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DISPLAY PANEL, DISPLAY DEVICE INCLUDING THE PANEL, AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE PANEL

Abstract

A display panel can include a first-first color subpixel disposed in a first area of a substrate, which includes a first-first electrode, a first-second electrode, a single stack structure having a first-first main light-emissive layer between the first-first electrode and the first-second electrode, and a first main thickness adjustment layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-first main light-emissive layer in the single stack structure. Also, a second-first color subpixel is disposed in a second area of the substrate, which includes a second-first electrode, a second-second electrode, and a multi stack structure between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode and having a second-first main light-emissive layer and a first auxiliary light-emissive layer. A first charge generation layer is between the second-first main light-emissive layer and the first auxiliary light-emissive layer, and the second-first main light-emissive layer is between the first charge generation layer and the second-second electrode.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION [0001] This application is a Continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 18/537,214, filed on Dec. 12, 2023, which is a Continuation application of U.S. application Ser. No. 17/409,199, filed on Aug. 23, 2021 (now U.S. Pat. No. 11,882,753, issued Jan. 23, 2024), which claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2020-0183099, filed in the Republic of Korea on Dec. 24, 2020, where the entire contents of all these applications are expressly incorporated by reference into the present application.

BACKGROUND

Field
[0002] The present disclosure relates to a display device including an optical sensor, a display panel provided therein, and a method for manufacturing the display panel.

Description of Related Art
[0003] As the information society develops, various portable smart devices such as notebooks, tablet PCs, smart phones and smart watches are widely used. In general, these portable devices have not only an image display function, but also have a data generation function in various ways. To this end, the portable device can include an optical sensor that detects light. In one example, the optical sensor can include a CCD (Charge Coupled Device), a camera, or an infrared sensor.

[0004] A display panel includes a signal line or an electrode pattern made of a light-shielding material. Thus, in order to prevent light directed to the optical sensor from being reflected from or absorbed by the display panel, an optical sensor can be disposed above the display panel in a direction in which light is emitted from the display panel. In this case, a bezel width of the display panel can increase due to an area where the optical sensor is disposed, or the image display function may not be performed well because a partial area of a display area of the display panel overlapping the optical sensor is screened with the optical sensor.

[0005] To address those issues, a structure is proposed in which the optical sensor is disposed under the display panel, and in order to transmit light to the optical sensor disposed under the display panel, a pixel area for displaying an image and a pixel area for transmitting light therethrough are

arranged in a mixed manner in a “light sensing area” as a partial area of the display panel overlapping with the optical sensor.

[0006] In this case, there are advantages that the bezel width of the display panel due to the arrangement of the optical sensor may not increase, and the image can be displayed in the entire display area regardless of the arrangement of the optical sensor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Conventionally, the light sensing area of a display area overlapping with an optical sensor includes a transmissive pixel area for transmission of light to the optical sensor, and thus, has a resolution lower than that in a remaining area of the display area excluding the light sensing area, for example, a general area not overlapping with the optical sensor. Accordingly, there is a limitation in that the light sensing area and the general area can be visually recognized in a different manner from each other.

[0008] To reduce a difference between luminances in the light sensing area and the general area due to the difference between the resolutions in the light sensing area and the general area, a light-emissive element in the light sensing area can operate at higher luminance than a light-emissive element in the general area may. In this case, due to the high luminance operation, a lifespan of the light-emissive element in the light sensing area may be greatly smaller than a lifespan of the light-emissive element in the general area.

[0009] Accordingly, a purpose of the present disclosure is to provide a display panel in which the lifespan of the light-emissive element in the light sensing area can be substantially equal to that of the light-emissive element in the general area while preventing or minimizing the difference between luminances in the light sensing area and the general area, and to provide a display device including the panel, and a method for manufacturing the panel.

[0010] Purposes according to the present disclosure are not limited to the above-mentioned purpose. Other purposes and advantages according to the present disclosure that are not mentioned can be understood based on following descriptions, and can be more clearly understood based on embodiments according to the present disclosure. Further, it will be easily understood that the purposes and advantages according to the present disclosure can be realized using means shown in the claims and combinations thereof.

[0011] An example according to the present disclosure provides a display panel including a display area in which an image is displayed, wherein a portion of the display area is a light sensing area that overlaps an optical sensor, and a remaining portion is a general area that does not overlap the optical sensor. The display area includes a plurality of sub-pixel areas disposed in the general area and the light sensing area, and a plurality of transmissive pixel areas disposed in a light sensing area, wherein the panel includes a general light-emissive element corresponding to the sub-pixel area of the general area and including a main light-emissive layer between first and second electrodes of the general light-emissive element, and a multi light-emissive element corresponding to the sub-pixel area of the light sensing area and including a main light-emissive layer and an auxiliary light-emissive layer disposed between first and second electrodes of the multi light-emissive element.

[0012] According to the present disclosure, the light sensing area overlapping the optical sensor includes the plurality of sub-pixel areas and the plurality of transmissive pixel areas alternately arranged with the plurality of sub-pixel areas. Thus, the light sensing area can transmit light to be directed to the optical sensor therethrough, while emitting light to display an image. As a result, the image can be displayed over an entire display area.

[0013] According to the present disclosure, while the general light-emissive element in the general area has a single stack structure including only the main light-emissive layer, the multi light-emissive element in the light sensing area has a multi stack structure including the main light-emissive layer and the auxiliary light-emissive layer. Therefore, at a predefined current density, the multi light-emissive element in the light sensing area can emit light at higher luminance than the

general light-emissive element in the general area may.

[0014] Accordingly, in the present disclosure, there is an advantage in that a difference between luminances of the light sensing area and the general area due to a difference between resolutions of the light sensing area and the general area can be reduced.

[0015] In addition, in the present disclosure, there is an advantage that a lifespan of the multi light-emissive element in the light sensing area can be substantially equal to that of the general light-emissive element in the general area.

[0016] According to the present disclosure, the general light-emissive element can further include a thickness adjustment layer. Due to this thickness adjustment layer, a difference between thicknesses of the general light-emissive element having a single stack structure and the multi light-emissive element having a multi stack structure can be reduced. Accordingly, even when the general light-emissive element and the multi light-emissive element are formed in different structures, both can have substantially the same microcavity effect.

[0017] The display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes the general light-emissive element corresponding to each sub-pixel area in the general area not overlapping the optical sensor, and the multi light-emissive element corresponding to each sub-pixel in the light sensing area overlapping the optical sensor. In this connection, the general light-emissive element has a single stack structure including only the main light-emissive layer, while the multi light-emissive element has a multi stack structure that further includes the auxiliary light-emissive layer in addition to the main light-emissive layer.

[0018] According to the present disclosure, the multi light-emissive element can emit light at higher luminance than the general light-emissive elements can emit at a predefined current density.

[0019] Due to the multi light-emissive element, the difference between luminances of the light sensing area and the general area due to the difference between resolutions of the light sensing area and the general area can be reduced. Thus, the light sensing area and the general area can be prevented from being recognized in a different manner from each other.

[0020] In addition, according to the present disclosure, while each sub-pixel area of the light sensing area can emit light at higher luminance than each sub-pixel area of the general area may, the lifespan of the multi light-emissive element can be substantially equal to that of the general light-emissive element.

[0021] Examples of the present disclosure further provide a display device comprising the display panel as described above, a portable smart device comprising the display device and a method for manufacturing a display panel.

[0022] Effects and advantages of the present disclosure are not limited to the above-mentioned effects and advantages, and other effects and advantages as not mentioned will be clearly understood by those skilled in the art from following descriptions.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0023] The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description given hereinbelow and the accompanying drawings which are given by way of illustration only, and thus are not limitative of the present invention.

[0024] FIG. 1 is an example of a front face of a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0025] FIG. 2 is a diagram showing a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0026] FIG. 3 is an example of an equivalent circuit corresponding to one sub-pixel area of a display area of FIG. 2.

[0027] FIG. 4 is a view showing a display panel and an optical sensor in a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0028] FIG. 5 is a diagram showing an example of a portion of a general area GA of FIG. 4.

[0029] FIG. 6 is a diagram showing along line A-A' in FIG. 5.

[0030] FIGS. 7 and 8 are examples of a portion of a light sensing area SA in FIG. 4.

[0031] FIG. 9 is a diagram showing along line B-B' in FIG. 7.

[0032] FIG. 10 is a diagram showing along line C-C' in FIG. 7.

[0033] FIG. 11 is a diagram showing a multi light-emissive element corresponding to a sub-pixel area of each color shown in FIGS. 9 and 10.

[0034] FIG. 12 is a diagram showing a general light-emissive element corresponding to a sub-pixel area of each color shown in FIG. 6.

[0035] FIG. 13 is a diagram showing a difference between lifespans of a light-emissive element in a light sensing area and a light-emissive element in a general area in a Comparative Example in which the light-emissive element in the light sensing area has the same structure as the light-emissive element in the general area.

[0036] FIG. 14 is a diagram showing driving density and luminance characteristics of each of a general light-emissive element and a multi light-emissive element.

[0037] FIG. 15 is a diagram showing lifespan characteristics of each of a general light-emissive element and a multi light-emissive element.

[0038] FIG. 16 is a diagram showing a method for manufacturing a display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0039] FIGS. 17 to 29 are process diagrams showing some steps of the method shown in FIG. 16.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0040] Advantages and features of the present disclosure, and a method of achieving the advantages and features will become apparent with reference to embodiments described later in detail together with the accompanying drawings. However, the present disclosure is not limited to the embodiments as disclosed below, but can be implemented in various different forms. Thus, these embodiments are set forth only to make the present disclosure complete, and to completely inform the scope of the disclosure to those of ordinary skill in the technical field to which the present disclosure belongs, and the present disclosure is only defined by the scope of the claims.

[0041] A shape, a size, a ratio, an angle, a number, etc. disclosed in the drawings for describing the embodiments of the present disclosure are exemplary, and the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The same reference numerals refer to the same elements herein. Further, descriptions and details of well-known steps and elements are omitted for simplicity of the description. Furthermore, in the following detailed description of the present disclosure, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present disclosure. However, it will be understood that the present disclosure can be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known methods, procedures, components, and circuits have not been described in detail so as not to unnecessarily obscure aspects of the present disclosure.

[0042] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the present disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms “a” and “an” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises”, “comprising”, “includes”, and “including” when used in this specification, specify the presence of the stated features, integers, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, operations, elements, components, and/or portions thereof. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expression such as “at least one of” when preceding a list of elements can modify the entire list of elements and may not modify the individual elements of the list. In interpretation of numerical values, an error or tolerance therein can occur even when there is no explicit description

thereof.

[0043] In addition, it will also be understood that when a first element or layer is referred to as being present “on” a second element or layer, the first element can be disposed directly on the second element or can be disposed indirectly on the second element with a third element or layer being disposed between the first and second elements or layers. It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “connected to”, or “coupled to” another element or layer, it can be directly on, connected to, or coupled to the other element or layer, or one or more intervening elements or layers can be present. In addition, it will also be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “between” two elements or layers, it can be the only element or layer between the two elements or layers, or one or more intervening elements or layers can also be present.

[0044] In descriptions of temporal relationships, for example, temporal precedent relationships between two events such as “after,” “subsequent to,” “before,” etc., another event can occur therebetween unless “directly after,” “directly subsequent” or “directly before” is indicated.

[0045] It will be understood that, although the terms “first,” “second,” “third,” and so on can be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section, and may not define order. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section described below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

[0046] The features of the various embodiments of the present disclosure can be partially or entirely combined with each other, and can be technically associated with each other or operate with each other. The embodiments can be implemented independently of each other and can be implemented together in an association relationship.

[0047] Unless otherwise defined, all terms including technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this inventive concept belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0048] Hereinafter, a display device and a method for manufacturing the display device according to one or more embodiments of the present disclosure will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. All components of each display device according to all embodiments of the present disclosure are operatively coupled and configured.

[0049] First, a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 1, FIG. 2, and FIG. 3.

[0050] FIG. 1 is an example of a front face of a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 2 is a diagram showing a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIG. 3 is an example of an equivalent circuit corresponding to one sub-pixel area of a display area of FIG. 2.

[0051] As shown in FIG. 1, a display device **10** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can be included in a portable device such as a smart watch, a smart phone, and a tablet PC. The display device **10** includes a display panel including a display area AA (active area) having an image display function, and an optical sensor having an imaging function.

[0052] The display panel can be disposed on a front face of display device **10**.

[0053] Further, the optical sensor refers to an optical device that is disposed under the display panel and detects light which has transmitted through the display panel.

[0054] The optical sensor can include an optical device that generates an electric signal

corresponding to an amount of light reflected from a target object. In one example, the optical sensor can include one of a camera, a CCD (Charge Coupled Device), and an infrared sensor. [0055] Hereinafter, for easy description, it is assumed that the optical sensor is a camera that generates a digital image signal of an object disposed in front of the display device **10**.

[0056] A portion SA of the display area AA of the display panel overlaps the optical sensor disposed under the display panel.

[0057] For example, the portion of the display area AA is a light sensing area SA overlapping the optical sensor. A remaining area of the display area AA except for the light sensing area SA is a general area GA which does not overlap with the optical sensor.

[0058] The display area AA of the display panel includes a plurality of sub-pixel areas (SPA in FIG. 2) that are disposed in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA to emit light for displaying an image, and a plurality of transmissive pixel areas (TPA in FIG. 7, and TPA' in FIG. 8) which are disposed in the light sensing area SA and are alternately arranged with the sub-pixel area SPA in the light sensing area SA and transmit light therethrough.

[0059] For example, in the light sensing area SA, at least one sub-pixel area SPA and at least one transmissive pixel area TPA are alternately arranged with each other in each direction.

[0060] The light sensing area SA can implement an image display function, and can transmit light to be directed to the optical sensor therethrough.

[0061] As the light sensing area SA includes the transmissive pixel area, the sub-pixel area SPA in the light sensing area SA has a lower resolution than that of the sub-pixel area SPA in the general area GA. Due to this difference in the resolution, the light sensing area SA and the general area GA can be perceived in a different manner to each other.

[0062] To prevent this defect, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, a light-emissive element corresponding to each sub-pixel area SPA in the light sensing area SA emits light at higher luminance than a light-emissive element corresponding to each sub-pixel area SPA in the general area GA emits.

[0063] A lifespan of the light-emissive element can be reduced based on a driving time and a driving intensity thereof. Therefore, when the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA receives a relatively high drive current to display light at the higher luminance than a luminance of the light-emissive element in the general area GA, the lifespan of the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA can be drastically lowered than that of the light-emissive element in the general area GA.

[0064] To prevent this problem or to address this issue, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA has a multi-stack structure including a plurality of light-emissive layers, which is not the case for the light-emissive element in the general area GA.

[0065] As described above, the luminance of light emitted from the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA based on a drive current of a predetermined magnitude can be higher than that of the light-emissive element in the general area GA. Accordingly, the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA can have a lifespan substantially equal to that of the light-emissive element in the general area GA while emitting light of higher luminance than that of the light-emissive element in the general area GA.

[0066] Hereinafter, the light-emissive elements respectively disposed in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA will be described in more detail.

[0067] As shown in FIG. 2, a display device **10** includes a display panel **100** including a display area AA, and panel drivers **11**, **12**, and **13** for supplying driving signals to the display panel **100**.

[0068] The display panel **100** includes the display area AA in which an image is output, and a plurality of sub-pixel area SPAs arranged in a matrix form in the display area AA for outputting light for displaying an image.

[0069] Each of the plurality of sub-pixel area SPAs emits light in a wavelength range

corresponding to one of a plurality of different colors. In this connection, a plurality of colors can include red, green, and blue.

[0070] The display panel **100** further includes signal lines GL and DL connected to the plurality of sub-pixel area SPAs. The signal lines GL and DL deliver the driving signals of the panel drivers **11**, **12**, **13** to each sub-pixel area SPA. In one example, the display panel **100** can include a gate line GL supplying a scan signal SCAN and a data line DL supplying a data signal VDATA.

[0071] Further, the display panel **100** can further include first and second driving power lines for respectively transmitting first and second driving powers VDD and VSS for driving a light-emissive element corresponding to each sub-pixel area.

[0072] The panel drivers of the display device **10** can include a gate driver **11** connected to the gate line GL of the display panel **100**, a data driver **12** connected to the data line DL of the display panel **100**, and a timing controller **13** for controlling an operation time of each of the gate driver **11** and the data driver **12**.

[0073] The timing controller **13** rearranges digital video data RGB input from an outside to match a resolution of the display panel **100**, and supplies the rearranged digital video data RGB' to the data driver **12**.

[0074] The timing controller **13** supplies a data control signal DDC to control the operation timing of the data driver **12** and a gate control signal GDC to control the operation timing of the gate driver **11**, based on timing signals such as a vertical synchronization signal Vsync, a horizontal synchronization signal Hsync, a dot clock signal DCLK and a data enable signal DE.

[0075] The gate driver **11** sequentially supplies a scan signal SCAN to a plurality of gate lines GL for one frame period for displaying an image based on the gate control signal GDC. For example, the gate driver **11** supplies the scan signal SCAN to each gate line GL during each horizontal period corresponding to each gate line GL during one frame period. In this connection, the gate line GL can correspond to sub-pixel area SPAs arranged in a horizontal direction among the plurality of sub-pixel area SPAs.

[0076] The data driver **12** converts the rearranged digital video data RGB' into an analog data voltage based on the data control signal DDC. The data driver **12** supplies, to the data line DL, a data signal VDATA corresponding to each of the sub-pixel area SPAs corresponding to each gate line GL during each horizontal period, based on the rearranged digital video data RGB'.

[0077] As shown in FIG. 3, each sub-pixel area SPA includes a light-emissive element OLED, and a pixel driving circuit PDC for supplying a driving signal to the light-emissive element OLED.

[0078] In one example, the pixel driving circuit PDC can include a driving transistor DT, a switching transistor ST, and a storage Capacitor Cst.

[0079] In addition, in FIG. 3, each sub-pixel area SPA further includes a compensation circuit to compensate for deterioration of at least one of the driving thin film transistor DT or the light-emissive element OLED of the pixel driving circuit PDC. The compensation circuit can include at least one transistor to detect the deterioration or to supply a reference power.

[0080] The driving transistor DT is connected in series to the light-emissive element OLED and is disposed between the first driving power line VDDL supplying the first driving power VDD and the second driving power line VSSL supplying the second driving power VSS having a lower potential than that of the first driving power VDD.

[0081] For example, one end of the driving transistor DT is connected to the first driving power line VDDL, and the other end of the driving transistor DT is connected to one end of the light-emissive element OLED. Further, the other end of the light-emissive element OLED is connected to the second driving power line VSSL.

[0082] The switching transistor ST is disposed between the data line DL supplying the data signal VDATA of each sub-pixel area SPA and a gate electrode of the driving transistor DT. The switching transistor ST is turned on based on the scan signal SCAN via the gate line GL.

[0083] The storage capacitor Cst is disposed between the gate electrode of the driving transistor DT

and the other end of the driving transistor DT. The storage capacitor Cst is disposed between a first node ND1 and a second node ND2. The first node ND1 is a contact point between the gate electrode of the driving transistor DT and the switching transistor ST. The second node ND2 is a contact point between the driving transistor DT and the organic light-emissive element OLED. In this connection, the other end of the driving transistor DT is connected to one end of the light-emissive element OLED.

[0084] An operation of the pixel driving circuit PDC is as follows.

[0085] The switching transistor ST is turned on based on the scan signal SCAN of the gate line GL. At this time, the data signal VDATA of the data line DL is supplied to the gate electrode of the driving thin film transistor DT and the storage capacitor Cst via the turned-on switching transistor ST.

[0086] The storage capacitor Cst is charged with the data signal VDATA.

[0087] Further, the driving transistor DT is turned on based on the data signal VDATA and a charged voltage of the storage capacitor Cst to generate a drive current corresponding to the data signal VDATA. Accordingly, the drive current via the turned-on driving transistor DT can be supplied to the light-emissive element OLED.

[0088] Next, a description will be given of the display panel **100** of the display device **10** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0089] FIG. **4** is a view showing a display panel and an optical sensor in a display device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0090] As shown in FIG. **4**, the display device **10** according to the embodiment of the present disclosure includes a display panel **100** including a display area AA in which an image is output, and the optical sensor **200** disposed under the display panel **100** and overlapping a portion of the display area AA.

[0091] In this connection, the optical sensor **200** is disposed under the display panel **100** in a direction in which the light LIGHT for displaying the image is emitted from the display panel **100**.

[0092] The display area AA includes the light sensing area SA overlapping the optical sensor **200** disposed under the display panel **100**, and the general area GA except for the light sensing area SA.

[0093] Further, in each in the light sensing area SA and the general area GA of the display area AA, a plurality of sub-pixel area SPAs outputting light for displaying an image are disposed.

[0094] In one example, the display panel **100** can include a support substrate **101** for including the display area AA, a transistor array **102** disposed on a top face of the support substrate **101** and including a pixel driving circuit (PDC in FIG. **3**) corresponding to each of the plurality of sub-pixel area SPAs, a light-emissive array **103** disposed on a top face of the transistor array **102** and including a light-emissive element OLED corresponding to each of the plurality of sub-pixel area SPAs, and an encapsulation film **104** bonded to and opposite to the support substrate **101** to seal the light-emissive array **103**.

[0095] As shown in FIG. **4**, the light LIGHT of the light-emissive array **103** for displaying the image is emitted through the encapsulation film **104**, and the optical sensor **200** is disposed to face the support substrate **101**.

[0096] However, this is only an example. Alternatively, in the display device **10** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, when the light LIGHT of the light-emissive array **103** for displaying an image is emitted through the support substrate **101**, the optical sensor **200** can be disposed to face the encapsulation film **104**.

[0097] FIG. **5** is a diagram showing an example of a portion of the general area of FIG. **4**. FIG. **6** is a diagram showing along line A-A' in FIG. **5**.

[0098] As shown in FIG. **5**, in the general area GA of the display area AA that does not overlap with the optical sensor **200**, a plurality of sub-pixel areas G_SPA are arranged in parallel with each other.

[0099] Each of the plurality of sub-pixel areas G_SPA corresponds to one of first, second, and third

colors.

[0100] For example, the plurality of sub-pixel areas G_SPA includes a first sub-pixel area G_SPA1 corresponding to the first color, a second sub-pixel area G_SPA2 corresponding to the second color, and a third sub-pixel area G_SPA3 corresponding to the third color.

[0101] In this connection, the third color has a wavelength range shorter than that of each of the first and second colors, and the second color has a wavelength range shorter than that of the first color. In one example, the first color can be red RED, the second color can be green GREEN, and the third color can be blue BLUE.

[0102] As shown in FIG. 5, the first sub-pixel areas G_SPA1 can be arranged side by side in the Y direction, the second sub-pixel areas G_SPA2 can be arranged side by side in the Y direction, and the third sub-pixel areas G_SPA3 can be arranged side by side in the Y direction.

[0103] The first sub-pixel areas G_SPA1 and the third sub-pixel areas G_SPA3 included in the general area GA can be alternately arranged with each other in the X direction.

[0104] Further, the second sub-pixel area G_SPA2 included in the general area GA can be arranged in a line in the X direction.

[0105] In addition, the first sub-pixel area G_SPA1, the second sub-pixel area G_SPA2, and the third sub-pixel area G_SPA3 adjacent to each other among the plurality of sub-pixel areas G_SPA can constitute a unit pixel area G_UPA which displays various colors via a mixture of the first, second and third colors.

[0106] In one example, each unit pixel area G_UPA in the general area GA can be composed of first and third sub-pixel areas G_SPA1 and G_SPA3 that are adjacent to each other in the X direction and two second sub-pixel areas G_SPA2 that are adjacent to each other in the X direction.

[0107] Further, in consideration of the luminance characteristics of the light-emissive element of each color and easy rendering of white, a size of each of the first, second and third sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, and G_SPA3 included in the general area GA can be determined in various ways. In one example, as shown in FIG. 5, the third sub-pixel area G_SPA3 among the first, second and third sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, and G_SPA3 included in the general area GA can have the largest size. Further, the second sub-pixel area G_SPA2 among the first, second and third sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, and G_SPA3 included in the general area GA can have the smallest size.

[0108] However, the arrangement of the first, second and third sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, and G_SPA3 in the general area GA shown in FIG. 5 is only an example. Thus, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, in consideration of the easy implementation of the unit pixel area G_UPA, the arrangement of the first, second and third sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, and G_SPA3 included in the general area GA can vary in various ways.

[0109] As shown in FIG. 6, the display panel 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes each of general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 corresponding to each of the plurality of sub-pixel areas G_SPA included in the general area GA.

[0110] Specifically, the display panel 100 includes the support substrate 101, the transistor array 102 disposed on a top face of the support substrate 101, the light-emissive array 103 disposed on a top face of the transistor array 102, and a sealing layer 104 disposed on a top face of the light-emissive array 103.

[0111] The transistor array 102 includes a pixel driving circuit PDC corresponding to each of the plurality of sub-pixel areas G_SPA. In one example, as shown in FIG. 3, the pixel driving circuit PDC can include the switching transistor ST which is turned on and off based on the scan signal of the gate line GL, the driving transistor DT connected to the light-emissive element OLED, the data signal VDATA of the data line DL being transmitted to the gate electrode of the driving transistor DT, and the storage capacitor Cst that is connected to the gate electrode of the driving transistor DT.

[0112] Further, the transistor array 102 can further include a planarization film 1021 that covers the

pixel driving circuit PDC in a flat manner.

[0113] The light-emissive array **103** can be disposed on a top face of the planarization film **1021** of the transistor array **102**.

[0114] The light-emissive array **103** includes each of general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** corresponding to each of the plurality of sub-pixel areas **G_SPA**.

[0115] Specifically, the light-emissive array **103** can include a first electrode **210** disposed on a top face of the planarization film **1021** and corresponding to each sub-pixel area **G_SPA**, a bank **1031** disposed on a top face of the planarization film **1021**, and corresponding to an outer edge of each sub-pixel area **G_SPA** and covering an edge of the first electrode **210**, a light-emissive structure **230** disposed on a top face of the first electrode **210** and corresponding to each sub-pixel area **G_SPA**, and a second electrode **220** disposed on a top face of each of the bank **1031** and the light-emissive structure **230**.

[0116] Further, the light-emissive array **103** can further include a first protective film **1032** covering the second electrode **220** and a second protective film **1033** covering the first protective film **1032** in a flat manner.

[0117] FIG. **6** shows each of the first and second protective films **1032** and **1033** as a single layer. This is only an example. Alternatively, at least one of the first and second protective films **1032** and **1033** can be a structure in which two or more insulating layers made of different materials or having different thicknesses are stacked vertically.

[0118] Due to these first and second protective films **1032** and **1033**, invasion of moisture or oxygen into the light-emissive structure **230** can be suppressed, and thus the influence of foreign substances can be reduced.

[0119] Each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** corresponding to the sub-pixel areas **G_SPA** included in the general area **GA** includes the first and second electrodes **210** and **220** opposite to each other, and the light-emissive structure **230** interposed between the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**. Further, the light-emissive structure **230** of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** includes a main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0120] For example, each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** corresponding to each sub-pixel area **G_SPA** included in the general area **GA** includes the first and second electrodes **210** and **220** opposite to each other, and the main light-emissive layer **231** interposed between the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0121] As mentioned above, the plurality of sub-pixel areas **G_SPA1**, **G_SPA2**, and **G_SPA3** included in the general area **GA** includes the first sub-pixel area **G_SPA1** corresponding to the first color, the second sub-pixel area **G_SPA2** corresponding to the second color, and the third sub-pixel area **G_SPA3** corresponding to the third color.

[0122] The main light-emissive layer **231** of the first general light-emissive element **ED11** corresponding to the first sub-pixel area **G_SPA1** in the general area **GA** can include a first light-emissive material corresponding to the first color. Accordingly, the first general light-emissive element **ED11** can emit the first color based on the drive current supplied to the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0123] The main light-emissive layer **231** of the second general light-emissive element **ED12** corresponding to the second sub-pixel area **G_SPA2** in the general area **GA** can include a second light-emissive material corresponding to the second color. Accordingly, the second general light-emissive element **ED12** can emit the second color based on the drive current supplied to the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0124] The main light-emissive layer **231** of the third general light-emissive element **ED13** corresponding to the third sub-pixel area **G_SPA3** in the general area **GA** can include a third light-emissive material corresponding to the third color. This allows the third general light-emissive element **ED13** to emit the third color based on the drive current supplied to the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0125] The light-emissive structure **230** of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** corresponding to each sub-pixel area **G_SPA** in the general area **GA** further includes a first hole transport layer **233** disposed between the first electrode **210** and the main light-emissive layer **231**, and a first electron transport layer **234** disposed between the second electrode **220** and the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0126] The light-emissive structure **230** of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** can further include a hole injection layer **233'** disposed between the first electrode **210** and the first hole transport layer **233**.

[0127] In addition, the light-emissive structure **230** of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** further includes a thickness adjustment layer **236** disposed between the first hole transport layer **233** and the main light-emissive layer **231**. This thickness adjustment layer **236** will be described in detail hereinafter.

[0128] Further, each of the first and second general light-emissive elements **ED11** and **ED12** respectively disposed in the first and second sub-pixel areas **G_SPA1** and **G_SPA2** corresponding to the first and second colors having a relatively long wavelength range further includes a color adjustment layer **237** disposed on a bottom face of the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0129] Due to the color adjustment layer **237**, the light-emissive structure **230** of each of the first and second general light-emissive elements **ED11** and **ED12** can be formed to have a thickness corresponding to a wavelength range of each of the first and second colors. Accordingly, the luminance of each color can be improved according to the influence of the micro-cavity effect.

[0130] In the main light-emissive layer **231** of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13**, electrons transferred from the first electron transport layer **234** and holes transferred from the first hole transport layer **233** and the thickness adjustment layer **236** can be combined with each other to form a hole-electron pair to emit the light.

[0131] FIGS. **7** and **8** are examples of a portion of the light sensing area in FIG. **4**. FIG. **9** is a diagram showing along line B-B' in FIG. **7**. FIG. **10** is a diagram showing along line C-C' in FIG. **7**.

[0132] As shown in FIG. **7**, in the light sensing area **SA** of the display area **AA** overlapping the optical sensor **200**, the plurality of sub-pixel areas **S_SPA** and the plurality of transmissive pixel areas **TPA** are alternately arranged with each other.

[0133] In one example, assuming that the sub-pixel area **S_SPA** and the transmissive pixel area **TPA** in the light sensing area **SA** have the same size, a row in the X direction (a first horizontal line in FIG. **7**) in which first and second sub-pixel areas **S_SPA1**, **S_SPA2** and two transmissive pixel areas **TPA** are alternately arranged with each other, a row in the X direction (a second horizontal line in FIG. **7**) in which only the transmissive pixel areas **TPA** are arranged, a row in the X direction (a third horizontal line in FIG. **7**) in which second and third sub-pixel areas **S_SPA2**, **S_SPA3** and two transmissive pixel areas **TPA** are alternately arranged with each other, and a row in the X direction (a fourth horizontal line in FIG. **7**) in which only the transmissive pixel areas **TPA** are arranged can be repeatedly arranged in the Y direction. In this connection, the sub-pixel areas **S_SPAs** arranged in each Y direction column can correspond to the same color and can be spaced apart from each other while three transmissive pixel areas **TPA** are interposed therebetween.

[0134] In this case, the unit pixel area **S_UPA** that implements each of various colors is composed of first and third sub-pixel areas **S_SPA1** and **S_SPA3** spaced apart from each other by one transmissive pixel area **TPA** in a diagonal direction oblique to the X and Y directions, and two second sub-pixel areas **S_SPA2** respectively adjacent to the first and third sub-pixel areas **S_SPA1** and **S_SPA3** in the X direction.

[0135] As a result, a reference area **BA** can be composed of 16 pixel areas **U_SPA** and **TPA** including the first and third sub-pixel areas **S_SPA1**, and **S_SPA3** and the two second sub-pixel areas **S_SPA2**, and twelve transmissive pixel areas **TPA** arranged around the first and third sub-pixel areas **S_SPA1**, and **S_SPA3** and the two second sub-pixel areas **S_SPA2**. Each unit pixel area

S_UPA can be defined in each area BA.

[0136] Therefore, assuming that a size of the sub-pixel area S_SPA in the light sensing area SA is twice a size of the sub-pixel area (G_SPA of FIG. 5) in the general area GA, and an aperture ratio in the general area GA is 100%, an aperture ratio in the light sensing area SA can be derived as $50\% = (4/16) \times 2 \times 100\%$. In this connection, the aperture ratio corresponds to a ratio of an area from which light is emitted to a specific area, for example, a ratio of an area allocated to the sub-pixel areas to the specific area.

[0137] In this case, in order to reduce a difference between the visibilities in the light sensing area SA and the general area GA, each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 arranged in each sub-pixel area S_SPA included in the light sensing area SA should exhibit about two times of a luminance of each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 in the general area GA.

[0138] Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 8, each unit pixel area S_UPA' included in the light sensing area SA will be the same as the unit pixel area G_UPA in the general area GA, except that the former is adjacent to surrounding transmissive pixel areas TPA'.

[0139] For example, as in general area GA, each unit pixel area S_UPA' in the light sensing area SA can be composed of first and third sub-pixel areas S_SPA1' and S_SPA3' that are adjacent to each other in the X direction, and two second sub-pixel areas S_SPA2' adjacent to first and third sub-pixel areas S_SPA1' and S_SPA3' in the Y direction.

[0140] When the aperture ratio in the light sensing area SA is 50%, the transmissive pixel area TPA' in the light sensing area SA can have a size corresponding to a size of the unit pixel area S_UPA', and can be arranged alternately with the unit pixel area S_UPA' in each of the X and Y directions.

[0141] However, the arrangement of the sub-pixel area S_SPA and the transmissive pixel area TPA in the light sensing area SA shown in FIGS. 7 and 8 is only an example. Alternatively, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, considering the aperture ratio in the light sensing area SA and the implementation of the unit pixel areas S_UPA and S_UPA', the arrangement pattern of the sub-pixel area S_SPA and the transmissive pixel area TPA in the light sensing area SA can vary in various ways.

[0142] As shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, the display panel 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes each of multi light-emissive element ED21, ED22, and ED23 corresponding to each of the plurality of sub-pixel areas S_SPA included in the light sensing area SA.

[0143] The light sensing area SA of the display panel 100 is the same as the general area GA of the display panel 100, except that in the former includes the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23. Hereinafter, redundant descriptions are omitted.

[0144] Each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 corresponding to each sub-pixel area S_SPA included in the light sensing area SA can include the first and second electrodes 210 and 220 opposite to each other, and a light-emissive structure 230' disposed between the first and second electrodes 210 and 220. The light-emissive structure 230' includes a main light-emissive layer 231 and an auxiliary light-emissive layer 232.

[0145] For example, each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 corresponding to each sub-pixel area S_SPA included in the light sensing area SA includes the first and second electrodes 210 and 220 opposite to each other, the main light-emissive layer 231 disposed between the first and second electrodes 210 and 220, and the auxiliary light-emissive layer 232 disposed between the first electrode 210 and the main light-emissive layer 231.

[0146] In this connection, the auxiliary light-emissive layer 232 includes the same light-emissive material as the main light-emissive layer 231.

[0147] Specifically, the plurality of sub-pixel areas S_SPA1, S_SPA2, and S_SPA3 included in the light sensing area SA includes the first sub-pixel area S_SPA1 corresponding to the first color, the

second sub-pixel area S_SP A2 corresponding to the second color, and the third sub-pixel area S_SP A3 corresponding to the third color.

[0148] Each of the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** of the first multi light-emissive element ED**21** corresponding to the first sub-pixel area S_SP A1 in the light sensing area SA can include a first light-emissive material corresponding to the first color. Accordingly, the first multi light-emissive element ED**21** can emit the first color based on the drive current supplied to the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0149] Each of the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** of the second multi light-emissive element ED**22** corresponding to the second sub-pixel area S_SP A2 in the light sensing area SA must include a second light-emissive material corresponding to the second color. Accordingly, the second multi light-emissive element ED**22** can emit the second color based on the drive current supplied to the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0150] Each of the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** of the third multi light-emissive element ED**23** corresponding to the third sub-pixel area S_SP A3 in the light sensing area SA must include the third light-emissive material corresponding to the third color. This allows the third multi light-emissive element ED**23** to emit the third color based on the drive current supplied to the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0151] As in the light-emissive structure **230** of each of the general light-emissive element ED**11**, ED**12**, and ED**13**, the light-emissive structure **230'** of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23** in the light sensing area SA includes a first hole transport layer **233** disposed between the first electrode **210** and the main light-emissive layer **231**, and a first electron transport layer **234** disposed between the second electrode **220** and the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0152] The light-emissive structure **230'** of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23** can further include a hole injection layer **233'** disposed between the first electrode **210** and the first hole transport layer **233**.

[0153] The light-emissive structure **230'** of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23** corresponding to each sub-pixel area S_SP A in the light sensing area SA further includes the second electron transport layer **2351**, the charge generation layer **2352** and the second hole transport layer **2353** disposed between the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** and the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0154] The charge generation layer **2352** instead of the first electrode **210** supplies holes to the second hole transport layer **2353** adjacent to the main light-emissive layer **231**. The charge generation layer **2352** instead of the second electrode **220** supplies electrons to the second electron transport layer **2351** adjacent to the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**.

[0155] As in each of the first and second general light-emissive elements ED**11** and ED**12**, each of the first and second multi light-emissive elements ED**21** and ED**22** corresponding to the first and second sub-pixel areas S_SP A1 and S_SP A2 corresponding to the first and second colors having a relatively long wavelength range further includes a color adjustment layer **237** disposed on a bottom face of the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0156] Due to the color adjustment layer **237**, the light-emissive structure **230** of each of the first and second multi light-emissive elements ED**21** and ED**22** can have a thickness corresponding to the wavelength range of each of the first and second colors. As a result, the luminance of each color can be improved according to the influence of the micro-cavity effect.

[0157] In the main light-emissive layer **231** of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23**, electrons transferred from the first electron transport layer **234** and holes transferred from the charge generation layer **2352** and the second hole transport layer **2353** can be combined with each other to form an electron-hole pair to emit the light.

[0158] Further, in the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23**, electrons transferred from the charge generation layer **2352** and

the second electron transport layer **2351** and the holes transferred from the first hole transport layer **233** can be combined with each other to form an electron-hole pair to emit the light.

[0159] FIG. **11** is a diagram showing a multi light-emissive element corresponding to a sub-pixel area of each color shown in FIGS. **9** and **10**. FIG. **12** is a diagram showing a general light-emissive element corresponding to a sub-pixel area of each color shown in FIG. **6**.

[0160] As shown in FIG. **11**, each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22** and **ED23** corresponding to each sub-pixel area **S_SPA** in the light sensing area **SA** can include the first and second electrodes **210** and **220** opposite to each other, the main light-emissive layer **231** disposed between the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**, and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** disposed between the first electrode **210** and the main light-emissive layer **231**. For example, each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23** can have a multi stack structure including the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**.

[0161] In this connection, the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** can include the light-emissive material rendering the same color.

[0162] For example, the first multi light-emissive element **ED21** disposed in the first sub-pixel area **S_SPA1** of the first color included in the light sensing area **SA** can include each of the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** which includes a first light-emissive material corresponding to the first color.

[0163] The second multi light-emissive element **ED22** disposed in the second sub-pixel area **S_SPA2** of the second color included in the light sensing area **SA** includes each of the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** which includes a second light-emissive material corresponding to the second color.

[0164] The third multi light-emissive element **ED23** disposed in the third sub-pixel area **S_SPA3** of the third color included in the light sensing area **SA** includes each of the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** which includes a third light-emissive material corresponding to the third color.

[0165] Each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23** further includes a first hole transport layer **233** disposed between the first electrode **210** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**, and the first electron transport layer **234** disposed between the second electrode **220** and the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0166] Further, each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23** has the multi stack structure including the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**. Thus, each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23** further includes a second electron transport layer **2351**, a charge generation layer **2352** and a second hole transport layer **2353** disposed between the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** and the main light-emissive layer **231**. In this connection, the second hole transport layer **2353** is disposed between the charge generation layer **2352** and the main light-emissive layer **231**, while the second electron transport layer **2351** is disposed between the charge generation layer **2352** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**.

[0167] The second electron transport layer **2351** is disposed adjacent to the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** and transfers electrons to the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**.

[0168] The charge generation layer **2352** is disposed between the second electron transport layer **2351** and the second hole transport layer **2353**, and transfers electrons to the second electron transport layer **2351** and prevents electrons from moving to the second hole transport layer **2353**, and transports holes to the second hole transport layer **2353**, and prevents holes from moving to the second electron transport layer **2351**.

[0169] The second hole transport layer **2353** is disposed adjacent to the main light-emissive layer **231** and transfers holes to the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0170] In order to generate a micro-cavity effect corresponding to the wavelength range of each color, each of the first and second multi light-emissive elements **ED21** and **ED22** corresponding to

the first and second sub-pixel areas S_SPA1 and S_SPA2 of the first and second colors having a relatively long wavelength range in the light sensing area SA further includes a color adjustment layer (**237** in FIG. **9**) disposed on a bottom face of the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0171] The color adjustment layer **237** of each of the first and second multi light-emissive elements ED21 and ED22 is disposed between the main light-emissive layer **231** and the second hole transport layer **2353**.

[0172] Accordingly, the color adjustment layer **237** can be made of a hole transporting material so that the movement of holes transferred from the second hole transport layer **2353** to the main light-emissive layer **231** can be maintained.

[0173] In this connection, each of thicknesses **2371_{th}** and **2372_{th}** of the color adjustment layers **237** corresponds to a wavelength range of a color of each of the sub-pixel areas S_SPA1 and S_SPA2.

[0174] For example, the first multi light-emissive element ED21 corresponding to the first sub-pixel area S_SPA1 of the first color included in the light sensing area SA includes a first color adjustment layer **2371** having a first thickness **2371_{th}**.

[0175] When the second color has a shorter wavelength range than that of the first color, the second multi light-emissive element ED22 corresponding to the second sub-pixel area S_SPA2 of the second color included in the light sensing area SA includes a second color adjustment layer **2372** having a second thickness **2372_{th}** smaller than the first thickness **2371_{th}**.

[0176] When the third color has the shortest wavelength range among those of the first to third colors, the third multi light-emissive element ED23 corresponding to the third sub-pixel area S_SPA3 of the third color included in the light sensing area SA does not include the color adjustment layer **237**. Accordingly, the main light-emissive layer **231** of the third multi light-emissive element ED23 is in contact with the second hole transport layer **2353**.

[0177] In one example, as shown in FIG. **12**, each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 corresponding to each sub-pixel area G_SPA in the general area GA includes the first and second electrodes **210** and **220** opposite to each other, and the main light-emissive layer **231** disposed between the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

[0178] For example, unlike each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 in the light sensing area SA, each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12 and ED13 has a single stack structure which does not include the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**, but includes only the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0179] In this connection, the main light-emissive layer **231** of each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 includes the same light-emissive layer as the main light-emissive layer **231** of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22 and ED23 in the light sensing area SA.

[0180] For example, the main light-emissive layer **231** of the first general light-emissive element ED11 disposed in the first sub-pixel area G_SPA1 of the first color included in the general area GA can include a first light-emissive material corresponding to the first color.

[0181] The main light-emissive layer **231** of the second general light-emissive element ED12 disposed in the second sub-pixel area G_SPA2 of the second color included in the general area GA can include a second light-emissive material corresponding to the second color.

[0182] The main light-emissive layer **231** of the third general light-emissive element ED13 disposed in the third sub-pixel area G_SPA3 of the third color included in the general area GA can include a third light-emissive material corresponding to the third color.

[0183] Each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 further includes the first hole transport layer **233** disposed between the first electrode **210** and the main light-emissive layer **231**, and the first electron transport layer **234** disposed between the second electrode **220** and the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0184] Further, each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 having a multi

stack structure includes the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**, the second electron transport layer **2351**, the charge generation layer **2352**, and the second hole transport layer **2353** disposed between the first hole transport layer **233** and the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0185] However, since each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** has the single stack structure, each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** does not include the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**, the second electron transport layer **2351**, the charge generation layer **2352**, and the second hole transport layer **2353**.

[0186] Therefore, when a thickness of the light-emissive structure **230** of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** is smaller than that of the light-emissive structure **230'** of each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, **ED23**, the micro-cavity effects in the general area **GA** and the light sensing area **SA** can be different from each other. The luminance characteristic of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** can be different from that of each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23**.

[0187] To remove this difference, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** further include a thickness adjustment layer **236** disposed between the first hole transport layer **233** and the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0188] The thickness adjustment layer **236** can be made of a hole transporting material so that the movement of holes transferred from the first hole transport layer **233** to the main light-emissive layer **231** can be maintained.

[0189] This thickness adjustment layer **236** is intended to compensate for the difference between the thickness of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** having the single stack structure and the thickness of each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, **ED23** having the multi stack structure. Therefore, a thickness **236_th** of the thickness adjustment layer **236** corresponds to a total thickness of the components of each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22** and **ED23** which are not included in each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12** and **ED13**.

[0190] For example, the thickness **236_th** of the thickness adjustment layer **236** is equal to a sum (**235_th** in FIG. **11**) of a thickness of the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**, a thickness of the second electron transport layer **2351**, a thickness of the charge generation layer **2352** and a thickness of the second hole transport layer **2353** included in each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23**.

[0191] In other words, the thickness **236_th** of the thickness adjustment layer **236** is in a range substantially equal to a sum (**235_th** in FIG. **11**) of the thickness of the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**, the thickness of the second electron transport layer **2351**, the thickness of the charge generation layer **2352**, and the thickness of the second hole transport layer **2353** included in each of the multi light-emissive element **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23**. In this connection, the substantially equal range can contain an error that does not cause a difference between the micro-cavity effects thereof.

[0192] Further, as in each of the first and second multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, each of the first and second general light-emissive elements **ED11** and **ED12** corresponding to the first and second sub-pixel areas **G_SPA1** and **G_SPA2** of the first and second colors having a relatively long wavelength range in the general area **GA** further includes the color adjustment layer (**237** in FIG. **6**) disposed on a bottom face of the main light-emissive layer **231**.

[0193] The color adjustment layer **237** of each of the first and second general light-emissive elements **ED11** and **ED12** is disposed between the main light-emissive layer **231** and the thickness adjustment layer **236**.

[0194] The color adjustment layer **237** can be made of a hole transporting material.

[0195] As in the first multi light-emissive element **ED21**, the first general light-emissive element **ED11** corresponding to the first sub-pixel area **G_SPA1** of the first color included in the general area **GA** includes a first color adjustment layer **2371** having a first thickness **2371_th**.

[0196] As in the second multi light-emissive element ED22, the second general light-emissive element ED12 corresponding to the second sub-pixel area G_SPA2 of the second color included in the general area GA includes a second color adjustment layer 2372 having a second thickness 2372_th smaller than the first thickness 2371_th.

[0197] When the third color has the shortest wavelength range among those of the first to third colors, the third general light-emissive element ED13 corresponding to the third sub-pixel area G_SPA3 of the third color included in the general area GA does not include the color adjustment layer 237. Accordingly, the main light-emissive layer 231 of the third general light-emissive element ED13 is in contact with the thickness adjustment layer 236.

[0198] As described above, each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 does not include the auxiliary light-emissive layer 232, the second electron transport layer 2351, the charge generation layer 2352 and the second hole transport layer 2353 of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, ED23 but includes the thickness adjustment layer 236.

[0199] Further, each of the first general light-emissive element ED11 and the first multi light-emissive element ED21 corresponding to the first sub-pixel areas G_SPA1 and S_SPA1 includes a color adjustment layer 2371 having the first thickness 2371_th. Thus, a spacing (1_th in FIG. 12) between the first hole transport layer 233 and the main light-emissive layer 231 in the first general light-emissive element ED11 is equal to a spacing (1_th in FIG. 11) between the first hole transport layer 233 and the main light-emissive layer 231 in the first multi light-emissive element ED21.

[0200] Similarly, each of the second general light-emissive element ED12 and the second multi light-emissive element ED22 corresponding to the second sub-pixel areas G_SPA2 and S_SPA2 include a color adjustment layer 2372 having the second thickness 2372_th. Therefore, a spacing (2_th in FIG. 12) between the first hole transport layer 233 and the main light-emissive layer 231 in the second general light-emissive element ED12 is equal to a spacing (2_th in FIG. 11) between the first hole transport layer 233 and the main light-emissive layer 231 in the second multi light-emissive element ED22.

[0201] Each of the third general light-emissive element ED13 and the third multi light-emissive element ED23 corresponding to the third sub-pixel areas G_SPA3 and S_SPA3 do not include a color adjustment layer. Therefore, a spacing (3_th in FIG. 12) between the first hole transport layer 233 and the main light-emissive layer 231 in the third general light-emissive element ED13 is equal to a spacing (3_th in FIG. 11) between the first hole transport layer 233 and the main light-emissive layer 231 in the third multi light-emissive element ED23.

[0202] Thus, even when the light sensing area SA includes the light-emissive element having a structure different from that in the general area GA, the micro-cavity effects in each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 and each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 can be equal to each other. Thus, a difference between display qualities in the light sensing area SA and the general area GA can be reduced.

[0203] In one example, an embodiment of the present disclosure exemplifies that each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 arranged in the light sensing area SA includes one auxiliary light-emissive layer. However, an embodiment of the present disclosure is not limited thereto. Each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 can include two or more auxiliary light-emissive layers. In this case, each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 can further include an electron transport layer, a charge generation layer, and a hole transport layer disposed between the two auxiliary light-emissive layers. Further, the thickness 236_th of the thickness adjustment layer 236 of each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 is equal to a sum of thicknesses of the components of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 which are not included in each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13.

[0204] FIG. 13 is a diagram showing a difference between lifespans of a light-emissive element in a light sensing area and a light-emissive element in a general area in a Comparative Example in

which the light-emissive element in the light sensing area has the same structure as the light-emissive element in the general area.

[0205] As mentioned above, the light sensing area SA including the transmissive pixel area TPA has an aperture ratio lower than that in the general area GA. Therefore, in order to prevent the light sensing area SA and the general area GA from being recognized in a different manner from each other, the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA should emit light at higher luminance than the light-emissive element in the general area GA should.

[0206] When the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA has a single stack structure as the light-emissive element in the general area GA, the lifespan of the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA is drastically reduced due to the high luminance operation, compared to that of the light-emissive element in the general area GA.

[0207] In one example, as shown in FIG. 13, assuming that the lifespan of the light-emissive element in the general area GA is 100%, a lifespan of a light-emissive element R that emits red light is reduced to 4% due to the high luminance operation in the light sensing area SA, that of a light-emissive element G emitting green light is reduced to 9% due to the high luminance operation in the light sensing area SA, and that of a light-emissive element B emitting blue light is reduced to 16% due to high luminance operation in the light sensing area SA.

[0208] In this way, when the light-emissive element in the light sensing area SA has a single stack structure as in the light-emissive element in the general area GA, the lifespan of the light-emissive element drops to less than 20% due to the high luminance operation in the light sensing area SA. Thus, a dark spot defect in the light sensing area SA can occur quickly and easily.

[0209] FIG. 14 is a diagram showing current density and luminance characteristics of each of the general light-emissive element and the multi light-emissive element.

[0210] According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13, each having a single stack structure, are arranged in the general area GA. The multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23, each having a multi stack structure, are arranged in the light sensing area SA.

[0211] Unlike each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13, each of the multi light-emissive elements ED21, ED22, and ED23 further includes the auxiliary light-emissive layer 232 and thus can emit light at higher luminance than each of the general light-emissive elements ED11, ED12, and ED13 in predefined current density.

[0212] For example, in the predefined current density, the luminance of light emitted from the multi light-emissive element ED2 having the multi stack structure can be higher than the luminance of the light emitted from the general light-emissive element ED1 having the single stack structure.

[0213] In one example, as shown in FIG. 14, when the current density is about 10, the luminance of the general light-emissive element ED1 is about 4500 nit, while the luminance of the multi light-emissive element ED2 is about 9000 nit, which is about twice that of the general light-emissive element ED1.

[0214] As such, the multi light-emissive element ED2 emits light at higher luminance than the general light-emissive element ED1 emits in a predefined current density. Thus, regardless of the high luminance operation in the light sensing area SA, the lifespan of the multi light-emissive element ED2 can be maintained to be substantially equal to the lifespan of the general light-emissive element ED1.

[0215] FIG. 15 is a diagram showing the lifespan characteristics of each of a general light-emissive element and a multi light-emissive element.

[0216] As shown in FIG. 15, it can be identified that a lifespan reduction slope of the multi light-emissive element ED2 is smaller than that of the general light-emissive element ED1.

[0217] For example, the multi light-emissive element ED2 can maintain the high luminance operation for a longer time than the general light-emissive element ED1 may.

[0218] As described above, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the display area

AA includes the light sensing area SA overlapping the optical sensor **200**, and the general area GA excluding the light sensing area SA. The display panel **100** includes each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23** corresponding to each sub-pixel area S_SPA in the light sensing area SA and having the multi stack structure including the main light-emissive layer **231** and the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**, and each of the general light-emissive elements ED**11**, ED**12**, and ED**13** corresponding to each sub-pixel area G_SPA in the general area GA, and having the single stack structure including the main light-emissive layer **231** and not including the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232**.

[0219] In this connection, the light sensing area SA includes the transmissive pixel area TPA that transmits light to be directed to the optical sensor **200** therethrough, and the plurality of sub-pixel areas S_SPA for displaying an image. Accordingly, the image display function can be implemented in the light sensing area SA. Thus, even when the optical sensor **200** is disposed under the display panel **100**, the deformation of an image displayed of the display area AA can be prevented.

[0220] Each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23** in the light sensing area SA emits light at higher luminance than each of the general light-emissive elements ED**11**, ED**12**, and ED**13** in the general area GA emits. Accordingly, the luminance of light emitted from each sub-pixel area S_SPA in the light sensing area SA can be higher than the luminance of light emitted from each sub-pixel area G_SPA in the general area GA. Accordingly, even though the light sensing area SA including the transmissive pixel area TPA has a lower resolution than that in the general area GA, the light sensing area SA can be prevented from being perceived in a darker manner than the general area GA is perceived. Accordingly, deterioration of the image quality of the display panel can be prevented.

[0221] Each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23** in the light sensing area SA emits light at higher luminance than each of the general light-emissive elements ED**11**, ED**12**, and ED**13** emits in a predefined current density. Thus, despite the high luminance operation in the light sensing area SA, the lifespan of each of the multi light-emissive elements ED**21**, ED**22**, and ED**23** in the light sensing area SA can be prevented from being drastically reduced compared to that of each of the general light-emissive elements ED**11**, ED**12**, and ED**13** in the general area GA, thereby preventing the dark spot from easily occurring in the light sensing area SA.

[0222] Next, a method for manufacturing a display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described.

[0223] FIG. **16** is a diagram showing a method for manufacturing a display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. FIGS. **17** to **29** are process diagrams showing some steps of the method shown in FIG. **16**.

[0224] As shown in FIG. **16**, a method for manufacturing the display panel **100** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes a step S**10** of disposing the first electrode **210**, a step S**20** of disposing the first hole injection layer **233'**, a step S**30** of disposing the first hole transport layer **233**, a step S**41** of disposing the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** in the light sensing area SA using a first mask, a step S**42** of disposing the second electron transport layer **2351** in the light sensing area SA using a second mask, a step S**43** of disposing the charge generation layer **2352** in the light sensing area SA using the second mask, a step S**44** of disposing the second hole transport layer **2353** in the light sensing area SA using the second mask, a step S**50** of disposing the thickness adjustment layer **236** in the general area GA using a third mask, a step S**60** of disposing the color adjustment layer **237** of a partial sub-pixel area corresponding to each of the first and second colors having a relatively long wavelength range using a fourth mask, a step S**70** of disposing the main light-emissive layer **231** in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA, a step S**80** of disposing the first electron transport layer **234**, and a step S**90** of disposing the second electrode **220**.

[0225] As shown in FIG. **17**, the first electrode **210** corresponding to each of the plurality of sub-pixel areas G_SPA and S_SPA included in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA of the

display area AA is disposed (S10).

[0226] Referring to FIG. 6, FIG. 9 and FIG. 10, the first electrode **210** can be disposed on a top face of the planarization film **1021** of the transistor array **102**.

[0227] In one example, the step S10 of disposing the first electrode **210** can include a patterning process of a conductive material film disposed on a top face of the planarization film **1021**.

[0228] As shown in FIG. 18, the first hole injection layer **233'** is disposed on the first electrode **210** (S20) and the first hole transport layer **233** is disposed on the first hole injection layer **233'** (S30).

[0229] In one example, the step S20 of disposing the first hole injection layer **233'** can include a process of stacking the hole-injectable material over the entire display area AA.

[0230] Further, the step S30 of disposing the first hole transport layer **233** can include a process of stacking the hole transporting material over the entire display area AA.

[0231] Next, the auxiliary light-emissive layer **232** corresponding to each of the sub-pixel areas S_SP A1, S_SP A2, and S_SP A3 included in the light sensing area SA is disposed using each of the first masks M1-1, M1-2, and M1-3 (S41).

[0232] Each of the first masks M1-1, M1-2, and M1-3 refers to a member to cover the remaining area of the display area AA except for each of the sub-pixel areas S_SP A1, S_SP A2, and S_SP A3 of each color included in the light sensing area SA. In this connection, each of the first masks M1-1, M1-2, and M1-3 corresponds to each of the three colors.

[0233] For example, the first mask M1 include a first mask M1-1 of the first color that selectively opens the first sub-pixel area S_SP A1 included in the light sensing area SA, a first mask M1-2 of the second color that selectively opens the second sub-pixel area S_SP A2 included in the light sensing area SA, and a first mask M1-3 of the third color that selectively opens the third sub-pixel area S_SP A3 included in the light sensing area SA.

[0234] As shown in FIG. 19, via the process of stacking the first light-emissive material corresponding to the first color while the first mask M1-1 of the first color is disposed, the auxiliary light-emissive layer **2321** of the first color corresponding to the first sub-pixel area S_SP A1 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the first hole transport layer **233**.

[0235] As shown in FIG. 20, via the process of stacking the second light-emissive material corresponding to the second color while the first mask M1-2 of the second color is placed, the auxiliary light-emissive layer **2322** of the second color corresponding to the second sub-pixel area S_SP A2 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the first hole transport layer **233**.

[0236] As shown in FIG. 21, via the process of stacking the third light-emissive material corresponding to the third color while the first mask M1-3 of the third color is placed, the auxiliary light-emissive layer **2323** of the third color corresponding to the third sub-pixel area S_SP A3 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the first hole transport layer **233**.

[0237] As shown in FIG. 22, the second electron transport layer **2351** corresponding to each sub-pixel area S_SP A included in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of each of the auxiliary light-emissive layers **2321**, **2322** and **2323**, using a second mask M2 that covers the rest of the display area AA except for the light sensing area SA (S42).

[0238] The step S42 of disposing the second electron transport layer **2351** can include a process of stacking an electron transporting material in the light sensing area SA.

[0239] Subsequently, using the second mask M2, the charge generation layer **2352** corresponding to each sub-pixel area S_SP A included in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the second electron transport layer **2351** (S43).

[0240] The step S43 of disposing the charge generation layer **2352** can include a process of stacking a material generating electrons in the light sensing area SA, and a process of stacking a material generating holes in the light sensing area SA.

[0241] Thereafter, using the second mask M2, the second hole transport layer **2353** corresponding to each sub-pixel area S_SP A included in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the charge generation layer **2352** (S44).

[0242] The step **S44** of disposing the second hole transport layer **2353** can include a process of stacking the hole transporting material in the light sensing area SA.

[0243] As shown in FIG. **23**, the thickness adjustment layer **236** corresponding to each sub-pixel area G_SPA included in the general area GA is disposed on a top face of the first hole transport layer **233** using the third mask **M3** that covers the rest of the display area AA except for the general area GA (**S50**).

[0244] The step **S50** of disposing the thickness adjustment layer **236** can include a process of stacking the hole transporting material in the general area GA.

[0245] Next, the color adjustment layer **237** corresponding to each of the first and second sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, S_SPA1, and S_SPA2 included in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA is disposed using each of the fourth masks **M4-1**, **M4-2**, and **M4-3** (**S60**).

[0246] Each of the fourth masks **M4-1**, **M4-2**, and **M4-3** refers to a member to cover the remaining area of the display area AA except for each of the sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, G_SPA3, S_SPA1, S_SPA2, and S_SPA3 of each of the colors. In this connection, the fourth masks **M4-1**, **M4-2**, and **M4-3** correspond to the three colors.

[0247] For example, the fourth mask **M4** includes a fourth mask **M4-1** of the first color that selectively opens each of the first sub-pixel areas G_SPA1 and S_SPA1 included in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA, a fourth mask **M4-2** of the second color that selectively opens each of the second sub-pixel areas G_SPA2 and S_SPA2 included in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA, and a fourth mask **M4-3** of the third color that selectively opens each of the third sub-pixel areas G_SPA3 and S_SPA3 included in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA.

[0248] In this connection, the step **S60** of disposing the color adjustment layer **237** can include a process of stacking the hole transporting material in a state in which each of the fourth masks **M4-1** and **M4-2** is disposed.

[0249] As shown in FIG. **24**, the process of stacking the hole transporting material in a state that the fourth mask **M4-1** of the first color having a wavelength range longer than that of each of the second and third colors is disposed can be carried out. Thus, the first color adjustment layer **2371** having the first thickness corresponding to each of the first sub-pixel areas G_SPA1 and S_SPA1 in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA can be disposed.

[0250] The first color adjustment layer **2371** corresponding to the first sub-pixel area G_SPA1 in the general area GA is disposed on a top face of the thickness adjustment layer **236**.

[0251] The first color adjustment layer **2371** corresponding to the first sub-pixel area S_SPA1 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the second hole transport layer **2353**.

[0252] As shown in FIG. **25**, the process of stacking the hole transporting material is carried out while the fourth mask **M4-2** of the second color having a wavelength range longer than that of the third color is disposed. Thus, the second color adjustment layer **2372** having the second thickness corresponding to each of the second sub-pixel areas G_SPA2 and S_SPA2 in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA is disposed.

[0253] The second color adjustment layer **2372** corresponding to the second sub-pixel area G_SPA2 in the general area GA is disposed on a top face of the thickness adjustment layer **236**.

[0254] The second color adjustment layer **2372** corresponding to the second sub-pixel area S_SPA2 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the second hole transport layer **2353**.

[0255] Next, using each of the fourth masks **M4-1**, **M4-2**, and **M4-3**, the main light-emissive layer **231** corresponding to each of the first, second and third sub-pixel areas G_SPA1, G_SPA2, G_SPA3, S_SPA1, S_SPA2, and S_SPA3 included in the general area GA and the light sensing area SA is disposed (**S70**).

[0256] As shown in FIG. **26**, via the process of stacking the first light-emissive material while the fourth mask **M4-1** of the first color is disposed, the main light-emissive layer **2311** of the first color corresponding to each of the first sub-pixel area G_SPA1 in the general area GA and the first sub-

pixel area S_SPA1 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the first color adjustment layer **2371**.

[0257] As shown in FIG. **27**, via the process of stacking the second light-emissive material while the fourth mask **M4-2** of the second color is disposed, the main light-emissive layer **2312** of the second color corresponding to each of the second sub-pixel area G_SPA2 in the general area GA and the second sub-pixel area S_SPA2 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the second color adjustment layer **2372**.

[0258] As shown in FIG. **28**, via the process of stacking the third light-emissive material while the fourth mask **M4-3** of the third color is disposed, the main light-emissive layer **2313** of the third color corresponding to the third sub-pixel area G_SPA3 in the general area GA is disposed on a top face of the thickness adjustment layer **236**, and the main light-emissive layer **2313** of the third color corresponding to the third sub-pixel area S_SPA3 in the light sensing area SA is disposed on a top face of the second hole transport layer **2353**.

[0259] As shown in FIG. **29**, the first electron transport layer **234** is disposed on the main light-emissive layer **231** (**S80**), and the second electrode **220** is disposed on the first electron transport layer **234** (**S90**).

[0260] In one example, the step **S80** of disposing the first electron transport layer **234** can include a process of stacking an electron transporting material over the entire display area AA.

[0261] Further, the step **S90** of disposing the second electrode **220** can include a process of stacking a conductive material film over the entire display area AA.

[0262] As described above, the method for manufacturing the display panel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can perform a selective stacking process using the mask. Thus, each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** can be relatively easily disposed in each sub-pixel area G_SPA in the general area GA, and each of the multi light-emissive elements **ED21**, **ED22**, and **ED23** having the multi stack structure different from a structure of each of the general light-emissive elements **ED11**, **ED12**, and **ED13** can be easily disposed in each sub-pixel area S_SPA in the light sensing area SA.

[0263] Although the embodiments of the present disclosure have been described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, the present disclosure is not necessarily limited to these embodiments. The present disclosure can be implemented in various modified manners within the scope not departing from the technical idea of the present disclosure. Accordingly, the embodiments disclosed in the present disclosure are not intended to limit the technical idea of the present disclosure, but to describe the present disclosure. The scope of the technical idea of the present disclosure is not limited by the embodiments. Therefore, it should be understood that the embodiments as described above are illustrative and non-limiting in all respects. The scope of protection of the present disclosure should be interpreted by the claims, and all technical ideas within the scope of the present disclosure should be interpreted as being included in the scope of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. A display panel, comprising: a first-first color subpixel disposed in a first area of a substrate, the first-first color subpixel including: a first-first electrode, a first-second electrode, a single stack structure having a first-first main light-emissive layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-second electrode, and a first main thickness adjustment layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-first main light-emissive layer in the single stack structure; and a second-first color subpixel disposed in a second area of the substrate, the second-first color subpixel including: a second-first electrode, a second-second electrode, and a multi stack structure disposed between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode, the multi stack structure including a second-first main light-emissive layer and a first auxiliary light-emissive

- layer, wherein the multi stack structure includes a first charge generation layer disposed between the second-first main light-emissive layer and the first auxiliary light-emissive layer, wherein the second-first main light-emissive layer is disposed between the first charge generation layer and the second-second electrode, and wherein the first auxiliary light-emissive layer is disposed between the first charge generation layer and the second-first electrode.
2. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the first area and the second area include a display area in which an image is displayed, wherein the second area is a light sensing area overlapping an optical sensor, the first area is a remaining portion of the display area other than the second area, and wherein the second area further includes a plurality of transmissive pixel areas to transmit a light therethrough.
3. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the first-first main light-emissive layer, the second-first main light-emissive layer and the first auxiliary light-emissive layer are all configured to emit a same first color of light.
4. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the first-first main light-emissive layer, the second-first main light-emissive layer and the first auxiliary light-emissive layer all include a same light-emissive material.
5. The display panel of claim 1, wherein a distance between the first-first electrode and the first-second electrode in the first-first color subpixel is substantially equal to a distance between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode in the second-first color subpixel.
6. The display panel of claim 1, wherein the first-first color subpixel further includes: a first-first hole injection layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-first main light-emissive layer; a first-first hole transport layer disposed between the first-first hole injection layer and the first-first main light-emissive layer; and a first-first electron transport layer disposed between the first-first main light-emissive layer and the first-second electrode, wherein the second-first color subpixel further includes: a second-first hole injection layer disposed between the second-first electrode and the first auxiliary light-emissive layer; a second-first hole transport layer disposed between the second-first hole injection layer and first auxiliary light-emissive layer; and a second-first electron transport layer disposed between the second-first main light-emissive layer and the second-second electrode.
7. The display panel of claim 1, further comprising: a first-second color subpixel disposed in the first area of the substrate, the first-second color subpixel including: a first-first electrode, a first-second electrode, a single stack structure having a first-second main light-emissive layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-second electrode in the first-second color subpixel, and a second main thickness adjustment layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-second main light-emissive layer in the single stack structure; and a second-second color subpixel disposed in the second area of the substrate, the second-second color subpixel including: a second-first electrode, a second-second electrode, a multi stack structure disposed between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode, the multi stack structure including a second-second main light-emissive layer and a second auxiliary light-emissive layer, wherein the multi stack structure includes a second charge generation layer disposed between the second-second main light-emissive layer and the second auxiliary light-emissive layer, a second-second main light-emissive layer disposed between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode in the second-second color subpixel, and a second auxiliary light-emissive layer disposed between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode in the second-second color subpixel, wherein the second-second main light-emissive layer is disposed between the second charge generation layer and the second-second electrode, and wherein the second auxiliary light-emissive layer is disposed between the second charge generation layer and the second-first electrode.
8. The display panel of claim 7, wherein the first-second main light-emissive layer, the second-second main light-emissive layer and the second auxiliary light-emissive layer are all configured to emit a same second color of light.

- 9.** The display panel of claim 7, wherein the first-second main light-emissive layer, the second-second main light-emissive layer and the second auxiliary light-emissive layer are all include a same light-emissive material.
- 10.** The display panel of claim 7, wherein a distance between the first-first electrode and the first-second electrode in the first-second color subpixel is substantially equal to a distance between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode in the second-second color subpixel.
- 11.** The display panel of claim 7, further comprising: a first-third color subpixel disposed in the first area of the substrate, the first-third color subpixel including: a first-first electrode, a first-second electrode, a single stack structure having a first-third main light-emissive layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-second electrode in the first-third color subpixel, and a third main thickness adjustment layer disposed between the first-first electrode and the first-third main light-emissive layer in the single stack structure; and a second-third color subpixel disposed in the second area of the substrate, the second-third color subpixel including: a second-first electrode, a second-second electrode, a multi stack structure disposed between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode, the multi stack structure including a second-third main light-emissive layer and a third auxiliary light-emissive layer, wherein the multi stack structure includes a third charge generation layer disposed between the second-third main light-emissive layer and the third auxiliary light-emissive layer, a second-third main light-emissive layer disposed between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode in the second-third color subpixel, and a third auxiliary light-emissive layer disposed between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode in the second-third color subpixel, wherein the second-third main light-emissive layer is disposed between the third charge generation layer and the second-second electrode, and wherein the third auxiliary light-emissive layer is disposed between the third charge generation layer and the second-first electrode.
- 12.** The display panel of claim 11, wherein the first-third main light-emissive layer, the second-third main light-emissive layer and the third auxiliary light-emissive layer are all configured to emit a same third color of light.
- 13.** The display panel of claim 11, wherein the first-third main light-emissive layer, the second-third main light-emissive layer and the third auxiliary light-emissive layer all include a same light-emissive material.
- 14.** The display panel of claim 11, wherein a distance between the first-first electrode and the first-second electrode in the first-third color subpixel is substantially equal to a distance between the second-first electrode and the second-second electrode in the second-third color subpixel.
- 15.** The display panel of claim 11, further comprising: a first-first color thickness adjustment layer disposed between the first-first main light-emissive layer and the first main thickness adjustment layer of the first area in the first-first color subpixel; a first-second color thickness adjustment layer disposed between the first-second main light-emissive layer and the second main thickness adjustment layer of the first area in the first-second color subpixel; and a first-third color thickness adjustment layer disposed between the first-third main light-emissive layer and the third main thickness adjustment layer of the first area in the first-third color subpixel, wherein a thickness of the first-second color thickness adjustment layer is smaller than a thickness of the first-first color thickness adjustment layer.
- 16.** The display panel of claim 11, wherein the first-first color subpixel emits light in a first wavelength range, the first-second color subpixel emits light in a second wavelength range different from the first wavelength range, and the first-third color subpixel emits light in a third wavelength range different from the first wavelength range and the second wavelength range.
- 17.** The display panel of claim 16, wherein the second wavelength range shorter than the first wavelength range, and the third wavelength range shorter than the second wavelength range.
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