



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**
published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
17.04.2019 Bulletin 2019/16

(51) Int Cl.:
H01L 51/52 ^(2006.01) **H01L 51/56** ^(2006.01)
H01L 27/32 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **17777474.2**

(86) International application number:
PCT/CN2017/083045

(22) Date of filing: **04.05.2017**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2017/211148 (14.12.2017 Gazette 2017/50)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME
Designated Validation States:
MA MD

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(30) Priority: **08.06.2016 CN 201610402307**

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(54) **OLED DEVICE, MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF, DISPLAY PANEL, AND DISPLAY APPARATUS**

(57) The present disclosure relates to an OLED device and a manufacturing method thereof, a display panel and a display device. The OLED device includes: a first electrode disposed on a substrate; an organic light emitting layer disposed on the first electrode; a second electrode disposed on the organic light emitting layer; and a

stack of layers disposed on the second electrode. The stack of layers includes at least one inorganic layer and at least one organic layer. The at least one inorganic layer and at least one organic layer are alternately arranged. One organic layer of the at least one organic layer includes a color conversion layer.

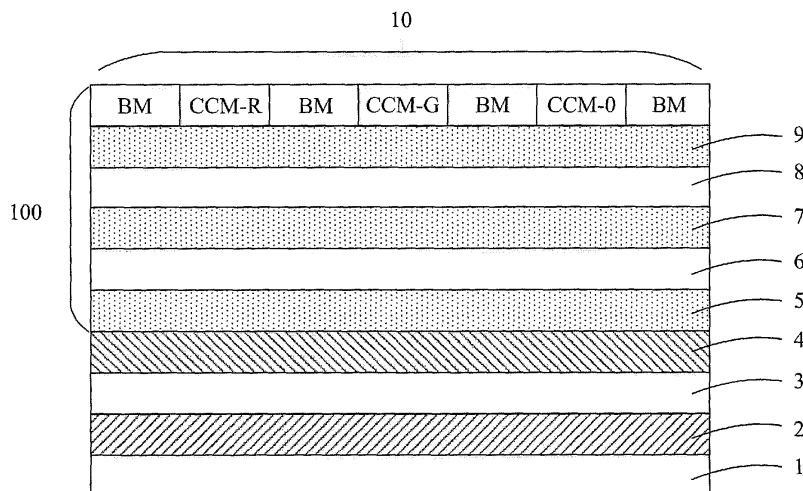


Fig. 3

Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims the priority of Chinese patent application No. 201610402307.3 filed on June 8, 2016, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to display technology, and more specifically, to an OLED device and a manufacturing method thereof, a display panel and a display device.

BACKGROUND

[0003] With the rise in customer demand for audio and video products, there is a growing requirement for the production of high-resolution, high-quality displays. The Organic Light-Emitting Diodes (OLEDs) are considered to be the star product of the next-generation display due to their characteristics such as self-emission, high brightness, wide viewing angle, fast reaction and manufacturable R, G and B full-color components.

[0004] In the current market, the small-to-medium-sized OLEDs have been employed in audio panels and mobile phones as display panels. In the future, the OLED is expected to be further applied to displays of larger sizes such as mobile products, laptops, monitors, wall-hanging TVs and the like. The full-color technology is indispensable and crucial for the OLED.

[0005] The large-sized OLED realizes bottom-emitting function usually by means of the combination of thin-film encapsulation technology with the color filter method (WCF) or the color conversion method (CCM). However, the aperture ratio of the large-sized OLED bottom-emitting devices adopting the above-mentioned two methods is obviously insufficient.

SUMMARY

[0006] The embodiments of the present disclosure provide an OLED and a manufacturing method thereof, a display panel and a display device, which can solve the problem in the prior art of the OLED devices of the large-sized OLED having a low aperture ratio and insufficient thinness.

[0007] The present disclosure aims to provide an OLED device.

[0008] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the provided OLED device includes: a first electrode disposed on a substrate; an organic light emitting layer disposed on the first electrode; a second electrode disposed on the organic light emitting layer; a stack of layers disposed on the second electrode. The stack of layers comprises at least one inorganic layer and at least one or-

ganic layer. The at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer are alternately arranged. One organic layer of the at least one organic layer includes a color conversion layer.

[0009] In one embodiment, the at least one inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the at least one organic layer serves as a flattened layer, and the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer have the same number of layers.

[0010] In one embodiment, the at least one inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the at least one organic layer serves as a flattened layer, and the difference between the number of the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer is one.

[0011] In one embodiment, the color conversion layer includes conversion areas that are provided with color conversion material and a black matrix BM that is provided among the color conversion areas.

[0012] In one embodiment, the conversion areas include red conversion areas, green conversion areas and keeping areas which are arranged alternately, and the organic light emitting layer includes blue light emitting material, the red conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to red light, the green conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to green light, and the keeping area is configured to keep the incident blue light being still blue light.

[0013] In one embodiment, the layer that is the most adjacent to the organic light emitting layer in the stack of layers is an inorganic layer.

[0014] In one embodiment, the color conversion material includes organic resins.

[0015] The present disclosure also aims to provide a display panel.

[0016] The second aspect of the present disclosure provides a display panel including the above OLED device.

[0017] The present disclosure also aims to provide a display device.

[0018] The third aspect of the present disclosure provides a display device including the above display panel.

[0019] The present disclosure also aims to provide a method of manufacturing an OLED device.

[0020] The four aspect of the present disclosure provides a method of manufacturing an OLED device including: forming a first electrode on a substrate; forming an organic light emitting layer on the first electrode; forming a second electrode on the organic light emitting layer; forming a stack of layers on the second electrode, wherein the stack of layers includes at least one organic layer and at least one inorganic layer, the at least one organic layer and the at least one inorganic layer are alternately arranged, and the method includes configuring an organic layer of the at least one organic layer to include a color conversion layer.

[0021] In one embodiment, the at least one inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the at least one organic layer serves as a flattened layer. The method includes

making the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer have the same number of layers.

[0022] In one embodiment, the at least one inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the at least one organic layer serves as a flattened layer. The method includes making the numbers of the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer have a difference of one.

[0023] In one embodiment, the color conversion layer may include conversion areas that are provided with conversion material, and forming the color conversion layer further includes forming a black matrix among the conversion areas.

[0024] In one embodiment, forming the conversion areas includes forming red conversion areas, green conversion areas and keeping areas which are arranged alternately. The organic light emitting layer includes blue light emitting material, the red conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to red light, the green conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to green light, and the keeping area is configured to keep the incident blue light being still blue light.

[0025] In one embodiment, the layer that is the most adjacent to the organic light emitting layer in the stack of layers is an inorganic layer.

[0026] In one embodiment, the color conversion material includes organic resins.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027] In order to further clarify the technical solutions of the embodiments of the present disclosure, the drawings of the embodiments will be briefly described below. It should be understood that the drawings described below relate only to some embodiments of the present disclosure and are not limitative to the present disclosure.

Fig. 1(a) schematically illustrates a configuration of an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 1(b) schematically illustrates a configuration of an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 2 schematically illustrates a configuration of an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 3 schematically illustrates a configuration of an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 4 is a flow chart showing a manufacturing method of an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0028] In order to make the purpose, technical solutions and advantages of the embodiments of the present

disclosure clearer, the technical solution of the embodiments of the present disclosure will be described clearly and completely below in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. It is obvious that the described embodiments are a part of the embodiments of the present disclosure but not all the embodiment of the present disclosure. Based on the described embodiments of the present disclosure, those skilled in the art can obtain other embodiments, without any inventive work, which should fall within the scope of the invention.

[0029] When the elements of the present disclosure and their embodiments are described, the singular form of the word used in the present disclosure the appended claims includes the plural form, and vice versa, unless otherwise explicitly specified in the context. Therefore, when referring to a term with a singular form, the plural form of this term is usually included. The terms "comprise", "include", "contain", "have" are intended to be inclusive and to indicate that there may be additional elements other than the listed elements.

[0030] For the purposes of describing surfaces below, as the indicated directions in the drawings, the terms "up", "down", "left", "right", "vertical", "horizontal", "top", "bottom" and their derivative words should concern the present disclosure. The terms "over", "on the top of", "disposed on" or "disposed on the top of" means that a first element such as a first structure is arranged on a second element such as a second structure, wherein a medium element such as an interface structure may exist between the first element and the second element. The term "contact" means a first element such as a first structure and a second element such as a second structure are connected with or without other elements at the interface of the above two elements.

[0031] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the provided OLED device includes: a first electrode disposed on a substrate; an organic light emitting layer disposed on the first electrode; a second electrode disposed on the organic light emitting layer; a stack of layers disposed on the second electrode. The stack of layers includes at least one inorganic layer and at least one organic layer. The at least one inorganic layer and at least one organic layer are alternately arranged. One organic layer of the at least one organic layer includes a color conversion layer. The stack of layers serves as an encapsulation layer.

[0032] Fig. 1 schematically illustrates OLED devices according to different embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0033] Fig. 1(a) shows a case where the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer have the same number of layers. As shown in Fig. 1(a), the OLED device includes: a substrate 1; a first electrode 2 disposed on the substrate; an organic light emitting layer 3 disposed on the first electrode; a second electrode 4 disposed on the organic light-emitting layer; and a stack of layers 100 disposed on the second electrode. The stack of layers 100 includes an inorganic layer 5, an or-

ganic layer 6, an inorganic layer 7, an organic layer 8, an inorganic layer 9 and an organic layer 10 which are arranged alternately. Any one of the organic layer 6, the organic layer 8 and the organic layer 10 may include a color conversion layer. However, at least one of the organic layer 6, the organic layer 8 and the organic layer 10 are arranged including a color conversion layer. The case where only one organic layer includes a color conversion layer is taken as an example to describe the present invention. It is noted that the case where the stack of layers include three inorganic layers and three organic layers is only taken as an example. The number of the inorganic layers is not limited to three and may be any desired number, and the number of the inorganic layers is not limited to three and may be any desired number.

[0034] Fig. 1(b) shows a case where the difference between the number of the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer is one. As shown in Fig. 1(b), the OLED device includes: a substrate 1; a first electrode 2 disposed on the substrate; an organic light emitting layer 3 disposed on the first electrode; a second electrode 4 disposed on the organic light-emitting layer; and a stack of layers 100' disposed on the second electrode. The stack of layers 100' includes an organic layer 6', an inorganic layer 7', an organic layer 8' which are arranged alternately. Any one of the organic layer 6' and the organic layer 8' may include a color conversion layer. However, both of the organic layer 6' and the organic layer 8' may be configured to include a color conversion layer as required. The case where only one organic layer includes a color conversion layer is taken as an example to describe the present invention. It is noted the case where the stack of layers include one inorganic layer and two organic layers is only taken as an example. The number of the organic layers is not limited to two and may be any desired number, and the number of the inorganic layer is not limited to one and may be any desired number.

[0035] It is possible to effectively increase the aperture ratio of the OLED device while making the device thinner, simplifying the process, reducing the manufacturing cost, and making the structure of the obtained device more compact through the following steps: forming a first electrode on a substrate; forming an organic light emitting layer on the first electrode; forming a second electrode on the organic light emitting layer; forming at least one stack of layers on the second electrode, wherein each one of the at least one stack of layers has an inorganic layer(s) and an organic layer(s) which are arranged in order in the direction perpendicular to the upper surface of the substrate, and the organic layer(s) of one stack of layers of the at least one stack of layers is formed as color conversion layer(s).

[0036] In the following section, as an example, the case where the number of both the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer are three is described for illustrative purposes.

[0037] Fig. 2 schematically illustrates an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

Fig. 2 further illustrates more details of Fig. 1(a). In the configuration shown in Fig. 2, the layer that is the most adjacent to the organic light emitting layer in the stack of layers is an inorganic layer. The inorganic layer 5, the inorganic layer 7, and the inorganic layer 9 serve as resist layers to block water vapor and air. The resist layer includes transparent inorganic materials (e.g., oxides, fluorides, nitrides), or any other materials suitable for blocking water and oxygen. The organic layer serves as a flattened layer so as to reduce the stress of the inorganic layer and provide excellent particle-coating effect. The flattened layer includes polymer films or any other materials suitable for forming the flattened layer. The encapsulation performance of the device can be regulated by adjusting the number and the composition of the resist layer and the flattened layer.

[0038] The substrate may be a rigid substrate or a flexible substrate, which include any materials suitable for forming a substrate, such as high-molecular polymers, metal foils, ultra-thin glasses and the like. The first electrode and the second electrode include but are not limited to metals, conductive oxygen compounds, conductive organic molecules, conductive polymers, and/or combinations thereof. The color conversion material in the color conversion layer may include organic resins.

[0039] In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the organic layer 10 includes a color conversion layer. As can be seen from Fig. 2, the color conversion layer includes conversion areas CCM that are provided with color conversion material and a black matrix BM that is provided among the color conversion areas CCM. It is noted that, the numbers of the conversion areas CCM and the black matrix BM are not limited to the numbers shown in the drawings.

[0040] Fig. 3 further schematically illustrates an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown in Fig. 3, the conversion areas CCM include a red conversion area CCM-R, a green conversion area CCM-G and a keeping area CCM-0. The organic light emitting layer 3 include blue light emitting material. The red conversion area CCM-R is configured to convert the incident blue light to red light, the green conversion area CCM-G is configured to convert the incident blue light to green light, and the keeping area is configured to keep the incident blue light being still blue light.

[0041] Fig. 4 is a flow chart showing a manufacturing method of an OLED device according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. In one embodiment, a method of manufacturing the OLED device includes:

- S1. forming a first electrode, i.e., forming a first electrode on a substrate;
- S2. forming an organic light emitting layer, i.e., forming an organic light emitting layer on the first electrode;
- S3. forming a second electrode, i.e., forming a second electrode on the organic light emitting layer;
- S4. forming a stack of layers having a color conver-

sion layer, i.e., forming on the second electrode at least one stack of layers which has at least one organic layer and at least one inorganic layer, wherein the at least one organic layer and the at least one inorganic layer are arranged alternately, and this S4 further includes that one organic layer of the at least one organic layer is configured to include a color conversion layer.

[0042] In one embodiment, the inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the organic layer serves as a flattened layer. This method includes making the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer have the same number.

[0043] In one embodiment, the inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the organic layer serves as a flattened layer. This method includes making the numbers of the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer have a difference of one.

[0044] The color conversion layer may include conversion areas that are provided with conversion material, and forming the color conversion layer further includes forming a black matrix among the conversion areas.

[0045] Forming conversion areas includes forming red conversion areas, green conversion areas and keeping areas which are arranged alternately. The organic light emitting layer includes blue light emitting material. The red conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to red light, the green conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to green light, and the keeping area is configured to keep the incident blue light being still blue light.

[0046] In one embodiment, the layer that is the most adjacent to the organic light emitting layer in the stack of layers is an inorganic layer. The color conversion material may include organic resins.

[0047] The display panel of embodiments of the present disclosure includes the above OLED device. The display device of embodiments of the present disclosure includes the above display panel. The display device may be devices having a display function such as display panels, displays, television sets, tablet computers, mobile phones, navigators, etc., which is not limited in the present disclosure.

[0048] In the embodiments of the present disclosure, the materials of the conversion area, the keeping area, and the black matrix may have the same organic material as the organic layer, such that they can realize a color conversion function while replacing the organic layer in the conventional encapsulation stack of layers consisting of organic layers and inorganic layers. Therefore, as compared with the conventional bottom emitting device, the top emitting device provided in the embodiments of the present disclosure can improve the aperture ratio. Moreover, since the organic layer including the color conversion layer is adopted to replace the organic layer in the conventional encapsulation stack of layers, the device is thinner, the production process is simplified, the

manufacturing cost is reduced, and the structure of the obtained device is made more compact.

[0049] It is noted that, "the organic layer of one of the at least one of the stack of layers includes the color conversion layer" recited in the present disclosure is not intended to limit the number of the organic layer having the color conversion layer to one. The solution that two or more organic layers include the color conversion layer also falls within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0050] Particular embodiments have been described above. These embodiments are presented by way of example only and are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure. In fact, the novel embodiments described herein may be embodied in various other forms. Additionally, various omissions, substitutions and modifications in the form of embodiments described herein may be made without departing from the spirit of the present disclosure. The appended claims and their equivalents are intended to cover such forms or modifications that fall within the scope of the spirit of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. An OLED device comprising: a first electrode disposed on a substrate; an organic light emitting layer disposed on the first electrode; a second electrode disposed on the organic light emitting layer; a stack of layers disposed on the second electrode, wherein the stack of layers comprises at least one inorganic layer and at least one organic layer, the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer are alternately arranged, and an organic layer of the at least one organic layer comprises a color conversion layer.
2. The OLED device according to claim 1, wherein the at least one inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the at least one organic layer serves as a flattened layer, and the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer have the same number of layers.
3. The OLED device according to claim 1, wherein the at least one inorganic layer serves as a resist layer, the at least one organic layer serves as a flattened layer, and a difference between the number of the at least one inorganic layer and the at least one organic layer is one.
4. The OLED device according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the color conversion layer comprises conversion areas that are provided with color conversion material and a black matrix that is provided among the color conversion areas.
5. The OLED device according to claim 4, wherein the

conversion areas comprise red conversion areas, green conversion areas and keeping areas which are arranged alternately, and the organic light emitting layer comprises blue light emitting material, the red conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to red light, the green conversion area is configured to convert the incident blue light to green light, and the keeping area is configured to keep the incident blue light being still blue light.

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6. The OLED device according to claim 2, wherein the layer that is the most adjacent to the organic light emitting layer in the stack of layers is an inorganic layer.

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7. The OLED device according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the color conversion material comprises organic resin.

8. A display panel comprising the OLED device according to any one of claims 1-7.

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9. A display device comprising the display panel according to claim 8.

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10. A method of manufacturing an OLED device comprising: forming a first electrode on a substrate; forming an organic light emitting layer on the first electrode; forming a second electrode on the organic light emitting layer; forming a stack of layers on the second electrode, wherein the stack of layers comprises at least one organic layer and at least one inorganic layer, the at least one organic layer and the at least one inorganic layer are alternately arranged, and the method comprises configuring an organic layer of the at least one organic layer to comprise a color conversion layer.

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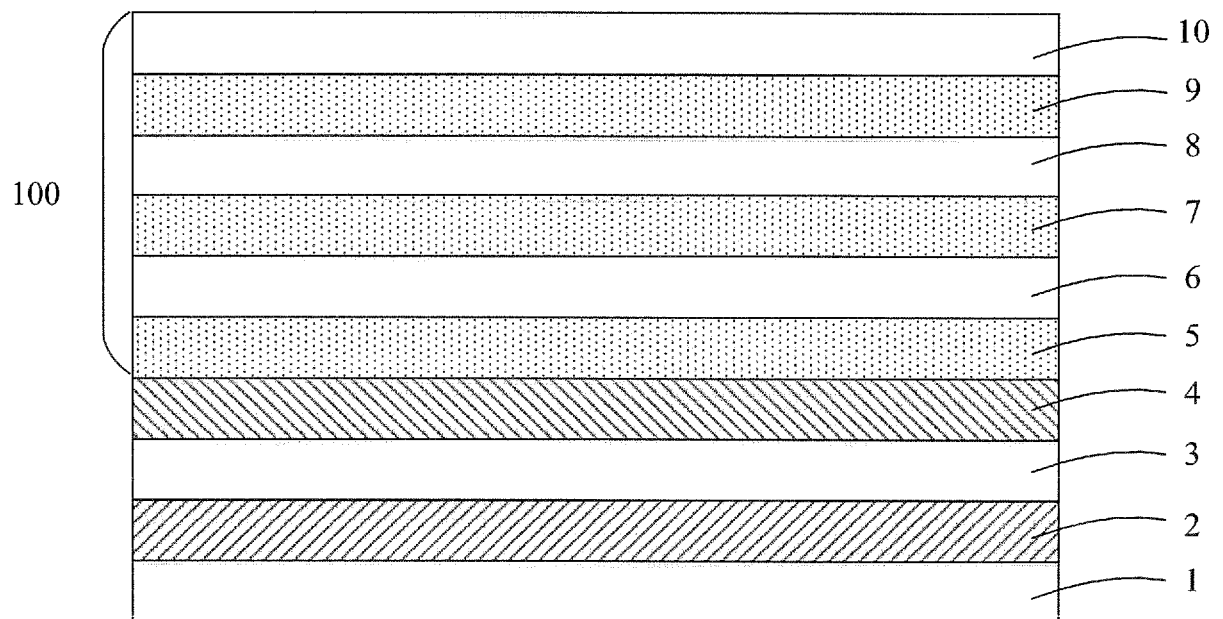


Fig. 1 (a)

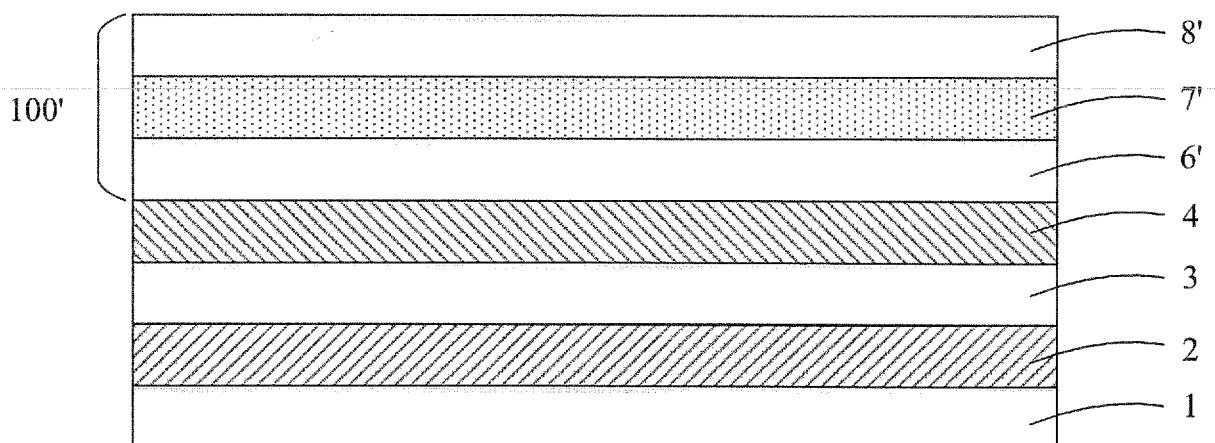


Fig. 1 (b)

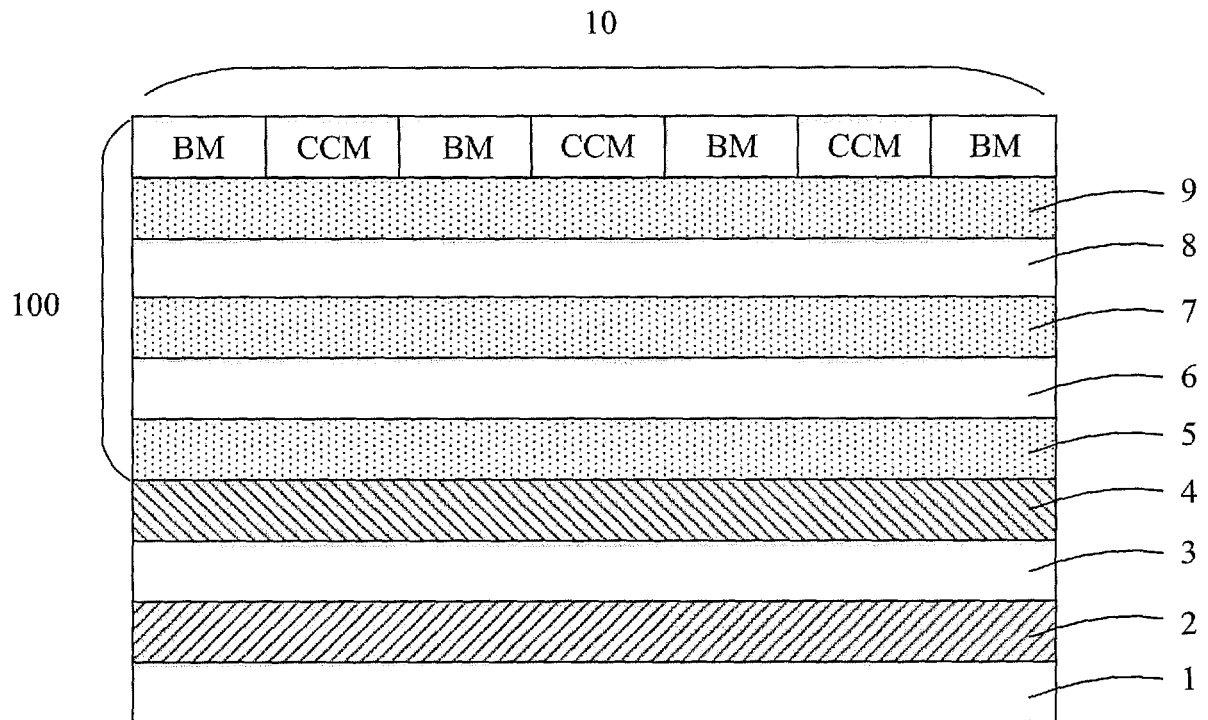


Fig. 2

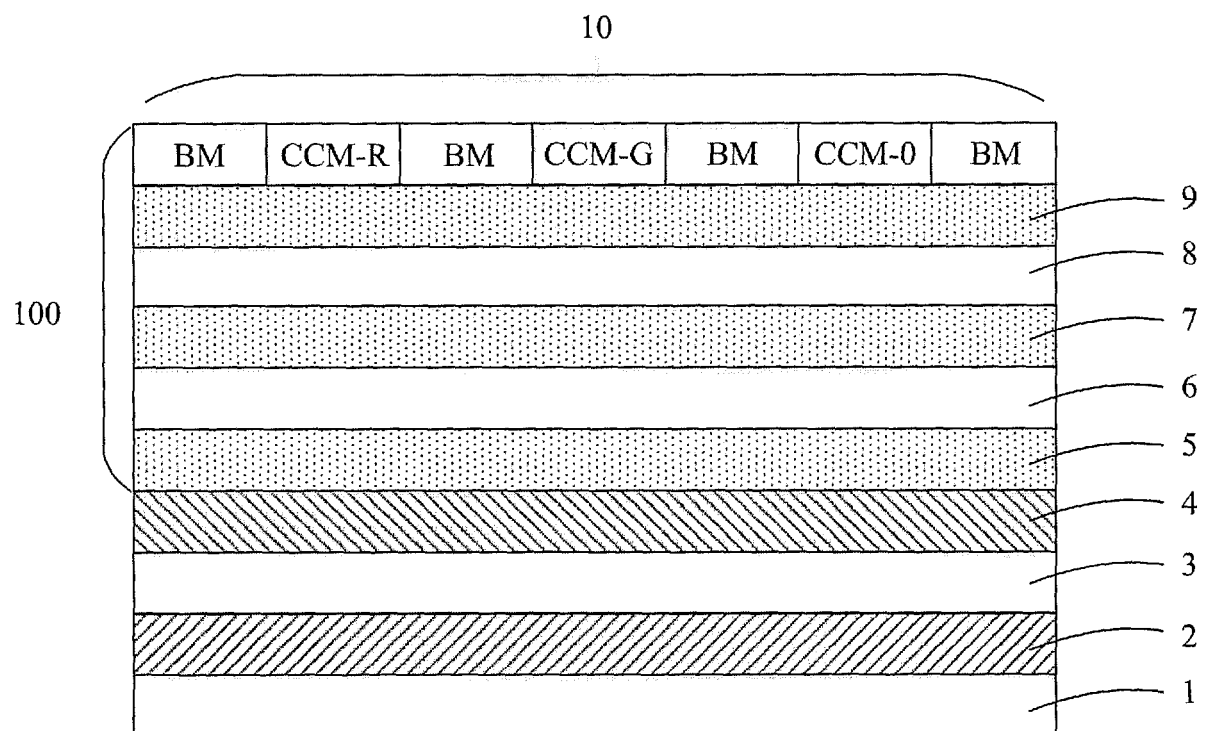


Fig. 3

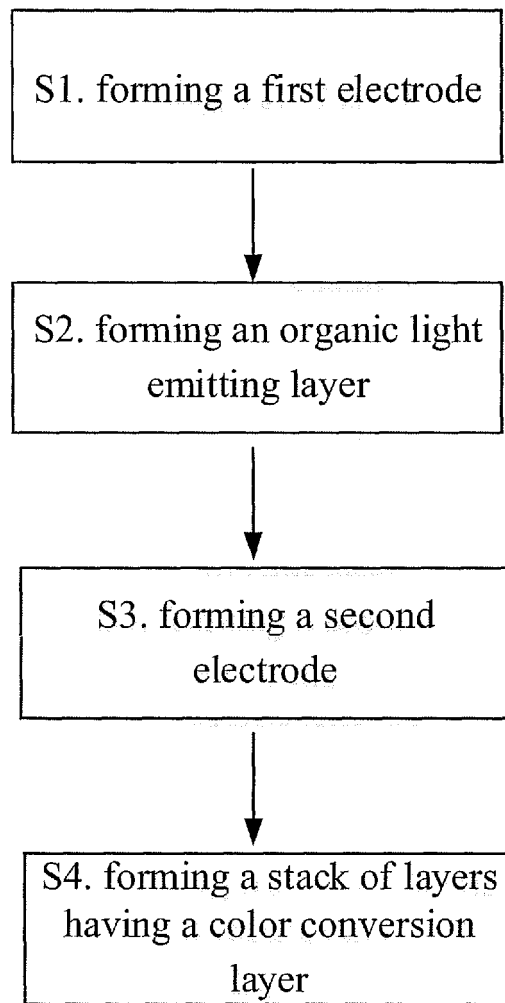


Fig. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2017/083045

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H01L 51/52(2006.01) i; H01L 51/56(2006.01) i; H01L 27/32(2006.01) i

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)

CNABS; CNTXT; VEN; CNKI: luminescence, barrier layer, colour conversion layer, inorganic layer, organic, light, inorganic, barrier, block+, colour, color, change, trans+, lamination, sandwich

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
PX	CN 105932169 A (BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO., LTD. et al.), 07 September 2016 (07.09.2016), claims 1-10	1-10
X	CN 101766059 A (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED), 30 June 2010 (30.06.2010), description, paragraphs[0042]-[0151] and[0163]-[0165]	1-10
X	US 2005140276 A1 (LG PHILIPS LCD CO., LTD.), 30 June 2005 (30.06.2005), description, paragraphs[0027]-[0047], and figures 2-4	1-10

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

* Special categories of cited documents:

“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

“E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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“O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

“P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

“T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

“X” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

“Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

“&”document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 June 2017 (21.06.2017)

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 July 2017 (27.07.2017)

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2017/083045

Patent Documents referred in the Report	Publication Date	Patent Family	Publication Date
CN 105932169 A	07 September 2016	None	
CN 101766059 A	30 June 2010	WO 2009017029 A1	05 February 2009
		EP 2184954 A4	08 September 2010
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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 201610402307 [0001]

专利名称(译)	OLED设备，其制造方法，显示面板和显示设备		
公开(公告)号	EP3471163A4	公开(公告)日	2020-03-04
申请号	EP2017777474	申请日	2017-05-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京东方科技集团股份有限公司 鄂尔多斯市源盛光电有限责任公司		
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IPC分类号	H01L51/52 H01L51/56 H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/322 H01L51/50 H01L51/5036 H01L51/52 H01L51/56 H01L51/5256 H01L51/5284 H01L51/5281		
代理机构(译)	POTTER CLARKSON		
优先权	201610402307.3 2016-06-08 CN		
其他公开文献	EP3471163A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本公开涉及一种OLED装置及其制造方法，显示面板和显示装置。OLED装置包括：第一电极，设置在基板上；以及第一电极。有机发光层设置在第一电极上；第二电极设置在有机发光层上；叠层设置在第二电极上。层的堆叠包括至少一层无机层和至少一层有机层。至少一层无机层和至少一层有机层交替布置。至少一个有机层中的一个有机层包括颜色转换层。