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FIG. 1

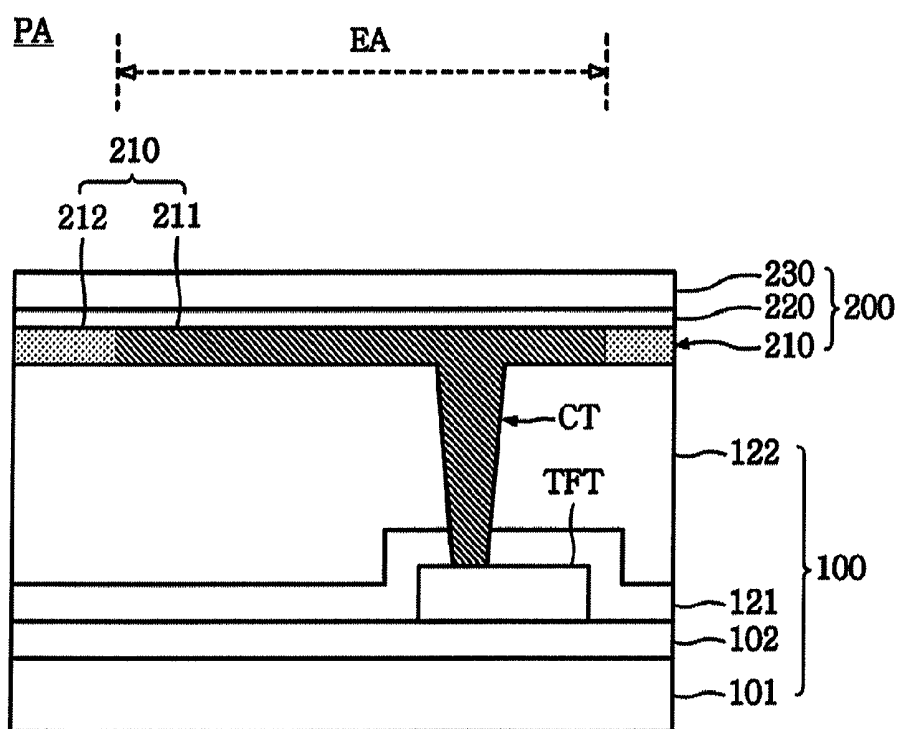
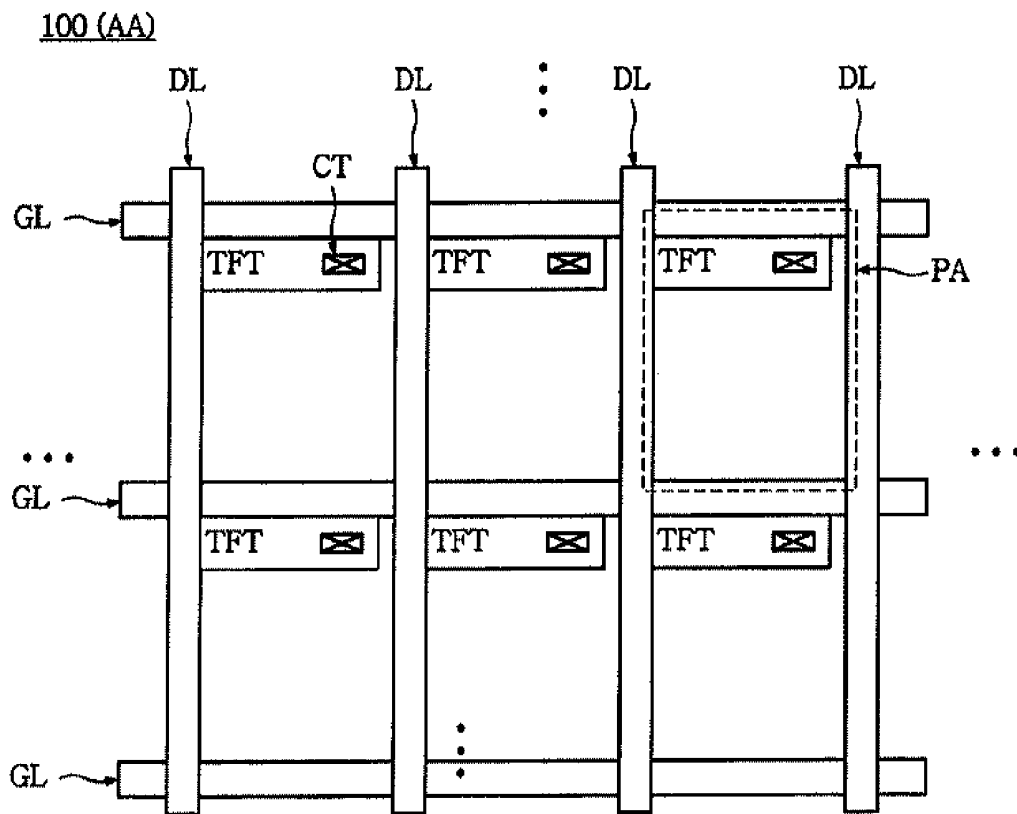


FIG. 2



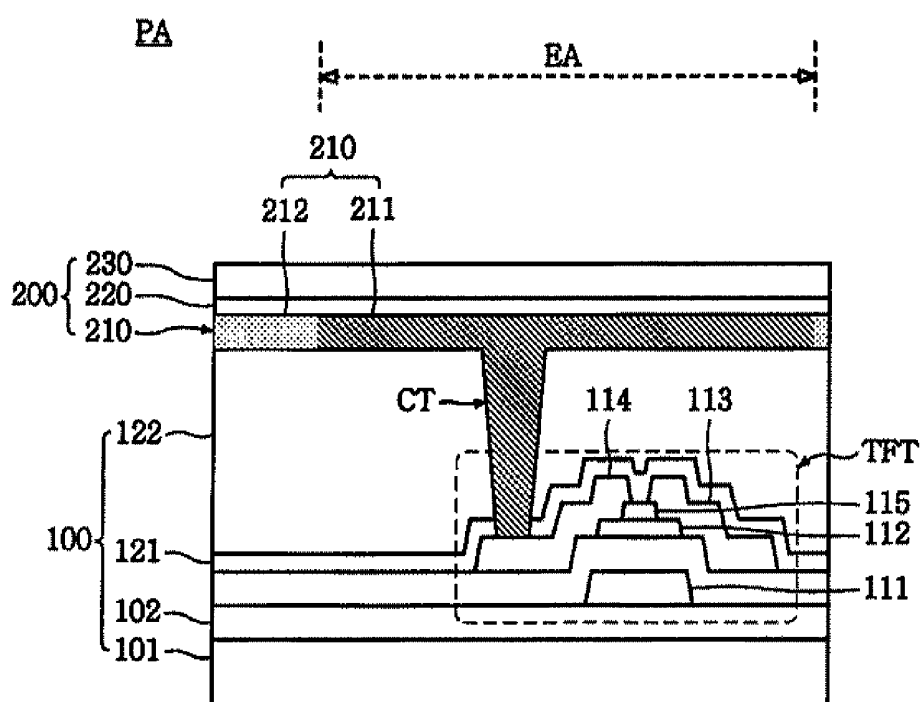


FIG. 4

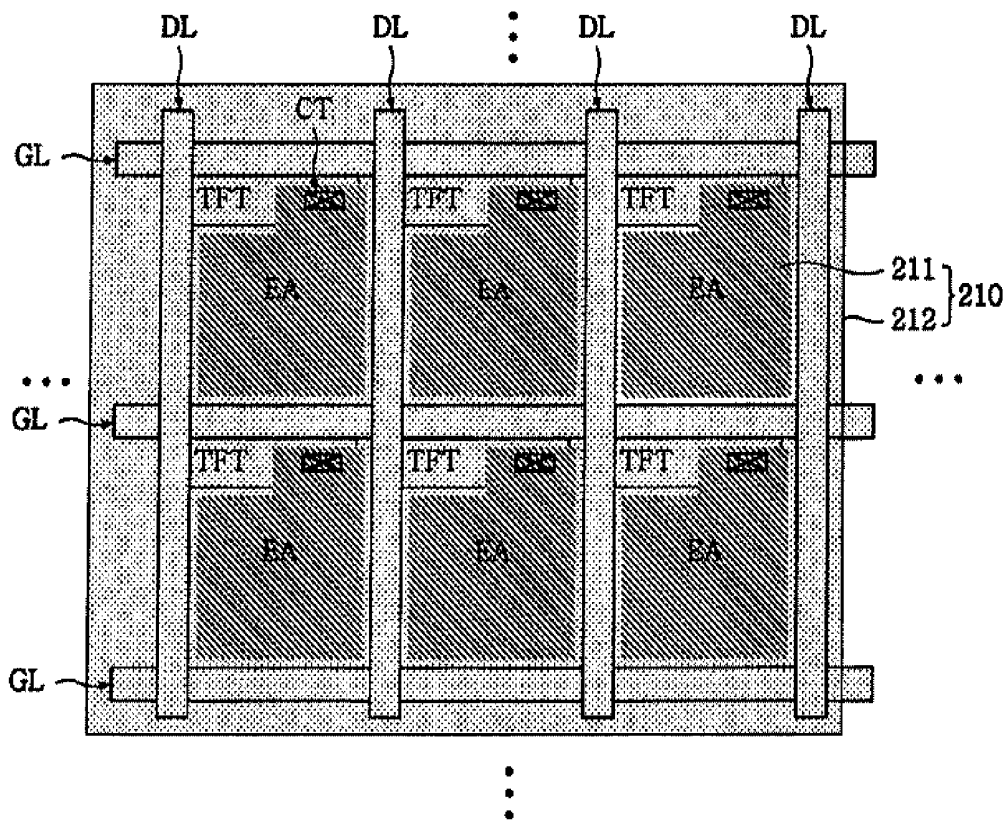


FIG. 5

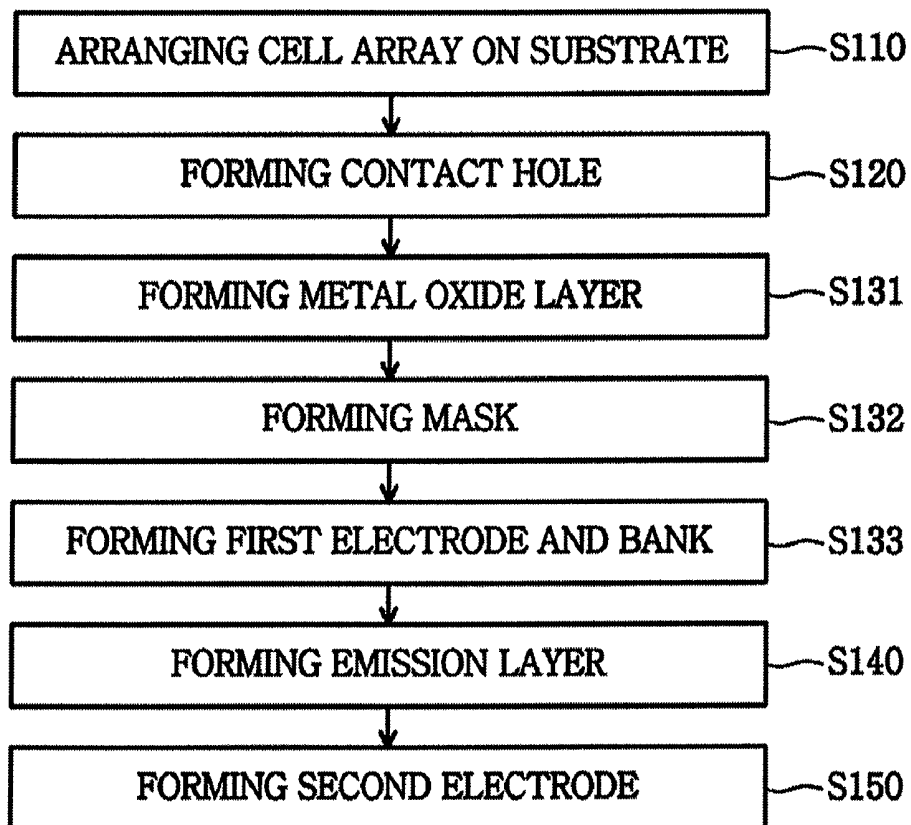


FIG. 6A

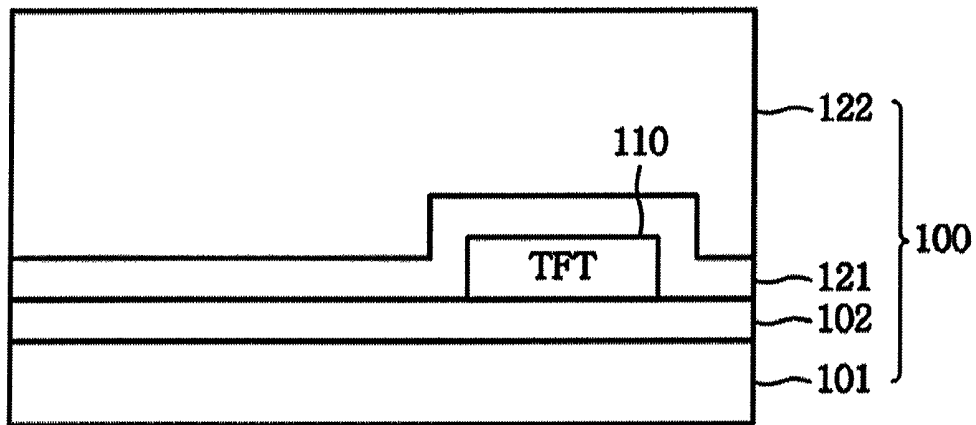
PA

FIG. 6B

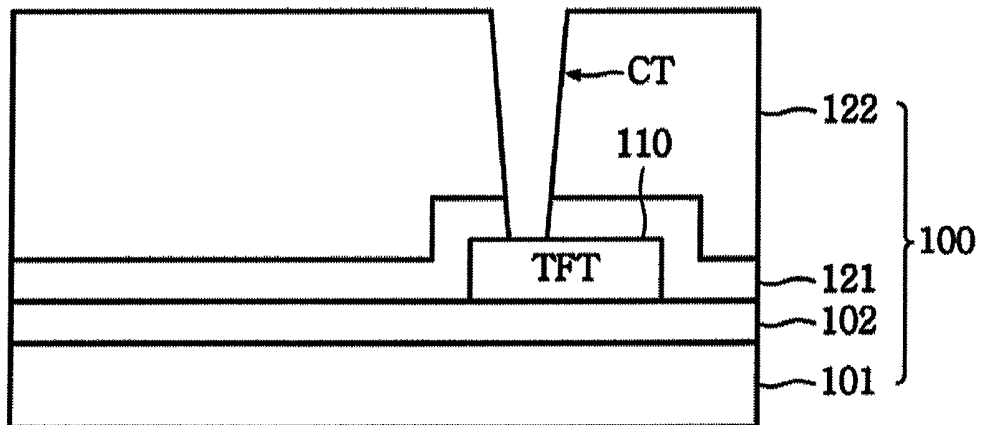
PA

FIG. 6C

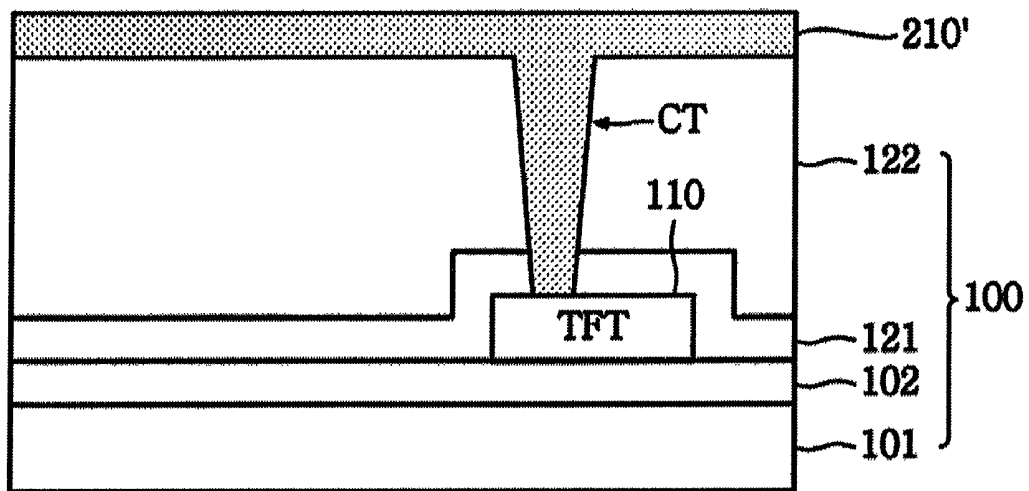
PA

FIG. 6D

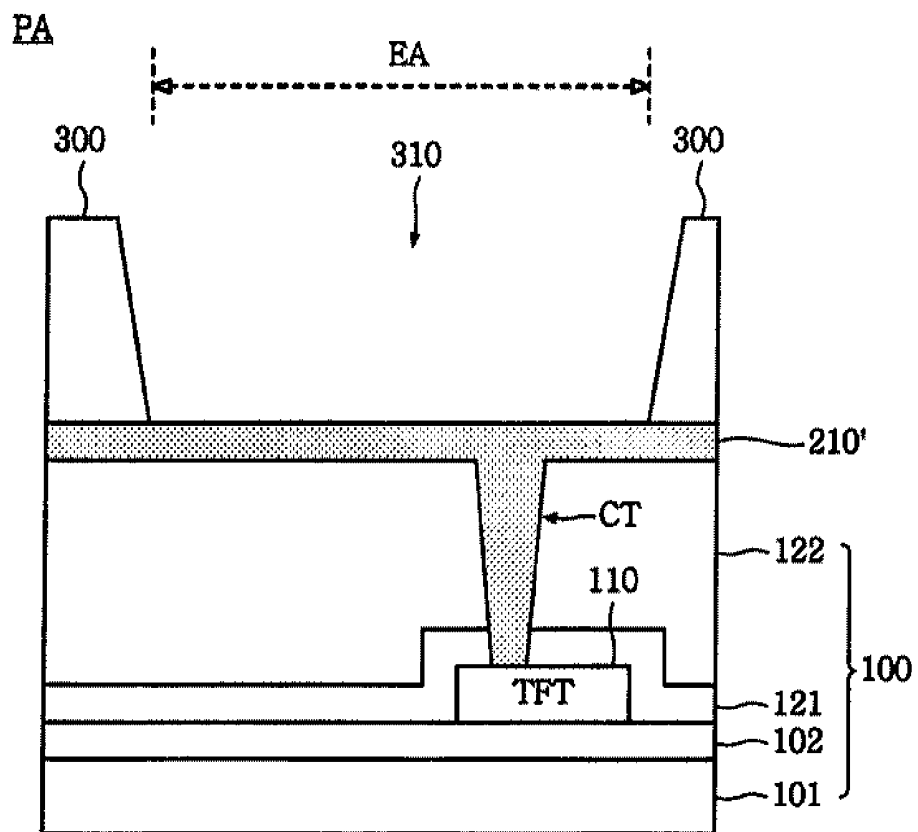


FIG. 6E

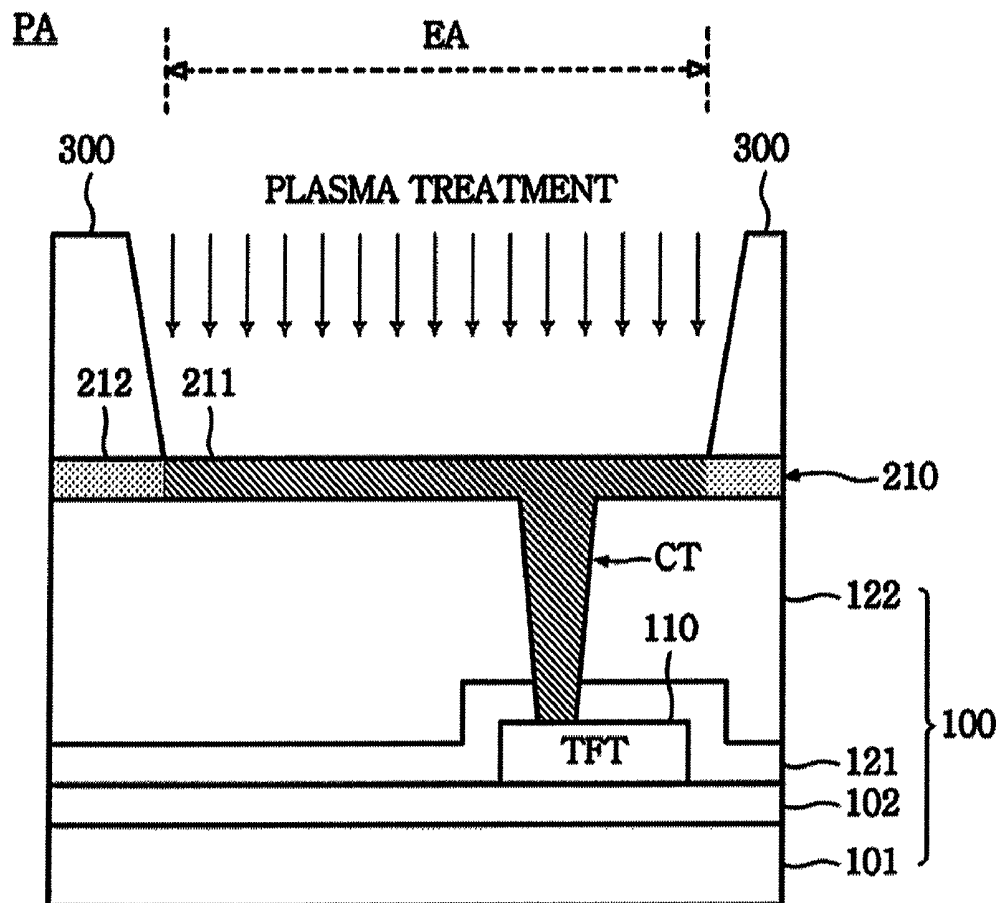


FIG. 6F

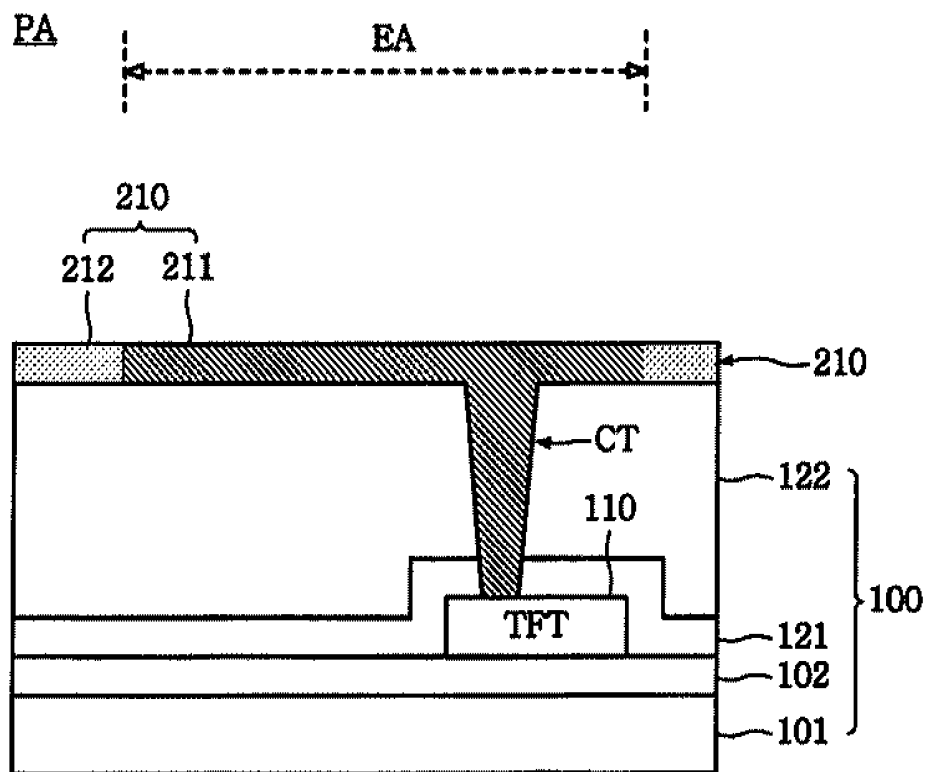


FIG. 6G

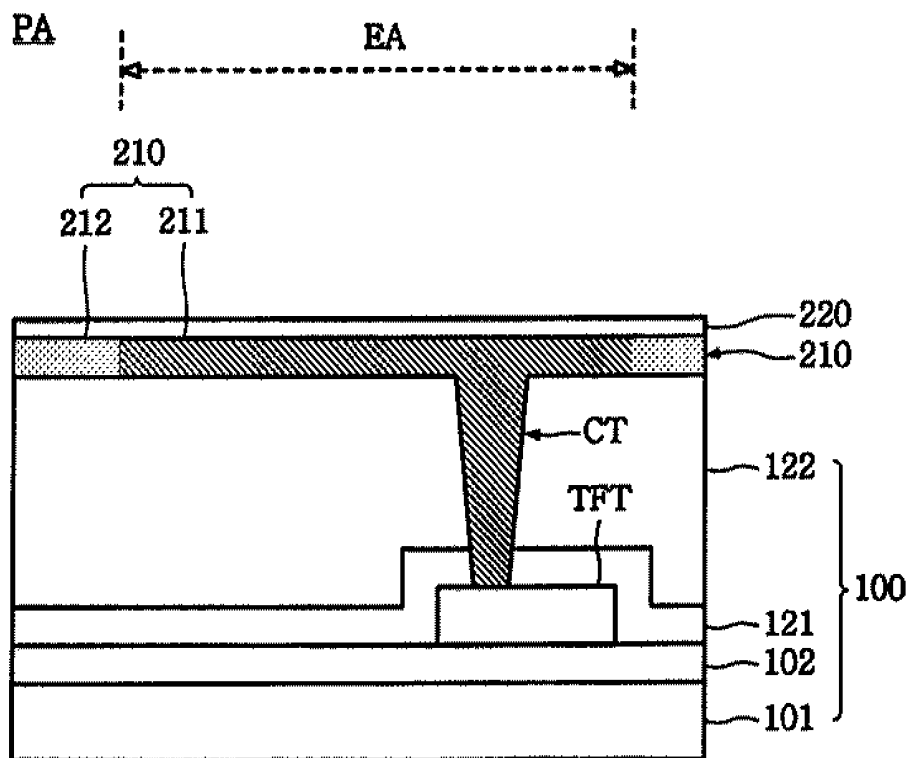


FIG. 6H

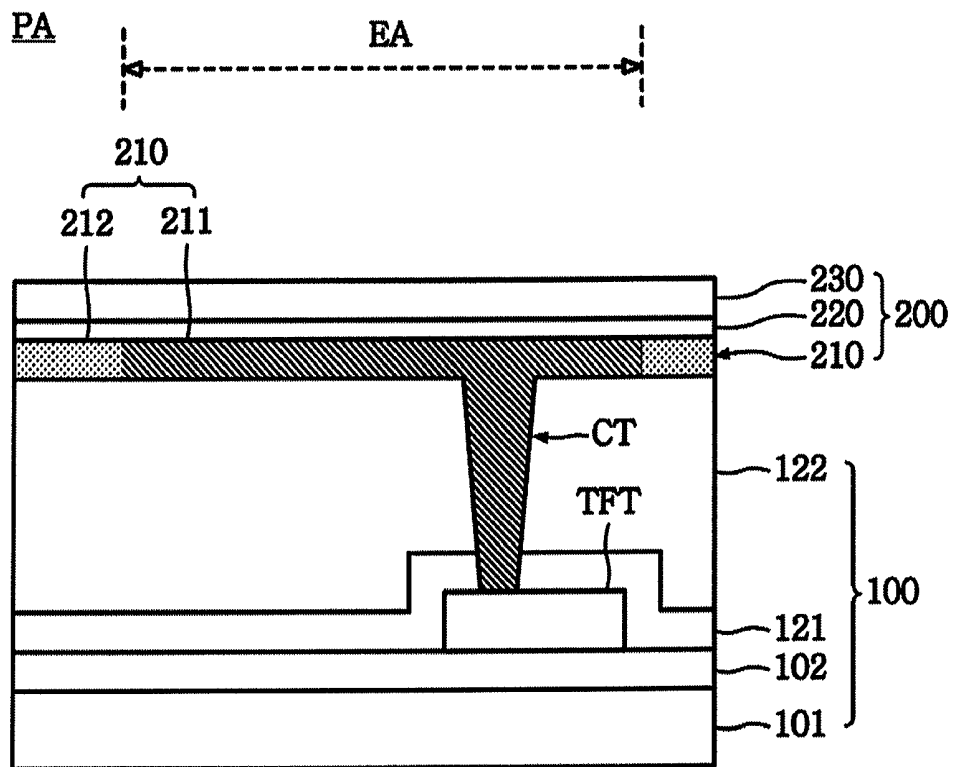
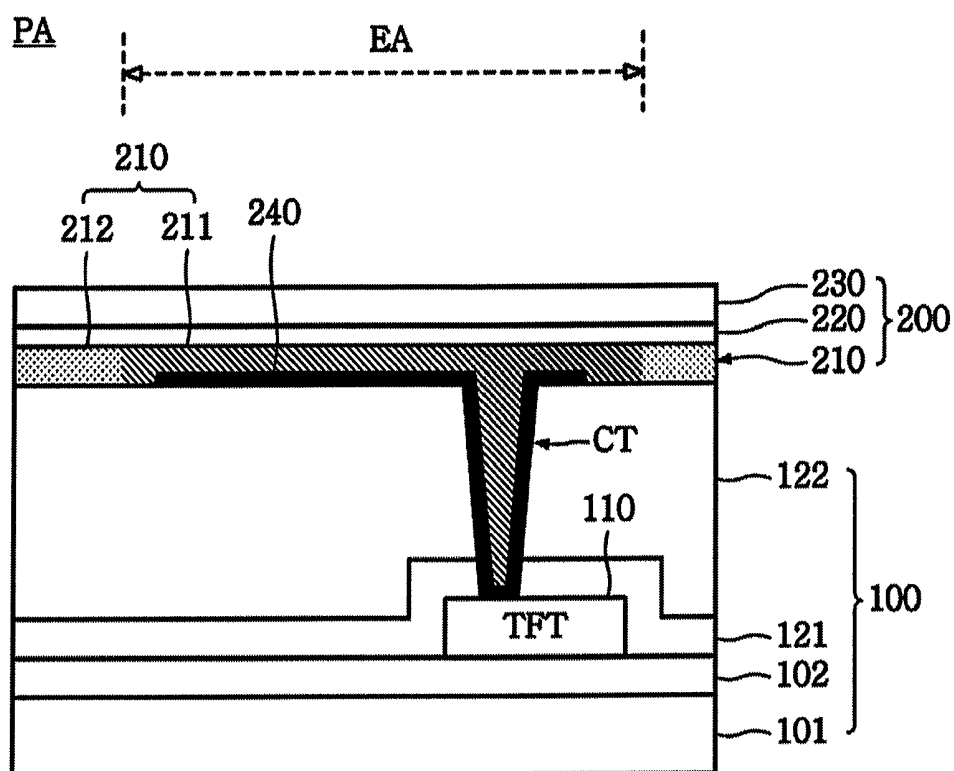


FIG. 7



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

This present patent document is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/292,077, filed May 30, 2014, which claims priorities to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0061695, filed on May 30, 2013, and Korean Patent Application No. 10-2014-0061909, filed on May 22, 2014 which are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Disclosure

The present disclosure relates to an organic light emitting display device having a simplified structure and a method of manufacturing the same.

Discussion of the Related Art

With the advent of the information era, the field of displays, which visually display electrical information signals, has rapidly developed. Thus, research into a method of developing ultra-thin and lighter weight flat display devices with lower power consumption is continuously underway.

Examples of such flat display devices include, but are not limited to, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, a plasma display panel (PDP) device, a field emission display (FED) device, an electroluminescent display (ELD) device, an electrowetting display (EWD) device, and an organic light emitting display device. Such flat display devices necessarily include flat display panels to display an image. A flat display panel has a structure in which a pair of substrates is adhered opposite each other with a luminescent or polarizing material disposed therebetween.

Among these display devices, organic light emitting display devices display an image using organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs), which are self-emissive. An OLED includes first and second electrodes facing each other and an emission layer formed therebetween and formed of an organic light emitting material, thus emitting light based on driving current flowing between the first and second electrodes.

In this regard, in the first electrode formed to correspond to an emission area of each of a plurality of pixel regions, current is concentrated at an edge portion of the first electrode where steps are formed, which is a cause of reduction in lifespan of an organic light emitting material.

Thus, to prevent reduction in lifespan of an emission layer due to steps of a first electrode, in general, a general organic light emitting display device further includes a bank that at least partially overlaps with an edge region of the first electrode. That is, the edge region of the first electrode is shielded by the bank and thus an organic light emitting material is not formed in the edge region of the first electrode and, accordingly, deterioration of the emission layer may be prevented.

However, since a general organic light emitting display device further includes a bank, there are limitations in thin film fabrication, reducing manufacturing costs and enhancing yield.

SUMMARY

An organic light emitting display device includes a substrate, a cell array including gate lines and data lines intersecting each other on the substrate so as to define a plurality of pixel areas, a plurality of thin film transistors

formed at intersections between the gate lines and the data lines to correspond to the pixel areas, and a protective film evenly formed over an entire upper surface of the substrate to cover the thin film transistors, a plurality of first electrodes formed such that a portion of an metal oxide layer evenly disposed on the protective film, corresponding to an emission area of each of the pixel areas, is made conductive, a bank constituting the remaining portion of the metal oxide layer in which the first electrodes are not formed and formed so as to have insulating properties, an emission layer formed over an entire upper surface of the metal oxide layer, and a second electrode formed on the emission layer so as to face the first electrodes.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device includes arranging a cell array including, on a substrate, gate lines and data lines intersecting each other so as to define a plurality of pixel areas, a plurality of thin film transistors corresponding to the pixel areas, and a protective film evenly formed and covering the thin film transistors, forming a metal oxide layer evenly on the protective film, forming a plurality of first electrodes such that a portion of the metal oxide layer corresponding to an emission area of each of the pixel areas is made conductive and forming a bank having insulating properties from the remaining portion of the metal oxide layer, forming an emission layer over an entire upper surface of the metal oxide layer, and forming a second electrode on the emission layer to face the first electrodes.

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating any one of a plurality of pixel regions of an organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating a cell array illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a thin film transistor illustrated in FIG. 1, according to various embodiments;

FIG. 4 is a plan view of an metal oxide layer illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device, according to various embodiments of the present invention;

FIGS. 6A to 6H are views sequentially illustrating processes of the method of FIG. 5; and

FIG. 7 is a sectional view illustrating any one of a plurality of pixel regions of an organic light emitting display device according to another embodiment of the present invention;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which

are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

Hereinafter, an organic light emitting display device and a method of manufacturing the same according to embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

First, an organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 4.

FIG. 1 is a sectional view illustrating any one of a plurality of pixel regions of an organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating a cell array illustrated in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a thin film transistor (TFT) illustrated in FIG. 1, according to various embodiments. FIG. 4 is a plan view of a metal oxide layer illustrated in FIG. 1.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention includes a substrate **101**, a cell array **100** formed on the substrate **101**, and a light emitting device **200** formed on the cell array **100**. In one or more embodiments, the term "cell array" may refer to an array of pixel cells of the display device.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the cell array **100** corresponds to a display area AA, which substantially displays an image, among display surfaces. In addition, the cell array **100** includes gate lines GLs and data lines DLs that intersect each other so as to define a plurality of pixel areas PAs and a plurality of TFTs formed at the intersections between the gate lines GLs and the data lines DLs to correspond to the pixel areas PAs.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, each of the TFTs includes a gate electrode **111** formed on a buffer film **102** stacked over the entire upper surface of the substrate **101** to be connected to the gate line GL (see FIG. 2), a gate insulating film **103** formed over the entire upper surface of the buffer film **102** to cover the gate electrode **111**, an active layer **112** formed on the gate insulating film **103** so as to overlap with at least a portion of the gate electrode **111**, and source and drain electrodes **113** and **114** formed on the gate insulating film **103** to respectively overlap with opposite sides of the active layer **112** and to be spaced apart from each other.

The active layer **112** may be formed of a semiconducting material, for example any one of polysilicon, amorphous silicon, and an oxide semiconductor material.

The oxide semiconductor material is a combination material including metal and oxygen, i.e., a metallic oxide. The oxide semiconductor material includes $A_xB_yC_zO$ (wherein at least one of x, y, and z>0; e.g. x>0 and y=z=0; e.g. x and y>0 and z=0; e.g. x, y, and z>0), wherein A, B and C are each independently selected from Zn, Cd, Ga, In, Sn, Hf, and Zr. For example, the oxide semiconductor material may include any one selected from among In—Ga—Zn-Oxide (IGZO), In—Sn—Zn-Oxide (ITZO), and In—Ga-Oxide (IGO).

The oxide semiconductor material has the property that a carrier concentration (cm^{-3}) in the oxide semiconductor material corresponds to an oxygen ratio in a gas atmosphere, which is used for performing the deposition of the oxide semiconductor material. That is, when the oxygen ratio in the gas atmospheres increases, the oxide semiconductor material having a smaller carrier concentration is formed. In contrast, when the oxygen ratio in the gas atmosphere decreases, the oxide semiconductor material having a greater carrier concentration is formed. In general, an oxide semiconductor material having a carrier concentration of

$10^{18} (\text{cm}^{-3})$ or higher is perceived as a conductive material, an oxide semiconductor material having a carrier concentration of $10^{15} (\text{cm}^{-3})$ or less is perceived as an insulating material, and an oxide semiconductor material having a carrier concentration in the range of $10^{15} \sim 10^{18} (\text{cm}^{-3})$ is perceived as semiconducting material.

Therefore, the active layer **112** is formed of the oxide semiconductor material deposited in gas atmosphere having some oxygen ratio which is adjusted in order that the oxide semiconductor material has the semiconducting properties.

Each TFT may further include an etch stopper layer **115** formed on at least a channel region of the active layer **112**. When the active layer **112** is not a material which loses its semiconductor properties easily due to exposure to an etching gas or an etchant for forming the source and drain electrodes **113** and **114**, each TFT may not include the etch stopper layer **115**.

The TFTs are covered by an interlayer insulating film **121** and a protective film **122** sequentially formed to face the entire upper surface of the substrate **101**. That is, the interlayer insulating film **121** is formed over the entire upper surface of the gate insulating film **103** to cover any one of the active layer **112** and the etch stopper layer **115** and the source and drain electrodes **113** and **114**. In addition, the protective film **122** is formed over the entire upper surface of the interlayer insulating film **121** to have a flat upper surface.

In addition, any one of the source and drain electrodes **113** and **114** of each TFT is connected to the light emitting device **200** via a contact hole CT and the other thereof is connected to the data line DL (see FIG. 2) formed on the gate insulating film **103**.

The contact hole CT is formed through at least the protective film **122** so as to expose a portion of any one of the source and drain electrodes **113** and **114**. That is, when the interlayer insulating film **121** and the protective film **122** are sequentially stacked over the entire upper surface of the gate insulating film **103** so as to cover the TFTs, the contact hole CT is formed through the interlayer insulating film **121** and the protective film **122**.

Although not shown, when there is no separate conductive layer (e.g., a color filter (CF) layer) between interlayer insulating film **121** and the protective film **122**, the interlayer insulating film **121** may be omitted.

The light emitting device **200** includes a plurality of first electrodes **211** and a bank **212** that constitute the metal oxide layer **210** evenly disposed on the flat protective film **122**, an emission layer **220** formed over the entire upper surface of the metal oxide layer **210**, and a second electrode **230** formed on the emission layer **220** to face the first electrodes **211**.

The metal oxide layer **210** is stacked on the protective film **122**, having a flat upper surface, so as to have a flat upper surface.

The metal oxide layer **210** may be formed of an oxide semiconductor material including $A_xB_yC_zO$ (wherein at least one of x, y, and z>0; e.g. x>0 and y=z=0; e.g. x and y>0 and z=0; e.g. x, y, and z>0), wherein A, B and C are each independently selected from Zn, Cd, Ga, In, Sn, Hf, and Zr. For example, the metal oxide layer **210** may include any one selected from among In—Ga—Zn-Oxide (IGZO), In—Sn—Zn-Oxide (ITZO), and In—Ga-Oxide (IGO).

As described above, the oxide semiconductor material such as IGZO(In—Ga—Zn-Oxide), ITZO(In—Sn—Zn-Oxide) and IGO(In—Ga-Oxide), may be formed to have insulating properties by adjusting the oxygen ratio in the gas atmosphere that is used for performing the deposition of the

oxide semiconductor material. For example, in accordance with some embodiments an oxygen ratio for forming the oxide semiconductor material, which has a carrier concentration of 10^{15} (cm^{-3}) or less and thus has insulating properties, is 9~10% in the gas atmosphere for performing the deposition of the oxide semiconductor material.

Also, after the oxide semiconductor material having insulating properties is formed, the insulating oxide semiconductor material is changed to conducting material by treatment. The treatment is performed in order to remove a number of oxygen (in other words, to reduce the oxygen content) in the insulating oxide semiconductor material, thereby increasing the carrier concentration of the oxide semiconductor material.

Using the properties of the oxide semiconductor material, the first electrodes **211** are formed by depositing a metal oxide layer **210** which is formed of oxide semiconductor material having insulating properties, and then making a portion of the metal oxide layer **210** corresponding to an emission area EA of each pixel area PA conductive. For example, the portion of the metal oxide layer **210** may have conductivity through plasma treatment, for example using a gas including at least one of Ar, N_2 , NH_3 and H_2 , thereby forming the first electrodes **211**.

In addition, each first electrode **211** is connected to the TFT via a contact hole CT that passes through at least the protective film **122**.

The bank **212** is the remaining portion of the metal oxide layer **210** in which the first electrodes **211** are not formed, i.e., the remaining portion that is not made conductive and maintains insulating properties.

In other words, as illustrated in FIG. 4, the portions of the metal oxide layer **210** corresponding to the emission areas EAs of the respective pixel areas PAs are made conductive to form the first electrodes **211** and the remaining portion thereof maintains insulating properties, thus forming the bank **212**.

The emission layer **220** is formed over the metal oxide layer **210**, i.e., on the first electrodes **211** and the bank **212** formed at edges of the first electrodes **211**, using an organic light emitting material.

In this regard, the emission layer **220** may be formed of an organic light emitting material to emit light having the same wavelength. In other words, light emitted by the emission layer **210** may have the same wavelength (color) or wavelength spectrum (color spectrum) in each of the emission areas EAs. In this case, the organic light emitting display device further includes a color filter (CF) layer formed between the emission layer **220** and a light emitting surface. The CF layer may be configured to provide light of different colors, for example to provide pixels of different colors, e.g. red, green and blue pixels, in the organic light emitting display device.

For example, when the organic light emitting display device is of a bottom emission type to emit display light via the substrate **101**, the organic light emitting display device may further include a CF layer (not shown) formed between the interlayer insulating film **121** and the protective film **122** to correspond to the emission area EA of each pixel area PA. On the other hand, when the organic light emitting display device is of a top emission type to emit display light via an optical path excluding the substrate **101**, the organic light emitting display device may further include a CF layer (not shown) formed between the light emitting device **200** and a sealing layer (not shown) to correspond to the emission area EA of each pixel area PA. In this regard, the sealing layer

(not shown) is configured to face the substrate **101** to prevent moisture or oxygen from permeating the light emitting device **200**.

The second electrode **230** is formed over the emission layer **220**. That is, the second electrode **230** is configured to face the first electrodes **211**, with the emission layer **220** disposed therebetween.

As described above, according to various embodiments of the present invention, instead of being formed by selective etching of a separate conductive layer, the first electrodes **211** are formed as a portion of the metal oxide layer **210** evenly disposed on the protective film **122**. In addition, the bank **212** that is formed as a portion of the metal oxide layer **210** and maintains insulating properties is arranged at edges of the first electrodes **211**.

Through such configuration, steps are not formed by the first electrodes **211** and thus more rapid deterioration of the emission layer **220** than in other regions, caused when the organic light emitting material of the emission layer **220** is disposed on the edge region of each first electrode **211**, is prevented.

In the organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention, the edge region of each first electrode **211** is shielded, and thus, a bank formed as a separate insulating layer on the edge region of each first electrode **211** to overlap therewith so that an organic light emitting material is not deposited on the edge region of each first electrode **211** need not be formed.

Accordingly, it may be easy to thin the organic light emitting display device and manufacturing time and costs may be reduced, which results in enhanced yield.

Hereinafter, a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 5 and 6A to 6H.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device, according to various embodiments of the present invention. FIGS. 6A to 6H are views sequentially illustrating processes of the method of FIG. 5.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention includes arranging, on a substrate, a cell array including gate and data lines configured to define a plurality of pixel areas, a plurality of TFTs, and a protective film having a flat upper surface (step S110), forming a contact hole penetrating at least the protective film so as to expose a portion of each TFT (step S120), evenly forming a metal oxide layer on the flat protective film (step S130), forming, on the metal oxide layer, a mask including openings corresponding to emission areas of the respective pixel areas (step S141), forming a plurality of first electrodes and a bank by selectively performing plasma treatment on the metal oxide layer using the mask, in which portions of the metal oxide layer that have conductivity through plasma treatment, exposed via the openings corresponding to the emission areas of the respective pixel areas, form the first electrodes and the remaining portion thereof forms the bank (step S142), forming an emission layer over the entire upper surface of the metal oxide layer (step S150), and forming a second electrode on the emission layer so as to face the first electrodes (step S160).

As illustrated in FIG. 6A, the cell array **100** is formed on the substrate **101** (step S110).

In this regard, before forming the cell array **100**, a buffer layer **102** to prevent moisture or oxygen from permeating the substrate **101** may be further formed.

The cell array **100** includes TFTs corresponding to the pixel areas PA and the protective film **122** having a flat upper surface that is formed over the entire upper surface of the substrate **101** to cover the TFTs.

Referring to FIG. 2, the cell array **100** includes gate lines GLs and data lines DLs that intersect each other so as to define the pixel areas PAs and the TFTs formed at the intersections between the gate lines GLs and the data lines DLs to correspond to the pixel areas PAs.

Referring to FIG. 3, the arranging (step S110) includes forming the gate lines GLs (see FIG. 2) and the gate electrode **111** connected to the gate line GL on the buffer film **102** disposed over the entire upper surface of the substrate **101**, forming the gate insulating film **103** over the entire upper surface of the buffer film **102** to cover the gate lines GLs and the gate electrodes **111**, forming the active layer **112** on the gate insulating film **103** so as to overlap with at least a portion of the gate electrode **111**, forming the etch stopper layer **115** on at least a channel region of the active layer **112**, and forming, on the gate insulating film **103**, the data lines DLs (see FIG. 2) and the source and drain electrodes **113** and **114** that respectively overlap with opposite sides of the active layer **112** and are spaced apart from each other.

In addition, the arranging (step S110) further includes forming the protective film **122** over the entire upper surface of the substrate **101**, i.e., over the entire upper surface of the gate insulating film **103**, so as to cover the TFTs and have a flat upper surface.

Moreover, the arranging (step S110) may further include, before forming the protective film **122**, forming the inter-layer insulating film **121** on the entire upper surface of the gate insulating film **103** to cover the TFTs.

As illustrated in FIG. 6B, the contact hole CT that passes through at least the protective film **122** is formed so as to expose a portion of any one of the source and drain electrodes **113** and **114** of each TFT which is not connected to the data line DL (step S120).

As illustrated in FIG. 6C, the metal oxide layer **210** having insulating properties is evenly formed over the entire upper surface of the flat protective film **122** (step S130).

The metal oxide layer **210** is formed of a combination material including metal and oxide, in particular, the oxide semiconductor material including $A_xB_yC_zO$ (wherein at least one of x, y, and z>0; e.g. x>0 and y=z=0; e.g. x and y>0 and z=0; e.g. x, y, and z>0), wherein A, B and C are each independently selected from Zn, Cd, Ga, In, Sn, Hf, and Zr. For example, the metal oxide layer **210** may include any one selected from among In—Ga—Zn-Oxide (IGZO), In—Sn—Zn-Oxide (ITZO), and In—Ga-Oxide (IGO).

In this regards, the metal oxide layer **210** may be deposited in a gas atmosphere including 9~30% (e.g., 9~10%) of oxygen ratio so that the metal oxide layer **210** has insulating properties.

In addition, the metal oxide layer **210** may be formed to fill the contact hole CT of each pixel area PA.

Next, as illustrated in FIG. 6D, a mask **300** having openings **310** corresponding to the emission areas EAs of the respective pixel areas PAs is formed on the metal oxide layer **210** (step S141).

As illustrated in FIG. 6E, plasma treatment is performed on portions of the metal oxide layer **210** that are exposed via the openings **310**, using the mask **300**. In this regard, the portions of the metal oxide layer **210** on which plasma

treatment is performed are made conductive, thereby forming the first electrodes **211**. In addition, the remaining portion of the metal oxide layer **210** on which plasma treatment is not performed maintains insulating properties, thereby forming the bank **212** (step S142).

In this regard, selective plasma treatment of the metal oxide layer **210** may be performed using a gas including at least one of Ar, N₂, NH₃, and H₂ so as to form the first electrode **212**.

For example, as illustrated in below Table 1, the metal oxide layer **210** may be formed of the oxide semiconductor material which is deposited in a gas atmosphere including 9~30% (e.g., 9~10%) of oxygen ratio, thereby to be an insulating material having 10⁸ (Ω/square) or more of resistance. If the metal oxide layer **210** including insulating oxide semiconductor material is exposed to treatment of each condition for 1~50 seconds, the metal oxide layer **210** is changed to a conducting material having 700~1000 (Ω/square) of resistance. The oxide semiconductor material in the example of Table 1 includes α-IGZO which has 700 Å of thickness, and is deposited in gas atmosphere including 9.4% of oxygen ratio and room temperature (R.T). The reaction pressure of the treatment is 0.5~1.5 torr.

TABLE 1

Status	resistance (Ω/square)
insulating oxide semiconductor material is deposited	10 ⁸ and more
performing the H ₂ plasma treatment using a gas including 320 sccm of NH ₃ and 900 sccm of H ₂ to the oxide semiconductor material	903.9
performing the H ₂ plasma treatment using a gas including 160 sccm of NH ₃ and 500 sccm of H ₂ to the oxide semiconductor material	908.7
performing the H ₂ plasma treatment using a gas including 80 sccm of NH ₃ and 250 sccm of H ₂ to the oxide semiconductor material	1042

As illustrated in FIG. 6F, the mask **300** (see FIG. 6E) is removed and then, as illustrated in FIG. 6G, the emission layer **220** is formed by depositing an organic light emitting material over the entire upper surface of the metal oxide layer **210**, i.e., on the first electrodes **211** and the bank **212** (step S150).

As illustrated in FIG. 6H, the second electrode **230** facing the first electrodes **211** is formed on the emission layer **220** (step S160).

As described above, according to various embodiments of the present invention, portions of the metal oxide layer **210** that is evenly disposed on the flat protective film **122** so as to have insulating properties, corresponding to the emission areas EAs of the respective pixel areas PAs, are subjected to selective plasma treatment. Through this process, the portions of the metal oxide layer **210**, having conductivity through plasma treatment, form the first electrodes **211**, and the remaining portion of the metal oxide layer **210** that is not subjected to plasma treatment and maintains insulating properties forms the bank **212**.

Thus, it is unnecessary to perform a process of forming and patterning a separate insulating layer to form a bank and, accordingly, manufacturing time and costs may be further reduced, which results in further enhancement of yield.

According to various embodiments of the present invention, an organic light emitting display device includes first electrodes formed such that portions of a metal oxide layer

formed on a flat upper surface of a cell array, corresponding to emission areas of respective pixel areas, are made conductive. According to various embodiments the metal oxide layer may be a layer that includes, or is made of, an oxide semiconductor material.

The first electrodes are not formed by selective etching, and thus, steps that cause deterioration of an emission layer do not occur. Thus, a bank formed as a separate insulating layer on edge regions of the first electrodes to overlap therewith is not needed.

In addition, the metal oxide layer is formed in a state of having insulating properties and has conductivity through a separate process. Through this process, the remaining portion of the metal oxide layer in which the first electrodes are not formed maintains insulating properties, thereby forming a bank.

Through such configuration, an organic light emitting device does not include a bank formed as a separate insulating film and thus may be more desirable in terms of thin film fabrication.

The first electrode **211** is formed of the oxide semiconductor material having conducting properties through treatment and the first electrode **211** is connected to the TFT via contact hole CT that passes through at least the protective film **122**. However, when the oxide semiconductor material of the first electrode **211** may be not deposited inside the contact hole CT, or when the treatment may be not performed to the oxide semiconductor material inside the contact hole CT, thus reliance on the electrical connection of the first electrode **211** and the TFT may be decreased.

Therefore, an organic light emitting display device according to another various embodiments of the present invention, further includes a sub-electrode formed between the first electrode **211** and the protective film **122**.

FIG. 7 is a sectional view illustrating any one of a plurality of pixel regions of an organic light emitting display device according to another embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 7, the organic light emitting display device according to another various embodiments of the present invention, is identical with the organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention as illustrated in FIGS. 1-3 and 5 except of further including the sub-electrode **240**.

The sub-electrode **240** corresponds to the emission area EA of each pixel area PA, and is formed between the protective film **122** and the first electrode **211**. The sub-electrode **240** is formed to cover at least the contact hole CT and surrounding of the contact hole CT.

The sub electrode **240** is formed as thin film of metal. For example, the sub electrode **240** is formed of any one of MoTi, ITO and Al.

The thickness of the sub electrode **240** is thinner than the thickness of the metal oxide layer **210** so that the shape of the sub electrode **240** may not be transferred to the metal oxide layer **210**. For example, the sub electrode **240** includes 100~500 Å of thickness, and the metal oxide layer **210** includes 900~1500 Å of thickness.

A method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to another various embodiments of the present invention is identical with the organic light emitting display device according to various embodiments of the present invention as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7A-7H, except of further including depositing metallic thin film and patterning the metallic thin film so that the sub-electrode **240** corresponding to the emission area EA of each pixel area PA, and corresponding to at least the contact hole CT and

surrounding of the contact hole CT before forming metal oxide layer **210** (S131) and after forming the contact hole CT (S120).

According to another various embodiments of the present invention, reliance on the electrical connection of the first electrode **211** and the TFT may be improved by the sub-electrode **240**, and the resistance of the first electrode **211** may be decreased by the sub-electrode **240**. But also, the thickness of the device may be not increased by the sub-electrode **240**.

In addition, a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device need not include a process of forming and patterning a separate insulating film to form a bank, and thus, manufacturing time and costs may be reduced, which results in enhanced yield.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

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

arranging a cell array on a substrate, the cell array comprising gate lines and data lines intersecting each other so as to define a plurality of pixel areas, a plurality of thin film transistors corresponding to the plurality of pixel areas, and a protective film evenly formed and covering the plurality of thin film transistors;

forming a metal oxide layer evenly on the protective film, consisting of a plurality of first electrodes and insulation portions arranged at both sides of the first electrodes, wherein an upper surface of the plurality of first electrodes and an upper surface of the insulation portions of the metal oxide layer are coplanar;

forming a planar emission layer directly on the entire upper surface of the insulation portions and the entire upper surface of the first electrodes of the metal oxide layer; and

forming a second electrode on the planar emission layer to face the first electrodes.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein, in the forming of the metal oxide layer, the metal oxide layer comprises $A_xB_yC_zO$ ($x, y, z > 0$), wherein A, B and C are each independently selected from among Zn, Cd, Ga, In, Sn, Hf, and Zr and is formed by deposition so as to have insulating properties.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the metal oxide layer comprises one selected from among In—Ga—Zn—Oxide (IGZO), In—Sn—Zn—Oxide (ITZO), and In—Ga—Oxide (IGO).

4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the forming of the first electrodes and the forming of the bank comprises:

forming a mask on the metal oxide layer, the mask having openings corresponding to the emission areas of the respective pixel areas; and

selectively performing plasma treatment on the metal oxide layer using the mask such that portions of the metal oxide layer corresponding to the emission areas of the respective pixel area form the plurality of first electrodes having the conductive properties through the plasma treatment, and the remaining portion of the metal oxide layer forms the bank.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the plasma treatment for the portions of the metal oxide layer is performed using a gas comprising at least one of Ar, N₂, and H₂.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the arranging the cell array comprises:

forming the gate lines and gate electrodes connected to the gate lines on the substrate;
forming a gate insulating film over the substrate so as to cover the gate lines and the gate electrodes;
forming an active layer on the gate insulating film to overlap with at least a portion of the gate electrodes;
forming the data lines and the source and drain electrodes on the gate insulating film, the source and drain electrodes respectively overlapping with opposite sides of the active layer and spaced apart from each other; and
forming the protective film over the gate insulating film so as to cover the source and drain electrodes and have a flat upper surface.

7. The method according to claim 6, further comprising, before the forming of the metal oxide layer,

forming a contact hole passing through at least the protective film so as to expose a portion of any one of the source and drain electrodes,
wherein each first electrode is connected to any one of the source and drain electrodes via the contact hole.

8. The method according to claim 7, further comprising, after the formed of the contact hole and before the forming of the metal oxide layer,

forming a sub-electrode corresponding to the emission areas of the respective pixel area of each pixel area, and disposed between the first electrode and the protective film to cover at least the contact hole.

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摘要(译)

有机发光显示装置可包括：单元阵列，包括在基板上彼此交叉的栅极线 and 数据线，以限定多个像素区域，在栅极线与数据之间的交叉处形成的多个薄膜晶体管线条对应于多个像素区域，保护膜均匀地形成在基板上以覆盖薄膜晶体管；形成多个第一电极，使得对应于各个像素区域的发光区域的金属氧化物层的部分导电，金属氧化物层均匀地设置在保护膜上；构成金属氧化物层的剩余部分的堤，其中没有形成第一电极并形成成为具有绝缘性能；形成在金属氧化物层上的发光层；第二电极形成在发光层上，以面对第一电极。

