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(54) **OLED PIXEL STRUCTURE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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H01L 51/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 313/504; 313/506

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 313/500, 313/504, 506; 345/76

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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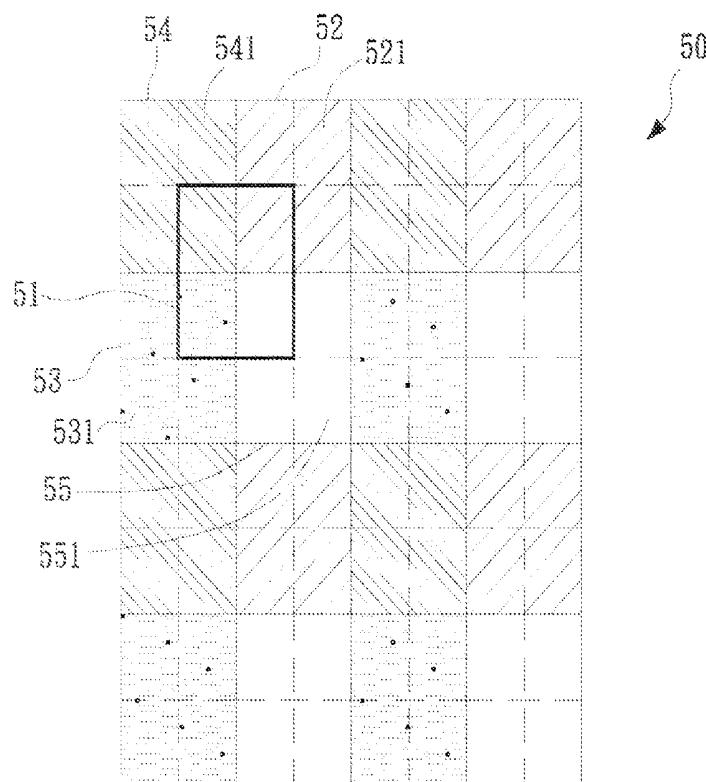
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic light emitting display (OLED) pixel structure is provided to improve the resolution of an OLED without significantly changing the current OLED manufacturing process. With a novel pixel arrangement and circuit layout, an organic light emitting material is evaporated onto a substrate through a mask and thus a plurality of sub-pixels are formed simultaneously while enabling each sub-pixel to correspond to different pixels. Therefore, the area of each sub-pixel is reduced and the resolution of a display is increased.

7 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



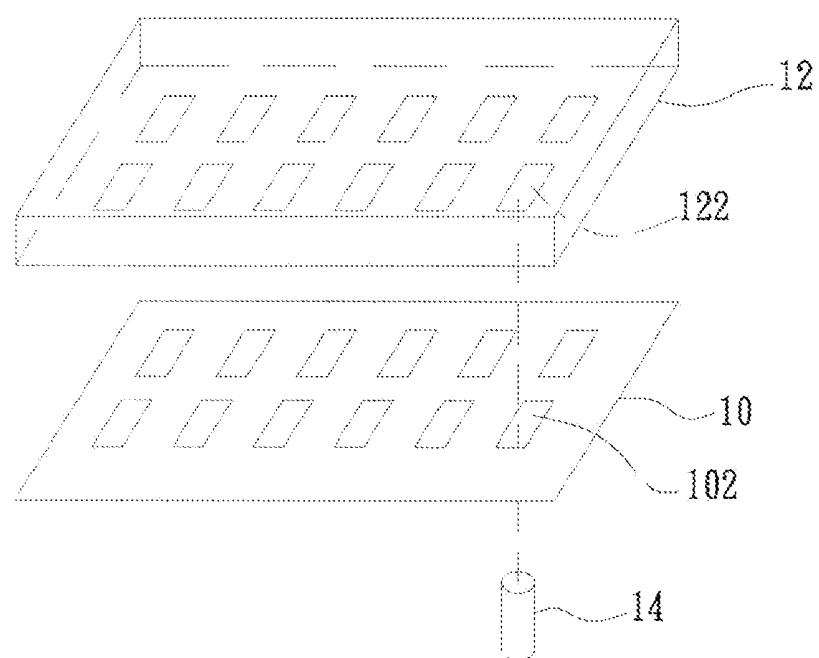
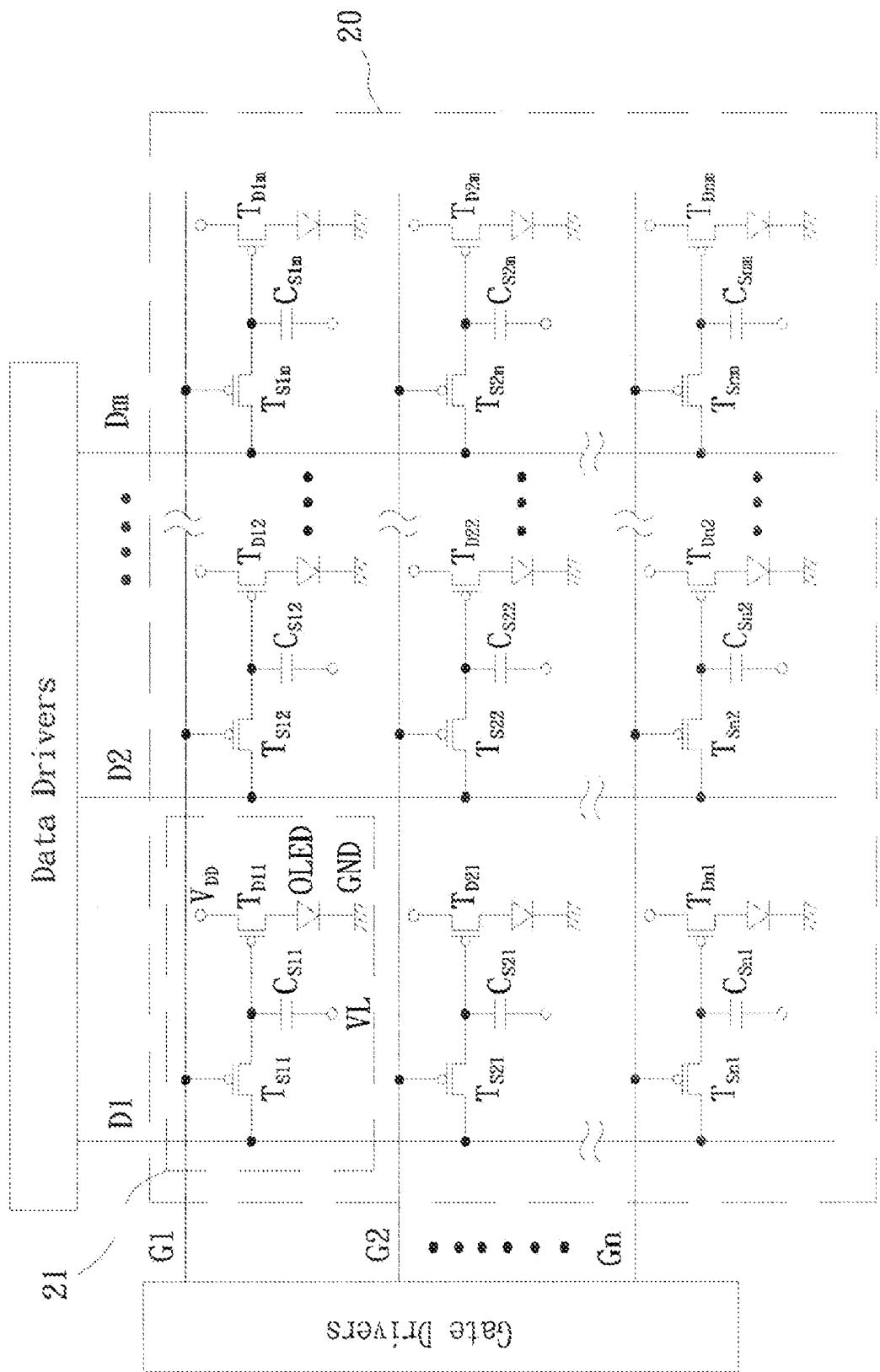


FIG. 1



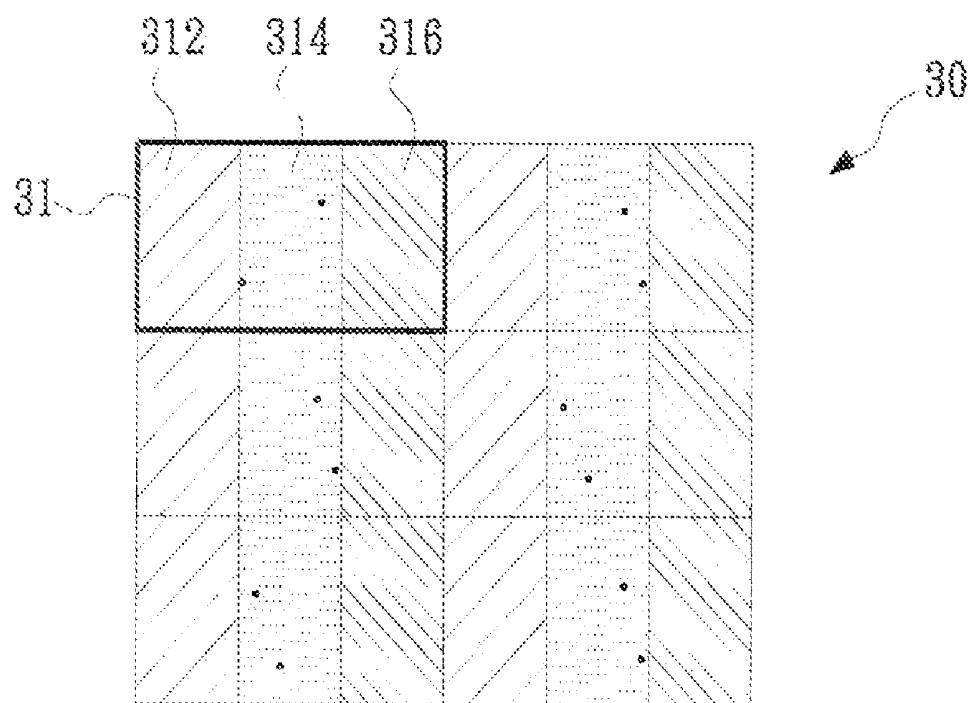


FIG. 3A

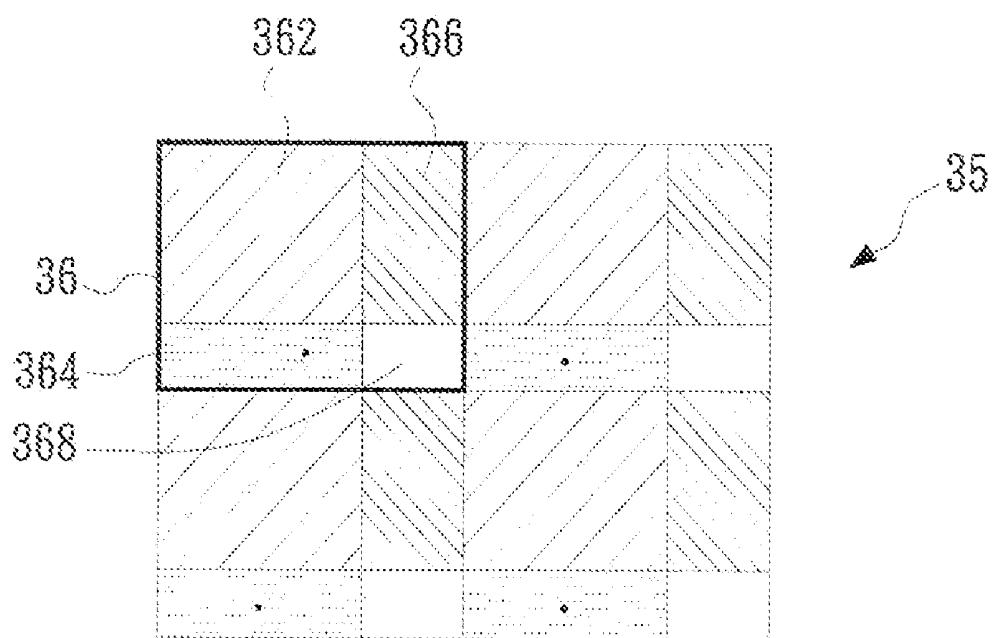


FIG. 3B

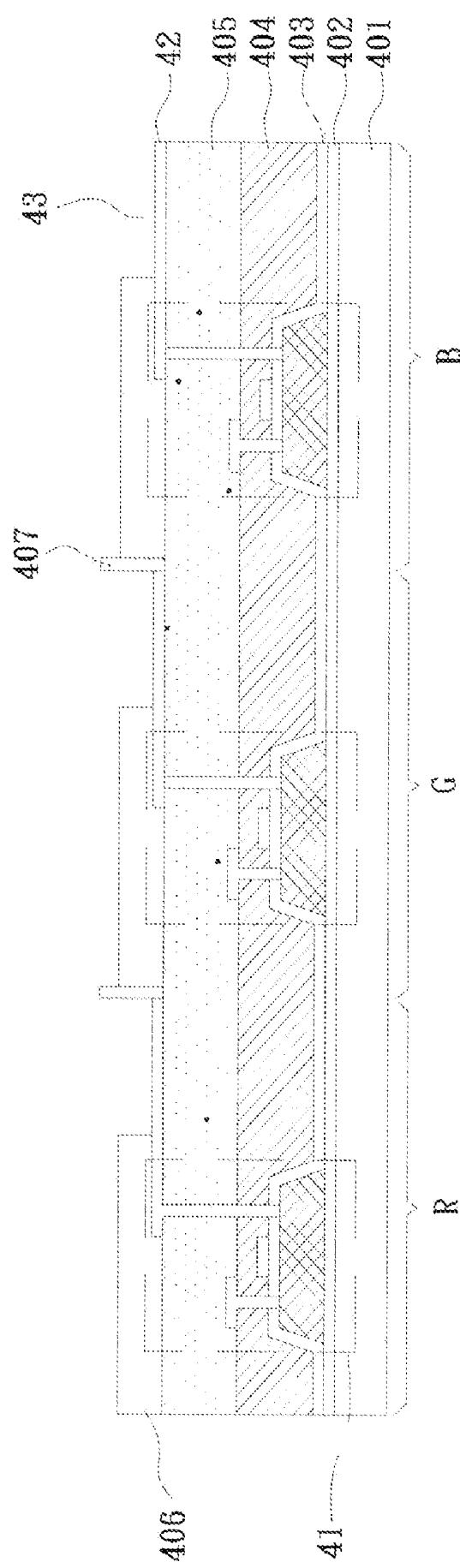


FIG. 4A

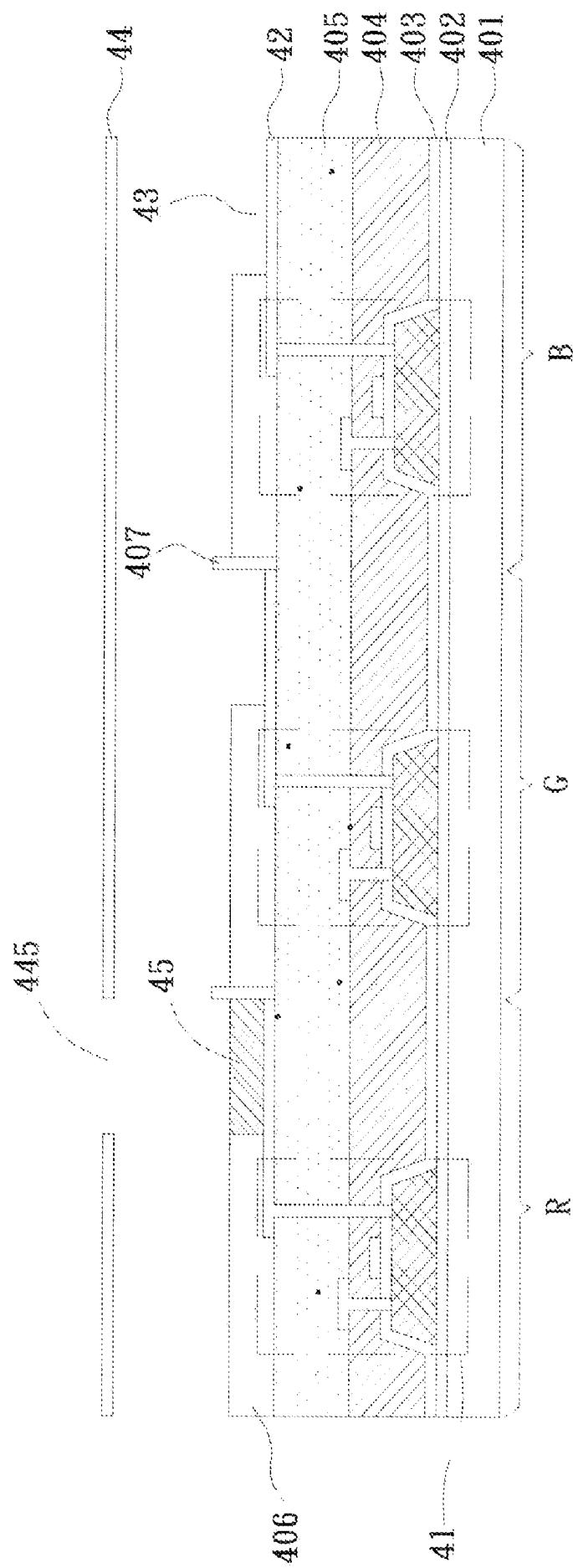


FIG. 4B

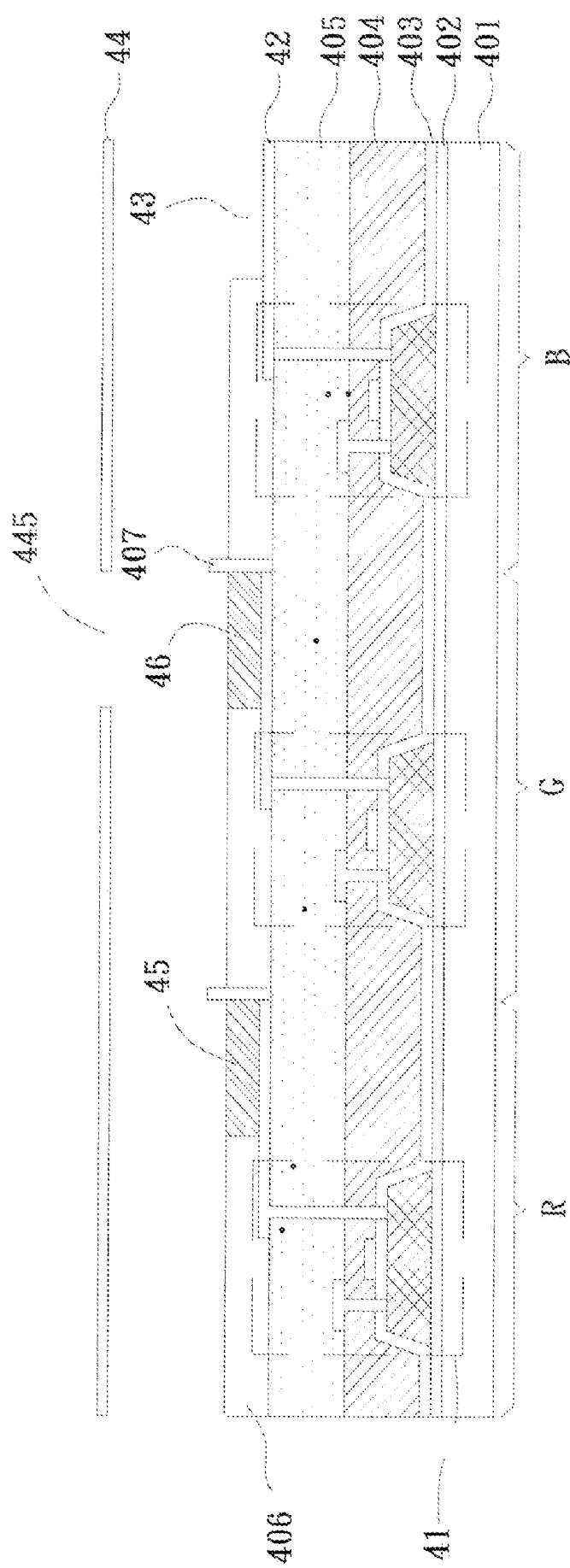


FIG. 4C

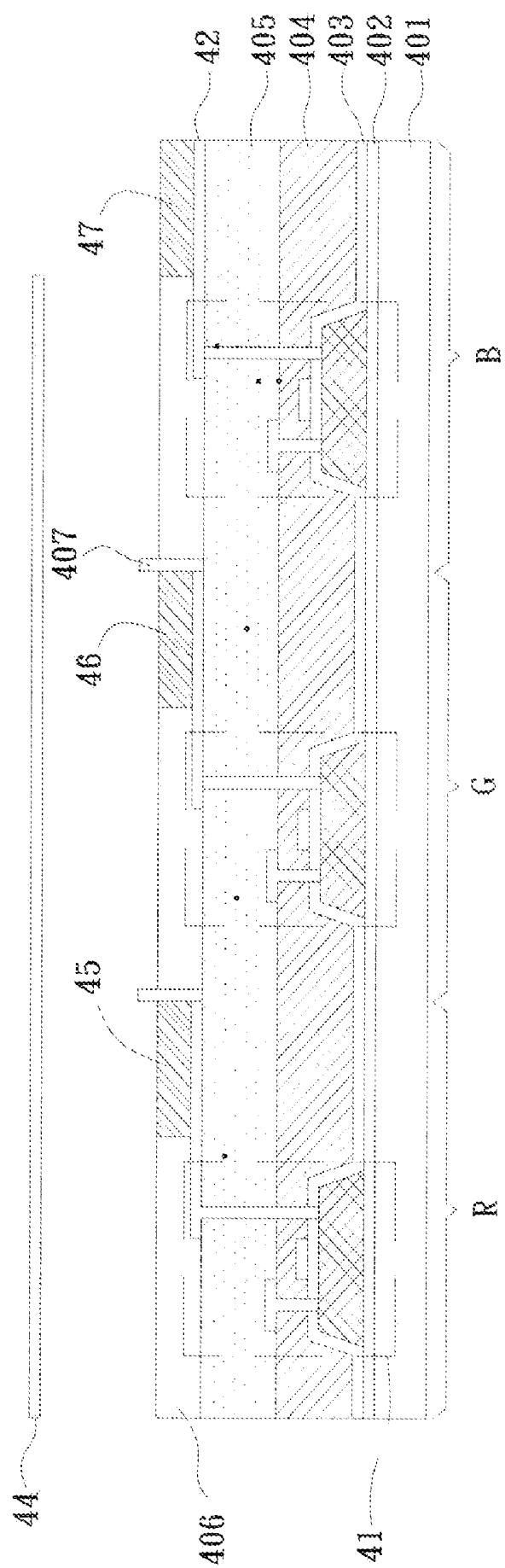


FIG. 4

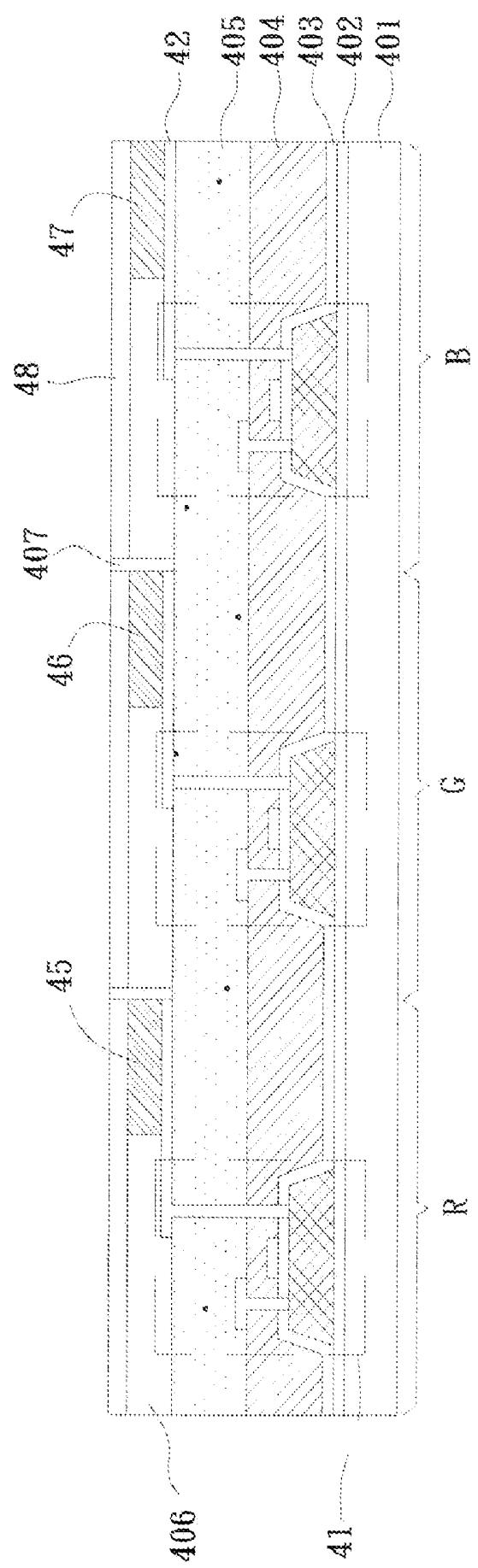


FIG. 4E

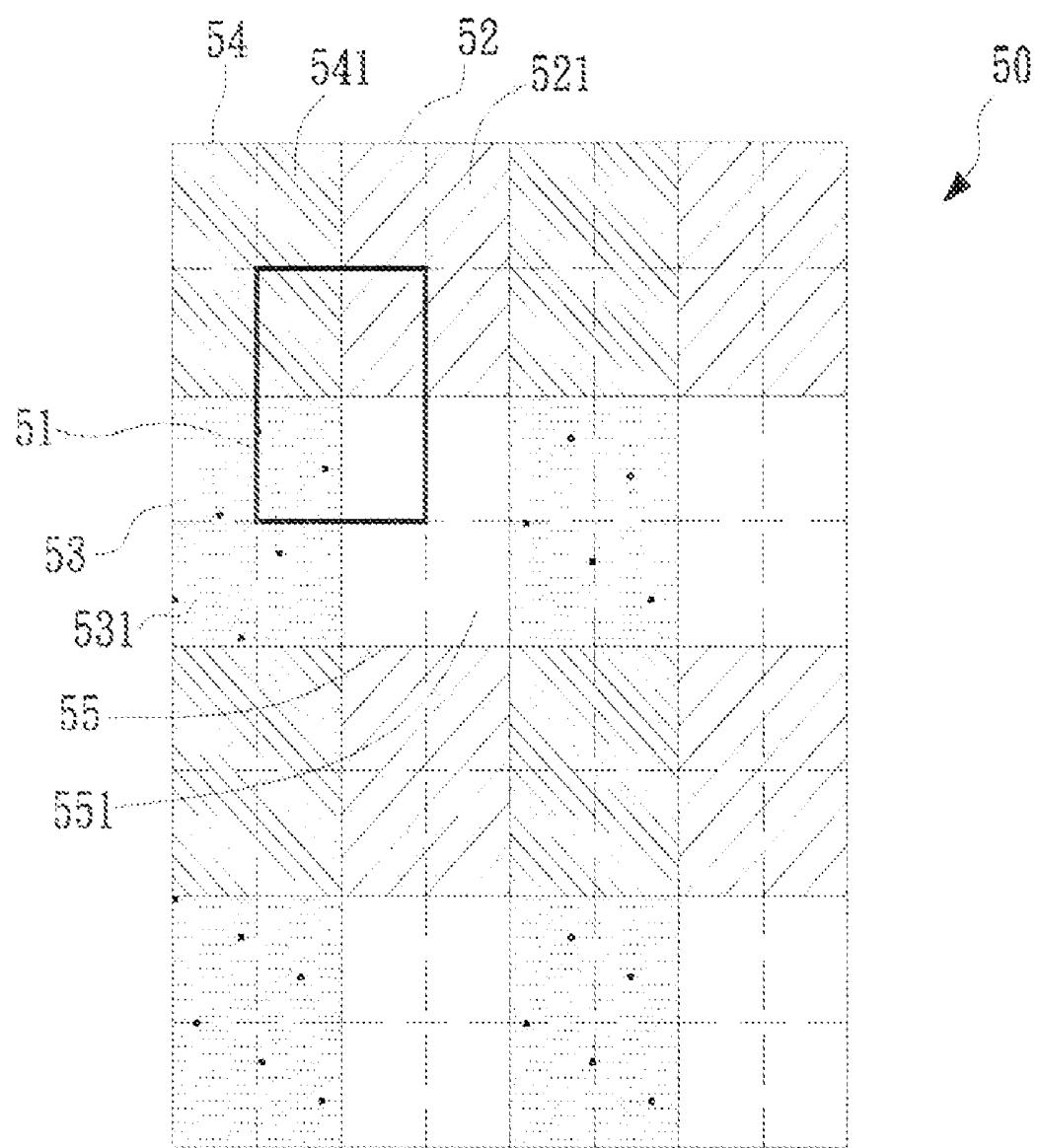


FIG. 5A

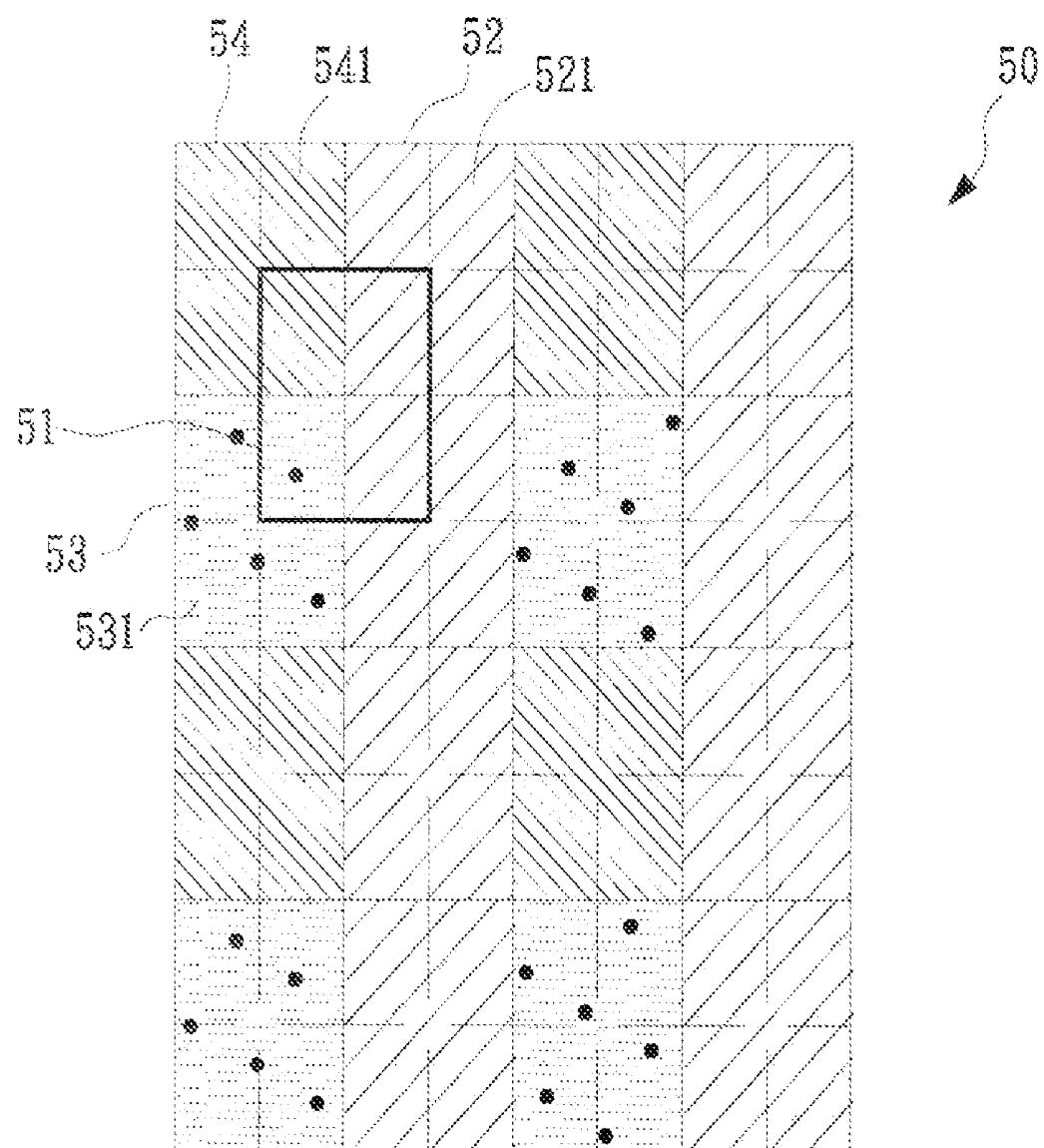


FIG. 5B

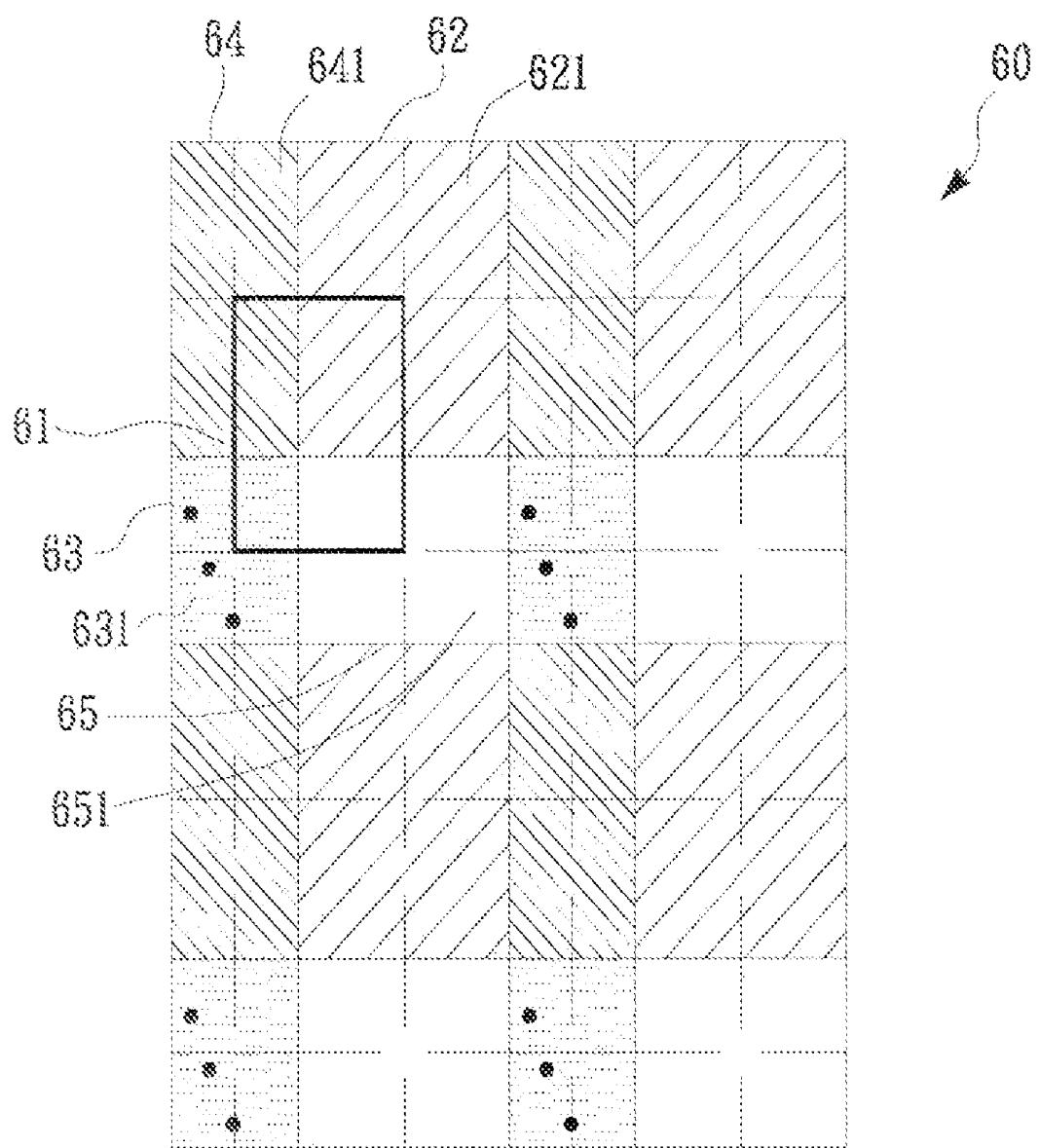


FIG. 6

OLED PIXEL STRUCTURE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a divisional application of application Ser. No. 11/480,887 filed on Jul. 6, 2006 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,883,386 and for which priority is claimed under 35 U.S.C. §120. This application claims priority to application Ser. No. 095112329 filed in Taiwan on Apr. 7, 2006 under 35 U.S.C. §119(a). The entire contents of all are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to an organic light emitting display (OLED) pixel structure and a method for manufacturing the same and, more particularly, to an OLED pixel structure and a method for manufacturing the OLED pixel structure using a novel pixel arrangement so as to improve the resolution of an OLED panel.

2. Description of the Prior Art

In OLED manufacturing, full color displays implemented using red (R), green (G) and blue (B) organic electro-luminescent (EL) materials exhibit high brightness, high contrast, high color saturation but suffer from limited resolution because the opening areas on the shadow mask for EL material evaporation can not be effectively reduced.

Please refer to FIG. 1, which is a schematic diagram showing an evaporation process for an organic EL material. In mass production, the current EL evaporation process uses a single EL source in a vacuum chamber. As shown in FIG. 1, a shadow mask 10 is disposed between a substrate 12 and an EL source 14, wherein the surface of the substrate 12 to be deposited thereon faces downwards to the EL source 14. When the EL source 14 is heated up, the organic EL material is evaporated through a plurality of openings 102 in the shadow mask 10 onto a plurality of deposited regions 122 on the substrate 12. By shifting the shadow mask 10 and the substrate 12, the EL source 14 evaporates the organic EL material for one of the three colors onto the pre-determined deposited regions 122 and then evaporates the organic EL materials for each of the other two colors. Finally, the organic EL materials for R, G and B are formed on the deposited regions 122 on the substrate 12, wherein each of the deposited regions 122 corresponds to a sub-pixel.

Please refer to FIG. 2, which is a schematic circuit diagram showing equivalent pixel circuits and driver circuits of an OLED panel. The OLED panel 20, using two thin-film transistors (TFT's) for example, comprises data lines D1, D2, . . . , Dm and scanning lines G1, G2, . . . , Gn. Each data line and an intersecting scanning line are used to control a display unit 21. For example, a switching transistor T_{S11} comprises the gate coupled to a scanning line G1 and the source coupled to a data line D1 for storage and addressing of an image data. A driving transistor T_{D11} comprises the gate coupled to the drain of the T_{S11} and the source coupled to a voltage source V_{DD} for controlling the driving current according to the storage capacitor C_{S11}. One end of the storage capacitor C_{S11} is coupled to the drain of the T_{S11} while the other end is coupled to a reference voltage VL. The anode of the OLED is coupled the drain of the T_{D11} and the cathode is coupled to the ground GND.

The schematic circuit diagram of FIG. 2 comprises the switching transistors T_{S11}~T_{S1m}, T_{S21}~T_{S2m}, . . . , T_{Sn1}~T_{Snm},

the driving transistors T_{D11}~T_{D1m}, T_{D21}~T_{D2m}, . . . , T_{Dn1}~T_{Dnm}, the storage capacitors C_{S11}~C_{S1m}, C_{S21}~C_{S2m}, . . . , C_{Sn1}~C_{Snm}, and the OLED's. Each display unit 21 corresponds to a sub-pixel. A pixel comprises three sub-pixels for R, G and B corresponding to three display units. In other words, in FIG. 1, when the organic EL material is evaporated through the plurality of openings 102 in the shadow mask 10 onto the plurality of deposited regions 122 on the substrate 12, the area of one of the openings 102 corresponds to the area of a sub-pixel. Each sub-pixel corresponds to two TFT's and one storage capacitor.

Please refer to FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B, which are schematic diagrams showing pixel arrangements of an OLED panel. In FIG. 3A, there are a plurality of pixels 31 comprising a red sub-pixel 312, a green sub-pixel 314 and a blue sub-pixel 316 on an OLED panel 30. Each sub-pixel corresponds to two TFT's and one storage capacitor as shown in FIG. 2. Moreover, sub-pixels with different colors have different lifetimes. The sub-pixel with the shortest life-time limits the durability of whole display panel. If the red sub-pixel and the blue sub-pixel, which exhibit lower brightness, are designed to have larger areas, the driving currents for the red sub-pixel and the blue sub-pixel could be lowered so as to enhance the durability of whole display panel. In FIG. 3B, there is a white (W) sub-pixel 368 in addition to a red sub-pixel 362, a green sub-pixel 364 and a blue sub-pixel 366 in each of the pixels 36 on the OLED panel 35. The red sub-pixel 362, the green sub-pixel 364, the blue sub-pixel 366 and the white sub-pixel 368 may have different areas. Since each of the sub-pixels corresponds to two TFT's and one storage capacitor as shown in FIG. 2 and the area of each of the sub-pixels is determined by the opening 102 of the shadow mask 10. In other words, the sub-pixel area formed by evaporating an organic EL material through the opening 102 of the shadow mask 10 onto the deposited region 122 can not be unlimitedly reduced. Therefore, the resolution of the OLED panel is limited by the evaporation process.

Therefore, there exists a need in providing an OLED pixel structure and a method for manufacturing the OLED pixel structure using a novel pixel arrangement so as to improve the resolution of an OLED panel.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a primary object of the present invention to provide an OLED pixel structure and a method for manufacturing the OLED pixel structure using a novel pixel arrangement so as to improve the resolution of an OLED panel. The organic EL material for R, G, B or W is heated up and evaporated through an opening of a shadow mask onto a plurality of deposited regions on a substrate. The deposited regions with the evaporated organic EL material are categorized into a plurality of groups of sub-pixels with the same color, wherein each of the sub-pixels corresponds to different pixels. Therefore, the organic EL material evaporated through one single opening onto one deposited region can be used for multiple sub-pixels so as to effectively reduce the sub-pixel area and hence improve the resolution of an OLED panel.

It is a secondary object of the present invention to provide an OLED pixel structure and a method for manufacturing the OLED pixel structure using a novel pixel arrangement so as to improve the resolution of an OLED panel without significantly changing the current OLED manufacturing process. The present invention can be used in both bottom-emission and top-emission OLED's.

In order to achieve the foregoing objects, the present invention provides a method for manufacturing an organic light-

emitting device (OLED) pixel structure, comprising steps of: providing a substrate; forming a plurality of thin-film transistors on the substrate; defining a plurality of deposited regions on the plurality of thin-film transistors; and evaporating an organic electro-luminescent (EL) material through an opening of a shadow mask onto at least two of the deposited regions, wherein each of the deposited regions with the evaporated organic electro-luminescent material is a sub-pixel corresponding to different pixels.

The present invention further provides a substrate; a plurality of thin-film transistors formed on the substrate; a plurality of deposited regions defined on the plurality of thin-film transistors; and an organic electro-luminescent (EL) layer formed on the deposited regions, wherein each of the deposited regions coated with the organic electro-luminescent material is a sub-pixel corresponding to different pixels.

Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description given hereinbelow and the accompanying drawings which are given by way of illustration only, and thus are not limitative of the present invention, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram showing an evaporation process for an organic EL material;

FIG. 2 is a schematic circuit diagram showing equivalent pixel circuits and driver circuits of an OLED panel;

FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B are schematic diagrams showing pixel arrangements of an OLED panel;

FIG. 4A to FIG. 4E are cross-sectional views showing an OLED pixel structure according to the present invention;

FIG. 5A is a schematic diagram showing a pixel arrangement of an OLED panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5B is a schematic diagram showing a pixel arrangement of an OLED panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing a pixel arrangement of an OLED panel according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein the same reference numerals will be used to identify the same or similar elements throughout the several views. It should be noted that the drawings should be viewed in the direction of orientation of the reference numerals.

The present invention providing an OLED pixel structure and a method for manufacturing the same can be exemplified by the preferred embodiments as described hereinafter.

Please refer to FIG. 4A to FIG. 4E for the cross-sectional views showing an OLED pixel structure according to the present invention. In FIG. 4A, a substrate 401 is provided. On the substrate 401, in addition to thin-film transistors 41, there are formed a buffer layer 402, a gate dielectric layer 403, a

first protective layer 404, an isolating layer 405 and a second protective layer 406. One of the source/drain regions of each of the thin-film transistors 41 is coupled to a pixel electrode (anode) 42. Deposited regions 43 are formed on the pixel electrode 42. Moreover, an insulating layer 407 is formed on the isolating layer 405 so as to distinguish the sub-pixels R, G, B. In FIG. 4B, an organic electro-luminescent (EL) material for red is evaporated through an opening 445 of a shadow mask 44 onto the deposited region 43 for a sub-pixel R. Therefore, an organic electro-luminescent layer 45 for red is formed. As shown in FIG. 4C, an organic electro-luminescent material for green is evaporated through the opening 445 of the shadow mask 44 onto the deposited region 43 for a sub-pixel G. Therefore, an organic electro-luminescent layer 46 for green is formed. As shown in FIG. 4D, an organic electro-luminescent material for blue is evaporated through the opening 445 of the shadow mask 44 onto the deposited region 43 for a sub-pixel B. Therefore, an organic electro-luminescent layer 46 for blue is formed. Finally in FIG. 4E, a pixel electrode (anode) 48 is formed on the organic electro-luminescent layers 45, 46, 47 so that a pixel structure is formed to comprise an R sub-pixel, a G sub-pixel and a B sub-pixel. Each sub-pixel comprises a thin-film transistor 41 as its driving transistor.

Please refer to FIG. 5A, which is a schematic diagram showing a pixel arrangement of an OLED panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention. An OLED panel 50 comprises a plurality of pixels 51. Using evaporation, a rectangular region for red 52 comprising four red rectangular sub-pixels 521 is formed. Each of the red rectangular sub-pixels 521 corresponds to different pixels 51. Similarly, a rectangular region for green 53, a rectangular region for blue 54 and a rectangular region for white 55 are formed using evaporation. Each of four green rectangular sub-pixels 531 in the rectangular region for green 53 corresponds to different pixels 51. Each of four blue rectangular sub-pixels 541 in the rectangular region for blue 54 corresponds to different pixels 51. Each of four white rectangular sub-pixels 551 in the rectangular region for white 55 corresponds to different pixels 51. In other words, each pixel 51 is composed of a red rectangular sub-pixel 521, a green rectangular sub-pixel 531, a blue rectangular sub-pixel 541 and a white rectangular sub-pixel 551. In the prior art, the opening has a certain area, which limits the sub-pixel area. However, with the pixel arrangement of the present invention, multiple sub-pixels of the same color can be formed in one evaporation process for different pixels. Therefore, the sub-pixel for one pixel is down-sized and thus the resolution of an OLED panel can be effectively improved.

Please refer to FIG. 5B, which is a schematic diagram showing a pixel arrangement of an OLED panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Since the durability of an OLED panel depends on the sub-pixel with the shortest life-time, the sub-pixel with the shortest life-time can be designed to have the largest area without changing the evaporation process so as to improve the durability of the OLED panel according to the present invention. For example, the rectangular region for white 55 in FIG. 5A can be used to deposit the organic EL material for red so that all the rectangular regions for white 55 in FIG. 5A are replaced by the rectangular regions for red 52. Accordingly, the organic EL material for red occupies twice the area and thus the red sub-pixels share a larger luminescent area. Under the same luminescent intensity, the driving current for the red sub-pixels can be lowered so as to improve the durability of the OLED panel.

Please refer to FIG. 6, which is a schematic diagram showing a pixel arrangement of an OLED panel according to a third embodiment of the present invention. An OLED panel 60 comprises a plurality of pixels 61. In the first embodiment as shown in FIG. 5A, the rectangular region for red 52, the rectangular region for green 53, the rectangular region for blue 54 and the rectangular region for white 55 are formed by evaporating organic EL materials through the opening with the identically small area for all the sub-pixels. Therefore, a highest resolution is obtained using the identically small area for the red rectangular sub-pixels 521, the green rectangular sub-pixels 531, the blue rectangular sub-pixels 541 and the white rectangular sub-pixels 551 because the opening area of the shadow mask can not be unlimitedly down-sized. However in the third embodiment as shown in FIG. 6, the areas for the red rectangular sub-pixels 621, the green rectangular sub-pixels 631, the blue rectangular sub-pixels 641 and the white rectangular sub-pixels 651 can be different according to practical use. Different opening areas can be selected when evaporating the organic EL materials onto the rectangular regions for red 62, the rectangular regions for green 63, the rectangular regions for blue 64 and the rectangular regions for white 65. For example, the rectangular regions for red 62 require the largest area and therefore a shadow mask with a largest opening area is selected when evaporating the EL material onto the rectangular regions for red 62. On the contrary, the rectangular regions for green 63 require the smallest area and therefore a shadow mask with a smallest opening area is selected when evaporating the EL material onto the rectangular regions for green 63. After the rectangular regions for red 62, the rectangular regions for green 63, the rectangular regions for blue 64 and the rectangular regions for white 65 are formed using evaporation, each of the pixels 61 comprises a red rectangular sub-pixel 621, a green rectangular sub-pixel 631, a blue rectangular sub-pixel 641 and a white rectangular sub-pixel 651. Each sub-pixel area is different. Even though the resolution of the OLED panel 60 in FIG. 6 is superior to the resolution of the OLED panel 50 in FIG. 5A, the resolution of the OLED panel 60 is still higher than the resolution of conventionally manufactured OLED panel. The third embodiment of the present invention provides OLED panel designers with greater flexibility since the areas of sub-pixels for different colors are not identical.

It is to be noted that the cross-sectional views in FIG. 4A to FIG. 4E are only exemplary. The present invention can be used in both bottom-emitting and top-emitting pixel structures. The substrate used in the present invention can be a flexible substrate, a glass substrate or a metal substrate. The transistors of the present invention are not limited to a certain type of transistors. The transistors of the present invention can be implemented using a bottom gate or a top gate, amorphous

silicon, poly-silicon or an organic material so as to be adapted in the OLED pixel structure and the method for manufacturing the same.

According to the above discussion, it is apparent that the present invention discloses an OLED pixel structure and a method for manufacturing the OLED pixel structure using a novel pixel arrangement so as to improve the resolution of an OLED panel without significantly changing the current OLED manufacturing process. Therefore, the present invention is novel, useful and non-obvious.

The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light-emitting device (OLED) pixel structure, comprising:

a substrate;

a plurality of thin-film transistors formed on the substrate; a plurality of deposited regions defined on the plurality of thin-film transistors; and

an organic electro-luminescent (EL) layer formed on the deposited regions,

wherein each of the deposited regions coated with the organic electro-luminescent material is equally divided into a plurality of sub-pixels, each sub-pixel respectively corresponding to a pixel, and

wherein the colors of any two immediately adjacent sub-pixels that respectively correspond to any two immediately adjacent pixels are the same.

2. The OLED pixel structure as recited in claim 1, wherein the organic electro-luminescent (EL) layer is formed using an evaporation process.

3. The OLED pixel structure as recited in claim 1, wherein the organic electro-luminescent layer comprises an organic electro-luminescent material for red, an organic electro-luminescent material for green and an organic electro-luminescent material for blue.

4. The OLED pixel structure as recited in claim 1, wherein the organic electro-luminescent layer comprises an organic electro-luminescent material for red, an organic electro-luminescent material for green, an organic electro-luminescent material for blue and an organic electro-luminescent material for white.

5. The OLED pixel structure as recited in claim 1, wherein the deposited regions with the evaporated organic electro-luminescent layer are adjacent to one another.

6. The OLED pixel structure as recited in claim 1, wherein the deposited regions and the sub-pixels are rectangular.

7. The OLED pixel structure as recited in claim 1, wherein an arrangement of the sub-pixels in two immediately adjacent pixels is different.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	OLED像素结构及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US7977870	公开(公告)日	2011-07-12
申请号	US12/688318	申请日	2010-01-15
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发明人	HO, KING-YUAN CHEN, PO-CHU		
IPC分类号	H01L51/00		
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优先权	095112329 2006-04-07 TW		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供有机发光显示 (OLED) 像素结构以改善OLED的分辨率而不显着改变当前的OLED制造工艺。利用新颖的像素排列和电路布局，有机发光材料通过掩模蒸发到基板上，因此同时形成多个子像素，同时使每个子像素对应于不同的像素。因此，每个子像素的面积减小并且显示器的分辨率增加。

