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(54) **ORGANIC TRANSISTOR, METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME AND OLED DISPLAY DEVICE**

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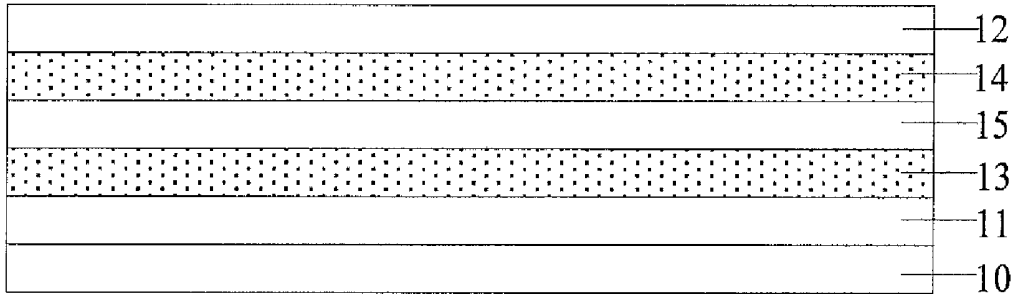
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Embodiments of the present disclosure provide an organic transistor, a method for producing the same and an OLED display device. The organic transistor includes: a collector and an emitter stacked above a substrate; a first organic semiconductor layer, a second organic semiconductor layer and a base between the first and second organic semiconductor layers, stacked and provided between the collector and the emitter; wherein the base forms a Schottky contact with the first organic semiconductor layer and forms a Schottky contact with the second organic semiconductor layer.



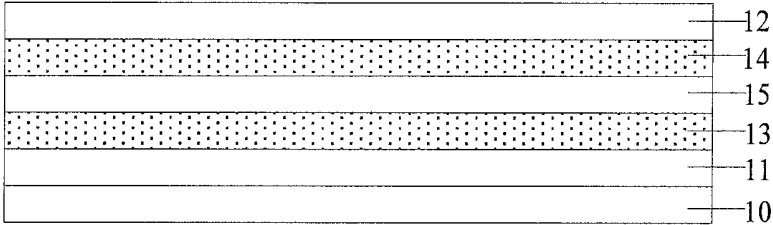


Fig. 1

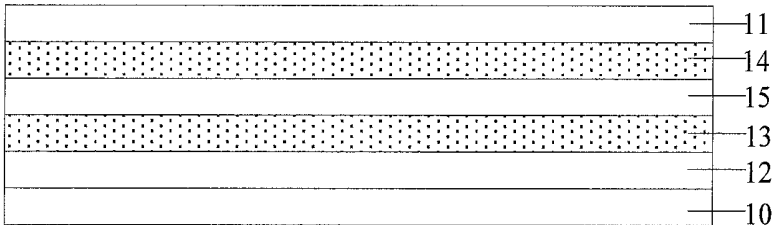


Fig. 2

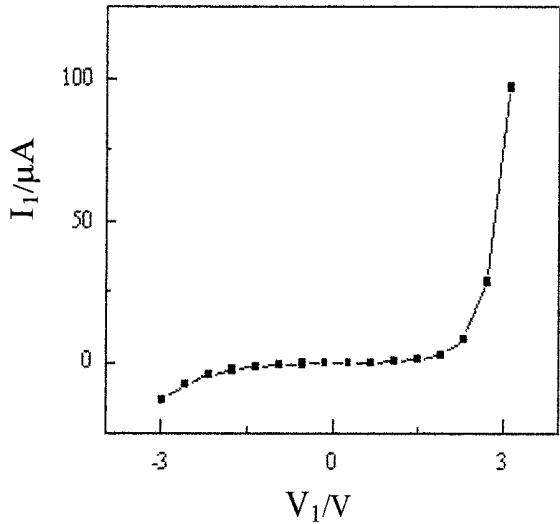


Fig. 3

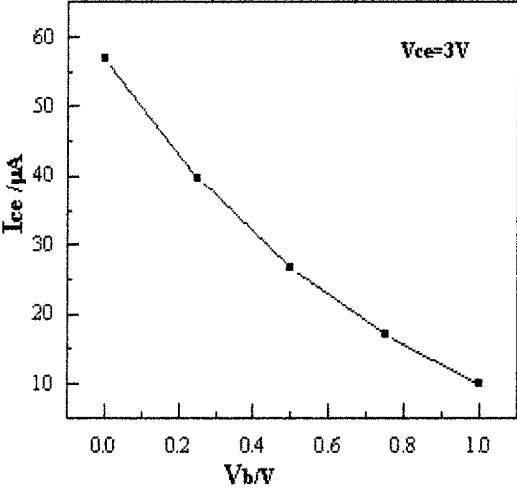


Fig. 4

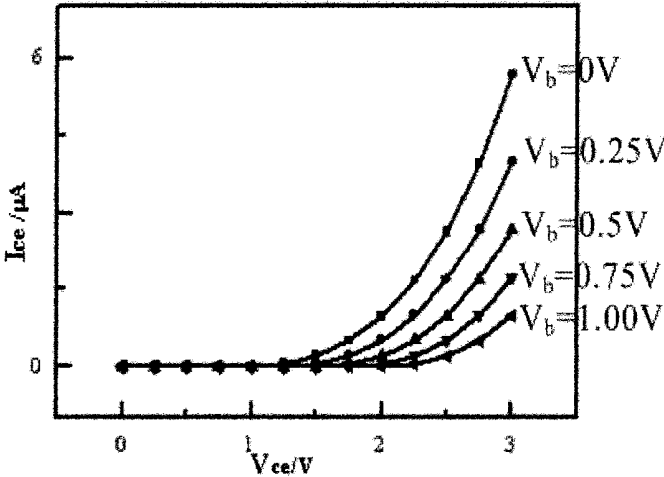


Fig. 5

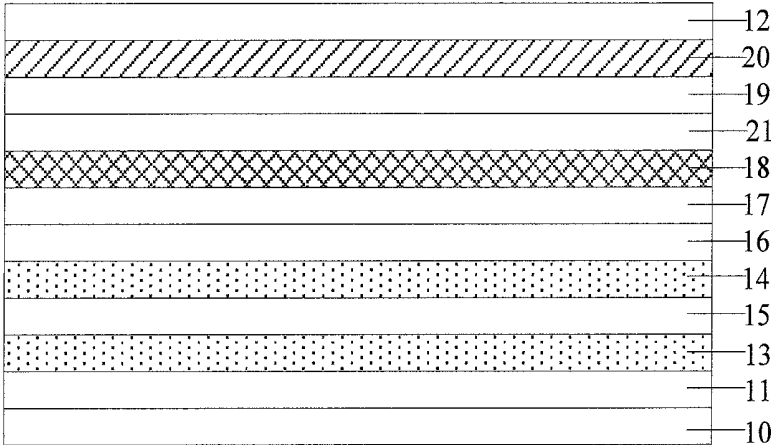


Fig. 9

**ORGANIC TRANSISTOR, METHOD FOR
PRODUCING THE SAME AND OLED
DISPLAY DEVICE**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

[0001] This application is a Section 371 National Stage of International Application No. PCT/CN2016/086388, filed on 20 Jun. 2016, which has not yet published, and claims priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 201610166468.7, entitled with “an Organic Transistor, Method for Producing the Same and OLED Display Device” and filed with SIPO on Mar. 22, 2016, which is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Field of the Disclosure

[0002] The present disclosure relates to technical field of display, and in particular, to an organic transistor, a method for producing the same and an OLED display device.

Description of the Related Art

[0003] Because Organic Light Emitting Diodes (abbreviated as OLEDs) display devices have advantages such as vivid color, ultra-thin thickness, energy conservation, a wide visual angle or the like, they are deemed to be a new generation display technique.

[0004] For Active-Matrix Organic Light Emitting Diodes (abbreviated as AMOLEDs) display devices, they need driver transistors to drive the OLEDs to actively emit light.

[0005] Currently, there are various kinds of transistors, which are classified mainly depending on different materials of active layers therein. For example, the material for the active layer can be amorphous silicon, metallic oxides, or organic materials, etc. Since carriers of the organic materials have low mobility, they are subject to more restrictions in applications of the prior art.

SUMMARY

[0006] One of objectives of the present application is to provide an organic transistor, a method for producing the same and an OLED display device, which can at least partially relieve the problem that the mobility is low for the organic semiconductor materials.

[0007] In a first aspect of the present application, it provides an organic transistor including:

[0008] a collector and an emitter stacked above a substrate;

[0009] a first organic semiconductor layer, a second organic semiconductor layer and a base between the first and second organic semiconductor layers, stacked and provided between the collector and the emitter;

[0010] wherein the base forms a Schottky contact with the first organic semiconductor layer and forms a Schottky contact with the second organic semiconductor layer.

[0011] In one example, both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer include P-type semiconductor or N-type semiconductor.

[0012] In one example, both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer are made of P-type semiconductor, and the base is made of a material having a low work function; or

[0013] both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer are made of N-type semiconductor, and the base is made of a material having a high work function.

[0014] In one example, the P-type semiconductor is PbPc or CuPc.

[0015] In one example, materials of the collector, the emitter and the base are selected from any of Au, Al, Cu, Ag, ITO, IZO, conductive polymer materials and conductive nano-meter structures or any combination thereof.

[0016] In one example, a thickness of the base is in a range of 20-30 nm.

[0017] In one example, a sum of thicknesses of the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer is in a range of 170-230 nm.

[0018] In one example, one of the collector and the emitter is located close to the substrate, while the other one of them is located distant from the substrate.

[0019] In a second aspect of the present application, it also provides an OLED display device including:

[0020] a driver transistor and a light emitting layer, wherein the driver transistor is the organic transistor as described above.

[0021] In one example, the OLED display device further includes a hole injection layer and a hole transmission layer;

[0022] the collector in the organic transistor is located close to the substrate, the first organic semiconductor layer, the base and the second organic semiconductor layer are provided above the collector in sequence, and the hole injection layer, the hole transmission layer and the light emitting layer are provided between the second organic semiconductor layer and the emitter in sequence;

[0023] wherein both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer include P-type semiconductor.

[0024] In one example, the OLED display device further includes an electron transmission layer provided between the emitter and the light emitting layer.

[0025] In one example, the OLED display device further includes an electron injection layer provided between the emitter and the electron transmission layer.

[0026] In one example, the OLED display device further includes a hole barrier layer provided between the electron transmission layer and the light emitting layer.

[0027] In a third aspect of the present application, it yet provides a method for producing an organic transistor including:

[0028] forming by an evaporation process a collector and an emitter stacked each other above a substrate, and a first organic semiconductor layer, a second organic semiconductor layer and a base stacked and provided between the collector and the emitter, wherein the base is located between the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer;

[0029] wherein the base forms a Schottky contact with the first organic semiconductor layer and forms a Schottky contact with the second organic semiconductor layer.

[0030] In one example, both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer include P-type semiconductor or N-type semiconductor.

[0031] In one example, the P-type semiconductor is PbPc or CuPc.

[0032] In one example, materials of the collector, the emitter and the base are selected from any of Au, Al, Cu, Ag,

ITO, IZO, conductive polymer materials and conductive nano-meter structures or any combination thereof.

[0033] In one example, a thickness of the base is in a range of 20-30 nm.

[0034] In one example, a sum of thicknesses of the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer is in a range of 170-230 nm.

[0035] In one example, one of the collector and the emitter is located close to the substrate, while the other one of them is located distant from the substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0036] In order to explain technical solutions of embodiments in the present application or in the prior art more clearly, the drawings for the embodiments or the prior art will be described briefly below. Apparently, the following drawings show only some of embodiments in the present application. From these drawings, the skilled person in the art may also obtain other drawings without any creative efforts.

[0037] FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing a structure of an organic transistor according to an embodiment of the present application;

[0038] FIG. 2 is a schematic view showing a structure of another alternative organic transistor according to an embodiment of the present application;

[0039] FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing relationship between voltage and current applied at both ends of a Schottky Contact according to an embodiment of the present application;

[0040] FIG. 4 is a schematic view showing relationship between voltage applied at a base and current between a collector and an emitter according to an embodiment of the present application;

[0041] FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing relationship between voltage and current between the collector and the emitter according to an embodiment of the present application;

[0042] FIG. 6 is a schematic view showing a structure of an OLED display device according to an embodiment of the present application;

[0043] FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing a structure of an improved OLED display device over that as shown in FIG. 6 according to an embodiment of the present application;

[0044] FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing a structure of an improved OLED display device over that as shown in FIG. 7 according to an embodiment of the present application; and

[0045] FIG. 9 is a schematic view showing a structure of an improved OLED display device over that as shown in FIG. 8 according to an embodiment of the present application.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0046] Below, technical solutions of embodiments of the present application will be described clearly and completely in conjunction with drawings for the embodiments. Apparently, the described embodiments are only a part of all embodiments of the present application, rather than all of the embodiments. From the embodiments of the present application, all other embodiments which can be obtained by the

person skilled in the art without any inventive efforts belong to the scope of the present application.

[0047] An embodiment of the present application provides an organic transistor, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. It includes a collector **11** and an emitter **12** stacked above a substrate **10**; and a first organic semiconductor layer **13**, a second organic semiconductor layer **14** and a base **15** between the first and second organic semiconductor layers **13** and **14**. The first organic semiconductor layer **13**, the second organic semiconductor layer **14** and the base **15** are stacked between the collector **11** and the emitter **12**.

[0048] Specifically, Schottky Contacts are respectively formed between the base **15** and the first organic semiconductor layer **13**, and between the base **15** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14**.

[0049] It should be noted that firstly, the collector **11** and the emitter **12** can be disposed as shown in FIG. 1, i.e., the collector **11** is located close to the substrate **10**, and the emitter **12** is located distant from the substrate **10**; or they can be disposed as shown in FIG. 2, the collector **11** is located distant from the substrate **10** and the emitter **12** is located close to the substrate **10**.

[0050] Secondly, both the first organic semiconductor layer **13** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14** can be a P-type semiconductor layer or a N-type semiconductor layer.

[0051] The first organic semiconductor layer **13** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14** together constitute an active layer of the organic transistor.

[0052] Thirdly, materials for the collector **11**, the emitter **12** and the base **15** can be any one of a group consisting of conductive materials such as Au, Al, Cu, Ag, ITO or IZO, or any combination thereof. The materials for them can also be selected from conductive polymer materials (for example, PEDOT: PSS); or from conductive nanometer structures such as Ag nanometer filaments or CNTs.

[0053] In one example, the material for the base **15** can be chosen to be any suitable conductive material depending on the different materials of the first and second organic semiconductor layers **13** and **14**, so that the base **15** forms a Schottky contact with the first organic semiconductor layer **13** and forms a Schottky contact with the second organic semiconductor layer **14**.

[0054] When the first and second organic semiconductor layers **13** and **14** are made of the P-type semiconductor, the material of the base **15** may have low work function, for example Ag, Al or the like. Alternatively, when the first and second organic semiconductor layers **13** and **14** are made of the N-type semiconductor, the material of the base **15** may have high work function, for example Au, Cu or the like.

[0055] With the organic transistor provided by the embodiment of the present application, the base **15** along with the first organic semiconductor layer **13** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14** located at either side thereof can form two back-to-back Schottky Contacts, by means of stacking the collector **11**, the emitter **12**, the first organic semiconductor layer **13**, the second organic semiconductor layer **14** and the base **15**, so that a built-in electric field is generated to magnify current of the transistor, thereby generating a large current. Due to the stacking arrangement, the path along which the carriers move from the collector **11** to the emitter **12** is relatively short, thereby effectively

improving the switching speed. In this way, it can remedy the problem that the organic semiconductor material has a low mobility.

[0056] In one specific example, both the first organic semiconductor layer 13 and the second organic semiconductor layer 14 include the P-type organic semiconductor.

[0057] Specifically, the P-type organic semiconductor can be PbPc, CuPc or the like.

[0058] Because the holes dominate in the P-type organic semiconductor and the holes in the OLED inject from a side where an anode is located, when the organic transistor is applied into the OLED display device, it can dispose the organic transistor close to the anode so that the holes in the organic transistor are directly injected into a light emitting layer from the side where the anode is located, thereby simplifying the structure thereof.

[0059] In one example, the base 15 has a thickness in a range of 20-30 nm, for example, 25 nm.

[0060] In one example, a sum of thicknesses of the first and second organic semiconductor layers 13 and 14 is 170-230 nm, for example 200 nm.

[0061] Since the sum of thicknesses of the first and second organic semiconductor layers 13 and 14 is only approximately 200 nm and the thickness of the base 15 is also very thin, it is in a state of semipermeable membrane. Therefore, it can further reduce the path of the carriers crossing the two organic semiconductor layers and the time which the carriers spend to cross the two organic semiconductor layers becomes shorten. In this way, it is possible to obtain larger current and better performance of the transistor.

[0062] Below, data of several experiments are shown to demonstrate the performance of the organic transistor provided by the present application.

[0063] FIG. 3 shows a curve of relationship between a voltage V_1 applied at two ends of the Schottky Contact (i.e., the voltage between the emitter 12 and the base 15) and a current I_1 applied at two ends of the Schottky Contact. It can be known that when the applied forward voltage becomes zero, the current becomes zero either; when the forward voltage is small, the forward current is also very small (almost zero), presenting relatively large electrical resistance; after the forward voltage rises to a certain value (i.e., 3V), the built-in electrical field is weakened significantly, and the forward current increases apparently; in a case that the forward voltage is larger than a certain value (i.e., 3V), the forward current nearly rises linearly as the forward voltage rises. It can be seen from the above description that the Schottky contact in the organic transistor has a good I-V characteristic curve.

[0064] In the case that the voltage V_{ce} between the collector 11 and the emitter 12 is 3V, the curve of relationship between the voltage V_b applied onto the base 15 and the current I_{ce} between the collector 11 and the emitter 12 is as shown in FIG. 4. It can be seen that there is a relatively large slope between V_b and I_{ce} . Because the slope of the transistor represents a magnifying factor of the current in the transistor, such organic transistor has a relatively good capability of magnifying the current.

[0065] When different voltages V_b are applied onto the base 15, a curve of relationship between the voltage V_{ce} between the collector 11 and the emitter 12 and the current I_{ce} is as shown in FIG. 5. It can be seen that in the magnifying region, when V_b changes, I_{ce} also changes with

a similar trend at a certain proportion. Therefore, the organic transistor has a good output characteristic.

[0066] Another embodiment of the present application also provides an OLED display device, which includes a driver transistor and a light emitting layer. The driver transistor is the organic transistor as described above.

[0067] The described organic transistor is applied in the OLED display device, to drive the light emitting layer for generating light having different brightness and thus achieve brightness adjustment of the OLED display device.

[0068] As shown in FIG. 6, the OLED display device also includes a hole injection layer 16 and a hole transmission layer 17. On a basis of this, the collector 11 may be located close to the substrate 10. The first organic semiconductor layer 13, the base 15 and the second organic semiconductor layer 14 are in sequence provided above the collector 11. The hole injection layer 16, the hole transmission layer 17 and the light emitting layer 18 can be provided between the second organic semiconductor layer 14 and the emitter 12. The first organic semiconductor layer 13 and the second organic semiconductor layer 14 both include the P-type organic semiconductor.

[0069] Since the holes dominate in the P-type organic semiconductor, the holes in the first and second organic semiconductor layers 13 and 14 can directly be injected into the light emitting layer 18 through the hole injection layer 16 and the hole transmission layer 17. After the electrons in the emitter 12 are injected into the light emitting layer 18, the light emitting layer 18 can emit light.

[0070] It should be noted that since the holes dominate in the first and second organic semiconductor layers 13 and 14, it is not necessary to provide an anode again, and an interface between the second organic semiconductor layer 14 and the hole injection layer 16 can be considered as the anode.

[0071] Further, the emitter 12 is located at a light emitting side of the light emitting layer 18, thus the emitter 12 needs to be transmittable for light. The emitter 12 can be made of transparent conductive materials, for example ITO. Alternatively, it can also be made of metal material, and in this case the emitter 12 needs to be made very thin to make sure that it can transmit light.

[0072] In the present embodiment, on one hand, the hole injection layer 16 and the hole transmission layer 17 are provided to improve the hole transmission capability; on the other hand, the cathode and the emitter 12 are integrated without the anode, and thus the structure thereof becomes very simple.

[0073] Further, as shown in FIG. 7, the OLED display device may further include an electron transmission layer 19 provided between the emitter 12 and the light emitting layer 18. In this way, it can improve the electron transmission capability.

[0074] Further, as shown in FIG. 8, the OLED display device may further include an electron injection layer 20 provided between the emitter 12 and the electron transmission layer 19. This can further improve the electron transmission capability.

[0075] Further, as shown in FIG. 9, the OLED display device may further include a hole barrier layer 21 provided between the electron transmission layer 19 and the light emitting layer 18.

[0076] A yet embodiment of the present application provides a method for producing an organic transistor. As

shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, it includes forming by an evaporation process the collector **11** and the emitter **12** stacked each other on the substrate **10**, the first organic semiconductor layer **13**, the second organic semiconductor layer **14** and the base **15** stacked between the collector **11** and the emitter **12**, wherein the base **15** is located between the first organic semiconductor layer **13** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14**.

[0077] Specifically, the base **15** and the first organic semiconductor layer **13** form a Schottky contact, and the base **15** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14** form a Schottky contact.

[0078] With the method for producing the organic transistor provided by the embodiment of the present application, the base **15** with the first organic semiconductor layer **13** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14** located at either side thereof can form two back-to-back Schottky contacts, by means of stacking the collector **11**, the emitter **12**, the first organic semiconductor layer **13**, the second organic semiconductor layer **14** and the base **15**, so that a built-in electric field is generated to magnify current of the transistor, thereby generating a large current. Due to the stacking arrangement, the path along which the carriers move from the collector **11** to the emitter **12** is relatively short, thereby effectively enhancing the switching speed. In this way, it can alleviate the problem that the organic semiconductor material has a low mobility.

[0079] On the basis of this, because the organic transistor is made by the same process as that for producing the OLED, this can simplify the producing process thereof.

[0080] In one specific example, both the first organic semiconductor layer **13** and the second organic semiconductor layer **14** include the P-type organic semiconductor.

[0081] Specifically, the P-type organic semiconductor can be PbPc, CuPc or the like.

[0082] Because the holes dominate in the P-type organic semiconductor and the holes in the OLED are injected from a side where an anode is located, when the organic transistor is applied into the OLED display device, it can dispose the organic transistor close to the anode so that the holes in the organic transistor are directly injected into a light emitting layer from the side where the anode is located, thereby simplifying the structure thereof.

[0083] In one example, the base **15** has a thickness in a range of 20-30 nm, for example, 25 nm.

[0084] In one example, a sum of thicknesses of the first and second organic semiconductor layers **13** and **14** is 170-230 nm, for example 200 nm.

[0085] Since the sum of thicknesses of the first and second organic semiconductor layers **13** and **14** is only approximately 200 nm and the thickness of the base **15** is also very thin, it is in a state of semipermeable membrane. Therefore, it can further reduce the path of the carriers crossing the two organic semiconductor layers and the time which the carriers spend to cross the two organic semiconductor layers becomes shorten. In this way, it is possible to obtain larger current and better performance of the transistor.

[0086] With the organic transistor, the method for producing the organic transistor, and the OLED display device provided by the embodiments of the present application, the base with the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer located at either side thereof can form two back-to-back Schottky contacts, by means of stacking the collector, the emitter, the first organic

semiconductor layer, the second organic semiconductor layer and the base, so that a built-in electric field is generated to magnify current of the transistor, thereby generating a large current. Due to the stacking arrangement, the path along which the carriers move from the collector **11** to the emitter **12** is relatively short, thereby effectively improving the switching speed. In this way, it can remedy the problem that the organic semiconductor material has a low mobility.

[0087] The above described embodiments are exemplary embodiments of the present application, instead of limiting the present application. All of modifications, alternatives, improvements made without departing from the principles and spirit of the disclosure should fall within the protection scope of the present application. Therefore, the protection scope of the present application shall be defined by the attached pending claims.

1. An organic transistor comprising:

a collector and an emitter stacked above a substrate;

a first organic semiconductor layer, a second organic semiconductor layer and a base between the first and second organic semiconductor layers, stacked and provided between the collector and the emitter;

wherein the base forms a Schottky contact with the first organic semiconductor layer and forms a Schottky contact with the second organic semiconductor layer.

2. The organic transistor according to claim 1, wherein both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer comprise P-type semiconductor or N-type semiconductor.

3. The organic transistor according to claim 1, wherein both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer are made of P-type semiconductor, and the base is made of a material having a low work function; or both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer are made of N-type semiconductor, and the base is made of a material having a high work function.

4. The organic transistor according to claim 2, wherein the P-type semiconductor is PbPc or CuPc.

5. The organic transistor according to claim 1, wherein materials of the collector, the emitter and the base are selected from any of Au, Al, Cu, Ag, ITO, IZO, conductive polymer materials and conductive nanometer structures or any combination thereof.

6. The organic transistor according to claim 1, wherein a thickness of the base is in a range of 20-30 nm.

7. The organic transistor according to claim 1, wherein a sum of thicknesses of the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer is in a range of 170-230 nm.

8. The organic transistor according to claim 1, wherein one of the collector and the emitter is located close to the substrate, while the other one of them is located distant from the substrate.

9. An OLED display device comprising:

a driver transistor and a light emitting layer, wherein the driver transistor is the organic transistor as claimed in claim 1.

10. The OLED display device according to claim 9, wherein the OLED display device further comprises a hole injection layer and a hole transmission layer;

the collector in the organic transistor is located close to the substrate, the first organic semiconductor layer, the base and the second organic semiconductor layer are

provided above the collector in sequence, and the hole injection layer, the hole transmission layer and the light emitting layer are provided between the second organic semiconductor layer and the emitter in sequence;

wherein both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer comprise P-type semiconductor.

11. The OLED display device according to claim **10**, wherein the OLED display device further comprises an electron transmission layer provided between the emitter and the light emitting layer.

12. The OLED display device according to claim **11**, wherein the OLED display device further comprises an electron injection layer provided between the emitter and the electron transmission layer.

13. The OLED display device according to claim **11**, wherein the OLED display device further comprises a hole barrier layer provided between the electron transmission layer and the light emitting layer.

14. A method for producing an organic transistor comprising:

forming by an evaporation process a collector and an emitter stacked each other above a substrate, and a first organic semiconductor layer, a second organic semiconductor layer and a base stacked and provided between the collector and the emitter, wherein the base

is located between the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer;

wherein the base forms a Schottky contact with the first organic semiconductor layer and forms a Schottky contact with the second organic semiconductor layer.

15. The method according to claim **14**, wherein both the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer comprise P-type semiconductor or N-type semiconductor.

16. The method according to claim **15**, wherein the P-type semiconductor is PbPc or CuPc.

17. The method according to claim **14**, wherein materials of the collector, the emitter and the base are selected from any of Au, Al, Cu, Ag, ITO, IZO, conductive polymer materials and conductive nano-meter structures or any combination thereof.

18. The method according to claim **14**, wherein a thickness of the base is in a range of 20-30 nm.

19. The method according to claim **14**, wherein a sum of thicknesses of the first organic semiconductor layer and the second organic semiconductor layer is in a range of 170-230 nm.

20. The method according to claim **14**, wherein one of the collector and the emitter is located close to the substrate, while the other one of them is located distant from the substrate.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机晶体管，其制造方法和OLED显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20180047795A1	公开(公告)日	2018-02-15
申请号	US15/531037	申请日	2016-06-20
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司 鄂尔多斯市源盛光电有限责任公司		
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[标]发明人	ZHANG HAO		
发明人	ZHANG, HAO		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/56 H01L51/52 H01L51/50		
CPC分类号	H01L27/326 H01L27/3274 H01L51/508 H01L51/56 H01L51/5253 H01L51/5064 H01L2227/323 H01L27/32 H01L51/05 H01L51/0579		
优先权	201610166468.7 2016-03-22 CN		
其他公开文献	US10204972		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本公开的实施例提供了一种有机晶体管，其制造方法以及OLED显示装置。有机晶体管包括：堆叠在衬底上方的集电极和发射极；第一有机半导体层，第二有机半导体层和位于所述第一和第二有机半导体层之间的基底，所述第一和第二有机半导体层堆叠并设置在所述集电极和所述发射极之间；其中所述基底与所述第一有机半导体层形成肖特基接触并且与所述第二有机半导体层形成肖特基接触。

