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Zhang

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(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT
DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD
THEREOF, EACH HAVING A DISPLAY
APPARATUS**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01L 51/0545; H01L 51/56
See application file for complete search history.

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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H01L 51/56 (2006.01)

H01L 51/05 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H01L 27/3258** (2013.01); **H01L 27/326**
(2013.01); **H01L 27/3246** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic electroluminescent device and a manufacturing method thereof, a display apparatus are provided. The organic electroluminescent device includes a plurality of pixel units in an array form. Each of the pixel units includes a light emitting region and a transparent region, and each of the pixel units includes: a base substrate (1); a thin film transistor switch (2); a planarizing layer (3), a first electrode (4), a pixel defining layer (5), an organic layer (6) and a second electrode (7), disposed at a side of the thin film transistor switch (2) facing away from the base substrate (1) in this order. The first electrode (4) is positioned in the light emitting region (A) of the pixel unit; and at least one of the planarizing layer (3) and the pixel defining layer (5) is only disposed within the light emitting region (A) of the pixel

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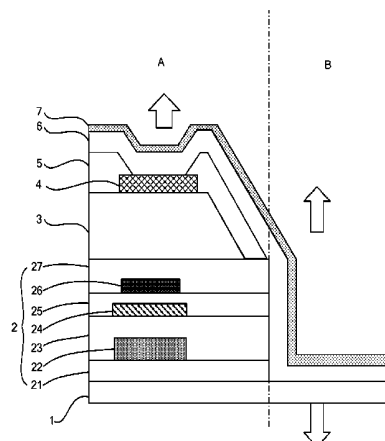


Fig.2

unit. With the above organic electroluminescent device, transmittance of the transmissive region of each pixel unit is enhanced.

15 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

(52) U.S. Cl.

CPC *H01L 27/3262* (2013.01); *H01L 51/0545* (2013.01); *H01L 51/56* (2013.01); *H01L 27/3248* (2013.01); *H01L 2227/323* (2013.01)

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Chinese Office Action in Chinese Application No. 201410429378.3 dated Mar. 3, 2016 with English translation.
Second Chinese Office Action in Chinese Application No. 201410429378.3 dated Sep. 23, 2016 with English translation.

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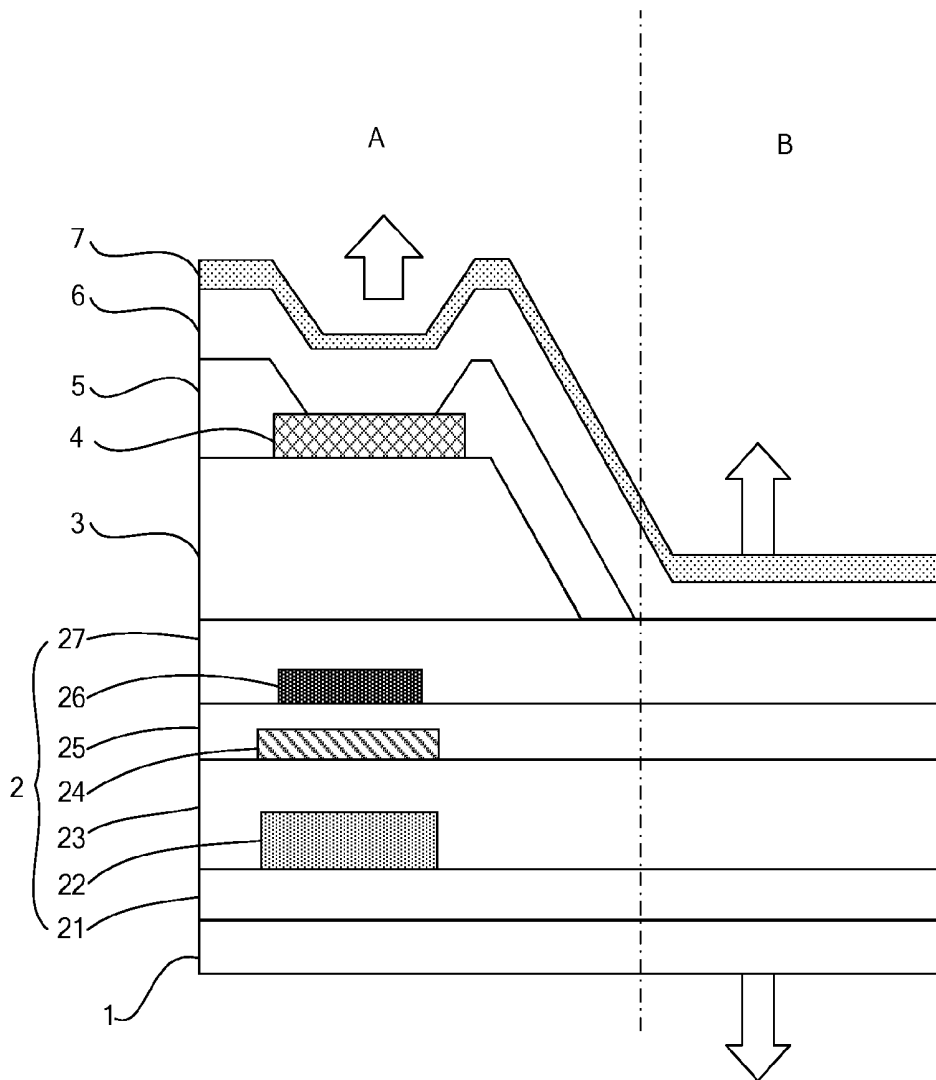


Fig.1

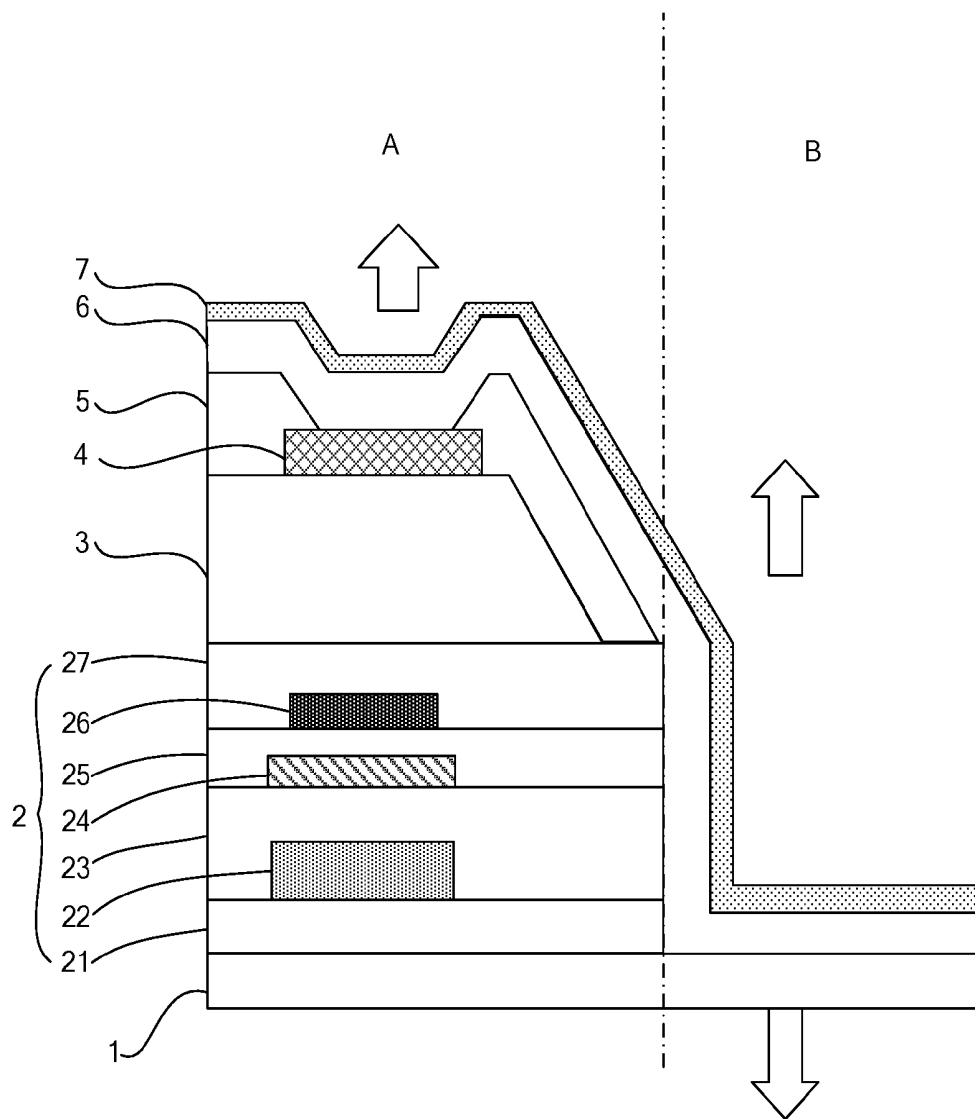


Fig.2

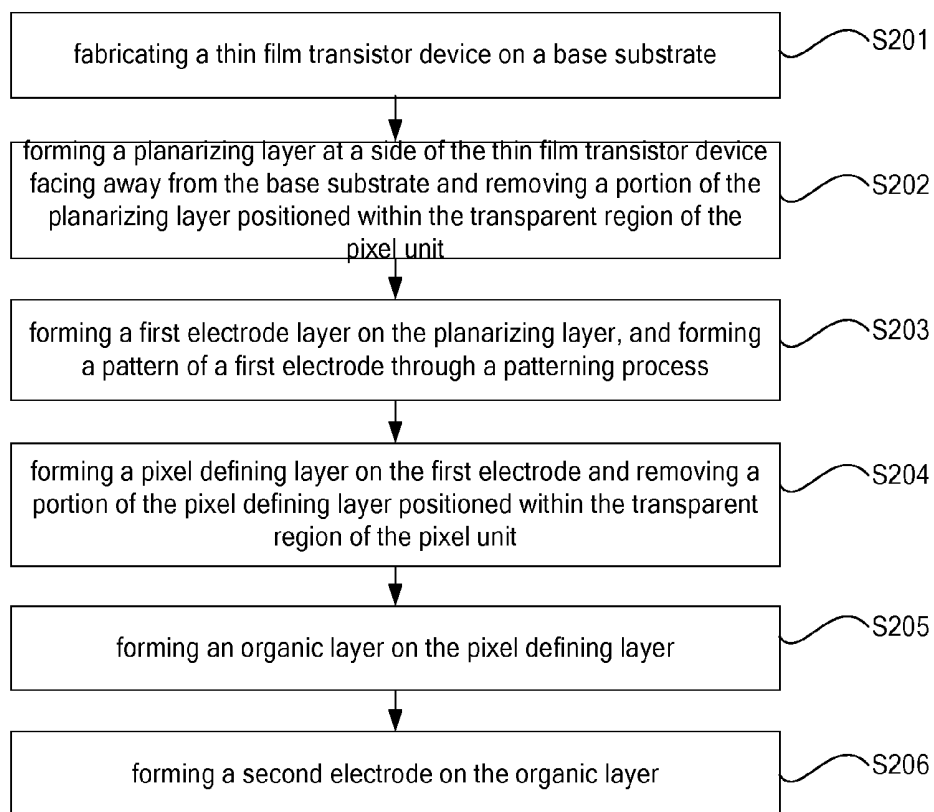


Fig. 3

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ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF, EACH HAVING A DISPLAY APPARATUS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is the National Stage of PCT/CN2014/088719 filed on Oct. 16, 2014, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 of Chinese Application No. 201410429378.3 filed on Aug. 27, 2014, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

At least one embodiment of the present invention relates to an organic electroluminescent device and a manufacturing method thereof, a display apparatus.

BACKGROUND

The transparent display, as a new display technology, allows a viewer to see the background behind a screen through the screen of a display device. An organic electroluminescent device is such a display device that it is convenient for it to realize the transparent display.

In the organic electroluminescent device, for facilitating realization of the transparent display, each of pixel units in the organic electroluminescent device has a light emitting region and a transparent region. An electroluminescent structure is formed within the light emitting region of each pixel unit, and the transparent region of each pixel unit is configured to realize the transparent display.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to at least one embodiment of the present invention, there are provided an organic electroluminescent device and a manufacturing method thereof, a display apparatus. A transparent region of each pixel unit in the organic electroluminescent device has a relatively higher transmittance, and thus, the display effect of the organic electroluminescent device upon transparent display is improved.

According to at least one embodiment of the invention, there is provided an organic electroluminescent device, comprising a plurality of pixel units in an array form, wherein each of the pixel units comprises a light emitting region and a transparent region, and each of the pixel units comprises: a base substrate; a thin film transistor switch, formed on the base substrate; a planarizing layer, a first electrode, a pixel defining layer, an organic layer and a second electrode, disposed at a side of the thin film transistor switch facing away from the base substrate in this order, wherein the first electrode is positioned in the light emitting region of the pixel unit, and at least one of the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer is only disposed within the light emitting region of the pixel unit.

According to at least one embodiment of the present invention, there is further provided a manufacturing method of the organic electroluminescent device as mentioned above, which includes fabricating a thin film transistor device on a base substrate; forming a planarizing layer at a side of the thin film transistor device facing away from the base substrate; forming a first electrode layer on the planarizing layer, and forming a pattern of a first electrode through a patterning process; forming a pixel defining layer

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on the first electrode; forming an organic layer on the pixel defining layer; forming a second electrode on the organic layer, wherein a portion of at least one of the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer which is positioned within a transparent region of a pixel unit is removed by a patterning process.

According to at least one embodiment of the present invention, there is further provided a display apparatus, which includes the above organic electroluminescent device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to illustrate the technical solution of the embodiments of the invention more clearly, the drawings of the embodiments will be briefly introduced below; it is obvious that the drawings as described below are only related to some embodiments of the invention, and are not construed as limiting of the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a structurally schematic view illustrating an organic electroluminescent device provided by an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is another structurally schematic view illustrating an organic electroluminescent device provided by an embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 3 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a manufacturing method of an organic electroluminescent device provided by an embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

In order to make objects, technical details and advantages of the embodiments of the invention apparent, hereinafter, the technical solutions of the embodiments of the invention will be described in a clearly and fully understandable way in connection with the drawings related to the embodiments of the invention. It is obvious that the described embodiments are just a part but not all of the embodiments of the invention. Based on the described embodiments of the invention, those ordinarily skilled in the art can obtain other embodiment(s), without any inventive work, which should be within the scope sought for protection by the invention.

As noticed by inventor(s) of the present application, the transmittance of a transparent region within each pixel unit in an electroluminescent device is relatively poor, and in turn, this leads to a relatively poor effect of transparent display of the organic electroluminescent device.

Please refer to FIG. 1. an organic electroluminescent device provided by at least one embodiment of the present invention includes a plurality of pixel units in an array form. Each of the pixel units includes a light emitting region A and a transparent region B, and each of the pixel units includes: a base substrate 1; a thin film transistor (TFT) switch 2, formed on the base substrate 1; and a planarizing layer 3, a first electrode 4, a pixel defining layer 5, an organic layer 6 and a second electrode 7, disposed at a side of the thin film transistor switch 2 facing away from the base substrate 1 in this order. The first electrode 4 is positioned in the light emitting region A of the pixel unit; and at least one of the planarizing layer 3 and the pixel defining layer 5 is only disposed within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit.

In an organic electroluminescent device, although a planarizing layer and a pixel defining layer for forming a light emitting structure are made of transparent substances, respectively, the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer will still make an impact on the transmittance of a transparent region in a pixel unit.

While in the above organic electroluminescent device, at least one of the planarizing layer **3** and the pixel defining layer **5** that are configured to form a light emitting structure located within the light emitting region A in each of the pixel units is only disposed within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit. So, for the planarizing layer **3** and the pixel defining layer **5** for forming the light emitting structure, when the planarizing layer **3** is merely disposed within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit, the planarizing layer **3** will not make an impact on the transmittance of the transparent region B of the pixel unit; and when the pixel defining layer **5** is merely disposed within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit, the pixel defining layer **5** will not make an impact on the transmittance of the transparent region B of the pixel unit. In turn, the transmittance of the transmissive region B of each pixel unit is enhanced.

Consequently, in the organic electroluminescent device provided by embodiments of the present invention, the transmittance of the transparent region B of each pixel unit is relatively high, and in turn, the display effect of the organic electroluminescent device upon transparent display is improved.

As shown in FIG. 1, in an embodiment, both of the planarizing layer **3** and the pixel defining layer **5** are only disposed within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit.

In the organic electroluminescent device provided by the above embodiment, the thin film transistor switch **2** may be in many forms, and it may be of a top-gate type, and it may also be of a bottom-gate type.

Please continue to refer to FIG. 1. In an embodiment, the thin film transistor switch **2** may include: a semiconductor active layer **22**, disposed above the base substrate **1** and within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit; a gate insulating layer **23**, disposed above the base substrate **1**; a gate electrode **24**, disposed above the base substrate **1** and within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit; an interlayer insulating layer **25**, disposed above the base substrate **1**; a source/drain electrode **26**, disposed on the interlayer insulating layer **25**, which lies within the light emitting region A of the pixel unit; and a passivation layer **27**, disposed on the source/drain electrode **26**.

In order to further enhance the transmittance of the transparent region B of each pixel unit of the above organic electroluminescent device, the thin film transistor switch **2** with the above structure may at least meet one of the following conditions:

The gate insulating layer **23** is merely disposed in the light emitting region A of the pixel unit.

The interlayer insulating layer **25** is merely disposed in the light emitting region A of the pixel unit.

The passivation layer **27** is merely disposed in the light emitting region A of the pixel unit.

A buffer layer **21** may also be disposed on the base substrate, and the buffer layer **21** may only be disposed in the light emitting region A of the pixel unit.

The thin film transistor switch shown in FIG. 1 is of a top-gate type, and in this case, the gate insulating layer **23** may be disposed on the semiconductor active layer **22**, the gate electrode **24** is disposed on the gate insulating layer **23**, the interlayer insulating layer **25** is disposed on the gate electrode **24**, and the buffer layer is disposed between the semiconductor active layer **22** and the base substrate **1**. When the thin film transistor switch is of a bottom-gate type, a gate insulating layer may be disposed on a gate electrode, a semiconductor active layer is disposed on the gate insulating layer, an interlayer insulating layer is disposed on the

semiconductor active layer, and a buffer layer is disposed between the gate electrode and a base substrate.

In addition, according to at least one embodiment of the present invention, there is further provided a manufacturing method of the above-mentioned organic electroluminescent device. As shown in FIG. 2, the manufacturing method includes the following steps S201 to S206, and these steps will be specifically introduced below.

Step S201: a thin film transistor device is fabricated on a base substrate.

Step S202: a planarizing layer is formed at a side of the thin film transistor device facing away from the base substrate. For example, a patterning process in the step S202 may be an etching process.

Step S203: a first electrode layer is formed on the planarizing layer, and a pattern of a first electrode is formed through a patterning process.

Step S204: a pixel defining layer is formed on the first electrode. For example, a patterning process in the step S204 may be an etching process.

Step S205: an organic layer is formed on the pixel defining layer.

Step S206: a second electrode is formed on the organic layer.

In the manufacturing method provided by an embodiment of the invention, a portion of at least one of the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer which is positioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit may be removed by a patterning process. That is, in the step S202, a portion of the planarizing layer which is positioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit may be removed by a patterning process; and/or, in the step S204, a portion of the pixel defining layer which is positioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit may be removed by a patterning process.

In the above manufacturing method, a portion of the planarizing layer which is positioned within the transparent region is removed upon fabrication of the planarizing layer in the step S202, and moreover, a portion of the pixel defining layer which is positioned within the transparent region is removed upon fabrication of the pixel defining layer in the step S204. Then, it can be prevented that the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer make an impact on transmittance of the transparent region of the pixel unit.

For the above step S201, fabricating the thin film transistor device on the base substrate, for example, may include forming a semiconductor active layer on the base substrate, and forming a pattern of the semiconductor active layer through a patterning process, the semiconductor active layer being positioned within the light emitting region of the pixel unit; forming a gate insulating layer above the base substrate; forming a gate metal layer above the base substrate, and forming a pattern of a gate electrode through a patterning process, the gate electrode being positioned within the light emitting region of the pixel unit; forming an interlayer insulating layer above the base substrate; forming a source/drain metal layer on the interlayer insulating layer, and forming a pattern of a source/drain electrode through a patterning process, the source/drain electrode being positioned within the light emitting region; and forming a passivation layer on the source/drain electrode.

In the above step S201, fabricating the thin film transistor device on the base substrate may further include forming a buffer layer on the base substrate, and removing a portion of the buffer layer positioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit through a patterning process. The buffer layer

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formed by this step is merely disposed in the light emitting region of the pixel unit, and will not make an impact on transmittance of the transparent region in the pixel unit, and thus, transmittance of the transparent region in the pixel unit is enhanced.

In the above step S201, forming the gate insulating layer above the base substrate, for example, may include: forming a gate insulating layer on the semiconductor active layer, and removing a portion of the gate insulating layer which is positioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit through a patterning process. The gate insulating layer formed by this step is merely disposed in the light emitting region of the pixel unit, and will not make an impact on transmittance of the transparent region in the pixel unit, and thus, transmittance of the transparent region in the pixel unit is enhanced.

In the above step S201, forming the interlayer insulating layer above the base substrate, for example, may include: forming an interlayer insulating layer on the gate electrode, and removing a portion of the interlayer insulating layer which is positioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit through a patterning process. The interlayer insulating layer formed by this step is merely disposed in the light emitting region of the pixel unit, and will not make an impact on transmittance of the transparent region in the pixel unit is enhanced.

In the above step S201, forming the passivation layer on the source/drain electrode, for example, may include: forming a passivation layer on the source/drain electrode, and removing a portion of the passivation layer which is positioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit through a patterning process. The passivation layer formed by this step is merely disposed in the light emitting region of the pixel unit, and will not make an impact on transmittance of the transparent region in the pixel unit, and thus, transmittance of the transparent region in the pixel unit is enhanced.

In the above embodiment, the thin film transistor switch may be of a top-gate type, and in this case, the gate insulating layer may be disposed on the semiconductor active layer, the gate electrode is disposed on the gate insulating layer, the interlayer insulating layer is disposed on the gate electrode, and the buffer layer is disposed between the semiconductor active layer and the base substrate. Of course, the thin film transistor switch may also be of a bottom-gate type, and in this case, a gate insulating layer may be disposed on a gate electrode, a semiconductor active layer is disposed on the gate insulating layer, an interlayer insulating layer is disposed on the semiconductor active layer, and a buffer layer is disposed between the gate electrode and a base substrate.

According to at least one embodiment of the present invention, there is further provided a display apparatus, which includes an organic electroluminescent device provided by any of the above embodiments. The display apparatus may be an electronic paper, an OLED panel, a cell phone, a tablet computer, a television, a display, a notebook computer, a digital photo frame, a navigator or any other product or component having a display function.

Apparently, various modifications and variants can be made to embodiments of the invention by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. As such, provided that these modifications and variants of the invention fall within the scope of claims of the invention and equivalent technologies thereof, it is also intended for the invention to embrace them therein.

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The application claims priority of Chinese Patent Application No. 201410429378.3 filed on Aug. 27, 2014, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as part of the present application.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent device, comprising pixel units in an array form, wherein each of the pixel units comprises a light emitting region and a transparent region, and each of the pixel units comprises:

a base substrate;
a thin film transistor, formed on the base substrate;
a planarizing layer, a first electrode, a pixel defining layer, an organic layer and a second electrode, disposed at a side of the thin film transistor facing away from the base substrate in this order,
wherein the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer are disposed merely within the light emitting region of the pixel unit,

the organic layer and the second electrode are both disposed to cover the whole transparent region, and the thin film transistor comprises a buffer layer provided on the base substrate, and the buffer layer is disposed merely in the light emitting region of the pixel unit.

2. The organic electroluminescent device claimed as claim 1, wherein the thin film transistor comprises:

a semiconductor active layer, disposed on the base substrate and within the light emitting region of the pixel unit;
a gate insulating layer, disposed above the base substrate;
a gate electrode, disposed above the base substrate and within the light emitting region of the pixel unit;
an interlayer insulating layer, disposed above the base substrate;
a source/drain electrode, disposed on the interlayer insulating layer and within the light emitting region of the pixel unit; and
a passivation layer, disposed on the source/drain electrode.

3. The organic electroluminescent device claimed as claim 2, wherein the gate insulating layer is disposed merely in the light emitting region of the pixel unit.

4. The organic electroluminescent device claimed as claim 3, wherein the interlayer insulating layer is disposed merely in the light emitting region of the pixel unit.

5. The organic electroluminescent device claimed as claim 3, wherein the passivation layer is disposed merely in the light emitting region of the pixel unit.

6. The organic electroluminescent device claimed as claim 2, wherein the interlayer insulating layer is disposed merely in the light emitting region of the pixel unit.

7. The organic electroluminescent device claimed as claim 2, wherein the passivation layer is disposed merely in the light emitting region of the pixel unit.

8. The organic electroluminescent device claimed as claim 2, wherein the gate insulating layer is disposed on the semiconductor active layer, the gate electrode is disposed on the gate insulating layer, and the interlayer insulating layer is disposed on the gate electrode; or

the gate insulating layer is disposed on the gate electrode, the semiconductor active layer is disposed on the gate insulating layer, and the interlayer insulating layer is disposed on the semiconductor active layer.

9. A display apparatus, comprising an organic electroluminescent device comprising pixel units in an array form, wherein each of the pixel units comprises a light emitting region and a transparent region, and each of the pixel units comprises:

a base substrate;
 a thin film transistor, formed on the base substrate;
 a planarizing layer, a first electrode, a pixel defining layer,
 an organic layer and a second electrode, disposed at a
 side of the thin film transistor facing away from the
 base substrate in this order, 5
 wherein the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer
 are disposed merely within the light emitting region of
 the pixel unit,
 the organic layer and the second electrode are both 10
 disposed to cover the whole transparent region,
 the thin film transistor comprises a buffer layer provided
 on the base substrate, and the buffer layer is disposed
 merely in the light emitting region of the pixel unit. 15
10. A manufacturing method of the organic electrolumi-
 nescent device claimed as claim 1, comprising
 fabricating a thin film transistor device on a base sub-
 strate;
 forming a planarizing layer at a side of the thin film
 transistor device facing away from the base substrate; 20
 forming a first electrode layer on the planarizing layer,
 and forming a pattern of a first electrode through a
 patterning process;
 forming a pixel defining layer on the first electrode;
 forming an organic layer on the pixel defining layer; 25
 forming a second electrode on the organic layer,
 wherein a portion of the planarizing layer positioned
 within the transparent region of the pixel unit is
 removed; a portion of the pixel defining layer posi-
 tioned within the transparent region of the pixel unit is 30
 removed, the thin film transistor comprises a buffer
 layer, and a portion of the buffer layer positioned within
 the transparent region of the pixel unit is removed
 through a patterning process,
 wherein the planarizing layer and the pixel defining layer 35
 are disposed merely within the light emitting region of
 the pixel unit,
 the organic layer and the second electrode are both
 disposed to cover the whole transparent region, and 40
 the thin transistor comprises a buffer layer provided on the
 base substrate, and the buffer layer is disposed merely
 in the light emitting region of the pixel unit.
11. The manufacturing method claimed as claim 10,
 wherein fabricating the thin film transistor device on the
 base substrate comprises:

forming a semiconductor active layer on the base sub-
 strate, and forming a pattern of the semiconductor
 active layer through a patterning process, the semicon-
 ductor active layer being positioned within the light
 emitting region of the pixel unit;
 forming a gate insulating layer above the base substrate;
 forming a gate metal layer above the base substrate, and
 forming a pattern of a gate electrode through a pattern-
 ing process, the gate electrode being positioned within
 the light emitting region of the pixel unit;
 forming an interlayer insulating layer above the base
 substrate;
 forming a source/drain metal layer on the interlayer
 insulating layer, and forming a pattern of a source/drain
 electrode through a patterning process, the source/drain
 electrode being positioned within the light emitting
 region of the pixel unit; and
 forming a passivation layer on the source/drain electrode.
12. The manufacturing method claimed as claim 11,
 wherein forming the gate insulating layer above the base
 substrate comprises:
 removing a portion of the gate insulating layer positioned
 within the transparent region of the pixel unit through
 a patterning process.
13. The manufacturing method claimed as claim 11,
 wherein forming the interlayer insulating layer above the
 base substrate comprises:
 removing a portion of the interlayer insulating layer
 positioned within the transparent region of the pixel
 unit through a patterning process.
14. The manufacturing method claimed as claim 11,
 wherein forming the passivation layer on the source/drain
 electrode comprises:
 removing a portion of the passivation layer positioned
 within the transparent region of the pixel unit through
 a patterning process.
15. The manufacturing method claimed as claim 11,
 wherein the gate insulating layer is disposed on the semi-
 conductor active layer, the gate electrode is disposed on the
 gate insulating layer, and the interlayer insulating layer is
 disposed on the gate electrode; or
 the gate insulating layer is disposed on the gate electrode,
 the semiconductor active layer is disposed on the gate
 insulating layer, and the interlayer insulating layer is
 disposed on the semiconductor active layer.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机电致发光器件及其制造方法，每个都具有显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US9905622	公开(公告)日	2018-02-27
申请号	US14/768565	申请日	2014-10-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司.		
[标]发明人	ZHANG CAN		
发明人	ZHANG, CAN		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/56 H01L51/05		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3258 H01L27/326 H01L27/3246 H01L51/0545 H01L51/56 H01L27/3262 H01L2227/323 H01L27/3248		
审查员(译)	JUNG , MICHAEL		
优先权	201410429378.3 2014-08-27 CN		
其他公开文献	US20160247864A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种有机电致发光器件及其制造方法，提供一种显示装置。有机电致发光器件包括阵列形式的多个像素单元。每个像素单元包括发光区域和透明区域，并且每个像素单元包括：基础基板（1）；薄膜晶体管开关（2）；平坦化层（3），第一电极（4），像素限定层（5），有机层（6）和第二电极（7），设置在薄膜晶体管开关（2）的背离基础基板的一侧（1）按此顺序。第一电极（4）位于像素单元的发光区域（A）中；平坦化层（3）和像素限定层（5）中的至少一个仅设置在像素单元的发光区域（A）内。利用上述有机电致发光器件，增强了每个像素单元的透射区域的透射率。

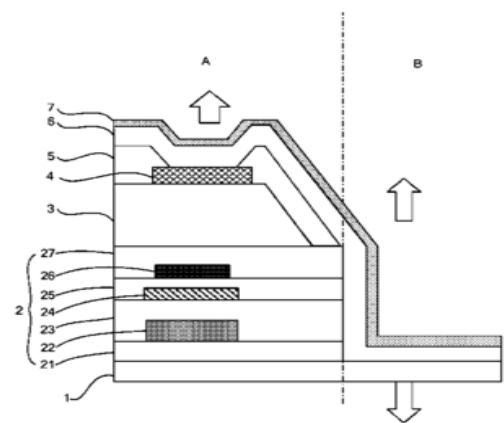


Fig.2