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(54) **APPARATUS FOR PERMITTING TRANSFER OF ORGANIC MATERIAL FROM A DONOR TO FORM A LAYER IN AN OLED DEVICE**

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(52) U.S. Cl. **156/540**; 156/379.6; 156/379.8; 156/381; 156/382; 156/580; 427/457; 427/510; 427/162; 430/200; 430/201; 430/321

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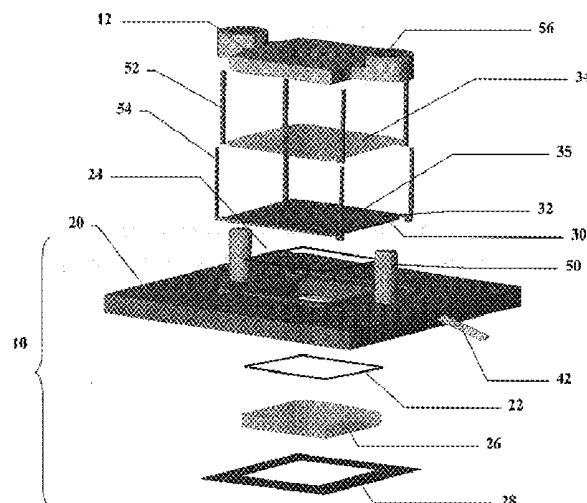
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Apparatus for permitting the transfer of organic material from a donor onto a substrate to form a layer of organic material on one or more OLED devices, comprising a first fixture arranged to support the donor and substrate in a relationship relative to one another whereby there will be either a separation between portions of the substrate and the donor, or the substrate and donor will be in contact, and wherein organic material will be transferred onto portions of the substrate; a second fixture aligned with and engaging the first fixture to clamp the donor and substrate and forming a chamber relative to a non-transfer surface of the donor; means for supplying a fluid to the chamber to apply pressure to the non-transfer surface of the donor so as to ensure the position of the donor relative to the substrate; and the first fixture including a transparent portion located in relationship to the non-transfer surface of the donor to permit transmission of radiation through such transparent portion to the non-transfer surface of the donor so that heat will be produced and the organic material will transfer from the donor to the substrate.

19 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

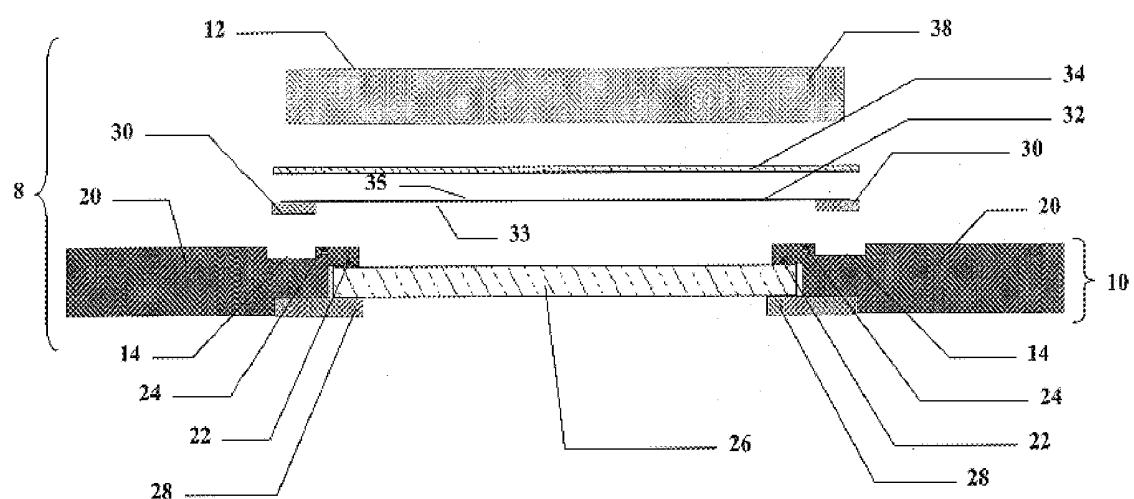


FIG. 2A

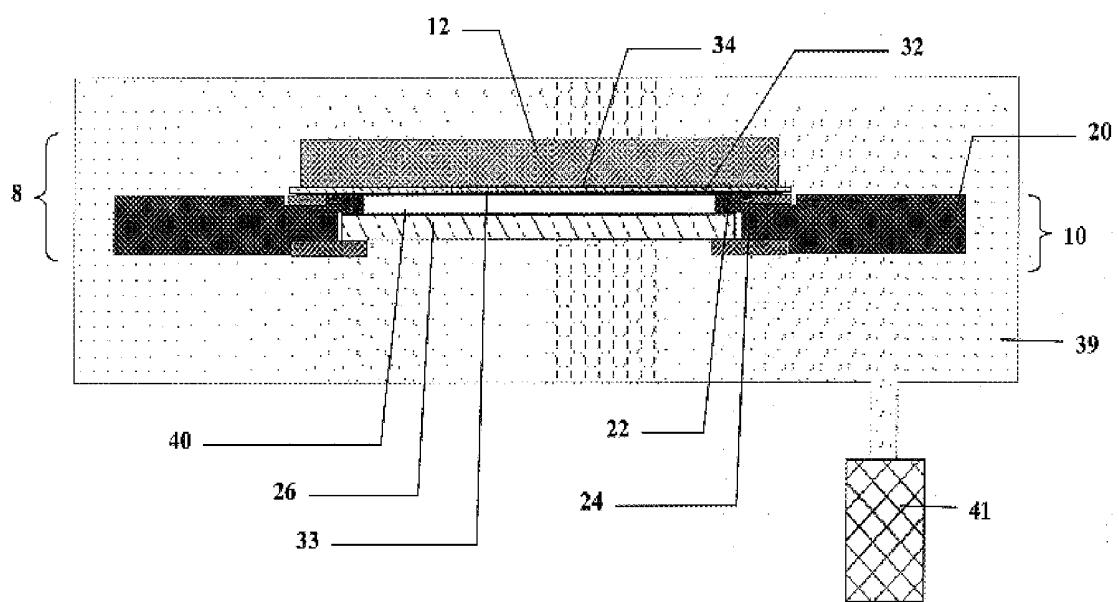


FIG. 2B

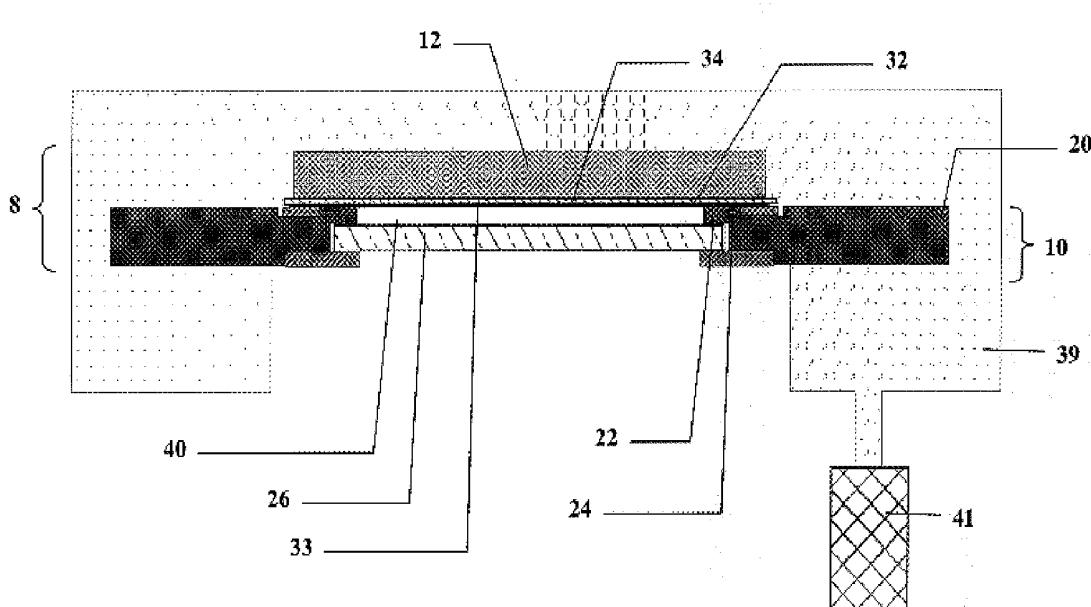


FIG. 3

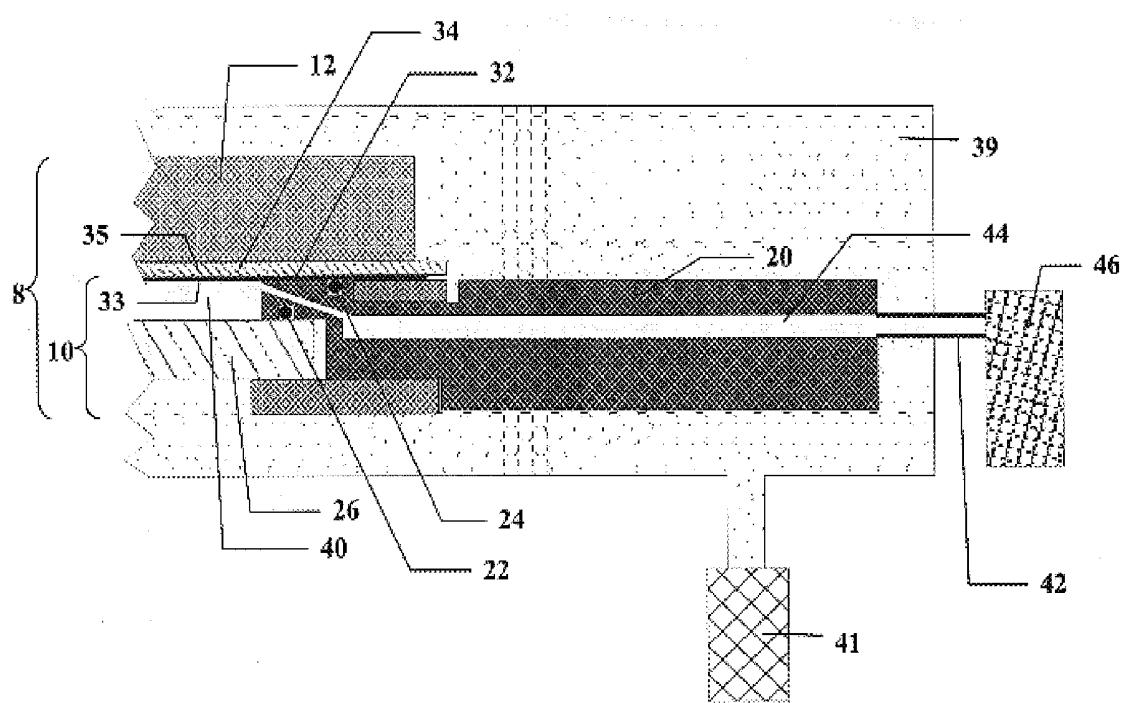


FIG. 4

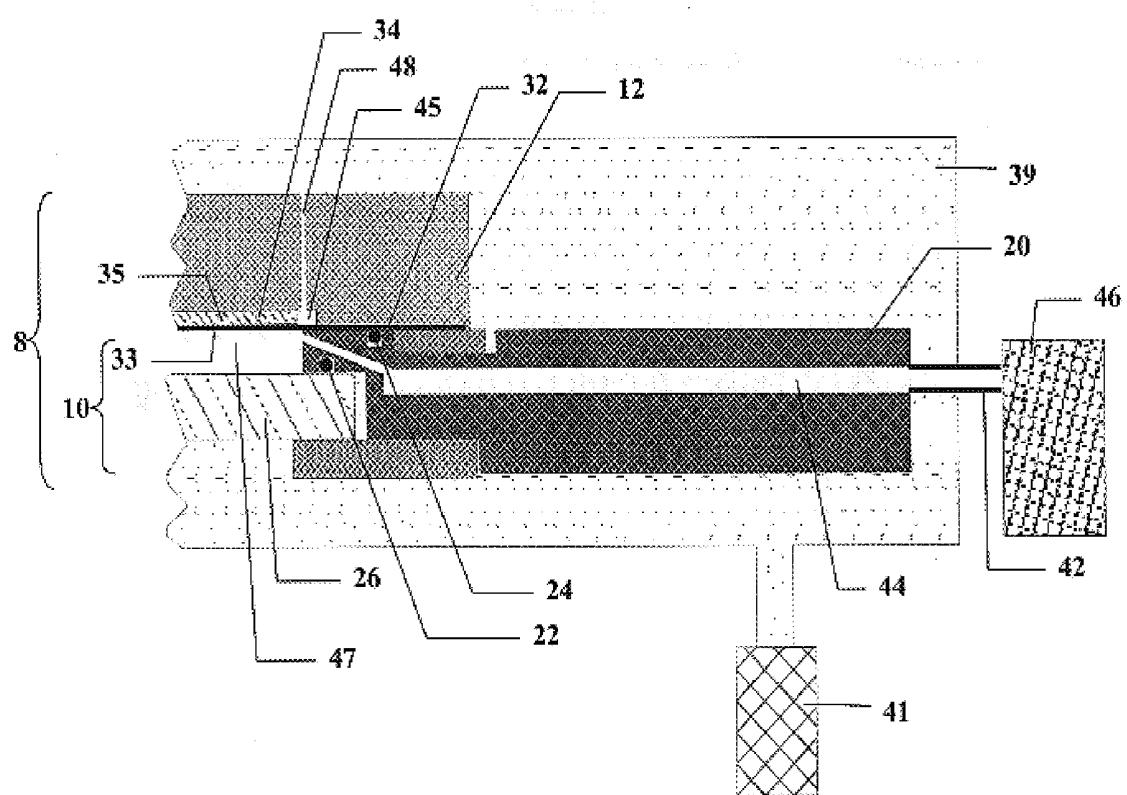


FIG. 5

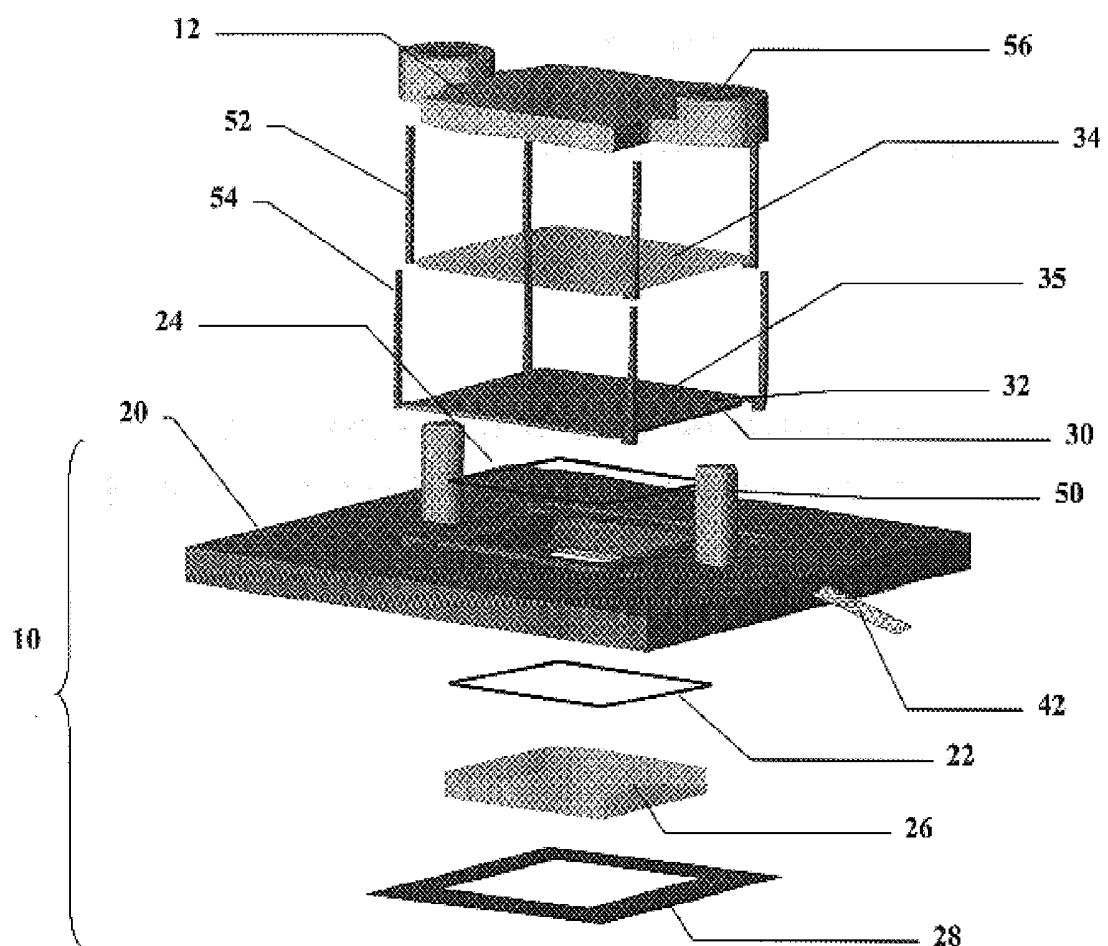


FIG. 6A

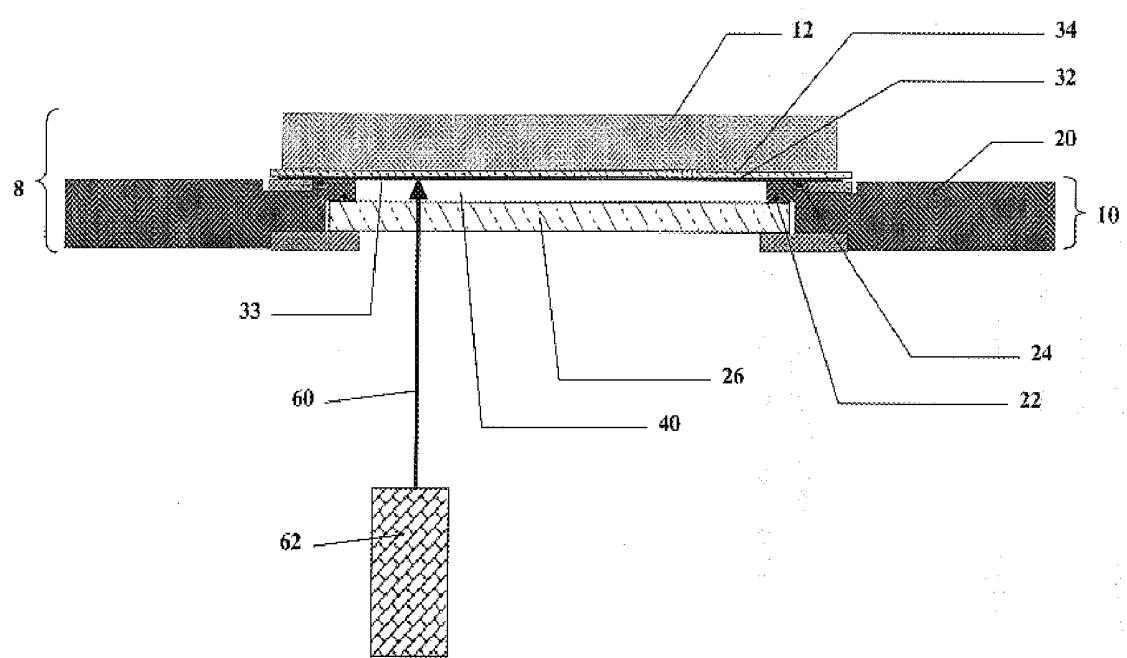


FIG. 6B

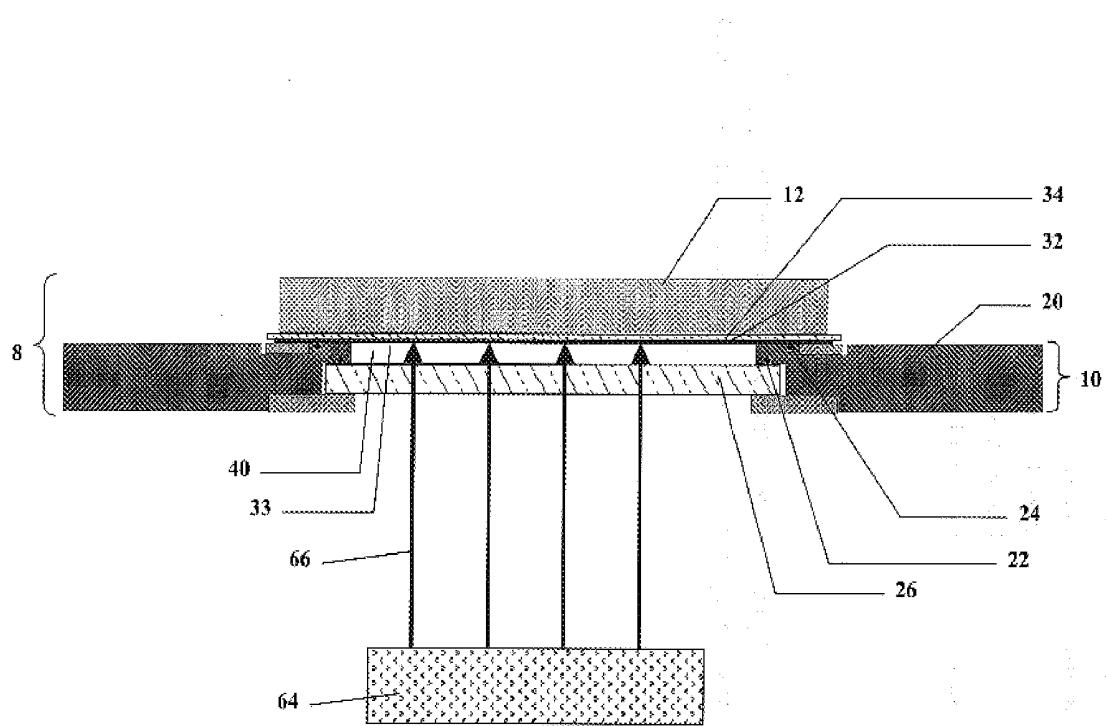


FIG. 7A

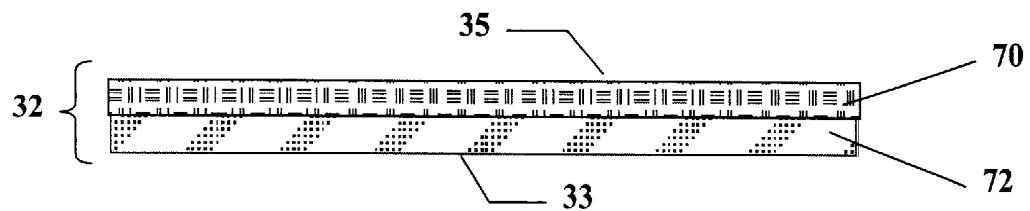


FIG. 7B

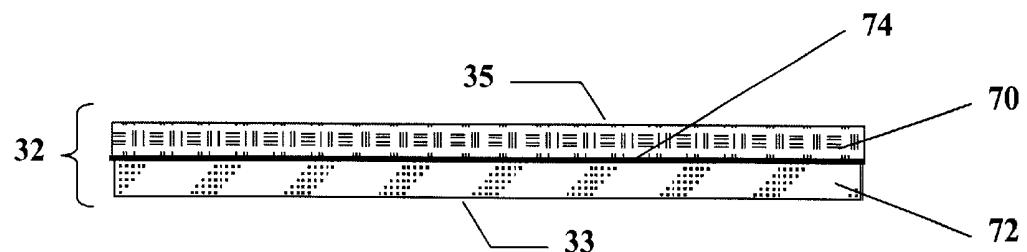


FIG. 7C

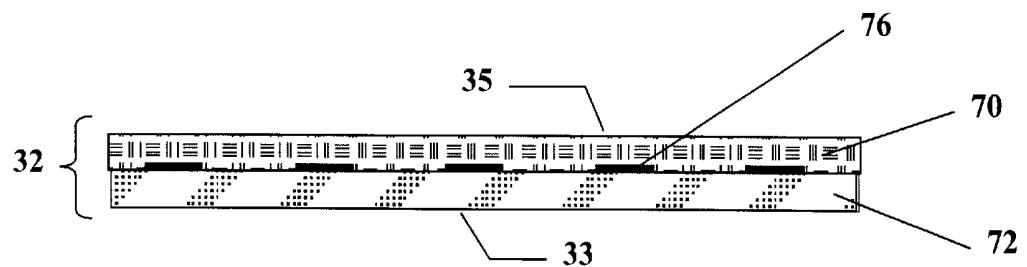


FIG. 8A

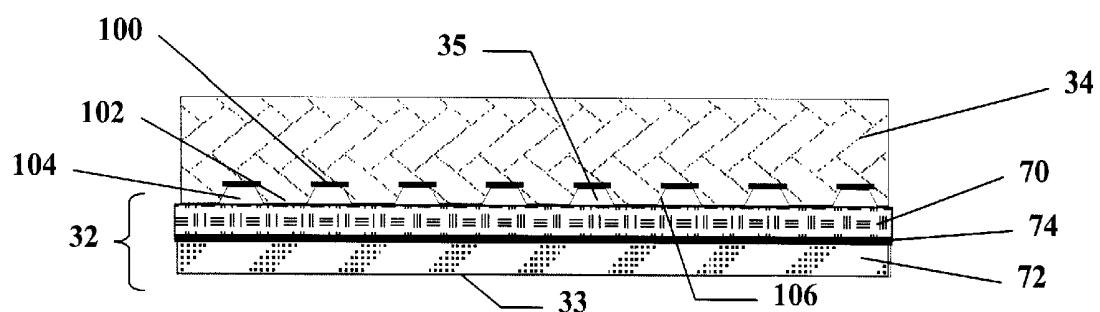


FIG. 8B

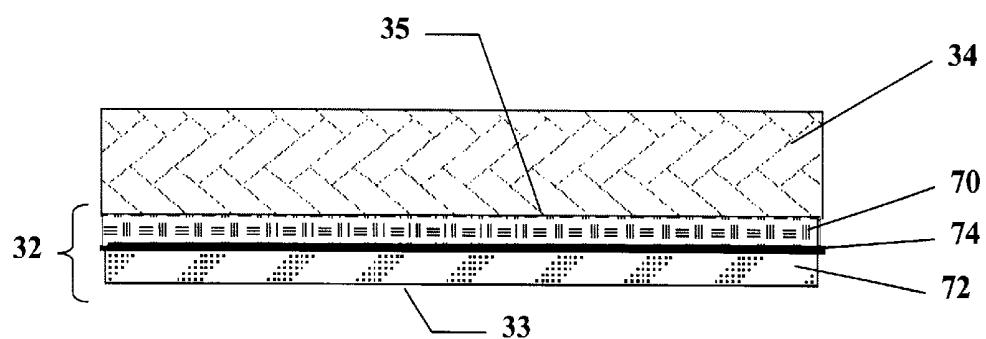


FIG. 9A

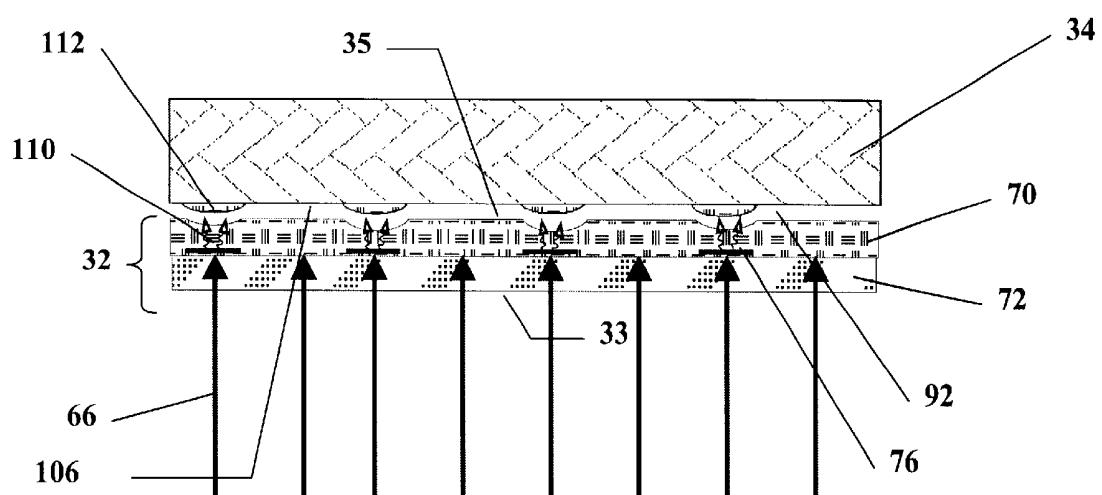


FIG. 9B

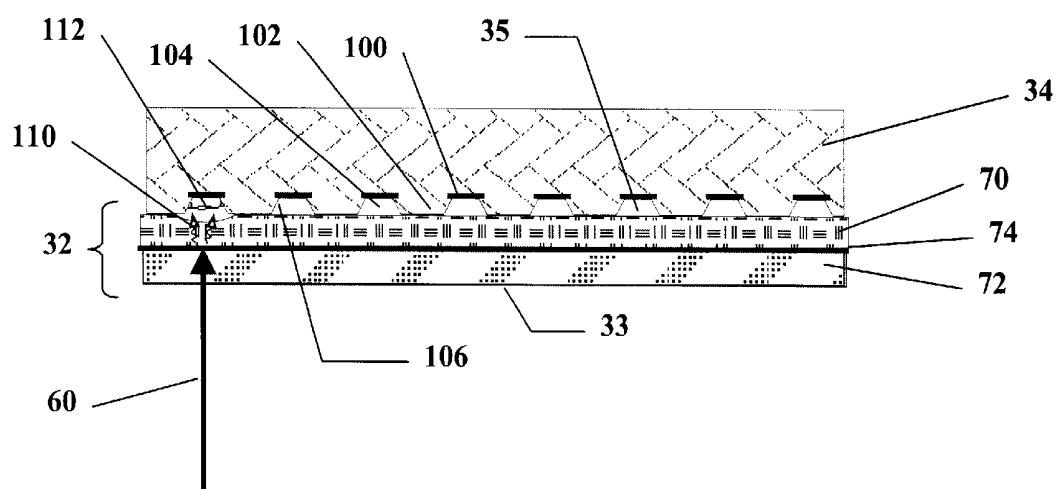


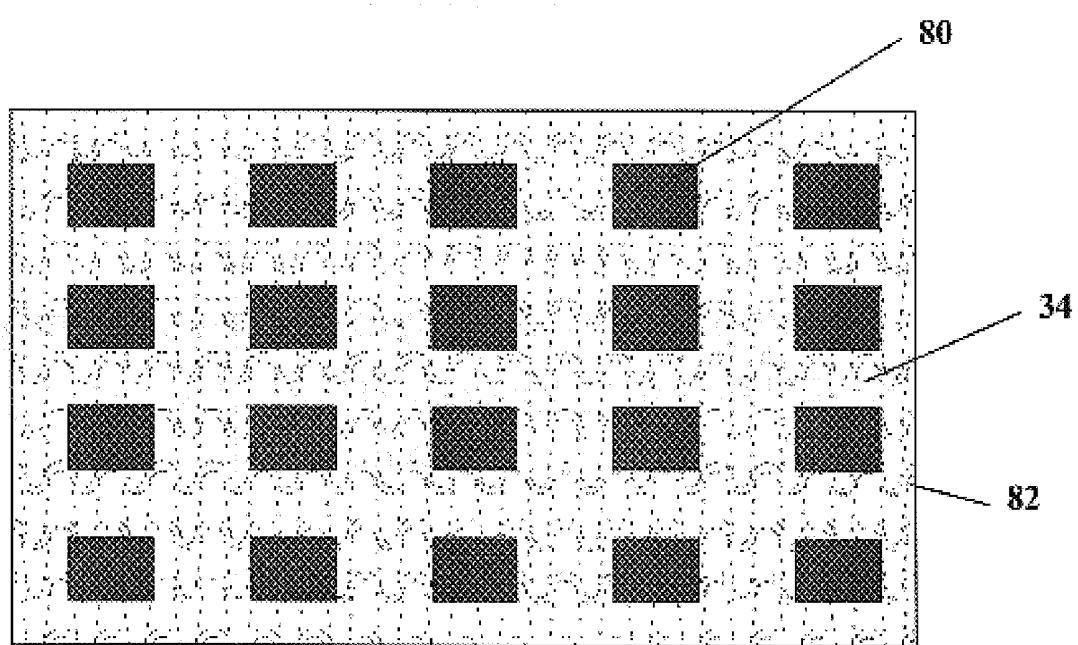
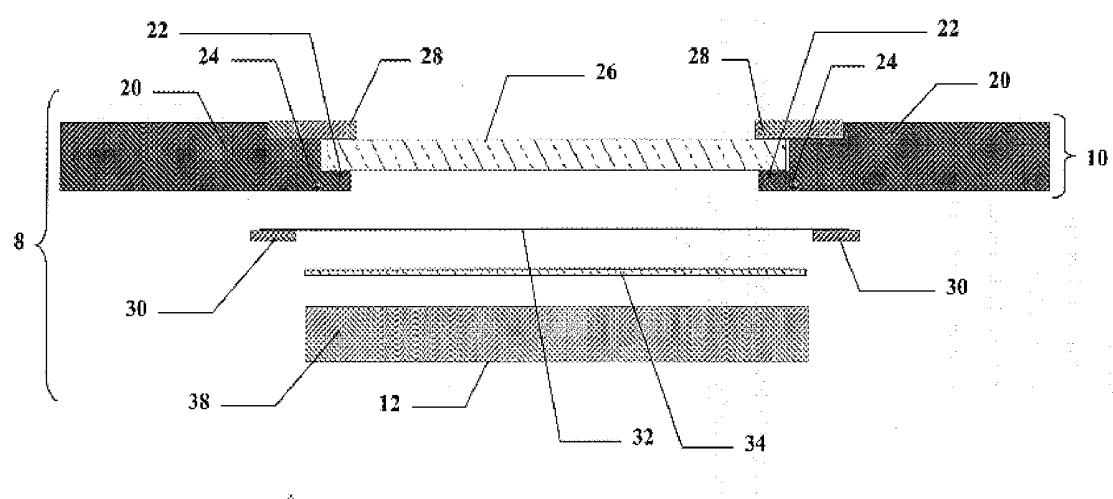
FIG. 10

FIG. 11



**APPARATUS FOR PERMITTING TRANSFER
OF ORGANIC MATERIAL FROM A DONOR
TO FORM A LAYER IN AN OLED DEVICE**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to organic electroluminescent (EL) devices, also known as organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), and particularly to an apparatus, which facilitates forming organic layers in such devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In color or full-color organic electroluminescent (EL) displays having an array of colored pixels such as red, green, and blue color pixels (commonly referred to as RGB pixels), precision patterning of the color-producing organic EL media is required to produce the RGB pixels. The basic EL device has in common an anode, a cathode, and an organic EL medium sandwiched between the anode and the cathode. The organic EL medium may consist of one or more layers of organic thin films, where one of the layers or regions within a layer is primarily responsible for light generation or electroluminescence. This particular layer is generally referred to as the light-emitting layer of the organic EL medium. Other organic layers present in the organic EL medium commonly facilitate electronic transportation, and are referred to as either the hole-transporting layer (for hole conduction) or electron-transporting layer (for electron conduction). In forming the RGB pixels in a full-color organic EL display panel, it is necessary to devise a method to precisely pattern the emissive layer of the organic EL medium or the entire organic EL medium.

Typically, electroluminescent pixels are formed on the display by shadow masking techniques, such as shown in U.S. Pat. No. 5,742,129. Although this has been effective, it has several drawbacks. It has been difficult to achieve high resolution of pixel sizes using shadow masking. Moreover, there are problems of alignment between the substrate and the shadow mask, and care must be taken that pixels are formed in the appropriate locations. When it is desirable to increase the substrate size, it is difficult to manipulate the shadow mask to form appropriately positioned pixels. A further disadvantage of the shadow mask method is that the mask holes can become plugged with time. Plugged holes on the mask lead to the undesirable result of non-functioning pixels on the EL display.

There are further problems with the shadow mask method, which become especially apparent when making EL devices with dimensions of more than a few inches on a side. It is extremely difficult to manufacture larger shadow masks with the required precision (hole position of ± 5 micrometers) for accurately forming EL devices.

A method for patterning high-resolution organic EL displays has been disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,851,709 by Grande et al. This method is comprised of the following sequences of steps: 1) providing a donor substrate having opposing first and second surfaces; 2) forming a light-transmissive, heat-insulating layer over the first surface of the donor substrate; 3) forming a light-absorbing layer over the heat-insulating layer; 4) providing the donor substrate with an array of openings extending from the second surface to the heat-insulating layer; 5) providing a transferable, color-forming, organic donor layer formed on the light-absorbing layer; 6) precision aligning the donor substrate with the display substrate in an oriented relationship between the openings in the substrate and the corresponding

color pixels on the device; and 7) employing a source of radiation for producing sufficient heat at the light-absorbing layer over the openings to cause the transfer of the organic layer on the donor substrate to the display substrate. A problem with the Grande et al. approach is that patterning of an array of openings on the donor substrate is required. This creates many of the same problems as the shadow mask method, including the requirement for precision mechanical alignment between the donor substrate and the display substrate. A further problem is that the donor pattern is fixed and cannot be changed readily.

Using an unpatterned donor sheet and a precision light source, such as a laser, can remove some of the difficulties seen with a patterned donor. Such a method is disclosed by 15 Littman in U.S. Pat. No. 5,688,551, and in a series of patents by Wolk et al. (U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,114,088; 6,140,009; 6,214,520; and 6,221,553).

In commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,937,272, Tang has taught a method of patterning multicolor pixels (e.g. red, green, and blue subpixels) onto a thin-film-transistor (TFT) array substrate by vapor deposition of an EL material. Such EL material can be precoated on one surface of a donor support material and transferred to a substrate by vapor deposition in a selected pattern (as in FIGS. 4, 5, and 6 in the aforementioned U.S. Pat. No. 5,937,272).

The EL material transfer is preferably done in a vacuum chamber such as Tang describes in the aforementioned patent and, in particular, vacuum is preferably maintained between the donor and substrate. The donor and substrate must also be kept in close proximity during the EL transfer (less than 250 micrometers between the coating and raised portions of the substrate as taught by Tang). Furthermore, the donor may be in contact with the raised portions of the substrate and thereby maintain sufficient spacing between the coating and the recessed portions of the substrate where the EL material is deposited. In any case, a method of holding the donor and substrate in contact in a vacuum chamber while maintaining vacuum between the donor and substrate is required.

Isberg, et al., in commonly assigned European Patent Application 1 028 001 A1, have disclosed the additional use of an adhesion-promoting layer between the donor layer and substrate. While this would help promote the close contact required by Tang, it would be disadvantageous because the adhesion-promoting layer can introduce impurities in the form of the adhesive.

Mechanical pressure, such as that applied by a manual plate, can be used but is difficult to maintain evenly over the entire surface for the micrometer-order tolerances needed. Pressure from air or other fluids would work better, but the use of such pressure is made difficult in that the conditions in the vacuum chamber need to remain undisturbed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a more effective way of positioning a donor element to an OLED substrate for facilitating the formation of one or more layers of organic material.

This object is achieved by an apparatus for facilitating the transfer of organic material from a donor onto a substrate to form a layer of organic material on one or more OLED devices, comprising:

a) a first fixture arranged to support the donor and substrate in a relationship relative to one another whereby there will be either a separation between portions of the substrate and the donor, or the substrate

and donor will be in contact, and wherein organic material will be transferred onto portions of the substrate;

- b) a second fixture aligned with and engaging the first fixture to clamp the donor and substrate and forming a chamber relative to a non-transfer surface of the donor;
- c) means for supplying a fluid to the chamber to apply pressure to the non-transfer surface of the donor so as to ensure the position of the donor relative to the substrate; and
- d) the first fixture including a transparent portion located in relationship to the non-transfer surface of the donor to permit transmission of radiation through such transparent portion to the non-transfer surface of the donor so that heat will be produced and the organic material will transfer from the donor to the substrate, whereby the transfer of organic material from the donor can be facilitated.

ADVANTAGES

An advantage to this method is that it provides for maintaining a uniform spacing between a donor material and a substrate in an ambient vacuum or vacuum environment and where it is further preferred that vacuum be maintained between the donor and substrate. This provides for suitable clamping in an environment (vacuum) that is advantageous for lowering contamination. A further advantage is that this method can be fully automated including donor and substrate media handling. The present invention is particularly suitable for forming organic layers over a large area having a number of OLED display devices, which are in the process of being formed, thereby increasing throughput.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional representation of one embodiment of an apparatus designed in accordance with this invention;

FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional representation of the aforementioned apparatus in closed configuration with one embodiment of a vacuum chamber;

FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional representation of the aforementioned apparatus in closed configuration with another embodiment of a vacuum chamber;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional representation of a portion of the aforementioned apparatus in closed configuration in greater detail;

FIG. 4 is a portion of another embodiment of the aforementioned apparatus in closed configuration in greater detail;

FIG. 5 is a three-dimensional representation of the aforementioned apparatus;

FIG. 6A is a cross-sectional representation of using the aforementioned apparatus with laser light;

FIG. 6B is a cross-sectional representation of using the aforementioned apparatus with flash light;

FIG. 7A shows one embodiment of the structure of the donor;

FIG. 7B shows another embodiment of the structure of the donor;

FIG. 7C shows another embodiment of the structure of the donor;

FIG. 8A shows a cross-section view of one embodiment of the placement of the donor against the substrate in accordance with this invention;

FIG. 8B shows a cross-section view of another embodiment of the placement of the donor against the substrate in accordance with this invention;

FIG. 9A shows a cross-sectional representation of the transfer of organic material from donor to substrate by one method of treatment with light;

FIG. 9B shows a cross-sectional representation of the transfer of organic material from donor to substrate by another method of treatment with light;

FIG. 10 shows a plan view of the treated substrate; and

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional representation of another embodiment of an apparatus designed in accordance with this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The term "display" or "display panel" is employed to designate a screen capable of electronically displaying video images or text. The term "pixel" is employed in its art-recognized usage to designate an area of a display panel that can be stimulated to emit light independently of other areas. The term "multicolor" is employed to describe a display panel that is capable of emitting light of a different hue in different areas. In particular, it is employed to describe a display panel that is capable of displaying images of different colors. These areas are not necessarily contiguous. The term "full color" is employed to describe multicolor display panels that are capable of emitting in the red, green, and blue regions of the visible spectrum and displaying images in any combination of hues. The red, green, and blue colors constitute the three primary colors from which all other colors can be generated by appropriately mixing these three primaries. The term "hue" refers to the intensity profile of light emission within the visible spectrum, with different hues exhibiting visually discernible differences in color. The pixel or subpixel is generally used to designate the smallest addressable unit in a display panel. For a monochrome display, there is no distinction between pixel or subpixel. The term "subpixel" is used in multicolor display panels and is employed to designate any portion of a pixel that can be independently addressable to emit a specific color. For example, a blue subpixel is that portion of a pixel that can be addressed to emit blue light. In a full-color display, a pixel generally comprises three primary color subpixels, namely blue, green, and red. The term "pitch" is used to designate the distance separating two pixels or subpixels in a display panel. Thus, a subpixel pitch means the separation between two subpixels. The term "vacuum" is used herein to designate a pressure of 1 Torr or less.

Turning now to FIG. 1, there is shown a cross-sectional representation of one embodiment of an apparatus 8 designed in accordance with this invention. A first fixture 10 includes base plate 20 which, in this particular example, is an open rectangular plate that has been machined for the features to be described here. Base plate 20 supports donor 32 and substrate 34 and can further accommodate donor 32 mounted to rigid frame 30. Fitted into base plate 20 is transparent portion 26, which can be in the form of a plate as depicted here or other convenient shape. Transparent portion 26 is formed of a material that is transparent to radiation of a predetermined portion of the spectrum and therefore permits the transmission of such radiation. Transparent portion 26 fits into base plate 20 and compresses gasket 22, which fits into a slot that has been machined for it. Transparent portion 26 is held in base plate 20 by means of retaining clamp 28, which is held to base plate 20 by

means of screws or other fasteners (not shown). Transparent portion **26**, gasket **22**, and base plate **20** form an airtight seal. An airtight seal is defined herein as having no fluid leaks or having a sufficiently low leak rate as to not adversely affect the environmental conditions within the vacuum chamber. Base plate **20** has another machined slot, which holds gasket **24**.

A second fixture **12** includes plate **38** which, when engaged with first fixture **10** in a manner that will become apparent, clamps substrate **34** and donor **32** to compress gasket **24** and to create an airtight chamber between non-transfer surface **33** of donor **32** and transparent portion **26**. Plate **38** is made of a rigid material, such as steel or rigid plastic, and is preferably flat to within the focal depth of a laser.

The open relationship of the first and second fixtures in FIG. 1 facilitates transfer of donor **32** and substrate **34** into and out of apparatus **8**. Donor **32** is placed between the fixtures in such a way that it will be supported by first fixture **10**. Substrate **34** is placed between donor **32** and second fixture **12**. Since donor **32** can be formed from a flexible support, rigid frame **30** can optionally be used as a support for the loading and unloading of sheets of donor **32**. In the case of the use of rigid frame **30**, base plate **20** will include machined slot **14** for receiving rigid frame **30**.

Transparent portion **26** is a material transparent to the impinging radiation and structurally sufficient to withstand a pressure difference of at least 1 atmosphere between opposing sides. One example is an optical BK-7 glass made by Schott Glass Technologies, Inc., which is prepared to be optically clear to laser light. The thickness of transparent portion **26** is determined by its material properties, the pressure difference, and the overall exposed area.

Substrate **34** can be an organic solid, an inorganic solid, or a combination of organic and inorganic solids that provides a surface for receiving the emissive material from a donor and may be rigid or flexible. Typical substrate materials include glass, plastic, metal, ceramic, semiconductor, metal oxide, semiconductor oxide, semiconductor nitride, circuit board materials or combinations thereof. Substrate **34** may be a homogeneous mixture of materials, a composite of materials, or multiple layers of materials. In one preferred embodiment, substrate **34** comprises a matrix array of thin film transistors (TFTs). The substrate **34** can either be light transmissive or opaque, depending on the intended direction of light emission. The light transmissive property is desirable for viewing the EL emission through the substrate. Transparent glass or plastic are commonly employed in such cases. For applications where the EL emission is viewed through the top electrode, the transmissive characteristic of the bottom support is immaterial, and therefore can be light transmissive, light absorbing or light reflective.

FIG. 2A shows the aforementioned apparatus **8** in a closed configuration and enclosed in one embodiment of a vacuum chamber. This is advantageous for certain types of transfer for several reasons: 1) the transfer across a non-contact gap is more effective under vacuum, and 2) some donor materials are sensitive to oxygen, moisture, or other contaminants.

First fixture **10** and second fixture **12** are aligned with each other so that they engage and provide pressure along the perimeter of chamber **40**, thus clamping substrate **34** and donor **32**, compressing gasket **24**, and creating an airtight seal. Together with the airtight seal formed by base plate **20** with gasket **22** and transparent plate **26**, chamber **40** is formed to allow pressure to be provided against non-transfer

surface **33** of donor **32**. Second fixture **12** provides a flat surface that, in the case of irradiation by laser, locates an appropriate radiation-absorbing portion (whose nature will become apparent) of donor **32** within the focal depth of the laser. Apparatus **8** can be enclosed in vacuum chamber **39**, which is kept under vacuum by vacuum pump **41**.

FIG. 2B shows apparatus **8** in a closed configuration and enclosed in another embodiment of a vacuum chamber. This is similar to that shown in FIG. 2A, except that the vacuum chamber is constructed in such a way as to enclose donor **32** and substrate **34** while leaving transparent portion **26** unenclosed. This construction can allow irradiation from a source not enclosed in the vacuum chamber. The nature of such irradiation will become apparent in the further description.

FIG. 3 shows a portion of apparatus **8** in closed configuration in greater detail, and shows a means for supplying fluid to chamber **40**. One or more fluid inlets **42** are formed into base plate **20**. They allow the introduction of fluid into fluid passage **44**, which conveys it to chamber **40**. In the case of apparatus **8** being enclosed in vacuum chamber **39**, fluid inlets **42** can include a means of connection to an external fluid supply **46**. The pressure differential between chamber **40** (which applies pressure to non-transfer surface **33** of donor **32**) and the ambient vacuum causes transfer surface **35** of donor **32** to be pressed against the receiving surface of substrate **34**. Plate **38** (which is a part of second fixture **12**) provides a flat surface, as previously described, to locate the appropriate radiation-absorbing portion of donor **32** within the focal depth of an irradiating laser. The fluid for pressurizing chamber **40** can be a gas (e.g. air, nitrogen, argon, helium), a liquid (e.g. water or a liquid fluorocarbon), a gas that liquefies under pressure (e.g. Freon), or a supercritical fluid (e.g. carbon dioxide). A gas is the preferred fluid. Nitrogen or argon are most preferred fluids. It will be seen that the pressure of fluid in chamber **40** allows a relationship of donor **32** and substrate **34** relative to each other so that a position of direct contact or a controlled separation relative to each other is ensured. It will also be seen that apparatus **8** can be used in other than vacuum conditions, e.g., under dry nitrogen atmosphere above 1 Torr, provided that the pressure delivered to chamber **40** is greater than ambient pressure in **39**.

FIG. 4 shows a portion of another embodiment of apparatus **8** in closed configuration in greater detail, and shows a means for supplying fluid to chamber **40** and a means for maintaining ambient pressure between transfer surface **35** of donor **32** and substrate **34**. Second fixture **12** includes a recessed pocket that accommodates substrate **34**. Donor **32** extends beyond substrate **34** and is clamped against gasket **24** by second fixture **12** when second fixture **12** engages with first fixture **10**. This creates first chamber **45** relative to the transfer surface **35** of donor **32** and second chamber **47** relative to the non-transfer surface **33** of donor **32**. One or more channels **48** are formed into second fixture **12** and are open to the ambient environment or surrounding environment in such a way that the airtight seal created at gasket **24** is not disrupted. When fluid pressure is applied to second chamber **47**, donor **32** is pressed against substrate **34** which, in turn, is pressed against plate **38**. Channels **48** maintain ambient pressure conditions on transfer surface **35** of donor **32** and on substrate **34** in first chamber **45** while non-transfer surface **33** is under relatively greater pressure in second chamber **47**.

FIG. 5 shows a three-dimensional representation of aforementioned apparatus **8**, showing the relative positions of the various components described. This representation includes optional tooling to facilitate automation.

In an optional automated method, a sheet of donor **32** mounted on rigid frame **30** is placed in apparatus **8** by an automated means (such as a programmed robot) and lowered into place by tooling **54**. The substrate **34** is placed in apparatus **8** by an automated means (such as a programmed robot) and lowered into place by tooling **52**. To facilitate the automation of this process, first fixture **10** can be fitted with guide columns **50**, and second fixture **12** can be fitted with or formed with bushings **56** that fit over guide columns **50**.

FIG. 6A shows one means of using apparatus **8** with light. Laser **62** emits laser light **60**, which is transmitted by transparent plate **26** and selectively irradiates portions of non-transfer surface **33** of donor **32** for the purpose of transferring donor material to substrate **34**. If the apparatus is within vacuum chamber **39**, laser **62** can be located inside the vacuum chamber (in a construction such as that shown in FIG. 2A) or outside the vacuum chamber (in a construction such as that shown in FIG. 2B).

FIG. 6B shows another means of using apparatus **8** with light. Flash lamp **64** emits flash light **66**, which is transmitted by transparent plate **26** and irradiates non-transfer surface **33** of donor **32** for the purpose of transferring donor material to substrate **34**. If the apparatus is within vacuum chamber **39**, flash lamp **64** can be located inside the vacuum chamber (in a construction such as that shown in FIG. 2A) or outside the vacuum chamber (in a construction such as that shown in FIG. 2B).

FIG. 7A shows one embodiment of the structure of donor **32**. Donor **32** includes at the minimum a support **72** that is preferably flexible, which comprises non-transfer surface **33**. Support **72** has been uniformly coated with organic material **70**, which comprises transfer surface **35**.

The support **72** can be made of any of several materials which meet at least the following requirements. The donor support must be capable of maintaining the structural integrity during the light-to-heat-induced transfer step while pressurized on one side, and during any preheating steps contemplated to remove volatile constituents such as water vapor. Additionally, the donor support must be capable of receiving on one surface a relatively thin coating of organic donor material, and of retaining this coating without degradation during anticipated storage periods of the coated support. Support materials meeting these requirements include, for example, metal foils, certain plastic foils which exhibit a glass transition temperature value higher than a support temperature value anticipated to cause transfer of the transferable organic donor materials of the coating on the support, and fiber-reinforced plastic foils. While selection of suitable support materials can rely on known engineering approaches, it will be appreciated that certain aspects of a selected support material merit further consideration when configured as a donor support useful in the practice of the invention. For example, the support can require a multi-step cleaning and surface preparation process prior to precoating with transferable organic material. If the support material is a radiation-transmissive material, the incorporation into the support or onto a surface thereof, of a radiation-absorptive material can be advantageous to more effectively heat the donor support and to provide a correspondingly enhanced transfer of transferable organic donor material from the support to the substrate, when using a flash of radiation from a suitable flash lamp or laser light from a suitable laser.

A typical OLED device may contain the following layers, usually in this sequence: an anode, a hole-injecting layer, a hole-transporting layer, a light-emitting layer, an electron-transporting layer, a cathode. Organic material **70** can be a

hole-injecting material, a hole-transporting material, an electron-transporting material, a light-emitting material, a host material, or a combination of any of these materials. These materials are described below.

5 Hole-Injecting (HI) Material

While not always necessary, it is often useful that a hole-injecting layer be provided in an organic light-emitting display. The hole-injecting material can serve to improve the film formation property of subsequent organic layers and to facilitate injection of holes into the hole-transporting layer.

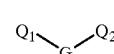
Suitable materials for use in the hole-injecting layer include, but are not limited to, porphyrinic compounds as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,720,432, and plasma-deposited fluorocarbon polymers as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,208,075.

15 Alternative hole-injecting materials reportedly useful in organic EL devices are described in EP 0 891 121 A1 and EP 1 029 909 A1.

Hole-Transporting (HT) Material

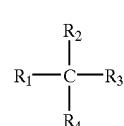
20 Hole-transporting materials useful as organic material **70** are well known to include compounds such as an aromatic tertiary amine, where the latter is understood to be a compound containing at least one trivalent nitrogen atom that is bonded only to carbon atoms, at least one of which is a member of an aromatic ring. In one form the aromatic tertiary amine can be an arylamine, such as a monoarylamine, diarylamine, triarylamine, or a polymeric arylamine. Exemplary monomeric triarylamines are illustrated by Klupfel et al. in U.S. Pat. No. 3,180,730. Other suitable triarylamines substituted with one or more vinyl radicals and/or comprising at least one active hydrogen containing group are disclosed by Brantly, et al. in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,567,450 and 3,658,520, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

25 30 35 A more preferred class of aromatic tertiary amines are those which include at least two aromatic tertiary amine moieties as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,720,432 and 5,061,569. Such compounds include those represented by structural Formula (A).



40 45 50 55 wherein Q_1 and Q_2 are independently selected aromatic tertiary amine moieties and G is a linking group such as an arylene, cycloalkylene, or alkylene group of a carbon to carbon bond. In one embodiment, at least one of Q_1 or Q_2 contains a polycyclic fused ring structure, e.g., a naphthalene. When G is an aryl group, it is conveniently a phenylene, biphenylene, or naphthalene moiety.

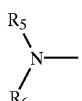
60 65 A useful class of triarylamines satisfying structural Formula (A) and containing two triarylamine moieties is represented by structural Formula (B):



where:

R_1 and R_2 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aryl group, or an alkyl group or R_1 and R_2 together represent the atoms completing a cycloalkyl group; and

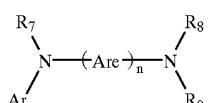
R_3 and R_4 each independently represents an aryl group, which is in turn substituted with a diaryl substituted amino group, as indicated by structural Formula (C):



C 5

wherein R_5 and R_6 are independently selected aryl groups. In one embodiment, at least one of R_5 or R_6 contains a polycyclic fused ring structure, e.g., a naphthalene.

Another class of aromatic tertiary amines are the tetraaryldiamines. Desirable tetraaryldiamines include two diaryl amino groups, such as indicated by Formula (C), linked through an arylene group. Useful tetraaryldiamines include those represented by Formula (D).



D

wherein:

each Ar is an independently selected arylene group, such as a phenylene or anthracene moiety;

n is an integer of from 1 to 4; and

Ar , R_7 , R_8 , and R_9 are independently selected aryl groups.

In a typical embodiment, at least one of Ar , R_7 , R_8 , and R_9 is a polycyclic fused ring structure, e.g., a naphthalene.

The various alkyl, alkylene, aryl, and arylene moieties of the foregoing structural Formulae (A), (B), (C), (D), can each in turn be substituted. Typical substituents include alkyl groups, alkoxy groups, aryl groups, aryloxy groups, and halogen such as fluoride, chloride, and bromide. The various alkyl and alkylene moieties typically contain from about 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The cycloalkyl moieties can contain from 3 to about 10 carbon atoms, but typically contain five, six, or seven ring carbon atoms, e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and cycloheptyl ring structures. The aryl and arylene moieties are usually phenyl and phenylene moieties.

The hole-transporting layer can be formed of a single or a mixture of aromatic tertiary amine compounds. Specifically, one may employ a triarylamine, such as a triarylamine satisfying the Formula (B), in combination with a tetraaryldiamine, such as indicated by Formula (D). When a triarylamine is employed in combination with a tetraaryldiamine, the latter is positioned as a layer interposed between the triarylamine and the electron-injecting and transporting layer. Illustrative of useful aromatic tertiary amines are the following:

1,1-Bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)cyclohexane
1,1-Bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexane
4,4'-Bis(diphenylamino)quadrifphenyl
Bis(4-dimethylamino-2-methylphenyl)-phenylmethane
N,N,N-Tri(p-tolyl)amine
4-(di-p-tolylamino)-4'-(4-(di-p-tolylamino)-styryl)stilbene
N,N,N',N'-Tetra-p-tolyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
N,N,N',N'-Tetraphenyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
N,N,N',N'-Tetra-1-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl

N,N,N',N'-Tetra-2-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
N-Phenylcarbazole
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]biphenyl
4,4"-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]p-terphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(3-acenaphthene)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
1,5-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]naphthalene
4,4'-Bis[N-(9-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4"-Bis[N-(1-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]p-terphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-phenanthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(8-fluoranthene)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-pyrenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthacenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-perylenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-coronenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
2,6-Bis(di-p-tolylamino)naphthalene
2,6-Bis[di-(1-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene
2,6-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene
N,N,N',N'-Tetra(2-naphthyl)-4,4"-diamino-p-terphenyl
4,4'-Bis{N-phenyl-N-[4-(1-naphthyl)-phenyl]amino}biphenyl
4,4'-Bis[N-phenyl-N-(2-pyrenyl)amino]biphenyl
2,6-Bis[N,N-di(2-naphthyl)amine]fluorene
1,5-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]naphthalene

Another class of useful hole-transporting materials includes polycyclic aromatic compounds as described in EP 1 009 041 A2. In addition, polymeric hole-transporting materials can be used such as poly(N-vinylcarbazole) (PVK), polythiophenes, polypyrrole, polyaniline, and copolymers such as poly(3,4-ethylenedioxothiophene)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate), also called PEDOT/PSS.

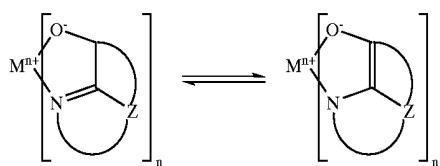
Light-Emitting Material

Light-emitting materials useful as organic material **70** are well known. As more fully described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,769,292 and 5,935,721, the light-emitting layer (LEL) of the organic EL element comprises a luminescent or fluorescent material where electroluminescence is produced as a result of electron-hole pair recombination in this region. The light-emitting layer can be comprised of a single material, but more commonly consists of two or more components, e.g. a host material doped with a guest compound, or compounds where light emission comes primarily from the dopant and can be of any color. The host materials in the light-emitting layer can be an electron-transporting material, as defined below, a hole-transporting material, as defined above, or another material that supports hole-electron recombination. The dopant is usually chosen from highly fluorescent dyes, but phosphorescent compounds, e.g., transition metal complexes as described in WO 98/55561, WO 00/18851, WO 00/57676, and WO 00/70655 are also useful. Dopants are typically coated as 0.01 to 10% by weight into the host material.

An important relationship for choosing a dye as a dopant is a comparison of the bandgap potential which is defined as the energy difference between the highest occupied molecular orbital and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital of the molecule. For efficient energy transfer from the host to the dopant molecule, a necessary condition is that the band gap of the dopant is smaller than that of the host material.

Host and emitting molecules known to be of use include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,768,292; 5,141,671; 5,150,006; 5,151,629; 5,294,870; 5,405,709; 5,484,922; 5,593,788; 5,645,948; 5,683,823; 5,755,999; 5,928,802; 5,935,720; 5,935,721; and 6,020,078.

Metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline and similar derivatives (Formula E) constitute one class of useful host compounds capable of supporting electroluminescence, and are particularly suitable for light emission of wavelengths longer than 500 nm, e.g., green, yellow, orange, and red.



wherein:

M represents a metal;

n is an integer of from 1 to 3; and

Z independently in each occurrence represents the atoms completing a nucleus having at least two fused aromatic rings.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the metal can be monovalent, divalent, or trivalent metal. The metal can, for example, be an alkali metal, such as lithium, sodium, or potassium; an alkaline earth metal, such as magnesium or calcium; or an earth metal, such as boron or aluminum. Generally, any monovalent, divalent, or trivalent metal known to be a useful chelating metal can be employed.

Z completes a heterocyclic nucleus containing at least two fused aromatic rings, at least one of which is an azole or azine ring. Additional rings, including both aliphatic and aromatic rings, can be fused with the two required rings, if required. To avoid adding molecular bulk without improving on function, the number of ring atoms is usually maintained at 18 or less.

Illustrative of useful chelated oxinoid compounds are the following:

CO-1: Aluminum trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato) aluminum(III)]

CO-2: Magnesium bisoxine [alias, bis(8-quinolinolato) magnesium(II)]

CO-3: Bis[benzol{f}-8-quinolinolato]zinc (II)

CO-4: Bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)- μ -oxo-bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)

CO-5: Indium trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato) indium]

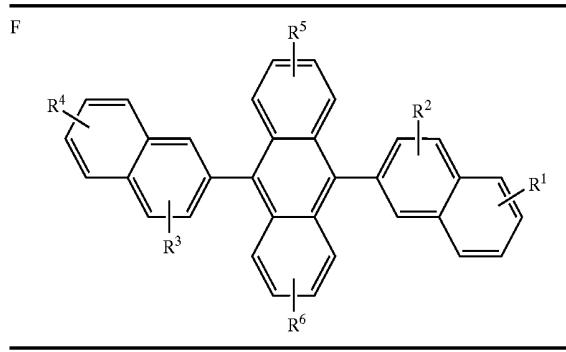
CO-6: Aluminum tris(5-methyloxine) [alias, tris(5-methyl-8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)]

CO-7: Lithium oxine [alias, (8-quinolinolato)lithium(I)]

CO-8: Gallium oxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)gallium (III)]

CO-9: Zirconium oxine [alias, tetra(8-quinolinolato) zirconium(IV)]

Derivatives of 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene (Formula F) constitute one class of useful hosts capable of supporting electroluminescence, and are particularly suitable for light emission of wavelengths longer than 400 nm, e.g., blue, green, yellow, orange or red.



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, and R⁶ represent one or more substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from the following groups:

Group 1: hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; Group 2: aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms;

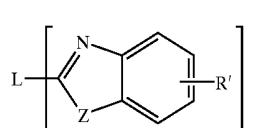
Group 3: carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring of anthracenyl; pyrenyl, or perylenyl;

Group 4: heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms as necessary to complete a fused heteroaromatic ring of furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, quinolinyl or other heterocyclic systems;

Group 5: alkoxylamino, alkylamino, or arylamino of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and

Group 6: fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano.

Benzazole derivatives (Formula G) constitute another class of useful hosts capable of supporting electroluminescence, and are particularly suitable for light emission of wavelengths longer than 400 nm, e.g., blue, green, yellow, orange or red.



wherein:

n is an integer of 3 to 8;

Z is O, NR or S;

R' is hydrogen; alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, for example, propyl, t-butyl, heptyl, and the like; aryl or hetero-atom substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms, for example, phenyl and naphthyl, furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, quinolinyl and other heterocyclic systems; or halo such as chloro, fluoro; or atoms necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring; and

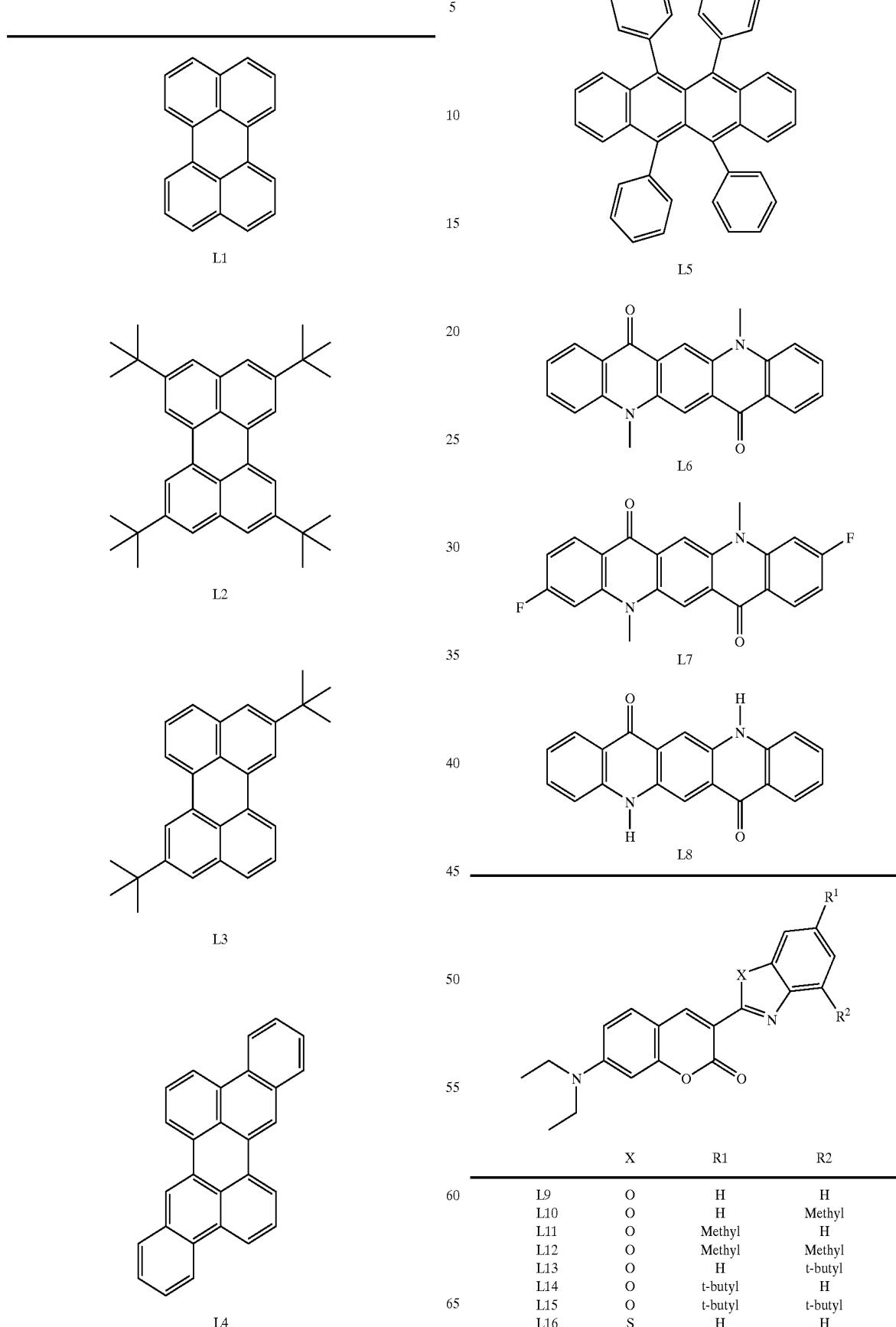
L is a linkage unit consisting of alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl, or substituted aryl, which conjugately or unconjugately connects the multiple benzazoles together.

An example of a useful benzazole is 2,2',2''-(1,3,5-phenylene)tris[1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole].

Desirable fluorescent dopants include derivatives of anthracene, tetracene, xanthene, perylene, rubrene, coumarin, rhodamine, quinacridone, dicyanomethylenepyrans, thiopyran compounds, polymethine

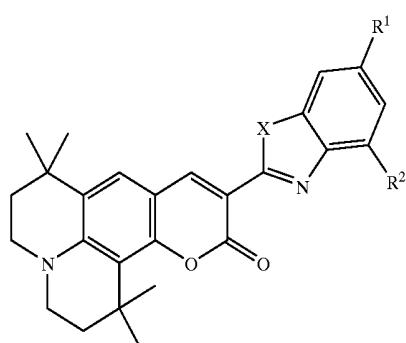
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compounds, pyrilium and thiapyrilium compounds, and carbostyryl compounds. Illustrative examples of useful dopants include, but are not limited to, the following:



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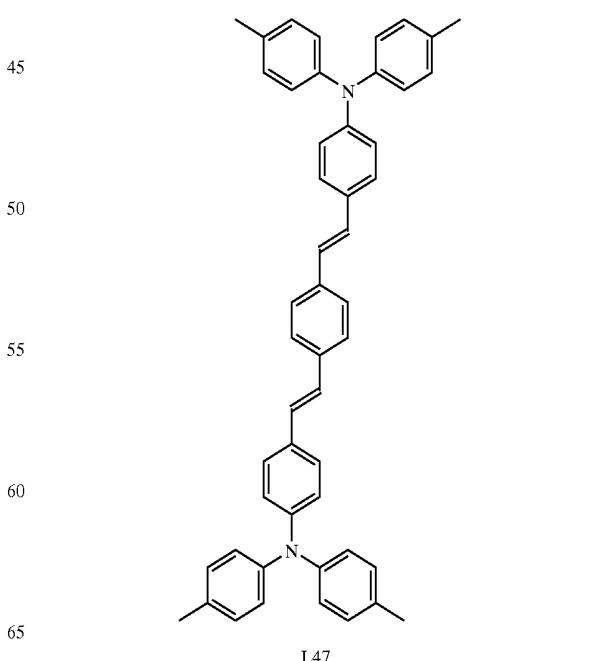
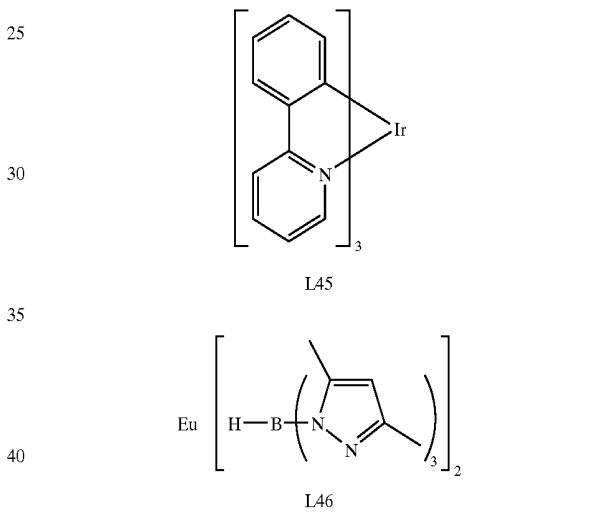
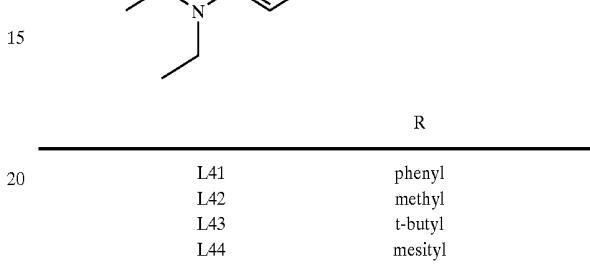
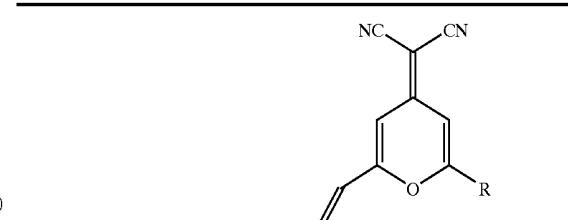
L17	S	H	Methyl	5
L18	S	Methyl	H	
L19	S	Methyl	Methyl	
L20	S	H	t-butyl	
L21	S	t-butyl	H	
L22	S	t-butyl	t-butyl	10



X	R1	R2	25
L23	O	H	H
L24	O	H	Methyl
L25	O	Methyl	H
L26	O	Methyl	Methyl
L27	O	H	t-butyl
L28	O	t-butyl	H
L29	O	t-butyl	t-butyl
L30	S	H	H
L31	S	H	Methyl
L32	S	Methyl	H
L33	S	Methyl	Methyl
L34	S	H	t-butyl
L35	S	t-butyl	H
L36	S	t-butyl	t-butyl

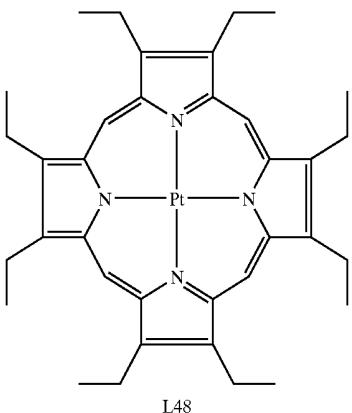
45	
50	
55	
60	
L37	phenyl
L38	methyl
L39	t-butyl
L40	mesityl

-continued



L47

-continued



L48

Other organic emissive materials can be polymeric substances, e.g. polyphenylenevinylene derivatives, dialkoxy-polyphenylenevinylanes, poly-para-phenylene derivatives, and polyfluorene derivatives, as taught by Wolk et al. in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,194,119 B1, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Electron-Transporting (ET) Material

Preferred electron-transporting materials for use in organic EL devices of this invention are metal chelated oxinoid compounds, including chelates of oxine itself (also commonly referred to as 8-quinolinol or 8-hydroxyquinoline). Such compounds help to inject and transport electrons and exhibit both high levels of performance and are readily fabricated in the form of thin films. Exemplary of contemplated oxinoid compounds are those satisfying structural Formula (E), previously described.

Other electron-transporting materials include various butadiene derivatives as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,356,429 and various heterocyclic optical brighteners as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,539,507. Benzazoles satisfying structural Formula (G) are also useful electron-transporting materials.

Other electron-transporting materials can be polymeric substances, e.g. polyphenylenevinylene derivatives, poly-para-phenylene derivatives, polyfluorene derivatives, polythiophenes, polyacetylenes, and other conductive polymeric organic materials such as those listed in *Handbook of Organic Conductive Molecules and Polymers*, Vols. 1-4, H. S. Nalwa, ed., John Wiley and Sons, Chichester (1997).

In some instances, a single layer can serve the function of supporting both light emission and electron transportation, and will therefore include emissive material and electron-transporting material.

Donor 32 must also include a radiation-absorbing material, which is, in this embodiment, incorporated into organic material 70 or support 72. Radiation-absorbing material can be a dye such as the dyes specified in U.S. Pat. No. 5,578,416, a pigment such as carbon, or a metal such as nickel, titanium, etc.

FIG. 7B shows another embodiment of the structure of donor 32. In this embodiment, support 72 is first uniformly coated with radiation-absorbing material 74 capable of absorbing radiation in a predetermined portion of the spectrum to produce heat, then coated with organic material 70. Support 72 then comprises non-transfer surface 33 and organic material 70 comprises transfer surface 35. Radiation-absorbing material 74 is capable of absorbing radiation in a predetermined portion of the spectrum and producing heat. Radiation-absorbing material 74 can be a dye such as the dyes specified in U.S. Pat. No. 5,578,416, a

pigment such as carbon, or a metal such as nickel, chromium, titanium, etc.

FIG. 7C shows another embodiment of the structure of donor 32. In this embodiment, support 72 is first coated with radiation-absorbing patterned layer 76 capable of absorbing radiation in a predetermined portion of the spectrum to produce heat, then with organic material 70. Support 72 then comprises non-transfer surface 33 and organic material 70 comprises transfer surface 35. Radiation-absorbing patterned layer 76 includes radiation-absorbing material capable of absorbing radiation in a predetermined portion of the spectrum and producing heat.

FIG. 8A shows a cross-section view of one embodiment of the placement of donor 32 against substrate 34 in accordance with this invention. In this embodiment, receiving surface 106 of substrate 34 is uneven due to the presence of thin-film transistors 100. Thin-film transistors 100 are separated in substrate 34 by raised surface portions 102 as a result of the multilayer construction of each pixel or subpixel. This is described by Tang in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,937,272, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The presence of raised surface portions 102 maintains the separation of gap 104 against the pressure that is exerted by the pressurizing fluid against non-transfer surface 33 and maintains a separation between portions of donor 32 and substrate 34.

FIG. 8B shows a cross-section view of another embodiment of the placement of donor 32 against substrate 34 in accordance with this invention. In this embodiment, transfer surface 35 of donor 32 is held in full contact with substrate 34 by the pressure that is exerted by the pressurizing fluid against non-transfer surface 33.

FIG. 9A shows a cross-sectional representation of the transfer of organic material 70 from donor 32 to portions of substrate 34 across gap 92 by one method of treatment with light. In this embodiment, donor 32 has been prepared with radiation-absorbing patterned layer 76. Flash light 66 irradiates non-transfer surface 33. Heat 110 is produced when flash light 66 strikes radiation-absorbing patterned layer 76. This heats organic material 70 in the immediate vicinity of radiation-absorbing patterned layer 76. In this embodiment, only a portion of the light impinging on donor 32 (i.e. that which impinges directly on radiation-absorbing patterned layer 76) will be converted to heat. Some or all of the heated portion of organic material 70 is sublimed, vaporized, or ablated and becomes transferred organic material 112 on receiving surface 106 of substrate 34 in a patterned transfer.

FIG. 9B shows a cross-sectional representation of the transfer of organic material 70 from donor 32 to portions of substrate 34 by another method of treatment with light. In this embodiment, donor 32 has been prepared with radiation-absorbing material 74 and gap 104 is maintained by the structure of thin-film transistors 100 and raised surface portions 102. A pattern of laser light 60 irradiates non-transfer surface 33. Heat 110 is produced when laser light 60 strikes radiation-absorbing material 74. This heats organic material 70 in the immediate vicinity of laser light 60. In this embodiment, a large portion of the light impinging on donor 32 will be converted to heat, but this will only happen at selectively irradiated portions of donor 32. Some or all of the heated portion of organic material 70 is sublimed, vaporized, or ablated and becomes transferred organic material 112 on receiving surface 106 of substrate 34 in a patterned transfer.

Turning now to FIG. 10, and referring also to FIGS. 9A, and 9B, there is shown a plan view of treated substrate 82, which has been treated in the manner described in this

invention. Predetermined portions of organic material **70** have been transferred to substrate **34** in transferred pattern **80**. Transferred pattern **80** has been formed in a manner consistent with the end-use of treated substrate **82** (e.g. transferred pattern **80** is of an OLED light-emissive material that has been transferred to the positions of existing thin-film transistors on substrate **34**). Transferred pattern **80** reflects the method used to prepare it (e.g. radiation-absorbing patterned layer **76** in FIG. 9A or the pattern of laser light **60** irradiation in FIG. 9B).

It shall be understood that first fixture **10** can be arranged to be in a position to perform some or all of the functions of second fixture **12**, and second fixture **12** can perform some or all of the functions of first fixture **10**. Turning now to FIG. **11**, there is shown a cross-sectional representation of another embodiment of an apparatus **8** designed in accordance with this invention. A second fixture **12** in this embodiment includes plate **38**. Plate **38** is made of a rigid material, such as steel or rigid plastic, and is flat to within the focal depth of a laser. Second fixture **12** is arranged in such a way that it will support substrate **34** and donor **32**.

The open relationship of the first and second fixtures in FIG. **11** facilitates transfer of donor **32** and substrate **34** into and out of apparatus **8**. Substrate **34** is placed between the fixtures in such a way that it will be supported by second fixture **12**. Donor **32** is placed onto substrate **34** and second fixture **12**. Since donor **32** can be formed from a flexible support, rigid frame **30** can optionally be used as a support for the mounting of sheets of donor **32** in the loading and unloading thereof.

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

- 8** apparatus
- 10** first fixture
- 12** second fixture
- 14** machined slot
- 20** base plate
- 22** gasket
- 24** gasket
- 26** transparent portion
- 28** retaining clamp
- 30** rigid frame
- 32** donor
- 33** non-transfer surface
- 34** substrate
- 35** transfer surface
- 38** plate
- 49** vacuum chamber
- 40** chamber
- 41** vacuum pump
- 42** fluid inlet
- 44** fluid passage
- 45** first chamber
- 46** fluid supply
- 47** second chamber
- 48** channel
- 50** guide column
- 52** tooling

- 54** tooling
 - 56** bushing
 - 60** laser light
 - 62** laser
 - 64** flash lamp
 - 66** flash light
 - 70** organic material
 - 72** support
 - 74** radiation-absorbing material
 - 76** radiation-absorbing patterned layer
 - 80** transferred pattern
 - 82** treated substrate
 - 92** gap
 - 100** thin-film transistor
 - 102** raised surface portions
 - 104** gap
 - 106** receiving surface
 - 110** heat
 - 112** transferred organic material
- What is claimed is:
1. Apparatus for permitting the transfer of organic material from a donor onto a substrate to form a layer of organic material on one or more OLED devices, comprising:
 - a) a first fixture arranged to support the donor and substrate in a relationship relative to one another whereby there will be either a separation between portions of the substrate and the donor, or the substrate and donor will be in contact, and wherein organic material will be transferred onto portions of the substrate;
 - b) a second fixture aligned with and engaging the first fixture to clamp the donor and substrate and forming a chamber relative to a non-transfer surface of the donor;
 - c) means for supplying a fluid to the chamber to apply pressure to the non-transfer surface of the donor so as to ensure the position of the donor relative to the substrate; and
 - d) the first fixture including a transparent portion located in relationship to the non-transfer surface of the donor to permit transmission of radiation through such transparent portion to the non-transfer surface of the donor so that heat will be produced and the organic material will transfer from the donor to the substrate.
 2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the fluid is a gas or liquid.
 3. Apparatus for permitting the transfer of organic material from a donor onto a substrate to form a layer of organic material on one or more OLED devices, comprising:
 - a) the donor including radiation-absorbing material capable of absorbing radiation in a predetermined portion of the spectrum for producing heat which will cause the transfer of organic material;
 - b) a first fixture arranged to support the donor and substrate in a relationship relative to one another whereby there will be either a separation between portions of the substrate and the donor, or the substrate and donor will be in contact, and wherein organic material will be transferred onto portions of the substrate;
 - c) a second fixture aligned with and engaging the first fixture to clamp the donor and substrate and forming a chamber relative to a non-transfer surface of the donor;

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- d) means for providing an airtight seal around the perimeter of the chamber;
- e) means for supplying a fluid to the chamber to apply pressure to the non-transfer surface of the donor so as to ensure the position of the donor relative to the substrate; and
- f) the first fixture including a transparent portion located in relationship to the non-transfer surface of the donor to permit transmission of radiation through such transparent portion and the non-transfer surface of the donor to the radiation-absorbing material so that heat will be produced in such material and the organic material will transfer from the donor to the substrate.

4. The apparatus of claim 3 wherein the radiation is provided by laser light and such light is directed through the transparent portion in a pattern which will cause the appropriate transfer of the organic material to the substrate. 15

5. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein the organic material includes a hole-injecting material, a hole-transporting material, an electron-transporting material, a light-emitting material, a host material, or combination thereof. 20

6. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the organic material comprises components to make a light-emitting layer including at least one host material and at least one light-emitting material.

7. The apparatus of claim 3 wherein the radiation-absorbing material is in the form of a patterned layer selected to cause a patterned transfer of organic material. 25

8. The apparatus of claim 3 further including a vacuum chamber and wherein the apparatus is provided in such vacuum chamber.

9. The apparatus of claim 3 wherein the donor is formed in a sheet.

10. The apparatus of claim 9 further including a rigid frame for mounting the donor sheet and wherein the first fixture includes means for receiving the rigid frame for positioning the donor sheet relative to the substrate. 35

11. Apparatus for permitting the transfer of organic material from a donor onto a substrate to form a layer of organic material on one or more OLED devices, comprising:

- a) the donor including radiation-absorbing material capable of absorbing radiation in a predetermined portion of the spectrum for producing heat which will cause the transfer of organic material;
- b) a first fixture arranged to support the donor and substrate in a relationship relative to one another whereby there will be either a separation between portions of the substrate and the donor, or the substrate and donor will be in contact, and wherein organic material will be transferred onto portions of the substrate;

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c) a second fixture aligned with and engaging the first fixture to clamp the donor and forming a first chamber relative to the transfer surface of the donor and a second chamber relative to the non-transfer surface of the donor;

d) means for providing an airtight seal around the perimeter of the first and second chambers;

e) means for supplying a fluid to the second chamber to apply pressure to the non-transfer surface of the donor so as to ensure the position of the donor relative to the substrate; and

f) the first fixture including a transparent portion located in relationship to the non-transfer surface of the donor to permit transmission of radiation through such transparent portion and the non-transfer surface of the donor to the radiation-absorbing material so that heat will be produced in such material and the organic material will transfer from the donor to the substrate.

12. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein the radiation is provided by laser light and such light is directed through the transparent portion in a pattern which will cause the appropriate transfer of the organic material to the substrate.

13. The apparatus of claim 12 wherein the organic material includes a hole-injecting material, a hole-transporting material, an electron-transporting material, an emissive material, or combination thereof.

14. The apparatus of claim 13 wherein the organic material includes at least two components, one of which is a host material.

15. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein the radiation-absorbing material is in the form of a patterned layer selected to cause a patterned transfer of organic material.

16. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein the second fixture defines channels which are open to the surrounding environment so as to maintain ambient pressure on the transfer surface of the donor.

17. The apparatus of claim 11 further including a vacuum chamber and wherein the apparatus is provided in such vacuum chamber.

18. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein the donor is formed in a sheet.

19. The apparatus of claim 18 further including a rigid frame for mounting the donor sheet and wherein the first fixture includes means for receiving the rigid frame for positioning the donor sheet relative to the substrate.

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专利名称(译)	用于允许从供体转移有机材料以在OLED器件中形成层的装置		
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摘要(译)

用于允许有机材料从供体转移到基板上以在一个或多个OLED器件上形成有机材料层的装置，包括第一夹具，该第一夹具布置成以相对于彼此的关系支撑供体和基板，由此将存在基板的部分和供体之间的分离，或者基板和供体将接触，并且其中有机材料将被转移到基板的部分上;第二夹具与第一夹具对齐并与第一夹具接合，以夹紧供体和基板，并相对于供体的非转移表面形成腔室;用于向腔室供应流体以向供体的非转移表面施加压力以确保供体相对于基板的位置的装置;第一夹具包括与供体的非转移表面相关的透明部分，以允许辐射通过这种透明部分传递到供体的非转移表面，从而产生热量并且有机材料将转移从供体到基质。

