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Suh

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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 12/588,690, filed on Oct.
23, 2009, now abandoned.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 23, 2008 (KR) 10-2008-0104427

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H01L 51/54 (2006.01)
H01L 51/56 (2006.01)
H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01L 51/56** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3246**
(2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The OLED display device includes a substrate, a first electrode located on the substrate, a pixel defining layer located on the first electrode to expose a part of the first electrode, a fluorine-based polymer layer located on the pixel defining layer, an organic layer located on the first electrode, and a second electrode located on the entire surface of the substrate. The method of manufacturing the OLED display device includes forming a first electrode on a substrate, forming a pixel defining layer on the first electrode, forming a fluorine-based polymer layer on the pixel defining layer, patterning the fluorine-based polymer layer and the pixel defining layer by laser ablation to open a part of the first electrode, forming an organic layer on the opened first electrode, and forming a second electrode on the entire surface of the substrate.

9 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

FIG. 1A

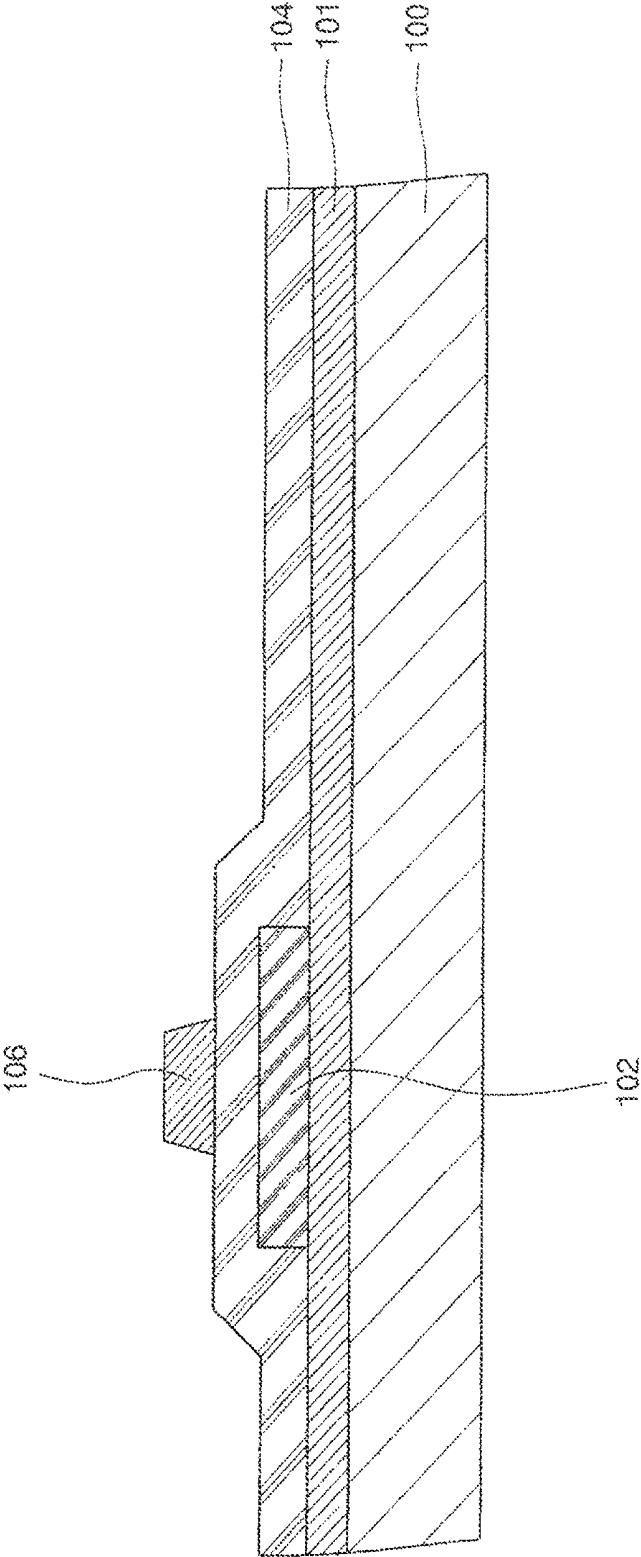


FIG. 1B

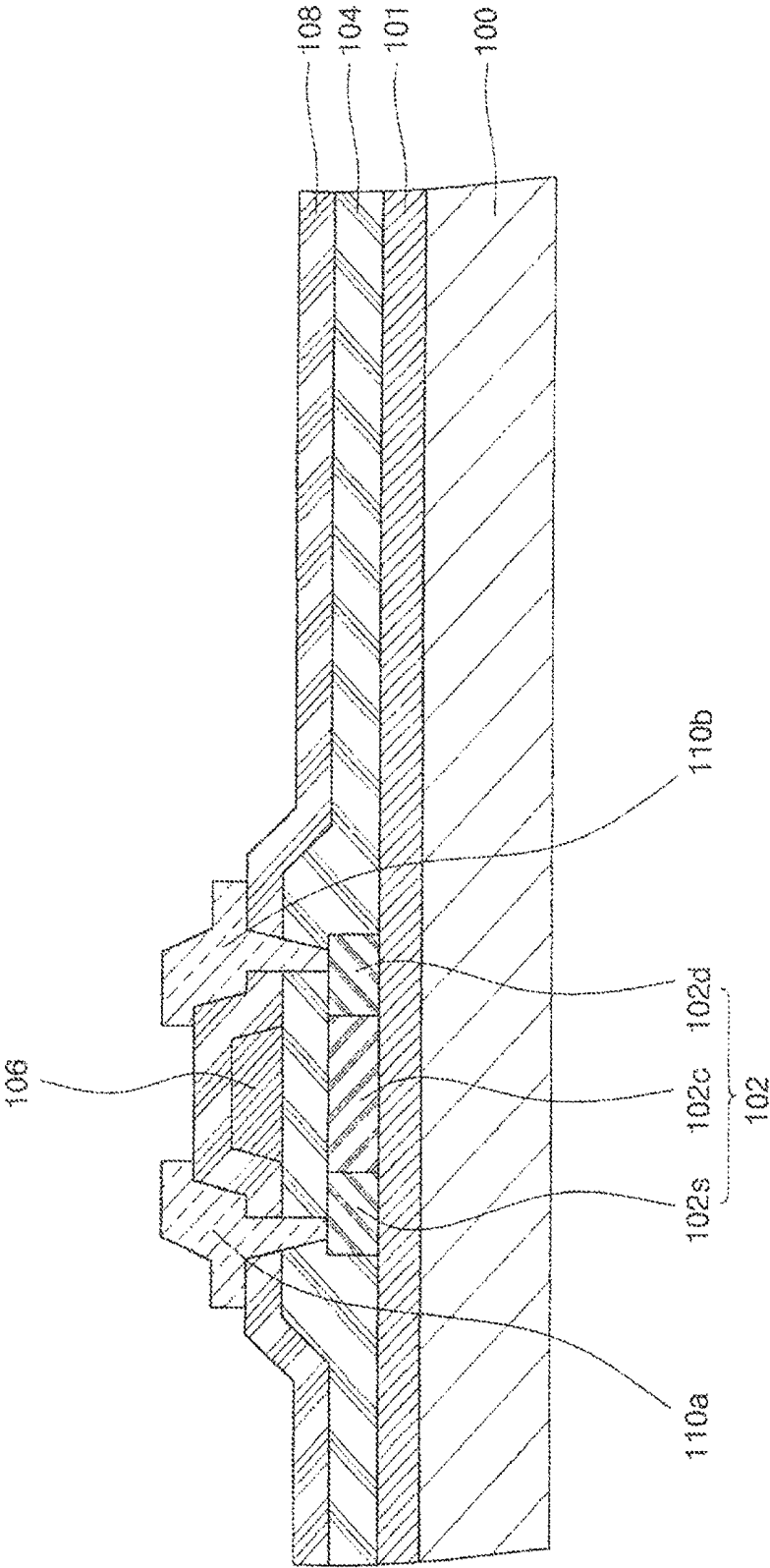


FIG. 1C

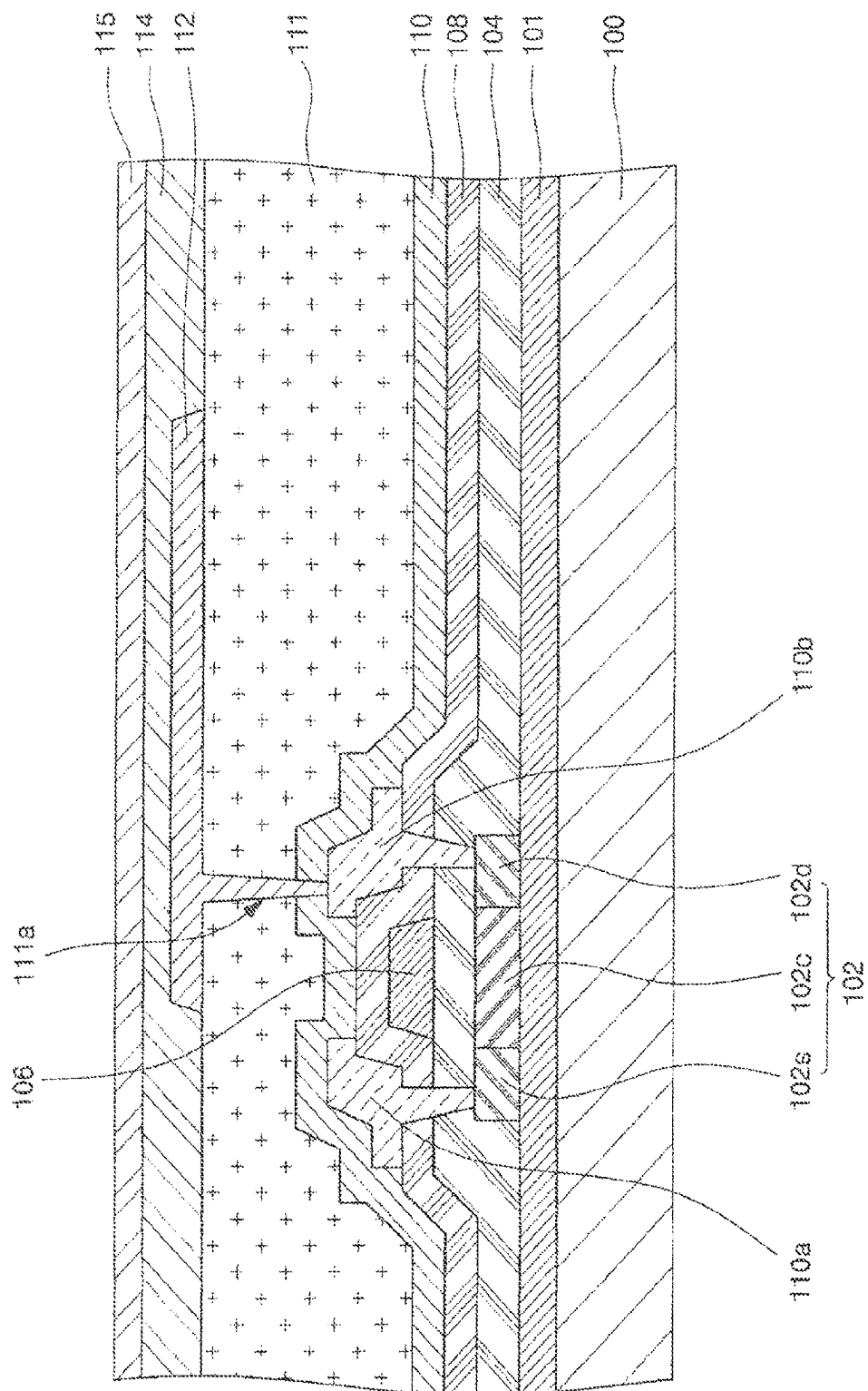


FIG. 1D

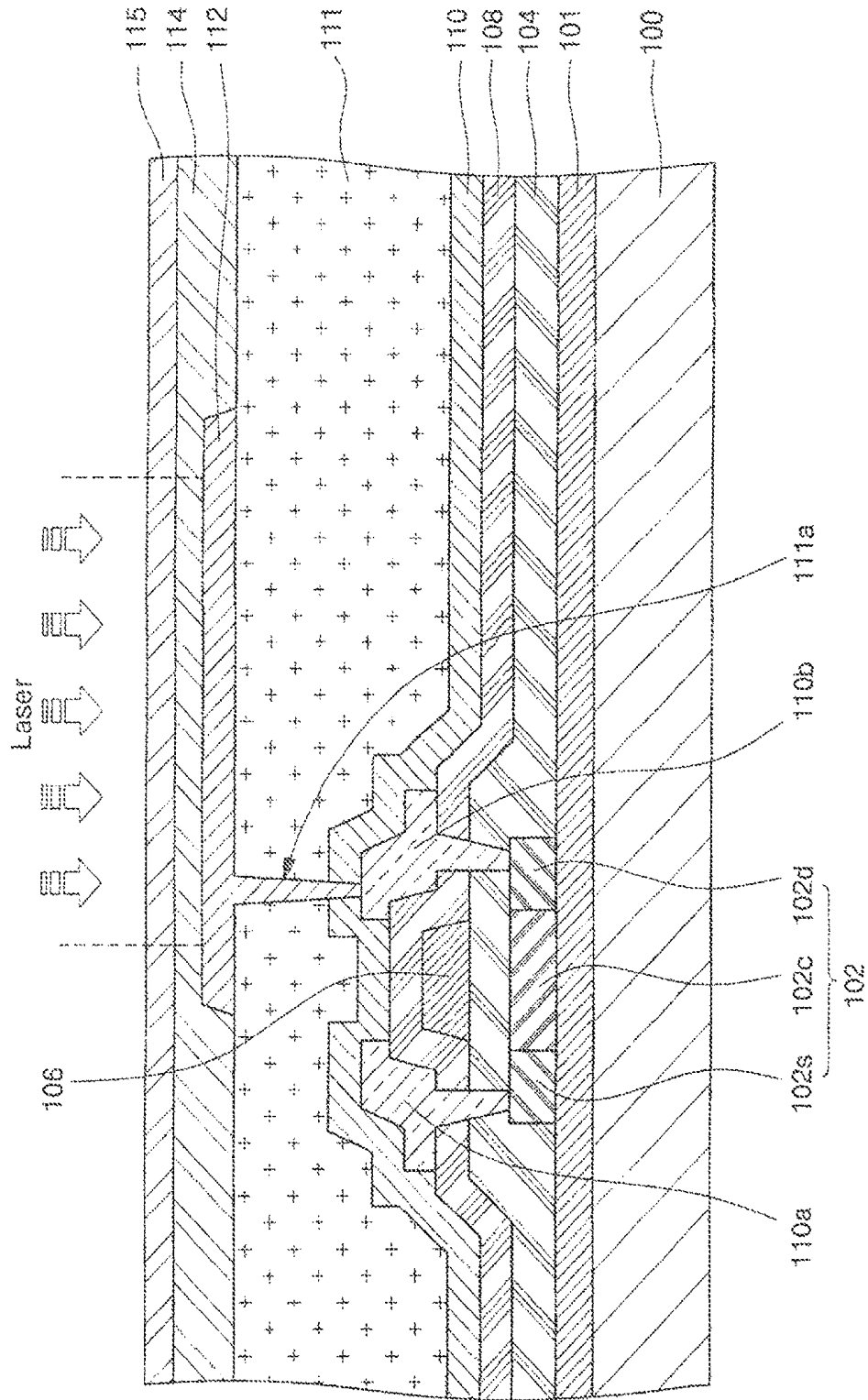
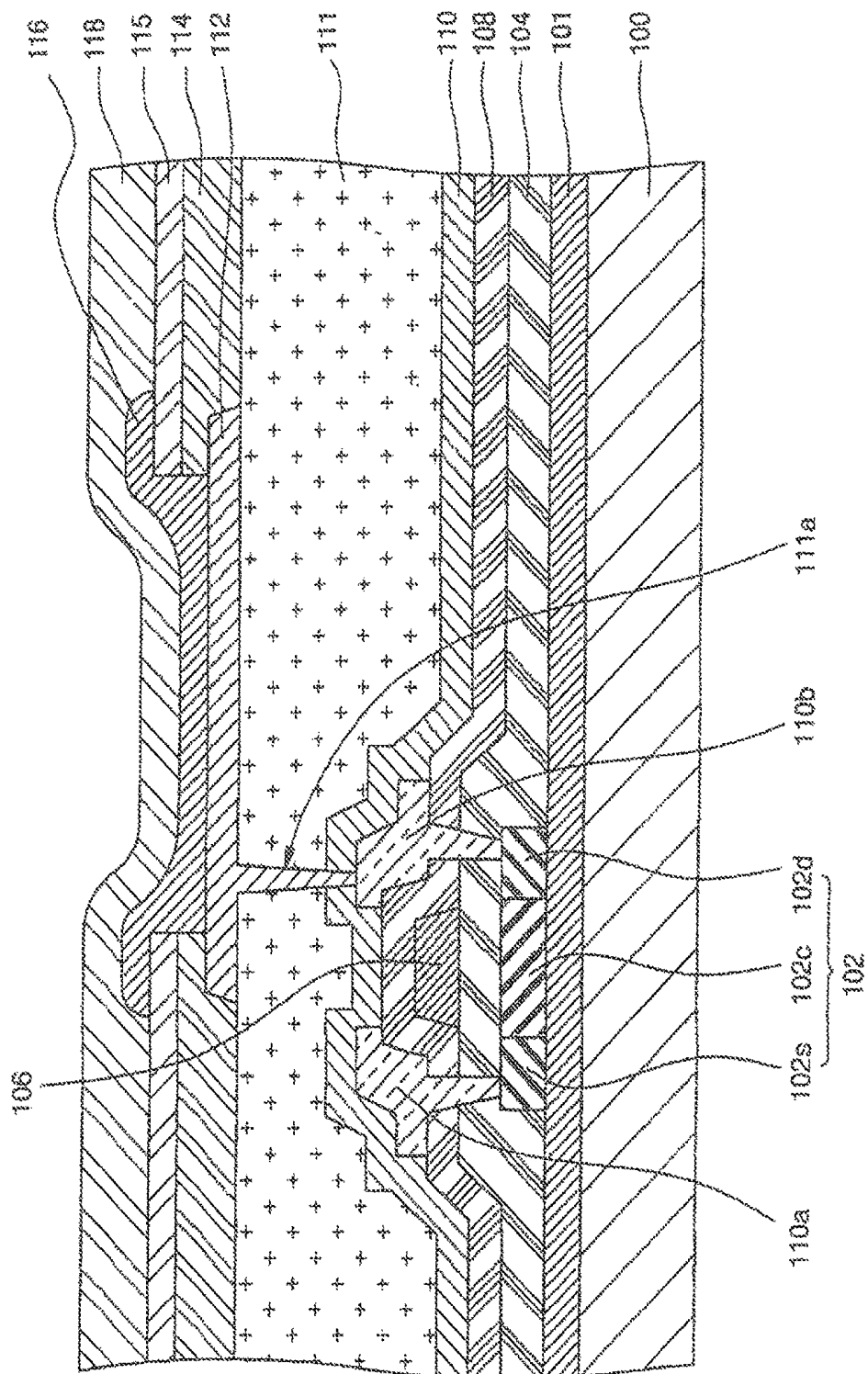


FIG. 1E



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ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

This application claims the benefit under 35 USC §121 and 35 USC §120 of prior non-provisional application U.S. application Ser. No. 12/588,690, ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME, filed 23 Oct. 2009, and incorporates by reference the same herein in its entirety, which application makes reference to, and incorporates by reference, and claims all benefits accruing under 35 USC §119 from an application for ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME earlier filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on 23 Oct. 2008 and there duly assigned Serial No. 10-2008-0104427.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

Non-limiting example embodiments of the present invention relate to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device and methods of manufacturing the same, and more particularly, to OLED display devices in which an organic layer is formed after easily patterning a pixel defining layer formed of a photoresist material using a fluorine-based polymer layer to improve a surface property of a first electrode, and a method of manufacturing the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

Among flat panel display devices, an OLED display device has advantages such as a fast response time of 1 ms or less, low power consumption, self-emission and a wide viewing angle as a moving picture display medium regardless of its size. It may be also fabricated at a low temperature and in a simple process based on conventional semiconductor processing technology, and thus attracts attention as a next generation flat panel display device.

The OLED display device may be classified as a polymer device manufactured by using a wet process or a small molecule device manufactured by using deposition, depending on the material used for an organic light emitting diode and the process.

Among methods of patterning a polymer or small molecule emission layer, when an emission layer is patterned by ink-jet printing, materials for organic layers except for an emission layer are limited, and a structure for ink-jet printing should be formed on a substrate. When an emission layer is patterned by deposition, it is difficult to fabricate a large device due to use of a metal mask. An alternative technique for such a patterning technique is laser induced thermal imaging (LITI), which has developed in recent times.

However, there are some problems when an organic layer including an emission layer is formed by these methods. An organic light emitting diode includes many underlying polymer organic layers, which may be also formed in a non-emission region while these organic layers including an organic emission layer are formed on a first electrode, thereby affecting an underlying device. Thus, defects may be generated and production yield may be reduced.

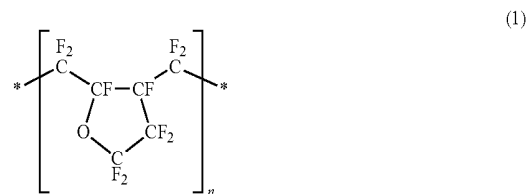
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Non-limiting example embodiments of the present invention provide organic light emitting diode (OLED) display

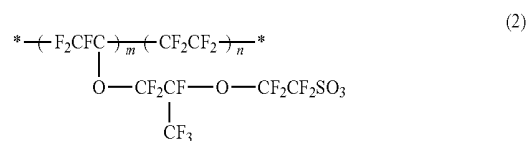
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devices. The organic light emitting diode display device may include a substrate, a first electrode, a pixel defining layer, a fluorine-based polymer layer, an organic layer and a second electrode. For example, the first electrode is located on the substrate. The pixel defining layer is located on the first electrode. The pixel defining layer has an opening. The fluorine-based polymer layer is located on the pixel defining layer. The fluorine-based polymer has an opening. The opening of the fluorine-based polymer layer interconnects to the opening of the pixel-defining layer to expose a part of the first electrode. The organic layer is located on the exposed part of the first electrode. The second electrode is located on the organic layer and the fluorine-based polymer layer.

Non-limiting example embodiments of the present invention provide OLED devices. The OLED devices include a substrate, a first electrode, a pixel, a fluorine-based polymer layer, an organic layer and a second electrode. For example, the first electrode is located on the substrate. The pixel defining layer is located on the first electrode. The pixel defining layer has an opening. The pixel defining layer is formed using a photoresist material. The fluorine-based polymer layer is located on the pixel defining layer. The fluorine-based polymer has an opening. The opening of the fluorine-based polymer layer interconnects to the opening of the pixel-defining layer to expose a part of the first electrode. The organic layer is located on the exposed part of the first electrode. The second electrode is located on the organic layer and the fluorine-based polymer layer. The fluorine-based polymer layer comprises at least one of the compounds represented by Formulae 1 to 3:



wherein n is an integer of about 50 to 1,000;



wherein m is an integer of about 50 to 1,000, and n is an integer of about 50 to 1,000; and



wherein n is an integer of about 50 to 1,000.

Non-limiting example embodiments of the present invention provide methods of manufacturing OLED devices. For example, a substrate is provided. A first electrode is formed on the substrate. A pixel defining layer is formed on the first electrode. A fluorine-based polymer layer is formed on the pixel defining layer. An opening is formed in the pixel defining layer and the fluorine-based polymer layer to expose a part of the first electrode. An organic layer is

formed on the exposed part of the first electrode. A second electrode is formed on the organic layer and the fluorine-based polymer layer.

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:

FIGS. 1A to 1E are cross-sectional views illustrating an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device according to non-limiting example embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Non-limiting example embodiments of the present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which the non-limiting example embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these non-limiting embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the drawings, the thicknesses of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification.

FIGS. 1A to 1E are cross-sectional views illustrating an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device according to non-limiting example embodiments of the present invention.

Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, a substrate **100** is provided. The exemplary material included in the substrate **100** may be glass or plastic.

Subsequently, a buffer layer **101** is formed on the substrate **100**. The buffer layer **101** functions to facilitate crystallization of a polycrystalline silicon layer to be formed in the following process by preventing diffusion of moisture or impurities generated from the underlying substrate **100** and/or controlling a heat transfer rate during crystallization.

Then, an amorphous silicon layer (not illustrated) is formed on the buffer layer **101**. Here, the amorphous silicon layer may be formed by chemical vapor deposition or physical vapor deposition. While or after forming the amorphous silicon layer, the amorphous silicon layer may be dehydrogenated to reduce the concentration of hydrogen.

A semiconductor layer **102** is formed by crystallizing the amorphous silicon layer into a polycrystalline silicon layer. Here, the semiconductor layer **102** is formed by crystallizing the amorphous silicon layer using a solid phase crystallization (SPC) process, a sequential lateral solidification (SLS) process, a metal induced crystallization (MIC) process, a metal induced lateral crystallization (MILC) process, a super grain silicon (SGS) process, a rapid thermal annealing (RTA) process, or an excimer laser annealing (ELA) process, and then patterning the crystallized layer.

After that, a gate insulating layer **104** is formed on the substrate **100** having the semiconductor layer **102**, and the gate insulating layer may be formed using silicon oxide,

silicon nitride or a combination thereof. In addition, the gate insulating layer may be a single- or multi-layered structure.

A gate electrode **106** is then formed on the gate insulating layer **104**. The gate electrode **106** is formed on a portion of the gate insulating layer **104** corresponding to the semiconductor layer **102** by forming a metal layer, and etching the metal layer for the gate electrode by photolithography. The metal layer for a gate electrode (not illustrated) may be a single layer of aluminum (Al) or an aluminum-neodymium (Al—Nd) or a multilayer including an aluminum alloy stacked on a chromium (Cr) or molybdenum (Mo) alloy.

Referring to FIG. 1B, source and drain regions **102s** and **102d** are formed by injecting an impurity having an opposite conductivity type to the impurity injected into the silicon layer into the source and drain regions **102s** and **102d** of the semiconductor layer **102**, using the gate electrode **106** as a mask. Alternatively, the source and drain regions may be formed by forming a photoresist pattern exposing the regions to be source and drain regions and then injecting an impurity. When the gate electrode **106** is formed at a location corresponding to the semiconductor layer **102**, channel, source and drain regions **102c**, **102s** and **102d** may be defined in the semiconductor layer **102** as described in the following process.

Afterward, an interlayer insulating layer **108** is formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100**. The interlayer insulating layer **108** may be a silicon nitride layer, a silicon oxide layer or a multilayer thereof.

Subsequently, source and drain electrodes **110a** and **110b** connected to the source and drain regions **102s** and **102d** through contact holes (not illustrated) exposing the source and drain regions **102s** and **102d** of the semiconductor layer **102** are formed by etching the interlayer insulating layer **108** and the gate insulating layer **104**. The source and drain electrodes **110a** and **110b** may be formed using material such as Mo, Cr, tungsten (W), Al—Nd, titanium (Ti), MoW and Al. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof.

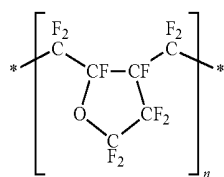
Referring to FIG. 1C, a passivation layer **110** is formed on the entire surface of the substrate including the source and drain electrodes **110a** and **110b**, and a planarization layer **111** is formed on the passivation layer **110**. A first electrode **112** connected to one of the source and drain electrodes **110a** and **110b** through a via hole **111a** formed in the planarization layer **111** is then formed. The first electrode **112** may be a transparent or reflective electrode. When the first electrode **112** is used as a transparent electrode, the first electrode **112** may include ITO, IZO, ZnO or In₂O₃. These may be used alone or in a combination thereof. In contrary, when the first electrode **112** is used as a reflective electrode, the first electrode **112** may be formed in a multilayered structure including a first layer formed including Ag, Mg, Al, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr or a combination thereof, and a second layer including ITO, IZO, ZnO or In₂O₃ on the first layer.

After that, a pixel defining layer **114** defining a pixel is formed on the first electrode **112**. Here, the pixel defining layer **114** is formed using a photoresist material, and formed to have a thickness of about 1,000 Å to 1 μm for proper function.

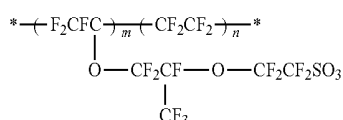
A polymer layer **115** is formed on the pixel defining layer **114**.

Here, the polymer layer **115** may be formed using a fluorine-based polymer selected from materials represented by Formulae 1 to 3. Alternatively, the polymer layer **115** may be formed using a functional material containing about 10 to 50% fluorine.

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(Here, n is an integer of about 50 to 1,000.)



(Here, m is an integer of about 50 to 1,000, and n is an integer of about 50 to 1,000.)



(Here, n is an integer of about 50 to 1,000.)

When the polymer layer **115** is formed using the fluorine-based polymer, the polymer layer **115** may have a coating effect of a hydrophobic surface. Thus, diffusion of water, organic materials or other contaminants may be prevented. The fluorine-based polymer layer **115** may be advantageously formed to have a thickness of about 100 Å or more for the coating effect. However, when the polymer layer **115** is too thick, it is difficult to apply laser ablation to the polymer layer. Thus, the polymer layer **115** may be advantageously formed to have a thickness of about 3,000 Å or less, and the polymer layer may be formed by deposition or spin coating.

Referring to FIG. 1D, pulse-type excimer laser is applied to a part of the polymer layer **115** to partially remove the pixel defining layer **114** and the polymer layer **115** by laser ablation, thereby exposing a part of the first electrode **112**.

When the laser ablation is applied to the polymer layer **115** by radiating the excimer laser, the laser is transmitted through the polymer layer **115**, and is absorbed in the pixel defining layer **114** formed using a photoresist at the laser-irradiated portion, thereby lifting off the photoresist due to thermal diffusion. Thus, the polymer layer **115** and the pixel defining layer **114** are patterned. Here, when the laser is irradiated at an intensity of about 300 mW/cm² or more, the photoresist becomes hydrophilic, and thus is easily lifted off.

The surface of the first electrode **112** opened by patterning is hydrophilic, so that the first electrode **112** may have a better surface property when an organic layer is formed.

Referring to FIG. 1E, an organic layer **116** including an organic emission layer is formed on the opened first electrode **112**. The organic layer **116** may be formed by deposition or laser induced thermal imaging (LITI).

A second electrode **118** is then formed on the entire surface of the substrate **100**.

Here, the second electrode **118** may also be a transparent or reflective electrode. When the second electrode **118** is a transparent electrode, the second electrode **118** may include a first layer formed using Li, Ca, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, Al, Mg or a combination thereof and a second layer formed using ITO,

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[Formula 1]

IZO, ZnO or In₂O₃ on the first layer. Here, the second layer may be an auxiliary electrode or a bus electrode line.

Alternatively, when the second electrode **118** is a reflective electrode, the second electrode **118** may be formed using Li, Ca, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, Al, Mg or a combination thereof on the entire surface of the substrate.

The organic layer **116** located between the first and second electrodes **112** and **118** may be formed using a small molecule or polymer organic material.

The thin film transistors may be flexibly manufactured, and thus the OLED display device including the thin film transistor may have flexibility.

According to an OLED display device and a method of manufacturing the same of the present invention, a fluorine-based polymer layer is formed on a pixel defining layer to prevent diffusion of contaminants such as organic materials and water, and thus defects generated in fabrication of the OLED display device may be reduced, a process may be simplified due to an easy patterning technique and production yield may be effectively improved.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to non-limiting example embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that a variety of modifications and variations may be made to the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention defined in the appended claims, and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device, comprising:

providing a substrate;

forming a first electrode on the substrate;

forming a pixel defining layer on substrate to entirely cover the first electrode;

forming a fluorine-based polymer layer on the pixel defining layer, the fluorine-based polymer layer being composed of a hydrophobic material;

forming an opening in the pixel defining layer and forming an opening in the fluorine-based polymer layer to expose a part of the first electrode, the opening of the fluorine-based polymer layer interconnecting to the opening of the pixel-defining layer to expose a part of the first electrode, the first electrode covering the opening of the pixel-defining layer, a surface of the first electrode exposed through the opening of the pixel-defining layer being hydrophilic;

forming an organic layer on the exposed part of the first electrode, the opening of the fluorine-based polymer layer filled with the organic layer, the organic layer being internally contiguous, the organic layer contacting the fluorine-based polymer layer; and

forming a second electrode on the organic layer and the fluorine-based polymer layer, the organic layer forming a contact lip, the contact lip lying between the fluorine-based polymer layer and the second electrode.

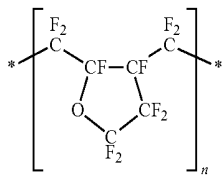
2. The method of claim 1, the formation of the opening in the pixel defining layer and the fluorine-based polymer layer comprising patterning the pixel defining layer and the fluorine-based polymer layer by laser ablation.

3. The method of claim 2, the laser being irradiated at an intensity of about 300 mW/cm² or more.

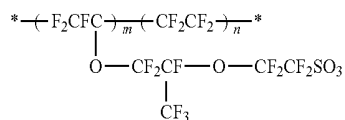
4. The method of claim 1, the pixel defining layer being formed using a photoresist material.

5. The method of claim 1, the fluorine-based polymer layer being formed using at least one of the compounds represented by Formulae 1 to 3:

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n being an integer of from about 50 to about 1,000;



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- m being an integer of from about 50 to about 1,000, and n being an integer of from about 50 to about 1,000; and



n being an integer of from about 50 to about 1,000.

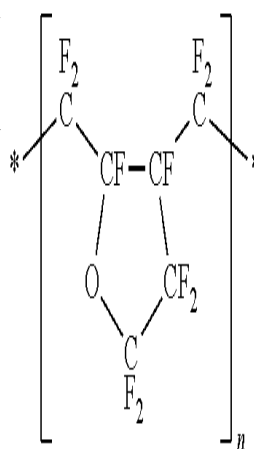
- 10 6. The method of claim 5, the fluorine-based polymer layer comprising a compound represented by Formula 1.
7. The method of claim 5, the fluorine-based polymer layer comprising a compound represented by Formula 2.
- (2) 8. The method of claim 5, the fluorine-based polymer layer comprising a compound represented by Formula 3.
- 15 9. The method of claim 1, the fluorine-based polymer layer being formed to have a thickness of from about 100 Å to about 3,000 Å.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US9437843	公开(公告)日	2016-09-06
申请号	US13/967190	申请日	2013-08-14
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO.LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SUH MIN CHUL		
发明人	SUH, MIN-CHUL		
IPC分类号	H01L51/54 H01L51/56 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L51/56 H01L27/3246		
优先权	1020080104427 2008-10-23 KR		
其他公开文献	US20130330868A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

OLED显示装置包括基板，位于基板上的第一电极，位于第一电极上以暴露第一电极的一部分的像素限定层，位于像素限定层上的氟基聚合物层，有机层位于第一电极上的第二电极和位于基板整个表面上的第二电极。制造OLED显示装置的方法包括在基板上形成第一电极，在第一电极上形成像素限定层，在像素限定层上形成氟基聚合物层，图案化氟基聚合物层和像素通过激光烧蚀限定层以打开第一电极的一部分，在打开的第一电极上形成有机层，并在基板的整个表面上形成第二电极。



(1)