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(71) **Applicant (for all designated States except US):** **KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.** [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(72) **Inventors; and**

(75) **Inventors/Applicants (for US only):** **LIEDENBAUM, Coen, T., H., F.** [NL/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **HASKAL, Eliav, I.** [US/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **BUIJK, Oscar, J., A.** [NL/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **LIFKA, Herbert** [AT/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **DUINEVELD, Paulus, C.** [NL/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).

(74) **Agent:** **DEGUELLE, Wilhelmus, H., G.;** Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).

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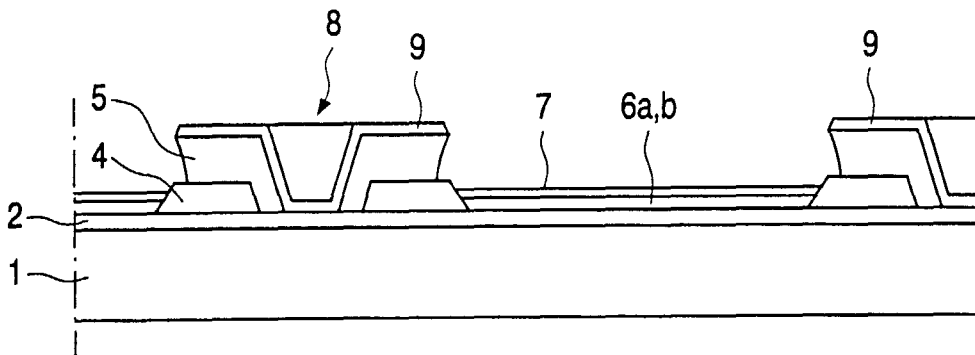
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- (54) Title:** EL DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME



- (57) Abstract:** The invention relates to a device, such as an electro-luminescent display device, comprising a substrate, first electrodes which are arranged over the substrate, second electrodes which are arranged over the first electrodes, and at least one electrically insulating structure which separates two of the second electrodes and is arranged over at least one of the first electrodes. The insulating structure comprises an opening which extends from the top surface of the structure to the first electrode beneath the structure. The invention further relates to a method of manufacturing such a device. In one preferred embodiment, this method involves the use of sacrificial structures with which openings are obtained the upper parts of which extend along the entire length of the respective insulating structures.

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EL display device and method of manufacturing the same

The invention relates to a device, such as an electroluminescent (EL) display device, comprising a substrate, first electrodes which are arranged over the substrate, second electrodes which are arranged over the first electrodes, and at least one electrically insulating structure which is arranged over at least one of the first electrodes and separates two of the
5 second electrodes. The invention further relates to a method of manufacturing such a device.

Electroluminescent display devices of the kind mentioned above are known in the art. An example of such a device is shown in Figures 1 and 2, which show respectively a cross-section of an EL device and a top plan view of a semi-finished EL device prior to the deposition of the second electrodes. This particular device comprises a transparent substrate
10 made of glass on which relatively broad parallel strips, in this case anodes 2, of an electrically conductive transparent material, such as indium tin oxide (ITO) have been deposited, e.g. by means of physical vapor deposition (PVD). Substantially parallel strips 3 of an electrically insulating material have been arranged over the anodes 2 at an angle of 90 degrees. These insulating structures 3 comprise e.g. a lower insulating base or foot 4 and an
15 upper ridge 5.

Strips 6 of an EL material are deposited between the insulating structures 3, e.g. by means of inkjet printing or vacuum evaporation. The EL strips 6 may comprise two or more sublayers, e.g. a lower hole transporting layer, an emission layer, and an upper electron transporting layer. A cathode layer 7 has been deposited over the EL strips 6 and the
20 insulating structures 4,5. Due to the presence of these structures 4,5, the cathodes 7 can be formed without the use of a mask, in other words they are self-aligning.

A device according to the first paragraph and similar to the device shown in Figures 1 and 2 is disclosed in e.g. UK patent application GB 2347017. Figure 1 of this publication shows a sectional side view of an organic EL device including a substrate
25 provided with anodes spaced apart at predetermined intervals in a stripe-like manner. In order to attain patterning and mutual insulation of the cathodes, the anodes are provided with a plurality of ribs, pairs of which 'are juxtaposed ... so as to be spaced from each other at a predetermined interval'.

Electrically connecting the anodes and cathodes of the devices described above to e.g. a common connector or a controller requires a lot of space and hence results in a loss of active area and/or necessitates a device of substantial dimensions.

It is an object of the present invention to enable a more compact design of the devices in hand.

To this end, the invention is characterized in that the insulating structure comprises an opening, which extends from the top surface of the structure to the first electrode beneath the structure. It is preferred that an electrically conductive material is arranged in the insulating structure and/or over its top surface and contacts the first electrode beneath the structure.

As will be explained in more detail below, the device according to the present invention, amongst other things, enables uncomplicated routing of leads connecting the first and second electrodes to a connector or controller located on one side of the device.

The invention further relates to a method of manufacturing a device, such as an EL display device, which method is characterized by the insulating structure being provided with an opening which extends from the top surface of the electrically insulating structure to the first electrode beneath the structure. It is preferred that the electrically conductive material is deposited over the intermediate layer and the electrically insulating structure, thus forming a layer which contacts the first electrode beneath the structure.

Apart from relatively minor adjustments to the design of the device and of the layout of the masks used in the production of the device, the production process itself, i.e. nature and order of the individual process steps, need not be fundamentally different from existing processes.

Electrical contact between the said electrically conductive material and the first electrode is enhanced if at least part of the wall of the opening builds a positive angle, i.e. an angle in excess of 90 degrees, with the upper surface of the substrate or an imaginary plane parallel to the upper surface of the substrate.

By using a negative photoresist as the electrically insulating material, it appeared possible to obtain an insulating structure with negatively angled outer walls and positively angled walls inner walls, i.e. the walls of the said opening, by means of a single mask.

The invention will now be explained with reference to the drawings in which several embodiments of the present invention are schematically shown.

Figure 1 shows a partial cross-section of an EL device in accordance with the prior art.

5 Figure 2 is a schematic top plan view of a semi-finished EL device according to Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows a partial cross-section of an EL device in accordance with the present invention.

10 Figure 4 is a top plan view of a detail of a semi-finished EL device according to Figure 3.

Figures 5A-5F show six suitable shapes for the opening shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 shows a partial cross-section of a further elaboration of the EL-device according to Figure 3.

15 Figures 7A-7D show four steps of the manufacture of a second device in accordance with the present invention.

20 The parts of different display devices which are identical or perform the same or substantially the same function bear the same numerals. Figures 1 and 2 have been discussed above.

25 Figure 3 shows a partial cross-section of a display device in accordance with the present invention comprising a glass substrate 1 having a thickness e.g. in the range from 0.3 to 0.7 mm. A pattern of substantially parallel strip-like anodes 2 was arranged on the substrate 1 by means of a customary photolithographic process, for instance by depositing a film of a transparent conductive material, such as indium tin oxide (ITO) having a thickness in the range from e.g. 100 to 300 nm and subjecting it to a generally known edging process involving a photoresist pattern.

30 Subsequently, a layer of an electrically insulating polymer, such as a positive photoresist, was spin-coated on the assembly of the substrate 1 and the anodes 2. A pattern of isolation strips 4 was defined in this layer by means of a patterned mask, which covered those parts of the polymer layer that were to be maintained, while the uncovered parts were exposed to UV-radiation, and the layer was developed. In accordance with the invention, each of the isolation strips 4 was provided, preferably by means of the same mask, with an opening through which the anode 2 was exposed.

The process for forming the isolation strips 4 was repeated with a negative photoresist. To this end, a layer of a negative photoresist was deposited on the structure obtained so far and a further patterned mask was placed on this spincoated layer. This mask was used to expose structures in the negative photoresist comprising holes wholly or partly aligned with the openings in the isolation strips 4. In this manner, ridges 5 were obtained, the walls on either side of which built a negative angle with the substrate 1, whereas the walls of the openings 8 thus created (Figure 4) built a positive angle with a plane parallel to the said substrate 1 and the anode(s) 2.

Between the isolation strips 4 of this particular embodiment, a hole transporting layer (HTL) 6a with a thickness in the range from 50 to 5000 Å and an emission layer 6b having a thickness of 5 to 5000 Å were deposited. Such deposition can be carried out e.g. by means of vacuum deposition (if the display is a so-called Organic LED display) or inkjet printing (if the display is a Polymer LED display). Modern printing techniques provide precise control over the areas where the material is deposited and where the assembly remains uncovered. Deposition of material in the openings thus can be easily avoided.

Next, a cathode layer was deposited over the entire structure, resulting in self-aligned parallel cathodes 7 between the ridges 5 and leads 9 on top of the ridges 5. Owing to the negative angle of the side walls of the ridges 5, the leads 9 were electrically isolated from the cathodes 7. In contrast, the positive angle of the walls of the openings 8 resulted in a secure electrical connection between the leads 9 and the anodes 2.

In the cross-bar configuration thus obtained, the leads 9 ran parallel to the cathodes 7 and terminated at the same side where the said cathodes 7 terminated. As a result, no complicated and space-consuming routing of leads, from the side(s) where the anodes terminated to the side where the cathodes 7 terminated, was required and both the cathodes 7 and anodes 2 could be connected to a controller by means of a single and relatively small (narrow) connector and flexfoil located on one side of the device.

In general, it is noted that each lead 9 may comprise a single opening 8, in which case the lead 9 is associated with a single, specific anode 2, or each lead 9 may comprise a plurality of openings 8, in which case a single lead 9 can be used to drive a group of anodes 2. If the ridges 5 are sufficiently broad, it is also possible to remove e.g. a middle section of one or more leads 9, thus effectively forming two (or more) parallel leads 9 which can be connected to a corresponding number of anodes through a corresponding number of, optionally staggered, openings 8.

Figures 5A-5F show several suitable shapes of negative and positive masks for forming openings 8 with which the electrical connection between the leads 9 and the anodes 2 can be further enhanced. If a negative photoresist is used, the shapes represent an opening in the mask. If a positive photoresist is being used, the shapes represent a masksection.

5 In the case of a negative photoresist, the shape according to Figure 5A comprises three angles of 60 degrees, whereas the shape according to Figure 5B comprises four angles of 270 degrees, which are effectively 90 degrees, and eight angles of 90 degrees. Acute angles, i.e. angles of 90 degrees or less, appeared to result in walls having a positive slope. This effect is probably due to interference and/or diffraction effects during exposure of
10 the photoresist, which in turn probably lead to local underexposure. Accordingly, it is preferred that the mask for forming the openings 8 comprises a plurality of angles of 90 degrees or less or 270 degrees or more.

Figures 5C to 5F show other examples of suitable shapes, i.e. stars comprising respectively four, five, and thirty-two acute angles, and an alternative to the cross according
15 to Figure 5B comprising twenty-four acute angles instead of twelve.

Electrical contact between the leads 9 and the anodes 2 can be further enhanced by providing a structure, such as a small droplet 10 of a positive photoresist, on the anode 2. As can be seen in Figure 6, which shows a cross-section along line VI-VI in Figure 4, such a droplet 10 reduces the height of the step between the top surface of the insulating
20 structure 5 and the anode 2 and thus further improves electrical contact between the lead 9 and this anode 2. The said droplet 10 also causes changes in the reflection of light during exposure of the photoresist which is to be used to form the insulating structure 5. These changes can be employed to influence the shape and slope of the walls of the insulating structure 5 in such a way as to further facilitate bridging the said step.

25 Figure 7 shows four steps in the manufacture of a further embodiment of the present invention, where the upper part of the openings 8 and, hence, the leads 9 extend along the entire length of ridges 5.

Stripes 4 of an isolating material, such as silicon oxide having a thickness of e.g. 100 nm, are deposited on a substrate provided with strip-like anodes 2. The stripes 4 each
30 comprise a hole or opening (not shown) to enable electrical contact between an anode 2 and a lead 9 which is to be deposited later on.

A sacrificial structure 11 of a photoresist is subsequently deposited on the stripes 4 and covered by a layer 5 of a second isolating material, e.g. a layer of silicon nitride having a thickness of e.g. 200 nm, and a thick layer 12 of a photoresist. This layer 12 is

developed and, along with layer 5, partially removed by means of e.g. plasma etching so as to expose the sacrificial structure 11 and (part of) the anodes 2. After that, the thick layer 12 of photoresist and the sacrificial structure 11 are removed completely, e.g. by respectively stripping and etching, thereby forming ridges 5 each comprising an opening or, rather,
5 channel 8. A hole-transporting layer, an emission layer, and an electron-transporting layer are subsequently deposited between the ridges 5 by means of vapor deposition or inkjet printing, and a cathode layer is deposited over the entire structure. This cathode layer inherently forms cathodes 7 and leads 9, which leads 9 each contact a specific anode 2 (through the said corresponding holes or openings in the isolating stripes 4) and run and terminate parallel to
10 the cathodes 7.

The invention is not restricted to the above described embodiments which can be varied in a number of ways within the scope of the claims. For instance, apart from electro-luminescent display devices, the invention can be used in e.g. microelectro-mechanical devices or in scanning electron microscopy.

CLAIMS:

1. Device, such as an electroluminescent display device, comprising a substrate (1), first electrodes (2) which are arranged over the substrate (1), second electrodes (7) which are arranged over the first electrodes (2), and at least one electrically insulating structure (3; 4,5) which is arranged over at least one of the first electrodes (2) and separates two of the
5 second electrodes (7), characterized in that the insulating structure (4,5) comprises an opening (8) which extends from the top surface of the structure (4,5) to the first electrode (2) beneath the structure (4,5).
2. Device according to claim 1, wherein an electrically conductive material (9) is
10 arranged in and/or over the insulating structure (4,5) and contacts the first electrode (2) beneath the structure (4,5).
3. Device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein at least a part of the wall of the opening (8) builds a positive angle with the upper surface of the substrate (1) or an imaginary
15 plane parallel to the upper surface of the substrate (1).
4. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the device comprises a plurality of substantially parallel first electrodes (2), a plurality of substantially parallel second electrodes (7) building an angle with the first electrodes (2), a plurality of
20 elongated substantially parallel electrically insulating structures (4,5) separating the second electrodes (7), and an electroluminescent layer (6) arranged between the first and second electrodes (2,7).
5. Device according to claim 4, wherein the electrically conductive material
25 forms electrical leads (9) on top of at least some of the insulating structures (4,5), and wherein at least some of these leads (9) are electrically connected to a single first electrode (2).

6. Method of manufacturing a device, such as an electroluminescent display device, at least comprising the steps of arranging first electrodes (2) over a substrate (1), arranging at least one electrically insulating structure (3; 4,5) over the first electrodes, arranging an intermediate layer (6) over the first electrodes (2) and beside the electrically
5 insulating structure (4,5), characterized in that the insulating structure(s) is (are) provided with an opening (8) which extends from the top surface of the electrically insulating structure (4,5) to the first electrode (2) beneath the structure (4,5).
7. Method according to claim 6, wherein an electrically conductive material (7,9)
10 is deposited over the intermediate layer (6) and the electrically insulating structure (4,5), thus forming a layer (9) which contacts the first electrode (2) beneath the structure (4,5).
8. Method according to claim 6 or 7, wherein at least a part of the wall of the opening (8) builds a positive angle with the upper surface of the substrate (1) or an imaginary
15 plane parallel to the upper surface of the substrate (1).
9. Method according to claim 8, wherein the electrically insulating structure (4,5) comprises a photoresist and, wherein this structure (4,5) and the said opening (8) are formed by means of a mask which comprises a plurality of acute angles (A) where the opening (8) is
20 to be formed.
10. Method according to claim 9, wherein the photoresist is a negative photoresist.
11. Methods according to any one of claims 6-9, wherein at least part of the
25 opening (8) is obtained by means of a sacrificial structure (11).

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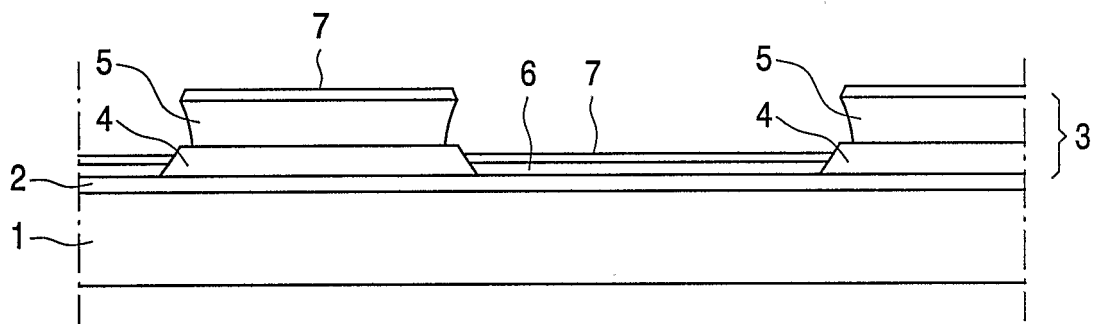


Fig.1

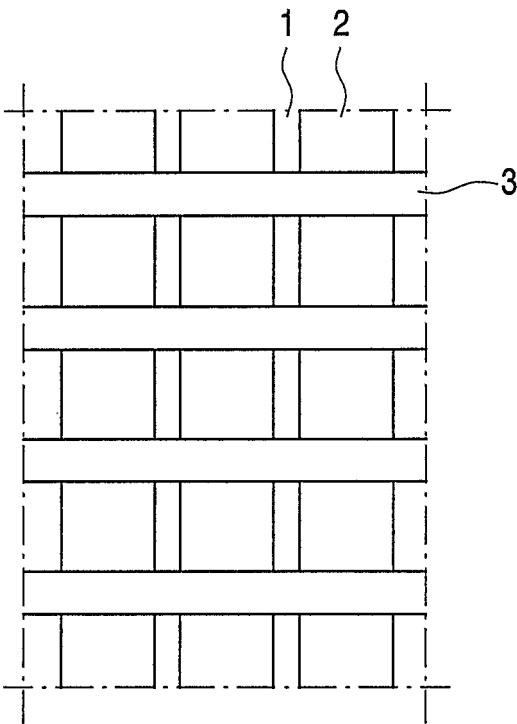


Fig.2

2/4

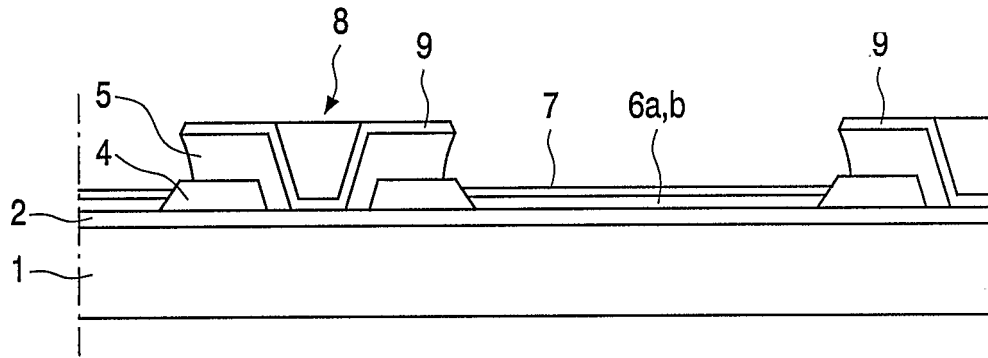


Fig.3

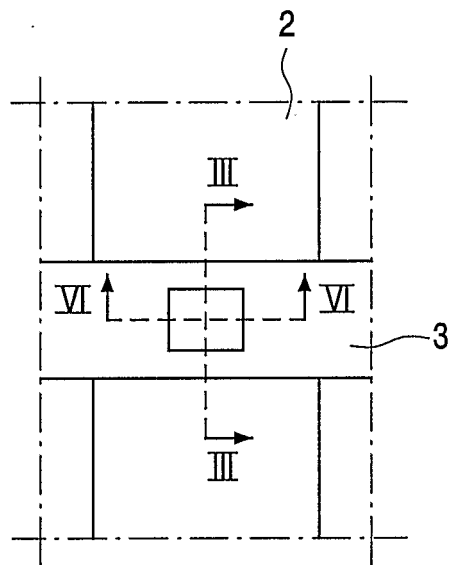


Fig.4

3/4

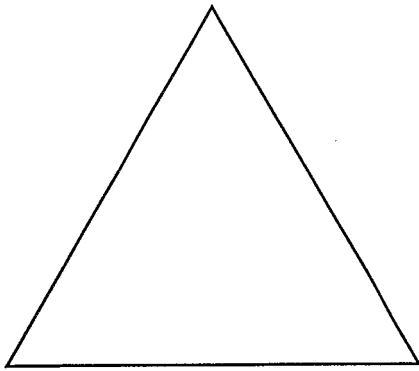


Fig. 5A

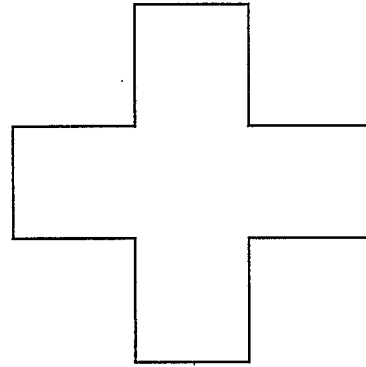


Fig. 5B

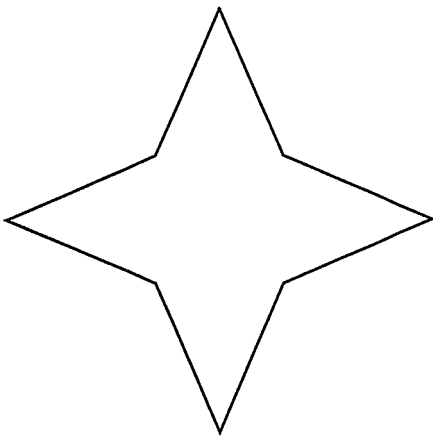


Fig. 5C

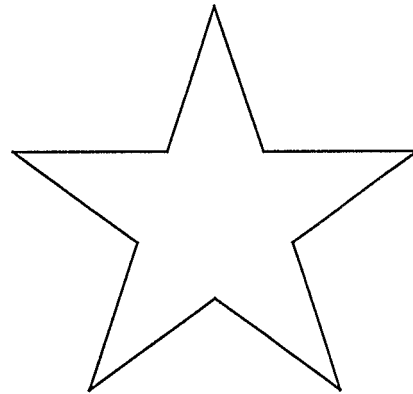


Fig. 5D

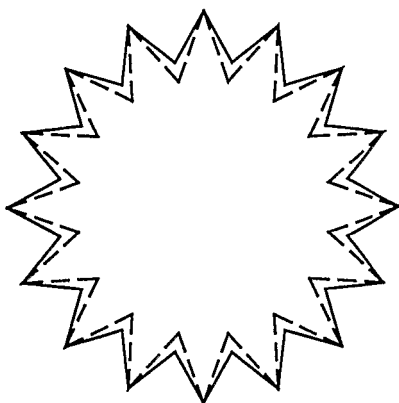


Fig. 5E

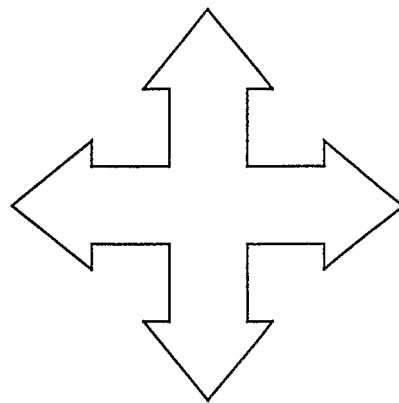


Fig. 5F

4/4

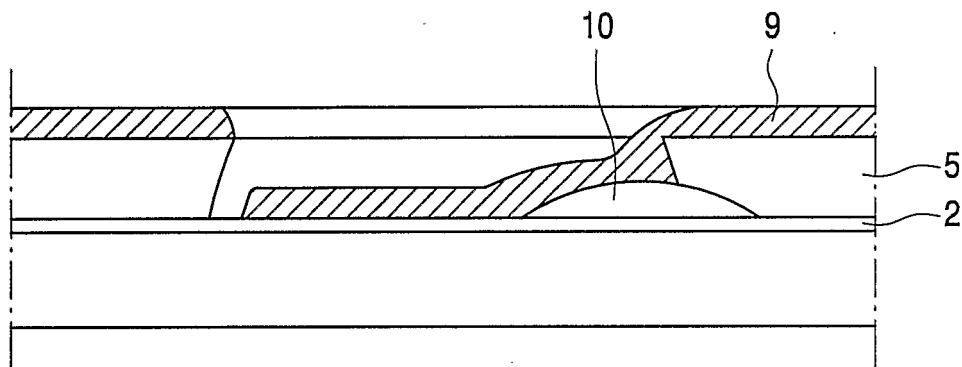


Fig. 6

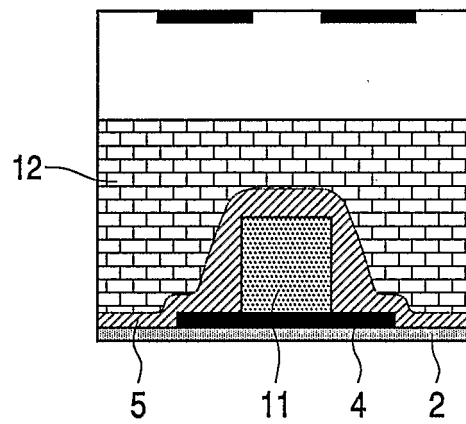


Fig. 7A

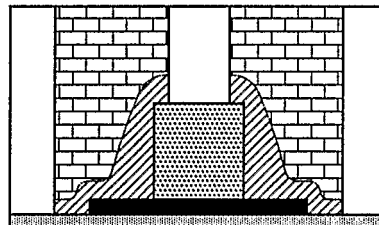


Fig. 7B

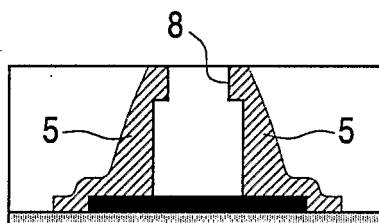


Fig. 7C

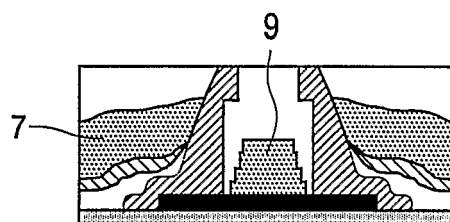


Fig. 7D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H01L51/20 H01L27/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 01 41229 A (VLEGGAR JEROEN J M ;DUINEVELD PAULUS C (NL); KONINKL PHILIPS ELEC) 7 June 2001 (2001-06-07)	6,8,11
A	page 21, line 8 -page 22, line 19; figure 3	1-5,7,9, 10
X	US 6 249 084 B1 (YAMANA SHINJI) 19 June 2001 (2001-06-19) column 7, line 12 -column 9, line 23; figures 1A-1E,2,3A-3C	1-8,10, 11
P,X	US 2002/043928 A1 (CHO SUNG-WOO) 18 April 2002 (2002-04-18) paragraph '0024! - paragraph '0030!; figure 3F paragraph '0031!; figure 4	1-4,6-8
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 661 344 A (HAVEMANN ROBERT H ET AL) 26 August 1997 (1997-08-26) abstract; figure 4 -----	1-8,11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

patent family members

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专利名称(译)	EI显示装置及其制造方法		
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发明人	LIEDENBAUM, COEN, T., H., F. HASKAL, ELIAV, I. BUIJK, OSCAR, J., A. LIFKA, HERBERT DUINEVELD, PAULUS, C.		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种装置，例如电致发光显示装置，包括基板，布置在基板上的第一电极，布置在第一电极上的第二电极，以及分隔两个的第一电极的至少一个电绝缘结构。第二电极设置在第一电极中的至少一个上。绝缘结构包括开口，该开口从结构的顶表面延伸到结构下方的第一电极。本发明还涉及制造这种装置的方法。在一个优选实施例中，该方法涉及使用牺牲结构，利用该牺牲结构获得开口，其上部沿相应绝缘结构的整个长度延伸。