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Lin et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0197460 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 7, 2006**(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT
DEVICE, PIXEL STRUCTURE, ARRAY AND
DRIVING METHOD THEREOF****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.****G09G 3/10** (2006.01)**H01L 29/08** (2006.01)**H01L 35/24** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **315/169.3; 315/169.2; 257/40**(76) Inventors: **En-Chiang Lin**, Kaohsiung (TW);
Chi-Chih Liao, Taipei (TW)

Correspondence Address:

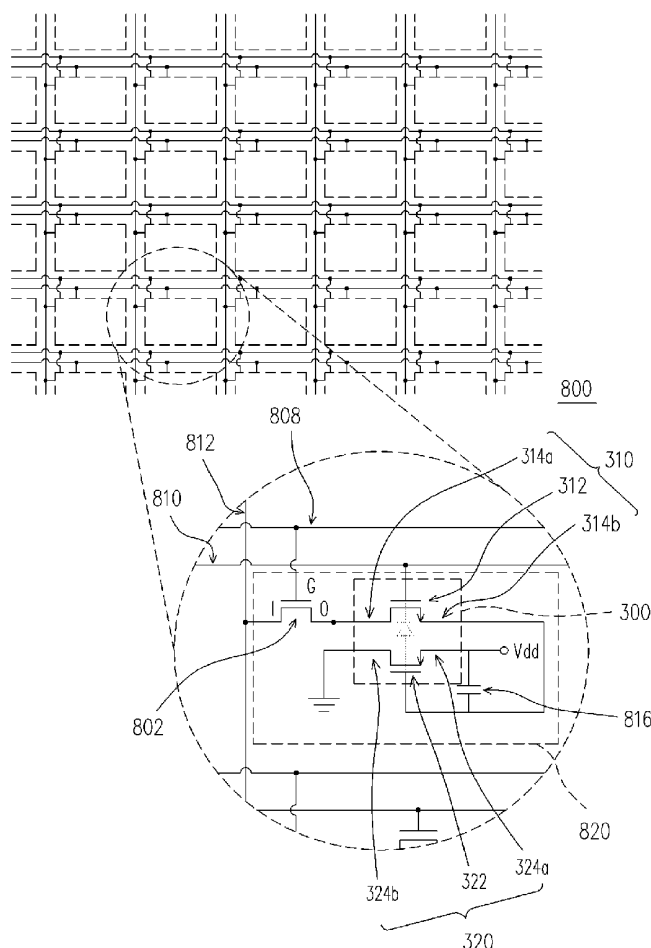
**JIANQ CHYUN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
OFFICE****7 FLOOR-1, NO. 100****ROOSEVELT ROAD, SECTION 2****TAIPEI 100 (TW)**(21) Appl. No.: **11/164,778**(22) Filed: **Dec. 6, 2005**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(57)

ABSTRACT

An organic electroluminescent device includes a first organic thin film transistor, a second organic thin film transistor and at least an organic functional layer. The organic functional layer is disposed between the second organic thin film transistor and the first organic thin film transistor. By applying voltages in the first organic thin film transistor and the second organic thin film transistor at the same time, a voltage difference between the two transistors is produced to make electrons and electric holes move into the organic functional layer and re-combine therein for emitting light. The integration of the organic thin film transistor and the organic electroluminescent device can widen aperture ratio and increase process reliability.



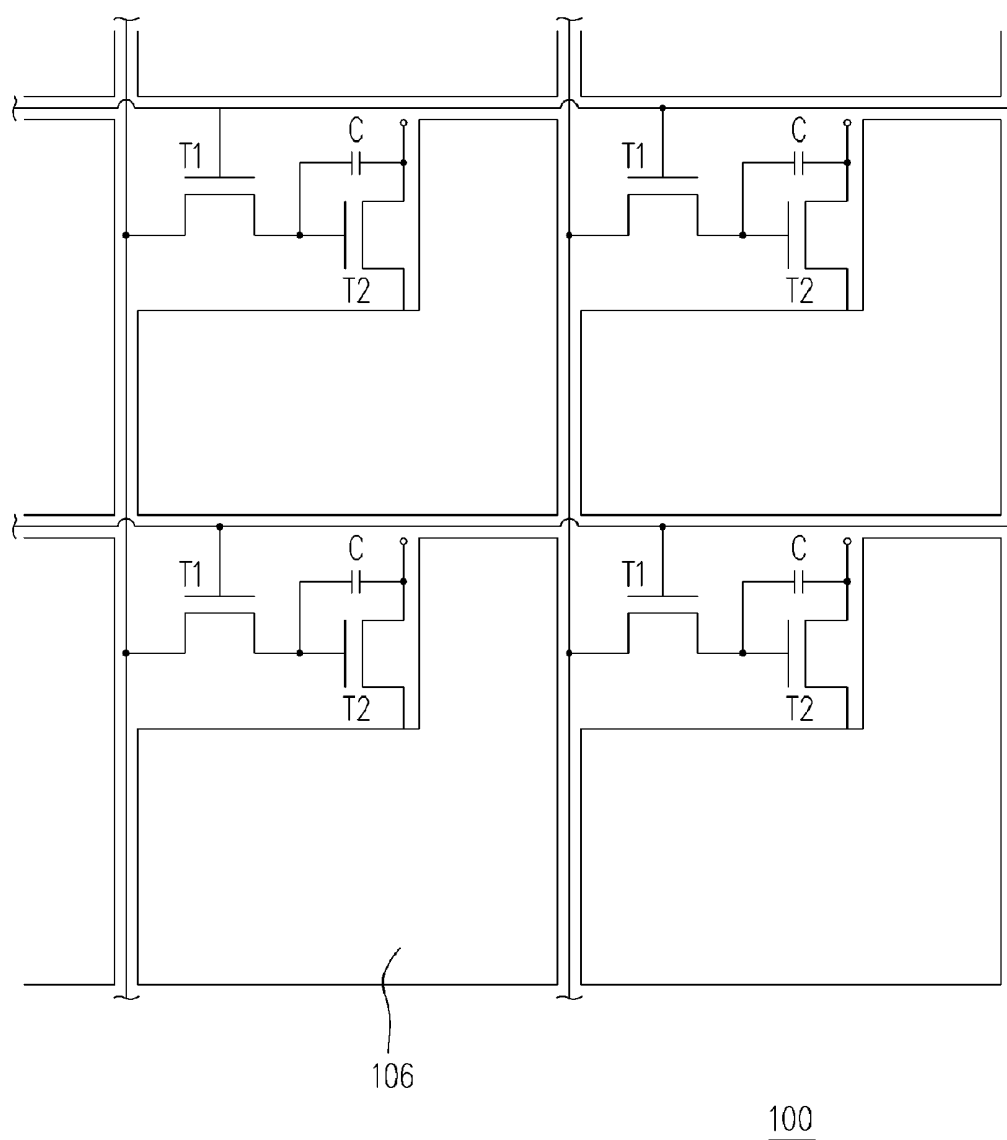


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

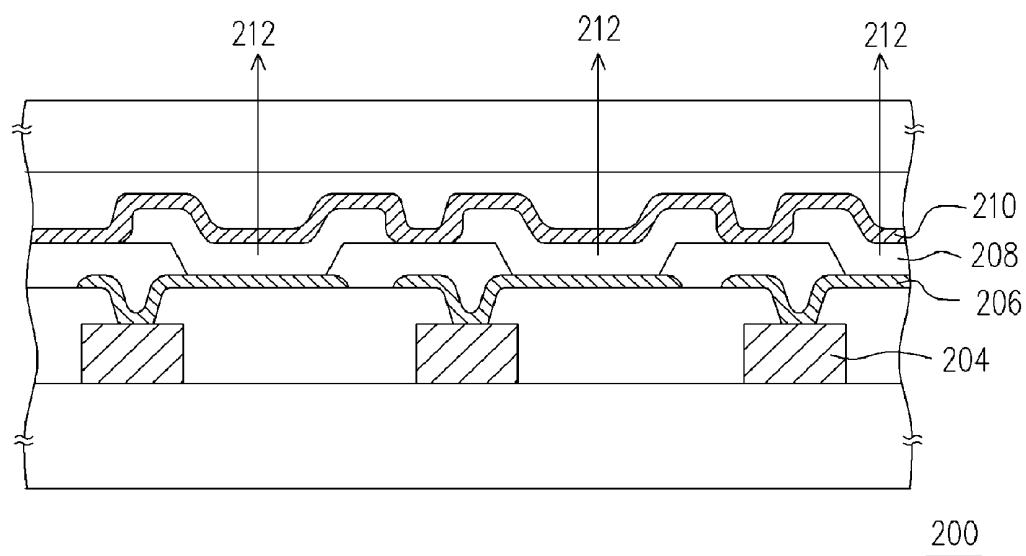
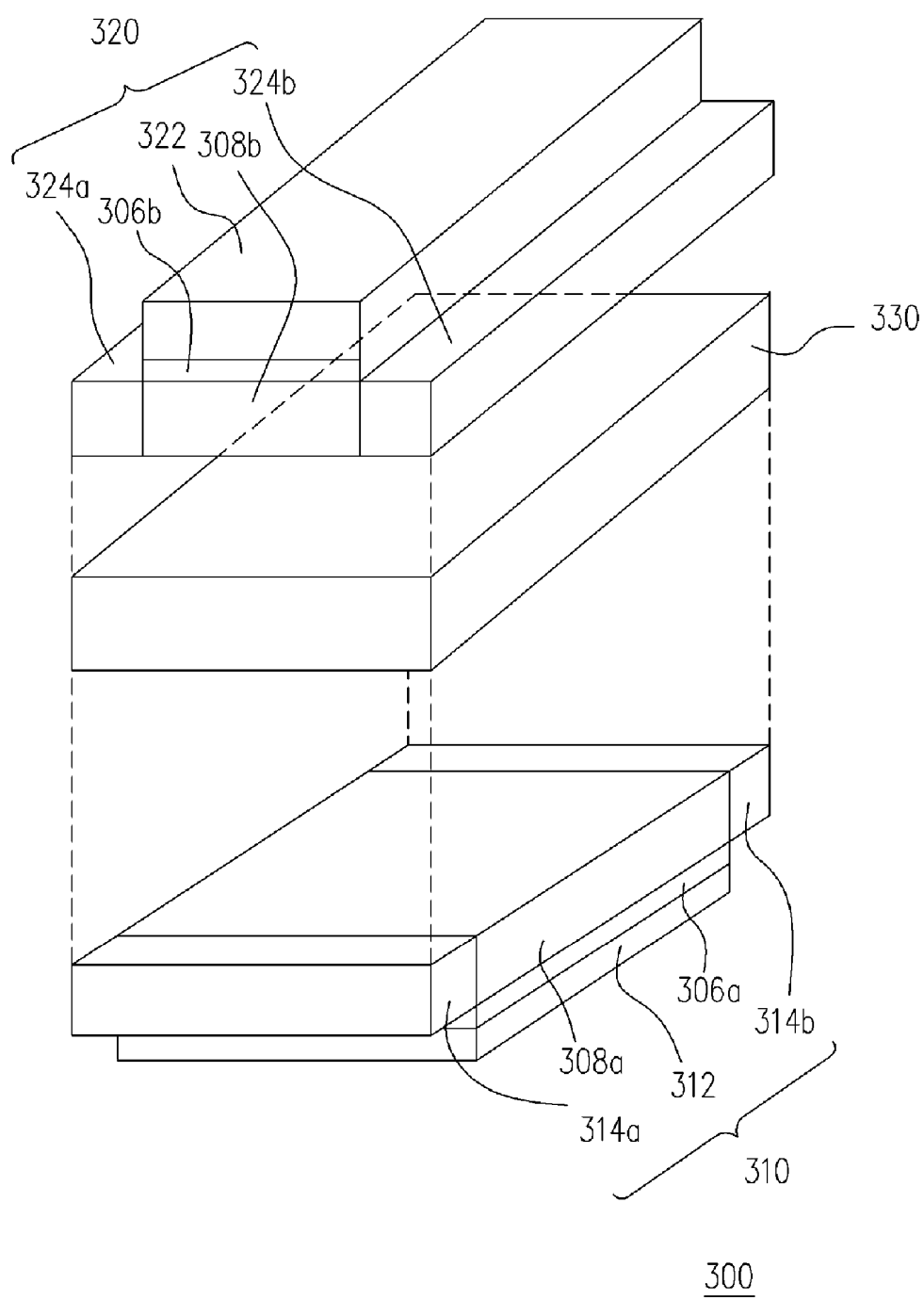


FIG. 2 (PRIOR ART)



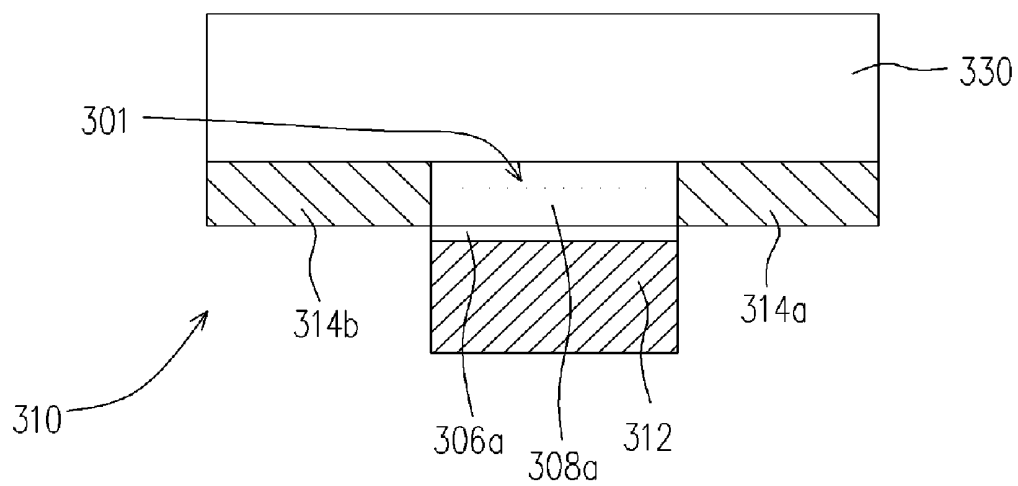


FIG. 4A

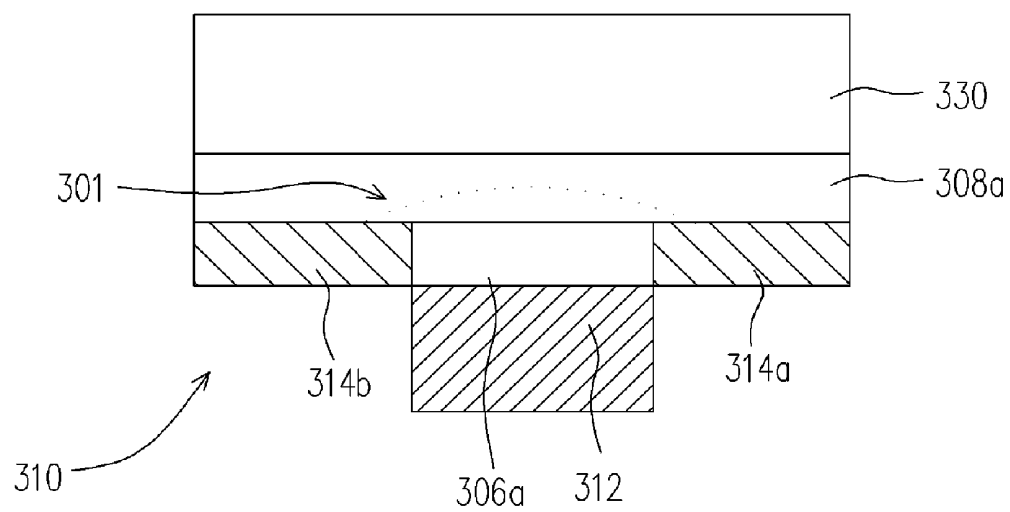


FIG. 4B

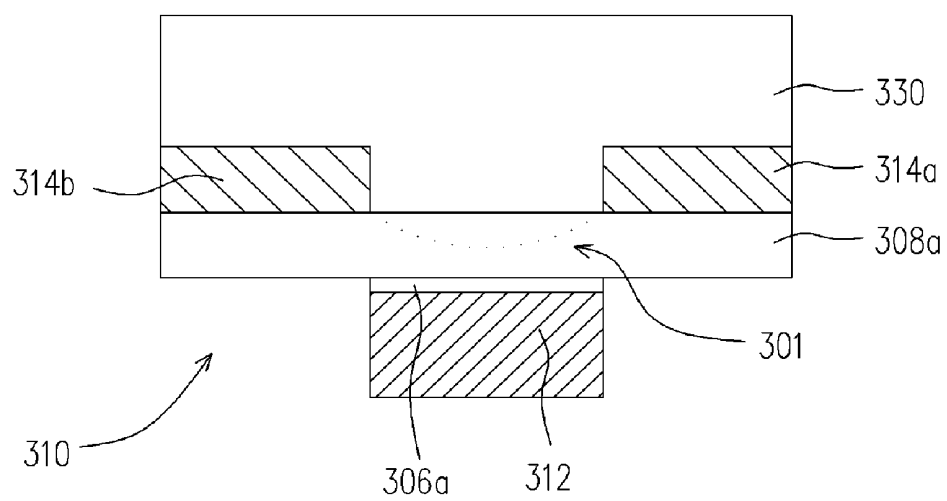


FIG. 4C

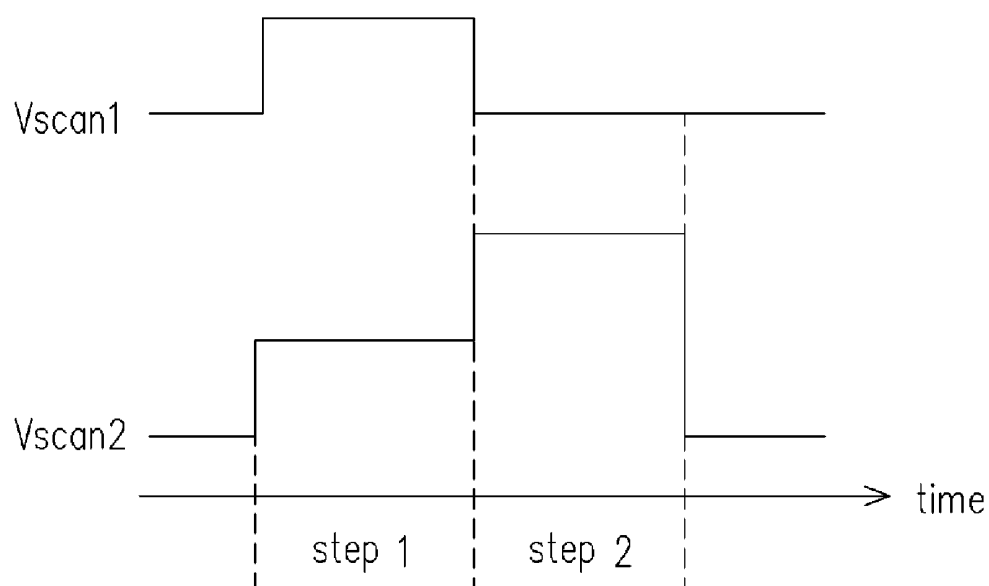


FIG. 6

ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE, PIXEL STRUCTURE, ARRAY AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the priority benefit of Taiwan application serial no. 93137589, filed on Dec. 6, 2004. All disclosure of the Taiwan application is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a light-emitting device, and more particularly, to an organic electroluminescent (OEL) device and pixel structure, array and driving method thereof.

[0004] 2. Description of Related Art

[0005] Along with the advancement of multimedia information communication technology, the importance of displays in providing human the access to computer interface has increasingly acknowledged. The flat panel display (FPD) has become the mainstream product in the market because of high-quality resolution, efficient space utilization, low power consumption, and the freedom of radiation exposure.

[0006] The so-called flat panel displays include liquid crystal displays (LCD), organic electroluminescent displays, and plasma display panels (PDP), etc. The organic electroluminescent displays are self-emitting and can be divided into two groups, small molecular OLEDs (SMOLEDs) and Polymer OLEDs (Poly-OLEDs), depending on the molecular weights of the organic electroluminescent materials. The organic electroluminescent displays have the advantages of wide viewing angle, low production cost, faster response and higher switching speed (above 100 times faster than that of liquid crystal displays), low power consumption, and widespread applications in current-driven portable machines, wide temperature latitudes, light weight, and design versatility such as: miniaturization and slimness, to meet the requirements for displays in the Multimedia Age. Therefore, the organic electroluminescent displays have a great potential for becoming the next-generation flat-panel display medium.

[0007] The organic electroluminescent displays may be classified into active organic electroluminescent displays and passive organic electroluminescent displays, depending on the driving method. Currently, the active organic electroluminescent displays are most widely used thin film transistors (TFT) as the actuators for driving the display devices. FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram illustrating part of a conventional active organic electroluminescent display. Referring to FIG. 1, in the conventional active organic electroluminescent display 100, in general, two thin film transistors T1, T2 and a capacitor C are disposed in each pixel to drive a pixel electrode 106 to allow the organic electroluminescent device (not shown herein) to emit light. The pixel electrode 106 (the anode of the organic electroluminescent device) is transparent electrode; therefore, the light emitted from the organic electroluminescent device can be transmitted through the pixel electrode 106 to outside of

the display. The actual emission area of the pixel shown in FIG. 1 merely equals the area of the pixel electrode 106, and light can not transmit through the area outside of the pixel electrode 106 (the area disposed with thin film transistors T1, T2 and capacitor C). Therefore, the aperture ratio of the organic electroluminescent display 100 is limited by the sizes of the thin film transistors T1, T2 and capacitor C. For wider aperture ratio of the active organic electroluminescent display 100, an increase in the area of the pixel electrode 106 is necessary but the process reliability is lowered accordingly.

[0008] To solve the problem discussed above, a top emission active organic electroluminescent display is provided conventionally. FIG. 2 is a profile view illustrating part of a conventional top emission active organic electroluminescent display. Referring to FIG. 2, when the anode 206 (i.e. the pixel electrode) of the active organic electroluminescent display 200 is a common metal electrode, and the cathode 210 thereof is a transparent electrode, the light emitted from the organic functional layer 208 may be transmitted through the cathode 210 along the direction 212 shown in FIG. 2. Since the active organic electroluminescent display 200 emits light from the top, the aperture ratio of the organic electroluminescent display 200 is not subject to the size of the actuator 204.

[0009] However, there are uncertain factors in the process with possibly a decrease in process reliability when the organic electroluminescent devices are driven by thin film transistors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to provide an organic electroluminescent device and pixel structure, array, and driving method thereof with wider aperture ratio and better process reliability.

[0011] According to an aspect of the present invention, an organic electroluminescent device is provided, including a first organic thin film transistor (OTFT), a second organic thin film transistor, and at least one organic functional layer. The first organic thin film transistor has a first control terminal, a first input terminal, a first output terminal, and a first channel located between the first input terminal and the first output terminal. The second organic thin film transistor has a second control terminal, a second input terminal, a second output terminal, and a second channel located between the second input terminal and the second output terminal. The organic functional layer is disposed between the second organic thin film transistor and the first organic thin film transistor.

[0012] According to an aspect of the present invention, a pixel structure of the organic electroluminescent device is provided, including the organic electroluminescent device as described above, an actuator, and a charge storage device. The second control terminal of the second organic thin film transistor is connected to the first output terminal of the first organic thin film transistor, the first control terminal of the first organic thin film transistor is connected to the second control terminal of the second organic thin film transistor through the organic functional layer. The actuator has a third output terminal, a third input terminal, and a third control terminal. The third output terminal is connected to the first input terminal of the first organic thin film transistor. The

charge storage device is connected to the first output terminal of the first organic thin film transistor and the second input terminal of the second organic thin film transistor.

[0013] According to an aspect of the present invention, a pixel array of the organic electroluminescent device is provided, including the pixel structure of the organic electroluminescent device as described above, a first scan line, a data line, and a second scan line. The first scan line is connected to the third control terminal of the actuator, the data line is connected to the third input terminal of the actuator, the second scan line is connected to the first control terminal of the first organic thin film transistor.

[0014] In an embodiment of the present invention, the actuator includes at least a thin film transistor, and the charge storage device includes at least a capacitor.

[0015] In an embodiment of the present invention, the organic functional layer is disposed between the first channel and the second channel. Additionally, in other embodiments, the organic functional layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the second input terminal, or the first output terminal and the second output terminal. The projection of the first channel is perpendicular to the projection of the second channel.

[0016] In an embodiment of the present invention, the first organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor. In the meantime, the first input terminal is a source, the first output terminal is a drain, the second input terminal is a drain, and the second output terminal is a source.

[0017] In an embodiment of the present invention, the first organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor. In the meantime, the first input terminal is a drain, the first output terminal is a source, the second input terminal is a source, and the second output terminal is a drain.

[0018] In an embodiment of the present invention, the first channel is disposed on the first control terminal and the second channel is disposed under the second control terminal.

[0019] In an embodiment of the present invention, the organic electroluminescent device further includes a first insulating layer disposed between the first control terminal and the first channel, and a second insulating layer disposed between the second control terminal and the second channel. The first insulating layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the first output terminal and the first channel is disposed on the first insulating layer. The second insulating layer is disposed between the second input terminal and the second output terminal, and the second channel is disposed under the second insulating layer.

[0020] In an embodiment of the present invention, the first input terminal and the first output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer. The second input terminal and the second output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer as well.

[0021] In an embodiment of the present invention, the material of the organic functional layer includes at least one of polymer organic material or small molecule organic

material. The material of the first control terminal, the first input terminal, the first output terminal, the second control terminal, the second input terminal, and the second output terminal is conductive material or conductive metal oxide, wherein the conductive metal oxides include at least one of indium tin oxide (ITO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), and cadmium stannic oxide (CdSnO). In addition, the conductive materials include at least one of aluminum/lithium fluoride, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, indium, tin, manganese, chromium, copper, silver, gold, and alloys thereof. Wherein the alloys containing magnesium are magnesium silver alloy, magnesium indium alloy, magnesium tin alloy, magnesium stibium alloy or magnesium tellurium alloy. The low work function conductive materials are suitable for drains and sources of n-type organic thin film transistors while the high work function conductive materials are suitable for drains and sources of p-type organic thin film transistors.

[0022] According to an aspect of the present invention, a driving method for the organic electroluminescent device is further provided for driving the pixel array of the organic electroluminescent device discussed above. According to the method, supplying two voltages to turn on the actuator and the first organic thin film transistor, respectively, and to keep the second organic thin film transistor in the off status, and then inputting a data signal for storing in the charge storage device. The next step is to turn off the actuator and change the voltage applied to the first organic thin film transistor for turning on the second organic thin film transistor to produce a voltage difference between the first organic thin film transistor and the second organic thin film transistor. Therefore, the organic electroluminescent device can be driven.

[0023] By integrating the organic electroluminescent device and the organic thin film transistors, the present invention may provide organic electroluminescent devices with wider aperture ratio and better the process reliability.

[0024] In order to make the aforementioned and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention comprehensible, a preferred embodiment accompanied with figures is described in detail below.

[0025] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary, and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding of the invention, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[0027] **FIG. 1** is a circuit diagram illustrating part of a conventional active organic electroluminescent display.

[0028] **FIG. 2** is a profile view illustrating part of a conventional top emission active organic electroluminescent display.

[0029] **FIG. 3** is a stereogram of an organic electroluminescent device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0030] FIG. 4A to 4C are profile views illustrating the first organic thin film transistor and the organic functional layer of the organic electroluminescent device, respectively, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of a pixel array of an organic electroluminescent device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] FIG. 6 is an oscillogram of the voltage signal inputted to the first scan line and the second scan line in FIG. 5.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0033] Using the gates of the organic thin film transistor as the top electrode and the bottom electrode of the organic electroluminescent device, the present invention widens the aperture ratio of the organic electroluminescent device. The present invention will be explained below with reference to exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that these embodiments are not used for limiting the present invention and various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

[0034] FIG. 3 is a stereogram of an organic electroluminescent device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 3, the organic electroluminescent device 300 includes a first organic thin film transistor 310, a second organic thin film transistor 320, and at least one organic functional layer 330. The first organic thin film transistor 310 has a first control terminal 312, a first input terminal 314a, a first output terminal 314b, and a first channel 308a located between the first input terminal 314a and the first output terminal 314b. A first insulating layer 306a is disposed between the first control terminal 312 and the first channel 308a, and the first channel 308a is located on the first insulating layer 306a.

[0035] The second organic thin film transistor 320 has a second control terminal 322, a second input terminal 314a, a second output terminal 324b, and a second channel 308b located between the second input terminal 324a and the second output terminal 324b, and a second insulating layer 306b is disposed between the second control terminal 322 and the second channel 308b, and the second channel 308b is located under the second insulating layer 306b.

[0036] There is an included angle, which is 90 degree for example, between the projection of the first channel 308a of the first organic thin film transistor 310 and the projection of the second channel 308b of the second organic thin film transistor 320. In other words, the extension direction of the second input terminal 324a to the second output terminal 324b of the second organic thin film transistor 320 is perpendicular to the extension direction of the first input terminal 314a to the first output terminal 314b of the first organic thin film transistor 310.

[0037] Referring to FIG. 3 again, the materials of the first control terminal 312, the first input terminal 314a, and the first output terminal 314b of the first organic thin film transistor 310 and the second control terminal 322, the second input terminal 324a, and the second output terminal 324b of the second organic thin film transistor 320 are

conductive materials or conductive metal oxides. The conductive materials include at least one of gold, aluminum, aluminum/lithium fluoride, calcium, magnesium, silver, copper, chromium, manganese, indium, tin and alloys thereof. The alloys containing magnesium, for example, are magnesium silver alloy, magnesium indium alloy, magnesium tin alloy, magnesium stibium alloy or magnesium tellurium alloy. The conductive metal oxides include at least one of indium tin oxide (ITO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), and cadmium stannic oxide (CdSnO).

[0038] The organic functional layer 330 is disposed between the first organic thin film transistor 310 and the second organic thin film transistor 320. Additionally, in the present embodiment, the organic functional layer 330 is disposed between the first channel 308a and the second channel 308b, and the material of the organic functional layer 330 includes at least one of polymer organic material or small molecule organic material. The organic functional layer 330 in the present invention may be formed with organic material of single layer, double layers, three layers, or more layers. The number of layers of the organic functional layer 330 is not limited in the present invention and those who are skilled in the art may determine the number of layers of the organic functional layer 330 based on the actual device and process.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 3 again, the first organic thin film transistor 310 is a p-type or n-type organic thin film transistor. When the first organic thin film transistor 310 is a p-type organic thin film transistor, the second organic thin film transistor 320 is an n-type organic thin film transistor. The first channel 308a is formed with organic material, which allows the transmission of electric holes, and the second channel 308b is formed with organic material which allows the transmission of electrons. Accordingly, when electric holes are transmitted from the first input terminal 314a (source) to the first output terminal 314b (drain) through the first channel 308a, and electrons are transmitted from the second input terminal 324a (drain) to the second output terminal 324b (source) through the second channel 308b, the electric holes and the electrons will enter the organic functional layer 330 from the first channel 308a and the second channel 308b respectively, and then recombine in the organic functional layer 330 to emit light.

[0040] When the first organic thin film transistor 310 is an n-type organic thin film transistor, the second organic thin film transistor 320 is a p-type organic thin film transistor. The principle of emission mechanism of the organic electroluminescent device 300 is similar to the above; therefore, further explanations are omitted.

[0041] The first organic thin film transistor 310 and the second organic thin film transistor 320 of the organic electroluminescent device in the present invention may have different structure in other embodiments, which will be described with reference to embodiments. FIG. 4 is a profile view of the first organic thin film transistor 310 and the organic functional layer 330 in FIG. 3. FIG. 4B to 4C are profile views illustrating the first organic thin film transistor 310 and the organic functional layer 330 according to other embodiments of the present invention, respectively.

[0042] Referring to FIG. 4A first, in the first organic thin film transistor 310 of the present embodiment, the carriers

(electric holes or electrons) **301** are transmitted from the first input terminal **314a** to the first output terminal **314b** through the first channel **308a**. Referring to **FIG. 4B**, in other embodiments, the following step is the first insulating layer **306a** located between the first input terminal **314a** and the first output terminal **314b**, and the first channel **308a** is located on the first insulating layer **306a**. The carriers **301** are transmitted from the first input terminal **314a** to the first output terminal **314b** through the over first channel **308a**.

[0043] Referring to **FIG. 4C**, the organic functional layer **330** is disposed between the first input terminal **314a** and the first output terminal **314b** of the first organic thin film transistor **310**. The carriers (electric holes or electrons) **301** are transmitted from the first input terminal **314a** to the first output terminal **314b** through the under first channel **308a**.

[0044] The structure of the second organic thin film transistor **320** of the present invention may be changed like the one of the first organic thin film transistor **310** described above, and may be combined with any one of the first organic thin film transistor **310s** described above into the organic electroluminescent device of the present invention. Since the present invention is not intended to limit the pattern of the first organic thin film transistor and the second organic thin film transistor, those who are skilled in the art may choose the pattern according to the present invention.

[0045] **FIG. 3** illustrates the organic electroluminescent device as an example to explain the emission mechanism of the organic electroluminescent device of the present invention, in which the first organic thin film transistor **310** is a p-type organic thin film transistor and the second organic thin film transistor **320** is an n-type organic thin film transistor, without limitation to the conductivity type of the first organic thin film transistor **310** and the second organic thin film transistor **320** of the present invention. It can be understood by those skilled in the art that the first organic thin film transistor **310** can be changed into an n-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor **320** can be changed into a p-type organic thin film transistor.

[0046] Referring to **FIG. 3** again, if the voltage applied to the first control terminal **312** of the first organic thin film transistor **310** is greater than the threshold voltage of the first organic thin film transistor **310**, and the voltage applied to the second control terminal **322** of the second organic thin film transistor **320** is greater than the threshold voltage of the second organic thin film transistor **320**, the electric holes move in the first channel **308a** between the first input terminal **314a** and the first output terminal **314b**, while the electrons will move in the second channel **308b** between the second input terminal **324a** and the second output terminal **324b**. Besides, the electric holes and the electrons move towards the organic functional layer **330** due to the voltage difference between the first control terminal **312** and the second control terminal **322** and recombine in the organic functional layer **330** to emit light from the organic functional layer **330**. The materials of the first control terminal **312**, the first input terminal **314a**, and the first output terminal **314b** of the first organic thin film transistor **310**, and the second control terminal **322**, the second input terminal **324a**, and the second output terminal **324b** of the second organic thin film transistor **320** are conductive metal oxides. The light emitted by the organic functional layer **330** is emitted from

any direction of the organic electroluminescent device **300**; therefore, the organic electroluminescent device **300** has high emission efficiency.

[0047] The application of the organic electroluminescent device in active organic electroluminescent display panels will be explained below.

[0048] **FIG. 5** is a circuit diagram of a pixel array of an organic electroluminescent device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Referring to **FIG. 5**, the pixel array **800** of the organic electroluminescent device is formed by the pixel structure **820** of the organic electroluminescent device, a first scan line **808**, a second scan line **810**, and a data line **812**.

[0049] As described above, the pixel structure **820** of the organic electroluminescent device includes an organic electroluminescent device **300**, an actuator **802**, and a charge storage device **816**. The organic electroluminescent device **300** includes a first organic thin film transistor **310**, a second organic thin film transistor **320**, and at least one organic functional layer **330** (refer to **FIG. 3**). The second control terminal **322** of the second organic thin film transistor **320** is connected to the first output terminal **314b** of the first organic thin film transistor **310**, and the first control terminal **312** of the first organic thin film transistor **310** is connected to the second control terminal **322** of the second organic thin film transistor **320** through the organic functional layer **330**.

[0050] The actuator **802** has a third input terminal **I**, a third output terminal **O** connected to the first input terminal **314a** of the first organic thin film transistor **310**, and a third control terminal **G**. In an exemplary embodiment, the actuator **802** includes at least a thin film transistor which may be n-type or p-type thin film transistor. The charge storage device **816** includes at least a capacitor connected to the first output terminal **314b** of the first organic thin film transistor **310** and the second input terminal **324a** of the second organic thin film transistor **320**.

[0051] Referring to **FIG. 5** again, the first scan line **808** is connected to the third control terminal **G** of the actuator **802**, the data line **812** is connected to the third input terminal **I** of the actuator **802**, and the second scan line **810** is connected to the first control terminal **312** of the first organic thin film transistor **310**.

[0052] The driving method of the pixel array of the active organic electroluminescent device described above will be explained with reference to an embodiment. In the following embodiment, the actuator **802** and the first organic thin film transistor **310** are n-typed, and the second organic thin film transistor **320** is p-typed.

[0053] **FIG. 6** is an oscillogram of the voltage signal inputted to the first scan line and the second scan line in **FIG. 5**. Referring to both **FIGS. 5 and 6**, in step **1**, the actuator **802** and the first organic thin film transistor **310** are turned on, and the second organic thin film transistor **320** is held in off status. The first input voltage signals through the first scan line **808** and the second scan line **810** are used, respectively, to turn on the actuator **802** and the first organic thin film transistor **310**, and control the voltage level of the second control terminal **322** of the second organic thin film transistor **320** with the voltage signal inputted into the first organic thin film transistor **310** to keep the second organic thin film transistor **320** in the off status. In the following

step, a data signal is transmitted from the data line **812** to the charge storage device **816** through the actuator **802** and the first organic thin film transistor **310**, which are turned on, for data storage. In step **2**, the actuator **802** is turned off, and the voltage value inputted by the second scan line **810** is changed to turn on the second organic thin film transistor **320**. A voltage difference is therefore produced between the first control terminal **312** of the first organic thin film transistor **310** and the second control terminal **322** of the second organic thin film transistor **320**, and the charge storage device **816** output the data signal stored therein. The carriers moving from the first input terminal **314a** to the first output terminal **314b** in the first organic thin film transistor **310** and the carriers moving from the second input terminal **324a** to the second output terminal **324b** in the second organic thin film transistor **320** also move towards the organic functional layer **330** between the first control terminal **312** of the first organic thin film transistor **310** and the second control terminal **322** of the second organic thin film transistor **320** (referring to **FIG. 3**) at the same time for the recombination in the organic functional layer **330**, allowing the organic electroluminescent device **300** to emit light.

[0054] In conclusions, the present invention provides better process reliability and solves the problem of that the narrow aperture ratio of the conventional active organic electroluminescent device is limited by the size of thin film transistors by integrating the organic thin film transistors and the organic electroluminescent device. With the application of the present invention is to active organic electroluminescent devices, the aperture ratio and the resolution of the displays increase significantly since the size of pixel is exactly that of organic thin film transistors.

[0055] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the structure of the present invention without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. In view of the foregoing, it is intended that the present invention cover modifications and variations of this invention provided they fall within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent device, comprising:
 - a first organic thin film transistor having a first control terminal, a first input terminal, a first output terminal, and a first channel located between the first input terminal and the first output terminal;
 - a second organic thin film transistor having a second control terminal, a second input terminal, a second output terminal, and a second channel located between the second input terminal and the second output terminal; and
 - at least an organic functional layer disposed between the second organic thin film transistor and the first organic thin film transistor.
2. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first channel and the second channel.
3. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the first output terminal.

4. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the second input terminal and the second output terminal.

5. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the projection of the first channel is perpendicular to the projection of the second channel.

6. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the first organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor.

7. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 6, wherein the first input terminal is a source, the first output terminal is a drain, the second input terminal is a drain, and the second output terminal is a source.

8. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the first organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor.

9. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 8, wherein the first input terminal is a drain, the first output terminal is a source, the second input terminal is a source, and the second output terminal is a drain.

10. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the first channel is disposed on the first control terminal and the second channel is disposed under the second control terminal.

11. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 10, further includes a first insulating layer disposed between the first control terminal and the first channel, and a second insulating layer disposed between the second control terminal and the second channel.

12. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 11, wherein the first insulating layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the first output terminal, and the first channel is disposed on the first insulating layer.

13. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 11, wherein the second insulating layer is disposed between the second input terminal and the second output terminal, and the second channel is disposed under the second insulating layer.

14. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 11, wherein the first input terminal and the first output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer.

15. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 11, wherein the second input terminal and the second output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer.

16. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the material of the organic functional layer includes at least one of polymer organic material and small molecule organic material.

17. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the materials of the first control terminal, the first input terminal, the first output terminal, the second control terminal, the second input terminal, and the second output terminal are conductive materials or conductive metal oxides.

18. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 17, wherein the conductive materials include at least one of aluminum/lithium fluoride, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, indium, tin, manganese, chromium, copper, silver, gold, and alloys thereof.

19. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 18, wherein the alloys containing magnesium are

magnesium silver alloy, magnesium indium alloy, magnesium tin alloy, magnesium stibium alloy or magnesium tellurium alloy.

20. The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 17, wherein the conductive metal oxides include at least one of indium tin oxide (ITO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), and cadmium stannic oxide (CdSnO).

21. A pixel structure of an organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

an organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the second control terminal of the second organic thin film transistor is connected to the first output terminal of the first organic thin film transistor, and the first control terminal of the first organic thin film transistor is connected to the second control terminal of the second organic thin film transistor through the organic functional layer;

an actuator having a third control terminal, a third input terminal, and a third output terminal connected to the first input terminal of the first organic thin film transistor; and

a charge storage device connected to the first output terminal of the first organic thin film transistor and the second input terminal of the second organic thin film transistor.

22. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the actuator includes at least a thin film transistor.

23. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the charge storage device includes at least a capacitor.

24. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the projection of the first channel is perpendicular to the projection of the second channel.

25. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the first organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor.

26. The pixel structure according to claim 25, wherein the first input terminal is a source, the first output terminal is a drain, the second input terminal is a drain, and the second output terminal is a source.

27. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the first organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor.

28. The pixel structure according to claim 27, wherein the first input terminal is a drain, the first output terminal is a source, the second input terminal is a source, and the second output terminal is a drain.

29. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the first channel is disposed on the first control terminal and the second channel is disposed under the second control terminal.

30. The pixel structure according to claim 29, further includes a first insulating layer disposed between the first control terminal and the first channel, and a second insulating layer disposed between the second control terminal and the second channel.

31. The pixel structure according to claim 30, wherein the first insulating layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the first output terminal, and the first channel is disposed on the first insulating layer.

32. The pixel structure according to claim 30, wherein the second insulating layer is disposed between the second input terminal and the second output terminal, and the second channel is disposed under the second insulating layer.

33. The pixel structure according to claim 30, wherein the first input terminal and the first output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer.

34. The pixel structure according to claim 30, wherein the second input terminal and the second output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer.

35. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the material of the organic functional layer is made of at least one of polymer organic material and small molecule organic material.

36. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first channel and the second channel.

37. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the second input terminal.

38. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first output terminal and the second output terminal.

39. The pixel structure according to claim 21, wherein the materials of the first control terminal, the first input terminal, the first output terminal, the second control terminal, the second input terminal, and the second output terminal is conductive materials or conductive metal oxides.

40. The pixel structure according to claim 39, wherein the conductive materials include at least one of aluminum/lithium fluoride, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, indium, tin, manganese, chromium, copper, silver, gold, and alloys thereof.

41. The pixel structure according to claim 40, wherein the alloys containing magnesium include magnesium silver alloy, magnesium indium alloy, magnesium tin alloy, magnesium stibium alloy and magnesium tellurium alloy.

42. The pixel structure according to claim 39, wherein the metal oxides include at least one of indium tin oxide (ITO), aluminum-doped zinc oxide (AZO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), and cadmium stannic oxide (CdSnO).

43. A pixel array of an organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

a pixel structure of the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 21;

a first scan line connected to the third control terminal of the actuator;

a data line connected to the third input terminal of the actuator; and

a second scan line connected to the first control terminal of the first organic thin film transistor.

44. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the actuator includes at least a thin film transistor.

45. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the charge storage device includes at least a capacitor.

46. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the projection of the first channel is perpendicular to the projection of the second channel.

47. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein when the organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor, the input terminal thereof is a drain, and the output terminal thereof is a source.

48. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein when the organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor, the input terminal thereof is a source, the output terminal is a drain.

49. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the actuator includes an n-type thin film transistor or a p-type thin film transistor.

50. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the first organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor.

51. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the first organic thin film transistor is a p-type organic thin film transistor, and the second organic thin film transistor is an n-type organic thin film transistor.

52. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the first channel is disposed on the first control terminal and the second channel is disposed under the second control terminal.

53. The pixel array according to claim 52, further includes a first insulating layer disposed between the first control terminal and the first channel, and a second insulating layer disposed between the second control terminal and the second channel.

54. The pixel array according to claim 53, wherein the first insulating layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the first output terminal, and the first channel is disposed on the first insulating layer.

55. The pixel array according to claim 53, wherein the second insulating layer is disposed between the second input terminal and the second output terminal, and the second channel is disposed under the second insulating layer.

56. The pixel array according to claim 53, wherein the first input terminal and the first output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer.

57. The pixel array according to claim 53, wherein the second input terminal and the second output terminal are disposed in the organic functional layer.

58. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first channel and the second channel.

59. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first input terminal and the second input terminal.

60. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the organic functional layer is disposed between the first output terminal and the second output terminal.

61. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the material of the organic functional layer includes at least one of polymer organic material and small molecule organic material.

62. The pixel array according to claim 43, wherein the materials of the first control terminal, the first input terminal, the first output terminal, the second control terminal, the second input terminal, and the second output terminal includes conductive materials or conductive metal oxides.

63. The pixel array according to claim 62, wherein the conductive materials include at least one of aluminum/lithium fluoride, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, indium, tin, manganese, chromium, copper, silver, gold, and alloys thereof.

64. The pixel array according to claim 63, wherein the alloys containing magnesium are magnesium silver alloy, magnesium indium alloy, magnesium tin alloy, magnesium stibium alloy or magnesium tellurium alloy.

65. The pixel array according to claim 62, wherein the conductive metal oxides include at least one of indium tin oxide (ITO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), and cadmium stannic oxide (CdSnO).

66. A method for driving an organic electroluminescent device used for driving a pixel array of the organic electroluminescent device according to claim 43, comprising the following steps:

applying two voltages to turn on the actuator and the first organic thin film transistor, respectively, and to keep the second organic thin film transistor in the off status; inputting a data signal for storing in the charge storage device; and

turning off the actuator and changing the voltage applied to the first organic thin film transistor for turning on the second organic thin film transistor to produce a voltage difference between the first organic thin film transistor and the second organic thin film transistor to drive the organic electroluminescent device.

* * * * *

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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	林恩CHIANG 廖继春CHIH		
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	III HOLDINGS 1，有限责任公司		
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摘要(译)

有机电致发光器件包括第一有机薄膜晶体管，第二有机薄膜晶体管和至少一个有机功能层。有机功能层设置在第二有机薄膜晶体管和第一有机薄膜晶体管之间。通过同时在第一有机薄膜晶体管和第二有机薄膜晶体管中施加电压，产生两个晶体管之间的电压差，以使电子和电空穴移动到有机功能层中并在其中重新组合以用于发射光。有机薄膜晶体管和有机电致发光器件的集成可以扩大孔径比并提高工艺可靠性。

