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(54) Organic light emitting display device and fabricating method thereof

Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung und Herstellungsverfahren dafür

Dispositif à affichage électroluminescent organique et son procédé de fabrication

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display, and more particularly, to an organic light emitting display having an oxide thin film transistor and a fabricating method thereof.

[0002] An organic light emitting display is a next generation display having self light emitting characteristics and superior display characteristics, e.g., viewing angle, contrast, response speed, power consumption, and the like, as compared, e.g., to a liquid crystal display (LCD).

[0003] The organic light emitting display may include an organic light emitting diode (OLED) having an anode electrode, an organic thin film, and a cathode electrode. The organic light emitting display may be classified as a passive matrix type, i.e., in which the OLEDs are connected to each other between scan lines and signal lines by a matrix method to form pixels, or as an active matrix type, i.e., in which respective pixels are controlled by a thin film transistor (TFT) serving as a switch.

[0004] In general, the TFT used in the active matrix type organic light emitting display may include an active layer for providing a channel region, a source region, and a drain region, and a gate electrode formed on the channel region, and may be electrically insulated from the active layer by a gate insulation layer. Such an active layer of the TFT may be generally formed of a semiconductor layer, e.g., an amorphous silicon layer or a poly-silicon layer.

[0005] However, when the active layer is formed of amorphous silicon, mobility may be low. Therefore, it may be difficult to implement a driving circuit driven at high speed.

[0006] When the active layer is formed of poly-silicon, while mobility may be increased, e.g., as compared to amorphous silicon, a threshold voltage may be not uniform. Therefore, a compensation circuit for compensating distribution of the threshold voltage and the mobility may be needed. However, since an active layer formed of poly-silicon may require a complicated compensation circuit with a plurality of TFTs and capacitors, yield may be low and a resultant planar structure thereof may increase a number of masks used during fabrication thereof, e.g., as compared to a TFT having an active layer of amorphous silicon, so that fabricating costs may increase. Further, a conventional TFT fabricating method using low temperature poly-silicon (LTPS) may have a difficulty to be applied to a large substrate due to required high processing costs, e.g., laser heat treatment, and difficult control thereof.

[0007] Embodiments are therefore directed to an organic light emitting display and a method of fabricating the same, which substantially overcome one or more of the problems due to the limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0008] It is therefore a feature of an embodiment to provide an organic light emitting display having oxide TFTs with both top and bottom gate structures, so that

TFTs having different characteristics may be implemented in a pixel.

[0009] It is another feature of an embodiment to provide a method of fabricating an organic light emitting display by forming simultaneously in a same process oxide TFTs with inverted staggered top and bottom gate structures, so that TFTs having different characteristics may be implemented in a same pixel.

[0010] US2008/0116457 discloses an OLED driving device comprising a switching TFT and a driving TFT formed as adjacent top and bottom gate structures, wherein dual channel layers of each device are simultaneously formed in one process.

[0011] WO2008/145999 discloses an organic EL device having adjacent transistors formed on a substrate, in which the source and drain electrodes of the first transistor are in the same plane as the gate electrode of the second transistor.

[0012] According to the invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display according to claim 1 and a method of fabricating an organic light emitting display according to claim 7.

[0013] At least one of the above and other features and advantages may be realized by providing an organic light emitting display, including source and drain electrodes of a first TFT and a gate electrode which are formed on a substrate, a first insulation layer formed on the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT and the gate electrode of the second TFT, a first via hole formed by removing a part of the first insulation layer that is formed in a region overlapped with the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT, first and second oxide semiconductor layers respectively formed on the first insulation layer overlapped with the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT and the first insulation layer overlapped with the gate electrode of the second TFT, a second insulation layer formed on the first and second oxide semiconductor layers, a second via hole formed by removing a part of the second insulation layer that is formed on the second oxide semiconductor layer, a gate electrode formed on the second insulation layer overlapped with the first oxide semiconductor layer of the first TFT, and source and drain electrodes formed on the second insulation layer to contact the second oxide semiconductor layer through the second via hole.

[0014] The first oxide semiconductor layer may contact the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT through the first via hole.

[0015] The first TFT is implemented to have an inverted staggered top gate structure and the second TFT may be implemented to have an inverted staggered bottom gate structure, and the first insulation layer may be a gate insulation of the first TFT and is made of silicon nitride.

[0016] The organic light emitting display may further include a protective layer and a planarizing layer sequentially formed on the gate electrode of the first TFT and the source and drain electrodes of the second TFT, a third via hole formed in a partial region of the protective

layer, the planarizing layer, and the first and second insulation layers such that the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT are exposed, a first electrode of organic light emitting diode connected to the source electrode or the drain electrode through the third via hole, a pixel definition layer formed on the planarizing layer such that a partial region of the first electrode is exposed, and an organic thin layer and a second electrode of the organic light emitting diode sequentially formed on the first exposed electrode.

[0017] Here, the first TFT may be a driving device and the second TFT is a switching device.

[0018] At least one of the above and other features and advantages may also be realized by providing an organic light emitting display, including pixels including data lines and scan lines that are positioned at every intersecting locations, a plurality of TFTs, and an organic light emitting diode, a scan driving unit for supplying a scan signal to the scan lines, a data driving unit for supplying a data signal to the data lines, wherein each of the pixels includes a first TFT having an active layer that is made of an oxide semiconductor to have an inverted staggered top gate structure and connected to the organic light emitting diode, and a second TFT having an active layer that is made of an oxide semiconductor to have an inverted staggered bottom gate structure and receives the scan signal from the scan lines.

[0019] A gate insulation layer of the first TFT may be made of silicon oxide and a gate insulation layer of the second TFT may be made of silicon nitride.

[0020] At least one of the above and other features and advantages may also be realized by providing a method of fabricating an organic light emitting display, including forming source and drain electrodes of a first TFT and a gate electrode of a second TFT on a substrate, forming a first insulation layer on the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT and the gate electrode of the second TFT, forming a first via hole by removing a part of the first insulation layer formed in a region that is overlapped with the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT, forming first and second oxide semiconductor layers on the first insulation layer that is overlapped with the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT and on the first insulation layer that is overlapped with the gate electrode of the second TFT, respectively, forming a second insulation layer on the first and second oxide semiconductor layers, forming a second via hole by removing a part of the second insulation layer formed on the second oxide semiconductor layer, forming a gate electrode on the second insulation layer that is overlapped with the first oxide semiconductor layer of the first TFT, and forming source and drain electrodes on the second insulation layer to contact the second oxide semiconductor layer through the second via hole.

[0021] The above and other features and advantages will become more apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate a plan view and a cross-sectional view, respectively, of an organic light emitting display according to an embodiment;

FIG. 2 illustrates a circuit diagram of a pixel in FIGS. 1A-1B;

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a first TFT and second TFT in FIG. 2; and

FIGS. 4A to 4D illustrate cross-sectional views of stages in a process of fabricating the first and second TFTs, as well as the OLED connected thereto, in FIG. 3.

[0022] 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 the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

[0023] In the drawing figures, the dimensions of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity of illustration. It will also be understood that when a layer or element is referred to as being "on" another layer or substrate, it can be directly on the other layer or substrate, or intervening layers may also be present. In addition, it will also be understood that when a layer is referred to as being "between" two layers, it can be the only layer between the two layers, or one or more intervening layers may also be present. Further, when a first element is described as being coupled to a second element, the first element may be directly coupled to the second element or additional elements may be coupled therebetween via a third element. Also, some of the elements that are not essential to the complete understanding of the embodiments are omitted for clarity. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0024] Hereinafter, example embodiment of an organic light emitting display will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate a plan view and a cross-sectional view, respectively, of an organic light emitting display according to an embodiment.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 1A, an organic light emitting display 200 according to an embodiment may include a substrate 210 defined by a pixel region 220 and a non-pixel region 230 surrounding the pixel region 220. A plurality of pixels 300 connected to each other between scan lines 224 and signal lines 226, e.g., arranged in a matrix pattern, may be formed on the substrate 210 in the pixel region 220. A power supplying line (not shown) for driving the scan lines 224 of the pixel region 220, a scan driving unit 234 connected to the scan lines 224, and a data driving unit 236 for processing a signal provided from the exterior through a pad 228 to provide the processed signal to the scan lines 224 and the signal lines 226 may be formed on the substrate 210 in the non-pixel region 230. The signal lines 226 and scan lines 224 may extend from

respective pixels 300, i.e., from the pixel region 220, to the non-pixel region 230. Each of the respective pixels 300 may include a pixel circuit having a plurality of TFTs and at least one OLED connected to the pixel circuit.

[0026] In addition, referring to FIG. 1B, an encapsulation substrate 400 for sealing the pixel region 220 may be disposed above the substrate 210 in which the pixels 300 are formed as described above. The encapsulation substrate 400 may be bonded to the substrate 210 by a sealing material 410, so the plurality of pixels 300 may be sealed between the substrate 210 and the encapsulation substrate 400. Each of the plurality of pixels 300, the scan driving unit 234, and the data driving unit 236 which are formed on the substrate 210 may include a plurality of TFTs. Each of the plurality of TFTs may have different characteristics according to performed operations. For example, a pixel 300 may include a TFT operating as a switching device and a TFT operating as a driving device.

[0027] According to an embodiment, the different TFTs in the organic light emitting display 200, e.g., the two TFTs in the pixel 300, may include an oxide TFT with an inverted staggered bottom gate structure and an oxide TFT with an inverted staggered top gate structure formed in the same process, so that TFTs with different characteristics may be implemented in a single process. In other words, as opposed to conventional organic light emitting displays, e.g., displays having TFTs with same structures for performing different operations, that include TFTs having no substantial difference in their characteristics, TFTs according to example embodiments may have different structures that are formed in a single process, thereby facilitating improvement of different characteristics for the different TFTs. For example, since the TFTs according to example embodiments have different structures, it may be possible to provide in a single process improved On-Off characteristics in TFTs operating as switching devices and high reliability in TFTs operating as driving devices.

[0028] FIG. 2 illustrates a circuit diagram of the pixel 300 according to an embodiment. It is noted, however, that the pixel circuit in FIG. 2 is only an example embodiment and other pixel circuits for the organic light emitting display 200 are included within the scope of the inventive concept.

[0029] Referring to FIG. 2, the pixel circuit of the pixel 300 may include a first TFT M1 as a driving TFT, a second TFT M2 as a switching TFT, and a capacitor Cst. The first TFT M1 and the second TFT M2 may be oxide TFTs.

[0030] In particular, according to example embodiments, the first TFT M1, which operates as a driving device, may be implemented into an inverted staggered top gate structure, and the second TFT M2, which operates as a switching device, may be implemented into an inverted staggered bottom gate structure. It is noted, however, that even though the first and second TFTs M1 and M2 are illustrated as N-type TFTs in FIG. 2, other types of TFTs are included within the scope of the inventive

concept.

[0031] Each of the first and second TFTs M1 and M2 may include a source, a drain, and a gate electrode. The source and drain may be physically identical to each other so, hereinafter, they will be referred to as a first electrode and a second electrode, respectively. The capacitor Cst may include a first electrode and a second electrode.

[0032] Referring to FIG. 2, in the first TFT M1, the first electrode may be connected to a cathode electrode of the OLED, and the second electrode may be connected to a second power source ELVSS. The gate electrode may be connected to a first node N1.

[0033] In the second TFT M2, the first electrode may be connected to a data line Dm, the second electrode may be connected to the first node N1, and the gate electrode may be connected to a scan line Sn. Therefore, a data signal selectively flowing through the data line Dm may be selectively transmitted to the first node N1 in accordance with a scan signal transmitted through the scan line Sn.

[0034] In the capacitor Cst, the first electrode may be connected to the second power source ELVSS, and the second electrode may be connected to the first node N1. Therefore, a voltage between the gate electrode and the second electrode, i.e., source, of the first TFT M1 is maintained for a predetermined time, and a corresponding current flows through the OLED to emit light.

[0035] According to embodiments, the first TFT M1 is fabricated with an oxide semiconductor to have an inverted staggered top gate structure. A gate insulation layer is formed in the inverted staggered top gate structure between the gate electrode and the oxide semiconductor layer, e.g., a silicon oxide (SiO₂) layer. Therefore, reliability of the first TFT M1 may be improved to have proper characteristics as a driving device.

[0036] Further, according to embodiments, the second TFT M2 is fabricated with an oxide semiconductor to have an inverted staggered bottom gate structure. A gate insulation layer is formed in the inverted staggered bottom gate structure between the gate electrode and the oxide semiconductor layer, e.g., a silicon nitride (SiN_x) layer. Therefore, On-Off performance of the second TFT M2 may be improved to have proper characteristics as a switching device.

[0037] Moreover, the first and second TFTs M1 and M2 may be fabricated, e.g., simultaneously, in the same process. Therefore, as the first and second TFTs M1 and M2 may have top and bottom gate structures, respectively, TFTs having different characteristics may be implemented in a single process without adding a mask process.

[0038] FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the first TFT M1 and the OLED connected thereto (from FIG. 2), and the second TFT M2. The first TFT M1 and the second TFT M2 will be described as an oxide TFT with an inverted staggered top gate structure and as an oxide TFT with an inverted staggered bottom gate structure, respectively.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 3, a buffer layer 11 may be formed on a substrate 10. On the buffer layer 11, the source electrode 30a and the drain electrode 30b of the first TFT M1 and the gate electrode 20 of the second TFT M2 may be formed. The gate electrode 20 is spaced apart from the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b, i.e., the first and second TFTs M1 and M2 are spaced apart from each other. The gate electrode 20 and the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b are formed on a substantially same level, e.g., the gate electrode 20 and the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b may be formed directly on the buffer level 11.

[0040] After that, a first insulation layer 12 is formed on, e.g., directly on, the source electrode 30a and the drain electrode 30b of the first TFT M1 and the gate electrode 20 of the second TFT M2. A portion of the first insulation layer 12 overlapping the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 is removed, e.g., via an etching process, so that a via hole 12' is formed. A portion of the first insulation layer 12 may be removed to expose a portion of an upper surface of each of the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b through a respective via hole 12'.

[0041] First and second oxide semiconductor layers 32 and 22 are formed on, e.g., directly on, the first insulation layer 12 overlapped with the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 and the gate electrode 20 of the second TFT M2. The first and second oxide semiconductor layers 32 and 22 may be formed of, e.g., a GaInZnO (GIZO) layer having zinc oxide (ZnO) as a main component doped with gallium (Ga) and indium (In).

[0042] For example, the first oxide semiconductor layer 32 overlaps the first insulation layer 12 and the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b, so that a portion of the first oxide semiconductor layer 32 fills the via hole 12', e.g., directly contact the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b. The source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 electrically contact the first oxide semiconductor layer 32 through the via hole 12'.

[0043] The second oxide semiconductor layer 22 overlaps the first insulation layer 12 and the gate electrode 20 of the second TFT M2, so that the first insulation layer 12 is between the second oxide semiconductor layer 22 and the gate electrode 20. That is, the first insulation layer 12 formed in the region of the second TFT M2 operates as a gate insulation layer of the second TFT M2.

[0044] The first insulation layer 12 may be made of, e.g., silicon nitride (SiNx). As such, the gate insulation layer of the second TFT M2 implemented by the inverted staggered bottom gate structure may be made of silicon nitride, so that the On-Off characteristics of the second TFT M2 may be improved.

[0045] In general, since silicon nitride has excellent electric insulation properties, break down voltage (Vbd) of a silicon nitride layer may be superior to that of a silicon oxide layer (SiO₂). Therefore, when the gate insulation layer of the second TFT M2, which has an inverted stag-

gered bottom gate structure, is made of silicon nitride, the On-Off characteristics (Ion/off) of the second TFT M2 may be improved. By doing so, the second TFT M2 may be implemented as a switching device.

[0046] Next, a second insulation layer 14 is formed on the first and second oxide semiconductor layers 32 and 22. A portion of the second insulation layer 14 formed on the second oxide semiconductor layer 22 overlapping the source and drain electrode 24a and 24b of the second TFT M2 is removed, e.g., via etching, so that a via hole 14' is formed to expose portions of the upper surface of the second oxide semiconductor layer 22.

[0047] After that, a gate electrode 34 is formed on the second insulation layer 14 to overlap the first oxide semiconductor layer 32 of the first TFT M1. That is, the second insulation layer 14 formed in the first TFT M1 operates as a gate insulation layer of the first TFT M1. The source electrode 24a and the drain electrode 24b are formed on the second insulation layer 14 of the second TFT M2 to contact the second oxide semiconductor layer 22 through the via hole 14'.

[0048] The second insulation layer 14 may be made of, e.g., silicon oxide (SiO₂). The gate insulation layer of the first TFT M1 implemented by the inverted staggered top gate structure may be made of silicon oxide, so that reliability of the first TFT M1 may be improved.

[0049] In general, since silicon oxide has a lower hydrogen content than silicon nitride, reliability may be improved when a silicon oxide layer is used as a gate insulation layer. Therefore, when the gate insulation layer of the first TFT M1 implemented by the inverted staggered top gate structure is made of the silicon oxide, the reliability may be improved, and the first TFT M1 may be implemented as a driving device.

[0050] Next, a protective layer 16 may be formed on the gate electrode 34 of the first TFT M1 and the source and drain electrodes 24a and 24b of the second TFT M2. A planarizing layer 18 may be formed on the protective layer 16 to provide a planarized surface above the first and second TFTs M1 and M2.

[0051] Next, a via hole 18' may be formed through the planarizing layer 18, protective layer 16, and the first and second insulation layers 12 and 14, such that the source or drain electrode 30a or 30b of the first TFT M1 may be exposed. A first electrode 317 may be formed on the planarizing layer 18, and may be connected to the exposed source or drain electrode 30a or 30b through the via hole 18'.

[0052] A pixel definition layer 318 may be formed on the planarizing layer 18, such that a partial region (light emitting region) of the first electrode 317 may be exposed and an organic thin layer 319 may be formed on the exposed first electrode 317. A second electrode 320 may be formed on the pixel definition layer 318 including the organic thin layer 319.

[0053] FIGS. 4A to 4D illustrate cross-sectional views of stages in a process of fabricating the first TFT M1 and the OLED connected thereto, and the second TFT M2,

which are illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0054] Firstly, referring to FIG. 4A, the buffer layer 11 may be formed on the substrate 10. The source and drain electrode 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 and the gate electrode 20 of the second TFT M2 may be formed, e.g., simultaneously, on the buffer layer 11.

[0055] After that, as illustrated in FIG. 4B, the first insulation layer 12 is formed on, e.g., to cover, the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 and the gate electrode 20 of the second TFT M2. The part of the first insulation layer 12 formed in a region that is overlapped with the source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 may be removed during the etching process so that the via hole 12' is formed.

[0056] The first and second oxide semiconductor layers 32 and 22 are formed on a portion of the first insulation layer 12 overlapping the source and drain electrode 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 and on a portion of the first insulation layer 12 overlapping the gate electrode 20 of the second TFT M2, respectively. The source and drain electrodes 30a and 30b of the first TFT M1 electrically contact the first oxide semiconductor layer 32 through the via hole 12'. The first and second oxide semiconductor layers 32 and 22 may be made of, e.g., GaInZnO (GIZO) layer having zinc oxide (ZnO) as a main component doped with gallium (Ga) and indium (In).

[0057] The first insulation layer 12 in the second TFT M2 operates as a gate insulation layer of the second TFT M2. The first insulation layer 12 may be made of silicon nitride (SiNx). The gate insulation layer of the second TFT M2 implemented by the inverted staggered bottom gate structure may be made of silicon nitride, so that the On-Off characteristics of the second TFT M2 may be improved.

[0058] In general, since the silicon nitride layer has excellent electric insulation, break down voltage (Vbd) of the silicon nitride layer may be superior to that of the silicon oxide layer (SiO₂). Therefore, when the gate insulation layer of the second TFT M2 implemented by the inverted staggered bottom gate structure is made of silicon nitride, the On-Off characteristics (Ion/off) may be improved. By doing so, the second TFT M2 may be implemented as a switching device.

[0059] Next, referring to FIG. 4C, the second insulation layer 14 is formed on the first and second oxide semiconductor layers 32 and 22. A part of the second insulation layer 14 formed on the second oxide semiconductor 22 and overlapping the source and drain electrodes 24a and 24b of the second TFT M2 is removed during the etching process, so that the via hole 14' may be formed.

[0060] After that, the gate electrode 34 is formed on a portion of the second insulation layer 14 overlapping the first oxide semiconductor layer 32 of the first TFT M1. The source electrode 24a and the drain electrode 24b are formed on the second insulation layer 14 of the second TFT M2 to contact the second oxide semiconductor layer 22 through the via hole 14'.

[0061] The second insulation layer 14 formed in the

first TFT M1 operates as a gate insulation layer of the first TFT M1. The second insulation layer 14 may be made of, e.g., silicon oxide (SiO₂). As such, the gate insulation layer of the first TFT M1 implemented by the inverted staggered top gate structure may be made of silicon oxide, so that reliability of the first TFT M1 may be improved.

[0062] In general, since the silicon oxide has lower hydrogen content than silicon nitride, the reliability may be improved when a silicon oxide layer is used as a gate insulation layer. Therefore, when the gate insulation layer of the first TFT M1 implemented by the inverted staggered top gate structure is made of silicon oxide, the reliability may be improved, and the first TFT M1 may be implemented as a driving device.

[0063] Next, referring to FIG. 4D, the protective layer 16 may be formed on the gate electrode 34 of the first TFT M1 and the source and drain electrodes 24a and 24b of the second TFT M2, and the planarizing layer 18 may be formed on the protective layer 16 for the surface planarization.

[0064] Moreover, the via hole 18' may be formed in the protective layer 16, the planarizing layer 18, and the first and second insulation layers 12 and 14, such that the source or drain electrode 30a or 30b of the first TFT M1 may be exposed. The first electrode 317 of the OLED connected to the source or drain electrode 30a or 30b through the via hole 18' may be formed.

[0065] The pixel definition layer 318 may be formed on the planarizing layer 18, such that a partial region (light emitting region) of the first electrode 317 may be exposed and the organic thin layer 319 may be formed on the exposed first electrode 317. The second electrode 320 may be formed on the pixel definition layer 318 including the organic thin layer 319.

[0066] According to example embodiments, a pixel of an organic light emitting display may include a first oxide TFT with an inverted staggered top gate structure, in which a silicon oxide gate insulation layer may be formed between a gate electrode and an oxide semiconductor layer, and a second oxide TFT with an inverted staggered bottom gate structure, in which a silicon nitride gate insulation layer may be formed between a gate electrode and an oxide semiconductor layer. The first and second TFTs may have opposite structures formed simultaneously via a same process, so each of the first and second TFTs may have different characteristics and improved performance with respect to a different operation. That is, the first TFT may have improved on-off characteristics as a switching device, due to the silicon nitride layer, and the second TFT may have improved reliability as a driving device due to the silicon oxide layer. By doing so, desired characteristics of a TFT may be implemented without changing a size of the TFT.

[0067] Moreover, as the first and second TFTs according to example embodiments are formed in the same process, different characteristics corresponding to different operations of TFTs may be implemented without add-

ing a mask process. In contrast, when a conventional pixel, i.e., a pixel having same structures of TFTs as opposed to having TFTs of both top and bottom gate structures, includes TFTs with, e.g., zinc oxide (ZnO) as the active layer, the ZnO in the TFT may substantially modify TFT characteristics based on structure thereof, thereby limiting the TFTs to N-type TFTs. Moreover, when implementing a conventional TFT with ZnO as an active layer in an inverted staggered bottom gate structure, i.e., in view of characteristics and uniformity of the TFT, field effect mobility may be as low as 20 cm²/Vs, thereby reducing integration degree in a display panel below a degree of the conventional amorphous silicon TFT and polysilicon TFT.

[0068] Exemplary embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display, comprising:

source/drain electrodes (30a, 30b) of a first thin film transistor TFT (M1) and a gate electrode (20) of a second TFT (M2) arranged in the same plane on a substrate (10), the first TFT having a top gate structure and the second TFT having a bottom gate structure;
a first insulation layer (12) on the source/drain electrodes of the first TFT and on the gate electrode of the second TFT, the first insulation layer including first via holes (12') therethrough exposing portions of the source/drain electrodes of the first TFT;
first and second oxide semiconductor layers (32, 22) arranged in the same plane on the first insulation layer (12), the first and second oxide semiconductor layers overlapping the source/drain electrodes of the first TFT and the gate electrode of the second TFT, respectively, wherein the first oxide semiconductor layer (32) contacts the source/drain electrodes (30a, 30b) of the first TFT through the first via holes (12');
a second insulation layer (14) on the first and second oxide semiconductor layers, the second insulation layer including second via holes (14') therethrough exposing a portion of the second oxide semiconductor layer (22);
a gate electrode (34) of the first TFT on the second insulation layer (14), the gate electrode overlapping the first oxide semiconductor layer (32) of the first TFT; and source/drain electrodes

(24a, 24b) of the second TFT on the second insulation layer in contact with the second oxide semiconductor layer (22) through the second via hole.

2. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first insulation layer (12) is a gate insulation layer of the second TFT, the first gate insulation layer including silicon nitride.

3. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 2, wherein the second insulation layer (14) is a gate insulation layer of the first TFT, the second gate insulation layer including silicon oxide.

4. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

a protective layer (16) and a planarizing layer (18) sequentially stacked on the gate electrode of the first TFT and on the source/drain electrodes of the second TFT;
a first electrode (317) of an organic light emitting diode connected to the source/drain electrodes of the first TFT via a third via hole (18'), the third via hole extending through the protective layer, planarizing layer, and first and second insulation layers;
a pixel definition layer (318) on the planarizing layer exposing the first electrode of the organic light emitting diode; and
an organic thin layer (319) and a second electrode (320) of the organic light emitting diode sequentially stacked on the first exposed electrode (317).

5. The organic light emitting display as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first TFT is a driving device and the second TFT is a switching device.

6. The organic light emitting display as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further comprising:

data lines and scan lines intersecting each other;
a scan driving unit (234) for supplying a scan signal to the scan lines;
a data driving unit (236) for supplying a data signal to the data lines; and
pixels (300) defined at intersection points of the data and scan lines, each pixel including:

an organic light emitting diode, and
the first and second thin film transistors TFT.

7. A method of fabricating an organic light emitting display, comprising:

forming source/drain electrodes (30a, 30b) of a

- first thin film transistor TFT (M1) and a gate electrode (20) of a second TFT (M2) in the same plane of a substrate (10), the first TFT having a top gate structure and the second TFT having a bottom gate structure;
- forming a first insulation layer (12) on the source and drain electrodes of the first TFT and on the gate electrode of the second TFT;
- forming first via holes (12') by removing a part of the first insulation layer, such that the first via holes expose portions of the source/drain electrodes of the first TFT;
- forming first and second oxide semiconductor layers (32, 22) in the same plane on the first insulation layer (12), such that the first and second oxide semiconductor layers overlap the source/drain electrodes (30a, 30b) of the first TFT and the gate electrode of the second TFT, respectively, the first oxide semiconductor layer (32) being formed to contact the source/drain electrodes (30a, 30b) of the first TFT through the first via holes (12');
- forming a second insulation layer (14) on the first and second oxide semiconductor layers;
- forming second via holes (14') by removing a part of the second insulation layer (14) to expose a portion of the second oxide semiconductor layer (22);
- forming a gate electrode (34) of the first TFT on the second insulation layer (14), such that the gate electrode overlaps the first oxide semiconductor layer (32) of the first TFT; and
- forming source/drain electrodes (24a, 24b) of the second TFT on the second insulation layer (14), such that the source/drain electrodes contact the second oxide semiconductor layer (22) through the second via holes (14').
8. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the first insulation layer (12) is a gate insulation layer of the second TFT and is made of silicon nitride.
9. The method as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the second insulation layer (14) is a gate insulation layer of the first TFT and is made of silicon oxide.
10. The method as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9, further comprising:
- sequentially forming a protective layer (16) and a planarizing layer (18) on the gate electrode of the first TFT and the source and drain electrodes of the second TFT;
- forming a third via hole (18') in a partial region of the protective layer, the planarizing layer, and the first and second insulation layers such that the source or drain electrode of the first TFT is exposed;

forming a first electrode (317) of an organic light emitting diode connected to the source or drain electrode through the third via hole;

forming a pixel definition layer (318) on the planarizing layer, such that a partial region of the first electrode is exposed; and

sequentially forming an organic thin layer (319) and a second electrode (320) of the organic light emitting diode on the first exposed electrode.

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige, umfassend:

eine Source- und eine Drain-Elektrode (30a, 30b) eines ersten Dünnschichttransistors TFT (M1) und eine Gate-Elektrode (20) eines zweiten TFT (M2), die in der gleichen Ebene auf einem Substrat (10) angeordnet sind, wobei der erste TFT einen Aufbau mit dem Gate an der Oberseite und der zweite TFT einen Aufbau mit dem Gate an der Unterseite aufweist;

eine erste Isolierschicht (12) auf der Source- und der Drain-Elektrode des ersten TFT und auf der Gate-Elektrode des zweiten TFT, wobei die erste Isolierschicht erste Durchgangsöffnungen (12') aufweist, die Abschnitte der Source- und der Drain-Elektrode des ersten TFT freilegen;

eine erste und eine zweite Oxidhalbleiterschicht (32, 22), die in der gleichen Ebene auf der ersten Isolierschicht (12) angeordnet sind, wobei die erste und die zweite Oxidhalbleiterschicht die Source- und die Drain-Elektrode des ersten TFT bzw. die Gate-Elektrode des zweiten TFT überlappen, wobei die erste Oxidhalbleiterschicht (32) die Source- und die Drain-Elektrode (30a, 30b) des ersten TFT durch die ersten Durchgangsöffnungen (12') kontaktiert;

eine zweite Isolierschicht (14) auf der ersten und der zweiten Oxidhalbleiterschicht, wobei die zweite Isolierschicht Durchgangsöffnungen (14') umfasst, die einen Abschnitt der zweiten Oxidhalbleiterschicht (22) freilegen;

eine Gate-Elektrode (34) des ersten TFT auf der zweiten Isolierschicht (14), wobei die Gate-Elektrode die erste Oxidhalbleiterschicht (32) des ersten TFT überlappt; und

eine Source- und eine Drain-Elektrode (24a, 24b) des zweiten TFT auf der zweiten Isolierschicht, die durch die zweiten Durchgangsöffnungen mit der zweiten Oxidhalbleiterschicht (22) in Kontakt stehen.

2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste Isolierschicht (12) eine Gateisolierschicht des zweiten TFT ist, wobei die erste Gateisolierschicht Siliziumnitrid umfasst.

3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 2, wobei die zweite Isolierschicht (14) eine Gateisolierschicht des ersten TFT ist, wobei die zweite Gateisolierschicht Siliziumoxid umfasst.

4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend:

eine Schutzschicht (16) und eine Planarisierungsschicht (18), die der Reihe nach auf die Gate-Elektrode des ersten TFT und die Source- und die Drain-Elektrode des zweiten TFT geschichtet sind;

eine erste Elektrode (317) einer organischen Leuchtdiode, die durch eine dritte Durchgangsöffnung (18') mit der Source- und der Drain-Elektrode des ersten TFT verbunden ist, wobei sich die dritte Durchgangsöffnung durch die Schutzschicht, die Planarisierungsschicht und die erste und die zweite Isolierschicht erstreckt; eine Pixeldefinierungsschicht (318) auf der Planarisierungsschicht, die die erste Elektrode der organischen Leuchtdiode frei legt; und eine organische Dünnschicht (319) und eine zweite Elektrode (320) der organischen Leuchtdiode, die der Reihe nach auf die erste freigelegte Elektrode (317) geschichtet sind.

5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach Anspruch 4, wobei der erste TFT eine Antriebsvorrichtung und der zweite TFT eine Schaltvorrichtung ist.

6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend:

Datenleitungen und Ansteuerleitungen, die einander schneiden; eine Ansteuerantriebseinheit (234), um den Ansteuerleitungen ein Ansteuersignal zu liefern; eine Datenantriebseinheit (236), um den Datenleitungen ein Datensignal zu liefern; und Pixel (300), die an Schnittpunkten der Daten- und Ansteuerleitungen definiert sind, wobei jedes Pixel eine organische Leuchtdiode, und den ersten und den zweiten Dünnschichttransistor TFT umfasst.

7. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeige, umfassend:

Bilden einer Source- und einer Drain-Elektrode (30a, 30b) eines ersten Dünnschichttransistors TFT (M1) und einer Gate-Elektrode (20) eines zweiten TFT (M2) in der gleichen Ebene eines Substrats (10), wobei der erste TFT einen Aufbau mit dem Gate an der Oberseite und der zweite TFT einen Aufbau mit dem Gate an der Unterseite aufweist;

Bilden einer ersten Isolierschicht (12) auf der Source- und der Drain-Elektrode des ersten TFT und auf der Gate-Elektrode des zweiten TFT; derartiges Bilden von ersten Durchgangsöffnungen (12') durch Beseitigen eines Teils der ersten Isolierschicht, dass die ersten Durchgangsöffnungen Abschnitte der Source- und der Drain-Elektrode des ersten TFT freilegen;

derartiges Bilden einer ersten und einer zweiten Oxidhalbleiterschicht (32, 22) in der gleichen Ebene auf der ersten Isolierschicht (12), dass die erste und die zweite Oxidhalbleiterschicht die Source- und die Drain-Elektrode (30a, 30b) des ersten TFT bzw. die Gate-Elektrode des zweiten TFT überlappen, wobei die erste Oxidhalbleiterschicht (32) so gebildet wird, dass sie die Source- und die Drain-Elektrode (30a, 30b) des ersten TFT durch die ersten Durchgangsöffnungen (12') kontaktiert;

Bilden einer zweiten Isolierschicht (14) auf der ersten und der zweiten Oxidhalbleiterschicht; Bilden von zweiten Durchgangsöffnungen (14') durch Beseitigen eines Teils der zweiten Isolierschicht (14), um einen Abschnitt der zweiten Oxidhalbleiterschicht (22) freizulegen; derartiges Bilden einer Gate-Elektrode (34) des ersten TFT auf der zweiten Isolierschicht (14), dass die Gate-Elektrode die erste Oxidhalbleiterschicht (32) des ersten TFT überlappt; und derartiges Bilden einer Source- und einer Drain-Elektrode (24a, 24b) des zweiten TFT auf der zweiten Isolierschicht (14), dass die Source- und die Drain-Elektrode durch die zweiten Durchgangsöffnungen (14') mit der zweiten Oxidhalbleiterschicht (22) in Kontakt stehen.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, wobei die erste Isolierschicht (12) eine Gateisolierschicht des zweiten TFT ist und aus Siliziumnitrid besteht.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei die zweite Isolierschicht (14) eine Gateisolierschicht des ersten TFT ist und aus Siliziumoxid besteht.

10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9, ferner umfassend:

sequentielles Bilden einer Schutzschicht (16) und einer Planarisierungsschicht (18) auf der Gate-Elektrode des ersten TFT und der Source- und der Drain-Elektrode des zweiten TFT; derartiges Bilden einer dritten Durchgangsöffnung (18') in einem Teilbereich der Schutzschicht, der Planarisierungsschicht und der ersten und der zweiten Isolierschicht, dass die Source- oder die Drain-Elektrode des ersten TFT freigelegt wird; Bilden einer ersten Elektrode (317) einer orga-

nischen Leuchtdiode, die durch die dritte Durchgangsöffnung mit der Source- oder der Drain-Elektrode verbunden ist;
derartiges Bilden einer Pixeldefinierungsschicht (318) auf der Planarisierungsschicht, dass ein Teilbereich der ersten Elektrode freigelegt wird; und sequentielles Bilden einer organischen Dünnschicht (319) und einer zweiten Elektrode (320) der organischen Leuchtdiode auf der ersten freigelegten Elektrode.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, comprenant :

des électrodes de source/drain (30a, 30b) d'un premier transistor à couche mince TFT (M1) et une électrode de grille (20) d'un deuxième TFT (M2) agencées dans le même plan sur un substrat (10), le premier TFT ayant une structure de grille supérieure et le deuxième TFT ayant une structure de grille inférieure ;

une première couche d'isolation (12) sur les électrodes de source/drain du premier TFT et sur l'électrode de grille du deuxième TFT, la première couche d'isolation comportant des premiers trous d'interconnexion (12') à travers celle-ci exposant des parties des électrodes de source/drain du premier TFT ;

des première et deuxième couches de semi-conducteur en oxyde (32, 22) agencées dans le même plan sur la première couche d'isolation (12), les première et deuxième couches de semi-conducteur en oxyde chevauchant les électrodes de source/drain du premier TFT et l'électrode de grille du deuxième TFT, respectivement, la première couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (32) entrant en contact avec les électrodes de source/drain (30a, 30b) du premier TFT à travers les premiers trous d'interconnexion (12') ;

une deuxième couche d'isolation (14) sur les première et deuxième couches de semi-conducteur en oxyde, la deuxième couche d'isolation comportant des deuxième trous d'interconnexion (14') à travers celle-ci exposant une partie de la deuxième couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (22) ;

une électrode de grille (34) du premier TFT sur la deuxième couche d'isolation (14), l'électrode de grille chevauchant la première couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (32) du premier TFT ; et des électrodes de source/drain (24a, 24b) du deuxième TFT sur la deuxième couche d'isolation en contact avec la deuxième couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (22) à travers le

deuxième trou d'interconnexion.

2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, dans lequel la première couche d'isolation (12) est une couche d'isolation de grille du deuxième TFT, la première couche d'isolation de grille comportant du nitrure de silicium.

3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 2, dans lequel la deuxième couche d'isolation (14) est une couche d'isolation de grille du premier TFT, la deuxième couche d'isolation de grille comportant de l'oxyde de silicium.

4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

une couche de protection (16) et une couche d'aplanissement (18) empilées de manière séquentielle sur l'électrode de grille du premier TFT et sur les électrodes de source/drain du deuxième TFT ;

une première électrode (317) d'une diode électroluminescente organique reliée aux électrodes de source/drain du premier TFT par l'intermédiaire d'un troisième trou d'interconnexion (18'), le troisième trou d'interconnexion s'étendant à travers la couche de protection, la couche d'aplanissement et les première et deuxième couches d'isolation ;

une couche de définition de pixels (318) sur la couche d'aplanissement exposant la première électrode de la diode électroluminescente organique ; et

une couche mince organique (319) et une deuxième électrode (320) de la diode électroluminescente organique empilées de manière séquentielle sur la première électrode exposée (317).

5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 4, dans lequel le premier TFT est un dispositif de commande et le deuxième TFT est un dispositif de commutation.

6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique tel que revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre :

des lignes de données et des lignes de balayage se croisant ;

une unité de commande de balayage (234) destinée à fournir un signal de balayage aux lignes de balayage ;

une unité de commande de données (236) des-

tinée à fournir un signal de données aux lignes de données ; et
des pixels (300) définis à des points d'intersection des lignes de données et de balayage, chaque pixel comportant :

une diode électroluminescente organique, et
les premier et deuxième transistors à couche mince TFT.

7. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, comprenant le fait :

de former des électrodes de source/drain (30a, 30b) d'un premier transistor à couche mince TFT (M1) et une électrode de grille (20) d'un deuxième TFT (M2) dans le même plan d'un substrat (10), le premier TFT ayant une structure de grille supérieure et le deuxième TFT ayant une structure de grille inférieure ;

de former une première couche d'isolation (12) sur les électrodes de source et de drain du premier TFT et sur l'électrode de grille du deuxième TFT ;

de former des premiers trous d'interconnexion (12') en éliminant une partie de la première couche d'isolation, de sorte que les premiers trous d'interconnexion exposent des parties des électrodes de source/drain du premier TFT ;

de former des première et deuxième couches de semi-conducteur en oxyde (32, 22) dans le même plan sur la première couche d'isolation (12), de sorte que les première et deuxième couches de semi-conducteur en oxyde chevauchent les électrodes de source/drain (30a, 30b) du premier TFT et l'électrode de grille du deuxième TFT, respectivement, la première couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (32) étant formée pour entrer en contact avec les électrodes de source/drain (30a, 30b) du premier TFT à travers les premiers trous d'interconnexion (12') ;

de former une deuxième couche d'isolation (14) sur les première et deuxième couches de semi-conducteur en oxyde ;

de former des deuxième trous d'interconnexion (14') en éliminant une partie de la deuxième couche d'isolation (14) pour exposer une partie de la deuxième couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (22) ;

de former une électrode de grille (34) du premier TFT sur la deuxième couche d'isolation (14), de sorte que l'électrode de grille chevauche la première couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (32) du premier TFT ; et

de former des électrodes de source/drain (24a, 24b) du deuxième TFT sur la deuxième couche d'isolation (14), de sorte que les électrodes de

source/drain entrent en contact avec la deuxième couche de semi-conducteur en oxyde (22) à travers les deuxième trous d'interconnexion (14').

8. Procédé tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 7, dans lequel la première couche d'isolation (12) est une couche d'isolation de grille du deuxième TFT et est réalisée en nitrure de silicium.

9. Procédé tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 7 ou 8, dans lequel la deuxième couche d'isolation (14) est une couche d'isolation de grille du premier TFT et est réalisée en oxyde de silicium.

10. Procédé tel que revendiqué dans l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 9, comprenant en outre le fait :

de former de manière séquentielle une couche de protection (16) et une couche d'aplanissement (18) sur l'électrode de grille du premier TFT et les électrodes de source et de drain du deuxième TFT ;

de former un troisième trou d'interconnexion (18') dans une zone partielle de la couche de protection, de la couche d'aplanissement et des première et deuxième couches d'isolation de sorte que l'électrode de source ou de drain du premier TFT soit exposée ;

de former une première électrode (317) d'une diode électroluminescente organique reliée à l'électrode de source ou de drain à travers le troisième trou d'interconnexion ;

de former une couche de définition de pixels (318) sur la couche d'aplanissement, de sorte qu'une zone partielle de la première électrode soit exposée ; et

de former de manière séquentielle une couche mince organique (319) et une deuxième électrode (320) de la diode électroluminescente organique sur la première électrode exposée.

FIG. 1A

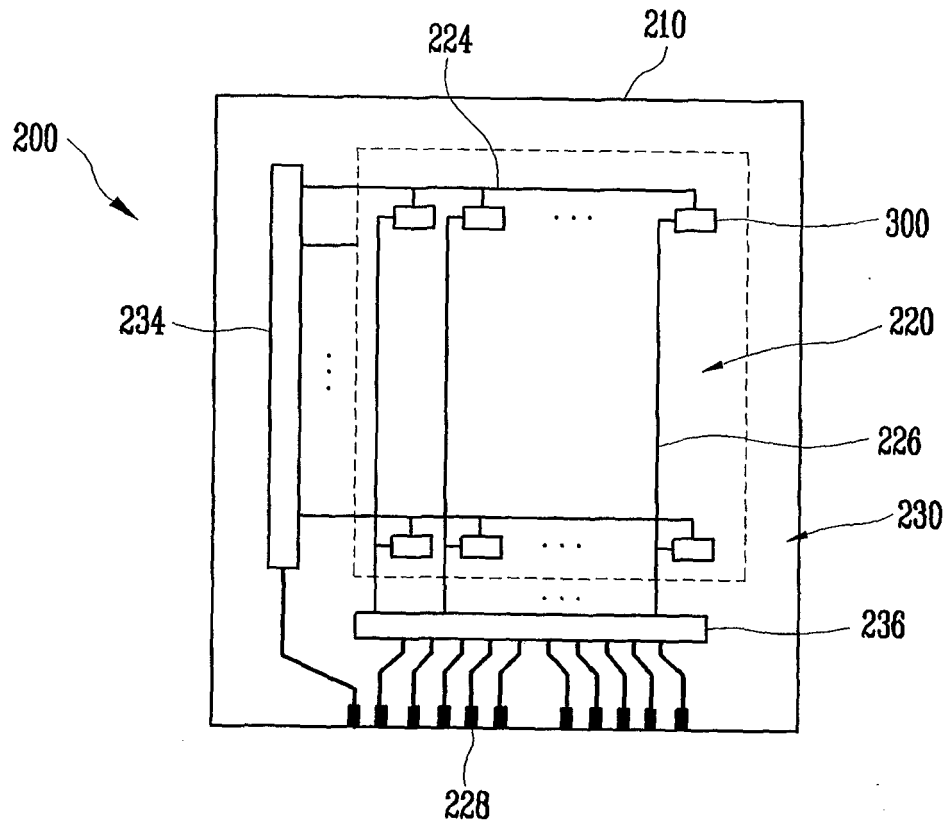


FIG. 1B

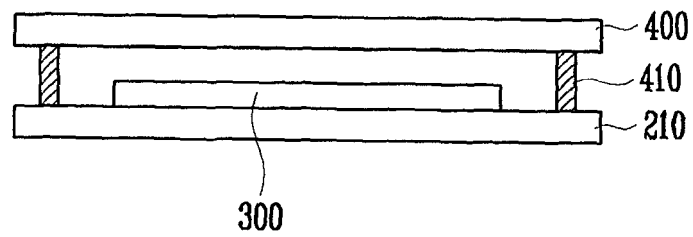


FIG. 2

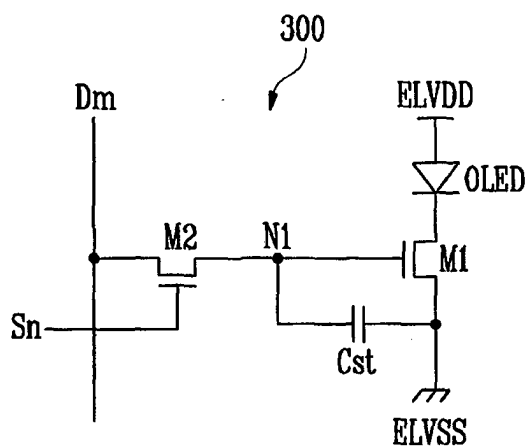


FIG. 3

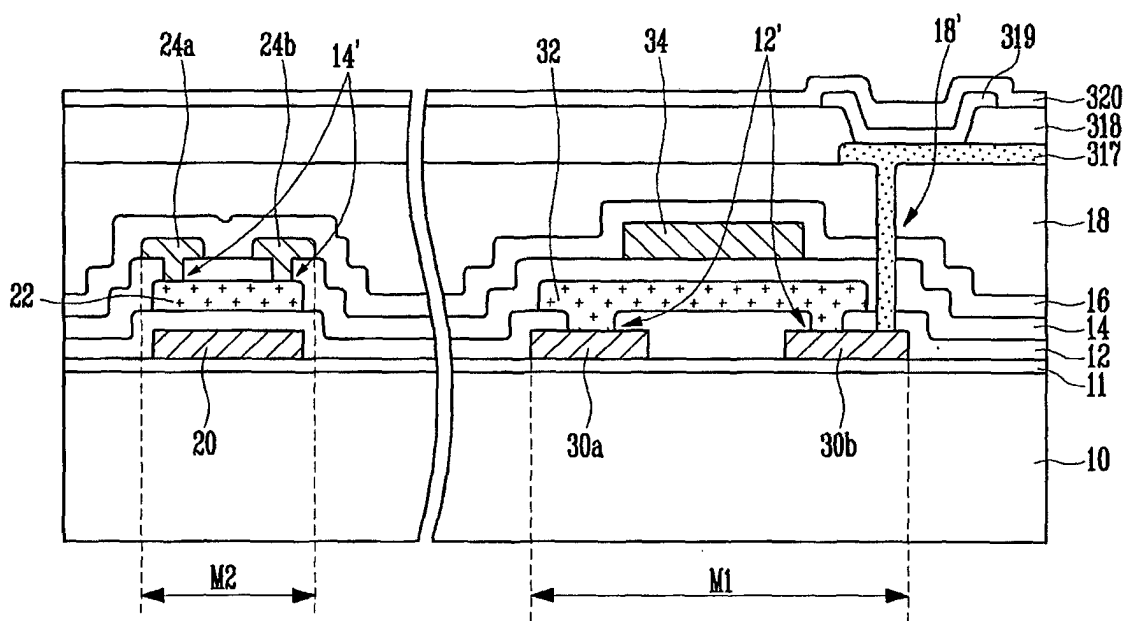


FIG. 4A

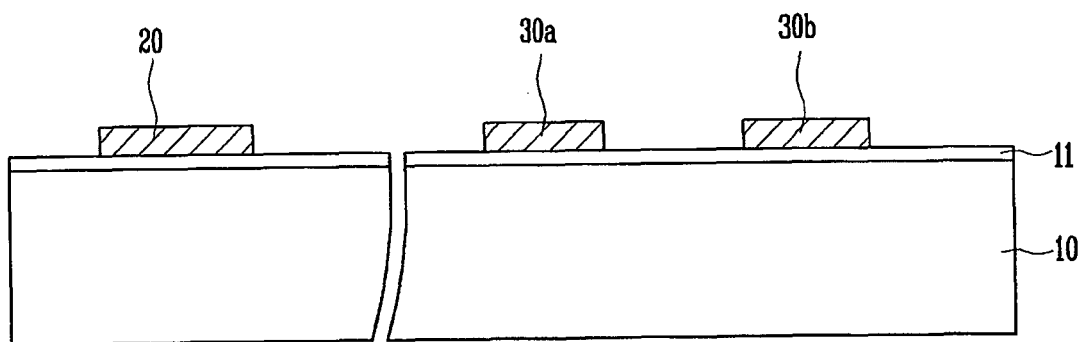


FIG. 4B

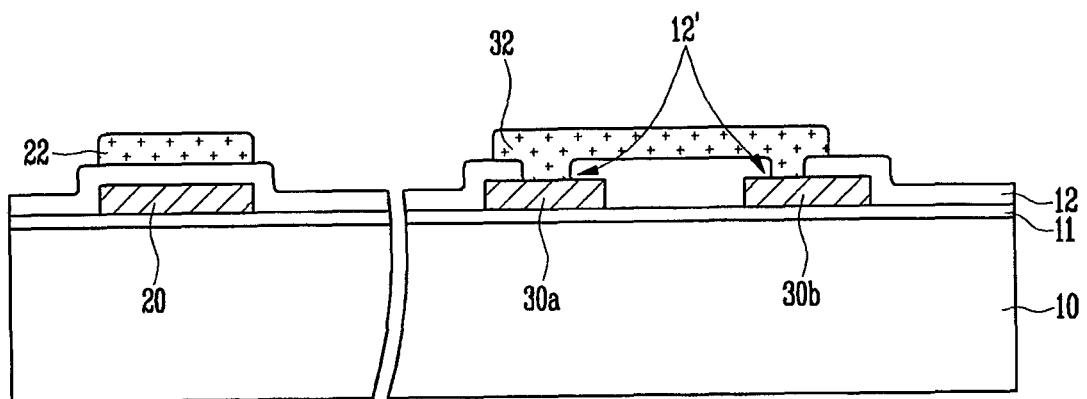


FIG. 4C

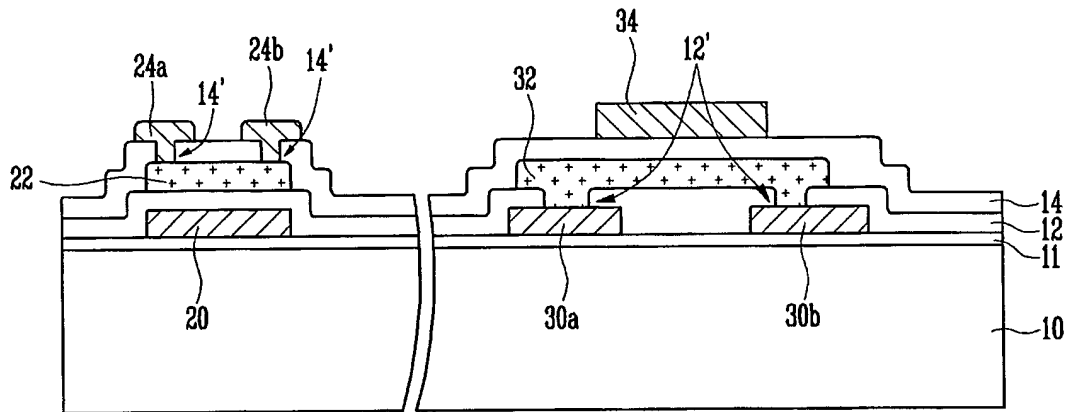
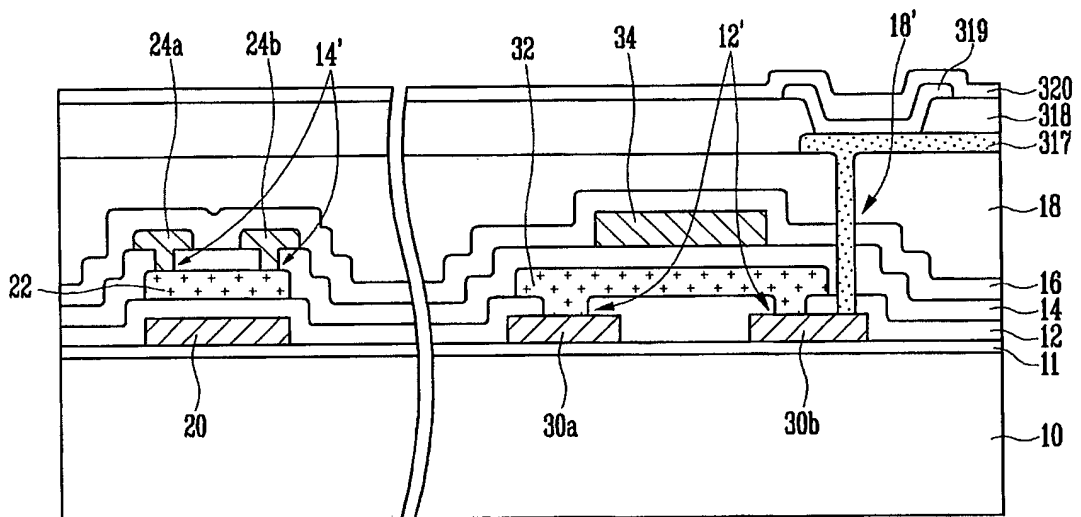


FIG. 4D



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20080116457 A [0010]
- WO 2008145999 A [0011]

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2278618B1	公开(公告)日	2014-09-03
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[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DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KANG KI NYENG LEE JAE SEOB JIN DONG UN		
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优先权	1020090064373 2009-07-15 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2278618A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

有机发光显示器包括彼此交叉的数据线和扫描线，用于向扫描线提供扫描信号的扫描驱动单元，用于向数据线提供数据信号的数据驱动单元，以及在交叉点处限定的像素。数据线和扫描线，每个像素具有有机发光二极管，第一TFT具有反向交错的顶栅结构并连接到有机发光二极管，第一TFT包括氧化物半导体作为有源层，以及第二TFT具有反向交错的底栅结构并且被配置为从扫描线接收扫描信号，第二TFT包括氧化物半导体作为有源层。

