



US 20140183480A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Lee et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2014/0183480 A1**(43) **Pub. Date:****Jul. 3, 2014**(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR
MANUFACTURING THE SAME**(52) **U.S. CL.**CPC **H01L 27/322** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3213**
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Bae Im**, Incheon (KR)(73) Assignee: **LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**, Seoul (KR)(21) Appl. No.: **14/105,980**(22) Filed: **Dec. 13, 2013**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 31, 2012 (KR) 10-2012-0158493

Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.****H01L 27/32**

(2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An OLED display device which prevents a color change according to a viewing angle. The OLED display device may include a substrate defined by a first pixel, a second pixel, a third pixel and a fourth pixel; an anode electrode on the substrate; a first organic light-emitting layer for emitting a first color light; a second organic light-emitting layer for emitting a second color light; a cathode electrode formed of a semi-transparent metal material on the first or second organic light-emitting layer, wherein the first organic light-emitting layer is formed in the first pixel and the second pixel; the second organic light-emitting layer is formed in the second pixel, the third pixel and the fourth pixel; and the second pixel emits mixed light of the first color light and the second color light.

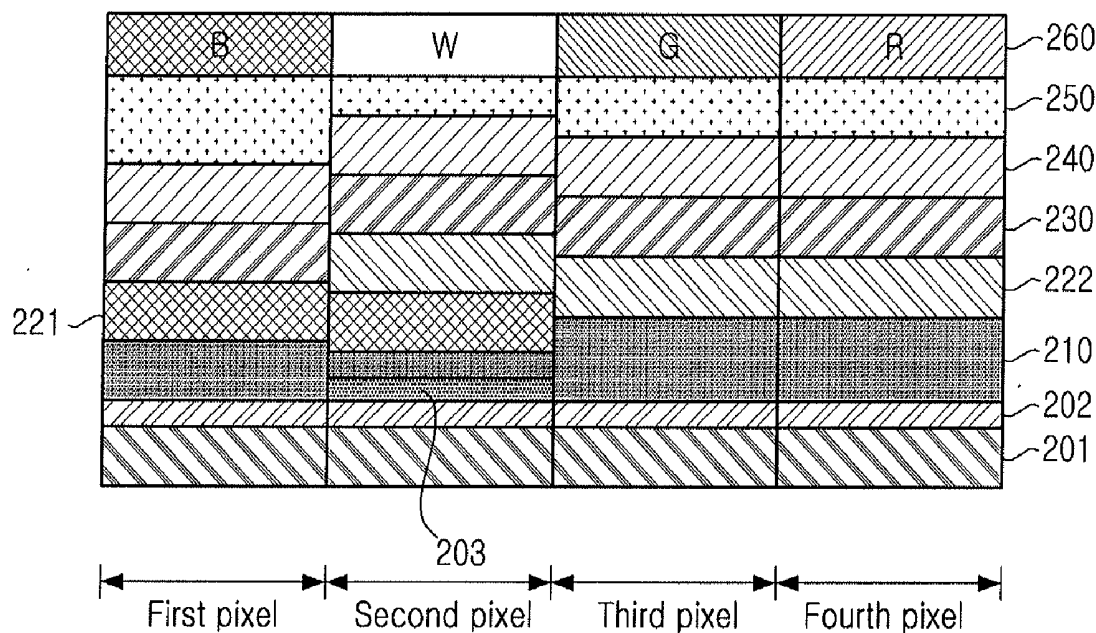


FIG. 1
Related Art

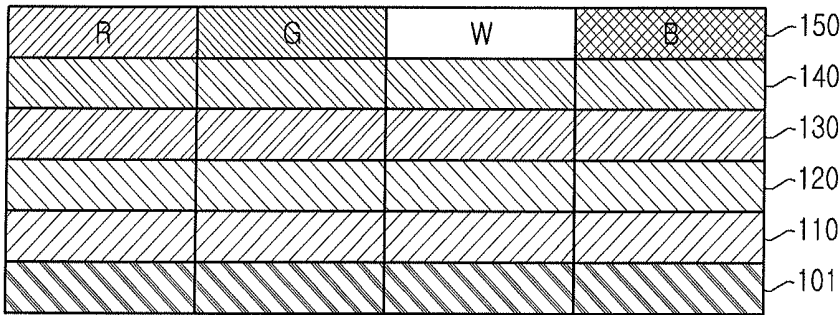


FIG. 2

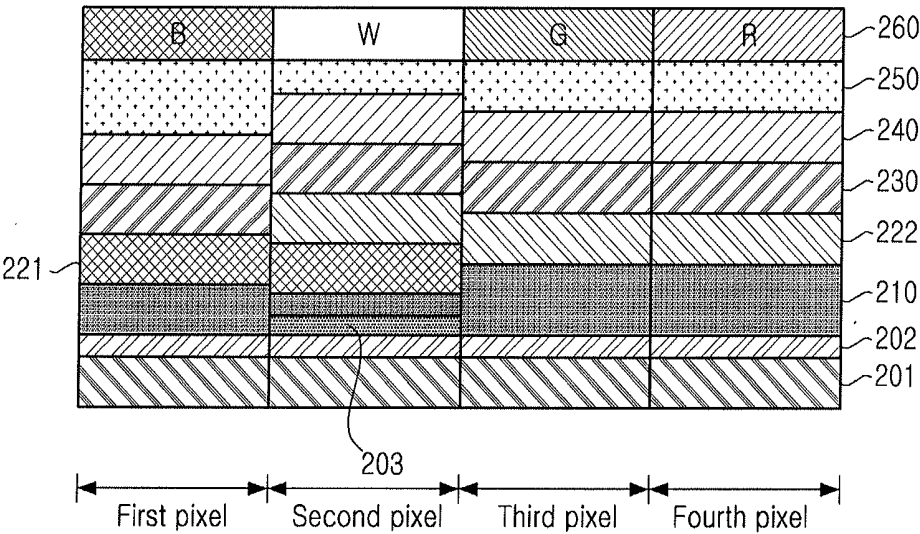


FIG. 4

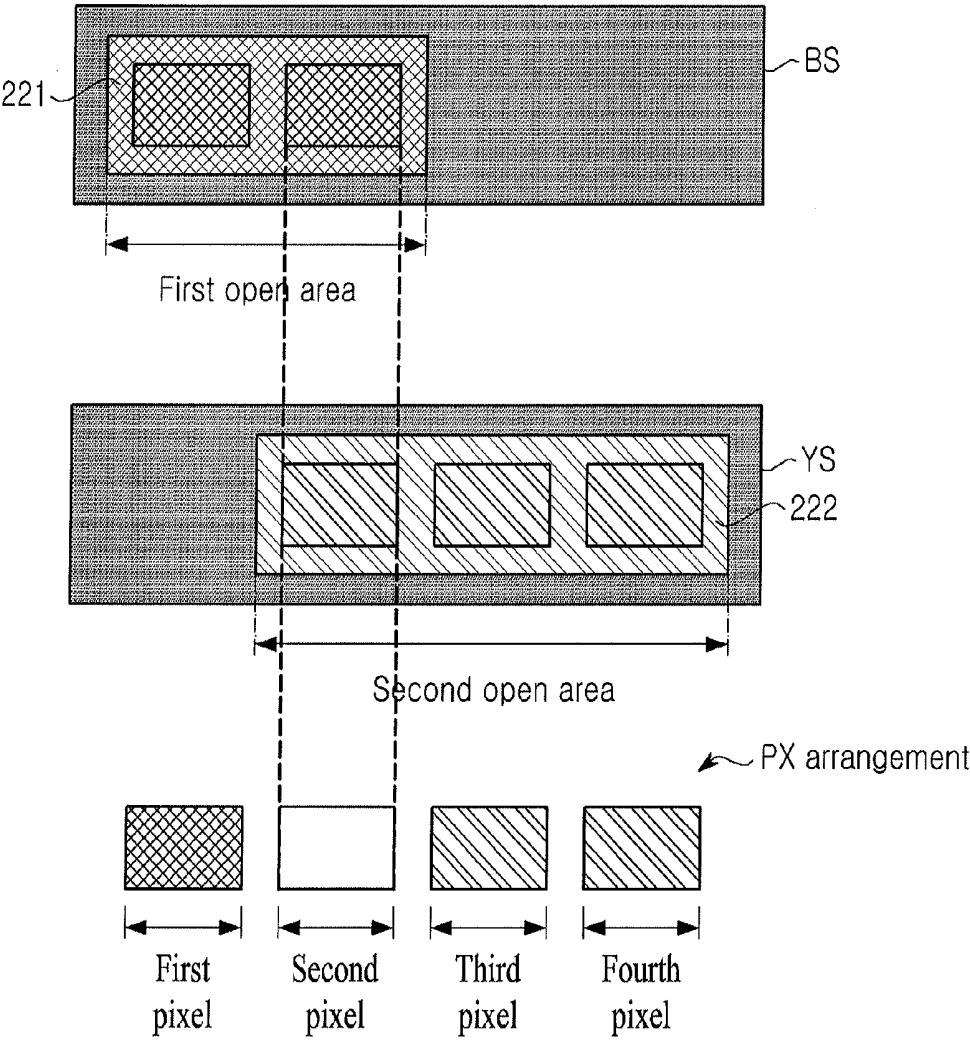
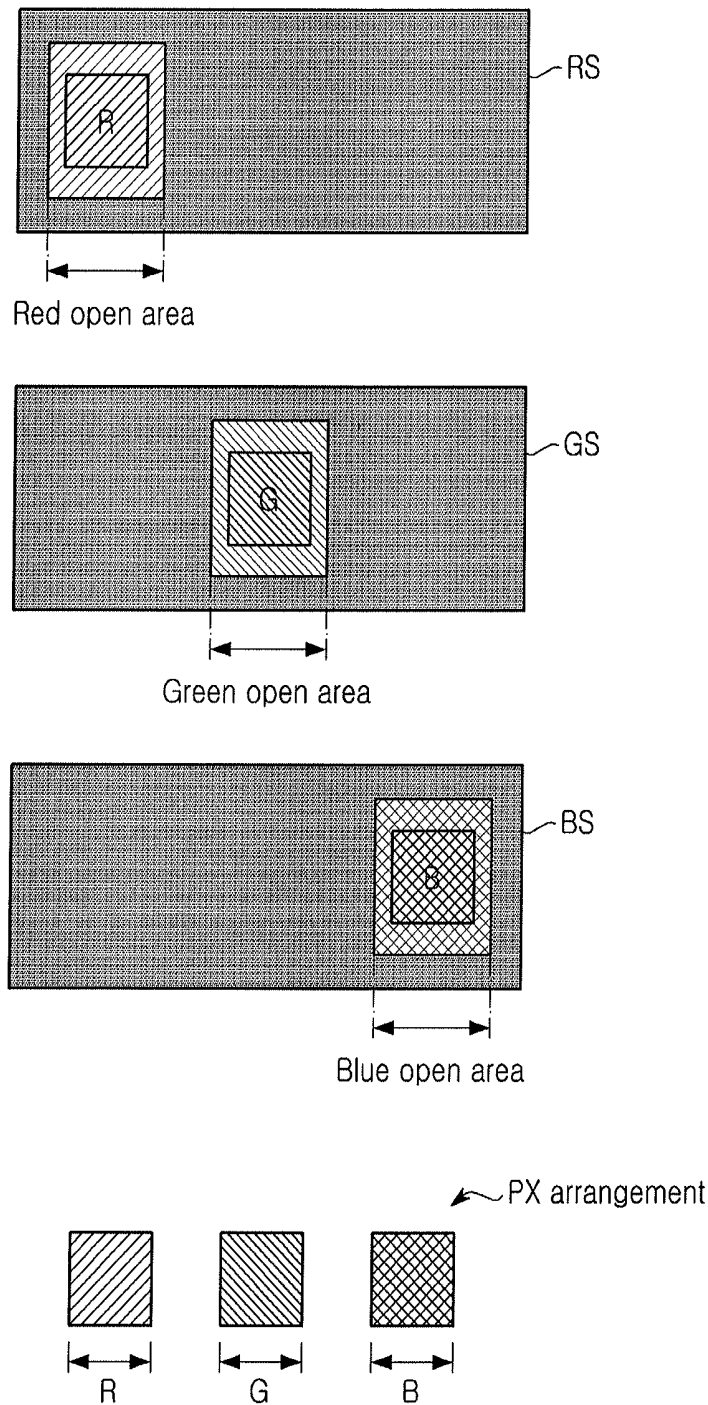


FIG. 5



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0158493 filed on Dec. 31, 2012, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Field of the Disclosure

[0003] Embodiments of the present invention relate to an organic light emitting diode display device and a method for manufacturing the same, and more particularly, to an active type organic light emitting diode display device and a method for manufacturing the same.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] With the advancement of an information-oriented society, there is an increasing demand for display devices which display information. Especially, a cathode ray tube (CRT) having a simple driving method and a reasonable price was widely used in an early stage of the display device, thereby enabling popularization of the display device. Thereafter, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device capable of realizing full colors and wide viewing angle was used as a substitute for CRT. Recently, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display device has been attracted as a next-generation flat panel display.

[0006] Owing to various advantages such as high resolution, thin profile and low power consumption, there is an active study for the OLED display device regarded as the next-generation flat panel display, and more particularly, for the large-sized OLED display device.

[0007] FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view illustrating some parts of the related art OLED display device.

[0008] As shown in FIG. 1, the related art OLED display device may include a substrate 101, an anode electrode 110, an organic light-emitting layer 120, a cathode electrode 130, a sealing layer 140, and a color refiner 150.

[0009] First, the anode electrode 110, the organic light-emitting layer 120 and the cathode electrode 130 are sequentially formed on the substrate 101. The anode electrode 110 supplies a hole to the organic light-emitting layer 120, and the cathode electrode 130 supplies an electron to the organic light-emitting layer 120. Thus, when exciton, which is generated by the supplied hole and electron, falls to a ground state from an excited state, light is emitted so that the emitted light is supplied to display an image on a screen of the OLED display device.

[0010] FIG. 1 shows the OLED display device of WRGB method with the color refiner 150 for converting a color of white color light into red, green and blue colors corresponding to the three primary colors. The color refiner 150 is formed on the sealing layer 140 above the cathode electrode 130, and the color refiner 150 may not be formed in the pixel for emitting the white color light.

[0011] Especially, the organic light-emitting layer 120 may include one or more light-emitting layers, and the organic light-emitting layer 120 may emit the white color light obtained by mixture of red, green and blue colors.

[0012] Meanwhile, the OLED display device is configured to have a multi-layered thin film structure, whereby a large amount of light loss might occur in the interface between each layer. In order to overcome this problem and to improve light extraction efficiency, a microcavity structure may be applied to the OLED display device. The microcavity structure indicates a reflection structure which satisfies an optical distance corresponding to an integer multiple of half-wavelength of the light emitted by each pixel. In this reflection structure, the light reflection is repeated so that the light is amplified by constructive interference, whereby the amplified light is emitted to the external, thereby improving light efficiency as compared to the related art.

[0013] However, when the white color light emitted by the organic light-emitting layer 120 including the plurality of light-emitting layers is amplified through the microcavity structure, and is then emitted to the external, the color of light may be changed according to a viewing angle due to a plurality of peak wavelengths.

SUMMARY

[0014] An OLED display device that may include a substrate defined by a first pixel, a second pixel, a third pixel and a fourth pixel; an anode electrode formed on the substrate; a first organic light-emitting layer for emitting a first color light, the first organic light-emitting layer formed on the anode electrode; a second organic light-emitting layer for emitting a second color light, the second organic light-emitting layer formed on the anode electrode; and a cathode electrode formed of a semi-transparent metal material on the first organic light-emitting layer or second organic light-emitting layer, wherein the first organic light-emitting layer is formed in the first pixel and the second pixel, the second organic light-emitting layer is formed in the second pixel, the third pixel and the fourth pixel, and the second pixel emits mixed light of the first color light and the second color light.

[0015] In another aspect, a method for manufacturing an OLED display device may include forming a reflection layer on a substrate; forming an anode electrode on the reflection layer; forming a first organic light-emitting layer on the anode electrode; forming a second organic light-emitting layer on the anode electrode, wherein the second organic light-emitting layer overlaps with the first organic light-emitting layer; and forming a cathode electrode on the first organic light-emitting layer or second organic light-emitting layer.

[0016] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of embodiments of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0018] FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view illustrating a related art OLED display device;

[0019] FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to one embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0021] FIG. 4 is a plane view illustrating a process for forming an organic light-emitting layer in a method for manufacturing an OLED display device according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

[0022] FIG. 5 is a plane view illustrating a process for forming an organic light-emitting layer in a method for manufacturing an OLED display device of RGB method.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0023] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0024] FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] As shown in FIG. 2, the OLED display device according to one embodiment of the present invention may include a substrate 201, a reflection layer 202, a light-absorbing layer 203, an anode electrode 210, a first organic light-emitting layer 221, a second organic light-emitting layer 222, a cathode electrode 230, a protection layer 240, a sealing layer 250, and a color refiner 260.

[0026] First, the substrate 201 may be defined by a first pixel, a second pixel, a third pixel, and a fourth pixel. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, the first pixel may be defined as a blue pixel with a blue color refiner (B), the second pixel may be defined as a white pixel with a transparent color refiner or without a color refiner, the third pixel may be defined as a green pixel with a green color refiner (G), and the fourth pixel may be defined as a red pixel with a red color refiner (R), but not limited to this structure. The pixels may vary in arrangement.

[0027] The substrate 201 may be formed of glass or flexible plastic, for example, polyimide, polyetherimide (PEI), polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), and etc.

[0028] The reflection layer 202 may be formed on the substrate 201. The reflection layer 202 corresponds to an area, on which light is emitted in a direction of anode electrode 210, in a microcavity structure, and the microcavity structure is capable of being applied to most of the pixels. Preferably, the reflection layer 202 may be formed on the entire area of the substrate 201. The reflection layer 202 may be formed between the anode electrode 210 and a thin film transistor (not shown). Also, it is preferable that the reflection layer 202 be formed of metal with high reflectance and conductivity, for example, argentum (Ag) or aluminum (Al).

[0029] When a thickness of the metal such as argentum (Ag) or aluminum (Al) is not more than several-hundred angstrom (Å), the metal shows the transfective properties which reflects and simultaneously transmits light. Thus, in order to reflect most of the light, the reflection layer 202 is formed at a thickness capable of removing the transfective properties. Preferably, the thickness of reflection layer 202 may be in a unit of micrometer (μm).

[0030] Then, the light-absorbing layer 203 is formed on the reflection layer 202. The light-absorbing layer 203 may be formed in the second pixel for emitting white color light to the external. The white color light includes wavelength ranges corresponding to all visible rays. Thus, only the light, which has a predetermined wavelength corresponding to an integer

multiple of optical distance and half-wavelength of the microcavity structure, is amplified and then emitted to the external. Accordingly, since the white color light is distorted and then emitted to the external, it is difficult to apply the microcavity structure to the second pixel for emitting the white color light to the external. The light-absorbing layer 203 is formed in the second pixel for emitting the white color light to the external, which enables light absorption or light extinction without reflection of the white color light emitted in the direction of the anode electrode 210.

[0031] In order to prevent the reflection of the white color light, the light-absorbing layer 203 is formed of a material whose reflectance is less than about 10%, preferably. Also, the light-absorbing layer 203 is formed of a material whose optical density (OD) is not more than 3.5, preferably.

[0032] Then, the anode electrode 210 is formed on the entire area of the substrate 201 including the reflection layer 202 and the light-absorbing layer 203. A thickness of the anode electrode 210 may be different for each pixel. The optical distance of the microcavity structure may vary according to the wavelength of the light emitted by each pixel. The optical distance may be adjusted by the thickness of the anode electrode 210. The microcavity structure is not used in the second pixel for emitting the white color light, whereby the thickness of the anode electrode 210 may be appropriately determined regardless of the optical distance. In case of the first pixel for emitting the blue color light, the relatively-short optical distance is set because the blue color light has the relatively-short wavelength, whereby the thickness of the anode electrode 210 for the first pixel may be relatively short.

[0033] Meanwhile, the optical distance may be identically set for each of the third and fourth pixels. The distance corresponding to the least common multiple of the half-wavelength of red color light and the half-wavelength of green color light is shorter than the thickness of pixel region. Thus, the thickness of the anode electrode 210 for the third pixel may be the same as the thickness of the anode electrode 210 for the fourth pixel, and the thickness of the anode electrode 210 for each of the third and fourth pixels may be larger than the thickness of the anode electrode 210 for the first pixel. However, it is not limited to this structure. That is, the optical distance may vary, and the anode electrode 210 may vary in thickness.

[0034] The anode electrode 210 is formed of a material whose work function is large so as to supply a hole. For example, the anode electrode 210 may be formed of a conductive oxide material whose work function is high, wherein the conductive oxide material may be a transparent material, for example, Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), Indium Zinc Oxide (IZO) or Indium Tin Zinc Oxide (ITZO).

[0035] A lower surface of the anode electrode 210 is connected with the thin film transistor (not shown), and an upper surface of the anode electrode 210 is connected with the first organic light-emitting layer 221 and the second organic light-emitting layer 222, to thereby provide the hole from the thin film transistor to the first organic light-emitting layer 221 and the second organic light-emitting layer 222. The thin film transistor may be a driving thin film transistor.

[0036] Then, the first organic light-emitting layer 221 is formed on the anode electrode 210. The first organic light-emitting layer 221 may be formed in at least one pixel including the second pixel for emitting the white color light. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, the first organic light-emitting layer 221 may be formed in the first pixel and the second

pixel. Preferably, the first organic light-emitting layer **221** is formed of a material for emitting a blue color, but not limited to the blue color.

[0037] At least one function layer (not shown) may be interposed between the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the anode electrode **210**. The function layer improves mobility of the hole from the anode electrode **210** to the first organic light-emitting layer **221**. For example, the function layer may be a hole injection layer (not shown) and a hole transport layer (not shown). Preferably, these function layers are formed of the material whose hole mobility is relatively higher.

[0038] Then, the second organic light-emitting layer **222** is formed on the anode electrode **210**. The second organic light-emitting layer **222** may be formed in at least one pixel including the second pixel for emitting the white color light. In the second pixel, the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222** may overlap with each other. Preferably, the second organic light-emitting layer **222** is formed of the material for emitting yellow color light, wherein the yellow color light enables to emit the white color light when it is mixed with the blue color light. However, the colors of light emitted from the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222** are not limited to the above-described colors. If the conditions that the white color light is made by mixing the first color light emitted from the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second color light emitted from the second organic light-emitting layer **222** are satisfied, it is possible to provide any mixture of the colored lights.

[0039] At least one function layer may be further interposed between the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222**. That is, a function layer for improving mobility of hole and electron or a charge control layer may be interposed so as to transport the hole, which remains after the emission of the first organic light-emitting layer **221**, to the second organic light-emitting layer **222**, and also to transport the electron, which remains after the emission of the second organic light-emitting layer **222**, to the first organic light-emitting layer **221**. Preferably, the hole transport layer may be positioned adjacent to or may be brought into contact with the second organic light-emitting layer **222** provided adjacent to the cathode electrode **230**. Meanwhile, the electron transport layer may be positioned adjacent to or may be brought into contact with the first organic light-emitting layer **221** provided adjacent to the anode electrode **210**.

[0040] As mentioned above, the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222** are overlapped with each other only in the second pixel for emitting the white color light, and the single light-emitting layer is positioned in each of the remaining pixels, to thereby preventing a color change according to a viewing angle, and showing microcavity effects.

[0041] Then, the cathode electrode **230** is formed on the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222**. For the above-described emission method, the cathode electrode **230** is formed of the transparent material so that the light is emitted from the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222** to the external. The cathode electrode **230** applies the same voltage to all the pixels, that is, the cathode electrode **230** is referred to as a common electrode. Thus, the cathode electrode **230** may be formed as a single layer for covering the

entire area of the substrate without patterning. Also, an auxiliary electrode may be provided and connected with an upper side or lower side of the cathode electrode **230** so as to prevent driving problems caused by the increase of resistance, to thereby reduce the resistance.

[0042] The cathode electrode **230** may be formed of argen-tum (Ag), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), copper (Cu), or an alloy including any one of the above materials. Also, the cathode electrode **230** may be formed of metal materials with low work function, or their alloys. In order to emit the light to the external, the cathode electrode **230** is formed of a thin film type, that is, the cathode electrode **230** has a thickness which is not more than several-hundred angstrom (Å).

[0043] The cathode electrode **230** again reflects the light, which is reflected on the reflection layer **202**, toward the anode electrode **210**, whereby the reflection of light emitted from the corresponding pixel is repeated so that the light amplified by the constructive interference is emitted to the external. Through the above microcavity effects, it is possible to improve light extraction efficiency.

[0044] Next, the protection layer **240** is formed on the cathode electrode **230**. The protection layer **240** protects the lower structures, which are formed before formation of the sealing layer **250**, from the following process, and helps the partial reflection of light emitted from the cathode electrode **230**. For example, the protection layer **240** may be formed of silicon nitride (SiNx) or silicon oxide (SiOx).

[0045] Then, the sealing layer **250** is formed on the protection layer **240**. The sealing layer **250** may include at least one inorganic film and at least one organic film which are alternately deposited, wherein the film confronting the protection layer **240** and the film confronting the color refiner **260** may be formed of the inorganic films. That is, it is possible to provide the structure of the inorganic film for covering the organic film.

[0046] Thereafter, the color refiner **260** is formed on the sealing layer **250**. According to a manufacturing method of the OLED display device, the additional protection layer **240** or air gap may be positioned between the color refiner **260** and the sealing layer **250**.

[0047] The color refiner **260** may include the blue color refiner (B) formed in the first pixel, the green color refiner (G) formed in the third pixel, and the red color refiner (R) formed in the fourth pixel. For example, the blue color light is emitted by the first pixel, wherein the blue color refiner (B) is formed to represent the precise color. The second organic light-emitting layer **222** positioned in the third pixel and the fourth pixel emits the yellow color light, wherein the yellow color light is converted into the red color light through the use of red color refiner (R) formed in the third pixel, and the yellow color light is converted into the green color light through the use of green color refiner (G) formed in the fourth pixel.

[0048] In case of the second pixel, the white color light, which is obtained by mixing the blue color light and the yellow color light respectively emitted from the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222**, is emitted, wherein the white color refiner (W) is formed of the transparent material, or the color refiner is omitted.

[0049] FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view illustrating an OLED display device according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0050] As shown in FIG. 3, the OLED display device according to another embodiment of the present invention

may further include a semi-transparent layer **204** which is formed in a second pixel between an anode electrode **210** and a light-absorbing layer **203**.

[0051] The white color light is emitted by the second pixel. As described above, the pixel for emitting the white color light cannot use the microcavity structure due to distortion of the white color light. However, if the semi-transparent layer **204**, which is formed of a semi-transparent material capable of partially reflecting light, is additionally provided on the semi-transparent layer **204**, which is formed of a material whose refractive index is relatively higher than that of the surroundings, is additionally provided, the white color light is slightly amplified within a range of preventing distortion during a process for repeating a reflection of the white color light between a cathode electrode **230** and the semi-transparent layer **204**, and is then emitted to the external. Accordingly, the semi-transparent layer **204** is additionally interposed so that it is possible to improve luminance.

[0052] FIG. 4 is a plane view illustrating a shadow mask process during a method for manufacturing the OLED display device according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0053] As shown in FIG. 4, after aligning a blue shadow mask (BS) having a first open area which is relatively larger than an area of the first organic light-emitting layer **221**, wherein the blue shadow mask (BS) is overlapped with the first organic light-emitting layer **221** so as to form the first organic light-emitting layer **221** for emitting the blue color light, a material for forming the first organic light-emitting layer **221** is deposited on the first open area.

[0054] Then, after aligning a yellow shadow mask (YS) having a second open area which is relatively larger than an area of the second organic light-emitting layer **222**, wherein the yellow shadow mask (YS) is overlapped with the second organic light-emitting layer **222** so as to form the second organic light-emitting layer **222** for emitting the yellow color light, a material for forming the second organic light-emitting layer **222** is deposited on the second open area. In the second pixel, the first organic light-emitting layer **221** and the second organic light-emitting layer **222** are overlapped with each other, to thereby emit the white color light obtained by mixing the above blue and yellow colors.

[0055] The first open area and the second open area of the shadow mask (BS, YS) are larger than those of the related art so that it is possible to reduce a mask-manufacturing cost, and to facilitate a process for manufacturing the mask.

[0056] FIG. 5 is a plane view illustrating a process for manufacturing a shadow mask of RGB independent deposition method.

[0057] As shown in FIG. 5, in case of the RGB independent deposition method, the red pixel (R) is formed by depositing a material for forming a red organic light-emitting layer in a red open area of a red shadow mask (RS), the green pixel (G) is formed by depositing a material for forming a green organic light-emitting layer in a green open area of a green shadow mask (GS), and the blue pixel (B) is formed by depositing a material for forming a blue organic light-emitting layer in a blue open area of a blue shadow mask (BS).

[0058] The open area in the shadow mask of RGB independent deposition method is much smaller than the open area of the shadow mask proposed in the method for manufacturing the OLED display device according to one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, if using the shadow mask of RGB

independent deposition method, the time and cost for manufacturing the mask is increased, and thus the manufacturing cost is also increased.

[0059] However, the shadow mask proposed in the present invention has the open area corresponding to the two or more pixels, whereby it is possible to facilitate the process for manufacturing the mask, and thus to reduce the manufacturing cost.

[0060] According to the embodiments of the present invention, the plurality of organic light-emitting layers for emitting the different-color light are partially overlapped so that it is possible to realize the microcavity without the color change according to the viewing angle.

[0061] Also, the plurality of organic light-emitting layers for emitting the different-color light are partially overlapped so that the open area of the shadow mask is maximized in size, whereby the organic light-emitting layer of the OLED display device is manufactured with easiness.

[0062] Furthermore, as the microcavity with the good viewing angle properties is applied to the embodiments of the present invention, it is possible to realize the improved light efficiency and color properties.

[0063] According to the present invention, it is possible to increase the lifespan of the OLED display device by improving the light efficiency and color properties.

[0064] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to embodiments of the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

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

a substrate defined by a first pixel, a second pixel, a third pixel and a fourth pixel;

an anode electrode on the substrate;

a first organic light-emitting layer that emits a first color light, the first organic light-emitting layer formed on the anode electrode;

a second organic light-emitting layer that emits a second color light, the second organic light-emitting layer on the anode electrode; and

a cathode electrode of a semi-transparent metal material on one of the first organic light-emitting layer or second organic light-emitting layer,

wherein the first organic light-emitting layer is in the first pixel and the second pixel; the second organic light-emitting layer is in the second pixel, the third pixel and the fourth pixel; and the second pixel emits mixed light of the first color light and the second color light.

2. The OLED display device of claim 1, wherein the mixed light of the first color light and the second color light has a white color.

3. The OLED display device of claim 2, wherein the first organic light-emitting layer emits a blue color light, the second organic light-emitting layer emits a yellow color light, and the mixed light corresponds to a white color light.

4. The OLED display device of claim 1, further comprising:

a reflection layer on the substrate,

wherein the reflection layer and the cathode electrode are apart from each other by a distance sufficient for satisfying a microcavity condition.

5. The OLED display device of claim 4, further comprising a light-absorbing layer, on the reflection layer of the second pixel, for absorbing the mixed light.

6. The OLED display device of claim 5, further comprising a semi-transparent layer, on the light-absorbing layer of the second pixel, for reflecting the mixed light.

7. A method for manufacturing an OLED display device comprising:

forming an anode electrode on a substrate;

forming a first organic light-emitting layer on the anode electrode;

forming a second organic light-emitting layer on the anode electrode, wherein the second organic light-emitting layer overlaps with the first organic light-emitting layer; and

forming a cathode electrode on the first organic light-emitting layer or second organic light-emitting layer.

8. The method of claim 7,

wherein the substrate is defined by a first pixel, a second pixel, a third pixel and a fourth pixel, and the first organic light-emitting layer and the second organic light-emitting layer overlap with each other in any one of the first pixel, the second pixel, the third pixel and the fourth pixel.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the first organic light-emitting layer and the second organic light-emitting layer are formed by the use of shadow mask.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein an open area included in the shadow mask is larger than an area of at least two of the first pixel, the second pixel, the third pixel and the fourth pixel.

11. The method of claim 7, further comprising forming a reflection layer between the substrate and the anode electrode.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising forming a light-absorbing layer on the reflection layer of the pixel in which the first organic light-emitting layer and the second organic light-emitting layer overlap with each other.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising forming a semi-transparent layer on the light-absorbing layer.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US20140183480A1	公开(公告)日	2014-07-03
申请号	US14/105980	申请日	2013-12-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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发明人	LEE, KANG JU IM, HUN BAE		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3213 H01L27/322 H01L51/5012 H01L51/5265 H01L51/5284 H01L27/3218 H01L51/5036		
优先权	1020120158493 2012-12-31 KR		
其他公开文献	US10453902		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种OLED显示装置，其根据视角防止颜色变化。OLED显示装置可包括由第一像素，第二像素，第三像素和第四像素限定的基板；基板上的阳极；用于发射第一色光的第一有机发光层；用于发射第二色光的第二有机发光层；在所述第一或第二有机发光层上由半透明金属材料形成的阴极，其中所述第一有机发光层形成在所述第一像素和所述第二像素中；第二有机发光层形成在第二像素，第三像素和第四像素中；第二像素发出第一色光和第二色光的混合光。

