pair of second grooves 301b-2 that are not parallel to each other alternately meet each other. Although the grooves 301b have a different shape from that of the grooves 301a, the grooves 301b are not parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member 500, so that a size

of the exposed portion is minimized even when a position of the groove 301b is shifted, as described above.

In addition, in another embodiment, as shown in FIG. 8, a groove 301c has a zigzag shape that is continuous along the circumference of the display unit 300 without any spaces between adjacent grooves, where a zigzag shape is a linear pattern made from a plurality of line segments connected at corners with variable angles that trace a path between two parallel lines. That is, the zigzag-shaped groove 301c is formed when ends of a plurality of first grooves 301c-1 and a plurality of second grooves 301c-2 not parallel to each other are alternately connected to each other. Likewise, since the first grooves 301c-1 and second grooves 301c-2 are not parallel to an extension direction of the sealing member 500, the size of any exposed portions is minimized even when a position of the groove 301c is shifted. Since an area filled with the sealing member 500 is increased, an adhesive force is further increased.

According to another embodiment, FIG. 9 illustrates a groove 301d formed by processing a structure of FIG. 5 so that an inflection point at which a first groove 301d-1 and a second groove 301d-2 meet each other is rounded. According to yet another embodiment, FIG. 10 illustrates a groove 301e formed by processing a structure of FIG. 7 so that inflection points 301e-3 at which first grooves 301e-1 and second grooves 301e-2 meet each other is rounded. According to yet another embodiment, FIG. 11 illustrates a wave-shaped groove 301f formed by processing a structure of FIG. 8 so that an inflection points 301f-3 at which first grooves 301f-1 and second grooves 301f-2 meet each other is rounded. In addition, according to yet another embodiment, FIG. 12 illustrates a groove 301g formed from alternating diagonally oriented first grooves 301g-1 and second grooves 301g-2 disconnected from each other by separating the first groove 301g-1 and the second groove 301g-2 at an inflection region. Although various modifications are made as described above, an exposed portion can be minimized even when a position of any of the grooves 301d, 301e, 301f, and 301g is shifted.

According to embodiments, as described above, an organic light-emitting display apparatus can suppress aesthetic degradation and a sealing member line positioning errors due to air bubbles generated in a groove, thereby improving both production process and product quality.

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

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light-emitting display apparatus, comprising:

- a substrate;
- an insulating layer disposed on the substrate;
- a display unit disposed on the insulating layer;
- an encapsulation member that covers the display unit; and
- a sealing member disposed on a non-display area of the substrate outside the display unit and between the substrate and the encapsulation member,

wherein the insulating layer comprises a first portion that corresponds to the non-display area, and comprises at least one groove formed in the first portion that extends in a direction that is not parallel and not perpendicular to an extension direction of the sealing member, and is completely covered by the sealing member, wherein the groove is a diagonal pattern symmetrical to a direction perpendicular to the extension direction of the sealing

member, and the groove comprises a plurality of grooves along a circumference of the display unit.

2. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the insulating layer comprises a second portion that corresponds to the display unit, wherein the second portion and the first portion of the insulating layer are formed from a same layer.

3. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 2, wherein the display unit comprises

- a buffer layer disposed on the substrate,
- an active layer disposed on the buffer layer,
- a gate electrode that faces the active layer,
- source and drain electrodes disposed over the gate electrode and connected to the active layer,
- a gate insulating layer disposed between the active layer and the gate electrode, and
- an interlayer insulating layer disposed between the gate electrode and the source and drain electrodes,

wherein the second portion of the insulating layer includes the buffer layer, the gate insulating layer, and the interlayer insulating layer.

4. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of grooves, and

each groove includes a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a V shape.

5. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of grooves, and

each groove includes a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves meet each other to form a W shape.

6. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and

ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves alternately meet each other to form a continuous zigzag shape.

7. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of grooves, and

each groove includes a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a rounded V shape in which an inflection portion at which the first groove and the second groove meet each other is rounded.

8. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of grooves, and

each groove includes a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves are connected to each other to form a rounded W shape with rounded inflection portions.

9. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and

ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves are alternately connected to each other to form a continuous wave shape with rounded inflection portions.

10. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of disconnected first grooves and a plurality of disconnected second grooves that alternate with each other, are not parallel to the extension direction of the sealing member and are spaced apart from each other.

11. An organic light-emitting display apparatus, comprising:

- a substrate;
- a display unit disposed on the substrate;
- an encapsulation member that covers the display unit;
- a sealing member disposed between the substrate and the encapsulation member and that extends along a circumference of the display unit; and
- an insulating layer disposed between the substrate and the sealing member and that includes at least one groove that extends in a direction that is not parallel and not perpendicular to an extension direction of the sealing member, wherein the groove is a diagonal pattern symmetrical to a direction perpendicular to the extension direction of the sealing member, and the groove comprises a plurality of grooves along a circumference of the display unit.

12. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 11, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of grooves, and

each groove includes a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a V shape.

13. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 11, wherein the at least one groove comprises plurality of grooves, and

each groove includes a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves meet each other to form a W shape.

14. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 11, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and

ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves alternately meet each other to form a continuous zigzag shape.

15. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 11, wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of grooves, and

each groove includes a first groove and a second groove that are not parallel to each other, wherein ends of the first groove and the second groove meet each other to form a rounded V shape in which an inflection portion at which the first groove and the second groove meet each other is rounded.

16. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 11,

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wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of grooves, and
 each groove includes a pair of first grooves and a pair of second grooves that are not parallel to each other,
 wherein ends of one of the pair of first grooves and one of the pair of second grooves are connected to each other to form a rounded W shape with rounded inflection portions.

17. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 11,

wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of first grooves and a plurality of second grooves that are not parallel to each other, and

ends of the plurality of first grooves and the plurality of second grooves are alternately connected to each other to form a continuous wave shape with rounded inflection portions.

18. The organic light-emitting display apparatus of claim 11,

wherein the at least one groove comprises a plurality of disconnected first grooves and a plurality of disconnected second grooves that alternate with each other, are not parallel to the extension direction of the sealing member and are spaced apart from each other.

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

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forming a display unit on a substrate,

forming a buffer layer, a gate insulating layer, and an interlayer insulating layer that extend over the substrate to form an insulating layer;

forming one or more grooves in the insulating layer through exposure and etching using a photoresist;

disposing a sealing member along a circumference of the display unit to fill the one or more grooves, wherein the one or more grooves extend in a direction that is not parallel and not perpendicular to an extension direction of the sealing member, wherein the groove is a diagonal pattern symmetrical to a direction perpendicular to the extension direction of the sealing member, and the groove comprises a plurality of grooves along a circumference of the display unit;

forming an encapsulation member that covers the display unit; and

curing the sealing member by irradiating the sealing member with a laser beam, wherein a space between the substrate and the encapsulation member is firmly sealed.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein

the insulating layer is an organic insulating layer formed of a polyimide, and

the sealing member is formed of a thermosetting material.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US10333099	公开(公告)日	2019-06-25
申请号	US15/886312	申请日	2018-02-01
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	JUNG JAEYOON JUNG KWANGCHUL SHIN BOOGYO YANG HYUNSUK		
发明人	JUNG, JAEYOON JUNG, KWANGCHUL SHIN, BOOGYO YANG, HYUNSUK		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置，包括：基板，包括绝缘层;显示单元，设置在基板上;封装构件，覆盖显示单元;以及密封构件，设置在显示器外部的基板的非显示区域上单元和基板与封装构件之间。绝缘层包括对应于非显示区域的第一部分，并且包括形成在第一部分中的至少一个凹槽，该凹槽沿不平行于密封构件的延伸方向的方向延伸。密封构件基本上填充至少一个凹槽。

