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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY PANEL, MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR, AND DISPLAY APPARATUS**

(57) Provided are an OLED display panel and its manufacturing method, as well as a display device. The OLED display panel includes: a base substrate; and an organic light emitting unit, a pixel defining layer and a packaging substrate, arranged on the base substrate. The pixel defining layer is provided with a via hole at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit. The via

hole is filled with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between the packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere.

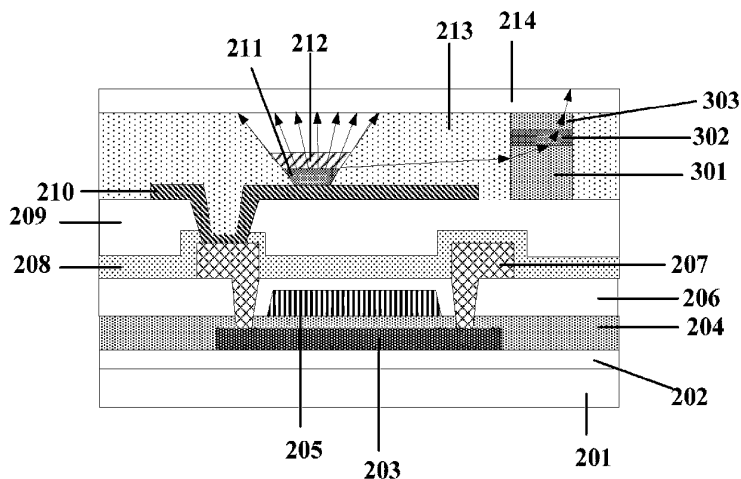


Fig.2

Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims a priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 201410454171.1 filed on September 05, 2014, the disclosures of which are incorporated in their entirety by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to the field of organic light emitting diode display technology, in particular to an organic light emitting diode display panel and its manufacturing method, as well as a display device.

BACKGROUND

[0003] An active matrix organic light emitting diode display panel attracts tremendous attentions and is becoming a mainstream display panel as its advantages such as being light, ultrathin and of a high contrast.

[0004] Referring to Fig.1, a structural schematic view showing an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panel in the related art, the OLED display panel includes: a base substrate 101, a buffer layer 102, an active layer 103, a gate insulating layer 104, a gate electrode 105, an interlayer insulating layer 106, a source/drain electrode 107, a passivation layer 108, a planarization layer 109, a first electrode 110, an organic light emitting layer 111, a second electrode 112, a pixel defining layer 113 and a glass packaging substrate 114.

[0005] In general, the OLED display panel in the related is of a low luminous efficiency, because that a light is totally reflected when entering an interface between the pixel defining layer 113 (being of a refractive index of about 1.8) and the glass packaging substrate 114 (being of a refractive index of about 1.5) and an interface between the glass packaging substrate 114 and an atmosphere (being of a refractive index of about 1) at an angle larger than the total reflection angle at the interface therebetween, as a result, about 20% in the total amount of emitting light emitting from the organic light emitting layer exits out and the rest light (about 80%) is restricted in the form of a guided wave inside the pixel defining layer 113 and the glass packaging substrate 114, which results in a decrease of the luminous efficiency.

[0006] Therefore, it is urgent to solve the technical problem to increase the luminous efficiency of the OLED display panel.

SUMMARY

[0007] Accordingly, an object of the present disclosure is to provide in embodiments an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panel and its manufacturing method, as well as a display device, so as to solve the problem of the existing OLED display panel that the luminous ef-

ficiency is low.

[0008] In order to solve the above problem, the present disclosure provides in embodiments an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panel, including:

a base substrate; and
an organic light emitting unit, a pixel defining layer and a packaging substrate, arranged on the base substrate,
wherein the pixel defining layer is provided with a via hole at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit,
the via hole is filled with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between the packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere.

[0009] Alternatively, the total reflection-eliminating layer includes:

a first light-processing layer being of a thickness larger than an organic light emitting layer of the organic light emitting unit, and a refractive index smaller than the pixel defining layer.

[0010] Alternatively, the first light-processing layer is made of magnesium fluoride, silicon dioxide or aluminium fluoride.

[0011] Alternatively, the first light-processing layer is manufactured by an evaporation or sputtering method.

[0012] Alternatively, the total reflection-eliminating layer further includes:

at least one second light-processing layer laminated on the first light-processing layer, and being of a refractive index larger than the first light-processing layer.

[0013] Alternatively, the total reflection-eliminating layer includes at least two second light-processing layers laminated on the first light-processing layer successively, and being of refractive indexes increasing successively in a direction away from the first light-processing layer.

[0014] Alternatively, the second light-processing layer is made of yttrium oxide, magnesium oxide, zirconium oxide, zinc sulfide, zinc selenide or titanium dioxide.

[0015] Alternatively, the second light-processing layer is manufactured by an evaporation or sputtering method.

[0016] Alternatively, the pixel defining layer is provided with via holes at both sides of the organic light emitting unit, and the via holes are filled with the total reflection-eliminating layer.

[0017] Alternatively, the organic light emitting unit includes: a first electrode, an organic light emitting layer and a second electrode.

[0018] Alternatively, the first electrode is arranged as an anode, and the second electrode is arranged as a cathode.

[0019] The present disclosure further provides in embodiments an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device, which includes the above OLED display panel.

[0020] The present disclosure further provides in embodiments a method for manufacturing an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panel, which includes steps of:

providing a base substrate;
forming a first electrode of an organic light emitting unit and a pixel defining layer on the base substrate;
forming a via hole in the pixel defining layer at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit;
filling the via hole with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between a packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere; and
forming an organic light emitting layer and a second electrode of the organic light emitting unit on the first electrode.

[0021] The present disclosure has the following beneficial effects. According to embodiment of the present disclosure, the pixel defining layer is provided with a via hole at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit, and the via hole is filled with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light from the pixel defining layer is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between a packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere, so as to reduce the total reflection, thereby to improve luminous efficiency of the OLED display panel. Further, it may avoid that the light emitting from the organic light emitting layers of adjacent subpixels is excited by each other which may result in a decrease of the service life of the organic light emitting layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022]

Fig.1 is a structural schematic view showing an OLED display panel in the related art;
Fig.2 is a structural schematic view showing an OLED display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure; and
Fig.3 is a diagram showing a light path in a total reflection-eliminating layer according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0023] In order to make the objects, the technical solutions and the advantages of the present disclosure more apparent, the present disclosure will be described hereinafter in conjunction with the drawings and the embodiments.

[0024] The present disclosure provides in embodiments an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panel, which includes a base substrate; and an organic light emitting unit, a pixel defining layer and a packaging substrate, arranged on the base substrate, wherein the pixel defining layer is provided with a via hole at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit. The via hole is filled with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between the packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than the total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere.

[0025] The light emitting unit includes: a first electrode, an organic light emitting layer and a second electrode. Normally, the first electrode is arranged as an anode, and the second electrode is arranged as a cathode.

[0026] In general, the packaging substrate is a glass packaging substrate, with a refractive index of about 1.5. The refractive index of air is about 1.

[0027] Light is totally reflected when entering into an optically thinner medium being of a smaller refractive index from an optically denser medium being of a larger refractive index at an incident angle larger than the total reflection angle at the interface between the optically denser medium and the optically thinner medium, thereby decrease the luminous efficiency.

[0028] In another words, in an OLED display panel, light emitting from the organic light emitting layer of the organic light emitting unit usually enters the pixel defining layer at an incident angle which is usually large, as a result, the light may be totally reflected both at the interface between the pixel defining layer and the glass packaging substrate and the interface between the glass packaging substrate and the atmosphere, which leads to a decrease of luminous efficiency of the OLED display panel.

[0029] In order to improve the luminous efficiency, in an embodiment of the present disclosure, the pixel defining layer is provided with a via hole at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit, and the via hole is filled with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light from the pixel defining layer is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere, so as to reduce the total reflection, thereby to improve the luminous efficiency of the OLED display panel. Further, it may avoid that the light emitting from the organic light emitting layers of adjacent subpixels is

excited by each other which may result in a decrease of the service life of the organic light emitting layer.

[0030] In embodiments of the present disclosure, the pixel defining layer may be provided with the via hole for filling the total reflection-eliminating layer merely at one side of the organic light emitting unit; or at both sides of the organic light emitting unit. It would be appreciated that setting via holes in the pixel defining layer at both sides of the organic light emitting unit may further improve the luminous efficiency of the OLED display panel, as compared with setting the via hole in the pixel defining layer merely at one side of the organic light emitting unit.

[0031] The structure of the total reflection-eliminating layer is described in details as follows.

[0032] The total reflection-eliminating layer may be of a single-layer structure, or a multilayer structure.

[0033] The total reflection-eliminating layer being of the single-layer structure may include: a first light-processing layer, being of a thickness larger than the organic light emitting layer of the organic light emitting unit, and a refractive index smaller than the pixel defining layer.

[0034] The first light-processing layer is of the thickness larger than the organic light emitting layer of the organic light emitting unit, so as to guarantee that the light emitting from the organic light emitting layer to the pixel defining layer can be processed by the first light-processing layer.

[0035] The first light-processing layer is of the refractive index smaller than the pixel defining layer, so that when light enters into the first light-processing layer from the pixel defining layer, an angle between the refracted light and the normal is larger than that between the incident light and the normal. The normal is perpendicular to an interface between the pixel defining layer and the first light-processing layer.

[0036] The first light-processing layer may be made of a material, such as magnesium fluoride, silicon dioxide and aluminum fluoride.

[0037] The total reflection-eliminating layer being of a multilayer structure may include:

a first light-processing layer, being of a thickness larger than the organic light emitting layer of the organic light emitting unit, and a refractive index smaller than the pixel defining layer;

at least one second light-processing layer laminated on the first light-processing layer, being of a refractive index larger than the first light-processing layer.

[0038] The first light-processing layer is of the refractive index smaller than the pixel defining layer, so that when the light enters into the first light-processing layer from the pixel defining layer, an angle between the refracted light and the normal is larger than that between the incident light and the normal. The normal is perpendicular to an interface between the pixel defining layer and the first light-processing layer.

[0039] The second light-processing layer is of the refractive index larger than the first light-processing layer, so that when the light enters into the second light-processing layer from the first light-processing layer, an angle between the refracted light and the normal is smaller than that between the incident light and the normal. This normal is perpendicular to an interface between the first light-processing layer and the second light-processing layer.

[0040] The total reflection-eliminating layer may include one second light-processing layer, or a plurality of second light-processing layers. In the case that the total reflection-eliminating layer includes the plurality of the second light-processing layers, they are laminated on the first light-processing layer successively, and are of refractive indexes increasing successively in a direction away from the first light-processing layer, i.e., layers in the total reflection-eliminating layer are of refractive indexes changed in a gradient manner.

[0041] The second light-processing layer may be made of a material, such as yttrium oxide, magnesium oxide, zirconium oxide, zinc sulfide, zinc selenide and titanium dioxide.

[0042] The first light-processing layer and the second light-processing layer may be formed by an evaporation or sputtering method.

[0043] Referring to Fig.2, a structural schematic view showing an OLED display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. The OLED display panel includes: a base substrate 201, a buffer layer 202, an active layer 203, a gate insulating layer 204, a gate electrode 205, an interlayer insulating layer 206, a source/drain electrode 207, a passivation layer 208, a planarization layer 209, a first electrode 210, an organic light emitting layer 211, a second electrode 212, a pixel defining layer 213 and a glass packaging substrate 214. The pixel defining layer 213 is provided with a via hole, and the via hole is filled with a total reflection-eliminating layer. The total reflection-eliminating layer includes: a first light-processing layer 301, a first second light-processing layer 302 and a second second light-processing layer 303. The total reflection-eliminating layer processes light entering into the total reflection-eliminating layer from the pixel defining layer, so as to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between the packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere.

[0044] The first light-processing layer 301 is of a refractive index smaller than the pixel defining layer 213. The first second light-processing layer 302 is of a refractive index larger than the first light-processing layer 301. The second second light-processing layer 303 is of a refractive index larger than the first second light-processing layer 302.

[0045] A situation is assumed that the pixel defining layer 213 is of a refractive index n_1 of 1.8, the first light-processing layer 301 is of a refractive index n_2 of 1.1,

the first second light-processing layer 302 is of a refractive index n_3 of 1.7, and the second second light-processing layer 303 is of a refractive index n_4 of 1.75; an angle (i.e., incident angle) between a first normal S1 and incident light entering the first light-processing layer 301 from the pixel defining layer 213 is $\angle 1$, an angle (i.e., refraction angle) between the first normal S1 and refracted light is $\angle 2$, and the first normal S1 is perpendicular to an interface between the pixel defining layer 213 and the first light-processing layer 301.

[0046] Referring to Fig.3, a schematic diagram showing a light path in a total reflection-eliminating layer according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, an angle (i.e., incident angle) between second surface S2 and incident light entering the first second light-processing layer 302 from the first light-processing layer 301 is $\angle 3$, an angle (i.e., refraction angle) between the second normal S2 and refracted light is $\angle 4$, an angle (i.e., incident angle) between the second normal S2 and incident light entering the second second light-processing layer 303 from the first second light-processing layer 302 is $\angle 5$, and an angle (i.e., refraction angle) between the second normal S2 and refracted light is $\angle 6$. The second normal S2 is perpendicular to an interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere.

[0047] According to a refractive index formula of $n \times \sin \angle \alpha = n' \times \sin \angle \beta$, in which n and n' are refractive indexes of two mediums, respectively, $\angle \alpha$ is an incident angle and $\angle \beta$ is a refraction angle.

[0048] Therefore, when light enters the first light-processing layer ($n_2=1.1$) from the pixel defining layer 213 ($n_1=1.8$), the refraction angle $\angle 2$ is larger than the incident angle $\angle 1$, so that an angle (i.e., $\angle 3$ which is the coangle of $\angle 2$) between refracted light and the second normal S2 is smaller than an angle between incident light and the second normal S2, thereby enable the refracted light to be closer to the second normal.

[0049] When light enters the first second light-processing layer ($n_3=1.7$) from the first light-processing layer ($n_2=1.1$), the refraction angle $\angle 4$ is smaller than the incident angle $\angle 3$, thereby enable the refracted light to be more closer to the second normal.

[0050] When light enters the second second light-processing layer 303 ($n_4=1.75$) from the first second light-processing layer 302 ($n_3=1.7$), the refraction angle $\angle 6$ is smaller than the incident angle $\angle 5$, thereby enable the refracted light to be more closer to the second normal.

[0051] Finally, it may enable the light arriving at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than the total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere, so as to reduce the total reflection, thereby to improve luminous efficiency.

[0052] The present disclosure further provides in embodiments an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device, which includes the above OLED display panel.

[0053] The present disclosure further provides in embodiments a method for manufacturing an organic light

emitting diode (OLED) display panel, which includes steps of:

providing a base substrate;

forming a first electrode and a pixel defining layer on the base substrate;

forming a via hole in the pixel defining layer at at least one side of an organic light emitting unit, specifically, the via hole may be formed by an exposure method; and

filling the via hole with a total reflection-eliminating layer, by which incident light is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between a packaging substrate and atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere, specifically, the total reflection-eliminating layer may be formed by an evaporation method.

[0054] The above are merely the preferred embodiments of the present disclosure. It should be appreciated that, a person skilled in the art may make further modifications and improvements without departing from the principle of the present disclosure, and these modifications and improvements shall also fall within the scope of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panel, comprising:

a base substrate; and

an organic light emitting unit, a pixel defining layer and a packaging substrate, arranged on the base substrate,

wherein the pixel defining layer is provided with a via hole at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit,

the via hole is filled with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between the packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere.

2. The OLED display panel according to claim 1, wherein the total reflection-eliminating layer comprises:

a first light-processing layer being of a thickness larger than an organic light emitting layer of the organic light emitting unit, and a refractive index smaller than the pixel defining layer.

3. The OLED display panel according to claim 2, wherein the first light-processing layer is made of magnesium fluoride, silicon dioxide or aluminium fluoride.
4. The OLED display panel according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the first light-processing layer is manufactured by an evaporation or sputtering method. 5
5. The OLED display panel according to any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein the total reflection-eliminating layer further comprises: 10
 - at least one second light-processing layer, laminated on the first light-processing layer, and being of a refractive index larger than the first light-processing layer. 15
6. The OLED display panel according to claim 5, wherein the total reflection-eliminating layer comprises at least two second light-processing layers, laminated on the first light-processing layer successively, and being of refractive indexes increasing successively in a direction away from the first light-processing layer. 20
7. The OLED display panel according to claim 5 or 6, wherein the second light-processing layer is made of yttrium oxide, magnesium oxide, zirconium oxide, zinc sulfide, zinc selenide or titanium dioxide. 25
8. The OLED display panel according to any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein the second light-processing layer is manufactured by an evaporation or sputtering method. 30
9. The OLED display panel according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the pixel defining layer is provided with via holes at both sides of the organic light emitting unit, and the via holes are filled with the total reflection-eliminating layer. 35
10. The OLED display panel according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the organic light emitting unit comprises: a first electrode, an organic light emitting layer and a second electrode. 40
11. The OLED display panel according to claim 10, wherein the first electrode is arranged as an anode, and the second electrode is arranged as a cathode. 45
12. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device, comprising the OLED display panel according to any one of claims 1 to 11. 50
13. A method for manufacturing an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panel, comprising steps of: 55

providing a base substrate;

forming a first electrode of an organic light emitting unit and a pixel defining layer on the base substrate;
 forming a via hole in the pixel defining layer at at least one side of the organic light emitting unit; filling the via hole with a total reflection-eliminating layer through which incident light is processed to obtain emergent light capable of arriving at an interface between a packaging substrate and an atmosphere at an incident angle smaller than a total reflection angle at the interface between the packaging substrate and the atmosphere; and
 forming an organic light emitting layer and a second electrode of the organic light emitting unit above the first electrode.

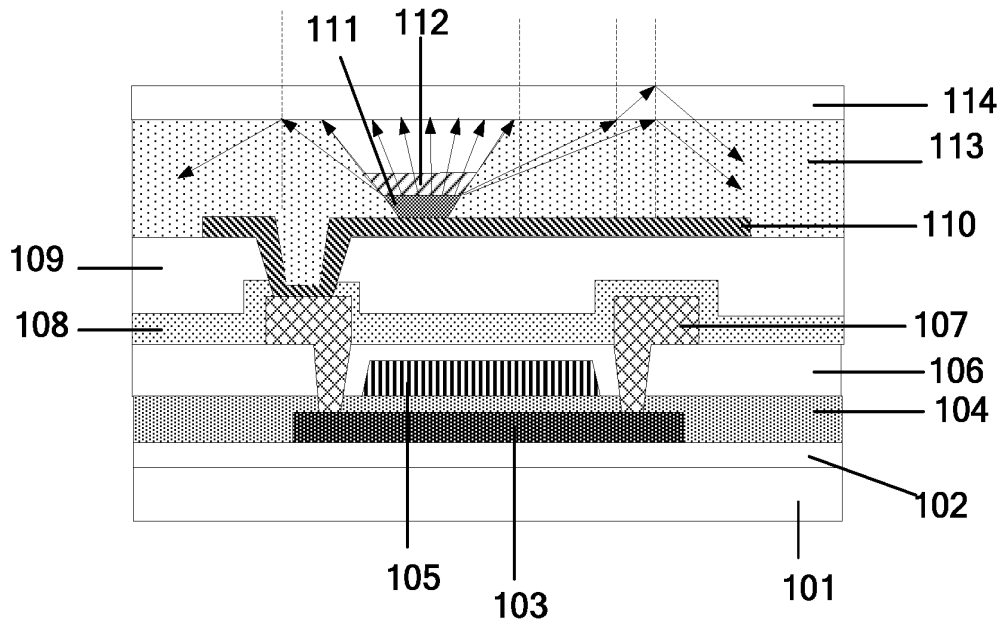


Fig.1

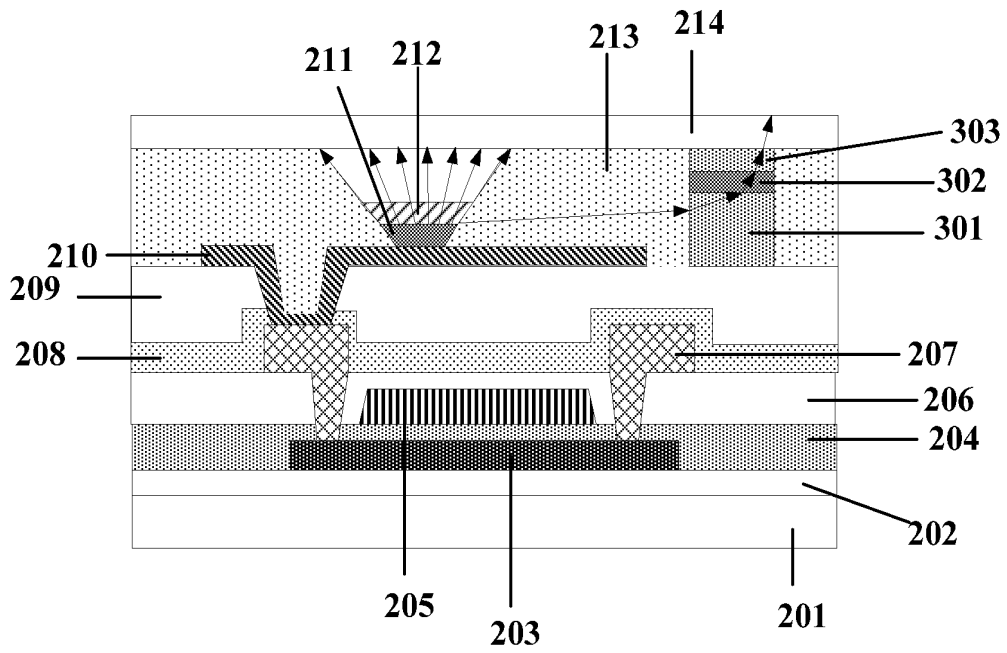


Fig.2

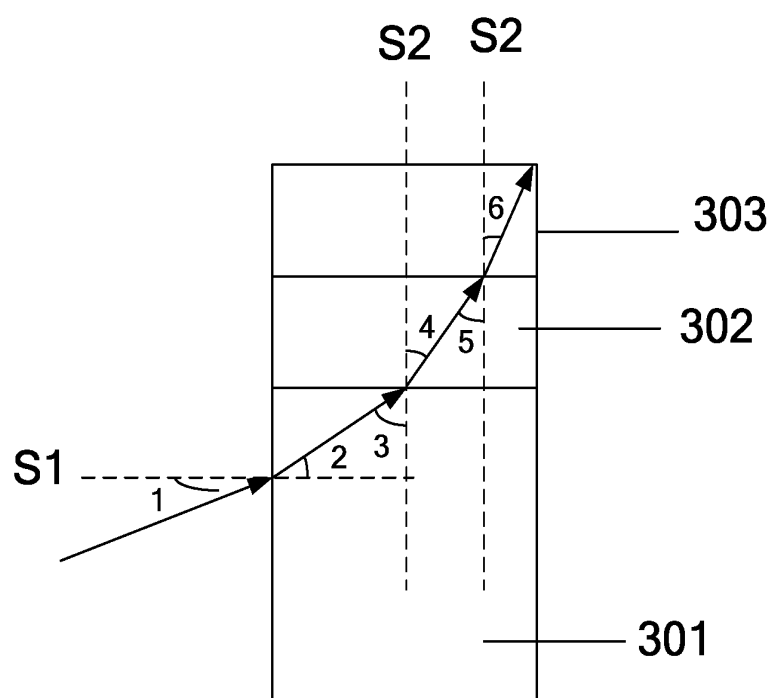


Fig.3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2014/092861

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H01L 27/32 (2006.01) i; H01L 51/52 (2006.01) i; H01L 51/56 (2006.01) i; H01L 51/50 (2006.01) n
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CNKI, CNABS, TWABS, VEN, EPODOC, DWPI, IEEE: emit, refractive index, diode, OLED, display, pixel, hole, opening, window, incident, reflect?, light, refractive

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CN 103500754 A (BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO., LTD.), 08 January 2014 (08.01.2014), description, paragraphs [0062]-[0125], and figures 1-17	1-13
A	US 2010052519 A1 (JEON et al.), 04 March 2010 (04.03.2010), description, paragraphs [0001]-[0090], and figures 1-7	1-13
A	KR 20060000356 A (SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.), 06 January 2006 (06.01.2006), description, page 2, line 1 to page 8, line 27, and figures la-2b	1-13
A	CN 102082166 A (SAMSUNG MOBILE DISPLAY CO., LTD.), 01 June 2011 (01.06.2011), description, paragraphs [0001]-[0049], and figures 1-3	1-13

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

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11 May 2015 (11.05.2015)

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2014/092861

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Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 2009)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- CN 201410454171 [0001]

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示面板，其制造方法以及显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP3190623A1	公开(公告)日	2017-07-12
申请号	EP2014882171	申请日	2014-12-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司.		
[标]发明人	XU XIAOWEI SHI LEI XU WENQING		
发明人	XU, XIAOWEI SHI, LEI XU, WENQING		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/52 H01L51/56 H01L51/50		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3246 H01L51/5275 H01L2251/303 H01L2251/5315 H01L27/3248 H01L27/3258 H01L27/3262 H01L51/56 H01L2227/323 H01L2251/301		
优先权	201410454171.1 2014-09-05 CN		
其他公开文献	EP3190623A4 EP3190623B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供一种OLED显示面板及其制造方法，以及显示装置。OLED显示面板包括：基底；有机发光单元，像素限定层和封装基板，设置在基底上。像素限定层在有机发光单元的至少一侧设置有通孔。通孔填充有全反射消除层，通过该全反射消除层处理入射光，以获得能够以小于在两者之间的界面处的全反射角的入射角到达封装基板和大气之间的界面的出射光。包装基材和大气。

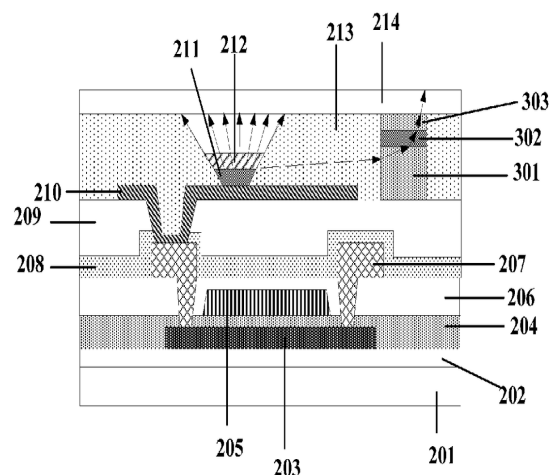


Fig.2