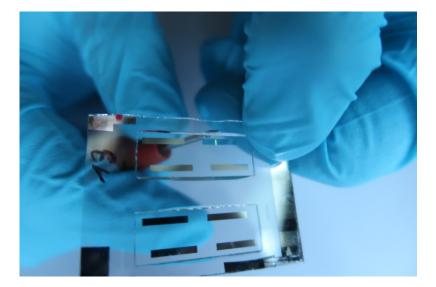
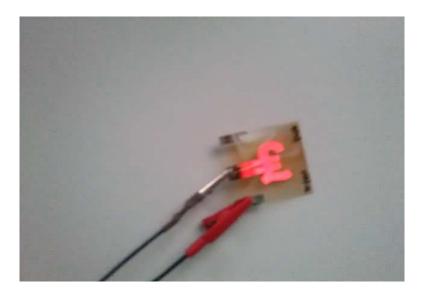
# The role of glass in the encapsulation of OLEDs

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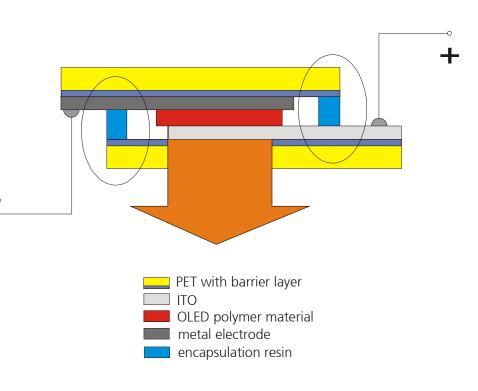


## **OLED - Organic Light Emitting Diode**

Self emitting device

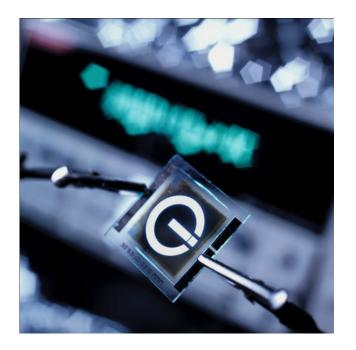
Current driven device, lower than 1 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> @ about 3-10 V,

- Very thin and flexible possible,
- High color gammut,
- High brightness up to 50.000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>





OLED technology development with industrial partners



#### Advantages

- Moderate developing costs
- Lower production costs (also printing)
- Small and medium quantities
- Segmented colored signage
- Ligthting







OLEDKEY<sup>®</sup> OLED and key functionality for a coffee machine **Prototypes** 

#### **Switches and Keys**

Signage

Illumination

Automotive







Switches and Keys

#### <u>Signage</u>

Illumination

Automotive







### **OLED** lamp for Illumination

<u>Prototypes</u>

Switches and Keys

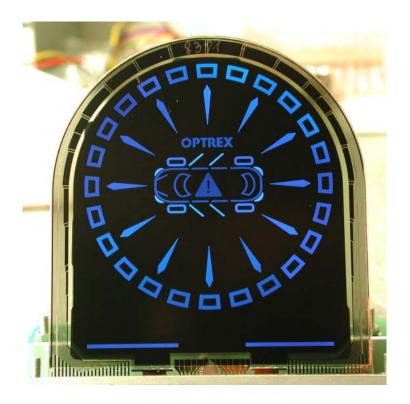
Signage

**Illumination** 

Automotive







**Prototypes** 

Switches and Keys

Signage

Illumination

**Automotive** 

#### OLED for automotive applications

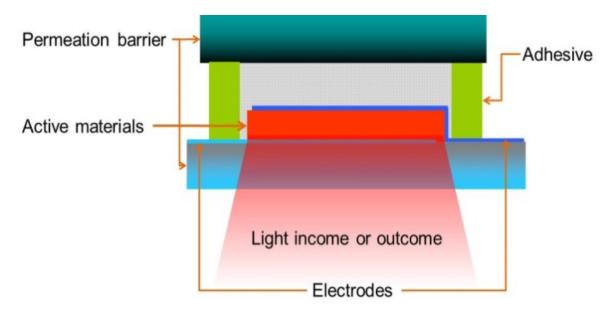


- OLEDs are suitable for surface lighting
- OLEDs are suitable for areal structured signal displays
- OLEDs are also suitable for passive and active matrix displays
- OLEDs can also be transparent
- OLEDs will also be flexible in the future
- OLEDs are infinitely dimmable



# Development of encapsulation material/ process for long lifetime device

Permeation pathways



General set-up of an encapsulated device



## Development of encapsulation material/ process for long lifetime device

**Degradation Possibilities** 

The degradation mechanisms are determined by different interfaces between OLED and the encapsulation materials:

Active Layer – OLED stack (materials degradation)

Electrodes (very sensitive against oxygen and moisture, e.g. Ca)

Permeation through the adhesives (resin or tape)

- adhesives with absorber

Permeation through Interfaces (pre-treatment) - surface treatment

**Reverse Permeation** 

- study of materials in the OLED stack



### From Lab Scale to Pilot Scale

- Goal: Increase of reproducibility and reliability of devices through transition from lab scale to pilot scale
- Up-scaling of device processing
- Needed
  - Clean atmosphere during deposition of thin layers
  - Reproducible deposition techniques
  - Reliable encapsulation techniques
- Installation of a S2S pilot line for organic electronics (OLED) including efficient printing and processing steps



## **Clean Room in the Application Center**

Fraunhofer IAP application center combines printing technologies in a continuous process flow for medium size substrates (150 x 150 mm<sup>2</sup>)





#### Module A



Înkjet printer for two inks
Slot-Die coater for two inks
Linear robot handling of
substrates of 150 mm x 150mm



#### Module B

- 3 thermal evaporation sources with the ability of co-evaporation
- E-beam evaporation source
- Laminar flow for the reduction of particle contamination during

filling and opening of evaporation chamber

- Mask change under vacuum for up to five masks
- In module B the substrate handling is manual



#### Module B





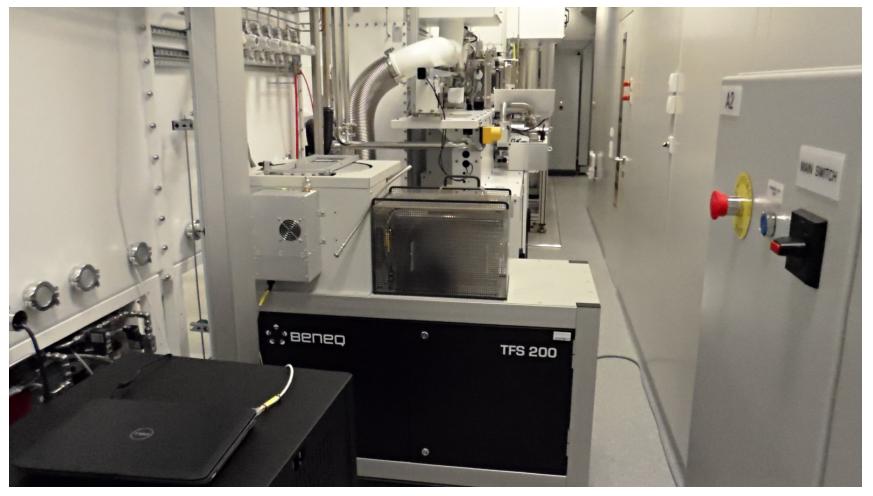
### Module C

- Getter/Dispense system for encapsulation of devices
- UV press for curing of encapsulants
- Heated transfer chamber with vacuum oven (up to 250 °C) for removing of water from materials before the transfer into the inert systems
- ALD tool for direct encapsulation and buffer layers
- In module C two different encapsulation tolls are installed: getter/dispense systems for adhesive based encapsulation (glass/plastic).
  In addition the ALD enables a direct thin film encapsulation of active devices.



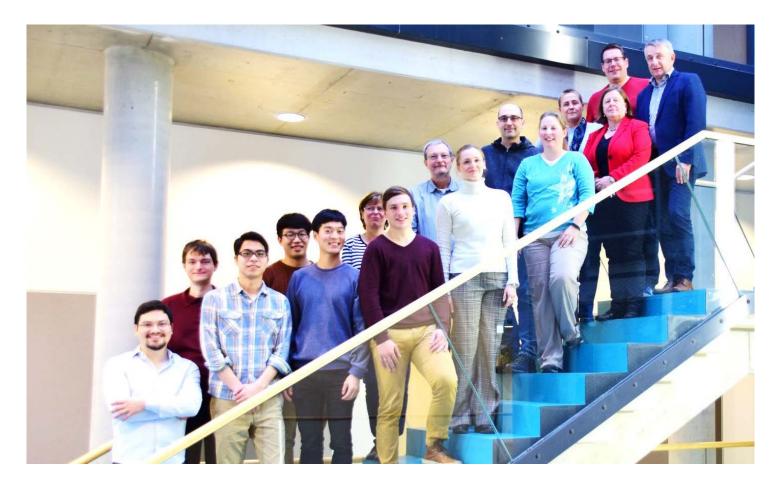
# New application center – S2S Pilotline at Fraunhofer IAP

#### Module C





### Acknowledgement



# Thanks for your attention!

