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(72) Inventor: **Antonenkov, Dmitry
Yongin-City (KR)**

(74) Representative: **Gulde Hengelhaupt Ziebig &
Schneider
Patentanwälte - Rechtsanwälte
Wallstrasse 58/59
10179 Berlin (DE)**

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(71) Applicant: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.
Yongin-City, Gyeonggi-Do, 446-711 (KR)**

(54) **Organic Light Emitting Diode Display and Manufacturing Method thereof**

(57) A manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to an exemplary embodiment includes: forming a thin film transistor panel (100); forming a deposition mask (400) on the thin film transistor panel (100) by a photolithography process; obliquely spraying an organic material to the deposition mask (400) from a linear deposition source (500) to form an organic emission layer on the thin film transistor panel (100); and removing the deposition mask (400) by using

an adhering film (600), wherein the deposition mask (400) includes a plurality of deposition walls (410, 420) configured to block the organic material sprayed at an angle that is less than a blocking angle (α). Accordingly, the deposition mask (400) is formed by the photolithography process such that alignment of the deposition mask is straightforward when manufacturing the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display of a large size.

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Description**BACKGROUND****1. Field**

[0001] The described technology relates generally to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display and a manufacturing method thereof.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display includes organic light emitting diodes each including two electrodes and an organic emission layer disposed therebetween, wherein electrons injected from one electrode and holes injected from the other electrode are combined in the organic emission layer such that excitons are formed, and light is emitted by the energy generated from the excitons.

[0003] To form the organic emission layer, an organic material is deposited on a thin film transistor panel, and to achieve this, a deposition source filled with the organic material is heated to evaporate the organic material. Then, the evaporated organic material is sprayed over the thin film transistor panel. In this case, to deposit the evaporated and sprayed organic material in a pixel area, a deposition mask is used. The deposition mask includes an opening for transmitting the organic material and a blocking portion made of metal for blocking the organic material.

[0004] However, as the size of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display is increased, it is difficult to align the deposition mask made of metal with the thin film transistor panel. To solve this problem, a method of obliquely spraying the organic material to the deposition mask from the deposition source has been developed. However, in this case, to compensate for a parallax, a distance between the deposition source and the thin film transistor panel is more than several times the size of the thin film transistor panel. When the size of the thin film transistor panel is several meters or larger, it is difficult to realize this deposition method.

[0005] The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the described technology, and it may contain information that does not form the prior art that is already known in this country to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY

[0006] Embodiments of the present invention relate generally to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display using a deposition mask capable of being applied to a large size organic light emitting diode (OLED) display and being easily aligned, and a manufacturing method thereof.

[0007] An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to an exemplary embodiment includes: a thin film transistor panel including a plurality of thin film transistors; a first color organic emission layer and a second color organic emission layer formed to be separated from each other on the thin film transistor panel; and a third color organic emission layer covering the thin film transistor panel, the first color organic emission layer, and the second color organic emission layer, wherein overlapping portions of the first color organic emission layer and the third color organic emission layer correspond to a first subpixel, overlapping portions of the second color organic emission layer and the third color organic emission layer correspond to a second subpixel, and a portion of the third color organic emission layer located between the first color organic emission layer and the second color organic emission layer corresponds to a third subpixel.

[0008] The first subpixel, the second subpixel, and the third subpixel may form a quadrangular pixel.

[0009] The first color organic emission layer may include a red organic emission layer, the second color organic emission layer may include a green organic emission layer, and the third color organic emission layer may include a blue organic emission layer.

[0010] Also, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to another exemplary embodiment includes: a thin film transistor panel including a plurality of thin film transistors; and a first color organic emission layer, a second color organic emission layer, and a third color organic emission layer adjacent to each other on the thin film transistor panel and each having a rhombus shape, wherein the first color organic emission layer, the second color organic emission layer, and the third color organic emission layer respectively correspond to a first subpixel, a second subpixel, and a third subpixel, and the first subpixel, the second subpixel, and the third subpixel form a hexahedral pixel.

[0011] A plurality of the hexahedral pixels may be separated from each other and may be arranged in a honeycomb shape.

[0012] The first color organic emission layer may include a red organic emission layer, the second color organic emission layer may include a green organic emission layer, and the third color organic emission layer may include a blue organic emission layer.

[0013] Also, a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to an exemplary embodiment includes: forming a thin film transistor panel; forming a deposition mask on the thin film transistor panel by a photolithography process; obliquely spraying an organic material to the deposition mask from a linear deposition source to form an organic emission layer on the thin film transistor panel; and removing the deposition mask by using an adhering film, wherein the deposition mask includes a plurality of deposition walls configured to block the organic material sprayed at an angle that is less than a blocking angle.

[0014] The deposition mask may include a parallel deposition wall including two deposition walls that are separated from each other and are substantially parallel to each other.

[0015] When a distance between the deposition walls is referred to as W_p , the blocking angle at which the organic material is blocked by the deposition wall is referred to as α , and a deposition length at which the organic material is deposited in the parallel deposition wall is referred to as W_{sp} , a height h of the deposition walls may be defined as follows: $h = (W_p - W_{sp}) \times \tan \alpha$. Preferably, the deposition walls have the shape of a parallelepiped. Preferably, the height of the parallelepiped is extending in a direction perpendicular to an upper surface of the thin film transistor panel.

[0016] The forming of the organic emission layer may include: spraying a first organic material in a first direction to form a first color organic emission layer in the parallel deposition cavity; spraying a second organic material in a second direction, that is 180 degrees from the first direction, to form a second color organic emission layer in the parallel deposition cavity; and spraying a third organic material in a third direction substantially in parallel to a height direction of the deposition walls to form a third color organic emission layer in the parallel deposition cavity.

[0017] The second color organic emission layer may be separated from the first color organic emission layer.

[0018] The deposition mask may include a hexahedral deposition cavity forming a hexahedral shape in which six deposition walls are connected to each other.

[0019] When a length of the deposition wall is referred to as a and the blocking angle at which the organic material is blocked by the deposition wall is referred to as α , the height h of the deposition wall may be defined by $h = a \times \tan \alpha$.

[0020] The forming of the organic emission layer may include: spraying a first organic material in a first hexahedral direction to form a first color organic emission layer having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity; spraying a second organic material in a second hexahedral direction that is 120 degrees from the first hexahedral direction to form a second color organic emission layer having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity; and spraying a third organic material in a third hexahedral direction that is 120 degrees from the first and second hexahedral directions to form a third color organic emission layer having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity.

[0021] One direction of the first hexahedral direction, the second hexahedral direction, and the third hexahedral direction may be substantially parallel to a direction at which facing edges of the hexahedral deposition wall are connected to each other. Preferably, each of the first hexahedral direction, the second hexahedral direction, and the third hexahedral direction is parallel to the surfaces of two opposing deposition walls among the deposition walls forming the hexahedral deposition cavity.

[0022] According to exemplary embodiments, the deposition mask is formed by the photolithography process such that the alignment of the deposition mask is straightforward when manufacturing the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display of a large size.

[0023] Also, when forming the organic emission layer by using the deposition mask including the hexahedral deposition wall, the blue organic emission layer does not overlap the red organic emission layer and green organic emission layer such that the visibility and the transmittance are improved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to a first exemplary embodiment.

[0025] FIG. 2 is a top plan view of an organic emission layer of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment.

[0026] FIG. 3 is a view showing a step of forming a deposition mask as one step of a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment.

[0027] FIG. 4 is a view showing a step of spraying a first organic material as a following step of FIG. 3.

[0028] FIG. 5 is a deposition plan view of the first organic material deposited in FIG. 4.

[0029] FIG. 6 is a view showing a step of spraying a second organic material as a following step of FIG. 4.

[0030] FIG. 7 is a deposition plan view of the second organic material deposited in FIG. 6.

[0031] FIG. 8 is a view showing a step of spraying a third organic material as a following step of FIG. 6.

[0032] FIG. 9 is a deposition plan view of the third organic material deposited in FIG. 8.

[0033] FIG. 10 is a view showing a step of attaching an adhering film to a deposition mask as a following step of FIG. 8.

[0034] FIG. 11 is a view showing a step of separating the deposition mask from a thin film transistor panel by using the adhering film as a following step of FIG. 10.

[0035] FIG. 12 is a top plan view of an organic emission layer of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to a second exemplary embodiment.

[0036] FIG. 13 is a perspective view illustrating the directions for spraying an organic material to a deposition mask in a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment.

[0037] FIG. 14 is a view showing a step of spraying the first organic material in a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment.

[0038] FIG. 15 is a view showing a step of spraying the second organic material as a following step of FIG. 14.

[0039] FIG. 16 is a view showing a step of spraying the third organic material as a following step of FIG. 15.

[0040] FIG. 17 is a view showing a step of attaching an adhering film to a deposition mask as a following step of FIG. 16.

[0041] FIG. 18 is a view showing a step of separating the deposition mask from the thin film transistor panel by using an adhering film as a following step of FIG. 17.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0042] The present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0043] The drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification.

[0044] In order to clarify layers and regions, thicknesses and sizes thereof are exemplarily illustrated, and thus the present invention is not limited thereto.

[0045] Now, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to a first exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2.

[0046] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment, and FIG. 2 is a top plan view of an organic emission layer of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment.

[0047] As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment includes a thin film transistor panel 100 including a plurality of thin film transistors 110, a first color organic emission layer 210 and a second color organic emission layer 220 separated from each other on the thin film transistor panel 100, and a third color organic emission layer 230 covering the thin film transistor panel 100, the first color organic emission layer 210, and the second color organic emission layer 220.

[0048] The thin film transistor panel 100 includes a plurality of gate lines for transmitting a scan signal, a plurality of data lines for transmitting a data signal, and a plurality of driving voltage lines for transmitting a driving voltage. The plurality of thin film transistors 110 are connected to the gate lines, the data lines, and the voltage lines. The plurality of thin film transistors 110 include a switching thin film transistor and a driving thin film transistor coupled to a storage capacitor, and an anode 120 of an organic light emitting diode is connected to an output terminal of the driving thin film transistor.

[0049] The switching thin film transistor transmits the data signal applied to the data line to the driving thin film transistor in response to the scan signal applied to the gate line, and the driving thin film transistor supplies an output current having a magnitude that is changed according to a voltage difference between the control terminal and the output terminal of the driving thin film transistor.

[0050] A cathode 300 connected to a common voltage (V_{ss}) is formed on the third color organic emission layer 230. The anode 120, the organic emission layers 210, 220, and 230, and the cathode 300 form a number of organic light emitting diodes (OLED) such that each of the organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs) emits light having an intensity depending on an output current I_{LD} of the driving transistor (Q_d), thereby displaying images.

[0051] The first color organic emission layer 210 and the third color organic emission layer 230 are deposited, thereby corresponding to a first subpixel P1. The second color organic emission layer 220 and the third color organic emission layer 230 are deposited, thereby corresponding to a second subpixel P2. The third color organic emission layer 230 formed between the first color organic emission layer 210 and the second color organic emission layer 220 corresponds to a third subpixel P3. Also, the first subpixel P1, the second subpixel P2, and the third subpixel P3 form one quadrangular pixel (P), and neighboring quadrangular pixels (P) are disposed to be separated by a set or predetermined distance. A region d1 between the neighboring quadrangular pixels (P) is a region where a deposition mask 400 (shown in FIG. 3) was previously formed.

[0052] The first color organic emission layer 210 may be a red organic emission layer, the second color organic emission layer 220 may be a green organic emission layer, and the third color organic emission layer 230 may be a blue organic emission layer. Accordingly, the first subpixel P1 emits a red (R) color, the second subpixel P2 emits a green (G) color, and the third subpixel P3 emits a blue (B) color. This is because visibility of the red color is much better than

the blue color in the first subpixel P1 where the red organic emission layer 210 and the blue organic emission layer 230 are deposited, and the visibility of the green color is much better than the blue color in the second subpixel P2 where the green organic emission layer 220 and the blue organic emission layer 230 are deposited.

[0053] Next, a manufacturing method of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 3 to FIG. 11.

[0054] FIG. 3 is a view showing a step of forming a deposition mask as one step of a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment, FIG. 4 is a view showing a step of spraying a first organic material as a following step of FIG. 3, FIG. 5 is a deposition plan view of the first organic material deposited in FIG. 4, FIG. 6 is a view showing a step of spraying a second organic material as a following step of FIG. 4, FIG. 7 is a deposition plan view of the second organic material deposited in FIG. 6, FIG. 8 is a view showing a step of spraying a third organic material as a following step of FIG. 6, FIG. 9 is a deposition plan view of the third organic material deposited in FIG. 8, FIG. 10 is a view showing a step of adhering an adhering film to a deposition mask as a following step of FIG. 8, and FIG. 11 is a view showing a step of separating a deposition mask from a thin film transistor panel by using the adhering film as a following step of FIG. 10.

[0055] As shown in FIG. 3, in the manufacturing method of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the first exemplary embodiment, a thin film transistor panel 100 is firstly formed. Also, a deposition mask 400 is formed by, for example, a photolithography process on the thin film transistor panel 100.

[0056] The deposition mask 400 includes a plurality of deposition walls 410 configured to block organic materials 10, 20, and 30 that are sprayed at an angle of less than a blocking angle (α), and two deposition walls 410 are separated to be parallel to each other, thereby forming a parallel deposition wall 41 (or cavity). The deposition wall 410 includes an upper surface 410b, and a first lateral surface 410a and a second lateral surface 410c extending from the upper surface 410b downward.

[0057] Here, when a distance between the deposition walls 410 is referred to as W_p , the blocking angle at which the organic materials 10, 20, and 30 are blocked by the deposition wall 410 is referred to as α , and a deposition length at which the organic materials 10, 20, and 30 are deposited in the parallel deposition wall 41 is referred to as W_{sp} . A height h of the deposition wall 410 is defined by Equation 1 below.

Equation 1

$$h = (W_p - W_{sp}) \cdot \tan \alpha$$

[0058] Next, as shown in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, the first organic material 10 is obliquely sprayed to the deposition mask 400 from a linear deposition source 500 to form the first color organic emission layer 210 on the thin film transistor panel 100. Here, the linear deposition source 500 is obliquely positioned such that the blocking angle (α) is formed between the spray direction of the first organic material 10 sprayed from the linear deposition source 500 and the surface of the thin film transistor panel 100. Next, the first organic material 10 is sprayed while the thin film transistor panel 100 is fixed, and the linear deposition source 500 is moved in the horizontal direction, or the first organic material 10 is sprayed while the linear deposition source 500 is fixed and the thin film transistor panel 100 is moved in the horizontal direction.

[0059] In FIG. 4, the first organic material 10 is sprayed in the first direction k_1 as a spray direction of the first organic material 10 to form the first color organic emission layer 210 in the parallel deposition wall 41. Here, the first organic material 10 is deposited at the first lateral surface 410a of the deposition wall 410 which is facing the first direction k_1 , the upper surface 410b of the deposition wall 410, and an area of the thin film transistor panel 100 adjacent to the first lateral surface 410a corresponding to the first subpixel P1. The first organic material 10 deposited at the first subpixel P1 adjacent to the first lateral surface 410a becomes the first color organic emission layer 210.

[0060] Next, as shown in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, the second organic material 20 is sprayed in a second direction k_2 to form the second color organic emission layer 220 in the parallel deposition wall 41, and the second direction k_2 is opposite to the first direction k_1 , i.e. 180 degrees from the first direction k_1 . In one embodiment, the second organic material 20 is sprayed while the thin film transistor panel 100 is fixed, and the linear deposition source 500 is moved in the horizontal direction. In another embodiment, while the linear deposition source 500 is fixed, the thin film transistor panel 100 is moved in the horizontal direction.

[0061] Here, the second organic material 20 is deposited at the upper surface 410b of the deposition wall 410, the second lateral surface 410c of the deposition wall 410 which is facing the second direction k_2 , and an area of the thin film transistor panel 100 adjacent to the second lateral surface 410c corresponding to the second subpixel P2. The second organic material 20 deposited at the second subpixel P2 adjacent to the second lateral surface 410c becomes the second color organic emission layer 220. Therefore, the second color organic emission layer 220 is formed to be separated from the first color organic emission layer 210 by the deposition wall 410.

[0062] Next, as shown in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9, the third organic material 30 is sprayed in a third direction k_3 parallel to a height direction of the deposition wall 410 to form the third color organic emission layer 230 in the parallel deposition wall 41. In one embodiment, the third organic material 30 is sprayed while the thin film transistor panel 100 is fixed, and the linear deposition source 500 is moved in a horizontal direction, i.e. along one of the first and second directions k_1 and k_2 . In another embodiment, while the linear deposition source 500 is fixed, the thin film transistor panel 100 is moved in a horizontal direction.

[0063] Here, the third organic material 30 is deposited on the upper surface 410b of the deposition wall 410, on the area of the first subpixel P1, on the area of the second subpixel P2, and on the area of the third subpixel P3 on the thin film transistor panel 100. The third organic material 30 deposited between the first subpixel P1 and the second subpixel P2 becomes the third color organic emission layer 230 corresponding to the third subpixel P3.

[0064] Next, as shown in FIG. 10, an adhering film 600 is adhered to an upper portion of the deposition mask 400. Also, as shown in FIG. 11, the adhering film 600 is detached upward to concurrently (e.g., simultaneously) separate the deposition mask 400 from the thin film transistor panel 100. This is because the deposition mask 400 is adhered to the adhering film 600 by the adhesion of the adhering film 600.

[0065] Referring back to FIG. 1, the cathode 300 is formed on the third color organic emission layer 230, thereby completing the quadrangular pixel (P). As described above, the deposition mask is formed by the photolithography process such that alignment of the deposition mask is straightforward when manufacturing the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display of a large size.

[0066] Here, in the first exemplary embodiment, a quadrangular pixel is formed by using the parallel deposition wall. However, in a second exemplary embodiment, a hexahedral pixel may be formed by using a hexahedral deposition cavity.

[0067] Next, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 12.

[0068] FIG. 12 is a top plan view of an organic emitting layer of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment.

[0069] The second exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 12 is substantially equivalent to the first exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 except for the hexahedral pixel such that the repeated description is omitted.

[0070] As shown in FIG. 12, the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment includes a thin film transistor panel 100 (shown in FIG. 13) including a plurality of thin film transistors, and a first color organic emission layer 210, a second color organic emission layer 220, and a third color organic emission layer 230 adjacent to each other on the thin film transistor panel 100. Each of the first, second, and third color organic emission layers 210, 220, and 230 having a rhombus shape.

[0071] The first color organic emission layer 210, the second color organic emission layer 220, and the third color organic emission layer 230 respectively correspond to a first subpixel Q1, a second subpixel Q2, and a third subpixel Q3. Also, the first subpixel Q1, the second subpixel Q2, and the third subpixel Q3 form one hexahedral pixel (Q), and adjacent hexahedral pixels (Q) are separated by a set or predetermined distance, thereby forming a honeycomb shape. A region d2 between the adjacent hexahedral pixels (Q) is a region where a deposition mask 400 was previously formed.

[0072] In one embodiment, the first color organic emission layer 210 may be the red organic emission layer, the second color organic emission layer 220 may be the green organic emission layer, and the third color organic emission layer 230 may be the blue organic emission layer. Accordingly, the first subpixel Q1 emits the red (R) color light, the second subpixel Q2 emits the green (G) color light, and the third subpixel Q3 emits the blue (B) color light. In this case, differently from the first exemplary embodiment, the blue organic emission layer 230 does not overlap the red organic emission layer 210 and the green organic emission layer 220 such that the visibility and the transmittance are improved.

[0073] Next, the manufacturing method of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 13 to FIG. 18.

[0074] FIG. 13 is a perspective view illustrating the directions chosen for spraying organic materials to a deposition mask in a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment, FIG. 14 is a view showing a step of spraying the first organic material in a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment, FIG. 15 is a view showing a step of spraying the second organic material as a following step of FIG. 14, FIG. 16 is a view showing a step of spraying the third organic material as a following step of FIG. 15, FIG. 17 is a view showing a step of adhering an adhering film to a deposition mask as a following step of FIG. 16, and FIG. 18 is a view showing a step of separating a deposition mask from a thin film transistor panel by using an adhering film as a following step of FIG. 17.

[0075] Referring to FIG. 13, in the manufacturing method of the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to the second exemplary embodiment, the thin film transistor panel 100 is firstly formed. Also, the deposition mask 400 may be formed by the photolithography process on the thin film transistor panel 100.

[0076] The deposition mask 400 includes a plurality of deposition walls 420 for blocking the organic materials 10, 20, and 30 that are sprayed at less than the blocking angle (α). Six deposition walls 420 are connected to each other, thereby forming a hexahedral deposition cavity 42 having a hexahedral shape. Each deposition wall 420 includes an upper

surface 420b, and a first lateral surface 420a and a second lateral surface 420c extending from the upper surface 420b downward.

[0077] When the length of the deposition wall 420 is referred to as a , and the blocking angle at which the organic materials 10, 20, and 30 are blocked by the deposition wall 420 is referred to as α , the height h of the deposition wall 420 is defined by Equation 2 as follows.

Equation 2

$$h = a \cdot \tan \alpha$$

[0078] Next, as shown in FIG. 13 and FIG. 14, the first organic material 10 is obliquely sprayed from the linear deposition source 500 to the deposition mask 400 to form the first color organic emission layer 210 on the thin film transistor panel 100. In this embodiment, the linear deposition source 500 is obliquely positioned such that the blocking angle (α) is formed between the spray direction of the first organic material 10 sprayed from the linear deposition source 500 and the surface of the thin film transistor panel 100.

[0079] Referring to FIG. 13 and FIG. 14, the first organic material 10 is sprayed in a first hexahedral direction j_1 to form the first color organic emission layer 210 in the hexahedral deposition cavity 42. The first organic material 10 is sprayed while the thin film transistor panel 100 is fixed, and the linear deposition source 500 is moved in the horizontal direction, or the first organic material 10 is sprayed while the linear deposition source 500 is fixed and the thin film transistor panel 100 is moved in the horizontal direction. The first color organic emission layer 210 having a rhombus shape is formed in the inner portion of the hexahedral deposition cavity 42 that is not blocked by the deposition walls 420 forming the hexahedral deposition cavity 42. The first hexahedral direction j_1 is substantially parallel to a direction connecting facing edges of the hexahedral deposition walls 42. The first hexahedral direction j_1 is parallel to the first and second lateral surface s 420a and 420c of two opposing deposition walls 420 of the hexahedral deposition cavity 42 and forming an angle α with the upper surface of the thin film transistor panel 100.

[0080] Next, as shown in FIG. 13 and FIG. 15, the second organic material 20 is sprayed in a second hexahedral direction j_2 that is 120 degrees from the first hexahedral direction j_1 , to form the second color organic emission layer 220 having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity 42. The second organic material 20 is sprayed while the thin film transistor panel 100 is fixed, and the linear deposition source 500 is moved in the horizontal direction, or the second organic material 20 is sprayed while the linear deposition source 500 is fixed and the thin film transistor panel 100 is moved in the horizontal direction. The second hexahedral direction j_2 is parallel to the first and second lateral surface s 420a and 420c of two further deposition walls 420 of the hexahedral deposition cavity 42 and forming an angle α with the upper surface of the thin film transistor panel 100.

[0081] Next, as shown in FIG. 13 and FIG. 16, the third organic material 30 is sprayed in a third hexahedral direction j_3 that is 120 degrees from the first and second hexahedral directions j_1 and j_2 , to form the third color organic emission layer 230 having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity 42. The first organic material 10 is sprayed while the thin film transistor panel 100 is fixed, and the linear deposition source 500 is moved in the horizontal direction, or the first organic material 10 is sprayed while the linear deposition source 500 is fixed and the thin film transistor panel 100 is moved in the horizontal direction. The third hexahedral direction j_3 is parallel to the first and second lateral surface s 420a and 420c of two further deposition walls 420 of the hexahedral deposition cavity 42, different from the deposition walls 420 parallel to the first and second hexahedral directions, and forming an angle α with the upper surface of the thin film transistor panel 100.

[0082] Next, as shown in FIG. 17, the adhering film 600 is adhered to the upper portion of the deposition mask 400 including the hexahedral deposition cavities 42. Next, as shown in FIG. 18, an upward force is applied to detach the adhering film 600, and the deposition mask 400 is concurrently (e.g., simultaneously) separated from the thin film transistor panel 100. This is because the deposition mask 400 is attached to the adhering film 600 by the adhesion of the adhering film 600.

[0083] Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 12, the hexahedral pixels (Q) separated from each other are completed.

[0084] As described above, the deposition mask is formed by the photolithography process such that the alignment of the deposition mask is straightforward when manufacturing the organic light emitting diode (OLED) display of a large size.

[0085] Also, in one embodiment, the organic emission layer is formed by using the deposition mask including the hexahedral deposition cavity such that the blue organic emission layer does not overlap the red organic emission layer and the green organic emission layer, thereby improving the visibility and the transmittance.

[0086] While the present invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be practical exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on

the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims, and their equivalents.

Description of Some Symbols

[0087]

100: thin film transistor panel
 210: first color organic emission layer
 220: second color organic emission layer
 230: third color organic emission layer
 400: deposition mask
 410, 420: deposition wall
 41: parallel deposition wall
 42: hexahedral deposition cavity
 500: linear deposition source
 600: adhering film

Claims

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

forming a thin film transistor panel (100);
 forming a deposition mask (400) on the thin film transistor panel (100) by a photolithography process;
 obliquely spraying an organic material (10, 20, 30) to the deposition mask (400) from a linear deposition source (500) to form an organic emission layer (210, 220, 230) on the thin film transistor panel (100); and
 removing the deposition mask (400) by using an adhering film (600),
 wherein the deposition mask (400) comprises a plurality of deposition walls (410, 420) configured to block the organic material (10, 20, 30) sprayed at an angle that is less than a blocking angle (α).

2. The method of claim 1, wherein
 the deposition mask (400) comprises a parallel deposition wall(41) comprising two deposition walls (410) that are separated from each other and are parallel to each other.

3. The method of one of the preceding claims, wherein
 when a distance between the deposition walls (410) is referred to as W_p , the blocking angle at which the organic material (10, 20, 30) is blocked by the deposition wall is referred to as α , and a deposition length at which the organic material (10, 20, 30) is deposited in the parallel deposition wall(41) is referred to as W_{sp} , a height h of the deposition walls (410) is defined as follows:

$$h = (W_p - W_{sp}) \times \tan \alpha.$$

4. The method of one of the preceding claims, wherein
 the forming of the organic emission layer (210, 220, 230) comprises:

spraying a first organic material (10) in a first direction (k_1) to form a first color organic emission layer (210) in the parallel deposition wall(41) on an area corresponding to a first subpixel (P_1);
 spraying a second organic material (20) in a second direction (k_2) that is 180 degrees from the first direction (k_1), to form a second color organic emission layer (220) in the parallel deposition wall(41) on an area corresponding to a second subpixel (P_2); and
 spraying a third organic material (30) in a third direction (k_3) parallel to a height direction of the deposition walls (410) on an area corresponding to the first subpixel (P_1), the second subpixel (P_2) and the third subpixel (P_3), to form a third color organic emission layer (230) in the parallel deposition wall(41).

5. The method of claim 4, wherein
 the second color organic emission layer (220) is separated from the first color organic emission layer (210).

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the deposition mask (400) comprises a hexahedral deposition cavity (42) with a hexahedral shape comprising six deposition walls (420) connected to each other.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein when a length of the deposition walls (420) is referred to as a and the blocking angle at which the organic material is blocked by the deposition walls (420) is referred to as α , the height h of the deposition walls (420) is defined by

$$h = a \times \tan \alpha$$

8. The method of one of claims 6 and 7, wherein the forming of the organic emission layer comprises:

spraying a first organic material (10) in a first hexahedral direction (j_1) to form a first color organic emission layer (210) having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity (42);
 spraying a second organic material (20) in a second hexahedral direction (j_2) that is 120 degrees from the first hexahedral direction (j_1), to form a second color organic emission layer (220) having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity (42); and
 spraying a third organic material (30) in a third hexahedral direction (j_3) that is 120 degrees from the first and second hexahedral directions (j_1, j_2), to form a third color organic emission layer (230) having a rhombus shape in the hexahedral deposition cavity.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein each of the first hexahedral direction (j_1), the second hexahedral direction (j_2), and the third hexahedral direction (j_3) is parallel to the surfaces of two opposing deposition walls (420) among the deposition walls (420) forming the hexahedral deposition cavity (42).

10. The method of one of the preceding claims, wherein the first color organic emission layer (210) comprises a red organic emission layer, the second color organic emission layer (220) comprises a green organic emission layer, and the third color organic emission layer (230) comprises a blue organic emission layer.

11. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display obtained by the method of one of claims 1 through 5 and 10, the organic light emitting diode display comprising:

a thin film transistor panel (100) comprising a plurality of thin film transistors (110);
 a first color organic emission layer (210) located on the thin film transistor panel (100) on an area corresponding to a first subpixel (P1);
 a second color organic emission layer (220) located on the thin film transistor panel (100) on an area corresponding to a second subpixel (P2), the first color organic emission layer (210) and the second color organic emission layer (220) being separated from each other; and
 a third color organic emission layer (230) covering an area of the thin film transistor panel (100) corresponding to a third subpixel (P3), the first color organic emission layer (210), and the second color organic emission layer (220),
 wherein the third color organic emission layer (230) is located on the first color organic emission layer (210) in the first subpixel (P1),
 wherein the third color organic emission layer (230) is located on the second color organic emission layer (220) in the second subpixel (P2), and
 wherein a portion of the third color organic emission layer (230) located between the first color organic emission layer (210) and the second color organic emission layer (220) corresponds to the third subpixel (P3).

12. The organic light emitting diode (OLED) display of claim 11, wherein the first subpixel (P1), the second subpixel (P2), and the third subpixel (P3) form a quadrangular pixel (P).

13. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display obtained by the method of one of claims 1 and 6 through 10, the organic light emitting diode display comprising:

a thin film transistor panel (100) comprising a plurality of thin film transistors (110); and
a first color organic emission layer (210), a second color organic emission layer (220), and a third color organic
emission layer (230) adjacent to each other on the thin film transistor panel (100) and each having a rhombus
shape,

wherein the first color organic emission layer (210), the second color organic emission layer (220), and the third
color organic emission layer (230) respectively correspond to a first subpixel (Q1), a second subpixel (Q2), and
a third subpixel (Q3), and

wherein the first subpixel (Q1), the second subpixel (Q2), and the third subpixel (Q3) form a hexahedral pixel (Q).

14. The organic light emitting diode (OLED) display of claim 13, further comprising a plurality of hexahedral pixels (Q),
wherein

the plurality of hexahedral pixels (Q) are separated from each other and are arranged in a honeycomb shape.

FIG.1

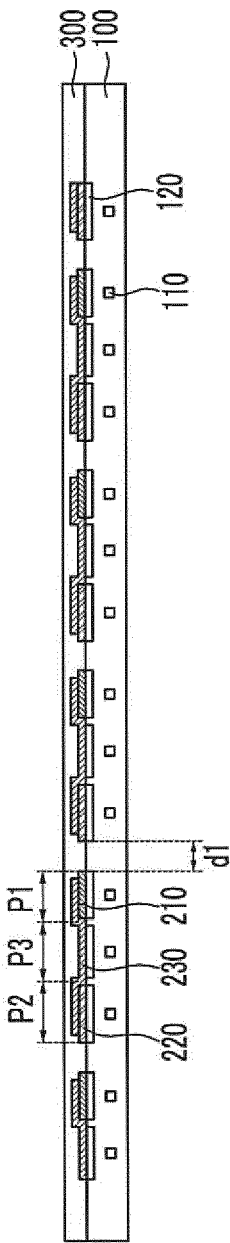


FIG.2

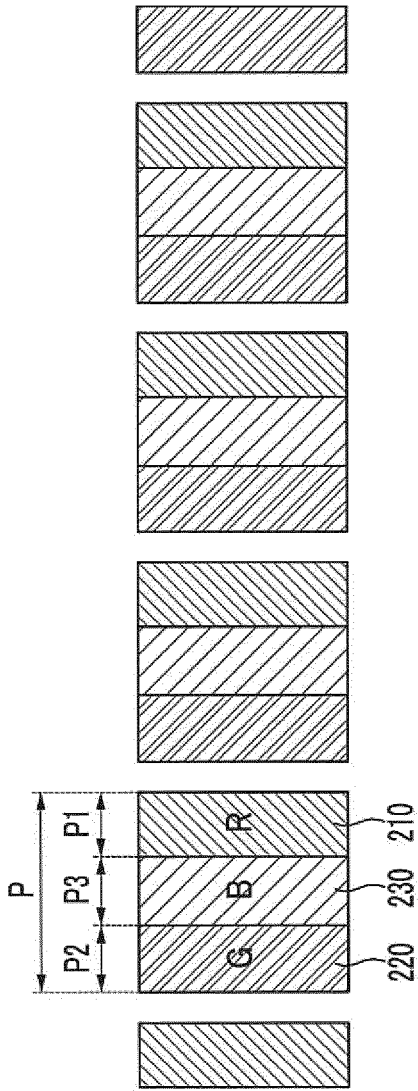


FIG.3

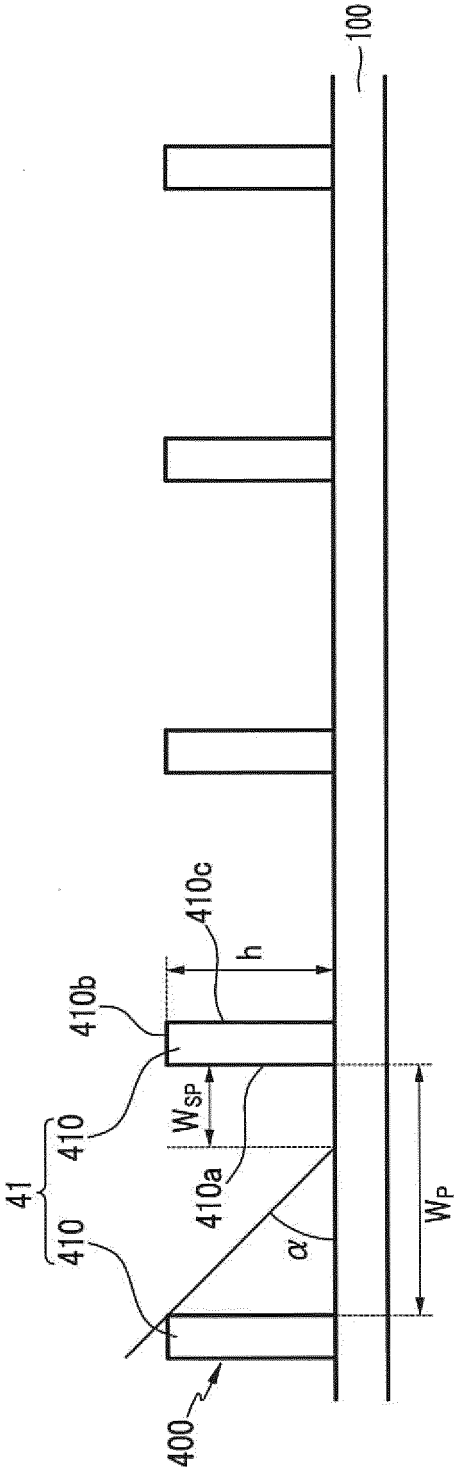


FIG.4

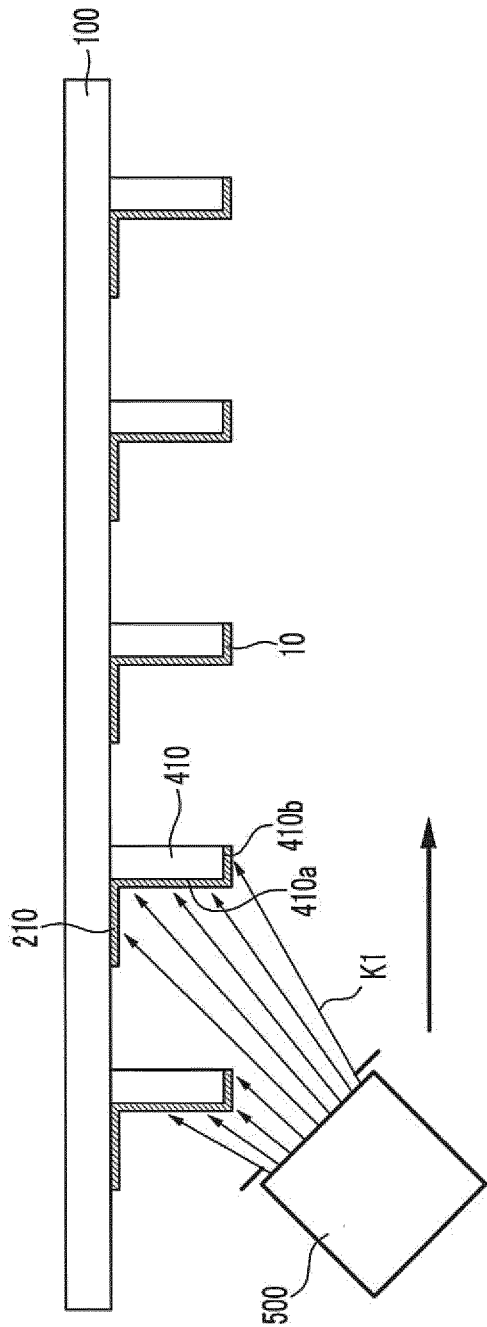


FIG.5

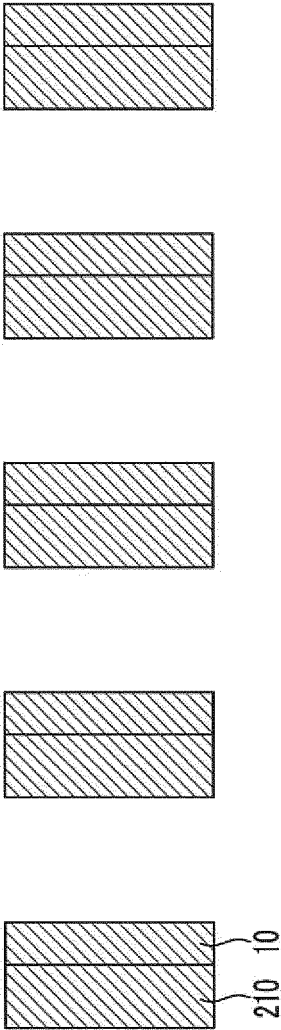


FIG. 6

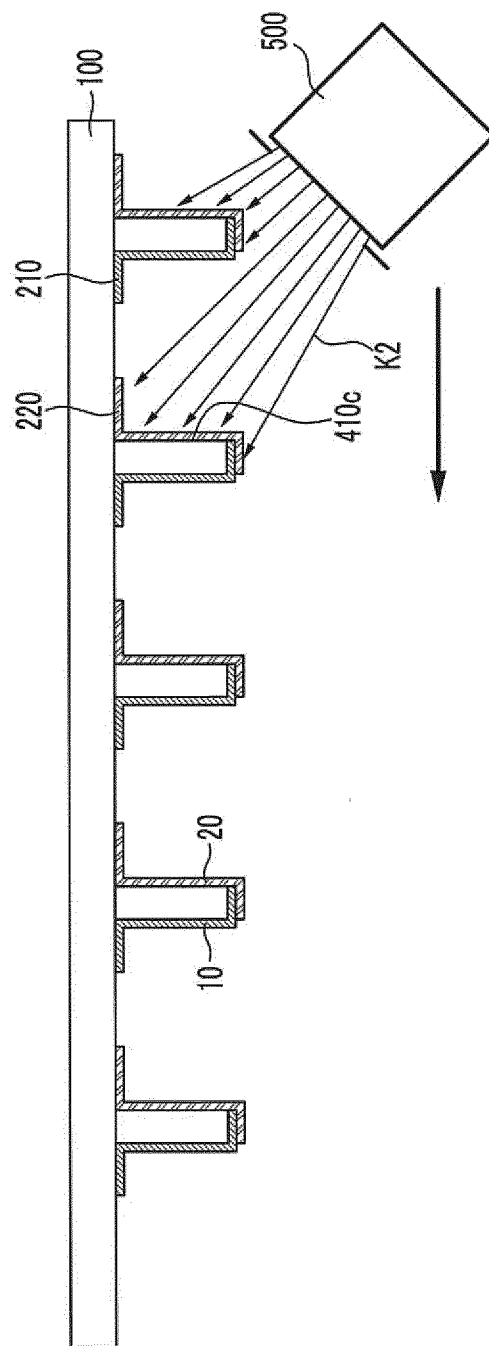


FIG.7

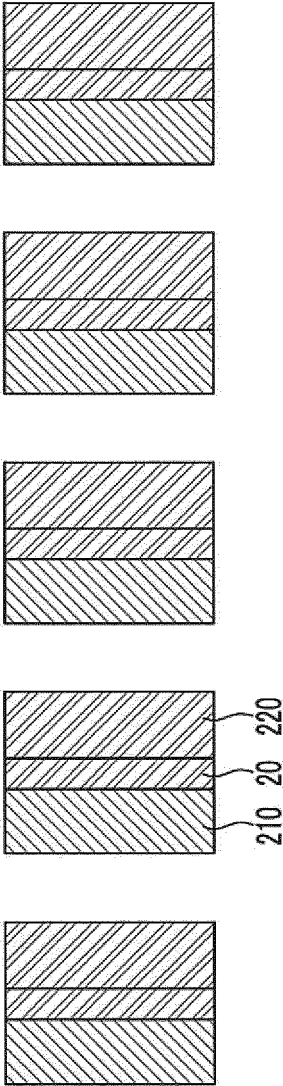


FIG.8

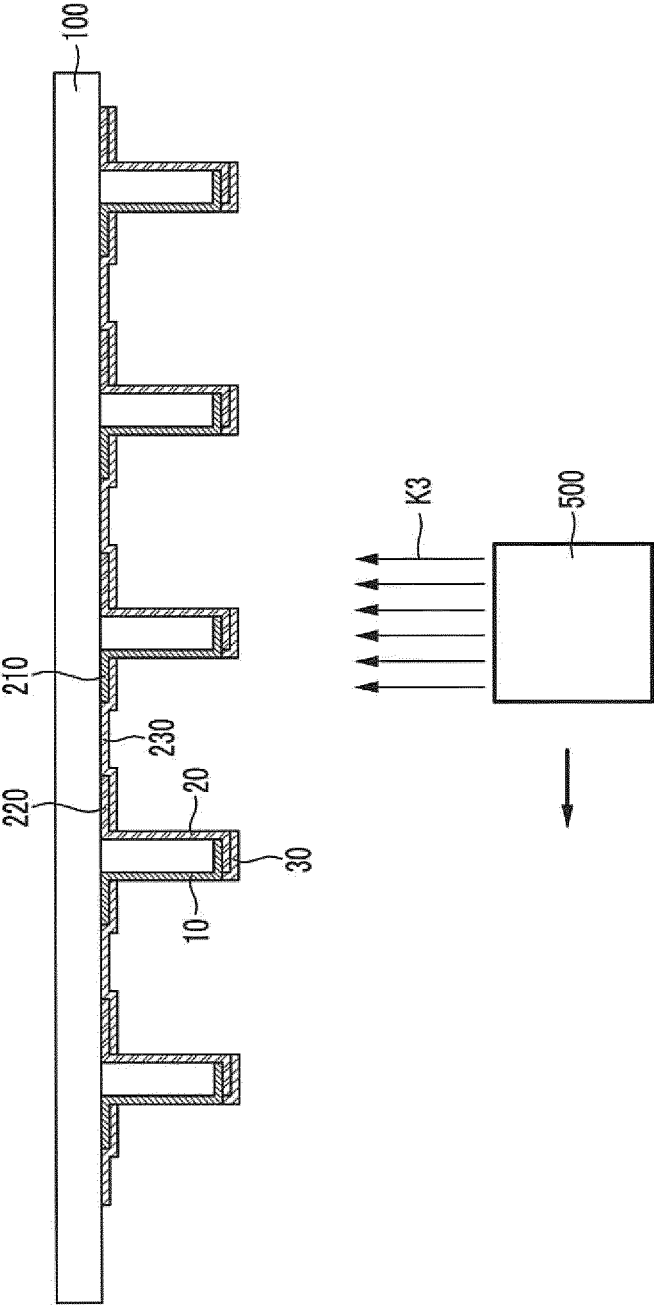


FIG.9

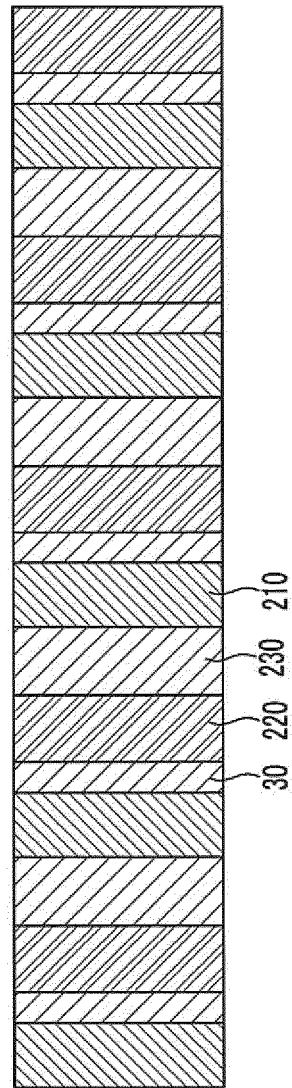


FIG.10

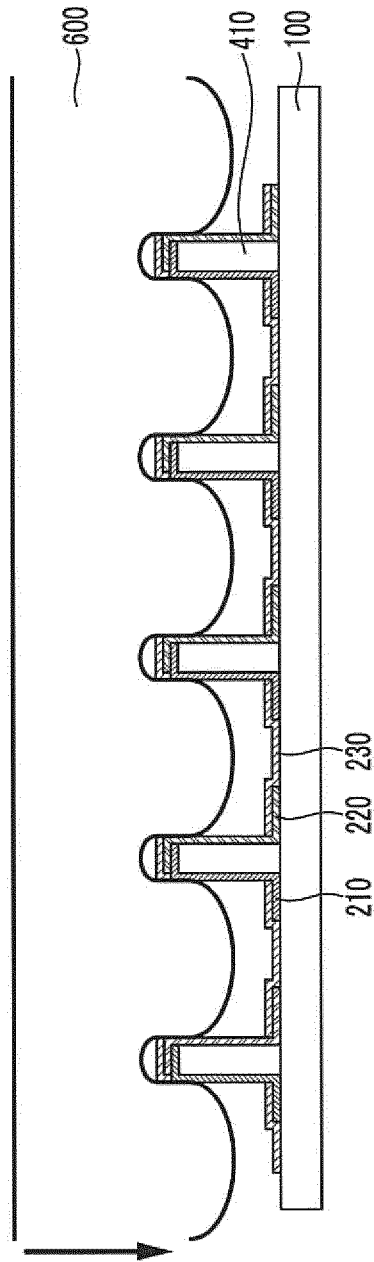


FIG.11

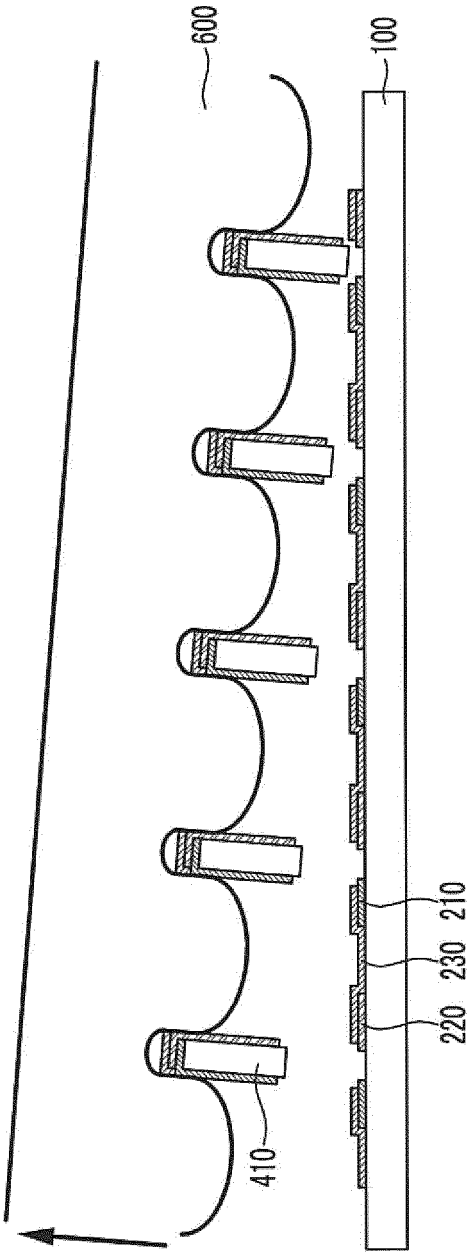


FIG.12

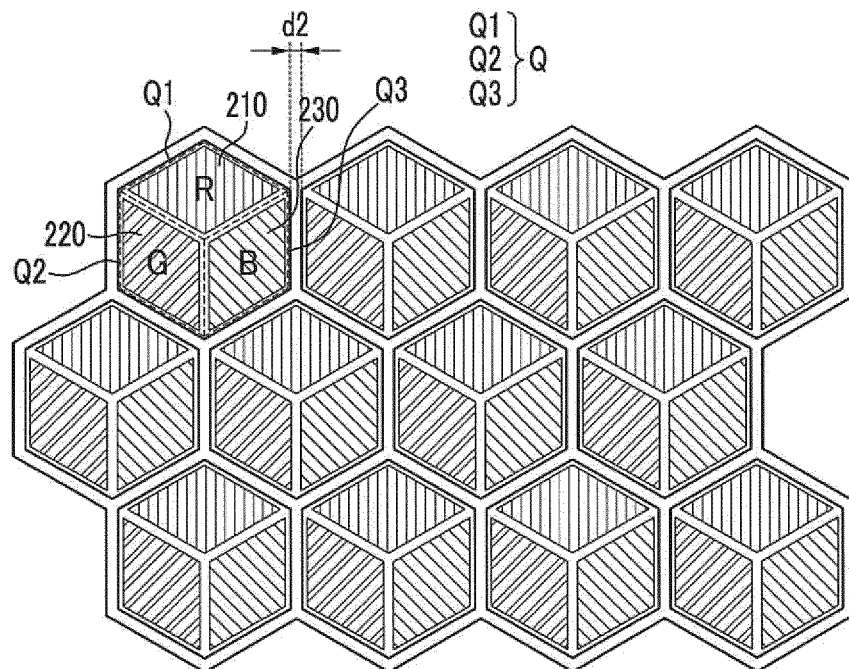


FIG.13

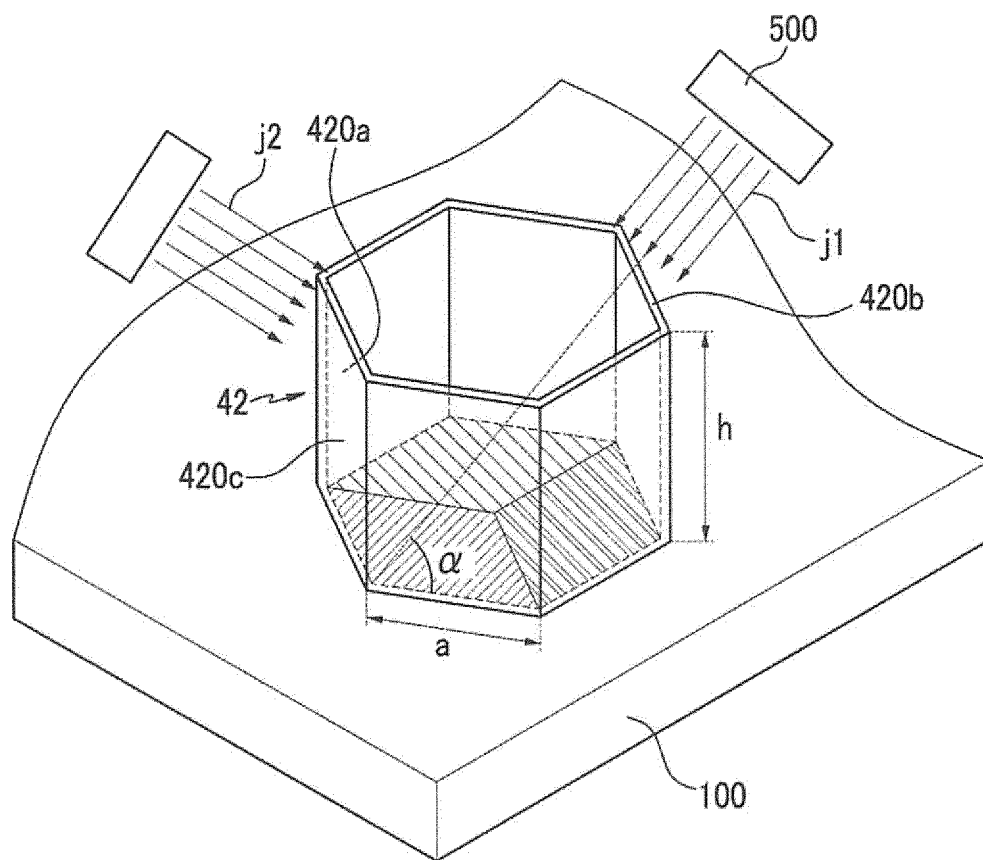


FIG.14

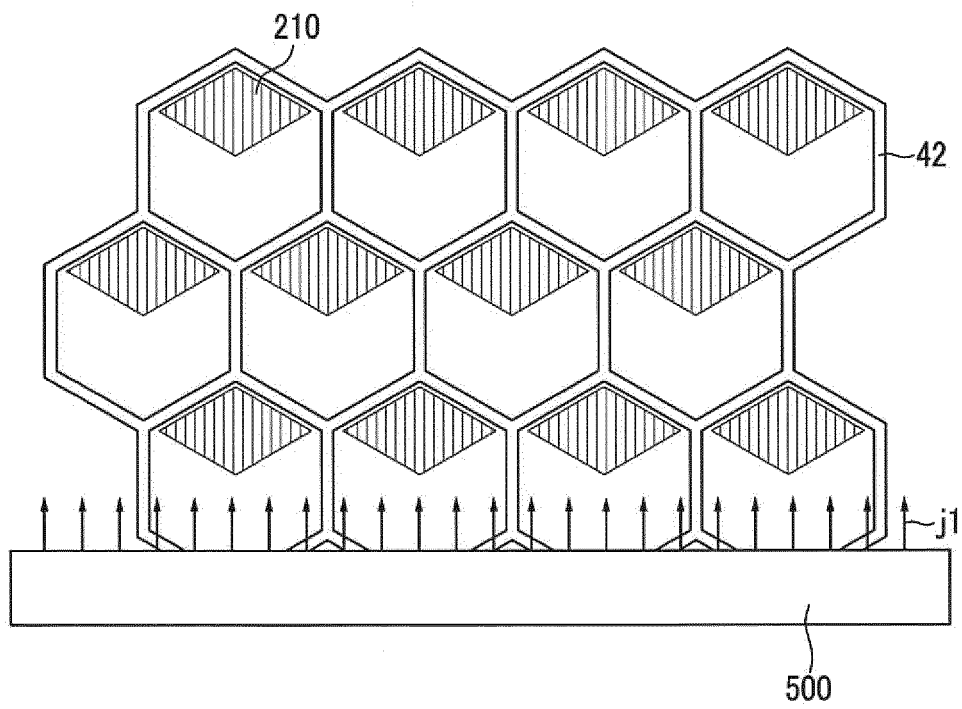


FIG.15

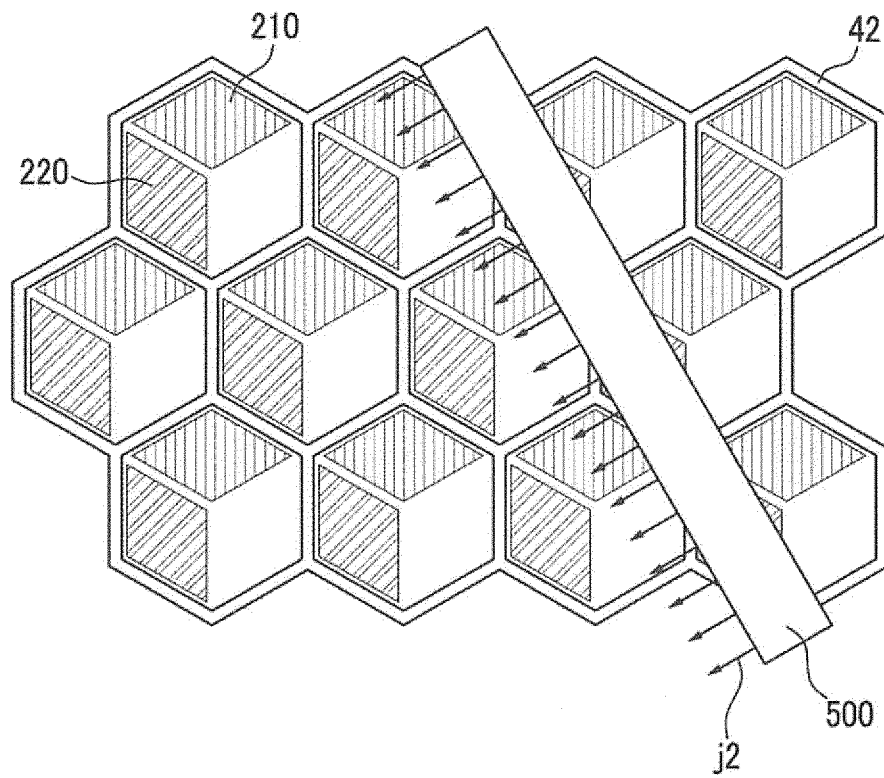


FIG.16

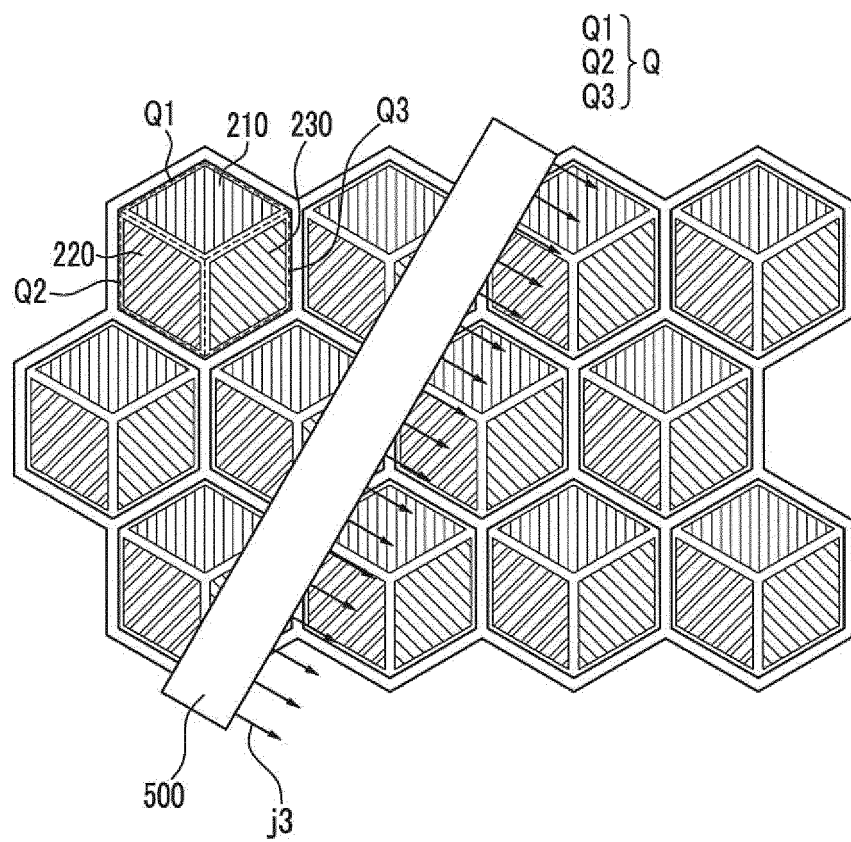


FIG.17

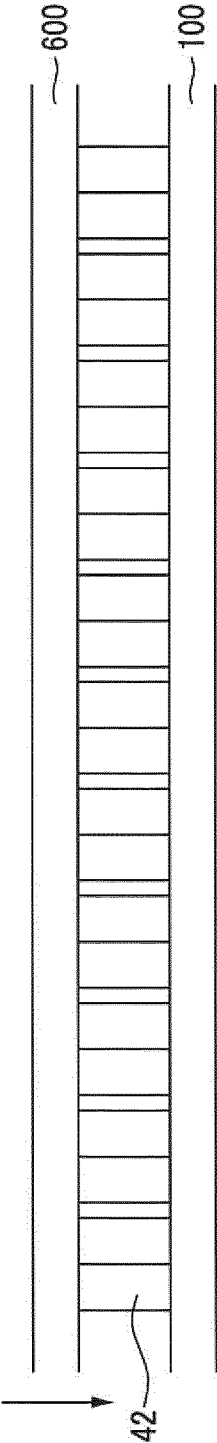
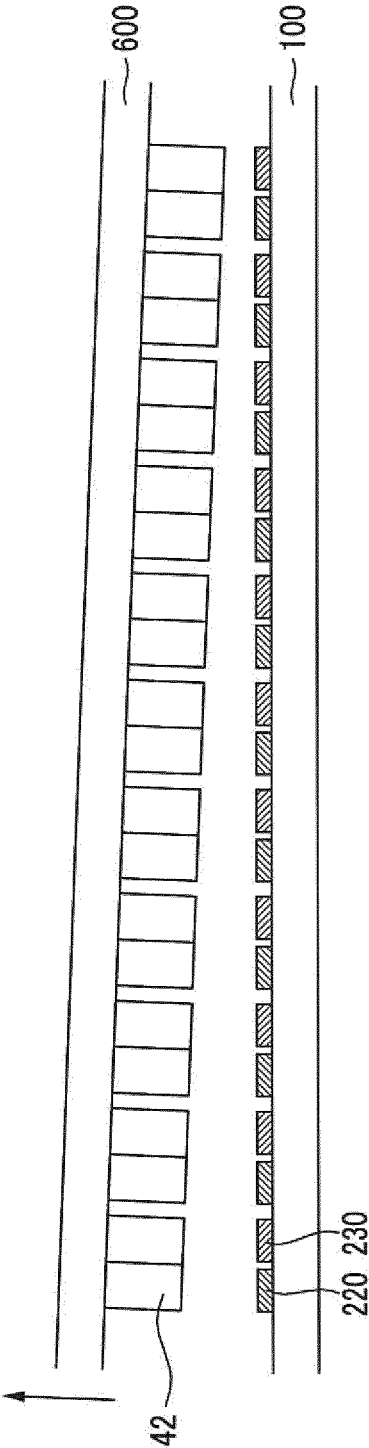


FIG.18





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 13 16 4800

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2012/025226 A1 (ODA TOSHIHIRO [JP]) 2 February 2012 (2012-02-02)	11,12	INV. H01L51/00
Y	* page 13, paragraph 167 - page 17, paragraph 238; figure 1 *	1-3, 5-10,13, 14	H01L51/56 H01L51/52 H01L51/50
A	-----	4	H01L27/32
Y	REBECCA J. JACKMAN , DAVID C. DUFFY , OKSANA CHERNIAVSKAYA , AND GEORGE M. WHITESIDES: "Using Elastomeric Membranes as Dry Resists and for Dry Lift-Off", LANGMUIR, vol. 15, 19 March 1999 (1999-03-19), pages 2973-2984, XP002700107,	1-3,5-10	
A	* page 2974; figure 1 *	4,11-14	
Y	----- US 7 542 199 B1 (MAYER MAX [DE] ET AL) 2 June 2009 (2009-06-02)	13,14	
A	* figure 3C *	1-12	
A	----- US 2009/155466 A1 (TANG SHUENN-JIUN [TW]) 18 June 2009 (2009-06-18) * the whole document *	1-14	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC) H01L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 8 July 2013	Examiner Parashkov, Radoslav
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

 1
EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 13 16 4800

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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08-07-2013

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		JP 2012028276 A	09-02-2012
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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2658005A1	公开(公告)日	2013-10-30
申请号	EP2013164800	申请日	2013-04-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	ANTONENKOV DMITRY		
发明人	ANTONENKOV, DMITRY		
IPC分类号	H01L51/00 H01L51/56 H01L51/52 H01L51/50 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0003 H01L27/3218 H01L51/0011 H01L51/0016 H01L51/504 H01L51/5278 H01L51/56		
审查员(译)	PARASHKOV , 拉多斯拉夫		
优先权	1020120042652 2012-04-24 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

根据示例性实施例的有机发光二极管 (OLED) 显示器的制造方法包括：形成薄膜晶体管面板 (100) ;通过光刻工艺在薄膜晶体管面板 (100) 上形成沉积掩模 (400) ;从线性沉积源 (500) 向沉积掩模 (400) 倾斜喷射有机材料，以在薄膜晶体管面板 (100) 上形成有机发射层;通过使用粘附膜 (600) 去除沉积掩模 (400) ，其中沉积掩模 (400) 包括多个沉积壁 (410,420) ，其构造成阻挡以小于α的角度喷射的有机材料。阻挡角 (α) 。因此，通过光刻工艺形成沉积掩模 (400) ，使得在制造大尺寸的有机发光二极管 (OLED) 显示器时，沉积掩模的对准是直截了当的。

Equation 1

$$h = (W_p - W_{sp}) \cdot \tan \alpha$$