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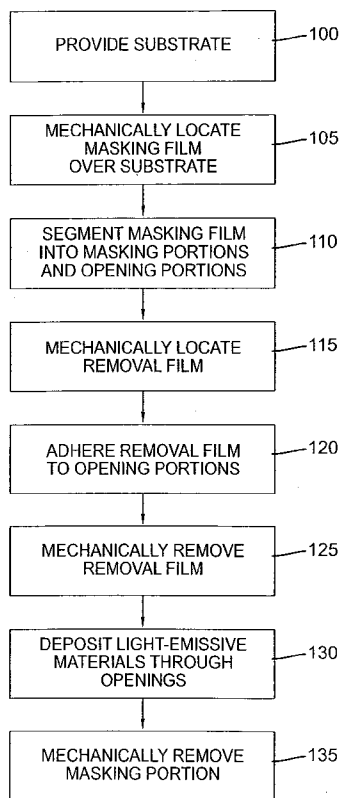
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(54) Title: AN OLED PATTERNING METHOD



(57) Abstract: A method of patterning a substrate according to several steps, including: a) mechanically locating a first masking film over the substrate; and b) segmenting the first masking film into a first masking portion and one or more first opening portions in first locations. Next, mechanically locate a first removal film over the first masking portion and first opening portions. Afterwards, one or more of the first opening portions are adhered to the first removal film. The first removal film and one or more of the first opening portions adhered to the first removal film are mechanically removed to form one or more first openings in the first masking film. Finally, materials are deposited over the substrate through the first openings in the first masking film.

FIG. 1

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AN OLED PATTERNING METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to light-emitting devices, and more particularly, to a method for depositing light-emitting materials in a pattern over a substrate.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) are a promising technology for flat-panel displays and area illumination lamps. The technology relies upon thin-film layers of organic materials coated upon a substrate. OLED devices generally can have two formats known as small molecule devices such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,476,292, issued October 9, 1984, by Ham et al., and polymer OLED devices such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,247,190, issued September 21, 1993, by Friend et al. Either type of OLED device may include, in sequence, an anode, an organic electroluminescent element (EL), and a cathode. The organic EL element disposed between the anode and the cathode commonly includes an organic hole-transporting layer (HTL), an emissive layer (EML) and an organic electron-transporting layer (ETL). Holes and electrons recombine and emit light in the organic EL layer. Tang et al. (Applied Physics Letter, 51, 913 (1987), Journal of Applied Physics, 65, 3610 (1989), and U.S. Patent No. 4,769,292, issued September 6, 1988) demonstrated highly efficient OLEDs using such a layer structure. Since then, numerous OLEDs with alternative layer structures, including polymeric materials, have been disclosed and device performance has been improved.

Light is generated in an OLED device when electrons and holes that are injected from the cathode and anode, respectively, flow through the electron transport layer and the hole transport layer and recombine in the emissive layer. Many factors determine the efficiency of this light generating process. For example, the selection of anode and cathode materials can determine how efficiently the electrons and holes are injected into the device; the selection of ETL and HTL can determine how efficiently the electrons and holes are

transported in the device, and the selection of EML can determine how efficiently the electrons and holes be recombined and result in the emission of light, etc.

A typical OLED device uses a glass substrate, a transparent conducting anode such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO), a stack of organic layers, and a reflective cathode layer. Light generated from such a device may be emitted through the glass substrate. This is commonly referred to as a bottom-emitting device. Alternatively, a device can include a non-transparent substrate, a reflective anode, a stack of organic layers, and a top transparent electrode layer. Light generated from such an alternative device may be emitted through the top transparent electrode. This is commonly referred to as a top-emitting device.

LED devices can employ a variety of light-emitting organic materials patterned over a substrate that emit light of a variety of different frequencies, for example red, green, and blue, to create a full-color display. For small-molecule organic materials, such patterned deposition is done by evaporating materials and is quite difficult, requiring, for example, expensive metal shadow-masks. Each mask is unique to each pattern and device design. These masks are difficult to fabricate and must be cleaned and replaced frequently. Material deposited on the mask in prior manufacturing cycles may flake off and cause particulate contamination. Moreover, aligning shadow-masks with a substrate is problematic and often damages the materials already deposited on the substrate. Further, the masks are subject to thermal expansion during the OLED material deposition process, reducing the deposition precision and limiting the resolution and size at which the pattern may be formed. Polymer LED materials may be deposited in liquid form and patterned using expensive photolithographic techniques.

Alternatively, skilled practitioners employ a combination of emitters, or an unpatterned broad-band emitter, to emit white light together with patterned color filters, for example red, green, and blue, to create a full-color display. The color filters may be located on the substrate, for a bottom-emitter, or on the cover, for a top-emitter. For example, U.S. Patent 6,392,340 entitled "Color Display Apparatus Having Electroluminescence Elements" issued May 21, 2002, by Yoneda et al., illustrates such a device. However, such designs are

relatively inefficient since approximately two-thirds of the light emitted may be absorbed by the color filters.

The use of polymer, rather than metal, masks for patterning is known in the prior art. For example, WO2006/111766, published October 26, 2006, by Speakman et al., describes a method of manufacturing comprising applying a mask to substrate; forming a pattern in the mask; processing the substrate according to the pattern; and mechanically removing the mask from the substrate. A method of manufacturing an integrated circuit is also disclosed. However, this method creates significant particulate contamination that can deleteriously affect subsequent processing steps, for example the deposition of materials or encapsulation of a device. Moreover, subsequent location of a mask over a previously patterned area may damage materials in the previously patterned area.

Patterning a flexible substrate within a roll-to-roll manufacturing environment is also known and described in US2006/0283539, published December 21, 2006, by Slafer et al. However, such a method is not readily employed with multiple patterned substrates employing evaporated deposition. Disposable masks are also disclosed in US 5,522,963, issued June 4, 1996, by Anders, Jr. et al., and a process of laminating a mask to a ceramic substrate described. However, the process of registering a mask to the substrate is limited in registration and size. A self-aligned process is described in US 6,703,298, issued March 9, 2004, by Roizin et al., for making memory cells. A sputtered disposable mask is patterned and removed by etching. However, as with the prior-art disclosures cited above, the formation of the mask and its patterning with multiple masking, deposition, and processing steps, are not compatible with delicate, especially organic, materials such as are found in OLED displays.

There is a need, therefore, for an improved method for patterning light-emissive materials that improves resolution and efficiency, reduces damage to underlying layers, reduces particulate contamination, and reduces manufacturing costs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to overcoming one or more of the problems set forth above. Briefly summarized, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, the need is met by providing a method
5 of patterning a substrate that includes the steps of:

- a) mechanically locating a first masking film over the substrate;
- b) segmenting the first masking film into a first masking portion and one or more first opening portions in first locations;
- c) mechanically locating a first removal film over the first masking
10 portion and first opening portions;
- d) adhering one or more of the first opening portions to the first removal film;
- e) mechanically removing the first removal film and one or more of the first opening portions adhered to the first removal film to form one or more
15 first openings in the first masking film; and
- f) depositing first materials over the substrate through the first openings in the first masking film.

20

ADVANTAGES

The OLED patterning method of the present invention has the advantage that it improves resolution and efficiency, reduces damage to underlying organic layers, reduces particulate contamination, and reduces manufacturing costs for a patterned light-emitting device.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a flow chart illustrating a method of forming a patterned, light-emitting device according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 2A-2G illustrate the steps of forming a patterned device
30 according to an exemplary method of the present invention;

Figs. 3A-3F illustrate the steps of forming a patterned device according to another method of the present invention;

Figs. 4A-4G illustrate the steps of forming a patterned device according to an alternative method of the present invention;

Figs. 5A-5C illustrate the steps of forming a patterned device according to yet another method of the present invention;

5 Figs. 6A-6C illustrate the steps of forming a patterned device according to a method of the present invention;

Fig. 7 illustrates a step of forming a patterned device according to a method of the present invention;

10 Fig. 8 is a top view of a three-color pixel layout on a substrate made according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a top view of a three-color pixel layout on a substrate according to the prior art;

Figs. 10A-10C are top views of three different mask portions for depositing different materials on a substrate useful for the present invention;

15 Fig. 11 is a perspective of a mask film roll, masking film, material ablation device, and substrate useful for the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a perspective of a mask film, material ablation device, and substrate useful for the present invention;

20 Fig. 13 is a perspective of a mask film, material ablation device, and substrate useful for the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a perspective of a mask film, material ablation device, and substrate useful for the present invention;

25 Fig. 14 is perspective of a patterned mask film having a perimeter around a mask film opening, material ablation device, and substrate useful for the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a perspective of a mask film, material ablation device, and substrate useful for the present invention;

30 Fig. 16 is a perspective of a patterned mask film located over a substrate having raised areas, and a pressure chamber having holes useful for the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a perspective of contaminating particles within a light-emitting area, and an ablation device useful for the present invention;

Fig. 18 is a perspective of a deposition system, materials, and substrate useful for the present invention.

It will be understood that the figures are not to scale, since the individual components have too great a range of sizes and thicknesses to permit
5 depiction to scale.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to Fig. 1, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a method of forming a patterned, light-emitting device,
10 comprises the steps of providing **100** a substrate; mechanically locating **105** a first masking film over the substrate; segmenting **110** the first masking film into a first masking portion and one or more first opening portions in first locations; mechanically locating **115** a first removal film over the first masking portion and first opening portions; adhering **120** one or more of the first opening portions to
15 the first removal film; mechanically removing **125** the first removal film and one or more of the first opening portions adhered to the first removal film to form one or more first openings in the first masking film; and depositing **130** first materials over the substrate through the first openings in the first masking film. In a further embodiment of the present invention, the first masking portion is removed **135**.
20 The first masking portion is the remaining portion of the first masking film after the first masking film has been segmented and the segmented first opening portions removed.

The method shown in Fig. 1 may be repeated with a second masking film, second opening portions, second locations, and second light-
25 emissive materials to form a pattern of different light-emissive materials over the substrate. Referring to Fig. 8, a substrate **10** has distinct, non-contiguous light-emitting areas **12** separated by non-light-emitting areas **12X**. An opening portion **14** is segmented from a masking film **20** and mechanically removed, forming an opening over some of the light-emitting areas **12** through which light-emissive
30 materials may be deposited to form a column of light-emissive areas on the left side of the substrate **10**. The process may be repeated with openings formed over the center column of light-emissive areas **12** and repeated again with the openings

formed over the right column of light-emissive areas **12**. The first masking film **20** may be segmented in the areas **12X** between the light-emitting areas **12** thereby avoiding damage to any other materials that may be present in the light-emitting areas **12**.

5 Referring to Figs. 2A-2F, a masking film **20** is mechanically located over the substrate **10** in a first step illustrated in Fig. 2A. In Fig. 2B, the masking film **20** is segmented by exposure to patterned with light beam **42** (e.g. by ablation via a laser beam), hence forming an opening portion **21** and a masking portion **22**. A removal film **30** is then applied over the segmented masking film
10 **20** (Fig. 2C). The removal film **30** has a controllable adhesive **60** (shown in Fig. 2D) located between the removal film **30** and the masking film **20** that is activated by exposure to a patterned light beam **42**. A controllable adhesive is an adhesive whose adhesion properties can be changed in response to a stimulus, such as heat or light. In particular, as employed herein, the controllable adhesive **60** may be
15 patterned to form areas of higher or lower adhesion. The controllable adhesive **60** may be conveniently located on the top surface of the masking film **20** opposite the substrate **10**. (Alternatively, the removal film **30** or mask film **20** may have a controllable adhesive **60** activated over its entire surface and the patterned light beam **42** deactivates the adhesive **60** in the masking portion **22**, not shown.) The
20 opening portion **21** is then adhered to the removal film **30** (Fig. 2D) and the removal film **30** and opening portion **21** are mechanically removed (Fig. 2E). Material **50** may then be deposited over the masking portion **22** and over the exposed portions of the substrate **10**. In one embodiment of the present invention, the first masking portion **22** is then removed (Fig. 2G). The process may then be
25 repeated to pattern other locations of the substrate **10** as described with reference to Fig. 8 above.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Fig 3A, a second masking film **23** is applied before the first masking portion **22** is removed (Fig. 2G). Patterning light beam **42** is then employed to segment
30 masking film **23** into opening portion **24** and masking portion **25** (Fig. 3B). The patterning light beam **42** segments both the masking film **23** and the remaining mask portion **22A**. A second removal film **31** is then mechanically located over

the second masking film **23** (Fig. 3C) and patterning light beam **42** employed to activate controllable adhesive **60** between the masking film **31** and the opening portion **24** and remaining mask portion **22A** (Fig. 3D). Referring to Fig. 3E, the masking film **31** is mechanically removed together with opening portion **24** and remaining mask portion **22A**. Material **51** may then be deposited over the masking portion **25** and in the substrate **10** openings.

Referring to Figs. 4A-4F, the process may then be repeated to pattern other locations of the substrate **10** as described with earlier reference to Fig. 8 above. A masking film **26** may be mechanically located over the materials **51** (Fig. 4A) and patterned with light beam **42** to segment the masking film **26** into an opening portion **27** and masking portion **28** (Fig. 4B). A removal film **32** is located over the masking film **26** (Fig. 4C) and a controllable adhesive **60** activated (Fig. 4D) to adhere masking film portions **22A**, **25A**, and opening portion **27** to removal film **32** that is then removed (Fig. 4E) and a material **52** deposited (Fig. 4F) over the masking portion **28** and substrate **10**. Referring to Fig. 4G, the masking portions **22**, **25**, and **28** may then be removed; leaving a substrate **10** patterned with materials **50**, **51**, **52** e.g., light-emissive. The materials **50**, **51**, and **52** may be different light-emissive materials to form a patterned light-emitting device.

Referring to Fig. 5A, in another embodiment of the present invention, the removal film **30** may be mechanically located in a single, common step with the masking film **20**, at the same time, thereby reducing manufacturing costs. As shown in Fig. 5B, both the removal film **30** and masking film **20** are then patterned together with the patterned light beam **42** to segment the masking film **20** into an opening portion **21** and a masking portion **22** in a common step, at the same time. The segmented portions of the removal film **30** are then reattached (Fig. 5C), for example, by melting the edges of the film or by applying an adhesive to the layer as illustrated with attachments **70**. The removal film **30** and opening portion **21** may then be removed as illustrated in Figs. 2D-2F.

Referring to Fig. 6A, in another embodiment of the present invention, the removal film **30** may be mechanically located in a single step with the masking film **20**, thereby reducing manufacturing costs. As shown in Fig. 6B,

both the removal film **30** and masking film **20** are then patterned together with the patterned light beam **42** to segment the masking film **20** into an opening portion **21** and a masking portion **22**. A second removal film **30A** may then be adhered to removal film **30** (Fig. 6B) and then removed together with the removal film **30** as shown in Figs. 2D-2F. The second removal film **30A** need not be patterned or aligned.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Fig. 7, the removal film **34** is transparent so that it may be mechanically located in a single step with the masking film **20**, thereby saving manufacturing costs, and the masking film **20** segmented into opening portion **21** and masking portion **22** by ablating the masking film **20** with patterned light beam **42** that passes through the transparent removal film **34** so that no reattachment or second removal film is necessary.

Laser ablation techniques, film, adhesives, controllable adhesives, and mechanical attachment and mechanical detachment techniques are all known in the art, as are light-emitting materials (organic, polymer, or inorganic) and other layers such as charge-control layers, electrodes, and thin-film electronic devices suitable for the control of flat-panel display or illumination devices.

Referring to Fig. 9, in a prior-art design, pixels **11** may comprise three patterned light-emitting elements or sub-pixels **12R**, **12G**, **12B**; each patterned light-emitting element emitting light of a different color; for example, red, green, and blue, to form a full-color display. In other designs, four-color pixels are employed, for example, including a fourth white, yellow, or cyan light-emitting element. The present invention includes any patterned light-emitting device, regardless of design, layout, or number of light-emitting elements or colors of light-emitting elements and specifically includes displays having red, green, and blue sub-pixels and displays having red, green, blue, and white sub-pixels. As shown in Fig. 9, the light-emitting elements **12R**, **12G**, **12B** are arranged in a stripe configuration such that each color of light-emitting element forms a column of light-emitting elements emitting the same color of light. In other designs, the light-emitting elements are arranged in delta patterns in which common colors are offset from each other, from one row to the next row.

Alternatively, four-element pixels may be arranged in two-by-two groups of four light-emitting elements. All of these different designs and layouts are contemplated in the present invention.

As taught in the prior art, for example, in manufacturing OLED devices, deposition masks may be made of metal and are reused multiple times for depositing evaporated organic materials. The masks may be cleaned, but are in any event, expensive, subject to thermal expansion, difficult to align, problematic to clean, and eventually wear out. In particular, the present invention does not employ photolithographic methods of liquid coating, drying, patterned exposure forming cured and uncured areas, followed by a liquid chemical removal of the cured or uncured areas to form a pattern. In contrast, the present invention provides a very low-cost, single-use mask that is patterned while in place over the substrate, thereby overcoming the limitations of the prior art. The mask may be formed of flexible thin films of, for example, polymers, either transparent or non-transparent and is patterned without liquid chemicals.

Referring to Figs 10A, 10B, and 10C, in one embodiment of the method of the present invention, three masking films are successively employed. Each mask has openings in different locations that are referred to as “mask holes”. Throughout this application “mask holes” and “opening portions” in the masking film are used interchangeably. Three different types of material are deposited through mask holes **14R**, **14G**, **14B** in three different sets of locations corresponding to the light-emitting element locations **12R**, **12G**, and **12B** in the layout of Fig. 9. In this embodiment, a first masking film **20A** is firstly located over the substrate and the material in the patterned mask holes **14R** in the masking film **20A** is removed employing one of the methods described above. Light-emitting material is then deposited through the mask holes **14R** onto the corresponding substrate’s light-emitting element locations **12R**; the first masking film **20A** is subsequently removed. In a second series of steps, a second masking film **20B** is secondly located over the substrate and the material in the patterned mask holes **14G** in the masking film **20B** is removed. Light-emitting material is then deposited through the openings **14G** onto the corresponding substrate light-emitting element locations **12G** and the second masking film **20B** subsequently

removed. The pattern in the first and second films may be different to expose different light-emitting areas. In a third series of steps, a third masking film **20C** is thirdly located over the substrate and the material in the mask holes **14B** in the masking film **20C** is removed. Light-emitting material is then deposited through the mask holes **14B** in yet another different pattern onto the corresponding substrate light-emitting element locations **12B** and the third masking film **20C** subsequently removed. At this stage, three different materials are patterned in three different sets of light-emitting element locations **12R**, **12G**, and **12B** over the substrate to form a plurality of full-color light-emitting pixels. Any remaining processing steps necessary to form a complete device may then be performed. For example, an OLED device using patterned OLED materials may be employed in either a top- or bottom-emitter configuration. Note that the present invention may be combined with the unpatterned deposition of other layers to form a complete light-emitting device. Such unpatterned materials may include charge-injection layers, and charge-transport layers as are known in the organic and inorganic LED arts. Moreover, the areas of the mask holes **14** may be larger than the light-emitting areas **12**. Since the light-emitting area **12** is typically defined by patterned device electrodes (not shown), it is only necessary to deposit material over the electrode areas corresponding to light-emitting elements **12**. Additional material may be deposited elsewhere to ensure that deposition tolerances are maintained.

Referring to Fig. 11, a laser **40** emitting laser light beam **42** ablates the masking film material in the perimeter of the opening portions **14** in masking film **20** over substrate **10** to segment the opening portions **14**. The laser light (or laser) is moved in orthogonal directions **44** and **46** to scan around the perimeter of the mask hole **14** and thereby ablate material to segment mask hole **14**.

Alternatively, the substrate may be moved in one direction while the laser beam **42** scans in the orthogonal direction, thereby enabling a continuous process. The masking film **20** may be dispensed from a roll **80** of masking film material and located over the substrate **10**. Likewise, when the masking portion is mechanically removed, the material may be picked up on a second roller (not shown) as new masking film material is advanced from the roll **80**. Rolls of films,

mechanisms for moving and locating the films over a substrate, lasers, and mechanisms for scanning lasers over a surface are all well-known in the art.

Fig. 12 illustrates a more detailed exploded perspective including the laser **40**, light beam **42**, the orthogonal scan directions **44** and **46**, the masking film **20** over the substrate **10**, and a plurality of mask holes **14**. Fig. 12 similarly illustrates the movement of the light beam **42** over the surface of the masking film **20** and the substrate **10** in orthogonal directions **44** and **46** to segment mask hole **14**. Fig. 13 illustrates with arrows the relative movement of the light beam **42** and the masking film **20** to segment the opening portion **14**. Referring to Fig. 14, the laser **40** scans light beam **42** around the perimeter **14b** of the mask hole **14a** so that the masking film material in the interior of the mask hole **14a** is detached from the masking film **20**. The segmented masking film material is then mechanically removed, leaving the mask hole opening **14a** free for subsequent deposition of light-emitting material.

While the masking film **20** itself need not be registered with the light-emitting areas **12** on the substrate **10**, the mask hole openings **14** may correspond with the light emitting areas **12** and also be registered with them. Such registration may be aided by providing, for example, fiducial marks on the substrate. Such marks and the mechanisms for scanning lasers and ablating material to a necessary tolerance are known in the art, as are devices for collecting ablated material. Typical mask hole openings may be, for example, 40 microns by 100 microns in size.

While Figs. 11-14 illustrate embodiments in which a laser beam **42** is scanned over the masking film **20** to segment masking portions from mask hole openings **14**, Fig. 15 illustrates an alternative approach. Referring to Fig. 15, the masking film **20** includes light absorptive areas adapted to selectively absorb laser light so that ablation only occurs in the light-absorptive areas. Light-absorptive areas, in the locations of the mask hole openings **14** perimeter, may be formed by printing light-absorbing materials on the masking film, for example by inkjet or gravure processes, before or after the masking film **20** is located over the substrate **10**. The light-absorptive areas correspond to the perimeter of the mask holes **14**. In this way, the entire masking film **20** (or portions thereof) may be exposed at

one time to ablate material in the light-absorptive areas, thereby increasing the amount of material that may be ablated in a time period and decreasing the amount of time necessary to form the mask hole openings **14** in the masking film **20**.

5 Referring to Fig. 16, in a further embodiment of the present invention, raised areas **16** may be formed over the substrate **10**. Such raised areas can comprise, for example, photolithographic materials such as photo-resist or silicon dioxides or silicon nitrides formed on the substrate through photolithographic processes and may be, for example, 20 microns to 50 microns
10 wide, depending on the tolerances of the processes used to pattern the substrate electrodes or thin-film electronic components. The raised areas **16** may be located around a light-emitting area **12** and may be employed to insulate electrodes formed over the substrate **10**. Such processes are well known in the photolithographic art and have been employed in OLED devices. The masking
15 film **20** may be located over the substrate **10** and in contact with the raised areas **16**. Laser ablation may be performed to segment the mask hole **14** by ablating masking film material in the perimeter **14b** of the mask hole **14**. The remaining opening portion **14a** is then mechanically removed as described above. By
20 employing a raised area **16**, the masking film **20** is prevented from contacting the substrate **16** and any pre-existing layers located in the light-emitting areas **12**.

As shown in Fig. 16, the mask hole perimeter **14b** is located over the raised areas **16** (as shown by the dashed lines). In this embodiment, the light beam **42** is not directed into the light-emitting element area **12**, thereby avoiding any problems that might result from exposing existing layers of material that may
25 be already present in the light-emitting areas **12** (for example, inadvertent ablation of pre-deposited organic materials). Note that the area of the mask hole **14** may be larger than the light-emitting area **12**

In further embodiments of the present invention, the masking film **20** may be coated with a light adhesive on one or both sides of the masking film to
30 assist in locating and maintaining the masking film **20** in registration with the substrate **10** and light-emitting areas **12**. The adhesive may be located on the side of the masking film **20** that is in contact with the substrate **10** or raised areas **16**.

The adhesive may prevent, for example, the masking film **20** from moving with respect to the substrate **10** and may also serve to prevent ablated masking film material from moving or falling into the light-emitting area **12**, thus improving the portion removal process.

5 Referring to Fig. 17, particulate contamination **48** deposited in the light-emitting areas **12** within a raised area **16** may be ablated as well, for example by a laser. Other cleaning methods may also be employed, for example, chemical or mechanical cleaning, depending on the nature of any other desired materials present.

10 Referring to Fig. 18, once the mask hole openings **14** are formed in the masking film **20** in alignment with the light-emitting areas **12**, light-emitting materials may be applied. In the case of small molecule OLED devices, the light-emitting materials are typically deposited by evaporation in a vacuum from a source, for example, a linear source **90** that forms a plume of organic material **53**
15 that is deposited through the mask holes **14** onto the substrate **10** in the locations of the light-emitters **12**.

In summary, the method of the present invention may be employed to form, for example, a patterned, light-emitting device, comprising a substrate, light-emitting areas located over the substrate, and light-emitting materials
20 pattern-wise deposited in the light-emitting areas through a masking film mechanically located over the substrate, the masking film having patterned openings formed while the masking film is located over the substrate and mechanically removed after the light-emitting materials are deposited. Hence, according to various embodiments of the present invention, a patterned, light-
25 emitting device may be formed by first patterning the substrate with electrodes, active-matrix components, and the like, as is known in the display art. One or more unpatterned layers may also be deposited over the substrate. These steps may be performed in a vacuum. Subsequently, the substrate may be located in a masking chamber having an atmosphere, for example a nitrogen atmosphere. The
30 first masking film is located over the substrate, the surface is used to adhere the masking film over the substrate, the mask holes are formed for a first pattern of light-emitting elements that emit a common color of light by segmenting the first

masking film into opening portions and a masking portion and then mechanically removing the opening portions. The substrate may be detached from a masking film dispensing mechanism and removed from the masking chamber to a vacuum chamber and light-emitting materials deposited through the mask holes, for example by employing a linear source to deposit organic LED materials. The substrate is then returned to a masking chamber and the masking film removed. A second masking film is similarly provided and adhered and a second pattern of mask holes is formed. A third masking process proceeds likewise, resulting in a three-color light-emitting device. Any final un-patterned layers, for example an unpatterned electrode, may be applied and the device encapsulated.

The present invention provides many improvements over the prior art. The masking film may be inexpensive, for example comprising PEN or PET or other low-cost polymers provided in rolls. The film does not have to be repeatedly aligned with the substrate, as do traditional metal masks, nor do temperature dependencies arise, since the materials do not necessarily expand significantly in response to temperature; and if significant thermal expansion were to occur, the heat would only slightly decrease the area of the masking holes. If the masking holes are slightly oversized (as would be the case if a perimeter was ablated over a raised area), no effect on the formation of the light-emitting element would result. Because the film covers all of the substrate except those areas to be patterned with light-emitting materials, the substrate is protected from particulate contamination. Moreover, because a new film is provided for each deposition cycle, particulate contamination formed by removing masking film material may be removed when the masking film is mechanically removed. Employing a raised area around the light-emitting areas likewise prevents damage to any pre-existing light-emitting areas, as does ablating a perimeter over the raised areas around mask holes. In any case, the masking film may be sufficiently thin that touching any delicate layers of, for example, organic materials, on the substrate may not damage the layers.

The present invention also provides a scalable means for manufacturing patterned light-emitting devices, since the masking film can be readily made in large sizes. Laser systems useful for ablating masking film

materials may comprise many separate lasers, therefore enabling fast patterning. Such laser systems are known in the art. The present invention can be employed in continuous processing systems, since the time-consuming steps (such as the mask hole formation) may be done in a continuous process while the provision and
5 removal of the masking film requires relatively little time.

OLED devices of this invention can employ various well-known optical effects in order to enhance their properties if desired. This includes optimizing layer thicknesses to yield maximum light transmission, providing dielectric mirror structures, replacing reflective electrodes with light-absorbing
10 electrodes, providing anti-glare or anti-reflection coatings over the display, providing a polarizing medium over the display, or providing colored, neutral density, or color conversion filters over the display. Filters, polarizers, and anti-glare or anti-reflection coatings may be specifically provided over the cover or as part of the cover.

15 The present invention may also be practiced with either active- or passive-matrix OLED devices. It may also be employed in display devices or in area illumination devices. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention is employed in a flat-panel OLED device composed of small molecule or polymeric OLEDs as disclosed in but not limited to U.S. Patent No. 4,769,292, issued
20 September 6, 1988 to Tang et al., and U.S. Patent No. 5,061,569, issued October 29, 1991 to VanSlyke et al. Many combinations and variations of organic light-emitting displays can be used to fabricate such a device, including both active- and passive-matrix OLED displays having either a top- or bottom-emitter architecture. Inorganic light-emissive materials may also be employed.

25 The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

PARTS LIST

10	substrate
11	pixel
12	light-emitting element or area
12R	red light-emitting element
12G	green light-emitting element
12B	blue light-emitting element
12X	area between light-emitting elements
14	opening portion or mask hole
14R	opening in masking film for red light-emitter
14G	opening in masking film for green light-emitter
14B	opening in masking film for blue light-emitter
14a	mask hole material within perimeter of mask hole
14b	mask hole perimeter
16	raised area
20, 20A, 20B, 20C	masking film
21	opening portion
22, 22A	masking portion
23	masking film
24	opening portion
25, 25A	masking portion
26	masking film
27	opening portion
28	masking portion
30, 31, 32	removal film
30A	second removal film
34	transparent removal film
40	laser
42	light beam
44, 46	direction
48	contaminating particles

50, 51, 52	material
60	controllable adhesive
53	plume of evaporated particles
70	attachment
80	roll of masking film
90	linear source
100	provide substrate step
105	locate masking film step
110	segment openings step
115	locate removal film step
120	adhere removal film to opening portions step
125	remove removal film step
130	deposit light-emitting materials step
135	remove masking portion step

CLAIMS:

1. A method of patterning a substrate, comprising the steps of:
 - a) mechanically locating a first masking film over the substrate;
 - b) segmenting the first masking film into a first masking portion
5 and one or more first opening portions in first locations;
 - c) mechanically locating a first removal film over the first masking portion and first opening portions;
 - d) adhering one or more of the first opening portions to the first removal film;
 - 10 e) mechanically removing the first removal film and one or more of the first opening portions adhered to the first removal film to form one or more first openings in the first masking film; and
 - f) depositing first materials over the substrate through the first openings in the first masking film.
- 15 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of mechanically removing the first masking portion.
- 20 3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:
 - g) mechanically locating a second masking film over the first masking film and first openings;
 - h) segmenting the second masking film into a second masking portion and one or more second opening portions in second locations;
 - i) mechanically locating a second removal film over the second
25 masking portion and second opening portions;
 - j) adhering one or more of the second opening portions to the second removal film;
 - k) mechanically removing the second removal film and one or more of the second opening portions adhered to the second removal film to form
30 one or more second openings in the second masking film; and
 - l) depositing second materials over the substrate through the second openings in the second masking film.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of mechanically removing the first masking film after the second materials are deposited.

5

5. The method of claim 3, wherein at least some of the first locations are different from the second locations.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the materials are light-emissive materials.

10

7. The method of claim 1, wherein a pattern-wise controllable adhesive layer is formed on either the first masking film or the first removal film.

15

8. The method of claim 1, wherein one of the first opening portions covers a plurality of distinct, non-contiguous, light-emitting areas located over the substrate.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising the step of segmenting the first masking film in the areas between the light-emitting areas.

20

10. The method of claim 8, further comprising the step of forming raised areas between the light-emitting areas.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein both the first masking film and the first removal film are mechanically located over the substrate together at the same time.

25

12. The method of claim 1, wherein both the first mask film and the first removal film are segmented at the same time.

30

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising the step of reattaching the segmented portions of the first removal film.

5 14. The method of claim 12, further comprising the step of adhering a second removal sheet to the first removal sheet and mechanically removing the second removal sheet, the first removal sheet, and the first opening portions at the same time.

10 15. The method of claim 1, wherein the side of the first removal film opposite the substrate is adhesive.

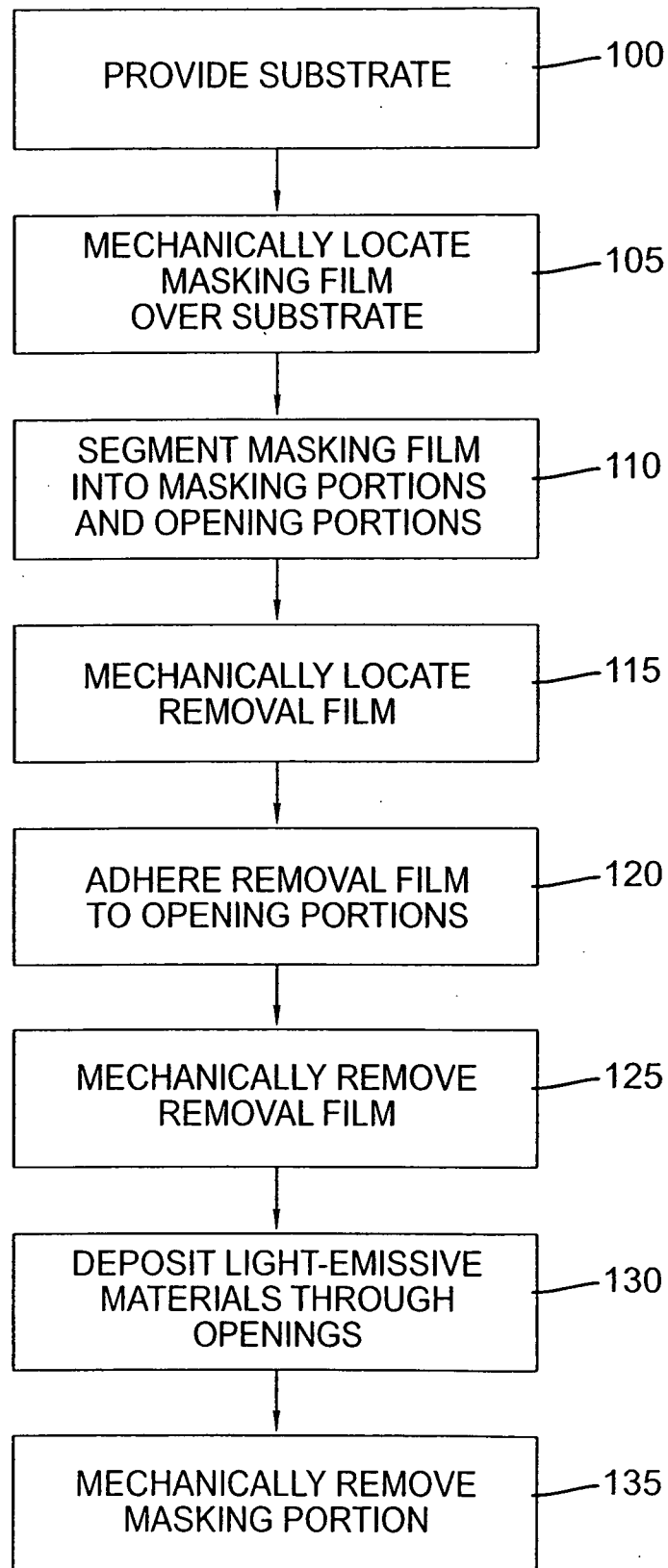
16. The method of claim 1, wherein the first removal film is transparent.

15 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the first masking film is segmented by exposure to laser light through the transparent first removal film.

20 18. The method of claim 7, wherein the pattern-wise controllable adhesive layer is controlled by exposure to a first frequency of light and the first masking film is segmented by exposure to a second frequency of light.

25

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**FIG. 1**

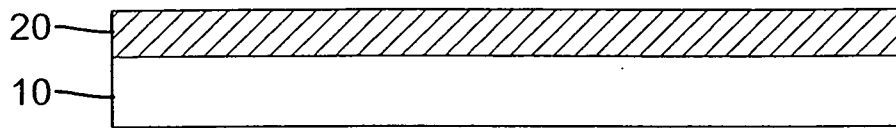


FIG. 2A

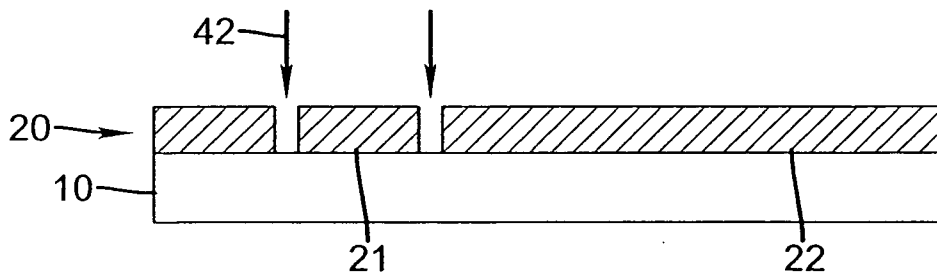


FIG. 2B

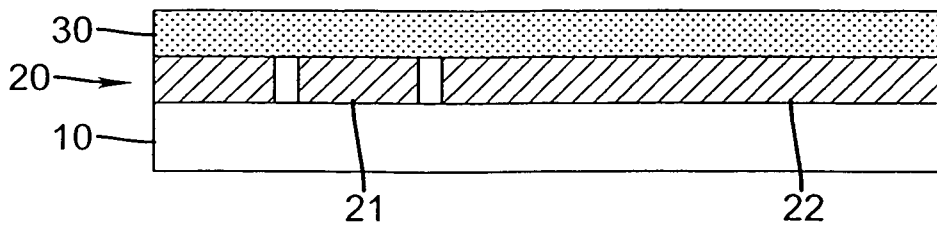


FIG. 2C

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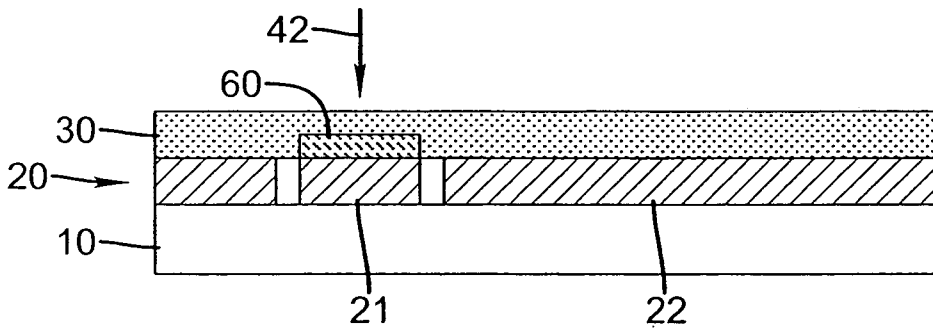


FIG. 2D

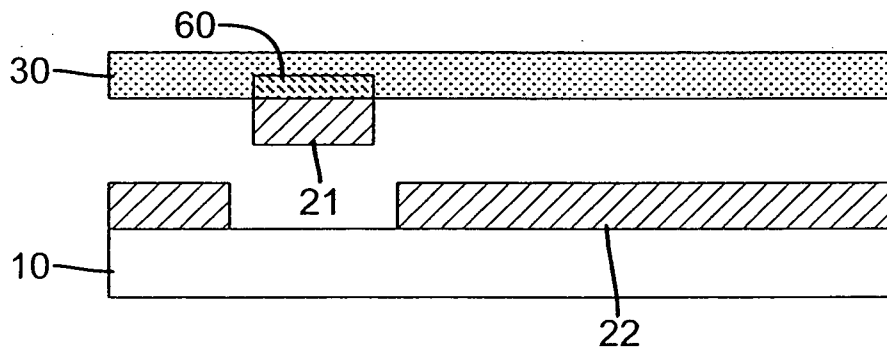


FIG. 2E

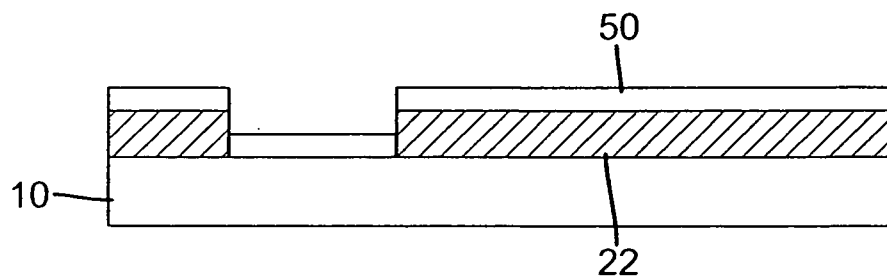


FIG. 2F

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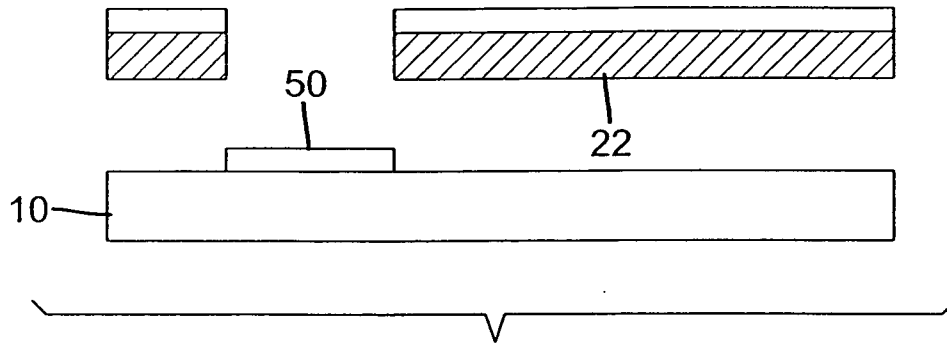


FIG. 2G

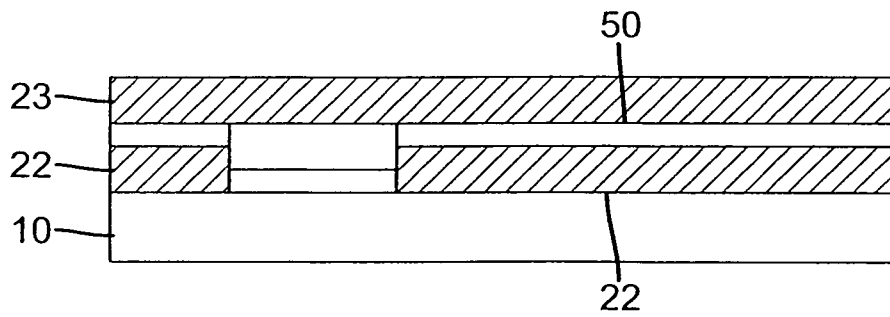


FIG. 3A

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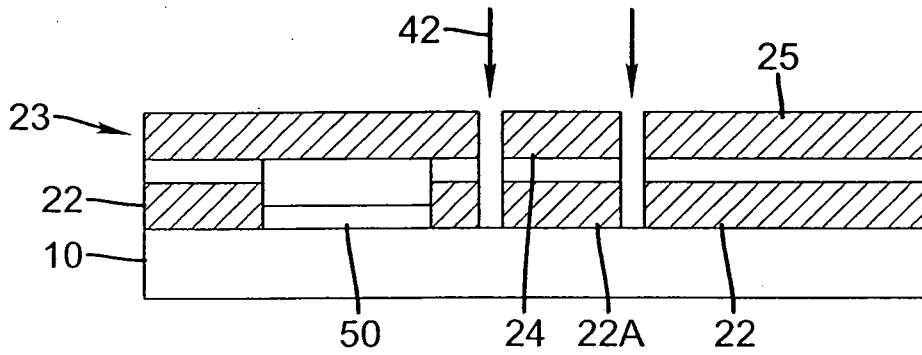


FIG. 3B

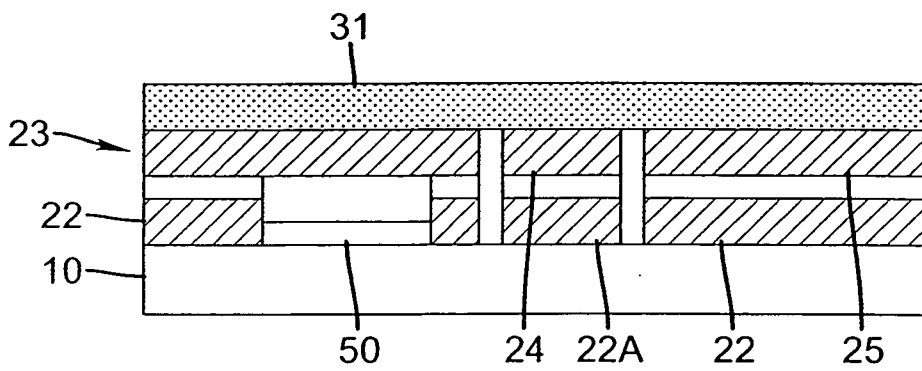


FIG. 3C

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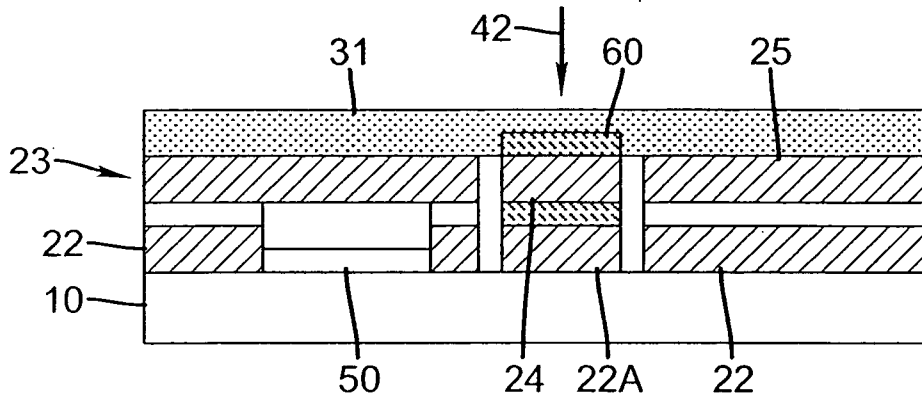


FIG. 3D

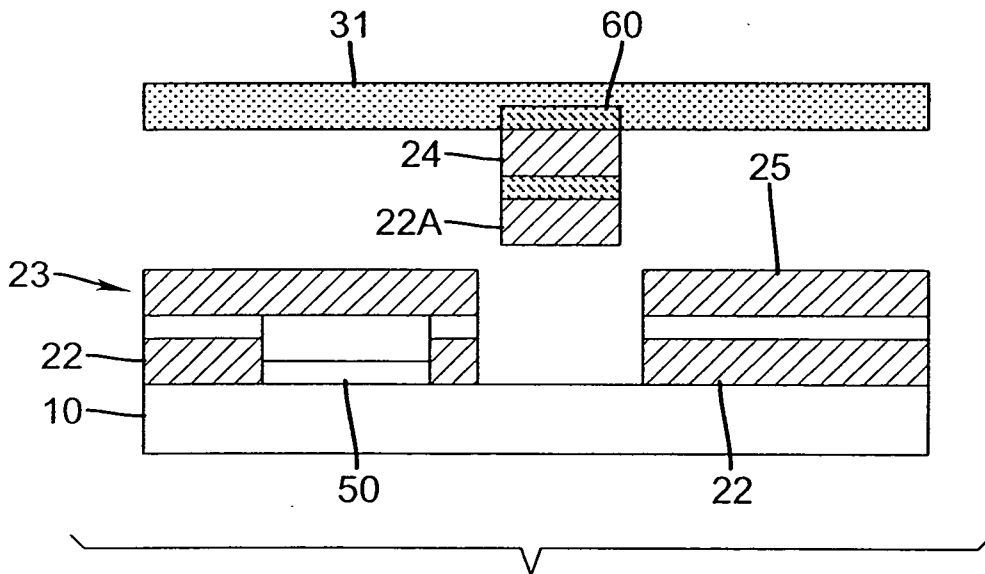


FIG. 3E

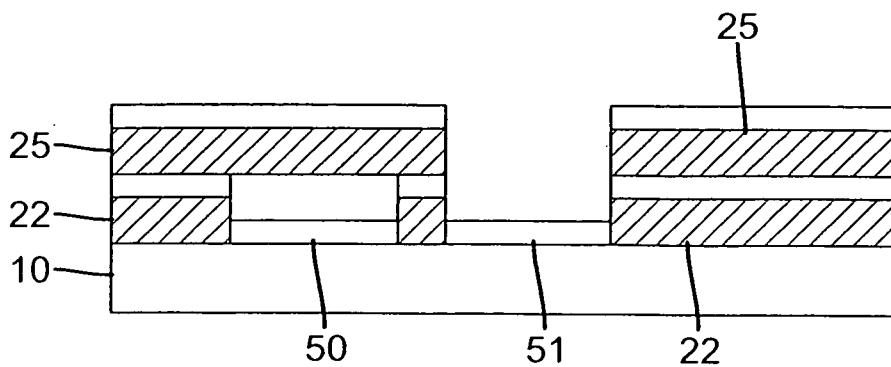


FIG. 3F

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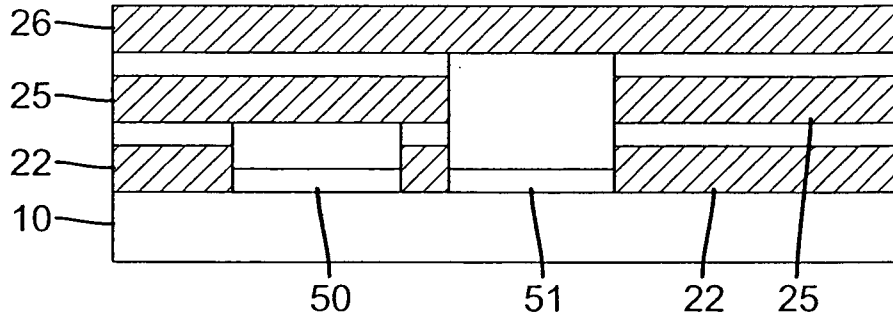


FIG. 4A

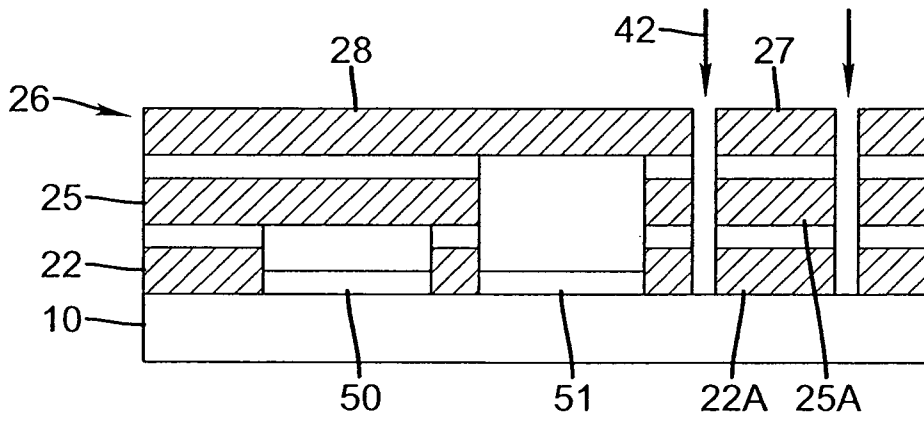


FIG. 4B

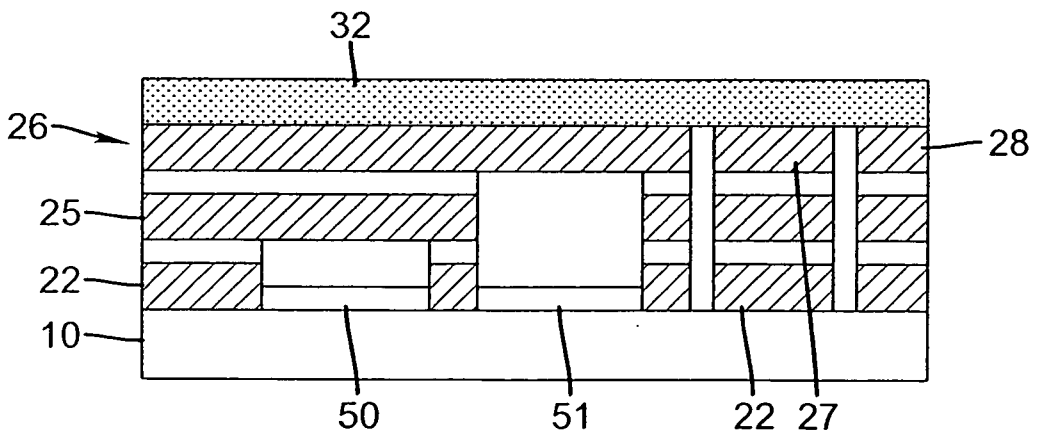


FIG. 4C

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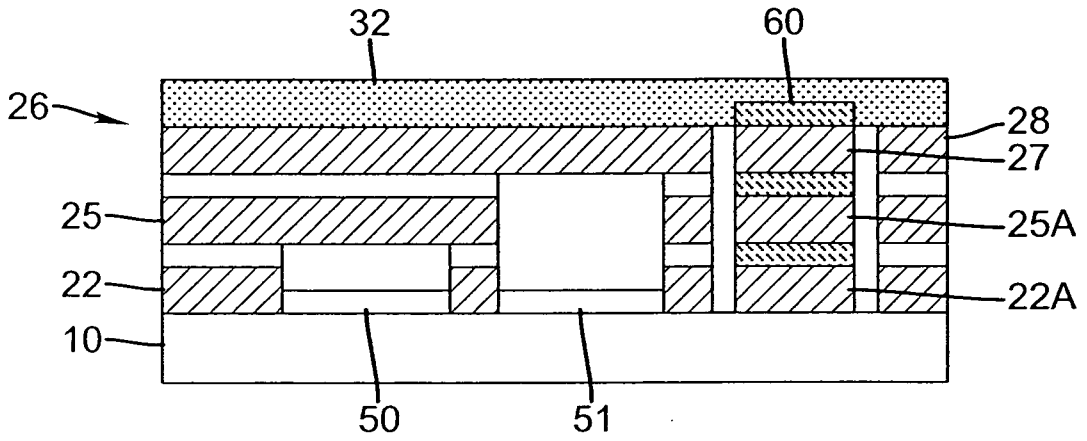


FIG. 4D

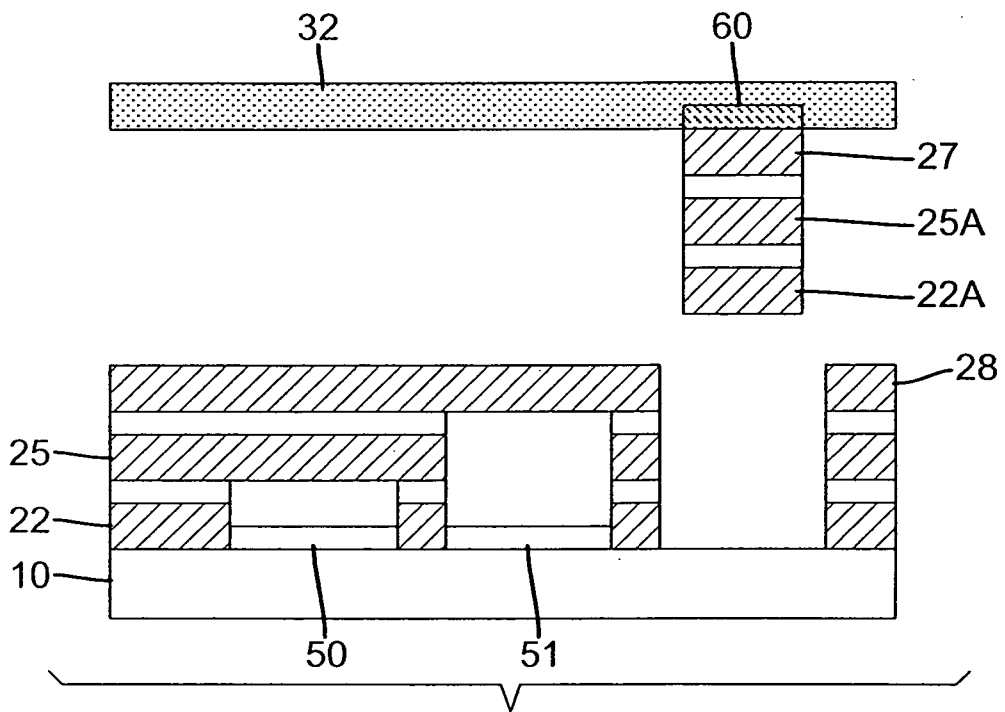


FIG. 4E

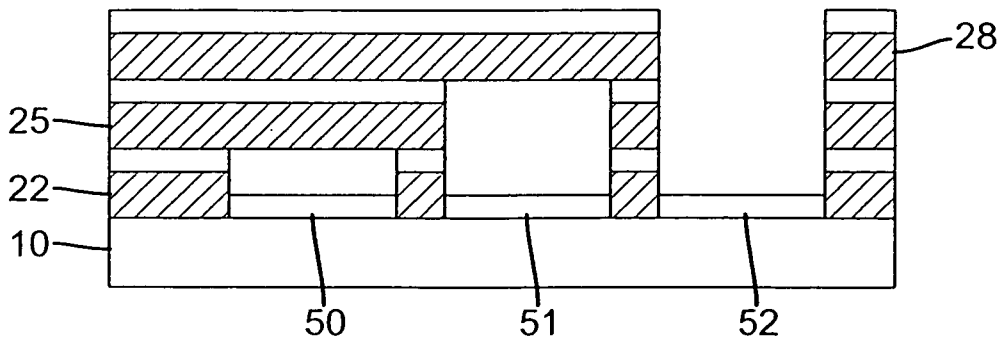


FIG. 4F

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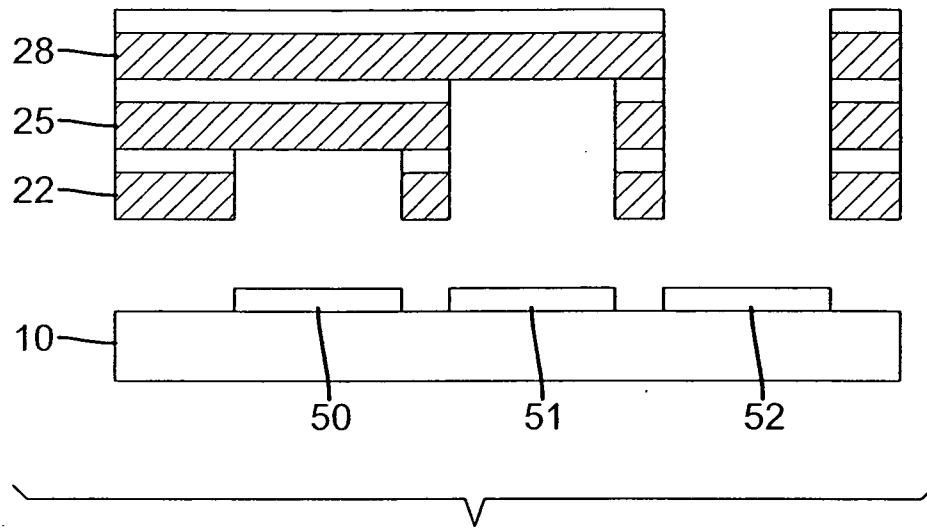


FIG. 4G

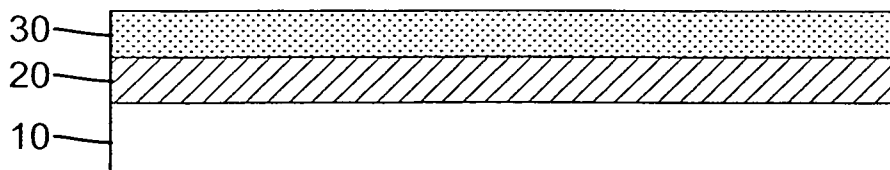


FIG. 5A

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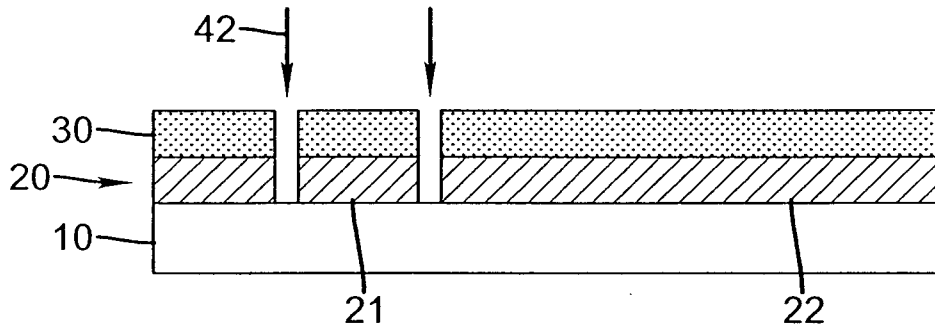


FIG. 5B

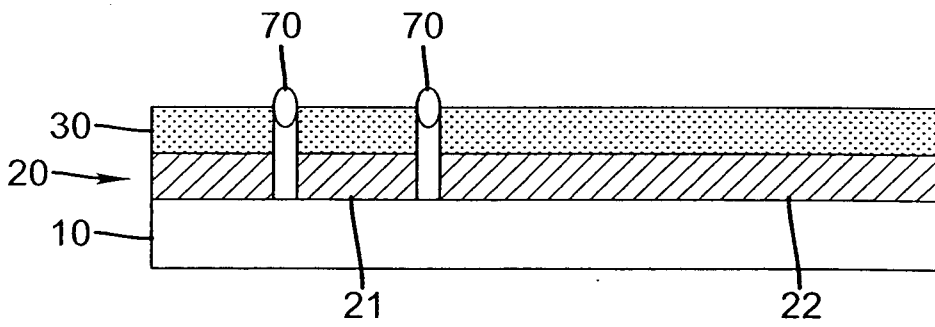


FIG. 5C

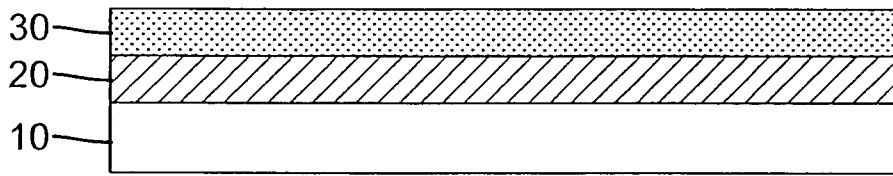


FIG. 6A

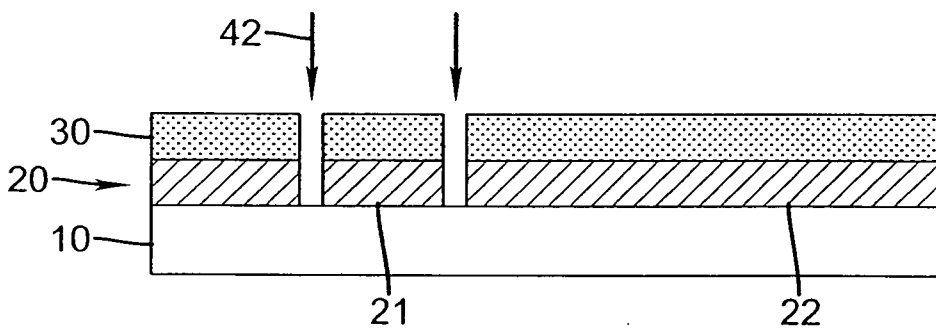


FIG. 6B

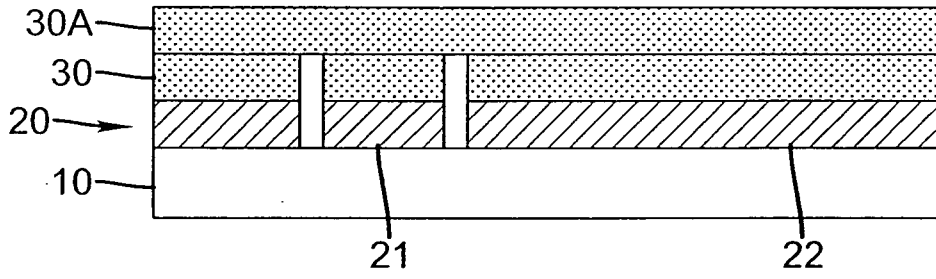


FIG. 6C

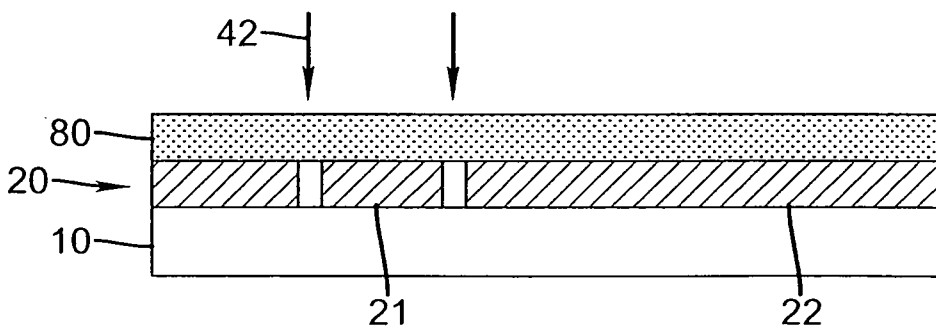


FIG. 7

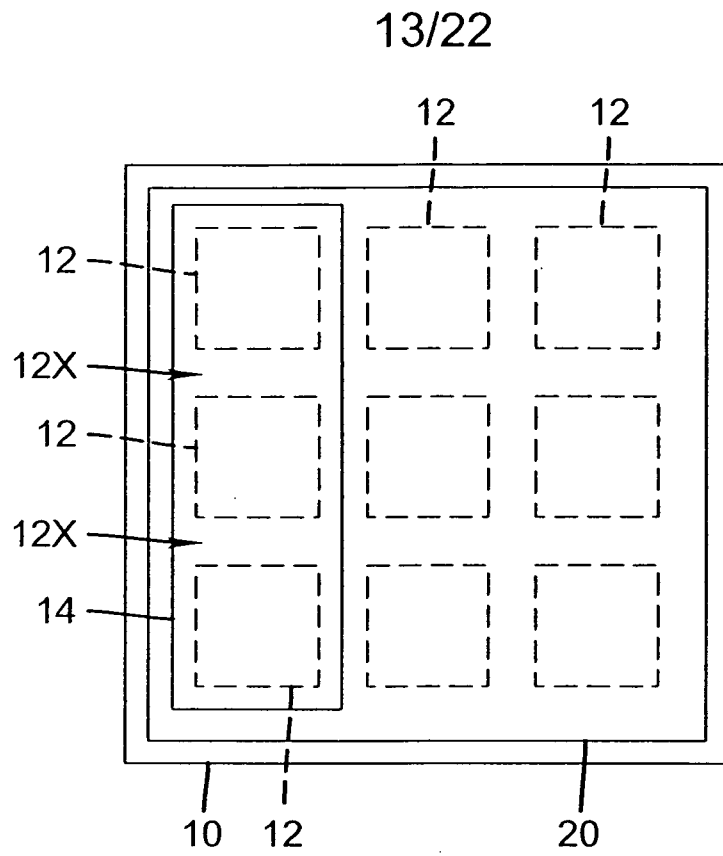


FIG. 8

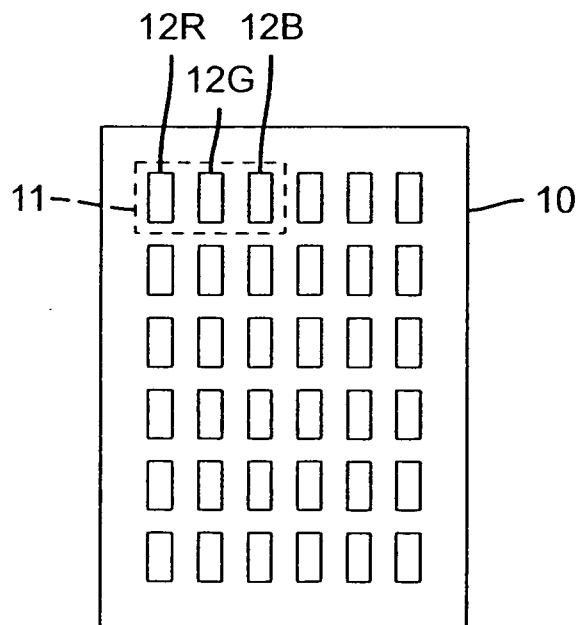


FIG. 9
PRIOR ART

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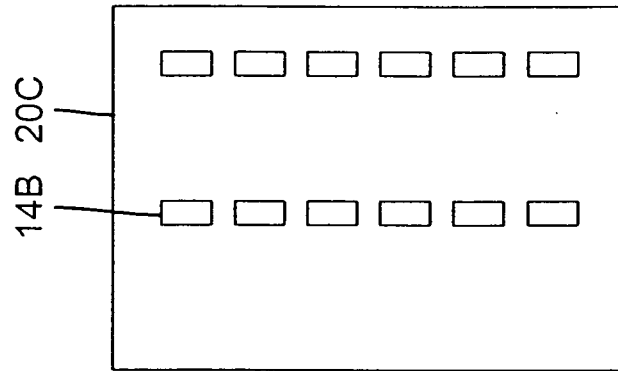


FIG. 10C

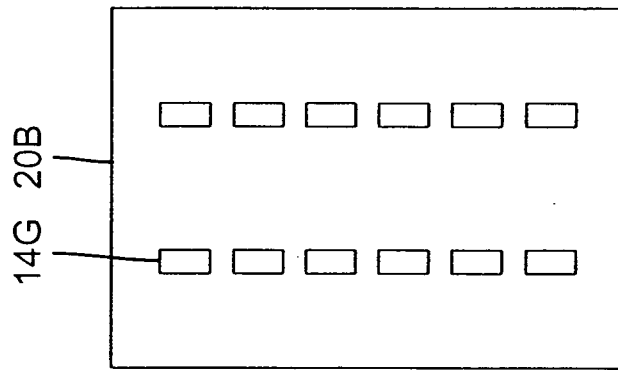


FIG. 10B

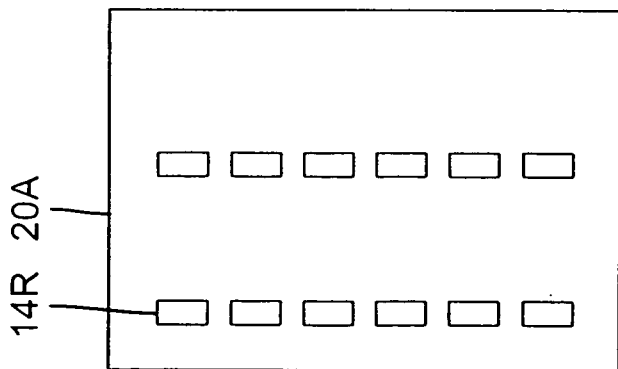


FIG. 10A

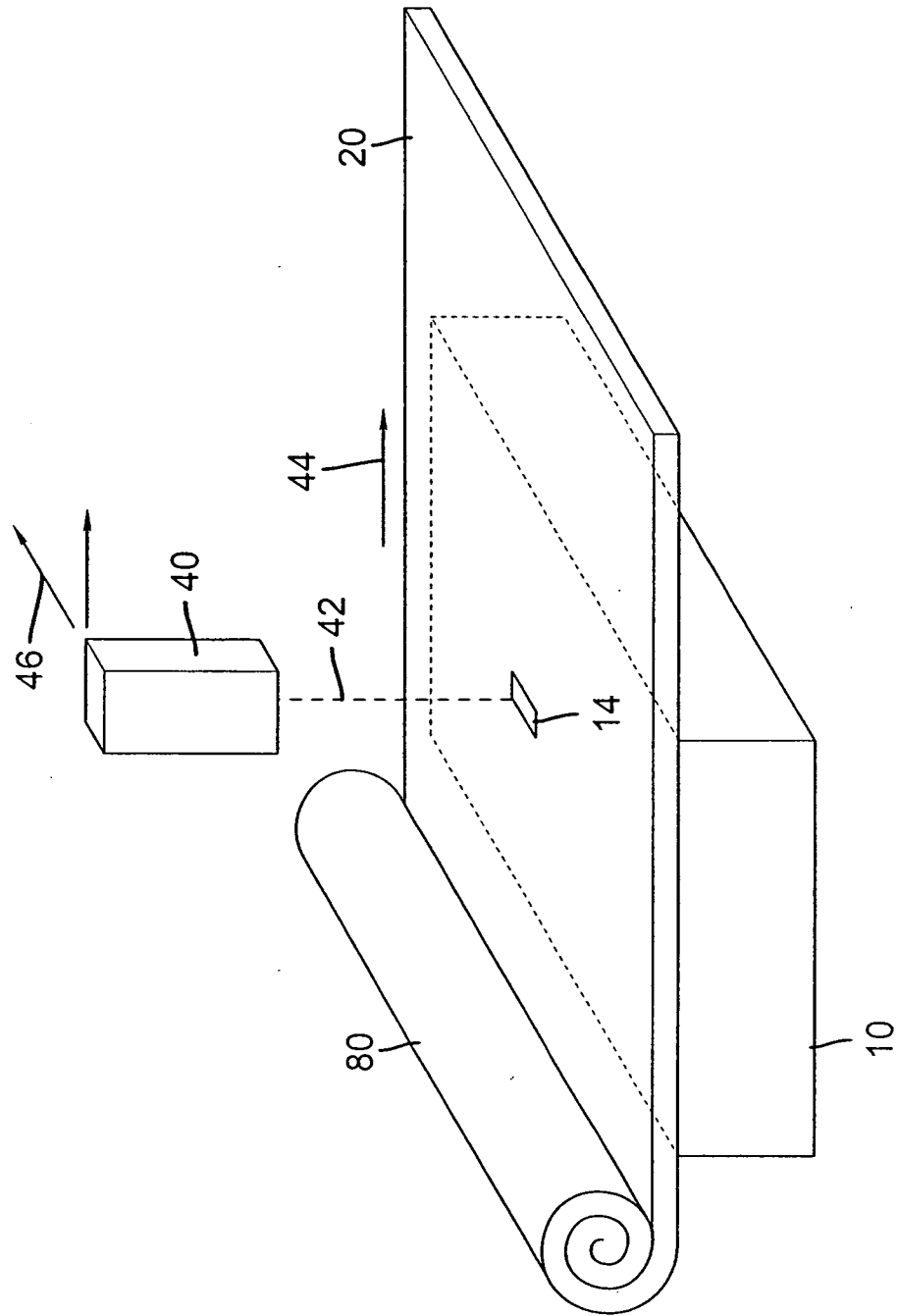


FIG. 11

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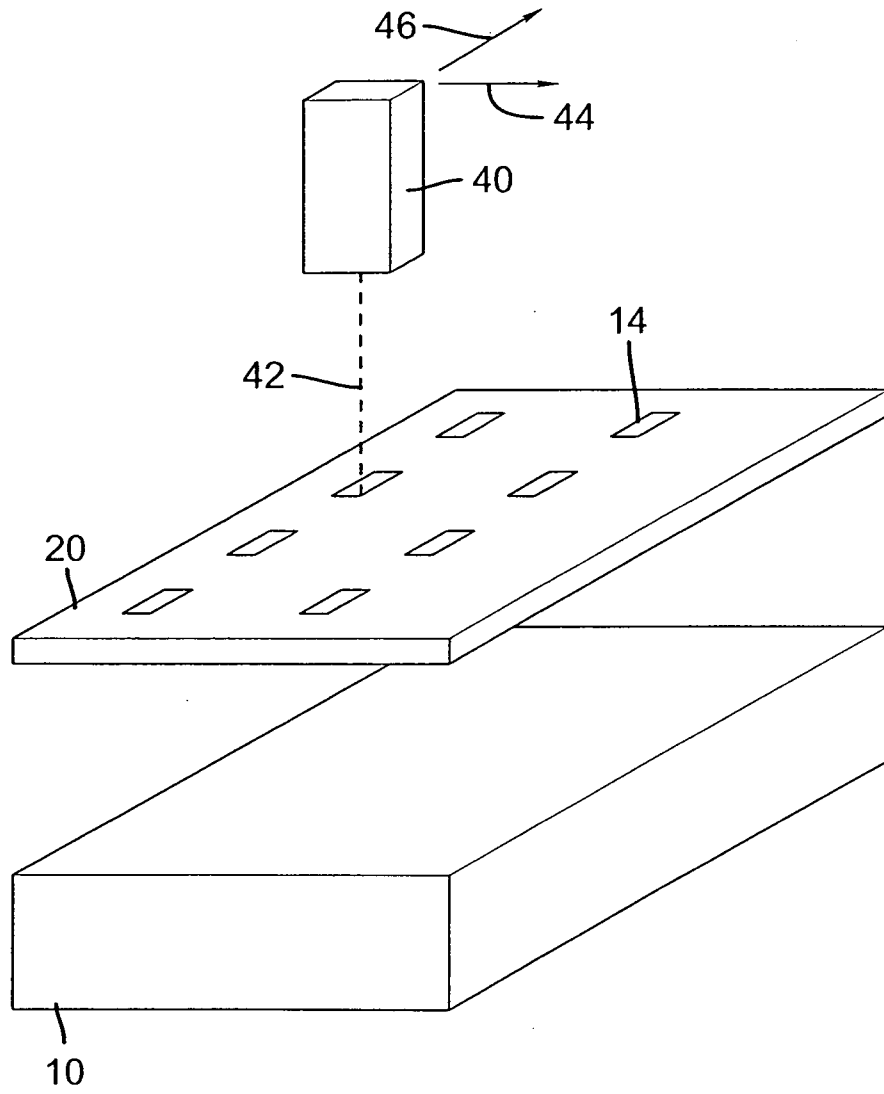


FIG. 12

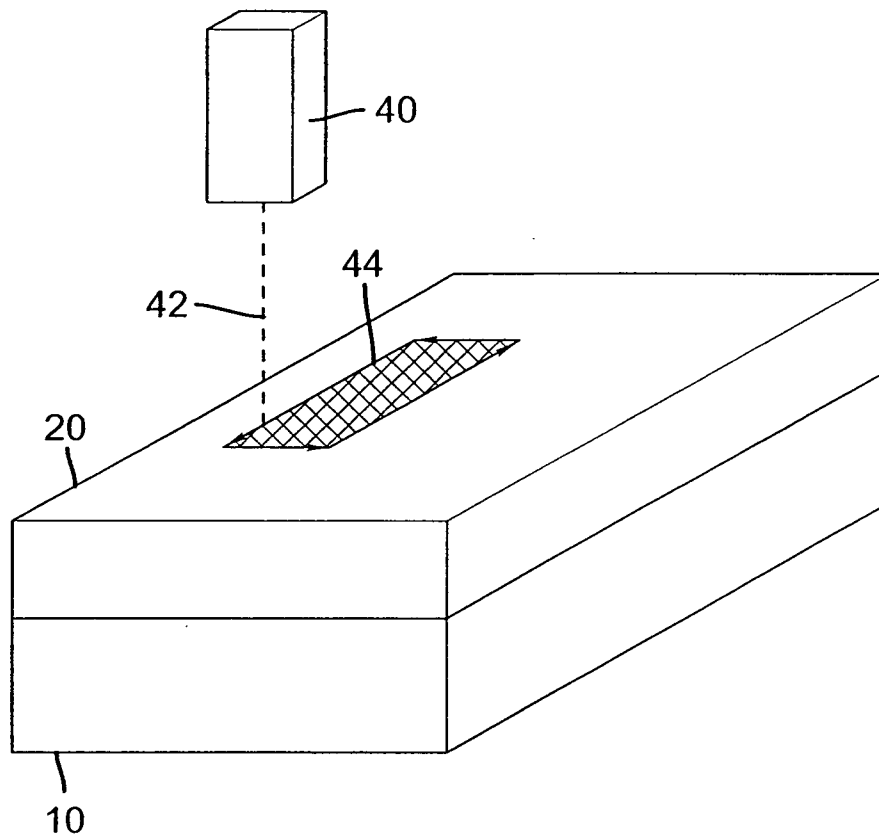


FIG. 13

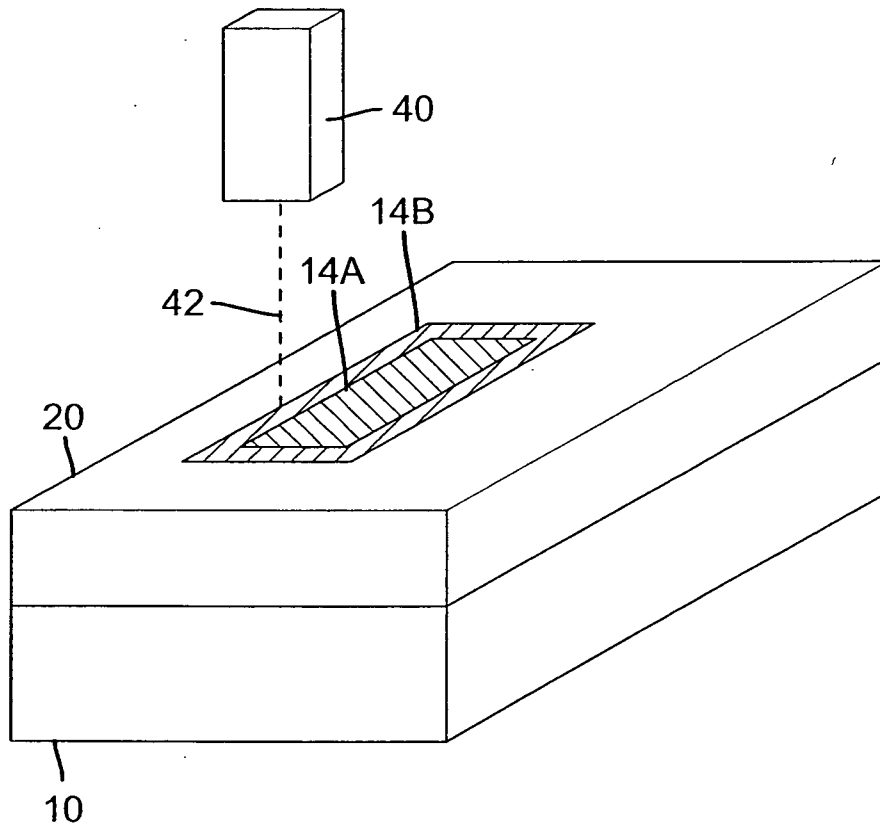


FIG. 14

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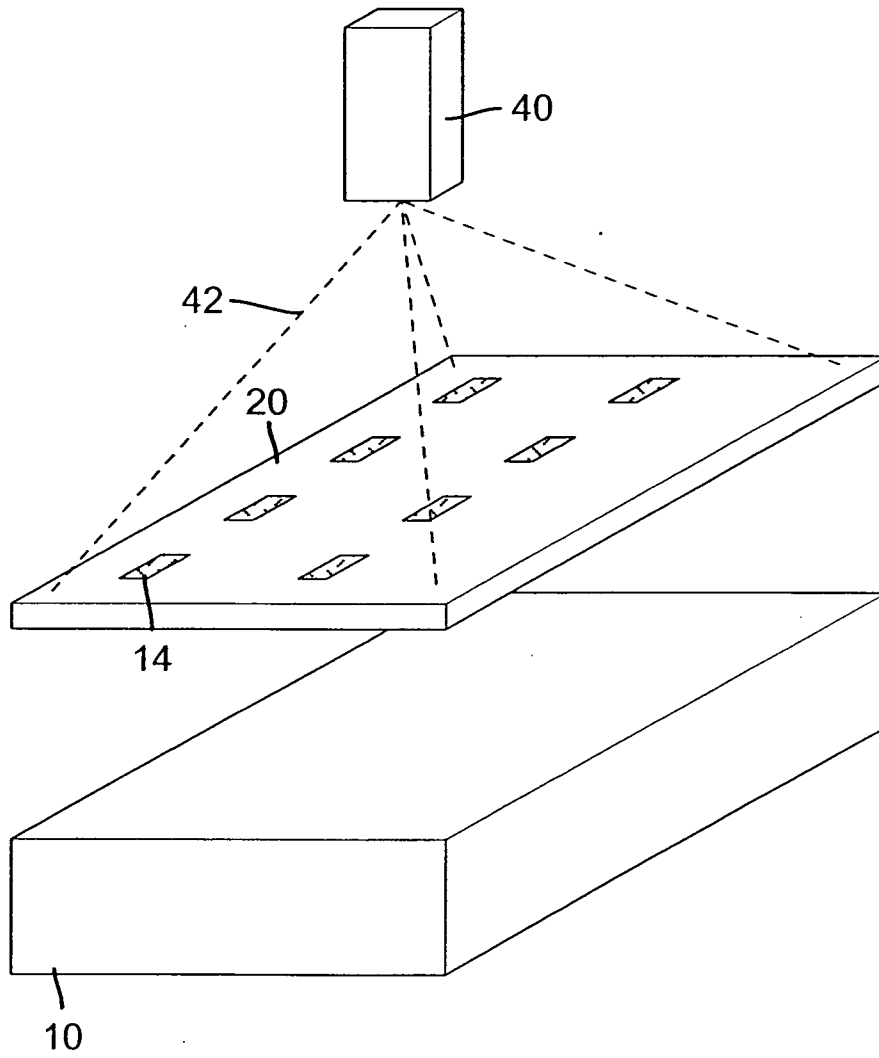


FIG. 15

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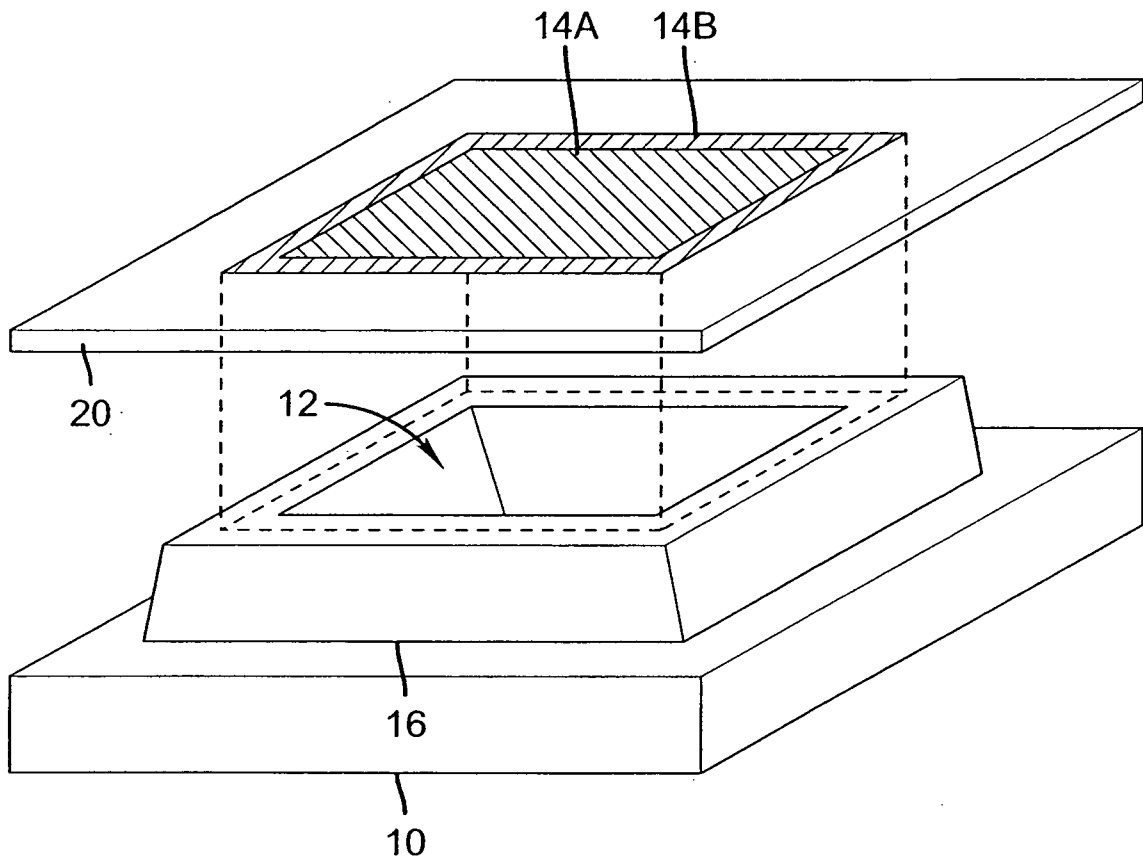


FIG. 16

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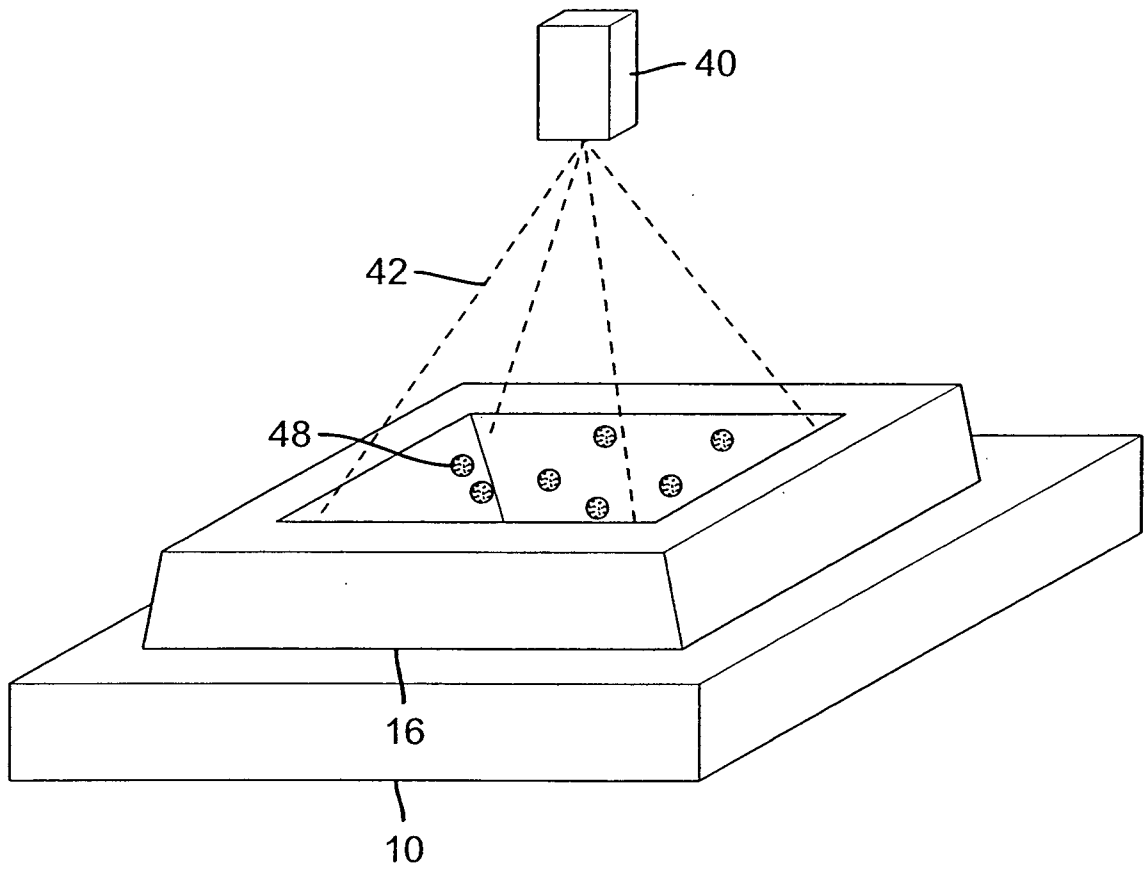


FIG. 17

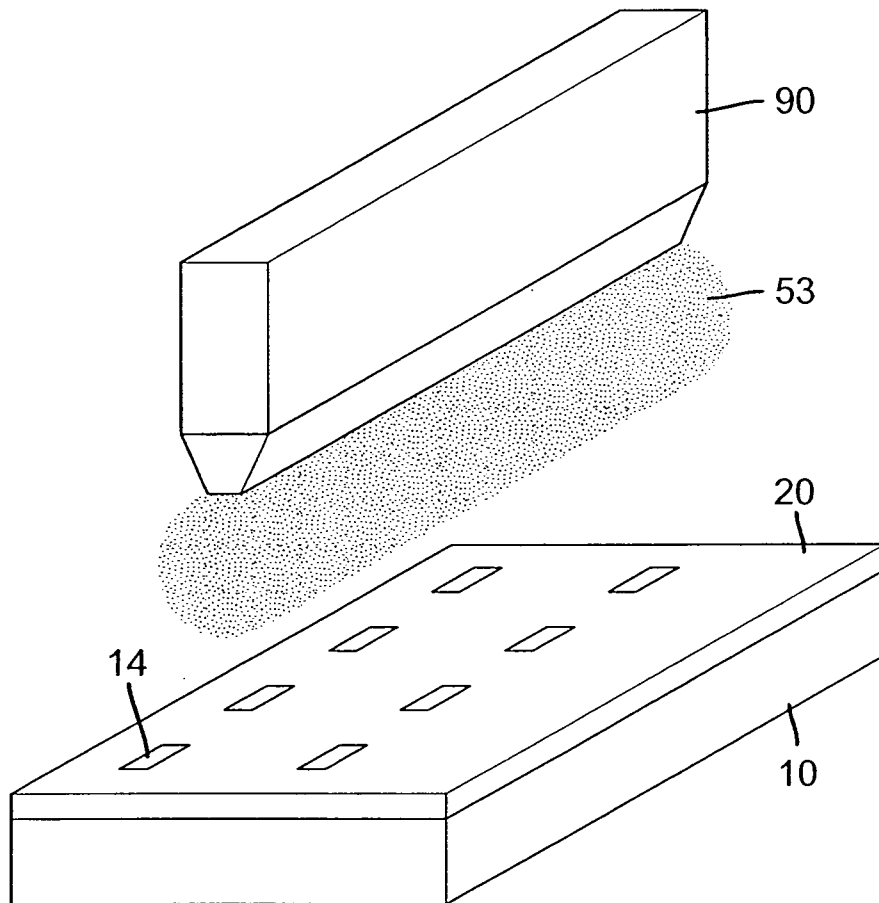


FIG. 18

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2008/003940

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H01L51/56

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 H05B C23C H05K G03F

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 practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 522 963 A (ANDERS JR ROBERT H [US] ET AL) 4 June 1996 (1996-06-04) cited in the application column 3, line 18 - column 4, line 24; figures 1-8	1,2,7,15
A	WO 99/54786 A (HARVARD COLLEGE [US]; MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY [US]; JACKMAN REBE) 28 October 1999 (1999-10-28) page 10, line 3 - page 11, line 2 page 12, line 22 - page 14, line 3; figures 1-6	1-18
A	JP 02 030748 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD) 1 February 1990 (1990-02-01) abstract; figure 1	1

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *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)
- *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

- *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
- *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
- *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.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 July 2008

Date of mailing of the international search report

31/07/2008

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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Bakos, Tamás

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No PCT/US2008/003940
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Patent document cited in search report	A	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5522963	A	04-06-1996	NONE	
WO 9954786	A	28-10-1999	CA 2329412 A1 EP 1080394 A1 JP 2002512124 T US 7282240 B1	28-10-1999 07-03-2001 23-04-2002 16-10-2007
JP 2030748	A	01-02-1990	NONE	