

(19)



(11)

**EP 2 541 602 B1**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:  
**24.01.2018 Bulletin 2018/04**

(51) Int Cl.:  
**H01L 27/32 (2006.01)**      **H01L 51/50 (2006.01)**  
**H01L 51/52 (2006.01)**

(21) Application number: **12156715.0**

(22) Date of filing: **23.02.2012**

**(54) Light emitting structure, display device and method of manufacture**

Lichtemittierende Struktur, Anzeigevorrichtung und Herstellungsverfahren

Structure électroluminescente, dispositif d'affichage et procédé de fabrication

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AL 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 RS SE SI SK SM TR**

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(30) Priority: **29.06.2011 KR 20110063644**

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(43) Date of publication of application:  
**02.01.2013 Bulletin 2013/01**

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**Description**

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a light emitting structure, a display device including a light emitting structure, and a method of manufacturing a display device including a light emitting structure.

**[0002]** An organic light emitting display (OLED) device displays information such as images and characters using light generated from an organic layer therein. Light may be generated by combination of holes from an anode and electrons from a cathode occurring at the organic layer between the anode and the cathode. In various display devices such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, a plasma display (PDP) device, and a field emission display (FED) device, the organic light emitting display device has features such as wide viewing angle, fast response time, thin thickness and low power consumption, so that the organic light emitting display device is widely employed in various electronic apparatuses.

**[0003]** In a conventional organic light emitting display device, electrons and holes provided from electrodes may be recombined at an organic layer to generate excitons, so that light having a specific wavelength may be generated by the energy of the excitons to display images. Although the organic light emitting display device may have a single layer structure, a multi-layer structure, or a colour conversion structure, the multi-layer structure is widely applied in the organic light emitting display device. The multi-layer structure may include organic layers that emit red light, green light, and blue light, respectively, and thus red, green, and blue lights may be combined to generate white light. However, the conventional organic light emitting display may have some disadvantages such as relatively low functional stability of the organic layers and low purity of colours of light. Even though a colour filter may be disposed over the organic layers to improve the purity of colours of light, manufacturing processes may be complicated and also manufacturing cost for the display device may be increased. Further, the conventional organic light emitting display device may have low luminance efficiency because of the colour filter

US2011/073885 discloses an electroluminescent device. WO2004/061878 discloses using hole or electron blocking layers in colour OLEDs.

**[0004]** Example embodiments of the present invention are directed toward a light emitting structure having improved colour purity, enhanced colour reproducibility, and increased brightness, and a display device and method capable of displaying a high resolution image with improved colour purity and enhanced brightness.

**[0005]** According to the invention, there is provided a light emitting structure according to claim 1, a display device including the light emitting structure according to claim 11 and a method of manufacturing the display device according to claim 12. According to the invention, there is provided a light emitting structure that includes a first hole injection layer, a first organic light emitting layer, a charge generation layer, a second hole injection layer, a second organic light emitting layer, an electron transfer layer, and a blocking member. The light emitting structure is divided into a first sub-pixel region, a second sub-pixel region, and a third sub-pixel region. The first organic light emitting layer is on the first hole injection layer. The charge generation layer is on the first organic light emitting layer. The second hole injection layer is on the charge generation layer. The second organic light emitting layer is on the second hole injection layer. The electron transfer layer is on the second organic light emitting layer. The blocking member is formed only in the first sub-pixel region.

**[0006]** A first optical resonance distance in the first sub-pixel region, a second optical resonance distance in the second sub-pixel region, and a third optical resonance distance in the third sub-pixel region may be different from each other. The light emitting structure includes an optical distance controlling layer at at least one of the first sub-pixel region, the second sub-pixel region, or the third sub-pixel region. The optical distance controlling layer may be under the first hole injection layer. The optical distance controlling layer has different thicknesses in adjacent sub-pixel regions. The optical distance controlling layer may include a material that is the same as that of the first hole injection layer.

**[0007]** The first optical resonance distance is adjusted to generate an optical resonance for a red light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer or the second organic light emitting layer, the second optical resonance distance is adjusted to generate an optical resonance for a green light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer or the second organic light emitting layer, and the third optical resonance distance is adjusted to generate an optical resonance for a blue light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer or the second organic light emitting layer.

**[0008]** In example embodiments, the first organic light emitting layer may include a blue-light emitting film, and the second organic light emitting layer may include a green-light emitting film and a red-light emitting film, or a single light emitting film adapted to emit green light and red light.

**[0009]** The blocking member may be between the second hole injection layer and the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, and the blocking member may be adapted to block a movement of electrons from the second hole injection layer to the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region. The blocking member may be between the charge generation layer and the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, and the blocking member may be adapted to block a movement of excitons generated at the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region.

**[0010]** The first organic light emitting layer may include a green-light emitting film and a red-light emitting film, or a single light emitting film adapted to emit green light and red light, and the second organic light emitting layer may include

a blue-light emitting film.

**[0011]** The blocking member may be between the second hole injection layer and the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, and the blocking member may be adapted to block a movement of electrons to the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region. Alternatively, the blocking member may be between the electron transfer layer and the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, and the blocking member may be adapted to block a movement of excitons generated from the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region.

**[0012]** The blocking member may include an electron blocking layer or an exciton quenching layer. The blocking member may include materials according to claim 10. According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a display device that includes a substrate, a first electrode, a light emitting structure, and a second electrode. The substrate may include a first sub-pixel region, a second sub-pixel region, and a third sub-pixel region. The first electrode is on the substrate. The light emitting structure may be on the first electrode. The light emitting structure includes a blocking member at only the first sub-pixel region. The second electrode is on the light emitting structure. A first optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the first sub-pixel region, a second optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the second sub-pixel region, and a third optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the third sub-pixel region are different from each other.

**[0013]** The light emitting structure may include a first hole injection layer, a first organic light emitting layer, a charge generation layer, a second hole injection layer, a second organic light emitting layer, and an electron transfer layer. The first hole injection layer may be on the first electrode. The first organic light emitting layer may be on the first hole injection layer. The charge generation layer may be on the first organic light emitting layer. The second hole injection layer may be on the charge generation layer. The second organic light emitting layer may be on the second hole injection layer. The electron transfer layer may be on the second organic light emitting layer.

**[0014]** Additional features of the light emitting structure have already been set out above, corresponding to the features claimed in claims 1 to 10. According to a yet further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a display device. In the method, a first electrode is formed on a substrate. The substrate has a first sub-pixel region, a second sub-pixel region, and a third sub-pixel region. A light emitting structure is formed on the first electrode. The light emitting structure includes an optical distance controlling layer and a blocking member. A second electrode is formed on the light emitting structure. A first optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the first sub-pixel region, a second optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the second sub-pixel region, and a third optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the third sub-pixel region are different from each other.

**[0015]** The optical distance controlling layer may be formed at at least one of the first sub-pixel region, the second sub-pixel region, or the third sub-pixel region. Forming the optical distance controlling layer may include forming the optical distance controlling layer on the first electrode by a laser induced thermal imaging process. Forming the optical distance controlling layer may further include laminating a donor substrate on the substrate, irradiating a laser beam to at least one region of the donor substrate, the at least one region of the donor substrate corresponding to at least one of the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions, and removing the donor substrate from the substrate.

**[0016]** Forming the light emitting structure may further include forming a first organic light emitting layer on the optical distance controlling layer, forming a charge generation layer on the first organic light emitting layer, and forming a second organic light emitting layer on the charge generation layer.

**[0017]** The blocking member may be between the optical distance controlling layer and the first organic light emitting layer in only the first sub-pixel region. The blocking member may be formed by a laser induced thermal imaging process. Forming the blocking member may further include laminating a donor substrate on the substrate, irradiating a laser beam to at least one region of the donor substrate, the at least one region of the donor substrate corresponding to the first sub-pixel region only, and removing the donor substrate from the substrate.

**[0018]** The blocking member may be between the first organic light emitting layer and the charge generation layer at at least one of the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions. The blocking member may be between the second organic light emitting layer and the second electrode at at least one of the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions.

**[0019]** Each of sub pixel regions have optical resonance distances which are substantially different from each other, so that lights having different wavelengths are emitted from each of the sub-pixel regions. Therefore, colour purity, brightness, and colour gamut of a display device may be improved, and a driving voltage of the display device may be reduced thereby to extend a lifetime of the display device. Further, a blue light emitting layer may be separated from a red light emitting layer and/or a green light emitting layer, so that colour stability may be improved, and a lifetime of the blue light emitting layer may be extended. The display device may display high resolution images having high colour purity and high brightness without a colour filter. In the manufacturing process of the display device, additional layers such as the colour filter may not need to be formed, and thus a cost of the manufacturing process may be reduced, and the manufacturing process may be simplified. Further, the colour filter may not be disposed on the light emitting layers,

so that a reduction of the brightness by the colour filter may be prevented.

**[0020]** Example embodiments may be understood in more detail from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a display device having a light emitting structure in accordance with example embodiments;  
 FIG. 2 is a graph showing peak wavelengths of optical resonances of red light and blue light depending on a thickness of an electron blocking layer;  
 FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a display device having a light emitting structure in accordance with some  
 10 example embodiments;  
 FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a display device having a light emitting structure in accordance with some example embodiments;  
 FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a display device having a light emitting structure in accordance with some example embodiments;  
 15 FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a display device having a light emitting structure in accordance with some example embodiments; and  
 FIGS. 7 to 14 are cross-sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing a display device having a light emitting structure in accordance with example embodiments.

20 **[0021]** Spatially relative terms, such as "beneath," "below," "lower," "above," "upper," and the like, may be used for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures.

**[0022]** Referring to FIG. 1, the display device includes a substrate 100, a switching structure, a first electrode 300, a light emitting structure 400, a second electrode 500, etc. In example embodiments, the display device includes a display region where the light emitting structure 400 may be positioned and a non-display region adjacent to the display region. Further, the display region of the display device includes a first sub-pixel region (I), a second sub-pixel region (II), and a third sub-pixel region (III). In this case, the light emitting structure 400 also has the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), and the third sub-pixel region (III).  
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30 **[0023]** The switching structure may be disposed between the substrate 100 and the first electrode 300, and the light emitting structure 400 may be located between the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500. In this case, the switching structure may be on the substrate 100. A buffer layer 110 may be disposed on the substrate 100. The buffer layer 110 may prevent impurities from being diffused from the substrate 100. The buffer layer 110 may improve a flatness of the substrate 100.

35 **[0024]** Further, the buffer layer 110 may reduce a stress generated in a process for forming the switching structure on the substrate 100. The buffer layer 110 may include an oxide, a nitride, an oxynitride, etc. For example, the buffer layer 110 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure including silicon oxide (SiO<sub>x</sub>), silicon nitride (SiN<sub>x</sub>) and/or silicon oxynitride (SiO<sub>x</sub>N<sub>y</sub>).

40 **[0025]** When the display device is an active matrix type, the switching structure may be disposed between the substrate 100 and the first electrode 300. The switching structure may include a switching device and one or more insulation layers. In example embodiments, the switching device may include a thin film transistor having a semiconductor layer containing, for example, silicon. In some example embodiments, the switching device may include an oxide semiconductor device having an active layer containing a semiconductor oxide.

45 **[0026]** When the switching device in the switching structure includes the thin film transistor, the switching device may include a semiconductor layer 210, a gate insulation layer 220, a gate electrode 231, a source electrode 233, a drain electrode 235, etc.

**[0027]** The semiconductor layer 210 may be disposed on the buffer layer 110. The gate insulation layer 220 may be positioned on the buffer layer 110 to cover the semiconductor layer 210. The semiconductor layer 210 may include a first impurity region 211, a channel region 213, and a second impurity region 215. In this case, the first impurity region 211 and the second impurity region 215 may serve as a drain region and a source region of the thin film transistor, respectively. The semiconductor layer 210 may include a polysilicon, a polysilicon doped with impurities, an amorphous silicon, an amorphous silicon doped with impurities, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. The gate insulation layer 220 may include an oxide, an organic insulation material, etc. For example, the gate insulation layer 220 may include silicon oxide, hafnium oxide (HfO<sub>x</sub>), aluminum oxide (AlO<sub>x</sub>), zirconium oxide (ZrO<sub>x</sub>), titanium oxide (TiO<sub>x</sub>), tantalum oxide (TaO<sub>x</sub>), a benzocyclobutene (BCB) based resin, an acryl-based resin, etc. The gate insulation layer 220 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure including an oxide film and/or an organic insulation material film.  
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55 **[0028]** The gate electrode 231 may be located on the gate insulation layer 220 adjacent to the semiconductor layer 210. For example, the gate electrode 231 may be disposed on the gate insulation layer 220 under which the channel

region 213 of the semiconductor layer 210 may be positioned. The gate electrode 231 may include a metal, a metal nitride, a conductive metal oxide, a transparent conductive material, etc. For example, the gate electrode 231 may include aluminum (Al), an alloy containing aluminum, aluminum nitride (AlN<sub>x</sub>), silver (Ag), an alloy containing silver, tungsten (W), tungsten nitride (WN<sub>x</sub>), copper (Cu), an alloy containing copper, nickel (Ni), chromium (Cr), molybdenum (Mo), an alloy containing molybdenum, titanium (Ti), titanium nitride (TiN<sub>x</sub>), platinum (Pt), tantalum (Ta), neodymium (Nd), scandium (Sc), tantalum nitride (TaN<sub>x</sub>), strontium ruthenium oxide (SrRu<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>), zinc oxide (ZnO<sub>x</sub>), indium tin oxide (ITO), tin oxide (SnO<sub>x</sub>), indium oxide (InO<sub>x</sub>), gallium oxide (GaO<sub>x</sub>), indium zinc oxide (IZO), etc. The gate electrode 231 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure including a metal film, a metal nitride film, a conductive metal oxide film, and/or a transparent conductive material film.

**[0029]** In example embodiments, a gate line (not illustrated) connected to the gate electrode 231 may be disposed on the gate insulation layer 220. A gate signal may be applied to the gate electrode 231 through the gate line. The gate line may include a material substantially that is the same as or substantially similar to that of the gate electrode 231. For example, the gate line may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure including a metal film, a metal nitride film, a conductive metal oxide film, and/or a transparent conductive material film.

**[0030]** An insulating interlayer 240 may be disposed on the gate insulation layer 220 to cover the gate electrode 231. The insulating interlayer 240 may include an oxide, a nitride, an oxynitride, an organic insulation material, etc. For example, the insulating interlayer 240 may include silicon oxide, silicon nitride, silicon oxynitride, an acryl-based resin, a polyimide-based resin, a siloxane-based resin, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. The insulating interlayer 240 may have a uniform thickness along a profile of the gate electrode 231. In some example embodiments, the insulating interlayer 240 may cover the gate electrode 231, and may also have a substantially level upper surface.

**[0031]** The source electrode 233 and the drain electrode 235 may pass through the insulating interlayer 240 and the gate insulation layer 220. The source electrode 233 and the drain electrode 235 may make contact with the second impurity region 215 and the first impurity region 211, respectively. Each of the source electrode 233 and the drain electrode 235 may include a metal, a metal nitride, a conductive metal oxide, a transparent conductive material, etc. For example, the source and the drain electrodes 233 and 235 may include aluminum, an alloy containing aluminum, aluminum nitride, silver, an alloy containing silver, tungsten, tungsten nitride, copper, an alloy containing copper, nickel, chromium, molybdenum, an alloy containing molybdenum, titanium, titanium nitride, platinum, tantalum, neodymium, scandium, tantalum nitride, strontium ruthenium oxide, zinc oxide, indium tin oxide, tin oxide, indium oxide, gallium oxide, indium zinc oxide, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. Each of the source electrode 233 and the drain electrode 235 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure including a metal film, a metal nitride film, a conductive metal oxide film, and/or a transparent conductive material film.

**[0032]** In example embodiments, a data line (not illustrated) connected to the source electrode 233 may be disposed on the insulating interlayer 240, and a data signal may be applied to the source electrode 233 through the data line. The data line may include a material that is substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the source electrode 233. Further, the data line may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure including a metal film, a metal nitride film, a conductive metal oxide film, and/or a transparent conductive material film. The gate line and the data line may be substantially perpendicular to each other, so that the display region of the display device may be defined by the gate line and the data line.

**[0033]** An insulation layer 250 of the switching structure may be located on the insulating interlayer 240 to cover the source electrode 233 and the drain electrode 235. A hole may be formed through the insulation layer 250 to partially expose the drain electrode 235. The insulation layer 250 may include a transparent insulation material such as a transparent plastic, a transparent resin, etc. For example, the insulation layer 250 may include a benzocyclobutene-based resin, an olefin-based resin, a polyimide-based resin, an acryl-based resin, a polyvinyl-based resin, a siloxane-based resin, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. In example embodiments, the insulation layer 250 may have a substantially flat upper surface obtained by a planarization process. For example, an upper portion of the insulation layer 250 may be planarized by a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) process, an etch-back process, etc. In some example embodiments, the insulation layer 250 may include a material having a self planarizing property without requiring a planarization process.

**[0034]** In the display device described with reference to FIG. 1, the switching device including the thin film transistor may have a top gate structure in which the gate electrode 231 may be disposed on the semiconductor layer 210, but the configuration of the switching device may not be limited thereto. For example, the switching device may have a bottom gate structure in which the gate electrode 231 may be disposed under the semiconductor layer 210, or may include the oxide semiconductor device having the active layer containing a semiconductor oxide.

**[0035]** Referring now to FIG. 1, the first electrode 300 may be disposed on the insulation layer 250. In example embodiments, the first electrode 300 may partially or fully fill the hole formed through the insulation layer 250, and thus the first electrode 300 may make electrical contact with the switching device. For example, the first electrode 300 may make contact with the drain electrode 235 exposed by the hole. In some example embodiments, a contact (not illustrated), a plug (not illustrated), or a pad (not illustrated) may be additionally disposed on the drain electrode 235 to fill the hole

of the insulation layer 250. In this case, the first electrode 300 may be electrically connected to the drain electrode 235 through the pad, the plug, or the contact.

**[0036]** When the display device is a top emission type, the first electrode 300 may serve as a reflective electrode having a suitable reflectivity. In this case, the second electrode 500 may serve as a transparent electrode having a suitable transmittance or a transfective electrode that is semi-transparent. Materials in the first and the second electrodes 300 and 500 may vary in accordance with an emission type of the display device. For example, the first electrode 300 may serve as a transparent electrode or a transfective electrode, whereas the second electrode 500 may serve as a reflective electrode in case that the display device is a bottom emission type. Here, the term "reflective" may indicate an object having a reflectivity of about 70% to about 100% relative to an incident light, and the term "transfective" may indicate an object having a reflectivity of about 30% to about 70% with respect to an incident light. Further, the term "transparent" may indicate an object having a reflectivity of about 0% to about 30% with respect to an incident light.

**[0037]** In example embodiments, when the first electrode 300 serves as the reflective electrode, the first electrode 300 may include a metal and/or an alloy having a relatively high reflectivity. For example, the first electrode 300 may include silver (Ag), aluminum (Al), platinum (Pt), gold (Au), chrome (Cr), tungsten (W), molybdenum (Mo), titanium (Ti), palladium (Pa), an alloy thereof, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. Examples of the alloy in the first electrode 300 may include an ACA (Ag-Cu-Au) alloy, an APC (Ag-Pd-Cu) alloy, etc. In example embodiments, the first electrode 300 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure including a metal film and/or an alloy film.

**[0038]** When the second electrode 500 serves as the transfective electrode, the second electrode 500 may include a single metal film. In this case, the second electrode 500 may have a set or predetermined reflectivity and a set or predetermined transmittance. When the second electrode 500 has a relatively large thickness, the display device may have relatively low luminance efficiency, so that the second electrode 500 should have a relatively thin thickness. For example, the second electrode 500 may have a thickness below about 30nm. The second electrode 500 may include a metal and/or an alloy such as silver (Ag), aluminum (Al), platinum (Pt), gold (Au), chromium (Cr), tungsten (W), molybdenum (Mo), titanium (Ti), palladium (Pa), alloys of these metals, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination.

**[0039]** In some example embodiments, the second electrode 500 may include a transparent conductive material, and thus the second electrode may serve as the transparent electrode. For example, the second electrode 500 may include an indium zinc oxide, an indium tin oxide, a gallium-tin oxide, a zinc oxide, a gallium oxide, a tin oxide, an indium oxide, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. The second electrode 500 may have a multi-layer structure including a plurality of the transparent films or a plurality of the transfective films having different reflective indices.

**[0040]** In example embodiments, the first electrode 300 may serve as an anode for providing holes into a first hole injection layer 410 of the light emitting structure 400. Here, the second electrode 500 may serve as a cathode for supplying electrons into an electron transfer layer 490. However, functions of the first and the second electrodes 300 and 500 may not be limited thereto, and roles of the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500 may be modified in accordance with the emission type of the display device. A stacked construction (or configuration) having a hole transfer layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transfer layer in the light emitting structure 400 may vary in accordance with the functions of the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500.

**[0041]** In example embodiments, the display region of the display device has the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), and the third sub-pixel region (III) as illustrated in FIG. 1.

**[0042]** An optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed on the first electrode 300 in the display region, and a protection layer 280 may be located on the insulation layer 250 in the non-display region adjacent to the display region. In example embodiments, the protection layer 280 may extend to partially cover the first electrode 300 that is electrically connected to the drain electrode 235. The protection layer 280 may include an oxide, a nitride, an oxynitride, an organic insulation material, etc. For example, the protection layer may include silicon oxide, silicon nitride, silicon oxy nitride, a benzocyclobutene-based resin, an olefin-based resin, a polyimide-based resin, an acryl-based resin, a polyvinyl-based resin, a siloxane-based resin, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. In some example embodiments, the display device may not include the protection layer 280, and thus the display device may have a simpler construction.

**[0043]** In example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be positioned on the first electrode 300 in the first sub-pixel region (I) and the second sub-pixel region (II). In some example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be located on the first electrode 300 in the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), and the third sub-pixel region (III). In other example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed on the first electrode 300 located in at least one of the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), or the third sub-pixel region (III).

**[0044]** The optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may adjust or may ensure an optical resonance distance for generating optical resonances of light emitted from the light emitting structure 400. In example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 has various thicknesses substantially different in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III). For example, a first portion of the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 in the first sub-pixel region (I) may have a thickness that is substantially larger than that of a second portion of the

optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 in the second sub-pixel region (II). Distances between the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500 in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III) may vary depending on the thickness difference of the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III).

5 **[0045]** The optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be substantially transparent. For example, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may have a transmittance of about 70% to about 100% relative to an incident light. In example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may include a material that is substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the first hole injection layer 410. In some example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may include a transparent insulation material. For example, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may include a benzocyclobutene-based resin, an olefin-based resin, a polyimide-based resin, an acryl-based resin, a polyvinyl-based resin, a siloxane-based resin, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof.

10 **[0046]** Generally, the term "optical resonance" or "microcavity effect" indicates the increase of luminance and/or intensity of light having a set or predetermined wavelength when an optical distance between two reflective or transmissive faces satisfies the conditions of constructive interference of the light having the set or predetermined wavelength. The term "reflective" may indicate a reflectivity of about 70% to about 100% relative to an incident light, and the term "transmissive" may indicate a reflectivity of about 30% to about 70% with respect to an incident light. Here, the optical distance may be substantially equal to a value obtained by multiplying the refraction index (n) of a layer and/or an electrode with the thickness (d) of the layer or the electrode when a light passes through a layer or an electrode. In the case that the light passes through a plurality of layers or electrodes having different refraction indices, the whole optical distance of the plurality of layers or electrodes may be substantially equal to the sum ( $\sum n \cdot d$ ) of respective optical distance (n·d) of each layer or electrode.

15 **[0047]** When a plurality of layers or electrodes are disposed between the two reflective or transmissive faces, the optical resonance of light between the two reflective or transmissive faces may be represented by the following equation (1):

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$$2\pi m = \sum_j \left( \frac{2\pi n_j d_j}{\lambda} + \theta_j \right) \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

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In the above equation (1),  $n_j$  denotes an index of refraction of a jth layer or electrode among the plurality of layers or electrodes interposed between two reflective or transmissive faces when a light having a set or predetermined wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) passes through the jth layer or electrode. Additionally,  $d_j$  indicates a thickness of the jth layer or electrode and m represents an arbitrary integer. Furthermore,  $\theta_j$  represents a phase change of the light when the light passes the jth layer or electrode or the light is reflected from the reflective or transmissive face. In the case that the above equation (1) is modified relative to an optical distance, the following equation (2) may be obtained from the above equation (1):

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$$L = \sum_j n_j d_j = \frac{\lambda}{2} \left( m - \sum \frac{\theta_j}{2\pi} \right) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \left( m - \frac{\Phi}{2\pi} \right) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

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45 **[0048]** As for the above equation (2), L represents an optical distance for generating the optical resonance of the light having the set or predetermined wavelength ( $\lambda$ ). Hereinafter, the optical distance suitable for the optical resonance of the light having the set or predetermined wavelength may be referred to as "an optical resonance distance (L)." Further,  $\Phi$  indicates the sum of phase changes of the light generated within the optical resonance distance (L). The sum of phase changes  $\Phi$  may be in a range of  $-\pi$  radian to  $\pi$  radian. The term "peak wavelength" refers to a wavelength of light that generates an optical resonance within a specific optical resonance distance (L).

50 **[0049]** According to the above equation (2), the optical resonance distance (L) for producing the optical resonance of the light having the set or predetermined wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) may vary in accordance with the integer (m). In the case that the optical resonance distance (L) is relatively large, different integers (m) (i.e., the values of the above equation (2)) respectively corresponding to different peak wavelengths may be obtained within one optical resonance distance (L).

55 **[0050]** For simplicity, the sum of the phase changes of the light generated within the optical resonance distance (L) is assumed to be zero, a peak wavelength of red light is assumed to be about 660nm, and a peak wavelength of blue light is assumed to be about 440nm. The optical resonance distance (L) that generates the optical resonance for red

light may have several values of about 330nm ( $m=1$ ), about 660nm ( $m=2$ ), about 990nm ( $m=3$ ), about 1,320nm ( $m=4$ ), etc. The optical resonance distance ( $L$ ) that generates the optical resonance for blue light may have several values of about 220nm ( $m=1$ ), about 440nm ( $m=2$ ), about 660nm ( $m=3$ ), about 880nm ( $m=4$ ), etc. That is, a plurality of optical resonance distances ( $L$ ) may be obtained relative to one peak wavelength. However, the optical resonance distance

5 may be limited by the size of the display device.

**[0051]** Referring now to FIG. 1, the first sub-pixel region (I) of the display device is a region for mainly emitting red light, the second sub-pixel region (II) of the display device is a region for mainly emitting green light, and the third sub-pixel region (III) of the display device is a region for mainly emitting blue light.

Therefore, a first optical resonance distance in the first sub-pixel region (I) is adjusted to generate the optical resonance for red light, a second optical resonance distance in the second sub-pixel region (II) is adjusted to generate the optical resonance for green light, and a third optical resonance distance in the third sub-pixel region (III) is adjusted to generate the optical resonance for blue light.

**[0052]** In example embodiments, the first, the second, and the third optical resonance distances may be adjusted by controlling the thicknesses of the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 and/or a refraction index of the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350. In the case that a thickness of the light emitting structure 400 in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III) is constant, the first, the second, and the third optical resonance distances may be adjusted by controlling the thickness and/or the refraction index of the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350.

**[0053]** As for the above equation (2), when  $m$  is constant, the optical resonance distance may increase in proportion to the peak wavelength. Therefore, the first optical resonance distance in the first sub-pixel region (I) for emitting red light may be substantially larger than the second optical resonance distance in the second sub-pixel region (II) for emitting green light. Further, the second optical resonance distance in the second sub-pixel region (II) may be substantially larger than the third optical resonance distance in the third sub-pixel region (III) for emitting blue light.

**[0054]** Therefore, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 in the first sub-pixel region (I) may have a thickness substantially larger than that in the second sub-pixel region (II) or the third sub-pixel region (III).

**[0055]** In the display device in accordance with example embodiments, the first to the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III) have substantially different optical resonance distances, so that different colours of light having different wavelengths are emitted from the first to the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), respectively. Therefore, the display device may have improved purity of colours of light, enhanced brightness, and increased colour gamut of light, and the display device may have reduced driving voltage to extend a lifetime of the display device.

**[0056]** As illustrated in FIG. 1, the light emitting structure 400 including the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed on the first electrode 300. In example embodiments, the light emitting structure 400 may include the first hole injection layer 410, a hole transfer layer 420, a first organic light emitting layer 430, a blocking member 440, a charge generation layer 450, a second hole injection layer 460, a second organic light emitting layer 480, the electron transfer layer 490, etc.

**[0057]** In example embodiments, the first hole injection layer 410 may be disposed on the first electrode 300 to cover the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350. The first hole injection layer 410 may promote a hole injection from the first electrode 300 into the first organic light emitting layer 430. For example, the first hole injection layer 410 may include CuPc (copper phthalocyanine), PEDOT (poly(3,4)-ethylenedioxythiophene), PANI (polyaniline), NPD (N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine), etc. However, a material in the first hole injection layer 410 may not be limited thereto.

**[0058]** The hole transfer layer 420 may be located on the first hole injection layer 410. The hole transfer layer 420 may improve a movement of holes from the first hole injection layer 410. Here, when the highest occupied molecular energy (HOMO) of the hole transfer layer 420 is substantially lower than a work function of the first electrode 300, and is substantially higher than the highest occupied molecular energy (HOMO) of the first organic light emitting layer 430, an efficiency of the movement of holes may be optimized or improved. For example, the hole transfer layer 420 may include NPD (N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine), TPD (N,N'-bis-(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-bis-(phenyl)-benzidine), s-TAD, MTDATA (4,4',4''-Tris(N-3-methylphenyl-N-phenyl-amino)-triphenylamine), etc. However, a material in the hole transfer layer 420 may not be limited thereto.

**[0059]** The first organic light emitting layer 430 may be disposed on the hole transfer layer 420. The first organic light emitting layer 430 may include a blue fluorescent dopant or a blue phosphorescent dopant dispersed in a host. In example embodiments, the first organic light emitting layer 430 may substantially emit blue light, and thus colour stability thereof may be improved, and a life time of the first organic light emitting layer 430 may be extended.

**[0060]** The charge generation layer 450 may be disposed on the first organic light emitting layer 430. The charge generation layer 450 may serve as an anode for the first organic light emitting layer 430 and also may serve as a cathode for the second organic light emitting layer 480.

**[0061]** The charge generation layer 450 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure. In example embodiments, the charge generation layer 450 may have the single layer structure including a metal oxide film containing a vanadium oxide (VOx), a tungsten oxide (WOx), etc. In some example embodiments, the charge generation layer 450

may have a double layer structure including a metal oxide film and a metal film. In this case, the metal oxide film may include a vanadium oxide (VOx), a tungsten oxide (WOx), etc. Further, the metal film may include aluminum, silver, etc.

**[0062]** When a voltage is applied to the first electrode 300 and/or the second electrode 500, charges (e.g., electrons or holes) may be generated in the charge generation layer 450, and the generated charges (electrons or holes) may be supplied from the charge generation layer 450 to the adjacent first organic light emitting layer 430 and/or the adjacent second organic light emitting layer 480. Therefore, distribution of the charges may be substantially uniform in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II and III), so that the red, the green, and the blue lights may be substantially uniformly emitted. Further, the display device including a plurality of organic light emitting layers may have enhanced luminance efficiency that is larger than that of a display device including a single organic light emitting layer.

**[0063]** In some example embodiments, in order to reduce the driving voltage and to increase the luminance efficiency, an additional electron transfer layer (not illustrated) and/or an electron injection layer (not illustrated) may be disposed between the first organic light emitting layer 430 and the charge generation layer 450.

**[0064]** The second hole injection layer 460 may be positioned on the charge generation layer 450. The second hole injection layer 460 may be substantially the same as or substantially similar to the first hole injection layer 410 in the aspects of the role and the material.

**[0065]** The second organic light emitting layer 480 may be disposed on the second hole injection layer 460. The second organic light emitting layer 480 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure. In example embodiments, the second organic light emitting layer 480 may have a double layer structure including a green light-emitting film and a red light-emitting film. The green light-emitting film may include a green dopant dispersed in a host, and the red light-emitting film may include a red dopant dispersed in a host. In some example embodiments, the second organic light emitting layer 480 may have the single layer structure including a green dopant and a red dopant dispersed in a host.

**[0066]** The electron transfer layer 490 may be disposed on the second organic light emitting layer 480. The electron transfer layer 490 may enhance a movement of electrons to the second organic light emitting layer 480. For example, the electron transfer layer 490 may include (tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminum), PBD, TAZ, spiro-PBD, BAlq, SAIq, etc. However, a material in the electron transfer layer 490 may not be limited thereto.

**[0067]** In some example embodiments, in order to reduce the driving voltage and to increase the luminance efficiency, an additional hole transfer layer (not illustrated) may be located between the second hole injection layer 460 and the second organic light emitting layer 480. Further, an additional electron injection layer (not illustrated) may be disposed between the electron transfer layer 490 and the second electrode 500.

**[0068]** As illustrated in FIG. 1, the blocking member 440 may be disposed on the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I). In example embodiments, the blocking member 440 may prevent or reduce a movement of electrons. In this case, the blocking member 440 may include fullerene, a polymer including substituted triarylamine, a carbazole based polymer, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclohexane (TAPC), 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclopentane, 4,4'-(9H-fluoren-9-ylidene)bis[N,N-bis(4-methylphenyl)-benzenamine, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexane, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-methylcyclohexane, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-3-phenylpropane, Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl](4-methylphenyl)methane, Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl] (4-methylphenyl)ethane, 4-(4-Diethylaminophenyl)triphenylmethane, 4,4'-Bis(4-diethylaminophenyl)diphenylmethane, N,N-bis[2,5-dimethyl-4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-2,5-dimethyl-N'-(3-methylphenyl)-N'-phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine, 4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-benzenamine (TCTA), 4-(3-phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(3-phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-benzenamine, 9,9'-(2,2'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CDBP), 9,9'-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CBP), 9,9'-(1,3-phenylene)bis-9H-carbazole (mCP), 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-9H-carbazole, 9,9',9''-(1,3,5-benzenetriyl)tris-9H-carbazole, 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis[N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine, 9-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N,N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine, 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis[N,N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine, 9-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine, 9-phenyl-9H-carbazol, etc. Further, the blocking member 440 may have a thickness of about 30nm or more to effectively prevent or reduce the movement of electrons. For example, the blocking member 440 may have a thickness between about 30nm and about 150nm. In some example embodiments, the blocking member 440 may include a material having a relatively large highest occupied molecular energy (HOMO) and may be transparent.

**[0069]** In example embodiments, the blocking member 440 prevents or reduces the movement of electrons from the charge generation layer 450 to the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I). Therefore, the electrons may not be supplied to the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I) because of the blocking member 440, so that the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I) may not substantially emit light. In the display device described with reference to FIG. 1, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 has substantially different thicknesses in the first sub-pixel region (I) and the second sub-pixel region (II). In an example not forming part of the claimed invention, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may have a substantially uniform thickness in the first sub-pixel region (I) and the second sub-pixel region (II). In this case, the first and the second optical resonance distances of the first and the second sub-pixel regions (I and II) may be adjusted by controlling a

thickness of the blocking member 440.

**[0070]** FIG. 2 is a graph showing peak wavelengths of optical resonances of red light and blue light depending on a thickness of an electron blocking layer.

**[0071]** Referring to FIG. 2, as for a display device (IV) which does not include a blocking member such as an electron blocking layer, when an optical resonance distance is adjusted to generate an optical resonance for red light, an optical resonance for blue light occurs concurrently (e.g., simultaneously). As described above, the optical resonance distance for generating the optical resonance for the red light ( $m=2$ ) may have a value of about 660nm that is substantially similar to that for blue light ( $m=3$ ), so that the optical resonances for red light and blue light are generated concurrently (e.g., simultaneously) in the display device (IV), thereby reducing purity of colours of light of the display device (IV). As for a display device (V) including an electron blocking layer having a thickness of about 30nm, a display device (VI) including an electron blocking layer having a thickness of about 50nm, and a display device (VII) including an electron blocking layer having a thickness of about 100nm, an optical resonance for red light is generated without causing an optical resonance for blue light. Therefore, purity of colours of light in the display device may be improved by applying the blocking member such as the electron blocking layer.

**[0072]** Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, when the blocking member 440 is disposed between the first organic light emitting layer 430 and the charge generation layer 450 in the first sub-pixel region (I), the blocking member 440 may block the movement of electrons from the charge generation layer 450 to the first organic light emitting layer 430. That is, excitons may not be generated in the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I) because of the blocking member 440, so that emission of blue light may be prevented or reduced by the blocking member 440. Therefore, substantially only red light may be emitted by the optical resonance in the first sub-pixel region (I), light having a high colour purity may be emitted in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), and the display device may ensure high purity of light colours and high brightness without a colour filter. As a result, a constitution of the display device may be simplified, manufacturing costs thereof may be reduced, and manufacturing processes may be simplified. Further, a colour filter is not used over the organic light emitting layers, so that a reduction in the brightness caused by the colour filter may be prevented.

**[0073]** The display device illustrated in FIG. 3 may have a construction substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the display device described with reference to FIG. 1, except for a light emitting structure.

**[0074]** Referring to FIG. 3, the display device may include a substrate 100, a switching structure, a first electrode 300, a light emitting structure 402, a second electrode 500, etc. A display region of the display device may be divided into first, second, and third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), and thus the light emitting structure 402 may be divided into the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III).

**[0075]** The switching structure including a switching device and at least one or more insulation layers may be disposed on the substrate 100 having a buffer layer 110. The switching structure may include a semiconductor layer 210, a gate insulation layer 220, a gate electrode 231, an insulating interlayer 240, a source electrode 233, a drain electrode 235, an insulation layer 250, etc. In this case, the semiconductor layer 210 may include a first impurity region 211, a channel region 213, and a second impurity region 215. A construction of the switching structure may be substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the switching structure described with reference to FIG. 1.

**[0076]** The first electrode 300 may be disposed on the insulation layer 250 in the display region, and a protection layer 280 may be disposed on the insulation layer 250 in a non-display region adjacent to the display region. The second electrode 500 may be located above the first electrode 300, and the first and second electrodes 300 and 500 are on opposite sides of the light emitting structure 402. An optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 and the light emitting structure 402 may be disposed between the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500.

**[0077]** The optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed on the first electrode 300 in the display region. In example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed only in the first sub-pixel region (I) and the second sub-pixel region (II). In some example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be positioned in the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), and the third sub-pixel region (III). The optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 has substantially different thicknesses in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), and thus gaps (or distances) between the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500 may be substantially different in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), thereby generating optical resonances for different wavelengths of lights with different colours.

**[0078]** A first hole injection layer 410 of the light emitting structure 402 may be disposed on the first electrode 300 to cover the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350. The first hole injection layer 410 may improve a hole injection from the first electrode 300 to a first organic light emitting layer 430. The first organic light emitting layer 430 may be disposed on the first hole injection layer 410. The first organic light emitting layer 430 may have a single layer structure or a double layer structure. In example embodiments, the second organic light emitting layer 480 may have the double layer structure including a green light emitting film and a red light emitting film. The green light emitting film may include a green dopant dispersed in a host, and the red light emitting layer may include a red dopant dispersed in a host. In some example embodiments, the second organic light emitting layer 480 may have the single layer structure including

a green dopant and a red dopant dispersed in a host.

5 [0079] A charge generation layer 450 may be disposed on the first organic light emitting layer 430. The charge generation layer 450 may serve as an anode for the first organic light emitting layer 430, and may serve as a cathode for a second organic light emitting layer 480. The charge generation layer 450 may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure. A second hole injection layer 460 and a hole transfer layer 470 may be located on the charge generation layer 450 to enhance a movement of holes from the charge generation layer 450 to the second organic light emitting layer 480.

10 [0080] The second organic light emitting layer 480 may be disposed on the hole transfer layer 470. For example, the second organic light emitting layer 480 may include a blue light emitting film including a blue dopant dispersed in a host. An electron transfer layer 490 may be disposed on the second organic light emitting layer 480 to improve a movement of electrons.

15 [0081] In example embodiments, a blocking member 440 may include an electron blocking layer. In this case, the electron blocking layer may be disposed between the second organic light emitting layer 480 and the electron transfer layer 490 in the first sub-pixel region (I). The blocking member 440 including the electron blocking layer may prevent or reduce the movement of electrons from the electron transfer layer 490 to the second organic light emitting layer 480. Therefore, electrons may not be supplied to the second organic light emitting layer 480 in the first sub-pixel region (I) because of the blocking member 440, so that the second organic light emitting layer 480 in the first sub-pixel region (I) may not emit light.

20 [0082] In comparison with the display device described with FIG. 1, the display device with reference to FIG. 3 may include the light emitting structure 402 where the blue light emitting film may change positions with the red and the green light emitting films, and positions of the blocking member 440 and the hole transfer layer 470 may also change. Even though there may be a position change, each optical resonances are generated in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), and emission of blue light is prevented or reduced by the blocking member 440 in the first sub-pixel region (I), so that the display device may ensure high purity of colours of light, improved colour gamut of light, and high brightness without a colour filter.

25 [0083] The display device illustrated in FIG. 4 may have a construction substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the display device described with reference to FIG. 1, except for a light emitting structure.

30 [0084] Referring to FIG. 4, the display device may include a substrate 100, a switching structure, a first electrode 300, a light emitting structure 404, a second electrode 500, etc. The display device may include a non-display region and a display region divided into first, second, and third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), and thus the light emitting structure 404 in the display region is divided into the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III).

35 [0085] A buffer layer 110 may be disposed on the substrate 100, and the switching structure may be disposed on the buffer layer 110. The switching structure may include a semiconductor layer 210 (including a first impurity region 211, a channel region 213, and a second impurity region 215), a gate insulation layer 220, a gate electrode 231, an insulating interlayer 240, a source electrode 233, a drain electrode 235, an insulation layer 250, etc. A construction of the switching structure has been described in detail with reference to FIG. 1, so that any further descriptions will be omitted.

40 [0086] In example embodiments, an optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed on the first electrode 300. In example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be positioned only in the first sub-pixel region (I) and the second sub-pixel region (II). In some example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed in the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), and the third sub-pixel region (III). The optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 has substantially different thicknesses in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), and thus gaps between the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500 may be substantially different in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), thereby generating the optical resonances for different wavelengths of colour lights.

45 [0087] The light emitting structure 404 in the display region may include a first hole injection layer 410, a hole transfer layer 420, a first organic light emitting layer 430, an additional electron transfer layer 435, a blocking member 440, a charge generation layer 450, a second hole injection layer 460, a second organic light emitting layer 480, an electron transfer layer 490, etc. The light emitting structure 404 may have a constitution substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the light emitting structure 400 described with reference to FIG. 1.

50 [0088] In example embodiments, the additional electron transfer layer 435 may be disposed between the first organic light emitting layer 430 and the charge generation layer 450. The additional electron transfer layer 435 may enhance a movement of electrons from the charge generation layer 450 to the first organic light emitting layer 430, and thus luminance efficiency of the light emitting structure 404 may be improved. The blocking member 440 may include an electron blocking layer. In this case, the electron blocking layer may be disposed on the additional electron transfer layer 435 in the first sub-pixel region (I). The blocking member 440 may block the movement of electrons from the charge generation layer 450 to the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I). Therefore, the electrons may not be supplied to the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I) because of the blocking member 440, so that the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I) may not emit light. In some

example embodiments, a hole blocking layer (not illustrated) instead of the additional electron transfer layer 435 may be disposed between the first organic light emitting layer 430 and the charge generation layer 450. The hole blocking layer may block a movement of holes from the first organic light emitting layer 430 to the charge generation layer 450, thereby improving the luminance efficiency of the light emitting structure 404.

**[0089]** In comparison with the display device described with FIG. 1, the display device with reference to FIG. 4 includes the light emitting structure 404 where the blocking member 440 may be separated from the first organic light emitting layer 430 including the blue light-emitting film. Even though there may be a position change, a movement of electrons to the blue light-emitting film is blocked or reduced by the blocking member 440, so that substantially only red light may be emitted in the first sub-pixel region (I). Therefore, the display device may ensure high purity of colours of light, improved colour gamut of light, and high brightness without a colour filter.

**[0090]** The display device illustrated in FIG. 5 may have a construction substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the display device described with reference to FIG. 1, except for a light emitting structure.

**[0091]** Referring to FIG. 5, the display device may include a substrate 100, a switching structure, a first electrode 300, a light emitting structure 406, a second electrode 500, etc. The display device and the light emitting structure 406 may include first, second, and third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III).

**[0092]** The switching structure may include one or more insulation layers and a switching device. For example, the switching structure may include a semiconductor layer 210 (having a channel region 213, a first impurity region 211, and a second impurity region 215), a gate insulation layer 220, a gate electrode 231, a source electrode 233, a drain electrode 235, etc. Further, the one or more insulation layers may include an insulating interlayer 240, an insulation layer 250, etc.

**[0093]** In example embodiments, an optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed on the first electrode 300 in a display region of the display device. The optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed in the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), and/or the third sub-pixel region (III). In this case, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 has substantially different thicknesses in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III). Therefore, first, second, and third optical resonance distances may be provided between the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500 in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), respectively.

**[0094]** In example embodiments, the light emitting structure 406 may include a first hole injection layer 410, a hole transfer layer 420, a blocking member 425, a first organic light emitting layer 430, a charge generation layer 450, a second hole injection layer 460, a second organic light emitting layer 480, an electron transfer layer 490, etc. The blocking member 425 including an exciton quenching layer (EQL) may be disposed between the first organic light emitting layer 430 and the hole transfer layer 420 in the first sub-pixel region of the light emitting structure 406. In this case, the exciton quenching layer of the blocking member 425 may include fullerene, a polymer including substituted triarylamine, a carbazole based polymer, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclohexane (TAPC), 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclopentane, 4,4'-(9H-fluoren-9-ylidene)bis[N,N-bis(4-methylphenyl)-benzenamine, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexane, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-methylcyclohexane, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-3-phenylpropane, Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl](4-methylphenyl)methane, Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl] (4-methylphenyl)ethane, 4-(4-Diethylaminophenyl)triphenylmethane, 4,4'-Bis(4-diethylaminophenyl)diphenylmethane, N,N-bis[2,5-dimethyl-4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-2,5-dimethyl-N'-(3-methylphenyl)-N'-phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine, 4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-benzenamine (TCTA), 4-(3-phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(3-phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-benzenamine, 9,9'-(2,2'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CDBP), 9,9'-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CBP), 9,9'-(1,3-phenylene)bis-9H-carbazole (mCP), 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-9H-carbazole, 9,9',9''-(1,3,5-benzenetriyl)tris-9H-carbazole, 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis[N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine, 9-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N,N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine, 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis[N,N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine, 9-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine, 9-phenyl-9H-carbazol, etc. When operating the display device, electrons and holes may collide with each other between the first organic light emitting layer 430 and the hole transfer layer 420 to generate excitons. The blocking member 425 including the exciton quenching layer may transform high energy electrons or excitons near the exciton quenching layer to low energy electrons or excitons. Therefore, the electrons or the excitons which may participate in the light emitting process may not exist, so that the first organic light emitting layer 430 may not emit light.

**[0095]** In comparison with the display device described with FIG. 1, the display device with reference to FIG. 5 may include the blocking member 425 having the exciton quenching layer instead of an electron blocking layer in the first sub-pixel region. Even though there may be a position change, substantially only red light may be emitted in the first sub-pixel region (I), and emission of blue light is prevented or reduced.

**[0096]** The display device illustrated in FIG. 6 may have a construction substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the display device described with reference to FIG. 1 except for a first electrode 300, a second electrode 500, and an emission type.

[0097] Referring to FIG. 6, the display device may include a substrate 100, a switching structure, the first electrode 300, a light emitting structure 408, the second electrode 500, etc.

[0098] The switching structure may be disposed on the substrate 100 having a buffer layer 110. The switching structure may include a switching device and one or more insulation layers. The switching device may include a semiconductor layer 210, a gate insulation layer 220, a gate electrode 231, a source electrode 233, a drain electrode 235, etc. The one or more insulation layers may include an insulating interlayer 240, an insulation layer 250, etc.

[0099] In example embodiments, when the display device is a bottom emission type, the first electrode 300 may serve as a transfective electrode having a reflectivity of about 30% to about 70% with respect to an incident light, and the second electrode 500 may serve as a reflective electrode having a reflectivity of about 70% to about 100% relative to an incident light.

[0100] When the first electrode 300 is a transfective electrode, the first electrode 300 may include a metal, an alloy, a conductive metal oxide, a transparent inorganic material doped with impurities, etc. For example, the first electrode 300 may have a multi-layer structure including a plurality of the transparent films or a plurality of the transfective films having different reflective indices. In example embodiments, the first electrode 300 may have a triple layer structure including a first electrode film, a second electrode film, and a third electrode film. In this case, the first electrode film and the third electrode film may include a metal oxide containing an indium tin oxide, an indium zinc oxide, a zinc oxide, etc. The second electrode film may include a magnesium-silver alloy, silver, a silver-palladium-copper alloy, etc. Even though the second electrode film may include a metal having a relatively high reflectivity, the second electrode film may have a relatively thin thickness, thereby serving as a transfective electrode.

[0101] When the second electrode 500 is the reflective electrode, the second electrode 500 may include aluminum, platinum, silver, gold, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, titanium, palladium, and alloys of these metals (e.g., Ag-Cu-Au (ACA) alloy or Ag-Pd-Cu (APC) alloy), etc. These materials may be used alone or in a combination thereof. When the second electrode 500 is the reflective electrode, a light generated in the light emitting structure 408 may pass through the first electrode 300 and the substrate 100, such that the display device is a bottom emission type. In example embodiments, an optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be disposed on the first electrode 300 in the first sub-pixel region (I), the second sub-pixel region (II), and/or the third sub-pixel region (III). In this case, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 has substantially different thicknesses in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III). Therefore, first, second, and third optical resonance distances may be formed between the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500 in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), respectively.

[0102] The light emitting structure 408 of the display device may include a first hole injection layer 410, a hole transfer layer 420, a first organic light emitting layer 430, a blocking member 440, a charge generation layer 450, a second hole injection layer 460, a second organic light emitting layer 480, an electron transfer layer 490, etc. The light emitting structure 408 may have a constitution substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the light emitting structure 400 described with reference to FIG. 1.

[0103] In example embodiments, the blocking member 440 may include an electron blocking layer. The electron blocking layer may be disposed between the charge generation layer 450 and the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I). The blocking member 440 may block a movement of electrons from the charge generation layer 450 to the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I). The electrons may not be supplied to the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I) because of the blocking member 440, so that the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I) may not emit light.

[0104] In comparison with the display device described with FIG. 1, the display device with reference to FIG. 6 may be changed into a bottom emission type depending on a material change of the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500. Even though there may be a position change of the first electrode 300 and the second electrode 500, first, second, and third optical resonances may be generated in the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions (I, II, and III), and emission of blue light may be prevented or reduced by the blocking member 440 in the first sub-pixel region so that the display device may ensure high purity of colours of light, improved colour gamut of light, and high brightness without a colour filter.

[0105] FIGS. 7 to 14 are cross-sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing a display device having a light emitting structure in accordance with example embodiments. The display device obtained by the method illustrated in FIGS. 7 to 14 may have a construction substantially the same as or substantially similar to that of the display device described with reference to FIG. 1. However, those ordinary skilled in the art will understand that the method according to example embodiments may be properly and easily modified to manufacture one of the liquid crystal display devices described with reference to FIGS. 3 to 6.

[0106] Referring to FIG. 7, a buffer layer 110 may be formed on a substrate 100. The substrate 100 may be formed using a transparent insulation material. The buffer layer 110 may be formed using an oxide, a nitride, an oxynitride, an organic insulation material, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. The buffer layer 110 may be formed on the substrate 100 by a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process, a plasma enhanced chemical vapor dep-

osition (PECVD) process, a high density plasma-chemical vapor deposition (HDP-CVD) process, a spin coating process, a thermal oxidation process, a printing process, etc.

5 [0107] A switching structure may be formed on the buffer layer 110. In example embodiments, after forming a semiconductor layer 210 on the buffer layer 110, a gate insulation layer 220 may be formed on the buffer layer 110 to cover the semiconductor layer 210. The semiconductor layer 210 may be formed using silicon by a chemical vapor deposition process, a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition process, a high density plasma chemical vapor deposition process, a spin coating process, a thermal oxidation process, a printing process, etc. The gate insulation layer 220 may be formed using an oxide, an organic insulation material, etc. In this case, the gate insulation layer 220 may be conformally formed along a profile of the semiconductor layer 210. The gate insulation layer 220 may be formed by a sputtering process, a chemical vapor deposition process, an atomic layer deposition process, a high density plasma-chemical vapor deposition process, a spin coating process, a printing process, etc.

10 [0108] A gate electrode 231 may be formed on the gate insulation layer 220 under which the semiconductor layer 210 may be located. The gate electrode 231 may be formed using a metal, a metal nitride, a conductive metal oxide, a transparent conductive material, etc. Further, the gate electrode 231 may be formed by a sputtering process, a chemical vapor deposition process, an atomic layer deposition (ALD) process, a spin coating process, a vacuum evaporation process, a pulsed laser deposition (PLD) process, a printing process, etc. Impurities may be doped into the semiconductor layer 210 using the gate electrode 220 as an implantation mask, so that a first impurity region 211 and a second impurity region 215 may be formed at lateral portions of the semiconductor layer 210, respectively. Therefore, a central portion of the semiconductor layer 210 may be defined as a channel region 213. For example, the first and the second impurity regions 211 and 215 may be formed by an ion implantation process. In example embodiments, while forming the gate electrode 231, a gate line (not illustrated) may be formed on the gate insulation layer 220. The gate line may extend on the gate insulation layer 220 to contact the gate electrode 231.

15 [0109] An insulating interlayer 240 may be formed on the gate insulation layer 220 to cover the gate electrode 231. The insulating interlayer 240 may be formed using an oxide, a nitride, an oxynitride, an organic insulation material, etc. The insulating interlayer 240 may be formed by a sputtering process, a chemical vapor deposition process, a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition process, an atomic layer deposition process, a spin coating process, a vapor deposition process, a pulsed laser deposition process, a printing process, etc. A source electrode 233 and a drain electrode 235 may be connected to the first impurity region 211 and the second impurity region 215, respectively. In example embodiments, a data line (not illustrated) may be formed on the insulating interlayer 240. The data line may be formed together with the source electrode 233 and the drain electrode 235. The data line may extend on the insulating interlayer 240 to contact the source electrode 233.

20 [0110] In the switching device illustrated in FIG. 7, the switching device may have a top gate structure in which the gate electrode 231 is disposed over the semiconductor layer 210, however, the scope of example embodiments of the present invention is not limited to such a structure. For example, the switching device may have a bottom gate structure including a gate electrode located below a semiconductor layer or an oxide semiconductor device including a semiconductor oxide layer serving as an active layer.

25 [0111] Referring now to FIG. 7, an insulation layer 250 may be formed on the substrate 100 to cover the switching device, so that the switching structure including the switching device and the insulation layer 250 may be formed on the substrate 100. The insulation layer 250 may be formed using a transparent insulation material such as a transparent plastic, a transparent resin, etc. Further, the insulation layer 250 may be formed by a spin coating process, a printing process, a vacuum evaporation process, etc. In example embodiments, an upper portion of the insulation layer 250 may be partially removed by a planarization process such as a chemical mechanical polishing process and/or an etch-back process. In some example embodiments, the insulation layer 250 may be formed using a material having a self planarizing property, and thus the insulation layer 250 may have a substantially flat upper face or surface.

30 [0112] Referring to FIG. 8, the insulation layer 250 may be partially removed to form a hole (not illustrated) that may partially expose the drain electrode 235. For example, the hole through the insulation layer 250 may be obtained by a photolithography process. In example embodiments, after a first conductive layer (not illustrated) filling the hole of the insulation layer 250 is formed on the insulation layer 250, the first conductive layer may be patterned to form the first electrode 300. Therefore, the first electrode 300 may be directly connected to the drain electrode 235 exposed by the hole. The first conductive layer may be formed on the insulation layer 250 by a sputtering process, a printing process, a spray process, a chemical vapor deposition process, an atomic layer deposition process, a vacuum evaporation process, a pulsed laser deposition process, etc. Further, the first electrode 300 may be formed using a metal, an alloy, a transparent conductive material, etc. In example embodiments, the first electrode 300 may serve as a reflective electrode, a transparent electrode, a transfective electrode depending on the materials. In some example embodiments, after a contact (not illustrated), a pad (not illustrated), or a plug (not illustrated) is formed on the drain electrode 235 to fill the hole in the insulation layer 250, the first electrode 300 may be formed on the insulation layer 250 and on the contact, the pad, or the plug. In this case, the first electrode 300 may be electrically connected to the drain electrode 235 through the contact, the pad, or the plug.

**[0113]** In example embodiments, an optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be formed on the first electrode 300 by a laser induced thermal imaging process. In this case, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 (see FIG. 13) may be formed in the second sub-pixel region (II).

5 **[0114]** As illustrated in FIG. 9, a donor substrate 600 may be disposed above the substrate 100 having the first electrode 300. In this case, after the substrate 100 having the first electrode 300 is fixed using a supporting member (not illustrated), the donor substrate 600 may be aligned with respect to the substrate 100. The donor substrate 600 may include a plurality of layers disposed on a base substrate 610. In example embodiments, the donor substrate 600 may include a light-to-heat conversion (LTHC) layer 620 disposed on the base substrate 610 and a transfer layer 630 located on the light-to-heat conversion layer 620. Here, the transfer layer 630 of the donor substrate 600 may be used to form the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350. For example, the transfer layer 630 may be formed using a benzocyclobutene-based resin, an olefin-based resin, a polyimide-based resin, an acryl-based resin, a polyvinyl-based resin, a siloxane-based resin, etc. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof.

10 **[0115]** Referring to FIG. 10, the transfer layer 630 may be laminated on the first electrode 300 and the insulation layer 250 by contacting the donor substrate 600 with the substrate 100 and pressurizing the donor substrate 600 using a pressurizing member 640. For example, the pressurizing member 640 may include a roller, a crown press, etc. In some example embodiments, the donor substrate 600 may be pressurized using gases without an additional pressurizing member, so that the transfer layer 630 may be laminated on the first electrode 300 and the insulation layer 250.

15 **[0116]** Referring to FIG. 11, a laser irradiation apparatus irradiates a laser beam (indicated using arrows) to the donor substrate 600 in the second sub-pixel region (II). In this case, the light-to-heat conversion layer 620 converts energy of the laser beam to thermal energy. Therefore, in the second sub-pixel region (II), adhesive strength between the transfer layer 630 and the first electrode 300 may be substantially larger than that between the transfer layer 630 and the light-to-heat conversion layer 620 because of the thermal energy. In the laser induced thermal imaging process according to example embodiments, a high resolution pattern may be obtained with a relatively low cost compared to a conventional thin film formation process using a mask.

20 **[0117]** Referring to FIG. 12, the donor substrate 600 is removed from the substrate 100 to form the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 in the second sub-pixel region (II). In example embodiments, the donor substrate 600 may be removed by arranging an air blowing apparatus (not illustrated) adjacent to the donor substrate 600, and blowing gases to an edge portion of the donor substrate 600.

25 **[0118]** In example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be formed on the first electrode 300 in the first sub-pixel region (I) (see FIG. 13) by a laser induced thermal imaging process that is substantially the same as or substantially similar to the laser induced thermal imaging process described with reference to FIGS. 10 to 12. In this case, a thickness of the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may vary depending on a thickness of the transfer layer 630 of the donor substrate 600. Therefore, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may have substantially different thicknesses in the first sub-pixel region (I) and the second sub-pixel region (II). In some example embodiments, the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 may be formed on the first electrode in the third sub-pixel region (III) (see FIG. 13) by a laser induced thermal imaging process that is substantially the same as or substantially similar to the laser induced thermal imaging process described with reference to FIGS. 10 to 12.

30 **[0119]** Referring to FIG. 13, a protection layer 280 may be formed on the insulation layer 250 in the non-display region of the display device. Here, the protection layer 280 may extend on a portion of the first electrode 300 in the display region of the display device. The protection layer 280 may be formed using an oxide, a nitride, an oxynitride, an organic insulation material, etc. Further, the protection layer 280 may be formed by a chemical vapor deposition process, a spin coating process, a plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition process, a vacuum evaporation process, a printing process, etc.

35 **[0120]** A light emitting structure 400 may be formed on the substrate 100 having the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350 and the protection layer 280. In example embodiments, the light emitting structure 400 is formed by sequentially forming a first hole injection layer 410, a hole transfer layer 420, a first organic light emitting layer 430, a blocking member 440, a charge generation layer 450, a second hole injection layer 460, a second organic light emitting layer 480, and an electrode transfer layer 490 on the optical distance controlling insulation layer 350, the first electrode 300, and the protection layer 280. In example embodiments, the first organic light emitting layer 430 and the second organic light emitting layer 480 may be formed only in the display region, and the blocking member 440 may be formed on the first organic light emitting layer 430 in the first sub-pixel region (I). The first hole injection layer 410, the hole transfer layer 420, the first organic light emitting layer 430, the second hole injection layer 460, the second organic light emitting layer 480, and the electron transfer layer 490 including an organic material may be formed by a vacuum evaporation process, a printing process, a spin coating process, a laser induced thermal imaging process, etc. The charge generation layer 450 including a metal and/or a metal oxide may be formed by a sputtering process, a printing process, a spray process, a chemical vapor deposition process, etc. The blocking member 440 including an electron blocking layer or an exciton quenching layer may be formed on the first organic light emitting layer 430 by a laser induced thermal imaging process that is substantially the same as or substantially similar to the laser induced thermal imaging

process described with reference to FIGS. 10 to 12.

[0121] Referring to FIG. 14, a second electrode 500 may be formed on the electron transfer layer 490. The second electrode 500 may be formed using a metal, an alloy, and/or a transparent conductive material by a sputtering process, a printing process, a spray process, a chemical vapor deposition process, a vacuum evaporation process, an atomic layer deposition process, etc.

[0122] According to example embodiments, a display device having a light emitting structure may ensure an improved purity of colours of light without a colour filter, a manufacturing cost of the display device may be reduced, and manufacturing processes of the display device may be simplified. The display device having various emission types such as a bottom emission type, a top emission type, or a dual emission type may be employed in various electronic and electric apparatuses such as televisions, mobile communication apparatuses, monitors, MP3 players, portable display apparatuses, etc.

[0123] Although a few example embodiments have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the example embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

## Claims

1. A light emitting structure (400) having a first sub-pixel region (I) for emitting red light, a second sub-pixel region (II) for emitting green light, and a third sub-pixel region (III) for emitting blue light, comprising:

a first hole injection layer (410);  
 a first organic light emitting layer (430) on the first hole injection layer;  
 a charge generation layer (450) on the first organic light emitting layer;  
 a second hole injection layer (460) on the charge generation layer;  
 a second organic light emitting layer (480) on the second hole injection layer;  
 an electron transfer layer (490) on the second organic light emitting layer;  
 a blocking member (425, 440) only at the first sub-pixel region, wherein the first or the second organic light emitting layer comprises a blue light emitting layer, and the blocking member (440) comprises an electron blocking layer arranged to block movement of electrons to the blue light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, or comprises an exciton blocking layer (425) arranged to block movement of excitons generated at the blue light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region; and  
 an optical distance controlling layer (350) for adjusting an optical resonance distance and generating optical resonances of light emitted from the light emitting structure, that has a different thickness in the different sub-pixel regions, such that the first sub-pixel region emits red light, the second sub-pixel region emits green light and the third sub-pixel region emits blue light.

2. The light emitting structure of claim 1, wherein the exciton blocking layer comprises an exciton quenching layer (425) arranged to transform high energy electrons or excitons near the exciton quenching layer to low energy electrons or excitons.

3. The light emitting structure of claim 1 or 2, wherein a first optical resonance distance in the first sub-pixel region, a second optical resonance distance in the second sub-pixel region, and a third optical resonance distance in the third sub-pixel region are different from one another.

4. The light emitting structure of claim 1, wherein the optical distance controlling layer is under the first hole injection layer and/or wherein the optical distance controlling layer has different thicknesses in adjacent sub-pixel regions and/or wherein the optical distance controlling layer comprises a material that is the same as that of the first hole injection layer.

5. The light emitting structure of claim 1 or 4, wherein the first optical resonance distance is adjusted to generate an optical resonance for red light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer or the second organic light emitting layer, the second optical resonance distance is adjusted to generate an optical resonance for green light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer or the second organic light emitting layer, and the third optical resonance distance is adjusted to generate an optical resonance for blue light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer or the second organic light emitting layer.

6. The light emitting structure of claim 5,

wherein the first organic light emitting layer comprises a blue-light emitting film, and wherein the second organic light emitting layer comprises a green-light emitting film and a red-light emitting film, or a single light emitting film adapted to emit green light and red light.

- 5 7. The light emitting structure of claim 6, wherein the blocking member is between the charge generation layer and the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, the blocking member being adapted to block a movement of electrons from the charge generation layer to the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region; or  
 10 wherein the blocking member is between the first hole injection layer and the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, the blocking member being adapted to block a movement of excitons generated from the first organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region.
8. The light emitting structure of claim 5, wherein the first organic light emitting layer comprises a green-light emitting film and a red-light emitting film, or a single light emitting film adapted to emit green light and red light, and  
 15 wherein the second organic light emitting layer comprises a blue-light emitting film.
9. The light emitting structure of claim 8, wherein the blocking member is between the electron transfer layer and the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, the blocking member being adapted to block a movement of electrons to the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, or  
 20 wherein the blocking member is between the second hole injection layer and the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region, the blocking member being adapted to block a movement of excitons generated from the second organic light emitting layer at the first sub-pixel region.
10. The light emitting structure of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the blocking member comprises at least  
 25 one selected from the group consisting of fullerene, a polymer including substituted triarylamine, a carbazole based polymer, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclohexane (TAPC), 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclopentane, 4,4'-(9H-fluoren-9-ylidene)bis[N,N-bis(4-methylphenyl)-benzenamine, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexane, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-methylcyclohexane, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-3-phenylpropane,  
 30 Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl](4-methylphenyl)methane, Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl](4-methylphenyl)ethane, 4-(4-Diethylaminophenyl)triphenylmethane, 4,4'-Bis(4-diethylaminophenyl)diphenylmethane, N,N-bis[2,5-dimethyl-4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-2,5-dimethyl-N'-(3-methylphenyl)-N'-phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine, 4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-benzenamine (TCTA), 4-(3-phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4(3-phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-benzenamine, 9,9'-(2,2'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CDBP), 9,9'-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CBP), 9,9'-(1,3-phenylene)bis-9H-carbazole (mCP), 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-9H-carbazole, 9,9,9"-(1,3,5-benzenetriyl)tris-9H-carbazole, 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis[N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine, 9-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N, N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine, 9,9'-(1,4-phenylene)bis[N,N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine, 9-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine, and 9-phenyl-9H-carbazol.
- 40 11. A display device comprising:  
 a substrate (100);  
 a first electrode (300) on the substrate;  
 45 a light emitting structure (400) according to any one of the preceding claims on the first electrode; and  
 a second electrode (500) on the light emitting structure (400),  
 wherein a first optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the first sub-pixel region, a second optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the second sub-pixel region, and a third optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the third sub-pixel region are different from one another.
- 50 12. A method of manufacturing a display device, comprising:  
 forming a first electrode (300) on a substrate, the substrate having a first sub-pixel region, a second sub-pixel region, and a third sub-pixel region;  
 55 forming a light emitting structure (400) according to any one of claims 1 to 11 on the first electrode, the light emitting structure comprising an optical distance controlling layer (350) and a blocking member (425, 440); and  
 forming a second electrode on the light emitting structure,

wherein a first optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the first sub-pixel region, a second optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the second sub-pixel region, and a third optical resonance distance between the first electrode and the second electrode at the third sub-pixel region are different from one another.

5  
13. The method of claim 12, wherein forming the optical distance controlling layer comprises forming the optical distance controlling layer on the first electrode by a laser induced thermal imaging process.

10  
14. The method of claim 13, wherein forming the optical distance controlling layer further comprises:

laminating a donor substrate on the substrate;  
irradiating a laser beam to at least one region of the donor substrate, the at least one region of the donor substrate corresponding to at least one of the first, the second, and the third sub-pixel regions; and  
removing the donor substrate from the substrate.

15  
**Patentansprüche**

20  
1. Lichtemittierende Struktur (400), aufweisend einen ersten Unterpixelbereich (I) zum Emittieren von rotem Licht, einen zweiten Unterpixelbereich (II) zum Emittieren von grünem Licht und einen dritten Unterpixelbereich (III) zum Emittieren von blauem Licht, umfassend:

eine erste Lochinjektionsschicht (410);  
eine erste organische lichtemittierende Schicht (430) auf der ersten Lochinjektionsschicht;  
25 eine Ladungserzeugungsschicht (450) auf der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht;  
eine zweite Lochinjektionsschicht (460) auf der Ladungserzeugungsschicht;  
eine zweite organische lichtemittierende Schicht (480) auf der zweiten Lochinjektionsschicht;  
eine Elektronentransportschicht (490) auf der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht;  
30 ein Sperrelement (425, 440) nur in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich, wobei die erste oder die zweite organische lichtemittierende Schicht eine blaues Licht emittierende Schicht umfasst, und das Sperrelement (440) eine Elektronensperrschicht umfasst, die angeordnet ist, um eine Bewegung von Elektronen zu der blaues Licht emittierenden Schicht in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich zu blockieren, oder eine Exzitonensperrschicht (425) umfasst, die angeordnet ist, um eine Bewegung von Exzitonen, die in der blaues Licht emittierenden Schicht erzeugt werden, in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich zu blockieren; und  
35 eine Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs (350) zum Einstellen eines optischen Resonanzwegs und zum Erzeugen von optischen Resonanzen des von der lichtemittierenden Struktur emittierten Lichts, die in den unterschiedlichen Unterpixelbereichen eine unterschiedliche Dicke aufweist, sodass der erste Unterpixelbereich rotes Licht emittiert, der zweite Unterpixelbereich grünes Licht emittiert und der dritte Unterpixelbereich blaues Licht emittiert.

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2. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Exzitonensperrschicht eine Exzitonlöschungsschicht (425) umfasst, die angeordnet ist, um hochenergetische Elektronen oder Exzitonen in der Nähe der Exzitonlöschungsschicht in niederenergetische Elektronen oder Exzitonen zu überführen.

45  
3. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei sich ein erster optischer Resonanzweg in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich, ein zweiter optischer Resonanzweg in dem zweiten Unterpixelbereich und ein dritter optischer Resonanzweg in dem dritten Unterpixelbereich voneinander unterscheiden.

50  
4. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich die Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs unter der ersten Lochinjektionsschicht befindet und/oder wobei die Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs in benachbarten Unterpixelbereichen unterschiedliche Dicken aufweist und/oder wobei die Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs ein Material umfasst, das das gleiche Material wie das der ersten Lochinjektionsschicht ist.

55  
5. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 1 oder 4, wobei der erste optische Resonanzweg eingestellt wird, um eine optische Resonanz für von der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht oder der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht emittiertes rotes Licht zu erzeugen, der zweite optische Resonanzweg eingestellt wird, um eine optische Resonanz für von der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht oder der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht emittiertes grünes Licht zu erzeugen, und der dritte optische Resonanzweg eingestellt

wird, um eine optische Resonanz für von der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht oder der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht emittiertes blaues Licht zu erzeugen.

6. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 5,  
 wobei die erste organische lichtemittierende Schicht einen blaues Licht emittierenden Film umfasst, und  
 wobei die zweite organische lichtemittierende Schicht einen grünes Licht emittierenden Film und einen rotes Licht emittierenden Film, oder einen einzigen lichtemittierenden Film, der angepasst ist, um grünes Licht und rotes Licht zu emittieren, umfasst.
7. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 6, wobei sich das Sperrelement zwischen der Ladungserzeugungsschicht und der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich befindet, wobei das Sperrelement angepasst ist, um eine Bewegung von Elektronen von der Ladungserzeugungsschicht zu der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich zu blockieren; oder  
 wobei sich das Sperrelement zwischen der ersten Lochinjektionsschicht und der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich befindet, wobei das Sperrelement angepasst ist, um eine Bewegung von Exzitonen, die aus der ersten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht erzeugt werden, in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich zu blockieren.
8. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 5, wobei die erste organische lichtemittierende Schicht einen grünes Licht emittierenden Film und einen rotes Licht emittierenden Film, oder einen einzigen lichtemittierenden Film, der angepasst ist, um grünes Licht und rotes Licht zu emittieren, umfasst, und  
 wobei die zweite organische lichtemittierende Schicht einen blaues Licht emittierenden Film umfasst.
9. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach Anspruch 8, wobei sich das Sperrelement zwischen der Elektronentransportschicht und der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich befindet, wobei das Sperrelement angepasst ist, um eine Bewegung von Elektronen zu der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich zu blockieren, oder  
 wobei sich das Sperrelement zwischen der zweiten Lochinjektionsschicht und der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich befindet, wobei das Sperrelement angepasst ist, um eine Bewegung von Exzitonen, die aus der zweiten organischen lichtemittierenden Schicht erzeugt werden, in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich zu blockieren.
10. Lichtemittierende Struktur nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Sperrelement mindestens eines, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Fulleren, einem Polymer, umfassend substituiertes Triarylamin, einem Polymer auf Carbazolbasis, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclohexan (TAPC), 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)cyclopentan, 4,4'-(9H-Fluoren-9-yliden)bis[N,N-bis(4-methylphenyl)-benzolamin, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexan, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-4-methylcyclohexan, 1,1-Bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phenyl)-3-phenylpropan, Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl](4-methylphenyl)methan, Bis[4-(N,N-diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl](4-methylphenyl)ethan, 4-(4-Diethylaminophenyl)triphenylmethan, 4,4'-Bis(4-diethylaminophenyl)diphenylmethan, N,N-Bis[2,5-dimethyl-4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-2,5-dimethyl-N'-(3-methylphenyl)-N'-phenyl-1,4-benzoldiamin, 4-(9H-Carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-benzolamin (TCTA), 4-(3-Phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(3-phenyl-9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]benzolamin, 9,9'-(2,2'-Dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazol (CDBP), 9,9'-[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazol (CBP), 9,9'-(1,3-phenylen)bis-9H-carbazol (mCP), 9,9'-(1,4-Phenylene)bis-9H-carbazol, 9,9',9''-(1,3,5-Benzoltriyil)tris-9H-carbazol, 9,9'-(1,4-Phenylene)bis[N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazol-3,6-diamin, 9-[4-(9H-Carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N,N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amin, 9,9'-(1,4-Phenylene)bis[N,N-diphenyl-9H-carbazol-3-amin, 9-[4-(9H-Carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]-N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-9H-carbazol-3,6-diamin und 9-Phenyl-9H-carbazol, umfasst.
11. Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:  
 ein Substrat (100);  
 eine erste Elektrode (300) auf dem Substrat;  
 eine lichtemittierende Struktur (400) nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche auf der ersten Elektrode; und  
 eine zweite Elektrode (500) auf der lichtemittierenden Struktur (400),  
 wobei sich ein erster optischer Resonanzweg zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich, ein zweiter optischer Resonanzweg zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode in dem zweiten Unterpixelbereich und ein dritter optischer Resonanzweg zwischen der ersten Elek-

trode und der zweiten Elektrode in dem dritten Unterpixelbereich voneinander unterscheiden.

12. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:

5           Ausbilden einer ersten Elektrode (300) auf einem Substrat, wobei das Substrat einen ersten Unterpixelbereich, einen zweiten Unterpixelbereich und einen dritten Unterpixelbereich aufweist;  
 Ausbilden einer lichtemittierenden Struktur (400) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11 auf der ersten Elektrode, wobei die lichtemittierende Struktur eine Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs (350) und ein Sperrelement (425, 440) umfasst; und  
 10           Ausbilden einer zweiten Elektrode auf der lichtemittierenden Struktur, wobei sich ein erster optischer Resonanzweg zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode in dem ersten Unterpixelbereich, ein zweiter optischer Resonanzweg zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode in dem zweiten Unterpixelbereich und ein dritter optischer Resonanzweg zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode in dem dritten Unterpixelbereich voneinander unterscheiden.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei das Ausbilden der Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs das Ausbilden der Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs auf der ersten Elektrode durch ein Verfahren der laserinduzierten thermischen Bildgebung umfasst.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, wobei das Ausbilden der Schicht zur Regulierung des optischen Wegs weiterhin umfasst:

          Laminieren eines Donorsubstrats auf dem Substrat;  
 Einstrahlen eines Laserstrahls auf mindestens einen Bereich des Donorsubstrats, wobei der mindestens eine Bereich des Donorsubstrats mindestens einem von dem ersten, dem zweiten und dem dritten Unterpixelbereich entspricht; und  
 Entfernen des Donorsubstrats von dem Substrat.

**Revendications**

1. Structure électroluminescente (400) ayant une première région de sous-pixels (I) destinée à émettre une lumière rouge, une deuxième région de sous-pixels (II) destinée à émettre une lumière verte, et une troisième région de sous-pixels (III) destinée à émettre une lumière bleue, comprenant :

          une première couche d'injection de trous (410) ;  
 une première couche électroluminescente organique (430) sur la première couche d'injection de trous ;  
 une couche de génération de charge (450) sur la première couche électroluminescente organique ;  
 une deuxième couche d'injection de trous (460) sur la couche de génération de charge ;  
 une deuxième couche électroluminescente organique (480) sur la deuxième couche d'injection de trous ;  
 une couche de transfert d'électrons (490) sur la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique ;  
 un élément de blocage (425, 440) uniquement au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, où la première ou la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique comprend une couche émettant une lumière bleue, et l'élément de blocage (440) comprend une couche de blocage d'électrons agencée pour bloquer le mouvement d'électrons vers la couche émettant une lumière bleue au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, ou comprend une couche de blocage d'excitons (425) agencée pour bloquer le mouvement d'excitons générés au niveau de la couche émettant une lumière bleue au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels ; et  
 une couche de régulation de distance optique (350) destinée à ajuster une distance de résonance optique et à générer des résonances optiques de la lumière émise par la structure électroluminescente, qui a une épaisseur différente dans les différentes régions de sous-pixels, de sorte que la première région de sous-pixels émette une lumière rouge, la deuxième région de sous-pixels émette une lumière verte et la troisième région de sous-pixels émette une lumière bleue.

2. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 1, dans laquelle la couche de blocage d'excitons comprend une couche de désactivation d'excitons (425) agencée pour transformer des électrons ou des excitons de haute énergie près de la couche de désactivation d'excitons en des électrons ou excitons de faible énergie.

3. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle une première distance de résonance optique

dans la première région de sous-pixels, une deuxième distance de résonance optique dans la deuxième région de sous-pixels, et une troisième distance de résonance optique dans la troisième région de sous-pixels sont différentes les unes des autres.

- 5 4. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 1, dans laquelle la couche de régulation de distance optique est sous la première couche d'injection de trous et/ou dans laquelle la couche de régulation de distance optique a différentes épaisseurs dans des régions de sous-pixels adjacentes et/ou dans laquelle la couche de régulation de distance optique comprend un matériau qui est le même que celui de la première couche d'injection de trous.
- 10 5. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 1 ou 4, dans laquelle la première distance de résonance optique est ajustée pour générer une résonance optique pour la lumière rouge émise par la première couche électroluminescente organique ou la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique, la deuxième distance de résonance optique est ajustée pour générer une résonance optique pour la lumière verte émise par la première couche électroluminescente organique ou la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique, et la troisième distance de résonance optique est ajustée pour générer une résonance optique pour la lumière bleue émise par la première couche électroluminescente organique ou la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique.
- 15 6. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 5, dans laquelle la première couche électroluminescente organique comprend un film émettant une lumière bleue, et
- 20 dans laquelle la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique comprend un film émettant une lumière verte et un film émettant une lumière rouge, ou un seul film électroluminescent adapté pour émettre une lumière verte et une lumière rouge.
- 25 7. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 6, dans laquelle l'élément de blocage est situé entre la couche de génération de charge et la première couche électroluminescente organique au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, l'élément de blocage étant adapté pour bloquer un mouvement d'électrons de la couche de génération de charge vers la première couche électroluminescente organique au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels ; ou dans laquelle l'élément de blocage est situé entre la première couche d'injection de trous et la première couche électroluminescente organique au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, l'élément de blocage étant adapté
- 30 pour bloquer un mouvement d'excitons générés à partir de la première couche électroluminescente organique au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels.
- 35 8. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 5, dans laquelle la première couche électroluminescente organique comprend un film émettant une lumière verte et un film émettant une lumière rouge, ou un seul film électroluminescent adapté pour émettre une lumière verte et une lumière rouge, et dans laquelle la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique comprend un film émettant une lumière bleue.
- 40 9. Structure électroluminescente de la revendication 8, dans laquelle l'élément de blocage est situé entre la couche de transfert d'électrons et la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, l'élément de blocage étant adapté pour bloquer un mouvement d'électrons vers la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, ou dans laquelle l'élément de blocage est situé entre la deuxième couche d'injection de trous et la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, l'élément de blocage étant adapté pour bloquer un mouvement d'excitons générés à partir de la deuxième couche électroluminescente organique au
- 45 niveau de la première région de sous-pixels.
- 50 10. Structure électroluminescente de l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'élément de blocage comprend au moins un élément choisi dans le groupe consistant en le fullerène, un polymère comportant une triarylamine substituée, un polymère à base de carbazole, le 1,1-bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phényl)cyclohexane (TAPC), le 1,1-bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phényl)cyclopentane, la 4,4'-(9H-fluorène-9-ylidène)bis[N,N-bis(4-méthylphényl)-benzénamine], le 1,1-bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)phényl)-4-phénylcyclohexane, le 1,1-bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolylamino)-phényl)-4-méthylcyclohexane, le 1,1-bis(4-(N,N-di-p-tolyl-amino)-phényl)-3-phénylpropane, le bis[4-(N,N-diéthylamino)-2-méthylphényl](4-méthylphényl)méthane, le bis[4-(N,N-diéthyl-amino)-2-méthylphényl](4-méthylphényl)éthane, le 4-(4-diéthyl-aminophényl)triphénylméthane, le 4,4'-bis(4-diéthylamino-phényl)diphénylméthane, la N,N-bis[2,5-diméthyl-4-[(3-méthylphényl)phénylamino]phényl]-2,5-diméthyl-N'-(3-méthyl-phényl)-N'-phényl-1,4-benzènediamine, la 4-(9H-carbazole-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(9H-carbazole-9-yl)-phényl]-benzénamine (TCTA), la 4-(3-phényl-9H-carbazole-9-yl)-N,N-bis[4-(3-phényl-9H-carbazole-9-yl)phényl]-benzénamine, le 9,9'-(2,2'-diméthyl-[1,1'-biphényl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CDBP), le 9,9'-[1,1'-biphényl]-4,4'-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole (CBP), le
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9,9'-(1,3-phénylène)bis-9H-carbazole (mCP), le 9,9'-(1,4-phénylène)-bis-9H-carbazole, le 9,9',9''-(1,3,5-benzène-triyl)tris-9H-carbazole, la 9,9'-(1,4-phénylène)bis-[N,N,N',N'-tétraphényl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine, la 9-[4-(9H-carbazole-9-yl)phényl]-N,N-diphényl-9H-carbazole-3-amine, la 9,9'-(1,4-phénylène)-bis[N,N-diphényl-9H-carbazole-3-amine, la 9-[4-(9H-carbazole-9-yl)-phényl]-N,N,N',N'-tétraphényl-9H-carbazole-3,6-diamine et le 9-phényl-9H-carbazole.

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**11. Dispositif d'affichage comprenant :**

un substrat (100) ;  
une première électrode (300) sur le substrat ;  
une structure électroluminescente (400) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes sur la première électrode ; et  
une deuxième électrode (500) sur la structure électroluminescente (400),  
dans lequel une première distance de résonance optique entre la première électrode et la deuxième électrode au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, une deuxième distance de résonance optique entre la première électrode et la deuxième électrode au niveau de la deuxième région de sous-pixels, et une troisième distance de résonance optique entre la première électrode et la deuxième électrode au niveau de la troisième région de sous-pixels sont différentes les unes des autres.

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**12. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage, comprenant le fait :**

de former une première électrode (300) sur un substrat, le substrat ayant une première région de sous-pixels, une deuxième région de sous-pixels et une troisième région de sous-pixels ;  
de former une structure électroluminescente (400) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11 sur la première électrode, la structure électroluminescente comprenant une couche de régulation de distance optique (350) et un élément de blocage (425, 440) ; et  
de former une deuxième électrode sur la structure électroluminescente,  
dans lequel une première distance de résonance optique entre la première électrode et la deuxième électrode au niveau de la première région de sous-pixels, une deuxième distance de résonance optique entre la première électrode et la deuxième électrode au niveau de la deuxième région de sous-pixels, et une troisième distance de résonance optique entre la première électrode et la deuxième électrode au niveau de la troisième région de sous-pixels sont différentes les unes des autres.

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**13. Procédé de la revendication 12, dans lequel la formation de la couche de régulation de distance optique comprend le fait de former la couche de régulation de distance optique sur la première électrode par un procédé d'imagerie thermique induite par laser.**

**14. Procédé de la revendication 13, dans lequel la formation de la couche de régulation de distance optique comprend en outre le fait :**

de stratifier un substrat donneur sur le substrat ;  
d'émettre un faisceau laser sur au moins une région du substrat donneur, l'au moins une région du substrat donneur correspondant à au moins l'une des première, deuxième et troisième régions de sous-pixels ; et  
de retirer le substrat donneur du substrat.

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FIG. 1

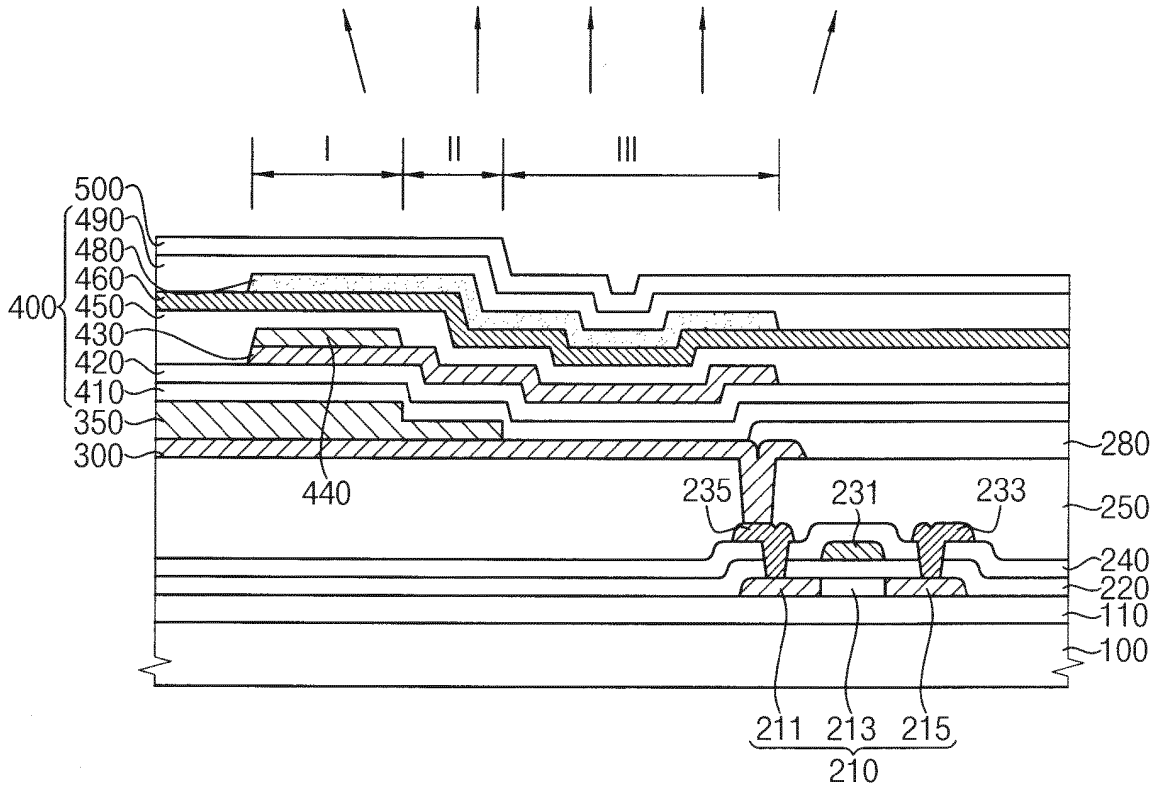


FIG. 2

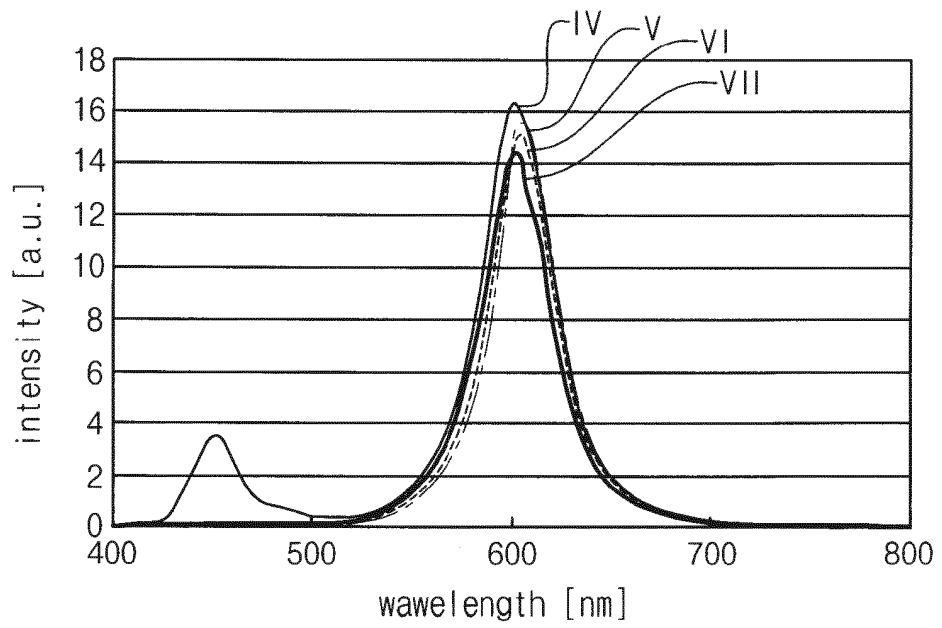


FIG. 3

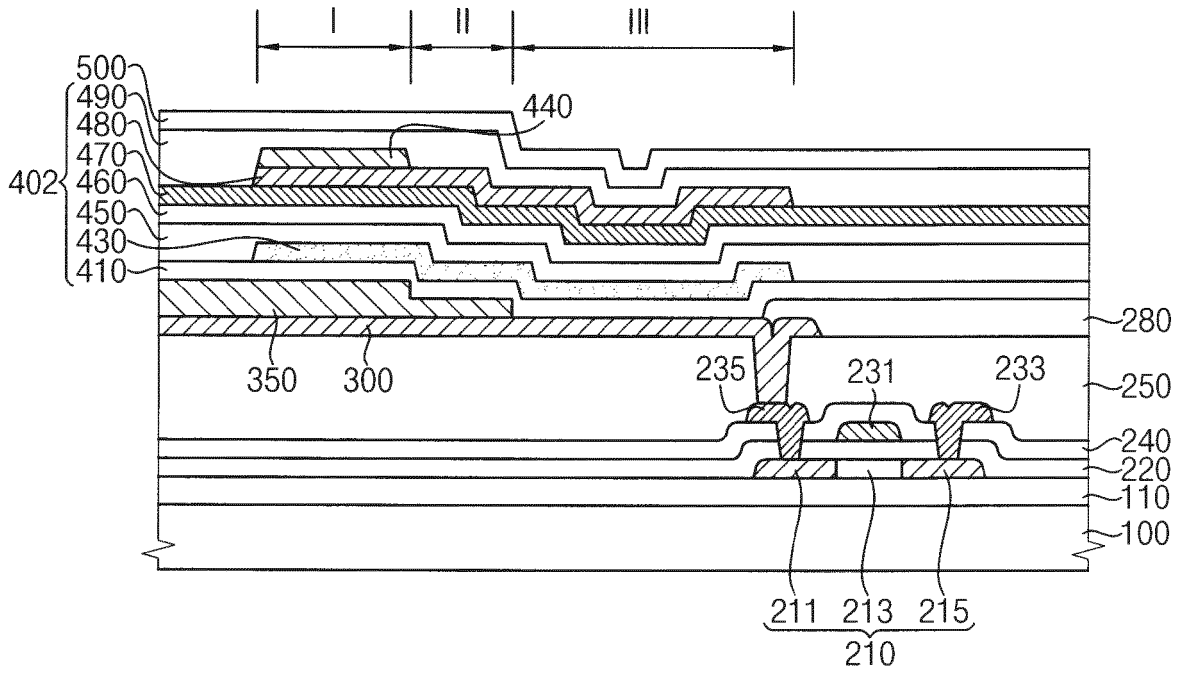


FIG. 4

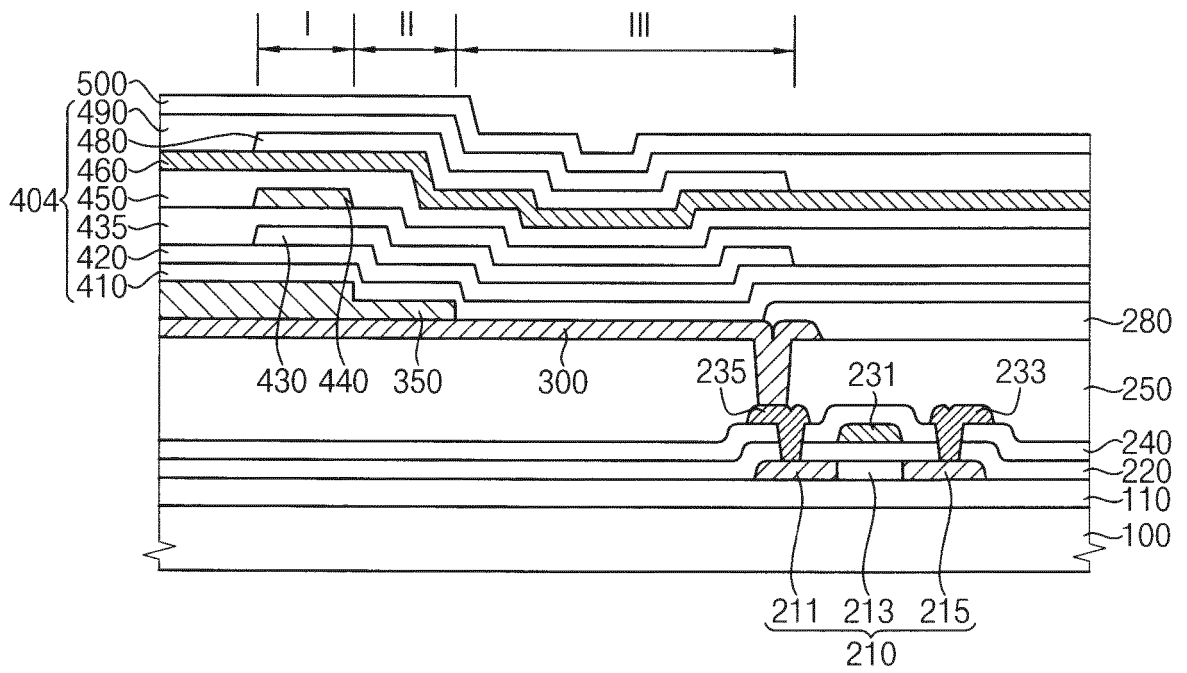


FIG. 5

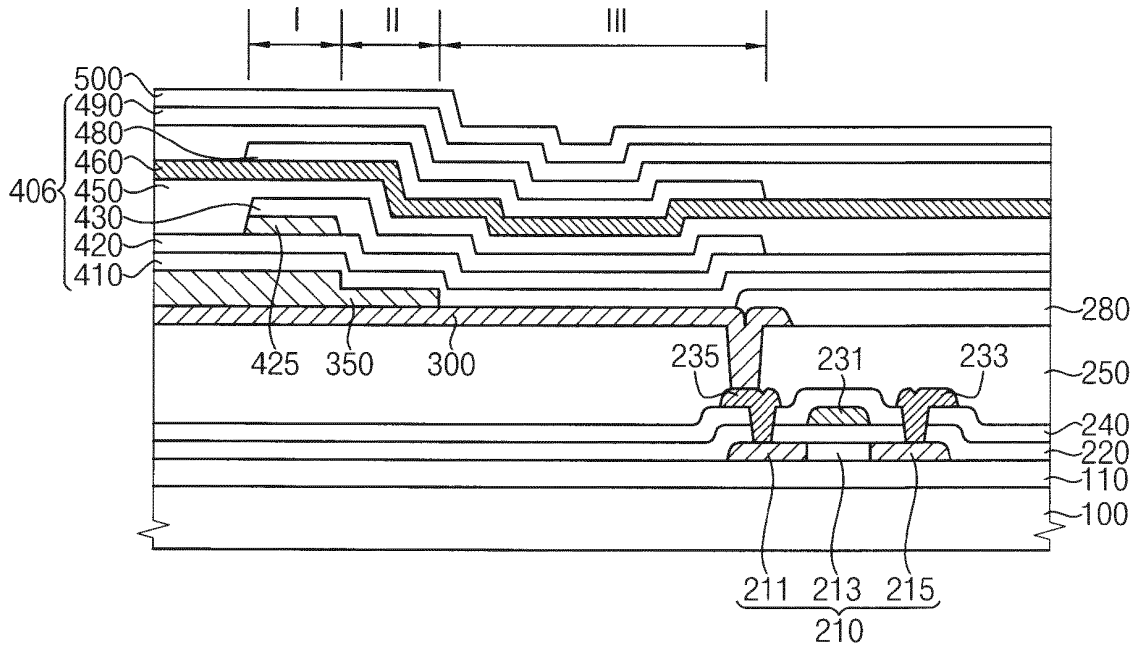


FIG. 6

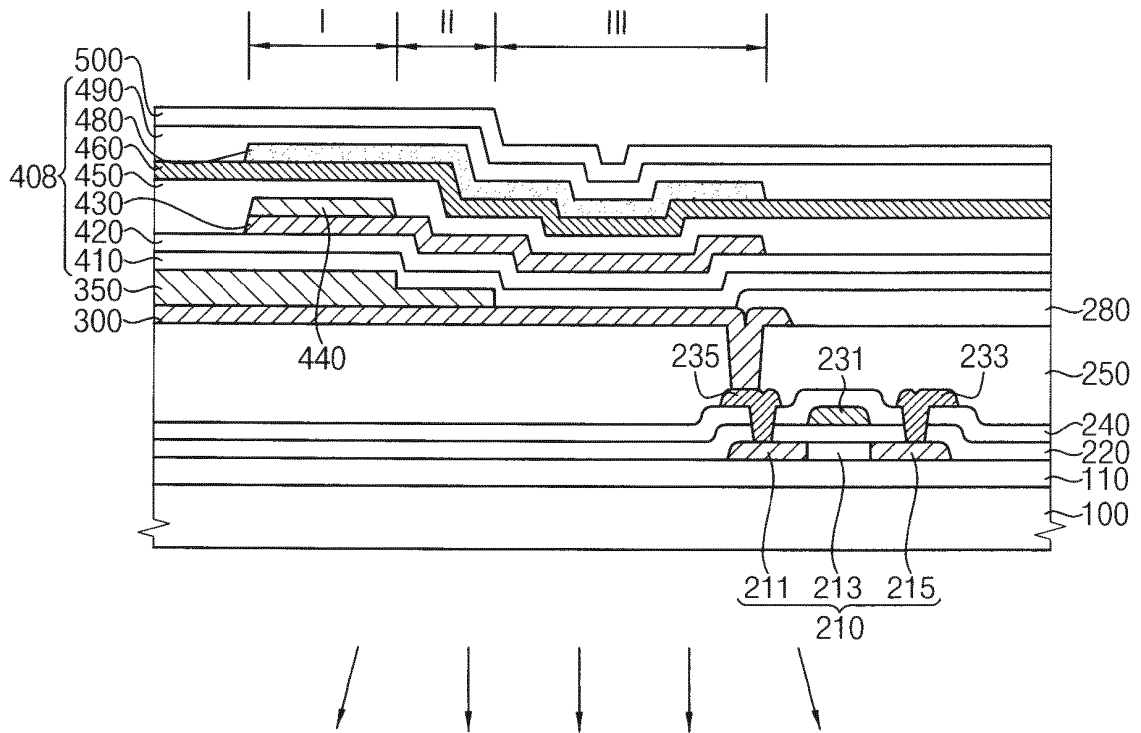


FIG. 7

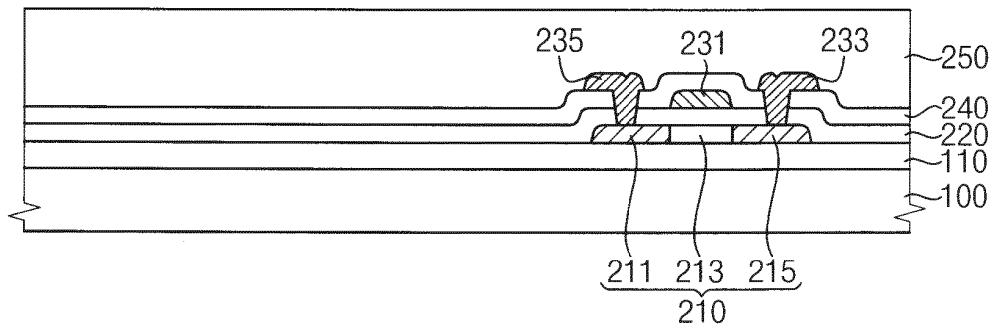


FIG. 8

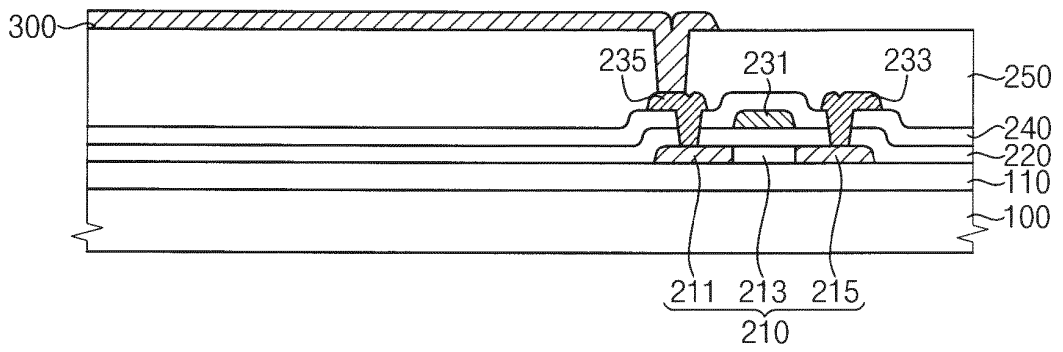


FIG. 9

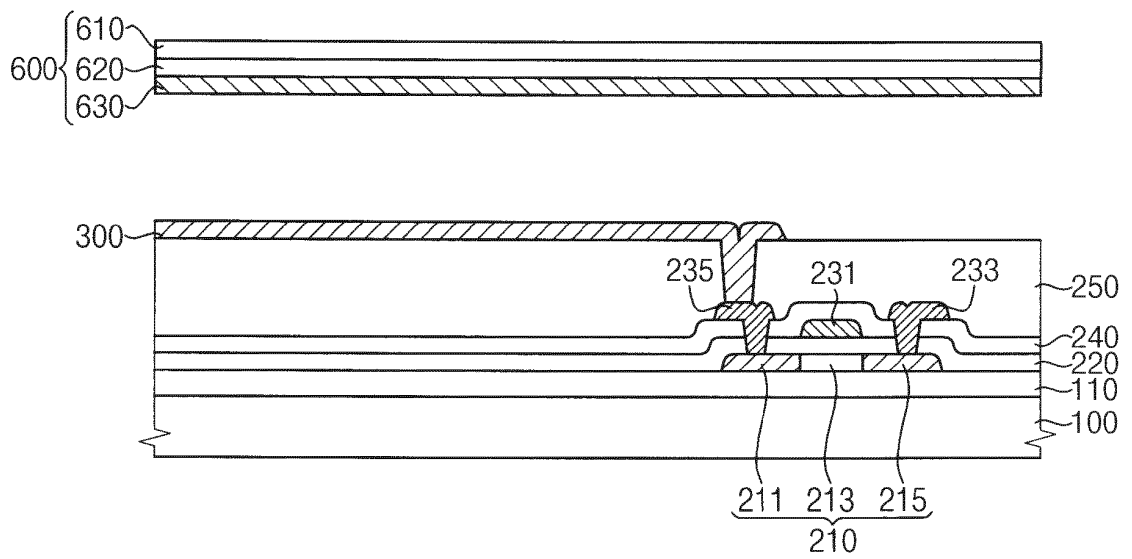


FIG. 10

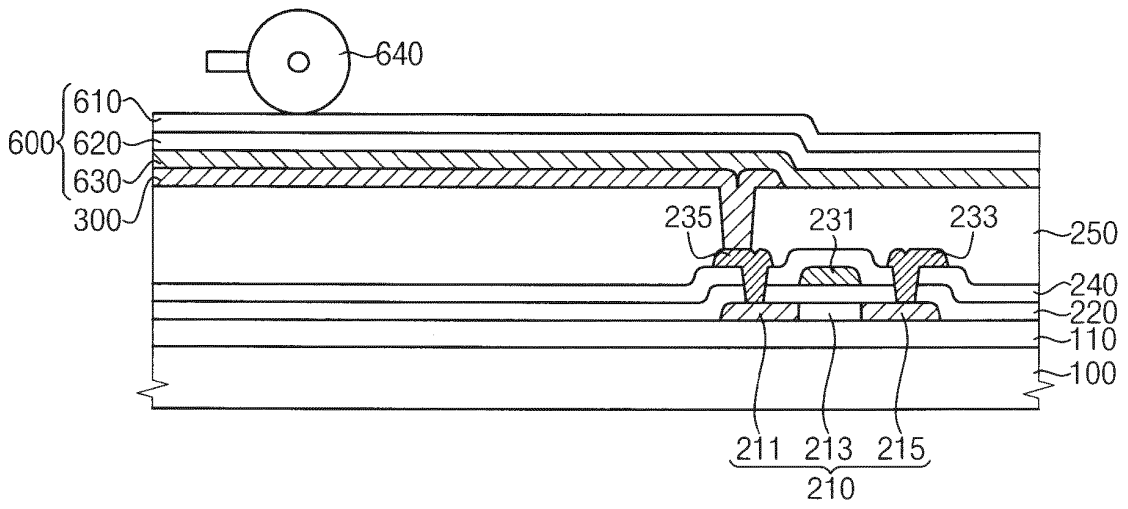


FIG. 11

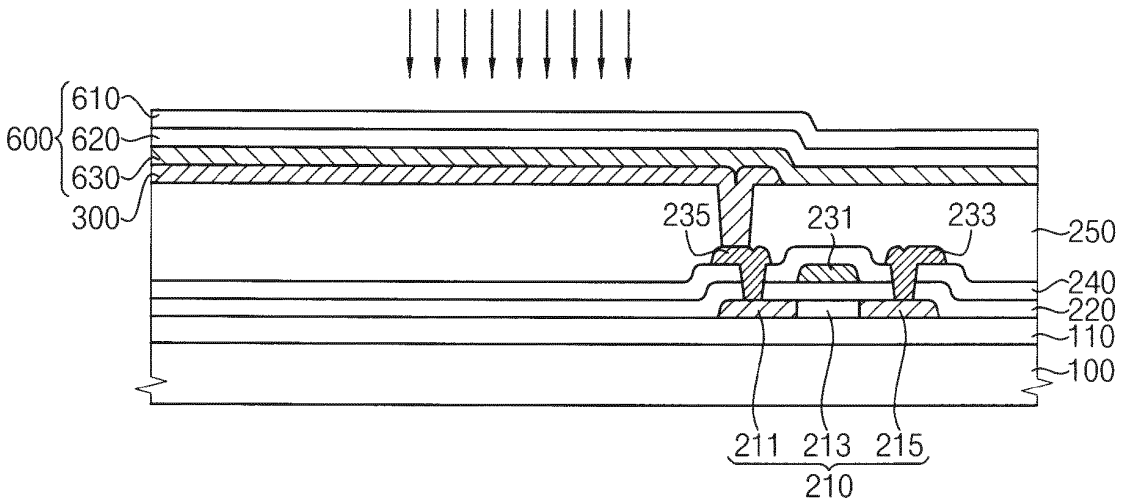


FIG. 12

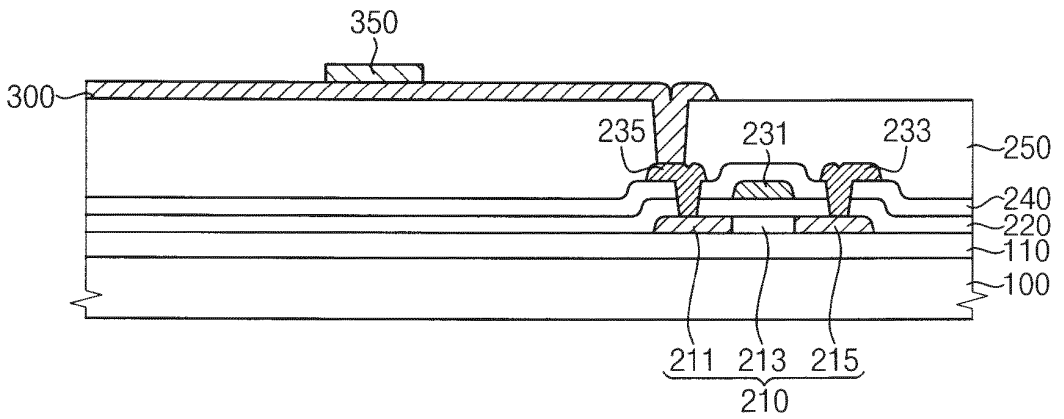


FIG. 13

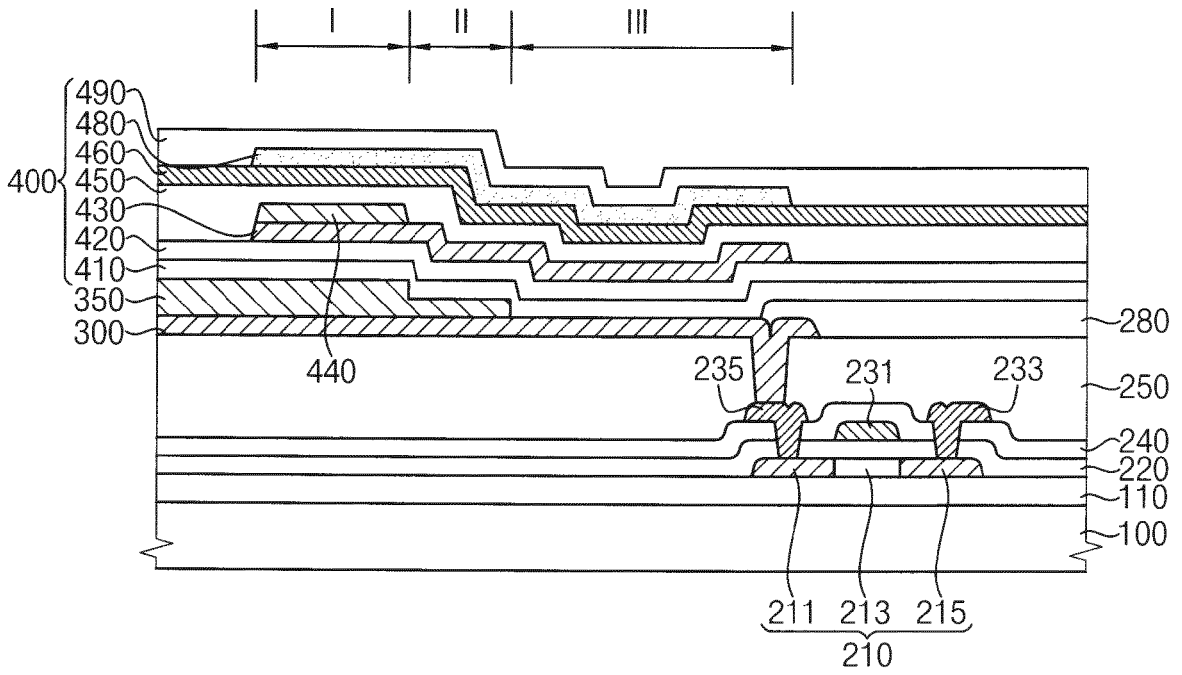
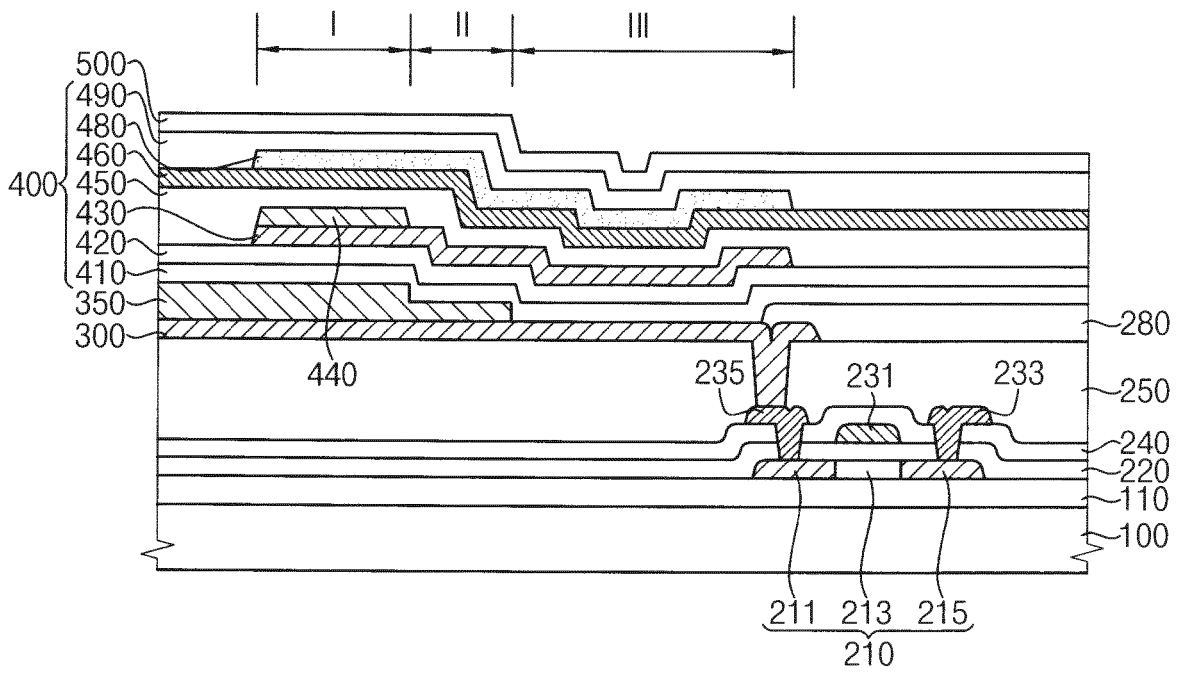


FIG. 14



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

- US 2011073885 A [0003]
- WO 2004061878 A [0003]

专利名称(译)	发光结构，显示装置和制造方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP2541602B1</a>	公开(公告)日	2018-01-24
申请号	EP2012156715	申请日	2012-02-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE SUNG SOO SONG OK KEUN KIM SE IL		
发明人	LEE, SUNG-SOO SONG, OK-KEUN KIM, SE-IL		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/50 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L51/56 H01L27/3211 H01L27/3272 H01L51/504 H01L51/5096 H01L51/5265 H01L2227/323		
优先权	1020110063644 2011-06-29 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2541602A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

发光结构包括第一空穴注入层(410)，第一有机发光层(430)，电荷产生层(450)，第二空穴注入层(460)，第二有机发光层(480)电子传输层(490)和阻挡构件440。发光结构具有第一(I)，第二(II)和第三(III)子像素区域。第一有机发光层(430)可以在第一空穴注入层(410)上。电荷产生层(450)可以在第一有机发光层(430)上。第二空穴注入层(460)可以在电荷产生层(450)上。第二有机发光层(480)可以在第二空穴注入层(460)上。电子传输层(490)可以在第二有机发光层(480)上。阻挡构件(440)可以位于第一至第三子像素区域(I, II, III)中的至少一个处。

