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Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display (OLED) device.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] OLED devices are self-emissive display devices including an anode, a cathode, and an organic light emission layer disposed between the cathode and the anode. When a voltage is applied to an OLED device, electrons injected from the cathode and holes injected from the anode are recombined within the organic light emission layer, thereby generating light. OLED devices can be designed to be light and thin as compared with cathode ray tubes (CRTs) or liquid crystal displays (LCDs), and are receiving attention as next-generation display devices because of their wide viewing angle, fast response speed, low power consumption, etc.

[0003] In full-color OLED devices, pixels provide different luminous efficiencies according to the colors displayed by the pixels. In other words, a green light emitting material has higher luminous efficiency than a red light emitting material and a blue light emitting material. The red light emitting material has higher luminous efficiency than the blue light emitting material. Thus, a lot of effort has been devoted to obtaining maximal efficiency and maximal brightness of OLEDs by controlling the thicknesses of organic films.

[0004] However, fine metal masks are needed to form organic films having different thicknesses within pixels. This process is complicated, and defects such as stains or blind spots are often generated as a result, leading to a decrease in the yield of OLED devices manufactured using such a process.

[0005] US 2005/0140277 discloses forming first and second auxiliary electrode layers having different etching rates by forming a first amorphous ITO layer, forming a second amorphous ITO layer and crystallizing the second layer to form a polycrystalline ITO layer.

[0006] US 2005/077816 discloses a device in which a resonance structure is formed in the electrode layer beneath the light emitting layer.

[0007] EP 1 722 604 discloses a method of forming a resonance structure using IZO and ITO layers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] An aspect of an embodiment of the present invention is directed toward an organic light emitting display (OLED) device having a resonance structure for improving productivity and production yield.

[0009] According to an embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an organic light emitting display

(OLED) device having an organic light emission unit, the organic light emission unit comprising a first electrode layer on a substrate, a second electrode layer on the first electrode layer, and an organic layer between the first electrode layer and the second electrode layer, the OLED device comprising a first auxiliary electrode layer between the organic layer and the first electrode layer, wherein:

the organic light emission unit is divided into a first pixel unit, a second pixel unit, and a third pixel unit; each of at least two of the first, second, and third pixel units comprises a second auxiliary electrode layer between the organic layer and the first auxiliary electrode layer; and the second auxiliary electrode layers of the at least two of the first, second, and third pixel units respectively have different thicknesses, so that light beams emitted from the first, second and third pixel units can be provided with a resonance effect; wherein the first auxiliary electrode layer comprises ITO, and each of the second auxiliary electrode layers comprises AZO.

[0010] The first pixel unit, the second pixel unit, and the third pixel unit may emit light of different colors respectively.

[0011] The first pixel unit may emit red light, the second pixel unit may emit green light, and the third pixel unit may emit blue light.

[0012] The thickness of the second auxiliary electrode layer of the second pixel unit may be less than the thickness of the second auxiliary electrode layer of the first pixel unit and greater than the thickness of the second auxiliary electrode layer of the third pixel unit.

[0013] In one embodiment, the third pixel unit does not have a second auxiliary electrode layer.

[0014] The first electrode layer may include reflective metal, and the second electrode layer may comprise semi-transparent metal.

[0015] The first electrode layer may include semi-transparent metal, and the second electrode layer may comprise reflective metal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a top emission organic light emitting display (OLED) device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic light emission unit of the top emission OLED device illustrated in FIG. 1, according to an embod-

iment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic light emission unit of a bottom emission OLED device according to another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic light emission unit of a bottom emission OLED device according to another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] In the following detailed description, only certain embodiments of the present invention are shown and described, by way of illustration. As those skilled in the art would recognize, the invention may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Also, in the context of the present application, when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the another element or be indirectly on the another element with one or more intervening elements interposed therebetween. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification.

[0018] FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a top emission organic light emitting display (OLED) device 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light emission unit 110, including first, second, and third pixel units 110R, 110G, and 110B, of the top emission OLED device 100, according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating an organic light emission unit 110, including first, second, and third pixel units 110R, 110G, and 110B, of a bottom emission OLED device 100 according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] Referring to FIGS. 1 through 3, each of the top emission and bottom emission OLED devices 100 may include a substrate 101, a sealing member 102, and an organic light emission unit 110.

[0020] The substrate 101 may be formed of a material such as transparent glass, a plastic sheet, or silicon, and have flexible or inflexible characteristics and transparent or opaque characteristics. However, the present invention is not limited to these listed materials, and a metal plate may be used as the substrate 101. In one embodiment, when each of the top emission and bottom emission OLED devices 100 of FIGS. 1 and 3 is an active matrix OLED (AM OLED) device, the substrate 101 further includes a thin-film transistor (TFT).

[0021] The sealing member 102 may be disposed above the organic light emission unit 110 and cohered to (or joined together with) the substrate 101. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the sealing member 102 may be separated from the organic light emission unit 110 and be bonded with the substrate 101 by a bonding member. The sealing member 102 may be a glass substrate or a plastic sub-

strate such as an acrylic substrate. In the top emission OLED device 100, the sealing member 102 may be formed of an electrically insulative material having high transmissivity with respect to light generated by the organic light emission unit 110. Examples of the electric insulative material include alkali glass, transparent glass (e.g., non-alkali glass), transparent ceramics (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polycarbonate, polyether sulfone, polyvinyl fluoride (PVF), polyacrylate, or zirconia), quartz, etc.

[0022] The organic light emission unit 110 is in this case formed on the substrate 101. The organic light emission unit 110 includes a plurality of pixel units, namely, the first, second, and third pixel units 110R, 110G, and 110B. The first pixel unit 110R, the second pixel unit 110G, and the third pixel unit 110B emit different colors of light. More specifically, the first pixel unit 110R emits red light LR, the second pixel unit 110G emits green light LG, and the third pixel unit 110B emits blue light LB.

[0023] The first, second, and third pixel units 110R, 110G, and 110B are formed by sequentially stacking first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B, respectively, first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B, respectively, second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B, respectively, organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B, respectively, and a second electrode layer 112.

[0024] The first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B are arranged on the substrate 101 so as to correspond to the first, second, and third pixel units 110R, 110G, and 110B, respectively. The second electrode layer 112 is disposed above the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B. The organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B, the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B, and the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B all exist between the second electrode layer 112 and the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B.

[0025] The first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B and the second electrode layer 112 apply a voltage between the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B and the second electrode layer 112. The first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B and the second electrode layer 112 reflect or transmit light generated by the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B.

[0026] To be more specific, in the organic light emission unit 110 of the top emission OLED device 100 illustrated in FIG. 2, the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B may reflect the red light LR, the green light LG, and the blue light LB, respectively, emitted by the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B, and the second electrode layer 112 may transmit the red light LR, the green light LG, and the blue light LB emitted by the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B. In this case, the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B may be formed of reflective metal such as silver, aluminum, gold, platinum, chrome, or an alloy containing these metals, and the second electrode layer 112 may be formed of a semi-transparent

metal. The semi-transparent metal may be an alloy of magnesium (Mg) and silver (Ag). Alternatively, the semi-transparent metal may be a metal such as silver, aluminum, gold, platinum, or chrome, or an alloy containing these metals. When the second electrode layer 112 is formed of the semi-transparent metal, the second electrode layer 112 may be formed to have a thickness that allows for a reflectance of 5% or more, and a transmittance of 50%.

[0027] On the other hand, in the organic light emission unit 110 of the bottom emission OLED device illustrated in FIG. 3, a second electrode layer 112 may reflect red light LR, green light LG, and blue light LB emitted by organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B, and the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B may transmit the red light LR, the green light LG, and the blue light LB, respectively, emitted by the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B. In this case, the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B may be formed of a semi-transparent metal. The semi-transparent metal may be an alloy of Mg and Ag. Alternatively, the semi-transparent metal may be a metal such as silver, aluminum, gold, platinum, or chrome, or an alloy containing these metals. When the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B are formed of the semi-transparent metal, the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B may be formed to have a thickness that allows for a reflectance of 5% or more, and a transmittance of 50%. The second electrode layer 112 may be formed of reflective metal such as silver, aluminum, gold, platinum, chrome, or an alloy containing these metals.

[0028] The red light LR, the green light LG, and the blue light LB emitted by the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B are reflected and propagated in spaces between the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B and the second electrode layer 112. Resonance occurs in the red light LR, the green light LG, and the blue light LB according to distances HR, HG, and HB between the first electrode layer 111R and the second electrode layer 112, between the first electrode layer 111G and the second electrode layer 112, and between the first electrode layer 111B and the second electrode layer 112, respectively. Such resonance will now be described in greater detail.

[0029] In each of the organic light emission units 110 illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3, first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B and second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B are stacked on the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B, respectively. The first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B are formed to have identical (or substantially identical) thicknesses on the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B, respectively. The first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B are formed of ITO.

[0030] The second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B are formed on the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B, respectively. The second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B of the

first, second, and third pixel units 110R, 110G, and 110B are formed to have different thicknesses, respectively. In particular, when the first pixel unit 110R emits the red light LR, the second pixel unit 110G emits the green light LG, and the third pixel unit 110B emits the blue light LB, a thickness TG of the second auxiliary electrode layer 114G of the second pixel unit 110G may be less than a thickness TR of the second auxiliary electrode layer 114R of the first pixel unit 110R and greater than a thickness TB of the second auxiliary electrode layer 114B of the third pixel unit 110B. In another embodiment (shown in Figure 4), the third pixel unit 110B does not even include the second auxiliary electrode layer 114B by entirely etching out the second auxiliary electrode layer 114B.

[0031] The second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B are formed of AZO, that is a material having an etching rate at least 10 times greater than that of the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B.

[0032] The second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B may have different thicknesses TR, TG, and TB by using a photolithographic technique. In other words, the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B may be formed to have different thicknesses TR, TG, and TB by repeating the operations of coating a transparent metal for forming the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B, on a substrate on which the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B and the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B have been formed, coating a resist film on the resultant structure, exposing the resultant structure to light, and etching the resultant structure. Since the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B have a much higher etching rate than the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B, the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B are less etched than the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B. Thus, damage to the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B is minimized (or reduced), and the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B can be formed to have different thicknesses, respectively.

[0033] As described above, in an embodiment of the present invention, an OLED device having a resonance structure can be obtained by forming the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B to have different thicknesses, respectively. In order for the OLED device to have a resonance structure, distances, namely, optical distances, between the first electrode layers 111R, 111G, and 111B and the second electrode layer 112 may be made different according to the wavelengths of light beams emitted by the first, second, and third pixel units 110R, 110G, and 110B. In the conventional art, the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B are formed to have different thicknesses respectively, in order for the OLED device to have a resonance structure. In order to form the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B to have different thicknesses respectively, in the conventional art, the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B are patterned by

repeatedly using a fine metal mask. However, the patterning process using a fine metal mask is complicated, and causes defects such as stains or blind dots. On the other hand, in an embodiment of the present invention, the first auxiliary electrode layers 113R, 113G, and 113B and the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B having different etch selectivities therebetween are formed to obtain an OLED device having a resonance structure. Thus, the use of a fine metal mask to form the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B having different thicknesses can be minimized (or reduced). This leads to an increase in the yield of OLED devices manufactured using such a process and a reduction of the length of the manufacturing process.

[0034] The organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B are formed on the second auxiliary electrode layers 114R, 114G, and 114B, respectively. The organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B may be formed of a small molecular organic material and/or a polymer organic material. Each of the organic layers 115R, 115G, and 115B may be formed by stacking a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an emission layer (EML), an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL), and each of the layers may have a single or multi-layered structure. The HIL may be formed of a material such as copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), N,N'-Di(naphthalene-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenyl-benzidine (NPB), or tris-8-hydroxyquinoline aluminum. The HTL may be formed of PEDOT. The ETL may be formed of polycyclic hydrocarbon-series derivatives, a heterocyclic compound, or tris(8-quinolato) aluminum. The EIL may be formed of a material such as LiF, Liq, NaF, or Naq.

[0035] When the first pixel unit 110R, the second pixel unit 110G, and the third pixel unit 110B emit the red light LR, the green light LG, and the blue light LB, respectively, the EML of the first pixel unit 110R may be formed of a phosphor including a host material, such as carbazole biphenyl (CBP) or mCP, and a dopant material such as at least one of PIQIr(acac)(bis(1-phenylisoquinoline)acetylacetonate iridium), PQIr(acac)(bis(1-phenylquinoline)acetylacetonate iridium), PQIr(tris(1-phenylquinoline) iridium), and PtPEP(octaethylporphyrin platinum). Alternatively, the EML of the first pixel unit 110R may be formed of a fluorescent material such as PED:Eu(DBM)3(Phen) or perylene.

[0036] The EML of the second pixel unit 110G may be formed of a phosphor material including a host such as CBP or mCP and a dopant such as Ir(ppy)3 (fac tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium). Alternatively, the EML of the second pixel unit 110G may be formed of a fluorescent material such as Alq3(tris(8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum).

[0037] The EML of the third pixel unit 110B may be formed of a fluorescent material including DPVBi, spiro-DPVBi, spiro-6P, distyrylbenzene (DSB), distyrylarylene (DSA), PFO-series polymer, and/or PPV-series polymer. When the EML of the third pixel unit 110B is formed of a phosphor material, light characteristics are unstable.

Thus, the EML of the third pixel unit 110B is formed of the fluorescent material.

[0038] These EMLs may be formed using a suitable method such as laser induced thermal imaging (LITI), inkjet printing, and/or vapor deposition.

[0039] An OLED device according to an embodiment of the present invention as described above forms a resonance structure by using first auxiliary electrode layers and second auxiliary electrode layers having different etch selectivities, thereby increasing the productivity and yield of the OLED device.

Claims

1. An organic light emitting display (OLED) device having an organic light emission unit (110), the organic light emission unit comprising a first electrode layer (111R, 111G, 111B) on a substrate (101), a second electrode layer (112) on the first electrode layer, and an organic layer (115R, 115G, 115B) between the first electrode layer and the second electrode layer, the OLED device comprising a first auxiliary electrode layer (113R, 113G, 113B) between the organic layer and the first electrode layer, wherein:

the organic light emission unit is divided into a first pixel unit (110R), a second pixel unit (110G), and a third pixel unit (110B);

each of at least two of the first, second, and third pixel units comprises a second auxiliary electrode layer (114R, 114G, 114B) between the organic layer and the first auxiliary electrode layer; and

the second auxiliary electrode layers (114R, 114G, 114B) of the at least two of the first, second, and third pixel units respectively have different thicknesses, so that light beams emitted from the first, second and third pixel units can be provided with a resonance effect;

wherein the first auxiliary electrode layer (113R, 113G, 113B) comprises ITO, and **characterized in that** each of the second auxiliary electrode layers (114R, 114G, 114B) comprises AZO.

2. An OLED device according to claim 1, wherein the first pixel unit (110R), the second pixel unit (110G), and the third pixel unit (110B) emit light of different colors respectively.
3. An OLED device according to claim 2, wherein the first pixel unit (110R) emits red light, the second pixel unit (110G) emits green light, and the third pixel unit (110B) emits blue light.
4. An OLED device according to claim 3, wherein the

thickness of the second auxiliary electrode layer (114G) of the second pixel unit (110G) is less than the thickness of the second auxiliary electrode layer (114R) of the first pixel unit (110R) and greater than the thickness of the second auxiliary electrode layer (114B) of the third pixel unit (110B).

5. An OLED device according to any preceding claim, wherein the first electrode layer (111R, 111G, 111B) comprises reflective metal, and the second electrode layer (112) comprises semi-transparent metal.
6. An OLED device according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the first electrode layer (111R, 111G, 111B) comprises semi-transparent metal, and the second electrode layer (112) comprises reflective metal.
7. An OLED device according to any preceding claim, wherein the organic layer is divided into a first organic layer (115R) for the first pixel unit (110R), a second organic layer (115G) for the second pixel unit (110G), and a third organic layer (115B) for the third pixel unit (110B).
8. An OLED device according to claim 7, wherein the first, second, and third organic layers (115R, 115G, 115B) have substantially identical thicknesses.

Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung (OLED-Vorrichtung), die eine organische Lichtemissionseinheit (110) aufweist, wobei die organische Lichtemissionseinheit eine erste Elektrodenschicht (111R, 111G, 111B) auf einem Substrat (101), eine zweite Elektrodenschicht (112) auf der ersten Elektrodenschicht und eine organische Schicht (115R, 115G, 115B) zwischen der ersten Elektrodenschicht und der zweiten Elektrodenschicht umfasst, wobei die OLED-Vorrichtung eine erste Hilfselektrodenschicht (113R, 113G, 113B) zwischen der organischen Schicht und der ersten Elektrodenschicht umfasst, wobei:

die organische Lichtemissionseinheit in eine erste Pixeleinheit (110R), eine zweite Pixeleinheit (110G) und eine dritte Pixeleinheit (110B) unterteilt ist;
jede von mindestens zwei der ersten, zweiten und dritten Pixeleinheit eine zweite Hilfselektrodenschicht (114R, 114G, 114B) zwischen der organischen Schicht und der ersten Hilfselektrodenschicht umfasst; und
die zweiten Hilfselektrodenschichten (114R, 114G, 114B) von den mindestens zwei der ersten, zweiten und dritten Pixeleinheit jeweils un-

terschiedliche Dicken aufweisen, sodass von der ersten, zweiten und dritten Pixeleinheit emittierte Lichtstrahlen mit einem Resonanzeffekt versehen werden können;

wobei die erste Hilfselektrodenschicht (113R, 113G, 113B) Indiumzinnoxid (ITO) umfasst, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jede der zweiten Hilfselektrodenschichten (114R, 114G, 114B) Aluminiumzinkoxid (AZO) umfasst.

2. OLED-Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste Pixeleinheit (110R), die zweite Pixeleinheit (110G) und die dritte Pixeleinheit (110B) Licht mit jeweils unterschiedlichen Farben emittieren.
3. OLED-Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die erste Pixeleinheit (110R) rotes Licht emittiert, die zweite Pixeleinheit (110G) grünes Licht emittiert und die dritte Pixeleinheit (110B) blaues Licht emittiert.
4. OLED-Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Dicke der zweiten Hilfselektrodenschicht (114G) der zweiten Pixeleinheit (110G) geringer als die Dicke der zweiten Hilfselektrodenschicht (114R) der ersten Pixeleinheit (110R) ist und größer als die Dicke der zweiten Hilfselektrodenschicht (114B) der dritten Pixeleinheit (110B) ist.
5. OLED-Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die erste Elektrodenschicht (111R, 111G, 111B) reflektierendes Metall umfasst und die zweite Elektrodenschicht (112) halbtransparentes Metall umfasst.
6. OLED-Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die erste Elektrodenschicht (111R, 111G, 111B) halbtransparentes Metall umfasst und die zweite Elektrodenschicht (112) reflektierendes Metall umfasst.
7. OLED-Vorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die organische Schicht in eine erste organische Schicht (115R) für die erste Pixeleinheit (110R), eine zweite organische Schicht (115G) für die zweite Pixeleinheit (110G) und eine dritte organische Schicht (115B) für die dritte Pixeleinheit (110B) unterteilt ist.
8. OLED-Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, wobei die erste, zweite und dritte organische Schicht (115R, 115G, 115B) im Wesentlichen identische Dicken aufweisen.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

(OLED) présentant une unité d'émission de lumière organique (110), l'unité d'émission de lumière organique comprenant une première couche d'électrode (111R, 111G, 111B) sur un substrat (101), une seconde couche d'électrode (112) sur la première couche d'électrode, et une couche organique (115R, 115G, 115B) entre la première couche d'électrode et la seconde couche d'électrode, le dispositif d'affichage OLED comprenant une première couche d'électrode auxiliaire (113R, 113G, 113B) entre la couche organique et la première couche d'électrode, dans lequel :

l'unité d'émission de lumière organique est divisée en une première unité de pixel (110R), une deuxième unité de pixel (110G), et une troisième unité de pixel (110B) ;

chacune d'au moins deux des première, deuxième et troisième unités de pixel comprend une seconde couche d'électrode auxiliaire (114R, 114G, 114B) entre la couche organique et la première couche d'électrode auxiliaire ; et

les secondes couches d'électrode auxiliaires (114R, 114G, 114B) desdites au moins deux des première, deuxième et troisième unités de pixel présentent respectivement des épaisseurs différentes, de sorte que les faisceaux lumineux émis à partir des première, deuxième et troisième unités de pixel peuvent être fournis avec un effet de résonance ;

dans lequel la première couche d'électrode auxiliaire (113R, 113G, 113B) comprend de l'oxyde ITO, et **caractérisé en ce que**

chacune des secondes couches d'électrode auxiliaires (114R, 114G, 114B) comprend de l'oxyde ATO.

2. Dispositif d'affichage OLED selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première unité de pixel (110R), la deuxième unité de pixel (110G) et la troisième unité de pixel (110B) émettent de la lumière de différentes couleurs, respectivement.

3. Dispositif d'affichage OLED selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la première unité de pixel (110R) émet de la lumière rouge, la deuxième unité de pixel (110G) émet de la lumière verte et la troisième unité de pixel (110B) émet de la lumière bleue.

4. Dispositif d'affichage OLED selon la revendication 3, dans lequel l'épaisseur de la seconde couche d'électrode auxiliaire (114G) de la deuxième unité de pixel (110G) est inférieure à l'épaisseur de la seconde couche d'électrode auxiliaire (114R) de la première unité de pixel (110R) et est supérieure à l'épaisseur de la seconde couche d'électrode auxiliaire (114B) de la troisième unité de pixel (110B).

5. Dispositif d'affichage OLED selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la première couche d'électrode (111R, 111G, 111B) comprend un métal réfléchissant et la seconde couche d'électrode (112) comprend un métal semi-transparent.

6. Dispositif d'affichage OLED selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel la première couche d'électrode (111R, 111G, 111B) comprend un métal semi-transparent et la seconde couche d'électrode (112) comprend un métal réfléchissant.

7. Dispositif d'affichage OLED selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la couche organique est divisée en une première couche organique (115R) pour la première unité de pixel (110R), une deuxième couche organique (115G) pour la deuxième unité de pixel (110G) et une troisième couche organique (115B) pour la troisième unité de pixel (110B).

8. Dispositif d'affichage OLED selon la revendication 7, dans lequel les première, deuxième et troisième couches organiques (115R, 115G, 115B) présentent des épaisseurs sensiblement identiques.

FIG. 1

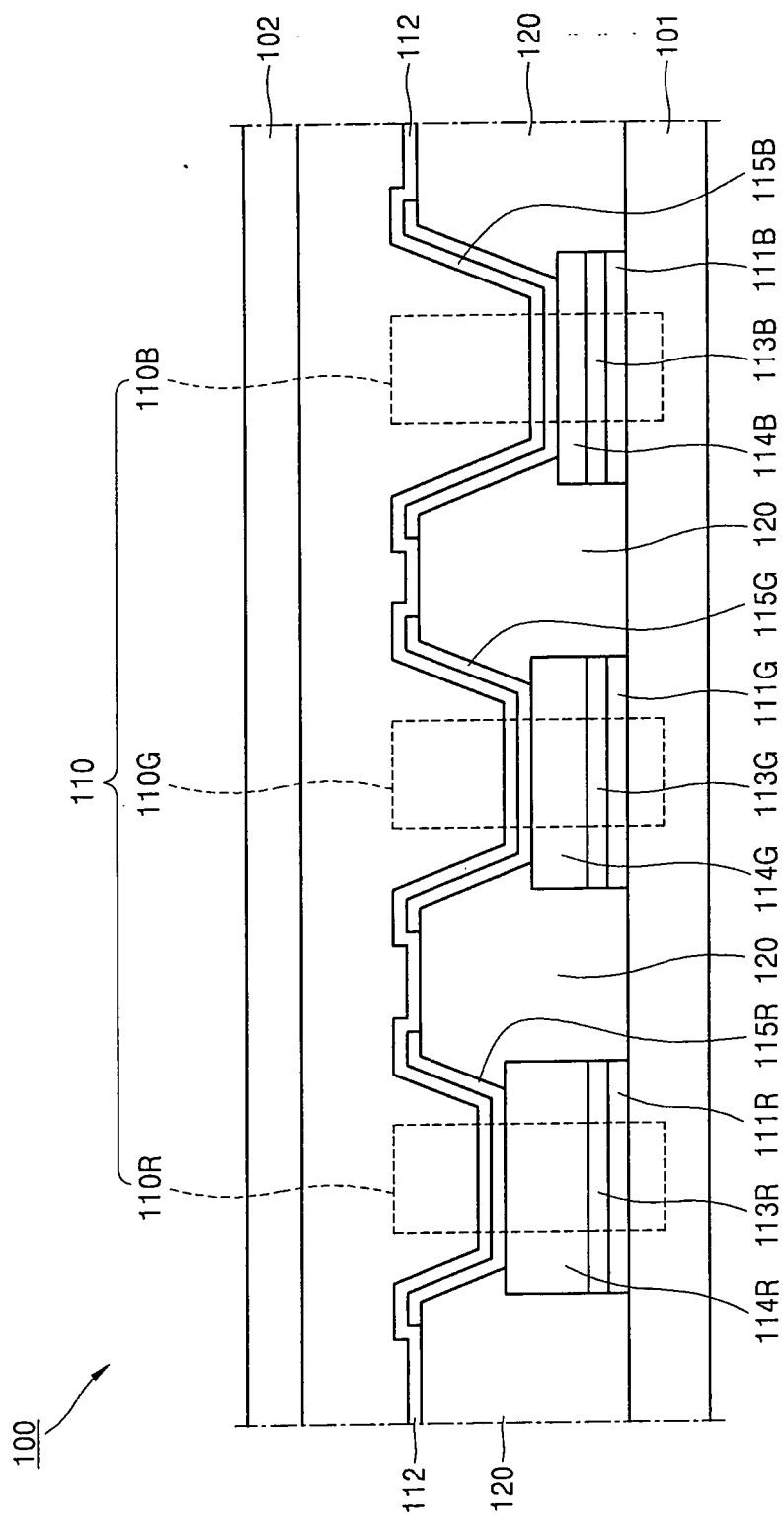


FIG. 2

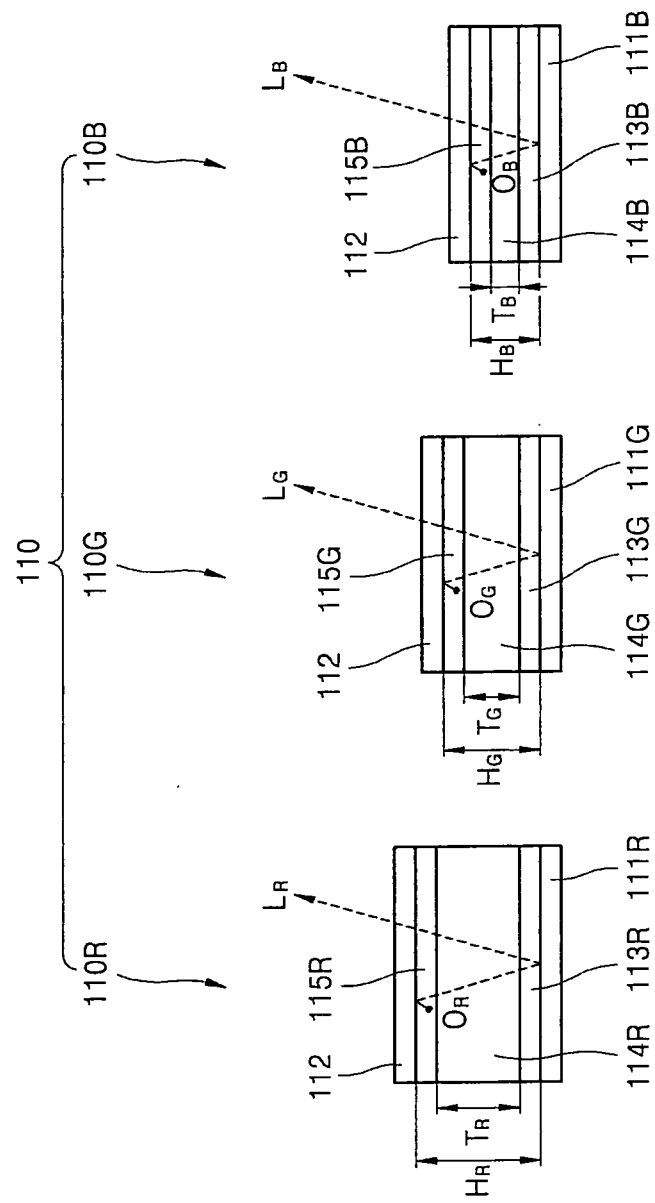


FIG. 3

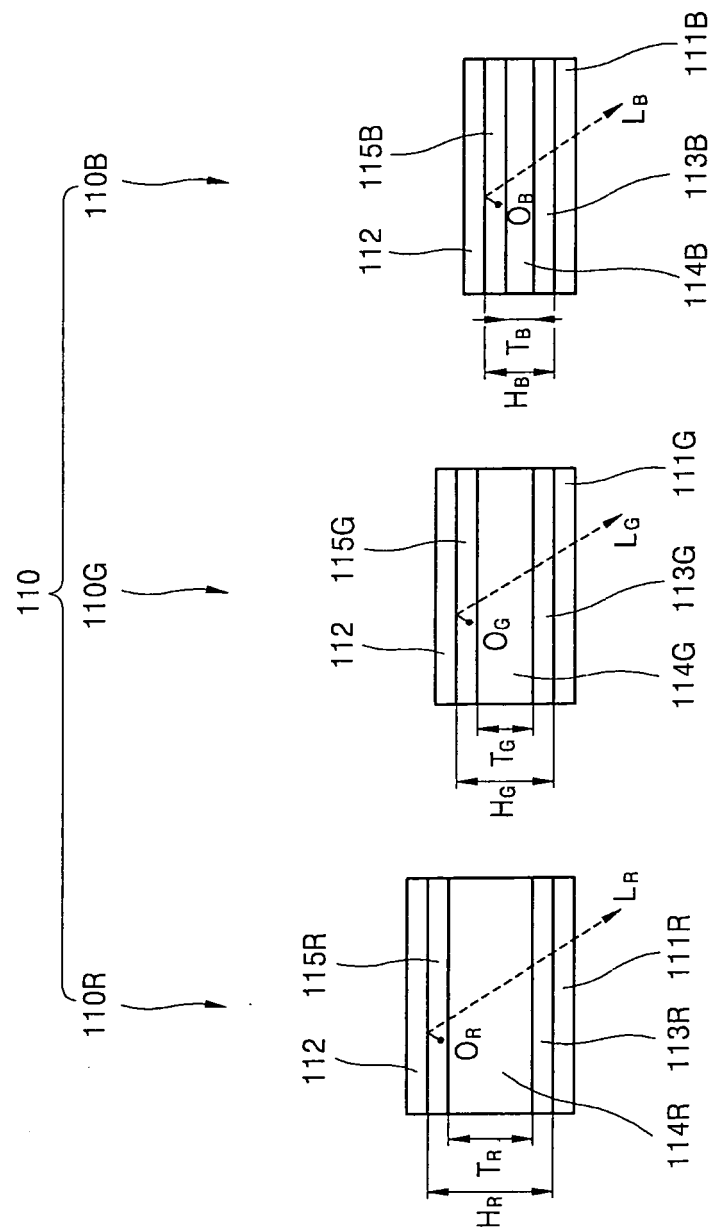
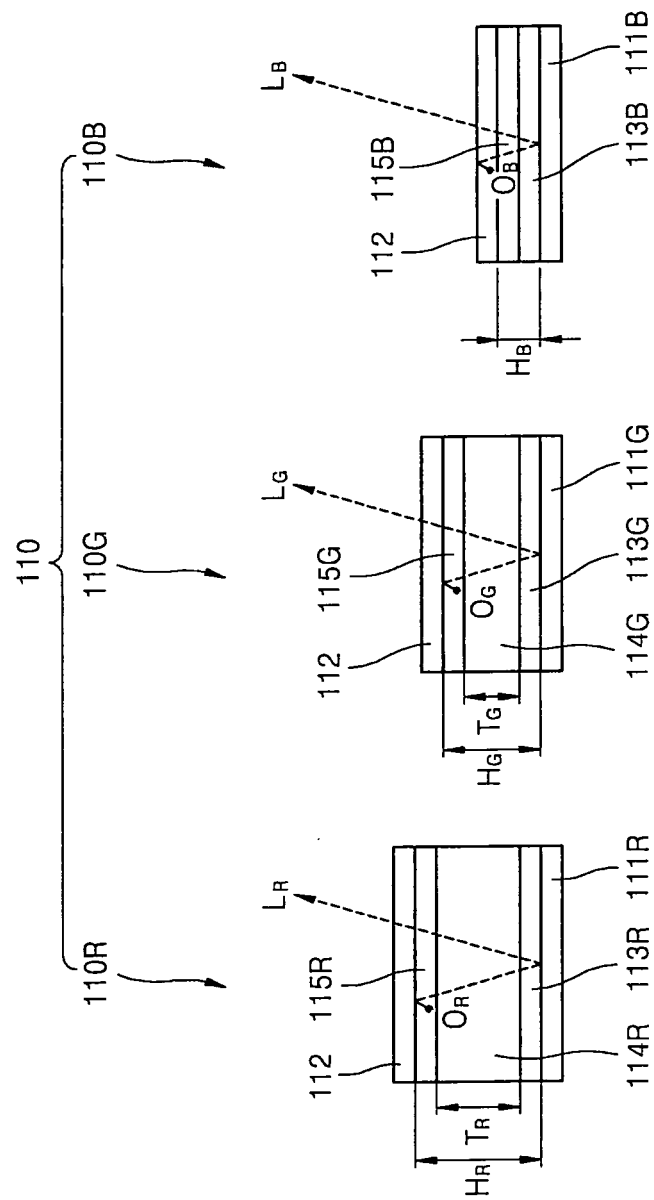


FIG. 4



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示 (OLED) 器件，具有有机发光单元，所述有机发光单元包括在基板上的第一电极层，在所述第一电极层上的第二电极层，以及在所述第一电极层和所述第一电极层之间的有机层。在第二电极层中，OLED器件包括在有机层和第一电极层之间的第一辅助电极层。有机发光单元分为第一，第二和第三像素单元。第一，第二和第三像素单元中的每一个包括在有机层和第一辅助电极层之间的第二辅助电极层。第一，第二和第三像素单元的第二辅助电极层分别形成为具有不同的厚度，使得从第一，第二和第三像素单元发射的光束可以提供共振效果。

FIG. 1

