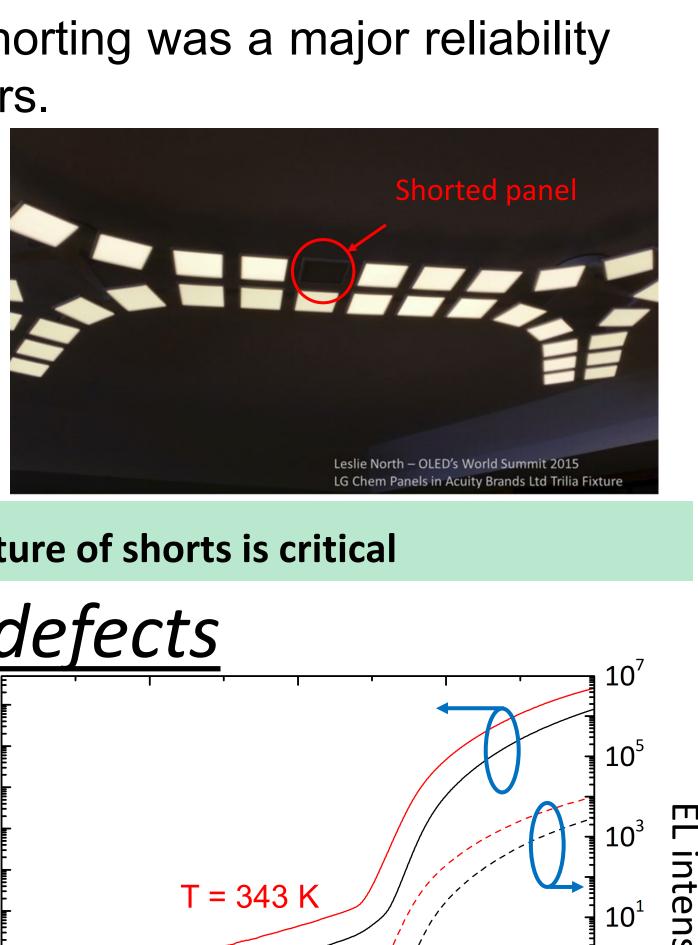


1) Department of Electrical Engineering, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, 16802, USA 2) OLEDWorks LCC, 1645 Lyell Ave., Rochester, NY, 14606

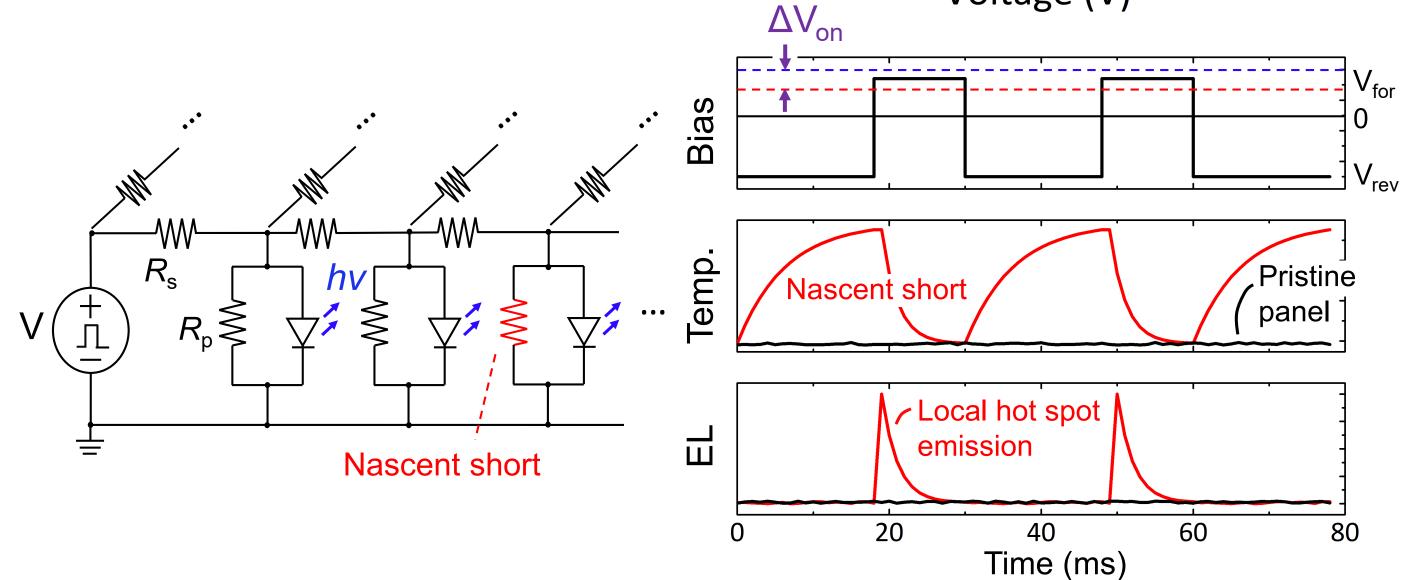
## Catastrophic OLED panel failure

Prior to this work, catastrophic shorting was a major reliability challenge for OLED manufacturers.

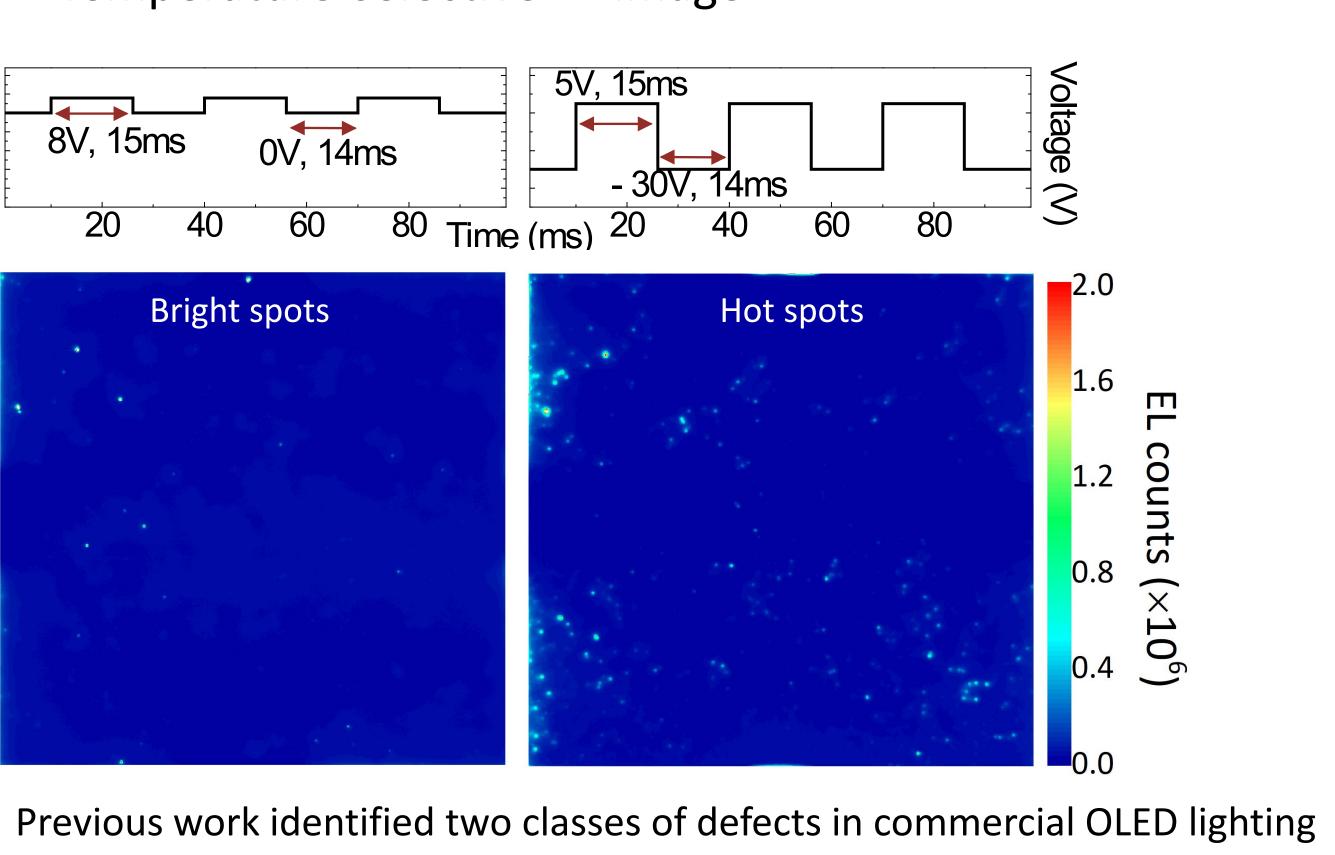
- Origin unknown  $\bullet$
- Unpredictable  $\bullet$
- Lack of mitigation strategy



>> >> Understanding the nature of shorts is critical Two general classes of defects Manyali. V M T = 293 KVoltage (V)



Temperature-selective EL image

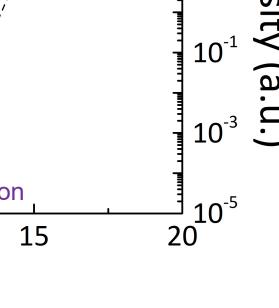


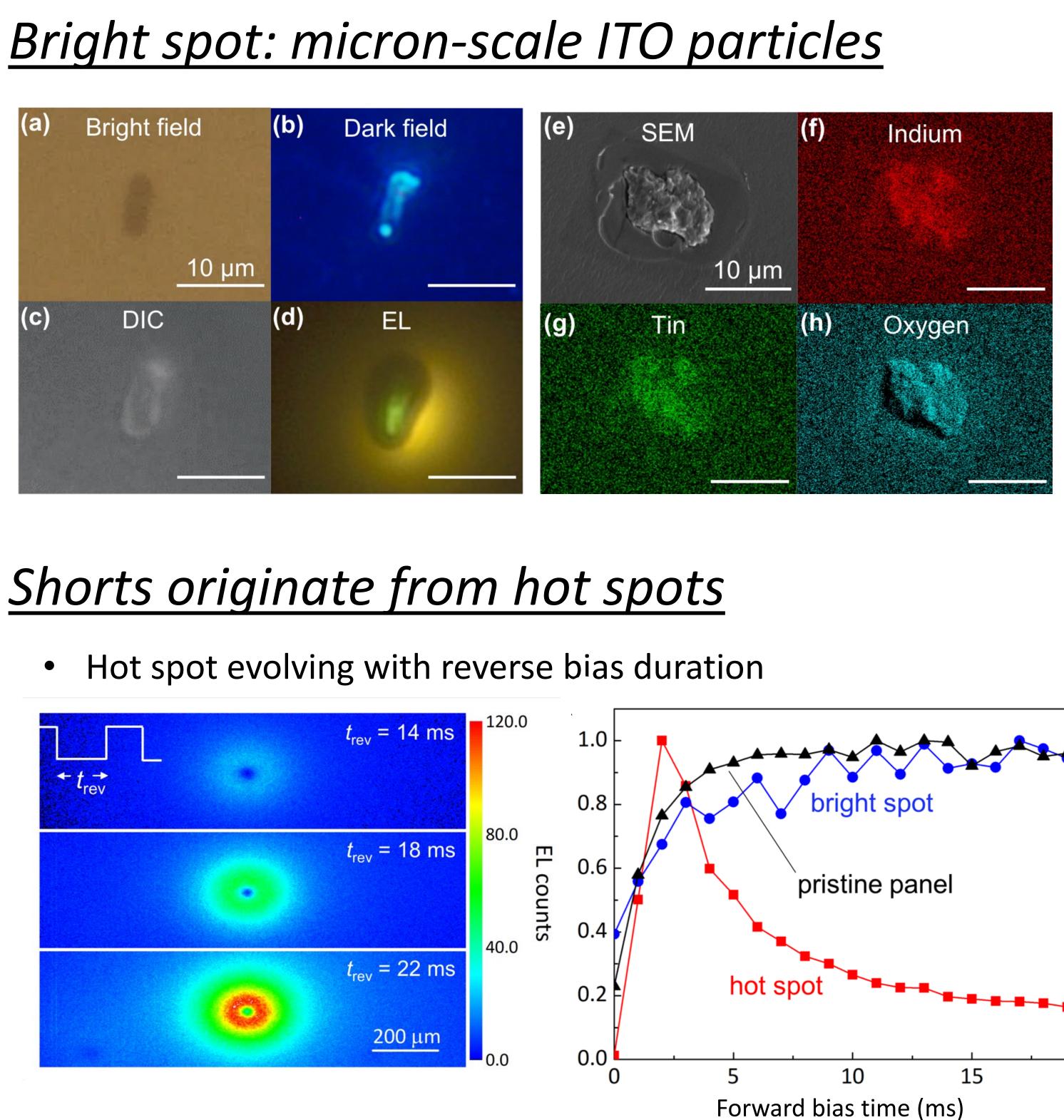
panels based on the electroluminescence drive condition.

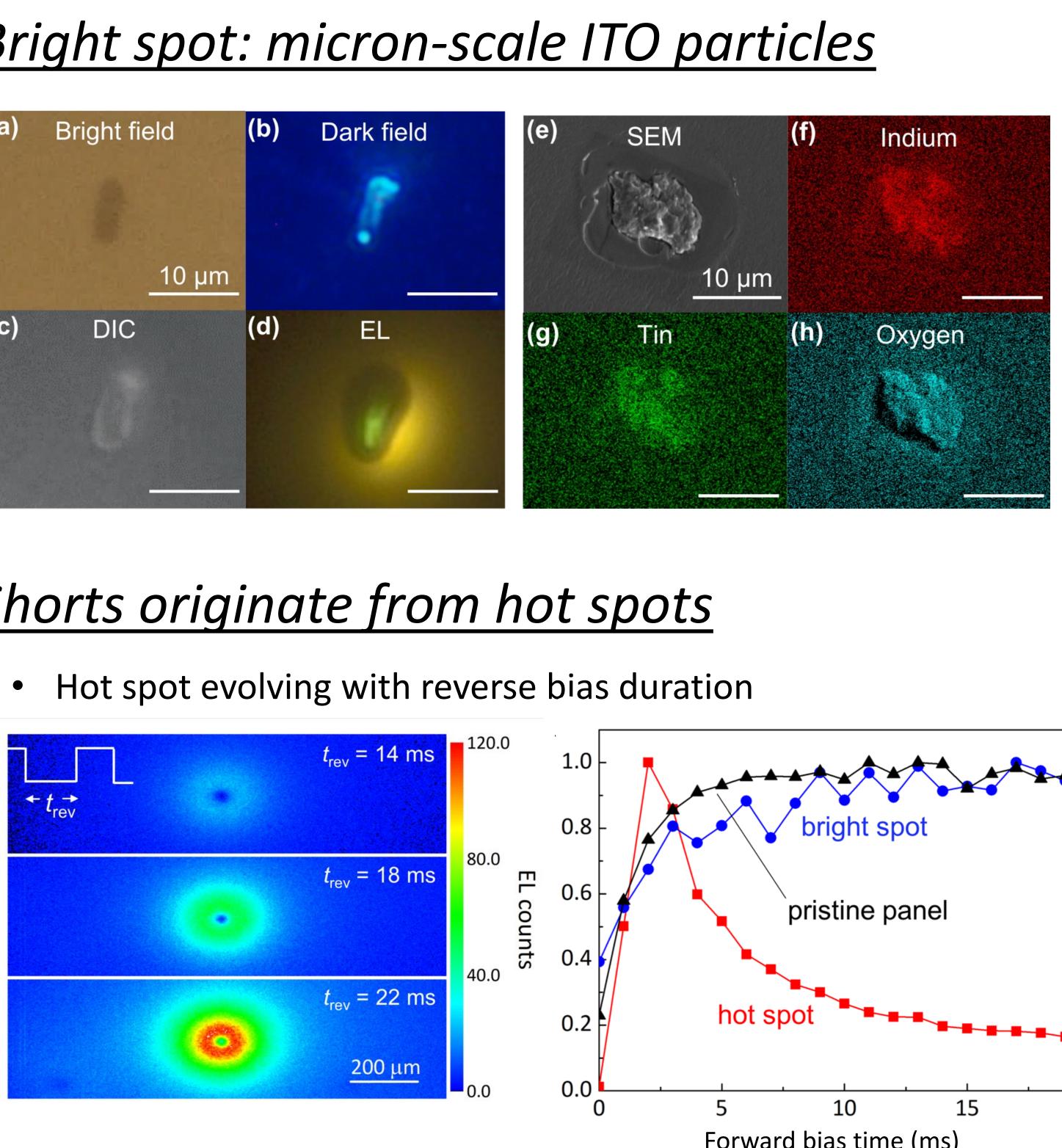
1. Bright spots: Local EL at subthreshold panel voltages. 2. Hot spots: Observed under temperature-selective EL imaging. >> Hot spots & bright spots do not generally coincide

# The Nature of Catastrophic Shorts in OLED Lighting

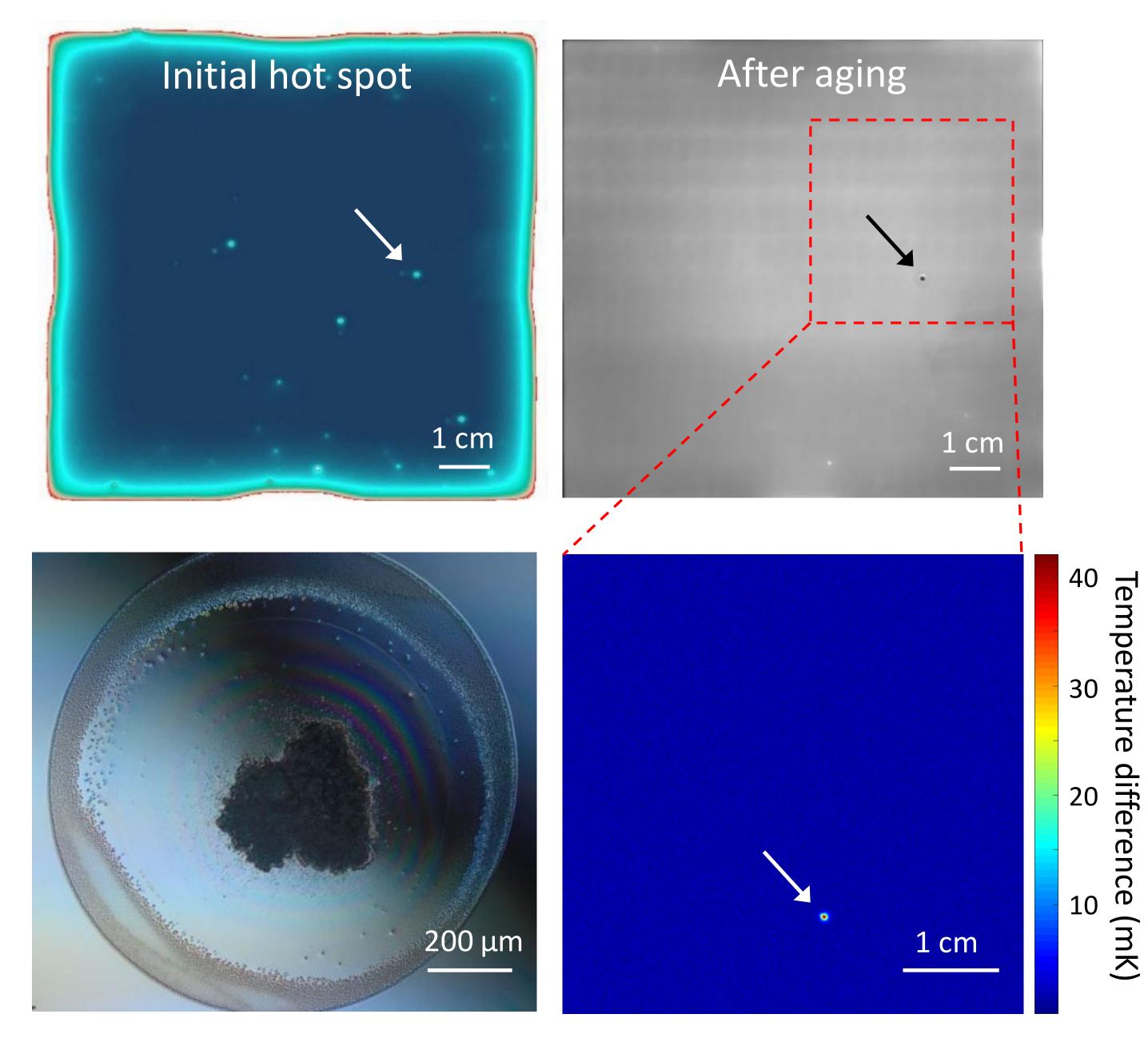
Zelong Ding<sup>1</sup>, Hoyeon Kim<sup>1</sup>, David Lee<sup>2</sup>, Scott Stickel<sup>2</sup>, Michael Boroson<sup>2</sup>, John Hamer<sup>2</sup>, Noel C. Giebink<sup>1\*</sup>





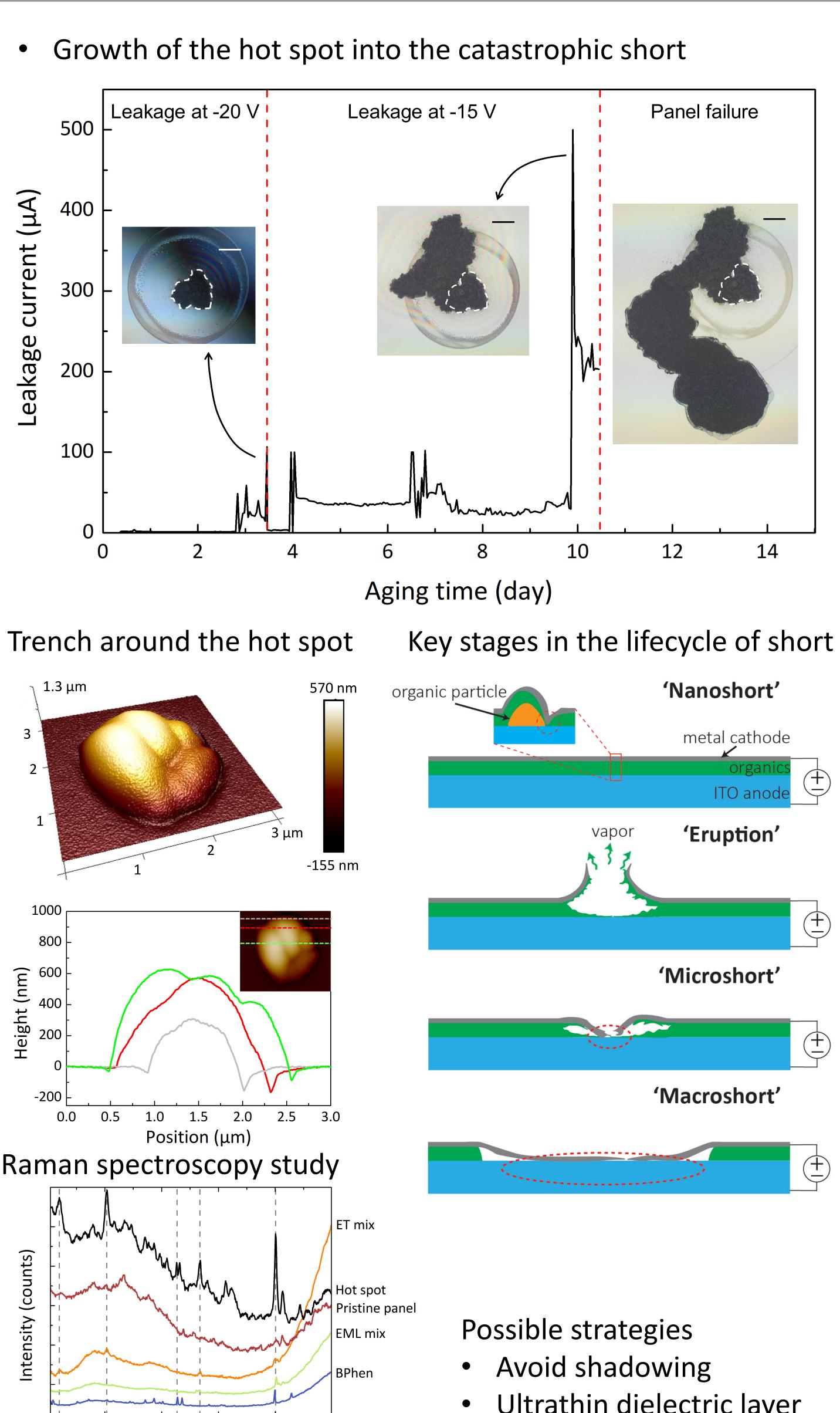


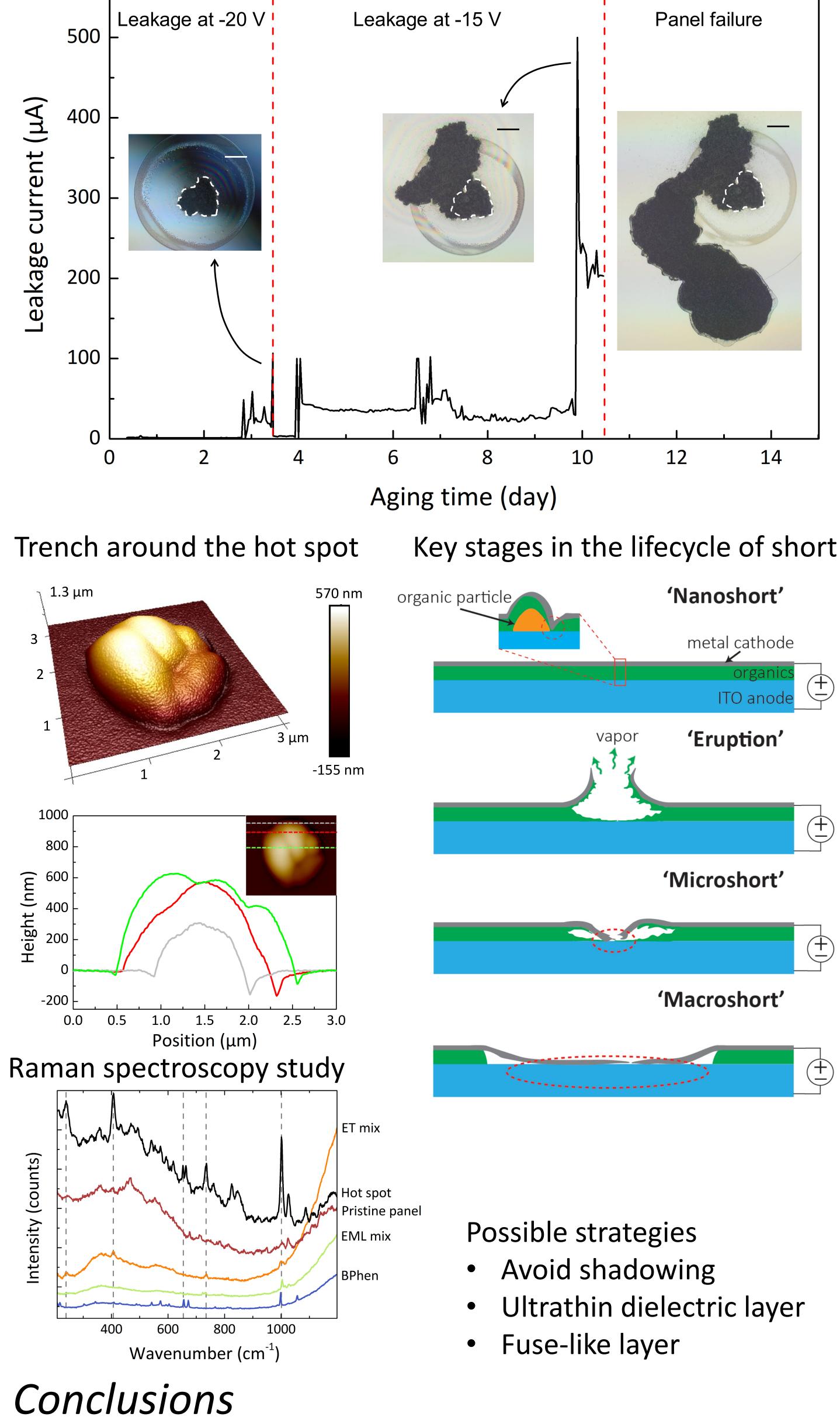
### Dark spot forming after accelerated fade testing on hot spot











- Two different classes of defects identified: 'Bright' spots and 'Hot' spots.
- catastrophic shorts.
- precursors of catastrophic shorts.

Bright spots are associated with ITO particles and are not precursors of

Hot spots are associated with particulates in the organic layer stack are

• A model has been proposed for the growth of hot spots into catastrophic shorts.

• Proprietary new device architecture has been demonstrated to arrest growing shorts and eliminate catastrophic failure in production