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(54) **ORGANIC LAYER DEPOSITION
APPARATUS AND METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING ORGANIC LIGHT
EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS USING
THE SAME**

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(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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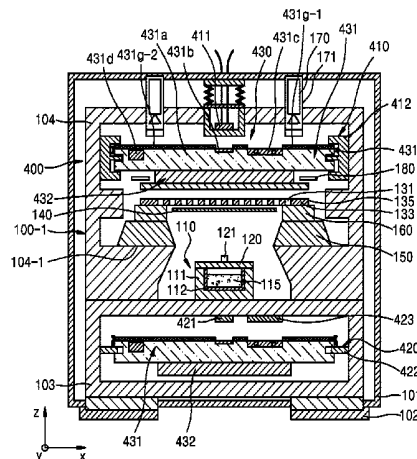
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic layer deposition apparatus including: a convey-
ing unit including a first conveying unit conveying in a first
direction a moving unit to which a substrate is removably
adhered, and a second conveying unit conveying in a direc-
tion opposite to the first direction the moving unit from
which the substrate is separated, in which the moving unit
may be cyclically conveyed by the first and second convey-
ing units; and a deposition unit including a deposition
assembly being separate from the substrate while the first
conveying unit conveys the substrate adhered to the moving
unit and having a material deposited onto the substrate, and
a housing having the deposition assembly provided therein
and an internal space allowing the moving unit to pass
therethrough, in which the movable unit may include a main
body unit, an electrostatic chuck provided on the main body
unit and having the substrate adhered thereto, a contactless
power supply (CPS) module provided facing with the elec-
trostatic chuck each other on the main body unit, and a shield
unit having at least a portion thereof provided on the main
body unit with the CPS module thereon and preventing heat
transfer.

17 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 3

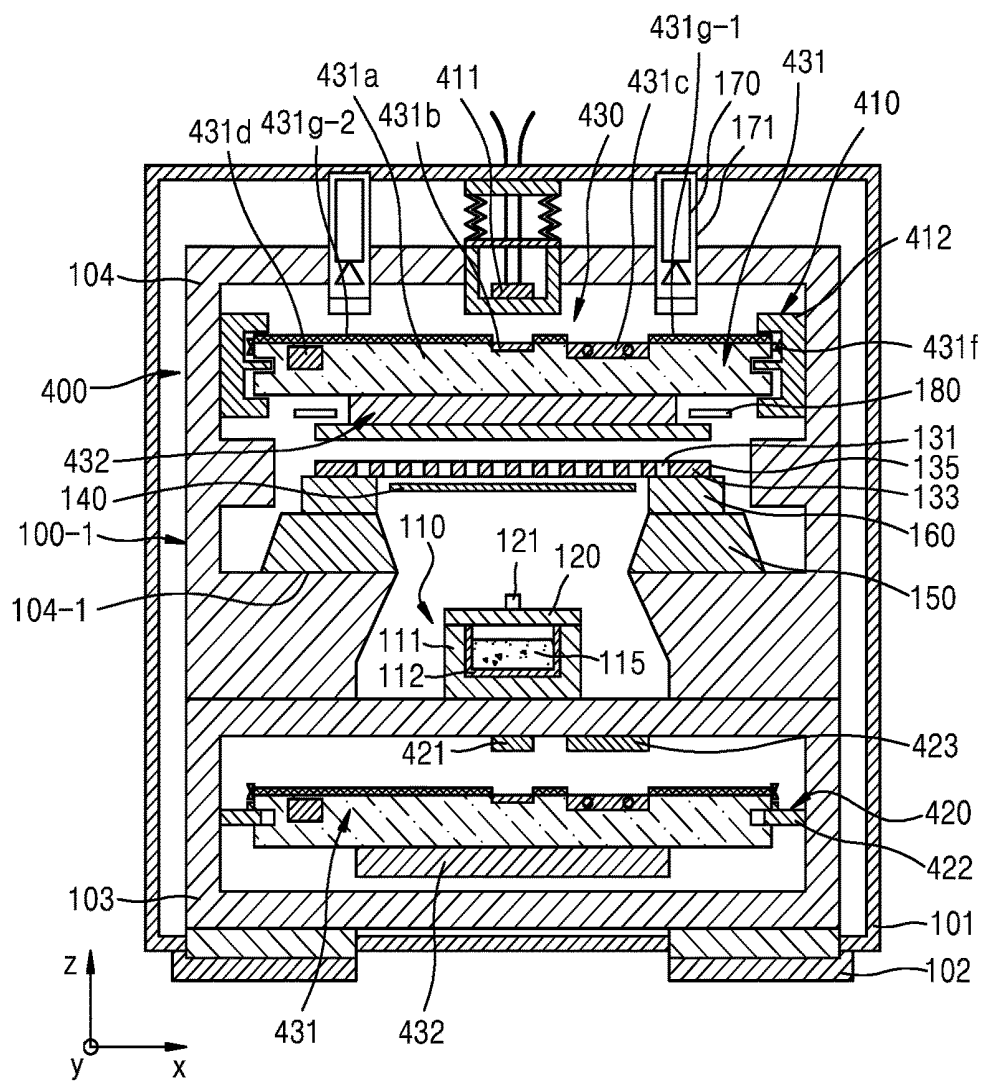


FIG. 4

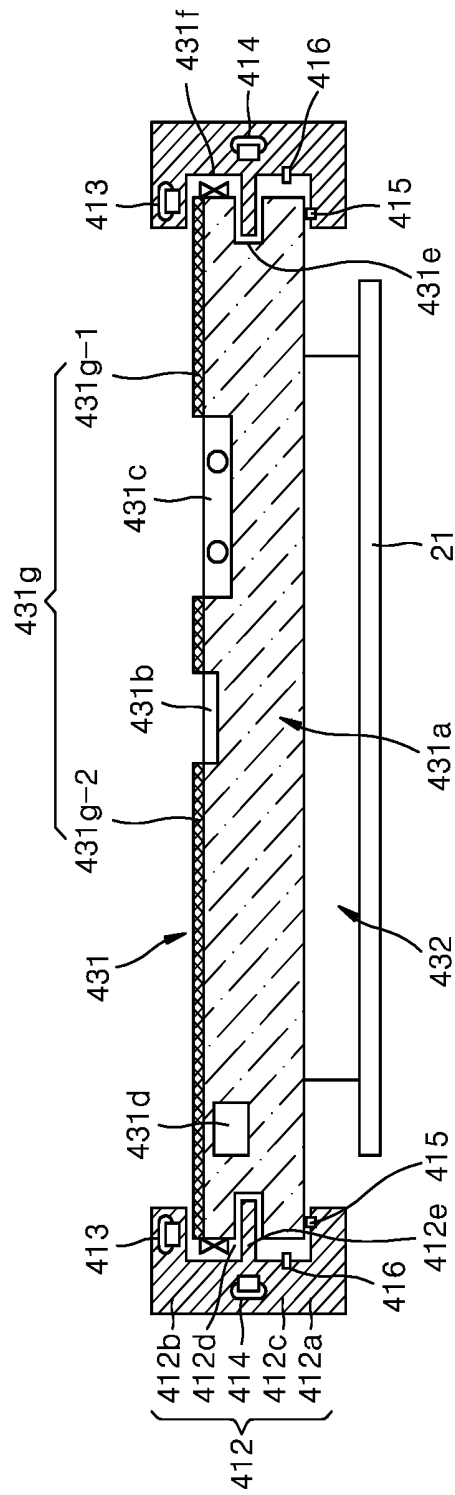


FIG. 5

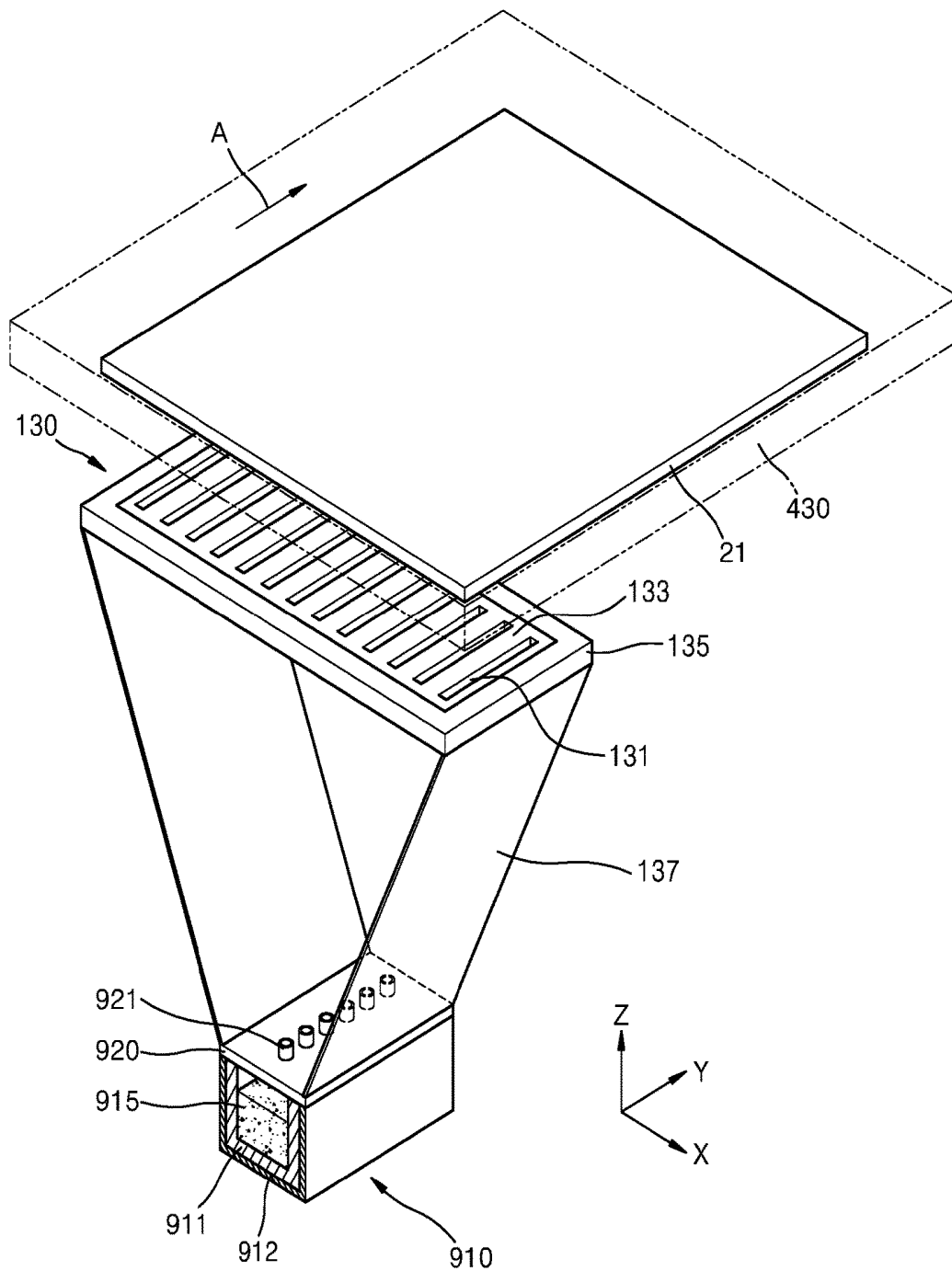


FIG. 6

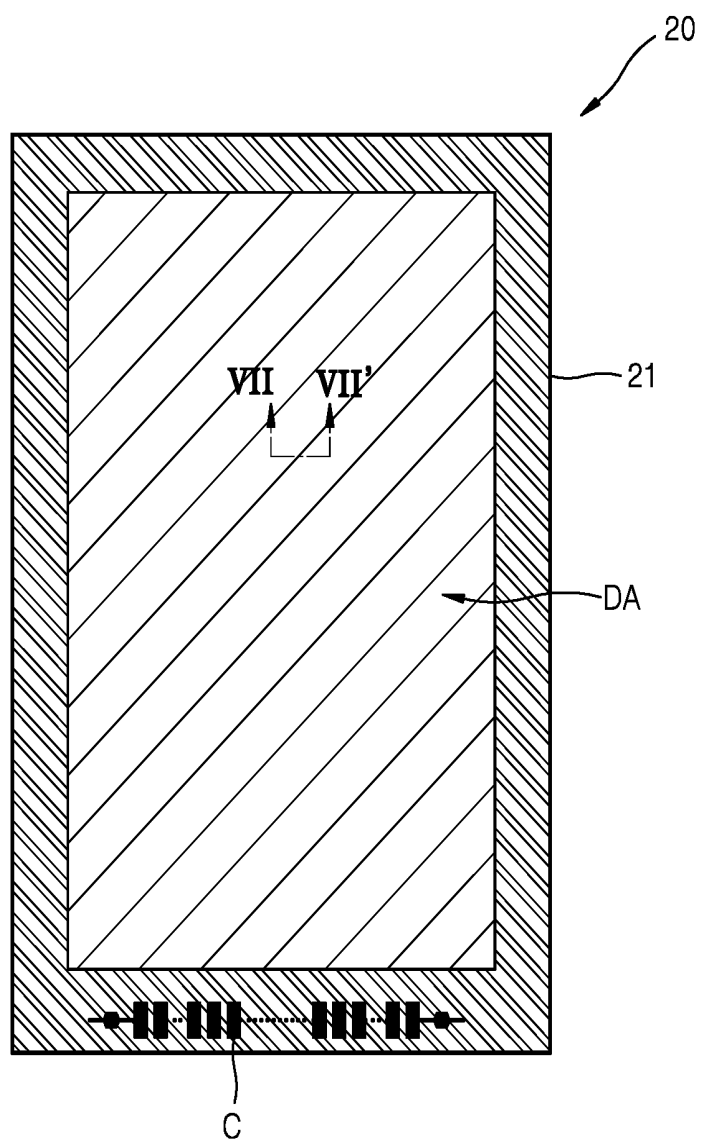
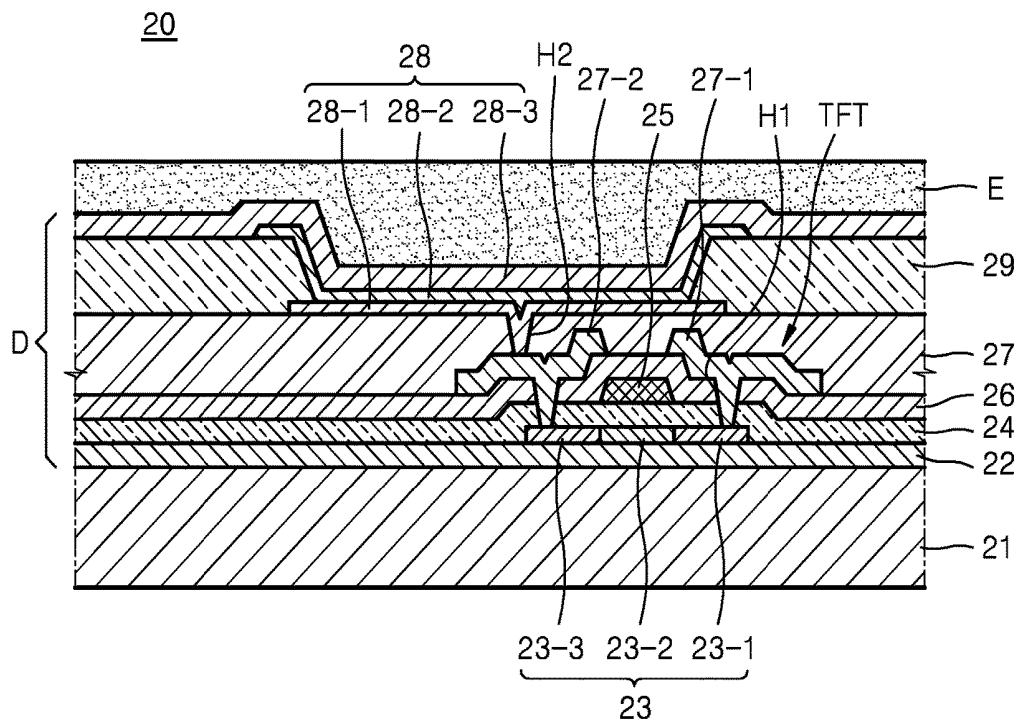


FIG. 7



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ORGANIC LAYER DEPOSITION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0172652, filed on Dec. 4, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

Field

Exemplary embodiments relate to an apparatus and a method, and more particularly, to an organic layer deposition apparatus and a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus using the organic layer deposition apparatus.

Discussion of the Background

An organic light emitting display apparatus has advantages over many other kinds of display apparatuses currently in use, such as wide viewing angles, excellent contrast, and fast response speeds. Thus, the organic light emitting display element has received attention as a next-generation display element among display apparatuses.

The organic light emitting display apparatus has a configuration in which an intermediate layer is disposed between a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, the intermediate layer including a light emitting layer. In this case, the first and second electrodes and the intermediate layer may be formed via various methods, one of which is an independent deposition method. A fine metal mask (FMM), which has openings with patterns identical or similar to patterns on the intermediate layer, etc., is adhered to a substrate on which the intermediate layer, etc. are to be provided. Then, materials for the intermediate layer, etc., are deposited, and the intermediate layer, etc., with certain patterns are formed.

However, the method of using the FMM has a limitation in that using a large mother glass is inadequate for forming a large-area organic light emitting display apparatus. The reason for this is that a large-area FMM causes a bending phenomenon as a result of its own weight, and the bending action may result in distorted patterns. This effect is contrary to the current trend for a fixed shape of patterns.

In addition, a great amount of time is required in a process of separating the substrate from the FMM after the substrate and the FMM have been aligned with and adhered to each other and the deposition has been performed, which results in a lengthened manufacturing time and reduced production efficiency.

The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the background of the inventive concept, and, therefore, it may contain information that does not form the prior art that is already known in this country to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY

Exemplary embodiments provide an organic layer deposition apparatus and a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus using the organic layer

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deposition apparatus, which solves a problem that a substrate may not be adhered to a carrier due to thermal deformation in the carrier caused by an induced current being generated while a conventional organic layer deposition apparatus and a method of manufacturing a conventional organic light emitting display apparatus use wireless charging.

Additional aspects will be set forth in the detailed description which follows, and, in part, will be apparent from the disclosure, or may be learned by practice of the inventive concept.

An exemplary embodiment discloses an organic layer deposition apparatus including: a conveying unit including a first conveying unit configured to convey, in a first direction, a moving unit to which a substrate is removably adhered, and a second conveying unit configured to convey, in a second direction opposite to the first direction, the moving unit from which the substrate has been separated, in which the moving unit is cyclically conveyed by the first and second conveying units; and a deposition unit including a deposition assembly separate from the substrate and configured to deposit a material onto the substrate while the first conveying unit conveys the substrate adhered to the moving unit, and a housing having the deposition assembly provided therein and an internal space allowing the moving unit to pass therethrough, in which the movable unit may include a main body unit, an electrostatic chuck provided on the main body unit and having the substrate adhered thereto, a contactless power supply (CPS) module facing with the electrostatic chuck each other on the main body unit, and a shield unit having at least a portion thereof provided on the main body unit with the CPS module thereon to prevent heat transfer.

An exemplary embodiment also discloses a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus, including adhering a substrate onto a bottom surface of a moving unit; conveying the moving unit to a first conveying unit configured to pass through a chamber while the substrate is adhered to the moving unit; forming a layer by depositing the deposition material supplied from the deposition assembly onto the substrate while conveying the substrate to the first conveying unit relatively in the first direction with respect to the deposition assembly, in a state of maintaining the deposition assembly provided inside the chamber and the substrate separate from the deposition assembly; and returning the moving unit having been separate from the substrate to a second conveying unit configured to pass through the chamber, in which the moving unit may block a transfer of heat generated in the second conveying unit while being returned by the second conveying unit.

The foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the claimed subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the inventive concept, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the inventive concept, and, together with the description, serve to explain principles of the inventive concept.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an organic layer deposition apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a deposition unit of the organic layer deposition apparatus illustrated in FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the deposition unit of the organic layer deposition apparatus illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a first conveying unit and a moving unit of the deposition unit of the organic layer deposition apparatus of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of a deposition assembly of an organic layer deposition apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a plan view of an organic light emitting display apparatus manufactured via the organic layer deposition apparatus of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 6, cut along a line VII-VII'.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of various exemplary embodiments. It is apparent, however, that various exemplary embodiments may be practiced without these specific details or with one or more equivalent arrangements. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring various exemplary embodiments.

In the accompanying figures, the size and relative sizes of layers, films, panels, regions, etc., may be exaggerated for clarity and descriptive purposes. Also, like reference numerals denote like elements.

When an element or layer is referred to as being “on,” “connected to,” or “coupled to” another element or layer, it may be directly on, connected to, or coupled to the other element or layer or intervening elements or layers may be present. When, however, an element or layer is referred to as being “directly on,” “directly connected to,” or “directly coupled to” another element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present. For the purposes of this disclosure, “at least one of X, Y, and Z” and “at least one selected from the group consisting of X, Y, and Z” may be construed as X only, Y only, Z only, or any combination of two or more of X, Y, and Z, such as, for instance, XYZ, XYY, YZ, and ZZ. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

Although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers, and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers, and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer, and/or section from another element, component, region, layer, and/or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer, and/or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer, and/or section without departing from the teachings of the present disclosure.

Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “above,” “upper,” and the like, may be used herein for descriptive purposes, and, thereby, to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the drawings. Spatially relative

terms are intended to encompass different orientations of an apparatus in use, operation, and/or manufacture in addition to the orientation depicted in the drawings. For example, if the apparatus in the drawings is turned over, elements described as “below” or “beneath” other elements or features would then be oriented “above” the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term “below” can encompass both an orientation of above and below. Furthermore, the apparatus may be otherwise oriented (e.g., rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations), and, as such, the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular forms, “a,” “an,” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Moreover, the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes,” and/or “including,” when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

Various exemplary embodiments are described herein with reference to sectional illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized exemplary embodiments and/or intermediate structures. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances, are to be expected. Thus, exemplary embodiments disclosed herein should not be construed as limited to the particular illustrated shapes of regions, but are to include deviations in shapes that result from, for instance, manufacturing. The regions illustrated in the drawings are schematic in nature and their shapes are not intended to illustrate the actual shape of a region of a device and are not intended to be limiting.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this disclosure is a part. Terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense, unless expressly so defined herein.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of an organic layer deposition apparatus according to one or more exemplary embodiments. FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a deposition unit of the organic layer deposition apparatus illustrated in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the deposition unit of the organic layer deposition apparatus illustrated in FIG. 1. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a first conveying unit and a moving unit of the deposition unit of the organic layer deposition apparatus of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment.

Referring to FIGS. 1 through 4, an organic layer deposition apparatus 1 may include a deposition unit 100, a loading unit 200, an unloading unit 300, and a conveying unit 400.

The loading unit 200 may include a first rack 212, a loading chamber 214, a first reversal chamber 218, and a buffer chamber 219.

A plurality of substrates 21 prior to the deposition may be loaded on the first rack 212. A loading robot equipped in the loading chamber 214 may grab a substrate 21 from the first rack 212, place the substrate 21 on a moving unit 430

conveyed from a second conveying unit 420, and carry the moving unit 430 with the substrate 21 attached thereto to the first reversal chamber 218.

The first reversal chamber 218 may be adjacent to the loading chamber 214, and may include a first reversal robot that may reverse the moving unit 430 on the first reversal chamber 218 and load the moving unit 430 onto a first conveying unit 410.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the loading robot of the loading chamber 214 may place the substrate 21 onto a top surface of the moving unit 430, and the moving unit 430 may be conveyed to the first reversal chamber 218 in this state. As the first reversal robot of the reversal chamber 218 reverses the reversal chamber 218, the substrate 21 may face downward in the deposition unit 100.

A configuration of the unloading unit 300 may be opposite to that of the loading unit 200 described above. In other words, a second reversal robot may reverse, in a second reversal chamber 328, the substrate 21 and the moving unit 430 having passed the deposition unit 100, and move them to a removal chamber 324. A removal robot may take out the substrate 21 and the moving unit 430 from the removal chamber 324, separate the substrate 21 from the moving unit 430, and load the substrate 21 onto a second rack 322. The moving unit 430, separated from the substrate 21, may be conveyed back to the loading unit 200 via the second conveying unit 420.

However, the present inventive concept is not limited thereto, and the substrate 21 may be directly conveyed to the deposition unit 100 while the substrate 21 is adhered to the bottom surface of the moving unit 430, since the substrate 21 has first been adhered to the moving unit 430. In this case, the first reversal robot in the first reversal chamber 218 and the second reversal robot in the second reversal chamber 328 may be unnecessary and, therefore, omitted.

The deposition unit 100 may include at least one chamber 101 for deposition. According to an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, the deposition unit 100 may include the chamber 101, and a plurality of organic layer deposition assemblies 100-1, 100-2, . . . , 100-*n* may be provided in the chamber 101. According to an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, eleven organic layer deposition assemblies, that is, a first organic layer deposition assembly 100-1, a second organic layer deposition assembly 100-2, . . . , an 11th organic layer deposition assembly 100-11 are provided in the chamber 101, although the number of organic layer deposition assemblies may be changed depending on the deposition material and deposition conditions. The chamber 101 may be maintained at a vacuum while the deposition is performed.

One or more of the eleven organic layer deposition assemblies may be used for depositing common layers, and the others may be used for depositing pattern layers. In this case, the organic layer deposition assemblies used for depositing common layers may not include separate patterning slit sheets 130 (see FIG. 2).

According to an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, the moving unit 430 having the substrate 21 adhered thereto may be sequentially conveyed by the first conveying unit 410 to the deposition unit 100, or to the loading unit 200, to the deposition unit 100, and to the unloading unit 300. The moving unit 430 having been separated from the substrate 21 in the unloading unit 300 may be returned to the loading unit 200 via the second conveying unit 420.

The first conveying unit 410 may be configured to pass through the chamber 101 when passing through the depo-

sition unit 100, and the second conveying unit 420 may be configured to convey the moving unit 430 with the substrate 21 separated therefrom.

The organic layer deposition apparatus 1 may have the first and second conveying units 410 and 420 respectively provided above and below in the organic layer deposition apparatus 1. Thus, after the moving unit 430, having the deposition completely performed thereon while passing through the first conveying unit 410, has the substrate 21 separated therefrom in the unloading unit 300, the moving unit 430 may be returned to the loading unit 200 via the second conveying unit 420 provided under the first conveying unit 410, and accordingly, space utilization may be enhanced.

The deposition unit 100 in FIG. 1 may further include a deposition source replacement unit 190 on one side of the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1. Although not illustrated in detail in the drawing, the deposition source replacement unit 190 may be a cassette type, and may be drawn from the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1 to the outside. Thus, ease of replacement of the deposition source 110 (see FIG. 3) of the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1 may be enhanced.

FIG. 1 illustrates two sets provided in parallel with each other, in which each set is to compose the organic layer deposition apparatus including the loading unit 200, the deposition unit 100, the unloading unit 300, and the conveying unit 400. In other words, it will be understood that a total of two organic layer deposition apparatuses 1 are respectively provided on an upper side and on a lower side of FIG. 1. In this case, a patterning slit sheet replacement unit 500 may be further included between the two organic layer deposition apparatuses 1. In other words, since the patterning slit sheet replacement unit 500 is provided between the two organic layer deposition apparatuses 1, and thus, the two organic layer deposition apparatuses 1 may commonly use the patterning slit sheet replacement unit 500, space utilization may be enhanced, compared with a case in which each of the organic layer deposition apparatuses 1 includes the patterning slit sheet replacement unit 500.

The deposition unit 100 of the organic layer deposition apparatus 1 may include at least one of the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1 and the conveying unit 400.

An overall configuration of the deposition unit 100 will be described below.

The chamber 101 may have a hollow box shape and include at least one of the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1 and the conveying unit 400 therein. In another aspect, a foot 102 may be configured to be fixed on the ground, a bottom housing 103 may be provided on the foot 102, and a top housing 104 may be provided above the bottom housing 103. The chamber 101 may be configured to accommodate both of the bottom housing 103 and the top housing 104 therein. A connecting area connecting the bottom housing 103 and the chamber 101 may be encapsulated, and the inside of the chamber 101 may be completely blocked from the outside. Thus, the bottom housing 103 and the top housing 104 may maintain a fixed location even with repeated shrinkage or expansion of the chamber 101 by disposing the bottom housing 103 and the top housing 104 on the foot 102, which is fixed on the ground. Accordingly, the bottom housing 103 and the top housing 104 may function as a certain reference frame in the deposition unit 100.

The organic layer deposition assembly 100-1 and the first conveying unit 410 of the conveying unit 400 may be provided in the top housing 104, and the second conveying

unit **420** of the conveying unit **400** may be provided in the bottom housing **103**. In addition, because the moving unit **430** may make a cyclic movement between the first and second conveying units **410** and **420**, the deposition may be continuously performed.

A detailed configuration of the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** will be described below.

The organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may include a deposition source **110**, a deposition source nozzle unit **120**, a patterning slit sheet **130**, a blocking member **140**, a first stage **150**, a second stage **160**, a camera **170**, a sensor **180**, etc. All configuration components in FIGS. **2** and **3** may be provided in the chamber **101**, in which a proper degree of vacuum is maintained, in order to secure a straightness of the deposition material.

A high degree of vacuum, identical to that of an FMM deposition method, in (not illustrated) the chamber **101** may need to be maintained so that a deposition material **115** supplied from the deposition source **110** may pass through the deposition source nozzle unit **120** and the patterning slit sheet **130** and may be deposited into a desired pattern. In addition, the temperature of the patterning slit sheet **130** may need to be sufficiently lower than that of the deposition source **110** (for example, equal to or less than about 100° C.). The reason for this is that only when the temperature of the patterning slit sheet **130** is sufficiently low, a problem of thermal expansion of the patterning slit sheet **130** may be minimized.

The substrate **21**, a deposition object, may be provided in the chamber **101**. The substrate **21** may be a flat display apparatus substrate, and a large area substrate, such as a mother glass for forming a plurality of flat display apparatuses, may be used.

A size of the FMM needs to be the same as that of a substrate in a conventional FMM deposition method. Accordingly, as the size of the substrate increases, the FMM needs to be larger and thus, a problem may arise that manufacturing the FMM becomes more difficult and aligning the FMM with a fine pattern via stretching of the FMM also becomes more difficult.

To solve such problems, the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** according to an exemplary embodiment may perform deposition while the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** and the substrate **21** move relative to each other. In other words, the deposition may be continuously performed as the substrate **21** facing the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** moves in a y-axis direction. In other words, as the substrate **21** may move in a direction of an arrow A in FIG. **2**, the deposition may be performed utilizing a scanning method. A case in which the deposition is performed as the substrate **21** moves in the y-axis direction in the chamber (not illustrated) is illustrated in the drawing. However, the present inventive concept is not limited thereto, and the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may itself move in the y-axis direction and the deposition may be performed while the substrate **21** is fixed.

Thus, the patterning slit sheet **130** may be manufactured to be much smaller than that of a conventional FMM with the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** of the present inventive concept. In other words, since the deposition is continuously performed in a scanning method as the substrate **21** moves along the y-axis direction in the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** of the present inventive concept, a length of the patterning slit sheet **130** in at least one of the x-axis and the y-axis directions may be much less than that of the substrate **21**. In this manner, the patterning slit sheet **130** may be manufactured to be much smaller than

that of a conventional FMM and thus, the patterning slit sheet **130** of the present inventive concept may be easily manufactured. In other words, the patterning slit sheet **130** having a smaller size than that of conventional FMM may be advantageous over the FMM deposition method with regard to various processes, such as an etching operation of the patterning slit sheet **130**, subsequent fine stretching and welding operations, and transfer and cleaning operations. Additionally, this advantage may increase as a display apparatus becomes large.

The organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** and the substrate **21** may need to be separate from each other so that the deposition may be performed as the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** and the substrate **21** move relative to each other.

The deposition source **110** accommodating and heating the deposition material **115** may be provided on a side facing the substrate **21** in the chamber **101**. The deposition may be performed onto the substrate **21** as the deposition material **115** accommodated in the deposition source **110** evaporates.

The deposition source **110** may include a furnace **111** having the deposition material **115** filled therein, and a heater **112** which may heat the furnace **111** and evaporate the deposition material **115** having filled the furnace **111** toward a side of the furnace **111**, in detail, toward the deposition source nozzle unit **120**.

The deposition source nozzle unit **120** may be provided on a side of the deposition source **110**, in detail, toward the substrate **21** from the deposition source **110**.

The patterning slit sheet **130** may be further included between the deposition source **110** and the substrate **21**. The patterning slit sheet **130** may further include a frame **135** in a shape of a window frame, and a plurality of patterning slits **131** along the x-axis direction. The deposition material **115** evaporated from the deposition source **110** may pass through the deposition source nozzle unit **120** and the patterning slit sheet **130**, and reach the substrate **21**, the body to be deposited. In this case, the total number of deposition source nozzles **121** may be greater than that of the patterning slits **131**.

The deposition source **110** described above (and the deposition source nozzle unit **120** combined therewith) and the patterning slit sheet **130** may be separate from each other.

As described above, according to an exemplary embodiment, the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may perform deposition while moving relative to the substrate **21**, and the patterning slit sheet **130** may be separate from the substrate **21** so that the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may move relative to the substrate **21**.

The deposition process has been performed with a substrate adhered to a mask for preventing shadows on the substrate in a conventional FMM deposition method. However, when the substrate is adhered to the mask as such, low quality may result because of contact between the substrate and the mask. In addition, because the mask may not move with respect to the substrate, the mask may need to be formed with an identical size like the substrate. Accordingly, although the mask size needs to increase as the display apparatus becomes larger, there is a problem that preparation of a large mask becomes more difficult.

To solve such a problem, the patterning slit sheet **130** of the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may be separate from the substrate **21**, the body to be deposited, by a certain gap, according to an exemplary embodiment.

Because it has become possible to form a mask smaller than a substrate and perform deposition while moving the

mask with respect to the substrate, preparing the mask may be easy. In addition, reduced quality due to contact between the substrate and the mask may be prevented. Additionally, since a time for adhering the substrate and the mask to each other during a process is unnecessary, a manufacturing speed may be enhanced.

Next, a detailed arrangement of configuration components in the top housing 104 is described below.

First, the deposition source 110 and the deposition source nozzle unit 120 described above may be disposed on a bottom portion of the top housing 104. Then, a seating unit 104-1 may protrude on both sides of the deposition source 110 and the deposition source nozzle unit 120, and the first stage 150, the second stage 160, and the patterning slit sheet 130 described above may be sequentially provided on the seating unit 104-1.

The first stage 150 may be configured to move in the x-axis and y-axis directions, and align the patterning slit sheet 130 in the x-axis and y-axis directions the patterning slit sheet 130. In other words, the first stage 150 may include a plurality of actuators and be configured to move with respect to the top housing 104 in the x-axis and y-axis directions.

The second stage 160 may be configured to move in a z-axis direction and align the patterning slit sheet 130 in the z-axis direction with the patterning slit sheet 130. In other words, the second stage 160 may include a plurality of actuators and be configured to move with respect to the first stage 150 in the z-axis direction.

The patterning slit sheet 130 may be on the second stage 160. Since the patterning slit sheet 130 is on the first and second stages 150 and 160, and is configured to move in the x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis directions, an alignment, especially a real-time alignment between the substrate 21 and the patterning slit sheet 130 may be performed.

Furthermore, the top housing 104, the first stage 150, and the second stage 160 may simultaneously guide a moving path of the deposition material 115 so that the deposition material supplied from the deposition source nozzle 121 does not disperse. In other words, since the moving path of the deposition material is sealed by the top housing 104, and the first and second stages 150 and 160, movements of the deposition material in the x-axis and y-axis directions may be simultaneously guided.

The blocking member 140 may be further included between the patterning slit sheet 130 and the deposition source 110. An anode electrode or a cathode electrode may be provided on the outskirt portion of the substrate 21, and there is an area which may be utilized as a terminal for product inspection or product manufacturing in the future. When an organic material is deposited in this area, the anode electrode or the cathode electrode may not perform its role, and thus, the outskirt portion of the substrate 21 may need to be a non-deposition area onto which an organic material, etc., are not deposited. However, because the deposition is performed in a scanning method while the substrate 21 moves with respect to an organic layer deposition assembly 100-1 in the organic layer deposition apparatus 1 of the present disclosure, it may not be easy to prevent the deposition of the organic material onto the non-deposition area of the substrate 21.

To prevent the deposition of the organic material onto the non-deposition area of the substrate 21, a separate blocking member 140 may be further included on the outer portion of the substrate 21 in the organic layer deposition apparatus 1 according to an exemplary embodiment. Although not illus-

trated in detail in the drawing, the blocking member 140 may include two plates adjacent to each other.

When the substrate 21 does not pass through the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1, the deposition material 115 supplied from the deposition source 110 may be prevented from reaching the patterning slit sheet 130 by the blocking member 140. When the substrate 21 enters the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1 in such a state, the blocking member 140 at the front, which has been blocking the deposition source 110, may move with a movement of the substrate 21, the moving path of the deposition material may become opened, and the deposition material 115 supplied from the deposition source 110 may pass through the patterning slit sheet 130 and be deposited onto the substrate 21. When an entire portion of the substrate 21 has passed through the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1, the blocking member 140 at the rear may move with the movement of the substrate 21, again close the movement path of the deposition material, and block the deposition source 110 so that the deposition material 115 supplied from the deposition source 110 may not reach the patterning slit sheet 130.

Thus, the deposition of the organic material onto the non-deposition area of the substrate 21 may be prevented, without any additional structure, by using the blocking member 140 to block the non-deposition area of the substrate 21.

The conveying unit 400 conveying the substrate 21, the body to be deposited, will be described in detail below.

The conveying unit 400 may include the first conveying unit 410, the second conveying unit 420, and the moving unit 430.

The first conveying unit 410 may convey in-line the moving unit 430 and the substrate 21 adhered to the moving unit 430 so that an organic layer may be deposited onto the substrate 21 by the organic layer deposition assembly 100-1. The first conveying unit 410 may include a coil 411, a guide unit 412, a top surface magnetic levitation bearing 413, a side surface magnetic levitation bearing 414, and gap sensors 415 and 416.

The second conveying unit 420 may convey the moving unit 430, separated from the substrate 21 in the unloading unit 300, back to the loading unit 200, after the substrate 21 and the moving unit 430 have passed through the deposition unit 100 and a cycle of deposition has been completed. The second conveying unit 420 may include a coil 421, a roller guide 422, and a charging track 423.

The moving unit 430 may include a carrier 431 being conveyed along the first and second conveying units 410 and 420, and an electrostatic chuck 432 provided on one surface of the carrier 431 and having the substrate 21 adhered thereto.

A detailed description will be given in detail on each of configuration components of the conveying unit 400, in which the carrier 431 of the conveying unit is described in detail.

The carrier 431 may include a main body unit 431a, a linear motor system (LMS) magnet 431b, a contactless power supply (CPS) module 431c, a power supply 431d, and a guide slot 431e. The carrier 431 may further include a cam follower 431f. In addition, the carrier 431 may further include a cover 431g provided on the main body unit 431a. The cover 431g may be integrally provided with the main body unit 431a or may be combined with the main body unit 431a after separate forming. A case in which the cover 431g

is provided so as to be separable from the main body unit **431a** is described in detail below for the sake of convenience.

The main body unit **431a** may be a foundation unit of the carrier **431** and include a magnetic material, such as iron. The carrier **431** may maintain a state of being separated from the guide unit **412** by a certain degree via a repulsive force between the main body unit **431a** of the carrier **431** and magnetic levitation bearings **413** and **414** to be described below.

The guide slot **431e** may be provided in both of side surfaces of the main body unit **431a**. In addition, the guide protuberance **412e** of the guide unit **412** may be accommodated inside the guide slot **431e**.

A magnetic rail **431b** may be provided along a centerline of a moving direction of the main body unit **431a**. A linear motor may be formed via combining the magnetic rail **431b** of the main body unit **431a** and a coil **411** to be described below, and the carrier **431** may be conveyed in the A direction via the linear motor.

The CPS module **431c** and the power supplier **431d** may be provided on opposite sides of the magnetic rail **431b** on the main body unit **431a**. The power supplier **431d** may be a kind of a chargeable battery providing a power to the electrostatic chuck **432** chucking the substrate **21** and maintaining the chucking state, and the CPS module **431c** is a wireless chargeable module to charge the power supplier **431d**. The charging track **423** on the second conveying unit **420**, to be described below, may be connected to an inverter (not illustrated), and when the carrier **431** is conveyed on the second conveying unit **420**, the charging track **423** may supply the power to the CPS module **431c** via an electromagnetic field generated between the charging track **423** and the CPS module **431c**. Then, the power supplied to the CPS module **431c** may charge the power supplier **431d**.

At least one cover **431g** may be included. The cover **431g** may be disposed on one surface of the main body unit **431a**. When the moving unit **430** is disposed on the second conveying unit **420**, the cover **431g** may be provided on one surface of the main body unit **431a** facing with the charging track **423** each other of the second conveying unit **420**.

The cover **431g** may include a shield unit **431g-1** and a carrier cover **431g-2**. The cover **431g** may be provided on the main body unit **321a** having the CPS module **431c** provided thereon. The cover **431g** may include a surface thereof anodized. Especially, the cover **431g** may include aluminum. In addition, the surface of the shield unit **431g-1** may include an anodized oxide layer, and the oxide layer may include aluminum oxide.

The surface of the shield unit **431g-1** may be anodized in a white color. For example, the shield unit **431g-1**, including an aluminum material, may be inserted into an electrolyte in which at least one of sodium silicate, trisodium citrate, and potassium fluoride is dissolved. In this case, the electrolyte may include sulfuric acid. Then, the surface of the shield unit **431g-1** may be anodized in a white color. Thus, the shield unit **431g-1** may effectively reflect external radiant heat.

The electrostatic chuck **432** may include a buried electrode applying the power to the inside of its main body including ceramic, and may adhere the substrate **21** onto a surface of its main body via a high voltage applied to the buried electrode.

The first conveying unit **410** and the moving unit **430** will now be described in detail.

The first conveying unit **410** may convey the electrostatic chuck **432** fixing the substrate **1** and the carrier **431** con-

veying them. The first conveying unit **410** may include the coil **411**, the guide unit **412**, the top surface levitation bearing **413**, the side surface levitation bearing **414**, and gap sensors **415** and **416**.

The coil **411** and the guide unit **412** may be provided on respective internal surfaces of the top housing **104**, the coil **411** may be provided on the internal surface of a top side of the top housing **104**, and the guide unit **412** may be provided on the internal surfaces of both sides of the top housing **104**.

The guide unit **412** may guide the carrier **431** to move in one direction. In this case, the guide unit **412** may be configured to pass through the deposition unit **100**.

The guide unit **412** may accommodate both sides of the carrier **431** and guide the carrier **431** to move along the A direction in FIG. 2. The guide unit **412** may include a first accommodation unit **412a** under the carrier **431**, a second accommodation unit **412b** above the carrier **431**, and a connection unit **412c** connecting the first and second accommodating units **412a** and **412b**. An accommodation slot **412d** may be formed via the first and second accommodation units **412a** **412b**, and the connection unit **412c**. Both sides of the carrier **431** may be respectively accommodated by the accommodation slots **412d**, and the carrier **431** may move along the accommodation slot **412d**.

The side surface magnetic levitation bearings **414** may be provided in the connection unit **412c** of the guide unit **412** so as to respectively correspond to both side surfaces of the carrier **431**. The side surface magnetic levitation bearing **414** may generate a gap between the carrier **431** and the guide unit **412**, and assist the carrier **431** to move without a contact with the guide unit **412**, that is, in a non-contact method while moving along with the guide unit **412**. In other words, a gap between the carrier **431** and the guide unit **412** may be generated and uniformly maintained at the same time, while the repulsive force generated between the side surface magnetic levitation bearing **414** on a left side and a carrier **431**, a magnetic body, and the repulsive force between the side surface magnetic levitation bearing **414** on the right side and the carrier **431**, the magnetic body, are balanced with each other.

The top surface magnetic levitation bearing **413** may be provided in the second accommodation unit **412b** so as to be located on the top portion of the carrier **431**. The top surface magnetic levitation bearing **413** may assist the carrier **431** to move without making contact with the first and second accommodation units **412a** and **412b**, while the carrier maintains a certain gap with them, and moves along the guide unit **412**. In other words, the gap between the carrier **431** and the guide unit **412** may be generated and uniformly maintained at the same time, while the repulsive force generated between the top surface magnetic levitation bearing **413** and a carrier **431**, a magnetic body, and the gravitational force are balanced with each other.

The guide unit **412** may further include the gap sensor **415**. The gap sensor **415** may measure the gap between the carrier **431** and the guide unit **412**. The gap sensor **415** may be provided in the first accommodation unit **412a** so as to correspond to the bottom portion of the carrier **431**. The gap sensor **415** in the first accommodation unit **412a** may measure the gap between the first accommodation unit **412a** and the carrier **431**. In addition, the gap sensor **416** may be provided on one side of the side surface magnetic levitation bearing **414**. The gap sensor **416** provided near the side surface magnetic levitation bearing **414** may measure the gap between the side surface of the carrier **431** and the side surface magnetic levitation bearing **414**. However, the pres-

ent disclosure is not limited thereto, and the gap sensor **416** may be provided in the connection unit **412c** also.

The gap between the carrier **431** and the guide unit **412** may be controlled in real-time via a change in electromagnetic forces of the magnetic levitation bearings **413** and **414** corresponding to values measured by gap sensors **415** and **416**. In other words, a fine movement of the carrier **431** may be possible via a feedback control by using magnetic levitation bearings **413** and **414**, and gap sensors **415** and **416**.

A movement of the moving unit **430** will now be described in detail.

The magnetic rail **431b** of the main body unit **431a** and the coil **411** may be combined to form a driving unit. The driving unit may be a linear motor. The linear motor generates a low coefficient of friction and finite location errors compared with a conventional slide guidance system, and thus, is an apparatus with a very high degree of positioning accuracy. As described above, the linear motor may include the coil **411** and the magnetic rail **431b**, and the magnetic rail **431b** may be provided in a row on the carrier **431**, while a plurality of coils **411** may be provided with certain gaps on one side in the chamber **101** so as to face with the magnetic rail **431b**. Since the magnetic rail **431b**, not the coil **411**, is provided on the carrier **431**, the movement of the carrier **431** may be possible without applying a power to the carrier **431**.

The coil **411** may be provided in an atmosphere (ATM) box. Although the linear motor generally has a very high degree of positioning accuracy as compared with the conventional liner guide system, utilization of the coil **411** in a vacuum environment is not easy due to an outgassing problem of the coil **411**. However, in the case of a conveying system applied to the organic layer deposition apparatus of the present disclosure, the conveying system may be driven while the gap between the magnetic rail **431b** and the coil **411** is maintained to be about 5 mm. Accordingly, the coil **411** may be provided in the ATM box and installed in an atmospheric state, and the magnetic rail **431b** may be fixed to the carrier **431** and the carrier **431** may move in the chamber **101** which is in a vacuum state.

The coil **411** may be accommodated in the ATM box (not illustrated). A hall may be provided at a location corresponding to the coil **411** inside the chamber **101** and be open to the outside. In addition, a bellows (not illustrated) surrounding the hall may be provided and the bellows and the ATM box are connected with each other. The bellows may denote a tube with a wrinkle shape and thus, a flexible movement may be possible via the wrinkle. As a result, the coil **411** may be accommodated in the ATM box and provided in an atmospheric state and the inside of the chamber **101** may continuously maintain the vacuum state. A cable (not illustrated) may be connected to the coil **411** in the atmospheric state and an external power may be applied to the coil **411**. In this case, reinforcement plates (not illustrated) may be further included on a top and bottom portions of the bellows for a stable connection of the bellows with the chamber **101** and the ATM box. In addition, a sealing member (not illustrated), such as an O-ring, may be further included between the bellows and the ATM box, resulting in enhanced reliability of the vacuum state inside the chamber **101**.

Since the ATM box is connected with the chamber **101** via the bellows, the ATM box and the coil **411** accommodated in the ATM box may maintain a fixed location despite of repeated shrinkage or expansion of the chamber **101**. Thus, the gap between the coil **411** and the magnetic rail **431b** may be constantly maintained. In addition, since the coil **411** is

accommodated in the ATM box and provided in an atmospheric state, the linear motor may be used regardless of problems such as outgassing.

Next, the second conveying unit **420** and the moving unit **430** will be described in detail.

The second conveying unit **420** may move the electrostatic chuck **432** and the carrier **431** conveying the moving unit **430** back to the loading unit **200** after the substrate **21** has been separated from the moving unit **430** in the unloading unit **300**. The second conveying unit **420** may include the coil **421**, the roller guide **422**, and the charging track **423**.

The coil **421**, the roller guide **422** and the charging track **423** may be provided on respective internal surfaces of the bottom housing **103**, the coil **421** and the charging track **423** among them may be provided on the top side internal surfaces, and the roller guide **422** may be provided on the internal surfaces of both sides of the bottom housing **103**. Although not illustrated in the drawing, the coil **421** may be provided in the ATM box, like the coil **411** of the first conveying unit **410**.

The second conveying unit **420**, like the first conveying unit **410**, may also include the coil **421**, and the magnetic rail **431b** of the main body unit **431a** of the carrier **431** and the coil **421** may be combined to form the driving unit. The driving unit may be a linear motor. Then, the carrier **431** may move in a direction opposite to the A direction in FIG. 2 via the linear motor.

The roller guide **422** may guide the carrier to move in one direction. The roller guide **422** may be configured to pass through the deposition unit **100**. The roller guide **422** may support the cam follower **431f** provided on both sides of the carrier **431** and guide the carrier **431** to move in a direction opposite to the A direction in FIG. 2. In other words, as the cam follower **431f** on both sides of the carrier **431** rotates with the roller guide **422**, the carrier may move. The cam follower **431f** may be a kind of a bearing and used to repeat a particular movement. A plurality of cam followers **431f** may be on side surfaces of the carrier **431** and work as wheels so that the carrier **431** may move in the second conveying unit **420**. A detailed description on the cam follower **431f** will be omitted.

Consequently, since the second conveying unit **420** is used not for depositing the organic material but for returning the empty carrier **431**, a high positioning accuracy of the second conveying unit may not be needed compared with that of the first conveying unit **410**. Accordingly, magnetic levitation may be used to obtain a high positioning accuracy for the first conveying unit **410**, while a conventional roller method may be used for the second conveying unit **420**, which may require a relatively low positioning accuracy. Thus, a manufacturing cost may be lowered and a configuration of the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** may be simplified. Although not illustrated in the drawing, the magnetic levitation may be applicable to the second conveying unit **420**, as in the first conveying unit **410**.

The organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** of the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** according to an exemplary embodiment may further include the camera **170** and the sensor **180** for an alignment.

The camera **170** may align in real-time a first mark (not illustrated) provided in a frame **155** of the patterning slit sheet **130**, and a second mark (not illustrated) provided on the substrate **21**. The camera **170** may be provided so as to secure a smooth visual field in the vacuum chamber **101** in which the deposition is in progress. To this end, the camera **170** may be in a camera accommodation unit **171** and be installed in an atmospheric state. In other words, similar to

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the coil **411** accommodated in the ATM box, the hall may be provided at a location corresponding to the camera **170** in the chamber **101**, and be open to the outside, and the camera accommodation unit **171** may be extended from the hall. Thus, the camera **170** may be accommodated in the camera accommodation unit **171** and be provided in the atmospheric state, while the vacuum state may be continuously maintained inside the chamber **101**. In such a configuration, the camera accommodation unit **171** and the camera **170** accommodated therein may maintain a fixed location, even though the chamber **101** may repeatedly experience shrinkage or expansion. Accordingly, a smooth visual field may be secured in the vacuum chamber **101** in which the deposition may be in progress.

Because the substrate **21** and the patterning slit sheet **130** are separated from each other, distances to the substrate **21** and the patterning slit sheet **130** at different locations from each other may need to be measured together via one camera **170**. To this end, the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** of the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** may include the sensor **180**. The sensor **180** may include a confocal sensor. The confocal sensor may use a scanning mirror rotating at a high speed to scan an object via a laser beam and measure a distance to a measurement object via a fluorescence ray or a reflective ray emitted by the laser beam. The confocal sensor may measure the distance via sensing a boundary surface between two different media from each other.

In other words, the sensor **180** including the confocal sensor may be provided in the chamber **101** and on the substrate **21**. The confocal sensor may obtain the distance to the top surface of the substrate **21** via sensing the boundary surface between the top surface of the substrate **21** and the space, and obtain the distance to the bottom surface of the substrate **21** via sensing the boundary surface between the bottom surface of the substrate **21** and the space. In addition, the sensor **180** may measure the distance to the top surface of the patterning slit sheet **130** via sensing the boundary surface between the top surface of the patterning slit sheet **130** and the space. As a result, the sensor **180** may obtain the distance between the substrate **21** and the patterning slit sheet **130** via measuring the distance to the bottom surface of the substrate **21** and the distance to the top surface of the patterning slit sheet **130**.

Thus, a real-time measurement of the gap between the substrate **21** and the patterning slit sheet **130** may become possible via equipping the camera **170** and the sensor **180** and subsequently, a real-time alignment of the substrate **21** and the patterning slit sheet **130** may become possible. Accordingly, the location accuracy of the pattern may be further enhanced.

When an organic light emitting display apparatus (not illustrated) is manufactured via the organic layer deposition apparatus **1**, the substrate **21** may be loaded through the loading unit **200** and then, be adhered to the moving unit **430**. Next, the moving unit **430** may be conveyed into the chamber **101** via the first conveying unit **410** configured to pass through the chamber **101**. In addition, as the substrate **21** is moved in a first direction (for example, +y-axis direction) via the first conveying unit **410**, the deposition material may be deposited onto the substrate **21** via organic layer deposition assemblies **100-1** through **100-11** as described above.

When the process above is complete, the moving unit **430** may be separate from the substrate **21** in the unloading unit **300** and be returned via the second conveying unit **420**.

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While the moving unit **430** is being returned as described above, the CPS module **431c** may generate an induction current via the charging track **423**, and may charge the power supplier **431d** connected thereto. In this case, heat may be generated and radiant heat may be radiated to the outside in the charging track **423** due to a high voltage. However, because the inside of the chamber **101** approaches a vacuum in such a case, convection heat due to the charging track **423** may be almost zero.

The radiant heat generated in the charging track **423** as such may apply heat to the CPS module provided facing with the charging track **423** each other and the main body unit **431a** having the CPS module provided thereon. A temperature in the main body unit **431a** may increase by approximately about 5° C. through 7° C. due to such radiant heat.

When the radiant heat is applied to the main body unit **431a**, the main body unit **431a** may experience a thermal deformation. Because the main body unit **431a** may be connected to or combined with other components each other and thermal expansion rates of components, which are formed of different materials and with different shapes, may be different from each other, the main body unit **431a** may be deformed with a curvature or be twisted. In this case, the substrate **21** on the electrostatic chuck **432** may be twisted or deformed into a curved shape and a problem may occur that the deposition material supplied from the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may not be deposited onto the substrate **21** in a designed pattern.

However, in a case of the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** according to one or more exemplary embodiments, the shield unit **431g-1** may shield portions of the CPS module **431c** and the main body unit **431a** on an area in which the CPS module **431c** is provided as described above, and the radiant heat described above may be blocked. In this case, at least a portion of the shield unit **431g-1** may block the portion of the main body unit **431a** having the CPS module **431c** provided thereon. For example, the shield unit **431g-1** may be provided on the main body unit **431a** to shield a front surface of the main body unit **431a** according to an exemplary embodiment. The shield unit **431g-1** may be provided on the main body unit **431a** to shield the portion of the main body unit **431a** having the CPS module **431c** provided thereon according to another exemplary embodiment. The shield unit **431g-1** may be provided on the main body unit **431a** to shield an entire surface of the main body unit **431a** having the CPS module **431c** provided thereon according to another exemplary embodiment. A detailed description will be given below with reference to a case in which the shield unit **431g-1** is provided on a portion of the main body unit **431a** to shield only the portion having the CPS module **431c** provided thereon of the main body unit **431a** for the sake of convenience.

The shield unit **431g-1** described above may reflect radiant heat. Especially, the shield unit **431g-1**, being provided on a surface facing with the charging track **423**, may shield the portion of the main body unit **431a** at which the radiant heat from the charging track **423** directly arrives.

Accordingly, the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** and the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display may make it possible to deposit the deposition material onto the substrate **21** in a fine pattern via minimization of the thermal deformation of the carrier **431** during the movement of the moving unit **430**.

In addition, the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** and the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus may uniformly maintain the gap between

the substrate **21** and the patterning slit sheet **130** on the front surface of the patterning slit sheet **130** via preventing the deformation of the carrier **431**. Thus, when deposition materials realizing different colors from each other are deposited onto the substrate **21**, an overlapping of patterns with different colors each other may be prevented.

The organic layer deposition apparatus **1** and the method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus may make it possible to produce products with high resolution via deposition of the deposition material with a high definition pattern.

FIG. **5** is a perspective view of a portion of a deposition assembly of an organic layer deposition apparatus according to one or more exemplary embodiments.

Referring to FIG. **5**, in the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** according to the exemplary embodiments described above, deposition source nozzle units **120** of the deposition assembly **100-1** are described to include a plurality of deposition source nozzles **121** which intersect with the first direction (+y-axis direction) and are arranged in a second direction (for example, x-axis direction) in parallel with the substrate **21** adhered to the moving unit **430**. However, in case of the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** according to an exemplary embodiment, a plurality of deposition source nozzles **921** of the deposition source nozzle unit **920** are arranged along the first direction (+y-axis direction).

When an intermediate layer including a light emitting layer is formed in a process of manufacturing the organic light emitting display apparatus, a common layer including an integral shape throughout an entire display area may be formed or a pattern layer provided on a certain area in display areas may be formed.

When the common layer is formed, as described above, the deposition source nozzle unit **120** of the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may include the plurality of deposition source nozzles **121** which intersect with the first direction (+y-axis direction) and are arranged in the second direction (for example, x-axis direction) in parallel with the substrate **21** adhered to the moving unit **430** so that a thickness uniformity of the common layer to be formed may be enhanced.

When the pattern layer is formed, as illustrated in FIG. **5**, a deposition source nozzle unit **920** of the organic layer deposition assembly **100-1** may include a plurality of deposition source nozzles **921** arranged along the first direction (+y-axis direction) such that one deposition source nozzle **921**, which intersects with the first direction (+y-axis direction) on a plane (a ZX plane) perpendicular to the first direction (+y-axis direction), may be provided along the second direction (for example, x-axis direction) in parallel with the substrate **21** adhered to the moving unit **430**. Accordingly, when the pattern layer is formed, the occurrence of shadow may be largely reduced.

Only one deposition source **910** and one deposition source nozzle unit **920** are illustrated in FIG. **5**; however, a first deposition source and a second deposition source may be sequentially arranged in the first direction (+y-axis direction), while a plurality of deposition source nozzles of the first deposition source nozzle unit on the first deposition source may be arranged along the first direction (+y-axis direction) and a plurality of deposition source nozzles of the second deposition source nozzle unit may be arranged along the first direction (+y-axis direction).

The patterning slit sheet **130** described above may have, in detail, a shape illustrated in FIG. **5**. In other words, as illustrated in FIG. **5**, the patterning slit sheet **130** may

include the frame **135**, roughly in a shape of the window frame, and a sheet combined therewith via methods such as welding. The sheet **133** may include a plurality of patterning slits **131** provided along, for example, the x-axis direction. A deposition material **915** in a furnace **911** of a deposition source **910** may evaporate via a heater **912**, be irradiated through the deposition source nozzle **921** of the deposition source nozzle unit **920**, pass through the patterning slit **131** of the patterning slit sheet **130**, and arrive at the substrate **21**. In this case, the deposition source **910** and/or the deposition source nozzle unit **920** and the patterning slit sheet **130** may be combined via a connecting member **137**.

FIG. **6** is a plan view of an organic light emitting display apparatus **20** manufactured via the organic layer deposition apparatus **1** of FIG. **1** according to an embodiment. FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **6**, cut along a line VII-VII'.

Referring to FIGS. **6** and **7**, the organic light emitting display apparatus **20** may include a display area (DA) and a non-display area on the outskirts of the display area (DA) on the substrate **21**. A light emitting unit (D) may be provided on the display area (DA) and a power wiring (not illustrated), etc., may be provided on the non-display area. In addition, a pad unit (C) may be provided on the non-display area.

The organic light emitting display apparatus **20** may include the substrate **21** and the light emitting unit (D). In addition, the organic light emitting display apparatus **20** may include a thin film encapsulating layer (E) provided on the top portion of the light emitting unit (D). The substrate **21** may include plastic materials and metals, such as "steel use stainless" (SUS) and titanium (Ti). In addition, the substrate **21** may include polyimide (PI). A detailed description will be given below with reference to a case in which the substrate **21** includes PI for the sake of convenience.

The light emitting unit (D) may be provided on the substrate **21**. The light emitting unit (D) may include a thin film transistor (TFT) and a passivation layer **27** may be provided to cover the TFT. An organic light emitting diode **28** may be provided on the passivation layer **27**.

The substrate **21** may include glass materials. However, the present invention is not limited thereto, and the substrate **21** may include plastic materials and metal materials such as SUS and Ti. In addition, the substrate **21** may include polyimide (PI). A detailed description will be given below with reference to a case in which the substrate **21** includes a glass material for the sake of convenience.

A buffer layer **22** including an organic compound and/or an inorganic compound may be further provided on the top surface of the substrate **21**, and the buffer layer **21** may include SiO_x ($x \geq 1$) or SiN_x ($x \geq 1$).

An activation layer **23** arranged in a certain pattern may be provided on the buffer layer **22** and then, the activation layer **23** may be buried via a gate insulating layer **24**. The activation layer **23** may include a source region **23-1** and a drain region **23-3**, and further include a channel region **23-2** between the source and drain regions **23-1** and **23-3**.

The activation layer **23** may include various materials. For example, the activation layer **23** may include inorganic semiconductor materials, such as amorphous silicon or crystalline silicon. As another example, the activation layer **23** may include oxide semiconductor materials. As another example, the activation layer **23** may include organic semiconductor materials. A detailed description will be given below with reference to a case in which the activation layer **23** includes amorphous silicon for the sake of convenience.

After an amorphous silicon film has been provided on the buffer layer **22**, polycrystalline silicon may be formed via

crystallization of the amorphous silicon film, and the activation layer **23** may be formed via patterning the polycrystalline silicon. Depending on a type of the TFT such as a driving TFT (not illustrated) and a switching, the source and drain regions **23-1** and **23-3** of the activation layer **23** may be doped with impurities.

A gate electrode **25** corresponding to the activation layer **23** and an intermediate insulating layer **26** embedding the gate electrode **25** may be provided on a top surface of a gate insulating layer **24**.

After a contact hole H1 has been formed in the intermediate insulating layer **26** and the gate insulating layer **24**, a source electrode **27-1** and a drain electrode **27-2** may be provided on the intermediate insulating layer **26** so as to be respectively in contact with the source region **23-1** and the drain region **23-3**.

A passivation layer **27** may be provided on a top portion of the TFT formed as described above, and a pixel electrode **28-1** of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) **28** may be provided on the passivation layer **27**. The pixel electrode **28-1** may be in contact with the drain electrode **27-2** of the TFT via a via hole H2 formed in the passivation layer **27**. The passivation layer **27** may include a single layer or a multi-layer with more than two layers, of inorganic and/or organic materials. The passivation layer **27** may be formed as a planarization layer in which the top surface thereof is flattened regardless of indentation of layers thereunder or the top surface thereof is indented corresponding to indentation of layers thereunder. In addition, the passivation layer **27** may need to include a transparent insulating material to have a resonance effect.

After the pixel electrode **28-1** has been provided on the passivation layer **27**, a pixel defining layer **29** including organic and/or inorganic materials may be provided to cover the pixel electrode **28-1** and the passivation layer **27**, and openings in the pixel defining layer **29** may be formed to have the pixel electrode **28-1** exposed.

In addition, an intermediate layer **28-2** and a counter electrode **28-3** may be at least on the pixel electrode **28-1**.

The pixel electrode **28-1** may function as an anode electrode and the counter electrode **28-3** as a cathode electrode; however, polarities of the pixel electrode **28-1** and the counter electrode **28-3** may be opposite to each other.

The pixel electrode **28-1** and the counter electrode **28-3** may be insulated via the intermediate layer **28-2**, and the organic light emitting layer may emit light via applying voltages of different polarities from each other.

The intermediate layer **28-2** may include an organic emissive layer. As another selective example, the intermediate layer **28-2** may include the organic emission layer and additionally, at least one selected from a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL). However, the present invention is not limited thereto, and the intermediate layer **28-2** may include the organic emission layer and may further include various function layers (not illustrated).

One unit pixel may include a plurality of sub-pixels and the plurality of sub-pixels may emit light with various colors. For example, the plurality of sub-pixels may include sub-pixels respectively emitting red color, green color and blue color, and sub-pixels (not illustrated) respectively emitting red color, green color, blue color and white color.

A thin film encapsulating layer E may include a plurality of inorganic material layers or include inorganic layers and organic layers.

The thin film encapsulating layer E may include a polymer, and may be, for example, a single layer or a laminated layer including any one of polyethylene terephthalate, polyimide, polycarbonate, epoxy, polyethylene, and polyacrylate

(PAR). For example, the organic layer may include PAR. In 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, the present invention is not limited thereto.

The inorganic layer of the thin film encapsulating layer E may be a single layer or a laminated layer including metal oxides or metal nitrides. In another exemplary embodiment, the inorganic layer may include any one of SiNx, Al₂O₃, SiO₂, and TiO₂.

The uppermost layer, exposed to the outside, of the thin film encapsulating layer E may include the inorganic layer to prevent the infiltration of humidity into the organic light emitting diode.

The thin film encapsulating layer E may include at least one of a sandwich structure including at least one organic layer inserted between at least two inorganic layers. As another example, the thin film encapsulating layer E may include at least one of a sandwich structure including at least one inorganic layer inserted between at least two organic layers. As another example, the thin film encapsulating layer E may include at least one of a sandwich structure including at least one organic layer inserted between at least two inorganic layers and at least one of a sandwich structure including at least one inorganic layer inserted between at least two organic layers.

The thin film encapsulating layer E may include a first inorganic layer, a first organic layer, and a second inorganic layer in sequence from the top portion of the OLED.

As another example, the thin film encapsulating layer E may include the first inorganic layer, the first organic layer, the second inorganic layer, a second organic layer, and a third inorganic layer in sequence from the top portion of the OLED.

As another example, the thin film encapsulating layer E may include the first inorganic layer, the first organic layer, the second inorganic layer, the second organic layer, the third inorganic layer, a third organic layer, and a fourth inorganic layer in sequence from the top portion of the OLED.

A metal halide layer including lithium fluoride (LiF) may further be included between the OLED and the first inorganic layer. The metal halide layer may prevent damage on the OLED while the first inorganic layer is formed via a sputtering method.

An area of the first organic layer may be smaller than that of the second inorganic layer and the second organic layer may have a smaller area than the third inorganic layer.

Thus, the organic light emitting display apparatus **20** may realize high resolution.

Although certain exemplary embodiments and implementations have been described herein, other embodiments and modifications will be apparent from this description. Accordingly, the inventive concept is not limited to such embodiments, but rather to the broader scope of the presented claims and various obvious modifications and equivalent arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic layer deposition apparatus comprising:
a conveying unit comprising:

- a first conveying unit configured to convey, in a first direction, a moving unit to which a substrate is removably adhered; and
- a second conveying unit configured to convey, in a second direction opposite to the first direction, the

moving unit from which the substrate has been separated, in which the moving unit is cyclically conveyed by the first and second conveying units; and

a deposition unit comprising:

a deposition assembly separate from the substrate and configured to deposit a material onto the substrate while the first conveying unit conveys the substrate adhered to the moving unit; and

a housing having the deposition assembly provided therein and an internal space allowing the moving unit to pass therethrough,

wherein the moving unit comprises:

a main body unit;

an electrostatic chuck provided on the main body unit and having the substrate adhered thereto;

a contactless power supply (CPS) module provided on the main body unit to face the electrostatic chuck; and a shield unit in which at least a portion thereof is provided on the main body unit with the CPS module thereon to prevent heat transfer.

2. The organic layer deposition apparatus of claim 1, wherein a surface of the shield unit that faces a charging track of the second conveying unit is anodized.

3. The organic layer deposition apparatus of claim 2, wherein an outer surface of the shield unit is anodized in white color.

4. The organic layer deposition apparatus of claim 1, wherein the shield unit is integrally provided with the main body unit.

5. The organic layer deposition apparatus of claim 1, wherein the shield unit is separable from the main body unit.

6. The organic layer deposition apparatus of claim 1, wherein the deposition assembly comprises:

a deposition source configured to supply a deposition material;

a deposition source nozzle unit provided in a direction towards the first conveying unit of the deposition source and having a deposition source nozzle provided thereon; and

a patterning slit sheet facing the deposition source nozzle unit and having a plurality of patterning slits provided in one direction,

wherein the deposition material supplied from the deposition source passes through the patterning slit sheet and is deposited onto the substrate adhered to the moving unit.

7. A method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display apparatus, the method comprising:

adhering a substrate onto a bottom surface of a moving unit;

conveying the moving unit to a first conveying unit configured to pass through a chamber while the substrate is adhered to the moving unit;

forming a layer by depositing the deposition material supplied from the deposition assembly onto the substrate while conveying the substrate to the first conveying unit in the first direction with respect to the deposition assembly, in a state of maintaining the deposition assembly provided inside the chamber and the substrate separate from the deposition assembly; and

returning the moving unit having been separated from the substrate to a second conveying unit configured to pass through the chamber,

wherein the moving unit blocks a transfer of heat generated in the second conveying unit from being transferred to the moving unit while being returned by the second conveying unit.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the moving unit comprises:

a main body unit;

an electrostatic chuck provided on the main body unit and having the substrate adhered thereto;

a contactless power supply (CPS) module provided opposite to the electrostatic chuck on the main body unit; and

a shield unit having at least a portion thereof provided on the main body unit including the CPS module and preventing heat transfer.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein a surface of the shield unit is anodized.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein an outer surface of the shield unit is anodized in white color.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the shield unit is integrally provided with the main body unit.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the shield unit is separable from the main body unit.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein the deposition material supplied from a deposition source passes through a patterning slit sheet and is deposited onto the substrate to form a pattern thereon.

14. The method of claim 7, wherein the moving unit is configured to make a cyclic rotation between the first and second conveying units, and the substrate adhered to the moving unit is configured to separated from the deposition assembly by a gap while being conveyed by the first conveying unit.

15. The method of claim 7, wherein a heat transfer is generated while a charging is performed from the second conveying unit, as the moving unit passes through the second conveying unit.

16. The method of claim 7, wherein the first and second conveying units are in parallel with each other.

17. The method of claim 7, wherein the moving unit rotates between the first and second conveying units.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机层沉积设备和使用其制造有机发光显示设备的方法		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

一种有机层沉积设备，包括：输送单元，包括：第一输送单元，沿第一方向输送移动单元，基板可移除地粘附到所述移动单元；以及第二输送单元，沿与所述第一方向相反的方向输送所述移动单元。基板是分离的，其中移动单元可以由第一和第二传送单元循环传送；沉积单元包括沉积组件，所述沉积组件与所述基板分离，同时所述第一传送单元传送粘附到所述移动单元的基板并具有沉积在所述基板上的材料，以及具有设置在其中的所述沉积组件的壳体并允许所述沉积组件的内部空间。移动单元穿过其中，其中可移动单元可包括主体单元，设置在主体单元上并具有粘附到其上的基板的静电吸盘，设置为面对静电吸盘的非接触供电（CPS）模块在主体单元上，以及屏蔽单元，其屏蔽单元的至少一部分设置在主体单元上，其上具有CPS模块并防止热传递。

