



US009502693B2

(12) United States Patent
Park et al.**(10) Patent No.: US 9,502,693 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: Nov. 22, 2016**(54) METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS****(71) Applicant: Samsung Display Co., Ltd.,** Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-Do (KR)**(72) Inventors: Jungsun Park,** Yongin (KR);
Hyunsung Bang, Yongin (KR)**(73) Assignee: Samsung Display Co., Ltd.,** Samsung-ro, Giheung-Gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-Do (KR)**(*) Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.**(21) Appl. No.: 14/808,664****(22) Filed: Jul. 24, 2015****(65) Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0197313 A1 Jul. 7, 2016

(30) Foreign Application Priority Data

Jan. 6, 2015 (KR) 10-2015-0001180

(51) Int. Cl.**H01L 51/56** (2006.01)**H01L 27/32** (2006.01)**H01L 51/52** (2006.01)**(52) U.S. Cl.**CPC **H01L 51/56** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3211** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3248** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5206** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5237** (2013.01); **H01L 2227/323** (2013.01)**(58) Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

- 8,043,793 B2 10/2011 Iizumi et al.
 8,871,545 B2 10/2014 Lee et al.
 9,006,009 B2 4/2015 Kim et al.
 2007/0190233 A1* 8/2007 Chung H01L 51/0005
 427/58
 2008/0238297 A1* 10/2008 Oota H01L 27/3211
 313/500

- 2009/0091254 A1* 4/2009 Jeong H01L 27/3272
 313/504
 2012/0007057 A1* 1/2012 Choi H01L 27/3246
 257/40
 2014/0127625 A1 5/2014 Defranco et al.
 2014/0203245 A1* 7/2014 Gupta H01L 51/5203
 257/40
 2014/0220715 A1* 8/2014 Kang C23C 14/042
 438/26
 2014/0315336 A1* 10/2014 Yoo H01L 51/56
 438/22
 2014/0332762 A1* 11/2014 Kim H01L 51/5271
 257/40
 2014/0346449 A1* 11/2014 Choi H01L 27/3211
 257/40
 2014/0353598 A1* 12/2014 Jeong H01L 51/0002
 257/40
 2014/0361260 A1* 12/2014 Kim H01L 27/3246
 257/40
 2015/0053948 A1* 2/2015 Matsushima H01L 27/3218
 257/40
 2015/0340414 A1* 11/2015 Choi H01L 27/3246
 257/40

* cited by examiner

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

- JP 2009-87760 A 4/2009
 KR 10-2007-0059877 A 6/2007
 KR 10-2013-0032248 A 4/2013
 WO 2011/139771 A3 11/2011
 WO 2012/148884 A2 11/2012

Primary Examiner — Evren Seven

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Robert E. Bushnell, Esq.

(57) ABSTRACT

Provided is a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus. The method includes: forming a passivation layer on a substrate, on which pixel electrodes are formed, to cover the pixel electrodes; forming a first exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose a first pixel electrode among the pixel electrodes; forming a first intermediate layer on the exposed first pixel electrode; filling the first exposure portion with the same material as the passivation layer; forming a second exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose a second pixel electrode among the pixel electrodes; forming a second intermediate layer on the exposed second pixel electrode; filling the second exposure portion with the same material as the passivation layer; forming a third exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose a third pixel electrode among the pixel electrodes; and forming a third intermediate layer on the exposed third pixel electrode.

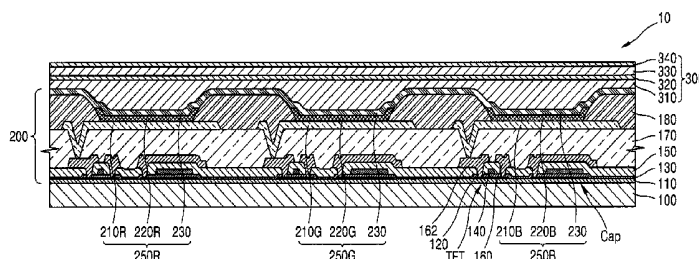
12 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets

FIG. 1

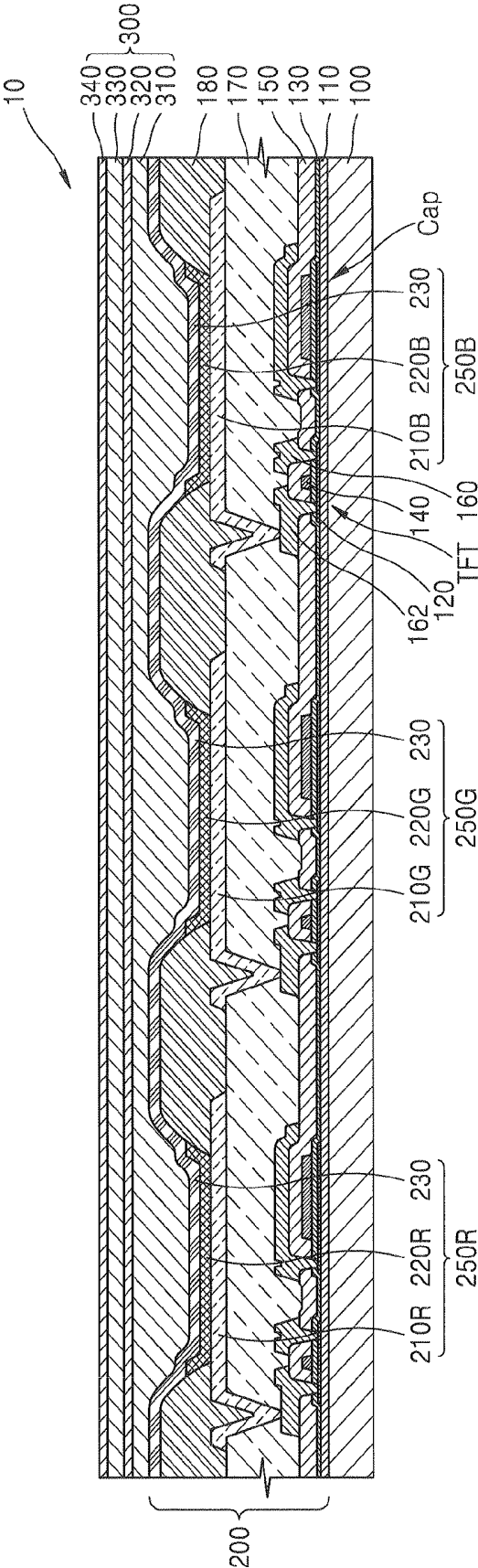


FIG. 2

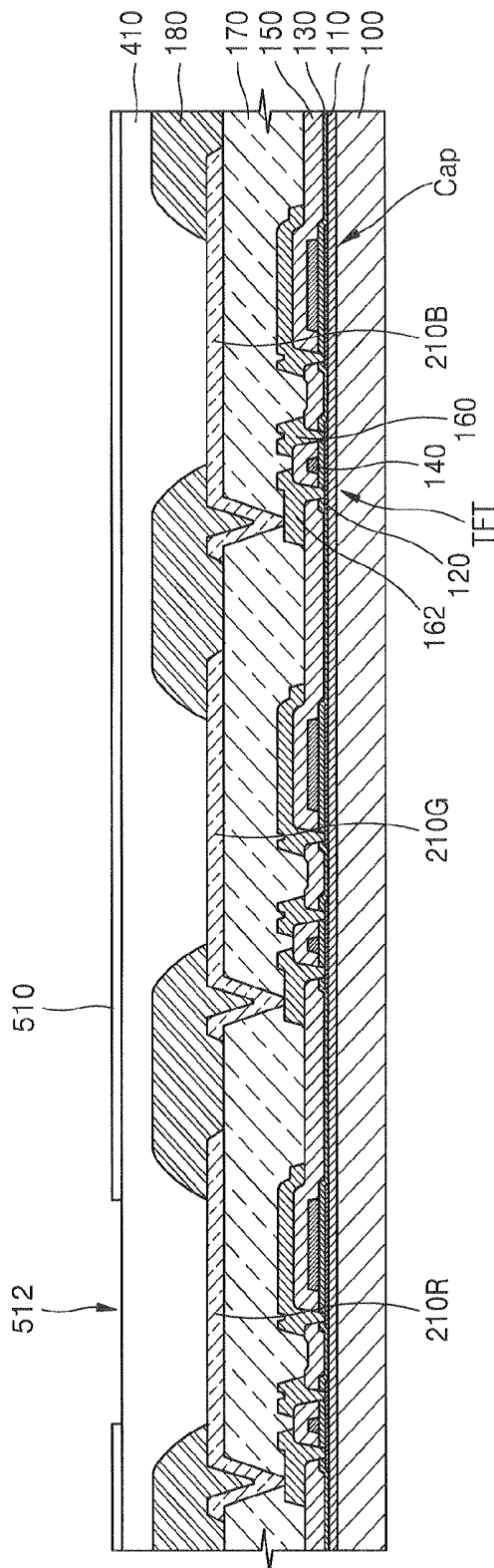


FIG. 3

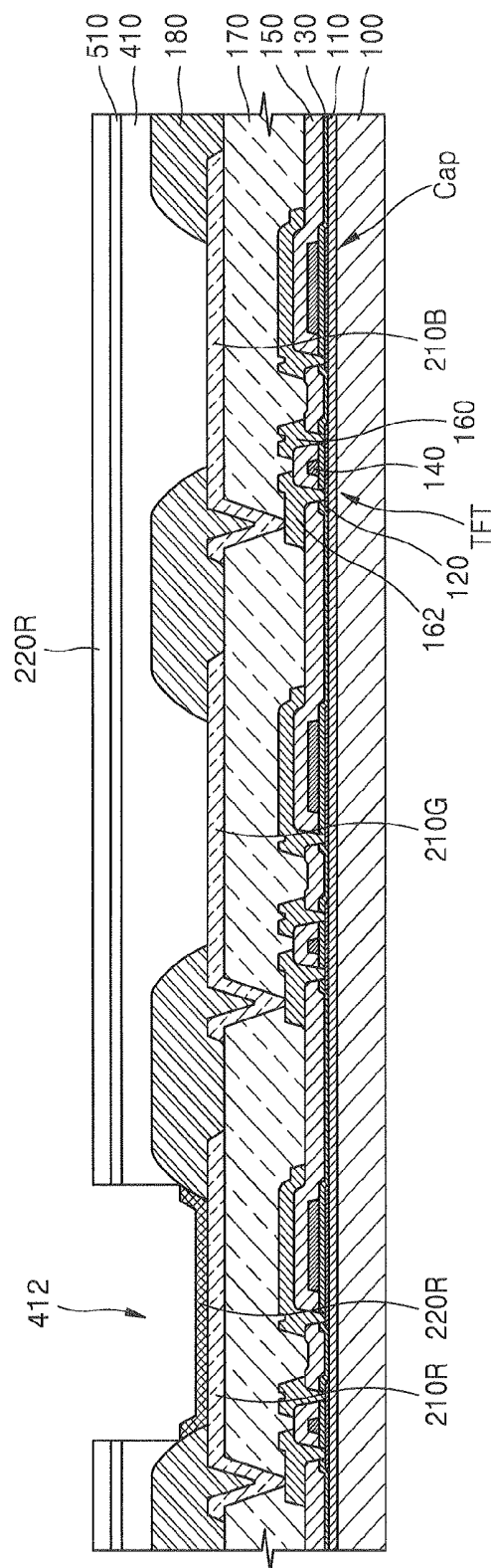


FIG. 4

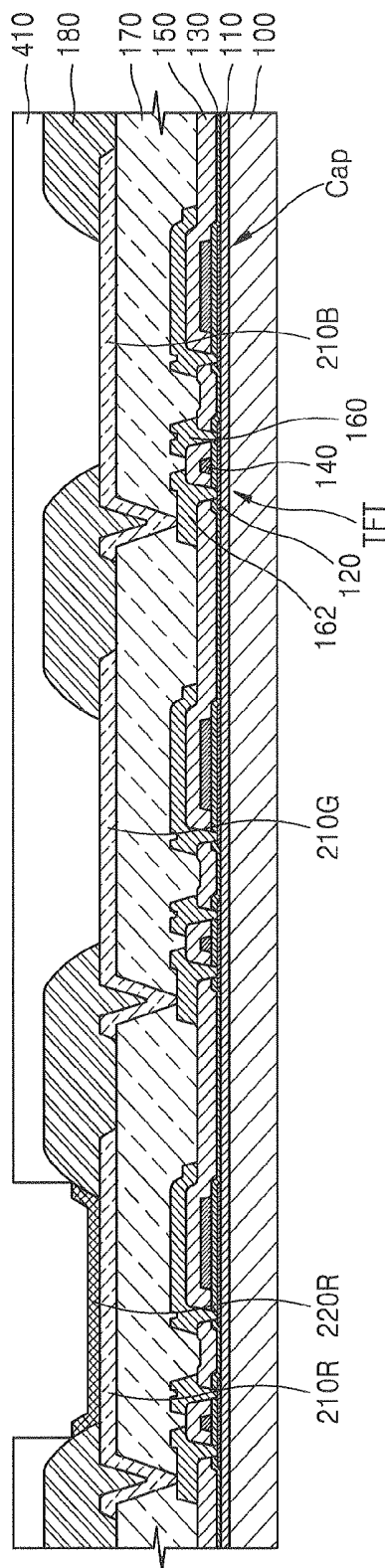


FIG. 7

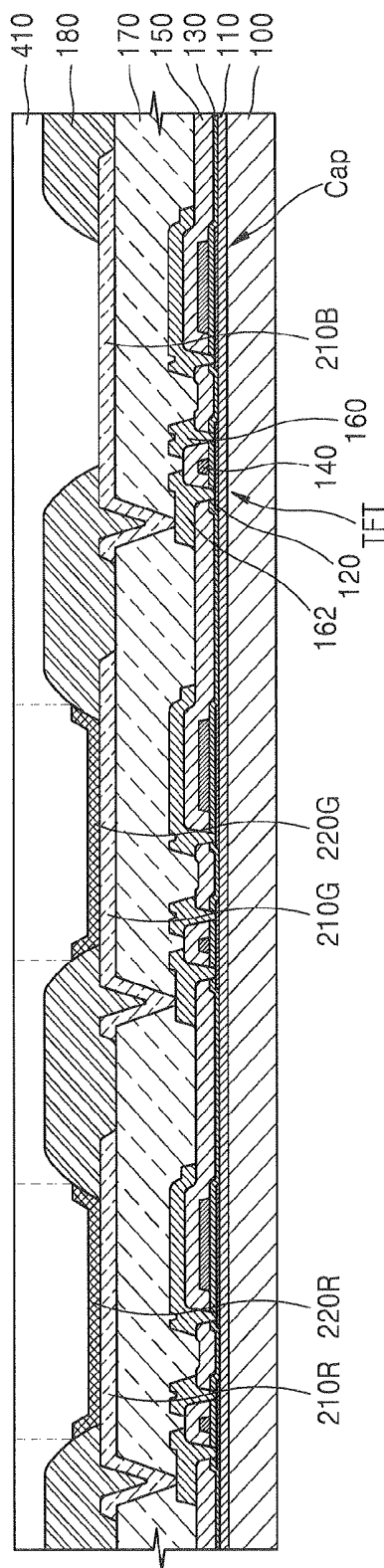


FIG. 9

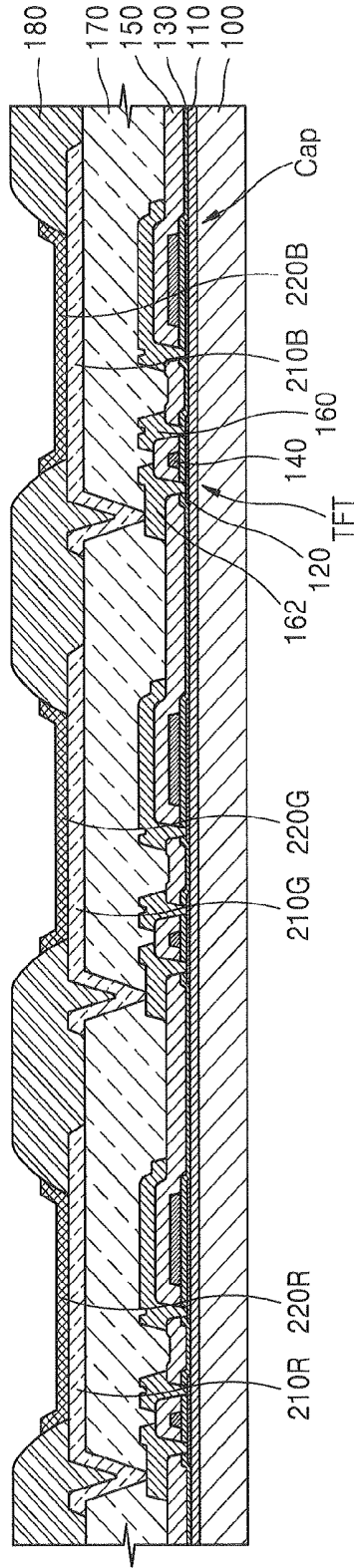


FIG. 10

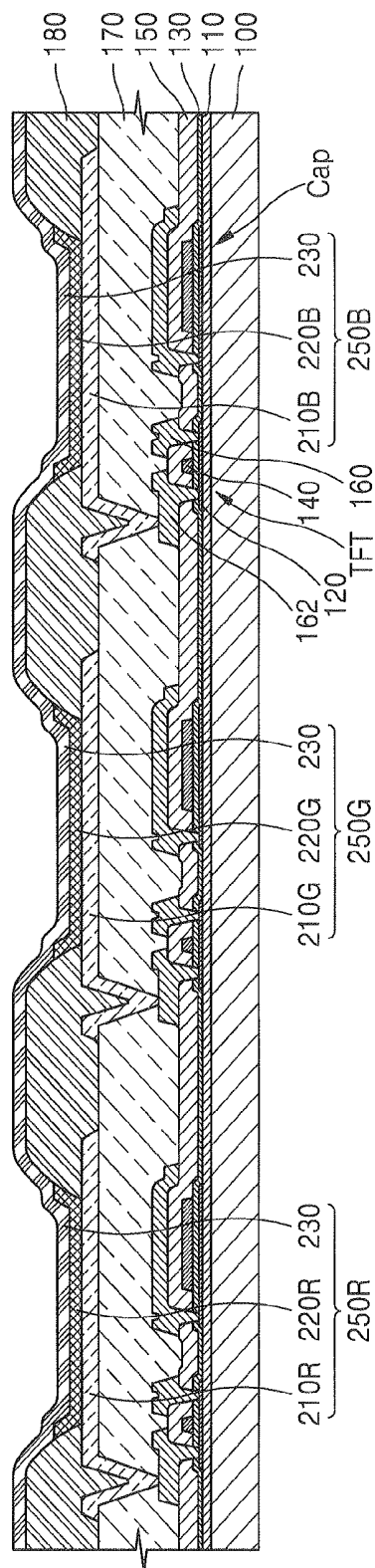


FIG. 11

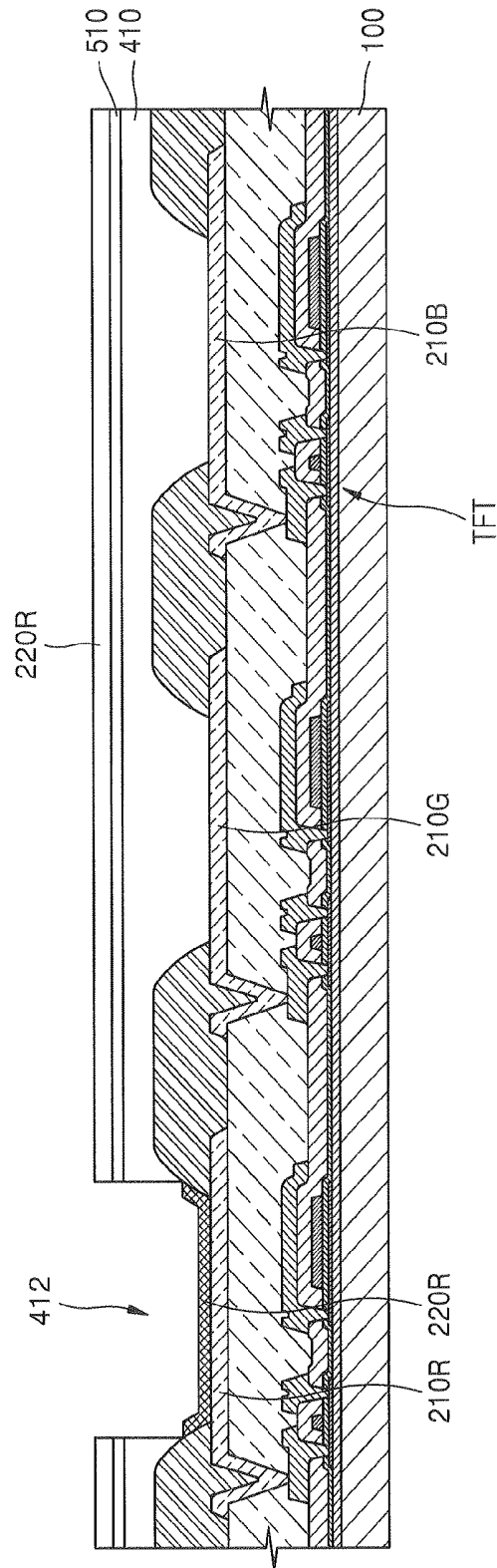


FIG. 12

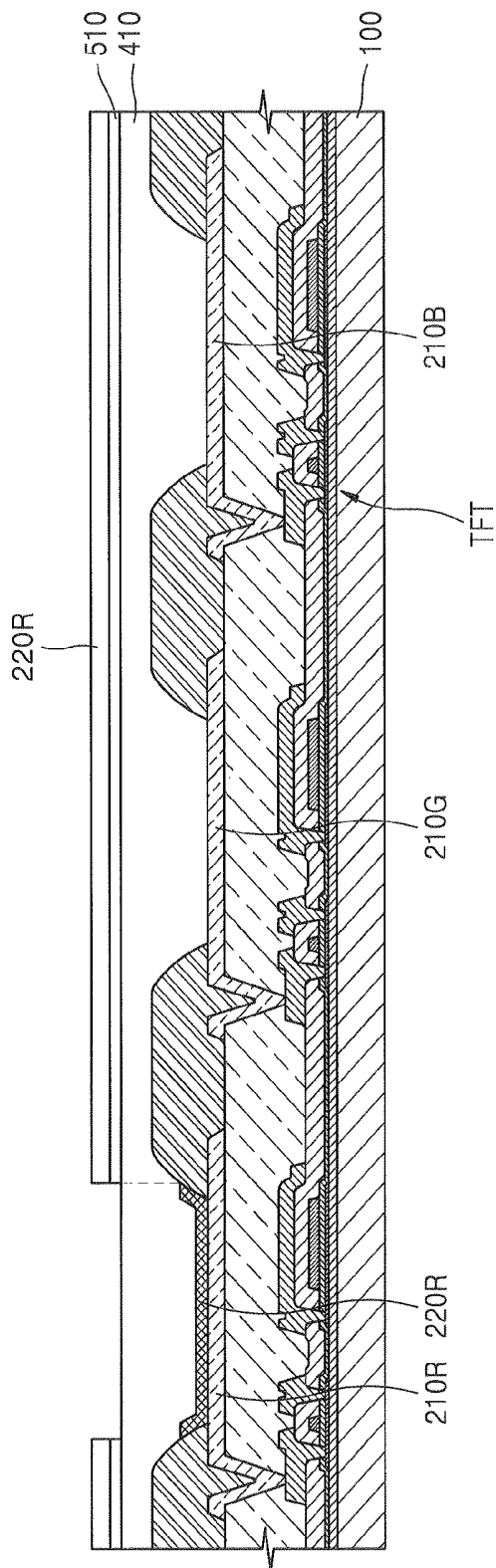
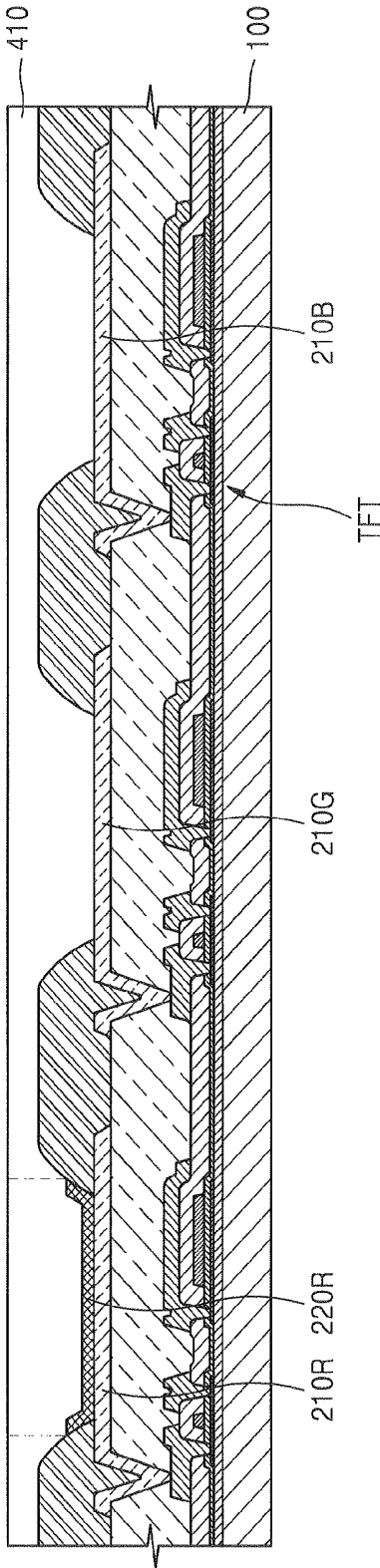


FIG. 13



METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

This application makes reference to, incorporates the same herein, and claims all benefits accruing under 35 U.S.C. §119 from an application earlier filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on 6 Jan. 2015 and there duly assigned Serial No. 10-2015-0001180.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

One or more exemplary embodiments of the present invention relate to methods of manufacturing organic light-emitting display apparatuses, and more particularly, to methods of manufacturing organic light-emitting display apparatuses improving the reliability of the organic light-emitting display apparatuses.

Description of the Related Art

Since an organic light-emitting display apparatus is a self-luminous display apparatus, a separate light source is unnecessary. Therefore, the organic light-emitting display apparatus may be driven at a low voltage and be manufactured to have a light weight and a slim profile. In addition, the organic light-emitting display apparatus has high-grade characteristics, such as wide viewing angle, high contrast, and fast response time. Therefore, the organic light-emitting display apparatus is considered as a next-generation display apparatus.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One or more exemplary embodiments include methods of manufacturing organic light-emitting display apparatuses.

Additional aspects will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented exemplary embodiments.

According to one or more exemplary embodiments, a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus includes steps of: forming a passivation layer on a substrate, on which a plurality of pixel electrodes are formed, to cover the pixel electrodes; forming a first exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose a first pixel electrode among the pixel electrodes; forming a first intermediate layer on the exposed first pixel electrode; filling the first exposure portion with the same material as the passivation layer; forming a second exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose a second pixel electrode among the pixel electrodes; forming a second intermediate layer on the exposed second pixel electrode; filling the second exposure portion with the same material as the passivation layer; forming a third exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose a third pixel electrode among the pixel electrodes; and forming a third intermediate layer on the exposed third pixel electrode.

The forming of the first exposure portion may include: forming a first photoresist layer on the passivation layer; partially exposing and etching the first photoresist layer to form a first opening at a position corresponding to the first exposure portion; and etching the passivation layer through the first opening.

The method may further include removing the first photoresist layer after the forming of the first intermediate layer.

The first photoresist layer may be removed before or after the filling of the first exposure portion.

The forming of the second exposure portion may include: forming a second photoresist layer on the passivation layer; partially exposing and etching the second photoresist layer to form a second opening at a position corresponding to the second exposure portion; and etching the passivation layer through the second opening.

The method may further include removing the second photoresist layer after the forming of the second intermediate layer.

The second photoresist layer may be removed before or after the filling of the second exposure portion.

The forming of the third exposure portion may include: forming a third photoresist layer on the passivation layer; partially exposing and etching the third photoresist layer to form a third opening at a position corresponding to the third exposure portion; and etching the passivation layer through the third opening.

In the forming of the third intermediate layer, the third intermediate layer may be formed on the third photoresist layer.

The method may further include removing the passivation layer to expose the first intermediate layer, the second intermediate layer, and the third intermediate layer.

The third photoresist layer formed on the passivation layer may be removed together with the passivation layer.

The method may further include forming an opposite electrode on the first intermediate layer, the second intermediate layer, and the third intermediate layer.

The method may further include forming a thin film encapsulating layer on the opposite electrode.

The method may further include forming a plurality of thin film transistors connected electrically to the pixel electrodes on the substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or similar components, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an organic light-emitting display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. 2 to 10 are cross-sectional views schematically illustrating a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment; and

FIGS. 11 to 13 are cross-sectional views schematically illustrating a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus of FIG. 1 according to another exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. In this regard, the present exemplary embodiments may have different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the descriptions set forth herein. Accordingly, the exemplary embodiments

are merely described below, by referring to the figures, to explain aspects of the present description. As used herein, expressions such as “at least one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

The inventive concept may include various embodiments and modifications, and exemplary embodiments thereof are illustrated in the drawings and will be described herein in detail. The effects and features of the inventive concept and the accomplishing methods thereof will become apparent from the following description of exemplary embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. However, the inventive concept is not limited to the exemplary embodiments described below, and may be embodied in various modes.

It will be understood that although the terms “first”, “second”, etc. may be used herein to describe various components, these components should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one component from another.

As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

It will be further understood that the terms “comprise”, “include” and “have” used herein specify the presence of stated features or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features or components.

It will be understood that when a layer, region, or component is referred to as being “formed on” another layer, region, or component, it may be directly or indirectly formed on the other layer, region, or component. That is, for example, intervening layers, regions, or components may be present.

Sizes of elements in the drawings may be exaggerated for convenience of description. In other words, since sizes and thicknesses of elements in the drawings are arbitrarily illustrated for convenience of description, the following embodiments are not limited thereto.

When a certain embodiment may be implemented differently, a specific process order may be performed differently from the described order. For example, two consecutively described processes may be performed substantially at the same time or performed in an order opposite to the described order.

Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, like reference numerals denote like elements.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an organic light-emitting display apparatus 10 according to an exemplary embodiment. FIGS. 2 to 10 are cross-sectional views schematically illustrating a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus 10 of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment.

Referring to FIGS. 1 to 10, the method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus 10 according to an exemplary embodiment may include steps of: forming a passivation layer 410 on a substrate 100 on which a plurality of pixel electrodes 210R, 210G, and 210B are formed; forming a first exposure portion 412 in the passivation layer 410 to expose a first pixel electrode 210R; forming a first intermediate layer 220R on the exposed first pixel electrode 210R; filling the first exposure portion 412 with the same material as the passivation layer 410; forming a second exposure portion 414 in the passivation layer 410 to expose a second pixel electrode 210G; forming a second interme-

mediate layer 220G on the exposed second pixel electrode 210G; filling the second exposure portion 414 with the same material as the passivation layer 410; forming a third exposure portion 416 in the passivation layer 410 to expose a third pixel electrode 210B; and forming a third intermediate layer 220B on the exposed third pixel electrode 210B.

Also, after the forming of the third intermediate layer 220B, the passivation layer 410 may be removed, and an opposite electrode 230 may be formed on the first intermediate layer 220R, the second intermediate layer 220G, and the third intermediate layer 220B that are exposed.

The pixel electrodes 210R, 210G, and 210B may be electrically connected respectively to a plurality of thin film transistors TFT formed on the substrate 100, and capacitors Cap may be formed on the substrate 100 together with the thin film transistors TFT. Each of the thin film transistors TFT may include an active layer 120, a gate electrode 140, a source electrode 160, and a drain electrode 162.

Hereinafter, a method of forming the thin film transistors TFT and the pixel electrodes 210R, 210G, and 210B connected electrically to the thin film transistors TFT on the substrate 100 will be first described.

The substrate 100 may be formed of a transparent glass substrate formed mainly of SiO₂. However, the substrate 100 is not limited thereto, and may also be formed of a transparent plastic material. The transparent plastic material of the substrate 100 may be an insulating organic material that is selected from the group consisting of polyether sulfone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyetherimide (PEI), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), polyallylate, polyimide, polycarbonate (PC), cellulose triacetate (TAC), and cellulose acetate propionate (CAP).

When the organic light-emitting display apparatus 10 is a bottom emission type display apparatus that displays an image in the direction of the substrate 100, the substrate 100 may need to be formed of a transparent material. However, when the organic light-emitting display apparatus 10 is a top emission type display apparatus that displays an image in the opposite direction of the substrate 100, the substrate 100 may not need to be formed of a transparent material. In this case, the substrate 100 may be formed of a metal. When the substrate 100 is formed of a metal, the substrate 100 may include at least one selected from the group consisting of carbon (C), iron (Fe), chromium (Cr), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), titanium (Ti), molybdenum (Mo), and stainless steel (SUS), but is not limited thereto.

A buffer layer 110 may be formed on the substrate 100 to prevent impurities from penetrating into the active layer 120 of the thin film transistor TFT. The buffer film 110 may be formed of an inorganic material, such as silicon oxide, silicon nitride, silicon oxynitride, aluminum oxide, aluminum nitride, titanium oxide, or titanium nitride, an organic material, such as polyimide, polyester, or acryl, or a stack thereof.

The buffer layer 110 may be deposited by various deposition methods, such as plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), atmospheric pressure CVD (APCVD), and low pressure CVD (LPCVD).

The active layer 120 may be formed on the buffer layer 110. The active layer 120 may be formed of an inorganic semiconductor such as silicon, an organic semiconductor, or an oxide semiconductor material. The active layer 120 includes a source region, a drain region, and a channel region therebetween. For example, when the active layer 120 is formed of amorphous silicon, the active layer 120 including a source region, a drain region, and a channel

region therebetween may be formed by forming an amorphous silicon layer on a front surface of the substrate **100**, crystallizing the amorphous silicon layer to form a polycrystalline silicon layer, patterning the polycrystalline silicon layer, and doping a source region and a drain region at an edge thereof.

A gate insulating layer **130** is formed on the active layer **120**. The gate insulating film **130** may be formed of a material such as SiN_x or SiO_2 to insulate the active layer **120** from the gate electrode **140**.

The gate electrode **140** may be formed on the active layer **120** with the gate insulating layer **130** interposed therebetween. The gate electrode **140** may be formed to have a single-layer structure or a multi-layer structure including at least one of aluminum (Al), platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd), iridium (Ir), chrome (Cr), lithium (Li), calcium (Ca), molybdenum (Mo), titanium (Ti), tungsten (W), and copper (Cu).

An interlayer insulating layer **150** may be formed on the gate electrode **140**. The interlayer insulating layer **150** may be formed to have a single-layer structure or a multi-layer structure including a material such as silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

The source electrode **160** and the drain electrode **162** are formed on the interlayer insulating layer **150**. In detail, the interlayer insulating layer **150** and the gate insulating layer **130** are formed to expose the source region and the drain region of the active layer **120**, and the source electrode **160** and the drain electrode **162** are formed to contact the exposed source region and drain region of the active layer **120**.

The source electrode **160** and the drain electrode **162** may be formed to have a single-layer structure or a multilayer structure including at least one of aluminum (Al), platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd), iridium (Ir), chrome (Cr), lithium (Li), calcium (Ca), molybdenum (Mo), titanium (Ti), tungsten (W), and copper (Cu).

FIG. 1 illustrates a top gate type TFT including the active layer **120**, the gate electrode **140**, and the source electrode **160**, and the drain electrode **162** sequentially. However, exemplary embodiments are not limited thereto, and the gate electrode **140** may be disposed under the active layer **120**.

A first insulating layer **170** may be formed on the source electrode **160** and the drain electrode **162**. When an organic light-emitting device is disposed on the thin film transistor TFT, the first insulating layer **170** planarizes the top surface of the thin film transistor TFT and protects the thin film transistor TFT and various devices. The first insulating layer **170** may include SiO_2 , SiN_x , SiON , Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , Ta_2O_5 , HfO_2 , ZrO_2 , barium strontium titanate (BST), or lead zirconate titanate (PZT). The organic insulating layer may include a general-purpose polymer, such as polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) or polystyrene (PS), a polymer derivative having a phenol-based group, an acryl-based polymer, an imide-based polymer, an arylether-based polymer, an amide-based polymer, a fluorine-based polymer, a p-xylylene-based polymer, a vinylalcohol-based polymer, or a blend thereof. Also, the first insulating layer **170** may include a stack of an inorganic insulating layer and an organic insulating layer.

Organic light-emitting devices including a first sub-pixel **250R**, a second sub-pixel **250G**, and a third sub-pixel **250B** may be formed on the first insulating layer **170**. For example, the first sub-pixel **250R** may be a red sub-pixel, the second sub-pixel **250G** may be a green sub-pixel, and the

third sub-pixel **250B** may be a blue sub-pixel. The first sub-pixel **250R** may include the first pixel electrode **210R**, the first intermediate layer **220R**, and the opposite electrode **230**; the second sub-pixel **250G** may include the second pixel electrode **210G**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the opposite electrode **230**; and the third sub-pixel **250B** may include the third pixel electrode **210B**, the third intermediate layer **220B**, and the opposite electrode **230**.

In detail, the first to third pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B** may be formed on the first insulating layer **170**, may be connected respectively to the thin film transistors TFT through contact holes formed in the first insulating layer **170**, and may be formed of transparent electrodes or reflective electrodes. When the first to third pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B** are formed of transparent electrodes, they may be formed of ITO, IZO, ZnO, In_2O_3 , IGO, or AZO. When the first to third pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B** are formed of reflective electrodes, they may include a reflective layer formed of Ag, Mg, Al, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, or any mixture thereof and a layer formed of ITO, IZO, ZnO, In_2O_3 , IGO, or AZO. However, exemplary embodiments are not limited thereto, and the first to third pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B** may be formed of various other materials and may be variously modified to have, for example, a single-layer structure or a multi-layer structure.

A second insulating layer **180** is formed on the first to third pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B**. The second insulating layer **180** may be formed of at least one organic insulating material selected from the group consisting of polyimide, polyamide, acryl resin, benzocyclobutene, and phenol resin, by a method such as spin coating. The second insulating layer **180** may be a pixel definition layer exposing a predetermined region of the first to third pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B**.

The first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** included respectively in the first sub-pixel **250R**, the second sub-pixel **250G**, and the third sub-pixel **250B** may be formed in a pixel region defined by the second insulating layer **180**; and the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** may respectively include emission layers emitting red, green, and blue lights. In addition, the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** may be formed of a stack of a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL), and may have various structures.

Hereinafter, a method of forming the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** on the substrate **100** on which the pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B** are formed will be described in more detail.

First, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3, a passivation layer **410** is formed on the substrate **100** to cover the pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B**; a first exposure portion **412** is formed in the passivation layer **410** to expose the first pixel electrode **210R**; and a first intermediate layer **220R** is formed on the exposed first pixel electrode **210R**.

The passivation layer **410** is formed to correspond to the entire area of the substrate **100**. Thus, the passivation layer **410** is formed to cover not only the pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B** but also the second insulating layer **180**. The passivation layer **410** does not react with an organic material, an organic solvent, or a water-soluble solvent, and is dissolved only in a dedicated stripper. For example, the

passivation layer **410** may include fluoroether 75-95 wt % obtained by replacing some hydrogen of an ether structure with fluorine and a resin polymer 5-25 wt %.

The first exposure portion **412** may be formed by forming a first photoresist layer **510** on the passivation layer **410**, partially exposing and etching the first photoresist layer **510** to form a first opening **512**, and etching the passivation layer **410** through the first opening **512**.

The first intermediate layer **220R** is formed to correspond to the entire area of the substrate **100**. Thus, the first intermediate layer **220R** may be formed not only on the first pixel electrode **210R** but also on the first photoresist layer **510**.

Thereafter, as illustrated in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the first photoresist layer **510** and the first intermediate layer **220R** disposed on the top of the first photoresist layer **510** is removed, and then the first exposure portion **412** is filled with the same material as the passivation layer **410**.

The first photoresist layer **510** may be removed by a photoresist stripper that selectively removes only the first photoresist layer **510**.

The first exposure portion **412** may be filled with the same material as the passivation layer **410**, so that the passivation layer **410** may maintain the same state as that before the forming of the first exposure portion **412**.

Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. **6**, a second exposure portion **414** is formed in the passivation layer **410** to expose the second pixel electrode **210G**, and a second intermediate layer **220G** is formed on the exposed second pixel electrode **210G**.

The second exposure portion **414** may be formed in the same way as the first exposure portion **412**. That is, the second exposure portion **414** may be formed by forming a second photoresist layer **520** on the passivation layer **410**, patterning the second photoresist layer **520** through a photolithography process to form a second opening, and etching the passivation layer **410** through the second opening.

Since the second intermediate layer **220G** is formed to correspond to the entire area of the substrate **100**, the second intermediate layer **220G** may also be formed on the second photoresist layer **520**.

Subsequently, as illustrated in FIG. **7**, the second photoresist layer **520** and the second intermediate layer **220G** disposed on the top of the second photoresist layer **520** is removed, and the second exposure portion **414** is filled with the same material as the passivation layer **410**.

The second photoresist layer **520** may be removed by a photoresist stripper that selectively removes only the second photoresist layer **520**. The second exposure portion **414** may be filled with the same material as the passivation layer **410**, so that the passivation layer **410** may maintain the same state as that before the forming of the first exposure portion **412** or the second exposure portion **414**.

Thereafter, as illustrated in FIG. **8**, a third exposure portion **416** is formed in the passivation layer **410** to expose the third pixel electrode **210B**, and a third intermediate layer **220B** is formed on the exposed third pixel electrode **210B**.

The third exposure portion **416** may be formed in the same way as the first exposure portion **412** and the second exposure portion **414**. That is, the third exposure portion **416** may be formed by forming a third photoresist layer **530** on the passivation layer **410**, patterning the third photoresist layer **530** through a photolithography process to form a third opening, and etching the passivation layer **410** through the third opening.

Since the third intermediate layer **220B** is formed to correspond to the entire area of the substrate **100**, the third intermediate layer **220B** may also be formed on the third photoresist layer **530**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **9** and **10**, after the forming of the third intermediate layer **220B**, the passivation layer **410** is removed to expose the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B**, and an opposite electrode **230** is formed on the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** that are exposed. In this case, since the third photoresist layer **530** and the third intermediate layer **220B** disposed on the top of the third photoresist layer **530** may be removed together with the passivation layer **410**, it is not necessary to separately remove the third photoresist layer **530**.

The passivation layer **410** may be removed by a stripper that may selectively remove only the passivation layer **410**. For example, the passivation layer **410** may be removed by dipping the substrate **100** into a solution-type stripper including hydrofluoroether.

That is, according to the present exemplary embodiment, a process of removing the passivation layer **410** is included only once in the process of forming the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B**. Thus, in comparison with a method of removing the passivation layer **410** in each process of forming the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** and newly forming the passivation layer **410**, the period of time during which the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** contact a solution for removing the passivation layer **410** may be reduced. Accordingly, the damage of the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** may be prevented to improve the reliability of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **10**.

The opposite electrode **230** may be formed over the entire surface of the substrate **100**. The opposite electrode **230** may be formed of a transparent electrode or a reflective electrode.

When the opposite electrode **230** is formed of a transparent electrode, the opposite electrode **230** may include a layer formed of metal having a low work function, such as Li, Ca, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, Al, Ag, Mg, or any mixture thereof, and a transparent conductive layer formed of ITO, IZO, ZnO, or In₂O₃. When the opposite electrode **230** is formed of a reflective electrode, the opposite electrode **230** may include a layer formed of Li, Ca, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, Al, Ag, Mg, or any mixture thereof. However, the structure and material of the opposite electrode **230** are not limited thereto and may be variously modified.

Referring to FIG. **1**, a thin film encapsulating layer **300** may be formed on the opposite electrode **230** to seal a display layer **200** and prevent external oxygen or moisture from penetrating into the display layer **200**.

The thin film encapsulating layer **300** may include a plurality of organic layers **310** and **330** and a plurality of inorganic layers **320** and **340**. For example, the organic layers **310** and **330** and the inorganic layers **320** and **340** may be alternately stacked to form a multi-layer structure.

The organic layers **310** and **330** may include, for example, at least one material selected from the group consisting of acryl-based resin, methacryl-based resin, polyisoprene-based resin, vinyl-based resin, epoxy-based resin, urethane-based resin, cellulose-based resin, and parylene-based resin.

The inorganic layers **320** and **340** may include, for example, at least one material selected from the group consisting of silicon nitride, aluminum nitride, zirconium nitride, titanium nitride, hafnium nitride, tantalum nitride, silicon oxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, tin oxide, cerium oxide, and silicon oxynitride (SiON).

Although FIG. **1** illustrates an example in which the thin film encapsulating layer **300** is formed on the opposite electrode **230**, exemplary embodiments are not limited thereto. That is, the organic light-emitting display apparatus **10** may include a sealing substrate (not illustrated) instead of the thin film encapsulating layer **300**. The sealing substrate (not illustrated) may be attached to the substrate **100** by a sealing member and sealing glass frit to block external moisture or air.

FIGS. **11** to **13** are cross-sectional views schematically illustrating a method of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus **10** of FIG. **1** according to another exemplary embodiment. The following descriptions will be made with reference to FIGS. **11** to **13** together with FIG. **1**.

For convenience of description, FIGS. **11** to **13** illustrate only a process of forming the first intermediate layer **220R**. FIG. **11** is in the same state as FIG. **3**. That is, a passivation layer **410** is formed on the substrate **100** to cover the pixel electrodes **210R**, **210G**, and **210B**; a first exposure portion **412** is formed in the passivation layer **410** to expose the first pixel electrode **210R**; and a first intermediate layer **220R** is formed on the exposed first pixel electrode **210R**.

The first exposure portion **412** may be formed by forming a first photoresist layer **510** on the passivation layer **410**, patterning the first photoresist layer **510** through a photolithography process, and etching the passivation layer **410** by using the patterned first photoresist layer **510**.

Thereafter, as illustrated in FIGS. **12** and **13**, the first exposure portion **412** is filled with the same material as the passivation layer **410**, and then the first photoresist layer **510** is removed. That is, unlike the illustration of FIG. **4**, the first exposure portion **412** is filled with the same material as the passivation layer **410** before the removing of the first photoresist layer **510**. Thus, it is possible to prevent the first intermediate layer **220R** from being affected by a photoresist stripper used to remove the first photoresist layer **510**.

Likewise, a process of forming the second intermediate layer **220G** includes filling a second exposure portion **414** (see FIG. **6**) with the same material as the passivation layer **410** and then removing a second photoresist layer **520** (see FIG. **6**). A process after the forming of the second intermediate layer **220G** may be performed in the same way as illustrated in FIGS. **8** to **10**.

Thus, according to the present exemplary embodiment, the influence of the photoresist stripper may be prevented in the process of forming the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B**. Also, since a process of removing the passivation layer **410** is included only once, the period of time during which the first intermediate layer **220R**, the second intermediate layer **220G**, and the third intermediate layer **220B** contact the solution for removing the passivation layer **410** may be reduced. Therefore, the reliability of the organic light-emitting display apparatus **10** may be improved.

As described above, according to the one or more of the above exemplary embodiments, the reliability of the organic light-emitting display apparatus may be improved by preventing the damage of the intermediate layer including the emission layer in the process of manufacturing the organic light-emitting display apparatus.

It should be understood that the exemplary embodiments described herein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects within each exemplary embodiment should typically be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other exemplary embodiments.

While one or more exemplary embodiments have been described with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the inventive concept as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting display apparatus, the method comprising:

forming first, second, and third pixel electrodes on a substrate,

forming a passivation layer to cover the first, second, and third pixel electrodes;

then forming a first exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose the first pixel electrode;

forming a first intermediate layer on the exposed first pixel electrode;

filling the first exposure portion with the same material as the passivation layer;

then forming a second exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose the second pixel electrode;

forming a second intermediate layer on the exposed second pixel electrode;

filling the second exposure portion with the same material as the passivation layer;

then forming a third exposure portion in the passivation layer to expose the third pixel electrode among the pixel electrodes; and

forming a third intermediate layer on the exposed third pixel electrode;

then removing the passivation layer to expose the first, second, and third intermediate layers;

then forming an opposite electrode in contact with the first, second, and third intermediate layers.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the forming of the first exposure portion comprises:

forming a first photoresist layer on the passivation layer; partially exposing and etching the first photoresist layer to form a first opening at a position corresponding to the first exposure portion; and

etching the passivation layer through the first opening.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising removing the first photoresist layer after the forming of the first intermediate layer.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the first photoresist layer is removed before or after the filling of the first exposure portion.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the forming of the second exposure portion comprises:

forming a second photoresist layer on the passivation layer;

partially exposing and etching the second photoresist layer to form a second opening at a position corresponding to the second exposure portion; and

etching the passivation layer through the second opening.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising removing the second photoresist layer after the forming of the second intermediate layer.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the second photoresist layer is removed before or after the filling of the second exposure portion.

11

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the forming of the third exposure portion comprises:
forming a third photoresist layer on the passivation layer;
partially exposing and etching the third photoresist layer
to form a third opening at a position corresponding to 5
the third exposure portion; and
etching the passivation layer through the third opening.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the third intermediate layer is formed on the third photoresist layer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the third photoresist 10
layer formed on the passivation layer is removed together
with the passivation layer.

11. The method of claim 1, further comprising forming a
thin film encapsulating layer on the opposite electrode.

12. The method of claim 1, further comprising forming a 15
plurality of thin film transistors connected electrically to the
first, second, and third pixel electrodes on the substrate.

* * * * *

12

专利名称(译)	制造有机发光显示装置的方法		
公开(公告)号	US9502693	公开(公告)日	2016-11-22
申请号	US14/808664	申请日	2015-07-24
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PARK JUNGSUN BANG HYUNSUNG		
发明人	PARK, JUNGSUN BANG, HYUNSUNG		
IPC分类号	H01L51/56 H01L27/32 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L51/56 H01L27/3211 H01L27/3248 H01L51/5206 H01L51/5237 H01L2227/323 H01L51/5253		
优先权	1020150001180 2015-01-06 KR		
其他公开文献	US20160197313A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供一种制造有机发光显示装置的方法。该方法包括：在基板上形成钝化层，在基板上形成像素电极，以覆盖像素电极；在钝化层中形成第一暴露部分以暴露像素电极中的第一像素电极；在暴露的第一像素电极上形成第一中间层；用与钝化层相同的材料填充第一曝光部分；在钝化层中形成第二曝光部分，以暴露像素电极中的第二像素电极；在暴露的第二像素电极上形成第二中间层；用与钝化层相同的材料填充第二曝光部分；在钝化层中形成第三暴露部分，以暴露像素电极中的第三像素电极；在暴露的第三像素电极上形成第三中间层。

