



US010347861B2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,347,861 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jul. 9, 2019**

(54) **OLED DISPLAY DEVICE AND
MANUFACTURE METHOD THEREOF**

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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 350 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/505,118**

(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 29, 2016**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/CN2016/113047**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2) Date: **Feb. 20, 2017**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2018/113017**

PCT Pub. Date: **Jun. 28, 2018**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2019/0109295 A1 Apr. 11, 2019

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 19, 2016 (CN) 2016 1 1179978

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 27/32 (2006.01)

H01L 51/52 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H01L 51/5215** (2013.01); **H01L 27/3211**
(2013.01); **H01L 27/3246** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 27/3216; H01L 27/3218; H01L
27/3246; H01L 27/3279; H01L 51/001;
(Continued)

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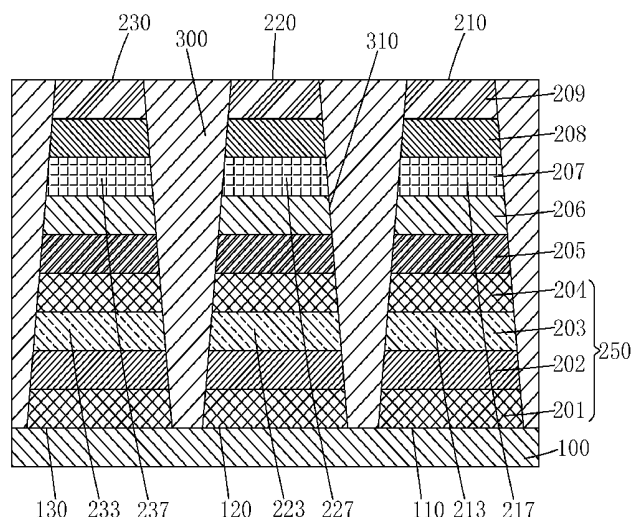
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are an OLED display device and a manufacture method thereof. By respectively configuring the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer in the anode layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element, and setting the same to have various thicknesses to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element respectively achieve the best, and the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are deposited and formed by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition with three masks. The thicknesses of the hole transporting layers in the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element are the same, thus they can be formed in the same evaporation process with one common metal mask.

13 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 51/50 (2006.01)
H01L 51/56 (2006.01)
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *H01L 51/001* (2013.01); *H01L 51/0011*
 (2013.01); *H01L 51/0059* (2013.01); *H01L*
51/0072 (2013.01); *H01L 51/0085* (2013.01);
H01L 51/5016 (2013.01); *H01L 51/5036*
 (2013.01); *H01L 51/5088* (2013.01); *H01L*
51/5234 (2013.01); *H01L 51/56* (2013.01);
H01L 51/5056 (2013.01); *H01L 51/5072*
 (2013.01); *H01L 2227/323* (2013.01); *H01L*
2251/306 (2013.01); *H01L 2251/308*
 (2013.01); *H01L 2251/5315* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 51/0037; H01L 51/0059; H01L
 51/0072; H01L 51/0085; H01L 51/5004;
 H01L 51/5016; H01L 51/504; H01L
 51/5212; H01L 51/5218; H01L 51/5228;
 H01L 51/5265

See application file for complete search history.

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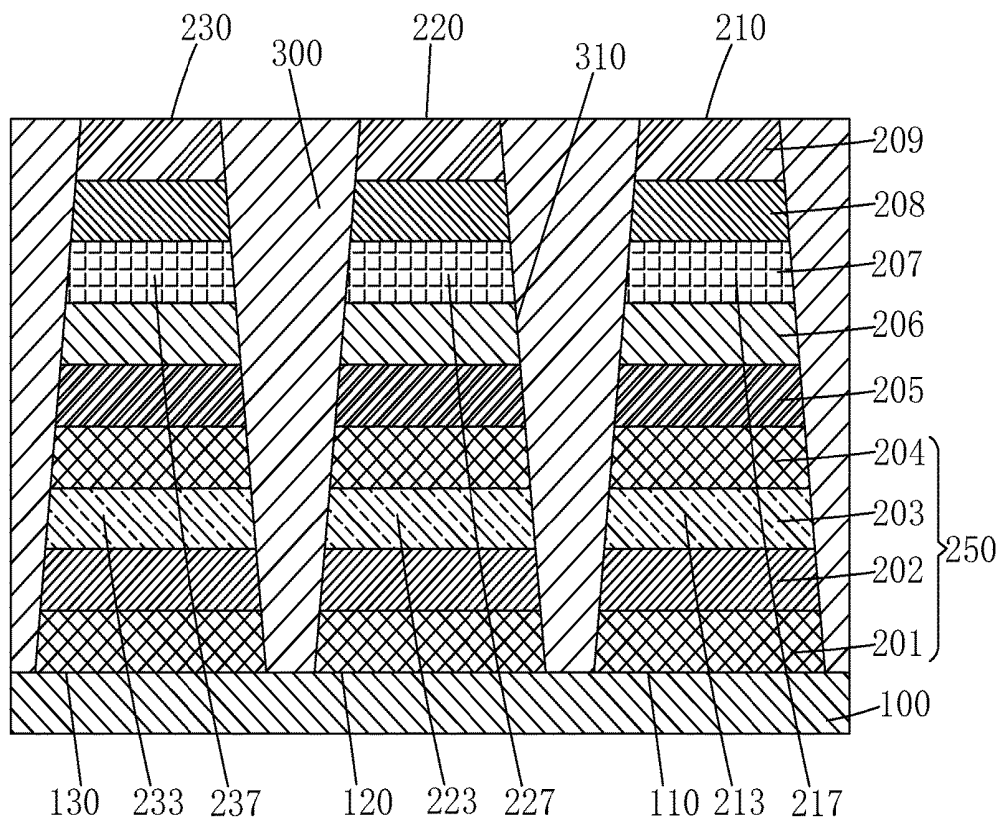


Fig. 1

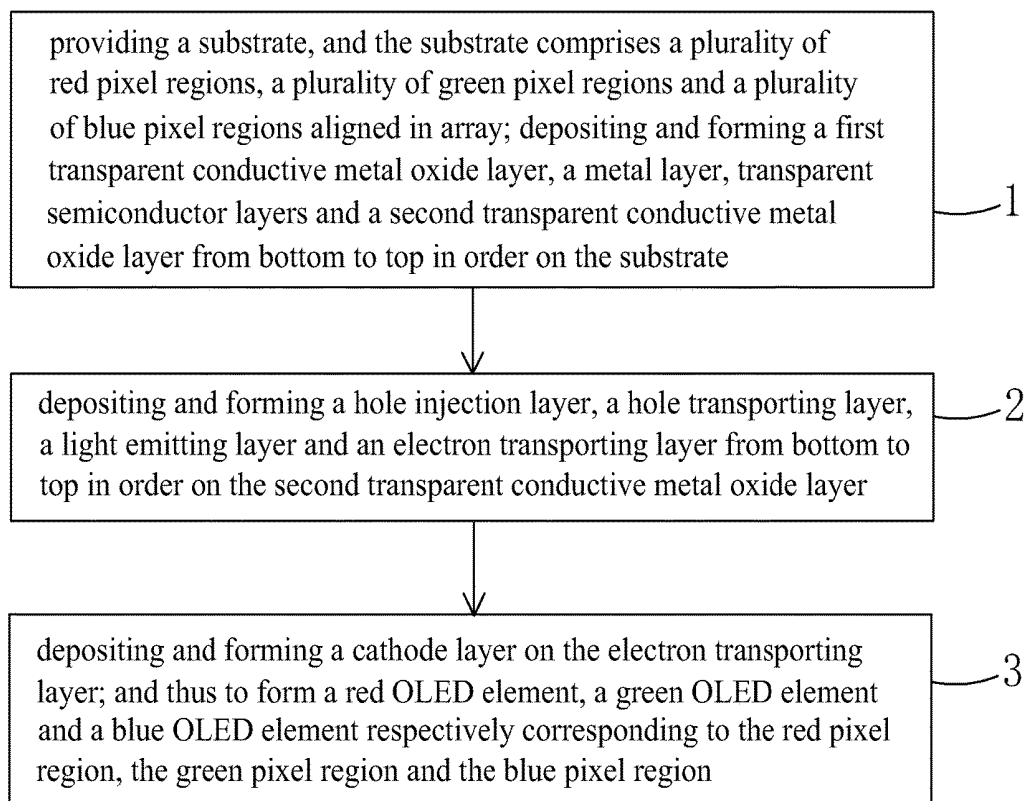


Fig. 2

OLED DISPLAY DEVICE AND MANUFACTURE METHOD THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a display technology field, and more particularly to an OLED display device and a manufacture method thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The Organic Light Emitting Display (OLED) display, which is also named as Organic electroluminescent display, is a new flat panel display device. Because it possesses many outstanding properties of self-illumination, low driving voltage, high luminescence efficiency, short response time, high clarity and contrast, near 180° view angle, wide range of working temperature, applicability of flexible display and large scale full color display. The OLED is considered as the most potential display device in the industry. Because of the excellent performance and the huge market potential, many factories and scientific research institutions in the worldwide have invested in the production and research of the OLED display panel.

The OLED display element generally comprises a substrate, an anode located on the substrate, a Hole Injection Layer located on the anode, a Hole Transporting Layer located on the Hole Injection Layer, an emitting layer located on the Hole Transporting Layer, an Electron Transport Layer located on the emitting layer, an Electron Injection Layer located on the Electron Transport Layer and a Cathode located on the Electron Injection Layer. The principle of the OLED element is that the illumination generates due to the carrier injection and recombination under the electric field driving of the semiconductor material and the organic semiconductor illuminating material. Specifically, with a certain voltage driving, the Electron and the Hole are respectively injected into the Electron and Hole Transporting Layers from the cathode and the anode. The Electron and the Hole respectively migrate from the Electron and Hole Transporting Layers to the Emitting layer and bump into each other in the Emitting layer to form an exciton to excite the emitting molecule. The latter can illuminate after the radiative relaxation.

For manufacturing the OLED display panel with narrow-line emission, people change the structure of the OLED display panel, and manufacture the Fabry-Perot optical micro cavity of the OLED display panel to acquire the high brightness narrow-line emission. The optical micro cavity does not only realize the narrow-line emission but also significantly enhance the intensity of emission relative to the element of micro cavity structure. The conventional Fabry-Perot optical microcavity requires two reflective mirrors, which generally uses the metal-metal structure. Thus, the microcavity total light path of the Fabry-Perot optical microcavity is restricted by the thickness and refractive index of organic film layer in the OLED display panel.

Specifically, in the full color display OLED display device for making the red OLED elements, the green OLED elements, the blue OLED elements respectively achieve the optimized luminous efficiencies, the hole transporting layers of the OLED elements of different colors are set to have different thicknesses to adjust the light paths of the red light, the green light, the blue light. The Fabry-Perot resonance principle is used to calculate the best light paths to make the red light emitting layers, green light emitting layers, blue light emitting layers respectively at the positions of the

second antinodes, and thus, the luminous efficiencies reach the maximum. It requires that the hole transporting layers of the red OLED elements, the green OLED elements, the blue OLED elements need to use three different FMMs (Fine Metal Mask) to be manufactured with three evaporation processes. Accordingly, the production cost is increased, and the process time is extended. Meanwhile, the product yield decreases due to the complexity of the process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An objective of the present invention is to provide an OLED display device, which can realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element respectively achieve the best, and the process is mature to lower the cost and to raise the product yield.

Another objective of the present invention is to provide a manufacture method of an OLED display device, which can realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element respectively achieve the best, and the process is mature to lower the cost and to raise the product yield.

For realizing the aforesaid objectives, the present invention provides an OLED display device, comprising a substrate, and a plurality of red OLED elements, a plurality of green OLED elements and a plurality of blue OLED elements aligned on the substrate in array;

either of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element comprising a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a metal layer, transparent semiconductor layers, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, light emitting layers, an electron transporting layer and a cathode layer on the substrate from bottom to top in order;

the transparent semiconductor layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a first transparent semiconductor layer, a second transparent semiconductor layer and a third transparent semiconductor layer;

the light emitting layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a red light emitting layer, a green light emitting layer and a blue light emitting layer;

wherein materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is η_I ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer is η_J ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer is η_T ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is defined to be d_P , and a thickness of the hole injection layer is defined to be d_J , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer is defined to be d_T ; then a relation of d_{RP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (1):

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_I \times d_P + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4 \quad (1);$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;

a relation of d_{GP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (2):

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_I \times d_P + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_G / 4 \quad (2);$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;

a relation of d_{BP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (3):

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_I \times d_T + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4 \quad (3);$$

wherein m_B is a natural number.

All materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are SiO_2 , TiO_2 , MgO , ZnO , Al_2O_3 , SnO_2 , InO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiN_x , Si_3N_4 , MgF_2 , CaF_2 , ZnSe or ZnS , wherein $X > 1$;

light transmittances of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are larger than 80%; all refractive indexes of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are between 1.0-3.5.

A material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is indium tin oxide; a material of the metal layer is silver.

All the red light emitting layer, the green light emitting layer and the blue light emitting layer comprise a main material and a doped dye;

the main material of the red light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is red phosphorescent dye, and the red phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{DBQ})_2(\text{acac})$;

the main material of the green light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is green phosphorescent dye, and the green phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$;

the main material of the blue light emitting layer is AND, and the doped dye is blue fluorescent dye, and the blue fluorescent dye is BUBD-1;

a material of the hole injection layer comprises $\text{HAT}(\text{CN})_6$;

a material of the electron transporting layer comprises BPhen.

A material of the cathode layer comprises at least one of low work function metal, alloy formed by low work function metal and at least one of copper, gold, and silver, low work function metal nitride and low work function metal fluoride; the low work function metal comprises at least one of lithium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, aluminum and indium.

The present invention further provides a manufacture method of an OLED display device, comprising steps of:

step 1, providing a substrate, and the substrate comprises a plurality of red pixel regions, a plurality of green pixel regions and a plurality of blue pixel regions aligned in array;

depositing and forming a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and a metal layer from bottom to top in order on the substrate corresponding to all the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

employing plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition and using three masks to respectively deposit and form transparent semiconductor layers on the metal layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region, and the transparent semiconductor layers corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region respectively being a first transparent semiconductor layer, a second transparent semiconductor layer and a third transparent semiconductor layer;

forming a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer on the transparent semiconductor layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

step 2, depositing and forming a hole injection layer and a hole transporting layer from bottom to top in order on the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

respectively depositing and forming light emitting layers on the hole transporting layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region, and the light emitting layers corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region respectively being a red light emitting layer, a green light emitting layer and a blue light emitting layer;

forming an electron transporting layer on the light emitting layers corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

step 3, depositing and forming a cathode layer on the electron transporting layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region to obtain a red OLED element, a green OLED element and a blue OLED element respectively corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

wherein materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is η_I ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer is η_J ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer is η_T ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is defined to be d_I , and a thickness of the hole injection layer is defined to be d_J , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer is defined to be d_T ; then a relation of d_{RP} , d_I , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (1):

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4 \quad (1);$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;

a relation of d_{GP} , d_I , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (2):

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_G / 4 \quad (2);$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;

a relation of d_{BP} , d_I , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (3):

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4 \quad (3);$$

wherein m_B is a natural number.

All materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are SiO_2 , TiO_2 , MgO , ZnO , Al_2O_3 , SnO_2 , InO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiN_x , Si_3N_4 , MgF_2 , CaF_2 , ZnSe or ZnS , wherein $X > 1$;

light transmittances of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are larger than 80%; all refractive indexes of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are between 1.0-3.5.

A material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is indium tin oxide; a material of the metal layer is silver;

in step 1, a magnetron sputtering method is used to deposit and form the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer, the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the metal layer.

All the red light emitting layer, the green light emitting layer and the blue light emitting layer comprise a main material and a doped dye;

the main material of the red light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is red phosphorescent dye, and the red phosphorescent dye is Ir(DBQ)₂(acac);

the main material of the green light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is green phosphorescent dye, and the green phosphorescent dye is Ir(ppy)₃;

the main material of the blue light emitting layer is AND, and the doped dye is blue fluorescent dye, and the blue fluorescent dye is BUBD-1;

a material of the hole injection layer comprises HAT(CN)₆;

a material of the electron transporting layer comprises BPhen;

in step 2, a vacuum evaporation method is used to deposit and form the hole injection layer, the hole transporting layer and the electron transporting layer.

A material of the cathode layer comprises at least one of low work function metal, alloy formed by low work function metal and at least one of copper, gold, and silver, low work function metal nitride and low work function metal fluoride; the low work function metal comprises at least one of lithium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, aluminum and indium;

in step 3, a vacuum evaporation method is used to deposit and form the cathode layer.

The present invention further provides an OLED display device, comprising a substrate, and a plurality of red OLED elements, a plurality of green OLED elements and a plurality of blue OLED elements aligned on the substrate in array;

either of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element comprising a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a metal layer, transparent semiconductor layers, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, light emitting layers, an electron transporting layer and a cathode layer on the substrate from bottom to top in order;

the transparent semiconductor layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a first transparent semiconductor layer, a second transparent semiconductor layer and a third transparent semiconductor layer;

the light emitting layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a red light emitting layer, a green light emitting layer and a blue light emitting layer;

wherein materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is η_I ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer is η_J ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer is η_T ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive

metal oxide layer is defined to be d_P , and a thickness of the hole injection layer is defined to be d_J , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer is defined to be d_T ; then a relation of d_{RP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4;$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;

a relation of d_{GP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_B / 4;$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;

a relation of d_{BP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4;$$

wherein m_B is a natural number;

wherein all materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are SiO₂, TiO₂, MgO, ZnO, Al₂O₃, SnO₂, InO₂, ZrO₂, SiN_x, Si₃N₄, MgF₂, CaF₂, ZnSe or ZnS, wherein $X > 1$;

light transmittances of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are larger than 80%; all refractive indexes of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are between 1.0-3.5;

wherein a material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is indium tin oxide; a material of the metal layer is silver.

The benefits of the present invention are: the present invention provides an OLED display device and a manufacture method thereof. By respectively configuring the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer in the anode layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element, and setting the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer to have various thicknesses to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element respectively achieve the best, and all the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are deposited and formed by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition and three masks. In comparison with the traditional OLED display device, the thicknesses of the hole transporting layers in the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element are respectively set to be the same in the present invention, thus they can be formed in the same evaporation process with one common metal mask to save the three fine metal masks (FMM) in the organic function layer process. Although the process of the anode layer is relatively more complicated than prior art, the skill utilizing the FMM to deposit the inorganic film is relatively more mature than the skill of depositing the organic film and has the higher yield. Therefore, in sum, the technical solution of the present invention still has the obvious process advantage, and promotes the product yield while saving the cost.

In order to better understand the characteristics and technical aspect of the invention, please refer to the following detailed description of the present invention is concerned with the diagrams, however, provide reference to the accompanying drawings and description only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The technical solution and the beneficial effects of the present invention are best understood from the following detailed description with reference to the accompanying figures and embodiments.

In drawings,

FIG. 1 is a structure diagram of an OLED display device of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flowchart of a manufacture method of an OLED display device of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

For better explaining the technical solution and the effect of the present invention, the present invention will be further described in detail with the accompanying drawings and the specific embodiments.

Please refer to FIG. 1. The present invention provides an OLED display device, comprising a substrate **100**, and a plurality of red OLED elements **210**, a plurality of green OLED elements **220** and a plurality of blue OLED elements **230** aligned on the substrate **100** in array;

either of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220** and the blue OLED element **230** comprising a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201**, a metal layer **202**, transparent semiconductor layers **203**, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204**, a hole injection layer **205**, a hole transporting layer **206**, light emitting layers **207**, an electron transporting layer **208** and a cathode layer **209** on the substrate **100** from bottom to top in order;

in each of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220** and the blue OLED element **230**, the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201**, the metal layer **202**, the transparent semiconductor layers **203** and the second transparent conductive metal oxide **204** which are stacked up from bottom to top in order constituting an anode layer **250**, together;

the transparent semiconductor layers **203** of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220** and the blue OLED element **230** respectively being a first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, a second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and a third transparent semiconductor layer **233**;

the light emitting layers **207** of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220** and the blue OLED element **230** respectively being a red light emitting layer **217**, a green light emitting layer **227** and a blue light emitting layer **237**;

wherein materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204** is η_L ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer **205** is η_I ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer **206** is η_T ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer **217** is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer **227** is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer **237** is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204** is defined to be d_J , and a thickness of the

hole injection layer **205** is defined to be d_J , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer **206** is defined to be d_T ; then a relation of d_{RP} , d_J , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (1):

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_L \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4 \quad (1);$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;

a relation of d_{GP} , d_J , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (2):

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_L \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_G / 4 \quad (2);$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;

a relation of d_{BP} , d_J , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (3):

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_L \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4 \quad (3);$$

wherein m_B is a natural number.

Under the normal condition, $m_R = m_G = m_B$, and λ_R , λ_G , λ_B are unequal, and thus, d_{RP} , d_{GP} , d_{BP} are unequal. Namely, the present invention adjusts the thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** in the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** respectively achieve the best, and all the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** can be deposited and formed by the PECVD (Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition) method with three masks. In comparison with the traditional OLED display device, the thicknesses of the hole transporting layers **206** in the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** are the same in the OLED display device of the present invention, thus the hole transporting layers **206** in the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** can be formed in the same evaporation process with one CMM (Common Metal Mask) to eliminate three fine metal masks (FMM) in the process of the organic function layer. Although the process of the anode layer **250** is relatively more complicated than prior art, the skill utilizing the FMM to deposit the inorganic film is relatively more mature than the skill of depositing the organic film and has the higher yield. Therefore, in sum, the technical solution of the present invention still has the obvious process advantage.

Specifically, in the OLED display device of the present invention, the anode layer **250** in each of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220** and the blue OLED element **230** is a reflective electrode, and the cathode layer **209** is a semi transparent electrode, and thus all the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220** and the blue OLED element **230** are top emitting OLED elements. The OLED display device of the present invention is a top emitting OLED display device.

Specifically, the reasoning process of the foregoing relationships (1), (2), (3) is:

According to the Fabry-Perot resonance principle, for making the luminous efficiency of the top emitting OLED element achieve the best, the distance d from the light emitting layer to the reflection anode in the top emitting OLED element needs to satisfy the following relationship (4):

$$[(2m+1)/4] \lambda < \eta d < [(2m+1)/4 + (1/2)] \lambda \quad (4);$$

wherein d represents the distance from the light emitting layer to the reflection anode, and η represents the refractive index of the material between the light emitting layer and the

reflection anode, and A represents the peak wavelength of the light emitted by the light emitting layer, and m represents the natural number.

Furthermore, preferably, the distance d satisfies the following relationship (5):

$$\{[(2m+1)/4]-(1/6)\}\lambda < \eta d < \{[(2m+1)/4] + (1/6)\}\lambda \quad (5);$$

Accordingly, it can be derived that as being the best preferred, the distance $d = (2m+1)\lambda / (4\eta)$.

Specifically, in the red/green/blue OLED elements **210/220/230** of the present invention, the distance d from the light emitting layer to the reflection anode is equal to a sum of thicknesses of the transparent semiconductor layer **203**, the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204**, the hole injection layer **205** and the hole transporting layer **206** on the metal layer **202**.

Specifically, in the red OLED element **210**, the distance from the red light emitting layer **217** to the anode layer **250** $d_R = d_{RP} + d_{RI} + d_{RT} + d_{RH}$, and thus, $\eta \times d_R = \eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_I \times d_{RI} + \eta_T \times d_{RT} + \eta_H \times d_{RH} = (2m_R + 1)\lambda_R / 4$.

Specifically, in the green OLED element **220**, the distance from the green light emitting layer **227** to the anode layer **250** $d_G = d_{GP} + d_{GI} + d_{GT} + d_{GH}$, and thus, $\eta \times d_G = \eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_I \times d_{GI} + \eta_T \times d_{GT} + \eta_H \times d_{GH} = (2m_G + 1)\lambda_G / 4$.

Specifically, in the blue OLED element **230**, the distance from the blue light emitting layer **237** to the anode layer **250** $d_B = d_{BP} + d_{BI} + d_{BT} + d_{BH}$, and thus, $\eta \times d_B = \eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_I \times d_{BI} + \eta_T \times d_{BT} + \eta_H \times d_{BH} = (2m_B + 1)\lambda_B / 4$.

Specifically, the substrate **100** is a transparent rigid substrate or a transparent flexible substrate. The transparent rigid substrate can be a glass substrate. The material of the flexible substrate comprises at least one of polyester compound and polyimide compound. In the embodiment of the present invention, the substrate **100** is a glass substrate.

Specifically, the OLED display device of the present invention further comprises a pixel definition layer **300** located on the substrate **100**, and the pixel definition layer **300** comprises a plurality of through holes **311**, and the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** respectively located in the plurality of through holes **310**.

Specifically, the plurality of through holes **310** in the pixel definition layer **300** appear to be tapered, and a dimension of the through hole **310** gradually increases from one end away from the substrate **100** to one end close to the substrate **100**.

Specifically, material of the pixel definition layer **300** is an organic insulation material, and preferably is polyimide (PI).

Preferably, materials of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201** and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204** are tin indium oxide, and a material of the metal layer **203** is silver.

Specifically, a material of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** is selected from oxides, sulfides, selenides, nitrides, and fluorides, which mainly are silica (SiO_2), titanium dioxide (TiO_2), magnesium oxide (MgO), zinc oxide (ZnO), alumina (Al_2O_3), stannic oxide (SnO_2), indium oxide (In_2O_3), zirconium oxide (ZrO_2), silicon nitride (SiN_x) ($X > 1$), silicon nitride (Si_3N_4), magnesium fluoride (MgF_2), calcium fluoride (CaF_2), zinc selenide (ZnSe) or zinc sulfide (ZnS).

Specifically, light transmittances of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** are larger than 80%, and preferably are larger than 85%, and more preferably are larger than 90%.

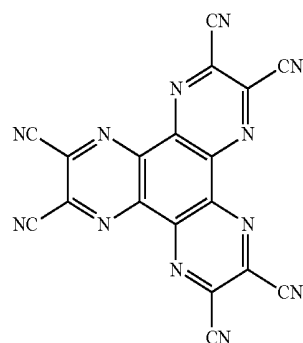
Specifically, refractive indexes of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** are between 1.0-3.5, and preferably are between 1.4-2.5, and

preferably, a material of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** is SiO_2 , TiO_2 , SiN_x ($X > 1$), Si_3N_4 , MgF_2 , CaF_2 , ZnSe ; wherein a refractive index of TiO_2 is $n = 2.2$ -2.5, and a refractive index of SiO_2 is $n = 1.9$ -2.0, and a refractive index of ZnSe is $n = 2.4$ -2.5, and a refractive index of MgF_2 is $n = 1.39$; a refractive index of CaF_2 is $n = 1.44$, and a refractive index of ZnS is $n = 2.38$; a refractive index of ZrO_2 is $n = 1.93$.

Specifically, a material of the cathode layer **209** comprises at least one of low work function metal, alloy formed by low work function metal and at least one of copper, gold, and silver, low work function metal nitride and low work function metal fluoride; the low work function metal comprises at least one of lithium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, aluminum and indium.

Preferably, the cathode layer **209** is a magnesium silver alloy layer, a composite layer composed of stacking up magnesium silver alloy layers and silver layers, a composite layer composed of stacking up a lithium fluoride layer or a lithium nitride layer and a silver layer, or a composite layer composed of stacking up a lithium fluoride layer or a lithium nitride layer and an aluminum layer. In the embodiment of the present invention, the cathode **209** is a magnesium silver alloy layer.

Specifically, a material of the hole injection layer **205** comprises $\text{HAT}(\text{CN})_6$, and a constitutional formula of $\text{HAT}(\text{CN})_6$ is



Specifically, a material of the hole transporting layer **206** comprises HTM081 of the merck company.

Specifically, the red light emitting layer **217**, the green light emitting layer **227** and the blue light emitting layer **237** comprise a main material and a doped dye.

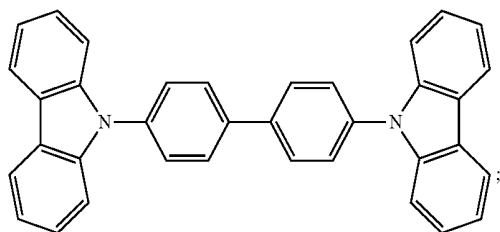
Specifically, the main material of the red light emitting layer **217** is CBP, and the doped dye is red phosphorescent dye, and preferably, the red phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{DBQ})_2(\text{acac})$. Specifically, in the red light emitting layer **217**, a concentration of the doped dye is 3 wt %-5 wt %.

Specifically, the main material of the green light emitting layer **227** is CBP, and the doped dye is green phosphorescent dye, and preferably, the green phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$. Specifically, in the green light emitting layer **227**, a concentration of the doped dye is 3 wt %-15 wt %, and preferably is 3 wt %-10 wt %, and more preferably is 5 wt %-10 wt %.

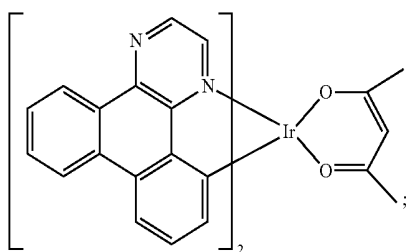
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Specifically, the main material of the blue light emitting layer **237** is AND, and the doped dye is blue fluorescent dye, and preferably, the blue fluorescent dye is BUBD-1. Specifically, in the blue light emitting layer **237**, a concentration of the doped dye is 3 wt %-5 wt %.

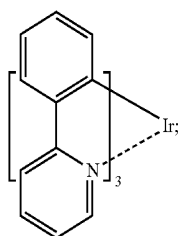
Specifically, a constitutional formula of CBP is



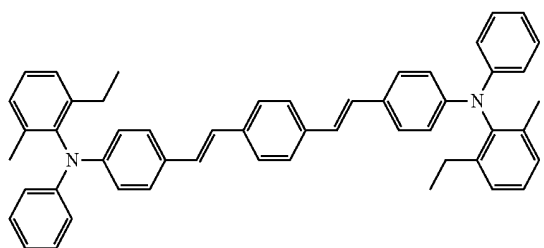
a constitutional formula of Ir(DBQ)₂(acac) is



a constitutional formula of Ir(ppy)₃ is



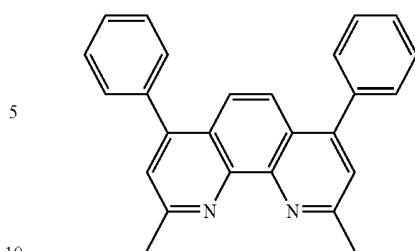
a constitutional formula of BUBD-1 is



Specifically, a peak wavelength λ_R of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer **217** is 612 nm, and a peak wavelength λ_G of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer **227** is 512 nm, and a peak wavelength λ_B of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer **237** is 468 nm.

Specifically, a material of the electron transporting layer **208** comprises BPhen, and a constitutional formula of BPhen is

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Specifically, thicknesses of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201** and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204** are 10 nm-200 nm, and preferably are 10 nm-100 nm, and more preferably are 10 nm-50 nm.

Specifically, a thickness of the metal layer **202** is 80 nm-300 nm, and preferably is 80 nm-200 nm, and more preferably is 100 nm-150 nm.

Specifically, a thickness of the hole injection layer **205** is 5 nm-30 nm, and preferably is 5 nm-20 nm, and more preferably is 5 nm-10 nm.

Specifically, a thickness of the hole transporting layer **206** is 20 nm-400 nm, and preferably is 50 nm-300 nm, and more preferably is 50 nm-200 nm.

Specifically, a thickness of the red light emitting layer **217** is 10 nm-30 nm, and preferably is 15 nm-25 nm, and more preferably is 20 nm-25 nm.

Specifically, a thickness of the green light emitting layer **227** is 10 nm-50 nm, and preferably is 20 nm-40 nm, and more preferably is 30 nm-40 nm.

Specifically, a thickness of the green light emitting layer **237** is 10 nm-50 nm, and preferably is 20 nm-40 nm, and more preferably is 30 nm-40 nm.

Specifically, a thickness of the electron transporting layer **208** is 5 nm-50 nm, and preferably is 20 nm-40 nm, and more preferably is 25 nm-35 nm.

In the aforesaid OLED display device, by respectively configuring the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** in the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230**, and setting the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** to have various thicknesses to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** respectively achieve the best, and all the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** can be deposited and formed by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition and three masks. In comparison with the traditional OLED display device, the thicknesses of the hole transporting layers **206** in the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** are the same in the OLED display device of the present invention, thus the hole transporting layers **206** in the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** can be formed in the same evaporation process with one common metal mask (CMM) to eliminate three fine metal masks (FMM) in the process of the organic function layer. Although the process of the anode layer is relatively more complicated than prior art, the skill utilizing the FMM to deposit the inorganic film is relatively more mature than the skill of depositing the organic film and has

the higher yield. Therefore, in sum, the technical solution of the present invention still has the obvious process advantage, and promotes the product yield while saving the cost.

Please refer to FIG. 2 with FIG. 1, together. The present invention further provides a manufacture method of an OLED display device, comprising steps of:

step 1, forming an anode layer: providing a substrate 100, and forming a pixel definition layer 300 on the substrate 100, and configuring a plurality of through holes 310 which are separately located in the definition layer 300, and the plurality of through holes 310 defining a plurality of red pixel regions 110, a plurality of green pixel regions 120 and a plurality of blue pixel regions 130 on the substrate 100;

depositing and forming a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer 201 and a metal layer 202 from bottom to top in order on the substrate 100 corresponding to all the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130;

employing plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition and using three masks to respectively deposit and form transparent semiconductor layers 203 on the metal layer 202 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130, and the transparent semiconductor layers 203 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130 respectively being a first transparent semiconductor layer 213, a second transparent semiconductor layer 223 and a third transparent semiconductor layer 233;

forming a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer 204 on the transparent semiconductor layer 203 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130. Specifically, the plurality of through holes 310 in the pixel definition layer 300 appear to be tapered, and a dimension of the through hole 310 gradually increases from one end away from the substrate 100 to one end close to the substrate 100.

Specifically, corresponding to each of the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130, the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer 201, the metal layer 202, the transparent semiconductor layers 203 and the second transparent conductive metal oxide 204 which are stacked up from bottom to top in order constituting an anode layer 250, together;

Specifically, in step 1, a magnetron sputtering method is used to deposit the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer 201 and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer 204 in the 1×10^{-5} Pa vacuum, and the deposition rate is 60 nm/min.

Specifically, in step 1, a magnetron sputtering method is used to deposit the metal layer 202 in the 1×10^{-5} Pa vacuum, and the deposition rate is 2400 nm/min.

Because the plurality of through holes 310 in the pixel definition layer 300 appear to be tapered, and a dimension of the through hole 310 gradually increases from one end away from the substrate 100 to one end close to the substrate 100. Thus, it can be ensured that as a magnetron sputtering method is used to deposit the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer 201, the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer 204 and the metal layer 202, the hole walls of the plurality of through holes 310 will not be sputtered with the target material to prevent that the corresponding structure layers in the plurality of through holes 310 are connected via the hole walls of the through holes 310 and the top surface of the pixel definition layer 300.

Specifically, in step1, the PECVD apparatus of the AKT company is used to deposit and form the first transparent

semiconductor layer 213, the second transparent semiconductor layer 223, the third transparent semiconductor layer 233.

step 2, forming an organic function layer: depositing and forming a hole injection layer 205 and a hole transporting layer 206 from bottom to top in order on the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer 204 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130;

respectively depositing and forming a light emitting layer 207 on the hole transporting layer 206 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130, and the light emitting layers 207 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130 respectively being a red light emitting layer 217, a green light emitting layer 227 and a blue light emitting layer 237;

forming an electron transporting layer 208 on the light emitting layers 207 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130.

Specifically, before implementing step 2, step 21, cleaning the anode layer 250 is required.

Specifically, in step 21, first, the substrate 100 carrying the anode layer 250 is treated with ultrasonic process in commercial cleaning agent (such as detergent) to be washed in deionized water, and to be ultrasonic degreased in a mixture solvent of acetone/ethanol (volume ratio 1/1), and baked in a clean environment until the water is completely removed. Then, it is cleaned with ultraviolet light and ozone, and is bombarded at the surface with low energy ion beam (plasma, such as argon, nitrogen) to obtain the anode layer 250 which is clean.

step 3, forming a cathode layer: depositing and forming a cathode layer 209 on the electron transporting layer 208 corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130 to obtain a red OLED element 210, a green OLED element 220 and a blue OLED element 230 respectively corresponding to the red pixel region 110, the green pixel region 120 and the blue pixel region 130.

Materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer 213, the second transparent semiconductor layer 223 and the third transparent semiconductor layer 233 are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer 204 is η_I ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer 205 is η_J ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer 206 is η_T ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer 217 is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer 227 is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer 237 is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer 213, the second transparent semiconductor layer 223 and the third transparent semiconductor layer 233 respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer 204 is defined to be d_I , and a thickness of the hole injection layer 205 is defined to be d_J , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer 206 is defined to be d_T ;

then, a relation of d_{RP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (1):

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4 \quad (1);$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;

a relation of d_{GP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (2):

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_G / 4 \quad (2);$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;

a relation of d_{BP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship (3):

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_I \times d_I + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4 \quad (3);$$

wherein m_B is a natural number.

Specifically, in step 2, the hole injection layer **205** is manufactured by one evaporation process with one common metal mask (CMM);

the hole transporting layer **206** is manufactured by one evaporation process with one common metal mask (CMM);

the red light emitting layer **217**, the green light emitting layer **227** and the blue light emitting layer **237** require to use three fine metal masks (FMM) and three evaporation processes for manufacture;

the electron transporting layer **208** is manufactured by one evaporation process with one common metal mask (CMM).

Specifically, in step 3, the cathode **209** is manufactured by one evaporation process with one common metal mask (CMM).

Specifically, the common metal mask (CMM) is merely a metal mask having openings, and openings correspond to the all the red pixel regions **110**, the green regions **120**, the blue regions **130** which require evaporation and the pixel definition layers **300** among all the red pixel regions **110**, the green regions **120**, the blue regions **130** on the substrate **100**.

Because the plurality of through holes **310** in the pixel definition layer **300** appear to be tapered, and a dimension of the through hole **310** gradually increases from one end away from the substrate **100** to one end close to the substrate **100**. Thus, it can be ensured that as the common metal mask (CMM) is used to evaporate the hole injection layer **205**, the hole transporting layer **206**, the electron transporting layer **208**, and the cathode layer **209**, the hole walls of the plurality of through holes **310** will not be evaporated with the target material to prevent that the corresponding structure layers in the plurality of through holes **310** are connected via the hole walls of the through holes **310** and the top surface of the pixel definition layer **300**.

Specifically, in steps 2-3, all evaporation processes are conducted in a vacuum chamber of 1×10^{-6} to 2×10^{-4} Pa vacuum.

Specifically, the evaporation rate of the hole injection layer **205** is 0.05 nm/s.

Specifically, the evaporation rate of the hole transporting layer **206** is 0.1 nm/s.

Specifically, the red light emitting layer **217** is formed by the evaporation method of main material and doped dye dual sources co evaporation, wherein the evaporation rate of main material is 0.1 nm/s, and the evaporation rate of doped dye is 0.003 nm/s.

Specifically, the green light emitting layer **227** is formed by the evaporation method of main material and doped dye dual sources co evaporation, wherein the evaporation rate of main material is 0.1 nm/s, and the evaporation rate of doped dye is 0.01 nm/s.

Specifically, the blue light emitting layer **237** is formed by the evaporation method of main material and doped dye dual sources co evaporation, wherein the evaporation rate of main material is 0.1 nm/s, and the evaporation rate of doped dye is 0.005 nm/s.

Specifically, the evaporation rate of the electron transporting layer **208** is 0.1 nm/s.

Specifically, in the aforesaid manufacture method of the OLED display device, the selections of the specific materials and thickness ranges of the respective structure layers are described aforementioned, and the repeated description is omitted here.

Specifically, as the cathode **209** is a magnesium silver alloy layer, the manufacture method of the cathode **209** is: formed by the evaporation method of magnesium and silver dual sources co evaporation, wherein the evaporation rate of magnesium is 0.09 nm/s, and the evaporation rate of silver is 0.01 nm/s.

In the aforesaid manufacture method of the OLED display device, by respectively configuring the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** in the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230**, and setting the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** to have various thicknesses to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** respectively achieve the best, and all the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** can be deposited and formed by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition and three masks. In comparison with the traditional OLED display device, the thicknesses of the hole transporting layers **206** in the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** are the same in the OLED display device of the present invention, thus the hole transporting layers **206** in the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** can be formed in the same evaporation process with one common metal mask (CMM) to eliminate three fine metal masks (FMM) in the process of the organic function layer. Although the process of the anode layer is relatively more complicated than prior art, the skill utilizing the FMM to deposit the inorganic film is relatively more mature than the skill of depositing the organic film and has the higher yield. Therefore, in sum, the technical solution of the present invention still has the obvious process advantage, and promotes the product yield while saving the cost.

With the comparison for the embodiment 1 of the present invention and the comparison 1 according to prior art, the advantages of the OLED display device and manufacture method thereof of the present invention are analyzed:

Embodiment 1

In the OLED display device of embodiment 1:

the red OLED element **210** comprises a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201**, a metal layer **202**, transparent semiconductor layers **203**, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204**, a hole injection layer **205**, a hole transporting layer **206**, a red light emitting layer **217**, an electron transporting layer **208** and a cathode layer **209** on the substrate **100** from bottom to top in order; in the red OLED element **210**, a material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201** is ITO and a thickness is 20 nm; a material of the metal layer **202** is Ag and a thickness is 150 nm; a material of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213** is SiO_2 and a thickness is X_R nm; a material of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204** is ITO and a thickness is 20 nm; a material of the hole injection layer **205** is $\text{HAT}(\text{CN})_6$ and a thickness is 5 nm; a material of the hole transporting layer **206** is HTM081 and a thickness is 20 nm; the red light emitting layer **217** comprises a main material CBP and red phosphorescent dye $\text{Ir}(\text{DBQ})_2(\text{acac})$, and a concentration of the red phosphorescent dye $\text{Ir}(\text{DBQ})_2(\text{acac})$ is 3 wt %, and a thickness of the red

light emitting layer **217** is 30 nm; a material of the electron transporting layer **208** is Bphen, and a thickness is 20 nm; the cathode layer **209** is a magnesium silver alloy layer, and a mass ratio of the magnesium and silver in the magnesium silver alloy layer is 9:1, and a thickness of the cathode layer **209** is 20 nm;

the green OLED element **220** comprises a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201**, a metal layer **202**, transparent semiconductor layers **203**, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204**, a hole injection layer **205**, a hole transporting layer **206**, a green light emitting layer **227**, an electron transporting layer **208** and a cathode layer **209** on the substrate **100** from bottom to top in order; in the green OLED element **220**, a material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201** is ITO and a thickness is 20 nm; a material of the metal layer **202** is Ag and a thickness is 150 nm; a material of the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** is SiO₂ and a thickness is X_G nm; a material of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204** is ITO and a thickness is 20 nm; a material of the hole injection layer **205** is HAT(CN)₆ and a thickness is 5 nm; a material of the hole transporting layer **206** is HTM081 and a thickness is 20 nm; the green light emitting layer **227** comprises a main material CBP and green phosphorescent dye Ir(ppy)₃, and a concentration of the green phosphorescent dye Ir(ppy)₃ is 10 wt %, and a thickness of the green light emitting layer **227** is 30 nm; a material of the electron transporting layer **208** is Bphen, and a thickness is 20 nm; the cathode layer **209** is a magnesium silver alloy layer, and a mass ratio of the magnesium and silver in the magnesium silver alloy layer is 9:1, and a thickness of the cathode layer **209** is 20 nm;

the blue OLED element **230** comprises a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201**, a metal layer **202**, transparent semiconductor layers **203**, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204**, a hole injection layer **205**, a hole transporting layer **206**, a blue light emitting layer **237**, an electron transporting layer **208** and a cathode layer **209** on the substrate **100** from bottom to top in order; In the blue OLED element **230**, a material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer **201** is ITO and a thickness is 20 nm; a material of the metal layer **202** is Ag and a thickness is 150 nm; a material of the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** is SiO₂ and a thickness is X_B nm; a material of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer **204** is ITO and a thickness is 20 nm; a material of the hole injection layer **205** is HAT(CN)₆ and a thickness is 5 nm; a material of the hole transporting layer **206** is HTM081 and a thickness is 20 nm; the blue light emitting layer **237** comprises a main material CBP and blue fluorescent dye BUBD-1, and a concentration of the blue fluorescent dye BUBD-1 is 5 wt %, and a thickness of the blue light emitting layer **237** is 20 nm; a material of the electron transporting layer **208** is Bphen and a thickness is 20 nm; the cathode layer **209** is a magnesium silver alloy layer, and a mass ratio of the magnesium and silver in the magnesium silver alloy layer is 9:1, and a thickness of the cathode layer **209** is 20 nm;

for making the red light emitting layer **217**, the green light emitting layer **227**, the blue light emitting layer **237** respectively at the positions of antinodes to make that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** respectively achieve the best, in condition of m_R=m_G=m_B=3, the thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third trans-

parent semiconductor layer **233** are respectively calculated according to the aforesaid relationships (1), (2), (3):

$$X_R=(459-1.75\times 25-1.9\times 20)/1.5=252\text{ nm};$$

$$X_G=(384-1.75\times 25-1.9\times 20)/1.5=202\text{ nm};$$

$$X_B=(343-1.75\times 25-1.9\times 20)/1.5=174\text{ nm}.$$

Embodiment 2

In the OLED display device of embodiment 2, a material used for the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** is TiO₂, and the thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** are different from embodiment 1. The rest film layer settings are the same as those of embodiment 1.

Thus, for making the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** respectively achieve the best, the thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** are respectively calculated:

$$X_R=(459-1.75\times 25-1.9\times 20)/2.5=151\text{ nm};$$

$$X_G=(384-1.75\times 25-1.9\times 20)/2.5=121\text{ nm};$$

$$X_B=(343-1.75\times 25-1.9\times 20)/2.5=104\text{ nm}.$$

Comparison 1

In the OLED display device of comparison 1, the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** are not configured in the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230**, and thicknesses of the hole transporting layers **206** of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** are different, which respectively are Y_R, Y_G, Y_B. The rest film layer settings are the same as those of embodiment 1.

Thus, for making the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** respectively achieve the best, the thicknesses of the hole transporting layers **206** of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** are respectively calculated:

$$Y_R=(459-1.75\times 5-1.9\times 20)/1.75=236\text{ nm};$$

$$Y_G=(384-1.75\times 5-1.9\times 20)/1.75=193\text{ nm};$$

$$Y_B=(343-1.75\times 5-1.9\times 20)/1.75=169\text{ nm}.$$

Under the same voltage driving, and for showing the same image, the image brightness and the chroma data of the OLED display devices of embodiment 1, the embodiment 2 and comparison 1 are shown in Table 1 and Table 2:

TABLE 1

image brightness and chroma data of the OLED display device of embodiment 1			
Embodiment 1	brightness cd/m ²	chroma CIE-X	chroma CIE-Y
W image	165	0.300	0.313
R image	59	0.660	0.330

TABLE 1-continued

image brightness and chroma data of the OLED display device of embodiment 1			
Embodiment 1	brightness cd/m ²	chroma CIE-X	chroma CIE-Y
G image	158	0.237	0.711
B image	13	0.144	0.044

TABLE 2

image brightness and chroma data of the OLED display device of embodiment 2			
Embodiment 2	brightness cd/m ²	chroma CIE-X	chroma CIE-Y
W image	168	0.300	0.313
R image	62	0.660	0.330
G image	160	0.237	0.711
B image	15	0.144	0.044

TABLE 3

image brightness and chroma data of the OLED display device of comparison 1			
Comparison 1	brightness cd/m ²	chroma CIE-X	chroma CIE-Y
W image	160	0.300	0.313
R image	57	0.671	0.329
G image	156	0.236	0.705
B image	12	0.144	0.044

As shown from Table 1 to Table 3, the display properties of the OLED display devices of the embodiment 1, the embodiment 2 and the comparison 1 are basically the same, however:

In the embodiments 1-2, by setting the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223**, the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** to have various thicknesses to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** respectively achieve the best, and the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** are deposited and formed by the PECVD method with three masks. The thicknesses of the hole transporting layers **206** of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** are the same, thus the hole transporting layers **206** of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** can be formed in the same evaporation process with one common metal mask (CMM) to eliminate three fine metal masks in the process of the organic function layer.

In comparison 1, by setting the hole transporting layers **206** of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** to have different thicknesses to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED elements **210**, the green OLED elements **220** and the blue OLED elements **230** respectively achieve the best. The thicknesses of the hole transporting layers **206** of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** are different, thus the hole transporting layers **206** of the red OLED element **210**, the green OLED element **220**, the blue OLED element **230** require three different fine metal masks (FMM) to be manufactured with three evaporation processes.

Therefore, compared with comparison 1, the embodiments 1-2 of the present invention simplifies the evaporation process of the organic function layer. Although the process of the anode layer is relatively more complicated than prior art, and the first transparent semiconductor layer **213**, the second transparent semiconductor layer **223** and the third transparent semiconductor layer **233** require three masks to be deposited and formed by the PECVD method, the skill utilizing the FMM to deposit the inorganic film is relatively more mature than the skill of depositing the organic film and has the higher yield. Therefore, in sum, the technical solution of the present invention still has the obvious process advantage, and tremendously promotes the product yield while saving the cost.

In conclusion, the present invention provides an OLED display device and a manufacture method thereof. By respectively configuring the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer in the anode layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element, and setting the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer to have various thicknesses to realize that the luminous efficiencies of the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element respectively achieve the best, and all the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are deposited and formed by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition and three masks. In comparison with the traditional OLED display device, the thicknesses of the hole transporting layers in the red OLED element, the green OLED element, the blue OLED element are respectively set to be the same in the present invention, thus they can be formed in the same evaporation process with one common metal mask to save the three fine metal masks (FMM) in the organic function layer process. Although the process of the anode layer is relatively more complicated than prior art, the skill utilizing the FMM to deposit the inorganic film is relatively more mature than the skill of depositing the organic film and has the higher yield. Therefore, in sum, the technical solution of the present invention still has the obvious process advantage, and tremendously promotes the product yield while saving the cost.

Above are only specific embodiments of the present invention, the scope of the present invention is not limited to this, and to any persons who are skilled in the art, change or replacement which is easily derived should be covered by the protected scope of the invention. Thus, the protected scope of the invention should go by the subject claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An OLED display device, comprising a substrate, and a plurality of red OLED elements, a plurality of green OLED elements and a plurality of blue OLED elements aligned on the substrate in array;

either of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element comprising a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a metal layer, transparent semiconductor layers, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, light emitting layers, an electron transporting layer and a cathode layer on the substrate from bottom to top in order;

the transparent semiconductor layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a first transparent semicon-

ductor layer, a second transparent semiconductor layer and a third transparent semiconductor layer;
 the light emitting layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a red light emitting layer, a green light emitting layer and a blue light emitting layer;
 wherein materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is η_I ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer is η_J ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer is η_T ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is defined to be d_P , and a thickness of the hole injection layer is defined to be d_J , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer is defined to be d_T ; then a relation of d_{RP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4;$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;
 a relation of d_{GP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_G / 4;$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;
 a relation of d_{BP} , d_P , d_J , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_J \times d_J + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4;$$

wherein m_B is a natural number.

2. The OLED display device according to claim 1, wherein all materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are SiO_2 , TiO_2 , MgO , ZnO , Al_2O_3 , SnO_2 , InO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiN_x , Si_3N_4 , MgF_2 , CaF_2 , ZnSe or ZnS , wherein $X > 1$;

light transmittances of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are larger than 80%; all refractive indexes of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are between 1.0-3.5.

3. The OLED display device according to claim 1, wherein a material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is indium tin oxide; a material of the metal layer is silver.

4. The OLED display device according to claim 1, wherein all the red light emitting layer, the green light emitting layer and the blue light emitting layer comprise a main material and a doped dye;

the main material of the red light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is red phosphorescent dye, and the red phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{DBQ})_2(\text{acac})$;

the main material of the green light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is green phosphorescent dye, and the green phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$;

the main material of the blue light emitting layer is AND, and the doped dye is blue fluorescent dye, and the blue fluorescent dye is BUBD-1;

a material of the hole injection layer comprises $\text{HAT}(\text{CN})_6$;

a material of the electron transporting layer comprises BPhen.

5. The OLED display device according to claim 1, wherein a material of the cathode layer comprises at least one of low work function metal, alloy formed by low work function metal and at least one of copper, gold, and silver, low work function metal nitride and low work function metal fluoride; the low work function metal comprises at least one of lithium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, aluminum and indium.

6. A manufacture method of an OLED display device, comprising steps of:

step 1, providing a substrate, and the substrate comprises a plurality of red pixel regions, a plurality of green pixel regions and a plurality of blue pixel regions aligned in array;

depositing and forming a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and a metal layer from bottom to top in order on the substrate corresponding to all the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

employing plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition and using three masks to respectively deposit and form transparent semiconductor layers on the metal layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region, and the transparent semiconductor layers corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region respectively being a first transparent semiconductor layer, a second transparent semiconductor layer and a third transparent semiconductor layer;

forming a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer on the transparent semiconductor layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

step 2, depositing and forming a hole injection layer and a hole transporting layer from bottom to top in order on the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

respectively depositing and forming light emitting layers on the hole transporting layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region, and the light emitting layers corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region respectively being a red light emitting layer, a green light emitting layer and a blue light emitting layer;

forming an electron transporting layer on the light emitting layers corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

step 3, depositing and forming a cathode layer on the electron transporting layer corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region to obtain a red OLED element, a green OLED element and a blue OLED element respectively corresponding to the red pixel region, the green pixel region and the blue pixel region;

wherein materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index

of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is η_j ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer is η_j ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer is η_j ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is defined to be d_j , and a thickness of the hole injection layer is defined to be d_j , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer is defined to be d_j ; then a relation of d_{RP} , d_j , d_j , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4;$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;

a relation of d_{GP} , d_j , d_j , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_G / 4;$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;

a relation of d_{BP} , d_j , d_j , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4;$$

wherein m_B is a natural number.

7. The manufacture method of the OLED display device according to claim 6, wherein all materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are SiO_2 , TiO_2 , MgO , ZnO , Al_2O_3 , SnO_2 , InO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiN_x , Si_3N_4 , MgF_2 , CaF_2 , ZnSe or ZnS , wherein $X > 1$;

light transmittances of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are larger than 80%; all refractive indexes of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are between 1.0-3.5.

8. The manufacture method of the OLED display device according to claim 6, wherein a material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is indium tin oxide; a material of the metal layer is silver;

in step 1, a magnetron sputtering method is used to deposit and form the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer, the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the metal layer.

9. The manufacture method of the OLED display device according to claim 6, wherein all the red light emitting layer, the green light emitting layer and the blue light emitting layer comprise a main material and a doped dye;

the main material of the red light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is red phosphorescent dye, and the red phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{DBQ})_2(\text{acac})$;

the main material of the green light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is green phosphorescent dye, and the green phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$;

the main material of the blue light emitting layer is AND, and the doped dye is blue fluorescent dye, and the blue fluorescent dye is BUBD-1;

a material of the hole injection layer comprises $\text{HAT}(\text{CN})_6$;

a material of the electron transporting layer comprises BPhen;

in step 2, a vacuum evaporation method is used to deposit and form the hole injection layer, the hole transporting layer and the electron transporting layer.

10. The manufacture method of the OLED display device according to claim 6, wherein a material of the cathode layer comprises at least one of low work function metal, alloy formed by low work function metal and at least one of copper, gold, and silver, low work function metal nitride and low work function metal fluoride; the low work function metal comprises at least one of lithium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, aluminum and indium;

in step 3, a vacuum evaporation method is used to deposit and form the cathode layer.

11. An OLED display device, comprising a substrate, and a plurality of red OLED elements, a plurality of green OLED elements and a plurality of blue OLED elements aligned on the substrate in array;

either of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element comprising a first transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a metal layer, transparent semiconductor layers, a second transparent conductive metal oxide layer, a hole injection layer, a hole transporting layer, light emitting layers, an electron transporting layer and a cathode layer on the substrate from bottom to top in order;

the transparent semiconductor layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a first transparent semiconductor layer, a second transparent semiconductor layer and a third transparent semiconductor layer;

the light emitting layers of the red OLED element, the green OLED element and the blue OLED element respectively being a red light emitting layer, a green light emitting layer and a blue light emitting layer;

wherein materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are the same, and a refractive index thereof is η_P ; a refractive index of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is η_j ; a refractive index of the hole injection layer is η_j ; a refractive index of the hole transporting layer is η_j ; a peak wavelength of red light emitted by the red light emitting layer is λ_R , and a peak wavelength of green light emitted by the green light emitting layer is λ_G , and a peak wavelength of blue light emitted by the blue light emitting layer is λ_B ; thicknesses of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer respectively are defined to be d_{RP} , d_{GP} and d_{BP} , and a thickness of the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is defined to be d_j , and a thickness of the hole injection layer is defined to be d_j , and a thickness of the hole transporting layer is defined to be d_j ; then a relation of d_{RP} , d_j , d_j , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{RP} + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_R + 1) \lambda_R / 4;$$

wherein m_R is a natural number;

a relation of d_{GP} , d_j , d_j , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{GP} + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_G + 1) \lambda_G / 4;$$

wherein m_G is a natural number;

a relation of d_{BP} , d_j , d_j , d_T satisfies a relationship:

$$\eta_P \times d_{BP} + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_j \times d_j + \eta_T \times d_T = (2m_B + 1) \lambda_B / 4;$$

wherein m_B is a natural number;

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wherein all materials of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are SiO_2 , TiO_2 , MgO , ZnO , Al_2O_3 , SnO_2 , InO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiN_x , Si_3N_4 , MgF_2 , CaF_2 , ZnSe or ZnS , wherein $X > 1$;

light transmittances of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are larger than 80%; all refractive indexes of the first transparent semiconductor layer, the second transparent semiconductor layer and the third transparent semiconductor layer are between 1.0-3.5;

wherein a material of the first transparent conductive metal oxide layer and the second transparent conductive metal oxide layer is indium tin oxide; a material of the metal layer is silver.

12. The OLED display device according to claim 11, wherein all the red light emitting layer, the green light emitting layer and the blue light emitting layer comprise a main material and a doped dye;

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the main material of the red light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is red phosphorescent dye, and the red phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{DBQ})_2(\text{acac})$;

the main material of the green light emitting layer is CBP, and the doped dye is green phosphorescent dye, and the green phosphorescent dye is $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$;

the main material of the blue light emitting layer is AND, and the doped dye is blue fluorescent dye, and the blue fluorescent dye is BUBD-1;

a material of the hole injection layer comprises HAT(CN) 6;

a material of the electron transporting layer comprises BPhen.

13. The OLED display device according to claim 11, wherein a material of the cathode layer comprises at least one of low work function metal, alloy formed by low work function metal and at least one of copper, gold, and silver, low work function metal nitride and low work function metal fluoride; the low work function metal comprises at least one of lithium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, aluminum and indium.

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专利名称(译)	OLED显示装置及其制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US10347861	公开(公告)日	2019-07-09
申请号	US15/505118	申请日	2016-12-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	武汉华星光电技术有限公司		
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IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/50 H01L51/56 H01L51/00 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5215 H01L27/3246 H01L51/001 H01L51/0011 H01L51/0059 H01L51/0072 H01L51/0085 H01L51/5016 H01L51/5036 H01L51/5088 H01L51/5234 H01L51/56 H01L27/3211 H01L2251/5315 H01L51/5056 H01L51/5072 H01L2227/323 H01L2251/306 H01L2251/308 H01L2251/558		
代理机构(译)	林雷, 鸿C.		
优先权	201611179978.4 2016-12-19 CN		
其他公开文献	US20190109295A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供一种OLED显示装置及其制造方法。通过在红色OLED元件，绿色OLED元件，蓝色OLED元件的阳极层中分别配置第一透明半导体层，第二透明半导体层和第三透明半导体层，并将其设置为具有各种厚度以实现红色OLED元件，绿色OLED元件，蓝色OLED元件的发光效率分别达到最佳，第一透明半导体层，第二透明半导体层和第三透明半导体层通过等离子体增强化学品沉积形成具有三个掩模的气相沉积。红色OLED元件，绿色OLED元件，蓝色OLED元件中的空穴传输层的厚度相同，因此它们可以用一个共同的金属掩模在相同的蒸发工艺中形成。

