



US010319290B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Zhang et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,319,290 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 11, 2019**

(54) **ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE,
MANUFACTURING METHOD AND DRIVING
METHOD THEREOF, AND DISPLAY DEVICE**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G09G 3/14 (2006.01)
H01L 27/32 (2006.01)
(Continued)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G09G 3/3208** (2013.01); **G09G 3/14**
(2013.01); **H01L 27/3206** (2013.01);
(Continued)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G09G 3/3208; G09G 2320/0233; G09G
2320/0666; H01L 51/56; H01L 51/5221;
(Continued)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 107 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **15/321,892**

(22) PCT Filed: **Apr. 14, 2016**

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(86) PCT No.: **PCT/CN2016/079258**
§ 371 (c)(1),
(2) Date: **Dec. 23, 2016**

Second Office Action dated Mar. 8, 2017 in corresponding Chinese
Application No. 201510369486.0.

(Continued)

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2016/206448**
PCT Pub. Date: **Dec. 29, 2016**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2017/0193897 A1 Jul. 6, 2017

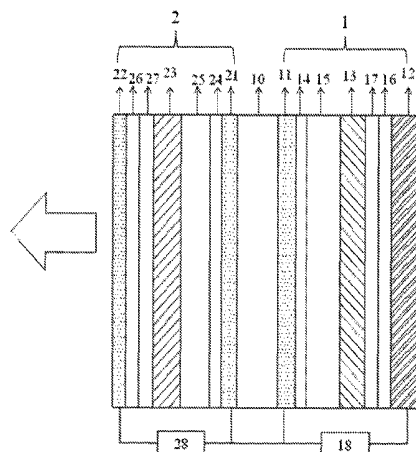
(57) **ABSTRACT**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 26, 2015 (CN) 2015 1 0369486

The present invention provides an electroluminescent
device, a manufacturing method and driving method thereof,
and a display device. The electroluminescent device com-
prises a transparent substrate, and a first light emitting unit

(Continued)



and a second light emitting unit disposed at both sides of the transparent substrate respectively, wherein the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit have the same light output direction and are connected to two control circuit respectively. In the present invention, a parallel device structure is adopted to achieve independent control of two light emitting units in a single electroluminescent device, not only the color temperature is adjustable, but also the light emitting efficiency of the device can be increased. Also the transparent substrate can be fabricated using polymers having a refractive index adapted to the light emitting material, thereby reducing the optical waveguide loss in the device and realizing display of flexible device.

16 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

(51) Int. Cl.

H01L 51/00 (2006.01)
H01L 51/50 (2006.01)
H01L 51/52 (2006.01)
H01L 51/56 (2006.01)
G09G 3/3208 (2016.01)

(52) U.S. Cl.

CPC **H01L 27/3209** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3267** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0096** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5206** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5221** (2013.01); **H01L 51/56** (2013.01); **G09G 2320/0233** (2013.01); **G09G 2320/0666** (2013.01); **H01L 51/005** (2013.01); **H01L 51/006** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0056** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0058** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0072** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0078** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0081** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0085** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5056** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5072** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5088** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5092** (2013.01); **H01L 2251/301** (2013.01); **H01L 2251/308** (2013.01); **H01L 2251/5307** (2013.01); **H01L 2251/5315** (2013.01); **H01L 2251/558** (2013.01)

(58) Field of Classification Search

CPC H01L 51/5206; H01L 51/0096; H01L 51/005; H01L 51/0072; H01L 51/0078; H01L 51/5072; H01L 51/5056; H01L 51/5088; H01L 51/0085; H01L 51/0081; H01L 51/0056; H01L 51/0058; H01L 51/006

See application file for complete search history.

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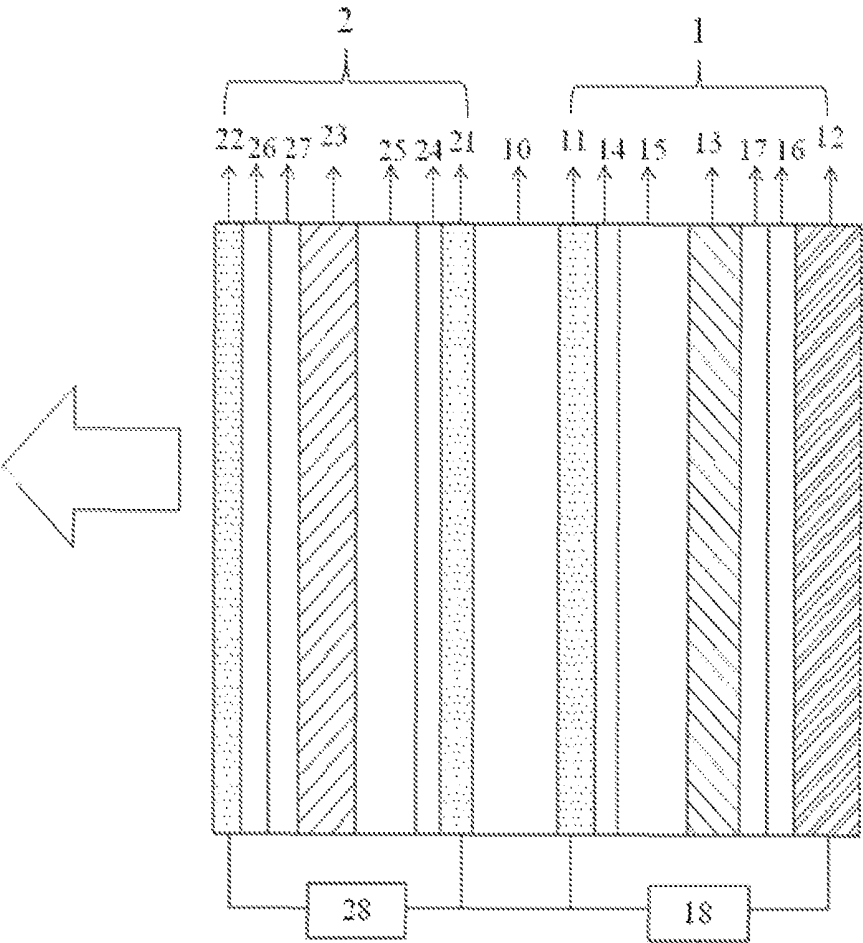
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ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE, MANUFACTURING METHOD AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF, AND DISPLAY DEVICE

This is a National Phase Application filed under 35 U.S.C. 371 as a national stage of PCT/CN2016/079258, filed Apr. 14, 2016, an application claiming the benefit of Chinese Application No. 201510369486.0, filed Jun. 26, 2015, the content of each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of display technology, in particular to an electroluminescent device, a manufacturing method and driving method thereof, and a display device.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

An existing electroluminescent device includes laminated type and series type. The above two types of device have the following defects due to limitation in the device structure:

Laminated type devices tend to have exciplex quenching at the layer interface, and as the brightness of the device increases, the color temperature variation becomes uncontrollable. The series type devices can hardly avoid extra power consumption caused by poor contact of the light emitting layers, and cannot achieve adjustment of white light color temperature.

Therefore, it has very important significance and application value in both display and lighting fields to realize controllable color and efficient light output in a same device structure.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide an electroluminescent device, a manufacturing method and driving method thereof, and a display device, which can overcome the problems of uncontrollable color temperature and low lighting efficiency in existing electroluminescent devices.

In order to solve the above technical problems, as a first aspect of the invention, an electroluminescent device is provided, which comprises:

a transparent substrate;
a first light emitting unit and a second light emitting unit disposed at both sides of the transparent substrate respectively, wherein the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit have the same light output direction and are connected to two control circuits respectively.

Preferably, the first light emitting unit is a bottom emitting type light emitting and the second luminous unit is a top emitting type light emitting unit.

Preferably, the first light emitting unit comprises a first transparent anode, a first light emitting layer and a total reflection cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate; the second light emitting unit comprises a second transparent anode, a second light emitting layer and a transparent cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate.

Preferably, the first transparent anode and the second transparent anode are electrically connected to each other.

Preferably, a refractive index of the transparent substrate ranges from 1.7 to 2.

Preferably, the first light emitting layer is a long wavelength organic light emitting material layer, which is capable of emitting light with a wavelength of 561-760 nm; and the second light emitting layer is a short wavelength organic light emitting material layer, which is capable of emitting light with a wavelength of 380-560 nm.

Preferably, the first light emitting layer is a yellow organic light emitting material layer, and the second light emitting layer is a blue organic light emitting material layer.

Preferably, the first light emitting unit further comprises a first hole injection layer and a first hole transport layer arranged between the first transparent anode and the first light emitting layer, and a first electron injection layer and a first electron transport layer arranged between the total reflection cathode and the first light emitting layer.

The second light emitting unit further comprises a second hole injection layer and a second hole transport layer arranged between the second transparent anode and the second light emitting layer, and a second electron injection layer and a second electron transport layer arranged between the transparent cathode and the second light emitting layer.

Preferably, the first electron injection layer and the first electron transport layer together form a first electronic auxiliary layer, and the second electron injection layer and the second electron transport layer together form a second electronic auxiliary layer.

As a second aspect of the present invention, a manufacturing method of an electroluminescent device is provided, and comprises the following steps:

providing a transparent substrate;

fabricating a first light emitting unit and a second light emitting unit on both sides of the transparent substrate respectively, wherein the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit having the same light output direction and are connected to two control circuits respectively.

Preferably, a material of the transparent substrate includes polyimide or a composite material of polyimide/titanium dioxide, and a thickness of the transparent substrate is 100-1000 μm .

Preferably, the step of fabricating the first light emitting unit includes:

forming a first transparent anode, a first light emitting layer and a total reflection cathode sequentially on one side of the transparent substrate.

Preferably, a material of the first transparent anode includes indium tin oxide. A thickness of the first transparent anode is 80-160 nm.

Preferably, the first light emitting layer is a yellow organic light emitting material layer made of a yellow fluorescent material or a yellow phosphorescent material, and a thickness of the first light emitting layer ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

Preferably, the total reflection cathode is a metal cathode made of any one or arbitrary alloy of magnesium, silver and aluminum, and a thickness of the total reflection cathode ranges from 80 to 200 nm.

Preferably, the manufacturing method further comprises: a step between forming the first transparent anode and forming the first light emitting layer:

forming a first hole injection layer and a first hole transport layer; and

a step between forming the first light emitting layer and forming the total reflection cathode:

forming a first electron transport layer and a first electron injection layer.

Preferably, a material for forming the first hole injection layer includes any one of copper phthalocyanine, zinc phthalocyanine, 2,3,6,7,10,11-Hexacyano-1,4,5,8,9,12-hexaazatriphenylene and 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-7,7',8,8'-tetracyanoquinodimethane, and a thickness of the first hole injection layer ranges from 5 to 40 nm.

Preferably, a material for forming the first hole transport layer includes N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine or 2,2',7,7'-Tetrakis(diphenylamino)-9,9'-spirobifluorene, and a thickness of the first hole transport layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

Preferably, the first electron injection layer and the first electron transport layer together form the first electronic auxiliary layer, a material from which the first electronic auxiliary layer is made includes: Alq₃:Li or BPhen:Cs, and a thickness of the first electronic auxiliary layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

Preferably, the step of forming the second light emitting unit includes:

forming a second transparent anode, a second light emitting layer and a transparent cathode sequentially on the other side of the transparent substrate.

Preferably, a material for forming the second transparent anode comprises indium tin oxide, and a thickness of the second transparent anode ranges from 80 to 160 nm.

Preferably, the second light emitting layer is a blue organic light emitting material layer made of a blue fluorescent material or a blue phosphorescent material, the thickness of the second light emitting layer ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

Preferably, the transparent cathode is made of any one of lithium fluoride, aluminum, indium tin oxide and lithium, or a composite material of lithium/indium tin oxide.

When the transparent cathode is made of lithium fluoride, a thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 0.5 to 1 nm;

when the transparent cathode is made of aluminum, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 1 to 3 nm;

when the transparent cathode is made of lithium, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 nm; and

when the transparent cathode is made of indium tin oxide or the composite material of lithium/indium tin oxide, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 2.0 to 50 nm.

Preferably, the manufacturing method further comprises: a step between forming the second transparent anode and forming the second light emitting layer:

forming a second hole injection layer and a second hole transport layer; and

a step between forming the second light emitting layer and forming the transparent cathode:

forming a second electron transport layer and a second electron injection layer.

Preferably, a material for forming the second hole injection layer includes any one of zinc of copper phthalocyanine, phthalocyanine, 2,3,6,7,10,11-Hexacyano-1,4,5,8,9,12-hexaazatriphenylene and 3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-7,7',8,8'-tetracyanoquinodimethane, and a thickness of the second hole injection layer ranges from 5 to 40 nm.

Preferably, a material for forming the second hole transport layer includes N,N'-di(naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine or 2,2',7,7'-Tetrakis(diphenylamino)-9,9'-spirobifluorene, and a thickness of the second hole transport layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

Preferably, the second electron injection layer and the second electron transport layer together form the second

electronic auxiliary layer, a material from which the second electronic auxiliary layer is made includes: Alq₃:Li or BPhen:Cs, and a thickness of the second electronic auxiliary layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

As a third aspect of the present invention, a display device is provided. The display device comprises a plurality of pixel units, each pixel unit is provided with an electroluminescent device discussed above, each pixel unit is further provided with two control circuits independent to each other, the two control circuits in one pixel unit are configured for controlling the first light emitting device and the second light emitting device to emit light, respectively.

As a fourth aspect of the present invention, a driving method of the electroluminescent device mentioned above is provided. The driving method comprises:

driving the first light emitting device to emit light through a first control circuit;

driving the second light emitting device to emit light through a second control circuit;

wherein the first control circuit and the second control circuit are independent to each other.

Preferably, the first light emitting unit comprises a first transparent anode, a first light emitting layer and a total reflection cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate; the second light emitting unit comprises a second transparent anode, a second light emitting layer and a transparent cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate.

In the driving method, a voltage output to the first transparent anode from the first control circuit is equal to a voltage output to the second transparent anode from the second control circuit, so that the first transparent anode and the second transparent anode have the same potential.

According to the present invention, a parallel device structure is adopted to achieve independent control of two light emitting units in a single electroluminescent device, so that each light emitting unit can be optimized and tuned individually. Thereby not only the color temperature is adjustable, but also the light emitting efficiency of the device can be increased. In addition, according to the present invention, the transparent substrate can be fabricated using polymers having a refractive index adapted to the light emitting material, thereby reducing the optical waveguide loss in the device and realizing display of flexible device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings are used to provide further understanding of the present invention, constitute a part of the specification, and are used to explain the present invention together with the detailed embodiment, but not limit the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a structure of an electroluminescent device provided in an embodiment of the present invention.

REFERENCE NUMERALS

10—transparent substrate; 1—first light emitting unit; 2—second light emitting unit; 11—first transparent anode; 12—total reflection cathode; 13—first light emitting layer; 14—first hole injection layer; 15—first hole transport layer; 16—first electron injection layer; 17—first electron transport layer; 18—first control circuit; 21—second transparent anode 22—transparent cathode; 23—second light emitting layer; 24—second hole injection layer 25—second hole

transport layer; **26**—second electron injection layer; **27**—second electron transport layer; **28**—second control circuit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. It should be understood that the embodiments described herein are intended to illustrate and explain the present invention, rather than limit the present invention.

The present invention provides an electroluminescent device as shown in FIG. 1, which comprises a transparent substrate **10**, and a first light emitting unit **1** and a second light emitting unit **2** disposed at both sides of the transparent substrate **10** respectively, and the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** have the same light output direction and are connected to two control circuits respectively.

For example, in FIG. 1, the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** are controlled respectively by a first control circuit **18** and a second control circuit **28** independent to each other. The light output direction is the direction along which the light transmits through the transparent substrate **10**, as indicated by the hollow arrow in FIG. 1. Depending on the specific structure of the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2**, the light incidence direction may be opposite to that shown in FIG. 1, the details of which are omitted here.

According to the present invention, a parallel device structure is adopted to achieve independent control of two light emitting units in a single electroluminescent device. For a white electroluminescent device, light emitted by the two light emitting units superimposes to generate white light. According to the present invention, the two light emitting units are optimized and tuned respectively, so that not only the color temperature of the white light is adjustable, but also the light emitting efficiency of the device can be increased.

Here the optimization and tuning refer to selecting the material for the respective layers in the light emitting unit and configuring the properties thereof, so that the light emitted by the two light emitting units is mixed in color, and tuning the output brightness and color coordinate distribution properties of the two light emitting units by independent driving, so that the color temperature of the output light is adjustable.

The specific direction along which the transparent substrate **10**, the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** are stacked is not limited in the present invention. In FIG. 1, for example, the transparent substrate **10**, the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** are arranged in parallel with each other, and are arranged in vertical direction.

As one embodiment of the invention, the first light emitting unit **1** is a bottom emitting type light emitting unit, and the second light emitting unit **2** is a top emitting type light emitting unit, wherein the light propagates along the direction indicated by the hollow arrow in FIG. 1. Also, in the present invention the first light emitting unit **1** may be set as a top emitting type light emitting unit, and the second light emitting unit **2** may be set as a bottom emitting type light emitting unit, so that the light output direction of the electroluminescent device is changed. Taking a white electroluminescent device as an example, the only requirement

is that the light emitted by first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** can superimpose with each other to generate white light.

Furthermore, the first light emitting unit **1** comprises a first transparent anode **11**, a first light emitting layer **13** and a total reflection cathode **12** sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate **10** to the other side away from the transparent substrate **10**, so as to provide a bottom emitting type light emitting structure.

The second light emitting unit **2** comprises a second transparent anode **21**, a second light emitting layer **23** and a transparent cathode **22** sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate **10** to the other side away from the transparent substrate **10**, so as to provide a top emitting type light emitting structure.

Note that, the second light emitting unit **2** is actually a double-sided light-transmissive structure, this design is to make light emitted from the first light emitting unit **1** pass through the second light emitting unit **2**, and superimpose with light emitted by the second light emitting unit **2**, so that the light emitted by the two light emitting units is simultaneously output from the transparent cathode **22** of the second light emitting unit **2**, thereby white light is achieved.

As shown in FIG. 1, the first control circuit **18** is electrically connected to the first transparent anode **11** and the total reflection cathode **12**, so as to control the first light emitting unit **1** to emit light; the second control circuit **28** is electrically connected to the second transparent anode **21** and the transparent cathode **22**, so as to control the second light emitting unit **2** to emit light.

In the present invention, the first control circuit **18** and the second control circuit **28** control the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** to emit light in turn, so as to reduce power consumption; alternatively, the first control circuit **18** and the second control circuit **28** control the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** to emit light simultaneously so as to provide an enhanced brightness.

When the first light emitting unit **1** and the second light emitting unit **2** emit light simultaneously, in order to prevent the capacitive effects from being formed between the transparent substrate **10** and the transparent anodes at both sides of the transparent substrate **10**, preferably, the first transparent anode **11** and the second transparent anode **21** are electrically connected to each other, so that a same potential is kept on the first transparent anode **11** and the second transparent anode **21**.

Further, in order to reduce the optical waveguide loss in the transparent substrate **10**, in the present invention, the transparent substrate **10** may be fabricated using polymers having a refractive index adapted to the light emitting material of the two light emitting units. After experiments, the refractive index of the transparent substrate **10** preferably ranges from 1.7 to 2, thereby reducing the optical waveguide loss in the device and increasing light emitting efficiency of the device.

Preferably, the material for fabricating the transparent substrate **10** includes polyimide or polyimide/titanium dioxide composite material, and the thickness of the transparent substrate **10** is 100-1000 μm .

In the present invention, the transparent substrate **10** may be made of a flexible material, so that the electroluminescent device of the present invention has the properties of flexible display. For example, polyimide, as a flexible material, can be used to fabricate the transparent substrate **10**, so that a flexible electroluminescent device can be realized.

The material for the first light emitting layer **13** and the second light emitting layer **23** is not specifically limited. Both inorganic light emitting material and organic light emitting material can be adopted for the first light emitting layer **13** and/or the second light emitting layer **23**.

Specifically, in order to provide a wide range of adjustable color temperature for the electroluminescent device, the first light emitting layer **13** can be a long wave organic light emitting material layer capable of emitting light at a wavelength of 561-760 nm (i.e. covering the red and yellow light spectrum); the second light emitting layer **23** can be a short wave organic light emitting material layer capable of emitting light at a wavelength of 380-7560 nm (i.e. covering the blue and green light spectrum). Thus when light emitted from the first light emitting layer **13** and the second light emitting layer **23** are superimposed, a wide range of adjustable color temperature can be provided for the electroluminescent device.

Taking a white electroluminescent device as an example, typically, white light can be generated by superimposing blue light with yellow light. In this case, the first light emitting layer **13** can be a yellow organic light emitting material layer made of a yellow fluorescent material or a yellow phosphorescent material (e.g. CPB:(bt)Ir(acac)). The first light emitting layer **13** can be prepared by evaporation and the like, and has a thickness of 20-50 nm.

Accordingly, the second light emitting layer **23** may be a blue light organic light emitting material layer made of a blue fluorescent material or a blue phosphorescent material (e.g. CPB:Flrpic). The second light emitting layer **23** can be prepared by evaporation and the like, and has a thickness of 20-50 nm.

If the electroluminescent light emitting device is not required to produce a white light, light emitting materials of other colors can be also adopted for the first light emitting layer **13** and the second light emitting layer **23**. For example, the second light emitting layer **23** may be a green light organic light emitting material layer made of CPB:Ir(ppy)₃, the details of which are omitted here.

Preferably, the material for fabricating the first transparent anode **11** and/or the second transparent anode **21** includes indium tin oxide (ITO). The first transparent anode **11** and/or the second transparent anode **21** can be prepared by magnetical sputtering. The thickness of the first transparent anode **11** and/or the second transparent anode **21** is 80-160 nm, preferably 100 nm.

Preferably, the total reflection cathode **12** is a metal cathode made of any one or arbitrary alloy of magnesium, silver and aluminum (e.g. Mg:Ag or Al), which can be prepared by evaporation and the like. The thickness of the total reflection cathode **12** ranges from 80 to 200 nm.

Preferably, the transparent cathode **22** is made of any one of lithium fluoride (LiF), aluminum (Al), indium tin oxide (ITO) and lithium (Li), or a composite of lithium/indium tin oxide (Li/ITO), wherein

when the transparent cathode **22** is made of lithium fluoride, the thickness of the transparent cathode **22** ranges from 0.5 to 1 nm, preferably 0.5 nm;

when the transparent cathode **22** is made of aluminum, the thickness of the transparent cathode **22** ranges from 1 to 3 nm;

when the transparent cathode **22** is made of lithium, the thickness of the transparent cathode **22** ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 nm, preferably 1 nm;

when the transparent cathode **22** is made of indium tin oxide or a composite material of lithium/indium tin oxide, the thickness of the transparent cathode **22** ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

Note that, in order to improve the light emitting efficiency and brightness of the electroluminescent light emitting device, the transmittance of the transparent cathode **22** should preferably reach 80%-90%.

As shown in FIG. 1, the first light emitting unit **1** further comprises a first hole injection layer **14** and a first hole transport layer **15** arranged between the first transparent anode **11** and the first light emitting layer **13**, and a first electron injection layer **16** and a first electron transport layer **17** arranged between the total reflection cathode **12** and the first light emitting layer **13**.

The second light emitting unit **2** further comprises a second hole injection layer **24** and a second hole transport layer **25** arranged between the second transparent anode **21** and the second light emitting layer **23**, and a second electron injection layer **26** and a second electron transport layer **27** arranged between the transparent cathode **22** and the second light emitting layer **23**.

The first hole injection layer **14** is configured for modifying the first transparent anode **11**, thereby improving the efficiency of hole injection and modifying the defects on the surface of the first transparent anode **11**. Similarly, the second hole injection layer **24** is configured for modifying the second transparent anode **21**, thereby improving the efficiency of hole injection and modifying the defects on the surface of the second transparent anode **21**.

Preferably, a material for forming the first hole injection layer **14** and/or the second hole injection layer **24** includes any one of copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), zinc phthalocyanine (ZnPc), 2,3,6,7,10,11-Hexacyano-1,4,5,8,9,12-hexaazatriphenylene (HAT-CN) and 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-7,7',8,8'-tetracyanoquinodimethane (a-NPD:F₄-TCNQ). The thickness of the first hole injection layer **14** is set in a range of 5-40 nm, and the thickness of the second hole injection layer **24** is set in a range of 5-40 nm.

The first hole transport layer **15** is an energy level matching layer which can promote the holes being transferred into the first light emitting layer **13**. Similarly, the second hole transport layer **25** is an energy level matching layer which can promote the holes being transferred into the second light emitting layer **23**.

Preferably, a material for forming the first hole transport layer **15** and/or the second hole transport layer **25** includes any one of N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (NPB) or 2,2',7,7'-Tetrakis(diphenylamino)-9,9'-spirobifluorene (Spiro-TAD). The thickness of the first hole transport layer **15** and/or the second hole transport layer **25** is set in a range of 10-100 nm.

In the present invention, the first electron injection layer **16** and the first electron transport layer **17** together form a first electronic auxiliary layer, the second electron injection layer **26** and the second electron transport layer **27** together form a second electronic auxiliary layer. The first electronic auxiliary layer and the second electronic auxiliary layer have the function of reducing the interface barrier to the electron in transmission.

Preferably, a material from which the first electronic auxiliary layer and/or the second electronic auxiliary layer are made includes: Alq₃:Li or BPhen:Cs. The thickness of the first electronic auxiliary layer and/or the second electronic auxiliary layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

The present invention also provides a manufacturing method of an electroluminescent device, which comprises the following steps:

providing a transparent substrate;

fabricating the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit on both sides of the transparent substrate respectively, wherein the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit having the same lighting direction and are connected to two control circuits respectively.

According to the present invention, a parallel device structure is adopted to achieve independent control of two light emitting units in a single electroluminescent light emitting device, so that each light emitting unit can be optimized and tuned individually. Thereby not only the color temperature is adjustable, but also the light emitting efficiency of the device can be increased. In addition, according to the present invention, the transparent substrate can be fabricated using polymers having a refractive index adapted to the light emitting material, thereby reducing the optical waveguide loss in the device and realizing display of a flexible device.

Preferably, a material for fabricating the transparent substrate includes polyimide or a composite material of polyimide/titanium dioxide, and the thickness of the transparent substrate is 100-1000 μm .

Preferably, the step of fabricating the first light emitting unit includes:

forming a first transparent anode, a first light emitting layer and a total reflection cathode sequentially on one side of the transparent substrate.

Preferably, a material for fabricating the first transparent anode includes indium tin oxide. A thickness of the first transparent anode is 80-160 nm.

Preferably, the first light emitting layer is a yellow light organic light emitting material layer made of yellow fluorescent material or yellow phosphorescent material, the thickness of the first light emitting layer ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

Preferably, the total reflection cathode is a metal cathode made of any one or arbitrary alloy of magnesium, silver and aluminum, and a thickness of the total reflection cathode ranges from 80 to 200 nm.

Preferably, the manufacturing method further comprises: a step between forming the first transparent anode and forming the first light emitting layer:

forming a first hole injection layer and a first hole transport layer; and

a step between forming the first light emitting layer and forming the total reflection cathode:

forming a first electron transport layer and a first electron injection layer.

Preferably, a material for forming the first hole injection layer includes any one of copper phthalocyanine, zinc phthalocyanine, 2,3,6,7,10,11-Hexacyano-1,4,5,8,9,12-hexaazatriphenylene and 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-7,7',8,8'-tetracyanoquinodimethane, and a thickness of the first hole injection layer ranges from 5 to 40 nm.

Preferably, a material for forming the first hole transport layer includes N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine or 2,2',7,7'-Tetrakis(diphenylamino)-9,9'-spirobifluorene, and a thickness of the first hole transport layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

Preferably, the first electron injection layer and the first electron transport layer together form a first electronic auxiliary layer, the material from which the first electronic

auxiliary layer is made includes: Alq3:Li or BPhen:Cs, a thickness of the first electronic auxiliary layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

Preferably, the step of forming the second light emitting unit includes:

forming a second transparent anode, a second light emitting layer and a transparent cathode sequentially on the other side of the transparent substrate.

Preferably, a material for forming the second transparent anode comprises indium tin oxide, and a thickness of the second transparent anode ranges from 80 to 160 nm.

Preferably, the second light emitting layer is a blue organic light emitting material layer made of a blue fluorescent material or a blue phosphorescent material, and a thickness of the second light emitting layer ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

Preferably, the transparent cathode is made of any one of lithium fluoride, aluminum, indium tin oxide and lithium, or a composite material of lithium/indium tin oxide.

When the transparent cathode is made of lithium fluoride, a thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 0.5 to 1 nm;

when the transparent cathode is made of aluminum, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 1 to 3 nm;

when the transparent cathode is made of lithium, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 nm;

when the transparent cathode is made of indium tin oxide or a composite material of lithium/indium tin oxide, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

Preferably, the manufacturing method further comprises: a step between forming the second transparent anode and forming the second light emitting layer:

forming a second hole injection layer and a second hole transport layer; and

a step between forming the second light emitting layer and forming the transparent cathode:

forming a second electron transport layer and a second electron injection layer.

Preferably, a material for forming the second hole injection layer includes any one of copper phthalocyanine, zinc phthalocyanine, 2,3,6,7,10,11-Hexacyano-1,4,5,8,9,12-hexaazatriphenylene and 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-7,7',8,8'-tetracyanoquinodimethane, and a thickness of the second hole injection layer ranges from 5 to 40 nm.

Preferably, a material for forming the second hole transport layer includes N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine or 2,2',7,7'-Tetrakis(diphenylamino)-9,9'-spirobifluorene, and a thickness of the second hole transport layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

Preferably, the second electron injection layer and the second electron transport layer together form the second electronic auxiliary layer, a material from which the second electronic auxiliary layer is made includes: Alq3:Li or BPhen:Cs, a thickness of the second electronic auxiliary layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

The present invention also provides a display device. The display device comprises a plurality of pixel units, each pixel unit is provided with an electroluminescent device discussed above.

Each pixel unit is further provided with two control circuits independent to each other, the two control circuits in one pixel unit are configured for respectively controlling the first light emitting device 1 and the second light emitting device 2 to emit light. As shown in FIG. 1, the two control circuits include the first control circuit 18 for controlling the

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first light emitting circuit **1** and the second control circuit **28** for controlling the second light emitting circuit **2**.

Taking a white electroluminescent device as an example, the fabrication procedure of an electroluminescent device according to the present invention will be described.

Firstly, ITO thin films having a thickness of about 100 nm are prepared through magnetical sputtering on both side of the transparent substrate **10** (with a thickness of 100-1000 μm) made of a polymer material, so as to form the first transparent anode **11** and the second transparent anode **21**. In order to reduce the optical waveguide loss of the device and take the refractive index of the ITO and the light emitting material into consideration, the transparent substrate **10** used in the present invention should have a refractive index ranging from 1.7 to 2, and have good thermal stability, and the material can be selected from PI or a composite material of PI/TiO₂.

The step of preparing the bottom emitting type light emitting unit comprises:

preparing a first hole injection layer **14** on the outside of the first transparent anode **11**, the first hole injection layer **14** has functions of improving hole injection efficiency and modifying defects in the ITO layer, wherein the first hole injection layer **14** can be made of a material such as CuPc, ZnPc, HAT-CN, a-NPD:F₄-TCNQ, by evaporation or a coating method, and a thickness thereof is set in a range of 5-40 nm;

preparing a first hole transport layer **15** on the outside of the first hole injection layer **14**, the first hole transport layer **15** has a function to promote holes being transferred into the light emitting layer, wherein the first hole transport layer **15** can be made of a material such as NPB, Spiro-TAD, and a thickness thereof is set in a range of 10-100 nm;

preparing a first light emitting layer **13** on the outside of the first hole transport layer **15**, the first light emitting layer **13** can be made of a yellow organic light emitting material such as CPB:(bt)Ir(acac), and a thickness thereof is set in a range of 20-50 nm;

preparing a first electronic auxiliary layer (a combination of the first electron injection layer **16** and the first electron transport layer **17**) on the outside of the first light emitting layer **13** to reduce the interface barrier to the electron in transmission, wherein the first electronic auxiliary layer can be made of a material such as Alq₃:Li, BPhen:Cs, and has a conductivity of preferably 10^{-5} S/cm, and a thickness set in a range of 10-100 nm;

preparing a total reflection cathode **12** on the outside of the first electronic auxiliary layer, the total reflection cathode **12** can be formed by evaporation using Mg:Ag or Al, and has a thickness set in a range of 80-200 nm.

The step of preparing the top emitting type light emitting unit comprises:

preparing a second hole injection layer **24** on the outside of the second transparent anode **22**, the second hole injection layer **24** has functions of improving hole injection efficiency and modifying defects in the ITO layer, wherein the second hole injection layer **24** can be made of a material such as CuPc, ZnPc, HAT-CN, a-NPD:F₄-TCNQ, by evaporation or coating method, and a thickness thereof is set in a range of 5-40 nm;

preparing a second hole transport layer **25** on the outside of the second hole injection layer **24**, the second hole transport layer **25** has a function to promote holes being transferred into the light emitting layer, wherein the second hole transport layer **25** can be made of a material such as NPB, Spiro-TAD, and a thickness thereof is set in a range of 10-100 nm;

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preparing a second light emitting layer **23** on the outside of the second hole transport layer **25**, the second light emitting layer **23** can be made of a blue organic light emitting material such as CBP:Flrpic through evaporation, and a thickness thereof is set in a range of 20-50 nm;

preparing a second electronic auxiliary layer (a combination of the second electron injection layer **26** and the second electron transport layer **27**) on the outside of the second light emitting layer **23** to reduce the interface barrier to the electron in transmission, wherein the second electronic auxiliary layer can be made of a material such as Alq₃:Li, BPhen:Cs, and has a conductivity of preferably 20^{-5} S/cm, and a thickness set in a range of 10-100 nm;

preparing a transparent cathode **22** on the outside of the second electronic auxiliary layer, the transparent cathode **22** can be made of LiF (preferably having a thickness of 0.5 nm), Al (preferably having a thickness of 1-3 nm), ITO (preferably having a thickness of 20-50 nm) or a composite material of Li/ITO (preferably having a thickness of 20-50 nm), and a transmittance of the transparent cathode **22** should preferably reach 80%-90%.

The electroluminescent device fabricated with the above method cooperates with the first control circuit **18** and the second control circuit **28** independent to each other and provides outside to achieve white light output with high luminous efficiency and adjustable color temperature.

The present invention also provides a driving method of the electroluminescent light emitting device mentioned above. The driving method comprises:

driving the first light emitting device to emit light through a first control circuit;

driving the second light emitting device to emit light through a second control circuit;

wherein the first control circuit and the second control circuit are independent to each other.

Preferably, the first light emitting unit comprises a first transparent anode, a first light emitting layer and a total reflection cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate; the second light emitting unit comprises a second transparent anode, a second light emitting layer and a transparent cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate.

In order to prevent the capacitive effects from being formed between the transparent substrate and the transparent anodes at both sides of the transparent substrate, in the driving method:

a voltage output to the first transparent anode from the first control circuit is equal to a voltage output to the second transparent anode from the second control circuit, so that the first transparent anode and the second transparent anode have the same potential.

It should be understood that above embodiments are only exemplary embodiments for illustrating the principle of the present invention; however, the present invention is not limited thereto. Various variations and improvements can be made by persons skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and essence of the present invention, and these variations and improvements should also be considered to be within the protection scope of the present invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. An electroluminescent device, comprising:

a transparent substrate;

a first light emitting unit and a second light emitting unit disposed at both sides of the transparent substrate, respectively, wherein the first light emitting unit and the

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second light emitting unit have a same light output direction and are connected to two control circuits, respectively, and the transparent substrate has a refractive index adapted to light emitting materials of the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit, the first light emitting unit is a bottom emitting type light emitting unit, and the second light emitting unit is a top emitting type light emitting unit;

the first light emitting unit comprises a first transparent anode, a first light emitting layer and a total reflection cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate; the second light emitting unit comprises a second transparent anode, a second light emitting layer and a transparent cathode sequentially arranged from one side close to the transparent substrate to the other side away from the transparent substrate; and

the first transparent anode and the second transparent anode are directly electrically connected to each other.

2. The electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the refractive index of the transparent substrate ranges from 1.7 to 2.

3. The electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the first light emitting layer is a long wavelength organic light emitting material layer, which is capable of emitting light with a wavelength of 561-760 nm; and the second light emitting layer is a short wavelength organic light emitting material layer, which is capable of emitting light with a wavelength of 380-560 nm.

4. The electroluminescent device according to claim 3, wherein the first light emitting layer is a yellow organic light emitting material layer, and the second light emitting layer is a blue organic light emitting material layer.

5. The electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the first light emitting unit further comprises a first hole injection layer and a first hole transport layer arranged between the first transparent anode and the first light emitting layer, and a first electron injection layer and a first electron transport layer arranged between the total reflection cathode and the first light emitting layer; and

the second light emitting unit further comprises a second hole injection layer and a second hole transport layer arranged between the second transparent anode and the second light emitting layer, and a second electron injection layer and a second electron transport layer arranged between the transparent cathode and the second light emitting layer.

6. A manufacturing method of an electroluminescent device comprising:

providing a transparent substrate;

fabricating a first light emitting unit and a second light emitting unit on both sides of the transparent substrate, respectively, wherein the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit have a same light output direction and are connected to two control circuits, respectively, and the transparent substrate has a refractive index adapted to light emitting materials of the first light emitting unit and the second light emitting unit, wherein the first light emitting unit is a bottom emitting type light emitting unit, and the step of fabricating the first light emitting unit includes: forming a first transparent anode, a first light emitting layer and a total reflection cathode sequentially on one side of the transparent substrate;

the second light emitting unit is a top emitting type light emitting unit, and the step of forming the second light

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emitting unit comprises: forming a second transparent anode, a second light emitting layer and a transparent cathode sequentially on the other side of the transparent substrate; and

the first transparent anode and the second transparent anode are directly electrically connected to each other.

7. The manufacturing method according to claim 6, wherein a material of the first transparent anode includes indium tin oxide, and a thickness of the first transparent anode is 80-160 nm.

8. The manufacturing method according to claim 6, wherein the first light emitting layer is a yellow organic light emitting material layer made of a yellow fluorescent material or a yellow phosphorescent material, and a thickness of the first light emitting layer ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

9. The manufacturing method according to claim 6, wherein the total reflection cathode is a metal cathode made of any one or arbitrary alloy of magnesium, silver and aluminum, and a thickness of the total reflection cathode ranges from 80 to 200 nm.

10. The manufacturing method according to claim 6, wherein the manufacturing method further comprises:

a step between forming the first transparent anode and forming the first light emitting layer:

forming a first hole injection layer and a first hole transport layer; and

a step between forming the first light emitting layer and forming the total reflection cathode:

forming a first electron transport layer and a first electron injection layer.

11. The manufacturing method according to claim 10, wherein a material for forming the first hole injection layer includes any one of copper phthalocyanine, zinc phthalocyanine, 2,3,6,7,10,11-Hexacyano-1,4,5,8,9,12-hexaazatriphenylene and 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-7,7',8,8'-tetracyanoquinodimethane, and a thickness of the first hole injection layer ranges from 5 to 40 nm.

12. The manufacturing method according to claim 10, wherein a material for forming the first hole transport layer includes N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine or 2,2',7,7'-Tetrakis(diphenylamino)-9,9'-spiro-bifluorene, and a thickness of the first hole transport layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

13. The manufacturing method according to claim 10, wherein the first electron injection layer and the first electron transport layer together form a first electronic auxiliary layer, a material from which the first electronic auxiliary layer is made includes: Alq3:Li or BPhen:Cs, and a thickness of the first electronic auxiliary layer ranges from 10 to 100 nm.

14. The manufacturing method according to claim 6, wherein the transparent cathode is made of any one of lithium fluoride, aluminum, indium tin oxide and lithium, or a composite material of lithium/indium tin oxide;

when the transparent cathode is made of lithium fluoride, a thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 0.5 to 1 nm;

when the transparent cathode is made of aluminum, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 1 to 3 nm;

when the transparent cathode is made of lithium, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 nm; and

when the transparent cathode is made of indium tin oxide or the composite material of lithium/indium tin oxide, the thickness of the transparent cathode ranges from 20 to 50 nm.

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15. A driving method of the electroluminescent device according to claim 1, comprising:

driving the first light emitting device to emit light through a first control circuit;

driving the second light emitting device to emit light 5 through a second control circuit;

wherein the first control circuit and the second control circuit are independent to each other.

16. The driving method according to claim 15, wherein a voltage output to the first transparent anode from the 10 first control circuit is equal to a voltage output to the second transparent anode from the second control circuit, so that the first transparent anode and the second transparent anode have the same potential.

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专利名称(译)	电致发光器件，其制造方法和驱动方法，以及显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US10319290	公开(公告)日	2019-06-11
申请号	US15/321892	申请日	2016-04-14
[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	G09G3/14 H01L51/00 H01L27/32 H01L51/50 G09G3/3208 H01L51/52 H01L51/56		
CPC分类号	G09G3/3208 H01L27/3206 H01L27/3209 H01L27/3267 H01L51/0096 H01L51/5206 H01L51/5221 H01L51/56 G09G3/14 H01L2251/558 G09G2320/0233 G09G2320/0666 H01L51/005 H01L51/006 H01L51/0056 H01L51/0058 H01L51/0072 H01L51/0078 H01L51/0081 H01L51/0085 H01L51/5056 H01L51/5072 H01L51/5088 H01L51/5092 H01L2251/301 H01L2251/308 H01L2251/5307 H01L2251/ /5315 H01L51/5044 H05B45/00		
优先权	201510369486.0 2015-06-26 CN		
其他公开文献	US20170193897A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种电致发光器件，其制造方法和驱动方法，以及显示装置。该电致发光器件包括透明基板，分别设置在透明基板两侧的第一发光单元和第二发光单元，其中第一发光单元和第二发光单元具有相同的光输出方向，并且分别连接到两个控制电路。在本发明中，采用并联器件结构实现单个电致发光器件中两个发光单元的独立控制，不仅色温可调，而且可以提高器件的发光效率。透明基板也可以使用具有适合于发光材料的折射率的聚合物制造，从而减少器件中的光波导损耗并实现柔性器件的显示。

