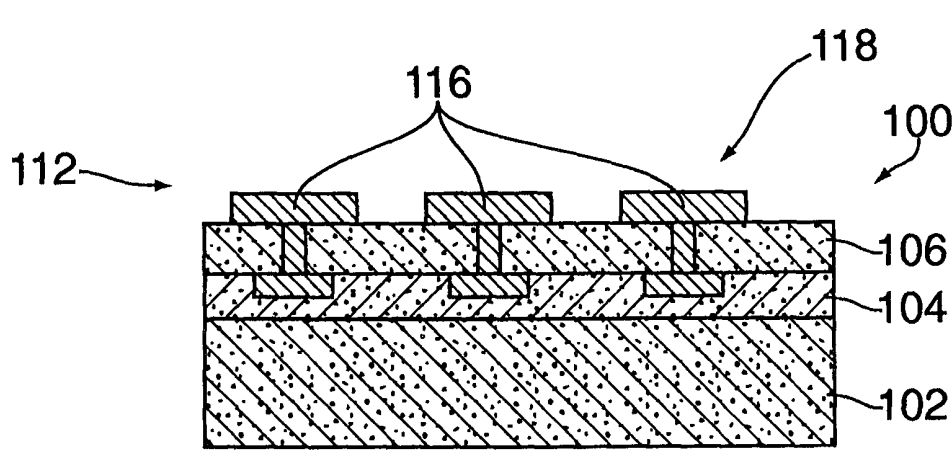




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(54) Title: ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICES AND METHOD OF FORMING SAME



(57) Abstract

An Electroluminescent device (100) in accordance with the present invention includes a plurality of pixel electrodes (116) disposed on a dielectric layer (106) and coupled to control circuitry (105). An electroluminescent stack (120, 140) and a transparent electrode (138) are included, wherein the electroluminescent stack is disposed between the transparent electrode (138) and the plurality of pixel electrodes (116). A plurality of guides are disposed between each of the pixel electrodes (116) for guiding light from the electroluminescent stack and reducing internal reflections of light within the electroluminescent stack. Another device and method includes a dielectric layer disposed between the pixel electrodes (116) for absorbing light and reducing a threshold voltage of the stack.

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ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICES AND
METHOD OF FORMING SAME

RELATED APPLICATION DATA

10 This application is related to the commonly assigned application entitled
“INTERCONNECTS AND ELECTRODES FOR HIGH LUMINANCE EMISSIVE
DISPLAYS”, filed concurrently herewith and incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

15 The present invention relates to electroluminescent structures and, more
particularly, to an electroluminescent device and method having increased brightness
and resolution for electroluminescent displays.

2. Description of the Related Art

20 Electroluminescent (EL) displays produce light when an alternating current
(AC) voltage is applied across a phosphor film sandwiched between a pair of
electrodes. If an organic material is used, a similar structure is used however
excitation of the organic material is performed in a different manner, for example
using DC current. Referring to FIG. 1, electroluminescent light originates from metal
25 activator atoms that are introduced into a phosphor film 12 and excited by energetic
electrons as they move across the semi-conducting phosphor film 12. Since the
phosphors employed have large band gaps, visible radiation produced (indicated by
arrows) passes through film 12 without absorption and out of the stack through a
transparent electrode 14.

5 The typical EL film stack contains two dielectric layers 16 and 18, one at each
electrode interface, i.e. one for transparent electrode 14 and one for
electrodes 20. These dielectric layers limit the current through the structure and
prevent a catastrophic breakdown should a phosphor imperfection produce a
conductive path through film 12. Dielectric layers 16 and 18 also store charge,
10 increase the internal electric field and reduce the effective turn-on voltage of the
phosphor. Thin 500 to 1000 Å films with high dielectric constants are often used to
enhance the effect and increase the luminous efficiency of EL displays.

 Compact high-resolution displays have been produced with on-chip scanning
and pixel control circuitry. In these "active matrix" displays, the necessary dielectric,
15 phosphor and transparent electrode layers are deposited and defined as a single
rectangle over the entire pixel array. Referring again to FIG. 1, individual pixel
electrodes 20 are controlled by switching a transistor 22 which blocks the AC
phosphor excitation voltage 24 when "off" and allows passage current through the
phosphor when "on". Pixel electrodes 20 are positioned directly over the controlling
20 transistors, to maximize resolution.

 While this architecture addresses the information content and size
requirements of small displays, the structure limits the brightness and resolution
achievable. Pixel electrodes translate the underlying topology of the active matrix
array and present an irregular surface that does not efficiently reflect phosphor
25 radiation toward a viewer. Light emitted from one pixel can migrate from the
electrode to neighboring pixels through lateral emission and internal reflection in the
phosphor film stack to degrade resolution and color spectral purity as shown in FIG. 1.
Pixel electrode structures that maximize the phosphor emission and transmission
efficiency and minimize lateral light diffusion are needed to satisfy the requirements
30 for high brightness, color and high-resolution display products.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An electroluminescent device in accordance with the present invention includes a plurality of pixel electrodes disposed on a dielectric layer and coupled to control circuitry. An electroluminescent stack and a transparent electrode are included
5 wherein the electroluminescent stack is disposed between the transparent electrode and the plurality of pixel electrodes. A plurality of guides are disposed between each of the pixel electrodes for guiding light from the electroluminescent stack when the pixel electrodes are activated by the control circuitry and reducing internal reflections of light within the electroluminescent stack.

10 In alternate embodiments of the electroluminescent device, the guides may include a reflective material on surfaces of the guide to reflect light in a desired direction and to reduce absorption of the electroluminescent light. The reflective material may include aluminum, chromium or other suitable materials. The guides may include an antireflection material on lower surfaces of the guide to reduce
15 internal reflections in the electroluminescent stack due to the guides. The antireflection material may include titanium, silicon or other suitable materials. The electroluminescent stack may include a first dielectric layer disposed between the pixel electrodes and an electroluminescent layer and a second dielectric layer disposed between the transparent electrode and the electroluminescent layer. The
20 electroluminescent layer may include separated portions, each portion being associated with an electrode of the pixel electrodes, the separated portions being isolated therebetween by the second dielectric layer and the transparent electrode to reduce lateral light diffusion between the separated portions. The electroluminescent layer preferably includes zinc sulfide. A dielectric material may be disposed between
25 pixel electrodes wherein the dielectric material absorbs light directed between the pixel electrodes. The guides may be disposed on the transparent electrode. The guides may be disposed between the electroluminescent stack and the transparent electrode. The pixel electrodes may include an electrically floating conductive ring spaced apart from and laterally surrounding each pixel electrode for reducing light
30 emissions and an electric field about the pixel electrodes.

Another electroluminescent display includes a substrate having an integrated

control circuit formed thereon. An interlevel dielectric layer is disposed on the substrate. A plurality of pixel electrodes are disposed on the interlevel dielectric layer and coupled to the control circuit by vias formed in the interlevel dielectric layer. An electroluminescent stack and a transparent electrode are included wherein the
5 electroluminescent stack is disposed between the transparent electrode and the pixel electrodes. A dielectric layer is disposed between pixel electrodes and has a same thickness as the pixel electrodes wherein the dielectric layer reduces an electric field and light emission from between pixel electrodes.

In alternate embodiments, a plurality of guides may be disposed between the
10 pixel electrodes for guiding light from the electroluminescent stack when the pixel electrodes are activated by the control circuit and reducing internal reflections of light within the electroluminescent stack to provide improved brightness and resolution of the display. The guides may include a reflective material on surfaces of the guide to reflect light in a desired direction and to reduce absorption of the electroluminescent
15 light. The reflective material may include aluminum, chromium or other suitable materials. The guides may include an antireflection material on lower surfaces of the guide to reduce internal reflections in the electroluminescent stack due to the guides. The antireflection material includes titanium, silicon or other suitable materials. The electroluminescent stack, preferably, includes a first dielectric layer disposed between
20 the pixel electrodes and an electroluminescent layer and a second dielectric layer disposed between the transparent electrode and the electroluminescent layer. The dielectric layer between the pixel electrodes preferably has a lower dielectric constant than the first and second dielectric layers of the electroluminescent stack.

The electroluminescent layer may include separated portions, each portion being
25 associated with an electrode of the pixel electrodes, the separated portions being isolated therebetween by the second dielectric layer and the transparent electrode to reduce lateral light diffusion between the separated portions. The electroluminescent stack may include an organic material sandwiched between a hole transport layer and an electron transport layer. The electroluminescent layer may include separated
30 portions, each portion being associated with an electrode of the pixel electrodes, the separated portions being isolated therebetween by the second dielectric layer and the

transparent electrode to reduce lateral light diffusion between the separated portions. The electroluminescent layer preferably includes zinc sulfide. The dielectric material between pixel electrodes may absorb light at a wavelength emitted from the electroluminescent layer and directed between the pixel electrodes. The guides may be disposed on the transparent electrode or between the electroluminescent stack and the transparent electrode. The pixel electrodes may include an electrically floating conductive ring spaced apart from and laterally surrounding each pixel electrode for reducing light emissions and an electric field about the pixel electrodes.

A method for fabricating an electroluminescent device includes the steps of providing a substrate having an integrated control circuit formed therein, forming an interlevel dielectric layer on the substrate, forming pixel electrodes on the interlevel dielectric layer, the pixel electrodes being coupled to the control circuit, forming an electroluminescent stack on the pixel electrodes, forming a transparent electrode over the electroluminescent stack and forming a plurality of guides disposed between the pixel electrodes for guiding light from the electroluminescent stack when the pixel electrodes are activated by the control circuit and reducing internal reflections of light within the electroluminescent stack.

In other methods, the step of planarizing the interlevel dielectric layer to provide a planar surface for forming the pixel electrodes may be included. The step of forming vias through the interlevel dielectric layer by depositing a conductive layer on the interlevel dielectric layer, the vias for coupling the pixel electrodes to the control circuit may also be included. The step of forming the pixel electrodes may include the step of patterning a conductive layer deposited on the interlevel dielectric layer to form pixel electrodes. The step of forming an electroluminescent stack may include the steps of forming a first dielectric layer on the pixel electrodes, forming an electroluminescent layer on the first dielectric layer and forming a second dielectric layer on the electroluminescent layer. The step of forming the plurality of guides disposed between the pixel electrodes may include the step of forming the guides on the transparent electrode. The step of forming the plurality of guides disposed between the pixel electrodes may include the step of forming the guides between the electroluminescent stack and the transparent electrode. The step of forming the

plurality of guides may further include the steps of forming an anti-reflective layer and forming a reflective layer on the anti-reflective layer such that electroluminescent light produced by the electroluminescent stack has reduced internal reflections of light due to the anti-reflective layer and has increased brightness and resolution to a viewer due to the reflective layer. The step of forming pixel electrodes may include the step of providing a dielectric material about lateral surfaces of the pixel electrodes, the dielectric material for absorbing electroluminescent light produced by the electroluminescent stack to reduce internal reflections. The step of forming the pixel electrodes may also include the steps of forming pockets in the interlevel dielectric layer, depositing a conductive material in the pockets and planarizing the conductive material to form the pixel electrodes.

Another method for fabricating an electroluminescent device includes the steps of providing a substrate having an integrated control circuit formed therein and an interlevel dielectric layer formed on the substrate, depositing a first dielectric layer on the interlevel dielectric layer, forming pockets in the dielectric material, forming pixel electrodes in the pockets and electrically coupling the pixel electrodes to the control circuit, the first dielectric layer having a same thickness as the pixel electrodes, forming an electroluminescent stack on the pixel electrodes and forming a transparent electrode over the electroluminescent stack.

In still other methods, the step of forming a plurality of guides disposed between the pixel electrodes for guiding light from the electroluminescent stack when the pixel electrodes are activated by the control circuit and reducing internal reflections of light within the electroluminescent stack may be included. The step of forming the plurality of guides may include the steps of forming an anti-reflective layer and forming a reflective layer on the anti-reflective layer such that electroluminescent light produced by the electroluminescent layer has reduced internal reflections of light due to the anti-reflective layer and has increased brightness and resolution to a viewer due to the reflective layer. The step of planarizing the interlevel dielectric layer to provide a planar surface for forming the pixel electrodes may be included. The step of forming an electroluminescent stack may include the steps of forming a first dielectric layer on the pixel electrodes, forming the electroluminescent

layer on the first dielectric layer and forming a second dielectric layer on the electroluminescent layer. The step of forming the plurality of guides disposed between the pixel electrodes may include the step of forming the guides on the transparent electrode. The step of forming the plurality of guides disposed between
5 the pixel electrodes may also include the step of forming the guides between the electroluminescent stack and the transparent electrode.

The step of forming pixel electrodes may further include the step of providing a conductive material about lateral surfaces of the pixel electrodes, the conductive material being spaced apart from and electrically floating relative to the pixel
10 electrodes, the conductive material for absorbing electroluminescent light produced by the electroluminescent layer and for reducing an electric field between pixel electrodes. The step of forming the pixel electrodes may include the steps of depositing a conductive material in the pockets and planarizing the conductive material to form the pixel electrodes. The step of forming an electroluminescent stack
15 may include the steps of forming an electron transport layer on the pixel electrodes, forming an organic electroluminescent layer on the first dielectric layer and forming a hole transport layer on the electroluminescent layer.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments
20 thereof, which is to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention will be described in detail in the following description of preferred embodiments with reference to the following figures wherein:

25 FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a conventional electroluminescent device showing internal reflections;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an electroluminescent structure in accordance with the present invention showing a planarized interlevel dielectric layer;

30 FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the electroluminescent structure of FIG. 2 in accordance with the present invention showing a reflective conductive layer deposited;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the electroluminescent structure of FIG. 3 in accordance with the present invention showing pixel electrodes formed;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of an alternate embodiment of an electroluminescent structure in accordance with the present invention showing pockets
5 formed for pixel electrodes;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the alternate embodiment of FIG. 5 in accordance with the present invention showing a conductive material deposited in the pockets;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the alternate embodiment of FIG. 6 in
10 accordance with the present invention showing conductive material removed from the elevated dielectric surfaces to form pixel electrodes in the pockets;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment in accordance with the present invention showing dielectric material surrounding lateral surfaces of pixel
15 electrodes;

FIGS. 9-10 is a cross-sectional view of yet another embodiment in accordance with the present invention showing a ring of conductive material, electrically floating and spaced apart from and surrounding pixel electrodes;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of structure of FIG. 4 in accordance with the present invention showing a dielectric layer deposited on the pixel electrodes;

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of structure of FIG. 7 in accordance with the present invention showing a dielectric layer deposited on the pixel electrodes and
20 dielectric layer;

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of the structure of FIG. 11 in accordance with the present invention showing an electroluminescent layer, another dielectric layer and
25 a transparent electrode thereon;

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view of the structure of FIG. 13 showing a grid in accordance with the present invention disposed on the transparent electrode;

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view of the structure of FIG. 13 showing a grid in accordance with the present invention disposed below the transparent electrode;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of the structure of FIG. 12 showing a grid in
30 accordance with the present invention disposed on the transparent electrode;

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view of the structure of FIG. 12 showing a grid in accordance with the present invention disposed below the transparent electrode;

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment in accordance with the present invention having portions of electroluminescent layer separated and isolated therebetween by a second dielectric layer and a transparent electrode;

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the present invention showing an EL structure using organic materials in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. 20 is a top view of an electroluminescent display in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates to electroluminescent structures and, more particularly, to an electroluminescent device and method having increased brightness and resolution for electroluminescent displays. An electroluminescent structure in accordance with the present invention provides an electrode array that is planar and includes a highly reflective surface that maximizes luminance of the display. Greater detail of the structure and methods of the present invention are described herein.

Referring now in specific detail to the drawings where like numerals represent the same or similar elements and initially to FIG. 2, an electroluminescent (EL) structure is shown and referred to generally as structure 100. Structure 100 and a fabrication procedure are outlined herein. A substrate 102 is provided for fabricating a high efficiency EL pixel electrode structure and control circuitry. Substrate 102 is preferably silicon although other suitable materials are contemplated. Control circuitry 105 is included on layer 104 and includes controlling transistors as described above. Layer 104 may include a dielectric material such as a silicon oxide and may also include silicon for a silicon on insulator structure. An interlevel dielectric layer 106 is deposited to isolate the control circuitry from an electrode layer to be formed in subsequent steps (see FIG. 3). Dielectric layer 106 is then planarized using established chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) or providing a sacrificial layer and etching it back to provide a planarized surface for the formation of additional layers as

described hereinafter.

Holes 110 for vias are formed in dielectric layer 106 to provide for connection between electrodes to be formed and the controlling transistors of layer 104.

Referring to FIG. 3, in one embodiment a conductive, reflective layer 112 is deposited over the surface of dielectric layer 106. Electroplating or chemical vapor deposition (CVD) methods may be used to fill holes 110 for vias and minimize the indentation over a contact area between vias 114 and electrodes to be formed from layer 112.

Referring to FIG. 4, conductive layer 112 is then patterned to form individual pixel electrodes 116. A resulting electrode array 118 provides a planar, highly reflective surface that maximizes the luminance to improve brightness in, for example, a display.

Referring to FIGS. 5-7, in an alternate embodiment, pixel electrodes 116 (Figs. 6 and 7) may be embedded in a lower dielectric constant layer 121 (lower dielectric constant than dielectric layer(s) that are used to isolate the EL layer) using a Damascene or equivalent process. Lower dielectric constant materials such as silicon dioxide or other materials compatible with phosphor stack definition are preferably used. In the Damascene or equivalent method, a photoresist mask is used to define the area of the individual pixel electrodes and protect the surrounding dielectric regions. Individual channels or pockets 126 are then etched in a planarized dielectric layer 121 with the dimensions of a desired pixel electrode. Holes 127 for vias are formed. A conductive layer 128 is then deposited over the dielectric surface including pockets 126 and polished back to remove extraneous material from the dielectric surface of layer 121 and leave conductive material, i.e., pixel electrodes 116 in pockets 126 and vias 129 formed in holes 127. The method produces a planar surface and, since the conductor is not directly patterned, enables the use of specialized conductors, i.e. highly reflective and low work function metals whose etchants may not be compatible with the conventional integrated circuit fabrication practices or with the underlying structures or substrate. Specialized conductor materials may include silver, aluminum, chromium, iridium, rhodium, or other suitable metals. As a result of the Damascene process, a planar surface results on electrodes 116 which is flush with

surrounding dielectric layer 121 (FIG. 7).

Referring to FIG. 8, a relatively low dielectric constant material may be deposited over electrode array 118 (FIG. 4) to form a dielectric layer 123 to reduce the electric field around electrode edges or lateral surfaces, increase the proximate
5 electroluminescent turn-on voltage and minimize or eliminate light emission from the edges. Low dielectric material is removed from electrode surfaces 122 by etching back using an anisotropic method to leave a residual ring 124 of material around electrodes 116, (ring 124 is self-aligned relative to the electrodes) or by etching through a conventional mask to prepare surfaces 122 to receive an EL phosphor stack.

10 Dielectric materials for dielectric layer 123 may include materials that absorb at the phosphor (EL layer) radiation frequency and may be employed to control internal reflections as described with reference to FIG. 1.

Referring to FIGS. 9 and 10, a ring 125 is spaced apart from electrodes 116 in another embodiment. A top view of a ring 125 is shown enclosing electrode 116 in
15 FIG. 9. A cross-sectional view of the structure is shown in FIG. 10. Ring 125 includes a conductive material preferably the same material of electrodes 116. Ring 125 reduces lateral radiation from electrode 116 and reduces an electric field about electrode 116. Ring 125 electrically floats to prevent phosphor excitation between electrode 116 and ring 125. Electrodes 116 shown in previous embodiments may
20 include ring 125 to further reduce internal reflections. Lower dielectric constant layer 121 may be included as shown.

Referring to FIGS. 11 and 12, a dielectric material is deposited over the structures FIG. 4 or FIG. 7 to form a dielectric layer 120 or 119, respectively. FIG. 12 includes dielectric layer 119 disposed on electrodes 116 in accordance with the
25 Damascene approach described above. FIGS. 11 and 12 include different structures that may include electrode structures as described with reference to FIGS. 8-10 above.

For the structure of FIG. 12, dielectric layer 121 may function to reduce the electric field around electrode edges or lateral surfaces, increase the proximate
electroluminescent turn-on voltage and minimize or eliminate light emission from the
30 edges. Dielectric materials for dielectric layer 121 may include materials that absorb at the phosphor radiation frequency and may be employed to control internal

reflections as described with reference to FIG. 1. Dielectric layer 120 of FIG. 11, is conformally formed over electrodes 116. Dielectric layer 119 of FIG. 12 may provide a reliability advantage over the structure of FIG. 11 since dielectric is deposited uniformly across the surface of the structure. Further, since dielectric layer 121 of FIG. 12 is disposed between electrodes, an EL layer 134 as described below is excluded from between electrodes thereby reducing emission of light between electrodes.

Referring to FIGS. 13, 14 and 15, an electroluminescent (EL) layer 134 is deposited over electrodes 116. EL layer and adjacent dielectric layers 120 and 140 may be referred to as an EL stack. EL layer 134 may include zinc sulfide, strontium sulfide or organic materials. Processing is shown for the structure of FIG. 11, however the process is similarly applied to the structure of FIG. 12. A dielectric layer 140 is deposited on EL layer 134. A moderating grid or pattern 136 is introduced, either above (FIG. 14) or below (FIG. 15) a transparent electrode 138, to restrict the illumination direction from EL layer 134 and prevent light from internally reflecting and combining with reflected light from adjacent pixels. Grid 136 includes openings 142 over electrodes 116. Grid 136 functions to guide light from EL layer 134 without combining light from adjacent pixels. Guides 144 are fashioned from low reflectivity conductors, dielectric materials or other materials such as silicon. Guides 144 preferably include composite layers having an anti-reflective layer 146 on adjacent EL layer 134 and a reflective layer 148 on a viewer side. Guides 144 are employed to enhance the collimating effect and further define light from a given pixel source as shown by the arrows in FIGS. 14 and 15. The use of low resistivity materials over transparent electrode 138 offers an additional advantage of shunting the relatively high resistivity transparent electrode 138 and replacing long interconnections that tie electrodes to bonding pads. Guides 144 may be sized according to pixel pitch and/or electrode size. In one embodiment guides are about 1 micron high and about 1-3 microns wide.

Referring to FIGS. 16 and 17, EL layer 134 is deposited over electrodes 116. EL layer 134 may include zinc sulfide, strontium sulfide or organic materials. Processing is shown for the structure of FIG. 12. Dielectric layer 140 is deposited on

EL layer 134. Moderating grid 136 is introduced, either above (FIG. 16) or below (FIG. 17) transparent electrode 138, to restrict the illumination direction from EL layer 134 and prevent light from internally reflecting and combining with reflected light from adjacent pixels. Grid 136 includes openings 142 over electrodes 116. Grid 5 136 functions to guide light from EL layer 134 without combining light from adjacent pixels. Guides 144 are fashioned from low reflectivity conductors, dielectric materials or other materials such as silicon. Guides 144 preferably include composite layers having an anti-reflective layer 146 on adjacent EL layer 134 and a reflective layer 148 on a viewer side. Guides 144 are employed to enhance the collimating effect and 10 further define light from a given pixel source as shown by the arrows in FIGS. 16 and 17. The use of low resistivity materials over transparent electrode 138 offers an additional advantage of shunting the relatively high resistivity transparent electrode 138 and replacing long interconnections that tie electrodes to bonding pads. Guides 144 may be sized according to pixel pitch and/or electrode size. In one embodiment 15 guides are about 1 micron high and about 1-3 microns wide.

Referring to FIG. 18, in an alternate embodiment, lateral light diffusion (shown by arrows "A") from pixel electrodes 216 can also be controlled by masking and etching an EL layer 234 from between pixel electrodes 216 down to a dielectric layer 220 or an interlevel dielectric layer 222 and then depositing a dielectric layer 240 20 and a transparent electrode 238 to isolate EL regions 230 for individual pixel electrodes 216.

Further enhancement of the transmitted component and reduction of the internally reflected lateral component is accomplished by optimizing the composition and thickness of the individual layers in the EL stack. In one embodiment, dielectric 25 layers are between about 1000 Å and about 3000 Å in thickness, and transparent electrode is between about 2000 Å and about 4000 Å in thickness. Materials may include aluminum oxide for the dielectric layers, and transparent electrodes preferably include indium-tin-oxide.

Further enhancements include combining compatible embodiments for 30 example the structure described with reference to FIG. 18 may include a grid as described herein. As described, pixel electrodes for the various embodiments may

include low dielectric constant rings to reduce light emission around lateral sides of the pixel electrodes and further include the grid as described.

Referring to FIG. 19, an organic EL structure 250 includes electrodes 116 that may include one or more of the previously described electrode improvements of the present invention. In a preferred embodiment, electrode 116 is surrounded by a lower dielectric constant material 121. An electron transport layer 252 includes organic material, for example Alq (aluminum tris 8-hydroxyquinoline) without fluorescent molecules. An emitting layer 254 includes Alq (aluminum tris 8-hydroxyquinoline) doped with fluorescent molecules. A hole transport layer 256 includes for example, TPD (N, N'- diphenyl - N, N'- bis (3-methyl phenyl)- 1, 1'- biphenyl - 4, 4' - diamine). A transparent electrode 258 preferably includes indium-tin-oxide. Organic structure allows dc current flow through emitting layer 254 to provide EL radiation therefrom. The materials indicated are for illustrative purposes and may include other suitable materials or variations.

All of the above-described embodiments of the EL structure preferably include a passivation layer on the transparent electrode. The passivation layer is preferably silicon dioxide. A glass plate is placed and secured using a sealing ring to protect the structure from moisture and damage.

Referring to FIG. 20, a display 300 is shown including any of the above-described structures (indicated by 301) in accordance with the present invention. Display 300 includes a plurality of pixels each having a corresponding electrode as described above. Display 300 includes bonding pads for electrically connecting display 300 to a controller and a power source (both not shown) through connector interface 302. Bonding pads are normally located on the outer perimeter of structure 301 and connect to wires or metal lines which electrically couple structure 301 to interface 302. Display 300 receives data signals to be displayed from a controller, and is powered by a power source (not shown). Display 300 may be used as a wearable monitor in for example, a head mounted display.

Having described preferred embodiments of improved electroluminescent devices and method of forming same (which are intended to be illustrative and not limiting), it is noted that modifications and variations can be made by persons skilled

in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that changes may be made in the particular embodiments of the invention disclosed which are within the scope and spirit of the invention as outlined by the appended claims. Having thus described the invention with the details and particularity required by the

5 patent laws, what is claimed and desired protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electroluminescent device comprising:
a plurality of pixel electrodes disposed on a dielectric layer and coupled to
5 control circuitry;
an electroluminescent stack;
a transparent electrode wherein the electroluminescent stack is disposed
between the transparent electrode and the plurality of pixel electrodes; and
a plurality of guides disposed between each of the pixel electrodes for guiding
10 light from the electroluminescent stack when the pixel electrodes are activated by the
control circuitry and reducing internal reflections of light within the
electroluminescent stack.
2. The electroluminescent device as recited in claim 1, wherein the guides
15 include a reflective material on surfaces of the guide to reflect light in a desired
direction and to reduce absorption of the electroluminescent light.
3. The electroluminescent device as recited in claim 1, wherein the
electroluminescent stack includes a first dielectric layer disposed between the pixel
20 electrodes and an electroluminescent layer and a second dielectric layer disposed
between the transparent electrode and the electroluminescent layer.
4. The electroluminescent device as recited in claim 1, further comprises
a dielectric material between pixel electrodes wherein the dielectric material absorbs
25 light directed between the pixel electrodes.
5. The electroluminescent device as recited in claim 1, wherein guides are
disposed on the transparent electrode.
- 30 6. The electroluminescent device as recited in claim 1, wherein guides are
disposed between the electroluminescent stack and the transparent electrode.

7. The electroluminescent device as recited in claim 1, wherein the pixel electrodes include an electrically floating conductive ring spaced apart from and laterally surrounding each pixel electrode for reducing light emissions and an electric field about the pixel electrodes.

8. An electroluminescent display comprising:
a substrate having an integrated control circuit formed thereon;
an interlevel dielectric layer disposed on the substrate;
a plurality of pixel electrodes disposed on the interlevel dielectric layer and coupled to the control circuit by vias formed in the interlevel dielectric layer;
an electroluminescent stack;
a transparent electrode wherein the electroluminescent stack is disposed between the transparent electrode and the pixel electrodes; and
a dielectric layer disposed between pixel electrodes and having a same thickness as the pixel electrodes wherein the dielectric layer reduces an electric field and light emission from between pixel electrodes.

9. A method for fabricating an electroluminescent device comprising the steps of:
providing a substrate having an integrated control circuit formed therein;
forming an interlevel dielectric layer on the substrate;
forming pixel electrodes on the interlevel dielectric layer, the pixel electrodes being coupled to the control circuit;
forming an electroluminescent stack on the pixel electrodes;
forming a transparent electrode over the electroluminescent stack; and
forming a plurality of guides disposed between the pixel electrodes for guiding light from the electroluminescent stack when the pixel electrodes are activated by the control circuit and reducing internal reflections of light within the electroluminescent stack.

10. A method for fabricating an electroluminescent device comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate having an integrated control circuit formed therein and an interlevel dielectric layer formed on the substrate;

5 depositing a first dielectric layer on the interlevel dielectric layer;

forming pockets in the dielectric material;

forming pixel electrodes in the pockets and electrically coupling the pixel electrodes to the control circuit, the first dielectric layer having a same thickness as the pixel electrodes;

10 forming an electroluminescent stack on the pixel electrodes; and

forming a transparent electrode over the electroluminescent stack.

11. The method as recited in claim 33, wherein the step of forming pixel electrodes includes the step of providing a conductive material about lateral surfaces
15 of the pixel electrodes, the conductive material being spaced apart from and electrically floating relative to the pixel electrodes, the conductive material for absorbing electroluminescent light produced by the electroluminescent layer and for reducing an electric field between pixel electrodes.

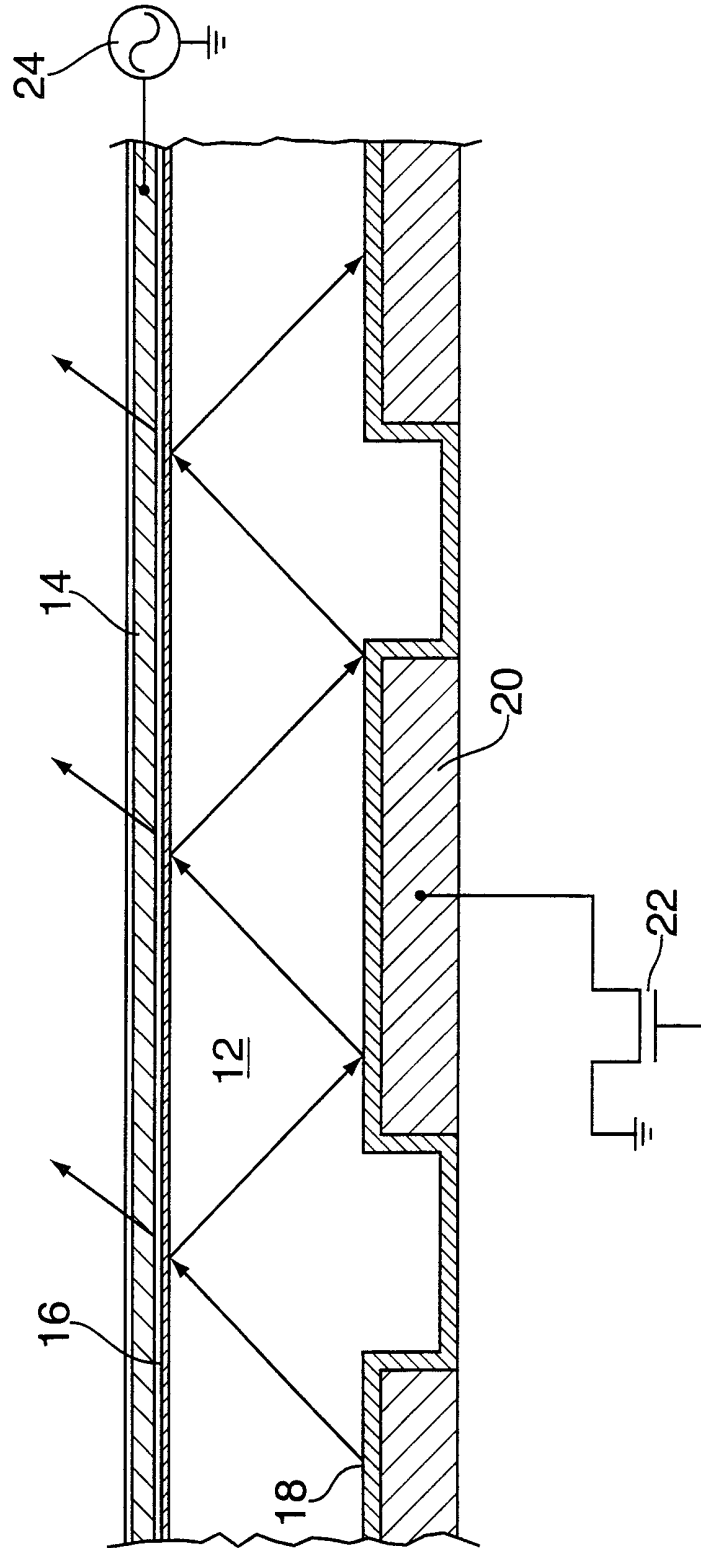


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

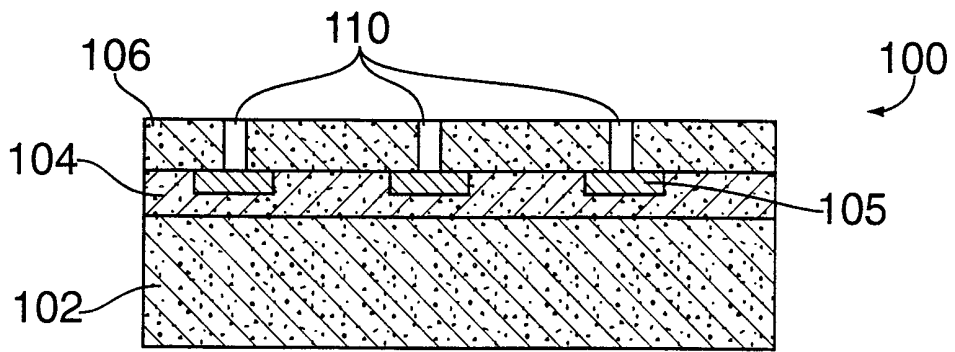


FIG. 2

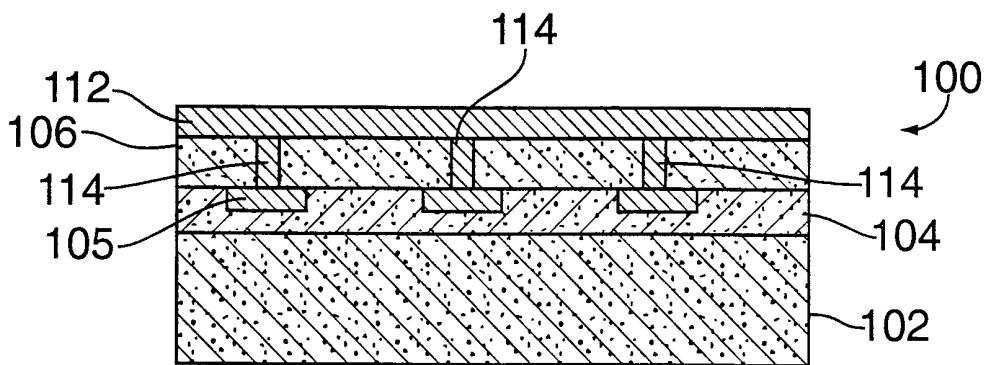


FIG. 3

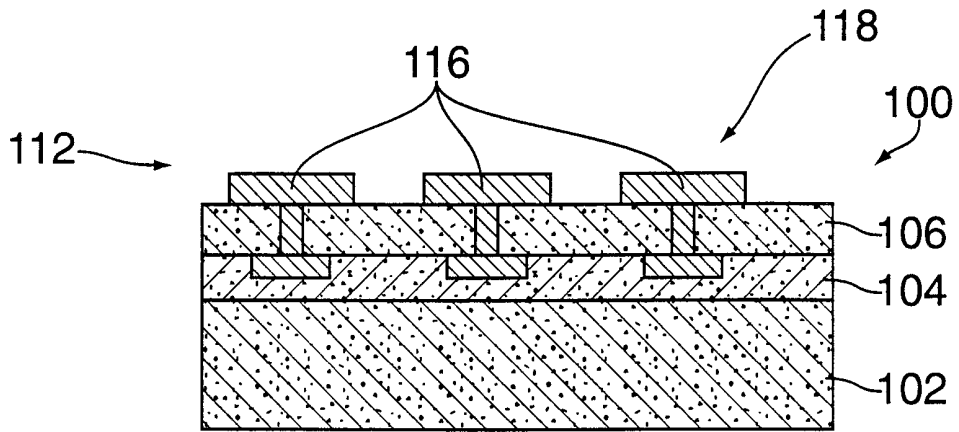


FIG. 4

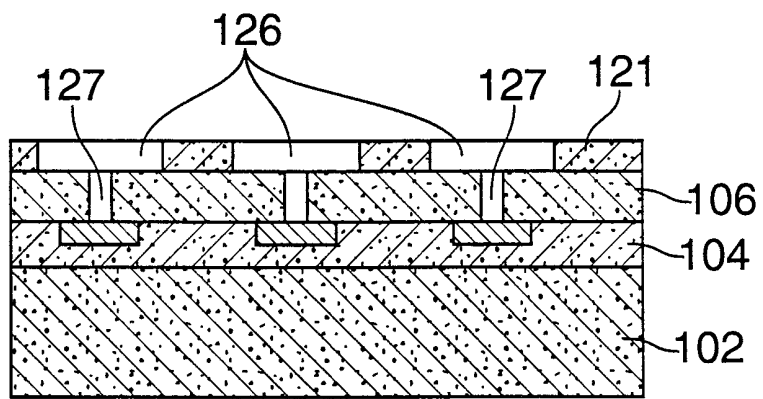


FIG. 5

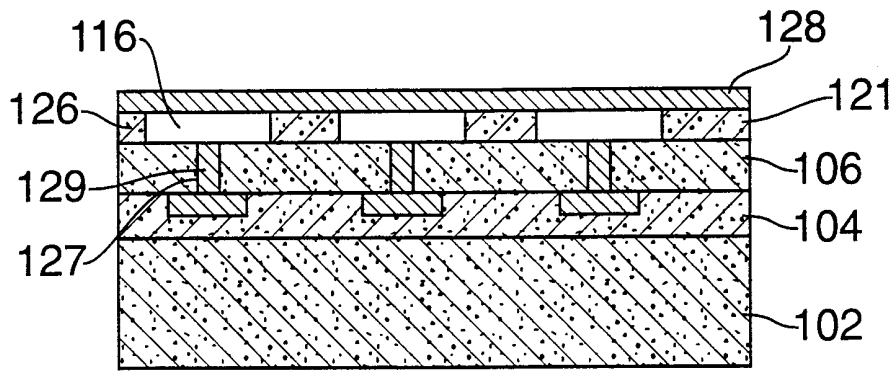


FIG. 6

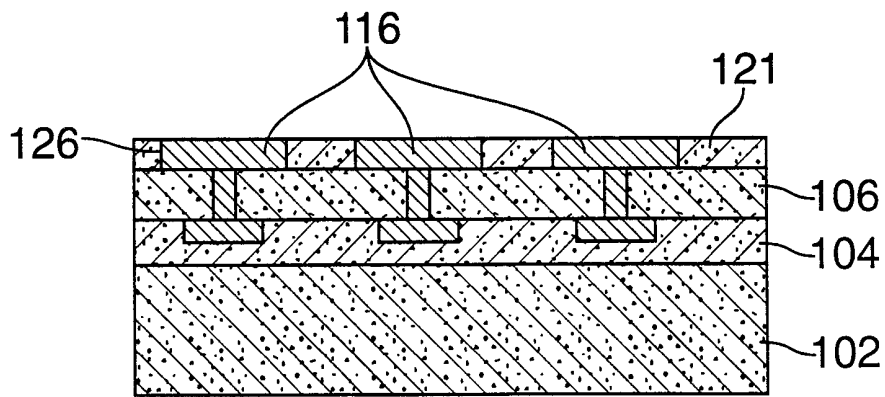


FIG. 7

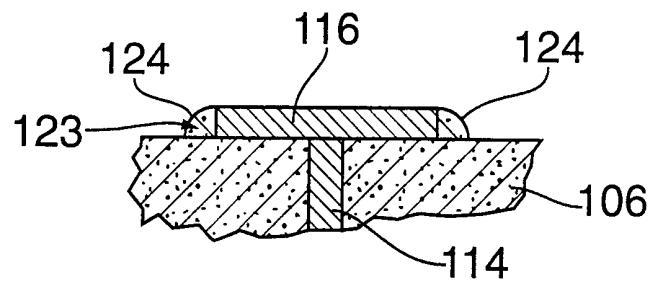


FIG. 8

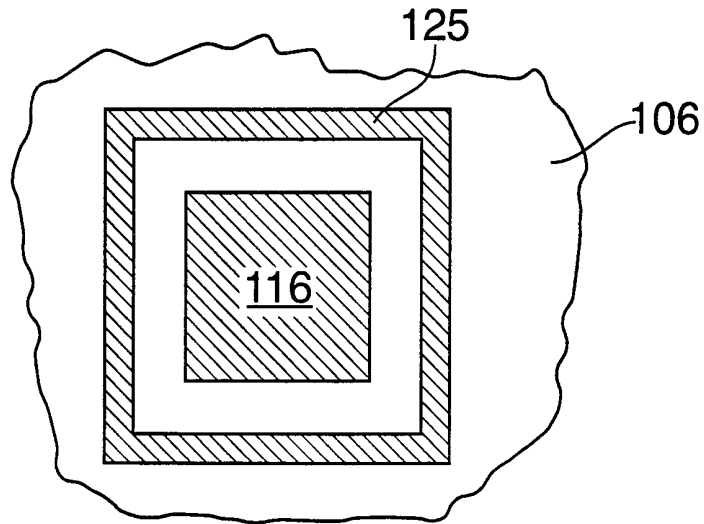


FIG. 9

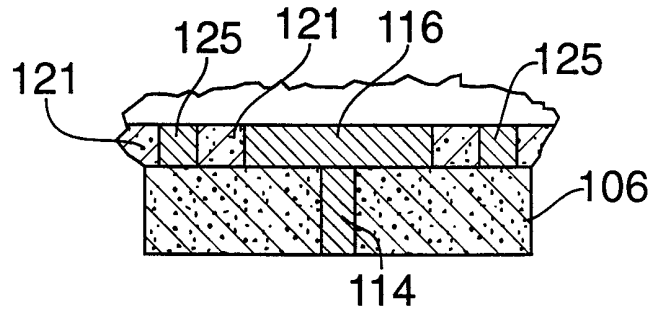


FIG. 10

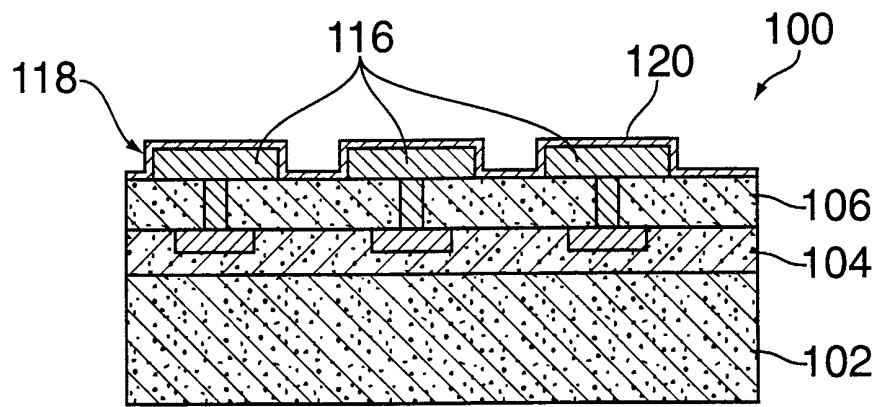


FIG. 11

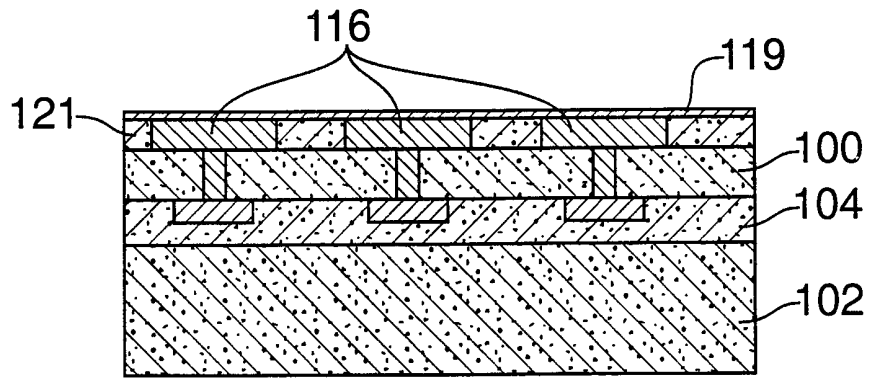


FIG. 12

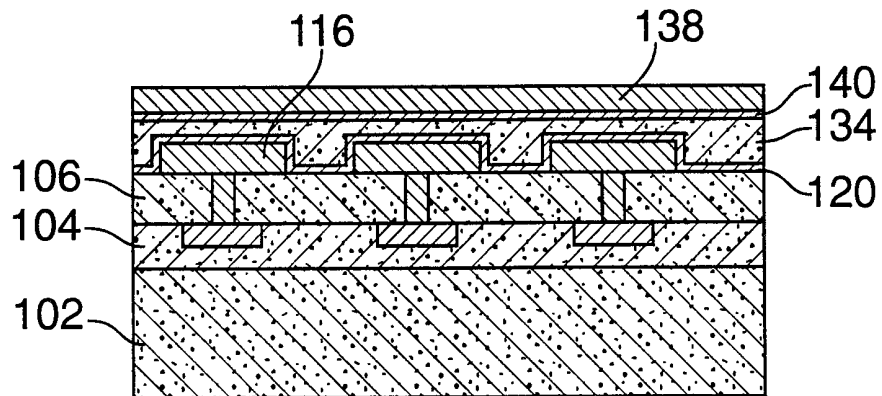


FIG. 13

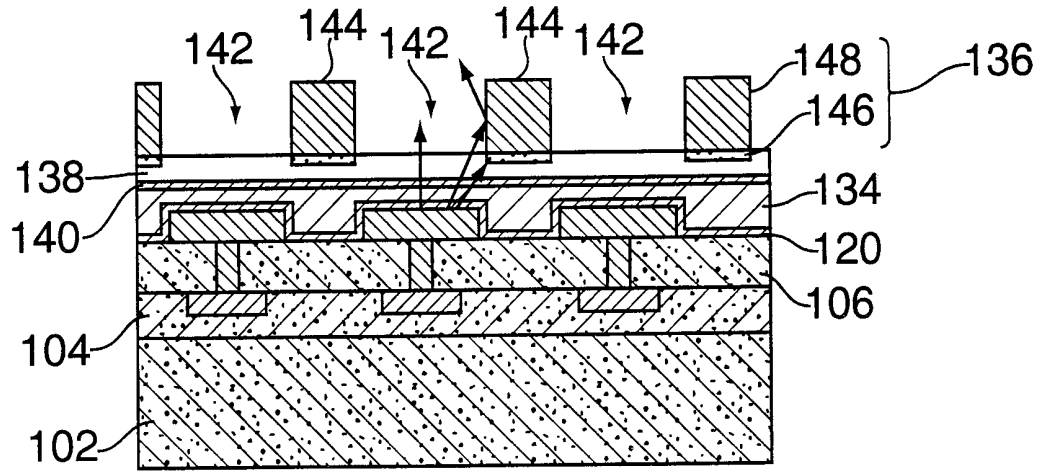


FIG. 14

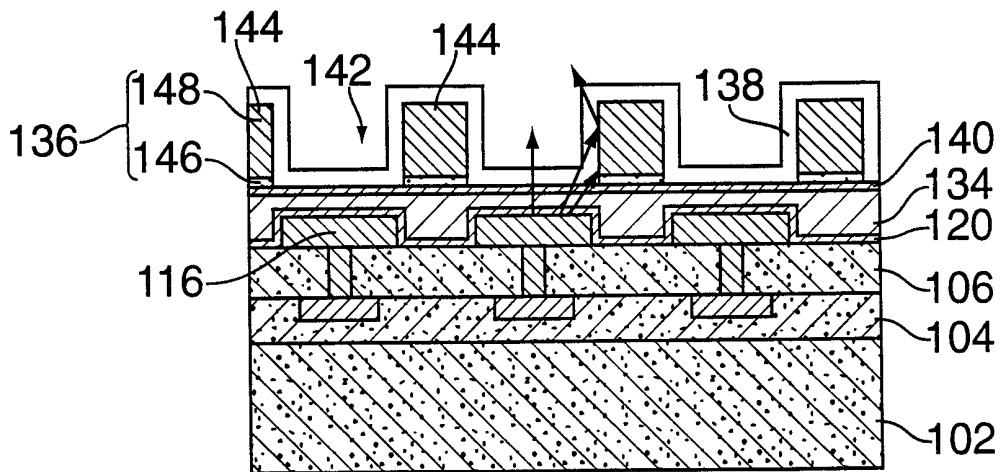


FIG. 15

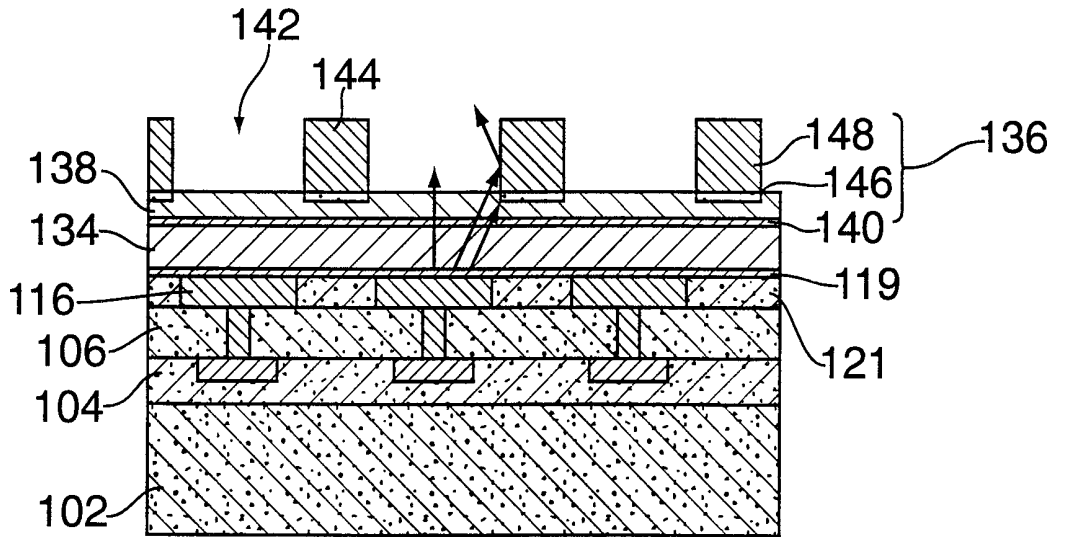


FIG. 16

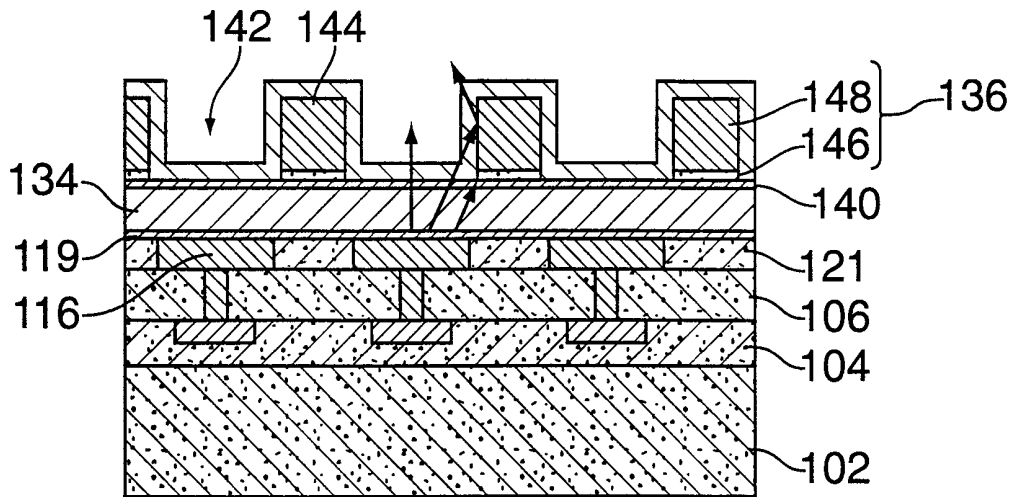


FIG. 17

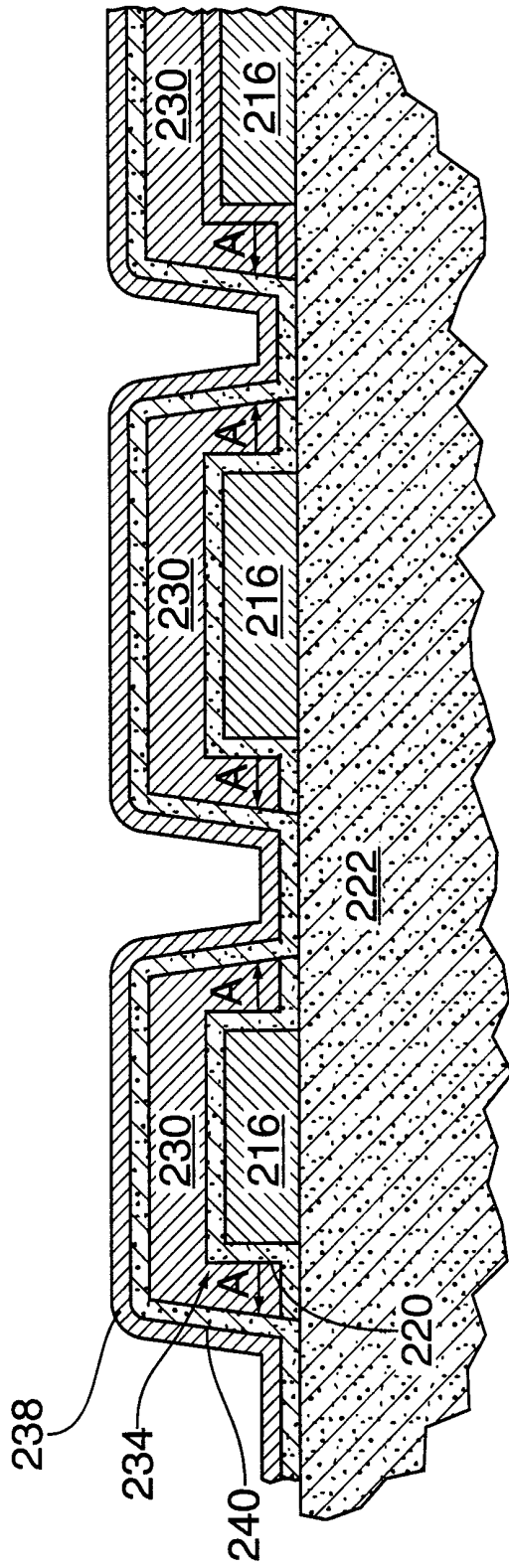


FIG. 18

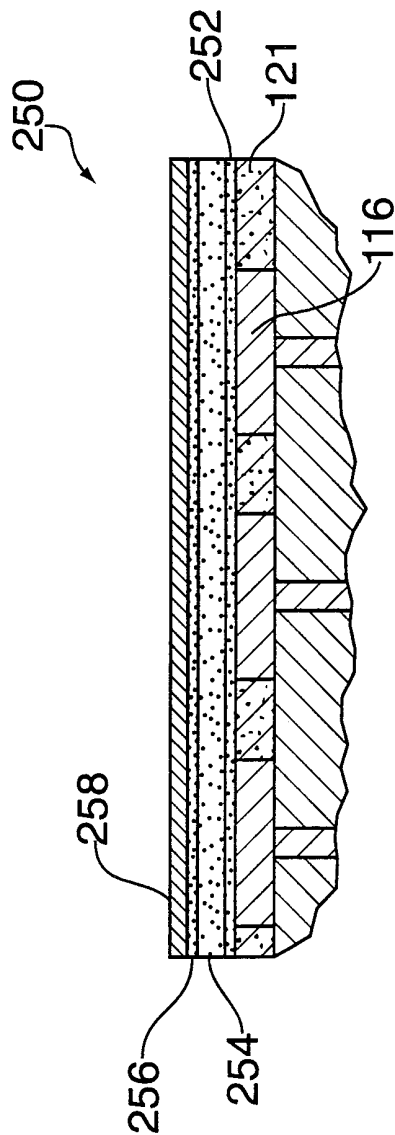


FIG. 19

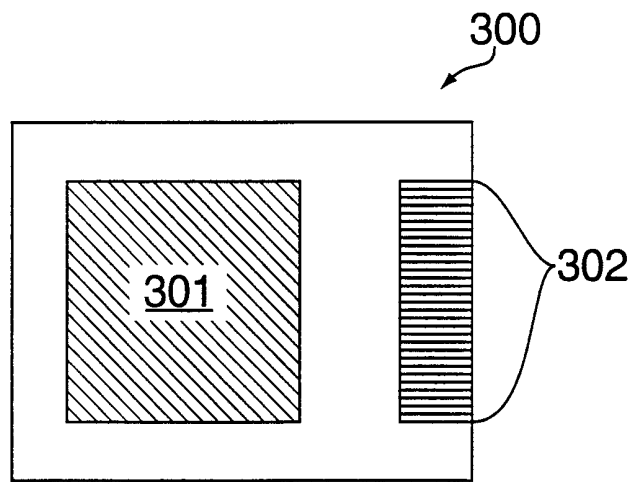


FIG. 20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/17115

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H01J 01/62

US CL :313/505, 508, 509;

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 313/505, 508, 509, 517, 518, 113, 114, 117; 315/169.3;

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

West, U.S. PTO APS

search terms: electroluminescent, guide, stack, reflective, antireflective

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y/A	US 5,463,279 A (Khormaei) 31 October 1995, (31/10/95) Fig 6	1-10/11
Y	US 5,491,378 A (Lee et al) 13 February 1996, (13/02/96) Fig 7 and col. 6, lines 55-70	1-7, 9
Y	US 3,900,758 A (Andoh et al) 19 August 1975, (19/08/75) col. 3, lines 55-70	4, 8, 10

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 SEPTEMBER 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 OCT 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

Nimesh Patel

Telephone No. (703) 305-4900