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(54) **Organic light-emitting diode (OLED) including an electron transport layer stack comprising different lithium compounds**

(57) The present invention relates to a an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) (100) comprising an emission layer and an electron transport layer stack of at least two electron transport layers (160/161), wherein a first electron transport layer (161) and a second electron transport layer (162) comprises at least one matrix compound and in addition,

- the first electron transport layer (161) comprises a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex; and

- the second electron transport layer (162) comprises a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex,

wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex, and wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide.

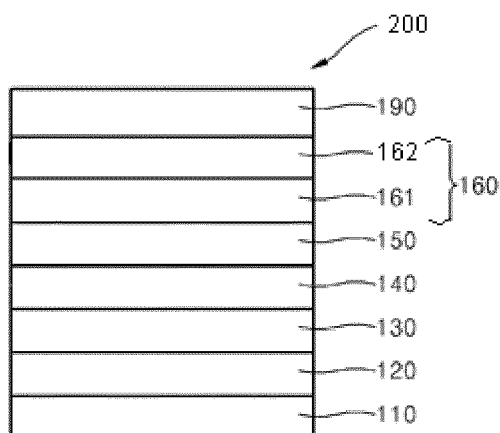


Fig. 3

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) including an electron transport layer stack, and a method of manufacturing the same.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), which are self-emitting devices, have a wide viewing angle, excellent contrast, quick response, high brightness, excellent driving voltage characteristics, and color reproduction. A typical OLED includes an anode, a hole transport layer (HTL), an emission layer (EML), an electron transport layer (ETL), and a cathode, which are sequentially stacked on a substrate. In this regard, the HTL, the EML, and the ETL are thin films formed from organic compounds.

[0003] When a voltage is applied to the anode and the cathode, holes injected from the anode move to the EML, via the HTL, and electrons injected from the cathode move to the EML, via the ETL. The holes and electrons recombine in the EML to generate excitons. When the excitons drop from an excited state to a ground state, light is emitted. The injection and flow of holes and electrons should be balanced, so that an OLED having the above-described structure has excellent efficiency and/or a long lifetime.

SUMMARY

[0004] Aspects of the present invention provide a method of increasing the efficiency, in particular the efficiency, measured in cd/A, divided by CIE-y, especially for blue emitting OLEDs, and/or the lifetime, for top and/or bottom emission organic light-emitting diodes (OLED). The invention relates to an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising an emission layer and an electron transport layer stack (ETL) as well as a method of manufacturing the same.

[0005] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising an emission layer and an electron transport layer stack of at least two electron transport layers, wherein a first electron transport layer and a second electron transport layer comprises at least one matrix compound and in addition,

- the first electron transport layer comprises a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex, and
- the second electron transport layer comprises a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex; wherein the first lithium halide or lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium halide or lithium organic complex.

[0006] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising an emission layer and an electron transport layer stack of at least two electron transport layers, wherein a first electron transport layer and a second electron transport layer comprises at least one matrix compound and in addition,

- the first electron transport layer comprises a first lithium halide or first lithium organic complex, and
- the second electron transport layer comprises a second lithium halide or second lithium organic complex; wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex and wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide.

[0007] According to various embodiments of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising an emission layer and an electron transport layer stack of at least two electron transport layers, wherein a first electron transport layer and a second electron transport layer comprises at least one matrix compound and in addition,

- the first electron transport layer comprises a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex, and
- the second electron transport layer comprises a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex; wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex and wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide;

wherein the first electron transport layer is arranged closest to an emission layer and the second electron transport layer is arranged closest to a cathode.

[0008] According to various embodiments of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising an emission layer and an electron transport layer stack of at least two electron transport layers, wherein a first electron transport layer and a second electron transport layer comprises at least one matrix compound and in addition,

- the first electron transport layer comprises a first lithium organic complex, and
- the second electron transport layer comprises a second lithium organic complex;

wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex; and wherein the first electron transport layer is arranged closest to an emission layer and the second electron transport layer is arranged closest to a cathode.

[0009] The organic light-emitting diode (OLED) can be a bottom emission OLED or a top emission OLED.

[0010] For the following defined terms, these definitions shall be applied, unless a different definition is given in the claims or elsewhere in this specification.

[0011] The color space is described by coordinates CIE-x and CIE-y (International Commission on Illumination 1931). For blue emission the CIE-y is of particular importance. A smaller CIE-y denotes a deeper blue color. The efficiency of OLEDs is recorded in cd/A. Candela is a SI base unit of luminous intensity and describes the power emitted by a light source in a particular direction, weighted by the luminosity function (a standardized model of the sensitivity of the human eye to different wavelengths). The human eye is particularly insensitive to deep blue and deep red colors. Therefore, the efficiency measured in cd/A is corrected for the emission color, in the case of blue emission, the CIE-y. For example, a deeper blue OLED would have a lower cd/A efficiency even if the quantum efficiency (photons in compared to photons out) is the same. By dividing the efficiency measured in cd/A by the CIE-y, the efficiency of OLEDs with slightly different shades of blue can be compared.

[0012] The efficiency, also named Eff., is measured in Candela per Ampere (cd/A) and divided by the CIE-y.

[0013] The term "not the same as" with respect to the lithium organic complex means that the first electron transport layer comprises a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex having a different chemical structure to the second lithium organic complex of the second electron transport layer. Thus the first electron transport layer and the second electron transport layer differs in at least in the chemical structure of their respective lithium organic complex.

[0014] The term "OLED" and "organic light-emitting diode" is simultaneously used and having the same meaning.

[0015] As used herein, "weight percent", "wt.-%", "percent by weight", "% by weight", and variations thereof refer to a composition, component, substance or agent as the weight of that composition, component, substance or agent of the respective electron transport layer divided by the total weight of the composition thereof and multiplied by 100. It is understood that the total weight percent amount of all components, substances or agents of the respective electron transport layer are selected such that it does not exceed 100 wt.-%.

[0016] All numeric values are herein assumed to be modified by the term "about", whether or not explicitly indicated. As used herein, the term "about" refers to variation in the numerical quantity that can occur. Whether or not, modified by the term "about", the claims include equivalents to the quantities.

[0017] It should be noted that, as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a", "an", and "the" include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

[0018] The term "free of", "does not contain", "does not comprise" does not exclude impurities. Impurities have no technical effect with respect to the object achieved by the present invention.

[0019] The term "alkyl" refers to straight-chain or branched alkyl groups. The term "1 to 20 carbon atoms" as used herein refers to straight-chain or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. The alkyl groups can be selected from the group comprising methyl, ethyl and the isomers of propyl, butyl or pentyl, such as isopropyl, isobutyl, tert.-butyl, sec.-butyl and/or isopentyl. The term "aryl" refers to aromatic groups for example phenyl or naphthyl.

[0020] Herein, when a first element is referred to as being formed or disposed "on" a second element, the first element can be disposed directly on the second element or one or more other elements may be disposed there between. When a first element is referred to as being formed or disposed "directly on" a second element, no other elements are disposed there between.

[0021] According to various embodiments of the OLED the electron transport layer stack comprising the first electron transport layer and second electron transport layer may be free of a lithium halide.

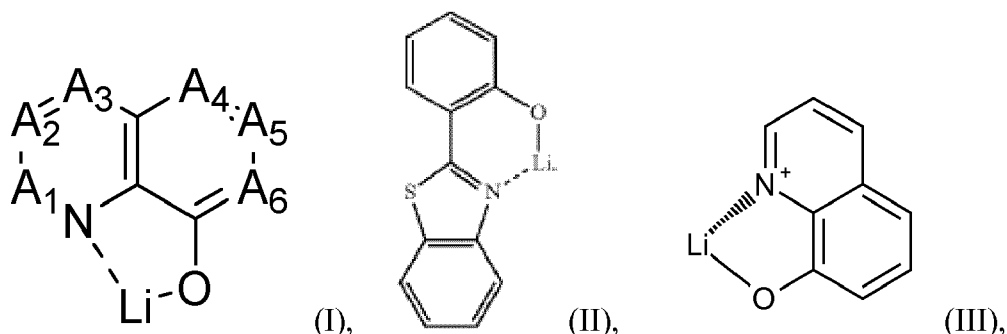
[0022] According to various embodiments of the OLED the electron transport layer stack comprising the first electron transport layer and second electron transport layer may be free of a lithium inorganic salt.

[0023] According to various embodiments of the OLED the electron transport layer stack comprising the first electron transport layer and second electron transport layer may contain as a lithium compound a lithium organic complex only.

[0024] According to various embodiments of the OLED the first electron transport layer comprises about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex; and the second electron transport layer comprises about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex; wherein the weight percent of the a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex is based on the total weight of the corresponding first electron transport layer and the weight percent of the a second lithium halide and a second lithium organic complex is based on the total weight of the corresponding second electron transport layer.

[0025] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the first lithium halide or second lithium halide can be selected from the group comprising LiF, LiCl, LiBr and LiI, wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide. However, most preferred is LiF.

[0026] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the organic ligand of the lithium organic complex can be a quinolate. Preferably the lithium organic complex is a lithium organic complex of formula I, II or III:



wherein

A1 to A6 are same or independently selected from CH, CR, N, O;

R is same or independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or aryl or heteroaryl with 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and more preferred A1 to A6 are CH.

Quinolates that can be suitable used are disclosed in WO 2013079217 A1 and incorporated by reference.

[0027] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the organic ligand of the lithium organic complex can be a borate based organic ligand, Preferably the lithium organic complex is a lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate. Borate based organic ligands that can be suitable used are disclosed in WO 2013079676 A1 and incorporated by reference.

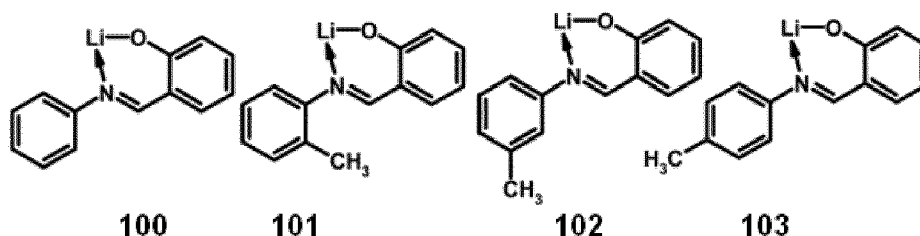
[0028] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the organic ligand of the lithium organic complex can be a phenolate ligand, Preferably the lithium organic complex is a lithium 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)phenolate. Phenolate ligands that can be suitable used are disclosed in WO 2013079678 A1 and incorporated by reference.

[0029] Further, phenolate ligands can be selected from the group of pyridinolate, preferably 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)pyridin-3-olate. Pyridine phenolate ligands that can be suitable used are disclosed in JP 2008195623 and incorporated by reference.

[0030] In addition, phenolate ligands can be selected from the group of imidazol phenolates, preferably 2-(1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)phenolate. Imidazol phenolate ligands that can be suitable used are disclosed in JP 2001291593 and incorporated by reference.

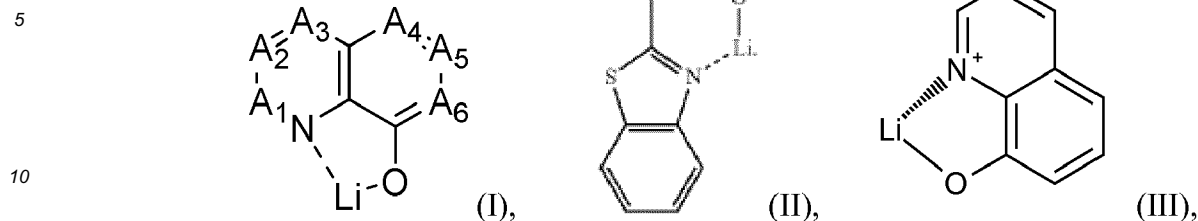
[0031] Also, phenolate ligands can be selected from the group of oxazol phenolates, preferably 2-(benzo[d]oxazol-2-yl)phenolate. Oxazol phenolate ligands that can be suitable used are disclosed in US 20030165711 and incorporated by reference.

[0032] Lithium Schiff base organic complexes can be use. Lithium Schiff base organic complexes that can be suitable used having the structure 100, 101, 102 or 103:



[0033] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the organic ligand of the lithium organic complex is a quinolate, a borate, a phenolate, a pyridinolate or a Schiff base ligand;

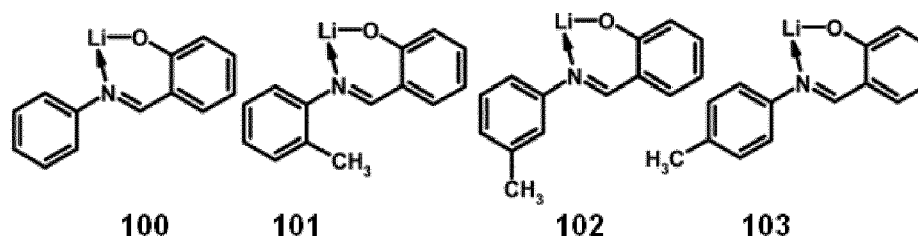
- preferably the lithium quinolate complex has the formula I, II or III: wherein



A1 to A6 are same or independently selected from CH, CR, N, O;

R is same or independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or aryl or heteroaryl with 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and more preferred A1 to A6 are CH;

- preferably the borate based organic ligand is a tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate;
- preferably the phenolate is a 2-(pyridin-2-yl)phenolate, a 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)phenolate, an imidazol phenolates, or 2-(pyridin-2-yl)phenolate and more preferred 2-(1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)phenolate;
- preferably the pyridinolates is a 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)pyridin-3-olate,
- preferably the lithium Schiff base has the structure 100, 101, 102 or 103:



[0034] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the first electron transport layer and the second electron transport layer may comprises at least one matrix compound.

[0035] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the first electron transport layer and the second electron transport layer comprises at least one matrix compound, whereby the matrix compound of the first electron transport layer and the second electron transport layer are selected same or different.

[0036] According to various embodiments of the OLED the matrix compound of the first electron transport layer and the second electron transport layer, preferably the matrix compound of the first and second electron transport layer can be same, may be selected from:

- an anthracene based compound or a hetero substituted anthracene based compound, preferably 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracene-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole and/or N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4', 1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine;
- a phosphine oxide based compound, preferably (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide and/or phenyl bis(3-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide and/or 3-Phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide; or
- a substituted phenanthroline compound, preferably 2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline or 2,9-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline .

[0037] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the thicknesses of the first electron transport layer and the second electron transport layer may be the same or may be each independently in the range of about ≥ 0.5 nm to about ≤ 95 nm, preferably of about ≥ 3 nm to about ≤ 80 nm, further preferred of about ≥ 5 nm to about ≤ 60 nm, also preferred of about ≥ 6 nm to about ≤ 40 nm, in addition preferred about ≥ 8 nm to about ≤ 20 nm and more preferred of about ≥ 10 nm to about ≤ 18 nm.

[0038] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the electron transport layer stack the thicknesses of the electron transport layer stack can be in the range of about ≥ 25 nm to about ≤ 100 nm, preferably of about ≥ 30 nm to about ≤ 80 nm, further preferred of about ≥ 35 nm to about ≤ 60 nm, and more preferred of about ≥ 36 nm to about ≤ 40 nm.

[0039] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the electron transport layer stack has

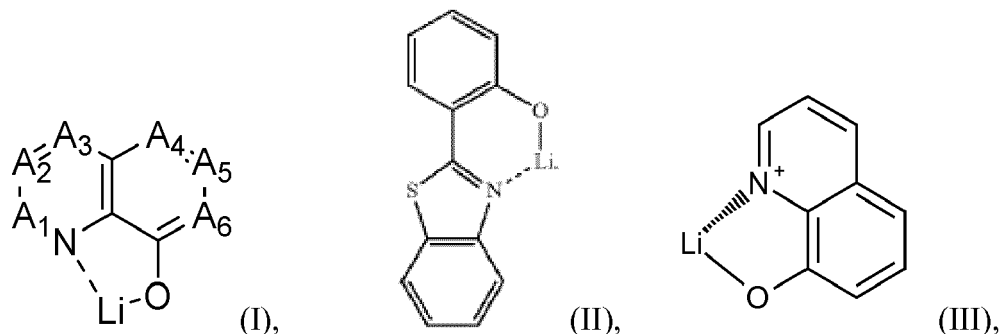
2 to 4 electron transport layers and more preferred 2 electron transport layers.

[0040] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention the second electron transport layer can be formed directly on the first electron transport layer.

[0041] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention:

- the first electron transport layer (161) comprises:

a) about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a lithium halide or an lithium organic complex of a lithium quinolate, a lithium borate, a lithium phenolate and/or a lithium Schiff base, preferably of a lithium quinolate complex has the formula I, II or III:



wherein

- A1 to A6 are same or independently selected from CH, CR, N, O,
- R is same or independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or aryl or heteroaryl with 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and more preferred of a lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate;

b) about ≤ 90 wt.-% to about ≥ 30 wt.-%, preferably about ≤ 80 wt.-% to about ≥ 35 wt.-% and also preferred about ≤ 50 wt.-% to about ≥ 40 wt.-% of a matrix compound of

- an anthracene based compound or a hetero substituted anthracene based compound, preferably 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracene-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole and/or N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4', 1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine; or
- a phosphine oxide based compound, preferably (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide and/or phenyl bis(3-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide and/or 3-Phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide; or
- a substituted phenanthroline compound, preferably 2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline or 2,9-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline; whereby more preferred is a phosphine oxide based compound and most preferred is (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide;

- the second electron transport layer (162) comprises:

c) about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a lithium halide or an lithium organic complex of a lithium quinolate, preferably of a lithium quinolate having the formula I, II or III, a lithium borate, a lithium phenolate and/or a lithium Schiff base, more preferred of a lithium borate based organic ligand and most preferred of a lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate;

d) about ≤ 90 wt.-% to about ≥ 30 wt.-%, preferably about ≤ 80 wt.-% to about ≥ 35 wt.-% and also preferred about ≤ 50 wt.-% to about ≥ 40 wt.-% of a matrix compound of

- an anthracene based compound or a hetero substituted anthracene based compound, preferably 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracene-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole and/or N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4', 1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine; or
- a phosphine oxide based compound, preferably (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide, 3-phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide and/or phenyl bis(3-(pyren-1-

yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide; or

- a substituted phenanthroline compound, preferably 2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline or 2,9-di(bi-phenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline; whereby more preferred is a phosphine oxide based compound and most preferred is (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide; whereby

the lithium organic complex a) of the first electron transport layer is not the same as the lithium organic complex c) of the second electron transport layer; and the lithium halide a) of the first electron transport layer is not the same as the lithium halide c) of the second electron transport layer; and the wt.-% of the components of the first electron transport layer are selected such that the total wt.-% amount does not exceed 100 wt.-% and the wt.-% of the components of the second electron transport layer are selected such that the total wt.-% amount does not exceed 100 wt.-%, and the wt.-% of the components of the first electron transport layer are based on the total weight of the first electron transport layer and the wt.-% of the components of the second electron transport layer are based on the total weight of the second electron transport layer.

[0042] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention:

- the first electron transport layer (161) comprises of about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate and about ≤ 50 wt.-% to about ≥ 40 wt.-% of a (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide; and
- the second electron transport layer (162) comprises of about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 30 wt.-% of a lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate and about ≤ 90 wt.-% to about ≥ 70 wt.-% of a (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide.

[0043] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising: a substrate; a first anode electrode formed on the substrate; a second cathode electrode formed on the first anode electrode; and an electron transport layer stack formed between the first anode electrode and the second cathode electrode, comprising or consisting of at least two electron transport layers.

[0044] According to various embodiments, the OLED may further include at least one layer selected from the group consisting of a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an emission layer, and a hole blocking layer, formed between the first anode electrode and the electron transport layer.

[0045] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising: at least one layer selected from the group consisting of a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an emission layer, and a hole blocking layer, formed between the first anode electrode and the electron transport layer stack.

[0046] According to various embodiments of the present invention, there is provided an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) further comprising an electron injection layer formed between the electron transport layer and the second cathode electrode.

[0047] According to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention, the OLED may not comprises an electron injection layer.

[0048] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), the method using:

- at least one deposition source, preferably two deposition sources and more preferred at least three deposition sources; and/or
- deposition via vacuum thermal evaporation; and/or
- deposition via solution processing, preferably the processing is selected from spin-coating, printing, casting and/or slot-die coating.

[0049] According to various embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a method using:

- a first deposition source to release the matrix compound, and
- a second deposition source to release the lithium halide or lithium organic complex; the method comprising the steps of forming the electron transport layer stack; whereby for an organic light-emitting diode (OLED)
 - the first electron transport layer is formed by releasing the matrix compound from the first deposition source and the first lithium halide or lithium organic complex from the second deposition source;
 - onto the first electron transport layer the second electron transport layer is formed by releasing the matrix compound from a third deposition source and the second lithium halide or second lithium organic complex from the forth deposition source;

whereby the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex, and whereby the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide, and in case the matrix compound of the first electron transport layer is the same of the second electron transport layer the deposition source is preferably the same.

[0050] According to various embodiments of the present invention, the method may further include forming on the first anode electrode an emission layer and at least one layer selected from the group consisting of forming a hole injection layer, forming a hole transport layer, or forming a hole blocking layer, between the first anode electrode and the electron transport layer stack.

[0051] According to various embodiments of the present invention, the method may further include the steps for forming an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), wherein

- on a substrate a first anode electrode is formed,
- on the first anode electrode an emission layer is formed,
- on the emission layer an electron transport layer stack is formed, preferably the first electron transport layer is formed on the emission layer and the second electron transport layer is formed directly on the first electron transport layer,
- on the electron transport layer stack a second cathode electrode is formed,
- optional a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, and a hole blocking layer, formed in that order between the first anode electrode and the emission layer,
- optional an electron injection layer is formed between the electron transport layer and the second cathode electrode.

[0052] According to various embodiments of the present invention, the method may further include forming an electron injection layer on the electron transport layer stack. However, according to various embodiments of the OLED of the present invention, the OLED may not comprise an electron injection layer.

[0053] Additional aspects and/or advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0054] These and/or other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the exemplary embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, of which:

- FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view of an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;
- FIG. 2 is a schematic sectional view of an OLED, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.
- FIG. 3 is a schematic sectional view of an OLED, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention having no electron injection layer (EIL).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0055] Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to the like elements throughout. The exemplary embodiments are described below, in order to explain the aspects of the present invention, by referring to the figures.

[0056] Herein, when a first element is referred to as being formed or disposed "on" a second element, the first element can be disposed directly on the second element, or one or more other elements may be disposed there between. When a first element is referred to as being formed or disposed "directly on" a second element, no other elements are disposed there between.

[0057] FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view of an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) 100, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The OLED 100 includes an emission layer (150) and an electron transport layer stack (ETL) 160 comprising a first electron transport layer (161) and a second electron transport layer (162), whereby the second electron transport layer (162) is disposed directly on the first electron transport layer (161).

[0058] FIG. 2 is a schematic sectional view of an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) 100, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The OLED 100 includes a substrate 110, a first electrode 120, a hole injection layer (HIL) 130, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140, an emission layer (EML) 150, an electron transport layer (ETL) 160, an electron injection layer (EIL) 180, and a second electrode 190. The electron transport layer (ETL) 160 includes a first electron transport layer 161 including a matrix material and a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex and a second electron transport layer 162 including a matrix material and a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex, wherein the second lithium halide or the second lithium organic complex is not the same as the first lithium

halide or the first lithium organic complex. The second electron transport layer 162 is directly formed on the first electron transport layer 161. The first layer 161 may be formed directly on the EML 150.

[0059] The substrate 110 may be any substrate that is commonly used in manufacturing of organic light-emitting diodes. If light is emitted through the substrate, the substrate 110 may be a transparent material, for example a glass substrate or a transparent plastic substrate, having excellent mechanical strength, thermal stability, transparency, surface smoothness, ease of handling, and waterproofness. If light is emitted through the top surface, the substrate 110 may be a transparent or non-transparent material, for example a glass substrate, a plastic substrate, a metal substrate or a silicon substrate.

[0060] The first anode electrode 120 may be formed by depositing or sputtering a compound that is used to form the first anode electrode 120. The compound used to form the first anode electrode 120 may be a high work-function compound, so as to facilitate hole injection. If a p-doped HIL is used, the anode material may also be selected from a low workfunction material (i.e. Aluminum). The first anode electrode 120 may be a transparent or reflective electrode. Transparent conductive compounds, such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), tin-dioxide (SnO₂), and zinc oxide (ZnO), may be used to form the first anode electrode 120. The first anode electrode 120 may also be formed using magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), aluminum-lithium (Al-Li), calcium (Ca), magnesium-indium (Mg-In), magnesium-silver (Mg-Ag), silver (Ag), gold (Au), or the like.

[0061] The HIL 130 may be formed on the first anode electrode 120 by vacuum deposition, spin coating, printing, casting, slot-die coating, Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) deposition, or the like. When the HIL 130 is formed using vacuum deposition, the deposition conditions may vary according to the compound that is used to form the HIL 130, and the desired structure and thermal properties of the HIL 130. In general, however, conditions for vacuum deposition may include a deposition temperature of 100° C to 500° C, a pressure of 10⁻⁸ to 10⁻³ torr (1 torr equals 133.322 Pa), and a deposition rate of 0.1 to 10 nm/sec.

[0062] When the HIL 130 is formed using spin coating, printing, coating conditions may vary according to a compound that is used to form the HIL 130, and the desired structure and thermal properties of the HIL 130. For example, the coating conditions may include a coating speed of about 2000 rpm to about 5000 rpm, and a thermal treatment temperature of about 80° C to about 200° C. Thermal treatment removes a solvent after the coating is performed.

[0063] The HIL 130 may be formed of any compound that is commonly used to form a HIL. Examples of compounds that may be used to form the HIL 130 include a phthalocyanine compound, such as copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), 4,4',4"-tris (3-methylphenylphenylamino) triphenylamine (m-MTDATA), TDATA, 2T-NATA, polyaniline/dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid (Pani/DBSA), poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT/PSS), polyaniline/camphor sulfonic acid (Pani/CSA), and polyaniline/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PANI/PSS).

[0064] The HIL 130 may be a pure layer of p-dopant or may be selected from a hole-transporting matrix compound doped with a p-dopant. Typical examples of known redox doped hole transport materials are: copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), which HOMO level is approximately -5.2 eV, doped with tetrafluoro-tetracyanoquinodimethane (F4TCNQ), which LUMO level is about -5.2 eV; zinc phthalocyanine (ZnPc) (HOMO = -5.2 eV) doped with F4TCNQ; α -NPD (N,N'-Bis(naphthalen-1-yl)-N,N'-bis(phenyl)-benzidine) doped with F4TCNQ. α -NPD doped with 2,2'-(perfluoronaphthalene-2,6-diylidene) dimalononitrile (PD1). α -NPD doped with 2,2',2"-(cyclopropane-1,2,3-triylidene)tris(2-(p-cyanotetrafluorophenyl)acetonitrile) (PD2). Dopant concentrations can be selected from 1 to 20 wt.-%, more preferably from 3 wt.-% to 10 wt.-%.

[0065] The thickness of the HIL 130 may be in the range of about 1 nm to about 100 nm, and for example, about 1 nm to about 25 nm. When the thickness of the HIL 130 is within this range, the HIL 130 may have excellent hole injecting characteristics, without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

[0066] The hole transport layer (HTL) 140 may be formed on the HIL 130 by vacuum deposition, spin coating, slot-die coating, printing, casting, Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) deposition, or the like. When the HTL 140 is formed by vacuum deposition or spin coating, the conditions for deposition and coating may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL 130. However, the conditions for the vacuum or solution deposition may vary, according to the compound that is used to form the HTL 140.

[0067] The HTL 140 may be formed of any compound that is commonly used to form a HTL. Compound that can be suitably used is disclosed for example in Yasuhiko Shirota and Hiroshi Kageyama, Chem. Rev. 2007, 107, 953-1010 incorporated by reference. Examples of the compound that may be used to form the HTL 140 are: a carbazole derivative, such as N-phenylcarbazole or polyvinylcarbazole; an amine derivative having an aromatic condensation ring, such as N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine (TPD), or N,N'-di(naphthalene-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenyl benzydine (α -NPD); and a triphenylamine-based compound, such as 4,4',4"-tris(N-carbazolyl)triphenylamine (TCTA). Among these compounds, TCTA can transport holes and inhibit excitons from being diffused into the EML.

[0068] The thickness of the HTL 140 may be in the range of about 5 nm to about 250 nm, preferably, about 10 nm to about 200 nm, further about 20 nm to about 190 nm, further about 40 nm to about 180 nm, further about 60 nm to about 170 nm, further about 80 nm to about 160 nm, further about 100 nm to about 160 nm, further about 120 nm to about

140 nm. A preferred thickness of the HTL 140 may be 170 nm to 200 nm.

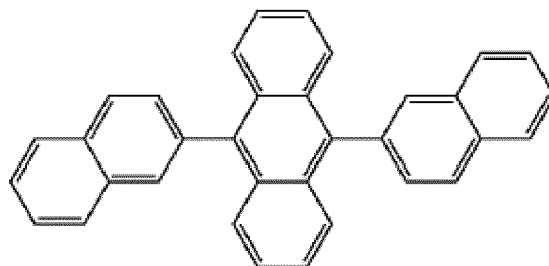
[0069] When the thickness of the HTL 140 is within this range, the HTL 140 may have excellent hole transporting characteristics, without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

[0070] The EML 150 may be formed on the HTL 140 by vacuum deposition, spin coating, slot-die coating, printing, casting, LB, or the like. When the EML 150 is formed using vacuum deposition or spin coating, the conditions for deposition and coating may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL 130. However, the conditions for deposition and coating may vary, according to the compound that is used to form the EML 150.

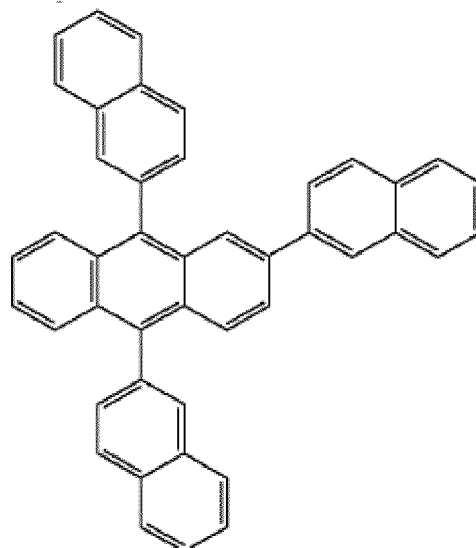
[0071] The emission layer (EML) 150 may be formed of a combination of a host and a dopant. Example of the host are Alq3, 4,4'-N,N'-dicarbazole-biphenyl (CBP), poly(n-vinylcarbazole) (PVK), 9,10-di(naphthalene-2-yl)anthracene (ADN), TCTA, 1,3,5-tris(N-phenylbenzimidazole-2-yl)benzene (TPBI), 3-tert-butyl-9,10-di-2-naphthylanthracene (TBADN), distyrylarylene (DSA), Bis(2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)benzothiazole)zinc (Zn(BTZ) 2), E3 below, AND, Compound 1 below, and Compound 2 below.



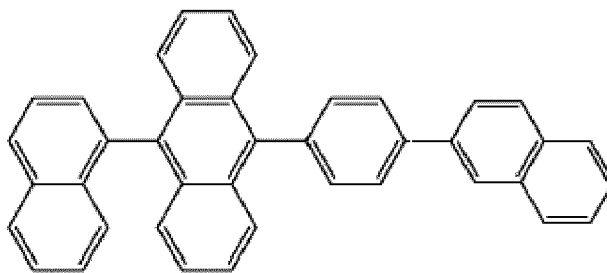
E3



AND

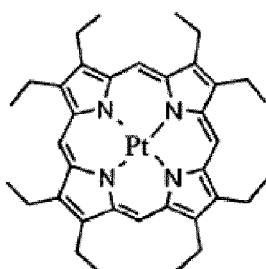
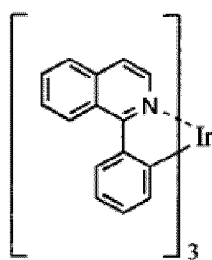
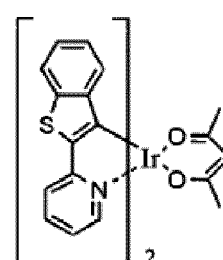


Compound 1

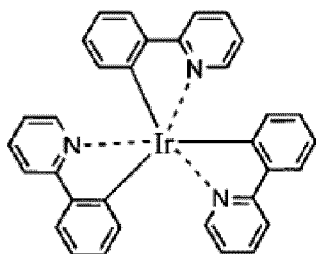
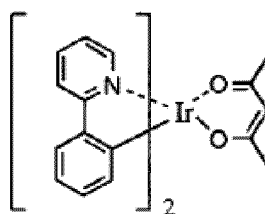
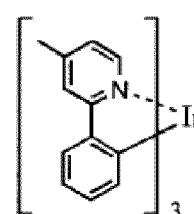
**Compound 2**

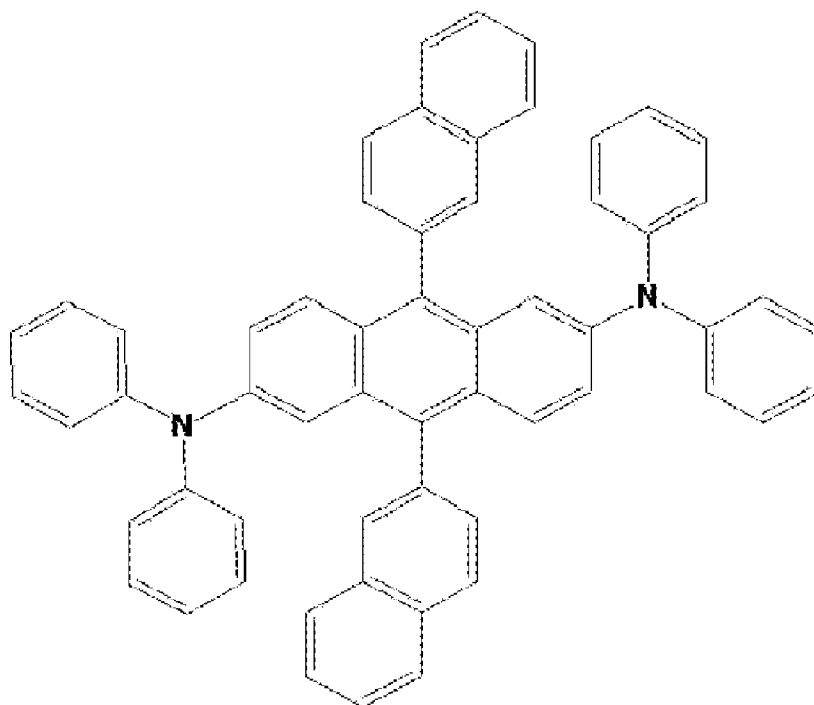
[0072] The dopant may be a phosphorescent or fluorescent emitter. Phosphorescent emitters are preferred due to their higher efficiency

[0073] Examples of a red dopant are PtOEP, Ir(piq)₃, and Btp₂Ir(acac), but are not limited thereto. These compounds are phosphorescent emitters, however, fluorescent red dopants could also be used.

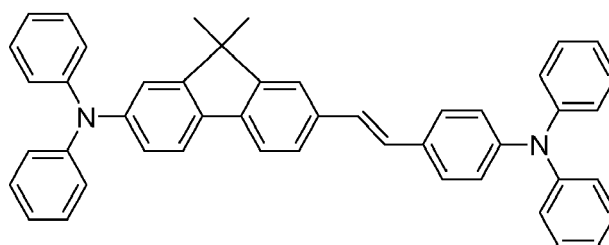
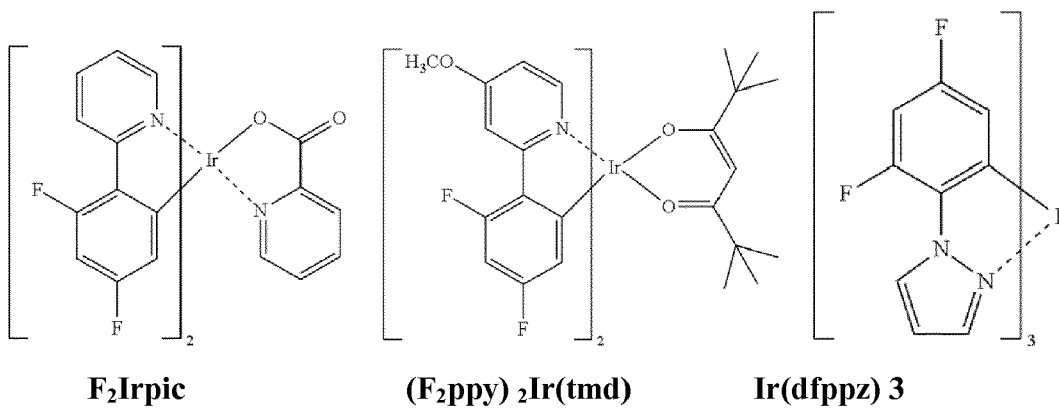
**PtOEP****Ir(piq)₃****Btp₂Ir(acac)**

[0074] Examples of a phosphorescent green dopant are Ir(ppy)₃ (ppy = phenylpyridine), Ir(ppy)₂(acac), Ir(mpyp)₃ are shown below. Compound 3 is an example of a fluorescent green emitter and the structure is shown below.

**Ir(ppy)₃****Ir(ppy)₂(acac)****Ir(mpyp)₃**

**Compound 3**

[0075] Examples of a phosphorescent blue dopant are F_2Irpic , $(F_2ppy)_2Ir(tmd)$ and $Ir(dfppz)_3$, ter-fluorene, the structures are shown below. 4,4'-bis(4-diphenyl amino)styryl)biphenyl (DPAVB), 2,5,8,11-tetra-tert-butyl perylene (TBPe), and Compound 4 below are examples of fluorescent blue dopants.

**Compound 4**

[0076] The amount of the dopant may be in the range of about 0.01 to about 50 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the host. The EML 150 may have a thickness of about 10 nm to about 100 nm, for example, about 20 nm to about 60 nm. When the thickness of the EML 150 is within this range, the EML 150 may have excellent light emission,

without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

[0077] When the EML 150 comprises a phosphorescent dopant, a hole blocking layer (HBL) (not shown) may be formed on the EML 150, by using vacuum deposition, spin coating, slot-die coating, printing, casting, LB deposition, or the like, in order to prevent the diffusion of triplet excitons or holes into the ETL 160. When the HBL is formed using vacuum deposition or spin coating, the conditions for deposition and coating may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL 130. However, the conditions for deposition and coating may vary, according to the compound that is used to form the HBL. Any compound that is commonly used to form a HBL may be used. Examples of compounds for forming the HBL include an oxadiazole derivative, a triazole derivative, and a phenanthroline derivative.

[0078] The HBL may have a thickness of about 5 nm to about 100 nm, for example, about 10 nm to about 30 nm. When the thickness of the HBL is within this range, the HBL may have excellent hole-blocking properties, without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

[0079] The ETL 160 may be formed on the EML 150 or on the HBL if the HBL is formed. The ETL 160 includes a first layer 161 including a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex; and a second electron transport layer 162 including a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex, wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex and wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide.

[0080] The ETL 160 has a stacked structure, preferably of two ETL-layers (161/162), so that injection and transport of electrons may be balanced and holes may be efficiently blocked. In a conventional OLED, since the amounts of electrons and holes vary with time, after driving is initiated, the number of excitons generated in an emission area may be reduced. As a result, a carrier balance may not be maintained, so as to reduce the lifetime of the OLED.

[0081] However, in the ETL 160, the first layer 161 and the second layer 162 have similar or identical energy levels, so that the carrier balance may be uniformly maintained, while controlling the electron-transfer rate. Thus, the lifetime characteristics of the OLED 100 are improved.

[0082] In general the matrix compound for the first electron layer (161) and second electron layer (162) can be identical or different.

[0083] Matrix compound for the first electron layer (161) and second electron layer (162) that can be suitably used are selected from the group comprising anthracene compounds, preferably 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracen-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole

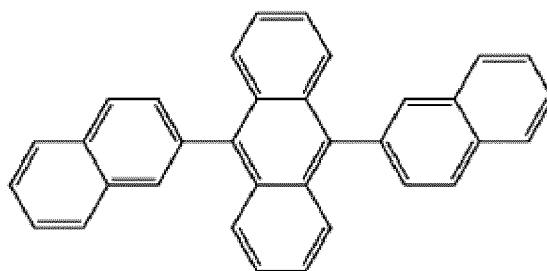
[0084] Anthracene compounds that can be used as matrix materials are disclosed in US 6878469 B and incorporated by reference.

[0085] Other matrix compounds that can be used are diphenylphosphine oxide, preferably (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide, phenylbis(3-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide, 3-phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide, phenyldi(pyren-1-yl)phosphine oxide.

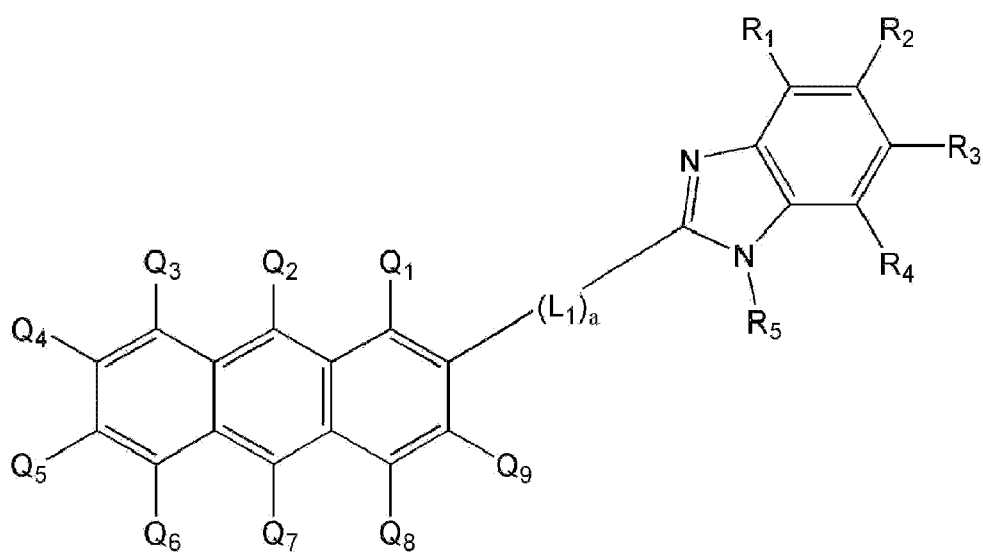
[0086] Diphenylphosphine oxide compounds that can be used as matrix materials are disclosed in EP 2395571 A1, WO2013079217 A1, EP 13187905, EP13199361 and JP2002063989 A1, incorporated by reference.

[0087] Other suitable matrix compounds that can be used are phenanthroline compounds, preferably selected from the group comprising of 2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline and 2,9-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline. Phenanthroline compounds that can be used as matrix materials are disclosed in EP 1786050 A1 and incorporated by reference.

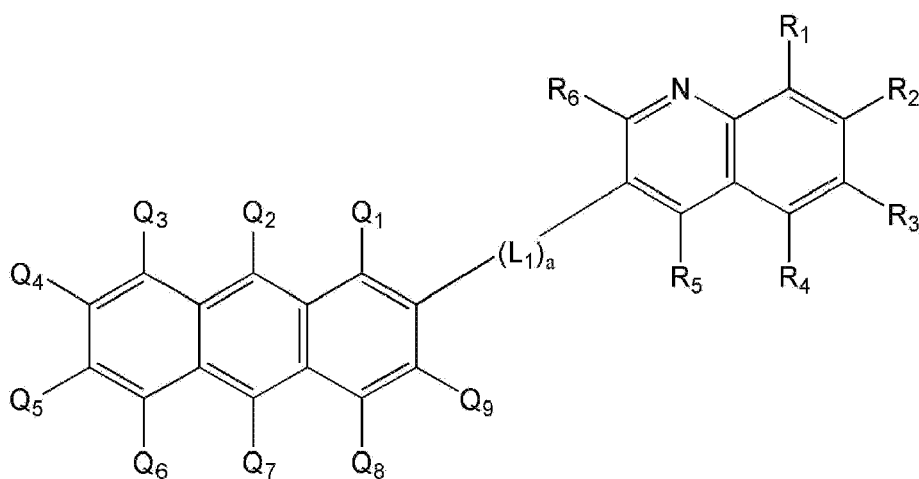
[0088] The matrix compound of the first electron layer (161) and/or second electron transport layer (162) may be a compound that efficiently transports electrons, such as an anthracene-based compound, diphenylphosphine oxide based compound, or a phenanthroline based compound, preferably a matrix compound mentioned in Table 1. For example, the matrix compound of the first electron layer (161) and/or second electron transport layer (162) may be selected from the group consisting of Compound 5, a compound represented by Formula 2, and a compound represented by Formula 3 below:



Compound 5



Formula 2



Formula 3

[0089] In Formulae 2 and 3, R_1 to R_6 are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{30} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{30} alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{30} acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_{30} alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_{30} alkynyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{30} aryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted

C₃-C₃₀ heteroaryl group. At least two adjacent R₁ to R₆ groups are optionally bonded to each other, to form a saturated or unsaturated ring. L₁ is a bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₃₀ alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₃₀ arylene group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₃₀ hetero arylene group. Q₁ through Q₉ are each independently a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₃₀ aryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₃₀ hetero aryl group, and "a" is an integer from 1 to 10.

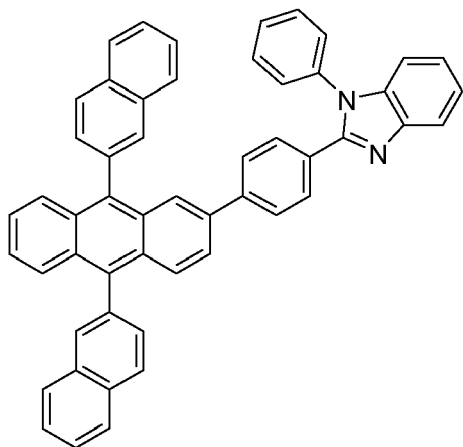
[0090] For example, R₁ to R₆ may be each independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a cyano group, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group, a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a propoxy group, a butoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a pyridinyl group, and a pyrazinyl group.

[0091] In particular, in Formula 2 and/or 3, R₁ to R₄ may each be a hydrogen atom, R₅ may be selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a cyano group, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group, a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a propoxy group, a butoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a pyridinyl group, and a pyrazinyl group. In addition, in Formula 3, R₁ to R₆ may each be a hydrogen atom.

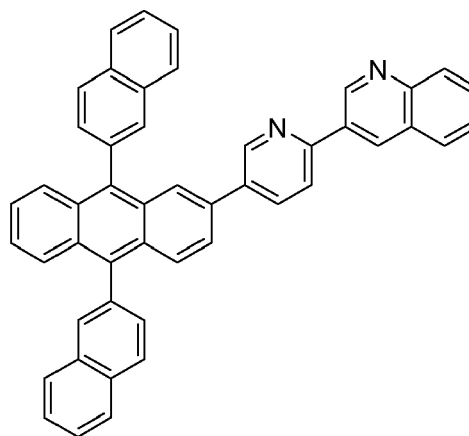
[0092] For example, in Formula 2 and/or 3, Q₁ to Q₉ are each independently a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a pyridinyl group, and a pyrazinyl group. In particular, in Formulae 2 and/or 3, Q₁, Q₃-Q₆, Q₈ and Q₉ are hydrogen atoms, and Q₂ and Q₇ may be each independently selected from the group consisting of a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a pyridinyl group, and a pyrazinyl group.

[0093] For example, L₁, in Formula 2 and/or 3, may be selected from the group consisting of a phenylene group, a naphthylene group, an anthrylene group, a pyridinylene group, and a pyrazinylene group. In particular, L₁ may be a phenylene group or a pyridinylene group. For example, "a" may be 1, 2, or, 3.

[0094] The matrix compound may be further selected from Compound 5, 6, or 7 below:



Compound 6

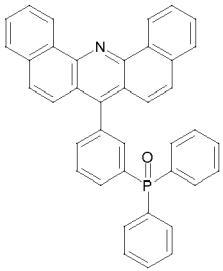
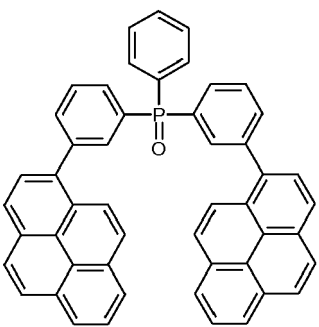
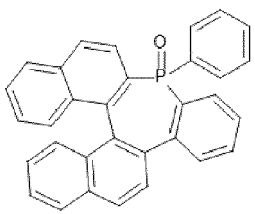
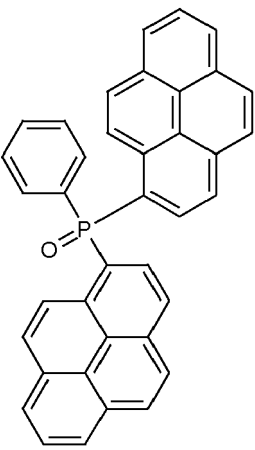


Compound 7.

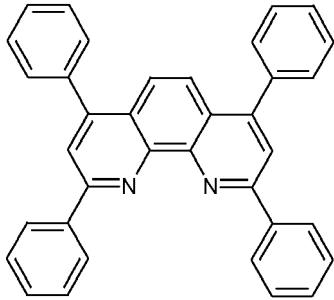
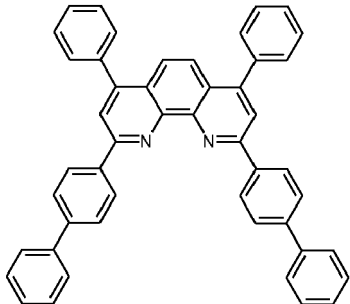
Table 1

Chemical structures of matrix materials that can be suitable used			
Internal name	IUPAC name	Structure	Reference
MX1	2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracen-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole		US 6878469 B2.

(continued)

Chemical structures of matrix materials that can be suitable used			
Internal name	IUPAC name	Structure	Reference
MX 2	(3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide		EP 2395571B1, WO2013079217A1
MX 3	Phenylbis(3-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide		EP13187905.8
MX 4	3-Phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d: ',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide		EP13199361.0
MX 5	Phenyldi(pyren-1-yl)phosphine oxide		JP4876333

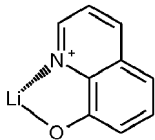
(continued)

Chemical structures of matrix materials that can be suitable used			
Internal name	IUPAC name	Structure	Reference
MX 6	2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline		EP1786050
MX 8	2,9-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline		EP1786050

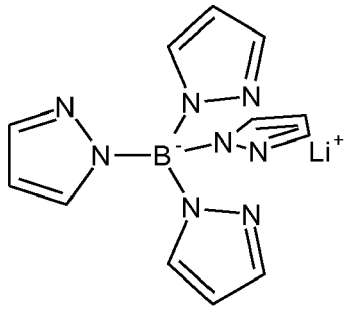
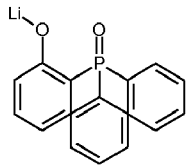
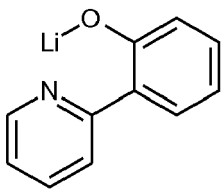
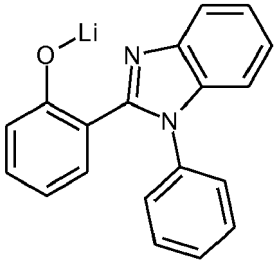
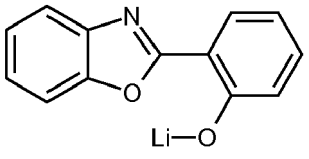
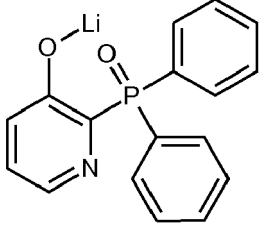
[0095] The first and second lithium halide and first and second lithium organic complex may inject electrons and block holes. The first electron transport layer 161 comprises a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex; and the second electron transport layer 162 comprises a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex, wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex and wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide.

[0096] Suitable organic ligands to form a lithium organic complex that can be used for the first electron transport layer or the second electron transport layer are disclosed, and incorporated by reference, for example in US 2014/0048792 and Kathirgamanathan, Poopathy; Arkley, Vincent; Surendrakumar, Sivagnanasundram; Chan, Yun F.; Ravichandran, Seenivasagam; Ganeshamurugan, Subramaniam; Kumaravel, Muttulingam; Antipan-Lara, Juan; Paramaswara, Gnanamolly; Reddy, Vanga R., Digest of Technical Papers - Society for Information Display International Symposium (2010), 41(Bk. 1), 465-468.

Table 2

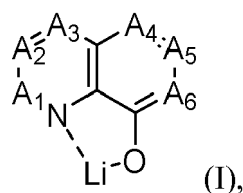
Lithium organic complex that can be suitable used			
	IUPAC name	Structure	Reference
LiQ	lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate		WO 2013079217 A1

(continued)

Lithium organic complex that can be suitable used			
	IUPAC name	Structure	Reference
Li-1	lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate		WO 2013079676 A1
Li-2	lithium 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)phenolate		WO 2013079678 A1
Li-3	lithium 2-(pyridin-2-yl)phenolate		JP2 008195623
Li-4	lithium 2-(1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)phenolate		JP 2001291593,
Li-5	lithium 2-(benzo[d]oxazol-2-yl)phenolate		US 20030165711
Li-6	lithium 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)pyridin-3-olate		EP 2724388

[0097] The organic ligand of the lithium organic complex of the first electron transport layer 161 and/or second electron transport layer 162 may be selected from the group comprising a quinolate, a borate, a phenolate, a pyridinolate or a Schiff base ligand, or Table 2, wherein the lithium organic complex of the first electron transport layer 161 is not the same as the lithium organic complex of the second electron transport layer 162;

- preferably the lithium quinolate complex has the formula I:

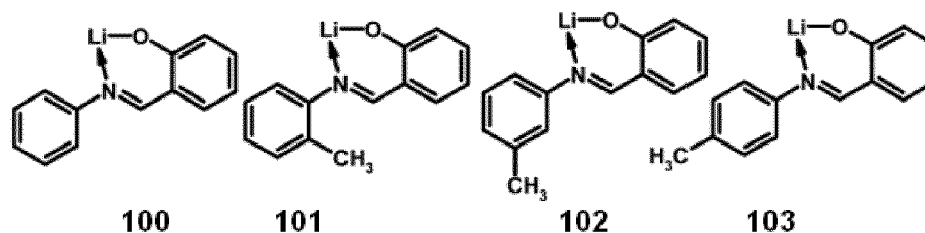


wherein

A1 to A6 are same or independently selected from CH, CR, N, O;

R is same or independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or aryl or heteroaryl with 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and more preferred A1 to A6 are CH;

- preferably the borate based organic ligand is a tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate;
- preferably the phenolate is a 2-(pyridin-2-yl)phenolate or a 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)phenolate;
- preferably the lithium Schiff base has the structure 100, 101, 102 or 103:



- more preferred the lithium organic complex is selected from a compound of Table 2.

The lithium halide of the first electron transport layer 161 and/or second electron transport layer 162 may be selected from the group comprising a LiF, LiCl, LiBr or LiI, and preferably LiF.

[0098] The ETL layer stack thickness can be adjusted such that the light out coupling is maximized. Further ETL layer stack thickness can be adjusted for the desired color tuning, for example to achieve a deeper shade of blue. i.e. smaller CIEy.

[0099] The thicknesses of the first electron transport layer 161 and/or second electron transport layer 162 may be the same or each independently in the range of about ≥ 0.5 nm to about ≤ 95 nm, preferably of about ≥ 3 nm to about ≤ 80 nm, further preferred of about ≥ 5 nm to about ≤ 60 nm, also preferred of about ≥ 6 nm to about ≤ 40 nm, in addition preferred about ≥ 8 nm to about ≤ 20 nm and more preferred of about ≥ 10 nm to about ≤ 18 nm.

[0100] When the thicknesses of the first electron transport layer 161 and second electron transport layer 162 within this range, preferably of about ≥ 10 nm to about ≤ 18 nm, the electron transport layer 160 may effectively inject and transport electrons, without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

[0101] For blue emitting OLEDs, the thickness of the ETL layer stack is 10 to 50 nm, preferably 30 to 40 nm. For red and green emitting OLEDs, the thickness of ETLs is 20 to 100 nm, preferably 20-100 nm and more preferably 30-80 nm. The thickness is selected so as to maximize efficiency of light emission.

[0102] The amount of the lithium organic complex in the first electron transport layer 161 may be in the range of about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-%, by weight of the first electron transport layer 161.

[0103] The amount of the lithium organic complex in the second electron transport layer 162 may be in the range of about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-%, by weight of the second electron transport layer 162.

[0104] The amount of the lithium halide or lithium organic complex in the first electron transport layer 161 may be in the range of about ≥ 10 mol.-% to about ≤ 95 mol.-%, preferably about ≥ 15 mol.-% to about ≤ 90 mol.-% and also preferred about ≥ 20 mol.-% to about ≤ 80 mol.-%, by weight of the first electron transport layer 161.

[0105] The amount of the lithium halide or lithium organic complex in the second electron transport layer 162 may be in the range of about ≥ 10 mol.-% to about ≤ 95 mol.-%, preferably about ≥ 15 mol.-% to about ≤ 90 mol.-% and also preferred about ≥ 20 mol.-% to about ≤ 80 mol.-%, by weight of the second electron transport layer 162.

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Table 3

A comparison of mol-% and wt.-% is shown in the table below		
Compound	wt.-%	mol-%
MX 2:LiQ	20	48
MX 2:LiQ	40	71
MX 2:LiQ	50	79
MX 2:LiQ	65	87
MX 2:Li-2	20	32
MX 2:Li-2	40	55
MX 2:Li-2	50	65
MX 2:Li-2	65	77
MX 2:Li-1	10	18
MX 2:Li-1	20	33
MX 2:Li-1	30	45
MX 2:LiF	20	84
MX 2:LiF	40	93
MX 2:LiF	50	96
MX 2:LiF	65	98
MX 1:LiF	20	87
MX 1:LiF	40	95
MX 1:LiF	50	96
MX 1:LiF	65	98
MX 1:LiQ	20	54
MX 1:LiQ	40	76
MX 1:LiQ	50	82
MX 1:LiQ	65	90
MX 4:Li-2	20	27
MX 4:Li-2	40	50
MX 4:Li-2	50	60
MX 4:Li-2	60	69
MX 4:LiQ	20	43
MX 4:LiQ	40	67
MX 4:LiQ	50	75

(continued)

A comparison of mol-% and wt.-% is shown in the table below		
Compound	wt.-%	mol-%
MX 4:LiQ	65	85
MX 4:Li-1	10	15
MX 4:Li-1	20	28
MX 4:Li-1	30	40

[0106] The ETL 160 may be formed on the EML 150 by vacuum deposition, spin coating, slot-die coating, printing, casting, or the like. When the ETL 160 is formed by vacuum deposition or spin coating, the deposition and coating conditions may be similar to those for formation of the HIL 130. However, the deposition and coating conditions may vary, according to a compound that is used to form the ETL 160.

[0107] Using vacuum deposition, the first electron transport layer 161 of the ETL 160 may be formed using a first deposition source to deposit a matrix compound, and a second deposition source to deposit a lithium halide or lithium organic complex. The first deposition source and the second deposition source are positioned relative to one another, such that that a mixed deposition region of the first electron transport layer 161 is formed directly on the EML 150.

[0108] The second electron transport layer 162 of the ETL 160 may be formed using a first or a third deposition source, for example if the matrix material is different to the ETL 161, and a third or fourth deposition source to deposit a lithium halide or lithium organic complex, whereby the lithium organic complex of the first electron transport layer 161 is not the same as the lithium organic complex of the second electron transport layer 162, and wherein the lithium halide of the first electron transport layer 161 is not the same as the lithium halide of the second electron transport layer 162. The deposition sources are positioned relative to one another, such that a mixed deposition region of the second electron transport layer 162 is formed directly on the first electron transport layer 161.

[0109] The stacking process is more simply and quickly performed, as compared to prior methods. In particular, since a plurality of ETL layers may be almost simultaneously deposited in a single chamber, the chamber may not be required to be exhausted after the formation of each layer.

[0110] The EIL 180, which facilitates injection of electrons from the cathode, may be formed on the ETL 160, preferably directly on the second electron transport layer 162. Examples of materials for forming the EIL 180 include LiF, NaCl, CsF, Li₂O, BaO, Ca, Ba, Yb, Mg which are known in the art. Deposition and coating conditions for forming the EIL 180 are similar to those for formation of the HIL 130, although the deposition and coating conditions may vary, according to a material that is used to form the EIL 180.

[0111] The thickness of the EIL 180 may be in the range of about 0.1 nm to 10 nm, for example, in the range of 0.5 nm to 9 nm. When the thickness of the EIL 180 is within this range, the EIL 180 may have satisfactory electron-injecting properties, without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

[0112] The second cathode electrode 190 is formed on the EIL 180 if present. The second cathode electrode 190 may be a cathode, which is an electron-injecting electrode. The second electrode 190 may be formed of a metal, an alloy, an electrically conductive compound, or a mixture thereof. The second electrode 190 may have a low work function. For example, the second electrode 190 may be formed of lithium (Li), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), aluminum (Al)-lithium (Li), calcium (Ca), barium (Ba), ytterbium (Yb), magnesium (Mg)-indium (In), magnesium (Mg)-silver (Ag), or the like. In addition, the second electrode 190 may be formed of a transparent conductive material, such as ITO or IZO.

[0113] The thickness of the cathode electrode 190 may be in the range of about 5 nm to 1000 nm, for example, in the range of 10 nm to 100 nm. When the cathode electrode 190 is in the range of 5 nm to 50 nm, the electrode will transparent even if a metal or metal alloy is used.

[0114] Since the layers of the ETL 160 have similar or identical energy levels, the injection and transport of the electrons may be controlled, and the holes may be efficiently blocked. Thus, the OLED 100 may have long lifetime.

[0115] Fig. 3 is a schematic sectional view of an OLED 200, according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 3 differs from Fig. 2 in that the OLED 100 of Fig. 3 has no electron injection layer (EIL) 180

[0116] Referring to Fig. 3 the OLED 200 includes a substrate 110, a first electrode 120, a HIL 130, a HTL 140, an EML 150, an ETL 160, and a second electrode 190. The ETL stack 160 includes a first ETL layer 161 and a second ETL layer 162.

[0117] The electron transport layer stack 160 of at least two electron transport layers 161 and 162, wherein a first electron transport layer 161 and a second electron transport layer 162 comprises at least one matrix compound and in addition,

- the first electron transport layer comprises a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex, and
- the second electron transport layer comprises a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex; wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex and wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide; wherein the first electron transport layer is arranged closest to an anode and the second electron transport layer is arranged closest to a cathode.

[0118] The layers of the ETL 161 and 162 have similar or identical energy levels, so that the injection and transport of the electrons may be controlled, and the holes may be efficiently blocked. Thus, the OLED 200 may have long lifetime.

[0119] The substrate 110, the first electrode 120, the hole injection layer 130, the hole transport layer 140, the emission layer 150, and the electron transport layer 161 and 162 of the OLED 200 are similar to corresponding elements described with reference to Fig. 2. Even though the structure of the OLED 200 and the method of manufacturing the OLED 200 are described with reference to Fig. 2, other method known in the art can be used. For example, the ETL stack 160 may include three or more ETL layers but two ETL layers of ETL 161 and 162 are preferred.

[0120] In the description above the method of manufacture an OLED of the present invention is started with a substrate 110 onto which a first anode electrode 120 is formed, on the first anode electrode 120 an emission layer 150 is formed. An electron transport layer stack 160 is formed on the emission layer 150, wherein the first electron transport layer 161 is formed on the emission layer 150 and the second electron transport layer 162 is formed directly on the first electron transport layer 162, on the electron transport layer stack 160, in this case on the second electron transport layer 162 a second cathode electrode 190 is formed, optional a hole injection layer 130, and a hole transport layer 140, are formed in that order between the first anode electrode 120 and the electron transport layer 160, an optional hole blocking layer is formed between the emission layer and the ETL layer stack, and optionally an electron injection layer 180 is formed between the electron transport layer 160 and the second cathode electrode 190. However, the OLED of the present invention can be manufactured also the other way around, starting with the second cathode electrode 190 onto which optionally an electron injection layer 180 is formed. On the second cathode electrode 190 or on the electron injection layer 180, if present, the second electron transport layer 162 is formed and directly on the second electron transport layer 162 the first electron transport layer 161 is formed and so on.

[0121] While not shown in Fig. 2 and 3, a sealing layer may further be formed on the second electrodes 190, in order to seal the OLEDs 100, 200. In addition, various other modifications may be applied thereto.

[0122] Hereinafter, one or more exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with, reference to the following examples. However, these examples are not intended to limit the purpose and scope of the one or more exemplary embodiments of the present invention.

Examples

General procedure

[0123] For bottom emission devices, a $15\Omega/\text{cm}^2$ glass substrate (available from Corning Co.) with 90 nm ITO was cut to a size of 50 mm x 50 mm x 0.7 mm, ultrasonically washed with isopropyl alcohol for 5 minutes and then with pure water for 5 minutes, and washed again with UV ozone for 30 minutes, to prepare a first electrode. For top emission devices, the anode electrode was formed from 100 nm silver on glass which was prepared by the same methods as described above.

[0124] Then, 92 wt.-% of N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4',1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine and 8 wt.-% of 2,2',2"-(cyclopropane-1,2,3-triylidene)tris(2-(p-cyanotetrafluorophenyl)acetonitrile) was vacuum deposited on the ITO electrode, to form a HIL having a thickness of 10 nm. Then N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4',1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine was vacuum deposited on the HIL, to form a HTL having a thickness of 130 nm. 97 wt.-% of ABH113 (Sun Fine Chemicals) as a host and 3 wt.-% of NUBD370 (Sun Fine Chemicals) as a dopant were deposited on the HTL, to form a blue-emitting EML with a thickness of 20 nm.

[0125] Then the ETL-layer stack is formed by depositing the first electron transport layer (ETL 1) including a matrix compound according to Example 1 to Example 39 by depositing the matrix compound from a first deposition source and the lithium organic complex or lithium halide of from a second deposition source directly on the EML.

[0126] Then the second electron transport layer (ETL 2) including a matrix compound according to Example 1 to Example 39 is formed by depositing the matrix compound from a first deposition source, if the same matrix compound is used as in the first electron transport layer, or a third deposition source, if the matrix compound is different from the matrix compound used in the first electron transport layer, and the lithium organic complex or lithium halide from a third or fourth deposition source directly on the first electron transport layer (ETL 1).

[0127] For the comparative examples 1 to 12 only one electron transport layer is formed, either an ETL 1 or an ETL 2.

[0128] The wt.-% of the lithium organic complex for the ETL1 as well as for the ETL 2 can be taken from Tables 4 to 7, whereby the wt.-% amount of the matrix compound is added to 100 wt.-% respectively. That means, that the matrix

compound of ETL 1 are added in a wt.-% amount such that the given wt.-% of the lithium organic complex for the ETL 1 and the matrix compound of the ETL 1 are in total 100 wt.-%, based on the weight of the ETL 1; and, the matrix compound of ETL 2 are added in a wt.-% amount such that the given wt.-% of the lithium organic complex for the ETL2 and the matrix compound of the ETL 2 are in total 100 wt.-%, based on the weight of the ETL 2. Further, the thickness d (in nm) of the ETL 1 and ETL 2 can be taken from Tables 4 to 7. The cathode was evaporated at ultra-high vacuum of 10^{-7} bar. Therefore, a thermal single co-evaporation of one or several metals was performed with a rate of 0, 1 to 10 nm/s (0,01 to 1 Å/s) in order to generate a homogeneous cathode with a thickness of 5 to 1000 nm. For top emission devices, the cathode electrode was formed from 13 nm magnesium (90 vol.-%)-silver (10 vol.-%) alloy. For bottom emission devices, the cathode electrode was formed from 100 nm aluminium.

[0129] The OLED stack is protected from ambient conditions by encapsulation of the device with a glass slide. Thereby, a cavity is formed, which includes a getter material for further protection.

[0130] To assess the performance of the inventive examples compared to the prior art, the current efficiency is measured under ambient conditions (20°C). Current voltage measurements are performed using a Keithley 2400 sourcemeter, and recorded in V. At 15 mA/cm², a calibrated spectrometer CAS140 from Instrument Systems is used for measurement of CIE coordinates and brightness in Candela. Lifetime LT of the device is measured at ambient conditions (20°C) and 15 mA/cm², using a Keithley 2400 sourcemeter, and recorded in hours. The brightness of the device is measured using a calibrated photo diode. The lifetime LT is defined as the time till the brightness of the device is reduced to 97 % of its initial value.

[0131] In top emission devices, the emission is forward directed, non-Lambertian and also highly dependent on the micro-cavity. In order to minimize the effect of the micro-cavity and thus of the emission color on the device performance, the efficiency Eff. is measured in Candela per Ampere (cd/A) and divided by the CIE-y. These values are recorded in the Tables below. The efficiency of the bottom emission devices was calculated in the same way.

Technical Effect of the invention

Top emission devices

a) Efficiency improvement with two electron transport layers (ETL1 and ETL 2)

[0132] In Table 4 results are shown for top emission devices with two different matrix compounds in the ETL-stack of first electron transport layer (ETL1) and second electron transport layer (ETL 2). An efficiency improvement is observed compared to the emission device with one electron transport layer only - see Table 4.

Table 4

Efficiency improvement Eff /CIE-y in top emission OLED with two electron transport layer									
	ETL1	wt.-% lithium organic complex*1	d(ETL1)/nm	ETL2	wt.-% lithium organic complex*2	d(ETL1)/nm	V at 15 mA/cm ² /V	Eff /CIE-y	LT (RT) /h
Comparative example 1	MX 2:LiQ	50	36		50	0	4,71	90	41,45
Example 1	MX 5:LiQ	50	10	MX 2:Li-1	50	26	4,22	99	32
*1= the wt.-% of the matrix compound and the wt.-% of the lithium organic complex are in total 100 wt.-% based on weight of the ETL1									
*2 = the wt.-% of the matrix compound and the wt.-% of the lithium organic complex are in total 100 wt.-% based on weight of the ETL2									

Table 5

Efficiency improvement in top emission OLED with two ET layers of ETL 1 and ETL 2 compared to one ET layer									
	ETL 1	wt.-% lithium organic complex*1	d(ETL1)/nm	ETL2	wt.-% lithium organic complex*2	d(ETL2)/nm	V at 15 mA/cm ² /V	Eff/CI E-y	LT (RT) /h
Comparative example 2	MX 2:LiQ	50	36		0	0	4,50	99	0,04 3
Example 2	MX 2:Li-2	50	3	MX 2:LiQ	50	33	4,60	106	0,04 7
Example 3	MX 2:Li-2	50	5	MX 2:LiQ	50	31	4,62	108	0,04 7
Example 4	MX 2:Li-2	50	11	MX 2:LiQ	50	25	4,81	107	0,04 8
Example 5	MX 2:Li-2	50	19	MX 2:LiQ	50	17	4,92	111	0,04 8
Comparative example 3	MX 2:LiQ	50	36		0	0	4,50	99	0,04 3
Example 6	MX 2:Li-1	20	3	MX 2:LiQ	50	33	4,71	107	0,04 5
Example 7	MX 2:Li-1	20	5	MX 2:LiQ	50	31	4,84	113	0,04 5
Example 8	MX 2:Li-1	20	10	MX 2:LiQ	50	26	5,06	109	0,05 15
Example 9	MX 2:Li-1	20	18	MX 2:LiQ	50	18	5,16	117	0,05 1
Comparative Example 4	MX 2:LiQ	50	36		0	0	4,63	102	0,04 7
Comparative example 6	MX 2:Li-2	50	36		0	0	4,77	115	0,04 9
Example 10	MX 2:Li-1	20	9	MX 2:Li-2	50	27	5,06	125	0,04 9
Example 11	MX 2:Li-1	20	18	MX 2:Li-2	50	18	5,17	134	0,04 9
Comparative example 7	MX 2:LiQ	50	36		0	0	4,97	99	0,03 8
Comparative example 8	MX4:Li-2	60	36		0	0	5,30	95	0,03 6
Example 12	MX4:Li-2	60	11	MX4:Li-1	20	26	4,51	132	0,04 1
Example 13	MX4:Li-2	60	14	MX4:Li-1	20	23	4,54	126	0,039
									97

(continued)

	ETL1	wt.-% lithium organic complex*1	d(ETL1)/nm	ETL2	wt.-% lithium organic complex*2	d(ETL2)/nm	V at 15 mA/cm ² /V	Eff/CI E-y	CI E-y	LT (RT)/h
Example 14	MX4:Li-2	60	16	MX4:Li-1	20	20	4,69	115	0,03 8	94
Example 15	MX4:Li-2	60	20	MX4:Li-1	20	16	4,84	114	0,04 1	116
Example 16	MX4:Li-2	60	23	MX4:Li-1	20	14	4,93	107	0,03 8	116
Example 17	MX4:Li-2	60	26	MX4:Li-1	20	11	4,98	108	0,03 8	180
Comparative example 9	MX 2:LiQ	50	36		0	0	4,74	93	0,05 1	166
Comparative example 10	MX 1:LiQ	50	36		0	0	4,01	86	0,05 7	60
Comparative example 11	MX 1:Li-2	50	36		0	0	4,05	98	0,05 4	31
Example 18	MX 1:Li-2	50	9	MX 1:LiQ	50	27	3,97	108	0,04 4	32
Example 19	MX 1:Li-2	50	18	MX 1:LiQ	50	18	3,99	110	0,04 4	25
*1= the wt.-% of the matrix compound and the wt.-% of the lithium organic complex are in total 100 wt.-% based on weight of the ETL1										
*2= the wt.-% of the matrix compound and the wt.-% of the lithium organic complex are in total 100 wt.-% based on weight of the ETL2										

[0133] Table 5 above shows an efficiency improvement for an OLED with two electron transport layers according to the invention compared with the same OLED with one ET layer only.

[0134] This beneficial effect is already noticeable even for very thin second ETL2, see Example 2 and Example 3 in Table 5 above. The largest increased in efficiency is typically observed for a thickness of 15 nm to 20 nm for the first electron transport layer ETL 1, see Examples 5, 9, 11. The positive effect on efficiency is observed for a wide percentage of lithium organic complexes, for example when using 20 wt.-% of lithium organic complex, while in other examples 50 or 60 wt.-% was used.

[0135] The highest efficiency in absolute terms is achieved for matrix compounds containing phosphine oxides, in particular (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide and 3-phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide with lithium organic complexes of lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate, lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate and lithium 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)phenolate, respectively Examples 11 and 12.

[0136] In case where matrix compounds were used which contain at least one phosphine oxide group an increase in efficiency can also be seen for a hetero substituted anthracene based matrix compound, respectively Examples 18 and 19 in Table 5.

[0137] Compared to Table 4 above, the beneficial effect on increasing the efficiency can be achieved by using for ETL 1 and ETL 2 the same matrix compound. This is of particular interest in manufacturing, as fewer deposition sources are required.

[0138] Lifetime improvement for OLEDs with two ET layers is further shown in Table 6. The lifetime is improved even with a very thin second ET layer, see Example 20. The best lifetime in absolute terms is achieved for (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide and lithium organic complexes lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate and lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate (Example 25).

Table 6

Lifetime improvement in top emission OLED with two ET layers									
	ETL1	wt.-% lithium organic complex*1	d(ETL1) / nm	ETL2	wt.-% lithium organic complex*2	d(ETL2) / nm	V at 15 mA/cm ² / V	Eff/CIE-y	LT (RT) /h
Example 20	MX 2:LiQ	50	3	MX 2:Li-2	50	33	4,61	105	105
Example 21	MX 2:LiQ	50	6	MX 2:Li-2	50	30	4,60	106	110
Example 22	MX 2:LiQ	50	10	MX 2:Li-2	50	26	4,68	106	110
Example 23	MX 2:LiQ	50	18	MX 2:Li-2	50	18	4,65	104	105
Example 24	MX 2:LiQ	50	18	MX 2:Li-1	20	18	4,20	106	95
Example 25	MX 2:LiQ	50	26	MX 2:Li-1	20	10	4,45	101	150
Example 26	MX 2:Li-2	50	10	MX 2:Li-1	20	27	4,08	129	33
Example 26	MX 2:Li-2	50	19	MX 2:Li-1	20	17	4,21	125	44
Example 27	MX 2:Li-3	50	9	MX 2:Li-2	50	27	4,72	108	91
Example 28	MX 2:Li-3	50	18	MX 2:Li-2	50	18	4,69	106	109
*1= the wt.-% of the matrix compound and the wt.-% of the lithium organic complex are in total 100 wt.-% based on weight of the ETL1									
*2= the wt.-% of the matrix compound and the wt.-% of the lithium organic complex are in total 100 wt.-% based on weight of the ETL2									

Bottom emission devices

[0139] In Table 7 below efficiency data are summarized for bottom emission devices with one matrix compound. Examples 29 and 30 have higher efficiency than the bottom emission OLED of Comparative Example 12. Improved efficiency is observed independent of the direction of light output.

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Table 7

Efficiency improvement in bottom emission devices with one matrix compound									
	ETL1	wt.-% lithium organic complex*1	d(ETL1) / nm	ETL2	wt.-% lithium organic complex*2	d(ETL2) /nm	V at 15 mA/cm ² V	Eff/CIE-y	LT (RT) /h
Comparative example 12	MX 2:LiQ	50	36	0	0	0	5,00	55	200
Example 29	MX 2:Li-6	50	10	MX 2:LiQ	50	26	5,35	60	125
Example 30	MX 2:Li-6	50	10	MX 2:Li-3	50	26	5,24	60	100

[0140] In the same way as described above, a first electron transport layer 161 comprising a matrix compound and lithium fluoride (LiF) may be deposited on the emission layer 150, followed by deposition of a second electron transport layer 162 comprising a matrix compound and a lithium organic complex.

[0141] Similarly, a first electron transport layer 161 comprising a matrix compound and a lithium organic complex may be deposited on the emission layer 150, followed by deposition of a second electron transport layer comprising matrix compound and lithium fluoride (LiF). In both device examples, the concentration of lithium fluoride in the matrix material is between 10 and 50 wt.-%.

[0142] The double ETL of a first electron transport layer and of a second electron transport layer could also be employed for other emission colors, for example green, red, and white-light emitting devices.

[0143] Another aspect is directed to a device comprising at least one organic light-emitting diode (OLED). A device comprising organic light-emitting diodes (OLED) is for example a display.

[0144] From the foregoing detailed description and examples, it will be evident that modifications and variations can be made to the compositions and methods of the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Therefore, it is intended that all modifications made to the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention come within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) (100) comprising an emission layer and an electron transport layer stack of at least two electron transport layers (160/161), wherein a first electron transport layer (161) and a second electron transport layer (162) comprises at least one matrix compound and in addition,

- the first electron transport layer (161) comprises a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex; and
- the second electron transport layer (162) comprises a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex, wherein the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex and wherein the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide.

2. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to claim 1, wherein

- the first electron transport layer (161) comprises about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a first lithium halide or a first lithium organic complex; and
- the second electron transport layer (162) comprises about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a second lithium halide or a second lithium organic complex;

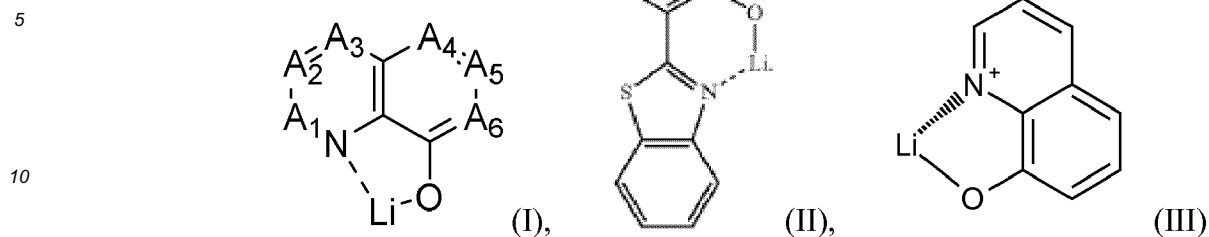
wherein the weight percent of a first lithium halide and a first lithium organic complex is based on the total weight of the corresponding first electron transport layer (161) and the weight percent of the a second lithium halide and a second lithium organic complex is based on the total weight of the corresponding second electron transport layer (162).

3. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claim 1 or 2, wherein

- the amount of the lithium halide or lithium organic complex in the first electron transport layer (161) is in the range of about ≥ 10 mol-% to about ≤ 95 mol-%, preferably about ≥ 15 mol-% to about ≤ 90 mol-% and also preferred about ≥ 20 mol-% to about ≤ 80 mol-%, by weight of the first electron transport layer (161); and/or
- the amount of the lithium halide or lithium organic complex in the second electron transport layer (162) is in the range of about ≥ 10 mol-% to about ≤ 95 mol-%, preferably about ≥ 15 mol-% to about ≤ 90 mol-% and also preferred about ≥ 20 mol-% to about ≤ 80 mol-%, by weight of the second electron transport layer (162).

4. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 3, wherein lithium halide, is a LiF, LiCl, LiBr or LiI, and preferably LiF and the organic ligand of the lithium organic complex is a quinolate, a borate, a phenolate, a pyridinolate or a Schiff base ligand;

- preferably the lithium quinolate complex has the formula I, II or III or IV:

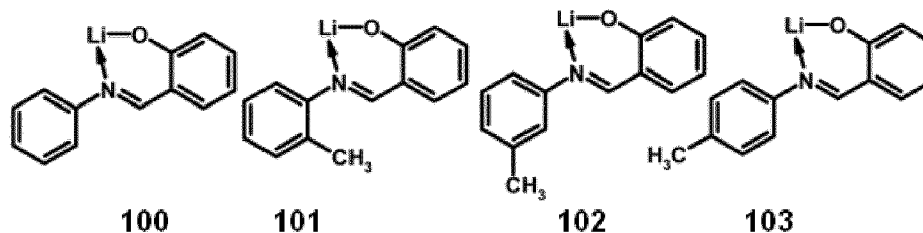


wherein

A1 to A6 are same or independently selected from CH, CR, N, O;

R is same or independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or aryl or heteroaryl with 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and more preferred A1 to A6 are CH;

- preferably the borate based organic ligand is a tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate;
- preferably the phenolate is a 2-(pyridin-2-yl)phenolate, a 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)phenolate, an imidazol phenolates, or 2-(pyridin-2-yl)phenolate and more preferred 2-(1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)phenolate;
- preferably the pyridinolate is a 2-(diphenylphosphoryl)pyridin-3-olate,
- preferably the lithium Schiff base has the structure 100, 101, 102 or 103:



5. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 4, wherein the first electron transport layer (161) and the second electron transport layer (162) comprises at least one matrix compound, whereby the matrix compound of the first electron transport layer (161) and the second electron transport layer (162) are selected same or different.
6. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 5, wherein the first electron transport layer (161) and the second electron transport layer (162) comprises at least one matrix compound, wherein the electron matrix compound is selected from:
 - an anthracene based compound or a hetero substituted anthracene based compound, preferably 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracene-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole and/or N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4', 1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine;
 - a phosphine oxide based compound, preferably (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide, 3-phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide and/or phenyl bis(3-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide; or
 - a substituted phenanthroline compound, preferably 2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline or 2,9-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline.
7. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 6, wherein the thicknesses of the first electron transport layer (161) and the second electron transport layer (162) are same or each independently in the range of about ≥ 0.5 nm to about ≤ 95 nm, preferably of about ≥ 3 nm to about ≤ 80 nm, further preferred of about ≥ 5 nm to about ≤ 60 nm, also preferred of about ≥ 6 nm to about ≤ 40 nm, in addition preferred about ≥ 8 nm to about ≤ 20 nm and more preferred of about ≥ 10 nm to about ≤ 18 nm.

8. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 7, wherein the thicknesses of the electron transport layer stack (160) is in the range of about ≥ 25 nm to about ≤ 100 nm, preferably of about ≥ 30 nm to about ≤ 80 nm, further preferred of about ≥ 35 nm to about ≤ 60 nm, and more preferred of about ≥ 36 nm to about ≤ 40 nm.

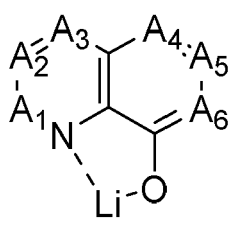
9. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 8, wherein the electron transport layer stack has two to four electron transport layers and more preferred two electron transport layers (162/162).

10. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 9, wherein the second electron transport layer (162) is formed directly on the first electron transport layer (161).

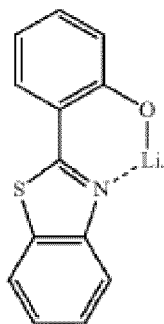
11. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 10, wherein

- the first electron transport layer (161) comprises:

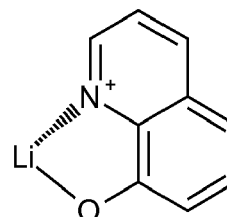
a) about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a lithium halide, selected from the group comprising a LiF, LiCl, LiBr or LiI, preferably LiF, or of a lithium organic complex of a lithium quinolate, a borate, a phenolate, a pyridinolate or a Schiff base ligand; preferably of a lithium quinolate complex has the formula I, II or III:



(I),



(II),



(III)

wherein

- A1 to A6 are same or independently selected from CH, CR, N, O,
- R is same or independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or aryl or heteroaryl with 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and more preferred of a lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate;

b) about ≤ 90 wt.-% to about ≥ 30 wt.-%, preferably about ≤ 80 wt.-% to about ≥ 35 wt.-% and also preferred about ≤ 50 wt.-% to about ≥ 40 wt.-% and also preferred about ≤ 50 wt.-% to about ≥ 40 wt.-% of a matrix compound of:

- an anthracene based compound or a hetero substituted anthracene based compound, preferably 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracene-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole and/or N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4',1''-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine; or
- a phosphine oxide based compound, preferably (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide, 3-phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d: 1',2'-f]phosphine-3-oxide and/or phenyl bis(3-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide; or
- a substituted phenanthroline compound, preferably 2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline or 2,9-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline;

whereby more preferred is a phosphine oxide based compound and most preferred is (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide;

- the second electron transport layer (162) comprises:

c) about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 70 wt.-%, preferably about ≥ 20 wt.-% to about ≤ 65 wt.-% and also preferred about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a lithium halide, selected from the group comprising a LiF, LiCl, LiBr or LiI, preferably LiF or of a lithium organic complex of a lithium quinolate, a borate, a phenolate, a phenolate, a pyridinolate or a Schiff base ligand, more preferred of a lithium borate based organic ligand and most preferred of a lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate;
 d) about ≤ 90 wt.-% to about ≥ 30 wt.-%, preferably about ≤ 80 wt.-% to about ≥ 35 wt.-% and also preferred about ≤ 50 wt.-% to about ≥ 40 wt.-% of a matrix compound of:

- an anthracene based compound or a hetero substituted anthracene based compound, preferably 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracene-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole and/or N4,N4"-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N4,N4"-diphenyl-[1,1':4',1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-diamine; or
- a phosphine oxide based compound, preferably (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide, 3-phenyl-3H-benzo[b]dinaphtho[2,1-d: 1',2'-f]phosphepine-3-oxide and/or phenyl bis(3-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)phosphine oxide; or
- a substituted phenanthroline compound, preferably 2,4,7,9-tetraphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline or 2,9-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline;

whereby more preferred is a phosphine oxide based compound and most preferred is (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide; whereby the lithium organic complex a) of the first electron transport layer (161) is not the same as the lithium organic complex c) of the second electron transport layer (162); and the wt.-% of the components of the first electron transport layer (161) are selected such that the total wt.-% amount does not exceed 100 wt.-% and the wt.-% of the components of the second electron transport layer (162) are selected such that the total wt.-% amount does not exceed 100 wt.-%, and the wt.-% of the components of the first electron transport layer (161) are based on the total weight of the first electron transport layer (161) and the wt.-% of the components of the second electron transport layer (162) are based on the total weight of the second electron transport layer (162).

12. The OLED (100) comprising the electron transport layer stack (160) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 11, wherein

- the first electron transport layer (161) comprises of about ≥ 50 wt.-% to about ≤ 60 wt.-% of a lithium 8-hydroxyquinolate and about ≤ 50 wt.-% to about ≥ 40 wt.-% of a (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide; and
- the second electron transport layer (162) comprises of about ≥ 10 wt.-% to about ≤ 30 wt.-% of a lithium tetra(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borate and about ≤ 90 wt.-% to about ≥ 70 wt.-% of a (3-(dibenzo[c,h]acridin-7-yl)phenyl)diphenylphosphine oxide.

13. The OLED (100) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 12 comprising: a substrate (110); a first anode electrode (120) is formed on the substrate (110); a second cathode electrode (190) is formed on the first anode electrode (120); and an electron transport layer stack (160) formed between the first anode electrode (110) and the second cathode electrode (190), comprising or consisting of at least two electron transport layers (160/161).

14. The OLED (100) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 13, further comprising at least one layer selected from the group consisting of a hole injection layer (130), a hole transport layer (140) and a hole blocking layer, formed between the first anode electrode (120) and the electron transport layer (160).

15. The OLED (100) according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 14, further comprising an electron injection layer (180) formed between the electron transport layer (160) and the second cathode electrode (190), preferably the OLED (100) does not comprises an electron injection layer (180).

16. A method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) (100) according to any one of claims 1 to 15, the method using:

- at least three deposition sources; and/or
- deposition via vacuum thermal evaporation; and/or
- deposition via solution processing, preferably the processing is selected from spin-coating, casting, printing and/or slot-die coating.

17. A method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) (100) according to claim 16, the method using:

- a first deposition source to release the matrix compound, and
 - a second deposition source to release lithium halide or lithium organic complex; the method comprising the steps of forming the electron transport layer stack;
 whereby the first electron transport layer (161) is formed by releasing the matrix compound from the first deposition source and the first lithium halide or lithium organic complex from the second deposition source;

- onto the first electron transport layer (161) the second electron transport layer (162) is formed by releasing the matrix compound from a third deposition source and the second lithium halide or lithium organic complex from the fourth deposition source;

whereby the first lithium organic complex is not the same as the second lithium organic complex, and whereby the first lithium halide is not the same as the second lithium halide, and in case the matrix compound of the first electron transport layer (161) is the same as the second electron transport layer (162) the deposition source is preferably the same.

18. The method of claim 16 or 17, comprising the steps for an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), wherein

- on a substrate (110) a first anode electrode (120) is formed,
 - on the first anode electrode (120) an electron transport layer stack (160) is formed, preferably the first electron transport layer (161) is formed on the first anode electrode (120) and the second electron transport layer (162) is formed directly on the first electron transport layer (161),
 - on the electron transport layer stack (160) a second cathode electrode (190) is formed,
 - optional a hole injection layer (130), a hole transport layer (140), an emission layer (150), and a hole blocking layer, formed in that order between the first anode electrode (120) and the electron transport layer (160),
 - optional an electron injection layer (180) is formed between the electron transport layer (160) and the second cathode electrode (190).

19. A device comprising at least one organic light-emitting diode (OLED) of claims 1 to 15.

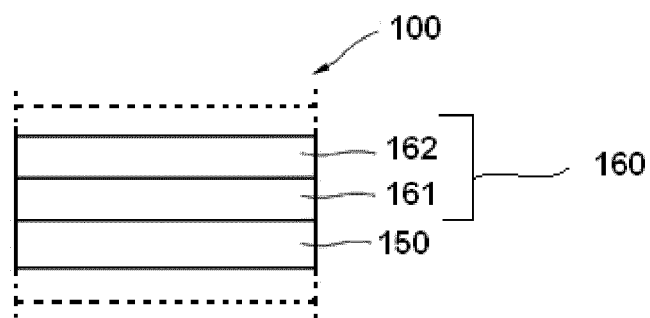


Fig. 1

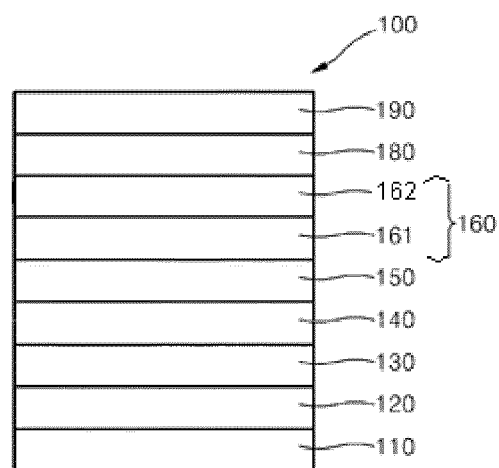


Fig. 2

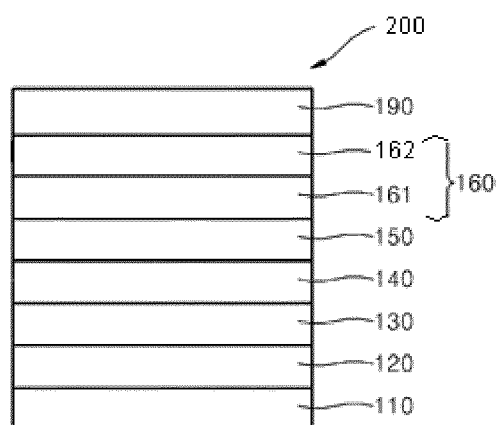


Fig. 3



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 14 17 5816

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2013/228753 A1 (MOON JUNG-MIN [KR] ET AL) 5 September 2013 (2013-09-05)	1-11, 13-19	INV.
A	* paragraphs [0009] - [0010], [0017], [0018], [0066] - [0119], [0135] - [0143] *	12	H01L51/00 H01L51/50
A	----- WO 2013/180503 A1 (LG CHEMICAL LTD [KR]) 5 December 2013 (2013-12-05) * examples 1, 2 * -----	1-19	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			H01L
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague		11 December 2014	Welter, Steve
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

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专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管 (OLED) 包括含有不同锂化合物的电子传输层堆叠		
公开(公告)号	EP2963696A1	公开(公告)日	2016-01-06
申请号	EP2014175816	申请日	2014-07-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	诺瓦莱德公开股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Novaled公司GMBH		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Novaled公司GMBH		
[标]发明人	WALLIKEWITZ BODO ROTHER CARSTEN		
发明人	WALLIKEWITZ, BODO ROTHER, CARSTEN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/00 H01L51/50		
CPC分类号	C07C251/24 C07D215/30 C07D277/66 C09K11/06 H01L51/0054 H01L51/0058 H01L51/0071 H01L51/0072 H01L51/0077 H01L51/008 H01L51/50 H01L51/508 H01L51/0003 H01L51/001 H01L51/56 H01L2251/301		
代理机构(译)	MICHALSKI, STEFAN		
审查员(译)	韦尔特, 史蒂夫		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种有机发光二极管 (100), 包括发光层和至少两个电子传输层 (160/161) 的电子传输层叠层, 其中第一电子传输层 (161) 第二电子传输层 (162) 包含至少一种基质化合物, 此外, - 第一电子传输层 (161) 包含第一卤化锂或第一锂有机络合物; - 第二电子传输层 (162) 包含第二卤化锂或第二锂有机络合物, 其中第一锂有机络合物与第二锂有机络合物不同, 并且其中第一卤化锂不同于第二种卤化锂。

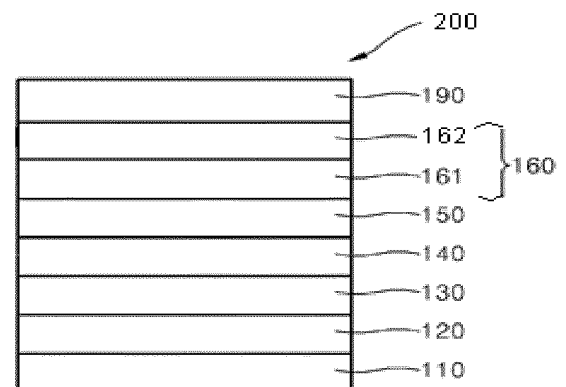


Fig. 3