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(54) **ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE**

**Publication Classification**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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An organic electroluminescence (EL) display unit includes a plurality of pixels formed on a glass substrate and each including a TFT area and a luminescence area. An edge cover film covers the TFT area and exposes the luminescence area through a window formed in the edge cover film. The edge of the edge cover film adjacent to the window has a taper angle equal to or smaller than 30 degrees. This taper angle is obtained by a post-baking treatment in addition to a step alleviating film formed in the luminescence area to underlie the organic EL element.

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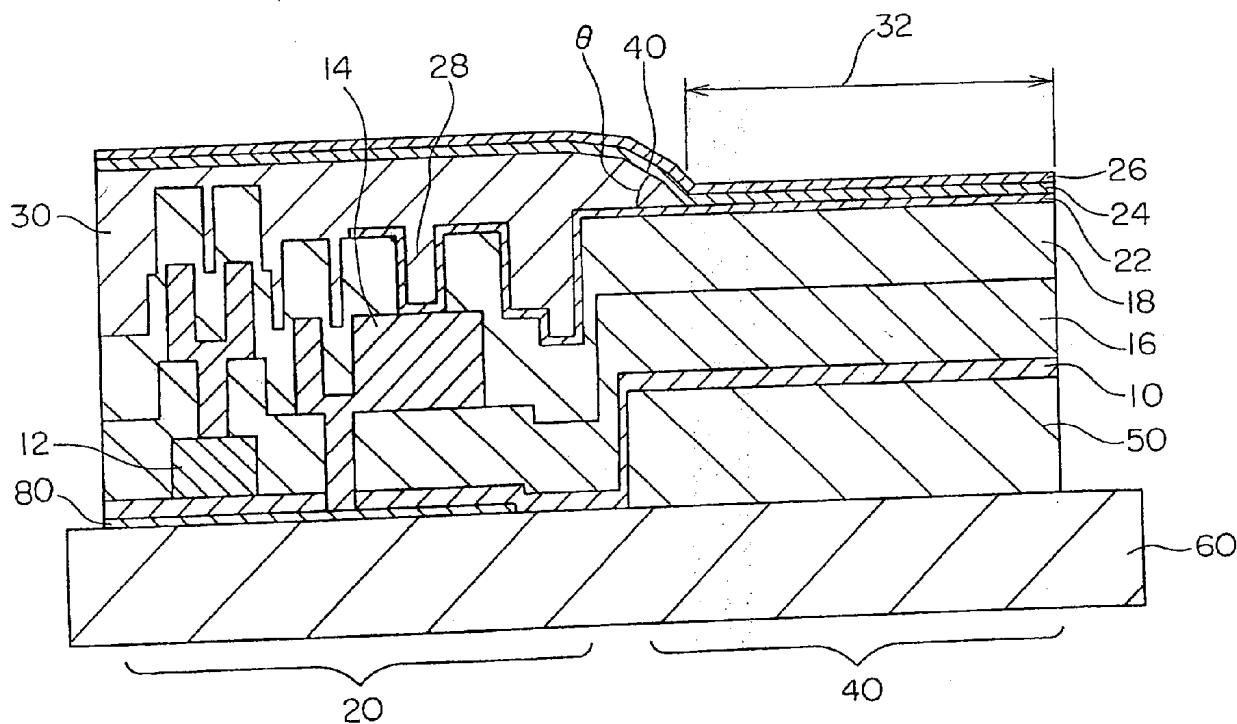
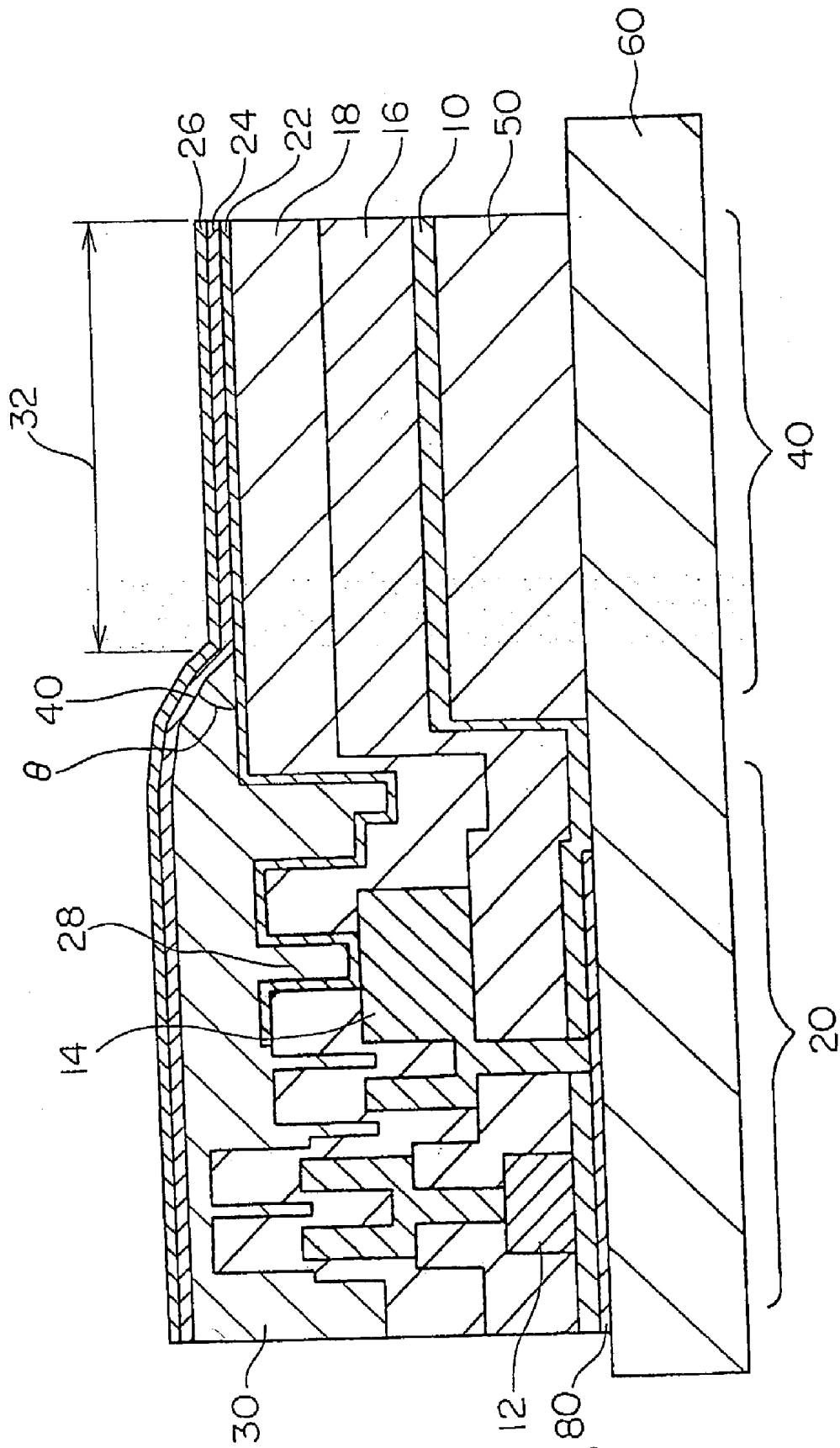


FIG. 1



# FIG. 2

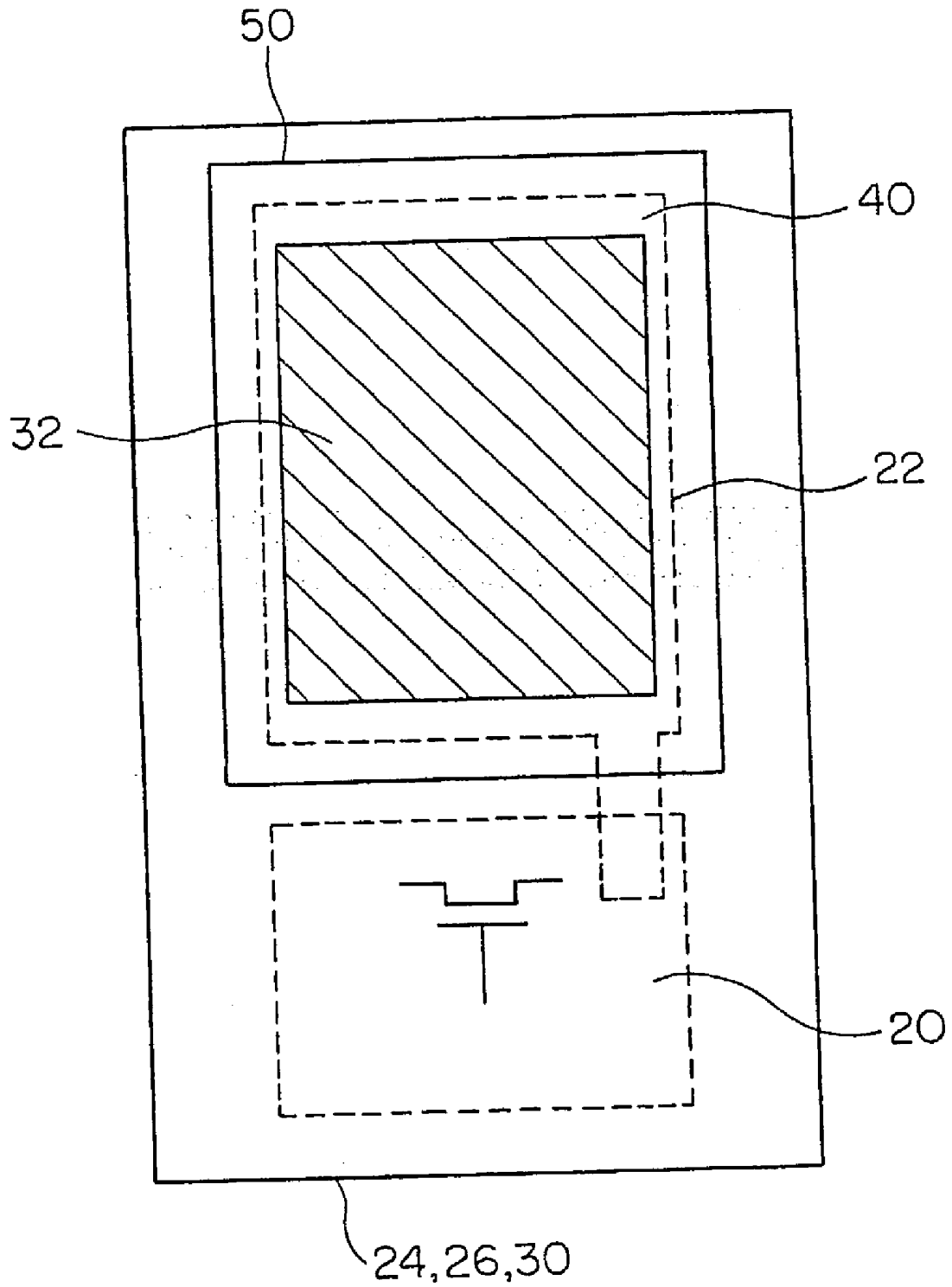


FIG. 3

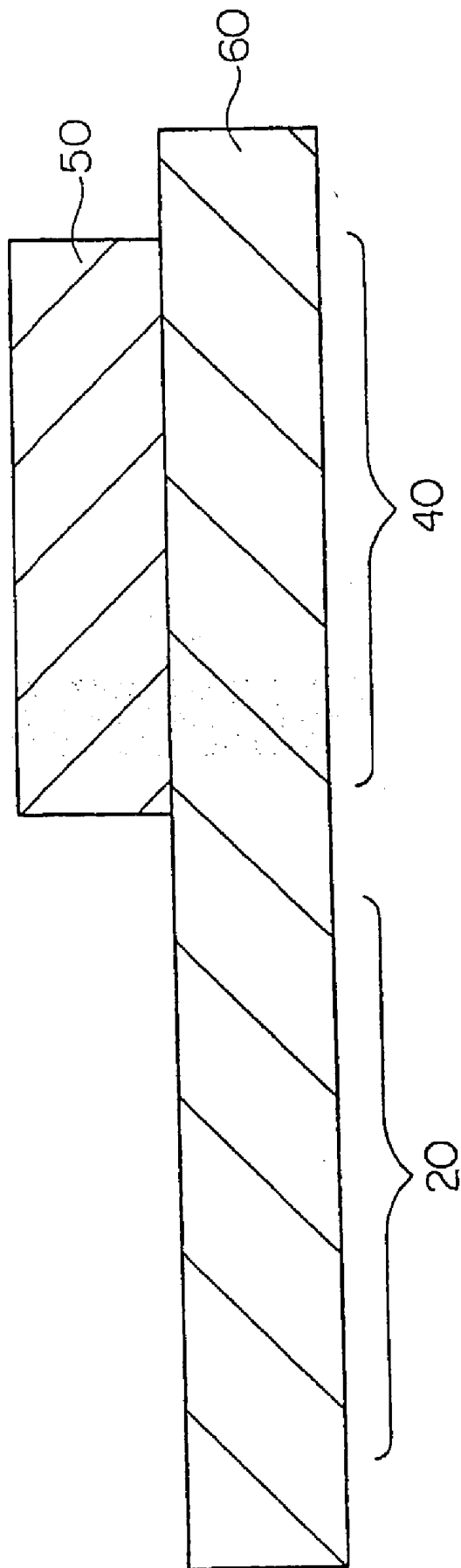


FIG. 4

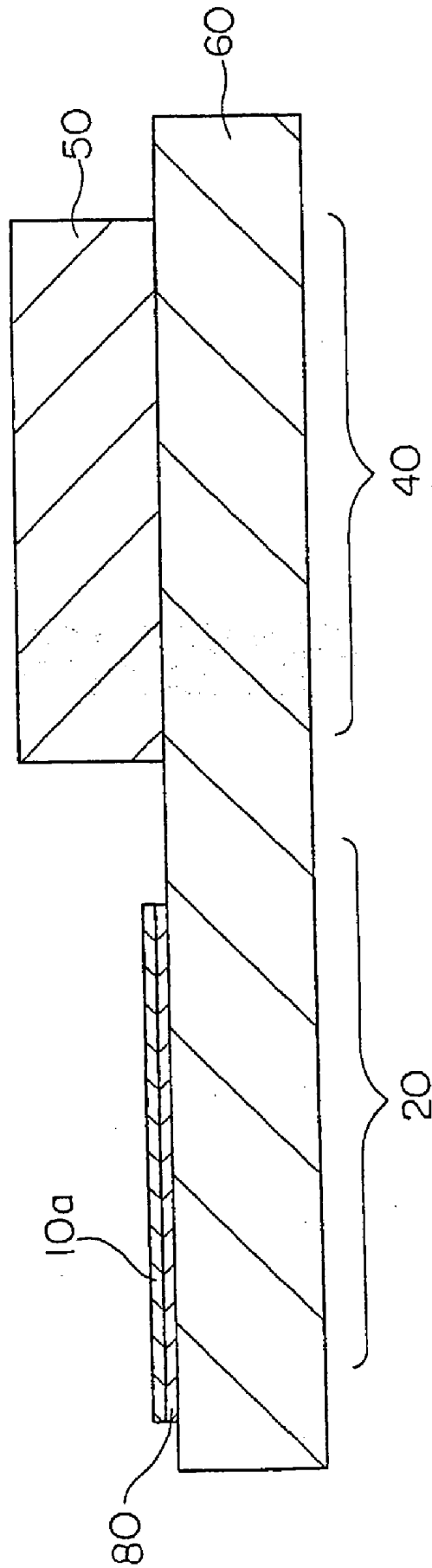


FIG. 5

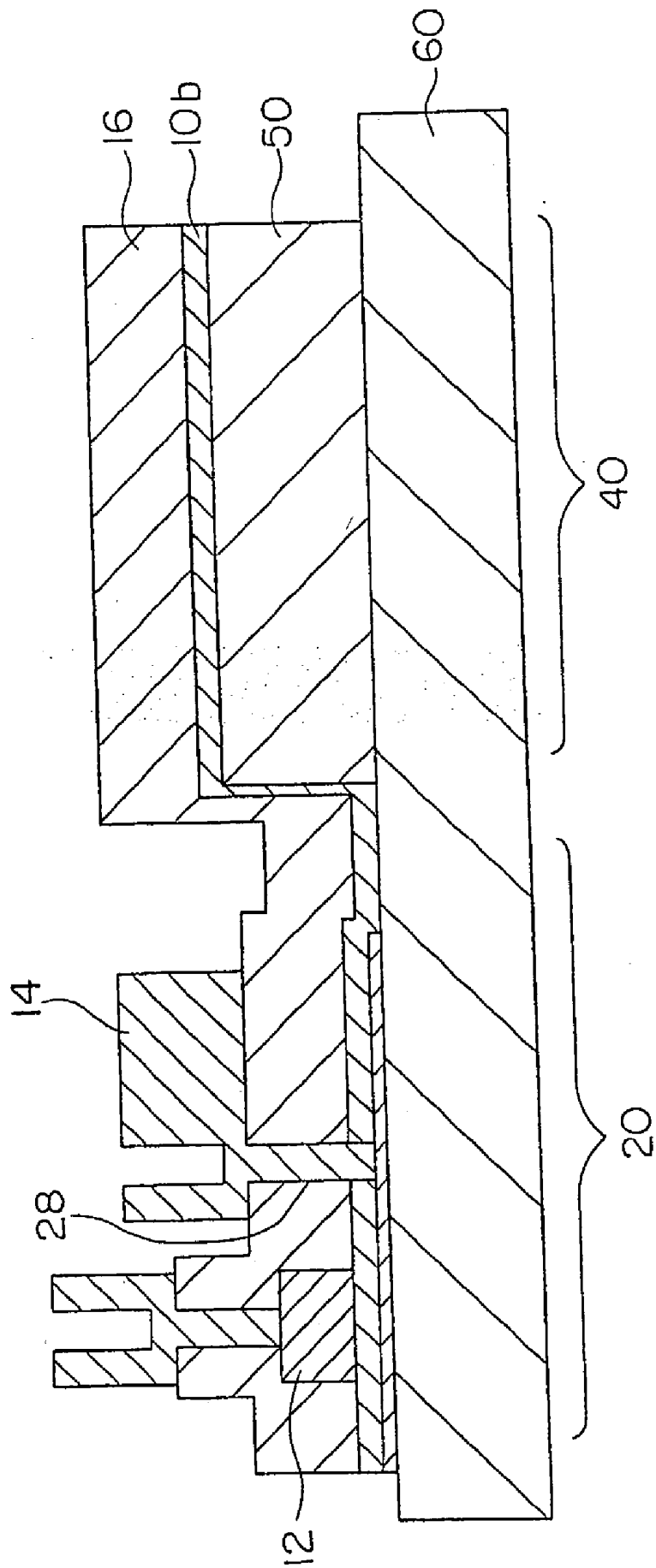
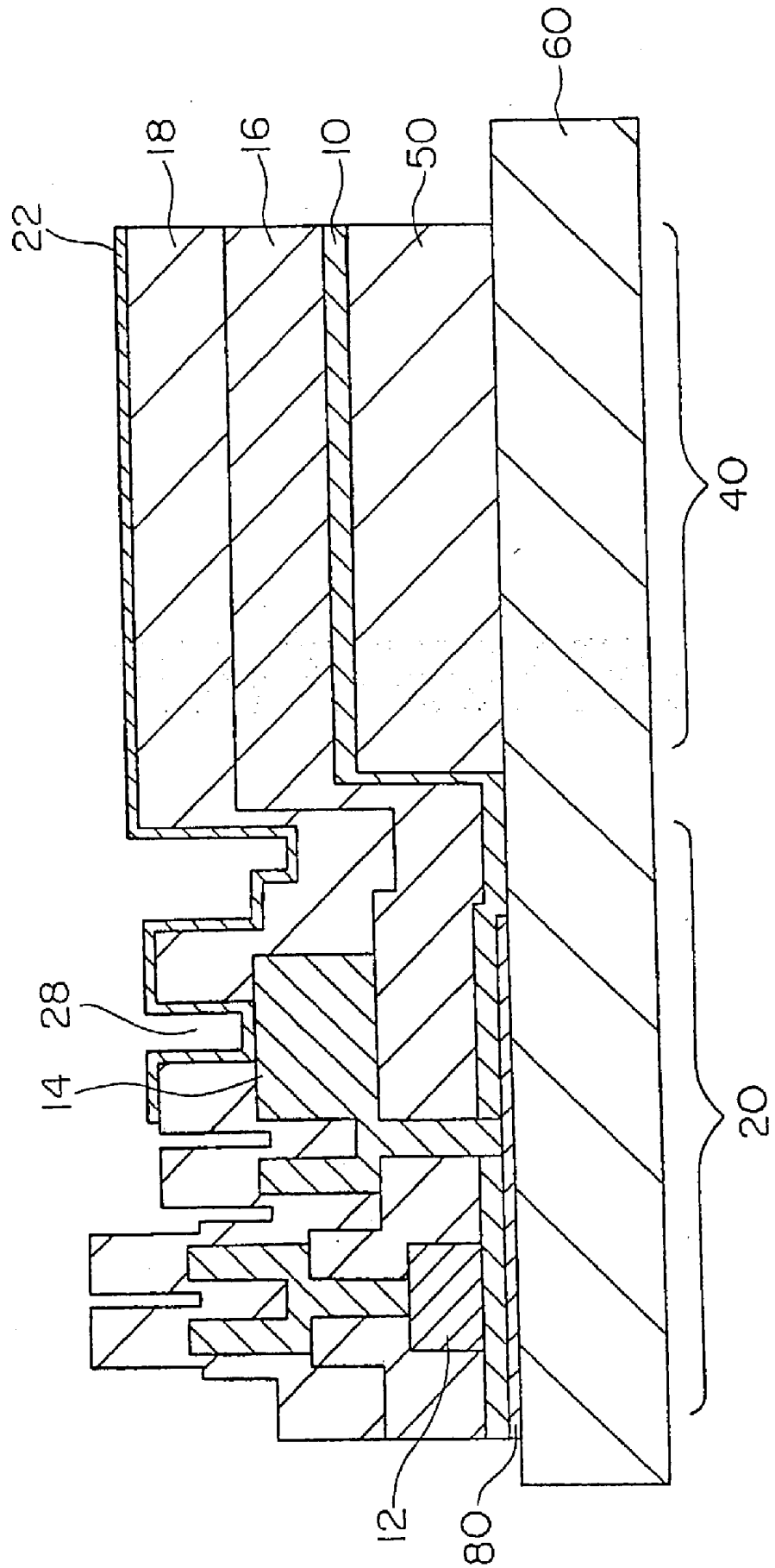
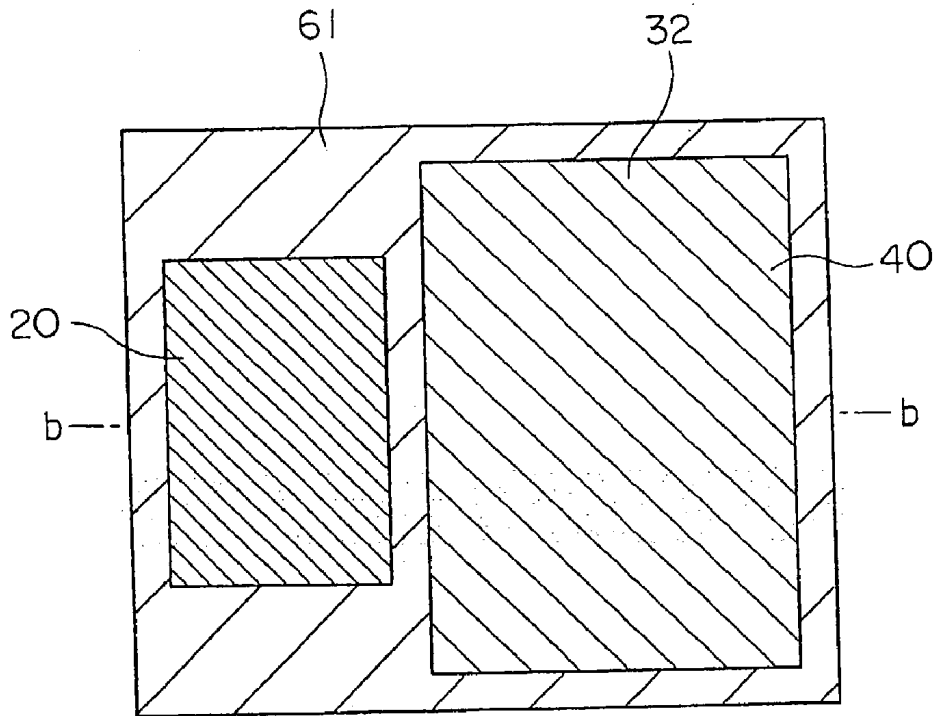


FIG. 6



# FIG. 7A



# FIG. 7B

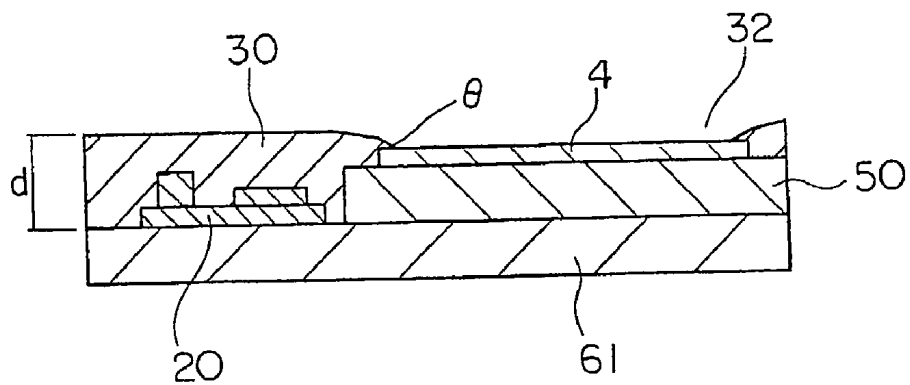


FIG. 8

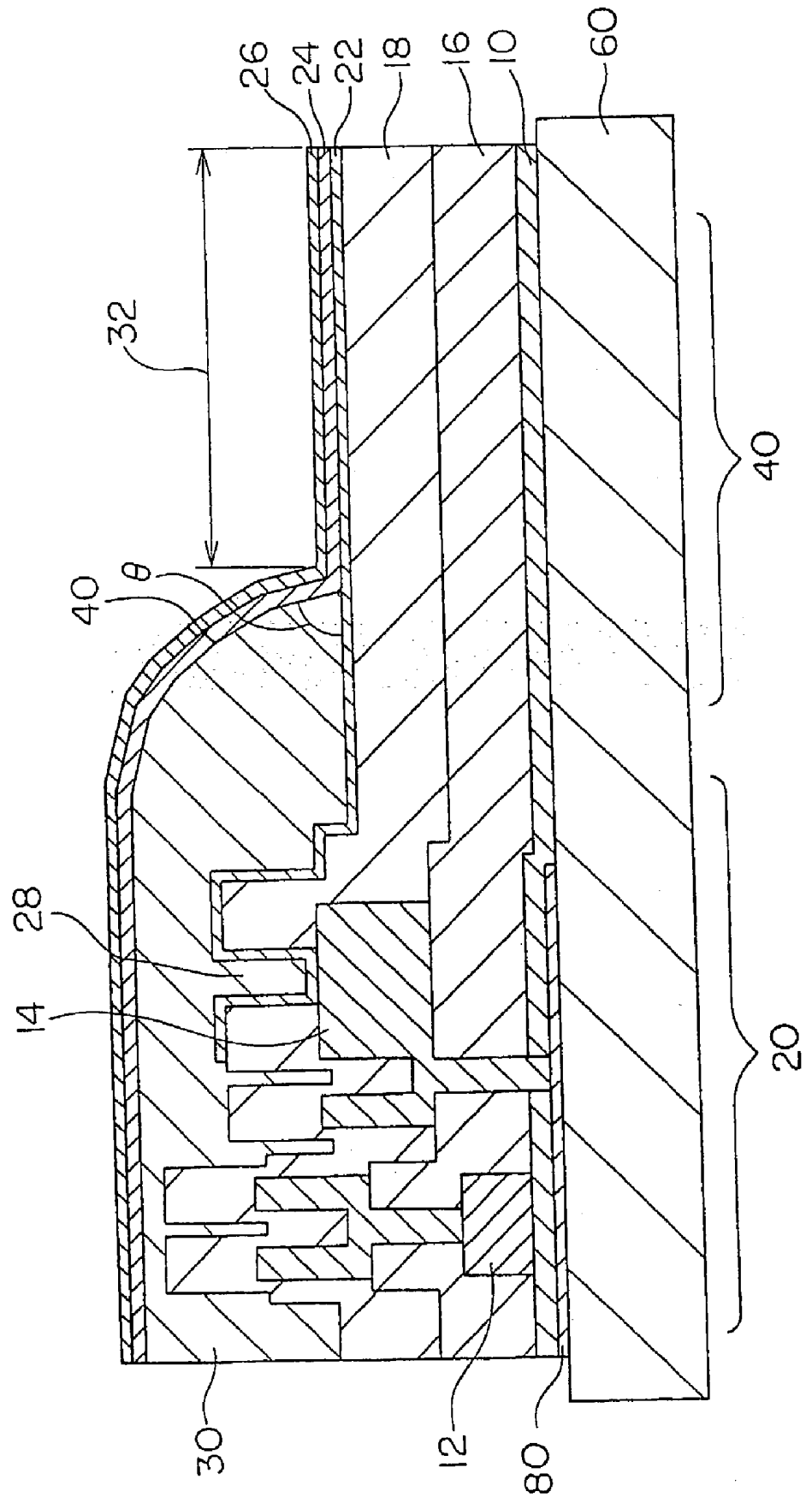


FIG. 9

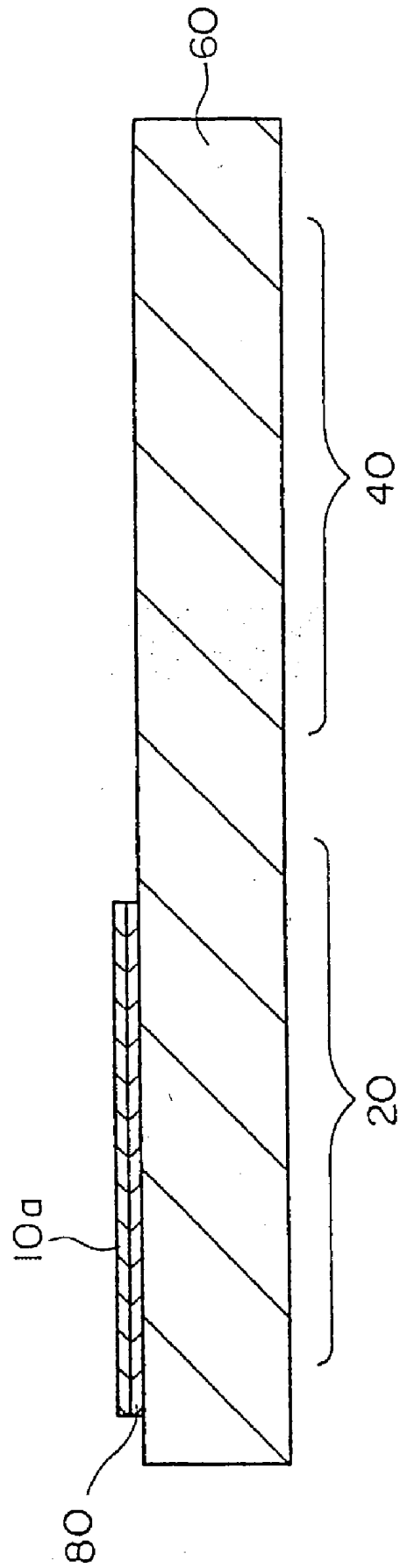


FIG. 10

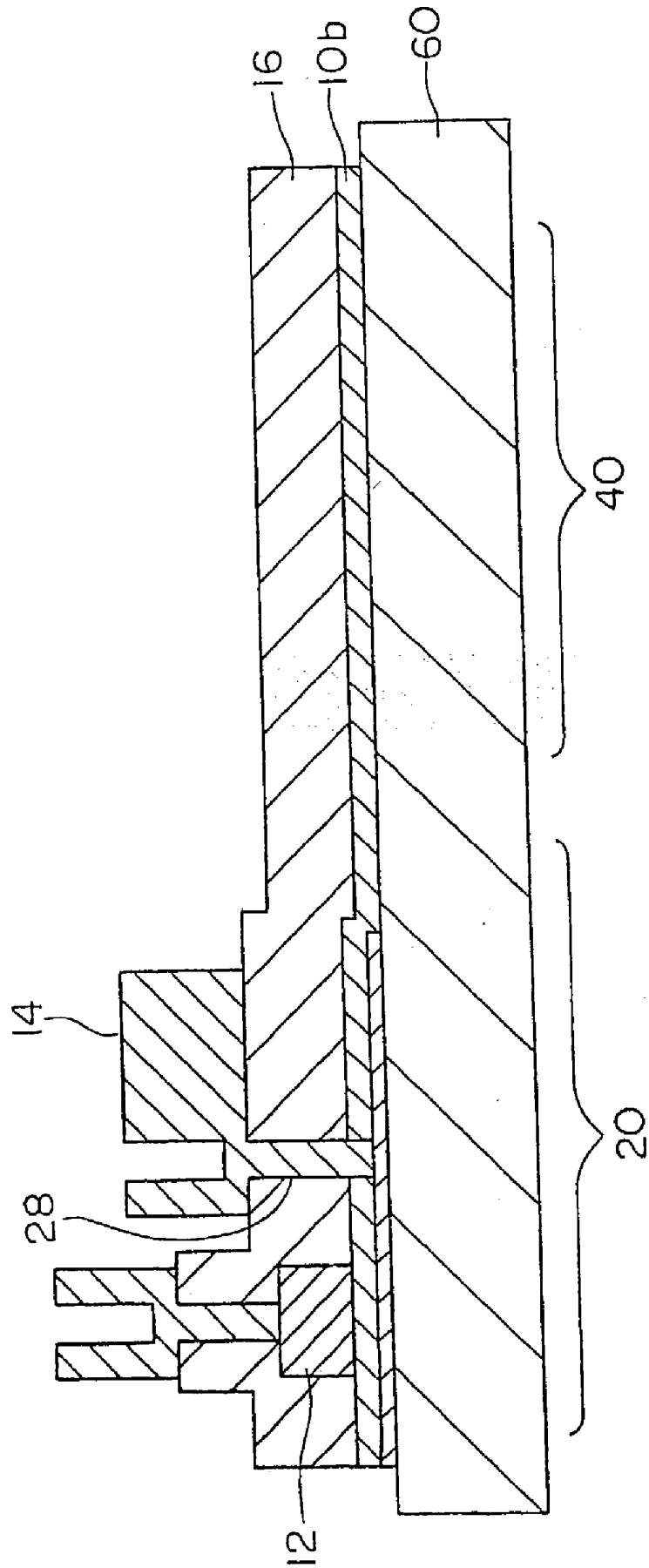
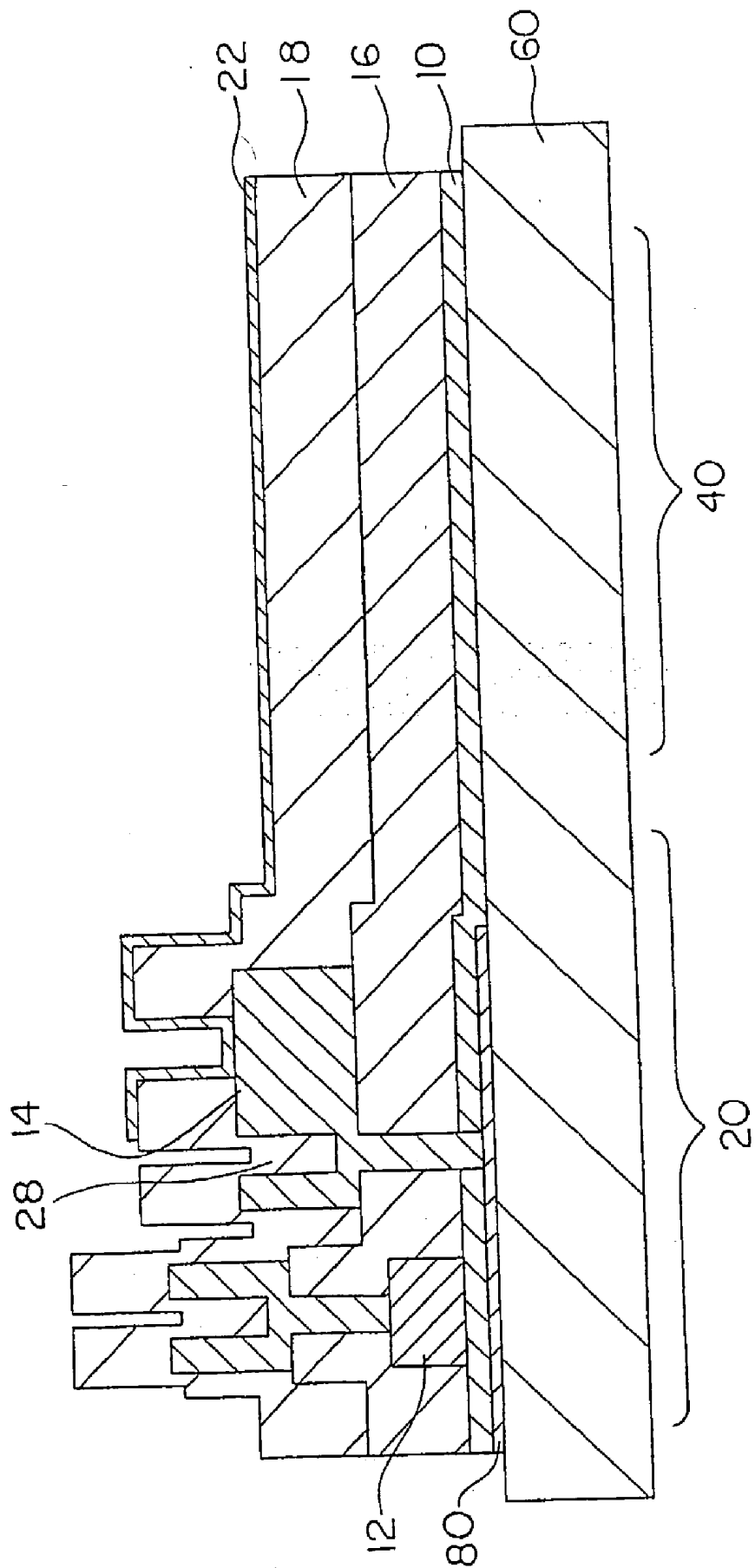
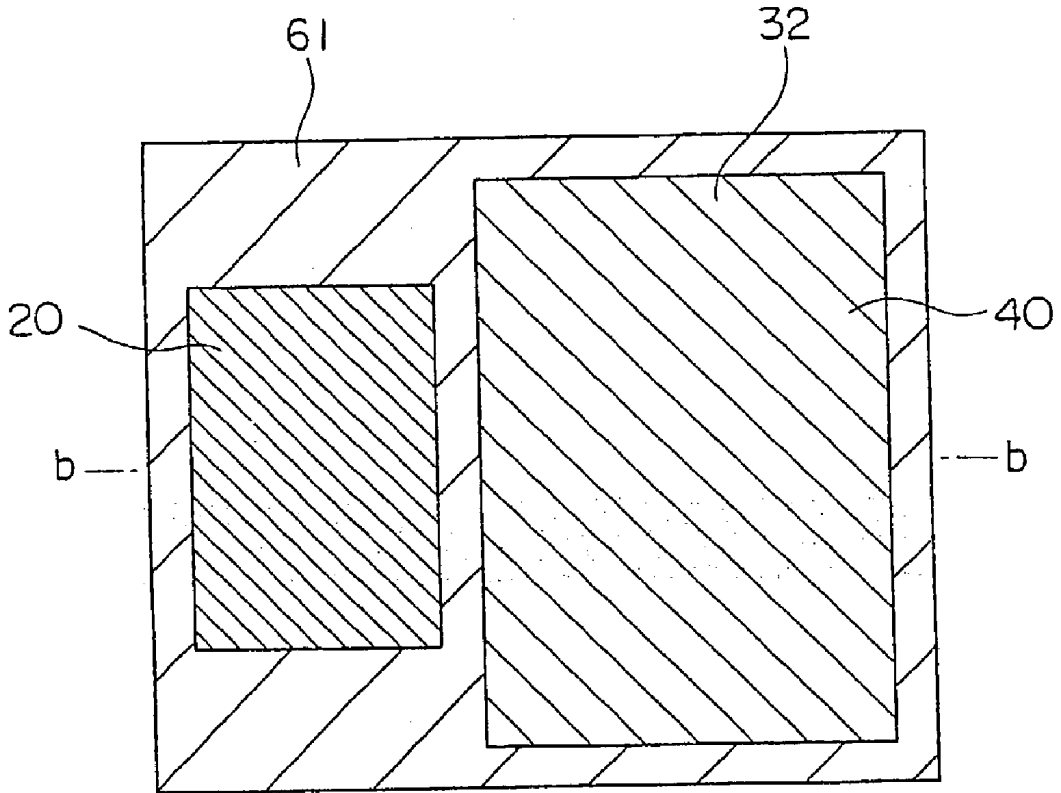


FIG. 11



# FIG. 12A



# FIG. 12B

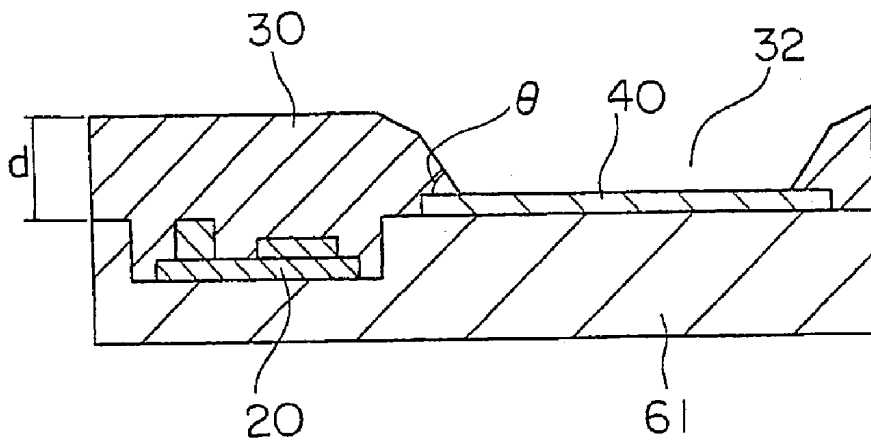


FIG. 13

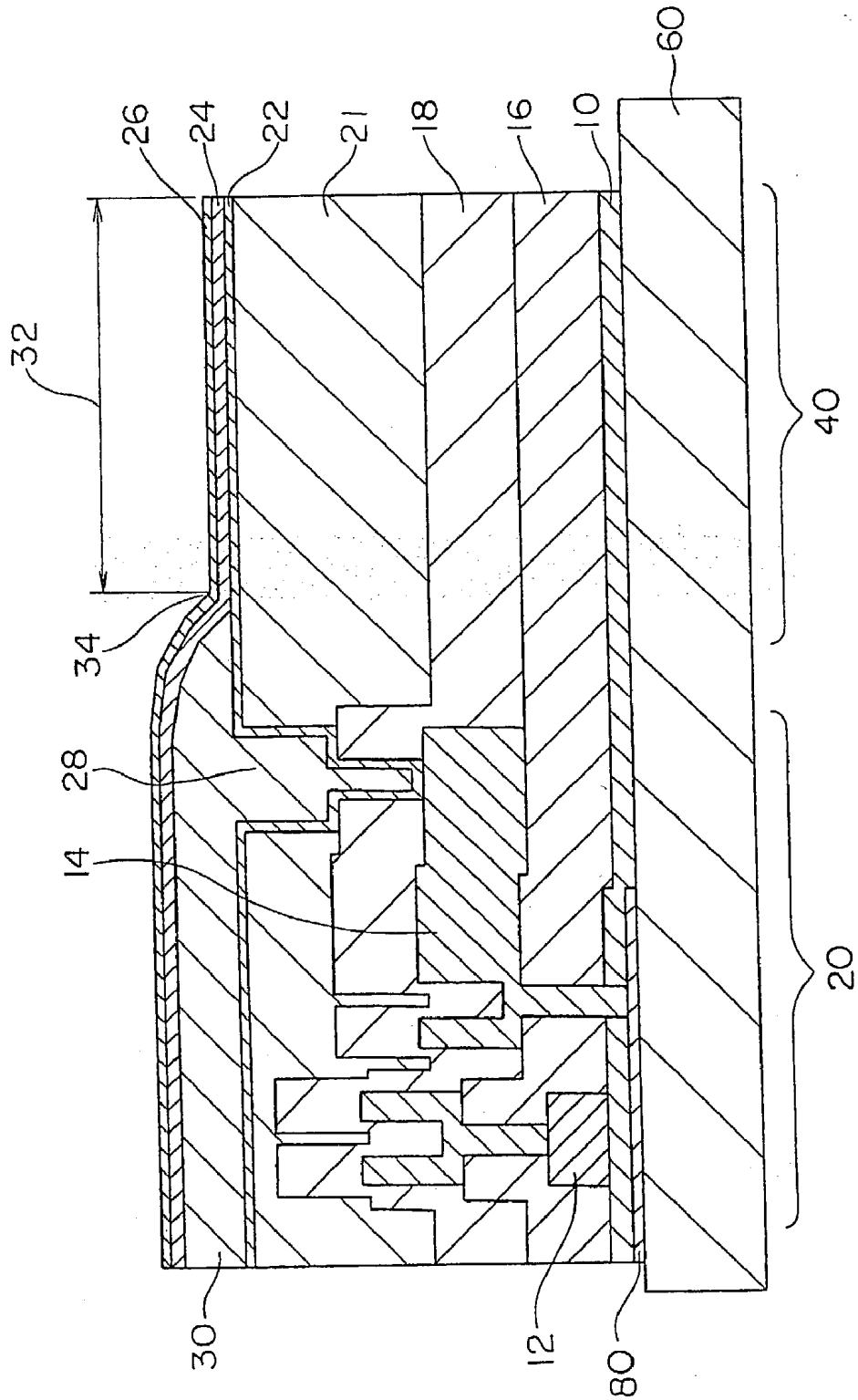
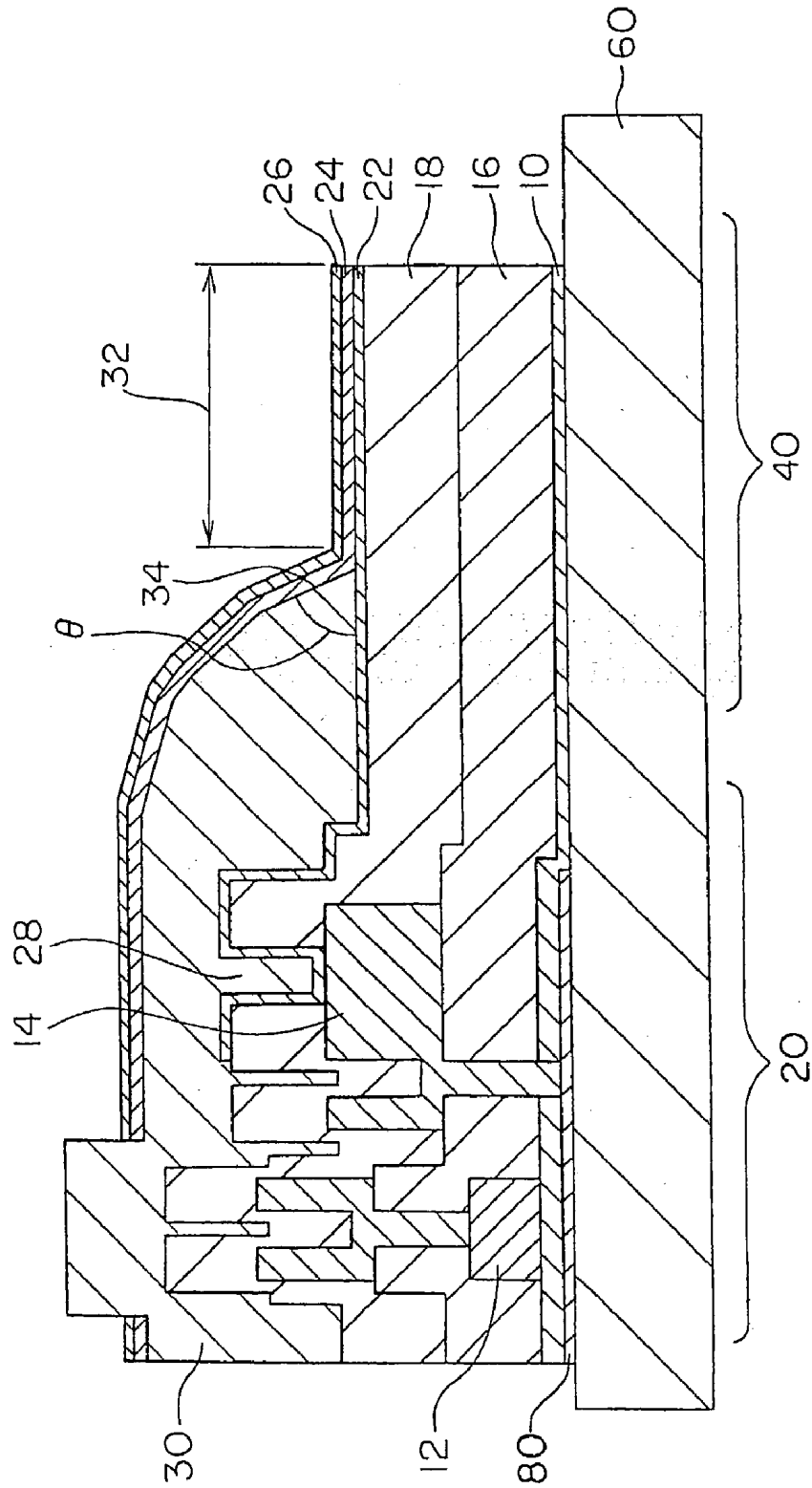


FIG. 14



## ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### [0001] (a) Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an organic EL (electroluminescence) display unit and, more particularly, to an active-matrix organic EL display unit including a TFT (thin-film transistor) area and a luminescence area receiving therein an organic EL element.

#### [0003] (b) Description of the Related Art

[0004] An organic EL device emits light with a spontaneous electroluminescence function wherein positive holes injected from an anode and electrons injected from a cathode are recombined in an organic EL film by applying an electric field to the organic EL film. The recombination energy generated by the recombination allows a fluorescent substance or phosphor in the organic EL film to generate electroluminescence. Examples of an organic EL display unit having such an organic EL device include an active-matrix organic EL display unit, wherein a plurality of pixel elements are arranged in a matrix on a glass substrate. Each pixel element includes a TFT area receiving therein a TFT and a luminescence area receiving therein an organic EL element driven by the associated TFT which functions as an active element.

[0005] FIG. 13 shows in a sectional view an example of a single pixel of the active-matrix organic EL display unit. The pixel element includes a TFT 20 and an associated organic EL element 40 both formed on a transparent insulator substrate (not shown). The TFT 20 includes source/drain regions formed in a p-type amorphous silicon layer 80, formed on the transparent insulator substrate with an intervention of a SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying layer 60, a gate insulation film 10, and a gate electrode 12 connected to an aluminum electrode 14. The TFT area is covered by an edge cover film 30 made of resin. The luminescence area receiving therein the organic EL element 40 include an organic planarizing film 21 formed on the underlying SiO<sub>2</sub> film 60 with an intervention of the gate insulation film 10 and inter-layer dielectric films 16 and 18, and a transparent electrode 22, an organic EL film 24 and an aluminum cathode 26, which are consecutively formed on the organic planarizing film 21.

[0006] The organic planarizing film 21 is used to alleviate the irregularity on the top surface of the interlayer dielectric film 18. The transparent electrode 22 formed on the organic planarizing film 21 is connected to the TFT 20 via a contact plug 28. The edge cover film 30, which alleviates the irregularity on the surface of the transparent electrode 22 has a window 32 whereat a junction is formed between the organic EL film 24 and the transparent electrode 22. The aluminum cathode 26 covers the entire surface of the organic EL display unit as a topmost layer. The edge cover film 30 is subjected to a tapering processing at the edge thereof adjacent to the window 32 formed in the edge cover film 30 for exposing the luminescence area. The taper processing protects the organic EL film 24 against a crack at the edge 34 of the window 32, thereby preventing a short-circuit failure between the transparent electrode 22 and the aluminum cathode 16.

[0007] In the conventional active-matrix organic EL display unit shown in FIG. 13, the organic planarizing film 21

is formed for planarization after the TFTs 20 are formed on the glass substrate. In addition, the tapering processing is conducted for planarization of the irregularity on the top of the TFT 20 caused by the thickness of the transparent electrode 22 after the transparent electrode 22 and the contact plug of the aluminum electrode 14 are formed. This process is conducted for prevention of the aluminum cathode 26 from being damaged or broken at the step difference and for prevention of a short-circuit failure between the transparent electrode 22 and the aluminum cathode 26 caused by the thinner structure of the organic EL film 24.

[0008] The conventional active-matrix organic EL display unit shown in FIG. 13 has a drawback wherein degassing from the organic planarization film 21 degrades the organic EL film 24. In fabrication of the organic EL display unit, a wet processing conducted after forming the contact plug of the transparent electrode 22 causes moisture absorption in the organic planarizing film 21, which later discharges the moisture therefrom and degrades the organic EL film 24.

[0009] In order to solve the above problem in the conventional organic EL display unit, it may be considered to merely omit the organic planarizing film 21. However, the omission of the organic planarizing film 21, as shown in FIG. 14, necessitates a larger thickness of the edge cover film 30 for planarizing the surface of the TFT area. The larger thickness generates a larger step difference between the TFT area and the luminescence area, and a larger taper angle  $\theta$  at the edge of the edge cover film 30 near the window 32, which causes a short-circuit failure between the transparent electrode 22 and the aluminum cathode 26. Thus, omission of the organic planarizing film should not be employed.

[0010] In view of the above problem in the conventional organic EL display unit, it is an object of the present invention to provide an active-matrix organic EL display unit which is capable of solving the degassing problem to prevent degradation of the organic EL film and preventing a short-circuit failure between the transparent electrode and the aluminum cathode in the vicinity of the edge of the edge cover film.

[0011] The present invention provides an organic electroluminescence (EL) display unit including: a transparent insulator substrate, and a plurality of pixels formed thereon and each including a TFT area and a luminescence area, the TFT area receiving therein a TFT and including an edge cover film covering the TFT, the luminescence area having an organic EL element and a window formed in the edge cover film for exposing therefrom the organic EL element, an edge of the edge cover film adjacent to the window having a taper angle equal to or smaller than 30 degrees.

[0012] In accordance with the organic EL display unit of the present invention, the smaller taper angle equal to or smaller than 30 degrees prevents a short-circuit failure between electrodes of the organic EL element without degrading the organic EL film. The smaller taper angle may be obtained by a step alleviating film formed in the luminescence area and/or a tapering processing for the edge of the edge cover film as by using a post-baking treatment.

[0013] The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the following description, referring to the accompanying drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a single pixel of an organic EL display unit according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 2 is a top plan view of the pixel of the organic EL display unit of FIG. 1.

[0016] FIG. 3 is a sectional view showing a fabrication step of the organic EL display unit of fi. 1.

[0017] FIG. 4 is a sectional view showing subsequent fabrication step of the organic EL display unit of FIG. 1.

[0018] FIG. 5 is a sectional view showing subsequent fabrication step of the organic EL display unit of FIG. 1.

[0019] FIG. 6 is a sectional view showing subsequent fabrication step of the organic EL display unit of FIG. 1.

[0020] FIG. 7A is a top plan view of an organic EL display unit according to a second embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 7B is a sectional view taken along line b-b in FIG. 7A.

[0021] FIG. 8 is a sectional view of an organic EL display unit according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

[0022] FIG. 9 is a sectional view showing a fabrication step of the organic EL display unit of FIG. 8.

[0023] FIG. 10 is a sectional view showing subsequent fabrication step of the organic EL display unit of FIG. 8.

[0024] FIG. 11 is a sectional view showing subsequent fabrication step of the organic EL display unit of FIG. 8.

[0025] FIG. 12A is a top plan view of a comparative example of the organic EL display unit of the present invention, and FIG. 12B is a sectional view taken along line b-b in FIG. 12A.

[0026] FIG. 13 is a sectional view of a conventional active-matrix organic EL display unit.

[0027] FIG. 14 is a sectional view of a modification of the active-matrix organic EL display unit of FIG. 13, wherein an organic planarizing film is omitted.

## PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

[0028] Now, the present invention is more specifically described with reference to accompanying drawings, wherein similar constituent elements are designated by similar reference numerals.

[0029] Referring to FIG. 1, there is shown a single pixel element of an organic EL display unit according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The display unit includes a plurality of TFTs 20 and a plurality of associated organic EL elements 40 formed on a SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film 60, which is deposited on a glass substrate (or transparent insulator substrate) not specifically depicted in the figure. The SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film 60 has a function for preventing contaminants, such as alkali metals, heavy metals and carbon, from diffusing from the glass substrate during a high-temperature procedure in the fabrication process.

[0030] The TFT 20 includes source/drain regions formed in a p-type amorphous silicon (a-Si) film 80, which is

formed on the SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film 60, a gate insulation film 10 formed on the a-Si film 80, and a gate electrode 12 formed thereon and connected to an aluminum electrode 14. The TFT 20 is covered by an edge cover film 30 made of resin. The area for the organic EL element 40, i.e., electroluminescence area includes a step alleviation film 50, and the gate insulation film 10, inter-layer dielectric films 16 and 18, a transparent electrode film 22, an organic EL film 24 and an aluminum cathode 26, which are consecutively formed on the SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film 60. The step alleviation film 50 made of inorganic substance, such as SiO<sub>2</sub> or SiN, is formed in the area for the organic EL element 40 on the underlying film 60. The step alleviation film 50 has an area somewhat larger than the area for the organic EL element 40, as shown in FIG. 2 showing the top plan view of the pixel area of the organic display unit shown in FIG. 1.

[0031] FIGS. 3 to 6 show consecutive fabrication steps for the organic EL display unit of FIG. 1. First, a SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film 60 having a function for prevention of diffusion of contaminants is formed on a glass substrate not shown, followed by deposition of a SiO<sub>2</sub> (or SiN) film thereon. The SiO<sub>2</sub> film is then subjected to patterning to leave the step alleviation film 50 in the luminescence area, as shown in FIG. 3. The patterning may be performed by using a photolithographic and dry etching technique.

[0032] A p-type silicon film is then deposited by CVD on the entire surface, followed by annealing thereof to form a p-type amorphous silicon (a-Si) film. Subsequently, a first gate insulation film 10a made of SiO<sub>2</sub> is formed on the a-Si film, and patterned together with the p-type a-Si film by using a photolithographic and dry etching technique to leave the first gate insulation film 10a and the p-type a-Si film in the area for the TFT 20. The first gate insulation film 10a has a thickness of about 10 nm. N-type impurity ions are then introduced to the p-type a-Si film 80 through the first gate insulation film 10a to form source/drain regions in the p-type a-Si film 80.

[0033] Subsequently, a second gate insulation film 10b having a thickness of about 90 nm is deposited thereon by CVD of SiO<sub>2</sub>. P-type impurity ions are then introduced in the channel area of the TFT 20 through the first and second gate insulation films 10a and 10b. A gate electrode film is then deposited and patterned by using a photolithographic and dry etching technique to form a gate electrode 12 on the gate insulation film 10b. Thereafter, a first inter-layer dielectric film 16 is deposited and patterned to form therein a through-hole 28. An aluminum film is then deposited and patterned to form an aluminum electrode 14, as shown in FIG. 5. It is to be noted that the two-layer structure of the gate insulation film 10 is used therein for separately introducing n-type impurity ions and p-type impurity ions, deposition of the former through a thick insulator film being in general difficult. If the gate insulation film 10 has a lower thickness, such as a thickness of about 50 nm or below, the gate insulation film 10 may be formed in a single layer.

[0034] A second inter-layer dielectric film 18 is then deposited by CVD and patterned by a photolithographic and dry etching technique to form therein a through-hole 28. Then, an ITO (indium-tin-oxide) electrode is formed by sputtering and patterned by a photolithographic and dry etching technique to form a transparent electrode 22, as shown in FIG. 6.

[0035] An edge cover film **30** is then formed over the entire surface by using a spin-coating technique, and patterned by photolithographic and dry etching technique to form a window **32** for exposing therefrom the organic EL element **40**. The edge cover film **30** is then subjected to post-baking treatment to be patterned to have a taper angle of 30 degrees or smaller at the edge thereof adjacent to the window **32**. Thereafter, an organic EL film **24** and an aluminum cathode film **26** are formed by evaporation, as shown in **FIGS. 1 and 2**.

[0036] The organic EL display unit of the present embodiment includes the step alleviation film **50** in the area for the organic EL element **40**, the step alleviation film **50** having a thickness corresponding to the step difference between the area for the TFT **20** and the area for the organic EL element **40** in the resultant organic EL display unit. After the coating by the edge cover film **30**, the step difference between the area for the TFT **20** and the area for the organic EL element **40** is made substantially zero due to the function of the step alleviation film **50**.

[0037] The substantial equal height between the TFT area and the luminescence area provides 20 degrees or lower for the taper angle of the edge of the edge cover film **30** adjacent to the window **32** for the luminescence area. This angle prevents a defective step coverage of the organic EL film **24** at the edge of the window **32**, and a resultant short-circuit failure between the aluminum cathode **26** and the transparent electrode **22**. The taper angle may be 30 degrees or below.

[0038] It may be considered to employ another structure for alleviating the step difference between the TFT area and the luminescence area by using a counter sinking technique to form a trench and lower the thickness of the glass substrate in the TFT area. This structure is shown in **FIGS. 12A and 12B** as a comparative example, wherein the glass substrate **61** is lowered in the TFT area to embed the TFT **20** to equalize the height of the TFT area and the luminescence area in the resultant organic EL display unit. The counter sinking process is effective for equalizing the heights of both the areas; however, the counter sinking process is more complicated and thus is inferior to the structure of the first embodiment.

[0039] Referring to **FIGS. 7A and 7B**, there is shown a second embodiment of the present invention, wherein the step alleviating film **50** is formed directly on the glass substrate **61** for equalizing the heights of both the areas. The other configurations are similar to those in the first embodiment. Comparing the structure of the present embodiment shown in **FIGS. 7A and 7B** against the structure of the comparative example shown in **FIGS. 12A and 12B**, the step difference between the edge cover film **30** covering the TFT area and the top of the luminescence area is smaller in the structure of **FIGS. 7A and 7B** than in the structure of **FIGS. 12A and 12B**, assuming that the edge cover film **30** is formed to a specified thick in both the structures of **FIGS. 7A and 7B** and **FIGS. 12A and 12B**. This allows the taper angle  $\theta$  of the edge of the edge cover film **30** to be smaller in **FIG. 7B** than in **FIG. 12B** and thus the structure of **FIGS. 7A and 7B** is advantageous. It is to be noted that the edge cover film **30** is not depicted in **FIGS. 7A and 12A**.

[0040] Referring to **FIG. 8**, an organic EL display unit according to a third embodiment of the present invention has

a structure wherein the taper angle  $\theta$  of 30 degrees or smaller for the edge of the edge cover film **30** is obtained without using the step alleviating film **50** employed in the first and second embodiments. Although the taper angle  $\theta$  is depicted as if larger than 30 degrees in **FIG. 8** due to the convenience of depiction, the taper angle  $\theta$  in this embodiment is in fact smaller than 30 degrees. The structure of **FIG. 8** is similar to the structure of **FIG. 1** except for the absence of the step alleviating film **50** in the present embodiment.

[0041] In the third embodiment, the taper angle  $\theta$  smaller than 30 degrees is obtained by a taper processing of the edge of the edge cover film by using a post-baking treatment, as will be described in the fabrication process for the structure of **FIG. 8**. The taper angle  $\theta$  equal to or smaller than 30 degrees prevents a short-circuit failure between the transparent electrode **22** and the aluminum cathode **26**.

[0042] **FIGS. 9 to 11** show the consecutive steps for fabrication of the organic EL display unit of the present embodiment. First, a SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film **60** is deposited on a glass substrate not shown for preventing diffusion of contaminants. Subsequently, a silicon film is deposited thereon by CVD and annealed to form a p-type a-Si film **80**. A first gate insulation film **10a** made of SiO<sub>2</sub> is then deposited and patterned together with the p-type a-Si film to leave the a-Si film **80** and the gate insulation film **10a** in the TFT area, as shown in **FIG. 9**.

[0043] A second gate insulation film **10b** is then deposited over the entire surface, followed by deposition and patterning of a gate electrode film to form a gate electrode **12**. A first inter-layer dielectric film **16** is then deposited thereon, followed by patterning thereof to form a through-hole **28** therein. An aluminum electrode **14** is then formed including the interior of the through-hole **28**, as shown in **FIG. 10**.

[0044] A second inter-layer dielectric film **18** is then deposited, followed by patterning thereof to form therein through-hole **28**. An ITO film is then deposited thereon and patterned to form a transparent electrode **22**, as shown in **FIG. 11**.

[0045] An edge cover film **30** is then formed by a spin-coating technique, and patterned to form therein a window **32** for exposing the luminescence area. The edge of the edge cover film **30** is then subjected to a post-baking treatment to form the taper having a taper angle smaller than 30 degrees. Subsequently, an organic EL film **24** and an aluminum cathode **26** are deposited, as shown in **FIG. 8**.

[0046] The taper angle of the edge cover film **30** smaller than 30 degrees prevents the defective step coverage of the organic EL film **24** at the edge of the window **32**, thereby preventing a short-circuit failure between the transparent electrode **22** and the aluminum cathode **26**. It is difficult however to reduce the taper angle around 20 degrees in the structure of the present embodiment.

#### EXAMPLES

[0047] Samples including the embodiments as described above and the conventional organic EL device were manufactured, wherein the taper angle of the edge of the edge cover film **30** adjacent to the window **32** is selected at 20, 30, 50, 70 and 90 degrees for each 20 samples. The resultant samples were then subjected to investigations as to whether or not each sample had a short-circuit failure between the

aluminum cathode and the transparent electrode. The results of the investigations are shown in table 1 wherein the number of defective devices and the percentage of the non-defective devices are shown for each taper angle of the samples. It is to be noted that the samples having a taper angle of 90 degrees were not subjected to the taper processing using a post-baking treatment.

TABLE 1

Taper Angle (degrees)	Number of Defective Devices	Percentage of Non-Defective Devices
90	20	0%
70	20	0%
50	10	50%
30	2	90%
20	1	95%

[0048] It will be confirmed from table 1 that a taper angle equal to or below 30 degrees prevents a short-circuit failure between the aluminum cathode and the transparent electrode, and a taper angle equal to or below 20 degrees is more preferable to obtain this advantage.

[0049] In the present invention, the step alleviating film 50 should underlie the layer structure of the organic EL element including organic EL film 24 and associated electrodes 22 and 26, and may be formed overlying the SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film 60. In view of the fabrication steps, the step alleviation film 50 should be formed on the SiO<sub>2</sub> underlying film 60.

[0050] The step alleviating film 50 should be preferably made of an inorganic substance. However, if the step alleviating film 50 is covered entirely by an inter-layer dielectric film to achieve a condition for suppressing the degassing therefrom during subsequent steps, the step alleviating film 50 may be made of an organic substance.

[0051] The organic EL display element 40 includes at least one organic film interposed between a pair of electrodes, and may have the structure of anode/luminescence film/cathode, anode/hole transport film/luminescence film/electron trans-

port film/cathode, anode/hole transport film/luminescence film/electron transport film/cathode, anode/hole transport film/luminescence film/cathode, or anode/luminescence film/electron transport film/cathode, for example. These electrodes and organic film(s) can be made of known substances.

[0052] Since the above embodiments are described only for examples, the present invention is not limited to the above embodiments and various modifications or alterations can be easily made therefrom by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescence (EL) display unit comprising: a transparent insulator substrate, and a plurality of pixels overlying said transparent substrate and each including a TFT area and a luminescence area, said TFT area receiving therein a TFT and including an edge cover film covering said TFT, said luminescence area having an organic EL element and a window formed in said edge cover film for exposing therefrom said organic EL element, an edge of said edge cover film adjacent to said window having a taper angle equal to or smaller than 30 degrees.

2. The organic EL display unit according to claim 1, wherein said luminescence area includes a step alleviating film underlying said organic EL element.

3. The organic EL display unit according to claim 1, wherein said step alleviating film is formed on an insulator film formed on said transparent insulator substrate.

4. The organic EL display unit according to claim 1, wherein said transparent insulator substrate has substantially no step difference between said TFT area and said luminescence area.

5. The organic EL display unit according to claim 1, wherein said taper angle is equal to or smaller than 20 degrees.

6. The organic EL display unit according to claim 1, wherein said taper angle is obtained by taper processing using a post-baking treatment.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	有机EL显示装置		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20030151358A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2003-08-14
申请号	US10/361616	申请日	2003-02-11
申请(专利权)人(译)	NEC公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD. 三星SDI CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	IGA DAISUKE		
发明人	IGA, DAISUKE		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 G09F9/30 H01L21/336 H01L27/32 H01L29/786 H05B33/22 H01J1/62		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3258 H01L27/3246		
优先权	2002034180 2002-02-12 JP		
其他公开文献	US6836069		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

有机电致发光 ( EL ) 显示单元包括形成在玻璃基板上的多个像素，每个像素包括TFT区域和发光区域。边缘覆盖膜覆盖TFT区域并通过形成在边缘覆盖膜中的窗口暴露发光区域。与窗口相邻的边缘覆盖膜的边缘具有等于或小于30度的锥角。除了在发光区域中形成的台阶减轻膜以作为有机EL元件之下之外，通过后烘烤处理获得该锥角。

