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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus includes: preparing a substrate having a first surface and a second surface opposite to the first surface; forming a through-hole penetrating the substrate from the first surface to the second surface; forming a humidity preventing layer on the substrate; forming a plurality of organic light emitting diodes on the substrate; and removing an organic light emitting diode adjacent to the through-hole from among the plurality of organic light emitting diodes, in which the humidity preventing layer may be formed on the substrate via a sequential vapor infiltration (SVI) process.

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Nov. 20, 2015 (KR) 10-2015-0163453

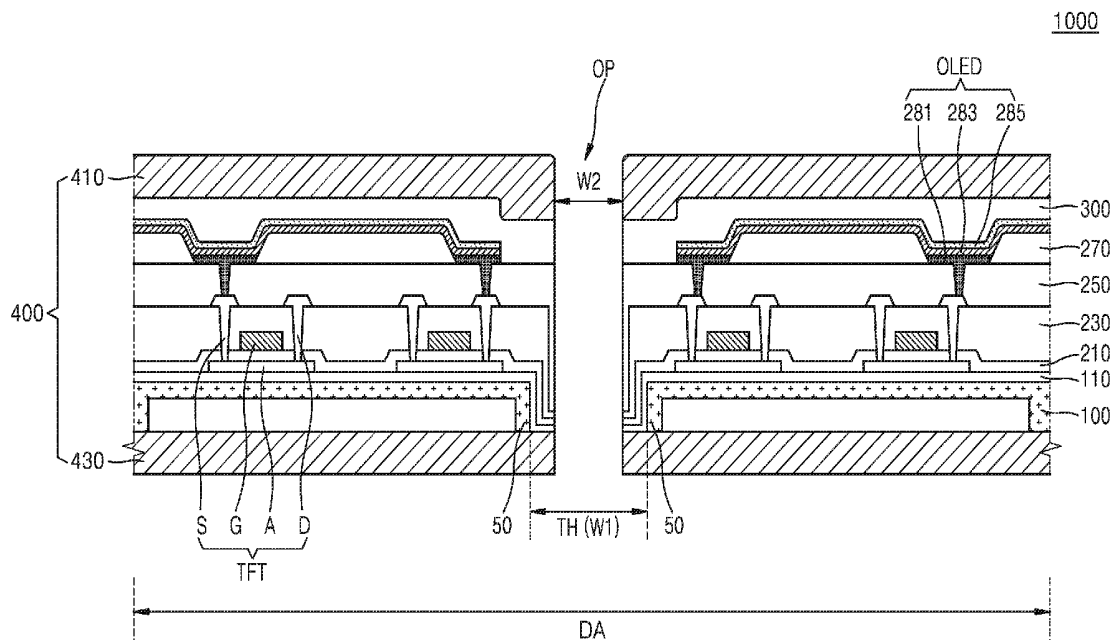


FIG. 1

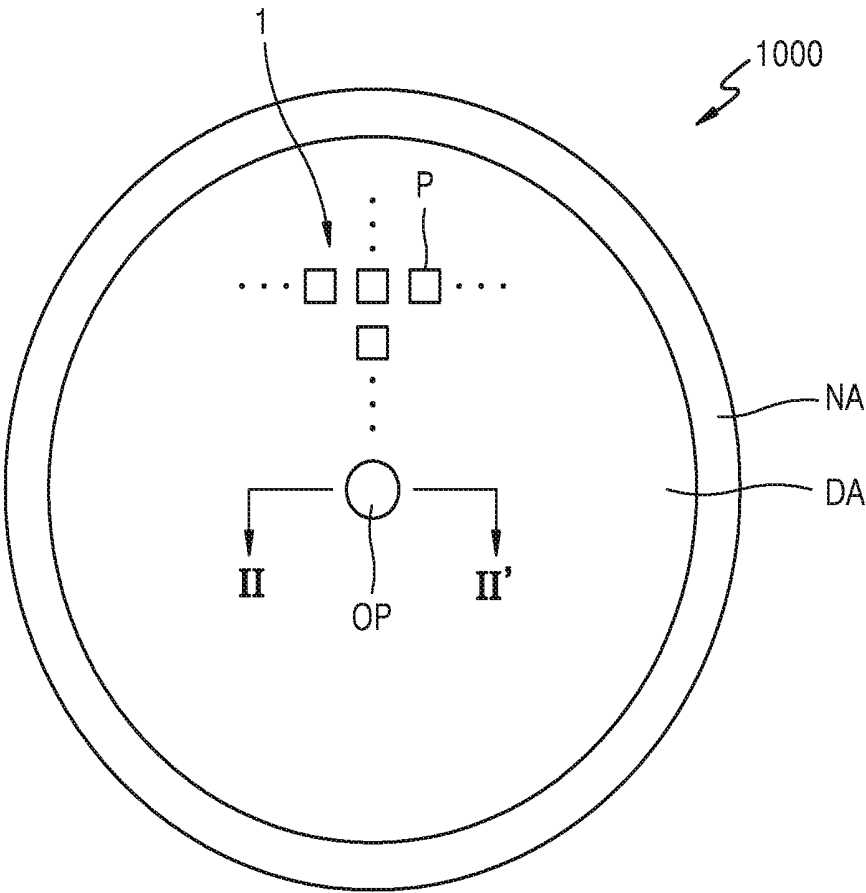


FIG. 2A

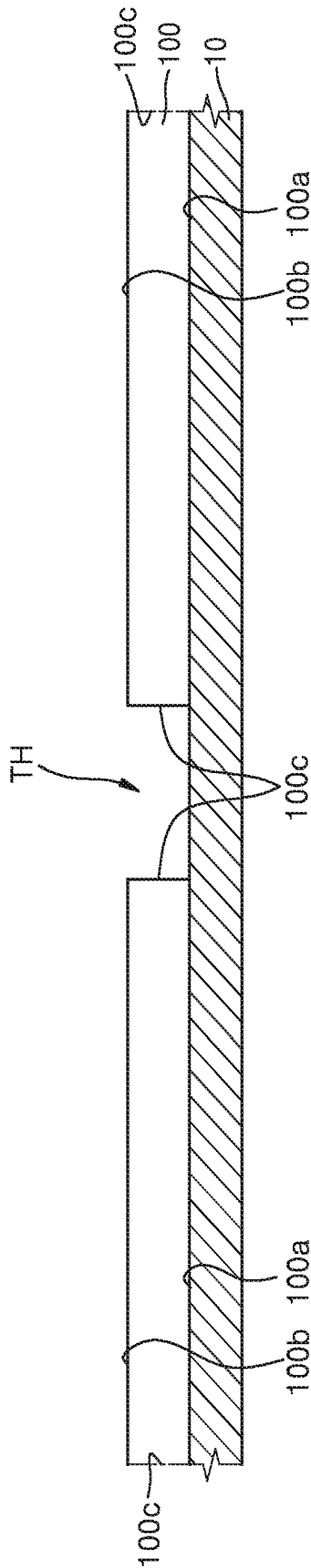


FIG. 2B

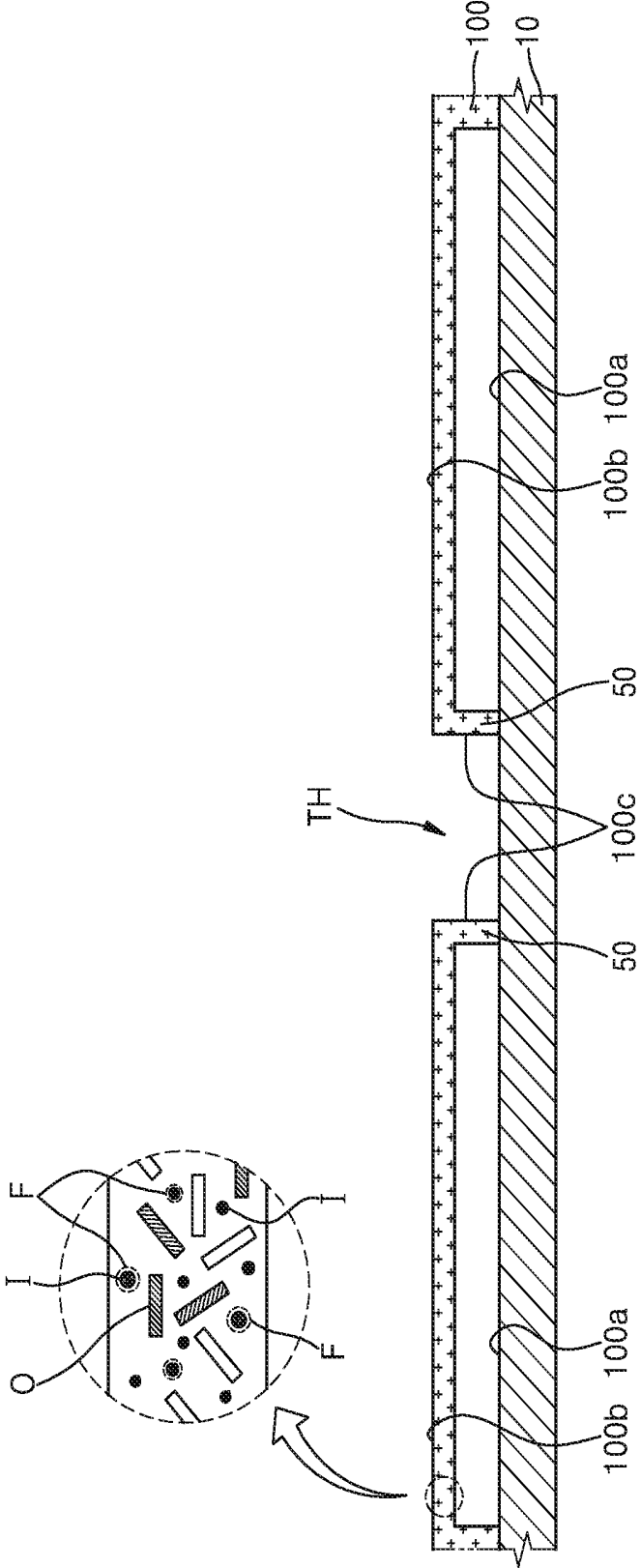


FIG. 2D

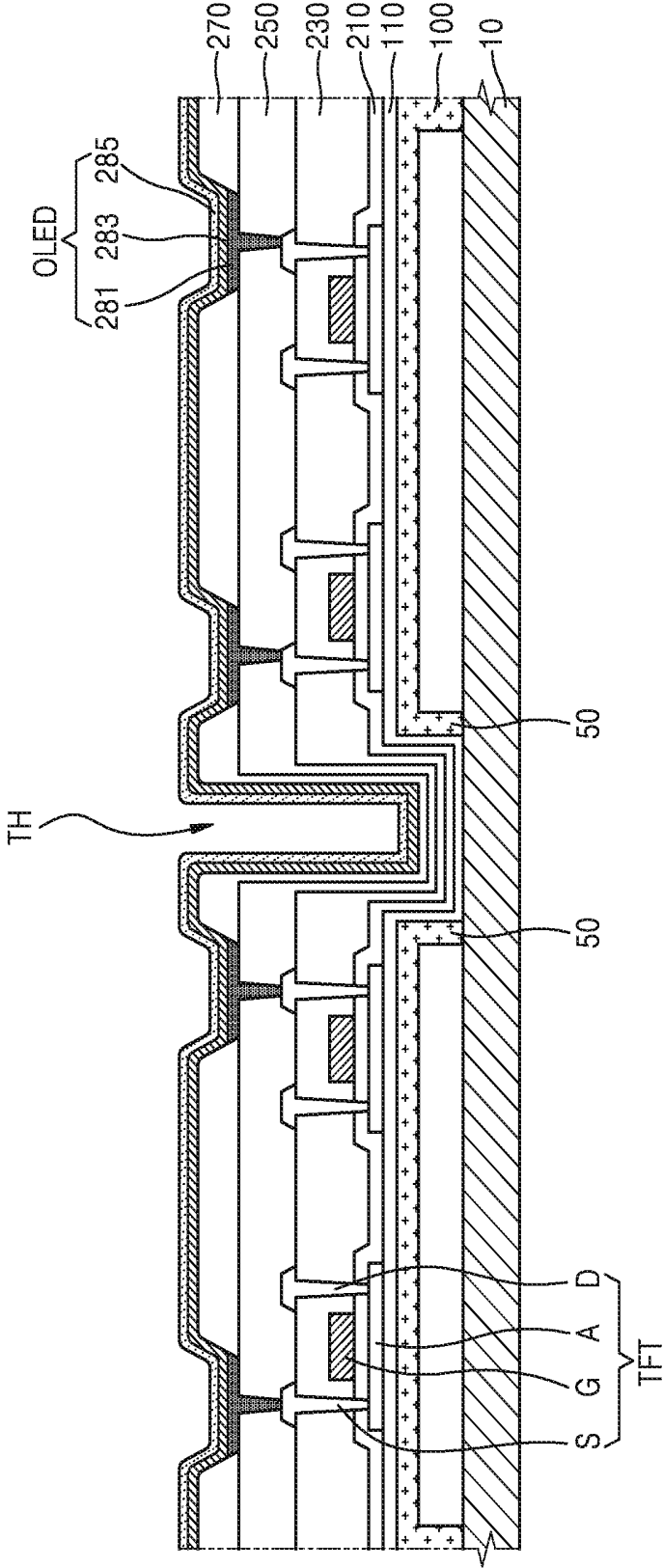


FIG. 2F.

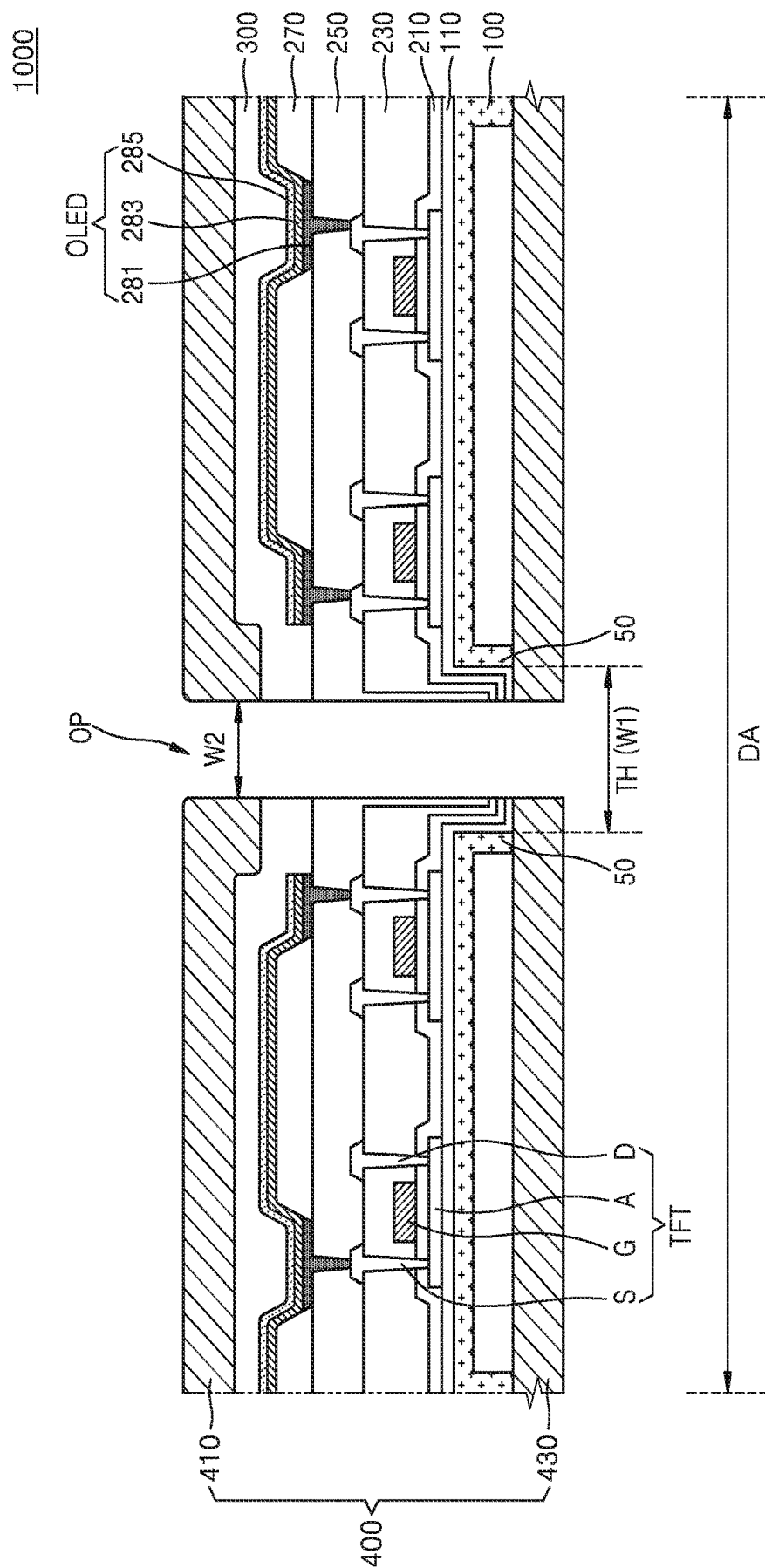
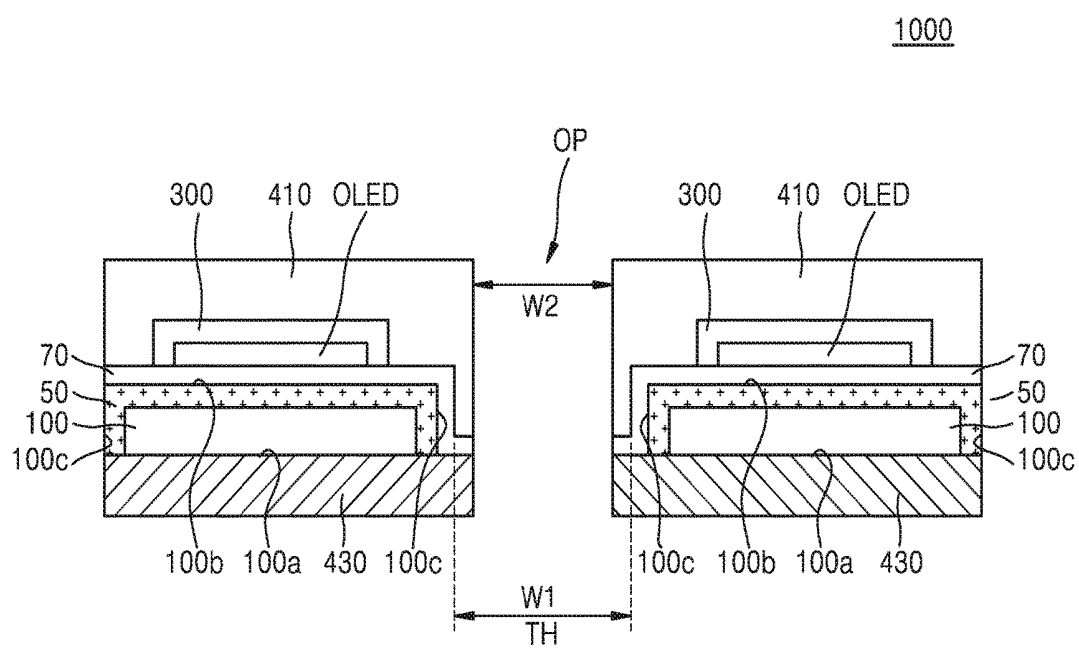


FIG. 3



**ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY
APPARATUS AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION**

[0001] This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/332,742, filed Oct. 24, 2016, which claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0163453, filed Nov. 20, 2015, the entire content of both of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0002] One or more embodiments relate to an organic light emitting display apparatus and a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] Recently, application areas of display apparatuses have been diversified. In addition, application ranges of display apparatuses have become much wider (e.g., broader) because display apparatuses have become thinner and lighter.

[0004] For example, a lot of display apparatuses have been recently studied and manufactured as flat panel display (e.g., flat-type display) apparatuses.

[0005] As display apparatuses may be formed as flat panel display apparatuses (e.g., in a flat-type), shapes of the display apparatuses may be designed utilizing various suitable methods, and the number of functions which may be combined with or linked to display apparatuses has increased also.

SUMMARY

[0006] An aspect according to one or more embodiments of the present invention is directed toward an organic light emitting display apparatus including an opening unit.

[0007] Additional aspects will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented embodiments.

[0008] According to one or more embodiments, a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus includes: preparing a substrate having a first surface and a second surface opposite to the first surface; forming a through-hole penetrating the substrate from the first surface to the second surface; forming a humidity preventing layer on the substrate; forming a plurality of organic light emitting diodes on the substrate; and removing an organic light emitting diode adjacent to the through-hole from among the plurality of organic light emitting diodes, in which the humidity preventing layer may be disposed on the substrate via a sequential vapor infiltration (SVI) process.

[0009] In an embodiment, the substrate may have a third surface perpendicular to the second surface, and the humidity preventing layer may be disposed on an outskirt portion of the substrate adjacent to the second and third surfaces.

[0010] In an embodiment, the humidity preventing layer may be an organic/inorganic composite layer.

[0011] In an embodiment, the substrate may include an organic material and a free volume.

[0012] In an embodiment, the humidity preventing layer on the substrate may be formed via the SVI process, in which an inorganic precursor penetrates into the free volume.

[0013] In an embodiment, the substrate may be on a carrier substrate in preparing the substrate.

[0014] In an embodiment, the method may further include forming a circuit unit on the substrate and the carrier substrate after the forming of the humidity preventing layer on the substrate and before the forming of the plurality of organic light emitting diodes on the substrate.

[0015] In an embodiment, the method may further include forming an encapsulating unit encapsulating the organic light emitting diode on the substrate and the carrier substrate after the forming of the plurality of organic light emitting diodes on the substrate and before the removing of the organic light emitting diode adjacent to the through-hole.

[0016] In an embodiment, a portion of the encapsulating unit adjacent to the through-hole also may be removed with the organic light emitting diode in removing the organic light emitting diode adjacent to the through-hole.

[0017] In an embodiment, the method may further include forming an opening unit penetrating the circuit unit and the encapsulating unit after the removing of the organic light emitting diode, and the opening unit may be arranged at a location corresponding to the through-hole.

[0018] In an embodiment, a width of the opening unit may be equal to or less than that of the through-hole.

[0019] In an embodiment, the method may further include removing the carrier substrate and attaching a protecting film before the forming of the opening unit, and the opening unit may be configured to penetrate the protecting film, the circuit unit, and the encapsulating unit.

[0020] In an embodiment, the protecting film may include a top protecting film attached to a top portion of the encapsulating unit and a bottom protecting film attached to a bottom portion of the substrate opposite to the top portion of the encapsulating unit.

[0021] According to one or more embodiments, an organic light emitting display apparatus may include: a substrate having a first surface, a second surface opposite to the first surface, and a through-hole penetrating from the first surface to the second surface; a humidity preventing layer on the substrate; a circuit unit on the substrate and including an opening unit arranged at a location corresponding to the through-hole; and an organic light emitting diode on a top portion of the circuit unit. Here, the humidity preventing layer may be an organic/inorganic composite layer.

[0022] In an embodiment, the substrate may include a third surface perpendicular to the second surface, and the humidity preventing layer may be disposed on an outskirt portion of the substrate adjacent to the second and third surfaces.

[0023] In an embodiment, a width of the opening unit may be equal to or less than that of the through-hole.

[0024] In an embodiment, a bottom protecting film on a bottom portion of the substrate and a top protecting film on a top portion of the organic light emitting diode may be further included, and the opening unit penetrates through the top and bottom protecting films.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] These and/or other aspects will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0026] FIG. 1 is a plan view of an organic light emitting display apparatus according to an embodiment;

[0027] FIGS. 2A through 2F are cross-sectional views, cut along the line II-II' in FIG. 1, sequentially illustrating a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus according to one or more embodiments; and

[0028] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view, cut along the line II-II' in FIG. 1, illustrating an organic light emitting display apparatus which is manufactured according to the method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus according to one or more embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0029] Reference will now be made in more detail to embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. In this regard, the present embodiments may have different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the descriptions set forth herein. Accordingly, the embodiments are merely described below, by referring to the figures, to explain aspects of the present description. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expressions such as “at least one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list. Further, the use of “may” when describing embodiments of the present invention refers to “one or more embodiments of the present invention.” Also, the term “exemplary” is intended to refer to an example or illustration.

[0030] The attached drawings for illustrating exemplary embodiments of the inventive concept are referred to in order to gain a sufficient understanding of the inventive concept, the merits thereof, and the objectives accomplished by the implementation of the inventive concept.

[0031] Hereinafter, the inventive concept will be described in more detail by explaining exemplary embodiments of the inventive concept with reference to the attached drawings. Like reference numerals in the drawings denote like elements.

[0032] While such terms as “first,” “second,” etc., may be used to describe various components, such components must not be limited to the above terms. The above terms are used only to distinguish one component from another.

[0033] An expression used in the singular encompasses the expression of the plural, unless it has a clearly different meaning in the context.

[0034] It will be further understood that the terms “comprises” and/or “comprising” used herein specify the presence of stated features or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features or components.

[0035] It will be understood that when a layer, region, or component is referred to as being “disposed on” another layer, region, or component, it can be directly or indirectly disposed on the other layer, region, or component. That is, for example, intervening layers, regions, or components may be present.

[0036] Sizes of components in the drawings may be exaggerated for convenience of explanation. In other words, since sizes and thicknesses of components in the drawings are arbitrarily illustrated for convenience of explanation, the following embodiments are not limited thereto.

[0037] When a certain embodiment may be implemented differently, a specific process order may be performed differently from the described order. For example, two consecutively described processes may be performed substantially at the same time or performed in an order opposite to the described order.

[0038] FIG. 1 is a plan view of an organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to an embodiment.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 may include a display area (DA) and a non-display area (NA).

[0040] In the display area (DA), an opening unit (e.g., an opening) (OP) may be arranged and a pixel array 1 including pixels (P) surrounding the opening unit (OP) may be arranged. Each of the pixels (P) of the pixel array 1 may include a circuit unit (e.g., a circuit) and an organic light emitting diode electrically connected to the circuit unit, and may provide a certain image via light emitted from the organic light emitting diode.

[0041] The non-display area (NA) may be configured to surround the display area (DA), and may include drivers such as a scan driver transmitting a certain signal to each pixel (P) of the display area (DA) and a data driver.

[0042] A case in which the opening unit or opening (OP) is arranged at the center of the display area (DA) of the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 is illustrated in FIG. 1; however, the present inventive concept is not limited thereto. The opening unit or opening (OP) may be arranged at any suitable location in the display area (DA) while being surrounded by pixels P, and its location is not limited.

[0043] A case in which the opening unit (OP) is a circle (e.g., shaped as a circle) and one opening unit (OP) is formed is illustrated in FIG. 1; however, the present inventive concept is not limited thereto. Shapes of the opening unit (OP) may be various suitable ones (such as polygonal and/or elliptical), and the number of opening units (OP) may not be limited.

[0044] A case in which the display area (DA) is a circle is illustrated in FIG. 1; however, the present inventive concept is not limited thereto. The shape of the display area (DA) may be various suitable ones (such as polygonal and/or elliptical).

[0045] FIGS. 2A through 2F are cross-sectional views, cut along the line II-II' in FIG. 1, sequentially illustrating a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to one or more embodiments.

[0046] Referring to FIG. 2A, the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 may include (utilizing) a substrate 100 on a carrier substrate 10 according to an embodiment.

[0047] In another embodiment, the carrier substrate 10 may include transparent glass materials having silicon oxide (e.g., SiO₂) as a main component.

[0048] In a process of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000, the substrate 100 may be temporarily on the carrier substrate 10, and the carrier substrate 10 may be removed in a subsequent process.

[0049] The substrate 100 may include a first surface 100a and a second surface 100b opposite to the first surface 100a,

and may include a transparent plastic material in another embodiment. Plastic materials may include organic materials selected from insulating organic materials including, e.g., polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyetherimide (PEI), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), polyallylate, polyimide, polycarbonate (PC), cellulose triacetate (TAC), and cellulose acetate propionate (CAP).

[0050] The organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** may include the substrate **100** which has a flexible property and thus, is capable of two-dimensional elongation according to an embodiment.

[0051] The substrate **100** may include materials having a Poisson's ratio of about 0.4 or more in another embodiment. The Poisson's ratio denotes the ratio of transverse contraction strain to longitudinal extension strain in the direction of a stretching force.

[0052] The flexibility of the substrate **100** may be enhanced and accordingly, the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** may be easily bendable or foldable, by ensuring that materials composing the substrate **100** have a Poisson's ratio of about 0.4 or more, that is, the substrate **100** may have a good stretching property.

[0053] Referring to FIG. 2A, the substrate **100** may include a through-hole (TH) penetrating from the first surface **100a** to the second surface **100b**.

[0054] The through-hole (TH) may be formed by removing the substrate **100** from the first surface **100a** to the second surface **100b** via methods such as femto laser in certain arbitrary areas; however, the method of forming the through-hole (TH) by removing the substrate **100** is not limited thereto.

[0055] The through-hole (TH) is illustrated as being at the center of the substrate **100** in FIG. 2A; however, the present inventive concept is not limited thereto.

[0056] The through-hole (TH) may be configured anywhere to penetrate from the first surface **100a** to the second surface **100b** of the substrate **100** and its location is not limited.

[0057] A third surface **100c** of the substrate **100** may be additionally exposed to the outside as the through-hole (TH) is formed. The third surface **100c** may denote a surface perpendicular to the second surface **100b**, that is, a side surface of the substrate **100**.

[0058] Third surfaces **100c** (i.e., original third surfaces **100c**), that is, side surfaces, are originally at both ends of the substrate **100** from the beginning, and third surfaces **100c** (i.e., additional side surfaces **100c**) may be additionally formed via forming the through-hole (TH), as illustrated in FIG. 2A.

[0059] Next, referring to FIG. 2B, a humidity preventing layer **50** may be disposed on the substrate **100** having the through-hole (TH) formed therein.

[0060] The humidity preventing layer **50** may reduce or prevent external oxygen or humidity from infiltrating into the substrate **100**. For example, the infiltration of oxygen or humidity into the substrate **100** via the third surface **100c** may be effectively reduced or prevented in a subsequent process.

[0061] Since the infiltration of oxygen or humidity into the substrate **100** may be reduced or prevented, damage, due to oxygen or humidity on a thin film transistor, the organic light emitting diode, etc., which are to be subsequently arranged on the substrate **100**, may be reduced or prevented.

[0062] In another embodiment, the humidity preventing layer **50** may be an organic/inorganic composite layer including organic/inorganic materials. In other words, the humidity preventing layer **50** may include both organic and inorganic materials.

[0063] For example, the humidity preventing layer **50** may include metal oxides or metal nitrides, and in more detail, inorganic materials may include silicon oxide (e.g., SiO₂), silicon nitride (e.g., SiN_x), silicon oxynitride (e.g., SiON), aluminum oxide (e.g., Al₂O₃), titanium dioxide (e.g., TiO₂), tantalum oxide (e.g., Ta₂O₅), hafnium dioxide (HfO₂), or zirconium dioxide (ZrO₂).

[0064] In addition, the humidity preventing layer **50** may include an insulating organic material forming the substrate **100**. For example, organic materials selected from polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyetherimide (PEI), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), polyallylate, polyimide, polycarbonate (PC), cellulose triacetate (TAC), and cellulose acetate propionate (CAP) may be included.

[0065] In another embodiment, the humidity preventing layer **50** may not be disposed on surfaces of the substrate **100**, that is, on top of the substrate **100**, but may be disposed inside the substrate **100**, as illustrated in FIG. 2B.

[0066] In other words, the humidity preventing layer **50** may be disposed on the outskirt portion of the substrate **100** and inside the substrate **100** (e.g., in the portion of the substrate that is close to its surface and including the surface portion).

[0067] In another embodiment, the humidity preventing layer **50** may be disposed inside the substrate **100** adjacent to the second surface **100b** and the third surface **100c** of the substrate **100**. In other words, the humidity preventing layer **50** may be disposed on the outskirt portion close to surfaces facing the outside, and disposed inside the substrate **100** on the carrier substrate **10**.

[0068] As the through-hole (TH) is disposed in the substrate **100**, there may be a concern that the infiltration of external oxygen or humidity via the third surface **100c**, that is, side surfaces of the substrate **100**, may easily occur.

[0069] Accordingly, the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** according to an embodiment may form the humidity preventing layer **50** inside the substrate **100** adjacent to the third surface **100c**, that is, on the outskirt portion of the substrate **100** and may effectively reduce or prevent the infiltration of external oxygen or humidity via the third surface **100c**, even though the through-hole (TH) is formed.

[0070] In addition, a layer including the inorganic material for reducing or preventing the infiltration may not be additionally disposed on the substrate **100**. Rather, the organic/inorganic composite layer may be formed inside the substrate **100** via a sequential vapor infiltration (SVI) process (to be described below) and thus, a reduction in flexibility via stress concentration in an inorganic layer may be reduced or prevented.

[0071] An arbitrary thickness (e.g., a suitable thickness) of the humidity preventing layer **50** is determined and in FIG. 2B, the thickness of the humidity preventing layer **50** is illustrated as uniform for the sake of convenience; however, the present disclosure is not limited thereto and the thickness of the humidity preventing layer **50** may not have to be uniform.

[0072] In another embodiment, the humidity preventing layer 50 may be formed via an SVI process. A process of forming the humidity preventing layer 50 via the SVI process will be briefly described below with reference to FIG. 2B.

[0073] As described above, the substrate 100 may include organic materials (O) (e.g., a plurality of organic material molecules) and there may be a free volume (F) between the plurality of organic materials (O), as illustrated in FIG. 2B.

[0074] In FIG. 2B, the plurality of organic materials (O) are illustrated as having an arbitrary shape and the plurality of free volumes (F) between the plurality of organic materials (O) are illustrated in dashed lines for the sake of convenience; however, the number, occurrence locations, and sizes of the free volumes (F) are not limited thereto.

[0075] Since the free volumes (F) may provide paths of infiltration of oxygen or humidity when the through-hole (TH) is formed, oxygen or humidity may infiltrate via the free volumes (F) on the third surface 100c of the substrate 100.

[0076] Thus, an inorganic precursor may be injected into the free volumes (F) in the SVI process via the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to an embodiment.

[0077] The inorganic precursor may be subsequently changed to an inorganic material (I) via a reaction with a reactant, etc., and thus, any suitable material capable of filling the free volumes (F) may be utilized.

[0078] In another embodiment, the inorganic precursor may be trimethylaluminum (TMA, $((\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al})_2$).

[0079] The reactant may be added after having injected the inorganic precursor to the free volumes (F). In other words, the reactant may be added, the inorganic precursor which has been injected into the free volumes (F) may react with the reactant, and the inorganic precursor may be changed to the inorganic material (I).

[0080] In another embodiment, when the inorganic precursor is trimethylaluminum (TMA, $((\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al})_2$), the reactant to be added may be H_2O . In other words, $((\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al})_2$, the inorganic precursor, may react with H_2O and be changed to Al_2O_3 , the inorganic material (I) filling the free volumes (F) between organic materials (O).

[0081] In this case, the inorganic material filling the free volumes F between organic materials (O) may be aluminum oxide (e.g., Al_2O_3). In more detail, the inorganic precursor, $((\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al})_2$ may react with H_2O , the reactant, and be changed to Al_2O_3 , the inorganic material (I).

[0082] As a result, as illustrated in FIG. 2B, the inorganic material (I) may fill the free volumes (F) between organic materials (O), which are on the outskirt portion of the substrate 100 close to the second surface 100b and the third surface 100c, and may form the humidity preventing layer 50, the organic/inorganic composite layer.

[0083] In another embodiment, a top surface of the humidity preventing layer 50 may be rough.

[0084] Thus, the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 manufactured via the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to an embodiment may have the humidity preventing layer 50 disposed on the inside and the outskirt portion close to surfaces of the substrate 100. Thus, infiltration paths of oxygen or humidity into the substrate 100 may be blocked and the reliability of the organic light emitting diode may be enhanced.

[0085] Next, referring to FIG. 2C, a circuit unit including a thin film transistor (TFT) may be disposed on the substrate 100 having the humidity preventing layer 50 disposed thereon and on the carrier substrate 10.

[0086] Firstly, a buffer layer 110 may be disposed on the substrate 100. The buffer layer 110 may reduce or prevent a dispersion of ions of impurities, reduce or prevent an infiltration of external humidity or air, and function as a barrier layer and/or a blocking layer to flatten the surface of the substrate 100.

[0087] A thin film transistor (TFT) may be on the buffer layer 110. A case of a top gate TFT, in which an active layer (A), a gate electrode (G), a source electrode (S), and a drain electrode (D) are sequentially formed, is described below; however, the present disclosure is not limited thereto and various suitable types such as a bottom gate TFT may be utilized.

[0088] The active layer (A) may be disposed on the buffer layer 110. The active layer A may include poly-silicon and may include a channel region doped with no impurities, and a source region and a drain region which are respectively at both sides of the channel region and respectively doped with impurities. Impurities may vary depending on a kind of the TFT and may include n-type impurities or p-type impurities.

[0089] A gate insulating layer 210 may be disposed on the entire surface of the substrate 100 and the carrier substrate 10 to cover the active layer (A). The gate insulating layer 210 may include inorganic materials such as silicon oxides and silicon nitrides, and may include a multi-layer or a single layer. The gate insulating layer 210 may insulate the active layer A from the gate electrode G on the gate insulating layer 210.

[0090] The gate electrode G may be disposed on the gate insulating layer 210 after the gate insulating layer 210 has been disposed. The gate electrode G may be formed via a photolithography process and/or an etching process.

[0091] Materials for the gate electrode G may include at least one of metals selected from Mo, Al, Pt, Pd, Ag, Mg, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, Li, Ca, Ti, W, and Cu.

[0092] An interlayer insulating layer 230 may be disposed on the entire surface of the substrate 100 and the carrier substrate 10, after the gate electrode G has been disposed.

[0093] The interlayer insulating layer 230 may include inorganic or organic materials. In some embodiments, the interlayer insulating layer 230 may include inorganic materials. For example, the interlayer insulating layer 230 may include metal oxides and/or metal nitrides, and in more detail, the inorganic materials may include SiO_2 , SiN_x , SiON , Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , Ta_2O_5 , HfO_2 , and/or ZrO_2 .

[0094] The interlayer insulating layer 230 may include inorganic materials such as silicon oxides (SiO_x) and/or silicon nitrides (SiN_x), and may include a multi-layer or a single layer. In some embodiments, the interlayer insulating layer 230 may be configured to have a dual layer structure of $\text{SiO}_x/\text{SiN}_y$ or $\text{SiN}_x/\text{SiO}_y$.

[0095] The interlayer insulating layer 230 may insulate circuits on the gate electrode (G) and the interlayer insulating layer 230.

[0096] The source electrode (S) and the drain electrode (D) of the TFT may be on a top portion of the interlayer insulating layer 230.

[0097] In another embodiment, the source electrode (S) and the drain electrode (D) may include at least one of metals selected from Al, Pt, Pd, Ag, Mg, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, Li, Ca, Mo, Ti, W and Cu.

[0098] A via layer 250 may be on the entire surface of the substrate 100 and the carrier substrate 10 to cover the source electrode S and the drain electrode D.

[0099] The via layer 250 may include insulating materials. For example, the via layer 250 may include inorganic materials, organic materials, or a combination of organic/inorganic materials; have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure; and be formed via various suitable deposition methods. In some embodiments, the via layer 250 may include at least one of polyacrylic resin, epoxy resin, phenolic resin, polyimide-based resin, polyimide-based resin, unsaturated polyester-based resin, polyphenylene-based resin, polyphenylene sulfides-based resin and benzocyclobutene (BCB).

[0100] A pixel defining layer 270 may be on a top portion of the via layer 250. The pixel defining layer 270 may define a pixel region and a non-pixel region. The pixel defining layer 270 may include an opening 270a which may expose a first electrode 281 to be described below, and may be configured to cover the entire surface of the substrate 100 and the carrier substrate 10.

[0101] An intermediate layer 283, to be described below, may be disposed on the opening 270a, and the opening 270a may be an actual pixel region.

[0102] Next, referring to FIG. 2D, after the circuit unit has been disposed on the carrier substrate 10 and the substrate 100, on which the humidity preventing layer 50 has been disposed, the organic light emitting diode (OLED) electrically connected to the circuit unit may be disposed on the circuit unit.

[0103] In other words, the OLED may be on the top portion of the via layer 250. The OLED may include the first electrode 281, the intermediate layer 283 including an organic light emitting layer, and a second electrode 285. Holes and electrons injected from the first electrode 281 and the second electrode 285 of the OLED may combine in the organic light emitting layer of the intermediate layer 283 and generate light.

[0104] The first electrode 281 and/or the second electrode 285 may include a transparent electrode or a reflective electrode. When the transparent electrode is equipped (e.g., provided), the transparent electrode may include ITO, IZO, ZnO and/or In_2O_3 . When the reflective electrode is equipped (e.g., provided), the reflective electrode may include a reflective layer including Ag, Mg, Al, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, or a compound of these metals, and a transparent layer including ITO, IZO, ZnO and/or In_2O_3 . In some embodiments, the first electrode 281 or the second electrode 285 may have a structure of ITO/Ag/ITO.

[0105] The intermediate layer 283 may include the organic emission layer. In another embodiment, the intermediate layer 283 may include the organic emission layer and may further include at least one of a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer. However, the exemplary embodiment is not limited thereto and the intermediate layer 283 may include the organic light emitting layer and further include other various suitable functional layers.

[0106] The intermediate layer 283 may be on the first electrode 281, and the second electrode 285 may be on the

intermediate layer 283. In some embodiments, the intermediate layer 283 may be formed via a deposition process using a fine metal mask (FMM), and the second electrode 285 may be formed via a vacuum deposition method, etc.

[0107] The second electrode 285 may form an electric field with the first electrode 281 so that light may be emitted from the intermediate layer 283. The first electrode 281 may be patterned for each pixel P, and the second electrode 285 may be configured to apply a voltage in common to all pixels P.

[0108] Next, referring to FIG. 2E, the OLED adjacent to the through-hole (TH) may be removed.

[0109] As described above, the OLED may include the first electrode 281, the intermediate layer 283, and the second electrode 285. At least a portion of a plurality of layers included in the intermediate layer 283 and the second electrode 285 may be deposited across the board onto (e.g., on the entire surface of) the substrate 100 and the carrier substrate 10.

[0110] A portion of the intermediate layer 283 and/or the second electrode 285 which are deposited across the board may be removed via an etching process in the vicinity of the through-hole (TH) in the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to an embodiment.

[0111] As described below, since the opening unit (OP) of the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 may be disposed at locations corresponding to the through-hole (TH), the OLED in the vicinity of the through-hole (TH) may be firstly removed before the opening unit (OP) is formed (e.g., disposed).

[0112] The reason is that when the opening unit (OP) is disposed later without removing the OLED in the vicinity of the through-hole (TH), side surfaces of the intermediate layer 283 and/or the second electrode 285 of the OLED may be exposed to the outside, which may provide infiltration paths of oxygen and/or humidity.

[0113] Accordingly, the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to an embodiment may be enhanced in blocking infiltration paths of oxygen and/or humidity through the side surfaces via removing of a portion of the OLED, especially the intermediate layer 283 and/or the second electrode 285, in the vicinity of the through-hole (TH) before forming the opening unit (OP).

[0114] Next, referring to FIG. 2F, an encapsulating unit 300 encapsulating the OLED may be disposed on a top portion of the OLED.

[0115] The encapsulating unit 300 may protect the plurality of TFT's on the substrate 100 and the carrier substrate 10, the OLED, etc., from infiltration of external humidity, oxygen, etc.

[0116] A shape of the encapsulating unit 300 may not be limited, and any suitable shape may be applied as long as the OLED may be encapsulated.

[0117] In another embodiment, the encapsulating unit 300 may include an encapsulating material, or may be formed in a thin film encapsulation shape (e.g., in a thin film structure).

[0118] The encapsulating unit 300 is illustrated as one layer (e.g., a single layer) in FIG. 2F for the sake of convenience; however, when the encapsulating unit 300 is formed in the thin film encapsulation shape, a plurality of films may be laminated to form the encapsulating unit 300.

[0119] In another embodiment, the encapsulating unit **300** may be formed in the thin film encapsulation shape in which a plurality of organic layers and a plurality of inorganic layers are alternatively laminated.

[0120] The inorganic layer may tightly reduce or prevent the infiltration of oxygen and/or humidity, while the organic layer may provide flexibility via absorbing stress of the inorganic layer.

[0121] The inorganic layer may be a single layer or a laminated layer including metal oxides and/or metal nitrides. In another embodiment, the inorganic layer may include any one of SiNx, Al₂O₃, SiO₂, and TiO₂.

[0122] The organic layer may include a polymer, and may be, for example, a single layer or a laminated layer including any one of PET, polyimide, PC, epoxy, polyethylene, and PAR. For example, the organic layer may be PAR. In more detail, the organic layer may include a polymerized monomer composition including diacrylate monomer and triacrylate monomer. The monomer composition may further include monoacrylate monomer in another embodiment. In addition, the monomer composition may further include a photo-initiator such as thermoplastic olefin (TPO); however, it is not limited thereto.

[0123] Next, referring to FIG. 2F, the carrier substrate **10** which has been temporarily attached may be removed from the substrate **100** and a protecting film **400** may be attached.

[0124] In another embodiment, the protecting film **400** may include any suitable material selected from polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethersulphone (PES), polyetherimide (PEI), polyethylene (PE), urethane and polycarbonate.

[0125] The protecting film **400** may include a top protecting film **410** attached to the top portion of the encapsulating unit **300** and a bottom protecting film **430** attached to the bottom portion of the substrate **100**. Both the top protecting film **410** and the bottom protecting film **430** are attached in an embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2F; however, it is merely an example, and only one of the top protecting film **410** or the bottom protecting film **430** may be attached.

[0126] As the top protecting film **410** is attached to the top portion of the encapsulating unit **300**, the encapsulating unit **300** may perform a function of protecting the OLED from external humidity and/or oxygen via a complete encapsulation and at the same time, may protect the OLED via an additional formation of the top protecting film **410**.

[0127] The bottom protecting film **430**, which is attached to the bottom portion of the substrate **100**, may also protect the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** from an impact, etc., of the outside.

[0128] In another embodiment, the top protecting film **410** and the bottom protecting film **430** may include an adhesive layer which may be (e.g., which is) an acrylic strong-adhesive film.

[0129] After the top protecting film **410** and the bottom protecting film **430** are attached, the opening unit (OP) may be formed (e.g., disposed) at locations corresponding to the through-hole (TH). In other words, the opening unit (OP) may be formed (e.g., disposed) within a location where the through-hole (TH) is disposed, as illustrated in FIG. 2F.

[0130] In another embodiment, the opening unit (OP) may be configured to penetrate from the bottom surface of the bottom protecting film **430** to the top surface of the top protecting film **410** via a CO₂ laser, etc.

[0131] The opening unit (OP) may be formed as a hole via physical removing at least a portion of the components arranged inside the through-hole (TH). A formation method of the opening unit (OP) is not limited thereto and the opening unit (OP) may be formed via various suitable methods.

[0132] In another embodiment, the opening unit (OP) may be configured to penetrate the circuit unit and the encapsulating unit **300** arranged inside the through-hole (TH).

[0133] In another embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 2F, the opening unit (OP) may be configured to penetrate not only the circuit unit and the encapsulating unit **300**, but also the top protecting film **410** and the bottom protecting film **430**.

[0134] As described in detail above, the opening unit (OP) may be disposed at locations corresponding to the through-hole (TH) and in another embodiment, a width W₂ of the opening unit (OP) may be equal to or less than a width W₁ of the through-hole (TH).

[0135] The opening unit (OP) may be formed such that the width W₂ of the opening unit (OP) is less than the width W₁ of the through-hole (TH), as illustrated in FIG. 2F, via the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** according to an embodiment.

[0136] When the opening unit (OP) is configured to penetrate the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** in the display area (DA) of the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000**, there may be a concern that external oxygen and/or humidity infiltrates via exposed side surfaces.

[0137] However, as described in detail above, since the humidity preventing layer **50** is formed inside the substrate **100** via the SVI process, the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** according to embodiments may be enhanced in preventing infiltration of oxygen or humidity through the side surfaces.

[0138] As a result, since external humidity and/or oxygen may not infiltrate into the substrate **100**, especially via the side surfaces, even with the opening unit (OP) formed, a desired feature of enhancing reliability of the OLED may be obtained.

[0139] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view, cut along the line II-II' in FIG. 1, illustrating an organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** which is manufactured according to an embodiment of the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000**. In FIG. 3, like reference numerals in FIGS. 2A through 2F denote like elements, and a duplicate description will be omitted for simplicity.

[0140] According to an embodiment, the organic light emitting display apparatus **1000** may include the substrate **100** including the through-hole (TH), the humidity preventing layer **50** on the substrate **100**, the circuit unit **70** on the substrate **100**, and the OLED on the circuit unit **70**.

[0141] Components such as the circuit unit **70** and the OLED are schematically illustrated for the sake of convenience; however, shapes of these components are not limited thereto.

[0142] The substrate **100** may include the first surface **100a**, the second surface **100b** opposite to the first surface **100a**, and the third surface **100c** perpendicular to the second surface **100b**.

[0143] The third surface **100c** may be the side surfaces of the substrate **100**. The third surface **100c** may be additionally exposed due to the through-hole (TH) arranged on the substrate **100**.

[0144] In another embodiment, the humidity preventing layer 50 may be the organic/inorganic composite layer and be inside the substrate 100.

[0145] In another embodiment, the humidity preventing layer 50 may be arranged on the outskirt portion of the substrate 100 adjacent to the second surface 100b and the third surface 100c.

[0146] The humidity preventing layer 50 may be the organic/inorganic composite layer formed via the SVI process and may provide an enhancement of preventing infiltration of external humidity or oxygen via the third surface 100c, the side surfaces of the substrate 100, by blocking infiltration paths of humidity of oxygen.

[0147] The circuit unit 70 including the TFT may be on the substrate 100 and may include the opening unit (OP).

[0148] The OLED electrically connected to the circuit unit 70 may be on the circuit unit 70.

[0149] In another embodiment, the OLED may not be arranged in the vicinity of the through-hole (TH). In other words, the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to an embodiment may be manufactured in a state in which the OLED close to the through-hole (TH) is removed.

[0150] According to an embodiment, the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 may further include an encapsulating unit 300 encapsulating each of OLED's.

[0151] In another embodiment, since the OLED may not be arranged in the vicinity of the through-hole (TH), the encapsulating unit 300 also may not be arranged in the vicinity of the through-hole (TH).

[0152] According to an embodiment, the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 may further include the protecting film 400 protecting the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 from external humidity, oxygen, impact, etc.

[0153] As illustrated in FIG. 3, the protecting film 400 may include the bottom protecting film 430 on the bottom portion of the first surface 100a and the top protecting film 410 on the top portion of the encapsulating unit 300; however, it is not limited thereto, and only the top protecting film 410 or the bottom protecting film 430 may be included.

[0154] In another embodiment, the top protecting film 410 and/or the bottom protecting film 430 may include an opening corresponding to the opening unit (OP), like the circuit unit 70.

[0155] As illustrated in FIG. 3, the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000 according to an embodiment may include the opening unit (OP) penetrating the organic light emitting display apparatus 1000.

[0156] In another embodiment, the opening unit (OP) may be arranged at locations corresponding to the through-hole (TH), that is, inside the through-hole (TH).

[0157] The width W2 of the opening unit (OP) may be equal to or less than the width W1 of the through-hole (TH).

[0158] In another embodiment, the opening unit (OP) may be configured to penetrate the circuit unit 70, the top protecting film 410, and the bottom protecting film 430.

[0159] It should be understood that embodiments described herein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects within each embodiment should typically be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other embodiments.

[0160] While one or more embodiments have been described with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope as defined by the following claims, and equivalents thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting display apparatus comprising:
 - a substrate having a first surface, a second surface opposite to the first surface, and a through-hole penetrating from the first surface to the second surface;
 - a humidity preventing layer on the substrate;
 - a circuit unit on the substrate and comprising an opening unit arranged at a location corresponding to the through-hole; and
 - an organic light emitting diode on a top portion of the circuit unit, wherein the humidity preventing layer comprises an organic/inorganic composite layer.
2. The organic light emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein the substrate has a third surface perpendicular to the second surface, and the humidity preventing layer is disposed on an outskirt portion of the substrate adjacent to the second and third surfaces.
3. The organic light emitting display apparatus of claim 1, wherein a width of the opening unit is equal to or less than that of the through-hole.
4. The organic light emitting display apparatus of claim 3, further comprising a bottom protecting film on a bottom portion of the substrate and a top protecting film on a top portion of the organic light emitting diode, wherein the opening unit penetrates through the top and bottom protecting films.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其制造方法		
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摘要(译)

一种制造有机发光显示装置的方法，包括：制备具有第一表面和与第一表面相对的第二表面的基板；形成从第一表面到第二表面穿透基板的通孔；在基板上形成防湿层；在基板上形成多个有机发光二极管；从多个有机发光二极管中去除与通孔相邻的有机发光二极管，其中可以通过顺序蒸汽渗透（SVI）工艺在基板上形成防湿层。

