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(22) 2003 02 21

(71) 23 202

(72) 3 302-11 19/2
23 202

(74) :

(54)

(hybrid barrier) EL , (cathode layer) , (plasma
treatment) EL (IBAD; Ion-Beam Assist Deposition) EL (OELD) EL
(hydrophobic) , (1) , (2) EL
(3) 1 EL , (4) 가 가 ,
(plasma treatment) (hybrid barrier)
,
2 EL , (1) , (2) EL , (3)
(hydrophobic) , (4) 가 가 ,
(IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition) (hybrid barrier)
d barrier) .
EL 가 EL
.

(OELD), (FPD), , (plasma treatment),
(IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition)

- 1 EL .
- 2 EL .
- 3 EL .
- 4 (IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition) .
- 5 EL .

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- 10, 30 : EL
- 101, 301 : (Glass Substrate)
- 102, 302 : (Anode)
- 103, 303 : (Hole Injection Layer;HIL)
- 104, 304 : (Emission Layer;EML)
- 105, 305 : (Electron Injection Layer;EIL)
- 106 : (Cathode)
- 306 : (hybrid Cathode)
- 107, 307 : (Passivation Layer)

(OELD:Organic E1ectro Luminescence Display, EL) , (layer)
(cathode layer) , (plasma treatment) (IBAD;Ion-Beam Assist Depo
sition) EL
, (hybrid barrier) EL .

CRT가 , CRT
가 (mobile) 가
LCD PDP
CRT , LCD TV
TV 가 ,
LCD EL LCD PDP EL
EL
1 EL
n Oxide) , EL (10) (101, Glass Substrate) ITO(Indium Thi
tion Layer;HIL, 103), (102, Anode) , (Hole Injec
(Emission Layer;EML, 104), (Electron Injection Layer;EIL, 105)
가 가 (Cathode, 106) EL
(Passivation Layer, 107)
EL (10) , , (Li)
가
2 EL
(10ph, pinhole) (thermal evaporation) (10a, adhesion)
(10br, barrier roughness)
가 EL 2
(101)
가 EL
()
(amorphous) 가 , (101) ITO(Indium Thin Oxide)
(Indium)
(104) 가
(104) (Luminescent Quenching Site)
(encapsulation) (Packaging) 가
가 (Aldehyde)
EL EL EL
EL (10) EL
EL (10) (Dark Spot) EL
EL 가 EL 가

on-Beam Assist Deposition) , (Layer) , EL (plasma treatment) (IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition) , EL (hybrid barrier) EL

(1) , (2) , (3) EL (4) (hydrophobic) 가 (plasma treatment) (hybrid barrier) .

(1) , (2) , (3) EL (4) (hydrophobic) 가 (IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition) (hybrid barrier) .

(cathode) (anode) 가 (emitting layer) 가 (Exition Diffusion) (nanometer) (hybrid barrier) EL (Electron) (Hole) , (Exition) (encapsulation layer) EL 가 EL (301, Glass Substrate), (Emission Layer;EML, 304), hode) (307) (302, Anode), (Hole Injection Layer;HIL, 303), (Electron Injection Layer;EIL, 305), (306, hybrid Cat hode) (30) (Hole Injection Layer;HIL, 303) (Ele ctron Injection Layer;EIL, 305) EL (Layer) (Zone) 가 가 .

3 (IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition) EL 5 4

(hybrid barrier) EL (30)가 (301, Glass Substrate), (Emission Layer;EML, 304), hode) (307) (302, Anode), (Hole Injection Layer;HIL, 303), (Electron Injection Layer;EIL, 305), (306, hybrid Cat hode) (30) (Hole Injection Layer;HIL, 303) (Ele ctron Injection Layer;EIL, 305) EL (Layer) (Zone) 가 가 .

3 EL .

4 , (IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition) (Layer) 가 (dense) y) (main source)

brid Cathode) (plasma treatment) (IBAD) (306, hybrid Cathode) (plasma treatment) (306, hybrid Ca IBA D) () (Ar), (Xe), (Ne) (main source) (306) (IBAD) (N₂), (O₂), (CF₄) 가 (307) EL (30) (306) (IBAD) (hybrid barrier) (306) (IBAD) (N₂), (O₂), (CF₄) (306) (Al) (307) EL (307) 가 EL (10br, barrier roughness) EL (10a, adhesion) (10ph, pinhole) (10ph, pinhole) (defect) (stuffing) EL (main source) 가 가 가 (main source) 가 (main source) 가 (306) 가 (O₂) (N₂) (O₂) Al-N (Al) Al-O (AlN, AlN_x) 가 (疏水性, hydrophobic) 가 (shadowing effect), (island growth), EL (O₂ amp; H₂O permeation) 가 (306) (barrier) (Layer) (hybrid barrier) (hybrid zone) 가 EL 가 EL 가 (Layer) 가

plasma treatment) (N_2), (O_2), (CF_4) 가 (p
(IBAD) EL 가 , EL .
EL .

(57)

1.
EL ,
 ,
 ,
 EL
 ,
 가 가 , (hydrophobic)
가 (plasma treatment)
 (hybrid barrier) EL .
 (hybrid barrier)

2.
EL ,
 ,
 ,
 EL
 ,
 가 가 , (hydrophobic)
가 (IBAD; Ion Beam Assist Deposition)
 (hybrid barrier) EL .
 (hybrid barrier)

3.
1 2 , 가
 (N_2) , (hybrid barrier) EL .

4.
1 2 , 가
 (O_2) , (hybrid barrier) EL .

5.
1 2 , 가
 (CF_4) , (hybrid barrier) EL .

6.
1 2 ,

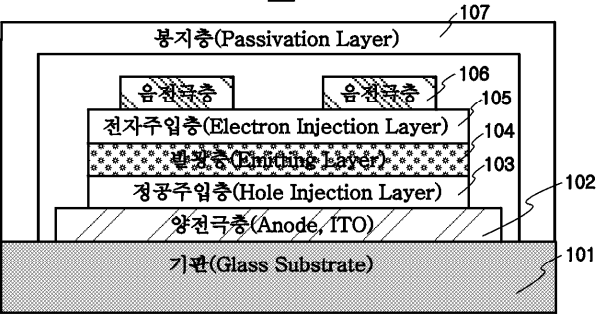
가

가
(hybrid barrier)

EL

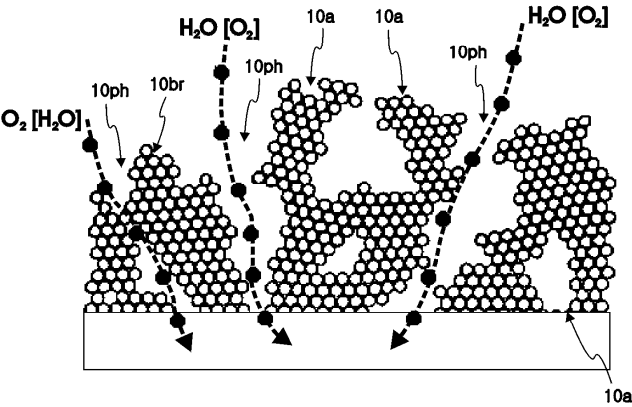
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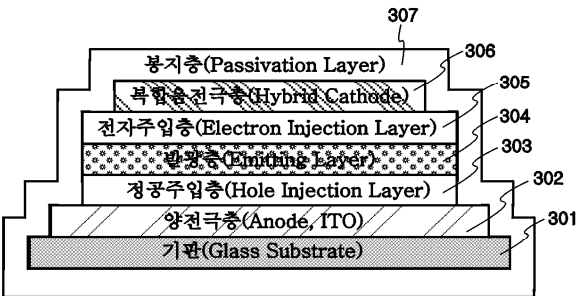
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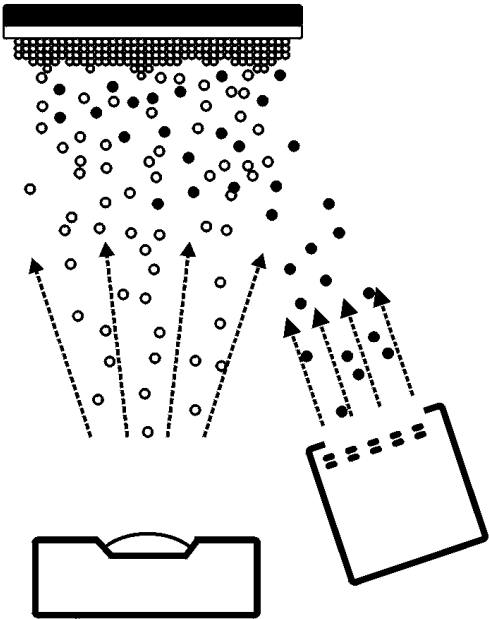


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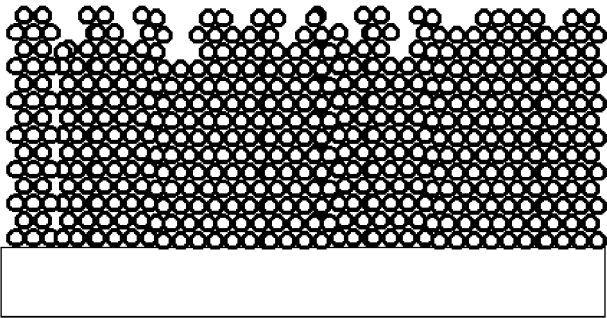


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专利名称(译)	具有混合屏障的有机EL元件		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	白金南HONG KOO 백홍구		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

具有本发明的混合阻挡层的有机电致发光显示器涉及有机电致发光显示器(OELD)，其基本上防止氧气或水分的侵入，其中蒸发该层，其中亲水性高，尤其是阴极层。一般的有机电致发光显示器，以防止在作为等离子体处理(等离子体处理)或离子束辅助沉积(IBAD：离子束辅助沉积)处理并完成有机电致发光显示器的过程中在氧气或湿气的装置内渗透。根据本发明的第一类型的有机电致发光显示器包括沉积的阳极层，在基板上侧和在有机电致发光显示器中形成的阳极层，其在(3)阳极层的上方蒸发并且形成混合阴极层在注入电子的上方形成的材料组成部分(混合阻挡层)并且利用该孔发光的发光层和(4)来自阴极层的发光层和负电位被施加并阻止水分或氧气与共同材料组合物的渗透与其自身沉积主要材料质量通过使用疏水性材料组合物气体在成形过程的最后步骤中进行等离子体处理(等离子体处理)。它复合它连接到(1)基板，和(2)外部正电位。并且第二版的有机电致发光显示器连接到(1)基板，和(2)外部正电位，并且它从沉积的阳极层形成在基板上侧，并且在有机电致发光显示器中形成的阳极层被蒸发。(3)注入电子的上方的阳极层和阴极层的上方和与空穴发光的发光层和(4)发光层和负电位的上方。混合阴极层形成材料组成部分(混合屏障)，通过在最终中进行离子束辅助沉积(IBAD：离子束辅助沉积)，阻止水和氧与共同材料组合物的渗透与自身沉积主材料质量包括使用疏水性材料组合物气体复合物的形成过程的步骤。因此，通过防止在常规有机电致发光显示器中产生本发明的氧的扩散或水分和渗透，有机电致发光显示器工作并且有机电致发光显示器的技术水平的尺寸提高并且尺寸预期为下一代显示器行业的发电做出贡献。有机电致发光器件(OELD)，平板显示器(FPD)，氧气，湿气，等离子体处理(等离子体处理)，离子束辅助沉积(IBAD：离子束辅助)沉积)。

