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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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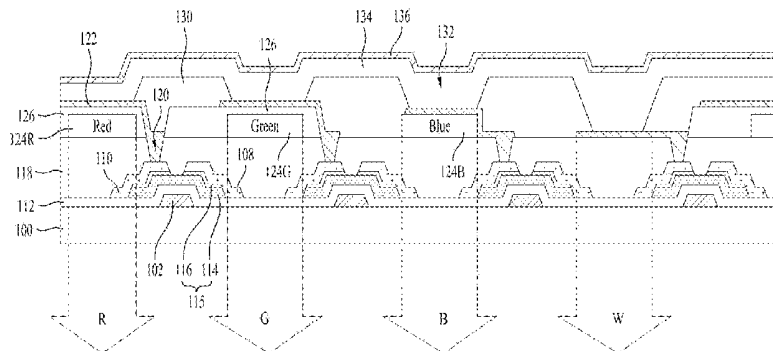
An organic light emitting display panel with improved efficiency and lifespan and a method of manufacturing the same are disclosed. The organic light emitting display panel according to the present invention includes a substrate having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions, red, green, and blue color filters respectively formed in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions, an overcoat layer that is formed in the red and green sub-pixel regions except for the blue and white sub-pixel regions or is formed in the sub-pixel regions such that a thickness of the overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions is greater than a thickness of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions; and organic emitting cells respectively formed in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions.

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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(2013.01); *H01L 27/3262* (2013.01); *H01L*
51/5256 (2013.01); *H01L 51/56* (2013.01);
H01L 2227/323 (2013.01); *H01L 2251/558*
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FIG. 1

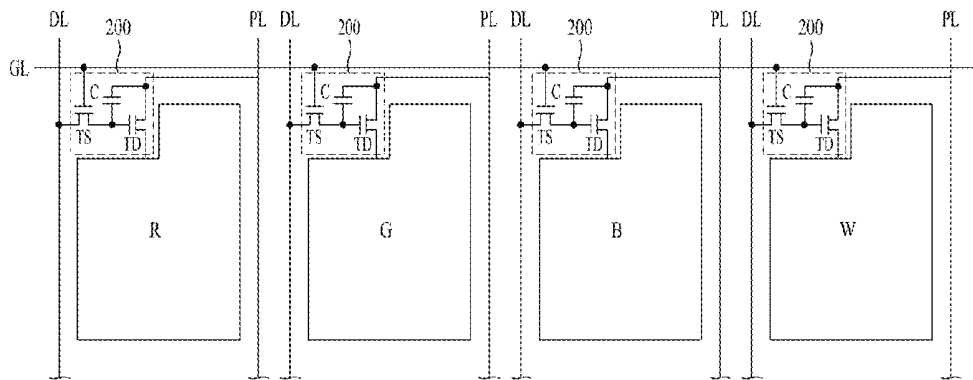


FIG. 2

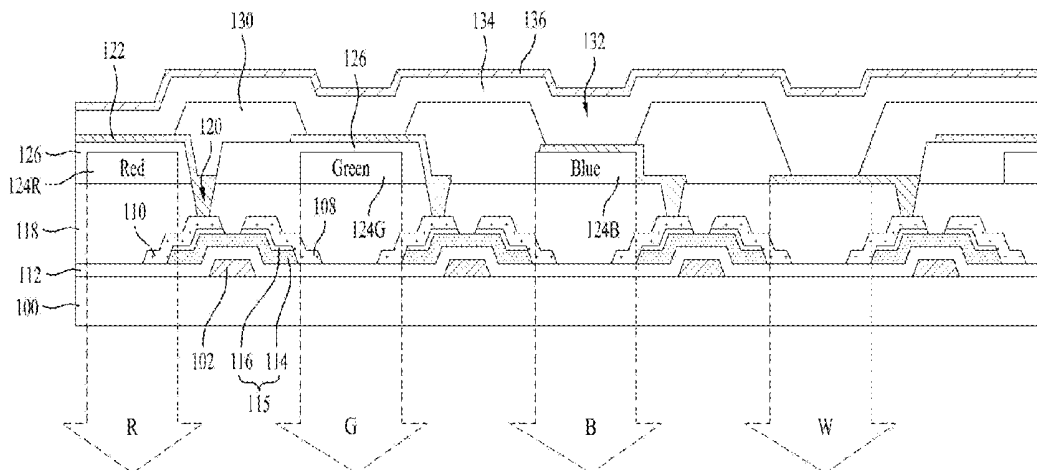


FIG. 3

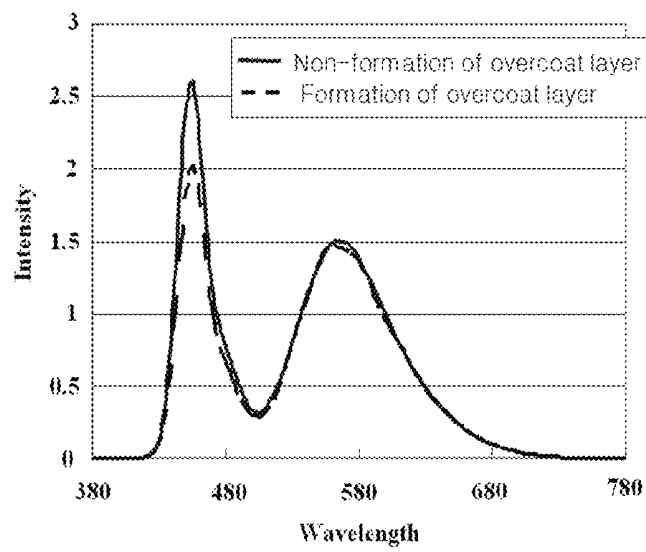


FIG. 4A

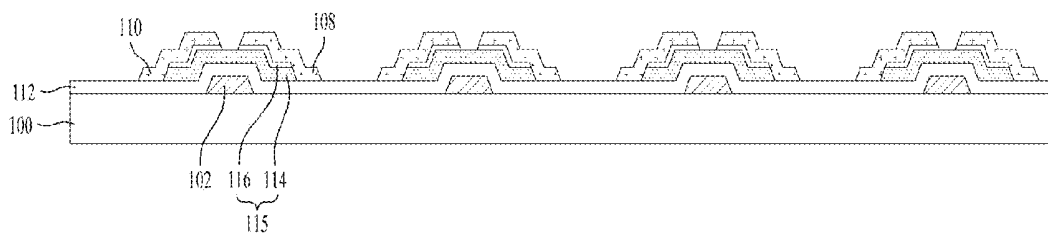


FIG.4E

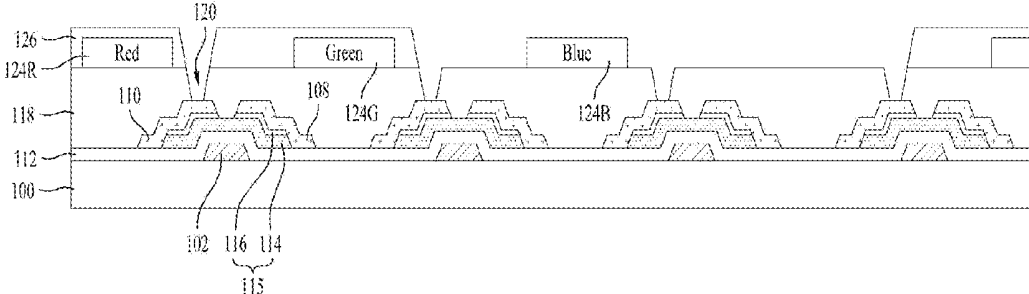


FIG.4F

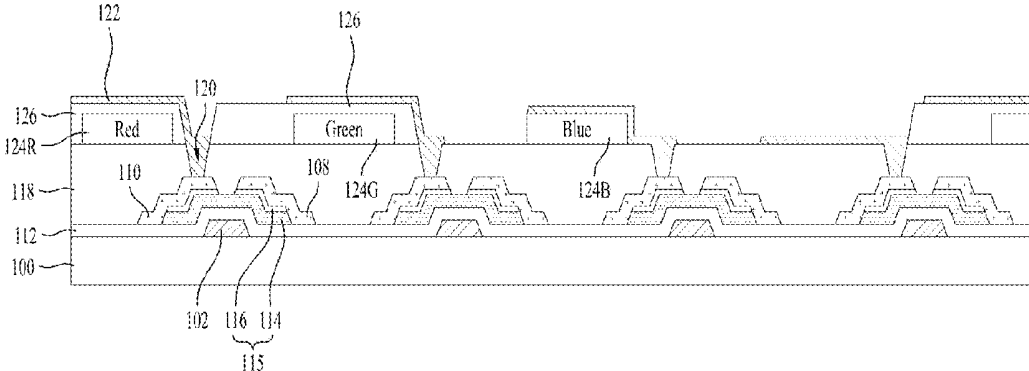


FIG.4G

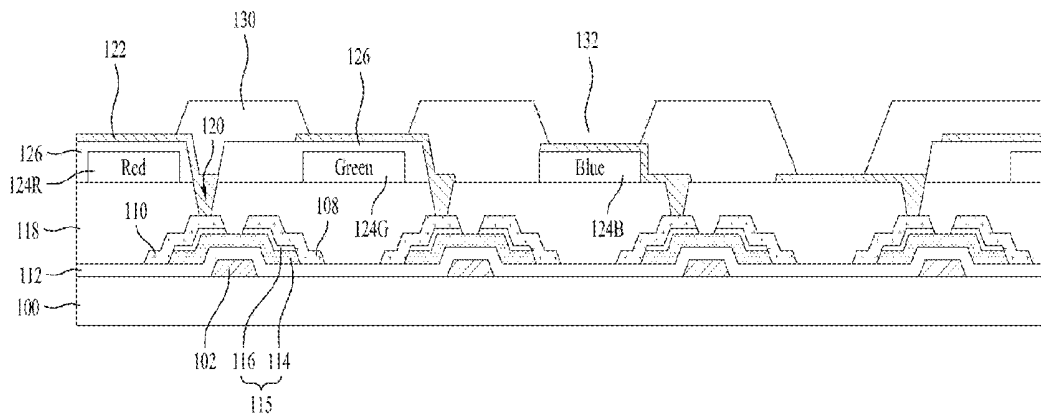


FIG.4H

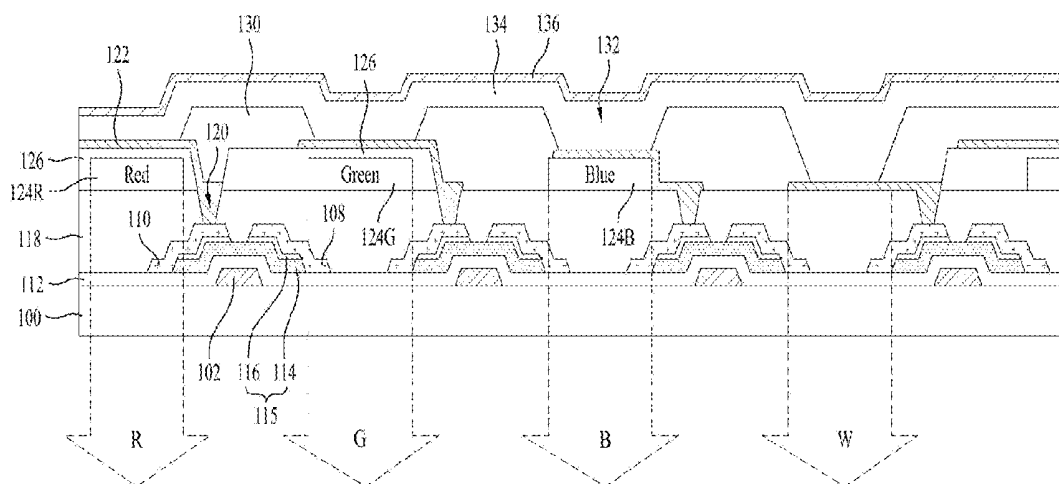


FIG. 5

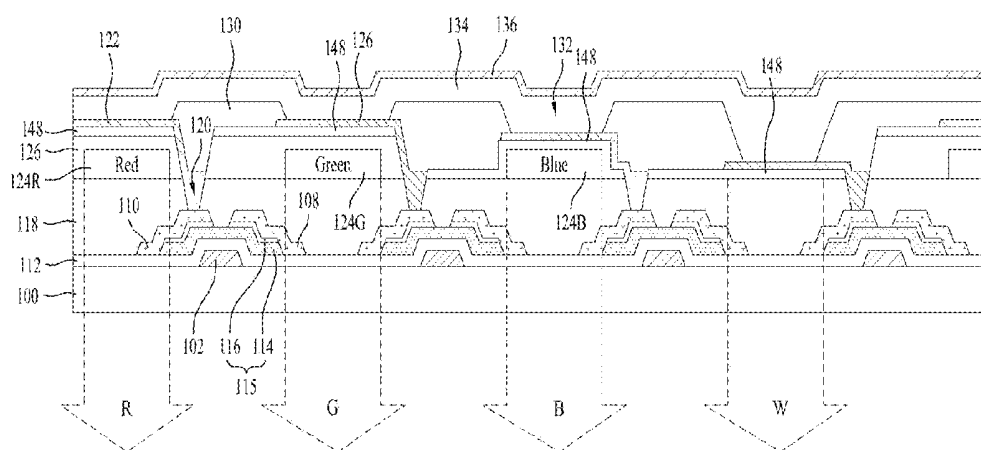
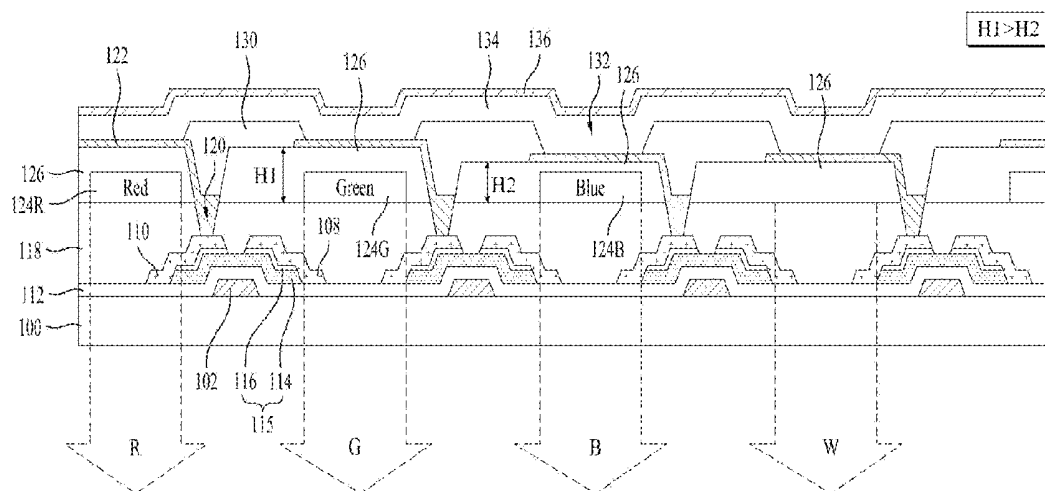


FIG. 6



**ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY
PANEL AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

This application is a continuation application of copending U.S. application Ser. No. 13/677,466, filed on Nov. 15, 2012, which claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2011-119186, filed in the Republic of Korea on Nov. 15, 2011, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display panel and a method of manufacturing the same, and more particularly, to an organic light emitting display panel with improved efficiency and lifespan and a method of manufacturing the same.

Discussion of the Related Art

For an image display device which embodies a variety of information on a screen as a core technology in advanced information and communication, there is continuous progress in development of thin, lightweight, and portable devices with improved performance. Organic light emitting display devices that display an image by controlling intensity of light emitted from an organic emitting layer have drawn significant attention as flat panel display devices capable of reducing weight and volume of display devices which are drawbacks of cathode ray tubes (CRTs).

Organic light emitting display devices display an image by using pixels arranged in a matrix form, each pixel including three sub-pixels (red (R), green (g), and blue (B)). However, in a white organic light emitting display device that is one of the organic light emitting display devices, a color is realized by R, G, and B color filters formed in the white device. Due to an overcoat formed on color filters in a display including R, G, B, and W sub-pixels, transmittance of the B and W sub-pixels is reduced at a relatively high rate compared to that of the R and G sub-pixels, thereby reducing panel efficiency.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an organic light emitting display panel and a method of manufacturing the same that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide an organic light emitting display panel with improved efficiency and lifespan and a method of manufacturing the same.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an organic light emitting display panel includes a substrate having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions, red, green, and blue color filters respectively formed in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel

regions, an overcoat layer that is formed in the red and green sub-pixel regions except for the blue and white sub-pixel regions or is formed in the sub-pixel regions such that a thickness of the overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions is greater than a thickness of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions, and organic emitting cells respectively formed in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions.

In this regard, in the organic light emitting display panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention, the organic emitting cells formed in the red and green sub-pixel regions may be disposed on the overcoat layer. The organic emitting cell formed in the blue sub-pixel region may be disposed on the blue color filter. The organic emitting cell formed in the white sub-pixel region may be disposed on a protection layer formed to cover a thin film transistor formed on the substrate.

Here, the organic electro-luminescence display panel according to the first embodiment may further include a buffer layer between the overcoat layer and each of the organic emitting cells in the red and green sub-pixel regions except for in the blue and white sub-pixel regions, between the blue color filter and the organic emitting cell in the blue sub-pixel region, and between the protection layer and the organic emitting cell in the white sub-pixel region. The buffer layer may be formed of an inorganic insulating material such as SiN_x or SiO_x .

In this regard, in the organic light emitting display panel according to the first embodiment, the overcoat layer formed in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions may be disposed on the red, green, and blue color filters, and the overcoat layer formed in the white sub-pixel region may be disposed on a protection layer formed to cover a thin film transistor formed on the substrate.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display panel includes forming a substrate having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions, forming red, green, and blue color filters respectively in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions, forming an overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions except for the blue and white sub-pixel regions, and forming organic emitting cells respectively in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions.

In addition, the forming of the overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions except for the blue and white sub-pixel regions may include forming an organic layer over the entire surface of the substrate provided with the red, green, and blue color filters, forming an overcoat layer in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions by patterning the organic layer using a mask including a shielding unit corresponding to the red and green sub-pixel regions, a semi-transmissive unit corresponding to the blue and white sub-pixel regions, and a transmissive unit corresponding to a contact hole of the thin film transistor, and removing portions of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display panel includes forming a substrate having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions, forming red, green, and blue color filters respectively in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions, forming an overcoat layer in the sub-pixel regions such that a thickness of the overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions is greater than a thickness of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions, and forming organic emitting cells respectively in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions.

In addition, the forming of the overcoat layer in the sub-pixel regions such that a thickness of the overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions is greater than a thickness of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions may include forming an organic insulating material over the entire surface of the substrate provided with the red, green, and blue color filters, and forming an overcoat layer by patterning the organic insulating material using a mask that includes a shielding unit corresponding to the red and green sub-pixel regions, a semi-transmissive unit corresponding to the blue and white sub-pixel regions, and a transmissive unit corresponding to a contact hole of the thin film transistor.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing an organic light emitting display panel according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing the organic light emitting display panel of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a graph showing results of white spectrum based on the formation of the overcoat layer in B and W sub-pixels of the organic light emitting display panel of FIG. 2;

FIGS. 4A to 4H are cross-sectional views for description of a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display panel of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing an organic light emitting display panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing an organic light emitting display panel according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

FIG. 1 is an equivalent circuit diagram of R, G, and B sub-pixel regions according to the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting display panel of FIG. 1 showing R, G, and B sub-pixel regions.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, an organic light emitting display panel according to an embodiment of the present invention includes a plurality of sub-pixel regions formed at respective intersections of gate lines GL, data lines DL, and power lines PL.

The plurality of sub-pixel regions include R sub-pixel regions, G sub-pixel regions, B sub-pixel regions, and W sub-pixel regions which are arranged in a matrix form to display an image.

Each of the R, G, B, and W sub-pixel regions includes a cell driving unit 200 and an organic light emitting cell connected to the cell driving unit 200.

The cell driving unit 200 includes a switch thin film transistor TS connected to the gate line GL and the data line DL, a driving thin film transistor TD connected to the switch thin film transistor TS and between the power line PL and a first electrode 122 of the organic light emitting cell, and a storage capacitor C connected between the power line PL and a drain electrode of the switch thin film transistor TS.

The switch thin film transistor TS includes a gate electrode connected to the corresponding gate line GL, a source electrode connected to the corresponding data line DL, and the drain electrode connected to a gate electrode of the driving thin film transistor TD and the storage capacitor C. The driving thin film transistor TD includes a source electrode connected to the corresponding power line PL and a drain electrode 110 connected to the first electrode 122. The storage capacitor C is connected between the corresponding power line PL and the gate electrode of the driving thin film transistor TD.

When a scan pulse is supplied to the gate line GL, the switch thin film transistor TS is turned on to provide a data signal supplied to the data line DL to the storage capacitor C and the gate electrode of the driving thin film transistor TD. The driving thin film transistor TD controls current I supplied from the power line PL to the organic light emitting cell device in response to the data signal supplied to the gate electrode, thereby regulating light intensity of the organic light emitting cell. In addition, even when the switch thin film transistor TS is turned off, the driving thin film transistor TD supplies a constant current I by a voltage charged in the storage capacitor C until a data signal of a subsequent frame is supplied thereto, so that emission of the organic light emitting cell is sustained.

As shown in FIG. 2, the driving thin film transistor TD includes a gate electrode 102 formed on a substrate 100, the drain electrode 110 connected to the first electrode 122 of the organic light emitting cell, a source electrode 108 opposite the drain electrode 110, an active layer 114 formed to overlap the gate electrode 102 to form a channel between the source electrode 108 and the drain electrode 110 via a gate insulating layer 112 interposed between the active layer 114 and the gate electrode 102, and an ohmic contact layer 116 formed on the active layer 114 except for the channel region for an ohmic contact with the source electrode 108 and the drain electrode 110. In addition, an organic protection layer 118 is formed of an organic insulating material over the driving thin film transistor TD to planarize the substrate 100 provided with the driving thin film transistor TD. Alternatively, a double-layered protection layer including an inorganic protection layer formed of an inorganic insulating material and an organic protection layer formed of an organic insulating material may be formed over the driving thin film transistor TD.

The organic light emitting cell includes the first electrode 122 connected to the drain electrode 110 of the driving thin film transistor TD, a bank insulating layer 130 having a bank hole 132 exposing the first electrode 122, an organic common layer 134 formed on the first electrode 122, and a second electrode 136 formed on the organic common layer 134.

The first electrode 122, as an anode, is a transparent conductive electrode formed of a transparent conductive oxide (TCO), indium tin oxide (ITO), or indium zinc oxide (IZO). In addition, the second electrode 136, as a cathode, is formed of a reflective metallic material such as aluminum

(Al). As shown in FIG. 2, a bottom emission is implemented according to the present invention. However, bottom emission, top emission, and double-sided emission may also be implemented according to materials used to form the first and second electrodes **122** and **136**.

The organic common layer **134** has a structure in which a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an emitting layer (EML), an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL) are sequentially stacked on the first electrode **122**.

In the organic light emitting cell, when a voltage is applied between the first electrode **122** and the second electrode **136**, holes from the first electrode **122** and electrons from the second electrode **136** are injected into the EML and recombined in the EML to generate excitons. When the excitons drop to a ground state, light is emitted toward the bottom side.

An R color filter **124R** is formed on the protection layer **118** in the R sub-pixel region to emit red light R. A G color filter **124G** is formed on the protection layer **118** in the G sub-pixel region to emit green light G. A B color filter **124B** is formed on the protection layer **118** in the B sub-pixel region to emit blue light B. No color filter is formed on the protection layer **118** in the W sub-pixel region to emit white light W.

Meanwhile, according to the present invention, an overcoat layer **126** is formed on the R color filter **124R** and the G color filter **124G** in the R and G sub-pixel regions for planarization, but the overcoat layer **126** is not formed in the B and W sub-pixel regions in order to improve efficiency of the panel. Specifically, this will be described with reference to Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 shows a comparative example where the overcoat layer **126** is formed on the R, G, B, and W sub-pixel regions, and Table 2 shows an example according to the present invention where the overcoat layer **126** is formed in the R and G sub-pixel regions but is not formed in the B and W sub-pixel regions.

TABLE 1

		Efficiency (Cd/A)	x	y	Current density (mA/cm ²)	Panel efficiency
Comparative example	R	7.18	0.658	0.331	0.60	28.2
	G	29.98	0.307	0.627	0.88	
	B	2.87	0.146	0.051	1.78	
	W	74.88	0.331	0.344	1.21	

TABLE 2

		Efficiency (Cd/A)	x	y	Current density (mA/cm ²)	Panel efficiency
Example	R	7.18	0.658	0.331	0.69	31.8
	G	29.98	0.307	0.627	1.01	
	B	3.33	0.146	0.047	1.14	
	W	77.00	0.316	0.318	1.13	

As shown in Tables 1 and 2, while the efficiency of the B sub-pixel region of the comparative example was 2.87%, the efficiency of the B sub-pixel region of the present invention was 3.33% which was increased by about 16.0%. While the efficiency of the W sub-pixel region of the comparative example was 74.8%, the efficiency of the W sub-pixel of the present invention was 77.00% which was increased by about

2.8%. Accordingly, while the panel efficiency of the comparative example was 28.2%, the panel efficiency of the present invention was 31.8% which was increased by about 12.8%.

In addition, as shown in Tables 1 and 2, while the current density of the B sub-pixel region of the comparative example was 1.78 mA/cm², the current density of the B sub-pixel region of the present invention was about 1.1 mA/cm² which was reduced by about 64%. While the current density of the W sub-pixel region of the comparative example was 1.21 mA/cm², the current density of the W sub-pixel of the present invention was about 1.13 mA/cm² which was reduced by about 93%. Accordingly, since the current density according to the present invention is reduced to average about 89% that of the comparative example, the lifespan of the B sub-pixel is increased to 2.04 times longer than that of the comparative example, and the lifespan of the W sub-pixel is increased to 1.12 times longer than that of the comparative example. In this regard, as the lifespan of the B sub-pixel that generally has the shortest lifespan is increased, the lifespan of the entire panel is increased. As the current density of the W sub-pixel is reduced as shown in Tables 1 and 2 and FIG. 3, the lifespan of the entire panel is increased.

As such, since the overcoat layer **126** reducing transmittance is not formed in the B and W sub-pixel regions according to the present invention, the panel efficiency is improved. In addition, as the current density is reduced, the lifespan of the panel is increased.

Meanwhile, although the present invention is described with reference to an example of removing the overcoat layer **126** in the B and W sub-pixel regions, the same effect may be obtained by removing the overcoat layer in the R, G, B, and W sub-pixels.

FIGS. 4A to 4H are cross-sectional views for description of a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display panel of FIG. 2 according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 4A, a driving thin film transistor including a gate electrode **102**, a gate insulating layer **112**, a semiconductor pattern **115**, a source electrode **108**, and a drain electrode **110** is formed on a substrate **100**.

Particularly, a gate metal layer is formed over the substrate **100** by deposition such as sputtering. The gate metal layer may be formed of a metallic material such as Mo, Ti, Cu, AlNd, Al, Cr, Mo alloy, Cu alloy, Al alloy, and Mo—Ti alloy. Then, the gate metal layer is patterned by photolithography and etching processes to form the gate electrode **102**.

Then, an inorganic insulating material such as silicon oxide (SiO_x) or silicon nitride (SiN_x) is formed over the entire surface of the substrate **100** provided with the gate electrode **102** to form the gate insulating layer **112**. Then, an amorphous silicon layer and an amorphous silicon layer doped with impurities (n⁺ or p⁺) are sequentially formed on the substrate **100** provided with the gate insulating layer **112**. Then, the amorphous silicon layer and the amorphous silicon layer doped with impurities (n⁺ or p⁺) are patterned by photolithography and etching processes to form the semiconductor pattern **115** including the active layer **114** and the ohmic contact layer **116**.

Then, a data metal layer is formed over the substrate **100** provided with the semiconductor pattern **115** by deposition such as sputtering. In this regard, the data metal layer is formed of titanium (Ti), tungsten (W), aluminum (Al)-based metal, molybdenum (Mo), copper (Cu), and the like. Then, the data metal layer is patterned by photolithography and

etching processes to form the source electrode **108** and the drain electrode **110**. Then, the ohmic contact layer **116** disposed between the source electrode **108** and the drain electrode **110** is removed by using the source electrode **108** and the drain electrode **110** as masks to expose the active layer **114**.

As described above, the semiconductor pattern **115**, and the source and drain electrodes **108** and **110** are separately formed, and thus two masks are required to form the semiconductor pattern **115** and the source and drain electrodes **108** and **110**. In order to reduce the number of masks, the semiconductor pattern **115**, and the source and drain electrodes **108** and **110** may be simultaneously formed by a single mask process using a slit mask or semi-transmissive mask.

Referring to FIG. 4B, the organic protection layer **118** is formed on the substrate **100** provided with the source and drain electrodes **108** and **110**, and the R, G, and B color filters **124R**, **124G**, and **124B** are respectively formed in each of the sub-pixel regions.

Particularly, an organic insulating material such as acrylic resin is formed over the entire surface of the substrate **100** provided with the source and drain electrodes **108** and **110** to form the organic protection layer **118**. Then, a red R colored resist is coated on the organic protection layer **118** and processed by photolithography and etched to form a red color filter **124R** on the organic protection film **118** in the R sub-pixel region. Then, a green G colored resist is coated on the organic protection layer **118** and processed by using photolithography and etching to form a green color filter **124G** on the organic protection film **118** in the G sub-pixel region. Then, a blue B colored resist is coated on the organic protection layer **118** and processed by photolithography and etching to form a blue color filter **124B** on the organic protection film **118** in the B sub-pixel region. Accordingly, the R, G, and B color filters **124R**, **124G**, and **124B** are formed in the R, G, and B sub-pixel regions, respectively.

Referring to FIG. 4C, an overcoat layer **126** is formed over the substrate **100** provided with the R, G, and B color filters **124R**, **124G**, and **124B** by photolithography using a slit mask or semi-transmissive mask.

Particularly, a photosensitive organic layer such as an acrylic resin layer is formed on the substrate **100** provided with the R, G, and B color filters **124R**, **124G**, and **124B**. Then, the photosensitive organic layer is patterned by photolithography using a mask **140** having a shielding unit **S1**, a semi-transmissive unit **S2**, and a transmissive unit **S3** to form the overcoat layer **126** such that the overcoat layer **126** has a first thickness in the B and W sub-pixel regions and a second thickness greater than the first thickness in the R and G sub-pixel regions. In this regard, the overcoat layer **126** in the R and G sub-pixel regions corresponds to the shielding unit **S1** of the mask **140**, and the overcoat layer **126** in the B and W sub-pixel regions corresponds to the semi-transmissive unit **S2** of the mask **140**.

Referring to FIG. 4D, a pixel contact hole **120** is formed by etching using the overcoat layer **126** as the mask **140**.

Particularly, the organic protection layer **118** that is exposed by the overcoat layer **126** and corresponds to the transmissive unit **S3** of the mask **140** is patterned by etching using the overcoat layer **126** as a mask to form the pixel contact hole **120**. Accordingly, the pixel contact hole **120** exposes the drain electrode **110** of the driving thin film transistor of each sub-pixel region.

Referring to FIG. 4E, portions of the overcoat layer **126** in the B and W sub-pixel regions formed on the substrate **100** provided with the pixel contact hole **120** are selectively removed.

Particularly, the overcoat layer **126** formed on the substrate **100** provided with the pixel contact hole **120** is processed via an O₂ plasma ashing process. The portions of the overcoat layer **126**, which are disposed in the B and W sub-pixel regions and have the first thickness, are removed, and the portions of the overcoat layer **126**, which are disposed in the R and G sub-pixel regions and have the second thickness greater than the first thickness are thinned by the ashing process. Accordingly, the overcoat layer **126** is formed on the R and G sub-pixel regions except for the B and W sub-pixel regions.

Referring to FIG. 4F, the first electrode **122** is formed on the substrate **100** provided with the overcoat layer **126**.

Particularly, a transparent metallic material such as a transparent conductive oxide (TCO), indium tin oxide (ITO), or indium zinc oxide (IZO) is formed on the substrate **100** provided with the overcoat layer **126** by deposition such as sputtering. Then, the transparent metallic material is patterned by photolithography and etching processes to form the first electrode **122**.

Referring to FIG. 4G, a bank insulating layer **130** having a bank hole **132** is formed on the substrate **100** provided with the first electrode **122**.

Particularly, the bank insulating layer **130** formed of an organic insulating material such as photoacryl is coated over the entire surface of the substrate **100** provided with the first electrode **122**. Then, the bank insulating layer **130** is patterned by photolithography and etching processes to form the bank insulating layer **130** having a bank hole **132** through which the first electrode **122** is exposed.

Referring to FIG. 4H, an organic common layer **134** is formed on the substrate **100** provided with the bank insulating layer **136**, and a second electrode **136** is formed on the organic common layer **134**.

Particularly, an organic common layer **134** including a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an emitting layer (EML), an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL) is formed on the first electrode **122**. Then, aluminum (Al) and silver (Ag) are deposited on the organic common layer **134** to form the second electrode **136**.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting display panel according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

As compared to the organic light emitting display panel shown in FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display panel shown in FIG. 5 includes the same constituent elements except that a buffer layer **148** is further formed. Thus, a detailed description of the same constituent elements will be omitted hereinafter.

If the overcoat layer **126** is not formed in the B and W sub-pixel regions, the buffer layer **148** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate **100** provided with the overcoat layer **126** in order to prevent the B color filter **124B** from directly contacting the first electrode **122**. That is, the buffer layer **148** is formed between the overcoat layer **126**, which is formed in the R and G sub-pixel regions, and the first electrode **122** of the organic light emitting cell, between the B color filter **124B** of the B sub-pixel region and the first electrode **122** of the organic light emitting cell, and between the protection layer **118** of the W sub-pixel region and the first electrode **122** of the organic light emitting cell. In this regard, the buffer layer **148** is formed of an inorganic

insulating material such as SiN_x or SiO_x which does not influence transmittance due to being thinner than the overcoat layer 126.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting display panel according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

As compared to the organic light emitting display panel shown in FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display panel shown in FIG. 6 includes the same constituent elements except that the overcoat layer 126 has different regional thicknesses. Thus, a detailed description of the same constituent elements will be omitted hereinafter.

In the overcoat layer 126 shown in FIG. 6, the thickness of overcoat layer 126 in the B and W sub-pixel regions is different from that in the R and G sub-pixel regions. That is, a thickness H2 of the overcoat layer 126 formed in the B and W sub-pixel regions is less than a thickness H1 of the overcoat layer 126 formed in the R and G sub-pixel regions. In this regard, since the thickness of the overcoat layer 126 reducing transmittance in the B sub-pixel region is relatively thin, decrease in efficiency of the B and W sub-pixel regions may be prevented.

As such, since the overcoat layer 126 formed in the B and W sub-pixel regions is thinner than the overcoat layer 126 formed in the R and G sub-pixel regions, panel efficiency is increased. In addition, as current density is reduced, the lifespan of the panel is increased.

The overcoat layer 126 of the organic light emitting display panel shown in FIG. 6 may be formed using the process illustrated with reference to FIGS. 4C and 4D in which the asking process illustrated in FIG. 4E is not performed.

The organic light emitting display panel according to the present invention may have improved efficiency and lifespan by forming the overcoat layer such that a thickness of the overcoat layer in B and W sub-pixel regions is less than that of the overcoat in the other sub-pixel regions or by selectively removing the overcoat layer in the B and W sub-pixel regions.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting display panel comprising:
 - a substrate having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions;
 - red, green, and blue color filters respectively disposed in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions;
 - an overcoat layer disposed in at least two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions; and
 - organic emitting cells having a first electrode respectively disposed in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions,
 - wherein a lower surface of the first electrode disposed in one sub-pixel region of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions is disposed on a plane different from lower surfaces of the first electrodes disposed in the other two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions.
2. The organic light emitting display panel of claim 1, wherein:

the organic emitting cells in the red and green sub-pixel regions are disposed on the overcoat layer;

the organic emitting cell in the blue sub-pixel region is disposed on the blue color filter; and

the organic emitting cell in the white sub-pixel region is disposed on a protection layer to cover a thin film transistor disposed on the substrate.

3. The organic light emitting display panel of claim 2, wherein the first electrode directly contacts the blue color filter and indirectly contacts the red and green color filters, the overcoat layer disposed between the first electrode and the red and green color filters.

4. The organic light emitting display panel of claim 1, further comprising a buffer layer disposed between the overcoat layer and each of the organic emitting cells in the red and green sub-pixel regions, between the blue color filter and the organic emitting cell in the blue sub-pixel region, and between the protection layer and the organic emitting cell in the white sub-pixel region,

wherein the buffer layer is composed of an inorganic insulating material comprising SiNX or SiOx .

5. The organic light emitting display panel of claim 1, wherein:

a thickness of the overcoat layer in the at least one sub-pixel region of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions is different from a thickness of the overcoat layer in the other sub-pixel region of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions.

6. The organic light emitting display panel of claim 5, wherein:

the overcoat layer in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions is disposed in the red, green, and blue color filters such that the thickness of the overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions is greater than the thickness of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions; and

the overcoat layer in the white sub-pixel region is disposed on a protection layer to cover a thin film transistor disposed on the substrate.

7. A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display panel, the method comprising:

forming a substrate having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions;

forming red, green, and blue color filters respectively in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions;

forming an overcoat layer in at least two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions; and

forming organic emitting cells having a first electrode respectively in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions,

wherein a lower surface of the first electrode disposed in the one sub-pixel region of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions is disposed on a plane different from lower surfaces of the first electrodes disposed in the other two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein:

the organic emitting cells in the red and green sub-pixel regions are disposed on the overcoat layer;

the organic emitting cell in the blue sub-pixel region is disposed on the blue color filter; and

the organic emitting cell in the white sub-pixel region is disposed on a protection layer to cover a thin film transistor disposed on the substrate.

9. The method of claim 7, further comprising forming a buffer layer between the overcoat layer and each of the organic emitting cells in the red and green sub-pixel regions

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except for in the blue and white sub-pixel regions, between the blue color filter and the organic emitting cell in the blue sub-pixel region, and between the protection layer and the organic emitting cell in the white sub-pixel region,

wherein the buffer layer is composed of an inorganic insulating material comprising SiNX or SiOx.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the forming of the overcoat layer in the at least two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions comprises:

forming an organic layer over the entire surface of the substrate provided with the red, green, and blue color filters;

forming the overcoat layer in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions by patterning the organic layer using a mask including a shielding unit corresponding to the red and green sub-pixel regions, a semi-transmissive unit corresponding to the blue and white sub-pixel regions, and a transmissive unit corresponding to a contact hole of the thin film transistor; and

removing portions of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein a thickness of the overcoat layer in the at least one sub-pixel region of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions is different from than a thickness of the overcoat layer in the other sub-pixel region of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein:

the overcoat layer in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions are disposed on the red, green, and blue color filters such that the thickness of the overcoat layer in the red and green sub-pixel regions is greater than the thickness of the overcoat layer in the blue and white sub-pixel regions; and

the overcoat layer in the white sub-pixel region is disposed on a protection layer to cover a thin film transistor disposed on the substrate.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the forming of the overcoat layer in the at least two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions comprises:

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forming an organic insulating material over the entire surface of the substrate provided with the red, green, and blue color filters; and

forming the overcoat layer by patterning the organic insulating material using a mask including a shielding unit corresponding to the red and green sub-pixel regions, a semi-transmissive unit corresponding to the blue and white sub-pixel regions, and a transmissive unit corresponding to a contact hole of the thin film transistor.

14. An organic light emitting display panel, comprising: a substrate having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions;

red, green, and blue color filters respectively disposed in the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions;

an overcoat layer disposed in at least two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions; and

organic emitting cells having a first electrode respectively disposed in the red, green, blue, and white sub-pixel regions,

wherein a lower surface of the first electrode disposed in one sub-pixel region of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions is disposed on a plane different from lower surfaces of the first electrodes disposed in the other two sub-pixel regions of the red, green, and blue sub-pixel regions; and

wherein:

the organic emitting cells in the red and green sub-pixel regions are disposed on the overcoat layer;

the organic emitting cell in the blue sub-pixel region is disposed on the blue color filter; and

the organic emitting cell in the white sub-pixel region is disposed on a protection layer to cover a thin film transistor disposed on the substrate.

15. The organic light emitting display of claim 1, wherein the overcoat layer is not disposed in the white sub-pixel regions.

16. The method of claim 7, wherein the overcoat layer is not disposed in the white sub-pixel regions.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示面板及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US9653520	公开(公告)日	2017-05-16
申请号	US14/725677	申请日	2015-05-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM JI MIN KIM DO HYUNG OH HYE MIN		
发明人	KIM, JI-MIN KIM, DO-HYUNG OH, HYE-MIN		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 F21V9/08 H01L51/56 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3213 F21V9/08 H01L27/322 H01L27/3248 H01L27/3258 H01L27/3262 H01L51/5256 H01L51/56 H01L2227/323 H01L2251/558 H01L51/5203 H01L51/5253 H01L51/5296 H01L2251/56 H05B33/10		
代理机构(译)	摩根路易斯律师事务所		
助理审查员(译)	古德温DAVID		
优先权	1020110119186 2011-11-15 KR		
其他公开文献	US20150263077A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种具有改进的效率和寿命的有机发光显示面板及其制造方法。根据本发明的有机发光显示面板包括具有红色，绿色，蓝色和白色子像素区域的基板，分别形成在红色，绿色和蓝色子像素区域中的红色，绿色和蓝色滤色器，外涂层形成在红色和绿色子像素区域中，除了蓝色和白色子像素区域之外，或者形成在子像素区域中，使得外涂层的厚度在红色和绿色子区域中。像素区域大于蓝色和白色子像素区域中的外涂层的厚度;有机发光单元分别形成在红色，绿色，蓝色和白色子像素区域中。

