



US010431764B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Jeon

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,431,764 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 1, 2019**

(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY**

(71) Applicant: **SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**,
Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(72) Inventor: **Hee Chul Jeon**, Yongin-si (KR)

(73) Assignee: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.**, Yongin,
Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/669,653**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 4, 2017**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2017/0331066 A1 Nov. 16, 2017

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/476,809, filed on
Sep. 4, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,728,744.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 16, 2013 (KR) 10-2013-0123512

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 51/50 (2006.01)

H01L 51/52 (2006.01)

H01L 27/28 (2006.01)

H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

H01L 51/10 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H01L 51/5044** (2013.01); **H01L 27/288**
(2013.01); **H01L 51/5072** (2013.01); **H01L**
51/525 (2013.01); **H01L 27/3218** (2013.01);

H01L 27/3246 (2013.01); **H01L 27/3251**
(2013.01); **H01L 51/102** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **H01L 51/5237**; **H01L 51/525**; **H01L**
27/3218; **H01L 27/3246**; **H01L 51/5044**;
H01L 27/288; **H01L 51/5072**; **H01L**
27/3251; **H01L 51/102**

USPC **257/40**, **438**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2010/0171416 A1* 7/2010 Lee **H01L 51/525**
313/504

2010/0315318 A1* 12/2010 Lee **H01L 27/12**
345/76

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 2011233512 A 11/2017
KR 10-0833775 B1 5/2008

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Hrayr A Sayadian

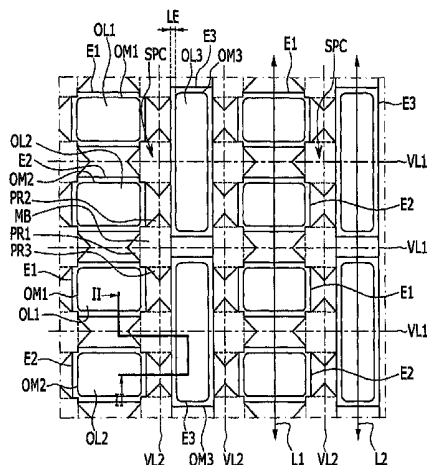
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Lee & Morse, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

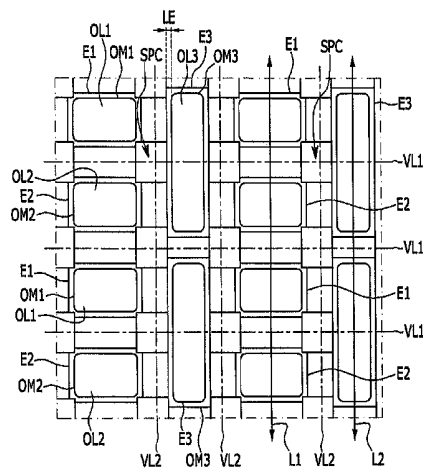
An organic light emitting diode display is provided that may include a first substrate, a plurality of electrodes on the first substrate and spaced apart from each other, a pixel defining layer on the plurality of electrodes, spacers on the pixel defining layer, and a second substrate on the spacers. The pixel defining layer includes a plurality of openings spaced apart from each other and respectively open to the plurality of electrodes. The spacers on the pixel defining layer are at crossing points of a plurality of virtual lines, the spacers crossing spaces between adjacent openings of the plurality of openings.

2 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

1000



1002



(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2011/0221334 A1 * 9/2011 Kwon H01L 27/3246
313/504
2013/0113363 A1 * 5/2013 Hong H01L 27/3218
313/498
2015/0102319 A1 * 4/2015 Jeon H01L 51/525
257/40
2015/0207094 A1 * 7/2015 Hwang H01L 51/5203
257/88

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

KR 10-2009-0049515 5/2009
KR 10-2009-0132359 12/2009
KR 10-2010-0003243 1/2010
KR 10-2010-0132155 A 12/2010
KR 10-1084248 B1 11/2011

* cited by examiner

FIG. 2

1000

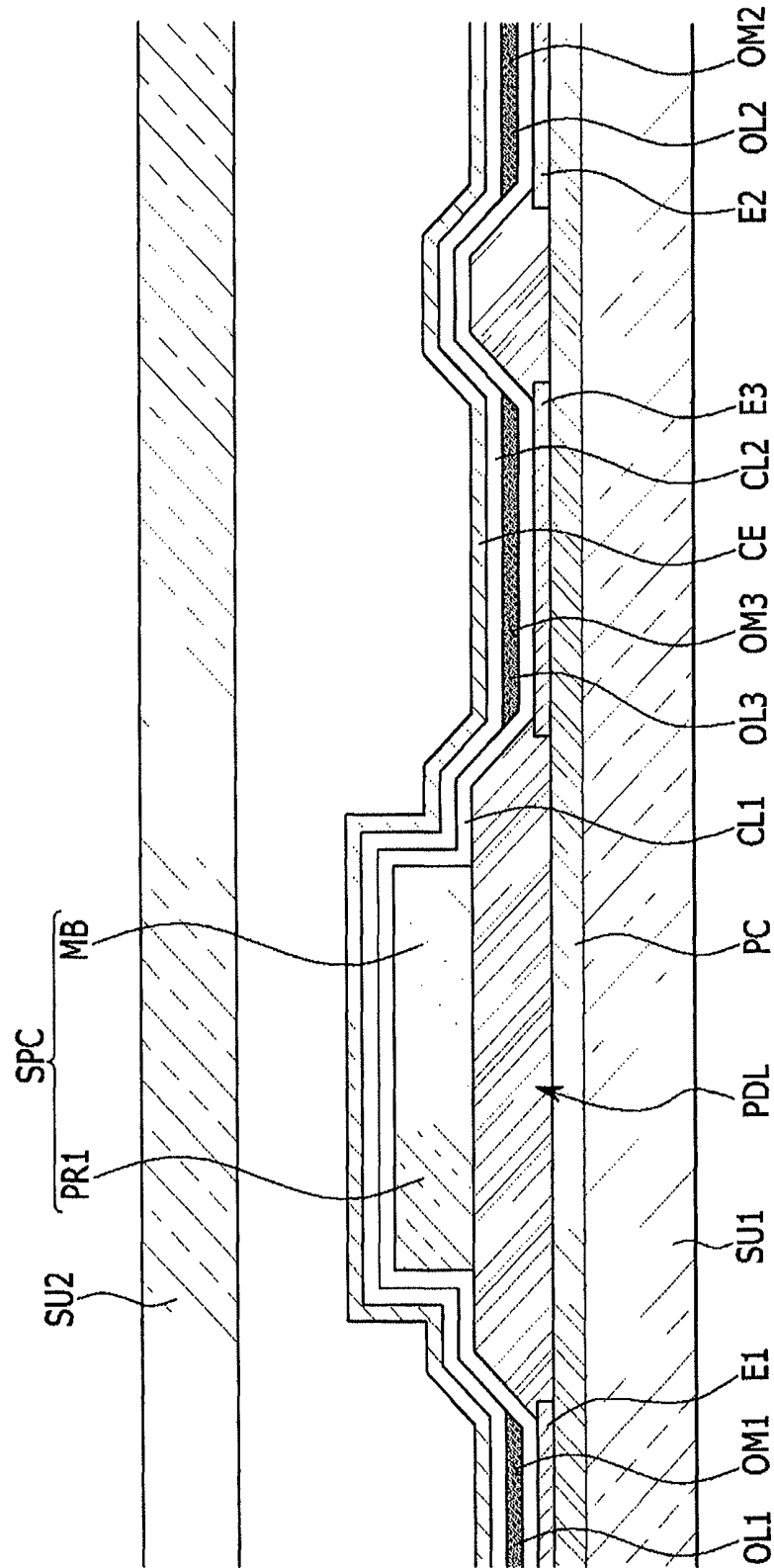
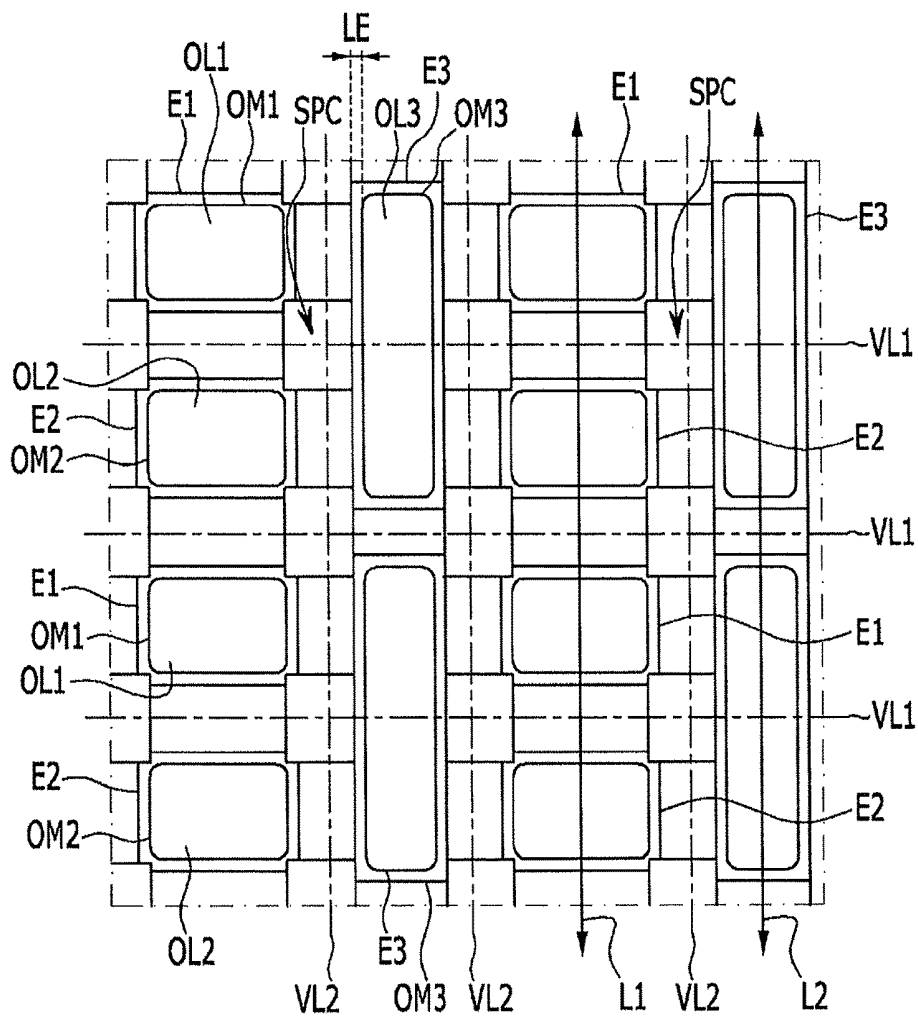


FIG. 3

1002



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation application based on pending application Ser. No. 14/476,809, filed Sep. 4, 2014, the entire contents of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0123512, filed on Oct. 16, 2013, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, and entitled: "Organic Light Emitting Diode Display," is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

Embodiments relate to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display and to an OLED display including a pixel defining layer.

2. Description of the Related Art

A display device is a device displaying an image. An OLED display has recently received attention. The OLED display may have self-luminous characteristics and does not generally require a separate light source, unlike a liquid crystal display device, and thus can have reduced thickness and weight. Further, the OLED display may have high-quality characteristics, such as low power consumption, high luminance, and a high reaction speed.

SUMMARY

Embodiments are directed to an organic light emitting diode display that include a first substrate, a plurality of electrodes on the first substrate and spaced apart from each other, a pixel defining layer on the plurality of electrodes, spacers on the pixel defining layer, and a second substrate on the spacers. The pixel defining layer includes a plurality of openings spaced apart from each other and respectively open to the plurality of electrodes. The spacers on the pixel defining layer are at crossing points of a plurality of virtual lines, the spacers crossing spaces between adjacent openings of the plurality of openings.

Each spacer may include a main body having a center point coincident to a respective crossing point, and protrusions protruding from the main body toward the spaces between adjacent openings. Each protrusion may have an area that may be about 3% to about 6% of an entire area of any one of the adjacent openings. Each protrusion may have an area that may be about 4.5% of an entire area of any one of the adjacent openings. The main body may have a quadrangular shape, and each protrusion may have a triangular shape. The OLED display may further include a first common layer on the electrodes and the spacers, organic light emission layers on the first common layer corresponding to the plurality of openings, and a second common layer on the first common layer, and on the light emission layers and the spacers.

An OLED display includes a first substrate, a plurality of first electrodes on the first substrate, a plurality of second electrodes, a plurality of third electrodes, a pixel defining layer, spacers, and a second substrate on the spacers. The plurality of first electrodes is spaced apart from each other in a first direction extending along a surface of the first

substrate. Each of the plurality of second electrodes is between adjacent ones of the plurality of first electrodes in the first direction. The plurality of third electrodes is spaced apart from each other in a second direction parallel to the first direction, and corresponds to the adjacent first electrodes and second electrodes, respectively. The pixel defining layer is on the first electrodes, the second electrodes, and the third electrodes. The pixel defining layer includes first openings open to a part of the first electrodes, second openings spaced apart from the first openings and open to a part of the second electrodes, and third openings spaced apart from the second openings and open to a part of the third electrodes. The spacers are on the pixel defining layer at crossing points of first virtual lines. The spacers cross first spaces between the first openings and the second openings. The second virtual lines cross second spaces between the first openings and the third openings.

Each spacer may include a main body at a respective crossing point, a first protrusion protruding from the main body toward a respective first space between a respective one of the first openings and a respective one of the second openings, a second protrusion protruding from the main body toward a respective second space between the respective one of the first openings and a respective one of the third openings, and a third protrusion protruding from the main body toward a third space between the respective one of the second openings and the respective one of the third openings. Each spacer may have a quadrangular shape. Each of the respective first openings, the respective second openings, and the respective third openings may have a rectangular shape. One or more of the first protrusion, the second protrusion, and the third protrusion may have an area that may be 3% to 6% of an entire area of any one of the respective first openings and the respective second openings. One or more of the first protrusion, the second protrusion, and the third protrusion may have an area that may be about 4.5% of an entire area of any one of the respective first openings and the respective second openings. Each spacer may be spaced apart from the respective third openings by about 7 μm to about 14 μm . Each spacer may be spaced apart from the respective third openings by about 13 μm . The OLED display may have a quadrangular shape, and each of the first protrusion, the second protrusion, and the third protrusion may have a triangular shape. A first corner of the main body may be adjacent to a first corner of the respective one of the first openings, and a second corner of the main body may be adjacent to a first corner of the respective one of the second openings.

The OLED display may further include: a first common layer on the first electrodes, the second electrodes, the third electrodes, and the spacers; a first organic light emission layer on the first common layer corresponding to the first openings; a second organic light emission layer on the first common layer corresponding to the second openings; a third organic light emission layer on the first common layer corresponding to the third openings; and a second common layer on the first common layer, and on the first organic light emission layer, the second organic light emission layer, the third organic light emission layer, and the spacer. Each of the first organic light emission layer, the second organic light emission layer, and the third organic light emission layer may emit light of a different color. The third organic light emission layer may emit blue light, and any one of the first organic light emission layer and the second organic light emission layer may emit red light, and the other one may emit green light. The pixel defining layer and the spacer may be integral.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features will become apparent to those of skill in the art by describing in detail embodiments with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a top plan view of a part of an OLED display according to a first embodiment.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 illustrates a top plan view of a part of an OLED display according to another embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Example embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, they may be embodied in 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 exemplary implementations to those skilled in the art. In the drawing figures, the dimensions of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity of illustration. In addition, the size and thickness of each component shown in the drawings are arbitrarily shown for understanding and ease of description, in a non-limiting manner. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. In addition, unless explicitly described to the contrary, the word “comprise” and variations such as “comprises” or “comprising,” will be understood to imply the inclusion of stated elements but not the exclusion of any other elements.

An OLED display is described with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2. FIG. 1 illustrates a top plan view of a part of an OLED display. FIG. 1 mainly illustrates a first electrode, a pixel defining layer, an organic light emission layer, and a spacer. FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II of FIG. 1. As illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, an OLED display 1000 may include a first substrate SU1, a circuit unit PC, first electrodes E1, second electrodes E2, third electrodes E3, a pixel defining layer PDL, spacers SPC, a first common layer CL1, a first organic light emission layer OL1, a second organic light emission layer OL2, a third organic light emission layer OL3, a second common layer CL2, a common electrode CE, and a second substrate SU2.

The first substrate SU1 may include an insulating substrate made of glass, quartz, ceramic, metal, plastics, and the like. Further, for example, where the first substrate SU1 is made of plastics and the like, the OLED display may have a flexible characteristic, and a stretchable or rollable characteristic.

The circuit unit PC may be on the first substrate SU1, and may include wires including one or more scan lines, data lines, driving power lines, common power lines and the like, pixel circuits, such as two or more thin film transistors (TFT) and one or more capacitors, and the like connected to the wires to correspond to one pixel. The circuit unit PC may include various suitable structures. The term “pixel” refers to a minimum unit of displaying an image.

The first electrodes E1 may be on the first substrate SU1. The number of first electrodes E1 may be plural. The respective first electrodes E1 may be spaced apart from each other in a first direction L1 extended along a surface of the first substrate SU1. The second electrodes E2 may be on the first substrate SU1, and the number of second electrodes E2 may be plural. Each of the plurality of second electrodes E2 may be between adjacent first electrodes E1 in the first direction L1. The third electrodes E3 may be on the first

substrate SU1 and the number of third electrodes E3 may be plural. The respective third electrodes E3 may be to be spaced apart from each other in a second direction L2 parallel to the first direction L1. First and second directions L1, L2, may each be considered as an array extending in two directions, for example, forwards and backwards along a common axis. The third electrodes E3 may correspond to the first electrodes E1 and the second electrodes E2. The third electrode E3 may have a larger area than the first electrode E1 and the second electrode E2. Each of the first electrode E1, the second electrode E2, and the third electrode E3 may be an anode electrode serving as a hole injection electrode or may be a cathode electrode. The first electrode E1, the second electrode E2, and the third electrode E3 may each independently be a light transmissive electrode, a light transmissive electrode, or a light reflective electrode. One or more types of electrode may overlap, in part, with one or more other types of electrode. Any electrode may partially overlap with one or more other electrodes. For example, two or more of the first electrode E1, the second electrode E2, and the third electrode E3 may overlap partially with one another.

The pixel defining layer PDL may be on the first electrode E1, the second electrode E2, and the third electrode E3, and may cover a border of each of the first electrode E1, the second electrode E2, and the third electrode E3. The pixel defining layer PDL may include first openings OM1, second openings OM2, and third openings OM3 through which a part of each of the first electrodes E1, the second electrodes E2, and the third electrodes E3 are opened. The first opening OM1 may be open to a part of the first electrode E1, and may have a substantially rectangular shape. The first opening OM1 may be spaced apart from the third opening OM3 and the second opening OM2, and may have a smaller area than the third opening OM3. The first opening OM1 may have a polygonal shape, for example, such as a triangle, quadrangular shape, a rectangle, a pentagon, a hexagon, a heptagon, and an octagon. The number of first openings OM1 may be plural, and each of the plurality of first openings OM1 may open to a part of one of the plurality of first electrodes E1. The first organic light emission layer OL1 emitting red light may be on the first electrode E1 open to the first opening OM1. Organic light emission layers emitting light of various colors, such as blue, green, and white, may be on the first electrode E1 open to the first opening OM1.

The second opening OM2 may open to a part of the second electrode E2, and may have a substantially rectangular shape. The second opening OM2 may be spaced apart from the third opening OM3 and the first opening OM1, and may have a smaller area than the third opening OM3. The second opening OM2 may have a polygonal shape, for example, such as a triangle, quadrangular shape, a rectangle, a pentagon, a hexagon, a heptagon, and an octagon. The number of second openings OM2 may be plural, and each of the plurality of second openings OM2 may be open to a part of one of the plurality of second electrodes E2. The second organic light emission layer OL2 emitting green light may be on the second electrode E2 open to the second opening OM2. Organic light emission layers emitting light of various colors, such as blue, red, and white, may be on the second electrode E2 open to the second opening OM2.

The third opening OM3 may be open to a part of the third electrode E3, and may have a substantially rectangular shape. The third opening OM3 may be spaced apart from the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2, and may have a larger area than the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2. The third opening OM3 may have a polygo-

nal shape, for example, such as a triangle, quadrangular shape, a rectangle, a pentagon, a hexagon, a heptagon, and an octagon. The number of third openings OM3 may be plural, and each of the plurality of third openings OM3 may be open a part of one of the plurality of third electrodes E3. The third organic light emission layer OL3 emitting blue light may be on the third electrode E3 opened to the third opening OM3. Organic light emission layers emitting various colors, such as green, red, and white, and may be on the third electrode E3 open to the third opening OM3. The aforementioned first opening OM1, second opening OM2, and third opening OM3 may be spaced apart from each other, and a short side of each of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2 may face a long side of the third opening OM3.

The spacer SPC may be on a topmost portion of the pixel defining layer PDL. The spacer SPC may be at a crossing point of a first virtual line VL1 crossing a space between the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2, and a second virtual line VL2 crossing a space between the first opening OM1 and the third opening OM3. The spacer SPC may be at a point at which the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, and the third opening OM3 are adjacent to each other, not between the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2. The number of spacers SPC may be plural, and each of the plurality of spacers SPC may be at a crossing point of one of the plurality of first virtual lines VL1 and one of the plurality of second virtual lines VL2. The spacer SPC may include a main body MB, a first protrusion PR1, a second protrusion PR2, and a third protrusion PR3.

The main body MB may be at a crossing point of the first virtual line VL1 and the second virtual line VL2. The main body MB may have a quadrangular shape. The main body MB may have a polygonal shape, for example, such as a triangle, quadrangular shape, a rectangle, a pentagon, a hexagon, a heptagon, and an octagon. One corner of the main body MB spaced apart from the third opening OM3 may be adjacent to a corner of the first opening OM1, and the other corner of the main body MB spaced apart from the third opening OM3 may be adjacent to a corner of the second opening OM2. The main body MB may be spaced apart from the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, and the third opening OM3. For example, the main body MB may be spaced apart from the third opening OM3 by a spaced distance LE of about 7 nm to about 14 μ m. For example, the main body MB may be spaced apart from the third opening OM3 by a spaced distance LE of about 13 μ m from the third opening OM3.

The first protrusion PR1 may protrude from the main body MB toward a space between the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2 along the first virtual line VL1, and may have a triangular shape. The second protrusion PR2 may protrude from the main body MB toward a space between the first opening OM1 and the third opening OM3 along the second virtual line VL2, and may have a triangular shape. The third protrusion PR3 may protrude from the main body MB toward a space between the second opening OM2 and the third opening OM3 along the second virtual line VL2, and may have a triangular shape.

One or more of the first protrusion PR1, the second protrusion PR2, and the third protrusion PR3 may have an area that is, for example, about 3% to about 6% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2, or, for example, may have an area substantially that is about 4.5% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2. A com-

bined area of the two first protrusions PR1 facing along the first virtual line VL1 may have an area of, for example, about 6% to about 12% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2, or, for example, may substantially have an area of about 9% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2. Further, a combined area of the second protrusion PR2 and the third protrusion PR3 facing along the second virtual line VL2 may have an area, for example, of about 6% to about 12% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2, or, for example, may substantially have an area of about 9% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2. The spacer SPC may be integral with the pixel defining layer PDS, or may include a different material from that of the pixel defining layer PDL.

The first common layer CL1 may be on the first electrode E1, the second electrode E2, the third electrode E3, the pixel defining layer PDL, and the spacer SPC, and may include one or more layers selected from a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, an electron injection layer, and an electron transporting layer. The first organic light emission layer OL1 may be on the first common layer CL1 on the first electrode E1 to correspond to the first opening OM1. The first organic light emission layer OL1 may include an organic material emitting red light, and may emit red light.

The first organic light emission layer OL1 may include an organic material emitting light of green, blue, or white, and, for example, the first organic light emission layer OL1 may emit green, blue, or white light.

The second organic light emission layer OL2 may be on the first common layer CL1 on the second electrode E2 to correspond to the second opening OM2. The second organic light emission layer OL2 may include an organic material emitting green light, and may emit green light. The second organic light emission layer OL2 may include an organic material emitting red, blue, or white light, and, for example, the second organic light emission layer OL2 may emit red, blue, or white light.

The third organic light emission layer OL3 may be on the first common layer CL1 on the third electrode E3 to correspond to the third opening OM3. The third organic light emission layer OL3 may include an organic material emitting blue light, and may emit blue light. The third organic light emission layer OL3 may include an organic material emitting red, green, or white light, and, for example, the third organic light emission layer OL3 may emit red, green, or white light. The aforementioned first organic light emission layer OL1, second organic light emission layer OL2, and third organic light emission layer OL3 may emit light of different colors, respectively. Further, the third organic light emission layer OL3 may emit blue light, and any one of the first organic light emission layer OL1 and the second organic light emission layer OL2 emits red light, and the other one may emit green light.

The second common layer LC2 may be on the first common layer CL1 on the first organic light emission layer OL1, the second organic light emission layer OL2, the third organic light emission layer OL3, the pixel defining layer PDL, and the spacer SPC, and may include one or more layers selected from a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, an electron injection layer, and an electron transporting layer. The common electrode CE may be on the second common layer CL2 over an entire surface or partial surface of the first substrate SU1, and may be a cathode serving as an electron injection electrode, or an anode serving as a hole injection electrode. The common electrode

CE may include a light transmissive electrode or a light reflective electrode. The second substrate SU2 may include an insulating substrate including glass, quartz, ceramic, metal, plastics, or the like. Further, for example, when the second substrate SU2 is made of plastics or the like similar to the first substrate SU1, the OLED display may have a flexible characteristic, a stretchable characteristic, and/or rollable characteristic.

In the OLED display 1000, the spacer SPC may be at the crossing point of the first virtual line VL1 crossing the space between the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2 and the second virtual line VL2 crossing the space between the first opening OM1 and the third opening OM3. If the second substrate SU2 is bent due to external force, the second substrate SH2 may come into contact with the spacer SPC, and the material of the second common layer CL2 on the spacer SPC may be unintentionally transferred to the second substrate SU2. The material transferred to the second substrate SU2 is not on the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, and the third opening OM3 even when the external force is removed and the second substrate SU2 returns to a flat form. A spot may be suppressed from being generated in light emitted through the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, and the third opening OM3 from the first organic light emission layer OL1, the second organic light emission layer OL2, and the third organic light emission layer OL3.

In the OLED display 1000, the spacer SPC may include the first protrusion PR1 extended from the main body MB along the first virtual line VL1, and the second protrusion PR2 and the third protrusion PR3 may extend from the main body MB along the second virtual line VL2. Therefore, even though the second substrate SU2 may be bent due to external force, the second substrate SU2 may be suppressed from being in contact with the first organic light emission layer OL1, the second organic light emission layer OL2, and the third organic light emission layer OL3 exposed by the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, and the third opening OM3, respectively.

In the OLED display 1000, even though the spacer SPC may include the first protrusion PR1 and extending from the main body MB along the first virtual line VL1, and the second protrusion PR2 and the third protrusion PR3 extending from the main body MB along the second virtual line VL2, each of the first protrusion PR1, the second protrusion PR2, and the third protrusion PR3 may have a triangular shape, and the combined area of the two first protrusions PR1 facing each other along the first virtual line VL1 may have the area that may be, for example, about 6% to about 12% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2. The combined area of the second protrusion PR2 and the third protrusion PR3 facing each other along the second virtual line VL2 may have an area, for example, of about 6% to about 12% of the entire area of any one of the first opening OM1 and the second opening OM2. For example, when the second substrate SU2 is bent due to external force and comes into contact with the first protrusion PR1, the second protrusion PR2, and the third protrusion PR3 such that the material of the second common layer CL2 on the spacer SPC is unintentionally transferred to the second substrate SU2, the material transferred to the second substrate SU2 may not be positioned on the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, or the third opening OM3 even after the external force is removed and the second substrate returns to a flat form. A spot may be suppressed from being generated in light emitted through the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, and the third

opening OM3 from the first organic light emission layer OL1, the second organic light emission layer OL2, and the third organic light emission layer OL3. The OLED display 1000 may be provided in which a spot is suppressed from being generated in an image displayed by light emitted from each of the first organic light emission layer OL1, the second organic light emission layer OL2, and the third organic light emission layer OL3.

An OLED display according to another embodiment is described with reference to FIG. 3. FIG. 3 illustrates a top plan view of a part of the OLED display according to the embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 3, a spacer SPC of an OLED display 1002 according to the second embodiment at a crossing point of a first virtual line VL1 and a second virtual line VL2, and may have a quadrangular shape. In the OLED display 1002 according to the second embodiment, the spacer SPC may be at a crossing point of the first virtual line VL1 crossing a space between a first opening OM1 and a second opening OM2 and the second virtual line VL2 crossing a space between the first opening OM1 and a third opening OM3, and may have a quadrangular shape. For example, when a second substrate SU2 is bent due to external force and comes into contact with the spacer SPC such that a material of a second common layer CL2 on the spacer SPC is unintentionally transferred to the second substrate SU2, the material transferred to the second substrate SU2 need not be positioned on the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, or the third opening OM3 even when the external force is removed and the second substrate SU2 returns to a flat form. A spot may be suppressed from being generated in light emitted through the first opening OM1, the second opening OM2, and the third opening OM3 from a first organic light emission layer OL1, a second organic light emission layer OL2, and a third organic light emission layer OL3. The OLED display 1002 may be provided in which a spot may be suppressed from being generated in an image displayed by light emitted from the first organic light emission layer OL1, the second organic light emission layer OL2, and the third organic light emission layer OL3.

By way of summation and review, an OLED display may include a first substrate, a pixel circuit including a thin film transistor, a first electrode connected with the pixel circuit, a pixel defining layer including a plurality of openings through which the first electrode may be exposed, a spacer on the pixel defining layer, an organic light emission layer on the first electrode to correspond to the opening, a second electrode on the organic light emission layer, and a second substrate on the second electrode. The spacer may be between the adjacent openings, and when, for example, the second substrate may be bent due to external force, the second substrate may be in contact with the spacer, so that a material on the spacer may be unintentionally transferred to the second substrate. For example, when the second substrate returns to a flat form after removing the external force, the material transferred to the second substrate may be on the opening such that a spot may be generated in light emitted through the opening from the organic light emission layer.

As described herein, an OLED display is provided in which even though the second substrate may be bent due to external force so that a material on the spacer may be transferred to the second substrate, the material transferred to the second substrate may be suppressed from being on the opening.

Example embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are

9

to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. In some instances, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure as set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting diode display, comprising:
 - a substrate;
 - a first electrode on the substrate;
 - a second electrode adjacent to the first electrode;
 - a third electrode adjacent to the first electrode and second electrode;
 - a pixel defining layer on the first electrode, the second electrode, and the third electrode, the pixel defining layer including a first opening overlapping the first electrode, a second opening overlapping the second electrode, and a third opening overlapping the third electrode, wherein the first and second openings have a first space therebetween so as to be spaced apart from each other in a first direction, and wherein the third opening is larger than the first opening and larger than the second opening, the third opening extending in the first direction so as to overlap each of the first and second openings in a third direction orthogonal to the first direction;
 - a spacer on the pixel defining layer, the spacer including a first part disposed in the first space between the first

10

- opening and the second opening, a second part disposed in a second space between the first opening and the third opening, and a third part disposed in a third space between the second opening and the third opening;
 - a first line crossing the first space; and
 - a second line crossing the second space and the third space,
 - wherein the spacer includes a center point coincident with a crossing point of the first line and the second line.
2. An organic light emitting diode display, comprising:
 - a substrate;
 - a first electrode on the substrate;
 - a second electrode adjacent to the first electrode;
 - a third electrode adjacent to the first electrode and second electrode;
 - a pixel defining layer on the first electrode, the second electrode, and the third electrode, the pixel defining layer including a first opening overlapping the first electrode, a second opening overlapping the second electrode, and a third opening overlapping the third electrode;
 - a spacer on the pixel defining layer, the spacer including a first part disposed in a first space between the first opening and the third opening, and a second part disposed in a second space between the second opening and the third opening;
 - a first line crossing the first space and the second space; and
 - a second line crossing a halfway point of the third opening,
 - wherein the spacer includes a center point coincident with a crossing point of the first line and the second line.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器		
公开(公告)号	US10431764	公开(公告)日	2019-10-01
申请号	US15/669653	申请日	2017-08-04
[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	JEON HEE CHUL		
发明人	JEON, HEE CHUL		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 H01L27/28 H01L51/52 H01L51/10 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/288 H01L51/5044 H01L51/5072 H01L51/525 H01L27/3251 H01L27/3218 H01L51/102 H01L27/3246 H01L51/5237 H01L2251/53 H05B33/04		
优先权	1020130123512 2013-10-16 KR		
其他公开文献	US20170331066A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供了一种有机发光二极管显示器，该有机发光二极管显示器可以包括第一基板，在第一基板上并且彼此间隔开的多个电极，在多个电极上的像素限定层，在像素限定层上的间隔物以及第二电极。垫片上的基板。像素限定层包括彼此间隔开并分别向多个电极开口的多个开口。像素限定层上的间隔物在多条虚拟线的交叉点处，所述间隔物跨过所述多个开口的相邻开口之间的空间。

