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

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H01L 51/52 (2006.01)

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(2013.01); **H01L 51/5228** (2013.01)

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CPC H01L 27/3248
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Fernando L Toledo

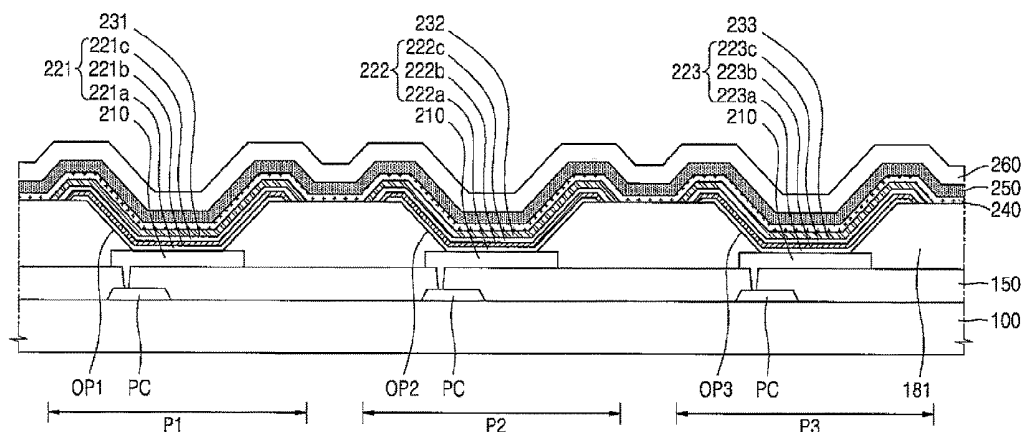
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic light-emitting display device includes a substrate including first and second pixel regions, pixel electrodes respectively corresponding thereto, a pixel-defining layer on the substrate, defining a first opening corresponding to the first pixel region, and defining a second opening corresponding to the second pixel region, a first intermediate layer in the first opening and corresponding to the first pixel region, a first opposite electrode on the first intermediate layer, a second intermediate layer in the second opening and corresponding to the second pixel region, a second opposite electrode on the second intermediate layer and spaced from the first opposite electrode, a connection electrode layer on the pixel-defining layer to cover the first and second pixel regions, and configured to electrically connect the first opposite electrode to the second opposite electrode, and a conductive adhesive layer between the pixel-defining layer and the connection electrode layer, and contacting the pixel-defining layer.

20 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

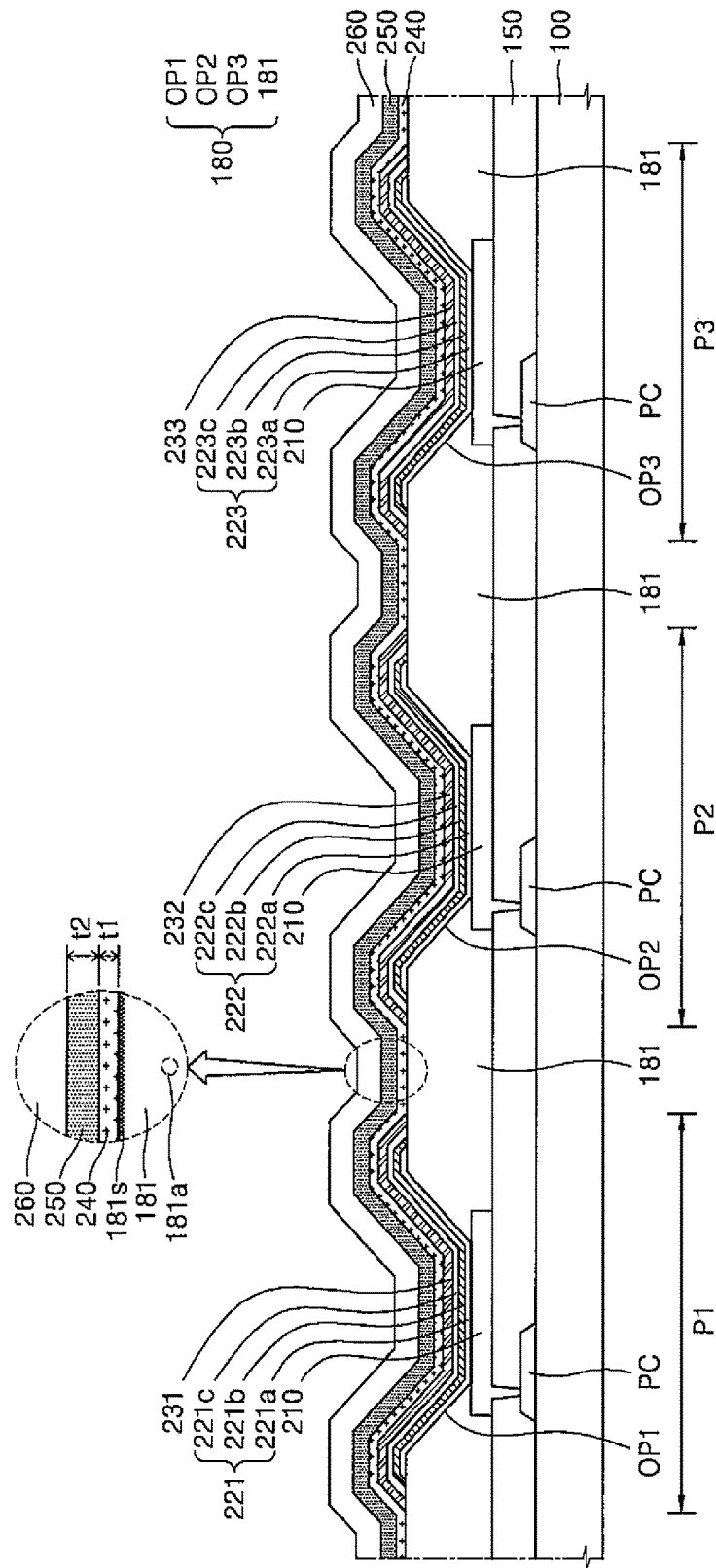


FIG. 2

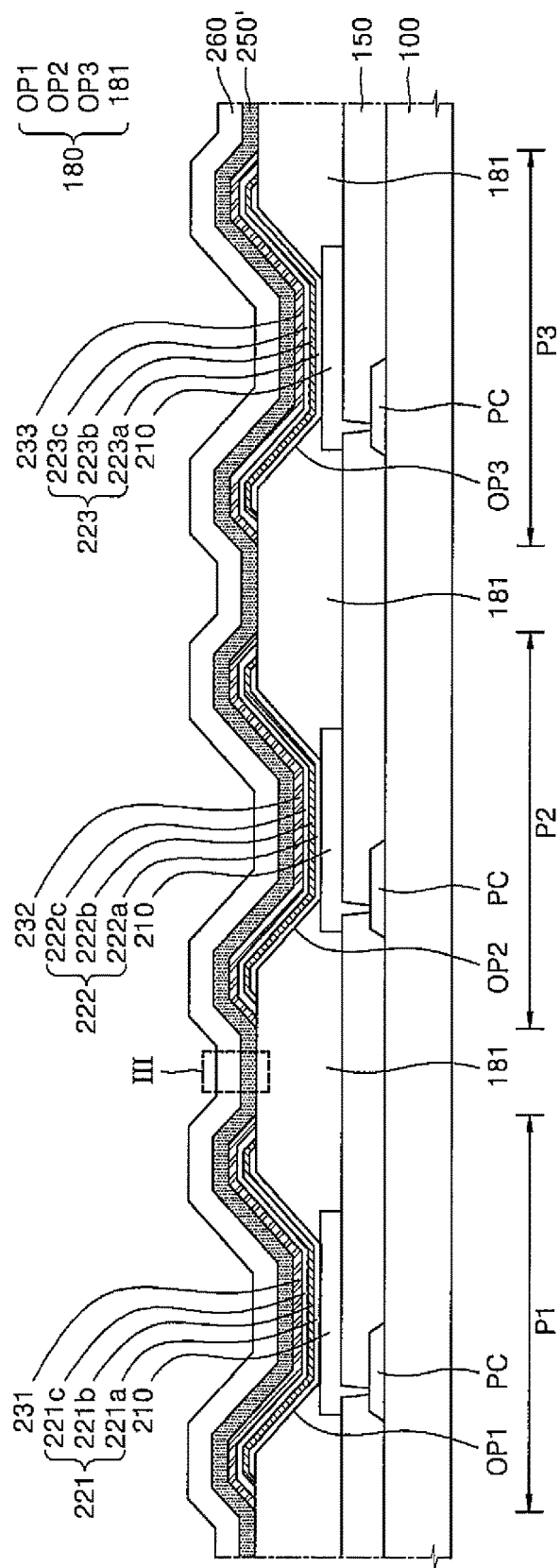


FIG. 3

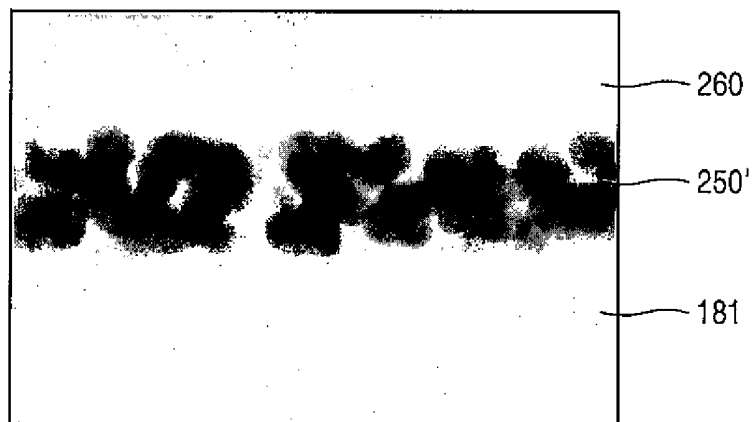


FIG. 4

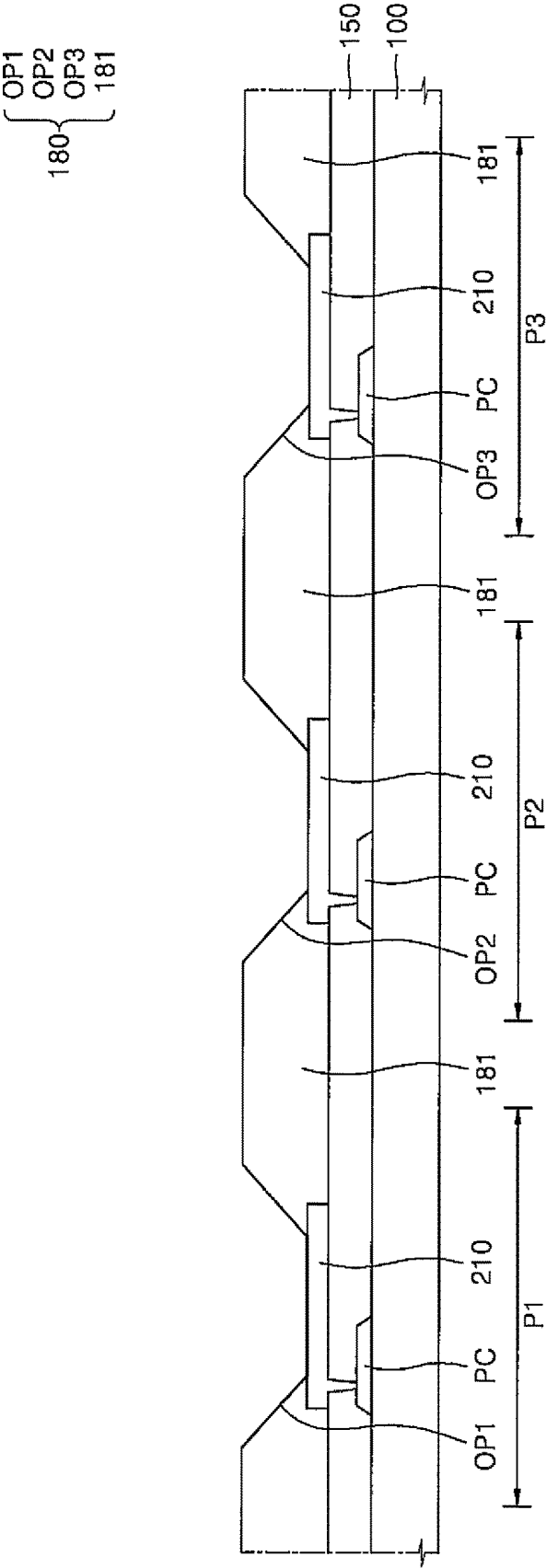


FIG. 5

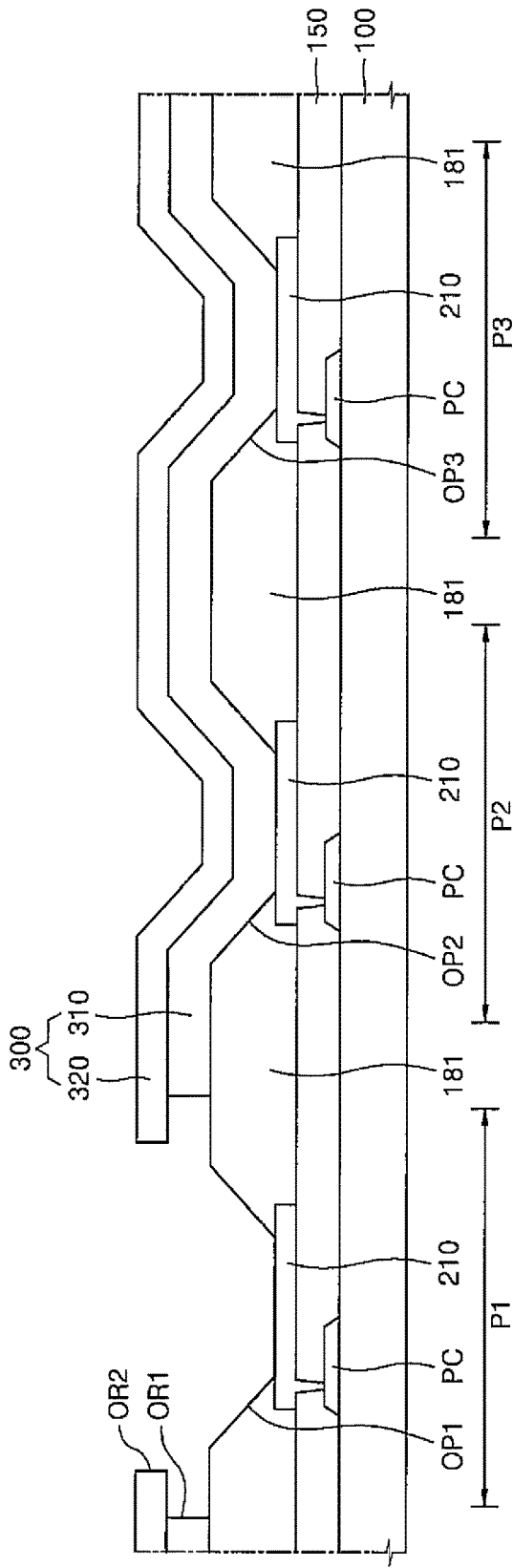


FIG. 6

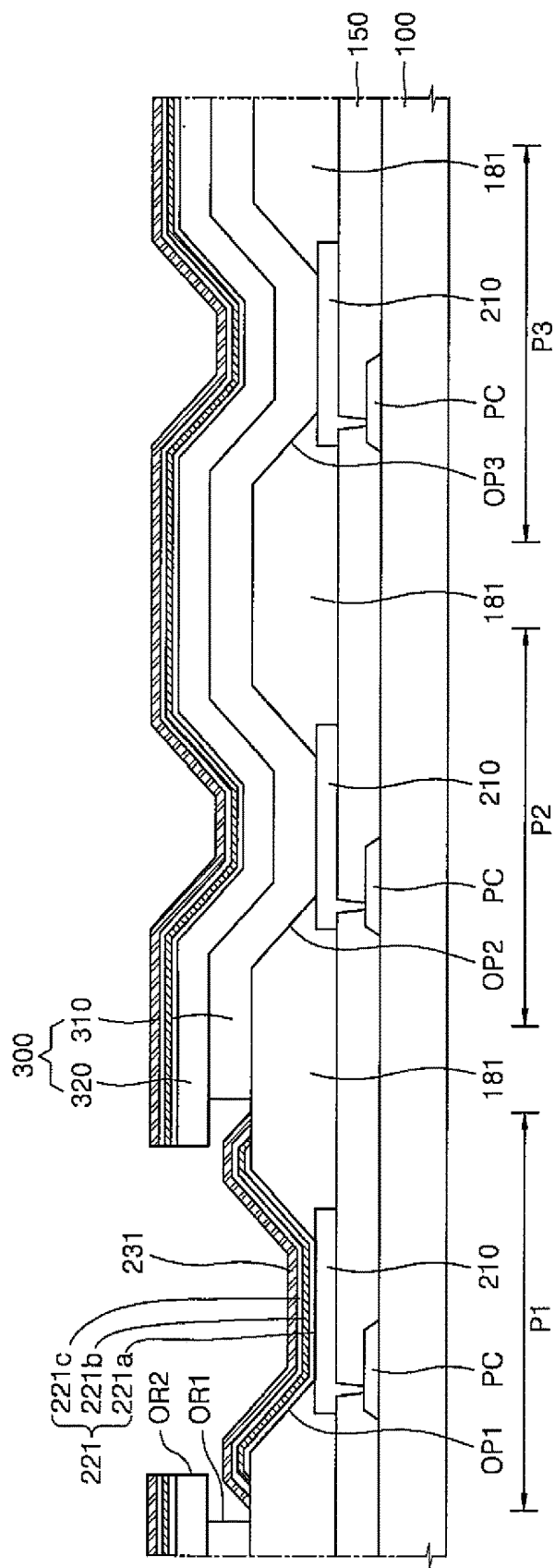


FIG. 7

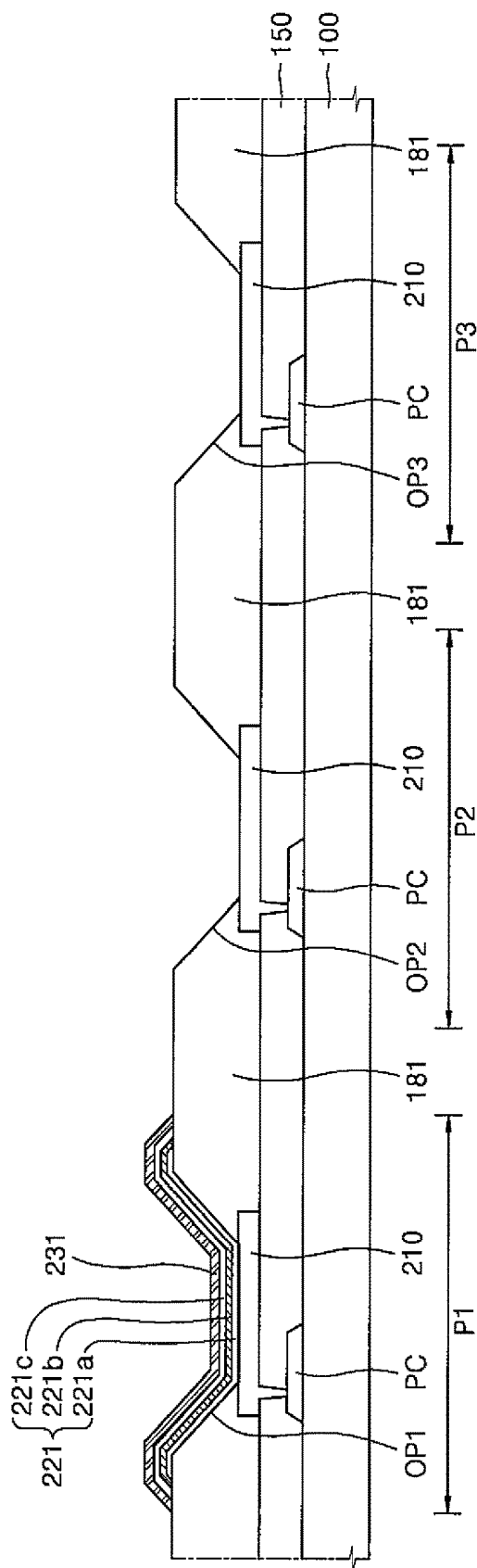


FIG. 8

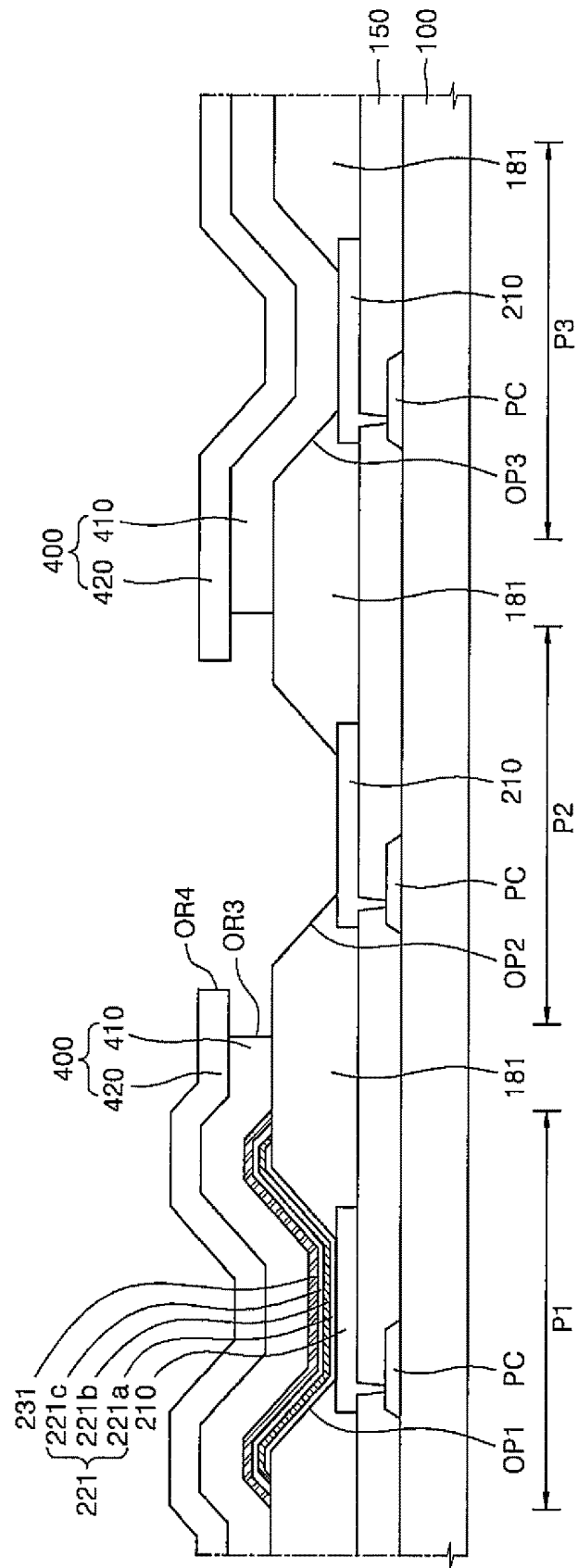


FIG. 9

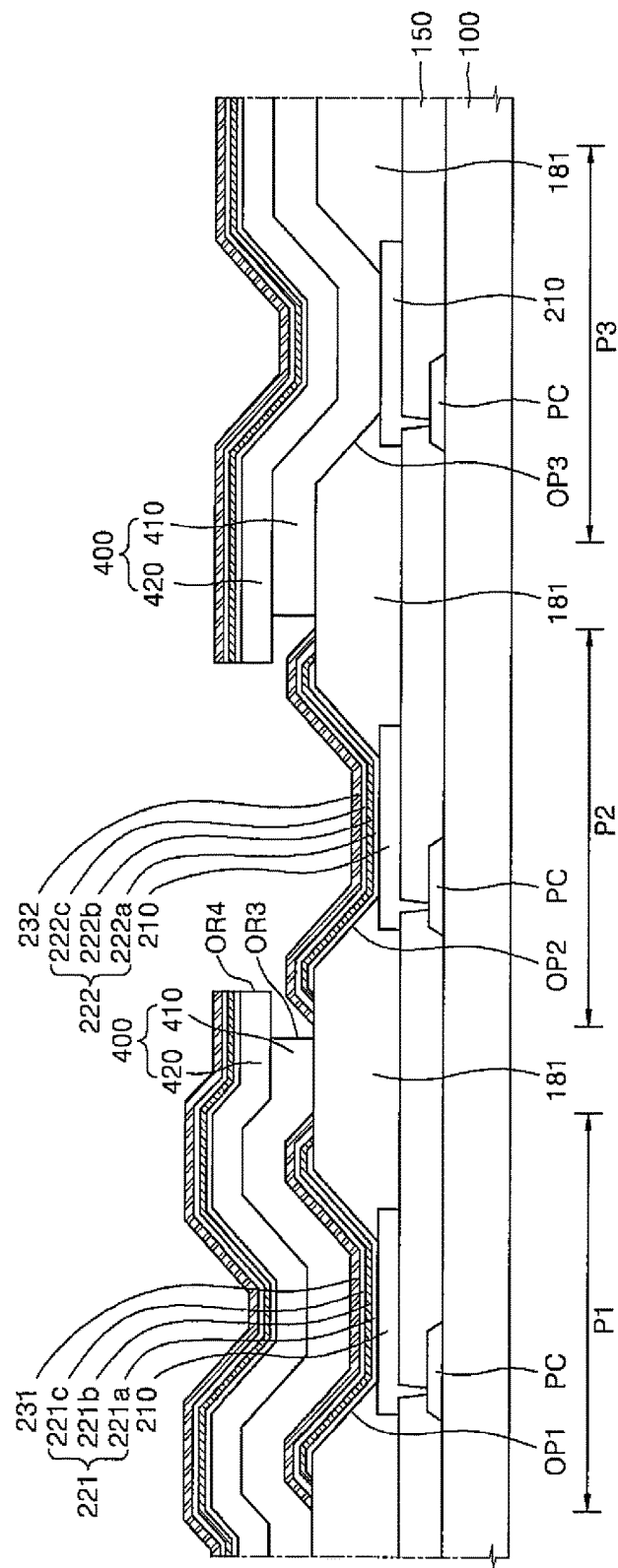


FIG. 10

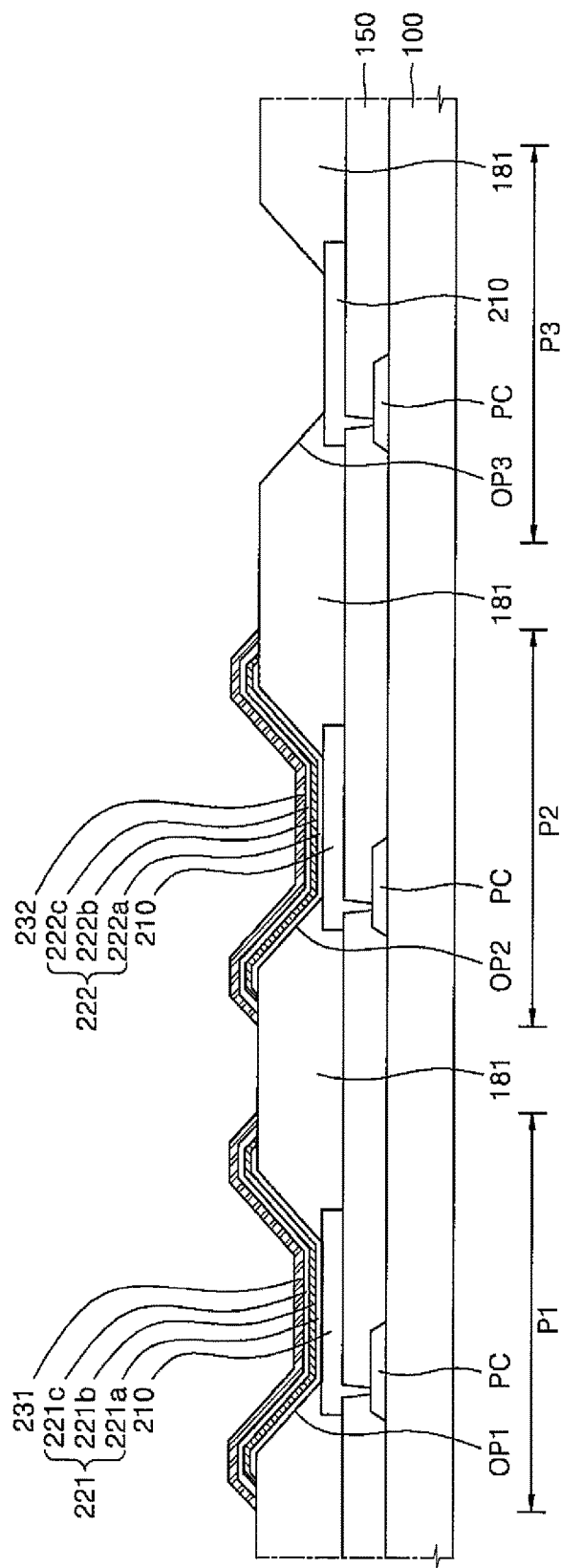


FIG. 11

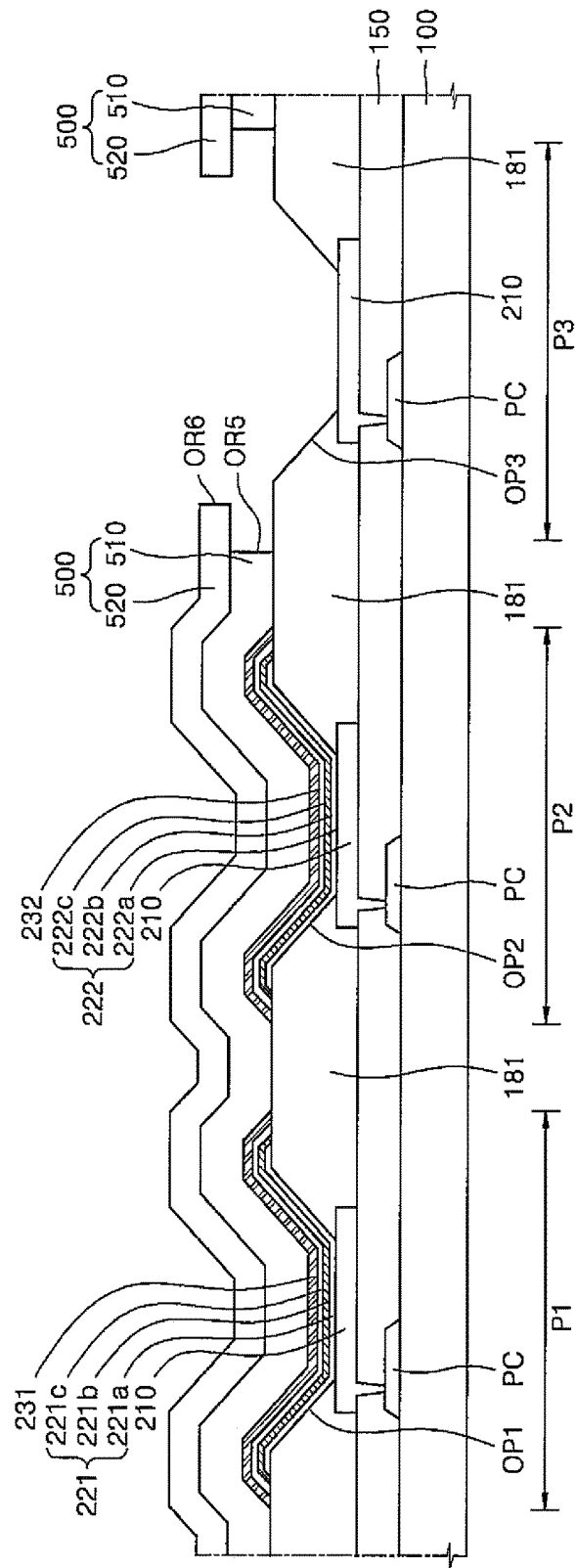


FIG. 12

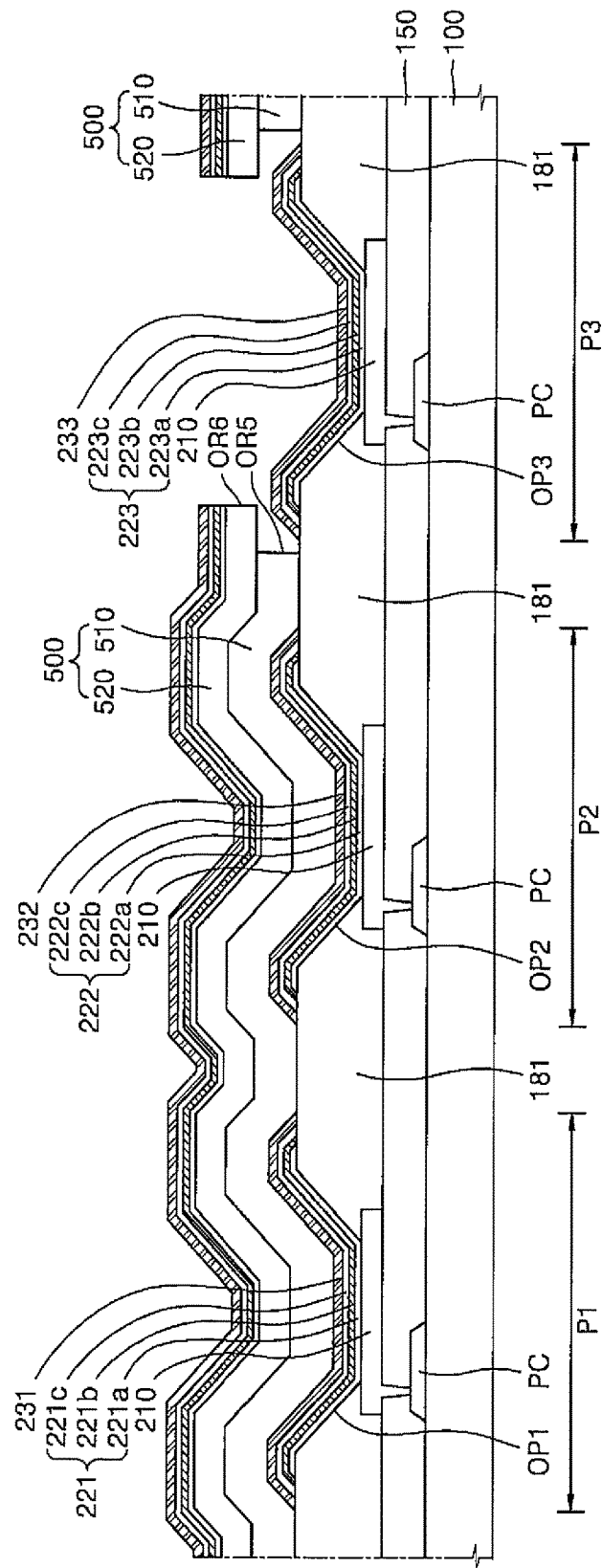


FIG. 13

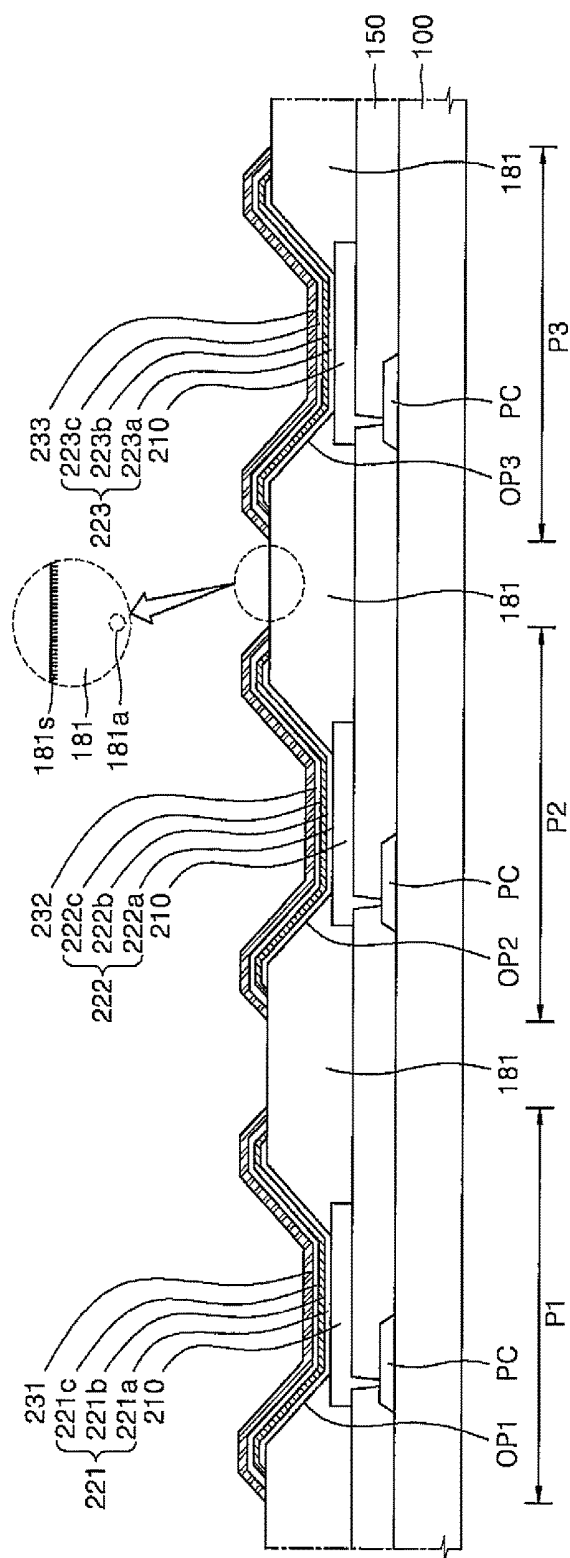
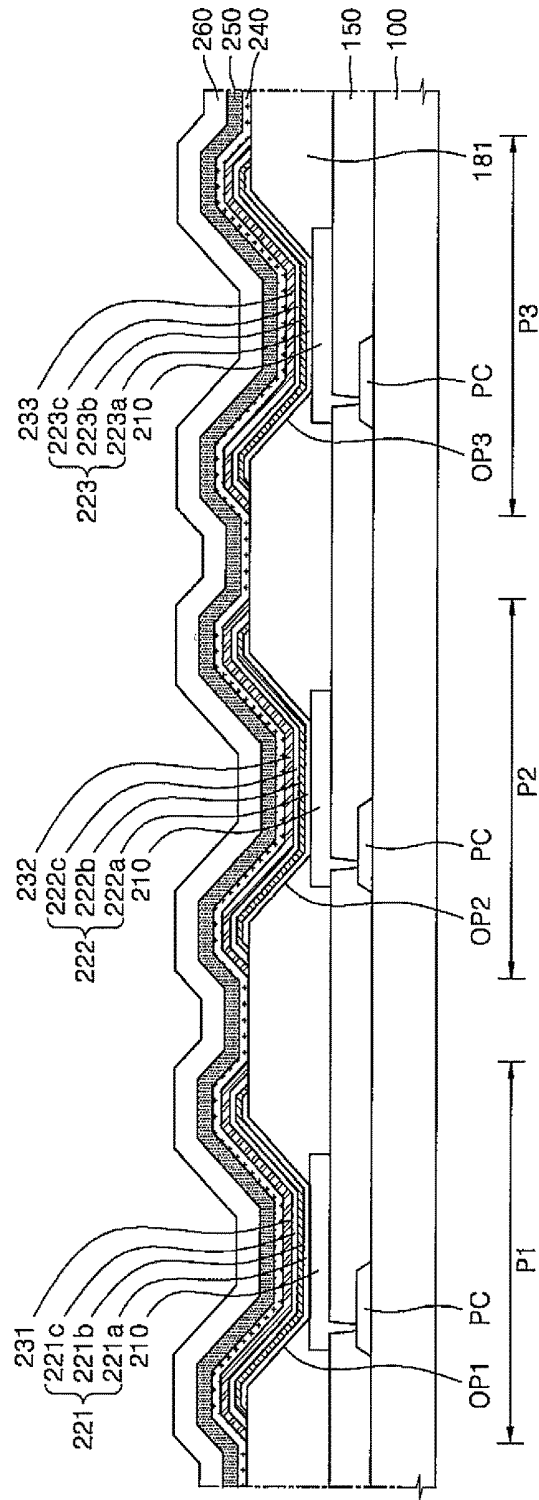


FIG. 14



ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to, and the benefit of, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0124943, filed on Sep. 3, 2015, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

One or more exemplary embodiments relate to an organic light-emitting display device, and a method of manufacturing the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

An organic light-emitting display device has not only a lightweight slim profile, but also has wide viewing angles, fast response speeds, and low power consumption, so that the organic light-emitting display device is in the limelight as a next-generation display device.

In the case of an organic light-emitting display device that produces full colors, light of different colors is emitted by respective pixel regions, and an organic emission layer may be patterned for respective pixel regions.

SUMMARY

One or more exemplary embodiments include an organic light-emitting display device and a method of manufacturing the same.

Additional aspects will be set forth in part in the description that follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented embodiments.

According to one or more exemplary embodiments, an organic light-emitting display device includes a substrate including a first pixel region and a second pixel region, pixel electrodes respectively corresponding to the first and second pixel regions, a pixel-defining layer on the substrate and defining a first opening corresponding to the first pixel region, and defining a second opening corresponding to the second pixel region, a first intermediate layer in the first opening and corresponding to the first pixel region, a first opposite electrode on the first intermediate layer, a second intermediate layer in the second opening and corresponding to the second pixel region, a second opposite electrode on the second intermediate layer and spaced from the first opposite electrode, a connection electrode layer on the pixel-defining layer to cover the first pixel region and to cover the second pixel region, and configured to electrically connect the first opposite electrode to the second opposite electrode, and a conductive adhesive layer between the pixel-defining layer and the connection electrode layer, and contacting the pixel-defining layer.

The pixel-defining layer may include a bank between the first opening and the second opening, a first point of the bank may include a first organic material, and an upper surface of the bank may include a second organic material that is different from the first organic material.

The conductive adhesive layer may directly contact the upper surface of the bank.

The second organic material may include a fluorine-based polymer.

The first point of the bank may be below the upper surface of the bank.

A thickness of the conductive adhesive layer may be smaller than a thickness of the connection electrode layer.

The connection electrode layer may include a first metallic element, and the conductive adhesive layer may include a second metallic element that is different from the first metallic element.

The first metallic element may include at least one of silver (Ag) or magnesium (Mg).

The second metallic element may include aluminum (Al), indium (In), or tungsten (W).

The conductive adhesive layer may include a metallic layer having light transmittance.

The conductive adhesive layer may include an oxide metallic layer having light transmittance.

According to one or more exemplary embodiments, a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device includes preparing a substrate including a first pixel region and a second pixel region, forming pixel electrodes respectively corresponding to the first pixel region and the second pixel region, forming a pixel-defining layer on the substrate, the pixel-defining layer defining a first opening and a second opening that respectively expose the pixel electrodes, forming a first intermediate layer corresponding to the first pixel region, forming a first opposite electrode on the first intermediate layer, forming a second intermediate layer corresponding to the second pixel region, forming a second opposite electrode on the second intermediate layer, forming a conductive adhesive layer on the pixel-defining layer, and forming a connection electrode layer to electrically connect the first opposite electrode and the second opposite electrode.

The pixel-defining layer may include a bank between the first opening and the second opening, and, in the forming of the conductive adhesive layer, the conductive adhesive layer may directly contact an upper surface of the bank, the upper surface of the bank including a second organic material that is different from a first organic material at a first point of the bank.

The second organic material may include a fluorine-based polymer.

The forming of the first intermediate layer and the forming of the first opposite electrode may include using a first masking pattern, the first masking pattern including a first mediation layer for directly contacting an upper surface of the pixel-defining layer adjacent the first opening, and defining a first opening region corresponding to the first opening, and a first photosensitive pattern layer on the first mediation layer, and including a second opening region corresponding to the first opening region.

A size of the first opening region may be greater than a size of the second opening region.

The method may further include removing the first masking pattern by using a solvent to remove the first mediation layer.

The connection electrode layer may include a first metallic element, and the conductive adhesive layer may include a second metallic element that is different from the first metallic element.

The first metallic element may include at least one of silver (Ag) and magnesium (Mg).

The second metallic element may include aluminum (Al), indium (In), or tungsten (W).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and/or other aspects will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the exemplary embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light-emitting display device according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light-emitting display device according to a comparison example;

FIG. 3 is a transmission electron microscope (TEM) image that magnifies the region III of FIG. 2; and

FIGS. 4 to 14 are process cross-sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device according to an exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Features of the inventive concept and methods of accomplishing the same may be understood more readily by reference to the following detailed description of embodiments and the accompanying drawings. The inventive concept may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Hereinafter, example embodiments will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numbers refer to like elements throughout. The present invention, however, may be embodied in various different forms, and should not be construed as being limited to only the illustrated embodiments herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided as examples so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the aspects and features of the present invention to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, processes, elements, and techniques that are not necessary to those having ordinary skill in the art for a complete understanding of the aspects and features of the present invention may not be described. Unless otherwise noted, like reference numerals denote like elements throughout the attached drawings and the written description, and thus, descriptions thereof will not be repeated. In the drawings, the relative sizes of elements, layers, and regions may be exaggerated for clarity.

It will be understood that, although the terms “first,” “second,” “third,” etc., may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section described below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “under,” “above,” “upper,” and the like, may be used herein for ease of explanation to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or in operation, in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the

device in the figures is turned over, elements described as “below” or “beneath” or “under” other elements or features would then be oriented “above” the other elements or features. Thus, the example terms “below” and “under” can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (e.g., rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein should be interpreted accordingly.

It will be understood that when an element, layer, region, or component is referred to as being “on,” “connected to,” or “coupled to” another element, layer, region, or component, it can be directly on, connected to, or coupled to the other element, layer, region, or component, or one or more intervening elements, layers, regions, or components may be present. In addition, it will also be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “between” two elements or layers, it can be the only element or layer between the two elements or layers, or one or more intervening elements or layers may also be present.

In the following examples, the x-axis, the y-axis and the z-axis are not limited to three axes of a rectangular coordinate system, and may be interpreted in a broader sense. For example, the x-axis, the y-axis, and the z-axis may be perpendicular to one another, or may represent different directions that are not perpendicular to one another.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the present invention. As used herein, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes,” and “including,” when used in this specification, specify the presence of the stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expressions such as “at least one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

As used herein, the term “substantially,” “about,” and similar terms are used as terms of approximation and not as terms of degree, and are intended to account for the inherent deviations in measured or calculated values that would be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art. Further, the use of “may” when describing embodiments of the present invention refers to “one or more embodiments of the present invention.” As used herein, the terms “use,” “using,” and “used” may be considered synonymous with the terms “utilize,” “utilizing,” and “utilized,” respectively. Also, the term “exemplary” is intended to refer to an example or illustration.

When a certain embodiment may be implemented differently, a specific process order may be performed differently from the described order. For example, two consecutively described processes may be performed substantially at the same time or performed in an order opposite to the described order.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the

relevant art and/or the present specification, and should not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense, unless expressly so defined herein.

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light-emitting display device according to an exemplary embodiment.

Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light-emitting display device includes pixel regions P1, P2, and P3. Each of the pixel regions P1, P2, and P3 corresponds to a pixel, and each pixel emits light that is different from the light emitted by the other pixels. One of the first to third pixel regions P1, P2, and P3 may produce a red color, another of the first to third pixel regions P1, P2, and P3 may produce a green color, and the last of the first to third pixel regions P1, P2, and P3 may produce a blue color. For example, the pixel regions P1, P2, and P3 may be pixels that produce red color, green color, and blue color, respectively. In the following description, although the first pixel region P1 produces the red color, the second pixel region P2 produces the green color, and the third pixel region P3 produces the blue color, as an example, for convenience of description, the present invention is not limited thereto. A combination of different colors other than red, green, and blue colors may be produced. According to another exemplary embodiment, various modifications may be produced such that the combination produces full colors, such as a combination of four colors including, for example, red, green, blue, and white colors.

Stacked structures spaced apart from each other are respectively located on the pixel regions P1, P2, and P3. Each of the stacked structures may include a pixel electrode 210, sections having intermediate layers 221, 222, 223, and opposite electrodes 231, 232, 233. The opposite electrodes 231, 232, 233 are spaced apart from each other, and are electrically connected by a connection electrode layer 250, while a conductive adhesive layer 240 is disposed below the connection electrode layer 250.

The pixel electrode 210 is electrically connected with a pixel circuit PC formed on a substrate 100. The pixel circuit PC may include a thin film transistor and a capacitor, and may be electrically connected with the pixel electrode 210 provided to each of the pixel regions P1, P2, and P3. An insulating layer 150 having an approximately flat upper surface covers the pixel circuit PC.

The substrate 100 may include various materials, such as a plastic material including polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), and polyimide. According to an exemplary embodiment, in the case where the substrate 100 includes a plastic material or a metallic material, flexibility may improve when compared to the case where the substrate 100 includes a glass material. A buffer layer including SiO₂ and/or SiNx, for preventing penetration of impurities, may be provided on the substrate 100.

The pixel electrodes 210 are spaced apart from each other in an island type.

In the present embodiment, the pixel electrode 210 is an anode electrode as a reflective electrode. According to an exemplary embodiment, the pixel electrode 210 may include a single reflective metallic layer including Ag, Al, Au, Pt, Cr, or an alloy thereof. According to another exemplary embodiment, the pixel electrode 210 may be a double or a triple layer further including an indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO) layer above and/or below the above-described single reflective metallic layer.

A pixel-defining layer 180 includes openings OP1, OP2, OP3, which respectively correspond to the pixel regions P1, P2, P3, and also includes a bank 181 between adjacent ones of the openings OP1, OP2, OP3. The pixel-defining layer

180 may be an insulating layer, and may include a carbon-based organic material. The pixel electrodes 210 may be respectively exposed via the openings OP1, OP2, OP3. The bank 181 may cover the edge(s) of the pixel electrode(s) 210. The bank 181 may prevent an arc (e.g., an electrical short) from occurring at the end of the pixel electrode 210 by increasing a distance between the end of the pixel electrode 210 and the end of the opposite electrodes 231, 232, 233, and/or by increasing a distance between the pixel electrode 210 and the connection electrode layer 250.

The intermediate layers 221, 222, 223 and the opposite electrodes 231, 232, 233 are respectively located in the pixel regions P1, P2, P3. The intermediate layer 221 corresponding to the first pixel region P1 is referred to as a first intermediate layer 221, the intermediate layer 222 corresponding to the second pixel region P2 is referred to as a second intermediate layer 222, and the intermediate layer 223 corresponding to the third pixel region P3 is referred to as a third intermediate layer 223. Also, the opposite electrode 231 corresponding to the first pixel region P1 is referred to as a first opposite electrode 231, the opposite electrode 232 corresponding to the second pixel region P2 is referred to as a second opposite electrode 232, and the opposite electrode 233 corresponding to the third pixel region P3 is referred to as a third opposite electrode 233.

The first to third intermediate layers 221, 222, 223 are spaced apart from each other, and the first to third opposite electrodes 231, 232, 233 are spaced apart from each other.

The first intermediate layer 221 may include a first emission layer 221b, and may also include a first functional layer 221a and a second functional layer 221c, which may be respectively disposed below and above the first emission layer 221b. The first emission layer 221b may include a fluorescent material or a phosphor material for emitting red light. The first functional layer 221a may include a hole injection layer (HIL) and/or a hole transport layer (HTL). The first functional layer 221a may be a single layer of the HTL, or may be HTLs and HILs, depending on a material included in the first emission layer 221b. The second functional layer 221c may include an electron transport layer (ETL) and/or an electron injection layer (EIL). According to an exemplary embodiment, when the first opposite electrode 231, as described below, is a (semi) transmissive metallic layer with high Ag content, the second functional layer 221c may include an EIL including Yb, etc.

The first opposite electrode 231 has light transmittance as a cathode electrode. According to an exemplary embodiment, the first opposite electrode 231 may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the first opposite electrode 231 may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content. According to another exemplary embodiment, the first opposite electrode 231 may be a transparent conductive layer including a transparent conductive oxide (TCO), such as ITO and IZO.

The end of the first opposite electrode 231 may cover the end of the first intermediate layer 221, which is provided below the first opposite electrode 231. The first emission layer 221b may cover the end of the first functional layer 221a, the second functional layer 221c may cover the end of the first emission layer 221b, and the first opposite electrode 231 may cover the end of the second functional layer 221c.

The end of the first opposite electrode 231 may have an inclined surface. Because the inclined surface has a forward taper shape that is smoothly connected with the upper surface of the bank 181, and does not have a reverse taper shape, the inclined surface may reduce the likelihood that

the conductive adhesive layer **240** is cut or damaged at a connection portion of the end of the first opposite electrode **231** and the bank **181**.

The second intermediate layer **222** may include a second emission layer **222b**, and may also include a first functional layer **222a** and a second functional layer **222c** that may be respectively disposed below and above the second emission layer **222b**. The second emission layer **222b** may include a fluorescent material or a phosphor material for emitting green light. The first functional layer **222a** may include an HIL and/or an HTL. The first functional layer **222a** may be a single HTL, or may be HTLs and HILs, depending on a material included in the second emission layer **222b**. The second functional layer **222c** may include the ETL and/or the EIL. According to an exemplary embodiment, when the second opposite electrode **232**, as described below, is a (semi) transmissive metallic layer with high Ag content, the second functional layer **222c** may include an EIL including Yb, etc.

The second opposite electrode **232** has light transmittance as a cathode electrode. According to an exemplary embodiment, the second opposite electrode **232** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the second opposite electrode **232** may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content. According to another exemplary embodiment, the second opposite electrode **232** may be a transparent conductive layer including TCO, such as ITO and IZO.

The end of the second opposite electrode **232** may cover the end of the second intermediate layer **222**, which is provided below the second opposite electrode **232**. The second emission layer **222b** may cover the end of the first functional layer **222a**, the second functional layer **222c** may cover the end of the second emission layer **222b**, and the second opposite electrode **232** may cover the end of the second functional layer **222c**.

The end of the second opposite electrode **232** may have an inclined surface. Because the inclined surface has a forward taper shape that is smoothly connected with the upper surface of the bank **181**, as opposed to a reverse taper shape, the inclined surface may reduce the change that the conductive adhesive layer **240** is cut or damaged at a connection portion of the end of the second opposite electrode **232** and the bank **181**.

The third intermediate layer **223** may include a third emission layer **223b**, and may also include a first functional layer **223a** and a second functional layer **223c** that are respectively disposed below and above the third emission layer **223b**. The third emission layer **223b** may include a fluorescent material or a phosphor material for emitting blue light. The first functional layer **223a** may include an HIL and/or an HTL. The first functional layer **223a** may be a single HTL, or may be HTLs and HILs, depending on a material included in the third emission layer **223b**. The second functional layer **223c** may include the ETL and/or the EIL. According to an exemplary embodiment, when the third opposite electrode **233**, as described below, is a (semi) transmissive metallic layer with high Ag content, the second functional layer **223c** may include an EIL including Yb, etc.

The third opposite electrode **233** has light transmittance as a cathode electrode. According to an exemplary embodiment, the third opposite electrode **233** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the third opposite electrode **233** may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content. According to another exemplary embodiment, the

third opposite electrode **233** may be a transparent conductive layer including TCO, such as ITO and IZO.

The end of the third opposite electrode **233** may cover the end of the third intermediate layer **223**, which is provided below the third opposite electrode **233**. The third emission layer **223b** may cover the end of the first functional layer **223a**, the second functional layer **223c** may cover the end of the third emission layer **223b**, and the third opposite electrode **233** may cover the end of the second functional layer **223c**.

The end of the third opposite electrode **233** may have an inclined surface. Because the inclined surface has a forward taper shape that is smoothly connected with the upper surface of the bank **181**, and does not have a reverse taper shape, the inclined surface may reduce the likelihood that the conductive adhesive layer **240** is cut or damaged at a connection portion of the end of the third opposite electrode **233** and the bank **181**.

The connection electrode layer **250** electrically connects the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, and **233** to each other. The connection electrode layer **250** is integrally formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** to cover the first to third pixel regions P1, P2, and P3. The connection electrode layer **250** has light transmittance. According to an exemplary embodiment, the connection electrode layer **250** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the connection electrode layer **250** may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content.

A protective layer **260** may cover the connection electrode layer **250**. The protective layer **260** may include, for example, an organic material.

The conductive adhesive layer **240** is located below the connection electrode layer **250**. The conductive adhesive layer **240** may be integrally formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** to cover the first to third pixel regions P1, P2, and P3. A thickness t1 of the conductive adhesive layer **240** may be less than a thickness t2 of the connection electrode layer **250**.

The conductive adhesive layer **240** has light transmittance. The conductive adhesive layer **240** may include a metallic element that is different from that of the connection electrode layer **250**. For example, the conductive adhesive layer **240** may include Al, In, and/or W. According to an exemplary embodiment, the conductive adhesive layer **240** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Al. According to another exemplary embodiment, the conductive adhesive layer **240** may be an oxide-metallic layer including In or W. For example, the conductive adhesive layer **240** may include the ITO, the IZO, InOx, and/or WOx.

A portion of the conductive adhesive layer **240** is respectively between the connection electrode layer **250** and the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, **233**, and the rest of the conductive adhesive layer **240** is between the pixel-defining layer **180** and the connection electrode layer **250**.

An upper surface **181s** of the bank **181** may include an organic material that is different from that of a remainder of the bank **181**. Referring to the enlarged portion of FIG. 1, an organic material, which is different from an organic material included in a first point **181a** of the bank **181** (e.g., a central point of the bank **181** with respect to a thickness direction of the bank **181**), may be included in the upper surface **181s** of the bank **181**. According to an exemplary embodiment, the first point **181a** of the bank **181** may include a carbon-based organic material, while the upper surface **181s** of the bank **181** may include both the carbon-based organic material and a fluorine-based organic material. The fluorine-based

organic material may be a material used during a process of forming the first to third intermediate layers **221**, **222**, **223**, and the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, **233**, as described below.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light-emitting display device according to a comparison example, and FIG. 3 is a transmission electron microscope (TEM) image that corresponds to the region III of FIG. 2.

As a comparison example, when a connection electrode layer **250'** is formed to directly contact the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, **233** as illustrated in FIG. 2, surface energy of the upper surface **181s** of the bank **181** including a fluorine-based organic material increases, so that the connection electrode layer **250'** formed on the upper surface **181s** of the bank **181** may be cut by the surface energy, as illustrated in FIG. 3. Therefore, a surface resistance of the connection electrode layer **250'** increases. To prevent cutting of the connection electrode layer **250'**, the connection electrode layer **250'** may be formed to be thick. However, in this case, a light absorption rate of the connection electrode layer **250'** increases, and thus light transmittance reduces.

However, according to an exemplary embodiment, because the conductive adhesive layer **240** having excellent adhesiveness is between the pixel-defining layer **180** and the connection electrode layer **250**, cutting of the connection electrode layer **250** may be avoided or prevented. Therefore, the problem of a surface resistance increase, or the problem of light transmittance, etc. may be resolved.

FIGS. 4 to 14 are process cross-sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device according to an exemplary embodiment.

Referring to FIG. 4, the substrate **100** including the first to third pixel regions **P1**, **P2**, and **P3** is prepared. A buffer layer for preventing penetration of impurities may be formed on the substrate **100**, and a pixel circuit PC including a thin film transistor and a capacitor may be formed on the buffer layer. The first to third pixel regions **P1**, **P2**, and **P3** each include one pixel circuit PC. The insulating layer **150** having an approximately flat upper surface covers the pixel circuit PC.

After that, a metallic layer is formed on the insulating layer **150**, and the pixel electrodes **210** corresponding to the first to third pixel regions **P1**, **P2**, and **P3** are formed by patterning the metallic layer. The pixel electrode **210** is a reflective electrode. According to an exemplary embodiment, the pixel electrode **210** may be a single reflective metallic layer including Ag, Al, Au, Pt, Cr, or an alloy thereof. According to another exemplary embodiment, the pixel electrode **210** may be a double or triple layer further including the ITO or IZO layer above and/or below the above-described single reflective metallic layer.

Next, an organic insulating layer may be formed on the substrate **100** including the pixel electrodes **210**, and the pixel-defining layer **180** may be formed by patterning the organic insulating layer. The pixel-defining layer **180** includes the first to third openings **OP1**, **OP2**, and **OP3** that expose the pixel electrodes **210**, and also includes the bank **181** between adjacent ones of the openings **OP1**, **OP2**, and **OP3**. The pixel-defining layer **180** may include, for example, a carbon-based organic material.

Referring to FIG. 5, a first masking pattern **300** covering the second and third pixel regions **P2** and **P3**, while leaving the first pixel region **P1** uncovered, is formed. The first masking pattern **300** may include a first mediation layer **310**,

which includes a first opening region **OR1**, and a first photosensitive pattern layer **320**, which includes a second opening region **OR2**.

The first masking pattern **300** may be formed by sequentially forming a first organic material layer, which includes a non-photosensitive fluorine-based organic material, and forming a first photosensitive layer, and thereafter performing exposure, developing, and etching.

First, the first organic material layer and the first photosensitive layer are sequentially formed on the substrate **100**, and a portion of the first photosensitive layer that corresponds to the first pixel region **P1** is exposed. After that, the first photosensitive pattern layer **320** having the second opening region **OR2** is formed by developing the first photosensitive layer. Next, the first mediation layer **310** having the first opening region **OR1** is formed by etching a portion of the first organic material layer that is exposed via the second opening region **OR2**. The size of the first opening region **OR1** may be formed to be greater than the size of the second opening region **OR2** via an etching process.

The first and second opening regions **OR1** and **OR2** correspond to the first opening **OP1** of the pixel-defining layer **180**. The first opening **OP1** (e.g., the bank **181** and the pixel electrode **210** exposed by the first opening **OP1**) is exposed via the first and second opening regions **OR1** and **OR2**.

Referring to FIG. 6, the first intermediate layer **221** and the first opposite electrode **231** are sequentially formed on the substrate **100**, which has the first masking pattern **300** thereon. The first intermediate layer **221** and the first opposite electrode **231** may be formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100**. The first intermediate layer **221** may include the first emission layer **221b**, and may include the first and second functional layers **221a** and **221c** respectively below and above the first emission layer **221b**.

According to an exemplary embodiment, the first functional layer **221a**, the first emission layer **221b**, the second functional layer **221c**, and the first opposite electrode **231** may be sequentially formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** while the first masking pattern **300** is thereon.

The first emission layer **221b** may include, for example, a fluorescent material or a phosphor material that may emit light of the red color. The first functional layer **221a** may include the HTL and/or the HIL. The second functional layer **221c** may include the EIL and/or the ETL. The HTL, the HIL, the EIL, and the ETL may be selectively formed depending on a material of the first emission layer **221b**, and depending on a material of the first opposite electrode **231**.

The first opposite electrode **231** has light transmittance. According to an exemplary embodiment, the first opposite electrode **231** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the first opposite electrode **231** may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content. According to another exemplary embodiment, the first opposite electrode **231** may be a transparent conductive layer including TCO such as ITO and IZO.

During a deposition process of the first intermediate layer **221** and the first opposite electrode **231**, deposition materials may move toward the substrate **100** along an oblique direction of the substrate **100**, as well as along a direction perpendicular to the substrate **100**. Therefore, the end of the first intermediate layer **221** and the end of the first opposite electrode **231** may extend to a space below the first photosensitive pattern layer **320** to be partially overlapped by the first photosensitive pattern layer **320**. However, the end of the first intermediate layer **221** and the end of the first

opposite electrode **231** do not contact the first mediation layer **310**. If the end of the first intermediate layer **221** and the end of the first opposite electrode **231** contact the first mediation layer **310**, a floating phenomenon may occur in which the end of the first intermediate layer **221** and the end of the first opposite electrode **231** are separated from the bank **181** during a lift-off process, in which the first masking pattern **300** is removed, as described below.

By the above-described deposition process, the end of the first opposite electrode **231** may have an inclined surface. The inclined surface has a forward taper shape that is smoothly connected with the upper surface of the bank **181**, not a reverse taper shape.

While the first intermediate layer **221** and the first opposite electrode **231** are sequentially deposited, the first opposite electrode **231** may cover the end of the first intermediate layer **221**. According to an exemplary embodiment, the first opposite electrode **231** may cover the end of the second functional layer **221c**, the second functional layer **221c** may cover the end of the first emission layer **221b**, and the first emission layer **221b** may cover the end of the first functional layer **221a**.

Referring to FIG. 7, the first masking pattern **300** is removed via the lift-off process. According to an exemplary embodiment, because the first mediation layer **310** formed while the first organic material layer is patterned includes a fluorine-based organic material, the first mediation layer **310** may be removed by using a fluorine-based solvent. The first photosensitive pattern layer **320** on the first mediation layer **310**, and the first intermediate layer **221** and the first opposite electrode **231** stacked on the first photosensitive pattern layer **320**, may be separated from the substrate **100** while the first mediation layer **310** is removed.

While the first masking pattern **300** is removed, the first intermediate layer **221** and the first opposite electrode **231** having an island shape remain in the first pixel region **P1**.

Referring to FIG. 8, a second masking pattern **400**, which covers the first and third pixel regions **P1** and **P3** while leaving the second pixel region **P2** uncovered, is formed. The second masking pattern **400** may include a second mediation layer **410** having a third opening region **OR3** corresponding to the second pixel region **P2**, and may also include a second photosensitive pattern layer **420** having a fourth opening region **OR4**.

The second masking pattern **400** may be formed by sequentially forming a second organic material layer including a non-photosensitive fluorine-based organic material, forming a second photosensitive layer, and by then performing exposure, developing, and etching.

First, the second organic material layer and the second photosensitive layer are sequentially formed on the substrate **100**, and a portion of the second photosensitive layer that corresponds to the second pixel region **P2** is exposed. After that, the second photosensitive pattern layer **420** having the fourth opening region **OR4** is formed by developing the second photosensitive layer. Next, the second mediation layer **410** having the third opening region **OR3** is formed by etching a portion of the second organic material layer that is exposed via the fourth opening region **OR4**. The size of the third opening region **OR3** may be formed to be greater than the size of the fourth opening region **OR4** via an etching process.

The third and fourth opening regions **OR3** and **OR4** correspond to the second opening **OP2** of the pixel-defining layer **180**. The second opening **OP2** (e.g., the bank **181** and

the pixel electrode **210** exposed by the second opening **OP2**) is exposed via the third and fourth opening regions **OR3** and **OR4**.

Referring to FIG. 9, the second intermediate layer **222** and the second opposite electrode **232** are sequentially formed on the substrate **100**, which is partially covered by the second masking pattern **400**. The second intermediate layer **222** and the second opposite electrode **232** may be formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** and on the second masking pattern **400**. The second intermediate layer **222** may include the second emission layer **222b**, and may include the first and second functional layers **222a** and **222c** respectively located below and above the second emission layer **222b**.

According to an exemplary embodiment, the first functional layer **222a**, the second emission layer **222b**, the second functional layer **222c**, and the second opposite electrode **232** may be sequentially formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** including the second masking pattern **400**.

The second emission layer **222b** may include, for example, a fluorescent material or a phosphor material that may emit light of the green color. The first functional layer **222a** may include the HTL and/or the HIL. The second functional layer **222c** may include the EIL and/or the ETL. The HTL, the HIL, the EIL, and the ETL may be selectively formed depending on a material of the second emission layer **222b** and depending on a material of the second opposite electrode **232**.

The second opposite electrode **232** has light transmittance. According to an exemplary embodiment, the second opposite electrode **232** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the second opposite electrode **232** may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content. According to another exemplary embodiment, the second opposite electrode **232** may be a transparent conductive layer including TCO, such as ITO and IZO.

During a deposition process of the second intermediate layer **222** and the second opposite electrode **232**, deposition materials may move toward the substrate **100** along an oblique direction of the substrate **100**, as well as in a direction perpendicular to the substrate **100**. Therefore, the end of the second intermediate layer **222** and the end of the second opposite electrode **232** may extend to a space below the second photosensitive pattern layer **420** to be partially overlapped by the second photosensitive pattern layer **420**. However, the end of the second intermediate layer **222** and the end of the second opposite electrode **232** do not contact the second mediation layer **410**. If the end of the second intermediate layer **222** and the end of the second opposite electrode **232** contact the second mediation layer **410**, a floating phenomenon may occur, whereby the end of the second intermediate layer **222** and the end of the second opposite electrode **232** may be separated from the bank **181** during the lift-off process of the second masking pattern **400**, as described below.

By the above-described deposition process, the end of the second opposite electrode **232** may have an inclined surface. The inclined surface has a forward taper shape that is smoothly connected with the upper surface of the bank **181**, not a reverse taper shape.

While the second intermediate layer **222** and the second opposite electrode **232** are sequentially deposited, the second opposite electrode **232** may cover the end of the second intermediate layer **222**. According to an exemplary embodiment, the second opposite electrode **232** may cover the end

of the second functional layer **222c**, the second functional layer **222c** may cover the end of the second emission layer **222b**, and the second emission layer **222b** may cover the end of the first functional layer **222a**.

Referring to FIG. 10, the second masking pattern **400** is removed via the lift-off process. According to an exemplary embodiment, because the second mediation layer **410** formed while the second organic material layer is patterned includes a fluorine-based organic material, the second mediation layer **410** may be removed by using a fluorine-based solvent. The second photosensitive pattern layer **420** on the second mediation layer **410**, and the second intermediate layer **222** and the second opposite electrode **232** stacked on the second photosensitive pattern layer **420**, may be separated from the substrate **100** while the second mediation layer **410** is removed.

While the second masking pattern **400** is removed, the second intermediate layer **222** and the second opposite electrode **232** having an island shape remain in the second pixel region **P2**.

Referring to FIG. 11, a third masking pattern **500** leaving the third pixel region **P3** uncovered, while covering the first and second pixel regions **P1** and **P2**, is formed. The third masking pattern **500** may include a third mediation layer **510** having a fifth opening region **OR5**, and may include a third photosensitive pattern layer **520** having a sixth opening region **OR6**.

The third masking pattern **500** may be formed by sequentially forming a third organic material layer including a non-photosensitive fluorine-based organic material, and forming a third photosensitive layer, and by then performing exposure, developing, and etching.

First, the third organic material layer and the third photosensitive layer are sequentially formed on the substrate **100**, and a portion of the third photosensitive layer that corresponds to the third pixel region **P3** is exposed. After that, the third photosensitive pattern layer **520** having the sixth opening region **OR6** is formed by developing the third photosensitive layer. Next, the third mediation layer **510** having the fifth opening region **OR5** is formed by etching a portion of the third organic material layer that is exposed via the sixth opening region **OR6**. The size of the fifth opening region **OR5** may be formed to be greater than the size of the sixth opening region **OR6** via an etching process.

The fifth and sixth opening regions **OR5** and **OR6** correspond to the third opening **OP3** of the pixel-defining layer **180**. The third opening **OP3** (e.g., the bank **181** and the pixel electrode **210** exposed by the third opening **OP3**) is exposed via the fifth and sixth opening regions **OR5** and **OR6**.

Referring to FIG. 12, the third intermediate layer **223** and the third opposite electrode **233** are sequentially formed on the substrate **100** including the third masking pattern **500**. The third intermediate layer **223** and the third opposite electrode **233** may be formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** and on the third masking pattern **500**. The third intermediate layer **223** may include the third emission layer **223b**, and may include the first and second functional layers **223a** and **223c** respectively located below and above the third emission layer **223b**.

According to an exemplary embodiment, the first functional layer **223a**, the third emission layer **223b**, the second functional layer **223c**, and the third opposite electrode **233** may be sequentially formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** including the third masking pattern **500**.

The third emission layer **223b** may include, for example, a fluorescent material or a phosphor material that may emit light of the blue color. The first functional layer **223a** may

include the HTL and/or the HIL. The second functional layer **223c** may include the EIL and/or the ETL. The HTL, the HIL, the EIL, and the ETL may be selectively formed depending on a material of the third emission layer **223b**, and depending on a material of the third opposite electrode **233**.

The third opposite electrode **233** has light transmittance. According to an exemplary embodiment, the third opposite electrode **233** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the third opposite electrode **233** may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content. According to another exemplary embodiment, the third opposite electrode **233** may be a transparent conductive layer including TCO such as ITO and IZO.

During a deposition process of the third intermediate layer **223** and the third opposite electrode **233**, deposition materials may move toward the substrate **100** along an oblique direction of the substrate **100**, and may also move along a direction perpendicular to the substrate **100**. Therefore, the end of the third intermediate layer **223** and the end of the third opposite electrode **233** may extend to a space below the third photosensitive pattern layer **520** to be partially overlapped by the third photosensitive pattern layer **520**. However, the end of the third intermediate layer **223** and the end of the third opposite electrode **233** do not contact the third mediation layer **510**. If the end of the third intermediate layer **223** and the end of the third opposite electrode **233** contact the third mediation layer **510**, a floating phenomenon may occur in which the end of the third intermediate layer **223** and the end of the third opposite electrode **233** are separated from the bank **181** during the lift-off process of the third masking pattern **500**, as described below.

By the above-described deposition process, the end of the third opposite electrode **233** may have an inclined surface. The inclined surface has a forward taper shape that is smoothly connected with the upper surface of the bank **181**, not a reverse taper shape.

While the third intermediate layer **223** and the third opposite electrode **233** are sequentially deposited, the third opposite electrode **233** may cover the end of the third intermediate layer **223**. According to an exemplary embodiment, the third opposite electrode **233** may cover the end of the second functional layer **223c**, the second functional layer **223c** may cover the end of the third emission layer **223b**, and the third emission layer **223b** may cover the end of the first functional layer **223a**.

Referring to FIG. 13, the third masking pattern **500** is removed via the lift-off process. According to an exemplary embodiment, because the third mediation layer **510** formed while the third organic material layer is patterned includes a fluorine-based organic material, the third mediation layer **510** may be removed by using a fluorine-based solvent. The third photosensitive pattern layer **520** on the third mediation layer **510**, as well as the third intermediate layer **223** and the third opposite electrode **233** stacked on the third photosensitive pattern layer **520**, may be separated from the substrate **100** while the third mediation layer **510** is removed.

While the third masking pattern **500** is removed, the third intermediate layer **223** and the third opposite electrode **233** having an island shape remain in the third pixel region **P3**.

By the deposition and lift-off processes that use the first to third masking patterns **300**, **400**, and **500**, a portion of a fluorine-based organic material forming the first to third mediation layers **310**, **410**, and **510** forms the upper surface of the bank **181**. Referring to the enlarged area shown in FIG. 13, the first point **181a** of the bank **181** (e.g., a central

point of the bank **181** with respect to a thickness direction of the bank **181**) may include a carbon-based organic material, but the upper portion of the bank **181** (e.g., an upper surface **181s** of the bank **181**) may include not only the carbon-based material, but may also include a fluorine-based organic material.

Referring to FIG. **14**, the conductive adhesive layer **240** and the connection electrode layer **250** are formed on the substrate **100**. After that, the protective layer **260** including an organic material may be further formed on the connection electrode layer **250**.

The connection electrode layer **250** electrically connects the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, and **233**, which are spaced apart from each other. The connection electrode layer **250** is integrally formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100** to cover the first to third pixel regions **P1**, **P2**, and **P3**. The connection electrode layer **250** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Ag and Mg. For example, the connection electrode layer **250** may include an Ag—Mg alloy in which Ag content is greater than Mg content.

As described with reference to FIGS. **2** and **3**, when the connection electrode layer **250'** of the organic light-emitting display device according to a comparison example is formed to directly contact the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, and **233**, the connection electrode layer **250'** may be cut on the bank **181**. Therefore, a surface resistance of the connection electrode layer **250'** increases. To prevent cutting of the connection electrode layer **250'**, the connection electrode layer **250'** may be formed to be thicker. However, in this case, a light absorption rate of the connection electrode layer **250'** increases, and thus transmittance reduces.

However, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, because the connection electrode layer **250** is formed after the conductive adhesive layer **240** having excellent adhesiveness is formed, the problems of the cutting of the connection electrode layer **250** and a surface resistance increase may be prevented.

The conductive adhesive layer **240** may include a metallic layer or an oxide metallic layer having excellent adhesiveness. According to an exemplary embodiment, the conductive adhesive layer **240** may be a (semi) transmissive metallic layer including Al. According to another exemplary embodiment, the conductive adhesive layer **240** may be a transparent conductive oxide metallic layer including In or W. For example, the conductive adhesive layer **240** may include ITO, IZO, InOx, or WOx.

A portion of the conductive adhesive layer **240** is disposed between the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, **233**, and the connection electrode layer **250**, and the rest of the conductive adhesive layer **240** is disposed between the bank **181** and the connection electrode layer **250**. Since the conductive adhesive layer **240** has excellent adhesiveness, the conductive adhesive layer **240** is well attached to not only the upper surface of the first to third opposite electrodes **231**, **232**, **233**, but is also attached to the upper surface **181s** of the bank **181**.

Table 1 represents resistance values according to a comparison example and exemplary embodiments.

TABLE 1

(Conductive adhesive layer/connection electrode layer)	Comparison example (Yb/AgMg)	Exemplary embodiment 1 (Al/Yb—AgMg)	Exemplary embodiment 2 (Al/AgMg)
Surface resistance (ohm/sq)	∞	23	24

In Table 1, the comparison example represents a case where a conductive adhesive layer includes a semi transmissive metallic layer including Yb and a connection electrode layer includes an alloy of Ag and Mg. The exemplary embodiment 1 represents a case where a conductive adhesive layer includes a semi transmissive metallic layer including Al, and where a connection electrode layer includes a first layer including Yb and a second layer including an alloy of Ag and Mg. The exemplary embodiment 2 represents a case where a conductive adhesive layer includes a semi transmissive metallic layer including Al, and where a connection electrode layer includes an alloy of Ag and Mg.

Referring to Table 1, it is revealed that when a conductive adhesive layer includes a semi transmissive metallic layer including Al, an excellent surface resistance is achieved.

Exemplary embodiments may manufacture an organic light-emitting display device via a relatively simple process, and stably perform electrical connection of opposite electrodes corresponding to respective pixel regions and spaced apart from each other.

Though the inventive concept has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments illustrated in the drawings, these are provided for an exemplary purpose only, and those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that various modifications and other equivalent embodiments may be made therein.

Therefore, the spirit and scope of the inventive concept should be defined by the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light-emitting display device comprising: a substrate comprising a first pixel region and a second pixel region; pixel electrodes respectively corresponding to the first and second pixel regions; a pixel-defining layer on the substrate and defining a first opening corresponding to the first pixel region, and defining a second opening corresponding to the second pixel region; a first intermediate layer in the first opening and corresponding to the first pixel region; a first opposite electrode on the first intermediate layer; a second intermediate layer in the second opening and corresponding to the second pixel region; a second opposite electrode on the second intermediate layer and spaced from the first opposite electrode; a connection electrode layer disposed on the pixel-defining layer, the connection electrode layer is continuous between the first pixel region and the second pixel region to cover the first pixel region and the second pixel region, and to be electrically connected to the first opposite electrode and the second opposite electrode; and a conductive adhesive layer between the pixel-defining layer and the connection electrode layer, and contacting the pixel-defining layer.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the connection electrode layer comprises a first metallic element, and wherein the conductive adhesive layer comprises a second metallic element that is different from the first metallic element.

3. The device of claim 2, wherein the first metallic element comprises at least one of silver (Ag) or magnesium (Mg).

4. The device of claim 2, wherein the second metallic element comprises aluminum (Al), indium (In), or tungsten (W).

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5. The device of claim 1, wherein a thickness of the conductive adhesive layer is smaller than a thickness of the connection electrode layer.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein the conductive adhesive layer comprises a metallic layer having light transmittance.

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the conductive adhesive layer comprises an oxide metallic layer having light transmittance.

8. An organic light-emitting display device comprising:
a substrate comprising a first pixel region and a second pixel region;

pixel electrodes respectively corresponding to the first and second pixel regions;

a pixel-defining layer on the substrate and defining a first opening corresponding to the first pixel region, and defining a second opening corresponding to the second pixel region;

a first intermediate layer in the first opening and corresponding to the first pixel region;

a first opposite electrode on the first intermediate layer;

a second intermediate layer in the second opening and corresponding to the second pixel region;

a second opposite electrode on the second intermediate layer and spaced from the first opposite electrode;

a connection electrode layer on the pixel-defining layer to cover the first pixel region and to cover the second pixel region, and to be electrically connected to the first opposite electrode and the second opposite electrode; and

a conductive adhesive layer between the pixel-defining layer and the connection electrode layer, and contacting the pixel-defining layer;

wherein the pixel-defining layer comprises a bank between the first opening and the second opening, wherein a first point of the bank comprises a first organic material, and

wherein an upper surface of the bank comprises a second organic material that is different from the first organic material.

9. The device of claim 8, wherein the conductive adhesive layer directly contacts the upper surface of the bank.

10. The device of claim 8, wherein the second organic material comprises a fluorine-based polymer.

11. The device of claim 10, wherein the first point of the bank is below the upper surface of the bank.

12. A method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display device, the method comprising:

preparing a substrate comprising a first pixel region and a second pixel region;

forming pixel electrodes respectively corresponding to the first pixel region and the second pixel region;

forming a pixel-defining layer on the substrate, the pixel-defining layer defining a first opening and a second opening that respectively expose the pixel electrodes;

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forming a first intermediate layer corresponding to the first pixel region;

forming a first opposite electrode on the first intermediate layer;

forming a second intermediate layer corresponding to the second pixel region;

forming a second opposite electrode on the second intermediate layer;

forming a conductive adhesive layer on the pixel-defining layer; and

forming a connection electrode layer that is continuous between the first pixel region and the second pixel region to be electrically connected to the first opposite electrode and the second opposite electrode.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the connection electrode layer comprises a first metallic element, and wherein the conductive adhesive layer comprises a second metallic element that is different from the first metallic element.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the first metallic element comprises at least one of silver (Ag) and magnesium (Mg).

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the second metallic element comprises aluminum (Al), indium (In), or tungsten (W).

16. The method of claim 12, wherein the pixel-defining layer comprises a bank between the first opening and the second opening,

wherein, in the forming of the conductive adhesive layer, the conductive adhesive layer directly contacts an upper surface of the bank, the upper surface of the bank comprising a second organic material that is different from a first organic material at a first point of the bank.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the second organic material comprises a fluorine-based polymer.

18. The method of claim 12, wherein the forming of the first intermediate layer and the forming of the first opposite electrode comprise using a first masking pattern, the first masking pattern comprising:

a first mediation layer for directly contacting an upper surface of the pixel-defining layer adjacent the first opening, and defining a first opening region corresponding to the first opening; and

a first photosensitive pattern layer on the first mediation layer, and comprising a second opening region corresponding to the first opening region.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein a size of the first opening region is greater than a size of the second opening region.

20. The method of claim 18, further comprising:

removing the first masking pattern by using a solvent to remove the first mediation layer.

* * * * *

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摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置,包括:基板,包括第一和第二像素区域,分别与其对应的像素电极;基板上的像素限定层,限定对应于第一像素区域的第一开口;以及限定对应于第一像素区域的第二开口第二像素区域,第一开口中的第一中间层,对应第一像素区域,第一中间层上的第一相对电极,第二开口中的第二中间层,对应第二像素区域,第二对应区域电极位于第二中间层上并与第一相对电极隔开,像素限定层上的连接电极层覆盖第一和第二像素区域,并配置为将第一相对电极电连接到第二相对电极,以及在像素限定层和连接电极层之间的导电粘合剂层,和接触像素限定层。

