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United States Patent Application Publication

20250259599

Kind Code

A1

Publication Date

August 14, 2025

Inventor(s)

ZHENG; Kening et al.

DISPLAY PANEL AND DISPLAY APPARATUS

Abstract

The present disclosure provides a display panel and a display apparatus, and belongs to the field of display technology, and can solve the problem of the color shift easily occurring in the high-temperature reliability test in the related display panel. The display panel of the present disclosure includes: a plurality of sub-pixel units and a voltage control module; each sub-pixel unit includes: a light emitting device; and the voltage control module is connected to an anode of the corresponding light emitting device, and is configured to control an anode voltage of the corresponding light emitting device, so that a ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes of the light emitting device is unchanged at different gray scales.

Inventors: ZHENG; Kening (Beijing, CN), HAO; Xueguang (Beijing, CN), YAO; Xing (Beijing, CN)

Applicant: Chengdu BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. (Chengdu, CN); BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. (Beijing, CN)

Family ID: 91484255

Appl. No.: 19/193214

Filed: April 29, 2025

Related U.S. Application Data

parent US continuation 18288454 20231026 parent-grant-document US 12334013 WO
continuation PCT/CN2022/139222 20221215 child US 19193214

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: G09G3/3233 (20160101)

U.S. Cl.:

Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/288,454, which is a national phase of PCT/CN2022/139222 filed on Dec. 15, 2022, the entire disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to the field of display technology, and in particular to a display panel and a display apparatus.

BACKGROUND

[0003] An organic light emitting diode (OLED) is a light emitting device with an organic solid semiconductor used as a light emitting material, and has a wide application prospect due to its advantages of a simple manufacturing process, a low cost, a low power consumption, a high brightness, a wide operating-temperature range, and the like.

[0004] As the display products can be used in more application scenes, different environments and different temperatures have increasingly large influence on display pictures, and users also have increasingly strict requirements on the display pictures (particularly low-gray-scale display pictures). In the OLED light emitting device, electrons and holes are injected into a light emitting layer from a cathode and an anode, respectively, and are recombined in the light emitting layer to emit light. The temperature has a large influence on the OLED light emitting device. In a high-temperature reliability test, the light emitting layer in the OLED device is irreversibly changed easily, which easily causes a color shift and affects the display effect.

SUMMARY

[0005] The present disclosure is directed to at least one of the technical problems in the prior art, and provides a display panel and a display apparatus.

[0006] In a first aspect, embodiments of the present disclosure provide a display panel, including: a plurality of sub-pixel units and a voltage control module; wherein each sub-pixel unit includes: a light emitting device; and wherein the voltage control module is connected to an anode of the corresponding light emitting device, and is configured to control an anode voltage of the corresponding light emitting device, so that a ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes of each light emitting device is unchanged at different gray scales.

[0007] In some examples, the anode voltage is a pulse signal with a first voltage and a second voltage which are alternated; and a first voltage duration and a second voltage duration of the anode voltage are different in the plurality of sub-pixel units with different colors.

[0008] In some examples, the plurality of sub-pixel units include: a red sub-pixel unit, a green sub-pixel unit and a blue sub-pixel unit; in the red sub-pixel unit, the first voltage duration of the anode voltage is 2.9 to 3.1 times of the second voltage duration; in the green sub-pixel unit, the first voltage duration of the anode voltage is 0.9 to 1.1 times of the second voltage duration; and in the blue sub-pixel unit, the first voltage duration of the anode voltage is 1.2 to 1.4 times of the second voltage duration.

[0009] In some examples, the anode voltage is a pulse signal with a second voltage and a first voltage which are alternated; and a first voltage amplitude and a second voltage amplitude of the anode voltage are different in the plurality of sub-pixel units with different colors.

[0010] In some examples, the plurality of sub-pixel units include: a red sub-pixel unit, a green sub-pixel unit and a blue sub-pixel unit; in the red sub-pixel unit, the first voltage amplitude of the

anode voltage is 2.9 to 3.1 times of the second voltage amplitude; in the green sub-pixel unit, the first voltage amplitude of the anode voltage is 0.9 to 1.1 times of the second voltage amplitude; and in the blue sub-pixel unit, the first voltage amplitude of the anode voltage is 1.2 to 1.4 times of the second voltage amplitude.

[0011] In some examples, the anode voltage is a pulse signal with a second voltage and a first voltage which are alternated; and in the plurality of sub-pixel units with different colors, the first voltage and the second voltage of the anode voltage have the same duration and amplitude, and some light emitting devices are turned off.

[0012] In some examples, the plurality of sub-pixel units include: a red sub-pixel unit, a green sub-pixel unit and a blue sub-pixel unit; and the light emitting devices in some red sub-pixel units and some green sub-pixel units are turned off, or only the light emitting devices in some green sub-pixel units are turned off.

[0013] In some examples, the anode voltage is from a power voltage terminal and an initialization signal terminal.

[0014] In some examples, each light emitting device includes: an anode and a cathode opposite to each other; a hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a light emitting layer, a hole blocking layer and an electron transport layer between the anode and the cathode and along a direction from the anode to the cathode; each light emitting device further includes: an exciton blocking layer; and the exciton blocking layer is between the electron blocking layer and the light emitting layer.

[0015] In some examples, a material of the exciton blocking layer and a material of the electron blocking layer are mixed in the same layer.

[0016] In some examples, the electron blocking layer includes: a first electron blocking layer and a second electron blocking layer; and the second electron blocking layer is used as the exciton blocking layer.

[0017] In some examples, a material of the first electron blocking layer and a material of the second electron blocking layer are mixed in the same layer, and the first electron blocking layer and the second electron blocking layer are used as the exciton blocking layer.

[0018] In some examples, each light emitting device includes: an anode and a cathode opposite to each other; a hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a light emitting layer, a hole blocking layer and an electron transport layer between the anode and the cathode and along a direction from the anode to the cathode; each light emitting device further includes: an exciton blocking layer; and the exciton blocking layer is between the hole blocking layer and the light emitting layer.

[0019] In some examples, a material of the exciton blocking layer and a material of the hole blocking layer are mixed in the same layer.

[0020] In some examples, the hole blocking layer includes: a first hole blocking layer and a second hole blocking layer; and the second hole blocking layer is used as the exciton blocking layer.

[0021] In some examples, a material of the first hole blocking layer and a material of the second hole blocking layer are mixed in the same layer, and the first hole blocking layer and the second hole blocking layer are used as the exciton blocking layer.

[0022] In some examples, the light emitting layer includes: a first light emitting layer and a second light emitting layer; and one of the first emitting layer and the second light emitting layer is used as the exciton blocking layer.

[0023] In some examples, a material of the first light emitting layer and a material of the second light emitting layer are mixed in the same layer, and the first emitting layer and the second light emitting layer are used as the exciton blocking layer.

[0024] In some examples, the light emitting device includes: a red light emitting device, a green light emitting device, and a blue light emitting device; in the red light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 600:1; in the green light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 200:1; and in the blue light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a

hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 1:1000.

[0025] In some examples, in the red light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.6 eV to 5.7 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.3 eV to 2.2 eV; in the green light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.5 eV to 5.6 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.5 eV to 2.4 eV; in the blue light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.4 eV to 5.5 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.4 eV to 2.3 eV.

[0026] In some examples, each sub-pixel unit further includes: a pixel driving circuit and a buffer capacitor; and one terminal of the buffer capacitor is connected to the pixel driving circuit, and the other terminal of the buffer capacitor is connected to the anode of the light emitting device.

[0027] In some examples, the light emitting device includes: a red light emitting device, a green light emitting device, and a blue light emitting device; the buffer capacitor includes: a first buffer capacitor connected to the red light emitting device, a second buffer capacitor connected to the green light emitting device, and a third buffer capacitor connected to the blue light emitting device; a capacitance value of the third buffer capacitor is greater than that of the first buffer capacitor; and the capacitance value of the first buffer capacitor is greater than that of the second buffer capacitor.

[0028] In some examples, the display panel further includes: a plurality of detection modules; and the detection module is configured to detect at least one of a brightness, a gray scale or a temperature of a region where a corresponding sub-pixel unit is located.

[0029] In a second aspect, embodiments of the present disclosure provide a display apparatus, including the above display panel.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0030] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a structure of an exemplary pixel driving circuit.

[0031] FIG. 2 is a timing diagram of the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 1.

[0032] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a structure of another exemplary pixel driving circuit.

[0033] FIG. 4 is a timing diagram of the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 3.

[0034] FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a display panel according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0035] FIG. 6 is a graph illustrating brightness and a threshold voltage varying as a function of a temperature.

[0036] FIG. 7 is a graph illustrating brightness varying as a function of an anode voltage.

[0037] FIGS. 8a to 8c are timing diagrams of driving signals of light emitting devices of different colors according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0038] FIGS. 9a to 9c are timing diagrams of driving signals of light emitting devices of different colors according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0039] FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a first light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0040] FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a second light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0041] FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a third light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0042] FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a fourth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0043] FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a fifth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0044] FIG. **15** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a sixth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0045] FIG. **16** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a seventh light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0046] FIG. **17** is a schematic diagram of a structure of an eighth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0047] FIG. **18** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a ninth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0048] FIG. **19** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a tenth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0049] FIG. **20** is a schematic diagram of a structure of another display panel according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0050] FIG. **21** is a schematic diagram showing a comparison among capacitances of light emitting layers in light emitting devices of different colors.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0051] In order to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to better understand the technical solutions of the present disclosure, the present disclosure will be described in further detail with reference to the accompanying drawings and the detailed description.

[0052] Unless defined otherwise, technical or scientific terms used herein shall have the ordinary meaning as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present disclosure belongs. The terms “first”, “second”, and the like used in the present disclosure are not intended to indicate any order, quantity, or importance, but rather are used for distinguishing one element from another. Further, the term “a”, “an”, “the”, or the like used herein does not denote a limitation of quantity, but rather denotes the presence of at least one element. The term of “comprising”, “including”, or the like, means that the element or item preceding the term contains the element or item listed after the term and its equivalent, but does not exclude other elements or items. The term “connected”, “coupled”, or the like is not limited to physical or mechanical connections, but may include electrical connections, whether direct or indirect connections. The terms “upper”, “lower”, “left”, “right”, and the like are used only for indicating relative positional relationships, and when the absolute position of an object being described is changed, the relative positional relationships may also be changed accordingly.

[0053] Transistors used in the embodiments of the present disclosure may be thin film transistors or field effect transistors or other devices having the same characteristics. In the embodiments of the present disclosure, a drain electrode and a source electrode of each transistor may be interchangeable with each other, and therefore, the drain electrode and the source electrode of each transistor are indistinguishable in the embodiments of the present disclosure. Herein, only in order to distinguish two electrodes, except a control electrode (i.e., a gate electrode), of the transistor, one of the two electrodes is referred to as a drain electrode, and the other electrode is referred to as a source electrode. A thin film transistor used in the embodiments of the present disclosure may be an N-type transistor or a P-type transistor. In the embodiments of the present disclosure, when an N-type thin film transistor is used, a first electrode thereof may be a source electrode, and a second electrode thereof may be a drain electrode. In the following embodiments, as an example, the thin film transistor is an N-type transistor for description.

[0054] In the embodiments of the present disclosure, an operating level signal refers to a signal input to a control electrode of a transistor to control the transistor to be turned on; and a non-operating level signal refers to a signal input to a control electrode of a transistor to control the transistor to be turned off. For the N-type transistor, a high level signal is the operating level signal, and a low level signal is the non-operating level signal; for the P-type transistor, a low level signal is the operating level signal, and a high level signal is the non-operating level signal.

[0055] FIG. **1** is a schematic diagram of a structure of an exemplary pixel driving circuit. As shown

in FIG. 1, the pixel driving circuit includes: an initialization sub-circuit **101**, a driving transistor **T3**, a storage capacitor **C1**, a data writing sub-circuit **102**, and a light emitting control sub-circuit **103**. [0056] The initialization sub-circuit **101** includes: a first transistor **T1**, including a gate electrode connected to a reset signal terminal **Reset**, a source electrode connected to an initialization signal terminal **Vint**, and a drain electrode connected to a first node **N1**; the first node **N1** is a connection point of the initialization sub-circuit **101**, the gate electrode of the driving transistor **T3**, the storage capacitor **C1**, and the data writing sub-circuit **102**. The initialization sub-circuit **101** further includes: a seventh transistor **T7**, including a gate electrode connected to the reset signal terminal **Reset**, a source electrode connected to an initialization signal terminal **Vint**, and a drain electrode connected to an anode of a light emitting device **D**.

[0057] Optionally, the source electrodes of the first transistor **T1** and the seventh transistor **T7** may be connected to different initialization signal terminals **Vint**.

[0058] The data writing sub-circuit **102** includes: a fourth transistor **T4**, including a gate electrode connected to a scan signal terminal **Gate**, a source electrode connected to a data signal terminal **Data**, and a drain electrode connected to a source electrode of the driving transistor **T3**. The data writing sub-circuit **102** further includes: a second transistor **T2**, including a gate electrode connected to the scan signal terminal **Gate**, a source electrode connected to a drain electrode of the driving transistor **T3**, and a drain electrode connected to the first node **N1**.

[0059] The light emitting control sub-circuit **103** includes: a fifth transistor **T5** and/or a sixth transistor **T6**; the fifth transistor **T5** includes a gate electrode connected to the light emitting control signal terminal **EM**, a source electrode connected to a first power voltage terminal **VDD**, and a drain electrode connected to the source electrode of the driving transistor **T3**; the sixth transistor **T6** includes a gate electrode connected to the light emitting control signal terminal **EM**, a source electrode connected to the drain electrode of the driving transistor **T3**, and a drain electrode connected to the anode of the light emitting device **D**.

[0060] One terminal of the storage capacitor **C1** is connected to the first node **N1**, and the other terminal is connected to the first power voltage terminal **VDD**. The light emitting device **D** has the anode connected to the drain electrode of the sixth transistor **T6** and the drain electrode of the seventh transistor **T7**, and a second electrode (cathode) connected to a second power voltage terminal **VSS**. The first power voltage terminal **VDD** is a high level voltage terminal, and the second power voltage terminal **VSS** is a low level voltage terminal.

[0061] FIG. 2 is a timing diagram of the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 1. The operation of the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 1 will be described below in further detail with reference to the timing diagram shown in FIG. 2.

[0062] In a first stage, the reset signal terminal **Reset** is provided with a low level signal, the first transistor **T1** and the seventh transistor **T7** are turned on, a first initialization signal is input to the first node **N1** through the first transistor **T1**, and a second initialization signal is input to the anode of the light emitting device **D** through the seventh transistor **T7**, so as to initialize a voltage at the first node **N1** and a voltage at the anode of the light emitting device **D**, thereby preventing a voltage input in a previous frame of a display screen from affecting a current display screen.

[0063] In a second stage, the scan signal terminal **Gate** is provided with a low level signal, the second transistor **T2** and the fourth transistor **T4** are turned on, the gate electrode and the drain electrode of the driving transistor **T3** are short connected by the second transistor **T2**, a threshold voltage of the driving transistor **T3** may be read, and the threshold voltage and a data signal are input to the first node **N1**, so that input of the data signal and compensation of the threshold voltage are achieved. The storage capacitor **C1** may store the voltage at the first node **N1**.

[0064] In a third stage, the light emitting control signal terminal **EM** is provided with a low level signal, the fifth transistor **T5** and the sixth transistor **T6** are turned on, the first power voltage terminal **VDD** and the second power voltage terminal **VSS** form a current loop through the light emitting device **D**, which may provide a driving current for the light emitting device **D**, so that the

light emitting device D emits light, and the degree of turning on the driving transistor T3 may be adjusted by controlling a gray scale voltage of a data signal, so as to adjust the brightness of the light emitting device D.

[0065] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a structure of another exemplary pixel driving circuit. The pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 3 is different from the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 1 in that in the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 3, the gate electrode of the first transistor T7 is connected to the scan signal terminal Gate, the source electrode of the first transistor T7 is connected to the initialization signal terminal Vinit, and the drain electrode of the first transistor T7 is connected to the anode of the light emitting device D. FIG. 4 is a timing diagram of the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 3. In the timing diagram shown in FIG. 4, the initialization signal provided by the initialization signal terminal Vinit is not a constant low voltage signal, but is a pulse signal with a first voltage and a second voltage which are alternated. Specifically, the first voltage may be a low voltage, and the second voltage may be a high voltage. For example, the low voltage may be a negative voltage, and the high voltage may be a positive voltage. The low voltage and the high voltage have a same duration and a same amplitude. The object is not only to initialize an anode voltage (a voltage at the anode) of the light emitting device D, but also to compensate the anode voltage of the light emitting device D, to improve the image quality of the display screen.

[0066] With the increasing use scenes of display products, different environments and different temperatures have increasingly large influence on display pictures, and users have also increasingly strict requirements on the display pictures (particularly low-gray-scale display pictures). In the OLED light emitting device, electrons and holes are injected into a light emitting layer from a cathode and an anode, respectively, and are recombined in the light emitting layer to emit light. The temperature has a large influence on the OLED light emitting device. In a high-temperature reliability test, the light emitting layer in the OLED device is irreversibly changed easily. When the pixel driving circuit is driven by using the timing as shown in FIG. 2, the compensation effect of the initialization signal on the anode voltage is not enough to meet a display requirement, which easily causes a color shift and affects the display effect.

[0067] In order to solve at least one of the above technical problems, embodiments of the present disclosure provide a display panel and a display apparatus, and the display panel and the display apparatus provided by embodiments of the present disclosure will be described in further detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings and the

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0068] FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a display panel according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 5, the display panel includes: a plurality of sub-pixel units 501, a voltage control module 502; each sub-pixel unit 501 includes: a light emitting device D; the voltage control module 502 is connected to an anode of the corresponding light emitting device D, and is configured to control an anode voltage of the corresponding light emitting device D, so that a ratio of (the number of) electrons to (the number of) holes of each light emitting device D is unchanged at different gray scales. For example: the ratio of electrons to holes of each light emitting device D is constant at each of high, medium, and low gray scales, such as electron: hole =1:1. For example: 256 gray scale values are included in the whole gray scale range for description as an example, specifically, the gray scale values may be 0 to 255 gray scale values, which may be divided into three gray scale intervals, wherein the first gray scale interval is a low gray scale interval (e.g., in a range of 0 to 75), the second gray scale interval may be a medium gray scale interval (e.g., in a range of 76 to 150), and the third gray scale interval may be a high gray scale interval (e.g., in a range of 151 to 255). Alternatively, for example: 256 gray scale values are included in the whole gray scale range for description, specifically, the gray scale values may be 0 to 255 gray scale values, which may be divided into two gray scale intervals, wherein the first gray scale interval is a low gray scale interval (e.g., in a range of 0 to 128), the second gray scale interval may be a high gray scale interval (e.g., in a range of 129 to 255). Of course, the present

disclosure is not limited thereto, other division methods are possible.

[0069] Each sub-pixel unit **501** may include: the light emitting device D, and may further include a pixel driving circuit for driving the light emitting device D to emit light. The pixel driving circuit may be the same as the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. 3, and may provide the anode voltage to the anode of the light emitting device D, so that a driving current is formed between the anode and the cathode of the light emitting device D, and the light emitting device D emits light.

[0070] As shown in FIG. 5, the display panel may further include: a plurality of detection modules **503**. Specifically, each detection module **503** may be a gray level detection module configured to detect a gray level of a region where the corresponding sub-pixel unit **501** is located, or each detection module **503** may be a brightness detection module configured to detect a brightness of the region where the corresponding sub-pixel unit **501** is located, or each detection module may be a temperature detection module configured to detect a temperature of the region where the corresponding sub-pixel unit **501** is located. Optionally, each detection module is configured to detect at least one of the brightness, the gray scale or the temperature of the region where the corresponding sub-pixel unit is located. For example: each detection module **503** may acquire an image of each sub-pixel or a display substrate through an image collector, such as a camera, to acquire a corresponding gray scale. Alternatively, each detection module **503** may acquire a corresponding brightness of each sub-pixel or the display substrate through the image collector, such as the camera. Alternatively, each detection module **503** may further include a temperature sensor, the temperature of each sub-pixel or the display substrate may be acquired by the temperature sensor, and a correspondence between the temperature and the brightness may be acquired.

[0071] The voltage control module **502** may control the anode voltage of the corresponding light emitting device D according to detection information of the corresponding sub-pixel unit **501** provided by the detection module **503**. For example: the voltage control module **502** may control the anode voltage of the corresponding light emitting device D according to the detection information of the corresponding sub-pixel unit **501** provided by the detection module, such as the brightness or the gray scale, or a correspondence between the gray scale and the brightness, or the correspondence between the temperature and the brightness.

[0072] Optionally, at least one of the voltage control module **502** and the detection module **503** may be disposed on the display panel or integrated in a driving chip of the display panel. For example: the driving chip may be disposed on a printed circuit board or a flexible circuit board.

[0073] FIG. 6 is a graph illustrating brightness and a threshold voltage varying as a function of a temperature. It can be seen that, as the temperature increases, the threshold voltage of the driving transistor gradually decreases, the brightness of the light emitting device D gradually increases, and the brightness of each light emitting device D in the high-temperature reliability test is significantly different from that in the normal temperature environment. FIG. 7 is a graph illustrating brightness varying as a function of an anode voltage. It can be seen that the brightness of the light emitting device D is mainly determined by the anode voltage.

[0074] In the display panel provided by the embodiments of the present disclosure, the anode voltage of the light emitting device D may be directly adjusted by the voltage control module **502**, to adjust the number of electrons and the number of holes in the light emitting device D, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other at the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of a threshold voltage or a recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0075] In some embodiments, the anode voltage is a pulse signal with a first voltage and a second voltage which are alternated; as for the sub-pixel units **501** with different colors, ratios of first

voltage durations to second voltage durations of the anode voltages are different.

[0076] It should be noted that the first voltage may be a low voltage, and the second voltage may be a high voltage, for example, the low voltage may be a negative voltage, and the high voltage may be a positive voltage, where the duration of the low voltage is different from that of the high voltage. In the driving signal, a power voltage signal at a high level voltage terminal is generally a constant high voltage, which does not change with the external environment, and therefore, the anode voltage of the light emitting device D is mainly determined by the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit. In the following description, the anode voltage may mainly refer to the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit, and the adjustment for timing of the anode voltage is only the adjustment for timing of the initialization signal.

[0077] In a specific example, the duration of the low level voltage is longer, and the duration of the high level voltage is shorter. The number of electrons and the number of holes in the light emitting device D may be adjusted by controlling the duration of the low voltage and the duration of the high voltage of the anode voltage, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of a threshold voltage or a recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0078] In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 3, the anode voltage is provided by a power voltage terminal and the initialization signal terminal Vinit. The power voltage terminal may be the first power voltage terminal VDD, i.e., the high level voltage terminal, which is input to the anode of the light emitting device D together with the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit, to provide the anode voltage. FIGS. 8a to 8c are timing diagrams of driving signals of light emitting devices of different colors according to embodiments of the present disclosure. Only the timing of the initialization signal in the driving signals is different from that in FIG. 4, and the timings of other driving signals are the same as those in FIG. 4. FIGS. 8a to 8c only show the timings of the light emitting control signal at the light emitting control signal terminal EM and the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit.

[0079] Optionally, the timing or a voltage amplitude of the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit may be adjusted by the voltage control module, so that the ratio of the number of holes to the number of electrons of each light emitting device D (e.g., R/G/B, that is, a red light emitting device or a green light emitting device or a blue light emitting device) of each sub-pixel unit 501 is kept unchanged in different gray scales of the display panel.

[0080] As shown in FIG. 8a, in the red sub-pixel unit, in which the color of the light emitting device D is red, and a low voltage duration is 2.9 to 3.1 times (preferably 3 times) a high voltage duration of the anode voltage of the red light emitting device. The number of electrons and the number of holes in the red light emitting device may be adjusted, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the red light emitting device is not affected by the temperature. For example: in the low gray scale or the high gray scale, specifically, the low voltage duration may be 3 H, and the high voltage duration is 1 H, where 1 H is a time for refreshing the display picture once, which is related to a refresh rate of the display panel. For example, the refresh rate is 60 seconds, and 1 H is 1/60 seconds.

[0081] As shown in FIG. 8b, in the green sub-pixel unit, in which the color of the light emitting device D is green, and a low voltage duration is 0.9 to 1.1 times a high voltage duration of the anode voltage of the green light emitting device (preferably 1 times, that is, the low voltage duration is the same as the high voltage duration of the anode voltage of the green light emitting

device). The number of electrons and the number of holes in the green light emitting device are not substantially affected by the temperature, and thus the anode voltage may be kept unchanged. For example: in the low gray scale or the high gray scale, specifically, the low voltage duration may be 1 H, and the high voltage duration may be 1 H.

[0082] As shown in FIG. 8c, in the blue sub-pixel unit, in which the color of the light emitting device D is blue, and a low voltage duration is 1.2 to 1.4 times (preferably 1.3 times) a high voltage duration of the anode voltage of the blue light emitting device. The number of electrons and the number of holes in the blue light emitting device may be adjusted, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the blue light emitting device is not affected by the temperature. For example: in the low gray scale or the high gray scale, specifically, the low voltage duration may be 1.3 H, and the high voltage duration is 1 H.

[0083] In practical application, the low voltage duration is 3 times the high voltage duration of the initialization signal in the red sub-pixel, the low voltage duration is the same as the high voltage duration of the initialization signal in the green sub-pixel, and the low voltage duration is 1.3 times the high voltage duration of the initialization signal in the blue sub-pixel, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the red light emitting device, the green light emitting device and the blue light emitting device is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of a threshold voltage or a recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0084] In some embodiments, the anode voltage is the pulse signal with the second voltage and the first voltage which are alternated; in the sub-pixel units with different colors, a first voltage amplitude and a second voltage amplitude of the anode voltage are different.

[0085] It should be noted that the first voltage may be a low voltage, and the second voltage may be a high voltage, where the amplitude of the low voltage is different from amplitude of the high voltage. In the driving signal, the power voltage signal at the high level voltage terminal is generally the constant high voltage, which does not change with the external environment, and therefore, the anode voltage of the light emitting device D is mainly determined by the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit. In the following description, the anode voltage may mainly refer to the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit, and the adjustment for the timing of the anode voltage is only the adjustment for the timing of the initialization signal.

[0086] In a specific example, the amplitude of the low level voltage is larger, the amplitude of the high level voltage is smaller. The amplitude here is an absolute value of a voltage value of the high voltage or the low voltage. The number of electrons and the number of holes in the light emitting device D may be adjusted by controlling the amplitude of the low voltage and the amplitude of the high voltage of the anode voltage, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of a threshold voltage or a recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0087] In some embodiments, FIGS. 9a to 9c are timing diagrams of driving signals of light emitting devices of different colors according to embodiments of the present disclosure. Only the timing of the initialization signal in the driving signals is different from that in FIG. 4, and the timings of other driving signals are the same as those in FIG. 4. FIGS. 9a to 9c only show the

timings of the light emitting control signal at the light emitting control signal terminal EM and the initialization signal at the initialization signal terminal Vinit.

[0088] As shown in FIG. 9a, in the red sub-pixel unit, in which the color of the light emitting device D is red, and a low voltage amplitude is 2.9 to 3.1 times (preferably 3 times) a high voltage amplitude of the anode voltage of the red light emitting device. The number of electrons and the number of holes in the red light emitting device may be adjusted, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the red light emitting device is not affected by the temperature. For example: in the low gray scale or the high gray scale, specifically, the low voltage amplitude may be 9V, i.e., -9V, and the high voltage amplitude may be 3V, i.e., +3V.

[0089] As shown in FIG. 9b, in the green sub-pixel unit, in which the color of the light emitting device D is green, and a low voltage amplitude is 0.9 to 1.1 times a high voltage amplitude of the anode voltage of the green light emitting device (preferably 1 times, that is, the low voltage amplitude is the same as the high voltage amplitude of the anode voltage of the green light emitting device). The number of electrons and the number of holes in the green light emitting device are not substantially affected by the temperature, and thus the anode voltage may be kept unchanged. For example: in the low gray scale or the high gray scale, specifically, the low voltage amplitude may be 3V, i.e., -3V, and the high voltage amplitude may be 3V, i.e., +3V.

[0090] As shown in FIG. 9c, in the blue sub-pixel unit, in which the color of the light emitting device D is blue, and a low voltage amplitude is 1.2 to 1.4 times (preferably 1.3 times) a high voltage amplitude of the anode voltage of the blue light emitting device. The number of electrons and the number of holes in the blue light emitting device may be adjusted, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the blue light emitting device is not affected by the temperature. For example: in the low gray scale or the high gray scale, specifically, the low voltage amplitude may be 3.9V, i.e., -3.9V, and the high voltage amplitude may be 3V, i.e., +3V.

[0091] In practical application, the low voltage amplitude is 3 times the high voltage amplitude of the initialization signal in the red sub-pixel, the low voltage amplitude is the same as the high voltage amplitude of the initialization signal in the green sub-pixel, and the low voltage amplitude is 1.3 times the high voltage amplitude of the initialization signal in the blue sub-pixel, so that the number of electrons and the number of holes are equal to each other in the same time, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes under different voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the red light emitting device, the green light emitting device and the blue light emitting device is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of a threshold voltage or a recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0092] In some embodiments, the anode voltage is a pulse signal with a first voltage and a second voltage which are alternated; in the sub-pixel units with different colors, the first voltage and the second voltage of the anode voltage have the same duration and amplitude, and some light emitting devices D are turned off.

[0093] In the high-temperature reliability test, the probability of occurrence of the yellow color shift and the green color shift is higher. The yellow color shift is caused by excessive brightness of the red emitting device in the red sub-pixel unit and the green emitting device in the green sub-pixel unit. In practical application, the red light emitting devices in some red sub-pixel units and the green light emitting devices in some green sub-pixel units may be turned off, so that the brightness of the red sub-pixel units and the green sub-pixel units in a part of the region of the display panel can be reduced, the yellow color shift is avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be

improved. Specifically, a proportion of the turned off red light emitting devices and a proportion of the turned off green light emitting devices may be set according to actual needs. When the yellow color shift is serious, more red light emitting devices and more green light emitting devices may be turned off. For example, the number of the turned off red light emitting devices and the turned off green light emitting devices may be 80% of the total number of the light emitting devices in the region. When the yellow color shift is not serious, less red light emitting devices and less green light emitting devices may be turned off. For example, the number of the turned off red light emitting devices and the turned off green light emitting devices may be 20% of the total number of the light emitting devices in the region.

[0094] The green color shift is caused by excessive brightness of the green emitting device in the green sub-pixel unit. In practical application, the green light emitting devices in some green sub-pixel units may be turned off, so that the brightness of the green sub-pixel units in a part of the region of the display panel can be reduced, the green color shift is avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved. Specifically, a proportion of the turned off green light emitting devices may be set according to actual needs. When the green color shift is serious, more green light emitting devices may be turned off. For example, the number of the turned off green light emitting devices may be 80% of the total number of the light emitting devices in the region. When the green color shift is not serious, less green light emitting devices may be turned off. For example, the number of the turned off green light emitting devices may be 20% of the total number of the light emitting devices in the region.

[0095] FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a first light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 10, the light emitting device D includes: an anode **5011** and a cathode **5012** opposite to each other, a hole transport layer **5013**, an electron blocking layer **5014**, a light emitting layer **5015**, a hole blocking layer **5016**, and an electron transport layer **5017** which are provided between the anode **5011** and the cathode **5012** in a direction from the anode **5011** to the cathode **5012**; the light emitting device D further includes: an exciton blocking layer **5018**; the exciton blocking layer **5018** is located between the electron blocking layer **5014** and the light emitting layer **5015**.

[0096] The exciton blocking layer **5018** is provided between the electron blocking layer **5014** and the light emitting layer **5015** in the light emitting device D, and an energy level difference between the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the electron blocking layer **5014** is larger than 0.3 eV, so that an interface capacitor may be formed between the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the electron blocking layer **5014**, the number of holes/carriers may be controlled, and then the recombination center is fixed. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of the recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0097] FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a second light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 11, a material of the exciton blocking layer **5018** and a material of the electron blocking layer **5014** are mixed in the same layer.

[0098] The material of the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the material of the electron blocking layer **5014** may be pre-mixed, and then the mixed materials are formed in the same layer through a one-time film forming process, so that the film forming steps can be reduced, and the manufacturing cost can be saved.

[0099] FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of a structure of a third light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 12, the electron blocking layer **5014** includes: a first electron blocking layer **5014a** and a second electron blocking layer **5014b**; the second electron blocking layer **5014b** is further used as the exciton blocking layer **5018**.

[0100] The electron blocking layer **5014** may be formed using a multi-layer structure, such as a two-layer structure of the first electron blocking layer **5014a** and the second electron blocking layer

5014b. The first electron blocking layer **5014a** and the second electron blocking layer **5014b** may be made of different materials, so that an interface capacitor is formed between the first electron blocking layer **5014a** and the second electron blocking layer **5014b**, the number of holes/carriers may be controlled, and then the recombination center is fixed. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of the recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved. [0101] FIG. **13** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a fourth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **13**, a material of the first electron blocking layer **5014a** and a material of the second electron blocking layer **5014b** are mixed in the same layer, and the first electron blocking layer **5014a** and the second electron blocking layer **5014b** are further used as the exciton blocking layer **5018**.

[0102] The material of the first electron blocking layer **5014a** and the material of the second electron blocking layer **5014b** may be pre-mixed, and then the mixed materials are formed in the same layer through a one-time film forming process, so that the film forming steps can be reduced, and the process cost can be saved.

[0103] FIG. **14** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a fifth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **14**, the light emitting device D includes: an anode **5011** and a cathode **5012** opposite to each other, a hole transport layer **5013**, an electron blocking layer **5014**, a light emitting layer **5015**, a hole blocking layer **5016**, and an electron transport layer **5017** which are provided between the anode **5011** and the cathode **5012** in a direction from the anode **5011** to the cathode **5012**; the light emitting device D further includes: an exciton blocking layer **5018**; the exciton blocking layer **5018** is located between the hole blocking layer **5016** and the light emitting layer **5015**.

[0104] The exciton blocking layer **5018** is provided between the hole blocking layer **5016** and the light emitting layer **5015** in the light emitting device D, and an energy level difference between the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the hole blocking layer **5016** is larger than 0.3 eV, so that an interface capacitor is formed between the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the hole blocking layer **5016**, the number of holes/carriers may be controlled, and then the recombination center is fixed. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of the recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0105] FIG. **15** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a sixth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **15**, a material of the exciton blocking layer **5018** and a material of the hole blocking layer **5016** are mixed in the same layer.

[0106] The material of the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the material of the hole blocking layer **5016** may be pre-mixed, and then the mixed materials are formed in the same layer through a one-time film forming process, so that the film forming steps can be reduced, and the process cost can be saved.

[0107] FIG. **16** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a seventh light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **16**, the hole blocking layer **5016** includes: a first hole blocking layer **5016a** and a second hole blocking layer **5016b**; the second hole blocking layer **5016b** is further used as the exciton blocking layer **5018**.

[0108] The hole blocking layer **5016** may be formed using a multi-layer structure, such as a two-layer structure of the first hole blocking layer **5016a** and the second hole blocking layer **5016b**. The materials of the first hole blocking layer **5016a** and the second hole blocking layer **5016b** may be different, so that an interface capacitor is formed between the first hole blocking layer **5016a** and the second hole blocking layer **5016b**, the number of holes/carriers may be controlled, and then the recombination center is fixed. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting

device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of the recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0109] FIG. **17** is a schematic diagram of a structure of an eighth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **17**, a material of the first hole blocking layer **5016a** and a material of the second hole blocking layer **5016b** are mixed in the same layer, and the first hole blocking layer **5016a** and the second hole blocking layer **5016b** are further used as the exciton blocking layer **5018**.

[0110] The material of the first hole blocking layer **5016a** and the material of the second hole blocking layer **5016b** may be pre-mixed, and then the mixed materials are formed in the same layer through a one-time film forming process, so that the film forming steps can be reduced, and the process cost can be saved.

[0111] FIG. **18** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a ninth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **18**, the light emitting layer **5015** includes: a first light emitting layer **5015a** and a second light emitting layer **5015b**; one of the first light emitting layer **5015a** and the second light emitting layer **5015b** is further used as the exciton blocking layer **5018**.

[0112] The light emitting layer **5015** may be formed using a multi-layer structure, such as a two-layer structure of the first light emitting layer **5015a** and the second light emitting layer **5015b**. The first light emitting layer **5015a** and the second light emitting layer **5015b** may be different, so that an interface capacitor is formed between the first light emitting layer **5015a** and the second light emitting layer **5015b**, the number of holes/carriers may be controlled, and then the recombination center is fixed. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of the recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0113] FIG. **19** is a schematic diagram of a structure of a tenth light emitting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **19**, a material of the first light emitting layer **5015a** and a material of the second light emitting layer **5015b** are mixed in the same layer, and the first light emitting layer **5015a** and the second light emitting layer **5015b** are further used as the exciton blocking layer **5018**.

[0114] The material of the first light emitting layer **5015a** and the material of the second light emitting layer **5015b** may be pre-mixed, and then the mixed materials may be formed in the same layer through a one-time film forming process, so that the film forming steps can be reduced, and the process cost can be saved.

[0115] In some embodiments, the light emitting device D includes: the red light emitting device, the green light emitting device, and the blue light emitting device; in the red light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of the material of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is 600:1; in the green light emitting device, the ratio of the electron mobility to the hole mobility of the material of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is 200:1; in the blue light emitting device, the ratio of the electron mobility to the hole mobility of the material of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is 1:1000.

[0116] In the red light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer **5018** may be preferably made of an electron material with the ratio of the electron mobility to the hole mobility of about 600:1, so that it can be ensured that the recombination center of the red light emitting device is fixed, and that the brightness of the red light emitting device is not affected by the temperature. In the green light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer **5018** may be preferably made of an electron material with the ratio of the electron mobility to the hole mobility of about 200:1, so that it can be ensured that the recombination center of the green light emitting device is fixed, and that the brightness of the green light emitting device is not affected by the temperature. In the blue light

emitting device, the exciton blocking layer **5018** may be preferably made of a hole material with the ratio of the electron mobility to the hole mobility of about 1:1000, so that it can be ensured that the recombination center of the blue light emitting device is fixed, and that the brightness of the blue light emitting device is not affected by the temperature.

[0117] In some embodiments, the highest occupied molecular orbital level of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is in a range of 5.6 eV to 5.7 eV and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is in a range of 2.3 eV to 2.2 eV in the red light emitting device. In this way, it can be ensured that the matching between energy levels of the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the adjacent electron blocking layer **5014** and the light emitting layer **5015** in the red light emitting device, thereby ensuring the hole transport.

[0118] The highest occupied molecular orbital level of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is in a range of 5.6 eV to 5.7 eV and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is in a range of 2.5 eV to 2.4 eV in the green light emitting device. In this way, it can be ensured that the matching between energy levels of the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the adjacent electron blocking layer **5014** and the light emitting layer **5015** in the green light emitting device, thereby ensuring the hole transport.

[0119] The highest occupied molecular orbital level of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is in a range of 5.4 eV to 5.5 eV and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level of the exciton blocking layer **5018** is in a range of 2.4 eV to 2.3 eV in the blue light emitting device. In this way, it can be ensured that the matching between energy levels of the exciton blocking layer **5018** and the adjacent electron blocking layer **5014** and the light emitting layer **5015** in the blue light emitting device, thereby ensuring the hole transport.

[0120] FIG. **20** is a schematic diagram of a structure of another display panel according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **20**, each sub-pixel unit **501** in the display panel includes: a light emitting device D, a pixel driving circuit and a buffer capacitor C2, wherein one terminal of the buffer capacitor C2 is connected to the pixel driving circuit, and the other terminal of the buffer capacitor C2 is connected to an anode of the light emitting device D. The pixel driving circuit in the pixel unit **501** shown in FIG. **20** may be the same as the pixel driving circuit shown in FIG. **3**, the buffer capacitor C2 is provided in the pixel driving circuit in the pixel unit **501** shown in FIG. **20**. The hole mobility is greater than the electron mobility at a low voltage, the buffer capacitor C2 may regulate the number of holes on both sides of the light emitting device D, and the buffer capacitor C2 is turned on at a high voltage, so that the number of holes passing through the light emitting device D is increased, and the influence of the potential barrier of the light emitting device D is decreased, and thus the number of electrons passing through the light emitting device D is increased, and the ratio of the number of electrons to the number of holes passing through the light emitting device D at high and low voltages is kept unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of a recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0121] Optionally, one terminal of the buffer capacitor C2 is connected to the drain electrode of the seventh transistor, and the other terminal is connected to the anode of the light emitting device D.

[0122] Optionally, one terminal of the buffer capacitor C2 is connected to the drain electrode of the sixth transistor, and the other terminal is connected to the anode of the light emitting device D.

[0123] Specifically, the light emitting device D includes: the red light emitting device, the green light emitting device, and the blue light emitting device; the buffer capacitor C2 includes: a first buffer capacitor connected to the red light emitting device, a second buffer capacitor connected to the green light emitting device and a third buffer capacitor connected to the blue light emitting device. FIG. **21** is a schematic diagram showing a comparison of capacitances of light emitting layers in light emitting devices of different colors. As shown in FIG. **21**, a capacitance of the light

emitting layer in the green light emitting device is greater than that in the red light emitting device, and a capacitance of the light emitting layer in the red light emitting device is greater than that in the blue light emitting device, and a magnitude of the buffer capacitor may be set to be inversely proportional to the capacitor of the light emitting layer of the corresponding pixel. For example: a capacitance value of the third buffer capacitor may be set to be greater than that of the first buffer capacitor, which is in turn greater than that of the second buffer capacitor, so that it can be ensured that the ratio of the number of the electrons to the number of the holes of the light emitting devices of different colors is unchanged. In this way, it can be ensured that the brightness of the light emitting device D is not affected by the temperature, the color shift problem, which is caused by a change of a recombination center due to the high-temperature reliability test for the display panel, can be avoided, and the display effect of the display panel can be improved.

[0124] In a second aspect, embodiments of the present disclosure provide a display apparatus, where the display apparatus includes a plurality of display panels provided in any of the above embodiments, and the display apparatus may specifically be: any product or component with a display function, such as a mobile phone, a tablet computer, a television, a display, a notebook computer, a digital photo frame, a navigator, etc., and the implementation principle and the beneficial effect of are the same as those of the display panel, and are not described herein again.

[0125] It should be understood that the above embodiments are merely exemplary embodiments adopted to explain the principles of the present disclosure, and the present disclosure is not limited thereto. It will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure, and such changes and modifications also fall within the scope of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. A display panel, comprising a plurality of sub-pixel units; wherein the plurality of sub-pixel units comprise a plurality of light emitting devices, respectively; each of the plurality of light emitting devices comprises: an anode and a cathode opposite to each other; a hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a light emitting layer, a hole blocking layer and an electron transport layer between the anode and the cathode and sequentially arranged along a direction from the anode to the cathode; and the light emitting device further comprises: an exciton blocking layer; the exciton blocking layer is adjacent to the light emitting layer at one side; and an interface capacitor is formed between the exciton blocking layer and a layer which is adjacent to the exciton blocking layer at the other side of the exciton blocking layer away from the light emitting layer.
2. The display panel according to claim 1, wherein the exciton blocking layer is between the hole transport layer and the light emitting layer; and the interface capacitor is formed between the exciton blocking layer and the electron blocking layer.
3. The display panel according to claim 2, wherein an energy level difference between the exciton blocking layer and the electron blocking layer is larger than 0.3 eV.
4. The display panel according to claim 2, wherein a material of the exciton blocking layer and a material of the electron blocking layer are mixed in a same layer.
5. The display panel according to claim 2, wherein the electron blocking layer comprises: a first electron blocking sub-layer and a second electron blocking sub-layer; the second electron blocking sub-layer is arranged at a side of the first electron blocking sub-layer close to the light emitting layer; and the second electron blocking sub-layer is used as the exciton blocking layer.
6. The display panel according to claim 2, wherein the electron blocking layer comprises: a first electron blocking sub-layer and a second electron blocking sub-layer; the second electron blocking sub-layer is used as the exciton blocking layer; and a material of the first electron blocking sub-layer and a material of the second electron blocking sub-layer are mixed in a same layer.
7. The display panel according to claim 2, wherein the light emitting devices comprise: a red light

emitting device, a green light emitting device, and a blue light emitting device; in the red light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 600:1; in the green light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 200:1; and in the blue light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 1:1000.

8. The display panel according to claim 7, wherein in the red light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.6 eV to 5.7 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.3 eV to 2.2 eV; in the green light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.5 eV to 5.6 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.5 eV to 2.4 eV; and in the blue light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.4 eV to 5.5 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.4 eV to 2.3 eV.

9. The display panel according to claim 1, wherein the exciton blocking layer is between the electron transport layer and the light emitting layer; and the interface capacitor is formed between the exciton blocking layer and the hole blocking layer.

10. The display panel according to claim 9, wherein an energy level difference between the exciton blocking layer and the hole blocking layer is larger than 0.3 eV.

11. The display panel according to claim 9, wherein a material of the exciton blocking layer and a material of the hole blocking layer are mixed in a same layer.

12. The display panel according to claim 9, wherein the hole blocking layer comprises: a first hole blocking sub-layer and a second hole blocking sub-layer; the second hole blocking sub-layer is arranged at a side of the first hole blocking sub-layer close to the light emitting layer; and the second hole blocking sub-layer is used as the exciton blocking layer.

13. The display panel according to claim 9, wherein the hole blocking layer comprises: a first hole blocking sub-layer and a second hole blocking sub-layer; the second hole blocking sub-layer is used as the exciton blocking layer; and a material of the first hole blocking sub-layer and a material of the second hole blocking sub-layer are mixed in a same layer.

14. The display panel according to claim 9, wherein the light emitting devices comprise: a red light emitting device, a green light emitting device, and a blue light emitting device; in the red light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 600:1; in the green light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 200:1; and in the blue light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 1:1000.

15. The display panel according to claim 14, wherein in the red light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.6 eV to 5.7 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.3 eV to 2.2 eV; in the green light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.5 eV to 5.6 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.5 eV to 2.4 eV; and in the blue light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.4 eV to 5.5 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.4 eV to 2.3 eV.

16. The display panel according to claim 1, wherein the light emitting layer comprises: a first light emitting sub-layer and a second light emitting sub-layer, and one of the first light emitting sub-layer and the second light emitting sub-layer is used as the exciton blocking layer; and a material of the first emitting sub-layer and a material of the second light emitting sub-layer are different from each other, and an interface capacitor is formed between the first light emitting sub-layer and the second light emitting sub-layer.

17. The display panel according to claim 16, wherein the material of the first light emitting sub-layer and the material of the second light emitting sub-layer are mixed in a same layer.

18. The display panel according to claim 16, wherein the first light emitting sub-layer is arranged between the second light emitting sub-layer and one of the electron blocking layer and the hole blocking layer.

19. The display panel according to claim 16, wherein the light emitting devices comprise: a red light emitting device, a green light emitting device, and a blue light emitting device; in the red light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 600:1; in the green light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 200:1; in the blue light emitting device, a ratio of an electron mobility to a hole mobility of a material of the exciton blocking layer is 1:1000; in the red light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.6 eV to 5.7 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.3 eV to 2.2 eV; in the green light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.5 eV to 5.6 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.5 eV to 2.4 eV; and in the blue light emitting device, the exciton blocking layer has a highest occupied molecular orbital level in a range of 5.4 eV to 5.5 eV and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital level in a range of 2.4 eV to 2.3 eV.

20. A display apparatus, comprising the display panel according to claim 1.
