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(54) **METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING DISPLAY SUBSTRATE, DISPLAY SUBSTRATE, AND DISPLAY DEVICE**

(57) The present disclosure relates to a method for manufacturing a display substrate, a display substrate and a display device. The method comprises: forming a pixel definition layer on a lower surface of a base so as to define a pixel area; forming a spacer on a lower surface of the pixel definition layer; arranging a mask plate under the spacer; and moving an evaporation source along a first direction parallel to the lower surface of the base, so as to form an organic light emitting layer in the pixel area. An acute angle between a side surface of the pixel definition layer in the first direction for defining the pixel area and the lower surface of the base is a first angle. An acute angle between a border of an evaporation area of the

evaporation source in the first direction and the lower surface of the base is a second angle, wherein the second angle is greater than or equal to the first angle. When the evaporation source starts forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer and the mask plate do not block a first border of the evaporation area. Further, when the evaporation source stops forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer and the mask plate do not block a second border of the evaporation area.

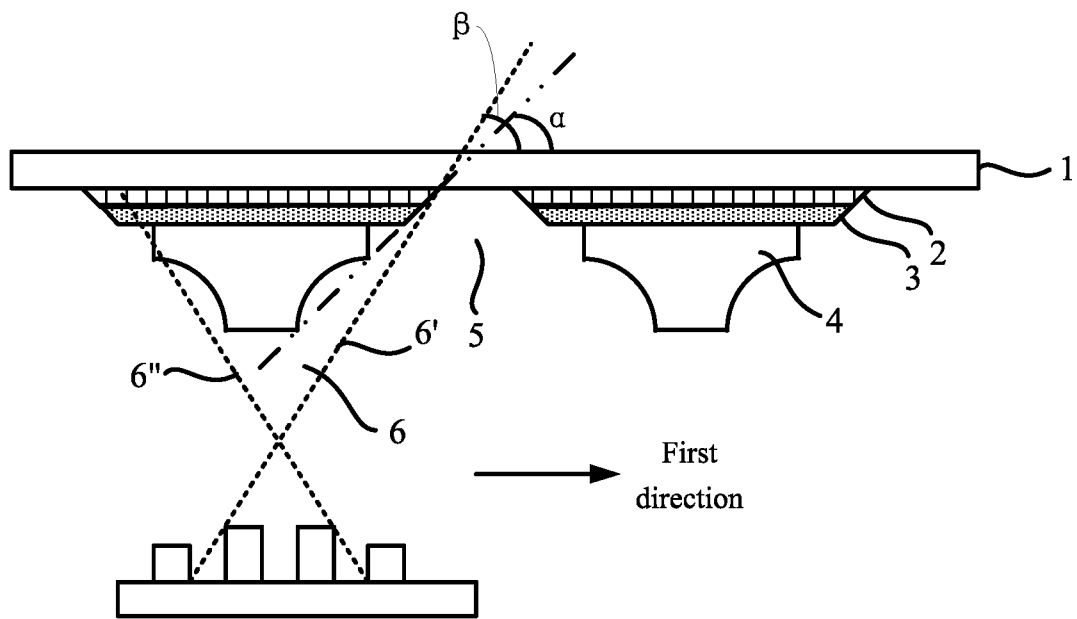


Fig. 9

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates to the field of display technology, particularly to a method for manufacturing a display substrate, a display substrate and a display device.

BACKGROUND

[0002] In a manufacturing process of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display, an evaporation process is generally used to form an organic light emitting layer.

[0003] Fig. 1 to Fig. 4 show schematic views of an organic light emitting layer formed through evaporation in the prior art.

[0004] As shown in Fig. 1, the mother board comprises a plurality of substrates. The evaporation source (not shown) is a linear source extending along a second direction (e.g., y direction), and is moved in a first direction (e.g., x direction) intersecting with the second direction. After materials in the evaporation source are evaporated, a desired area on each substrate is formed by a mask plate.

[0005] Fig. 2 shows a sectional view of a mask plate used in the prior art. As shown in Fig. 2, the mask plate can comprise a plurality of blocking areas 11 and a transmission area 12 between the blocking areas 11. The top edge of the cross section of the blocking area 11 has a length greater than the bottom edge. In addition, due to limitations in the manufacturing process, the top portion of the blocking area 11 has a certain thickness. That is, the cross section of the blocking area 11 has a side edge 120 connected with the top edge thereof and substantially perpendicular to the lower surface of the base.

[0006] In the evaporation device, middle baffles 13 are arranged at two sides of the evaporation source, and doping materials are arranged between the middle baffles 13 and the side baffles 14. In this way, an evaporation area 15 of the evaporation source can be formed, as shown in Fig. 3. When the middle baffles 13 and the side baffles 14 are arranged in the evaporation device, the evaporation area 15 formed is determined. In addition, the border of the evaporation area 15 formed can be adjusted by tuning the height of the middle baffle 13 as well as the distance between the middle baffle 13 and the side baffle 14 appropriately.

[0007] In the evaporation process of the prior art, as shown in Fig. 4, when the evaporation source moves along the first direction (e.g., x direction), because the top portion of the blocking area 11 has a certain thickness (i.e., the side edge 120 exists), the border of the evaporation area 15 will be blocked when the first border (e.g., the right side border of the evaporation area 15 as shown in the figure) of the evaporation area 15 enters the transmission area 12 of the mask plate. Thus, the evaporation area 15 cannot perform evaporation on the part of the

lower surface of the base 16 close to the blocking area 11. In addition, the above problem also exists when the second border (e.g., the left side border of the evaporation area 15 as shown in the figure) of the evaporation area 15 leaves the transmission area 12. Therefore, according to the evaporation method in the prior art, the organic light emitting layer formed in the transmission area 12 has a cross-sectional shape with a relatively thick middle area and relatively thin side areas. This enables the organic light emitting layer to have a non-uniform thickness. For a single pixel formed, this may result in different light emitting brightness in different areas. While for a plurality of pixels, this may result in problems such as color mixture (or color bias).

SUMMARY

[0008] The technical problem to be solved by the present disclosure at least includes improving uniformity in the thickness of the organic light emitting layer in the display substrate.

[0009] According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a method for manufacturing a display substrate is provided. The method comprises: forming a pixel definition layer on a lower surface of a base so as to define a pixel area; forming a spacer on a lower surface of the pixel definition layer; arranging a mask plate under the spacer; and moving an evaporation source along a first direction parallel to the lower surface of the base, so as to form an organic light emitting layer in the pixel area. An acute angle between a side surface of the pixel definition layer in the first direction for defining the pixel area and the lower surface of the base is a first angle. An acute angle between a border of an evaporation area of the evaporation source in the first direction and the lower surface of the base is a second angle, wherein the second angle is greater than or equal to the first angle. When the evaporation source is moved in the first direction so as to start forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer under the pixel definition layer and the mask plate under the spacer do not block a first border of the evaporation area. Further, when the evaporation source is moved in the first direction so as to stop forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer under the pixel definition layer and the mask plate under the spacer do not block a second border of the evaporation area.

[0010] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the evaporation source can be a linear source extending along a second direction parallel to the lower surface of the base and perpendicular to the first direction. Besides, baffles can be arranged at two sides of the evaporation source, for enabling the acute angle between the border of the evaporation area in the first direction and the lower surface of the base to be the second angle.

[0011] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, side surfaces of the pixel definition layer and the

spacer formed there-under in the second direction can be perpendicular to the lower surface of the base.

[0012] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the second angle can be equal to the first angle.

[0013] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the method can further comprise: prior to forming the organic light emitting layer, forming a first electrode on the lower surface of the base, and after forming the organic light emitting layer, forming a second electrode on a lower surface of the organic light emitting layer.

[0014] According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a display substrate is provided. The display substrate comprises: a base; a pixel definition layer formed on a lower surface of the base, for defining a pixel area; a spacer formed on a lower surface of the pixel definition layer; and an organic light emitting layer formed in the pixel area. An acute angle between a side surface of the pixel definition layer in a first direction parallel to the lower surface of the base for defining the pixel area and the lower surface of the base is a first angle. Further, a cross section of the organic light emitting layer perpendicular to the lower surface of the base and parallel to the first direction is a trapezoid, wherein a side length thereof close to the lower surface of the base is less than a side length thereof away from the lower surface of the base.

[0015] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, side surfaces of the pixel definition layer and the spacer formed there-under in a second direction parallel to the lower surface of the base and perpendicular to the first direction can be perpendicular to the lower surface of the base.

[0016] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the display substrate can further comprise: a first electrode arranged between the lower surface of the base and the organic light emitting layer; and a second electrode arranged on a lower surface of the organic light emitting layer.

[0017] According to a further aspect of the present disclosure, a display device is provided. The display device comprises the display substrate according to any of the above embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0018] According to the method for manufacturing a display substrate of the present disclosure, because the second angle is greater than or equal to the first angle, it can be ensured that the border of the evaporation area will not be blocked by the blocking area (e.g., the side edge 120 as shown in Fig. 2) when the border of the evaporation area starts forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area through the transmission area. In this way, it is ensured to start forming the organic light emitting layer from the interface between the pixel definition layer and the lower surface of the base. Hence, it enables the thickness of the formed organic light emitting layer to be uniform and the light emitting brightness of all areas in the pixels to be same. This helps to ensure the display substrate to have no color mixture on the whole.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] The features and advantages of the present disclosure will be understood more clearly by making reference to the drawings. The drawings are schematic and should not be understood as any limitations to the present disclosure. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 to Fig. 4 show schematic views for forming an organic light emitting layer through evaporation in the prior art;

Fig. 5 shows a schematic flow chart of a method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 6 to Fig. 10 show schematic sectional views of steps in the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 11 shows a schematic view for the movement of an evaporation source according to another embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B show pixel examples that can use the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure; and

Fig. 13 shows a schematic sectional view of a display substrate manufactured by the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] In order to understand the above objects, features and advantages of the present disclosure more clearly, embodiments of the present disclosure will be described in more details as follows with reference to the drawings and the specific implementations. It shall be noted that the features described in each embodiment of the present disclosure can be applied in other embodiments of the present disclosure in case of not conflicting.

[0021] Many details will be elaborated in the following so as to facilitate sufficient understanding of the present disclosure. However, the present disclosure can also be carried out using other ways different from those described here. Therefore, the protection scope of the present disclosure is not limited by the specific embodiments to be disclosed below.

[0022] Fig. 5 shows a schematic flow chart of a method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0023] As shown in Fig. 5, the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can comprise the following steps:

S1, forming a pixel definition layer on a lower surface of a base so as to define a pixel area; S2, forming a spacer on a lower surface of the pixel definition layer; S3, arranging a mask plate under the spacer; and S4, moving an evaporation source along a first direction parallel to the lower surface of the base, so as to form an organic light emitting layer in the pixel area.

[0024] Fig. 6 to Fig. 10 show schematic sectional views of steps in the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. Next, the steps as shown in Fig. 5 will be explained in detail with reference to Fig. 6 to Fig. 10.

[0025] Referring to Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, a pixel definition layer 2 can be formed on the lower surface of a base 1 so as to define a pixel area. The pixel area is an area in which an organic light emitting layer is to be formed. A material layer for forming the pixel definition layer 2 can be deposited, sputtered or coated, and then etched to form the pixel definition layer 2.

[0026] Referring to Fig. 5 and Fig. 7, a spacer 3 can be formed on the lower surface of the pixel definition layer 2. As shown in Fig. 7, the acute angle between the side surface B of the pixel definition layer 2 in a first direction (i.e., the moving direction of the evaporation source for forming the organic light emitting layer) for defining the pixel area and the lower surface of the base 1 is a first angle α .

[0027] As shown in Fig. 7, the side surface C of the spacer 3 in the first direction and the corresponding side surface B of the pixel definition layer 2 are located in the same plane. That is, the acute angle between the side surface C of the spacer 3 in the first direction and the lower surface of the base 1 is the first angle α . However, the embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited to this. The side surface C of the spacer 3 in the first direction can be not in the same plane as the corresponding side surface B of the pixel definition layer 2. That is, the acute angle between the side surface C of the spacer 3 in the first direction and the lower surface of the base 1 can be greater than or equal to the first angle α .

[0028] The material layer for forming the pixel definition layer 2 and the material layer for forming the spacer 3 can be stacked (e.g., deposited, sputtered or coated) in sequence on the lower surface of the base 1. Then, the pixel definition layer 2 and the spacer 3 on the lower surface thereof are formed through one etching process. In such a case, the side surface C of the formed spacer 3 in the first direction and the corresponding side surface B of the pixel definition layer 2 can be located in the same plane. However, the embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited to this. The pixel definition layer 2 and the spacer 3 on the lower surface thereof can be formed respectively. In such a case, the side surface C of the spacer 3 in the first direction can be not in the same plane as the corresponding side surface B of the pixel definition layer 2.

[0029] Referring to Fig. 5 and Fig. 8, a mask plate can be arranged under the spacer 3. Similar to the mask plate

as shown in Fig. 2, the mask plate as shown in Fig. 8 can comprise a plurality of blocking areas 4 and a transmission area 5 between the blocking areas 4. The top edge of the cross section of the blocking area 4 has a length greater than the length of the bottom edge. In addition, due to limitations in the manufacturing process, the top portion of the blocking area 4 has a certain thickness. That is, the cross section of the blocking area 4 has a side edge DF connected with the top edge thereof and substantially perpendicular to the lower surface of the base 1. In addition, the bottom edge of the cross section of the blocking area 4 has an endpoint E close to the side edge DF. In the cross section of the blocking area 4, the connecting line between the endpoint D and the endpoint E can be located within a plane where the side surface B of the pixel definition layer 2 and the side surface C of the spacer 3 locate, as shown in Fig. 8. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this.

[0030] Referring to Fig. 5 and Fig. 9, the evaporation source can be moved along the first direction (e.g., the x direction as shown in Fig. 1) parallel to the lower surface of the base 1, so as to form an organic light emitting layer in the pixel area. The acute angle between the border 6' or 6" of the evaporation area 6 of the evaporation source in the first direction and the lower surface of the base 1 is a second angle β , and the second angle β can be greater than or equal to the first angle α .

[0031] As shown in Fig. 9, when the evaporation source is moved in the first direction so as to start forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer 3 under the pixel definition layer 2 and the mask plate under the spacer 3 do not block the first border 6' of the evaporation area 6. As shown in Fig. 10, when the evaporation source is moved in the first direction so as to stop forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer 3 under the pixel definition layer 2 and the mask plate under the spacer 3 do not block the second border 6" of the evaporation area 6.

[0032] According to the current embodiment, because the second angle β is greater than or equal to the first angle α , it can be ensured that the first border 6' of the evaporation area 6 will not be blocked by the side edge DF of the blocking area 4 when the first border 6' of the evaporation area 6 starts forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area through the transmission area 5. This ensures to start forming the organic light emitting layer from the interface between the pixel definition layer 2 and the lower surface of the base 1. Hence, it enables the thickness of the formed organic light emitting layer to be uniform and the light emitting brightness of all areas in the pixels to be same. This helps to ensure the display substrate to have no color mixture on the whole.

[0033] Fig. 11 shows a schematic view for the movement of an evaporation source according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0034] As shown in Fig. 11, in the cross section of the blocking area 4, the connecting line between the endpoint D and the endpoint E is not located in a plane where the

side surface B of the pixel definition layer 2 and the side surface C of the spacer 3 locate. However, it does not influence application of the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to the embodiments of the present disclosure to manufacture a display substrate with an organic light emitting layer of a uniform thickness.

[0035] As shown in Fig. 11, when the evaporation source is moved in the first direction so as to start forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer 3 under the pixel definition layer 2 and the mask plate under the spacer 3 do not block the first border 6' of the evaporation area 6. This helps to enable the formed organic light emitting layer to have a uniform thickness.

[0036] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the evaporation source can be a linear source extending along a second direction (e.g., y direction as shown in Fig. 1) parallel to the lower surface of the base 1 and perpendicular to the first direction. Baffles can be arranged at two sides of the evaporation source, for enabling the acute angle between the border 6' or 6" of the evaporation area 6 in the first direction and the lower surface of the base 1 to be the second angle β . The desired second angle β can be obtained by adjusting the height of the baffle and the distance between the baffles.

[0037] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, side surfaces of the pixel definition layer 2 and the spacer 3 formed there-under in the second direction can be perpendicular to the lower surface of the base 1. According to the current embodiment, the evaporation source is a linear source extending along the second direction. That is, the baffle only has definition function on the evaporation area 6 in the first direction, and the pixel definition layer 2 and the spacer 3 would hardly block the evaporation area 6 in the second direction. Hence, there is no need for defining side surfaces of the pixel definition layer 2 and the spacer 3 in the second direction.

[0038] Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B show pixel examples that can use the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0039] As shown in Fig. 12A, the edges AD and BC of the rectangular pixel are parallel to the first direction (i.e., the moving direction of the evaporation source). Besides, the side surface of the pixel definition layer and the side surface of the spacer corresponding to the edges AD and BC can be set to be perpendicular to the lower surface of the base. Further, the side surface of the pixel definition layer and the side surface of the spacer corresponding to the edges AB and CD can be set with reference to the above embodiments, such that the acute angle with relative to the lower surface of the base is the first angle α . As shown in Fig. 12B, the edges EF and BC of the hexagonal pixel are parallel to the first direction (i.e., the moving direction of the evaporation source). Besides, the side surface of the pixel definition layer and the side surface of the spacer corresponding to the edges EF and BC can be set to be perpendicular to the lower surface of the base. Further, the side surface of the pixel definition layer

and the side surface of the spacer corresponding to the edges AB, AF, CD and DE can be set with reference to the above embodiments, such that the acute angle with relative to the lower surface of the base is the first angle α . Thereby, the process for forming the pixel definition layer and the spacer is simplified.

[0040] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the second angle β can be equal to the first angle α .

[0041] The smaller the evaporation area angle (i.e., the second angle β) is, the higher the uniformity of the organic light emitting layer obtained from evaporation will be. According to the current embodiment, the evaporation area angle (i.e., the second angle β) can be minimum, while the above embodiment effect is ensured to be achieved. Thereby, the thickness uniformity of the formed organic light emitting layer is ensured to the greatest extent.

[0042] Fig. 13 shows a schematic sectional view of a display substrate manufactured by the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0043] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the method can further comprise: prior to forming the organic light emitting layer 8, forming a first electrode 7 on the lower surface of the base 1, and after forming the organic light emitting layer 8, forming a second electrode 9 on a lower surface of the organic light emitting layer 8.

[0044] The opposite area of the first electrode 7 and the second electrode 9 corresponds to an electrode with a smaller area of the two (e.g., the first electrode 7). In the method for manufacturing a display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, it can be ensured that the organic light emitting layer 8 in the opposite area has a uniform thickness.

[0045] The display substrate according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can comprise: a base 1; a pixel definition layer 2 formed on a lower surface of the base, for defining a pixel area; a spacer 3 (not shown in Fig. 13) formed on a lower surface of the pixel definition layer 2; and an organic light emitting layer 8 formed in the pixel area. An acute angle between a side surface of the pixel definition layer 2 in a first direction parallel to the lower surface of the base 1 for defining the pixel area and the lower surface of the base 1 is a first angle. Further, a cross section of the organic light emitting layer 8 perpendicular to the lower surface of the base 1 and parallel to the first direction is a trapezoid, wherein a side length thereof close to the lower surface of the base 1 is less than a side length thereof away from the lower surface of the base 1, as shown in Fig. 13.

[0046] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, side surfaces of the pixel definition layer 2 and the spacer 3 (not shown in Fig. 13) formed there-under in a second direction parallel to the lower surface of the base 1 and perpendicular to the first direction can be perpendicular to the lower surface of the base 1.

[0047] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the display substrate can further comprise: a first electrode 7 arranged between the lower surface of the base 1 and the organic light emitting layer 8; and a second electrode 9 arranged on a lower surface of the organic light emitting layer 8.

[0048] The display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can comprise the display substrate according to any of the above embodiments of the present disclosure. It should be noted that the display device in the current embodiment can be any product or component with the display function such as electronic paper, a mobile phone, a tablet computer, a television, a laptop computer, a digital photo frame, a navigator etc.

[0049] The technical solution of the present disclosure has been explained in detail above with reference to the drawings. It should be pointed out that in the drawings, sizes of the layers and areas might be exaggerated for the clarity of illustration. Moreover, it can be understood, when it is stated that an element or layer is "above" or "under" another element or layer, the element or layer can be directly above or under the other element or layer, or one or more middle elements or layers may exist. In addition, it can also be understood, when it is stated that an element or layer is "between" two elements or two layers, the element or layer can be the unique element or layer between two elements or two layers, or one or more middle elements or layers may exist. In the context, the same or similar reference signs are used for representing the same or similar elements all along.

[0050] It should be understood that although terms such as "first", "second" can be used for describing different elements in this text, these elements should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used for distinguishing one element from another. For example, the "first element" can also be called the "second element" without departing from the teaching of the embodiments. The term "a plurality of" refers to two or more, unless otherwise expressly defined.

[0051] What are stated above are only preferred embodiments of the present disclosure, and are not used for limiting the present disclosure. For the skilled person in the art, the present disclosure can have various modifications and variations. Any amendment, equivalent replacement, improvement, and the like made within the spirit and the principle of the present disclosure should be encompassed within the protection scope of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. A method for manufacturing a display substrate, comprising:

forming a pixel definition layer on a lower surface of a base so as to define a pixel area;
forming a spacer on a lower surface of the pixel

definition layer;

arranging a mask plate under the spacer; and moving an evaporation source along a first direction parallel to the lower surface of the base, so as to form an organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, wherein

an acute angle between a side surface of the pixel definition layer in the first direction for defining the pixel area and the lower surface of the base is a first angle,

an acute angle between a border of an evaporation area of the evaporation source in the first direction and the lower surface of the base is a second angle, the second angle being greater than or equal to the first angle, and

when the evaporation source is moved in the first direction so as to start forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer under the pixel definition layer and the mask plate under the spacer do not block a first border of the evaporation area, and when the evaporation source is moved in the first direction so as to stop forming the organic light emitting layer in the pixel area, the spacer under the pixel definition layer and the mask plate under the spacer do not block a second border of the evaporation area.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the evaporation source is a linear source extending along a second direction parallel to the lower surface of the base and perpendicular to the first direction, and baffles are arranged at two sides of the evaporation source, for enabling the acute angle between the border of the evaporation area in the first direction and the lower surface of the base to be the second angle.
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein side surfaces of the pixel definition layer and the spacer formed there-under in the second direction are perpendicular to the lower surface of the base.
4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the second angle is equal to the first angle.
5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising:

prior to forming the organic light emitting layer, forming a first electrode on the lower surface of the base, and
after forming the organic light emitting layer, forming a second electrode on a lower surface of the organic light emitting layer.

6. A display substrate, comprising:

- a base;
 a pixel definition layer formed on a lower surface
 of the base, for defining a pixel area;
 a spacer formed on a lower surface of the pixel
 definition layer; and 5
 an organic light emitting layer formed in the pixel
 area, wherein
 an acute angle between a side surface of the
 pixel definition layer in a first direction parallel
 to the lower surface of the base for defining the 10
 pixel area and the lower surface of the base is
 a first angle, and
 a cross section of the organic light emitting layer
 perpendicular to the lower surface of the base
 and parallel to the first direction is a trapezoid, 15
 a side length thereof close to the lower surface
 of the base being less than a side length thereof
 away from the lower surface of the base.
7. The display substrate according to claim 6, wherein 20
 side surfaces of the pixel definition layer and the
 spacer formed there-under in a second direction par-
 allel to the lower surface of the base and perpendic-
 ular to the first direction are perpendicular to the low-
 er surface of the base. 25
8. The display substrate according to claim 6, further
 comprising:
 a first electrode arranged between the lower sur- 30
 face of the base and the organic light emitting
 layer; and
 a second electrode arranged on a lower surface
 of the organic light emitting layer. 35
9. A display device, comprising the display substrate
 according to any one of claims 6 to 8.

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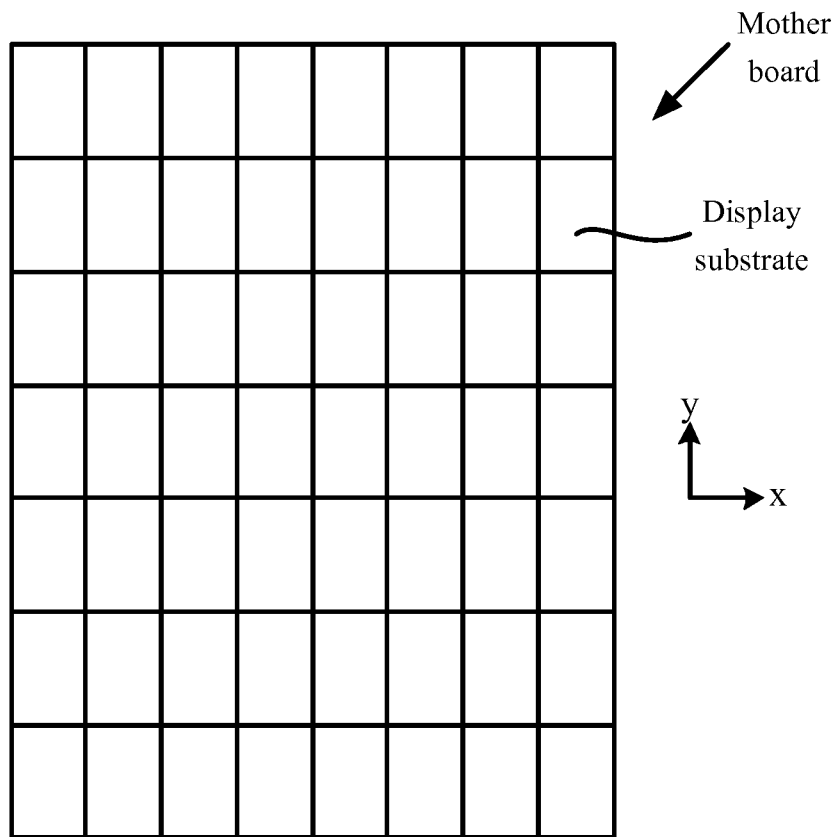


Fig. 1

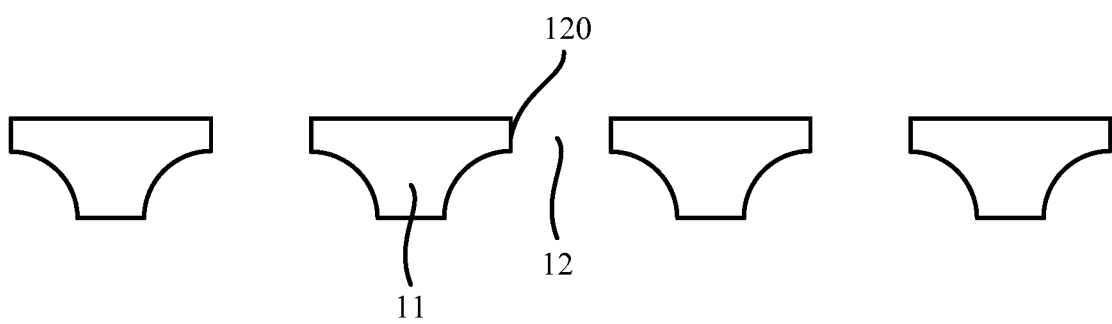


Fig. 2

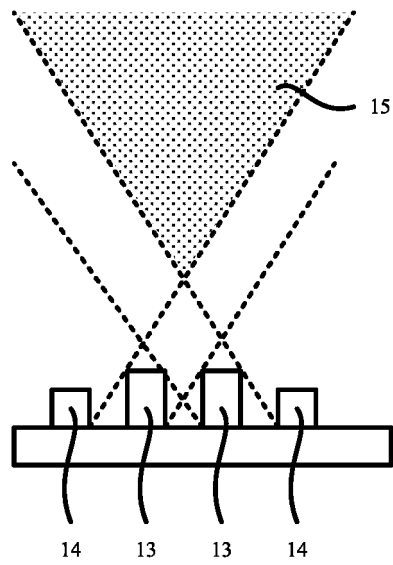


Fig. 3

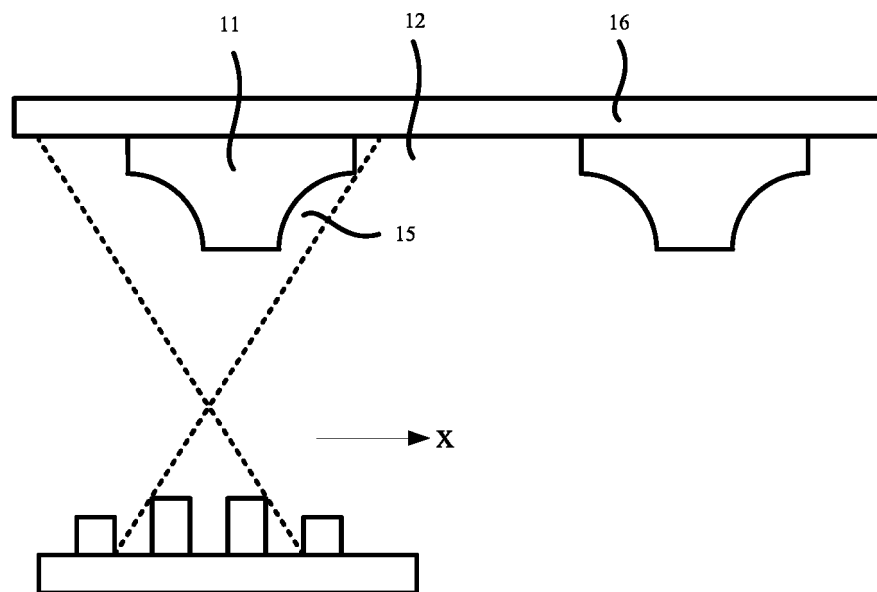


Fig. 4

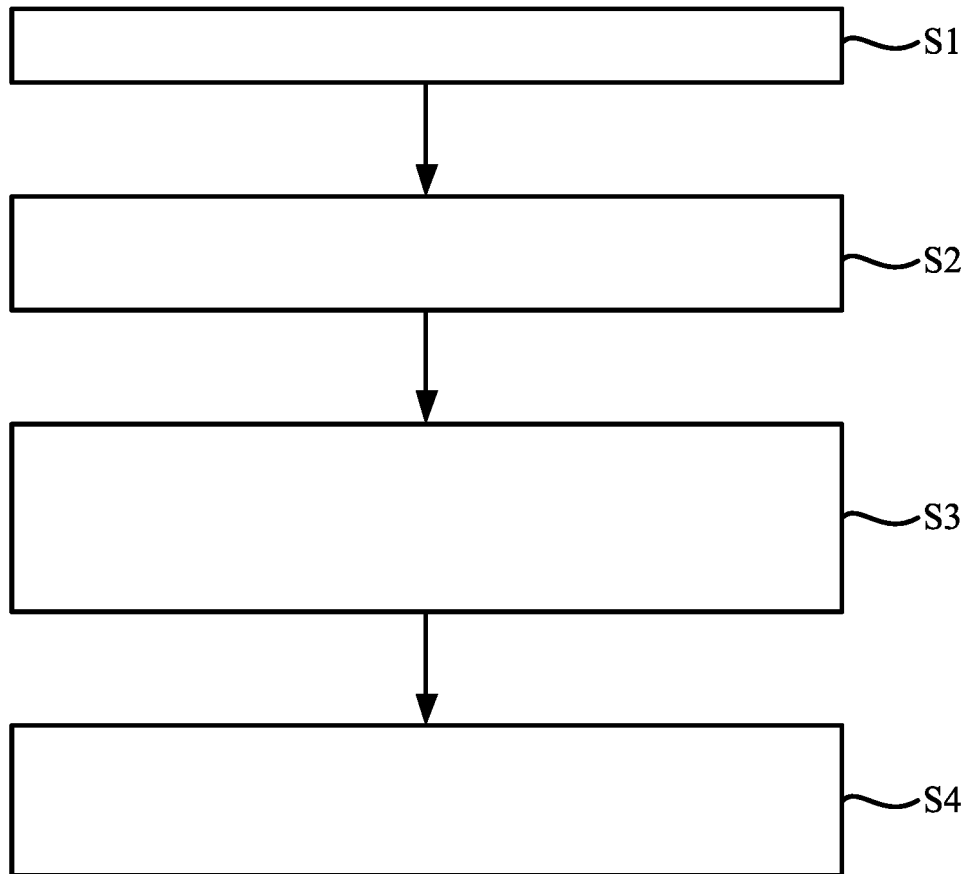


Fig. 5

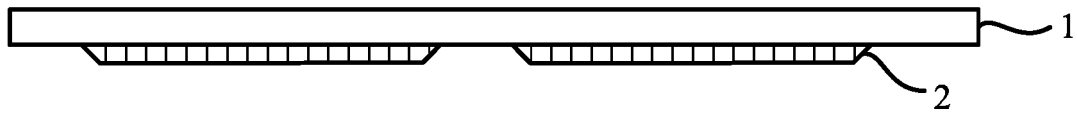


Fig. 6

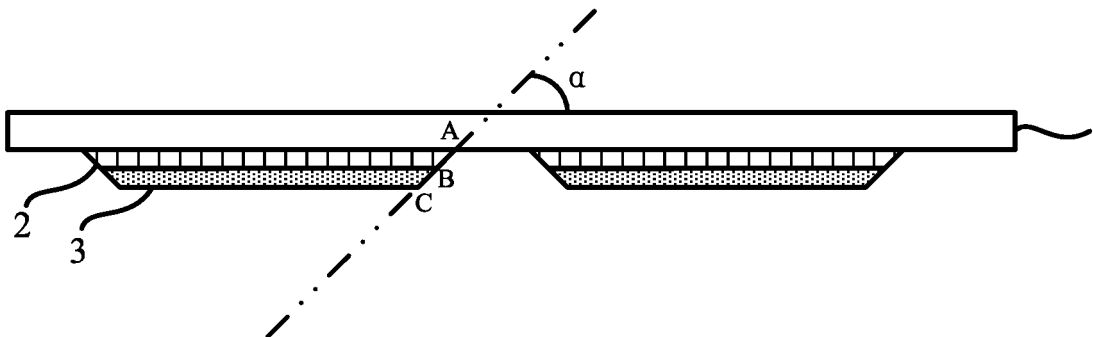


Fig. 7

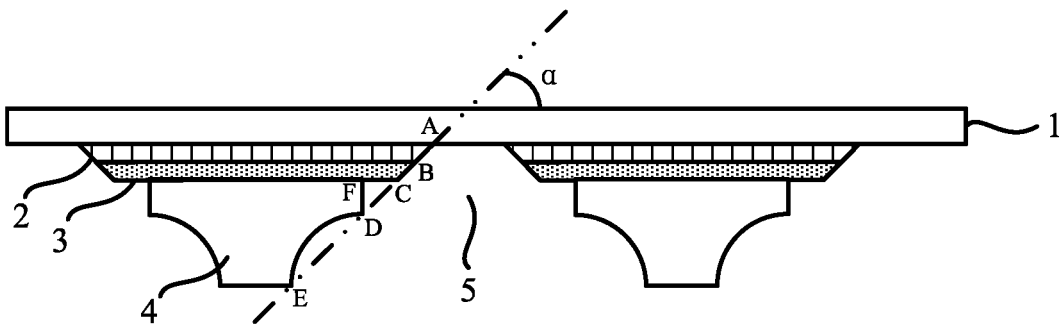


Fig. 8

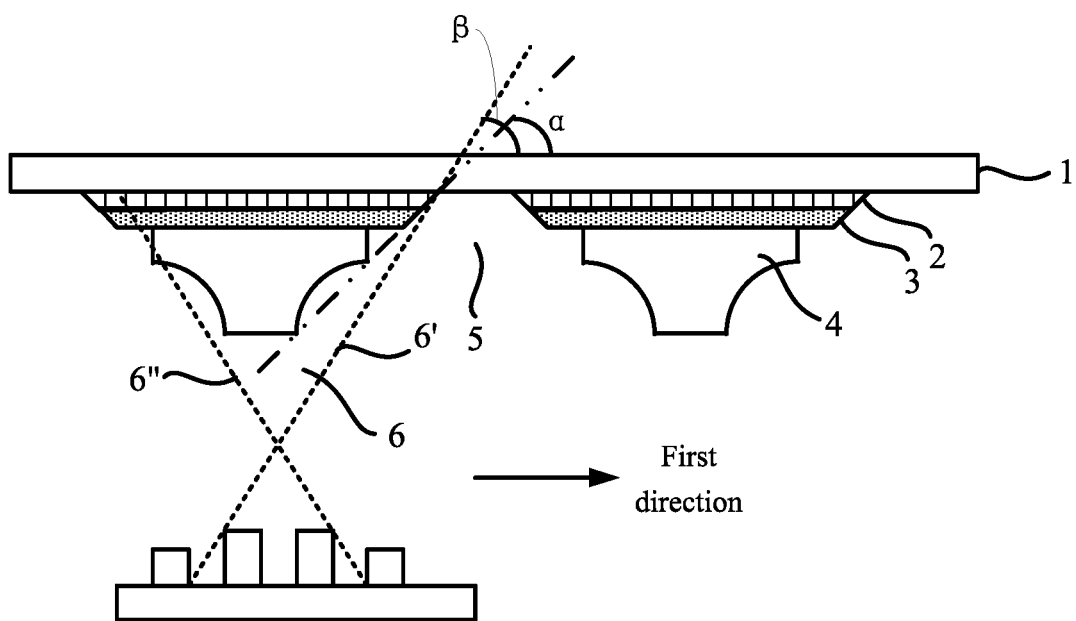


Fig. 9

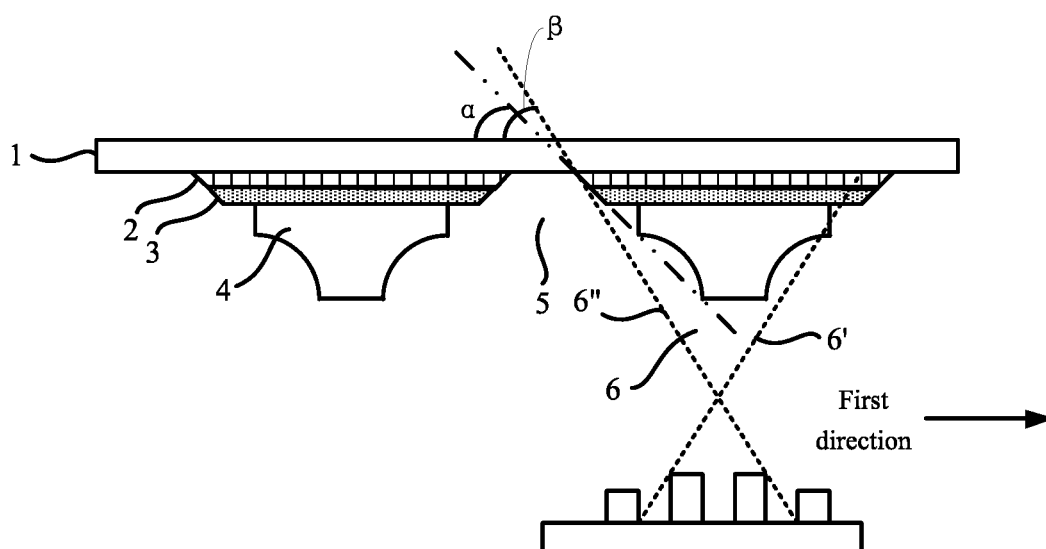


Fig. 10

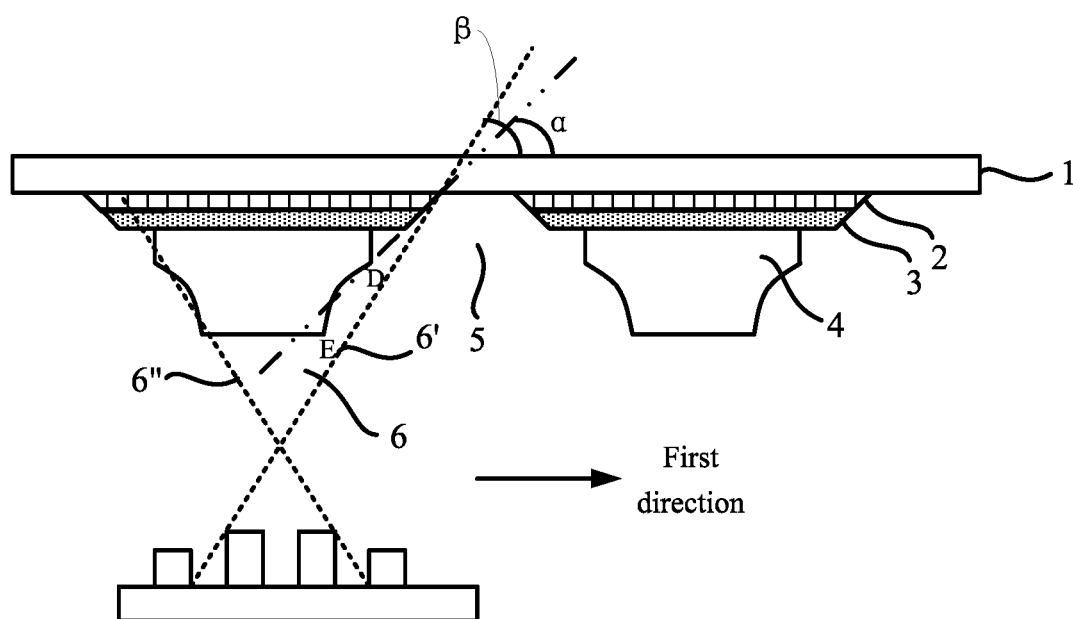


Fig. 11

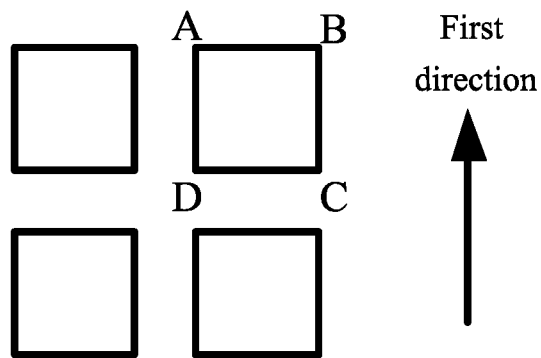


Fig. 12A

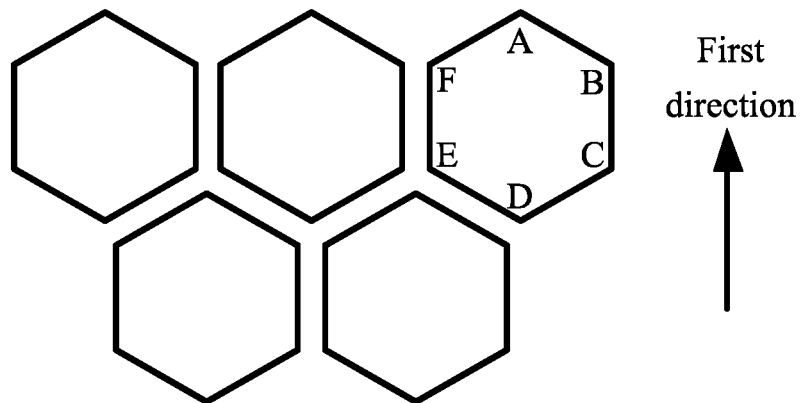


Fig. 12B

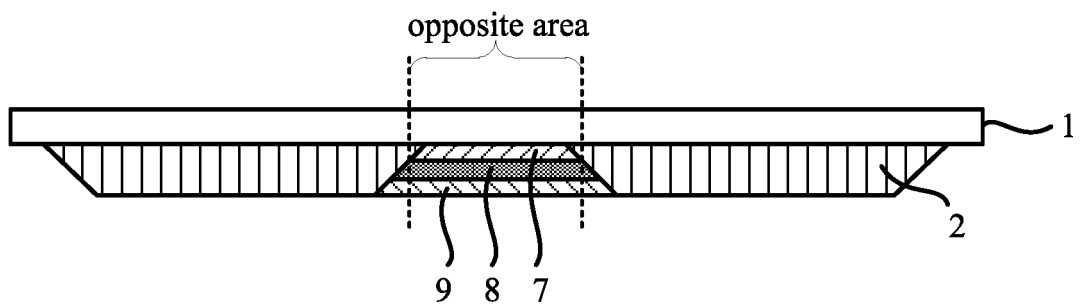


Fig. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2017/070715

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H01L 27/32 (2006.01) i

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)

H01L, C23C

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)

WPI, EPODOC, CNPAT, CNKI: BOE, ORDOS YUANSHEG OPTOELECTRONICS; YANG, Fan; light-emitting, acute angle, BOE, mask?, organic, lumen+, display, pixel, defin+, angle, shield

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
PX	CN 105655382 A (BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO., LTD. et al.), 08 June 2016 (08.06.2016), description, paragraphs [0047]-[0085], and figures 1-13	1-9
X	CN 103887321 A (SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.), 25 June 2014 (25.06.2014), description, paragraphs [0048]-[0101], and figures 1-21	1-9
X	CN 105070651 A (TCL CORPORATION), 18 November 2015 (18.11.2015), description, paragraphs [0024]-[0044], and figures 1-6	1-9
A	CN 105154823 A (TRULY (HUIZHOU) SMART DISPLAY CO., LTD.), 16 December 2015 (16.12.2015), the whole document	1-9
A	CN 104752490 A (BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO., LTD.), 01 July 2015 (01.07.2015), the whole document	1-9
A	JP 2011054290 A (HITACHI DISPLAYS K.K. et al.), 17 March 2011 (17.03.2011), the whole document	1-9
A	CN 1551687 A (LG ELECTRONICS INC.), 01 December 2004 (01.12.2004), the whole document	1-9

☒ 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
"E" earlier application or patent but 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)	"&" 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
16 March 2017 (16.03.2017)Date of mailing of the international search report
05 April 2017 (05.04.2017)Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN:
State Intellectual Property Office of the P. R. China
No. 6, Xitucheng Road, Jimenqiao
Haidian District, Beijing 100088, China
Facsimile No.: (86-10) 62019451

Authorized officer

ZHANG, YueTelephone No.: (86-10) **010-61648116**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2017/070715

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6417034 B2 (NEC CORP.), 09 July 2002 (09.07.2002), the whole document	1-9

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 2009)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
 Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2017/070715

Patent Documents referred in the Report	Publication Date	Patent Family	Publication Date
CN 105655382 A	08 June 2016	None	
CN 103887321 A	25 June 2014	TW 201427140 A	01 July 2014
		US 2014319478 A1	30 October 2014
		KR 20140081314 A	01 July 2014
		US 9490443 B2	08 November 2016
CN 105070651 A	18 November 2015	None	
CN 105154823 A	16 December 2015	None	
CN 104752490 A	01 July 2015	WO 2016165233 A1	20 October 2016
		CN 104752490 B	06 April 2016
JP 2011054290 A	17 March 2011	None	
CN 1551687 A	01 December 2004	EP 1476001 B1	03 July 2013
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		US 2004221806 A1	11 November 2004
		JP 2004335460 A	25 November 2004
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		EP 1476001 A2	10 November 2004
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		JP 4053209 B2	27 February 2008
		JP 2001313169 A	09 November 2001
		KR 20010100930 A	14 November 2001

专利名称(译)	显示基板的制造方法，显示基板和显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP3444845A1	公开(公告)日	2019-02-20
申请号	EP2017730641	申请日	2017-01-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司 鄂尔多斯市源盛光电有限责任公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司. 鄂尔多斯源盛光电有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司. 鄂尔多斯源盛光电有限公司.		
[标]发明人	YANG FAN GUO KUN CHENG TIANYI ZHANG YI YANG YUQING PENG LIMAN WU YAN YANG WENBIN LIU QI LAI WEILIN LIU LIANGLIANG YANG ZHIYONG		
发明人	YANG, FAN GUO, KUN CHENG, TIANYI ZHANG, YI YANG, YUQING PENG, LIMAN WU, YAN YANG, WENBIN LIU, QI LAI, WEILIN LIU, LIANGLIANG YANG, ZHIYONG		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	C23C14/04 C23C14/042 C23C14/22 C23C14/24 H01L27/32 H01L27/3246 H01L27/3211 H01L51/0011 H01L51/56 H01L27/3248 H01L27/326		
优先权	201610218186.7 2016-04-08 CN		
其他公开文献	EP3444845A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本公开涉及一种用于制造显示基板的方法，显示基板和显示装置。该方法包括：在基底的下表面上形成像素限定层，以限定像素区域；在像素限定层的下表面上形成间隔物；在隔离物下方设置掩模板；沿着平行于基底下表面的第一方向移动蒸发源，以在像素区域中形成有机发光层。用于限定像素区域的第一方向上的像素限定层的侧表面与基部的下表面之间的锐角是第一角度。在第一方向上蒸

发源的蒸发区域的边界与基部的下表面之间的锐角是第二角度，其中第二角度大于或等于第一角度。当蒸发源开始在像素区域中形成有机发光层时，间隔物和掩模板不会阻挡蒸发区域的第一边界。此外，当蒸发源停止在像素区域中形成有机发光层时，间隔物和掩模板不会阻挡蒸发区域的第二边界。

