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(54) **Organic light emitting display comprising reflection reduction layers**

Organische lichtemittierende Anzeige mit Reflexionsreduzierungsschichten

Affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant des couches de reduction de reflexion

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] Embodiments of the invention relate to an organic light emitting display.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0002] An organic light emitting element used in an organic light emitting display is a self-emitting element having a light emitting layer between two electrodes. The organic light emitting element receives electrons and holes from a cathode serving as an electron injection electrode and an anode serving as a hole injection electrode and injects the electrons and the holes into the light emitting layer. The injected electrons and holes are combined to form an exciton. The organic light emitting element emits light when the exciton drops from an excited state to a ground state.

[0003] The organic light emitting display forms a display panel using the organic light emitting element. The display panel may be classified into a top emission type, a bottom emission type, and a dual emission type depending on an emission direction of light. Further, the display panel may be classified into a passive matrix type and an active matrix type depending on a driving method.

[0004] The display quality (visibility, luminance, etc.) of the organic light emitting display may be reduced due to the incidence of ambient light. Hence, when the display panel of the organic light emitting display was manufactured in a related art, the related art limited incidence of the ambient light by attaching a circular polarizer to an external surface (or a display surface) of the display panel.

[0005] However, when the circular polarizer was attached to the external surface of the display panel in the related art, a luminance of the display panel was reduced to about one half. Further, an increase in the manufacturing cost was caused by the circular polarizer. Patent documents US2011/127499A1, EP1324405A2 and US2011/062458A1 disclose organic light emitting displays having different light shielding elements between the substrate and the electrodes of the transistor: a black matrix layer, a light absorbing layer or a light blocking film.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In one aspect, there is an organic light emitting display comprising a display panel including subpixels and a driver configured to drive the display panel, wherein the display panel is according to claim 1.

[0007] In one embodiment an organic light emitting display comprises a substrate and a plurality of sub-pixels. Each sub-pixel has a first area for light emission; a second area including a gate electrode, a source electrode,

and a drain electrode of a transistor, the second area being different than the first area; and a first reflection reduction layer, a second reflection reduction layer, and a third reflection reduction layer, wherein the first reflection reduction layer, the second reflection reduction layer, and the third reflection reduction layer are in the second area but not the first area. The first reflection reduction layer is located between the gate electrode and the substrate and has lower light reflectability than a material of the gate electrode; the second reflection reduction layer is located between the source electrode and the substrate, and the third reflection reduction layer is located between the drain electrode and the substrate; the second and the third reflection reduction layers have lower light reflectability than a material of the transistor electrode; the first reflection reduction layer and the gate electrode have a same patterned shape, the second reflection reduction layer and the source electrode have a same patterned shape, and the third reflection reduction layer and the drain electrode have a same patterned shape; the first reflection reduction layer is included in the material of the gate electrode, the second reflection reduction layer is included in the material of the source electrode, and the third reflection reduction layer is included in the material of the drain electrode.

[0008] In one embodiment, the second area includes a transistor drain electrode, a transistor source electrode, a transistor gate electrode and a data line, and the first, second and third reflection reduction layer entirely cover the second area. In one embodiment, the first reflection reduction layer is formed directly on an internal surface of the substrate. The first reflection reduction layer and the gate electrode are patterned together into a same shape. In one embodiment, the sub-pixel includes a semiconductor layer and light shielding layer to shield the semiconductor layer from light, and the second and third reflection reduction layers are formed on a surface of the light shielding layer. In one embodiment, the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers include N layers, where N is an integer equal to or greater than 2. In one embodiment, the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers include a layer formed of a reflection reduction material and a layer formed of an insulating material. In one embodiment, each of the N layers is formed of reflection reduction material. In one embodiment, the layers included in the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers have different refractive indexes. In one embodiment, the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers include a metal layer and an insulating layer. In one embodiment, the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers include a metal layer and a metal oxide layer.

[0009] In another embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the second area includes a data line, and the reflection reduction layer is located between the data line and the substrate and has lower light reflectability than a material of the data line.

[0010] In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, an organic light emitting display com-

prises: a substrate; and a plurality of sub-pixels. Each sub-pixel has: a first area for light emission; a second area including a data line, the second area being different than the first area; and a reflection reduction layer in the second area but not the first area, the reflection reduction layer located between the data line and the substrate and having lower light reflectability than a material of the data line.

[0011] In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the second area also includes a transistor drain electrode, a transistor source electrode and a transistor gate electrode, and the reflection reduction layer entirely covers the second area. In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer and the data line have a same patterned shape. In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes N layers, where N is an integer equal to or greater than 2. In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes a layer formed of a reflection reduction material and a layer formed of an insulating material. In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, each of the N layers is formed of reflection reduction material. In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the layers included in the reflection reduction layer have different refractive indexes. In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes a metal layer and an insulating layer. In one embodiment, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes a metal layer and a metal oxide layer.

[0012] An organic light emitting display in accordance with various embodiments not forming part of the present invention, comprises: a substrate; and a plurality of sub-pixels, each sub-pixel having: a first area for light emission; a second area including a transistor electrode and/or a data line, the second area being different than the first area; and a reflection reduction layer in the second area but not the first area, the reflection reduction layer located between the transistor electrode and/or data line and the substrate and having lower light reflectability than a material of the transistor electrode and/or data line.

[0013] In one or more embodiments not forming part of the present invention, the second area includes a transistor drain electrode, a transistor source electrode, a transistor gate electrode and a data line, and the reflection reduction layer entirely covers the second area. In one or more embodiments not forming part of the present invention, the second area includes the transistor electrode, wherein the reflection reduction layer and the transistor electrode have a same patterned shape. In one or more embodiments not forming part of the present invention, the second area includes the data line, wherein the reflection reduction layer and the data line have a same patterned shape. In one or more embodiments, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction

layer is formed directly on an internal surface of the substrate. In one or more embodiments not forming part of the present invention, the sub-pixel includes a semiconductor layer and light shielding layer to shield the semiconductor layer from light, and the reflection reduction layer is formed on a surface of the light shielding layer. In one or more embodiments, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes N layers, where N is an integer equal to or greater than 2. In one or more embodiments not forming part of the present invention, each of the N layers is formed of reflection reduction material. In one or more embodiments not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes a layer formed of a reflection reduction material and a layer formed of an insulating material. In one or more embodiments, not forming part of the present invention, the layers included in the reflection reduction layer have different refractive indexes. In one or more embodiments, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes a metal layer and an insulating layer. In one or more embodiments, not forming part of the present invention, the reflection reduction layer includes a metal layer and a metal oxide layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 schematically shows configuration of an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 shows an example of circuit configuration of a subpixel;

FIG. 3 illustrates a comparison between a related art organic light emitting display and an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 4 and 5 are a plane view and a cross-sectional view of a subpixel of a related art organic light emitting display;

FIGS. 6 and 7 are a plane view and a cross-sectional view of a subpixel of an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment not forming part of the invention;

FIGS. 8 and 9 are a plane view and a cross-sectional view of a subpixel of an organic light emitting display according to the present invention;

FIG. 10 shows a first example of a reflection reduction layer;

FIG. 11 shows a second example of a reflection reduction layer;

FIG. 12 shows a third example of a reflection reduc-

tion layer;

FIG. 13 shows a first example of a structure including a reflection reduction layer;

FIG. 14 shows various examples of a transistor included in a subpixel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0015] Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments of the 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. It will be paid attention that detailed description of known arts will be omitted if it is determined that the arts can mislead the embodiments of the invention.

[0016] Exemplary embodiments will be described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 14.

[0017] FIG. 1 schematically shows configuration of an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2 shows an example of circuit configuration of a subpixel. FIG. 3 illustrates a comparison between a related art organic light emitting display and an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention.

[0018] As shown in FIG. 1, an organic light emitting display according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention includes an image processing unit 110, a timing controller 120, a data driver 130, a gate driver 140, and a display panel 150.

[0019] The image processing unit 110 outputs a data signal DATA received from the outside, a data enable signal DE, and the like. The image processing unit 110 may output at least one of a vertical sync signal, a horizontal sync signal, and a clock signal, in addition to the data enable signal DE. However, the signals are not shown and are omitted in the embodiment of the invention for the sake of brevity and ease of reading.

[0020] The timing controller 120 receives the data signal DATA along with the data enable signal DE or a driving signal including the vertical sync signal, the horizontal sync signal, and the clock signal from the image processing unit 110. The timing controller 120 outputs a gate timing control signal GDC for controlling timing of the gate driver 140 and a data timing control signal DDC for controlling timing of the data driver 130 based on the received signals.

[0021] The data driver 130 samples and latches the data signal DATA received from the timing controller 120 in response to the data timing control signal DDC received from the timing controller 120, converts the latched data signal DATA into a gamma reference voltage, and outputs the gamma reference voltage. The data driver 130 outputs the data signal DATA through data lines DL1 to DLn. The data driver 130 is configured as an integrated circuit (IC) type.

[0022] The gate driver 140 outputs a gate signal while shifting a level of a gate voltage in response to the gate

timing control signal GDC received from the timing controller 120.

[0023] The gate driver 140 outputs the gate signal through gate lines GL1 to GLm. The gate driver 140 is configured as an integrated circuit (IC) type or is formed on the display panel in a gate in panel (GIP) type.

[0024] The display panel 150 displays an image corresponding to the data signal DATA and the gate signal respectively supplied from the data driver 130 and the gate driver 140. The display panel 150 includes subpixels SP displaying the image.

[0025] The subpixel may be configured as a top emission type, a bottom emission type, or a dual emission type depending on its structure. The subpixels SP may include red subpixels, green subpixels, and blue subpixels, or may include white subpixels, red subpixels, green subpixels, and blue subpixels. The subpixels SP may have one or more emission areas depending on their emission characteristics.

[0026] As shown in FIG. 2, each subpixel SP includes a switching transistor SW, a driving transistor DR, a capacitor Cst, a compensation circuit CC, and an organic light emitting diode OLED. The organic light emitting diode OLED operates, so that it emits light depending on a driving current formed by the driving transistor DR.

[0027] The switching transistor SW performs a switching operation, so that the data signal received through a first data line DL1 is stored in the capacitor Cst as a data voltage in response to the gate signal received through a first gate line GL1. The driving transistor DR operates so that the driving current flows between a first power line VDD and a second power line GND depending on the data voltage stored in the capacitor Cst. The compensation circuit CC is a circuit for compensating for a threshold voltage of the driving transistor DR.

[0028] The compensation circuit CC includes at least one transistor and at least one capacitor. The compensation circuit CC may have various configurations depending on a compensation method, and a further description thereof may be briefly made or may be entirely omitted.

[0029] FIG. 2 shows that the compensation circuit CC is included in one subpixel. However, when the subject of compensation (for example, the data driver 130) is positioned outside the subpixel, the compensation circuit CC may be omitted. The subpixel generally has a 2T(transistor)1C(capacitor) structure including the switching transistor SW, the driving transistor DR, the capacitor Cst, and the organic light emitting diode OLED. If the compensation circuit CC is added, the subpixel may have a 3T1C structure, 4T2C structure, 5T2C structure, etc.

[0030] The display quality (visibility, luminance, etc.) of the organic light emitting display may be reduced due to the incidence of ambient light.

[0031] As shown in (a) of FIG. 3, when a display panel 150 of an organic light emitting display is manufactured in a related art, the related art limits reflection characteristic of ambient light by attaching a circular polarizer 160

for improving the display quality of an image IMG to the display panel 150.

[0032] As shown in (b) of FIG. 3, when the display panel 150 of the organic light emitting display is manufactured in the embodiment of the invention, the embodiment of the invention uses three reflection reduction layers as given in claim 1 instead of the circular polarizer for improving the display quality of the image IMG.

[0033] More specifically, the embodiment of the invention limits reflection characteristic of ambient light using the reflection reduction layers included in the display panel 150. Each reflection reduction layer may be formed of a binary compound such as metal oxide, ITO, IZO, IGZO, CuOx, and AlOx, alloy oxide including the binary compound, and alloy nitride including the binary compound. In the present invention each reflection reduction layer is formed inside the display panel 150 as given in claim 1 for convenience of the manufacturing process.

[0034] A related art method and a method according to the embodiment of the invention for solving the problem resulting from the incidence of ambient light are described below through the comparison between them.

[0035] FIGS. 4 and 5 are a plane view and a cross-sectional view of a subpixel of a related art organic light emitting display. FIGS. 6 and 7 are a plane view and a cross-sectional view of the subpixel of the organic light emitting display according to an embodiment not forming part of the invention. FIGS. 8 and 9 are a plane view and a cross-sectional view of a subpixel of an organic light emitting display according to the present invention.

[0036] As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the subpixel of the related art organic light emitting display is defined by a data line DL1, a gate line, etc. The subpixel includes an opening area, in which a lower electrode 161, etc. are formed, and a non-opening area, in which the data line DL1, the gate line, a switching transistor SW, a capacitor (not shown), a driving transistor DR, etc. are formed.

[0037] The opening area corresponds to an emission area, in which light is emitted, and the non-opening area corresponds to a non-emission area, in which light is not emitted. Because the electrodes or the lines formed in the non-opening area are generally used to transfer various signals or electric power, they have more excellent electric characteristic, lower resistance, and higher reflectance than the electrodes or the lines formed in the opening area.

[0038] More specifically, the related art uses the simple method for attaching the circular polarizer 160 to an external surface (or a display surface) of a lower substrate 150a of the display panel 150, so as to limit the reflection characteristic of the ambient light on the entire display surface of the display panel 150. When the circular polarizer 160 is attached to the external surface of the display panel 150 as in the related art, the circular polarizer 160 reduces a reflectance of the non-opening area and thus can improve the display quality of the image IMG. However, it is difficult to prevent a luminance reduction in the opening area.

[0039] As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the subpixel of the organic light emitting display according to an embodiment not forming part of the invention is defined by a data line DL1, a gate line, etc. The subpixel includes an opening area, in which a lower electrode 161, etc. are formed, and a non-opening area, in which the data line DL1, the gate line, a switching transistor SW, a driving transistor DR, etc. are formed.

[0040] The opening area corresponds to an emission area, in which light is emitted, and the non-opening area corresponds to a non-emission area, in which light is not emitted. Because the electrodes or the lines formed in the non-opening area are generally used to transfer various signals or electric power, they have more excellent electric characteristic, lower resistance, and higher reflectance than the electrodes or the lines formed in the opening area.

[0041] In this embodiment not forming part of the invention, a reflection reduction layer 151 is formed directly on an internal surface of a lower substrate 150a of the display panel 150 and is patterned correspondingly to the non-opening area of the display panel 150. The reflection reduction layer 151 is described in detail below based on a cross section of the driving transistor DR.

[0042] More specifically, the reflection reduction layer 151 is formed on the entire internal surface of the lower substrate 150a and is patterned such that the reflection reduction layer 151 only covers the non-opening area of the display panel 150. In this instance, the reflection reduction layer 151 includes at least two layers. Next, a gate electrode 152 is formed on the reflection reduction layer 151 and is patterned. Next, a first insulating layer 153 is formed on the internal surface of the lower substrate 150a and covers the gate electrode 152. Next, a semiconductor layer 154 is formed on the first insulating layer 153 and is patterned. Next, an etch stopper layer 155 is formed on the semiconductor layer 154 and is patterned to expose a source region and a drain region. A source electrode 156 and a drain electrode 157 are formed on the etch stopper layer 155 and are patterned.

[0043] The gate electrode 152, the source electrode 156, and the drain electrode 157 may be formed of a metal material such as Cu, Al, Au, Ag, Ti, Mo, W, Ta, and at least one alloy containing the same. An element of the alloy may be selected among Ca, Mg, Zn, Mn, Ti, Mo, Ni, Nd, Zr, Cd, Au, Ag, Co, Fe, Rh, In, Ta, Hf, W, and Cr. The semiconductor layer 154 may be formed of Si-based material, oxide-based material, graphene-based material containing carbon nanotube (CNT), nitride-based material, and/or organic semiconductor-based material.

[0044] The reflection reduction layer 151 is made from a material that absorbs light and may appear black in color. Importantly, the reflection reduction layer 151 is made from a material that absorbs more light than the metal components within the non-opening area (e.g., gate electrode 152, source electrode 156, drain electrode 157, etc). This results in a reflection reduction layer 151 having lower light reflectability than the metal compo-

nents within the non-opening area.

[0045] When the reflection reduction layer 151 is formed on the internal surface of the lower substrate 150a the reflection reduction layer 151 entirely covers the non-opening area to reduce reflections. The reflection reduction layer 151 does not cover the opening area. Therefore, the circular polarizer is omitted. It is preferable, but not required, that an area occupied by the reflection reduction layer 151 when patterning the reflection reduction layer 151 is larger than the entire area occupied by the electrodes or the lines positioned in the non-opening area.

[0046] The reason is because a reflectance of the ambient light incident from the upper, lower, left, and right sides of the organic light emitting display may be considered. Therefore, the area occupied by the reflection reduction layer 151 may be the entire area of the subpixel except for the opening area from the subpixel. However, this embodiment is not limited thereto. For example, the area occupied by the reflection reduction layer 151 may be equal to the entire area occupied by the electrodes or the lines positioned in the non-opening area.

[0047] Accordingly, this embodiment forms the reflection reduction layer 151 on the internal surface of the lower substrate 150a corresponding to the non-opening area, thereby limiting reflection of ambient light in the non-opening area and also preventing luminance reduction in the opening area.

[0048] As shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, the subpixel of the organic light emitting display according to the present invention is defined by a data line DL1, a gate line, etc. The subpixel includes an opening area, in which a lower electrode 161, etc. are formed, and a non-opening area, in which the data line DL1, the gate line, a switching transistor SW, a capacitor (not shown), a driving transistor DR, etc. are formed. The opening area is different and separate from the non-opening area.

[0049] The opening area corresponds to an emission area, in which light is emitted, and the non-opening area corresponds to a non-emission area, in which light is not emitted. Because the electrodes or the lines formed in the non-opening area are generally used to transfer various signals or electric power, they have better electric characteristics, lower resistance, and higher reflectance than the electrodes or the lines formed in the opening area.

[0050] The embodiment of the invention is configured so that each reflection reduction layer is included in the corresponding electrode material when the data line DL1, the gate line, the switching transistor SW, the driving transistor DR, a gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode are formed in the non-opening area. The reflection reduction layers are described in detail below based by reference to a cross section of the driving transistor DR. Although formed with the electrodes, each reflection reduction layer may also be considered a separate layer that is patterned into the same shape as the corresponding electrodes.

[0051] More specifically, a gate electrode 152 including a first reflection reduction layer is formed on an internal surface of a lower substrate 150a and is patterned. Next, a first insulating layer 153 is formed on the internal surface of the lower substrate 150a and covers the gate electrode 152. Next, a semiconductor layer 154 is formed on the first insulating layer 153 and is patterned. Next, an etch stopper layer 155 is formed on the semiconductor layer 154 and is patterned to expose a source region and a drain region. Next, a source electrode 156 including a second reflection reduction layer and a drain electrode 157 including a third reflection reduction layer are formed on the etch stopper layer 155 and are patterned.

[0052] When each reflection reduction layer is included in the corresponding electrode material in the formation of the data line DL1, the gate line, the switching transistor SW, and the driving transistor DR as in the embodiment of the invention, the reflection reduction layers cover reflective components in the non-opening area but does not cover the opening area. Therefore, the circular polarizer is omitted in the embodiment of the invention.

[0053] When each electrode material is configured so that it includes one reflection reduction layer, the electrode material includes at least two layers. For example, the gate electrode 152 includes a non-reflection reduction layer (indicating a metal layer having a reflectance greater than the reflection reduction layer or an insulating layer capable of absorbing the ambient light) and the first reflection reduction layer. When the ambient light is incident through the lower substrate 150a, a first layer of the gate electrode 152 occupies the first reflection reduction layer, and a second layer of the gate electrode 152 occupies the non-reflection reduction layer. As described above, it is preferable, but not required, that the first reflection reduction layer is closer to the ambient light than the non-reflection reduction layer. The reason is because the reflectance of the first reflection reduction layer is less than the reflectance of the non-reflection reduction layer.

[0054] Accordingly, the embodiment of the invention includes each reflection reduction layer in the corresponding electrodes, positioned in the non-opening area, thereby limiting the reflection of ambient light in the non-opening area and also preventing luminance reduction in the opening area.

[0055] The reflection reduction layers are described below.

[0056] FIG. 10 shows a first example of a reflection reduction layer. FIG. 11 shows a second example of the reflection reduction layer. FIG. 12 shows a third example of the reflection reduction layer. FIG. 13 shows a first example of the structure including the reflection reduction layer. FIG. 14 shows various examples of the transistor included in the subpixel.

[0057] As shown in FIG. 10, the first reflection reduction layer 151 formed on the internal surface of the lower substrate 150a may have a two-layered structure. The first reflection reduction layer 151 prevents the ambient light from being incident on the lower substrate 150a and

also prevents the reflection of light.

[0058] At least one of a first layer 151a and a second layer 151b of the first reflection reduction layer 151 may be formed of a reflection reduction material depending on the material of the layer formed on the first reflection reduction layer 151. Alternatively, both the first layer 151a and the second layer 151b may be formed of the reflection reduction material. For example, when the first layer 151a is formed of the reflection reduction material, the second layer 151b may be formed of a buffer layer.

[0059] As shown in FIG. 11, the first reflection reduction layer 151 formed on the internal surface of the lower substrate 150a may have a three-layered structure. The first reflection reduction layer 151 prevents the ambient light from being incident on the lower substrate 150a and also prevents the reflection of light.

[0060] At least one of a first layer 151a, a second layer 151b, and a third layer 151c of the first reflection reduction layer 151 may be formed of a reflection reduction material depending on the material of the layer formed on the first reflection reduction layer 151. Alternatively, all of the first to third layers 151a to 151c may be formed of the reflection reduction material. For example, when the first layer 151a and the second layer 151b are formed of the reflection reduction material, the third layer 151c may be formed of a buffer layer.

[0061] As shown in FIG. 12, the first reflection reduction layer 151 formed on the internal surface of the lower substrate 150a may have a four-layered structure. The first reflection reduction layer 151 prevents the reflection of ambient light.

[0062] At least one of a first layer 151a, a second layer 151b, a third layer 151c, and a fourth layer 151d of the first reflection reduction layer 151 may be formed of a reflection reduction material depending on the material of the layer formed on the first reflection reduction layer 151. Alternatively, all of the first to fourth layers 151a to 151d may be formed of the reflection reduction material. For example, when the second layer 151b and the third layer 151c are formed of the reflection reduction material, the first layer 151a and the fourth layer 151d may be formed of a buffer layer.

[0063] As can be seen from the above examples, the first reflection reduction layer 151 may include N sub-layers, where N is an integer equal to or greater than 2. All of the N sub-layers constituting the first reflection reduction layer 151 may be formed of the reflection reduction material, or at least one of the N sub-layers may be formed of the buffer layer.

[0064] As shown in FIG. 13, the gate electrode 152 and the drain electrode 157 (including the source electrode) may have a multi-layered structure including the first and third reflection reduction layer, respectively. The gate electrode 152 and the drain electrode 157 include the first and third reflection reduction layer, respectively, and also a non-reflection reduction layer. The reflection reduction layers prevent the ambient light from being incident on the lower substrate 150a and also prevents the

reflection of light. As explained, the reflection reduction layers may also be considered to be separate from the electrodes themselves.

[0065] A first layer 152a and a second layer 152b of the gate electrode 152 may be formed of the reflection reduction material. Hence, the first layer 152a and the second layer 152b corresponding to the reflection reduction layer is closer to the ambient light than a third layer 152c corresponding to the non-reflection reduction layer. A first layer 157a and a second layer 157b of the drain electrode 157 may be formed of the reflection reduction material. Hence, the first layer 157a and the second layer 157b corresponding to the reflection reduction layer is closer to the ambient light than a third layer 157c corresponding to the non-reflection reduction layer.

[0066] The gate electrode 152 and the drain electrode 157 may have the same stack structure (for example, a three-layered structure) including the reflection reduction material. Further, the gate electrode 152 and the drain electrode 157 may have different stack structures each including the reflection reduction material. For example, the gate electrode 152 may have a three-layered structure, and the drain electrode 157 may have a four-layered structure.

[0067] As can be seen from the above examples, when the gate electrode 152 and the drain electrode 157 (including the source electrode) have the multi-layered structure including each a reflection reduction layer, a separate process for forming the reflection reduction layers may be omitted.

[0068] As described above with reference to FIGS. 10 to 13, the reflection reduction material contained in the reflection reduction layer may be selected from metal or metal oxide such as ITO and MoTi, and the non-reflection reduction material may be selected from an insulating material such as SiOx and SiNx.

[0069] For example, in the first reflection reduction layer 151 shown in FIG. 12, the first layer 151a may be formed of SiO₂, the second layer 151b may be formed of MoTi, the third layer 151c may be formed of ITO, and the fourth layer 151d may be formed of SiO₂. Further, in the gate electrode 152 shown in FIG. 13, the first layer 152a may be formed of ITO, the second layer 152b may be formed of MoTi, and the third layer 152c may be formed of Cu.

[0070] Furthermore, the layers constituting each reflection reduction layer may have different refractive indexes, so as to reduce the reflectance. When each reflection reduction layer has three or more layers, layers positioned on and under a middle layer of the three or more layers may be formed of the same material and may have the same refractive index. Each reflection reduction layer may further include metal, metal oxide, or metal nitride (for example, AlN and TiAlN) having a different refractive index. In addition, each reflection reduction layer may have various structures including metal layer/insulating layer/metal layer, metal layer/metal oxide layer/metal layer, and insulating layer/first metal lay-

er/second metal layer/insulating layer.

[0071] As shown in (a) of FIG. 14, so far, the embodiment of the invention using a transistor having an inverted staggered etch stopper (ES) structure has been described. However, the transistor according to the embodiment of the invention may have an inverted staggered back channel etched (BCE) structure shown in (b) of FIG. 14 or a coplanar structure shown in (c) of FIG. 14. In FIG. 14, 'G' denotes the gate electrode, 'S' denotes the source electrode, 'D' denotes the drain electrode, and 'A' denotes the semiconductor layer.

[0072] The transistor having the coplanar structure shown in (c) of FIG. 14 may include a light shielding layer formed directly on the internal surface of the substrate. The light shielding layer shields light incident on the semiconductor layer of the transistor. The light shielding layer may have an area corresponding to an area of the semiconductor layer or may have the area larger than the area of the semiconductor layer. In this instance, the light shielding layer may be formed in a mesh shape or an island shape.

[0073] In the transistor of the coplanar structure including the light shielding layer, the first reflection reduction layer may be further formed on an upper surface or a lower surface of the light shielding layer. Therefore, the first reflection reduction layer may be formed as an individual layer or may be included in another layer.

[0074] As described in the various embodiments, each reflection reduction layer may be between the lower substrate 150a and at least a portion of the subpixel components (e.g., gate electrode 152, drain electrode 157, source electrode 156, data line DL1, etc.) Each reflection reduction layer has lower reflective properties than a material of these components and reduces the overall amount of light reflected by the display device

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display (150) comprising:

a substrate (150a); and
a plurality of sub-pixels (SP), each sub-pixel having:

a first area (161) for light emission;
a second area comprising a gate electrode (152), a source electrode (156), and a drain electrode (157) of a transistor, the second area being different than the first area; and
a first reflection reduction layer (152a, 152b), a second reflection reduction layer, and a third reflection reduction layer (157a, 157b);

wherein the first reflection reduction layer (152a, 152b), the second reflection reduction layer, and the third reflection reduction layer (157a; 157b)

are in the second area but not the first area (161); wherein the first reflection reduction layer (152a, 152b) is located between the gate electrode (152) and the substrate (150a), the second reflection reduction layer is located between the source electrode (156) and the substrate (150a), and the third reflection reduction layer (157a; 157b) is located between the drain electrode (157) and the substrate (150a); wherein the first reflection reduction layer (152a, 152b), the second reflection reduction layer, and the third reflection reduction layer (157a, 157b) have lower light reflectability than a material of the transistor electrodes (152; 156; 157); wherein the first reflection reduction layer (152a, 152b) and the gate electrode (152) have a same patterned shape, the second reflection reduction layer and the source electrode (156) have a same patterned shape, and the third reflection reduction layer (157a; 157b) and the drain electrode (157) have a same patterned shape; wherein the first reflection reduction layer (152a, 152b) is included in the material of the gate electrode (152), the second reflection reduction layer is included in the material of the source electrode (156), and the third reflection reduction layer (157a; 157b) is included in the material of the drain electrode (157).

2. The organic light emitting display (150) according to claim 1, wherein the first reflection reduction layer (152a, 152b) is formed directly on an internal surface of the substrate (150a).

3. The organic light emitting display (150) according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the sub-pixel (SP) includes a semiconductor layer (154) and a light shielding layer to shield the semiconductor layer (154) from light, and the second and third reflection reduction layers are formed on a surface of the light shielding layer.

4. The organic light emitting display (150) according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) include N layers, where N is an integer equal to or greater than 2.

5. The organic light emitting display according to claim 4, wherein the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) include a layer (152a, 157a) formed of a reflection reduction material and a layer (152b, 157b) formed of an insulating material.

6. The organic light emitting display (150) according to claim 4, wherein each of the N layers is formed of reflection reduction material.

7. The organic light emitting display (150) according to claim 4, wherein the layers included in the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) have different refractive indexes.
8. The organic light emitting display (150) according to claim 4, wherein the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) include a metal layer and an insulating layer.
9. The organic light emitting display (150) according to claim 4, wherein the first, second, and third reflection reduction layers (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) include a metal layer and a metal oxide layer.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150), aufweisend:
 - ein Substrat (150a); und
 - eine Mehrzahl von Subpixeln (SP), wobei jedes Subpixel aufweist:
 - einen ersten Bereich (161) zur Lichtemission;
 - einen zweiten Bereich, der eine Gate-Elektrode (152), eine Source-Elektrode (156) und eine Drain-Elektrode (157) eines Transistors aufweist, wobei sich der zweite Bereich von dem ersten Bereich unterscheidet; und
 - eine erste Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b), eine zweite Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht und eine dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (157a, 157b);

wobei die erste Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b), die zweite Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (157a, 157b) in dem zweiten Bereich aber nicht in dem ersten Bereich (161) sind;

wobei die erste Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b) zwischen der Gate-Elektrode (152) und dem Substrat (150a) angeordnet ist, die zweite Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht zwischen der Source-Elektrode (156) und dem Substrat (150a) angeordnet ist, und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (157a, 157b) zwischen der Drain-Elektrode (157) und dem Substrat (150a) angeordnet ist;

wobei die erste Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b), die zweite Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (157a, 157b) ein geringeres Licht-Reflexionsvermögen haben als ein Material der

Transistorelektroden (152; 156; 157);
 wobei die erste Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b) und die Gate-Elektrode (152) eine gleiche strukturierte Form haben, die zweite Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht und die Source-Elektrode (156) eine gleiche strukturierte Form haben und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (157a, 157b) und die Drain-Elektrode (157) eine gleiche strukturierte Form haben;
 wobei die erste Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b) von dem Material der Gate-Elektrode (152) aufgewiesen wird, die zweite Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht von dem Material der Source-Elektrode (156) aufgewiesen wird und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (157a, 157b) von dem Material der Drain-Elektrode (157) aufgewiesen wird.

2. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150) gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die erste Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152, 152b) direkt auf einer Innenfläche des Substrats (150a) gebildet ist.
3. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150) gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Subpixel (SP) eine Halbleiterschicht (154) und eine lichtabschirmende Schicht zum Abschirmen der Halbleiterschicht (154) von Licht aufweist, und wobei die zweite und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht auf einer Fläche der lichtabschirmenden Schicht gebildet sind.
4. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150) gemäß irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die erste, die zweite und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) N Schichten aufweisen, wobei N eine Ganzzahl ist, die gleich oder größer als 2 ist.
5. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die erste, die zweite und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) eine Schicht (152a, 157a), die aus einem Reflexionsreduzierungsmaterial gebildet ist, und eine Schicht (152b, 157b), die aus einem isolierenden Material gebildet ist, aufweisen.
6. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150) gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei jede der N Schichten aus Reflexionsreduzierungsmaterial gebildet ist.
7. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150) gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die Schichten, die von der ersten, der zweiten und der dritten Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) aufgewiesen werden, unterschiedliche Brechungsindexe haben.

8. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150) gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die erste, die zweite und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) eine Metallschicht und eine isolierende Schicht aufweisen.

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9. Die organische lichtemittierende Anzeige (150) gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die erste, die zweite und die dritte Reflexionsreduzierungsschicht (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) eine Metallschicht und eine Metalloxidschicht aufweisen.

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Revendications

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1. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) comprenant :

un substrat (150a) ; et

une pluralité de sous-pixels (SP), chaque sous-pixel ayant :

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une première zone (161) destinée à l'émission de lumière ;

une seconde zone comprenant une électrode de grille (152), une électrode source (156), et une électrode de drain (157) d'un transistor, la seconde zone étant différente de la première zone ; et

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une première couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b), une deuxième couche de réduction de la réflexion, et une troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (157a, 157b) ;

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dans lequel la première couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b), la deuxième couche de réduction de la réflexion, et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (157a ; 157b) se trouvent dans la seconde zone mais pas dans la première zone (161) ;

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dans lequel la première couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b) est située entre l'électrode de grille (152) et le substrat (150a), la deuxième couche de réduction de la réflexion est située entre l'électrode source (156) et le substrat (150a), et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (157a ; 157b) est située entre l'électrode de drain (157) et le substrat (150a) ;

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dans lequel la première couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b), la deuxième couche de réduction de la réflexion, et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (157a, 157b) possèdent une capacité de réflexion de la lumière inférieure à celle d'un matériau des électrodes de transistor (152 ; 156 ; 157) ;

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dans lequel la première couche de réduction de

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la réflexion (152a, 152b) et l'électrode de grille (152) présentent une forme gravée identique, la deuxième couche de réduction de la réflexion et l'électrode source (156) présentent une forme gravée identique, et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (157a ; 157b) et l'électrode de drain (157) possèdent une forme gravée identique ;

dans lequel la première couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b) est incluse dans le matériau de l'électrode de grille (152), la deuxième couche de réduction de la réflexion est incluse dans le matériau de l'électrode source (156), et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (157a ; 157b) est incluse dans le matériau de l'électrode de drain (157).

2. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b) est formée directement sur une surface interne du substrat (150a).

3. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le sous-pixel (SP) comprend une couche de semi-conducteur (154) et une couche de protection contre la lumière destinée à protéger la couche de semi-conducteur (154) contre la lumière, et les deuxième et troisième couches de réduction de la réflexion sont formées sur une surface de la couche de protection contre la lumière.

4. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel la première, la deuxième et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) comprennent N couches, où N est un entier égal ou supérieur à 2.

5. Afficheur électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la première, la deuxième et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) comprennent une couche (152a, 157a) formée d'un matériau de réduction de la réflexion et une couche (152b, 157b) formée d'un matériau isolant.

6. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel chacune des N couches est formée d'un matériau de réduction de la réflexion.

7. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel les couches incluses dans la première, la deuxième et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) possèdent des indices de réfraction différents.

8. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la première, la deuxième et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) comprennent une couche de métal et une couche isolante. 5
9. Afficheur électroluminescent organique (150) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la première, la deuxième et la troisième couche de réduction de la réflexion (152a, 152b, 157a, 157b) comprennent une couche de métal et une couche d'oxyde de métal. 10

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FIG. 1

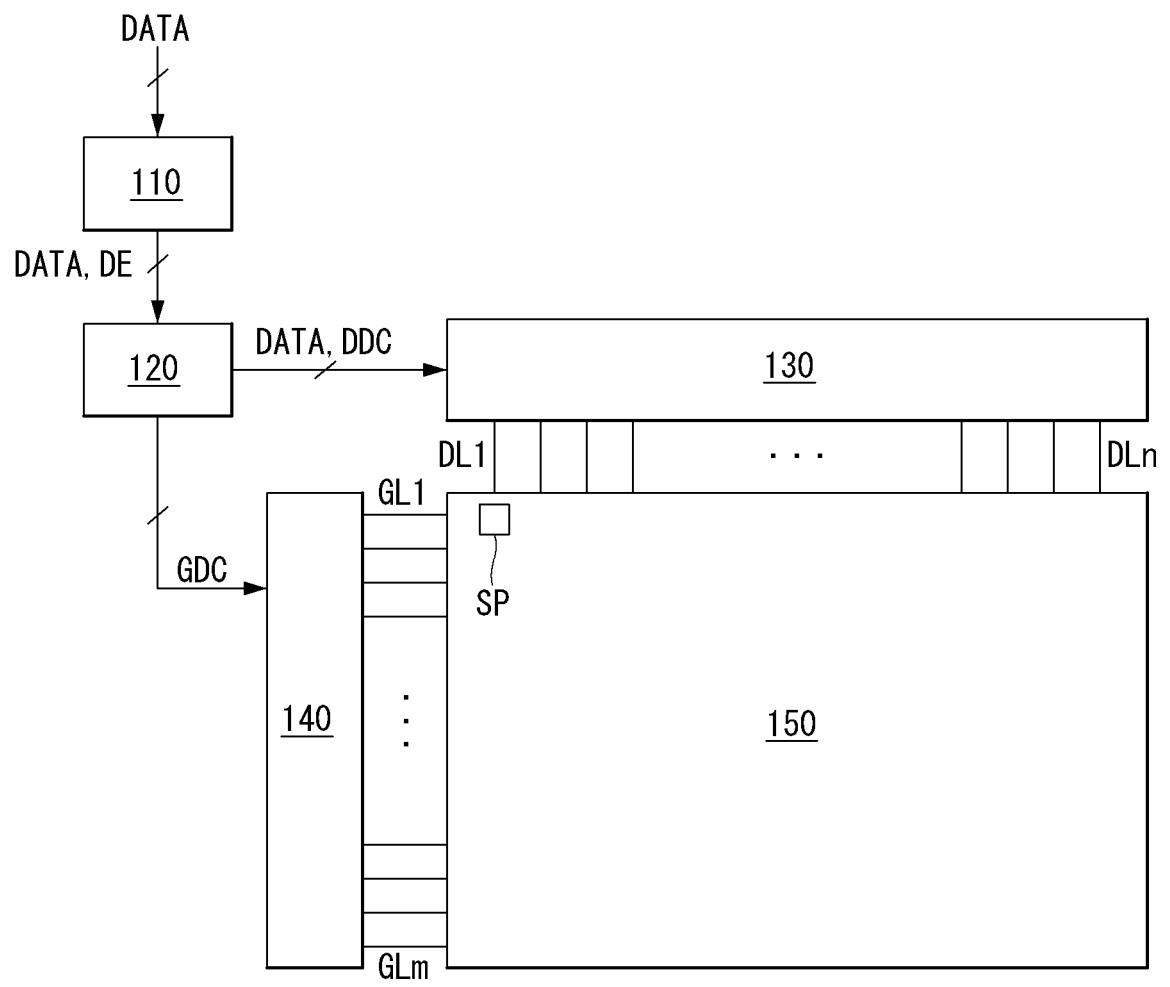


FIG. 2

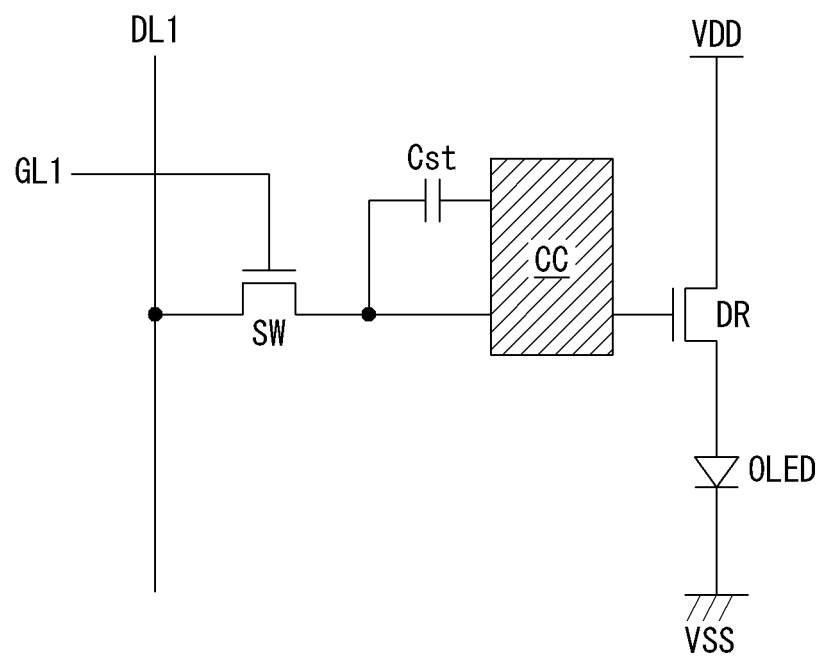


FIG. 3

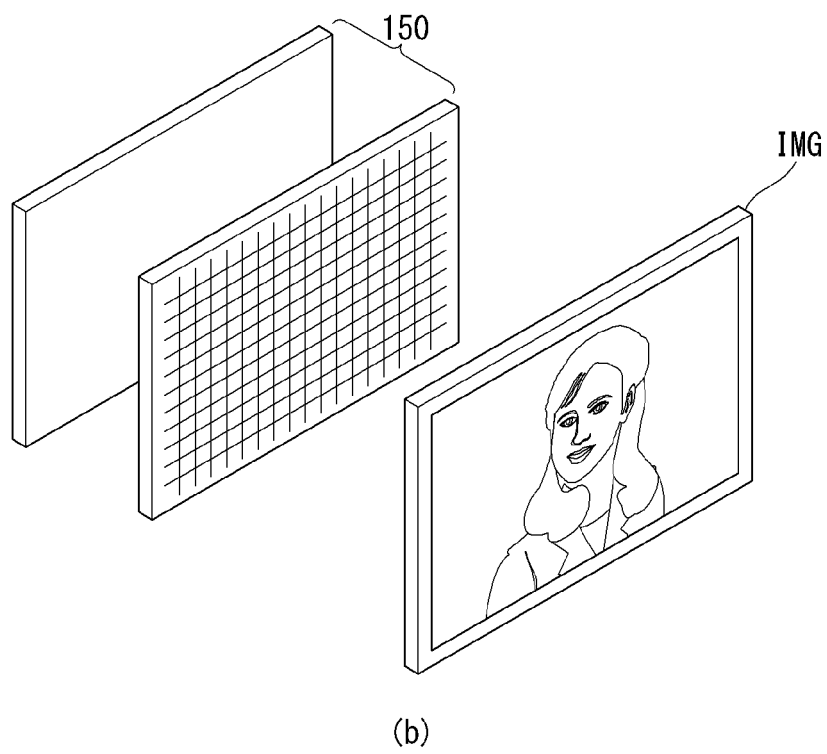
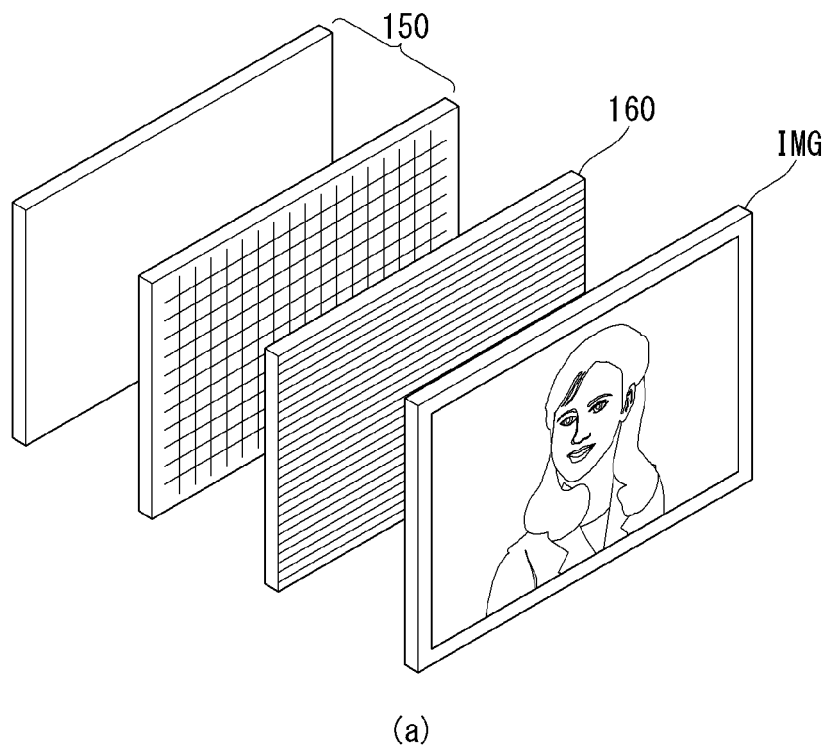


FIG. 4

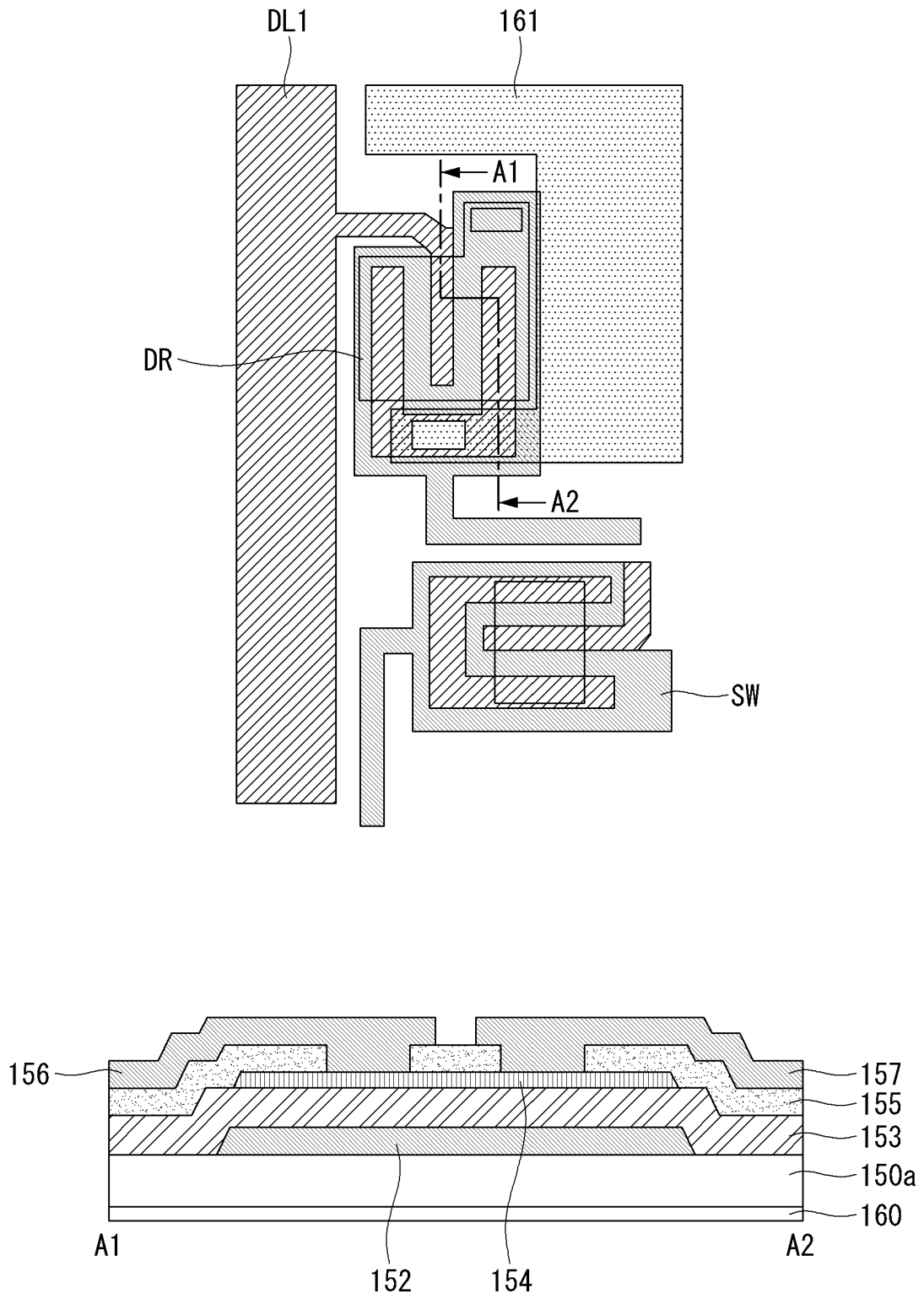


FIG. 5

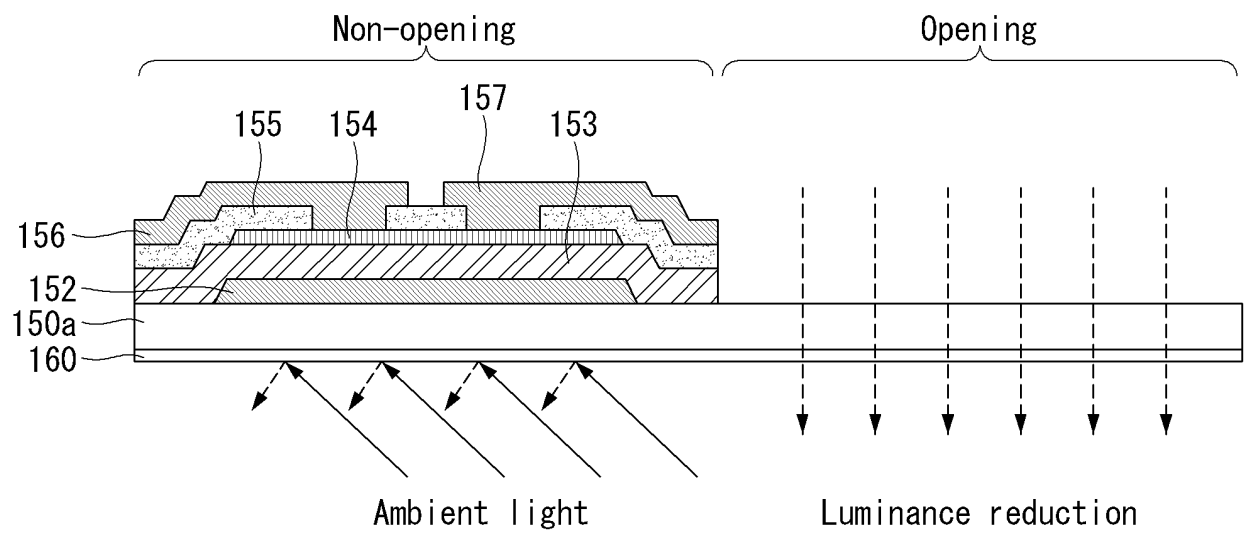


FIG. 6

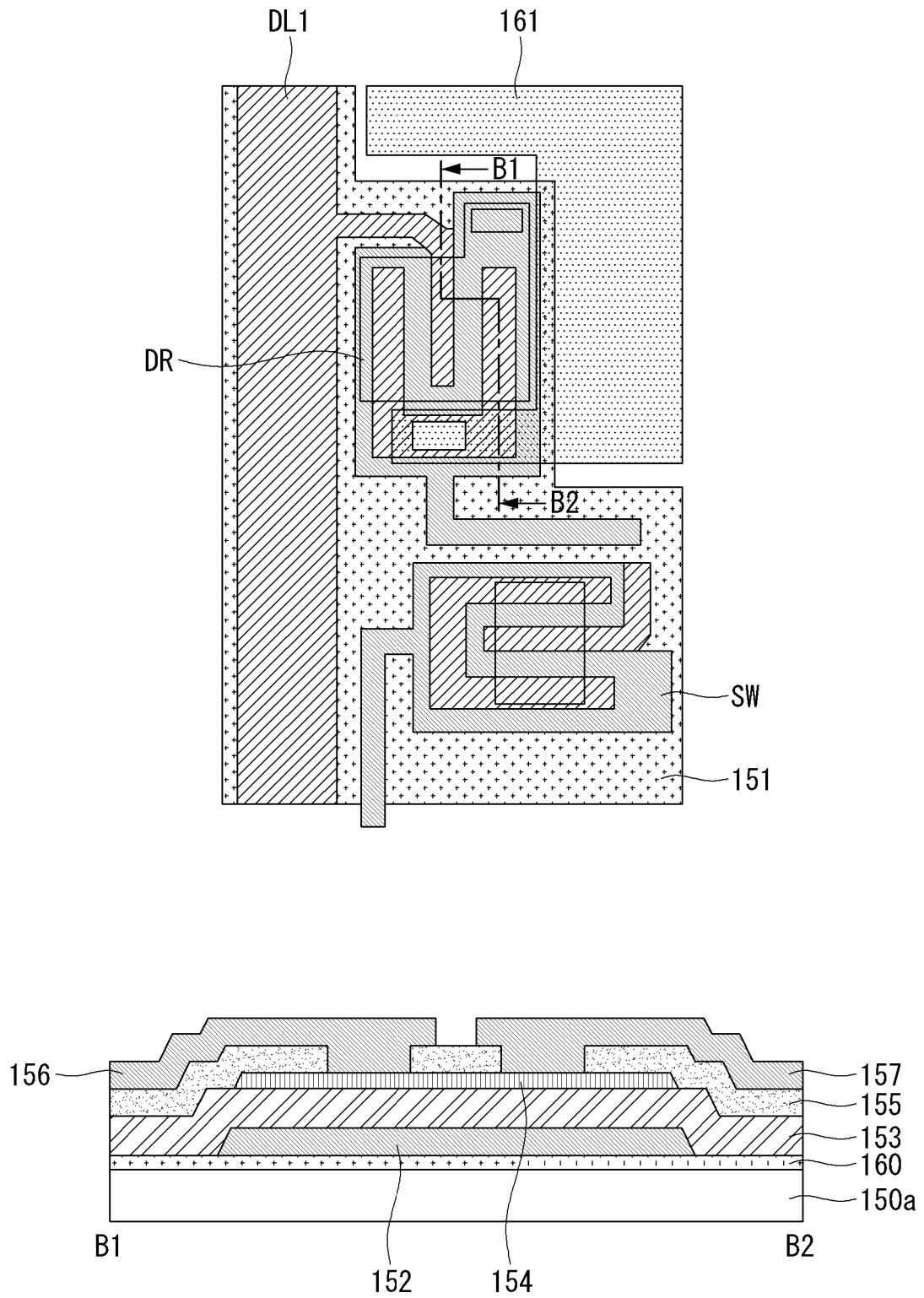


FIG. 7

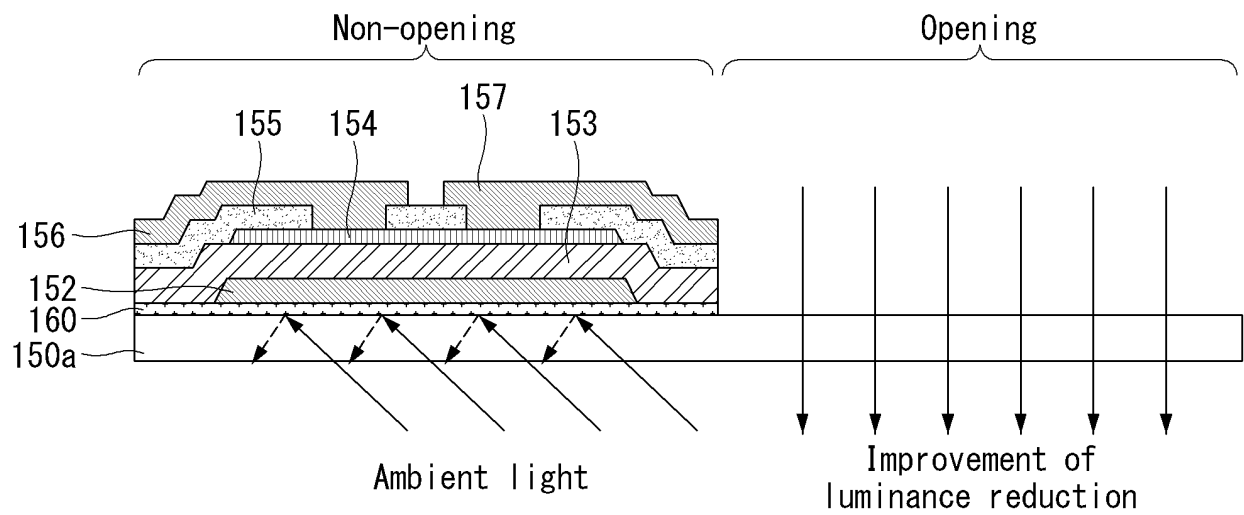


FIG. 8

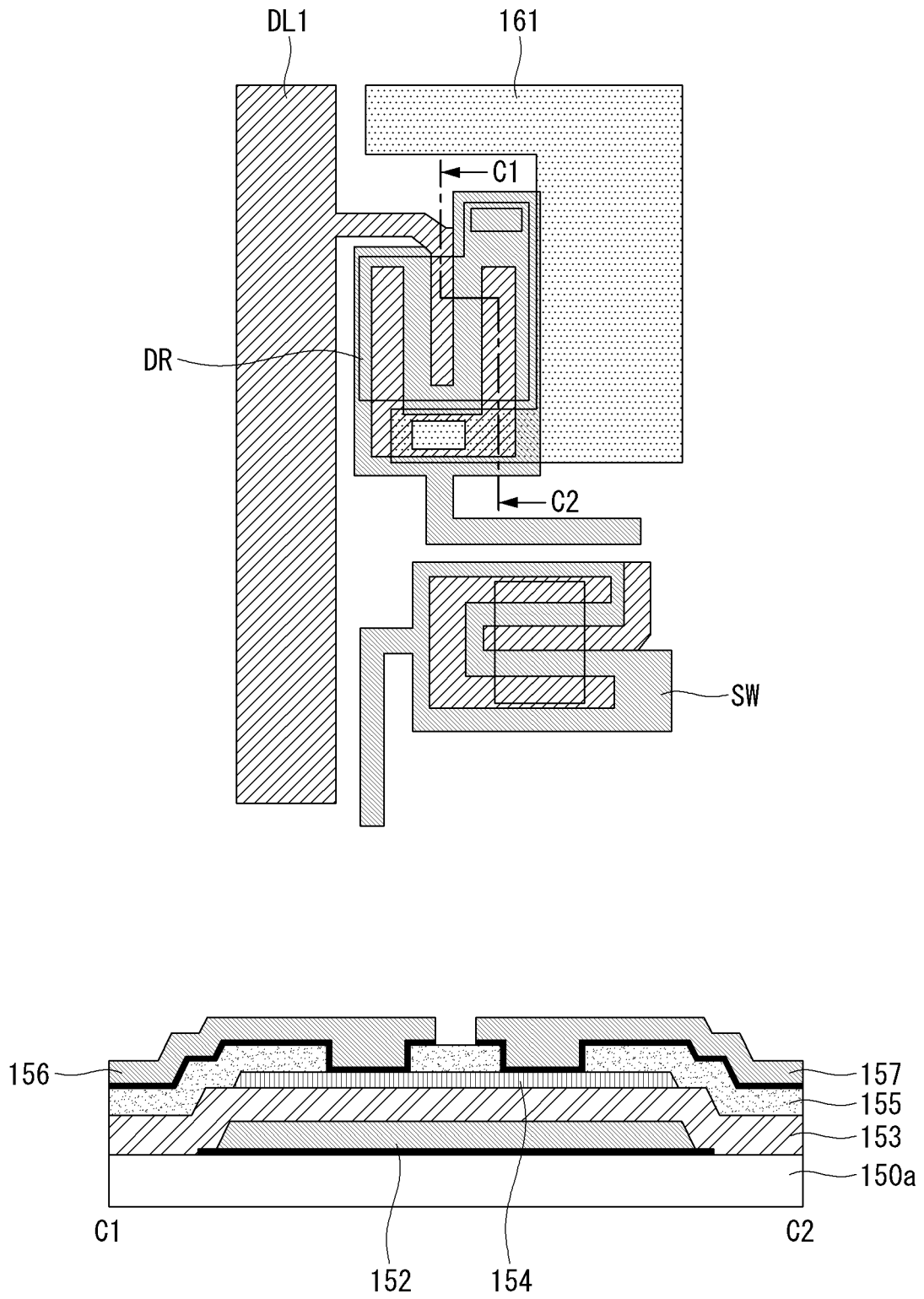


FIG. 9

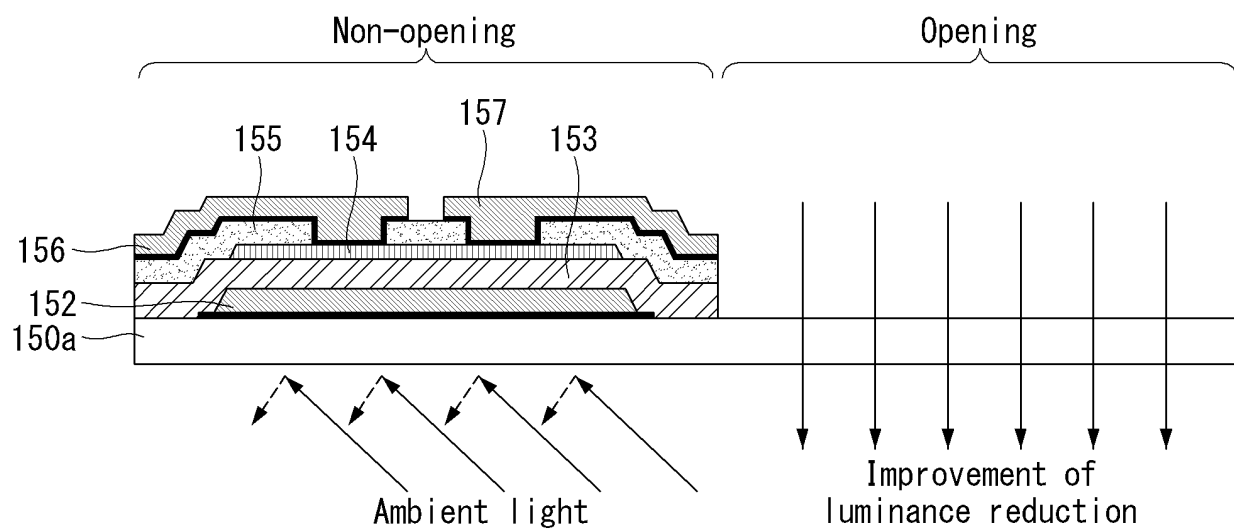


FIG. 10

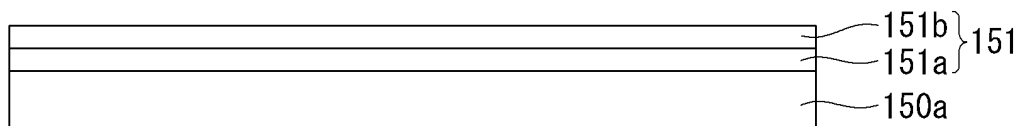


FIG. 11

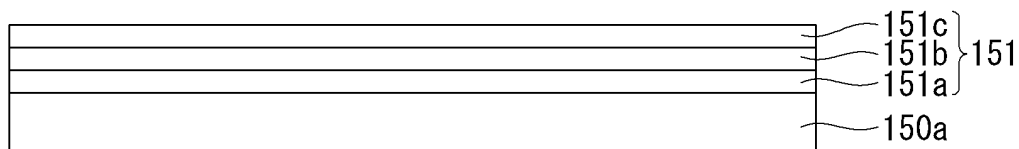


FIG. 12



FIG. 13

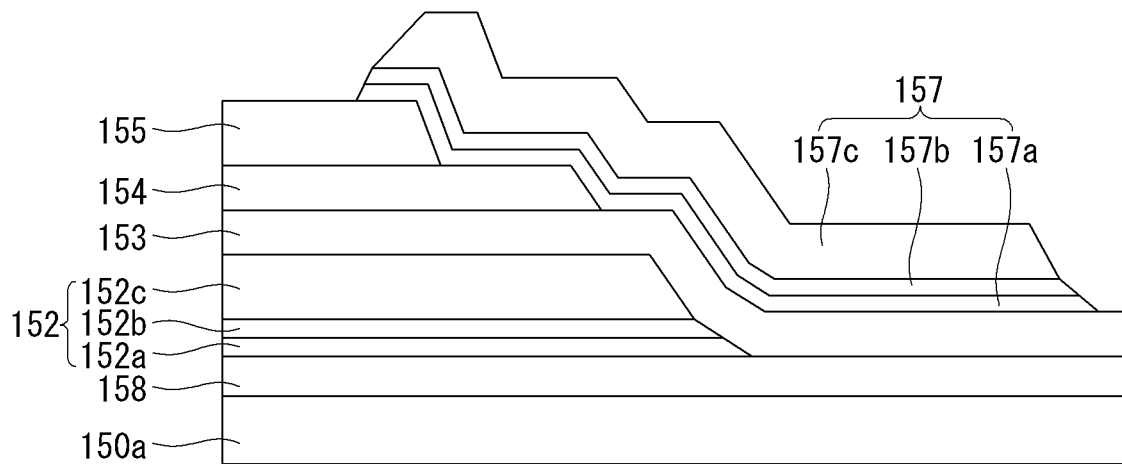
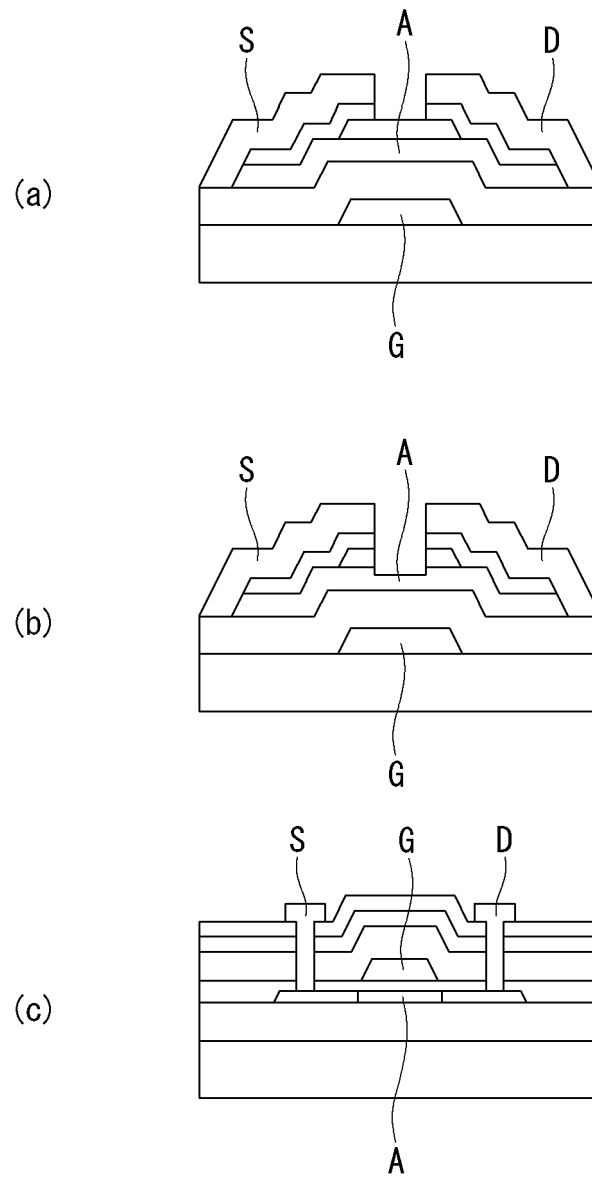


FIG. 14



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 2011127499 A1 [0005]
- EP 1324405 A2 [0005]
- US 2011062458 A1 [0005]

专利名称(译)	包括反射减少层的有机发光显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP2924758B1	公开(公告)日	2019-08-07
申请号	EP2014189011	申请日	2014-10-15
[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	YANG HEEJUNG HAN GYUWON HO WONJOON		
发明人	YANG, HEEJUNG HAN, GYUWON HO, WONJOON		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L27/32 G09G3/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3272 G09G3/3225 H01L27/124 H01L51/5271 H01L51/5281 H01L51/5284		
优先权	1020140035329 2014-03-26 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2924758A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

有机发光显示器包括包括子像素的显示面板和用于驱动显示面板的驱动器。显示面板包括反射减少层，该反射减少层形成在基板的内表面或外表面上，并且相应于基板中限定的非开口区域定位。

FIG. 1

