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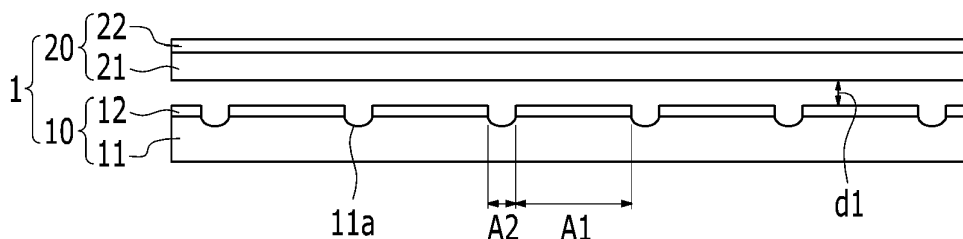
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(54) **MASK FOR FORMING ORGANIC LAYER PATTERN, FORMING METHOD OF ORGANIC LAYER PATTERN, AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY USING THE SAME**

(57) A mask (1) for forming an organic layer pattern, the mask (1) including a photomask (10) having a first substrate (11) and a reflecting layer (12) on the first substrate (11); and a donor substrate (20) on the photomask (10) and separated therefrom, the donor substrate (20) including a second substrate (21) and an absorption part

(22) on the second substrate (21), wherein the photomask (10) comprises a reflecting part (A1) configured to reflect light incident to the photomask (10) and a light concentrating part (A2) configured to concentrate the light and transmit it to the donor substrate (20).

FIG. 1



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

[0001] The described technology relates generally to a mask for forming an organic layer pattern, a method for forming an organic layer pattern by using the same, and a method for manufacturing an organic light emitting diode display.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] An organic light emitting diode display typically includes two electrodes and an organic emission layer positioned therebetween, wherein an electron injected from one electrode and a hole injected from the other electrode are coupled with each other in the organic emission layer to generate an exciton which emits energy to emit light.

[0003] A manufacturing process of the organic light emitting diode display sometimes includes a process of forming a plurality of layer patterns on a substrate. The layer patterns may be formed by various methods such as inkjet printing, screen printing, and photolithography.

[0004] Particularly, when the layer is an organic layer including an organic material, the organic material is very sensitive to oxygen and water such that a general method, such as photolithography, for forming an inorganic layer pattern may not be used. The organic layer pattern may be formed through a printing process using an inkjet, a spinner, a nozzle, etc., a deposition and patterning process, a deposition process using a shadow mask, a transfer process using heat, or a laser.

[0005] As described above, the transfer process among the several methods for forming the organic layer pattern is widely used as a method for forming the layer pattern on a larger substrate with a low cost and simplicity.

[0006] The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the described technology and therefore 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

[0007] An exemplary embodiment provides a mask for forming an organic layer pattern while increasing application efficiency and a use amount of an organic layer material, a method for forming the organic layer pattern by using the same, and a manufacturing method of the organic light emitting diode display.

[0008] A mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to an exemplary embodiment includes: a photomask including a first substrate and a reflecting layer formed on the first substrate; and a donor substrate positioned on the photomask to be separated therefrom and including a second substrate and an absorption part formed on the second substrate, wherein the photomask includes a reflecting part reflecting light incident to the photomask and a light concentrating part concentrating the light to transmit the light to the donor substrate.

[0009] The reflecting part and the light concentrating part may be alternately disposed. plurality of light concentrating patterns may be formed at the light concentrating part among a surface of the first substrate, the light concentrating pattern may have an intaglio shape, the intaglio shape may be a cross-section of a concave semicircular shape, the intaglio shape may have a cross-section of a convex semicircular shape, and the intaglio shape may have a cross-section of a concave triangular shape.

[0010] The light concentrating pattern may have an embossed carving shape, and the embossed carving shape may be a convex semicircle shape.

[0011] The reflecting layer may be formed at the reflecting part.

[0012] A method of forming an organic layer pattern according to an exemplary embodiment includes: coating an organic layer on an absorption part of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern including a photomask including a reflecting layer and a donor substrate positioned on the photomask to be separated therefrom and including the absorption part; aligning the mask for forming the organic layer pattern and a first target substrate; and heating the absorption part by irradiating light to a rear surface of the mask for forming the organic layer pattern to form a first organic layer pattern at the first target substrate.

[0013] The photomask may include a reflecting part reflecting light incident to the photomask and a light concentrating part concentrating light to be transmitted to the donor substrate.

[0014] The reflecting part and the light concentrating part may be alternately disposed.

[0015] The transferring organic layer formed at a position corresponding to the light concentrating part among the organic layer may be transferred to the first target substrate to form the first organic layer pattern.

[0016] The method may further include: moving the photomask to overlap the light concentrating part of the photomask

and the non-transferred organic layer among the organic layer of the donor substrate; aligning the mask for forming the organic layer pattern and the second target substrate with each other; and heating the absorption part by irradiating light to the mask for forming the organic layer pattern to form the second organic layer pattern at the second target substrate.

[0017] The non-transferred organic layer may be transferred to the second target substrate to form the second organic layer pattern.

[0018] The light concentrating part may include a plurality of light concentrating patterns.

[0019] A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting diode display according to an exemplary embodiment includes: forming a first switching transistor and a first driving transistor on a first target substrate; forming a first pixel electrode connected to the first driving transistor; forming a first organic emission layer on the first pixel electrode; and forming a first common electrode on the first organic emission layer. The forming of the first organic emission layer includes: coating an organic layer on an absorption part of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern including a photomask including a reflecting layer and a donor substrate positioned on the photomask to be separated therefrom and including the absorption part; aligning the mask for forming the organic layer pattern and a first target substrate formed with the first pixel electrode; and heating the absorption part by irradiating light to a rear surface of the mask for forming the organic layer pattern to form a first organic emission layer on the first pixel electrode of the first target substrate.

[0020] The photomask may include a reflecting part reflecting light incident to the photomask and a light concentrating part concentrating light to be transmitted to the donor substrate.

[0021] The reflecting part and the light concentrating part may be alternately disposed, and the transferring organic layer formed at a position corresponding to the light concentrating part among the organic layer may be transferred to the first target substrate to form the first organic emission layer.

[0022] The method may further include: forming a second switching transistor and a second driving transistor on a second target substrate; forming a second pixel electrode connected to the second driving transistor; forming a second organic emission layer on the second pixel electrode; and forming a second common electrode on the second organic emission layer. The forming of the second organic emission layer may include: moving the photomask to overlap the light concentrating part of the photomask and the non-transferred organic layer among the organic layer of the donor substrate; aligning the mask for forming the organic layer pattern and the second target substrate formed with the second pixel electrode with each other; and heating the absorption part by irradiating light to the mask for forming the organic layer pattern to form the second organic emission layer on the second pixel electrode of the second target substrate.

[0023] The non-transferred organic layer may be transferred to the second target substrate from the second organic emission layer.

[0024] The light concentrating part may include a plurality of light concentrating patterns.

[0025] In the mask for forming the organic layer pattern, the method for forming the organic layer pattern using the same, and the manufacturing method of the organic light emitting diode display according to an exemplary embodiment, by forming the reflecting layer and the absorption part at the photomask and the donor substrate that are separated from each other, and a plurality of light concentrating patterns at the donor substrate, the organic layer pattern may be formed on at least one more target substrate by using the organic layer formed once on the donor substrate such that the usage efficiency of the mask for forming the organic layer pattern may be increased and the usage amount of the organic layer material may be increased.

[0026] Also, since the reflecting layer and the absorption part are separated from each other, a delamination phenomenon that may be generated in the photomask contacting the reflecting layer and the absorption part is removed such that an additional maintenance cost is not required, thereby reducing manufacturing cost.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027]

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to an exemplary embodiment. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 5 to FIG. 9 are cross-sectional views sequentially showing a method of forming an organic layer pattern by using a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 10 to FIG. 16 are cross-sectional views sequentially showing a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode display using a mask for forming according to an exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0028] The exemplary embodiment 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 spirit or scope of the present invention.

[0029] Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless explicitly described to the contrary, the word "comprise" or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising" will be understood to imply the inclusion of stated elements but not the exclusion of any other elements. In the following description of the embodiments, it will be understood that, when an element such as a layer (film), region, pattern, or structure is referred to as being "on" or "under" another element, it can be "directly" on or under another element or can be "indirectly" formed such that an intervening element is also present. Also, terms such as "on" or "under" should be understood on the basis of the drawings. Furthermore, the expression "on" or "under" may be used herein to represent the relationship of one element to another element as illustrated in the drawings. It will be understood that this expression is intended to encompass different orientations of the elements in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures, namely, to encompass both "on" and "under".

[0030] FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0031] As shown in FIG. 1, a mask 1 for forming an organic layer pattern according to an exemplary embodiment includes a photomask 10 and a donor substrate 20 separated from the photomask 10 by a first interval d1 thereon.

[0032] The photomask 10 includes a first substrate 11 and a reflecting layer 12 formed on the first substrate 11.

[0033] The first substrate 11 may have transparency such that light may be transmitted. The first substrate 11 may include a polymer material such as polyester, polyacryl, polyepoxy, polyethylene, polystyrene, and polyethylene terephthalate, or glass.

[0034] The reflecting layer 12 includes a material having high reflectance. For example, the reflecting layer 12 may include at least one of aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), gold (Au), or alloys thereof.

[0035] The reflecting layer 12 may be deposited by a method such as sputtering, deposition, and plating, and may be patterned by using a patterning method such as photolithography.

[0036] The donor substrate 20 includes a second substrate 21 and an absorption layer 22 sequentially formed on the second substrate 21.

[0037] The second substrate 21 may have transparency such that light may be transmitted therethrough. The second substrate 21 may include a polymer material such as polyester, polyacryl, polyepoxy, polyethylene, polystyrene, and polyethylene terephthalate, or glass.

[0038] The absorption layer 22 absorbs light to convert it into thermal energy, and may decrease the reflectance of the light. The absorption layer 22 may include a material having a certain level of optical density and a light absorbing property. For example, the absorption layer 22 includes at least one of a metal such as molybdenum (Mo), titanium (Ti), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), or oxides or sulfides thereof, or alloys thereof, carbon black, graphite, or a polymer including an infrared ray dye as the light absorbing material.

[0039] The absorption layer 22 may be a single layer or multilayer. For example, the absorption layer 22 may be formed of a single layer of a metal such as molybdenum (Mo), titanium (Ti), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), or oxides or sulfides thereof, or alloys thereof, carbon black, graphite, or a polymer including an infrared ray dye as the light absorbing material, or may be formed of a structure in which a metal layer and a metal oxide are alternately deposited. In the case of the multilayered structure, the metal oxide may include a transparent metal oxide such as ITO, TCO, or TiO₂. The multilayer may further include a passivation layer including a silicon oxide (SiO_x), a silicon nitride (SiN_x), or a titanium oxide (TiO_x) adjacent to the metal layer.

[0040] The photomask 10 includes a reflecting part A1 reflecting the light incident to the photomask 10, and a light concentrating part A2 concentrating the light to be transmitted to the donor substrate 20. The width of the reflecting part A1 and the light concentrating part A2 may be several microns, for example, about 2 μm to about 5 μm, preferably about 3 μm to about 4 μm, but is not limited thereto. The width of the reflecting part A1 may be larger than the width of the light concentrating part A2, for instance twice as large or three-times as large, preferably four-times as large.

[0041] The reflecting part A1 and the light concentrating part A2 are alternately disposed, and the reflecting layer 12 is formed only at the reflecting part A1. On the surface of the first substrate 11, a light concentrating pattern 11a is formed at the light concentrating part A2, wherein the light concentrating pattern 11a may have an intaglio shape (i.e., have grooves or recesses) having a cross-section of a concave semicircular shape. The light concentrating pattern 11a functions as a lens concentrating the light, thereby focusing the light to the absorption layer 22 of the donor substrate 20. Accordingly, the absorption layer 22 of the donor substrate 20 converts the focused light energy into thermal energy such that the organic layer coated on the absorption layer 22 may be sublimated.

[0042] As described above, the organic layer formed at the position corresponding to the light concentrating pattern 11a is sublimated by using the light concentrating pattern 11a to be transferred to the target substrate, thereby forming

the organic layer pattern on the target substrate.

[0043] The light concentrating pattern 11 a of the mask for forming the organic layer pattern according to an exemplary embodiment is in an intaglio shape having a concave semicircular shaped cross-section. However, like the mask for forming the organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 2 to FIG. 4, a light concentrating pattern 11 a of various shapes may be formed and is not limited to those shown or described herein.

[0044] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment, FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment, and FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment.

[0045] As shown in FIG. 2, the light concentrating pattern 11 a may have an intaglio shape having a convex semicircular shaped cross section, and as shown in FIG. 3, the light concentrating pattern 11 a may have an intaglio shape having a concave triangular shaped cross section. Also, as shown in FIG. 4, the light concentrating pattern 11 a may have an embossed carving shape having a convex semicircular shaped cross section. FIG. 1 to FIG. 4 show the light concentrating pattern, but it is not limited thereto, and rather may be embodied in various configurations.

[0046] Next, a method of forming an organic layer pattern by using a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 5 to FIG. 9.

[0047] FIG. 5 to FIG. 9 are cross-sectional views sequentially showing a method of forming an organic layer pattern by using a mask for forming an organic layer pattern according to another exemplary embodiment.

[0048] First, as shown in FIG. 5, an organic layer 23 is coated on an absorption layer 22 of a donor substrate 20 of a mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0049] Next, as shown in FIG. 6, a first target substrate 110A to be formed with a first organic layer pattern 50A (FIG. 7) corresponds to the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern to be aligned. A second interval d2 between the first target substrate 110A and the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern may be about several microns, for example, about 1 μm , 2 μm or 3 μm , but is not limited thereto. The second interval d2 may be larger than the first interval d1. For instance, the second interval d2 may be twice as large as the first interval d1.

[0050] Next, a light source 30 such as a flash lamp, a halogen lamp, and a laser is positioned at a rear surface of the photomask 10 of the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern to irradiate the light. Thus, the light irradiated to the reflecting layer 12 positioned at the reflecting part A1 is reflected and the light irradiated to the light concentrating pattern 11 a positioned at the light concentrating part A2 is only concentrated and focused to the absorption layer 22 of the donor substrate 20. Accordingly, the focused light energy is converted into thermal energy to heat the absorption layer 22 such that the transferring organic layer 23a positioned on or near the absorption layer 22 among the organic layer 23 is also heated.

[0051] Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 7, the transferring organic layer 23a (FIG. 6) among the organic layers 23 is heated and sublimated to be transferred to the first target substrate 110A, thereby forming the first organic layer pattern 50A at the first target substrate 110A. At this time, a non-transferred organic layer 23b (FIG. 8) remains at the donor substrate 20.

[0052] Next, as shown in FIG. 8, the photomask 10 is moved in a horizontal direction X to overlap the light concentrating part A2 of the photomask 10 and the non-transferred organic layer 23b among the organic layers of the donor substrate 20. A second target substrate 110B (FIG. 9) to be formed with a second organic layer pattern 50B corresponds to the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern to be aligned. Next, the light source 30 such as the flash lamp, the halogen lamp, and the laser is positioned at the rear surface of the photomask 10 of the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern and the light is irradiated. Thus, the light irradiated to the reflecting layer 12 positioned at the reflecting part A1 is reflected and the light irradiated to the light concentrating pattern 11a positioned at the light concentrating part A2 is concentrated and focused to the absorption layer 22 of the donor substrate 20. Accordingly, the focused light energy is converted into thermal energy to heat the absorption layer 22. At this time, the non-transferred organic layer 23b is positioned on the heated absorption layer 22.

[0053] Next, as shown in FIG. 9, the non-transferred organic layer 23b (FIG. 8) among the organic layers 23 is sublimated and transferred to the second target substrate 110B such that the second organic layer pattern 50B is formed on the second target substrate 110B.

[0054] As described above, one sheet donor substrate formed with the organic layer is used to form the organic layer pattern on at least one target substrate such that the application efficiency of the mask for forming the organic layer pattern may be increased and the usage amount of the organic layer material may be increased.

[0055] A manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode display using a mask for forming according to an exemplary embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 10 to FIG. 16 along with the above-described drawings.

[0056] FIG. 10 to FIG. 16 are cross-sectional views sequentially showing a manufacturing method of an organic light emitting diode display using a mask for forming according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0057] First, as shown in FIG. 10, a first switching transistor T1 and a first driving transistor T2 are formed on a first target substrate 110A, and a passivation layer 180 covering the first switching transistor T1 and the first driving transistor

T2 is formed thereon. Also, a first pixel electrode 190A connected to the first driving transistor T2 is formed. Further, a pixel definition layer 350 covering an edge of the first pixel electrode 190A and the passivation layer 180 is formed.

[0058] Next, a first organic emission layer 270A (FIG. 12) is formed on the first pixel electrode 190A. The step of forming the first organic emission layer 270A is similar to the step of forming the first organic layer pattern 50A.

[0059] As shown in FIG. 11, the organic layer 23 is coated on the absorption layer 22 of the donor substrate 20 of the mask 1 of the organic layer pattern. Also, the first target substrate 110A to be formed with the first organic emission layer 270A is aligned corresponding to the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern. Further, the light source 30 is positioned at the rear surface of the photomask 10 of the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern and the light is irradiated. Thus, the light irradiated to the reflecting layer 12 positioned at the reflecting part A1 is reflected, and the light irradiated to the light concentrating pattern 11a positioned at the light concentrating part A2 is only concentrated and focused to the absorption layer 22 of the donor substrate 20. Accordingly, the focused light energy is converted into thermal energy and then heats the absorption layer 22 such that the transferring organic layer 23a positioned on or near the absorption layer 22 among the organic layer 23 is also heated.

[0060] Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 12, the transferring organic layer 23a (FIG. 11) among the organic layers 23 is heated and sublimated to be transferred to the first target substrate 110A, thereby forming the first organic emission layer 270A at the first target substrate 110A.

[0061] Next, as shown in FIG. 13, a first common electrode 370A is formed on the first organic emission layer 270A, thereby completing a first organic light emitting diode 70A including the first pixel electrode 190A, the first organic emission layer 270A, and the first common electrode 370A.

[0062] Next, as shown in FIG. 14, the photomask 10 is moved in the horizontal direction X to overlap the light concentrating part A2 of the photomask 10 and the non-transferred organic layer 23b among the organic layer 23 of the donor substrate 20. Also, the second target substrate 110B to be formed with a second organic emission layer 270B is aligned corresponding to the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern. The second switching transistor T3 and the second driving transistor T4 are formed at the second target substrate 110B, and a passivation layer 180 covering the second switching transistor T3 and the second driving transistor T4 is formed. Also, a second pixel electrode 190B connected to the second driving transistor T4 is formed. Further, the pixel definition layer 350 covering the edge of the first pixel electrode 190A and the passivation layer 180 is formed.

[0063] In addition, the light source 30 is positioned at the rear surface of the photomask 10 of the mask 1 for forming the organic layer pattern and the light is irradiated. Thus, the light irradiated to the reflecting layer 12 positioned at the reflecting part A1 is reflected, and the light irradiated to the light concentrating pattern 11a positioned at the light concentrating part A2 is only concentrated and focused to the absorption layer 22 of the donor substrate 20. Accordingly, the focused light energy is converted into thermal energy and then heats the absorption layer 22 such that the non-transferred organic layer 23b positioned on or near the absorption layer 22 among the organic layer 23 is also heated.

[0064] Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 15, the non-transferred organic layer 23b (FIG. 14) among the organic layers 23 is sublimated and transferred to the second target substrate 110B, thereby forming the second organic emission layer 270B at the second target substrate 110B.

[0065] As described above, one sheet donor substrate formed with the organic layer is used to form the organic layer pattern on at least one target substrate such that the application efficiency of the mask for forming the organic layer pattern may be increased and the usage amount of the organic layer material may be increased.

[0066] Also, as shown in FIG. 16, a second common electrode 370B is formed on the second organic emission layer 270B, thereby completing a second organic light emitting diode 70B including the second pixel electrode 190B, the second organic emission layer 270B, and the second common electrode 370B.

[0067] While this disclosure 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.

Description of Symbols

[0068]

1: mask for forming an organic layer pattern	10: photomask
11: first substrate	11a: light concentrating pattern
12: reflecting layer	20: donor substrate
21: second substrate	22: absorption part
23: organic layer	30: light source
	50A: first organic layer pattern
	50B: second organic layer pattern

(continued)

110a: first target substrate

23a: transferring organic layer

A1: reflecting part

A2: light concentrating part

d1: first interval

d2: second interval

Claims

1. A mask (1) for forming an organic layer pattern, the mask (1) comprising:

a photomask (10) comprising a first substrate (11) and a reflecting layer (12) on the first substrate (11); and a donor substrate (20) spaced from the photomask (10), the donor substrate (20) including a second substrate (21) and an absorption part (22) on the second substrate (21),

wherein the photomask (10) comprises a reflecting part (A1) configured to reflect light incident to the photomask (10) and a light concentrating part (A2) configured to concentrate light and transmit it to the donor substrate (20).

2. The mask (1) of claim 1, wherein the reflecting part (A1) and the light concentrating part (A2) are alternately disposed.

3. The mask of claim 1 or 2, wherein a plurality of light concentrating patterns (11 a) are formed at the light concentrating part (A2) at a surface of the first substrate (11).

4. The mask of claim 3, wherein the light concentrating pattern (11a) has an intaglio shape.

5. The mask of claim 4, wherein the intaglio shape has one shape selected from the group comprising a concave semicircular shaped cross section, a convex semicircular shaped cross section, and a concave triangular shaped cross section.

6. The mask of one of claims 3 to 5, wherein the light concentrating pattern (11 a) has an embossed carving shape.

7. The mask of claim 6, wherein the embossed carving shape has a convex semicircular shape.

8. The mask of one of claims 3 to 7, wherein the reflecting layer (12) is formed at the reflecting part (A1).

9. A method of forming a first organic layer pattern (50a), the method comprising:

coating an organic layer on an absorption part (22) of a mask (1) for forming an organic layer pattern, the mask (1) comprising a photomask (10) comprising a reflecting layer (12) and a donor substrate (20) spaced from the photomask (10) and including the absorption part (22);

aligning the mask (1) and a first target substrate (110a); and

heating the absorption part (22) by irradiating light to a rear surface of the mask (1) to form a first organic layer pattern at the first target substrate (110a).

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the photomask (10) includes a reflecting part (A1) reflecting light incident to the photomask (10) and a light concentrating part (A2) concentrating light to be transmitted to the donor substrate (20), wherein the reflecting part (A1) and the light concentrating part (A2) are alternately disposed, and the transferring organic layer (23a) formed at a position corresponding to the light concentrating part (A2) is transferred to the first target substrate (110a) to form the first organic layer pattern (50a).

11. The method of claim 10, the method further comprising:

forming a first switching transistor and a first driving transistor on the first target substrate;

forming a first pixel electrode connected to the first driving transistor;

forming a first organic emission layer on the first pixel electrode; and

forming a first common electrode on the first organic emission layer.

12. The method of claim 10 or 11 further comprising:

moving the photomask (10) to overlap the light concentrating part (A2) of the photomask (10) and the non-transferred organic layer of the donor substrate (20);
aligning the mask (1) and a second target substrate with each other; and
heating the absorption part (22) by irradiating the light to the mask (1) to form a second organic layer pattern (50b) at the second target substrate, wherein the non-transferred organic layer is transferred to the second target substrate to form the second organic layer pattern (50b).

- 13.** The method of claim 12, further comprising: forming a second switching transistor and a second driving transistor on the second target substrate;
forming a second pixel electrode connected to the second driving transistor;
forming a second organic emission layer on the second pixel electrode; and
forming a second common electrode on the second organic emission layer.
- 14.** The method of one of claims 10 to 13, wherein the light concentrating part (A2) includes a plurality of light concentrating patterns (11 a).

FIG. 1

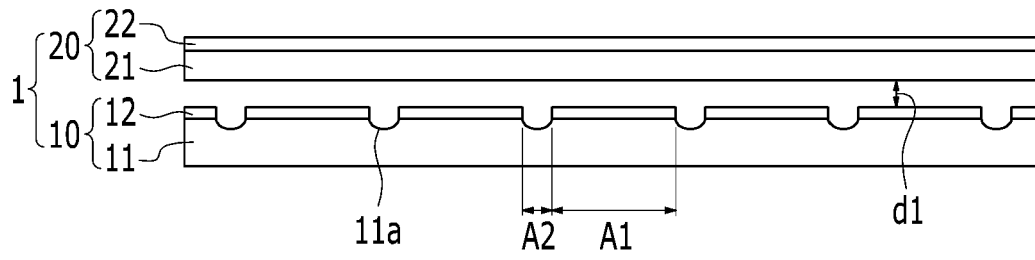


FIG. 2

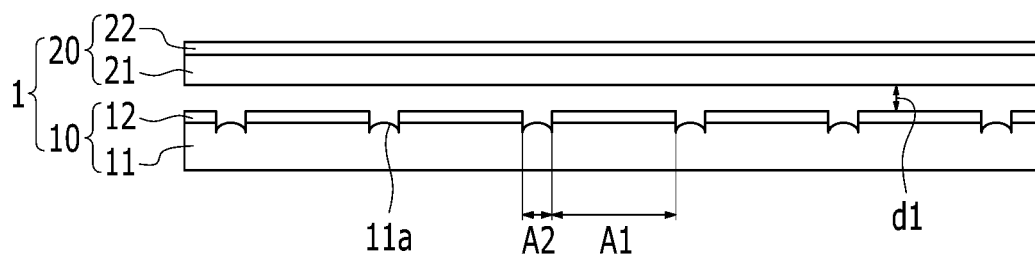


FIG. 3

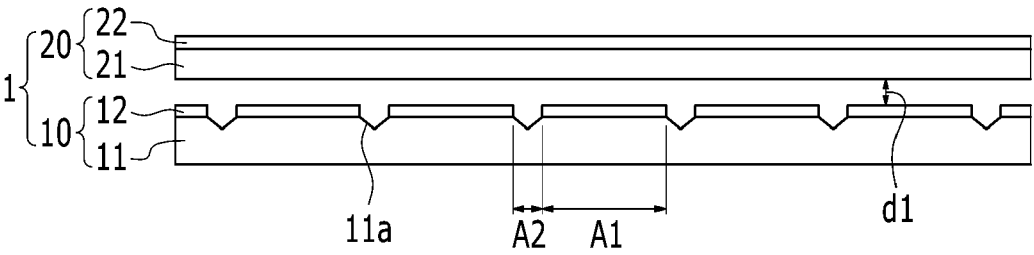


FIG. 4

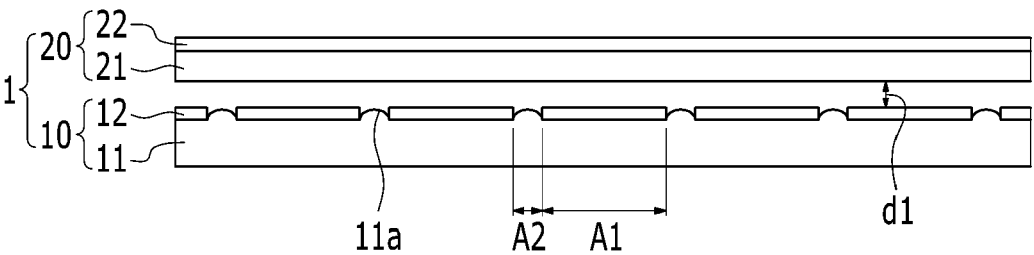


FIG. 5

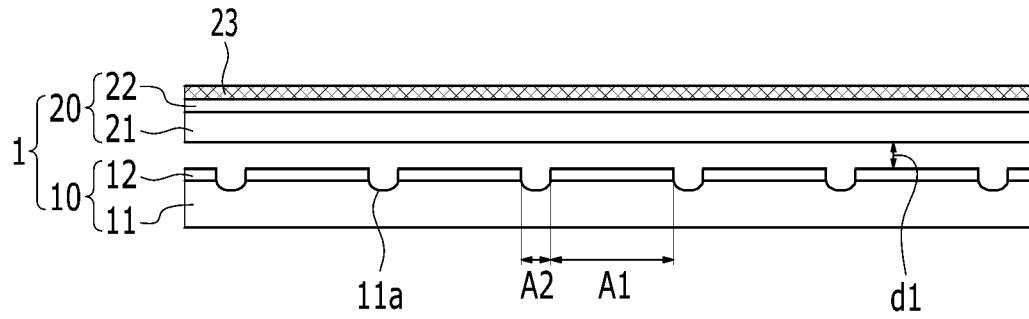


FIG. 6

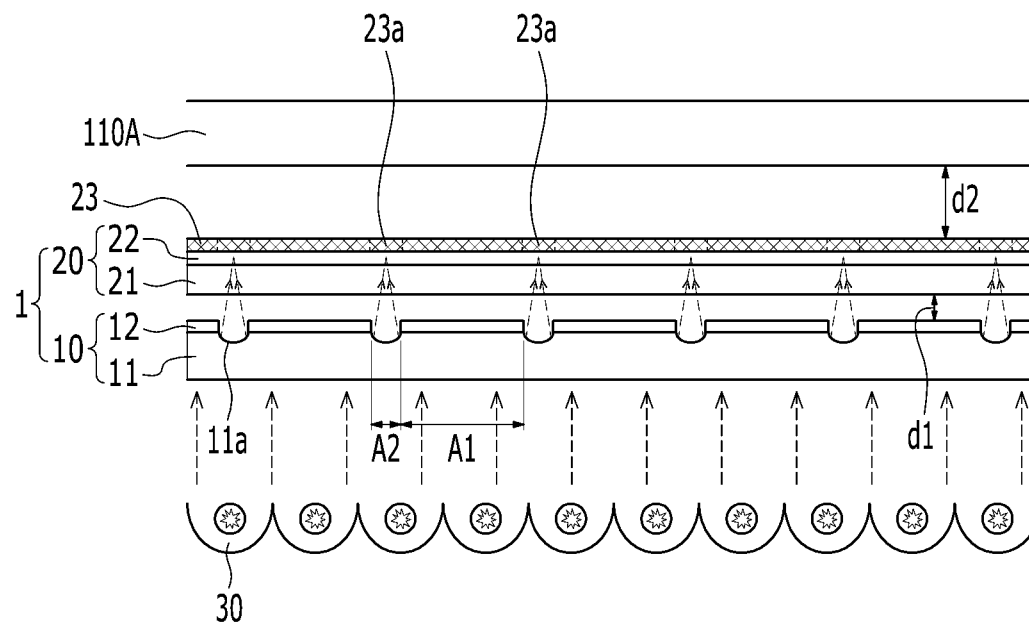


FIG. 7

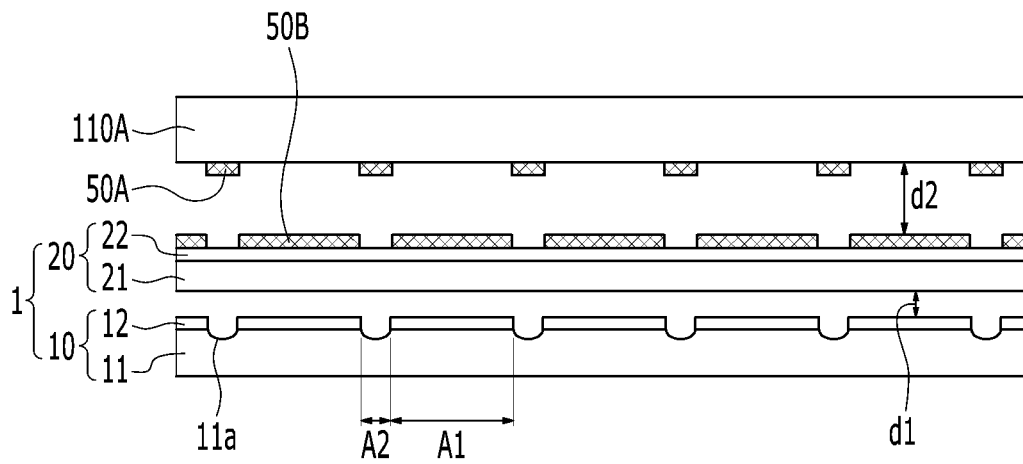


FIG. 8

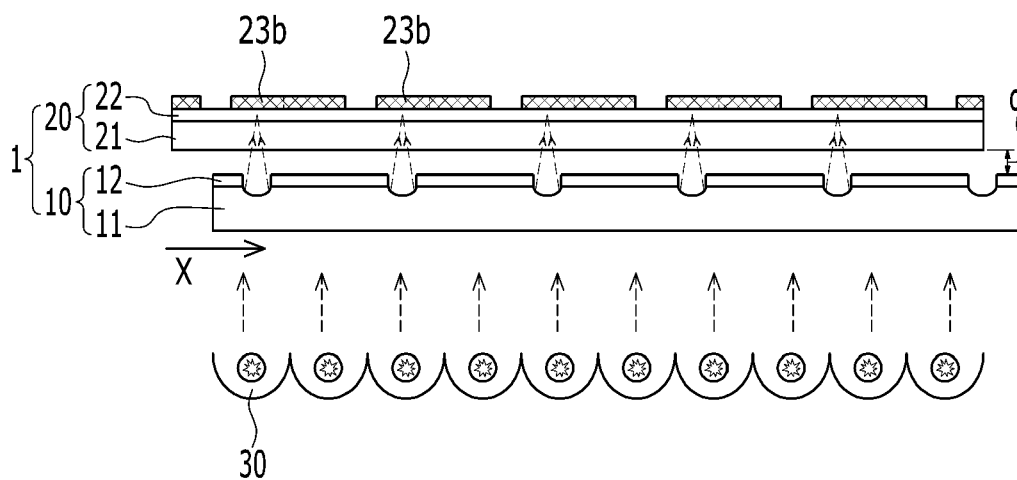


FIG. 9

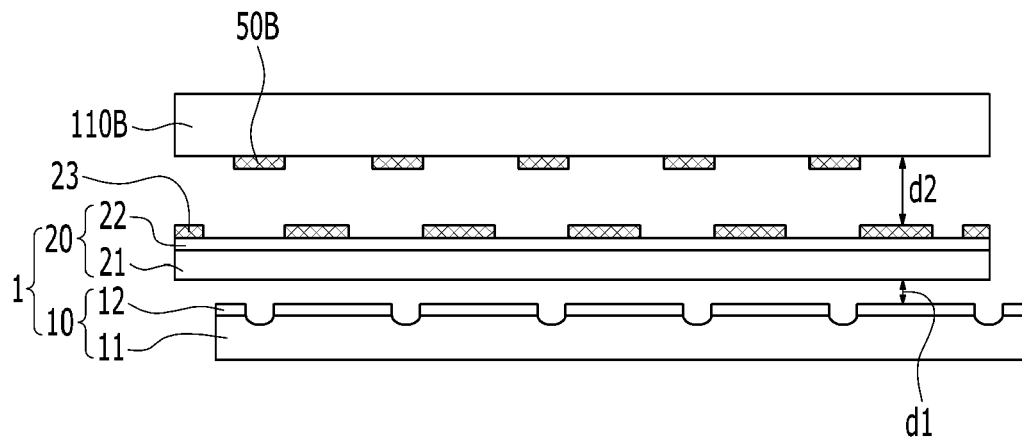


FIG. 10

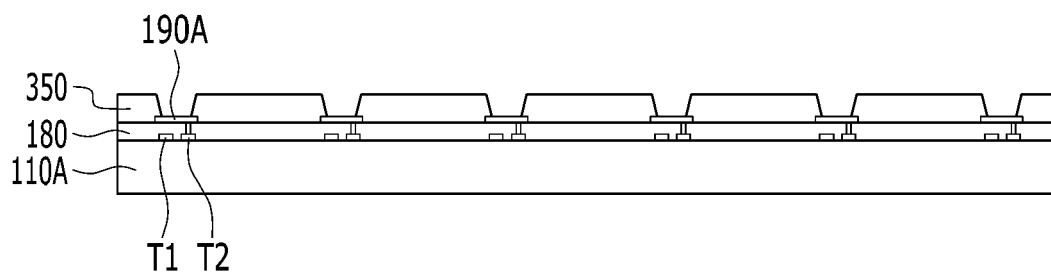


FIG. 11

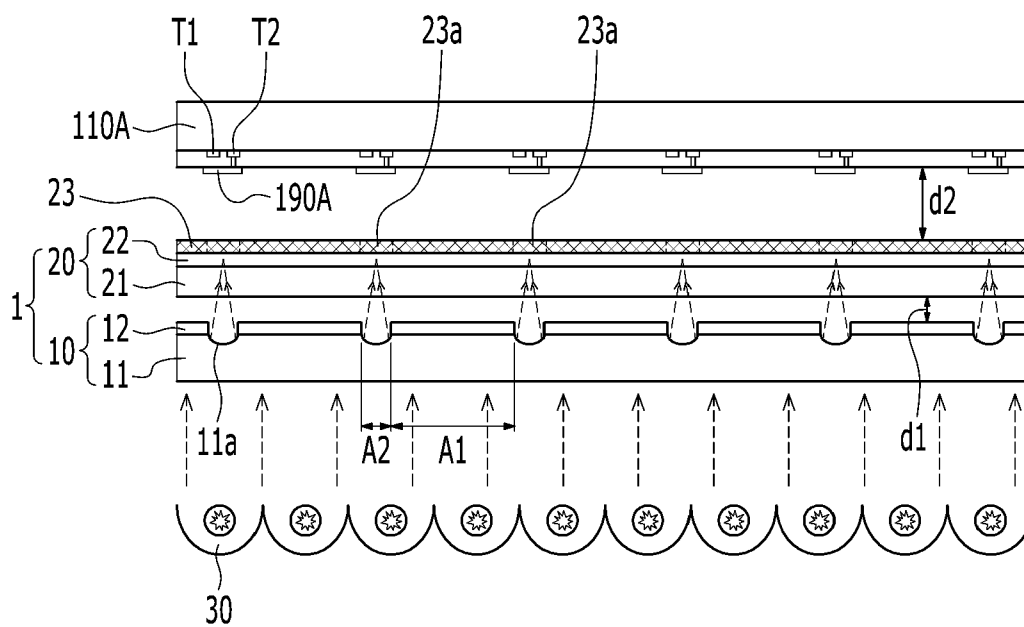


FIG. 12

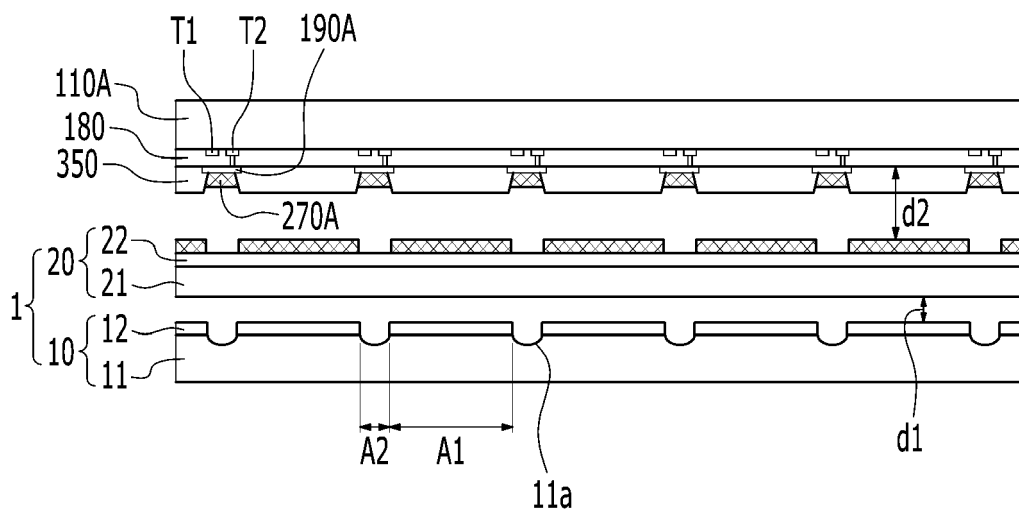


FIG. 13

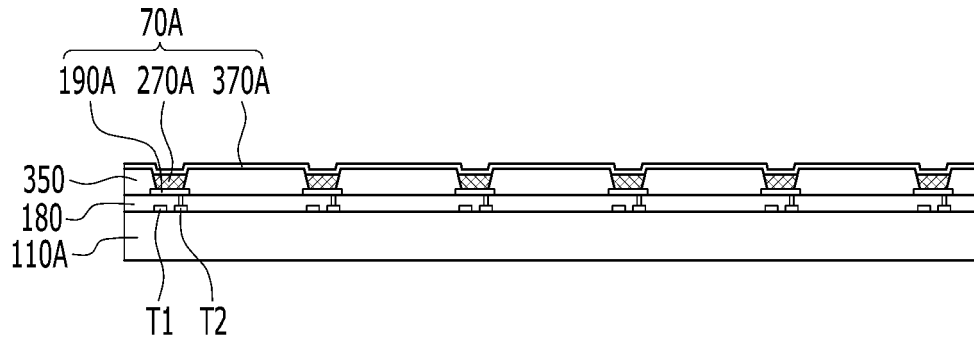


FIG. 14

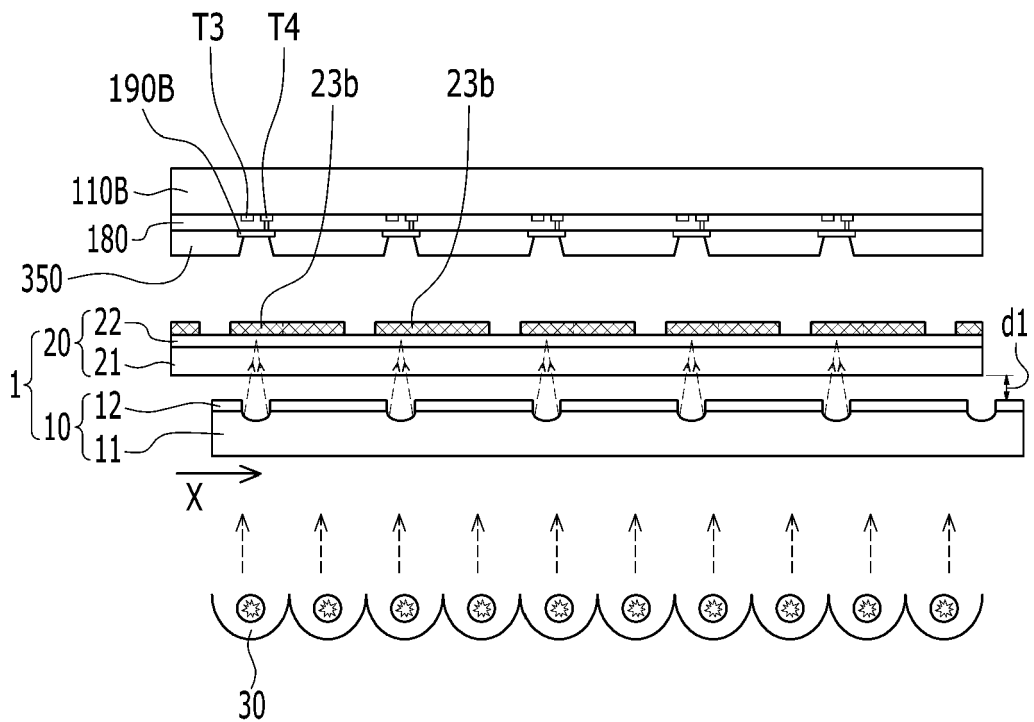


FIG. 15

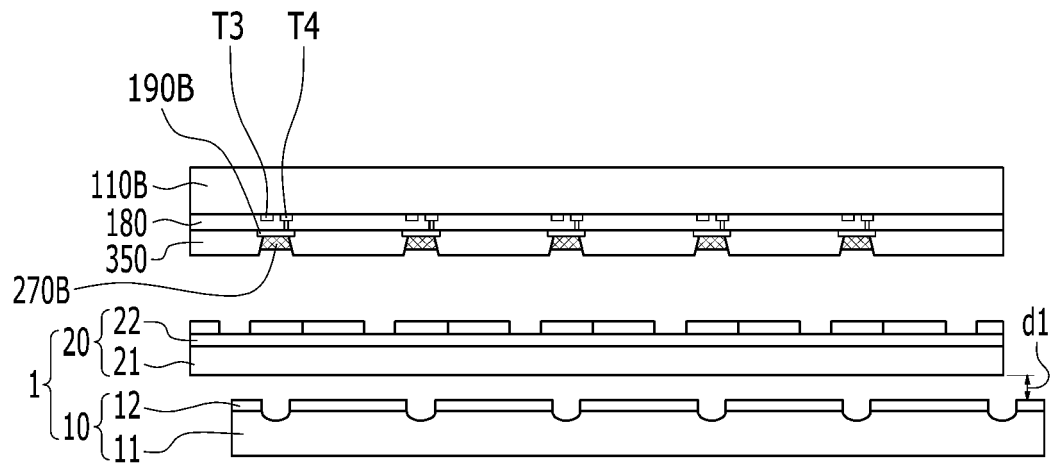
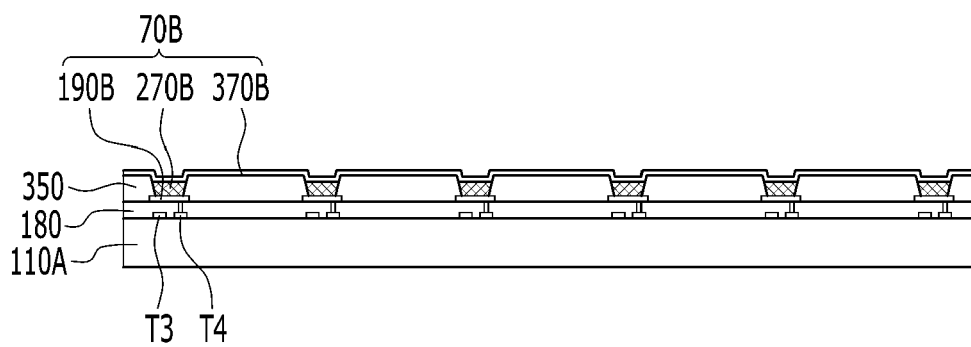


FIG. 16





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 14 19 6461

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X	US 2008/026543 A1 (MIYAIRI HIDEKAZU [JP] ET AL) 31 January 2008 (2008-01-31)	1-8	INV. H01L51/00 B41M5/382
Y	* paragraphs [0054] - [0085], [0093], [0094], [0123] - [0128]; figures 3,11 *	10-14	

X	US 2013/002793 A1 (KIM WON-YONG [KR]) 3 January 2013 (2013-01-03)	9	
Y	* paragraphs [0045] - [0067], [0094] - [0111]; figures 1,3,7e,8-10 *	10-14	

A	US 2009/142510 A1 (TAKAHASHI RENA [JP] ET AL) 4 June 2009 (2009-06-04)	1-14	
	* paragraphs [0044] - [0047], [0082] - [0088]; figures 1,2 *		

A	US 2009/279179 A1 (TANAKA KOICHIRO [JP]) 12 November 2009 (2009-11-12)	1-14	
	* paragraphs [0087] - [0101]; figures 4,5 *		

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			H01L H05B B41M
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague		23 July 2015	Bakos, Tamás
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone		T : theory or principle underlying the invention	
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O : non-written disclosure		L : document cited for other reasons	
P : intermediate document		& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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

EP 14 19 6461

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

23-07-2015

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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)	用于形成有机层图案的掩模，有机层图案的形成方法，以及使用该掩模的有机发光二极管显示器的制造方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2922108A1	公开(公告)日	2015-09-23
申请号	EP2014196461	申请日	2014-12-05
[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.		
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发明人	BANG, HYUN SUNG KIM, JAE SIK LEE, YEON HWA LEE, JOON GU CHOUNG, JI YOUNG CHOI, JIN BAEK HWANG, KYU HWAN SONG, YOUNG-WOO		
IPC分类号	H01L51/00 B41M5/382		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0011 G03F1/52 G03F7/20 H01L51/0013 H01L51/56		
优先权	1020140031857 2014-03-18 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于形成有机层图案的掩模 (1)，所述掩模 (1) 包括在所述第一基板 (11) 上具有第一基板 (11) 和反射层 (12) 的光掩模 (10)；光掩模 (10) 上的供体基板 (20) 并与其分离，供体基板 (20) 包括第二基板 (21) 和第二基板 (21) 上的吸收部分 (22)，其中光掩模 (10) 包括：反射部分 (A1)，配置为反射入射到光掩模 (10) 的光；以及聚光部分 (A2)，配置为聚集光并将其传输到供体基板 (20)。

FIG. 1

