



(11) **EP 2 207 206 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
07.09.2011 Bulletin 2011/36

(51) Int Cl.:
H01L 27/32 ^(2006.01) **G09G 3/32** ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **10150419.9**

(22) Date of filing: **11.01.2010**

(54) **Organic light emitting display device and method of manufacturing the same**

Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung und Verfahren zu deren Herstellung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique et son procédé de fabrication

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL
PT RO SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **12.01.2009 KR 20090002242**

(43) Date of publication of application:
14.07.2010 Bulletin 2010/28

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

(72) Inventors:
• **Park, Jin-Seong**
Gyeonggi-do (KR)
• **Mo, Yeon-gon**
Gyeonggi-do (KR)
• **Chung, Hyun-Joong**
Gyeonggi-do (KR)

- **Jeong, Jae-Kyeong**
Gyeonggi-do (KR)
- **Kim, Min-Kyu**
Gyeonggi-do (KR)
- **Ahn, Tae-Kyung**
Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Gulde Hengelhaupt Ziebig &
Schneider**
Patentanwälte - Rechtsanwälte
Wallstrasse 58/59
10179 Berlin (DE)

(56) References cited:
WO-A1-2008/126878 US-A1- 2007 120 785

- **SHIM J. H. ET AL.: "Electrical characterization and microstructural observation of IGZO-TFT fabricated by sol-gel method" 216. MEETING OF THE ELECTROCHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. MA2009-02, 7 October 2009 (2009-10-07), page 1938, XP002581802**

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 2 207 206 B1

Description

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0001] This application makes reference to, incorporates the same herein, and claims priority and all benefits from the patent application filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on January 12, 2009 and there duly assigned Serial No. 10-2009-0002242.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display device and a method of manufacturing the same, and more particularly, to an organic light emitting display device that has a difference in charge mobility between a thin film transistor of a drive unit and a thin film transistor of a pixel unit, and a method of manufacturing the same.

Discussion of Related Art

[0003] An organic light emitting display device is a next generation display device which may actively emit light. Compared to a liquid crystal display device (LCD), the organic light emitting display device has excellent characteristics in terms of viewing angle, contrast, response speed, power consumption, and other related functional properties.

[0004] An organic light emitting display device generally includes an organic light emitting diode that has an anode electrode, an organic light emitting layer, and a cathode electrode. The organic light emitting display device may be divided into a passive matrix type where the organic light emitting diode is connected between scan lines and signal lines in a matrix type to constitute a pixel, and an active matrix type where the operations of each pixel are controlled by a thin film transistor (TFT) that functions as a switch.

[0005] In the thin film transistor used in the active matrix type of organic light emitting display device, an activation layer provides source and drain regions, and a channel region. The activation layer is generally formed of a semiconductor layer made of amorphous silicon, poly-silicon, low temperature poly-silicon (LTPS), or other similar material.

[0006] In general, amorphous silicon has a low mobility, therefore, amorphous silicon is difficult to be implemented in a driving circuit which operates at a high speed. Therefore, the activation layer is generally made of poly-silicon or low temperature poly-silicon that has a high charge mobility compared to amorphous silicon. However, poly-silicon has the disadvantage that the threshold voltage is uneven due to the nature of polycrystalline, and the low temperature poly-silicon has the disadvantage that laser annealing or other related processes for

crystallization may be required during the manufacture of the poly-silicon.

[0007] Research and study on oxide semiconductor which may be used as an activation layer have been recently conducted in order to solve the above identified problems.

[0008] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2004-273614 discloses a thin film transistor which has zinc oxide (ZnO) or an oxide semiconductor having zinc oxide (ZnO) as a main ingredient, as an activation layer.

[0009] Amorphous InGaZnO (Indium-Gallium-Zinc oxide; hereinafter, referred to as IGZO) has a charge mobility higher by ten times (about $10\text{cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{sec}$) compared to amorphous silicon, and has even property distribution, therefore, the amorphous IGZO is sufficient for being used as the activation layer of a thin film transistor of a pixel unit. Amorphous IGZO is however insufficient for being used as an activation layer of a thin film transistor of a drive unit where a high charge mobility (about $100\text{cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{sec}$) at a level of low temperature poly-silicon is required. Furthermore, since the size and the requirement of the resolution of a display device are increased, the amount of data transmitted and the processing speed should be increased, and most part of a driving circuit should be formed on one substrate in order to reduce the cost of manufacture. Therefore, significant problems may occur in stable property distribution and reliability of the thin film transistor of the drive unit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved organic light emitting display device that can improve charge mobility of a thin film transistor which uses an oxide semiconductor as an activation layer, and a method of manufacturing the same.

[0011] It is another object of the present invention to provide an organic light emitting display device in which the charge mobility of a thin film transistor of a drive unit is higher than the charge mobility of a thin film transistor of a pixel unit, and a method of manufacturing the same.

[0012] In order to accomplish the above objects, according to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display device including: a substrate that includes a first region (preferably non-pixel region) and a second region (preferably pixel region); a first thin film transistor that includes a gate electrode formed in the first region on the substrate, an activation layer insulated from the gate electrode by a gate insulating layer and the activation layer formed in a structure where a first semiconductor layer and a second semiconductor layer are stacked, and source and drain electrodes electrically and physically coupled to the activation layer, with the first oxide semiconductor layer having a carrier concentration higher than the second oxide semiconductor layer; a second thin film transistor that includes a gate electrode formed in the second region on the substrate, an activation layer insulated from the gate

electrode by a gate insulating layer and formed of the second oxide semiconductor layer, and source and drain electrodes electrically and physically coupled to the activation layer; an insulating layer that is formed on the second thin film transistor and has a via hole in order that the source or drain electrode of the second thin film transistor is exposed; and an organic light emitting diode that includes a first electrode formed on the insulating layer in the second region and the first electrode electrically and physically coupled to the source or drain electrode of the second thin film transistor through the via hole, an organic light emitting layer formed on the first electrode; and a second electrode formed on the organic light emitting layer.

[0013] Preferably the gate insulating layer of the first thin film transistor is the same layer as the gate insulating layer of the second thin film transistor.

[0014] Preferably the first region is a drive unit. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer is formed between the second oxide semiconductor layer and the gate insulating layer. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer is selected from a group consisting of ITO, InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO and InGaO. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer is formed to be thinner than the second oxide semiconductor layer. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer is formed with a thickness of 1 to 5 nm, more preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer is formed with a thickness of 2 to 4 nm. Preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer comprises zinc oxide (ZnO). Preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer is doped with at least one ion selected from gallium (Ga), indium (In), stannum (Sn), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), cadmium (Cd), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), germanium (Ge), gadolinium (Gd), and vanadium (V). Preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer is formed with a thickness of 10 to 50 nm, more preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer is formed with a thickness of 20 to 40 nm. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer has a carrier concentration of $1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ to $1 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, more preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer has a carrier concentration of $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ to $5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer has a carrier concentration of $1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ to $1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. More preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer has a carrier concentration of $1 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ to $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. For example, in the present invention $1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ means 10^{18} (10^{18}) charge carriers per cm^3 . In the present invention, the expression "carrier concentration" of a layer is understood as a charge carrier concentration of the layer when no voltage (i.e. no electric field) is applied to the layer.

[0015] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device (the organic light emitting display device according to at least one of the above disclosed features, respectively), including steps of: preparing a substrate that includes a first region and a second region; forming gate electrodes of first and sec-

ond thin film transistors respectively disposed in the first and second regions on the substrate; forming a gate insulating layer on the gate electrodes in the first and second regions; forming an activation layer formed in a structure where a first semiconductor layer and a second semiconductor layer are stacked on the gate insulating layer in the first region, the first oxide semiconductor layer having a carrier concentration higher than the second oxide semiconductor layer, and forming an activation layer formed of the second oxide semiconductor layer on the gate insulating layer in the second region; forming source and drain electrodes to be electrically and physically coupled to the activation layer in the first and second regions, respectively; forming an insulating layer on the second thin film transistor and then forming a via hole in order that the source or drain electrode of the second thin film transistor is exposed; and forming an organic light emitting diode that includes a first electrode formed on the insulating layer in the second region and the first electrode electrically coupled to the source or drain electrode of the second thin film transistor through the via hole, an organic light emitting layer formed on the first electrode; and a second electrode formed on the organic light emitting layer.

[0016] Preferably the first region is a drive unit. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer made of at least one material selected from a group consisting of ITO, InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO and InGaO. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer is formed to be thinner than the second oxide semiconductor layer. Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer is formed with a thickness of 1 to 5 nm. Preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer comprises zinc oxide (ZnO). Preferably the second oxide semiconductor layer is doped with at least one ion selected from gallium (Ga), indium (In), stannum (Sn), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), cadmium (Cd), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), germanium (Ge), gadolinium (Gd), and vanadium (V). Preferably the forming the activation layer comprises: forming the first oxide semiconductor layer on the gate insulating layer in the first and second regions; patterning the first oxide semiconductor layer; forming the second oxide semiconductor layer in the first and second regions in which the first oxide semiconductor layer is included; and patterning the second semiconductor layer in the first and second regions.

[0017] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display device including the thin film transistor of the drive unit that has the activation layer formed in a structure where the first oxide semiconductor layer and the second oxide semiconductor layer are stacked, the thin film transistor of the pixel unit that has the activation layer formed of the second oxide semiconductor layer, and the organic light emitting diode physically coupled to the thin film transistor of the pixel unit. The thin film transistor of the drive unit has a channel formed on the first oxide semiconductor layer having a higher carrier concentration than the second oxide semiconductor layer, having a high charge

mobility. The thin film transistor of the pixel unit has a channel formed on the second oxide semiconductor layer, so that the thin film transistor of the pixel unit has a stable and uniform functional property.

[0018] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display device, comprising: a first thin film transistor disposed on a non-pixel region of a substrate, the first thin film transistor comprising a first activation layer formed by a first semiconductor layer and a second semiconductor layer which are disposed in immediate physical contact with each other, with the first oxide semiconductor layer having a different value of carrier concentration compared to that of the second oxide semiconductor layer; a second thin film transistor disposed on a pixel region of the substrate, the second thin film transistor having a second activation layer formed of one of the first and second oxide semiconductor layers.

[0019] Preferably the first oxide semiconductor layer has a higher value of the carrier concentration compared to that of the second oxide semiconductor layer. Preferably the second activation layer is formed of the second oxide semiconductor layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] More complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or similar components, wherein:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are respectively a plan view and a cross-sectional view explaining an organic light emitting display device in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view explaining the structures of a pixel unit and a scan drive unit of FIG. 1A; FIGS. 3A through 3C are two dimensional graphs showing the change in current I_{DS} between a drain electrode and a source electrode according to the change in voltage V_{GS} applied to a gate electrode and the source electrode of FIG. 3C; and

FIGS. 4A through 4D are cross-sectional views showing a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0021] In the following detailed description, only certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, simply by way of illustration. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the scope of the

present invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive.

[0022] In addition, when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or be indirectly on the other element with one or more intervening elements interposed therebetween. Also, when an element is referred to as being "connected to" another element, it can be directly connected to the other element or be indirectly connected to the other element with one or more intervening elements interposed therebetween. Further, some of the elements that are not essential to the complete description of the invention have been omitted for clarity. In addition, like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout the description.

[0023] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments according to the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0024] FIGS. 1A and 1B are respectively a plan view and a cross-sectional view explaining an organic light emitting display device in accordance with the present invention.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 1A, a substrate 100 includes a pixel region 140 and a non-pixel region 150. Non-pixel region 150 becomes a region surrounding pixel region 140 or a region other than pixel region 140.

[0026] Scan lines 142 and data lines 144 are formed in the pixel region 140 disposed on the substrate 100, and are intersected with each other. In the pixel region 140 disposed on the substrate 100, a plurality of pixel units 146 are disposed and coupled between scan lines 142 and data lines 144 in a matrix arrangement. The pixel unit 146 may include an organic light emitting diode, a thin film transistor that controls the operation of the organic light emitting diode, and a capacitor that maintains signals at a predetermined level.

[0027] Scan lines 142 and data lines 144 are extended from pixel region 140 to non-pixel region 150. In non-pixel region 150 disposed on substrate 100, a power supply line (not shown) operates the organic light emitting diode, and a scan drive unit 160 and a data drive unit 170 process signals provided from the exterior through a pad 180 in order to supply external signals to scan lines 142 and data lines 144, e.g. external signals containing video data or the like. Scan drive unit 160 and data drive unit 170 include a driving circuit that converts the external signals through pad 180 into the scan signals and data signals in order to selectively drive each of the pixels.

[0028] Referring to FIG. 1B, on substrate 100 where pixel unit 146 is formed, a sealing substrate 200 that seals pixel region 140 is disposed, and sealing substrate 200 is bonded to substrate 100 by means of a sealant 300 that is disposed to surround pixel region 140.

[0029] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view more specifically explaining the structures of pixel unit 146 and scan drive unit 160 of FIG. 1A. For convenience of explanation, pixel unit 146 shows only a thin film transistor 120 and

an organic light emitting diode 130, and scan drive unit 160 shows only a thin film transistor 110. In the drawing, only scan drive unit 160 is shown, however a thin film transistor of a data drive unit 170 has the same structure. It shall be understood that each of pixel unit 146 and scan drive unit 160 may comprise more than one transistor.

[0030] Referring to FIG. 2, a buffer layer 101 is formed on substrate 100 in both of pixel region 140 and non-pixel region 150. In the drawing, pixel region 140 exemplarily shows pixel unit 146, and non-pixel region 150 exemplarily shows scan drive unit 160.

[0031] Thin film transistor 110 that forms the driving circuit is formed on buffer layer 101 of scan drive unit 160, and a thin film transistor 120 that functions as a switch is formed on buffer layer 101 of pixel unit 146.

[0032] Thin film transistor 110 of scan drive unit 160 includes a gate electrode 111, an activation layer 112 insulated from gate electrode 111 by a gate insulating layer 102, and source and drain electrodes 113 electrically and physically coupled to activation layer 112 in source and drain regions. Activation layer 112 is formed in a structure where semiconductor layers having different carrier concentrations (different conductivities) are stacked, more specifically, in a structure where a first oxide semiconductor layer 112a having a high carrier concentration and a second oxide semiconductor layer 112b having a carrier concentration lower than that of the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a are stacked. In other words, a thickness of a portion where a channel is substantially formed (for example, a thickness of about 1 nm to 5 nm) is formed of the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a having a relatively higher carrier concentration (1×10^{19} to 1×10^{21} #/cm³) (herein # represents the number of carriers), and a thickness of most portions other than the portion where a channel is substantially formed (for example, a thickness of about 10 to 50 nm) is formed of the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b having a relatively lower carrier concentration (1×10^{13} to 1×10^{18} #/cm³). For example, the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a may be selected from a group consisting of Indium-tin oxide (ITO), InZnO (IZO), InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO and InGaO, and the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b may be formed of zinc oxide (ZnO) or zinc oxide (ZnO) doped with one ion selected from gallium (Ga), indium (In), stannum (Sn), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), cadmium (Cd), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), germanium (Ge), gadolinium (Gd), and vanadium (V), for example, ZnO, ZnSnO, and InGaZnO, etc., ITO and IZO, etc., are commonly used as a conductive layer, however, these materials may have semiconductor properties when the carrier concentration thereof is controlled by controlling the thickness to be thin and controlling the oxygen concentration during the deposition process.

[0033] Meanwhile, thin film transistor 120 of pixel unit 146 includes gate electrode 121, activation layer 122 insulated from gate electrode 121 by gate insulating layer 102, and source and drain electrodes 123 electrically and physically coupled to activation layer 122 in the source

and drain regions, wherein activation layer 122 is formed of an oxide semiconductor having the same layer or the same material as the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b that constitutes activation layer 112 of thin film transistor 110. In other words, activation layer 122 may be formed of zinc oxide (ZnO) or zinc oxide (ZnO) doped with one ion selected from gallium (Ga), indium (In), stannum (Sn), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), cadmium (Cd), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), germanium (Ge), gadolinium (Gd), and vanadium (V), for example, ZnO, ZnSnO, and InGaZnO, etc..

[0034] Also, an insulating layer 103 is formed for planarization on thin film transistor 120 of pixel unit 146, and a via hole is formed on insulating layer 103 in order that source or drain electrodes 123 of thin film transistor 120 are exposed. An organic light emitting diode 130 is formed on insulating layer 103 of pixel unit 146 to be electrically coupled to one of source and drain electrodes 123 of thin film transistor 120 through the via hole.

[0035] Organic light emitting diode 130 includes an anode electrode 131 that is electrically coupled to one of source and drain electrodes 123 of thin film transistor 120 through the via hole, an organic light emitting layer 133 formed on anode electrode 131 in a light emitting region exposed by a pixel definition layer 132, and a cathode electrode 134 formed on pixel definition layer 132 that includes organic light emitting layer 133. Organic light emitting layer 133 may include a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer.

[0036] With the present invention constituted as above, activation layer 122 of thin film transistor 120 of pixel unit 146 is formed of the oxide semiconductor layer identified above, and activation layer 112 of thin film transistor 110 of drive units 160 and 170 is formed in a structure where the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a and the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b, having different carrier concentrations (i.e., having different conductivities), are stacked. In other words, activation layer 122 of thin film transistor 120 of pixel unit 146 where relatively low charge mobility (10 to 20 cm²/V·sec) and high property uniformity are required, is formed of the oxide semiconductor layer made of ZnO, InGaZnO, InSnZnO and ZnSnO, etc.; and activation layer 112 of thin film transistor 110 of drive units 160 and 170, where a relatively high charge mobility (50 to 130 cm²/V·sec) is required, is formed of the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a made of ITO and IZO, etc. having a relatively higher carrier concentration (having a high concentration), and the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b made of ZnO, InGaZnO, InSnZnO and ZnSnO, etc. having a lower carrier concentration (having a low concentration). Therefore, thin film transistor 110 of drive units 160 and 170 has a channel formed on the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a having a higher carrier concentration than that of the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b so that thin film transistor 110 has a high charge mobility; and thin film transistor 120 of pixel unit 146 has a channel

formed on the second oxide semiconductor layer 122 so that thin film transistor 120 has a stable and even property.

[0037] FIGS. 3A through 3C are two dimensional graphs showing the change in current I_{DS} between the drain electrode and the source electrode according to the change in voltage V_{GS} applied between the gate electrode and the source electrode. FIG. 3A shows thin film transistor 110 of drive unit 160 that has activation layer 112 made of InZnO 112a and GaInZnO 112b; FIG. 3B shows thin film transistor 110 of drive unit 160 that has activation layer 112 made of ITO 112a and GaInZnO 112b; and FIG. 3C shows thin film transistor 110 of pixel unit 146 that has activation layer 122 made of GaInZnO. It can be appreciated that when the size of device is the same, the thin film transistor of drive unit 160 of FIGS. 3A and 3B is more excellent on current property compared to thin film transistor 120 of the pixel unit 146 of FIG. 3C, resulted from the difference in charge mobility of the oxide semiconductor layers.

[0038] FIGS. 4A through 4D are cross-sectional views showing a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device in accordance with the present invention.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 4A, a substrate 100 defined with a pixel region 140 and a non-pixel region 150 is prepared. In the drawing, pixel region 140 shows a pixel unit 146, and non-pixel region 150 shows a scan drive unit 160.

[0040] A buffer layer 101 is formed on substrate 100 in pixel region 140 and non-pixel region 150, and gate electrodes 111 and 121 of thin film transistors 110 and 120 are formed on the buffer layer of scan driver unit 160 and pixel unit 146, respectively.

[0041] Gate insulating layer 102 and the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a are sequentially formed on the entire gate electrodes 111 and 121. Then the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a is patterned, thereby maintaining the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a only disposed on gate insulating layer 102 of scan drive unit 160. The first oxide semiconductor layer 112a is formed by depositing ITO, IZO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO, and InGaO at a thickness of 1 nm to 5nm.

[0042] Referring to FIG. 4B, the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b is formed on the entire upper portion in which the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a is included, and then is patterned. Therefore, activation layer 112 is formed in a stacked structure of the first oxide semiconductor layer 112a and the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b in scan drive unit 160. Simultaneously, activation layer 122 is formed of the same layer as the second oxide semiconductor layer 112b in pixel unit 146. The second oxide semiconductor layer 112b is made of ZnO, ZnSnO and InGaZnO, etc.

[0043] Referring to FIG. 4C, a conductive layer is formed on the entire upper portion in which activation layers 112 and 122 are included and is then patterned, thereby forming source and drain electrodes 113 and 123

electrically coupled to the source and drain regions of activation layers 112 and 122, respectively.

[0044] Referring to FIG. 4D, insulating layer 103 is formed in order that the upper portion, in which thin film transistors 110 and 120 are included or the upper portion in which the thin film transistor 120 is included, is planarized. Then via hole 190 is formed in order that one of source and drain electrodes 123 of thin film transistor 120 is exposed. On insulating layer 103 of pixel unit 146, anode electrode 131, that is electrically coupled to one of source and drain electrode 123 of thin film transistor 120 through via hole 190, is formed.

[0045] Opening part 192 is formed on anode electrode 131 in order that anode electrode 131 in the light emitting region is exposed by forming and patterning pixel definition layer 132; and organic light emitting layer 133 is formed on the anode electrode of the opening part. Organic light emitting layer 133 may include a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer and an electron injection layer.

[0046] Thereafter, cathode electrode 134 is formed on pixel definition layer 132 including organic light emitting layer 133, thereby forming organic light emitting diode 130.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display device, comprising:

a substrate (100) including a non-pixel region (150) and a pixel region (140);

a first thin film transistor (110) formed in the non-pixel region (150) that comprises a gate electrode (111), an activation layer (112) insulated from the gate electrode (111) by a gate insulating layer (102) and formed in a structure where a first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) and a second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) are sequentially stacked, and source and drain electrodes (113) electrically and physically coupled to the activation layer (112), with the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) having a higher carrier concentration compared to that of the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b);

a second thin film transistor (120) formed in the pixel region (140) that comprises a gate electrode (121), an activation layer (122) insulated from the gate electrode (121) by a gate insulating layer (102) and formed of the same material as the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b), and source and drain electrodes (123) electrically and physically coupled to the activation layer (122);

an insulating layer (103) that is formed on the second thin film transistor (120) and has a via hole (190) adapted such that one of the source and drain electrodes (123) of the second thin

- film transistor (120) is exposed; and
 an organic light emitting diode (130) that comprises a first electrode (131) formed on the insulating layer (103) disposed in the pixel region (140) and the first electrode (131) electrically coupled to one of the source and drain electrodes (123) of the second thin film transistor (120) through the via hole (190), an organic light emitting layer (133) formed on the first electrode (131), and a second electrode (134) formed on the organic light emitting layer (133). 5 10
2. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first thin film transistor (110) is part of a drive unit (160, 170) which is located in the non-pixel region (150). 15
 3. The organic light emitting display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) is formed between the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) and the gate insulating layer (102). 20
 4. The organic light emitting display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) is selected from a group consisting of ITO, InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO and InGaO and/or wherein the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) comprises zinc oxide (ZnO). 25 30
 5. The organic light emitting display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) is formed to be thinner than the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) and/or wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) is formed with a thickness of 1 to 5 nm. 35
 6. The organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the second oxide semiconductor layer is doped with at least one ion selected from gallium (Ga), indium (In), stannum (Sn), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), cadmium (Cd), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), germanium (Ge), gadolinium (Gd), and vanadium (V). 40 45
 7. The organic light emitting display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) has a carrier concentration of 10^{19} carriers/cm³ to 10^{21} carriers/cm³, and the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) has a carrier concentration of 10^{13} carriers /cm³ to 10^{18} carriers /cm³. 50
 8. The organic light emitting display device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the display comprises a plurality of organic light emitting diodes (130) arranged in a matrix, each organic light emitting diode (130) being connected to a corresponding second thin film transistor (120); and/or wherein the display comprises a plurality of first thin film transistor (110) formed in the non-pixel region (150) as part of a scan drive unit (160) or as part of a data drive unit (170), the scan drive unit (160) and the data drive unit (170) being adapted to process signals provided from the exterior of the display and adapted to supply the processed signals to the at least one organic light emitting diode (130) via a scan line (142) or a data line (144). 55
 9. A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device, comprising:
 - preparing a substrate (100) that includes a non-pixel region (150) and a pixel region (140);
 - forming gate electrodes (111, 121) of first and second thin film transistors (110, 120) respectively in the non-pixel and pixel regions (150, 140) on the substrate (100);
 - forming a gate insulating layer (102) on the gate electrodes (111, 121) formed in the non-pixel and pixel regions (150, 140);
 - forming a first activation layer (112) formed in a structure where a first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) and a second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) are stacked on the gate insulating layer (102) in the non-pixel region (150), the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) having a higher carrier concentration compared to that of the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b), and
 - forming a second activation layer (122) formed of the same material as the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) on the gate insulating layer (102) in the pixel region (140);
 - forming source and drain electrodes (113, 123) to be electrically and physically coupled to the first and second activation layers (112, 122) respectively disposed in the non-pixel and pixel regions (150, 140);
 - forming an insulating layer (103) on the second thin film transistor (120) and then forming a via hole (190) adapted such that one of the source and drain electrodes (123) of the second thin film transistor (120) is exposed; and
 - forming an organic light emitting diode (130) that comprises a first electrode (131) formed on the insulating layer (103) in the pixel region (140) and the first electrode (131) electrically coupled to one of the source and drain electrodes (123) of the second thin film transistor (120) through the via hole (190), an organic light emitting layer (133) formed on the first electrode (131), and a second electrode (134) formed on the organic light emitting layer (133).

10. The method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the first thin film transistor (110) is part of a drive unit (160, 170) which is located in the non-pixel region (150). 5
11. The method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to any one of claims 9 and 10, wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) made of at least one material selected from a group consisting of ITO, InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO and InGaO and/or wherein the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) comprises zinc oxide (ZnO). 10
12. The method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) is formed to be thinner than the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) and/or wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) is formed with a thickness of 1 to 5 nm. 15
13. The method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device as claimed in claim 11, wherein the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) is doped with at least one ion selected from gallium (Ga), indium (In), stannum (Sn), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), cadmium (Cd), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), germanium (Ge), gadolinium (Gd), and vanadium (V). 20
14. The method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to any one of claims 9 to 13, wherein the step of forming the activation layers (112, 122) comprises: 25
- forming the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) on the gate insulating layer (102) in the non-pixel and pixel regions (150, 140); 30
- patterning the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) thereby maintaining the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) only on the gate insulating layer (102) of a scan drive unit (160) located in the non-pixel region (150); 35
- forming the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) in the non-pixel and pixel regions (150, 140) in which the first oxide semiconductor layer (112a) is included; and 40
- patterning the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) thereby maintaining the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) in the non-pixel and pixel regions (150, 140). 45
15. The method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the insulating layer (103) is only formed in 50

the pixel region (140) but is not formed in the non-pixel region (150); and/or wherein a common gate insulating layer (102) is formed in the pixel region (140) and the non-pixel region (150); and/or wherein a common oxide semiconductor layer is formed from which the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) is patterned in the non-pixel region (150) and from which the activation layer (122) is patterned in the pixel region (140); and/or wherein the second oxide semiconductor layer (112b) of the first thin film transistor (110) and the activation layer (122) of the second thin film transistor (120) are simultaneously patterned. 55

20 Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung mit:
- einem Substrat (100) einschließlich einem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) und einem Pixel-Bereich (140);
- einem in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) gebildeten ersten Dünnfilmtransistor (110), der eine Gateelektrode (111) aufweist, eine Aktivierungsschicht (112), die durch eine Gateisolierschicht (102) gegenüber der Gateelektrode (111) isoliert ist und in einer Struktur gebildet ist, in der eine erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) und eine zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) nacheinander gestapelt sind, und Source- und Drain-Elektroden (113), die mit der Aktivierungsschicht (112) elektrisch und physikalisch verbunden sind, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) im Vergleich zu der zweiten Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) eine höhere Trägerkonzentration besitzt;
- einem in dem Pixel-Bereich (140) gebildeten zweiten Dünnfilmtransistor (120), der eine Gateelektrode (121) aufweist, eine Aktivierungsschicht (122), die durch eine Gateisolierschicht (102) gegenüber der Gateelektrode (121) isoliert ist und aus dem gleichen Material hergestellt ist wie die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b), und Source- und Drain-Elektroden (123), die mit der Aktivierungsschicht (122) elektrisch und physikalisch verbunden sind;
- einer Isolierschicht (103), die an dem zweiten Dünnfilmtransistor (120) gebildet ist und ein Kontaktloch (190) besitzt, so dass eine der Source- und Drain-Elektroden (123) des zweiten Dünnfilmtransistors (120) freigelegt ist; und
- einer organischen lichtemittierenden Diode

- (130), die eine erste Elektrode (131) aufweist, welche an der in dem Pixel-Bereich (140) angeordneten Isolierschicht (103) gebildet wird, wobei die erste Elektrode (131) über das Kontaktloch (190) mit einer der Source- und Drain-Elektroden (123) des zweiten Dünnschichttransistors (120) elektrisch verbunden ist, einer an der ersten Elektrode (131) gebildeten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht (133), und einer zweiten Elektrode (134), die an der organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht (133) gebildet ist.
2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der erste Dünnschichttransistor (110) Teil einer Antriebseinheit (160, 170) ist, die sich in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) befindet.
 3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) zwischen der zweiten Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) und der Gateisolierschicht (102) gebildet ist.
 4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) aus einer Gruppe bestehend aus ITO, InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO und InGaO ausgewählt ist, und/oder wobei die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) Zinkoxid (ZnO) aufweist.
 5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) dünner ausgebildet ist als die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) und/oder wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) mit einer Stärke von 1 bis 5 nm gebildet ist.
 6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht mit mindestens einem Ion dotiert ist, das aus Gallium (Ga), Indium (In), Stannum (Sn), Zirkonium (Zr), Hafnium (Hf), Cadmium (Cd), Silber (Ag), Kupfer (Cu), Germanium (Ge), Gadolinium (Gd) und Vanadium (V) ausgewählt ist.
 7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) eine Trägerkonzentration von 10^{19} Träger/cm³ bis 10^{21} Träger/cm³ besitzt, und die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) eine Trägerkonzentration von 10^{13} Träger/cm³ bis 10^{18} Träger/cm³ besitzt.
 8. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Anzeige eine Vielzahl, in einer Matrix angeord-
- ner, organischer lichtemittierender Dioden (130) aufweist, wobei jede organische lichtemittierende Diode (130) mit einem entsprechenden zweiten Dünnschichttransistor (120) verbunden ist; und/oder wobei die Anzeige eine Vielzahl erster Dünnschichttransistoren (110) aufweist, die in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) als Teil einer Scan-Antriebseinheit (160) oder als Teil einer Daten-Antriebseinheit (170) gebildet sind, wobei die Scan-Antriebseinheit (160) und die Daten-Antriebseinheit (170) Signale verarbeiten, die außerhalb von der Anzeige geliefert werden, und die verarbeiteten Signale über eine Scan-Linie (142) oder eine Daten-Linie (144) an die mindestens eine organische lichtemittierende Diode (130) liefern.
9. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung, das folgendes umfasst:
 - Herstellung eines Substrates (100), das einen Bereich ohne Pixel (150) und einen Pixel-Bereich (140) aufweist;
 - Bildung von Gateelektroden (111, 121) erster und zweiter Dünnschichttransistoren (110, 120) jeweils in dem Bereich ohne Pixel und in dem Pixel-Bereich (150, 140) auf dem Substrat (100);
 - Bildung einer Gateisolierschicht (102) auf den Gateelektroden (111, 121), die in dem Bereich ohne Pixel und in dem Pixel-Bereich (150, 140) gebildet sind;
 - Bildung einer ersten Aktivierungsschicht (112) in einer Struktur, in der eine erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) und eine zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) auf der Gateisolierschicht (102) in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) gestapelt sind, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) im Vergleich zu der zweiten Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) eine höhere Trägerkonzentration besitzt, und Bildung einer zweiten Aktivierungsschicht (122), die aus dem gleichen Material hergestellt ist wie die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) auf der Gateisolierschicht (102) in dem Pixel-Bereich (140);
 - Bildung von Source- und Drain-Elektroden (113, 123) zum elektrischen und physikalischen Anschluss an die ersten und zweiten Aktivierungsschichten (112, 122), die jeweils in dem Bereich ohne Pixel und in dem Pixel-Bereich (150, 140) angeordnet sind;
 - Bildung einer Isolierschicht (103) auf dem zweiten Dünnschichttransistor (120) und anschließend Bildung eines Kontaktloches (190), so dass eine der Source- und Drain-Elektroden (123) des zweiten Dünnschichttransistors (120) freiliegt; und
 - Bildung einer organischen lichtemittierenden Diode (130), die eine erste Elektrode (131) umfasst, welche auf der Isolierschicht (103) in dem

Pixel-Bereich (140) gebildet ist, wobei die erste Elektrode (131) über ein Kontaktloch (190) mit einer der Source- und Drain-Elektroden (123) des zweiten Dünnschichttransistors (120) elektrisch verbunden ist, eine organische lichtemittierende Schicht (133), die auf der ersten Elektrode (131) gebildet ist, und eine zweite Elektrode (134), die auf der organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht (133) gebildet ist.

10. Verfahren zur Herstellung der organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 9, wobei der erste Dünnschichttransistor (110) Teil einer Antriebseinheit (160, 170) ist, die sich in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) befindet.

11. Verfahren zur Herstellung der organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 9 und 10, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) aus mindestens einem Material hergestellt ist, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus ITO, InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO und InGaO ausgewählt ist, und/oder wobei die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) Zinkoxid (ZnO) aufweist.

12. Verfahren zur Herstellung der organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) dünner ausgebildet ist als die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) und/oder wobei die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) mit einer Stärke von 1 bis 5 nm gebildet ist.

13. Verfahren zur Herstellung der organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) mit mindestens einem Ion dotiert ist, das aus Gallium (Ga), Indium (In), Stannum (Sn), Zirkonium (Zr), Hafnium (Hf), Cadmium (Cd), Silber (Ag), Kupfer (Cu), Germanium (Ge), Gadolinium (Gd) und Vanadium (V) ausgewählt ist.

14. Verfahren zur Herstellung der organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13, wobei der Schritt der Herstellung der Aktivierungsschichten (112, 122) folgendes umfasst:

Herstellen der ersten Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) auf der Gateisolierschicht (102) in dem Bereich ohne Pixel und in dem Pixel-Bereich (150, 140);
Bemustern der ersten Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a), so dass die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) nur auf der Gateisolierschicht (102) einer Scan-Antriebseinheit (160) erhalten bleibt, die sich in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) befindet;
Herstellen der zweiten Oxid-Halbleiterschicht

(112b) in dem Bereich ohne Pixel und in dem Pixel-Bereich (150, 140), in dem die erste Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112a) enthalten ist; und
Bemustern der zweiten Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b), so dass die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) in dem Bereich ohne Pixel und in dem Pixel-Bereich (150, 140) erhalten bleibt.

15. Verfahren zur Herstellung der organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 14, wobei die Isolierschicht (103) nur in dem Pixel-Bereich (140) aber nicht in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) gebildet ist;
und/oder
wobei eine gemeinsame Gateisolierschicht (102) in dem Pixel-Bereich (140) und in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) gebildet ist;
und/oder
wobei eine gemeinsame Oxid-Halbleiterschicht gebildet ist, von der aus die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) in dem Bereich ohne Pixel (150) bemustert wird, und von der aus die Aktivierungsschicht (122) in dem Pixel-Bereich (140) bemustert wird;
und/oder
wobei die zweite Oxid-Halbleiterschicht (112b) des ersten Dünnschichttransistors (110) und die Aktivierungsschicht (122) des zweiten Dünnschichttransistors (120) gleichzeitig bemustert werden.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, comprenant :

un substrat (100) comprenant une région sans pixel (150) et une région de pixel (140) ;
un premier transistor à film mince (110) formé dans la région sans pixel (150), qui comprend une électrode de grille (111), une couche d'activation (112) isolée de l'électrode de grille (111) par une couche d'isolement de grille (102) et formée sous la forme d'une structure dans laquelle une première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) et une deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) sont empilées en séquence, et des électrodes de source et de drain (113) électriquement et physiquement couplées à la couche d'activation (112), la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) ayant une concentration de porteurs supérieure à celle de la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) ;
un deuxième transistor à film mince (120) formé dans la région de pixel (140), qui comprend une électrode de grille (121), une couche d'activation (122) isolée de l'électrode de grille (121) par

- une couche d'isolement de grille (102) et constituée par le même matériau que la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b), et des électrodes de source et de drain (123) électriquement et physiquement couplées à la couche d'activation (122) ;
- une couche d'isolement (103) qui est formée sur le deuxième transistor à film mince (120) et qui comporte un trou de passage (190) adapté de telle sorte que l'une des électrodes de source et de drain (123) du deuxième transistor à film mince (120) soit exposée ; et
- une diode électroluminescente organique (130) qui comprend une première électrode (131) formée sur la couche d'isolement (103) disposée dans la région de pixel (140), et la première électrode (131) étant électriquement couplée à l'une des électrodes de source et de drain (123) du deuxième transistor à film mince (120) par l'intermédiaire du trou de passage (190), une couche d'émission de lumière organique (133) formée sur la première électrode (131), et une deuxième électrode (134) formée sur la couche d'émission de lumière organique (133).
2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le premier transistor à film mince (110) fait partie d'une unité d'attaque (160, 170) qui est disposée dans la région sans pixel (150).
 3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) est formée entre la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) et la couche d'isolement de grille (102).
 4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) est sélectionnée parmi un groupe comprenant l'oxyde d'indium dopé à l'étain (ITO), InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO et InGaO et/ou dans lequel la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) comprend de l'oxyde de zinc (ZnO).
 5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) est formée de façon à être plus mince que la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) et/ou dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) est formée sous une épaisseur comprise entre 1 et 5 nm.
 6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur est dopée avec au moins un ion sélectionné parmi le gallium (Ga), l'indium (In), l'étain (Sn), le zirconium (Zr), le hafnium (Hf), le cadmium (Cd), l'argent (Ag), le cuivre (Cu), le germanium (Ge), le gadolinium (Gd) et le vanadium (V).
 7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) a une concentration de porteurs comprise entre 10^{19} porteurs/cm³ et 10^{21} porteurs/cm³, et la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteurs (112b) a une concentration de porteurs comprise entre 10^{13} porteurs/cm³ et 10^{18} porteurs/cm³.
 8. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le dispositif d'affichage comprend une pluralité de diodes électroluminescentes organiques (130) agencées en une matrice, chaque diode électroluminescente organique (130) étant connectée à un deuxième transistor à film mince correspondant (120) ; et/ou dans lequel le dispositif d'affichage comprend une pluralité de premiers transistors à film mince (110) formés dans la région sans pixel (150) à titre de partie d'une unité d'attaque de balayage (160) ou de partie d'une unité d'attaque de données (170), l'unité d'attaque de balayage (160) et l'unité d'attaque de données (170) étant adaptées de façon à traiter des signaux délivrés à partir de l'extérieur du dispositif d'affichage et étant adaptées de façon à délivrer les signaux traités à la au moins une diode électroluminescente organique (130) par l'intermédiaire d'une ligne de balayage (142) ou d'une ligne de données (144).
 9. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, comprenant :
 - la préparation d'un substrat (100) qui comprend une région sans pixel (150) et une région de pixel (140) ;
 - la formation d'électrodes de grille (111, 121) de premiers et deuxièmes transistors à film mince (110, 120) respectivement dans les régions sans pixel et de pixel (150, 140) sur le substrat (100) ;
 - la formation d'une couche d'isolement de grille (102) sur les électrodes de grille (111, 121) formées dans les régions sans pixel et de pixel (150, 140) ;
 - la formation d'une première couche d'activation (112) formée sous la forme d'une structure dans laquelle une première couche oxyde-semicon-

- ducteur (112a) et une deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) sont empilées sur la couche d'isolement de grille (102) dans la région sans pixel (150), la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) ayant une concentration de porteurs supérieure à celle de la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b), et la formation d'une deuxième couche d'activation (122) constituée par le même matériau que la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) sur la couche d'isolement de grille (102) dans la région de pixel (140) ;
la formation d'électrodes de source et de drain (113, 123) destinées à être électriquement et physiquement couplées aux première et deuxième couches d'activation (112, 122) respectivement disposées dans les régions sans pixel et de pixel (150, 140) ;
la formation d'une couche d'isolement (103) sur le deuxième transistor à film mince (120), puis la formation d'un trou de passage (190) adapté de telle sorte que l'une des électrodes de source et de drain (123) du deuxième transistor à film mince (120) soit exposée ; et
la formation d'une diode électroluminescente organique (130) qui comprend une première électrode (131) formée sur la couche d'isolement (103) dans la région de pixel (140), et la première électrode (131) étant électriquement couplée à l'une des électrodes de source et de drain (123) du deuxième transistor à film mince (120) par l'intermédiaire du trou de passage (190), une couche d'émission de lumière organique (133) formée sur la première électrode (131), et une deuxième électrode (134) formée sur la couche d'émission de lumière organique (133).
10. Procédé de fabrication du dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le premier transistor à film mince (110) fait partie d'une unité d'attaque (160, 170) qui est disposée dans la région sans pixel (150).
11. Procédé de fabrication du dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 et 10, dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) est réalisée en au moins un matériau sélectionné parmi un groupe comprenant l'oxyde d'indium dopé à l'étain (ITO), InZnO, InSnO, AlZnO, AlGaO et InGaO et/ou dans lequel la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) comprend de l'oxyde de zinc (ZnO).
12. Procédé de fabrication du dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 11, dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) est formée de façon à être plus mince que la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) et/ou dans lequel la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) est formée sous une épaisseur comprise entre 1 et 5 nm.
13. Procédé de fabrication du dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 11, dans lequel la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) est dopée avec un moins un ion sélectionné parmi le gallium (Ga), l'indium (In), l'étain (Sn), le zirconium (Zr), le hafnium (Hf), le cadmium (Cd), l'argent (Ag), le cuivre (Cu), le germanium (Ge), le gadolinium (Gd) et le vanadium (V).
14. Procédé de fabrication du dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 13, dans lequel l'étape de formation des couches d'activation (112, 122) comprend :
- la formation de la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) sur la couche d'isolement de grille (102) dans les régions sans pixel et de pixel (150, 140) ;
la mise sous forme de motifs de la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a), de façon à ne maintenir ainsi la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) que sur la couche d'isolement de grille (102) d'une unité d'attaque de balayage (160) disposée dans la région sans pixel (150) ;
la formation de la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) dans les régions sans pixel et de pixel (150, 140) dans lesquelles est incluse la première couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112a) ; et
la mise sous forme de motifs de la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) de façon à maintenir ainsi la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) dans les régions sans pixel et de pixel (150, 140).
15. Procédé de fabrication du dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 14, dans lequel la couche d'isolement (103) n'est formée que dans la région de pixel (140), mais n'est pas formée dans la région sans pixel (150) ;
et/ou
dans lequel une couche d'isolement de grille commune (102) est formée dans la région de pixel (140) et dans la région sans pixel (150) ;
et/ou
dans lequel une couche oxyde-semiconducteur commune est formée, à partir de laquelle la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconducteur (112b) est mise sous forme de motifs dans la région sans pixel (150), et à partir de laquelle la couche d'activation (122) est mise sous forme de motifs dans la région de pixel

(140) ;
et/ou
dans lequel la deuxième couche oxyde-semiconduc-
teur (112b) du premier transistor à film mince (110)
et la couche d'activation (122) du deuxième transis- 5
tor à film mince (120) sont mises simultanément sous
forme de motifs.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1A

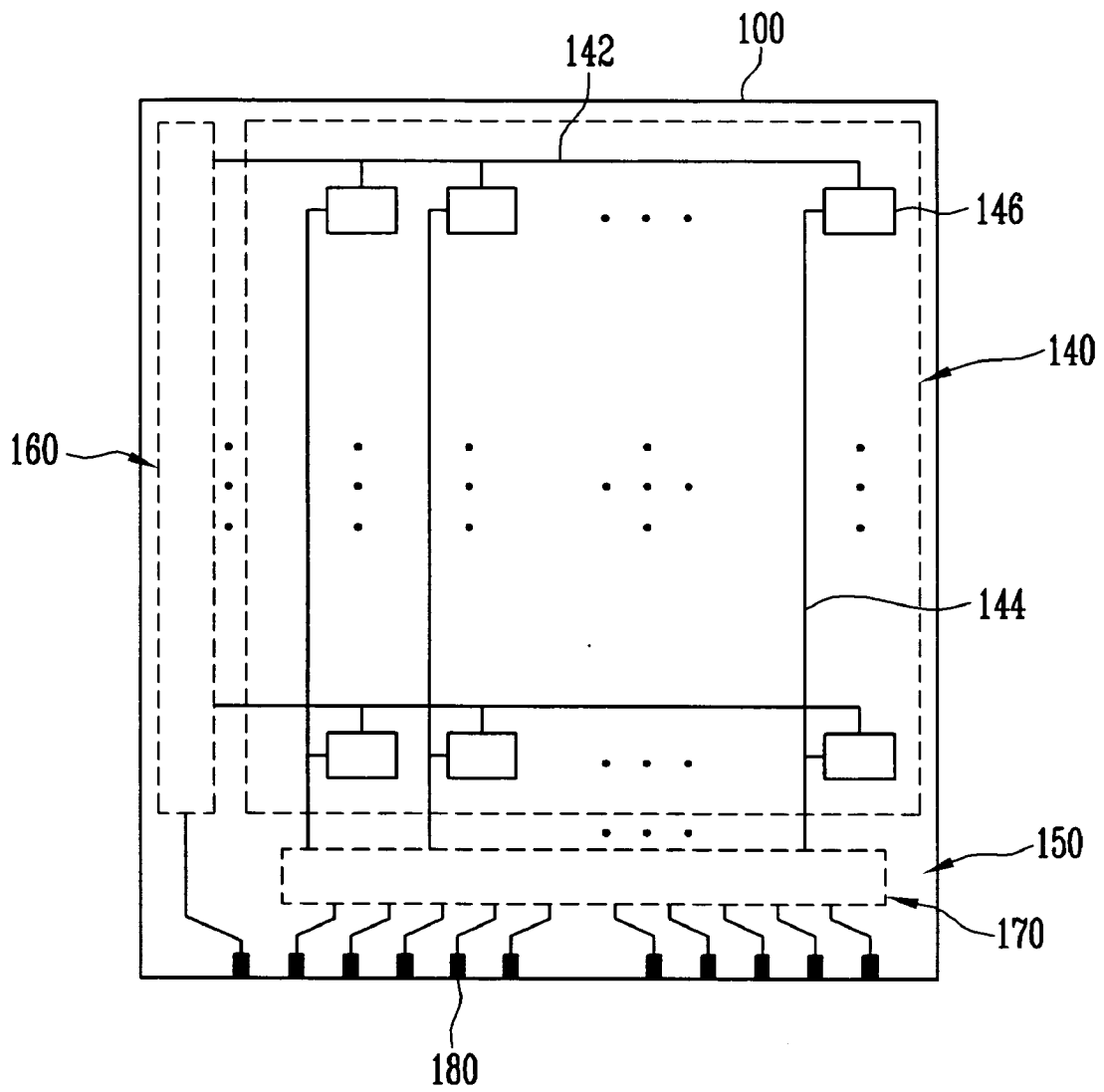


FIG. 1B

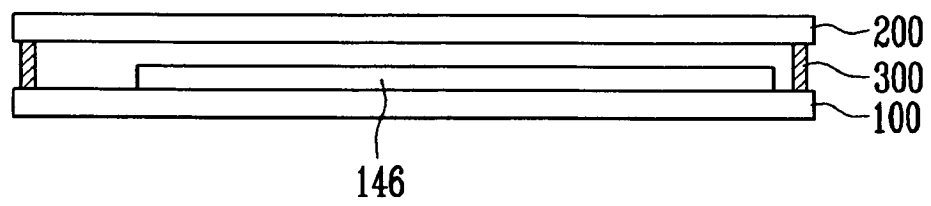


FIG. 2

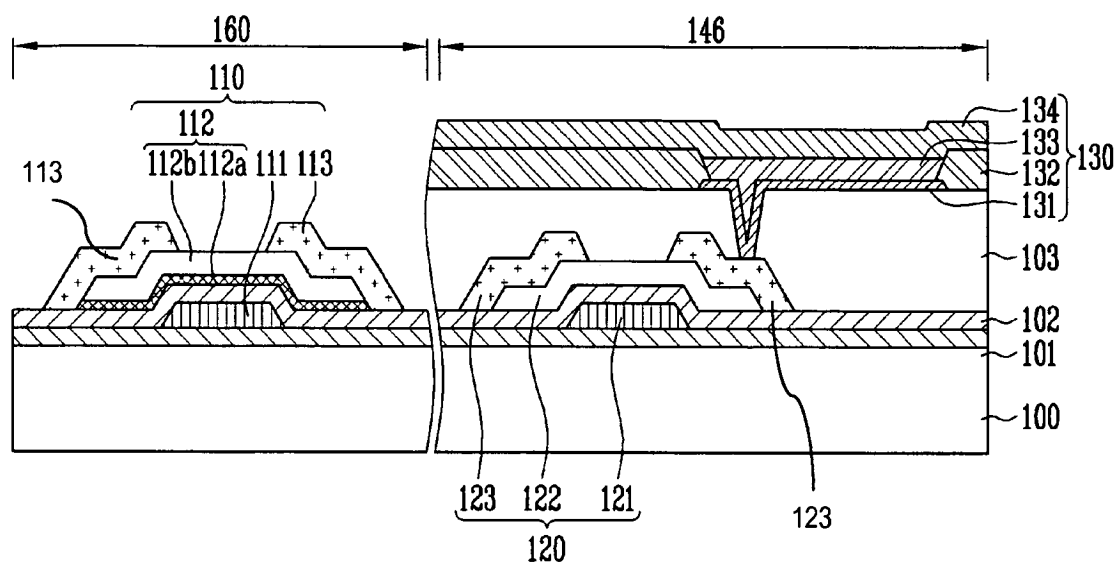


FIG. 3A

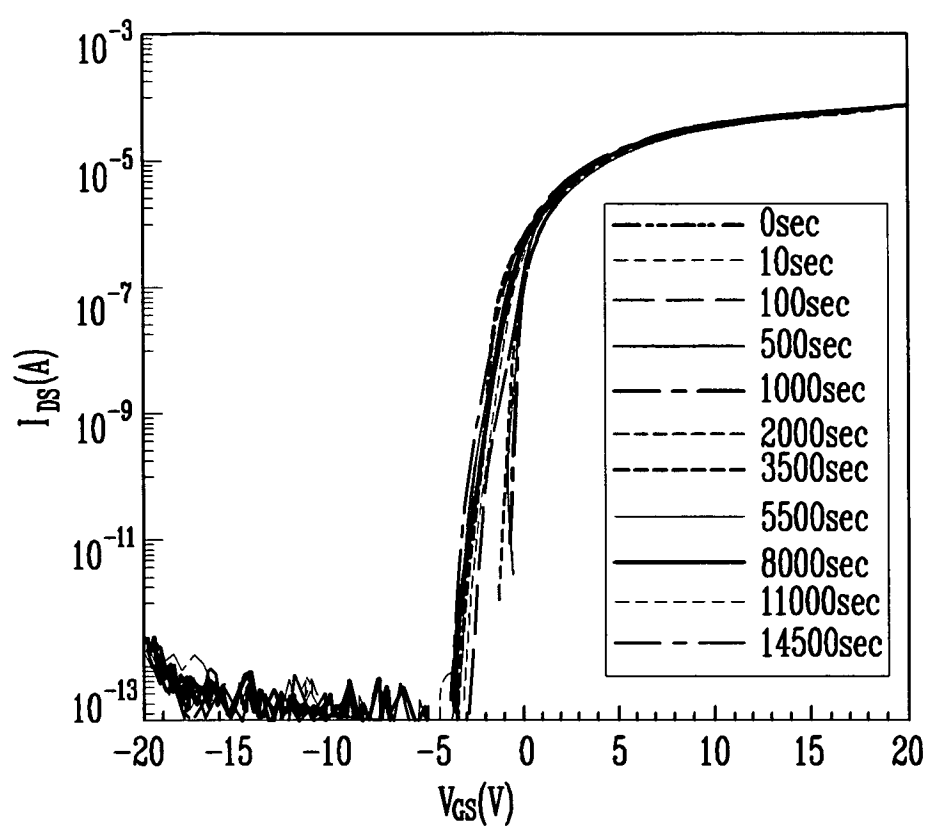


FIG. 3B

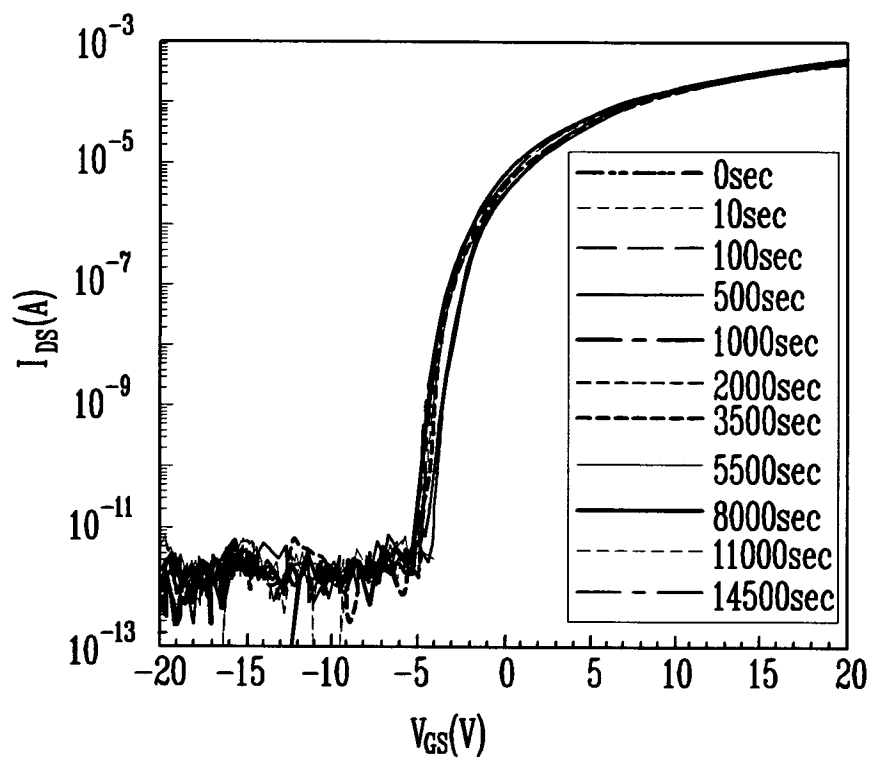


FIG. 3C

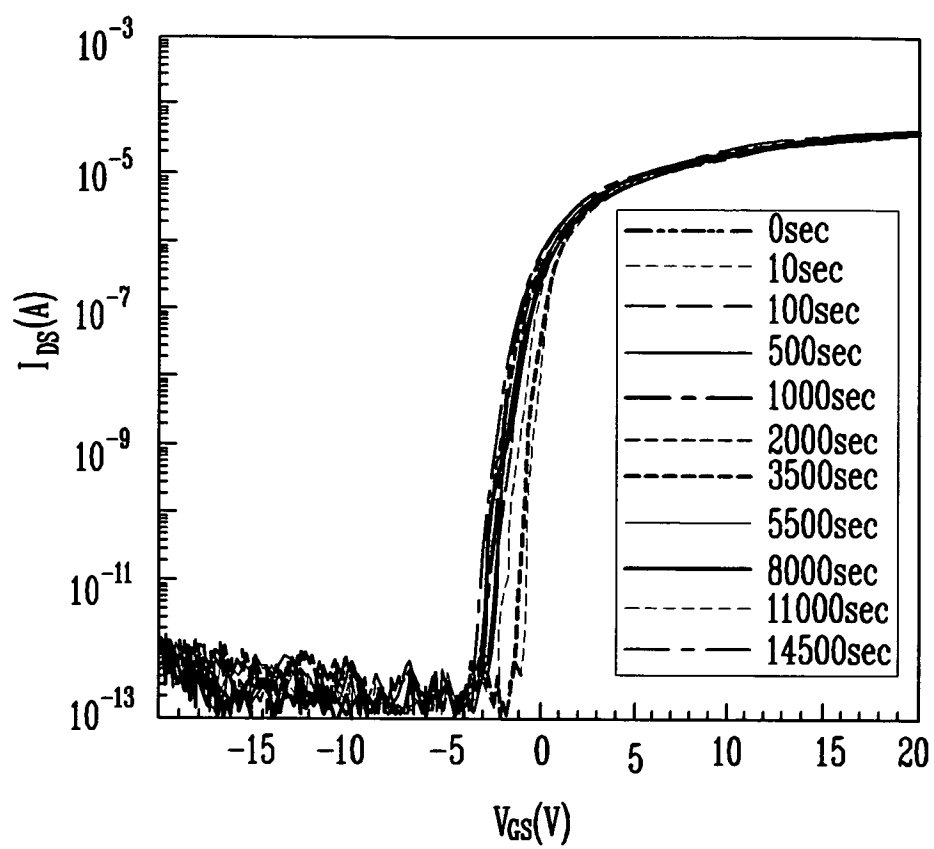


FIG. 4A

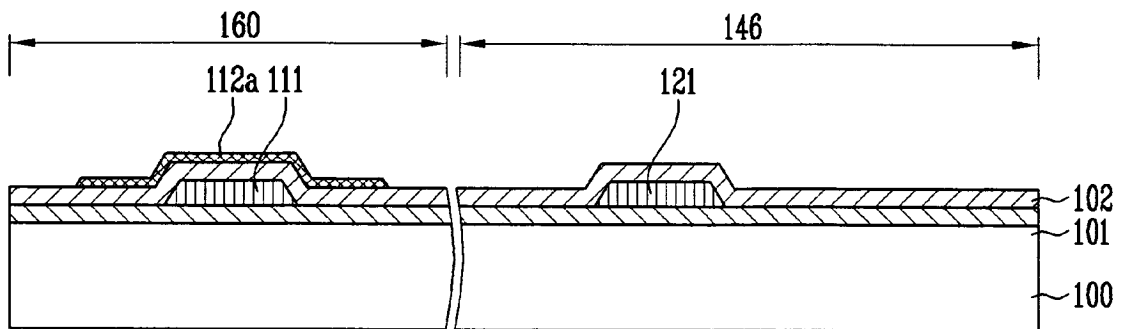
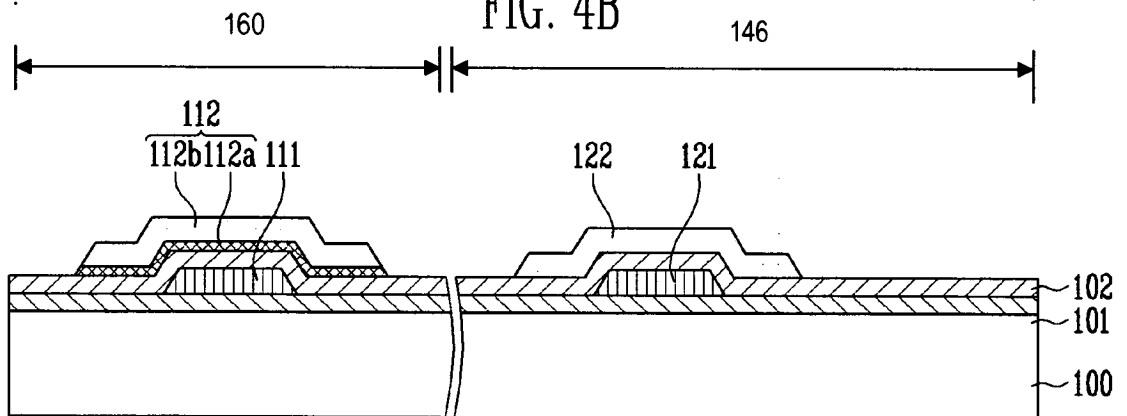
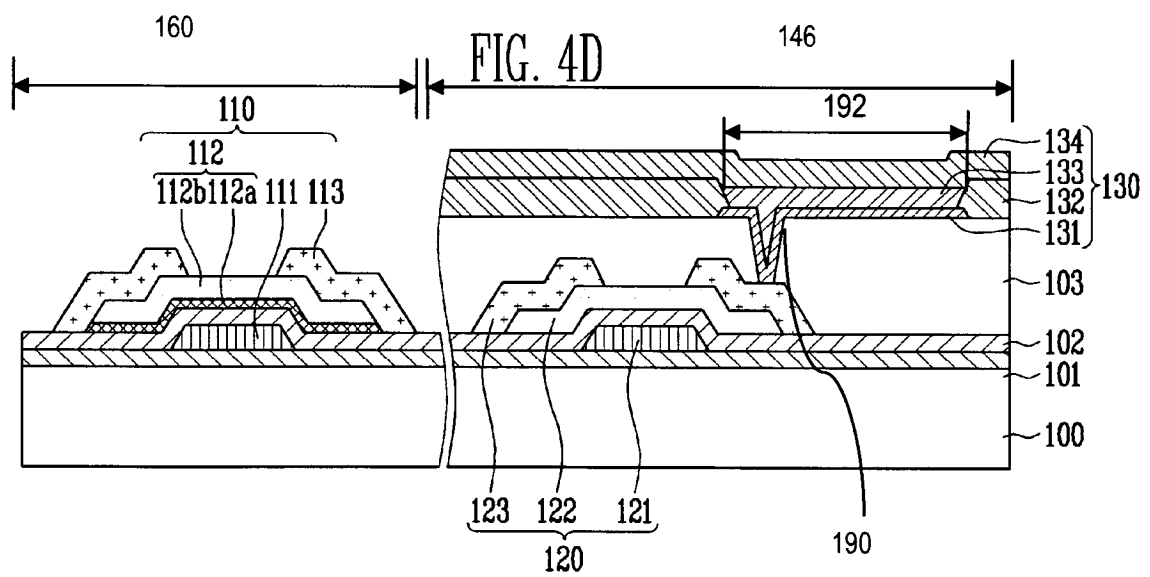
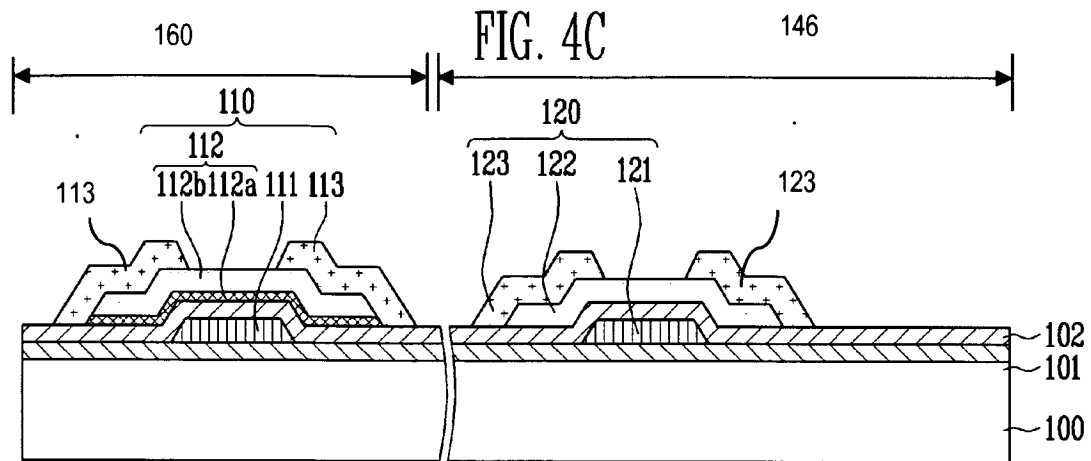


FIG. 4B





REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- KR 1020090002242 [0001]
- JP 2004273614 A [0008]

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2207206B1	公开(公告)日	2011-09-07
申请号	EP2010150419	申请日	2010-01-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
[标]发明人	PARK JIN SEONG MO YEON GON CHUNG HYUN JOONG JEONG JAE KYEONG KIM MIN KYU AHN TAE KYUNG		
发明人	PARK, JIN-SEONG MO, YEON-GON CHUNG, HYUN-JOONG JEONG, JAE-KYEONG KIM, MIN-KYU AHN, TAE-KYUNG		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 G09G3/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/1225 H01L27/1229 H01L27/3262 H01L2251/305		
优先权	1020090002242 2009-01-12 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2207206A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种有机发光显示装置及其制造方法。有机发光显示装置包括驱动单元 (110) 的薄膜晶体管, 其具有形成在第一氧化物半导体层 (112a) 和第二氧化物半导体层 (112b) 堆叠的结构中的激活层, 薄像素单元 (120) 的薄膜晶体管, 其具有由第二氧化物半导体层 (122) 形成的激活层, 以及耦合到像素单元的薄膜晶体管的有机发光二极管。驱动单元的薄膜晶体管具有形成在第一氧化物半导体层上的沟道, 该沟道具有比第二氧化物半导体层更高的载流子浓度, 具有高电荷迁移率, 并且像素单元的薄膜晶体管具有形成在其上的沟道。第二氧化物半导体层, 具有稳定且均匀的功能特性。

