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(54) **AMOLED DOUBLE-SIDE DISPLAY**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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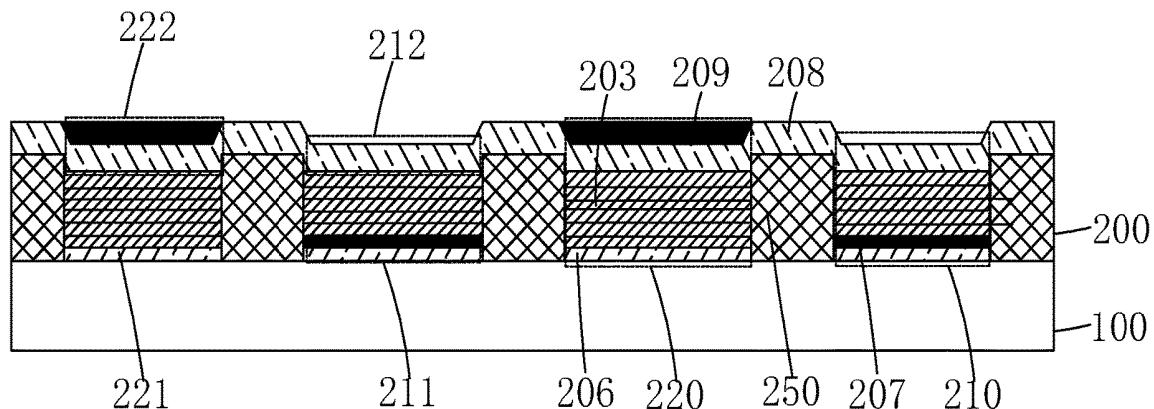
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention discloses an AMOLED doubled-sided display, with the OLED array layer comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, wherein the top emitting and bottom-emitting OLED units being arranged alternately in at least one of the horizontal direction or vertical direction; the top-emitting and bottom-emitting OLED units having different thickness for respective anodes and cathodes, to realize the top-emitting characteristics of the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting characteristics of the bottom-emitting OLED units; as such, by designing an algorithm for a single IC to control image displaying, only a display panel and a control IC are sufficient to achieve double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image, as well as achieve low-cost and quality display result.

8 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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(2013.01)

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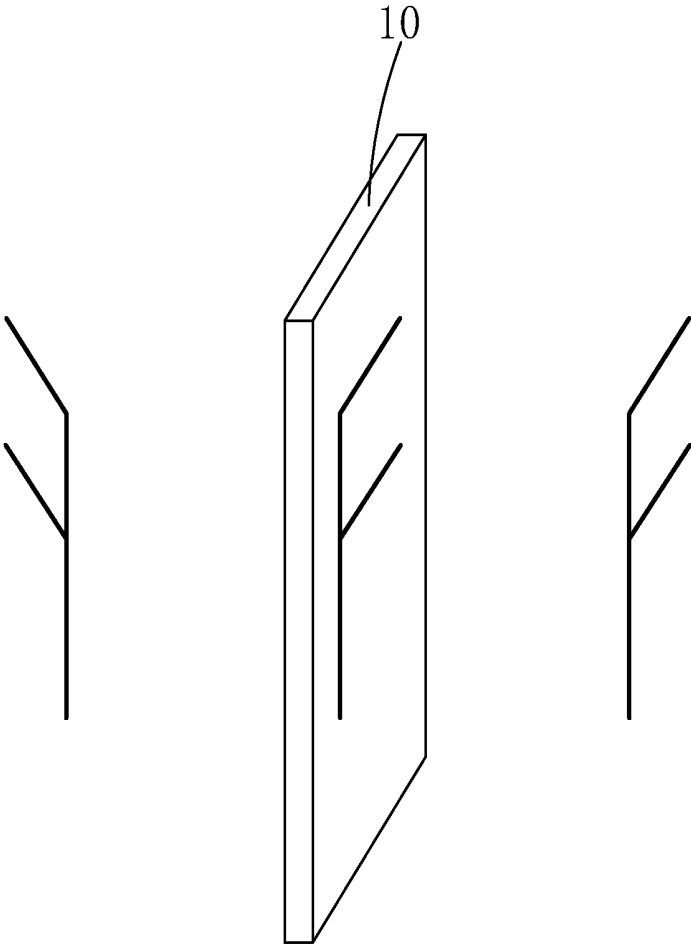


Fig. 1

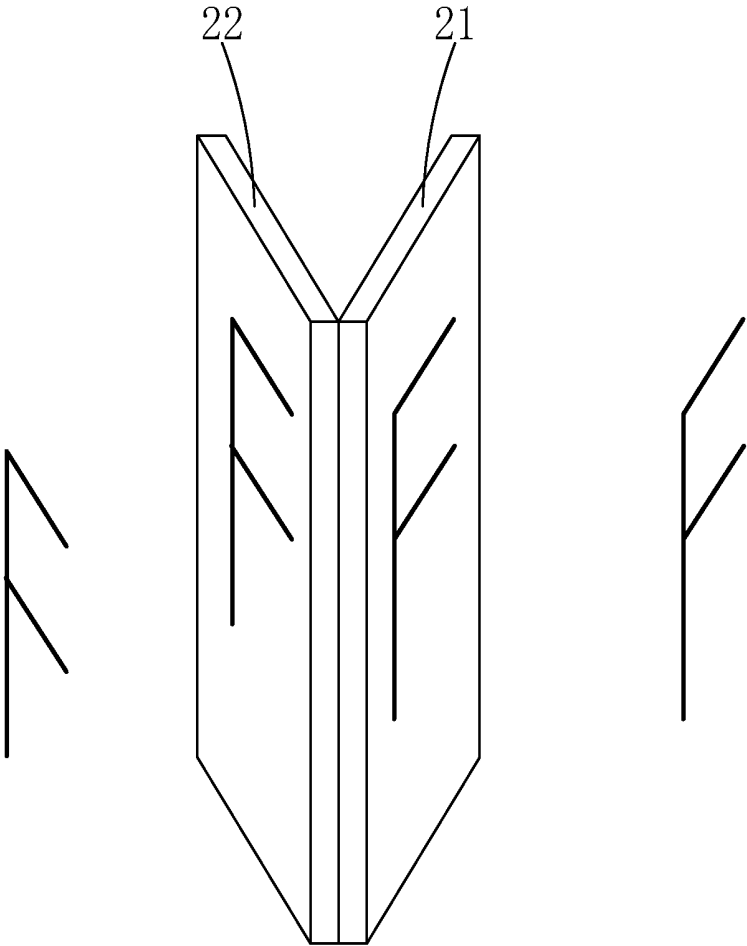


Fig. 2

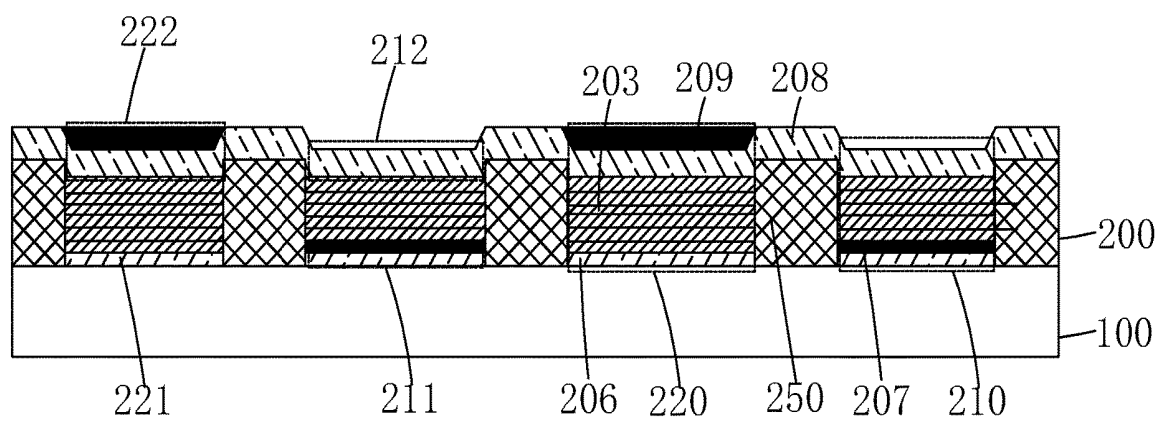


Fig. 3

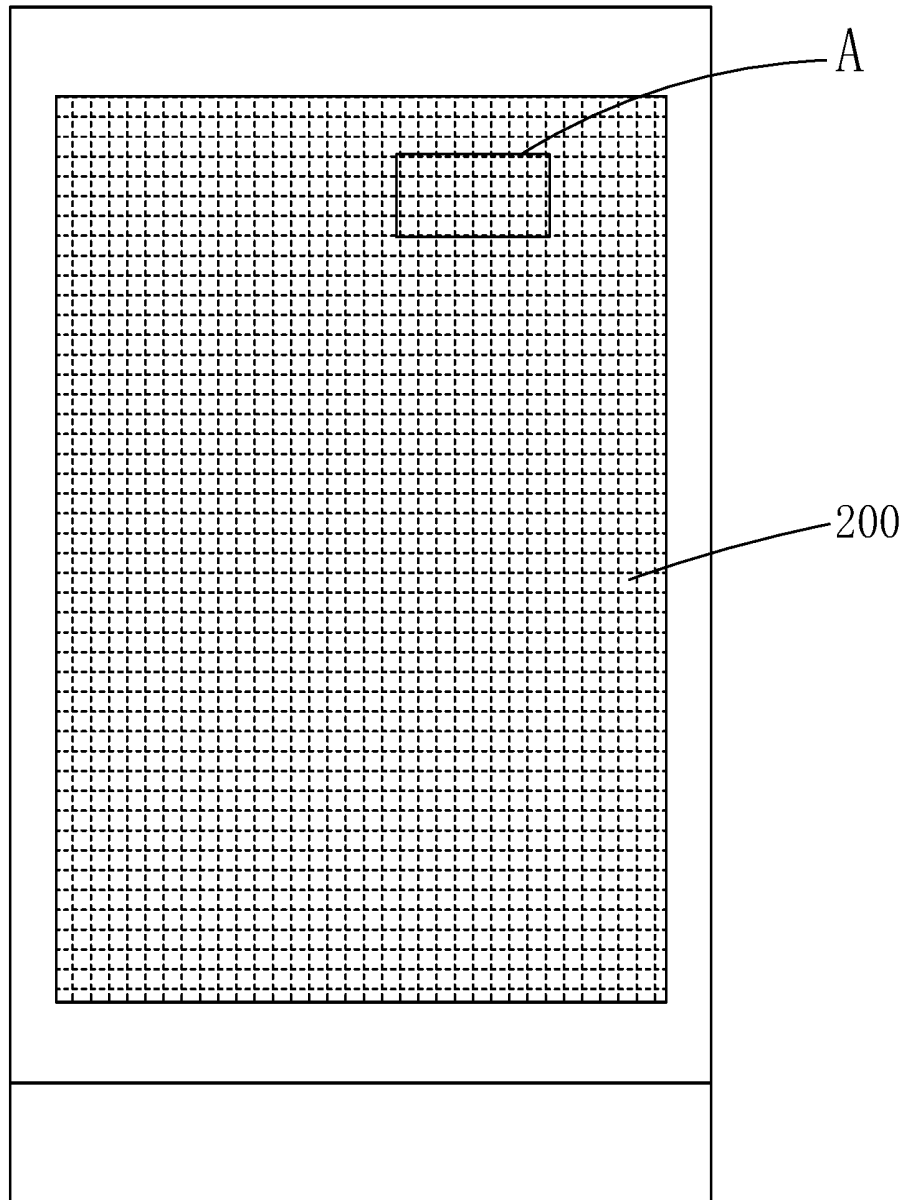


Fig. 4

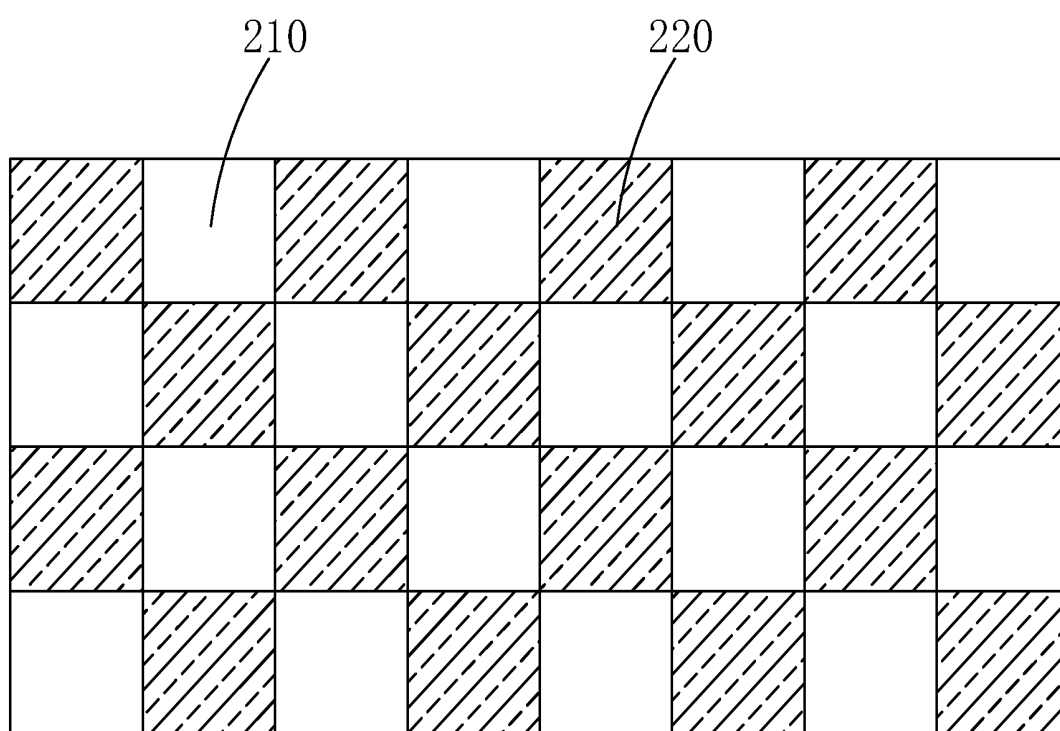


Fig. 5

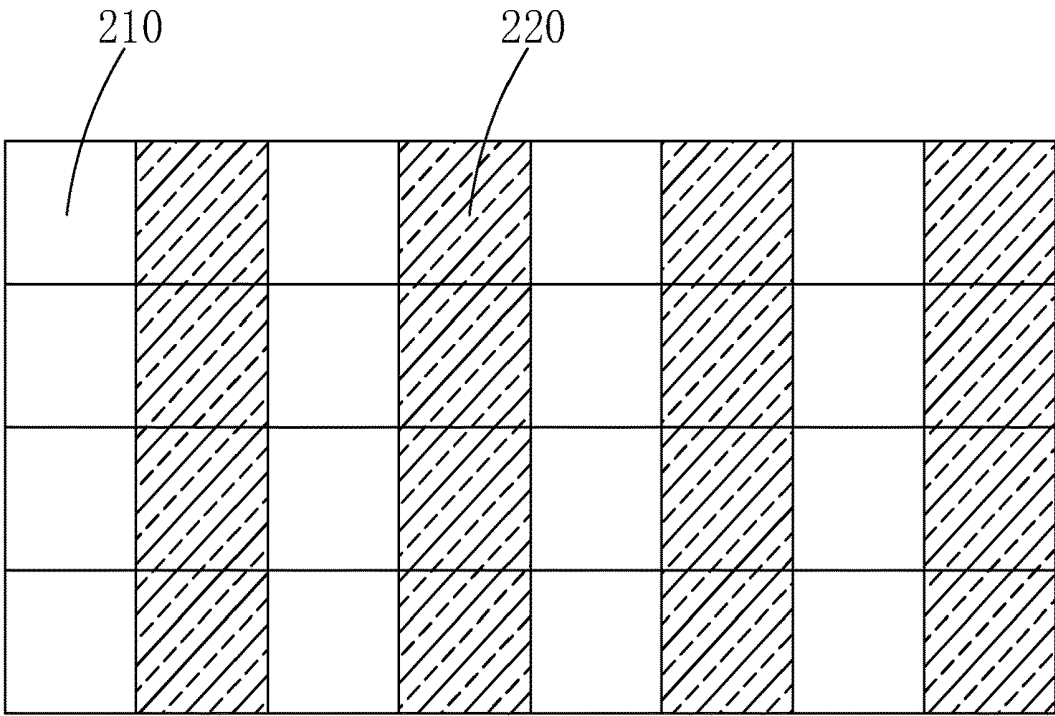


Fig. 6

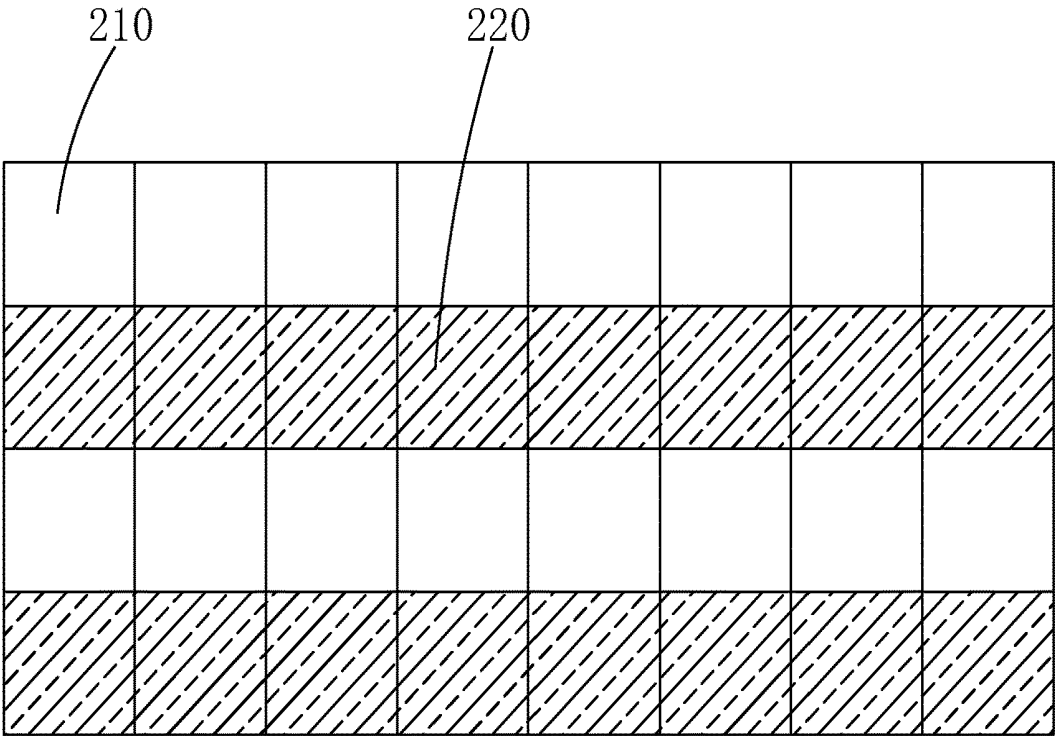


Fig. 7

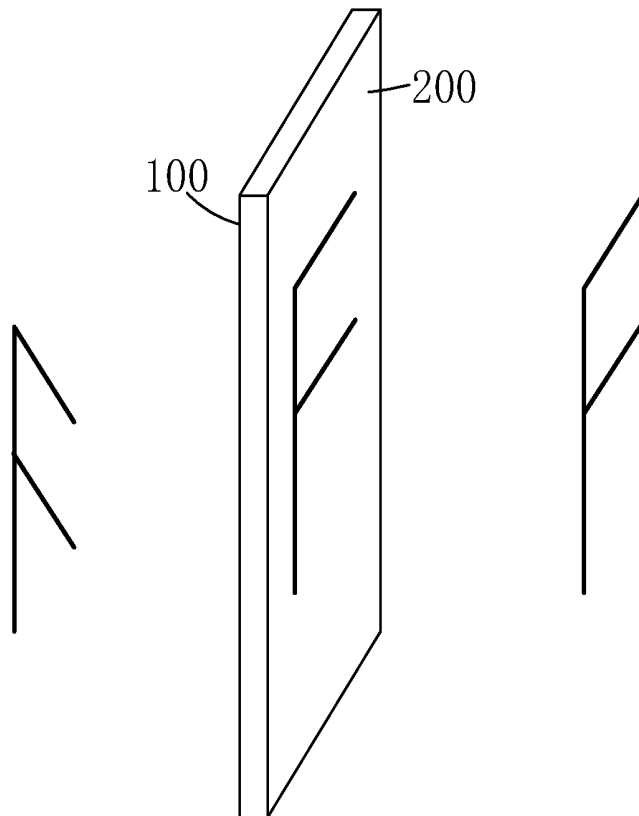


Fig. 8

AMOLED DOUBLE-SIDE DISPLAY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of display techniques, and in particular to an AMOLED double-sided display.

2. The Related Arts

The active-matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) display provides the advantages of active light-emitting, low driving voltage, high emission efficiency, quick response time, high resolution and contrast, wide viewing angle, wide operation temperature range, and capability to realize flexible display and large-area full-color display, and is regarded as the most promising display technology. The AMOLED is a self-luminous type display, wherein the OLED device usually comprises the pixel electrode and the common electrode operating respectively on the anode and the cathode, and the organic functional layers disposed between the pixel electrode and the common electrode. When a current flowing through, these functional layers will emit light.

With the development of display technology, the demands from the consumers on the display, other than fast response, high resolution and fine display, also include the pursuit of the breakthrough in functions and display modes. Therefore, AMOLED double-sided display device came into existence. The AMOLED double-sided display, in addition to common AMOLED display features, can also extend the screen space, fast switching and processing of a plurality of screens, and have a huge application potential in advertisement promotion and portable products.

At present, the common design of the AMOLED double-sided display usually adopts a technique to make the anode and the cathode thin and transparent so that the OLED device can display simultaneously on the front and back sides of the panel. However, an obvious disadvantage in this design is that the image displayed on the back side of the panel is a mirrored image of the front side of the panel. That is, the observer on the opposite sides of the panel sees the opposite image. As shown in FIG. 1, the AMOLED display 10 adopts the above design, and when the observer stands on the right, the observer sees an F displayed on the front side of the AMOLED display screen 10; when the observer is on the left, the observer sees a flipped F displayed on the front side of the AMOLED display screen 10, which results in great inconvenience, especially when a map type of image is displayed, the disadvantage is even more prominent.

Another common technique in the AMOLED double-sided display design is to attach the two top-emitting AMOLED panels together, and signals are transmitted through two integrated circuits (ICs) respectively so that no directional distortion of the image displayed on the front and back sides will occur. As shown in FIG. 2, an AMOLED double-sided display screen employing the above design comprises: a first AMOLED panel 21 and a second AMOLED panel 22, which are attached back-to-back together. The observer standing on the right sees an F displayed on the first AMOLED panel 21; and the observer standing on the left also sees an F displayed on the second AMOLED panel 22. However, the obvious drawbacks of such a design include: the need for two AMOLED panels, and the two separate ICs controlling the respective AMOLED panel, the relatively

heavy structure, the relatively complex process, high production costs, not meeting consumer expectations of thinness and valuable cost/performance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide an AMOLED double-sided display, requiring only a display panel and a control IC to effectively realize double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image, as well as achieve low-cost and quality display result.

To achieve the above object, the present invention provides an AMOLED double-sided display, which comprises: a substrate, and an OLED array layer disposed on the substrate;

the OLED array layer comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, wherein the top emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units being arranged alternately in at least one of the horizontal direction or vertical direction;

the top-emitting OLED unit and the bottom-emitting OLED unit both comprising an anode, an organic layer and a cathode from the bottom up in a stack structure;

the anode of the top-emitting OLED unit and the anode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit being the first anode and the second anode respectively, the first anode being thicker than the second anode, the first anode being reflective and the second cathode being light-transmissive;

the cathode of the top-emitting OLED unit and the cathode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit being the first cathode and the second cathode respectively, the second cathode being thicker than the first cathode, the first cathode being light-transmissive and the second cathode being reflective.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the first anode and the second anode are formed respectively by two vacuum evaporation processes with mask.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the first anode and the second anode are formed by the same vacuum evaporation process with a grey-tone, or a half-tone mask.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the OLED array layer comprises a first cathode film and a second cathode film, and the second cathode film is formed on an upper surface of the first cathode film corresponding to the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units by a vacuum evaporation process with a mask;

the first cathode is formed by a part of the first cathode film corresponding to the top-emitting OLED unit, and the second cathode is formed by a part of the first cathode film and the second cathode film corresponding to the bottom-emitting OLED unit.

Optionally, in the OLED array layer, the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting units are alternately arranged in both the horizontal and vertical directions;

the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units together form an OLED unit array, wherein the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units are arranged alternately in each row and each column.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, during displaying, in the OLED unit array, for a positive integer i, the i-th top-emitting OLED unit from left

in each row receives the same image signal as the i-th bottom-emitting OLED unit from right in the same row.

Optionally, in the OLED array layer, the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting units are alternately arranged in the horizontal direction but not in the vertical direction;

the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units together form an OLED unit array, wherein each odd-numbered column comprises the top-emitting OLED units and each even-numbered column comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units;

or, each odd-numbered column comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units and each even-numbered column comprises the top-emitting OLED units.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, during displaying, in the OLED unit array, for a positive integer i, the i-th top-emitting OLED unit from left in each row receives the same image signal as the i-th bottom-emitting OLED unit from right in the same row.

Optionally, in the OLED array layer, the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting units are alternately arranged in the vertical direction but not in the horizontal direction;

the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units together form an OLED unit array, wherein each odd-numbered row comprises the top-emitting OLED units and each even-numbered row comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units;

or, each odd-numbered row comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units and each even-numbered row comprises the top-emitting OLED units.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, during displaying, in the OLED unit array, for positive integers i and j, the j-th top-emitting OLED unit in the i-th column from left receives the same image signal as the j-th bottom-emitting OLED unit in the i-th column from right.

Another embodiment of the present invention provides an AMOLED double-sided display, which comprises: a substrate, and an OLED array layer disposed on the substrate; the OLED array layer comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, wherein the top emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units being arranged alternately in at least one of the horizontal direction or vertical direction;

the top-emitting OLED unit and the bottom-emitting OLED unit both comprising an anode, an organic layer and a cathode from the bottom up in a stack structure;

the anode of the top-emitting OLED unit and the anode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit being the first anode and the second anode respectively, the first anode being thicker than the second anode, the first anode being reflective and the second cathode being light-transmissive;

the cathode of the top-emitting OLED unit and the cathode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit being the first cathode and the second cathode respectively, the second cathode being thicker than the first cathode, the first cathode being light-transmissive and the second cathode being reflective;

wherein the first anode and the second anode being formed respectively by two vacuum evaporation processes with mask;

wherein the OLED array layer comprising a first cathode film and a second cathode film, and the second cathode film being formed on an upper surface of the first cathode film

corresponding to the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units by a vacuum evaporation process with a mask;

the first cathode being formed by a part of the first cathode film corresponding to the top-emitting OLED unit, and the second cathode being formed by a part of the first cathode film and the second cathode film corresponding to the bottom-emitting OLED unit.

Compared to the known techniques, the present invention provides the following advantages. The present invention provides an AMOLED double-sided display, which comprises: a substrate, and an OLED array layer disposed on the substrate; the OLED array layer comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, wherein the top emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units being arranged alternately in at least one of the horizontal direction or vertical direction; the top-emitting OLED unit having an anode thicker than bottom-emitting OLED unit, and bottom-emitting OLED unit having a cathode thicker than the top-emitting OLED unit to increase the reflectivity of the anode of the top-emitting OLED unit and the cathode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit to realize the top-emitting characteristics of the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting characteristics of the bottom-emitting OLED units; as such, by designing an algorithm for a single IC to control image displaying, only a display panel and a control IC are sufficient to achieve double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image, as well as achieve low-cost and quality display result.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To make the technical solution of the embodiments according to the present invention, a brief description of the drawings that are necessary for the illustration of the embodiments will be given as follows. Apparently, the drawings described below show only example embodiments of the present invention and for those having ordinary skills in the art, other drawings may be easily obtained from these drawings without paying any creative effort. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing a double-sided displaying effect by a known AMOLED double-sided display;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view showing a double-sided displaying effect by another known AMOLED double-sided display;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing an AMOLED double-sided display provided by an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a planar view showing an AMOLED double-sided display provided by an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of the area A in FIG. 4 showing a first layout arrangement of the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units of the OLED array layer;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of the area A in FIG. 4 showing a second layout arrangement of the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units of the OLED array layer;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged view of the area A in FIG. 4 showing a third layout arrangement of the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units of the OLED array layer;

FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing the double-sided displaying effect of the AMOLED double-sided display provided by an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIGS. 3-4, the present invention provides an AMOLED double-sided display, which comprises: a substrate 100, and an OLED array layer 200 disposed on the substrate 100; the OLED array layer 200 comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units 210 and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units 220 arranged in an array, wherein the top emitting OLED units 210 and the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 being arranged alternately in at least one of the horizontal direction or vertical direction.

The top-emitting OLED unit 210 and the bottom-emitting OLED unit 220 both comprise an anode, an organic layer 230 and a cathode from the bottom up in a stack structure.

In the present invention, the anode of the top-emitting OLED unit 210 and the anode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit 220 are the first anode 211 and the second anode 221 respectively, and the first anode 211 is thicker than the second anode 221; the cathode of the top-emitting OLED unit 210 and the cathode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit 220 are the first cathode 212 and the second cathode 222 respectively, the second cathode 222 is thicker than the first cathode 212; as such, the reflectivity of the anode of the top-emitting OLED unit 210 and the cathode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit 220 is enhanced to avoid the light transmittance. As a result, the first anode 211 is reflective and the second node 221 is light-transmissive; the first cathode 212 light-transmissive and the second cathode 222 is reflective, so as to realize the top-emitting characteristics of the top-emitting OLED unit 210 and the bottom-emitting characteristics of the bottom-emitting OLED unit 220. IN the context of the present invention, the terminology "light-transmissive" implies the property of transmitting at least the light generated by the OLED array layer 200, and the terminology "reflective" implies the property of reflecting at least the light generated by the OLED array layer 200.

Specifically, to realize different thickness for the first anode 211 and the second anode 221, the first anode 211 and the second anode 221 are formed respectively by two vacuum evaporation processes with mask; alternatively, the first anode 211 and the second anode 221 are formed by the same vacuum evaporation process with a grey-tone mask, or a half-tone mask. For example, the process can use a mask with pixel pattern to vapor-deposit a thin light-transmissive first anode film 206, and another mask with pixel pattern to vapor-deposit a thicker second anode film 207, which is reflective to prevent light from transmitting, on the first anode film 206 at locations corresponding to top-emitting OLED units 210. As such, the part of the first anode film 206 and the second anode film 207 corresponding to the top-emitting OLED units 210 together forms the first anode 211, and the part of the first anode film 206 corresponding to the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 forms the second anode 221.

Specifically, to realize different thickness for the first cathode 212 and the second cathode 222, the process can use a mask with pixel pattern to vapor-deposit a thin light-transmissive first cathode film 208, and another mask with pixel pattern to vapor-deposit a thicker second cathode film 209, which is reflective to prevent light from transmitting, on the first cathode film 208 at locations corresponding to top-emitting OLED units 210. As such, the part of the first

cathode film 208 corresponding to the top-emitting OLED units 210 forms the first cathode 212, and the part of the first cathode film 208 and the second cathode film 209 corresponding to the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 together forms the second cathode 222.

Specifically, the OLED array layer 200 further comprises pixel spacer layer 250 for defining pixel areas, the top-emitting OLED units 210 and the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 are formed in the pixel areas defined by the pixel spacer layer 250 correspondingly.

Specifically, the organic layer 203 comprises a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light-emission layer, and electron injection/transport layer from the bottom up in a stack structure.

Specifically, the substrate 100 is a TFT array substrate, comprising a base substrate, and a TFT array layer disposed on the base substrate, wherein the TFT array layer comprises a plurality of TFT devices arranged in an array. Because the top-emitting OLED units 210 and the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 emit light facing away from and facing towards the substrate 100 respectively, the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 should be disposed in the non light-blocking areas of the substrate 100, while the top-emitting OLED units 210 can be disposed in the non light-blocking areas or light-blocking areas; for example, the top-emitting OLED units 210 can be disposed at the TFT devices, which usually do not allow light to transmit, so as to enhance the light-emitting area and pixel aperture ratio.

In the AMOLED double-sided display, the OLED array layer 200 comprises a plurality of top-emitting OLED units 210 and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units 220 arranged in an array, wherein the top emitting OLED units 210 and the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 are arranged alternately in at least one of the horizontal direction or vertical direction. As such, by designing an algorithm for a single IC to control image displaying, only a display panel and a control IC are sufficient to achieve double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image, as well as achieve low-cost and quality display result.

Specifically, as shown in FIG. 5, in the OLED array layer 200, the top-emitting OLED units 210 and the bottom-emitting units 220 are alternately arranged in both the horizontal and vertical directions; and the plurality of top-emitting OLED units 210 and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units 220 together form an OLED unit array, wherein the top-emitting OLED units 210 and the bottom-emitting OLED units 220 are arranged alternately in each row and each column.

In this case, by designing an algorithm for a single IC to control image displaying, only a display panel and a control IC are sufficient to achieve double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image, as well as achieve low-cost and quality display result. Specifically, the algorithm is as follows. During displaying, in the OLED unit array, for a positive integer i , the i -th top-emitting OLED unit 210 from left in each row receives the same image signal as the i -th bottom-emitting OLED unit 220 from right in the same row. For example, if the OLED unit array is an array of m rows and $2n$ columns, with both m and n positive integers. When the 1^{st} , 2^{nd} , 3^{rd} , $\dots$, n -th top-emitting OLED units 210, counting from left to right, of the first row receive image signals $S11$, $S12$, $S13$, $\dots$, $S1n$, respectively, and the 1^{st} , 2^{nd} , 3^{rd} , $\dots$, n -th top-emitting OLED units 210, counting from left to right, of

the second row receive image signals **S21**, **S22**, **S23**, . . . , **S2n**, respectively, then, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th bottom-emitting OLED units **220**, counting from right to left, of the first row receive image signals **S11**, **S12**, **S13**, . . . , **S1n**, respectively, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th bottom-emitting OLED units **220**, counting from right to left, of the second row receive image signals **S21**, **S22**, **S23**, . . . , **S2n**, respectively. In other words, the i-th (counting from left to right) top-emitting OLED unit **210** of the j-th row receives an image signal **Sji**, and the i-th (counting from right to left) bottom-emitting OLED unit **220** of the j-th row receives an image signal **Sji**. As a result, by following the above algorithm, only a display panel and a control IC are sufficient to achieve double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image.

Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 6, in the OLED array layer **200**, the top-emitting OLED units **210** and the bottom-emitting units **220** are alternately arranged in the horizontal direction but not in the vertical direction; and the plurality of top-emitting OLED units **210** and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units **220** together form an OLED unit array, wherein each odd-numbered column comprises the top-emitting OLED units **210** and each even-numbered column comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units **220**; or, each odd-numbered column comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units **220** and each even-numbered column comprises the top-emitting OLED units **210**.

Accordingly, the corresponding algorithm for single IC controlling image is as follows. During displaying, in the OLED unit array, for a positive integer i, the i-th top-emitting OLED unit **210** from left in each row receives the same image signal as the i-th bottom-emitting OLED unit **220** from right in the same row. For example, if the OLED unit array is an array of m rows and 2n columns, with both m and n positive integers. When the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th top-emitting OLED units **210**, counting from left to right, of the first row receive image signals **S11**, **S12**, **S13**, . . . , **S1n**, respectively, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th top-emitting OLED units **210**, counting from left to right, of the second row receive image signals **S21**, **S22**, **S23**, . . . , **S2n**, respectively, then, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th bottom-emitting OLED units **220**, counting from right to left, of the first row receive image signals **S11**, **S12**, **S13**, . . . , **S1n**, respectively, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th bottom-emitting OLED units **220**, counting from right to left, of the second row receive image signals **S21**, **S22**, **S23**, . . . , **S2n**, respectively.

Or, as shown in FIG. 7, in the OLED array layer **200**, the top-emitting OLED units **210** and the bottom-emitting units **220** are alternately arranged in the vertical direction but not in the horizontal direction; and the plurality of top-emitting OLED units **210** and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units **220** together form an OLED unit array, wherein each odd-numbered row comprises the top-emitting OLED units **210** and each even-numbered row comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units **220**; or, each odd-numbered row comprises the bottom-emitting OLED units **220** and each even-numbered row comprises the top-emitting OLED units **210**.

Accordingly, the corresponding algorithm for single IC controlling image is as follows. During displaying, in the OLED unit array **200**, for positive integers i and j, the j-th top-emitting OLED unit **210** from top in the i-th column receives the same image signal as the j-th bottom-emitting OLED unit **220** from bottom in the i-th column. For example, if the OLED unit array is an array of 2m rows and n columns, with both m and n positive integers, and each

odd-numbered row comprising top-emitting OLED units **210** while the even-numbered row comprising bottom-emitting OLED units **220**. When the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th top-emitting OLED units **210**, counting from left to right, of the first row receive image signals **S11**, **S12**, **S13**, . . . , **S1n**, respectively, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th top-emitting OLED units **210**, counting from left to right, of the third row receive image signals **S21**, **S22**, **S23**, . . . , **S2n**, respectively, then, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th bottom-emitting OLED units **220**, counting from right to left, of the second row receive image signals **S11**, **S12**, **S13**, . . . , **S1n**, respectively, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, . . . , n-th bottom-emitting OLED units **220**, counting from right to left, of the fourth row receive image signals **S21**, **S22**, **S23**, . . . , **S2n**, respectively.

The AMOLED double-sided display of the present invention, by designing an algorithm for a single IC to control image displaying, requires only a display panel and a control IC to achieve double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image, as well as achieve low-cost and quality display result. As shown in FIG. 8, the observer standing on the right sees an F displayed on the AMOLED double-sided display, and the observer standing on the left also sees an F displayed on the AMOLED double-sided display.

In summary, the present invention provides an AMOLED doubled-sided display, comprising: a substrate, and an OLED array layer disposed on the substrate; the OLED array layer comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, wherein the top emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting OLED units being arranged alternately in at least one of the horizontal direction or vertical direction; the top-emitting OLED unit having an anode thicker than bottom-emitting OLED unit, and bottom-emitting OLED unit having a cathode thicker than the top-emitting OLED unit to increase the reflectivity of the anode of the top-emitting OLED unit and the cathode of the bottom-emitting OLED unit to realize the top-emitting characteristics of the top-emitting OLED units and the bottom-emitting characteristics of the bottom-emitting OLED units; as such, by designing an algorithm for a single IC to control image displaying, only a display panel and a control IC are sufficient to achieve double-sided displaying, and able to ensure an observer standing in front of the display panel will not see mirrored image or directional distorted image, as well as achieve low-cost and quality display result.

It should be noted that in the present disclosure the terms, such as, first, second are only for distinguishing an entity or operation from another entity or operation, and does not imply any specific relation or order between the entities or operations. Also, the terms “comprises”, “include”, and other similar variations, do not exclude the inclusion of other non-listed elements. Without further restrictions, the expression “comprises a . . .” does not exclude other identical elements from presence besides the listed elements.

Embodiments of the present invention have been described, but not intending to impose any unduly constraint to the appended claims. Any modification of equivalent structure or equivalent process made according to the disclosure and drawings of the present invention, or any application thereof, directly or indirectly, to other related fields of technique, is considered encompassed in the scope of protection defined by the claims of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An active matrix organic light-emitting diode (AMOLED) doubled-sided display, which comprises: a substrate and an OLED array layer disposed on the substrate, the OLED array layer comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units are arranged alternately in a horizontal direction and a vertical direction;

wherein each of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units comprises a first anode, an organic layer, and a first cathode arranged in a stacked structure and each of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units comprises a second anode, an organic layer, and a second cathode arranged in a stacked structure, the first anode being thicker than the second anode, the first anode being reflective and the second cathode being light-transmissive, wherein the second anode is formed of a first anode film that is transmissive to light and the first anode is formed of the first anode film and a second anode film located on the first anode film at a location corresponding to each of the plurality of the top-emitting OLED units, the second anode film being reflective and thicker than the first anode film; and the second cathode being thicker than the first cathode, the first cathode being light-transmissive and the second cathode being reflective;

wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units are alternate with each other in both the horizontal direction and the vertical direction such that each of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units is adjacent to one of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units in each of the horizontal direction and the vertical direction; and each of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units is adjacent to one of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units in each of the horizontal direction and the vertical direction.

2. The AMOLED double-sided display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first anode and the second anode are formed respectively by two vacuum evaporation processes each of which is carried out with a mask.

3. The AMOLED double-sided display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the OLED array layer comprises a first cathode film and a second cathode film, and the second cathode film is formed on an upper surface of the first cathode film corresponding to the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units by a vacuum evaporation process with a mask;

the first cathode is formed by a part of the first cathode film corresponding to each of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units, and the second cathode is formed by a part of the first cathode film and the second cathode film corresponding to each of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units.

4. The AMOLED double-sided display as claimed in claim 1, wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units together form an OLED unit array having rows and columns, wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units are arranged alternately in each of the rows and each of the columns.

5. The AMOLED double-sided display as claimed in claim 4, wherein during displaying, in the OLED unit array, for a positive integer i, an i-th top-emitting OLED unit from

left in each row of the rows receives a same image signal as an i-th bottom-emitting OLED unit from right in said each row of the rows.

6. An active matrix organic light-emitting diode (AMOLED) doubled-sided display, which comprises: a substrate and an OLED array layer disposed on the substrate, the OLED array layer comprising a plurality of top-emitting OLED units and a plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units arranged in an array, wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units are arranged alternately in a horizontal direction and a vertical direction;

wherein each of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units comprises a first anode, an organic layer, and a first cathode arranged in a stacked structure and each of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units comprises a second anode, an organic layer, and a second cathode arranged in a stacked structure, the first anode being thicker than the second anode, the first anode being reflective and the second cathode being light-transmissive, wherein the second anode is formed of a first anode film that is transmissive to light and the first anode is formed of the first anode film and a second anode film located on the first anode film at a location corresponding to each of the plurality of the top-emitting OLED units, the second anode film being reflective and thicker than the first anode film; and the second cathode being thicker than the first cathode, the first cathode being light-transmissive and the second cathode being reflective;

wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units are alternate with each other in both the horizontal direction and the vertical direction such that each of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units is adjacent to one of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units in each of the horizontal direction and the vertical direction; and each of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units is adjacent to one of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units in each of the horizontal direction and the vertical direction;

wherein the first anode and the second anode being formed respectively by two vacuum evaporation processes each of which is carried out with a mask;

wherein the OLED array layer comprises a first cathode film and a second cathode film, and the second cathode film being formed on an upper surface of the first cathode film corresponding to the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units by a vacuum evaporation process with a mask;

the first cathode being formed by a part of the first cathode film corresponding to each of the plurality of top-emitting OLED units, and the second cathode being formed by a part of the first cathode film and the second cathode film corresponding to each of the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units.

7. The AMOLED double-sided display as claimed in claim 6, wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units together form an OLED unit array having rows and columns, wherein the plurality of top-emitting OLED units and the plurality of bottom-emitting OLED units are arranged alternately in each of the rows and each of the columns.

8. The AMOLED double-sided display as claimed in claim 7, wherein during displaying, in the OLED unit array, for a positive integer i, an i-th top-emitting OLED unit from

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left in each row of the rows receives a same image signal as an i-th bottom-emitting OLED unit from right in said each row of the rows.

* * * * *

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专利名称(译)	Amoled双面显示器		
公开(公告)号	US10636856	公开(公告)日	2020-04-28
申请号	US15/505098	申请日	2016-12-27
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	武汉华星光电技术有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	中国武汉恒星光电科技有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	中国武汉恒星光电科技有限公司.		
[标]发明人	YI SHIJUAN LI SHUANG		
发明人	YI, SHIJUAN LI, SHUANG		
IPC分类号	H01L27/32 H01L51/56 G09G3/3225 H01L51/50 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L27/3267 H01L51/50 H01L27/3244 H01L51/56 H01L51/5234 G09G3/3225 H01L51/5218 H01L2251/533 G09G2320/0686 G09G2300/0439 H01L2251/5315 H01L2251/5323 G09G2300/02 H01L51/5206 H01L51/5221 H01L2251/558		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种AMOLED双面显示器，其OLED阵列层包括以阵列排列的多个顶部发射OLED单元和多个底部发射OLED单元，其中，顶部发射和底部发射OLED单元被布置在水平方向或垂直方向中的至少一个上交替地；各个阳极和阴极具有不同厚度的顶部发射和底部发射OLED单元，以实现顶部发射OLED单元的顶部发射特性和底部发射OLED单元的底部发射特性；这样，通过设计用于单个IC来控制图像显示的算法，仅显示面板和控制IC就足以实现双面显示，并且能够确保站在显示面板前面的观察者不会看到镜像图像或方向失真的图像，以及实现低成本和高质量的显示结果。

