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(54) Organic electroluminescent display device

Organische elektrolumineszente Anzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

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Description**Field of the Invention**

5 **[0001]** The present disclosure relates to a display device. Especially, the present disclosure relates to an organic electroluminescent display device.

Discussion of the Related Art

10 **[0002]** For satisfying the information society developed by the information communication technology, the demands for the electric displays are increasing and the kinds of the display required are varied. To satisfy these requirements of the modern information society, the display element is required to be more precise, larger, thinner, and smallized and to be manufactured with lower cost. To do so, the conventional cathode ray tube (or "CRT") is replaced with new flat panel display (or "FPD").

15 **[0003]** Especially, the development for the devices relating to the communication and computer such as semiconductor and display is important for advancing the technology in each field. Among the various display elements currently used, the organic electroluminescent display device is one display type occupying the attention for the color thin flat panel display. As the organic electroluminescent display device has excellent characteristics for the graphic display, the television display and the flat panel display such as wide viewing angle, speed response, and high contrast. Further, as it has thin thickness, light weight and good color representation, it is suitable for the next generation flat panel display.

20 **[0004]** The organic layer of the organic electroluminescent display device comprises the hole injection layer (or "HIL"), the hole transport layer (or "HTL"), the emission layer (or "EML"), the electron transport layer (or "ETL") and the electron injection layer (or "EIL"). Any or some of these elements consisting of the organic layer excepting the emission layer may be differently composed in the organic layer according to the material or the structure of the organic luminescent display device. The organic electroluminescent display device emits the light by forming exciton when the hole generated at the anode electrode and the electron generated at the cathode electrode are joined at the emission layer after they are passing through the hole injection layer and the electron injection layer, respectively.

25 **[0005]** For the ideal cases, the hole and the electron should meet at the middle portion of the emission layer. However, due to the materials, the characteristics, and the thickness of the above mentioned layers, the difference between the mobilities of the hole and electron, and the energy level difference of the each layer ("HOMO" or "LUMO"), the hole and the electron cannot meet at the middle portion of the emission layer, in actual conditions.

30 **[0006]** Generally, the hole mobility in the organic material used for the hole transport layer can be 10~100 times faster than the electron mobility in the organic material used for the electron transport layer. Therefore, the holes may be earlier transported or injected into the organic emission layer than the electrons. In the interim, in the same organic material, the hole mobility and the electron mobility are decided according to the structure of the organic material. For example, as shown in FIG. 6a, when using an organic material in which the hole mobility is faster than the electron mobility as the emission layer 178, the electrons and holes are colliding near the interface between the electron transport layer 174 and the emission layer 178, not the middle portion of the emission layer 178. In this case, in addition, the difference of HOMO ("highest occupied molecular orbital") between the emission layer 178 and the electron transport layer 174 is very small due to the material characteristics, so that the hole can move to the electron transport layer 174 easily. As a result, the function of the electron transport layer 174 may be degraded and then it may cause the reduction of the life time of the organic electroluminescent element.

35 **[0007]** In order to overcome the above mentioned drawback, the organic layer may comprise the emission layer only or the material characteristics of each layer may be improved. However, these solutions are seriously depended on the materials, as well as it is hard to find exactly suitable material for the characteristics of the display device. Therefore, there are a lot of researches for enhancing the quality of the organic electroluminescent display device by improving the structure of the device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

50 **[0008]** U. S. Patent No. 2005/0221121 A1 discloses an organic light-emitting element having two or more light-emitting layers, wherein degradation of each constituent material for the light-emitting layer is reduced to improve reliability of the element. European Patent Application No. 1 748 504 A2 discloses an organic electroluminescent device, which uses an electron-transport layer having hole blocking capability. The device includes a stack structure, with an emitting layer and an electron-transport layer provided between an anode and a cathode. The electron-transport material is a mixture of at least two materials. By incorporating a hole blocking capability into the electron-transport layer, structure and fabrication of the device is simplified and efficiency is increased. U.S. Patent No. 2004/0247937 A1 discloses an organic electroluminescent device comprising a pair of electrodes and at least one luminescent layer interposed between the

pair of electrodes. The luminescent layer comprises a condensed polycyclic aromatic compound, an organic metal chelate and a luminescent dye. U.S. Patent No. 2006/0051615 A1 discloses an organic electroluminescent element, in which a light emitting layer is disposed between a hole injection electrode and an electron injection electrode, and a hole injection layer is provided between the hole injection electrode and the light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer is provided between the electron injection electrode and the light-emitting layer. This organic electroluminescent element is characterized in that a fluorocarbon layer is provided between the hole injection layer and the light emitting layer, and the electron transport layer is formed from a phenanthroline compound. Japanese Patent Application No. 2007119763 A discloses a polymeric material having a light emitting property or charge transporting property. The material comprises a main chain containing at least one repeating unit selected from a group comprising an arylene group, a divalent heterocyclic group, a divalent aromatic amine group, and a side chain comprising at least one functional group selected from a group comprising a hole injection transporting group, an electron injection transporting group and a light emitting group. The functional side chain connects to the main chain through a -Rj- or a -Rj-X-, wherein Rj represents a group having a structure, in which one or more carbon atoms constituting an alkylene group is substituted by nitrogen atoms, and wherein X represents O, S or N(R') and connects to the main chain.

[0009] The purpose of the present disclosure is to suggest an organic electroluminescent display device of which service life time is enhanced.

[0010] The organic electroluminescent display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention is defined in claim 1.

[0011] The organic electroluminescent display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention is defined in claim 3.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[0013] In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIGs 2a to 2b illustrate one example of sub-pixel circuits according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a plan view illustrating the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view cutting along the line I-I' in the FIG. 3.

FIGs. 5a to 5b are cross sectional views illustrating the emitting diodes according to the various embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 6a is a detail diagram illustrating the emission layer of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the related art.

FIGs. 6b to 6c are detail diagrams illustrating the emission layers of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the various embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

[0014] Advantages and features of the present invention and a method of achieving the advantages and the features will be apparent by referring to embodiments described below in detail in connection with the accompanying drawings.

[0015] Referring to attached figures, the organic electroluminescent display device according to the preferred embodiment of the present disclosure will be explained in detail. Advantages and features of the present invention and a method of achieving the advantages and the features will be apparent by referring to embodiments described below in detail in connection with the accompanying drawings. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the detailed description.

[0016] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure. FIGs. 2a and 2b are examples of the sub-pixel circuit of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the preferred embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0017] Referring to FIG. 1, the organic electroluminescent display device according to the preferred embodiment of the present disclosure includes a display panel 100, a scan driver 200, a data driver 300, and a controller 400.

[0018] The display panel 100 includes a plurality of signal lines (S1~Sn and D1~Dm), a plurality of power line (not shown), and a plurality of sub pixel PX connected to these signal lines and arrayed in matrix type. The plurality of signal lines (S1~Sn and D1~Dm) includes a plurality of scan line (S1~Sn) and a plurality of data line (D1~Dm). Each power

line (not shown) transmits a first power voltage (VDD) to each sub pixel PX.

[0019] In this embodiment, the plurality of signal lines include the scan line (S1~Sn) and the data line (D1~Dm) are illustrated and explained. However, it is not restricted to these elements. According to the driving method, erasing line (not shown) for supplying the erasing signal may be further included.

[0020] In some cases, even though the erasing line is applied, the erasing line can be eliminated. In this case, the erasing signal can be supplied via other line. For example, in the case that the power line for supplying a first power voltage (VDD) to the display panel 100, the erasing signal can be supplied through the power line.

[0021] Referring to FIG. 2a, the sub pixel PX includes a switching thin film transistor T1 (or "TFT") for transmitting the data signal according to the sance signal from the scan line (S1~Sn), a capacitor (Cst) for storing the data signal, a driving thin film transistor T2 for generating the driving current corresponding to the difference between the data signal stored in the capacitor (Cst) and the first power voltage (VDD), and an emission diode (or "OLED") for emitting light corresponding to the driving current.

[0022] Otherwise, as shown in FIG. 2b, the sub pixel PX includes a switching thin film transistor T1 (or "TFT") for transmitting the data signal according to the sance signal from the scan line (S1~Sn), a capacitor (Cst) for storing the data signal, a driving thin film transistor T2 for generating the driving current corresponding to the difference between the data signal stored in the capacitor (Cst) and the first power voltage (VDD), an emission diode (or "OLED") for emitting light corresponding to the driving current, and an erasing switching thin film transistor T3 for erasing the data signal stored in the capacitor (Cst) according to the erasing signal from the erasing line (En).

[0023] Referring to FIG. 1 again, the scan driver 200 connects to the scan lines (S1~Sn) of the display panel 100, and supplies the scan signal for turning on the first TFT T1 to the scan lines (S1~Sn) sequentially.

[0024] The data driver 300 is connected to the data lines (D1~Dm) of the display panel 100, and supplies the data signal representing the output video signal (DAT) to the data lines (D1~Dm). The data driver 300 may includes at least one data driving IC (or "integrated circuit") connected to the data lines (D1~Dm).

[0025] The controller 400 controls the operations of the scan driver 200 and the data driver 300. Further, the controller 400 may includes a signal converter 450 for performing the gamma conversion on the input video signal (RGB) to generate the output video signal (DAT). That is, after generating the scan control signal (CONT1) and the data control signal (CONT2), the controller 400 outputs the scan control signal (CONT1) to the scan driver 200 and it sends the data control signal (CONT2) and the output video signal (DAT) to the data driver 300. In addition, the controller 400 receives the input video signal (R,G,B) and the input control signal for controlling the input video signal from the external graphic controller (not shown). For example, the input control signal may include a vertical synchronizing signal (Vsync), a horizontal synchronizing signal (Hsync), a main clock (MCLK), a data enable signal (DE) and so on.

[0026] These drivers 200, 300 and 400 can be made in one IC chip and mounted on the display panel 100. Otherwise, the one chip can be mounted on the flexible printed circuit film (not shown) to be attached on the display panel 100 as a TCP (or "tape carrier package") type or on the printed circuit board (not shown). For other example, these drivers 200, 300 and 400 can be intergratedly formed on the display panel 100 with the plurality of signal lines (S1~Sn and D1~Dm) and the thin film transistors T1, T2 and T3.

[0027] FIG. 3 is a plane view illustrating the pixel structure of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure. Referring to FIG. 3, there is a substrate including scan lines 120a running to one direction, data lines 140a crosswisely disposed with the scan line 120a, power lines 140e, and pixel area and non-pixel area defined by the scan lines 120a, data lines 140a and power lines 140e.

[0028] In the pixel area, a switching thin film transistor T1 connected to the scan lines 120a and the data lines 140a, a capacitor (Cst) connected to the switching thin film transistor T1 and the power lines 140e, and a driving thin film transistor T2 connected to the capacitor (Cst) and the power lines 140e are disposed. The capacitor (Cst) may include a lower electrode 120b of the capacitor and a upper electrode 140b of the capacitor. Further, in the pixel area, a light emission diode including a first electrode 160 electrically connected to the driving thin film transistor T2, an organic layer (not shown) on the first electrode 160, and a second electrode (not shown) is disposed. The pixel area can further include the scan lines 120a, the data lines 140a and the power lines 140e.

[0029] FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view cutting along with line I-I' in FIG. 3. Referring to FIG. 4, the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure will be explained in detail.

[0030] On the substrate 110, a buffer layer 105 is disposed. The buffer layer 105 is formed to prectect the thin film transistor formed later from the foreign materials leaked from the substrate 110 such as alkali ions. The buffer layer 105 includes silicon oxide (SiO2) or silicon nitride (SiNx) selectively. Otherwise, the substr ate 110 may be made of glass, plastic or metal.

[0031] On the buffer layer 105, a semiconductor layer 111 is formed. The semiconductor layer 111 includes amorphous silicon or crystallized poly silicon. Further, the semiconductor layer 111 comprises a source region and drain region dopped with the p-type or n-type impurity. In addition to the source and drain regions, the semiconductor layer 111 includes channel region.

[0032] On the semiconductor layer 11, a first insulating layer 115 is formed as a gate insulating layer. The first insulating

layer 115 includes a silicon oxide (SiOx) layer or silicon nitride layer (SiNx) or multiple layers thereof.

[0033] On the first insulating layer 115, a gate electrode 120c is disposed at the region corresponding to the channel region defined by doping the impurities. At the same level layer as the gate electrode 120c, the scan line 120a and the lower electrode 120b of the capacitor are formed.

[0034] The gate electrode 120c includes at least selected one molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), gold (Au), titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd) and copper (Cu) or alloyed metal of them. Otherwise, the gate electrode 120c includes multiple layers including at least selected one molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), gold (Au), titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd) and copper (Cu) or alloyed metal of them. For example, the gate electrode 120c includes two layers such as molybdenum/aluminum-neodymium or molybdenum/aluminum.

[0035] The scan line 120a includes at least selected one molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), gold (Au), titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd) and copper (Cu) or alloyed metal of them. Otherwise, the scan line 120a includes multiple layers including at least selected one molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), gold (Au), titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd) and copper (Cu) or alloyed metal of them. For example, the scan line 120a includes double layer such as molybdenum/aluminum-neodymium or molybdenum/aluminum.

[0036] A second insulating layer 125 as a layer insulator is formed on the substrate 110 including the scan line 120a, the lower electrode 120b of the capacitor, and gate electrode 120c. The second insulating layer 125 includes a silicon oxide (SiOx) layer or silicon nitride layer (SiNx) or multiple layers thereof.

[0037] The second insulating layer 125 and the first insulating layer 115 include contact holes 130b and 130c exposing some portions of the semiconductor layer 111.

[0038] A drain electrode 140c and a source electrode 140d electrically connected to the semiconductor layer 111 through the contact holes 130b and 130c penetrating the second insulating layer 125 and the first insulating layer 115 are formed in the pixel area.

[0039] The drain electrode 140c and the source electrode 140d include one conductive layer or multiple conductive layers. When the drain electrode 140c and the source electrode 140d include single conductive layer, they include at least selected one molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), gold (Au), titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd) and copper (Cu) or alloyed metal of them. When the drain electrode 140c and the source electrode 140d include multiple conductive layers, they include double layer including molybdenum/aluminum-neodymium or molybdenum/aluminum or triple layer including molybdenum/aluminum/molybdenum or molybdenum/aluminum-neodymium/molybdenum.

[0040] The data line 140a, the upper electrode 140b of the capacitor and the power line 140e are formed at the same layer level as the drain electrode 140c and the source electrode 140d.

[0041] The data line 140a and the power line 140e disposed at the pixel area include single conductive layer or multiple conductive layers. When the data line 140a and the power line 140e include single conductive layer, they include at least selected one molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al), chromium (Cr), gold (Au), titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd) and copper (Cu) or alloyed metal of them. When the data line 140a and the power line 140e include multiple conductive layers, they include double layer including molybdenum/aluminum-neodymium or molybdenum/aluminum or triple layer including molybdenum/aluminum/molybdenum or molybdenum/aluminum-neodymium/molybdenum.

[0042] A third insulating layer 145 is formed on the data line 140a, the upper electrode 140b of the capacitor, the drain electrode 140c, the source electrode 140d, and the power line 140e. The third insulating layer 145 may include planarization film for reducing level differences of layers there-below. The third insulating layer 145 may be formed by spin coating method in which an organic material such as polyimide, benzocyclobutene group resin, or acrylate is coated in liquid phase and then hardened. Otherwise, the third insulating layer 145 may be formed by SOG (silicate on glass) method with inorganic material such as silicon oxide or silicon nitride.

[0043] The third insulating layer 145 has a via hole 165 exposing any one of the drain electrode 140c and the source electrode 140d. On the third insulating layer 145, there is a first electrode 160 electrically connected to any one of the drain electrode 140c and source electrode 140d through the via hole 165.

[0044] The first electrode 160 may be the anode electrode. Here, when the organic electroluminescent display device has the back-face emission structure of the double-face emission structure, the first electrode 160 includes a transparent material such as ITO(Indium Tin Oxide), IZO(Indium Zinc Oxide) or ZnO(Zinc Oxide). When the organic electroluminescent display device has the front-face emission structure, the first electrode 160 further includes reflection layer including at least one of aluminum (Al), silver (Ag) and nickel (Ni) under the transparent layer including at least one of ITO(Indium Tin Oxide), IZO(Indium Zinc Oxide) and ZnO(Zinc Oxide). For other example, the reflection layer may be sandwiched between two transparent layers including at least one of ITO(Indium Tin Oxide), IZO(Indium Zinc Oxide) and ZnO(Zinc Oxide).

[0045] On the first electrode 160, a fourth insulating layer 155 is formed to electrically isolate each first electrode 160 with neighbored first electrode 160 and to include an aperture 175 exposing some portions of the first electrode 160. On the exposed first electrode 160 through the aperture 175, an organic layer 170 is formed.

[0046] On the organic layer 170, a second electrode 180 is formed. The second electrode 180 may be a cathode electrode. The second electrode 180 includes a metal material having low working function such as magnesium (Mg),

calcium (Ca), aluminum (Al), or silver (Ag) or alloy of them.

[0047] From now, the organic layer will be explained in detail. FIGs. 5a and 5b are cross sectional views illustrating light emitting diode according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure. The light emitting diode comprises a first electrode, an organic layer, and a second electrode and irradiates the light.

[0048] Referring to FIG. 5a, the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure comprises the first electrode 160, the organic layer 170 disposed on the first electrode 160, and the second electrode 180 disposed on the organic layer.

[0049] The organic layer 170 includes the hole injection layer 171, the hole transport layer 172, the electron transport emission layer 173a, the electron transport layer 174, and the electron injection layer 175, disposed sequentially from the first electrode 160, suitable materials of which layers are presented hereafter although they do not necessarily form part of the present invention.

[0050] The hole injection layer 171 receives holes from the first electrode 160, as the anode electrode, and injects holes to the hole transport layer 172. The hole injection layer 171 includes at least selected one of CuPc(copper phthalocyanine), PEDOT(poly(3,4)-ethylenedioxythiophene), PANI(polyaniline), NPD(N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine) and perylene group. The thickness of the hole injection layer 171 is selected one thickness in range of 1~70nm.

[0051] The hole transport layer 172 receives holes from the hole injection layer 171 and transports holes to the electron transport emission layer 173a. The hole transport layer 172 includes at least selected one of NPD(N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine), TPD(N,N'-bis-(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-bis-(phenyl)-benzidine), s-TAD, MTDATA(4,4',4''-Tris(N-3-methylphenyl-N-phenyl-amino)-triphenylamine) and NPD triphenyl amine group. The thickness of the hole transport layer 172 is selected one thickness in range of 50~200nm.

[0052] The electron injection layer 175 receives electrons from the second electrode 180, as the cathode electrode, and injects electrons to the electron transport layer 174. The electron injection layer 175 includes at least selected one of Alq3(tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminum), PBD, TAZ, spiro-PBD, BALq, SALq, LiF and Liq. The thickness of the electron injection layer 175 is selected one thickness in range of 0.1~3nm.

[0053] The electron transport layer 174 receives electrons from the electron injection layer 175 and transport electrons to the electron transport emission layer 173a. The electron transport layer 174 includes at least selected one of Anthracene group, Alq3 and BALq. The thickness of the electron transport layer 174 is selected one thickness in range of 10~50nm.

[0054] The electron transport emission layer 173a includes an emission material including at least selected one of red, green and blue colors and an electron transport material.

[0055] In the case of the electron transport emission layer 173a irradiating red color, the electron transport emission layer 173a includes a host material including CBP(carbazole biphenyl) or mCP(1,3-bis(carbazol-9-yl)) with the emission material and the electron transporting material. The emission material comprises selected one of a phosphor material and a fluorescence material. The phosphor material comprises dopant including at least selected one of PIQIr(acac)(bis(1-phenylisoquinoline)acetylacetonate iridium), PQIr(acac)(bis(1-phenylquinoline)acetylacetonate iridium), PQIr(tris(1-phenylquinoline)iridium) and PtOEP(octaethylporphyrin platinum). The fluorescence material comprises PBD:Eu(DBM)3(Phen), Perylene or BALq group. The electron transport material includes at least selected one of Anthracene group, Alq3 and BALq.

[0056] In the case of the electron transport emission layer 173a irradiating green color, the electron transport emission layer 173a includes a host material including CBP or mCP with the emission material and the electron transporting material. The emission material comprises selected one of a phosphor material and a fluorescence material. The phosphor material comprises dopant including Ir(ppy)3(fac tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium). The fluorescence material comprises Alq3 group. The electron transport material includes at least selected one of Anthracene group, Alq3 and BALq.

[0057] In the case of the electron transport emission layer 173a irradiating blue color, the electron transport emission layer 173a includes a host material including CBP or mCP with the emission material and the electron transporting material. The emission material comprises selected one of a phosphor material and a fluorescence material. The phosphor material includes dopant including (4,6-F2ppy)2Irpic. The fluorescence material includes at least selected one of spiro-DPVBi, spiro-6P, distill Benzene (DSB), distill Arylene (DSA), PFO polymer, PPV polymer, Perylene group, Anthracene group, ADN and AND derivatives. The electron transport material includes Anthracene group, Alq3 or BALq.

[0058] The electron transport material concentration of the electron transport emission layer 173a has 2~20 wt% to the emission material weight amount, more preferably it may be 5wt%.

[0059] When the concentration of the electron transport material is over 2wt% to the emission material, the electron can be smoothly transported in the electron transport emission layer 173a so that the region in which electrons meet with holes to form excitons is formed near to the hole transport layer 172. When the concentration of the electron transport material is lower than 20wt% to the emission material, electrons can be effectively transported and the emission efficiency of the electron transport emission layer 173a can be maintained constantly. This will be explained in FIG. 6a in detail.

[0060] The thickness of the electron transport emission layer 173a according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure is selected one value in range of 20~60nm. With this range of the electron transport emission layer 173a

thickness, the emission efficiency has maximum value with the minimum driving voltage. As the thickness of the organic layer 170 or the electron transport emission layer 173a included in the organic layer 170 is getting thicker, the emission efficiency will be better, but the higher driving voltage should be required. On the contrary, as the thickness is getting thinner, the driving voltage is getting lowered, but the emission efficiency would be worse. Therefore, the emission efficiency and the driving voltage can be optimized when the thickness of the electron transport emission layer 173a is selected one value in range of 20~60nm.

[0061] Referring to FIG. 5b, the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure includes a first electrode 160, an organic layer 170 on the first electrode 160, and a second electrode 180 on the organic layer 170. The organic layer 170 includes the hole injection layer 171, the hole transport layer 172, the emission layer 173b, the electron transport emission layer 173a, the electron transport layer 174, and the electron injection layer 175 sequentially from the first electrode 160.

[0062] In the second embodiment, by comparing with the first embodiment shown in FIG. 5a, the organic electroluminescent display device further includes an emission layer 173b. In addition, the thickness of the electron transport emission layer 173a has different thickness from that of the first embodiment. Hereinafter, the same elements with the FIG. 5a will not be explained.

[0063] The emission layer 173b of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure includes the same emission materials of the electron transport emission layer 173a of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment. Further, the electron transport emission layer 173a of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure includes the same materials of the electron transport emission layer 173a of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the first embodiment.

[0064] The electron transport material concentration of the electron transport emission layer 173a has 2~20 wt% to the emission material weight amount of the electron transport emission layer 173a, more preferably it may be 5wt%. The thickness of the emission layer 173b is selected one value in range of 2~30nm. The thickness of the electron transport emission layer 173a according to the second embodiment is selected one value in range of 5~40nm.

[0065] From now, the efficiency of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the preferred embodiments of the present disclosure will be explained in detail.

[0066] FIG. 6a is a detail diagram illustrating the organic layer 170 of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the related art. FIGs. 6b and 6c are detail diagrams illustrating the organic layer 170 according to the preferred embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0067] In FIG. 6a, the organic layer 170 includes the hole transport layer 172, the emission layer 178 and the electron transport layer 174. Holes received from the first electrode 160 and the hole injection layer 171 are transported to the emission layer 178 via the hole transport layer 172. Whilst, electrons received from the second electrode 180 and the electron injection layer 175 are transported to the emission layer 178 via the electron transport layer 174. Electrons and holes are met and form excitons to irradiate light.

[0068] Generally, due to the difference of the materials, there is a discontinuous interfacing characteristics between the emission layer 178 and the electron transport layer 174. Therefore, electrons may not be transported from the electron transport layer 174 to the emission layer 178 effectively or smoothly.

[0069] Further, as the hole mobility in the hole transport layer 172 is about 10~100 times faster than the electron mobility in the electron transport layer 174, the holes can be earlier injected into the emission layer 178 than the electrons. Furthermore, when the organic material in which the hole mobility is faster than the electron mobility is used for the emission layer 178, the moving speed of holes is faster than the moving speed of electrons, so that the exciton may be formed near the interface between the electron transport layer 174 and the emission layer 178. When there are a lot of holes at the interface of emission layer 178 and the electron transport layer 174, as the HOMO (highest occupied molecular orbital) difference (Y) between the electron transport layer 174 and the emission layer 178 is very small, the holes in the emission layer 178 can easily hop into the electron transport layer 174. This causes the instability of the electron transport layer 174. As a result, the life time of the organic electroluminescent element will be reduced. That is, as electrons may be easily accumulated at the interface between the electron transport layer 174 and the emission layer 178, or holes may be easily hopped to the electron transport layer 174, the life time and characteristics of the organic electroluminescent material are degraded.

[0070] In the interim, as the holes collide with the electrons near the interface between the emission layer 178 and the electron transport layer 174 and form the excitons, the electrons are rarely existing near the interface between the emission layer 178 and the hole transport layer 172. Furthermore, as the LUMO (low unoccupied molecular orbital) difference (X) between the hole transport layer 172 and the emission layer 178 is very large, the possibility of electron hopping to the hole transport layer 172 is very low. Therefore, the hole transport layer 172 has not problems.

[0071] According to the present disclosure shown in the FIGs 6b and 6c, the above problems can be prevented. Referring to FIG. 6b, the organic layer 170 of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the present disclosure includes the hole transport layer 172, the electron transport emission layer 173a, and the electron transport

layer 174.

[0072] As described with FIG. 5a, the electron transport emission layer 173a is made by mixing the electron transport material with the emission material irradiating one of red, green and blue colors. For the case of irradiating red color, the electron transport emission layer 173a comprises the emission material including BAq group, and the electron transport material including at least selected one of Anthracene group, and Alq3 group. For the case of irradiating green color, the electron transport emission layer 173a comprises the emission material including Alq group, and the electron transport material including at least selected one of Anthracene group, Alq3 group and BAq group. For the case of irradiating blue color, the electron transport emission layer 173a preferably comprises the emission material including at least selected one of Perylene group, Anthracene group, ADN and AND derivatives, and the electron transport material including at least selected one of Alq3 group and BAq group.

[0073] The electron transport material concentration of the electron transport emission layer 173a has 2~20 wt% to the emission material weight amount of the electron transport emission layer 173a, more preferably it may be 5wt%. When the concentration of the electron transport material is over 2wt% to the emission material, the electron can be smoothly transported in the electron transport emission layer 173a so that the region in which electrons meet with holes to form excitons is formed near to the hole transport layer 172. When the concentration of the electron transport material is lower than 20wt% to the emission material, electrons can be effectively transported and the emission efficiency of the electron transport emission layer 173a can be maintained constantly.

[0074] The principle of the above mentioned effects will be explained in detail. By mixing the electron transporting material with the emission material of the emission layer 173b, the electron transport emission layer 173a having enhanced electron transporting ability is formed. Therefore, the electron mobility in the electron transport emission layer 173a is larger than in the emission layer 178 in the related art. The electrons can be effectively and smoothly injected into the electron transport emission layer 173a, and move faster in the electron transport emission layer 173a. As a result, the exciton area which was easily formed near the interface with the electron transport layer 174 can be moved apart from the the electron transport layer 174 to the hole transport layer 172 or the middle portion of the electron transport emission layer 173a. Therefore, unlike the related art, holes and electrons do not meet near the interface with the electron transport layer 174 to irradiate light or holes do not hop into the electron transport layer 174. So, it is possible to reduce the possibility for making the electron transport layer 174 unstable and prevent the lifetime of the organic electroluminescent element from being reduced.

[0075] In the interim, even if, due to the electron transport material, more excitons are formed at the middle portion of the electron transport emission layer 173a and then there are a lot of electrons not colliding with holes and not forming excitons near the hole transport layer 172, these electrons can not easily hop to the hole transport layer 172 (so called 'hard hopping') because the difference of LUMO (low unoccupied molecular orbital) (X) between the electron transport emission layer 173a and the hole transport layer 172. Therefore, there is no reverse effect of the present disclosure in which electrons make a bad effect to the hole transport layer 172 by hopping to the hole transport layer 172.

[0076] Referring to FIG. 6c, the organic layer 170 of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure includes the hole transport layer 172, the emission layer 173b, the electron transport emission layer 173a, and the electron transport layer 174.

[0077] Comparing with the first embodiment of the present disclosure shown in FIG. 6b, the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment further includes the emission layer 173a. The thickness of the electron transport emission layer 173a has different thickness from that of the first embodiment. Hereinafter, the same elements with the FIG. 6b will not be explained.

[0078] The electron transport material concentration of the electron transport emission layer 173a is 2~20 wt% to the emission material weight amount of the electron transport emission layer 173a, more preferably it may be 5wt%. The thickness of the emission layer 173b is selected one value in range of 2~30nm. The thickness of the electron transport emission layer 173a according to the second embodiment is selected one value in range of 5~40nm.

[0079] In the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure, the excitons are formed at the emission layer 173b and the electron transport emission layer 173a to irradiate light.

[0080] Also, by replacing the emission layer 173b in the related art with a combination layer including the emission layer 173b and the electron transport emission layer 173a, the electrons can effectively and smoothly move to the electron transport emission layer 173a and move faster in the electron transport emission layer 173a. As a result, the exciton area which was easily formed near the interface with the electron transport layer 174 can be moved apart from the the electron transport layer 174 to the emission layer 173b or the middle portion of the electron transport emission layer 173a. As a result, unlike the related art, holes and electrons do not meet near the interface with the electron transport layer 174 to irradiate light or holes do not hop into the electron injection layer 175. So, it is possible to reduce the possibility for making electron transport layer 174 unstable and prevent the life time of the organic electroluminescent element from being reduced.

[0081] In the interim, even if, due to the electron transport material, more excitons are formed at the middle portion of the electron transport emission layer 173a and then there are a lot of electrons not colliding with holes and not forming

exitons near the hole transport layer 172, these electrons can not easily hop to the hole transport layer 172 (so called 'hard hopping') because of the difference of LUMO (low unoccupied molecular orbital) (X) between the electron transport emission layer 173a and the hole transport layer 172. Therefore, there is no reverse effect of the present disclosure in which electrons make a bad effect to the hole transport layer 172 by hopping to the hole transport layer 172.

[0082] The following Table 1 shows the experimental result of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure and experimental result of the comparing example according to the of the related art. The electron transport emission layer 173a of the second embodiment includes 5wt% of the electron transport material.

[Table 1]

	Hole Transport Layer/Emission Layer/ Electron Transport Layer (Comparing Example)	Hole Transport Layer / Emission Layer /Electron Transport Emission Layer/ Electron Transport Layer (Second Embodiment)
Thickness (nm)	60/25/30	60/5/30/30
Driving Voltage (V)	5	5.5
Color Coordinate	(0.135,0.173)	(0.135,0.185)
Life time (hr)	80	190

[0083] The most important result is that the life time of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the second embodiment is 190 hr which is longer than 80 hr of the organic electroluminescent display device according to the comparing example of the related art. The life time is the lap time until the brightness (luminescence) is lowered to 970nit when the normal brightness of the light irradiated from the organic layer 170 is 1000nit. This is so called as the '97% life time characteristics.' The '97% life time characteristics' of the commercialized product should be at least 200 hr. According to the organic electroluminescent display device of the second embodiment, the '97% lift time' is 190 hr which is 110 hr longer than related art.

[0084] While the embodiment of the present invention has been described in detail with reference to the drawings, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the invention can be implemented in other specific forms without departing from the scope of the invention. Therefore, it should be noted that the forgoing embodiments are merely illustrative in all aspects and are not to be construed as limiting the invention. The scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. An organic electroluminescent display device comprising:

a substrate (110) including a thin film transistor (T1, T2), and red, green and blue sub pixels (PX);
 a first electrode (160) disposed on the substrate (110) and connected to the thin film transistor (T1, T2);
 a hole injection layer (171) on the first electrode (160);
 a hole transport layer (172) on the hole injection layer (171);
 an electron transport emission layer (173a) on the hole transport layer (172);
 an electron transport layer (174) on the electron transport emission layer (173a);
 an electron injection layer (175) on the electron transport layer (174); and
 a second electrode (180) on the electron injection layer (175); wherein the electron transport emission layer (173a) includes an electron transport material and an emission material, and the emission material irradiates one color of red, green and blue colors; and the electron transport material has a concentration ratio of 2~20wt% to the emission material,
 wherein, for the red sub pixel in which the emission material irradiates red color, the emission material includes BA1q group; and the electron transport material includes at least selected one of Anthracene group and Alq3 group,
 for the green sub pixel in which the emission material irradiates green color, the emission material includes Alq group; and the electron transport material includes at least selected one of Anthracene group and BA1q group, and

for the blue sub pixel in which the emission material irradiates blue color, the emission material includes at least selected one of Perylene group, Anthracene group, ADN and AND derivatives; and the electron transport material includes at least selected one of Alq3 group and BA1q group,

wherein the hole injection layer (171) has a thickness in range of 1~70 nm and includes at least selected one of CuPc(copper phthalocyanine), PEDOT(poly(3,4)-ethylenedioxythiophene), PANI(polyaniline), NPD(N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine) and perylene group, the hole transport layer (172) has a thickness in range of 50~200 nm and includes at least selected one of NPD(N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine), TPD(N,N'-bis-(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-bis-(phenyl)-benzidine), s-TAD, MTDATA(4,4',4''-Tris(N-3-methylphenyl-N-phenyl-amino)-triphenylamine) and NPD triphenyl amine group, the electron transport layer (174) has a thickness in range of 10~50 nm and includes at least selected one of Anthracene group, Alq3 and BA1q, and the electron injection layer (175) has a thickness in range of 0.1-3 nm and includes at least selected one of Alq3(tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminum), PBD, TAZ, spiro-PBD, BA1q, SA1q, LiF and Liq.

2. The device according to the claim 1, wherein the thickness of the electron transport emission layer (173a) is in the range of 20~60nm.

3. An organic electroluminescent display device comprising:

a substrate (110) including a thin film transistor (T1, T2), and red, green and blue sub pixels (PX);

a first electrode (160) disposed on the substrate (110) and connected to the thin film transistor (T1, T2);

a hole injection layer (171) on the first electrode (160);

a hole transport layer (172) on the hole injection layer (171);

an emission layer (173b) on the hole transport layer (172);

an electron transport emission layer (173a) on the emission layer (173b);

an electrode transport layer (174) on the electron transport emission layer (173a);

an electrode injection layer (175) on the electrode transport layer (174); and a second electrode (180) on the electron injection layer (175); wherein the electron transport emission layer (173a) includes an electron transport material and an emission material, and

the emission material irradiates one color of red, green and blue colors; and the electron transport material has concentration ratio of 2~20wt% to the emission material,

wherein, for the red sub pixel in which the emission material irradiates red color, the emission material includes BA1q group; and the electron transport material includes at least selected one of Anthracene group and Alq3 group,

for the green sub pixel in which the emission material irradiates green color, the emission material includes Alq group; and the electron transport material includes at least selected one of Anthracene group and BA1q group, and

for the blue sub pixel in which the emission material irradiates blue color, the emission material includes at least selected one of Perylene group, Anthracene group, ADN and AND derivatives; and the electron transport material includes at least selected one of Alq3 group and BA1q group, and

wherein the hole injection layer (171) has a thickness in range of 1~70 nm and includes at least selected one of CuPc(copper phthalocyanine), PEDOT(poly(3,4)-ethylenedioxythiophene), PANI(polyaniline), NPD(N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine) and perylene group, the hole transport layer (172) has a thickness in range of 50~200 nm and includes at least selected one of NPD(N,N-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine), TPD(N,N'-bis-(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-bis-(phenyl)-benzidine), s-TAD, MTDATA(4,4',4''-Tris(N-3-methylphenyl-N-phenyl-amino)-triphenylamine) and NPD triphenyl amine group, the electron transport layer (174) has a thickness in range of 10~50 nm and includes at least selected one of Anthracene group, Alq3 and BA1q, and the electron injection layer (175) has a thickness in range of 0.1-3 nm and includes at least selected one of Alq3(tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminum), PBD, TAZ, spiro-PBD, BA1q, SA1q, LiF and Liq.

4. The device according to the claim 3, wherein the thickness of the emission layer (173b) is in the range of 2~30nm, and the thickness of the electron transport emission layer (173a) is in the range of 5~40nm.

5. The device according to the claim 3, wherein the emission layer (173b) includes a material which is the same as the emission material of the electron transport emission layer (173a).

Patentansprüche

1. Eine organische elektrolumineszierende Anzeige-Vorrichtung aufweisend:

ein Substrat (110), das
 einen Dünnschicht-Transistor (T1, T2) und ein rotes, ein grünes und ein blaues Unterpixel (PX) enthält;
 eine erste Elektrode (160), die auf dem Substrat (110) angeordnet ist und mit dem Dünnschicht-Transistor (T1, T2) verbunden ist;
 eine Lochinjektionsschicht (171) auf der ersten Elektrode (160);
 eine Lochtransportschicht (172) auf der Lochinjektionsschicht (171);
 eine Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a) auf der Lochtransportschicht (172);
 eine Elektronentransportschicht (174) auf der Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a);
 eine Elektroneninjectionsschicht (175) auf der Elektronentransportschicht (174); und
 eine zweite Elektrode (180) auf der Elektroneninjectionsschicht (175);
 wobei
 die Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a) ein Elektronentransportmaterial und
 ein Emissionsmaterial enthält,
 und
 das Emissionsmaterial eine Farbe von roter, grüner und blauer Farbe ausstrahlt; und das Elektronentransport-
 material ein Konzentrationsverhältnis von 2-20 Gew.-% zu dem Emissionsmaterial hat,
 wobei, für das rote Unterpixel, in dem das Emissionsmaterial rote Farbe ausstrahlt, das Emissionsmaterial eine
 BAQ-Gruppe enthält; und das Elektronentransportmaterial mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Anthrazen-
 gruppe und einer Alq3-Gruppe enthält,
 für das grüne Unterpixel, in dem das Emissionsmaterial grüne Farbe ausstrahlt, das Emissionsmaterial eine
 Alq-Gruppe enthält; und die Elektronentransportschicht mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Anthrazen-
 gruppe und einer BAQ-Gruppe enthält, und
 für das blaue Unterpixel, in dem das Emissionsmaterial blaue Farbe ausstrahlt, das Emissionsmaterial mindes-
 tens eines ausgewählt von einer Perylen-Gruppe, einer Anthrazen-Gruppe, ADN und AND-Derivaten enthält;
 und das Elektronentransportmaterial mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Alq3-Gruppe und einer BAQ-
 Gruppe enthält,
 wobei die Lochinjektionsschicht (171) eine Dicke im Bereich von 1-70 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt
 von einer CuPc(Kupferphthalocyanin)-, PEDOT(Poly-3,4-ethyldioxythiophen)-, PANI(Polyanilin)-, NPD(N,N-
 Dinaphthyl-N,N'-Diphenylbenzidin)- und einer Perylen-Gruppe enthält, die Lochtransportschicht (172) eine Di-
 cke im Bereich von 50-200 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer NPD(N,N-Dinaphthyl-N,N'-
 Diphenylbenzidin)-, TPD(N,N'-Bis-(3-Methylphenyl)-N,N'-bisphenylbenzidin)-, s-TAD-, MTDATA(4,4',4"-
 Tris(N-3-methylphenyl-N-phenylamino)-triphenylamin)- und einer NPD-Triphenylamin-Gruppe enthält, die Elek-
 tronentransportschicht (174) eine Dicke im Bereich von 10-50 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt von
 einer Anthrazen-Gruppe, Alq3 und BAQ enthält, und die Elektroneninjectionsschicht (175) eine Dicke im Bereich
 von 0,1-3 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt von Alq3(Aluminium-tris(8-hydroxychinolin)), PBD, TAZ,
 spiro-PBD, BAQ, SAQ, LiF und Liq enthält.

2. Die Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Dicke der Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a) in dem Be- reich von 20-60 nm ist.

3. Eine organische elektrolumineszierende Anzeige-Vorrichtung, aufweisend:

ein Substrat (110), das einen Dünnschicht-Transistor (T1, T2) und ein rotes, ein grünes und ein blaues Unterpixel
 (PX) enthält;
 eine erste Elektrode (160), die auf dem Substrat (110) angeordnet ist und mit dem Dünnschicht-Transistor (T1,
 T2) verbunden ist;
 eine Lochinjektionsschicht (171) auf der ersten Elektrode (160);
 eine Lochtransportschicht (172) auf der Lochinjektionsschicht (171);
 eine Emissionsschicht (173b) auf der Lochtransportschicht (172);
 eine Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a) auf der Emissionsschicht (173b); eine Elektronentransportschicht
 (174) auf der Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a);
 eine Elektroneninjectionsschicht (175) auf der Elektronentransportschicht (174); und eine zweite Elektrode (180)
 auf der Elektroneninjectionsschicht (175);

wobei

die Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a) ein Elektronentransportmaterial und ein Emissionsmaterial enthält, und

das Emissionsmaterial eine Farbe von roter, grüner und blauer Farbe ausstrahlt; und das Elektronentransportmaterial ein Konzentrationsverhältnis von 2-20 Gew.-% zu dem Emissionsmaterial hat,

wobei, für das rote Unterpixel, in welchem das Emissionsmaterial rote Farbe ausstrahlt, das Emissionsmaterial eine BAQ-Gruppe enthält; und das Elektronentransportmaterial mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Anthrazengruppe und einer Alq3-Gruppe enthält,

für das grüne Unterpixel, in welchem das Emissionsmaterial grüne Farbe ausstrahlt, das Emissionsmaterial eine Alq-Gruppe enthält; und die Elektronentransportschicht mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Anthrazengruppe und einer BAQ-Gruppe enthält, und

für das blaue Unterpixel, in welchem das Emissionsmaterial blaue Farbe ausstrahlt, das Emissionsmaterial mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Perylen-Gruppe, einer Anthrazen-Gruppe, ADN und AND-Derivaten enthält; und das Elektronentransportmaterial mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Alq3-Gruppe und einer BAQ-Gruppe enthält, und

wobei die Lochinjektionsschicht (171) eine Dicke im Bereich von 1-70 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer CuPc(Kupferphthalocyanin)-, PEDOT(Poly-3,4-ethyldioxythiophen)-, PANI(Polyanilin)-, NPD(N,N-Dinaphthyl-N,N'-Diphenylbenzidin)- und einer Perylen-Gruppe enthält, die Lochtransportschicht (172) eine Dicke im Bereich von 50-200 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer NPD(N,N-Dinaphthyl-N,N'-Diphenylbenzidin)-, TPD(N,N'-Bis-(3-Methylphenyl)-N,N'-bisphenylbenzidin)-, s-TAD-, MTDATA(4,4',4''-Tris(N-3-Methylphenyl-N-phenylamino)-triphenylamin)- und einer NPD-Triphenylamin-Gruppe enthält, die Elektronentransportschicht (174) eine Dicke im Bereich von 10-50 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt von einer Anthrazen-Gruppe, Alq3 und BAQ enthält, und die Elektroneninjektionsschicht (175) eine Dicke im Bereich von 0,1-3 nm hat und mindestens eines ausgewählt von Alq3(Aluminium-tris(8-hydroxychinolin)), PBD, TAZ, spiro-PBD, BAQ, SAQ, LiF und Liq enthält.

4. Die Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 3, wobei die Dicke der Emissionsschicht (173b) im Bereich von 2-30 nm ist, und die Dicke der Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a) im Bereich von 5-40 nm ist.

5. Die Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 3, wobei die Emissionsschicht (173b) ein Material enthält, das das gleiche ist wie das Emissionsmaterial der Elektronentransport-Emissionsschicht (173a).

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant :

un substrat (110) incluant un transistor à couches minces (T1, T2), et des sous-pixels rouge, vert et bleu (PX) ; une première électrode (160) disposée sur le substrat (110) et connectée au transistor à couches minces (T1, T2) ;

une couche d'injection de trous (171) sur la première électrode (160) ;

une couche de transport de trous (172) sur la couche d'injection de trous (171) ;

une couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) sur la couche de transport de trous (172) ;

une couche de transport d'électrons (174) sur la couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) ;

une couche d'injection d'électrons (175) sur la couche de transport d'électrons (174) ; et

une seconde électrode (180) sur la couche d'injection d'électrons (175) ;

dans lequel

la couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) inclut un matériau de transport d'électrons et un matériau d'émission,

et

le matériau d'émission rayonne une couleur parmi les couleurs rouge, verte et bleue ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons présente un rapport de concentration de 2~20 % en poids sur le matériau d'émission,

dans lequel, pour le sous-pixel rouge dans lequel le matériau d'émission rayonne la couleur rouge, le matériau d'émission inclut le groupe BAQ ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Anthracène et le groupe Alq3,

pour le sous-pixel vert dans lequel le matériau d'émission rayonne la couleur verte, le matériau d'émission inclut un groupe Alq ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Anthracène et le groupe BAQ, et

pour le sous-pixel bleu dans lequel le matériau d'émission rayonne la couleur bleue, le matériau d'émission inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Pérylène, le groupe Anthracène, les dérivés d'ADN et d'AND ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Alq3 et le groupe BALq, dans lequel la couche d'injection de trous (171) a une épaisseur dans une plage de 1~70 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi CuPc(phthalocyanine de cuivre), PEDOT(poly(3,4)-éthylènedioxythiophène), PANI(polyaniline), NPD(N,N-dianaphthyl-N,N'-diphényl benzidine) et le groupe pérylène, la couche de transport de trous (172) a une épaisseur dans une plage de 50~200 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi NPD(N,N-dianaphthyl-N,N'-diphényl benzidine), TPD(N,N'-bis-(3-méthylphényl)-N,N'-bis-(phényl)-benzidine), s-TAD, MTDATA(4,4',4"-Tris(N-3-méthylphényl-N-phényl-amino)-triphénylamine) et le groupe NPD triphényl amine, la couche de transport d'électrons (174) a une épaisseur dans une plage de 10~50 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Anthracène, Alq3 et BALq, et la couche d'injection d'électrons (175) a une épaisseur dans une plage de 0,1~3 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi Alq3(tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminium), PBD, TAZ, spiro-PBD, BALq, SALq, LiF et Liq.

2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'épaisseur de la couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) est dans la plage de 20~60 nm.

3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant :

un substrat (110) incluant un transistor à couches minces (T1, T2) et des sous-pixels (PX) rouge, vert et bleu ; une première électrode (160) disposée sur le substrat (110) et connectée au transistor à couches minces (T1, T2) ;

une couche d'injection de trous (171) sur la première électrode (160) ;

une couche de transport de trous (172) sur la couche d'injection de trous (171) ;

une couche d'émission (173b) sur la couche de transport de trous (172) ;

une couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) sur la couche d'émission (173b) ;

une couche de transport d'électrode (174) sur la couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) ;

une couche d'injection d'électrode (175) sur la couche de transport d'électrode (174) ; et

une seconde électrode (180) sur la couche d'injection d'électrons (175) ;

dans lequel

la couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) inclut un matériau de transport d'électrons et un matériau d'émission,

et

le matériau d'émission rayonne une couleur parmi les couleurs rouge, verte et bleue ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons présente un rapport de concentration de 2~20 % en poids sur le matériau d'émission,

dans lequel, pour le sous-pixel rouge dans lequel le matériau d'émission rayonne la couleur rouge, le matériau d'émission inclut le groupe BALq ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Anthracène et le groupe Alq3,

pour le sous-pixel vert dans lequel le matériau d'émission rayonne la couleur verte, le matériau d'émission inclut un groupe Alq ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Anthracène et le groupe BALq, et

pour le sous-pixel bleu dans lequel le matériau d'émission rayonne la couleur bleue, le matériau d'émission inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Pérylène, le groupe Anthracène, les dérivés d'ADN et d'AND ; et le matériau de transport d'électrons inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Alq3 et le groupe BALq,

dans lequel la couche d'injection de trous (171) a une épaisseur dans la plage de 1~70 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi CuPc(phthalocyanine de cuivre), PEDOT(poly(3,4)-éthylènedioxythiophène), PANI(polyaniline), NPD(N,N-dianaphthyl-N,N'-diphényl benzidine) et le groupe pérylène, la couche de transport de trous (172) a une épaisseur dans une plage de 50~200 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi NPD(N,N-dianaphthyl-N,N'-diphényl benzidine), TPD(N,N'-bis-(3-méthylphényl)-N,N'-bis-(phényl)-benzidine), s-TAD, MTDATA(4,4',4"-

Tris(N-3-méthylphényl-N-phényl-amino)-triphénylamine) et le groupe NPD triphényl amine, la couche de transport d'électrons (174) a une épaisseur dans une plage de 10~50 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi le groupe Anthracène, Alq3 et BALq, et la couche d'injection d'électrons (175) a une épaisseur dans une plage de 0,1~3 nm et inclut au moins l'un choisi parmi Alq3(tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminium), PBD, TAZ, spiro-PBD, BALq, SALq, LiF et Liq.

4. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, dans lequel l'épaisseur de la couche d'émission (173b) est dans la plage de 2~30 nm, et l'épaisseur de la couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a) est dans la plage de 5~40 nm.

5. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la couche d'émission (173b) inclut un matériau qui est le même que le matériau d'émission de la couche d'émission de transport d'électrons (173a).

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FIG. 1

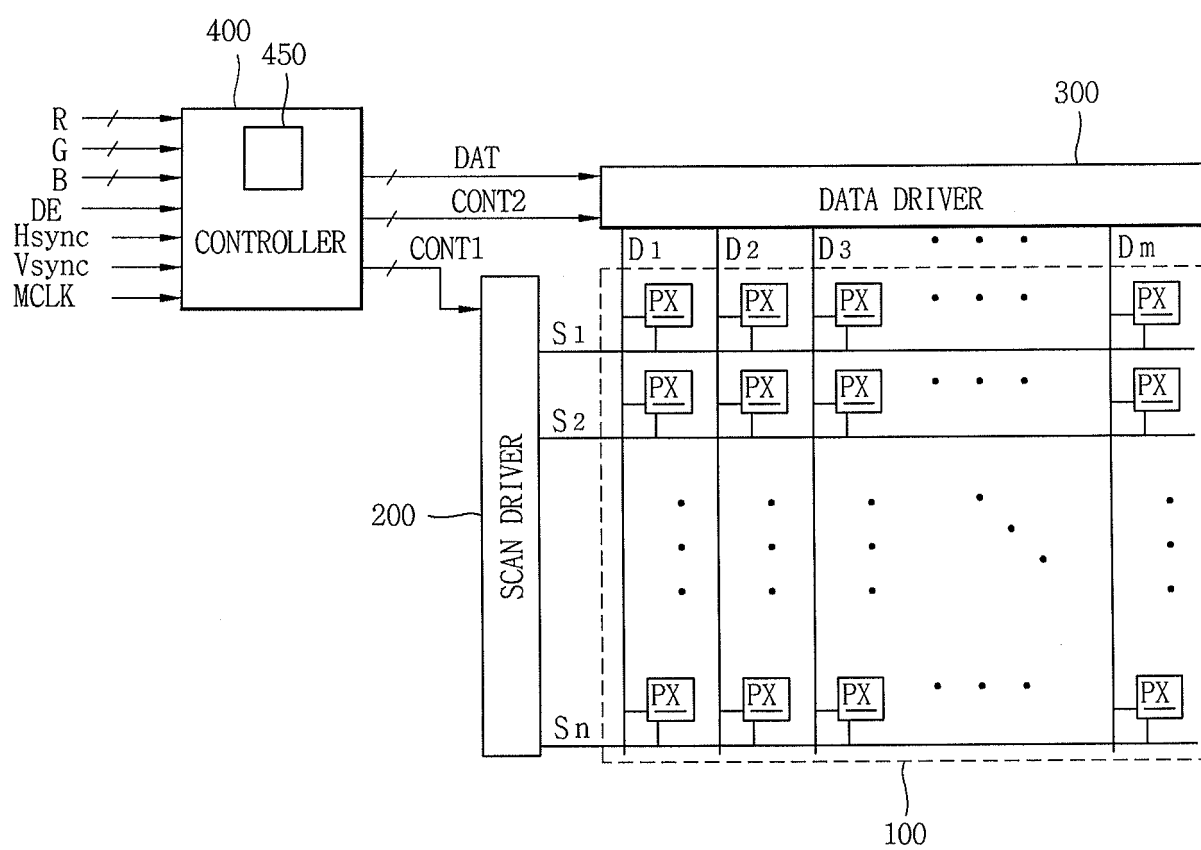


FIG. 2A

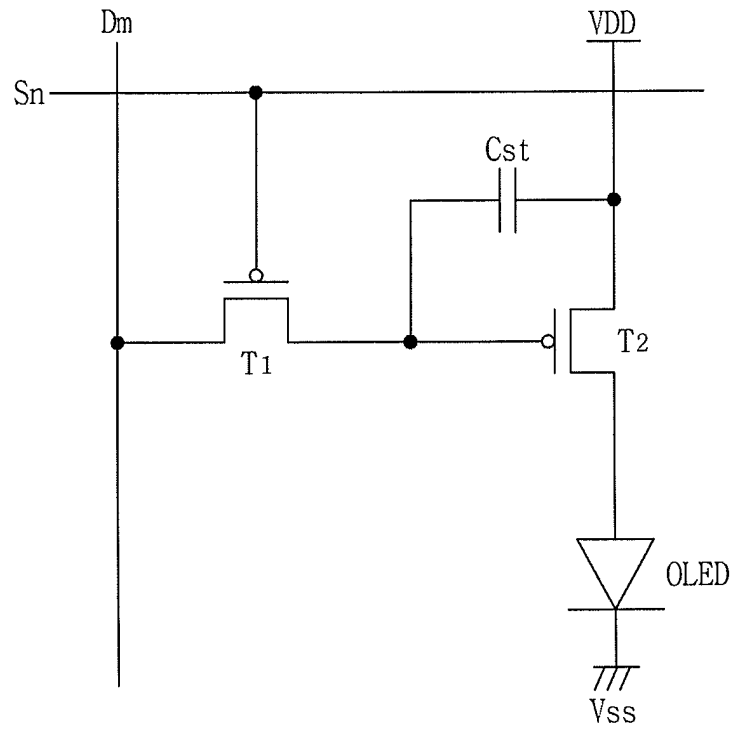


FIG. 2B

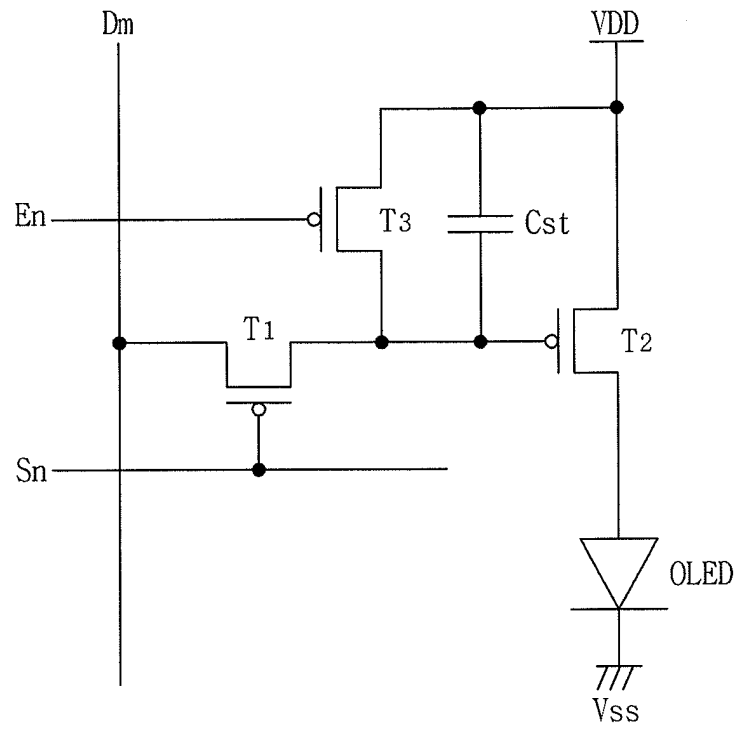


FIG. 3

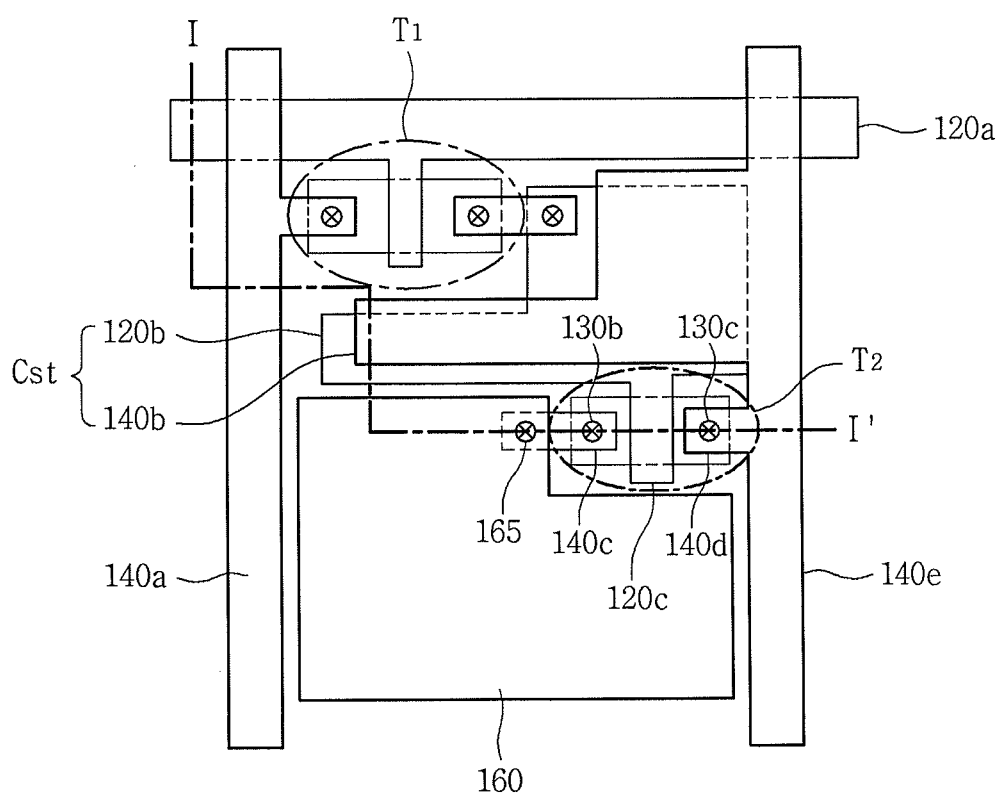


FIG. 4

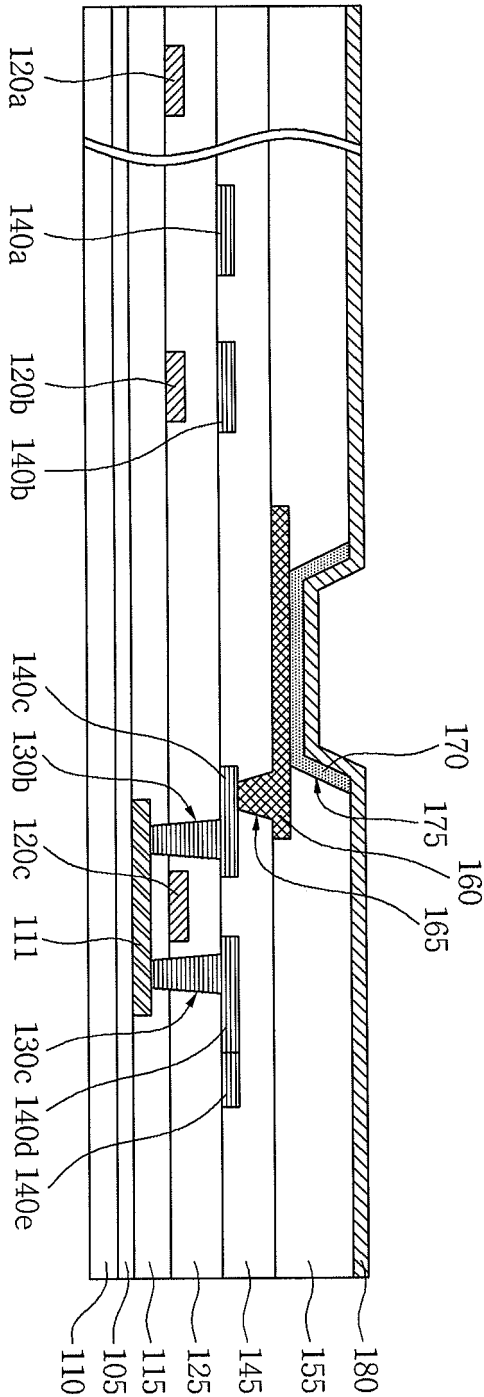


FIG. 5A

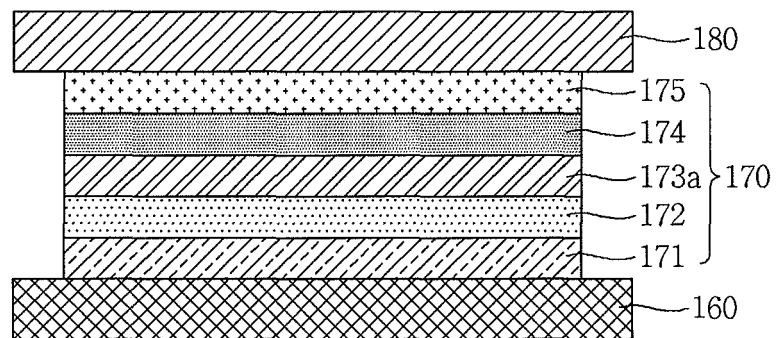


FIG. 5B

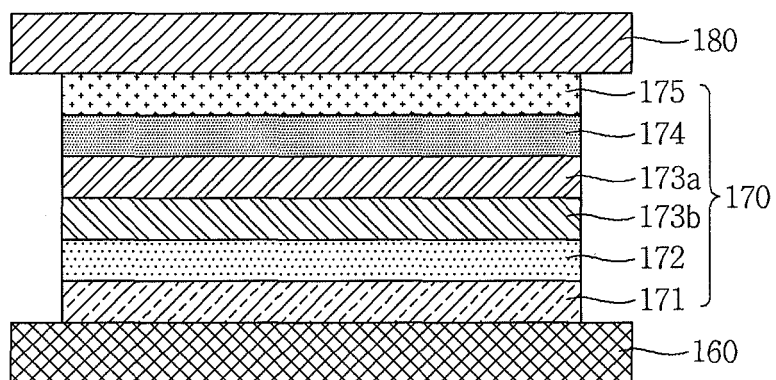


FIG. 6A

Related Art

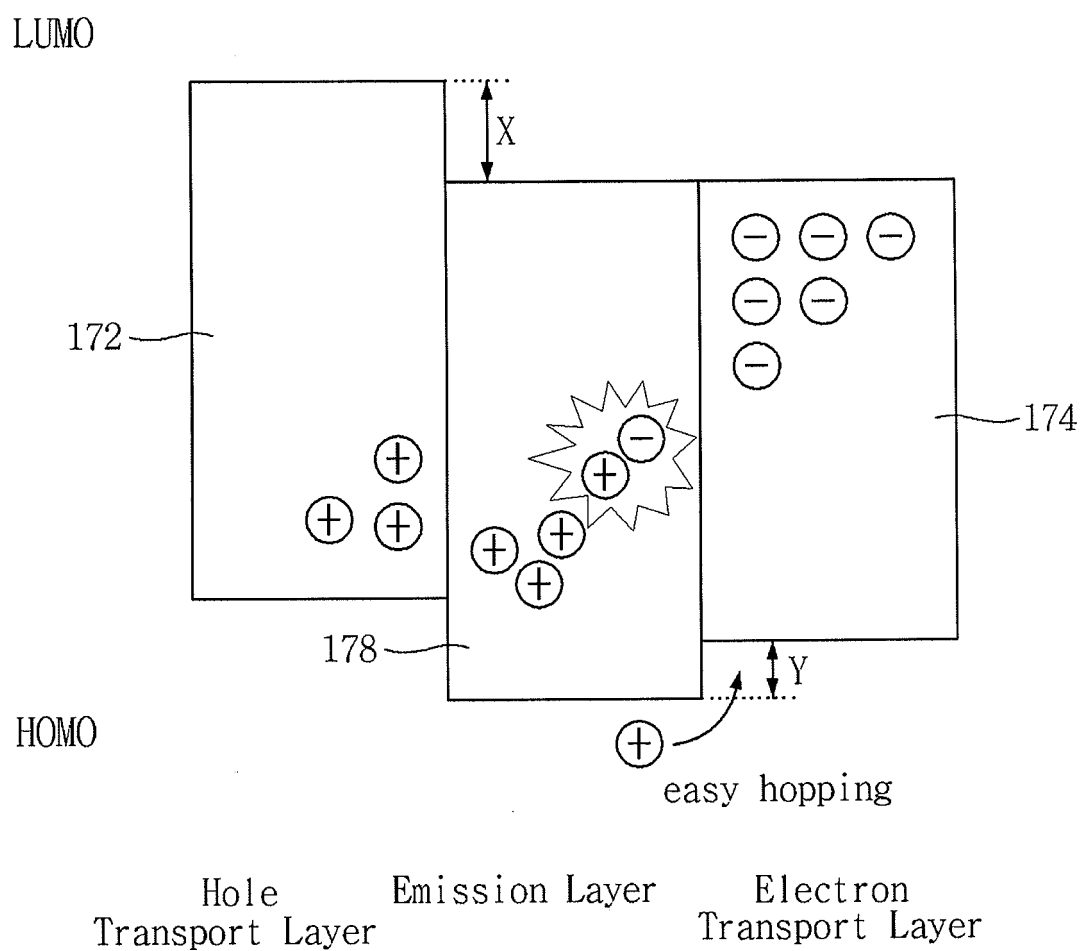


FIG. 6B

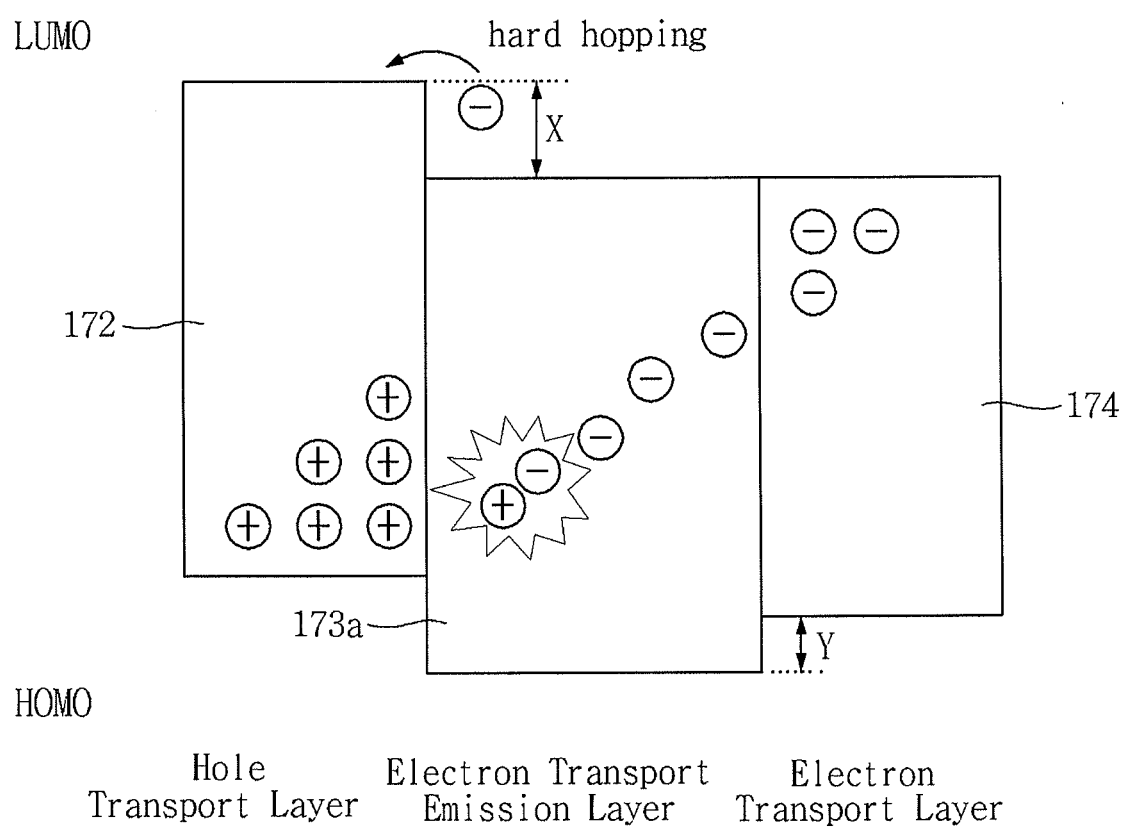
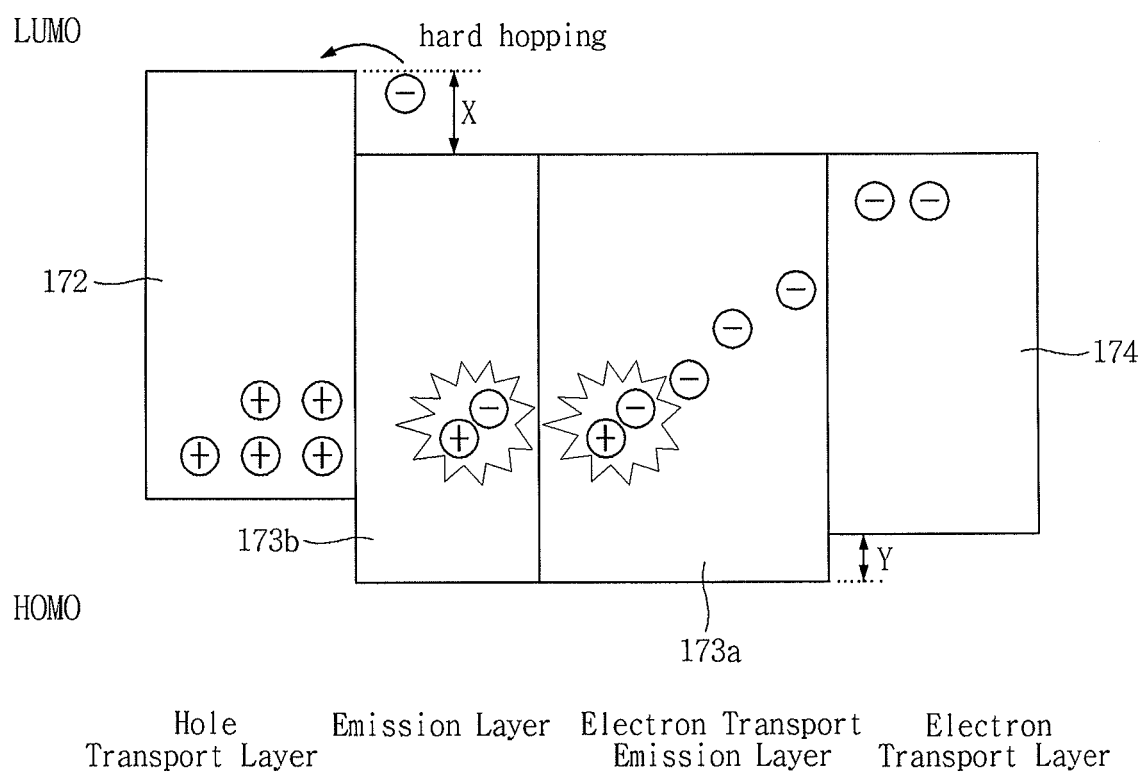


FIG. 6C



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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优先权	1020070141808 2007-12-31 KR		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本公开涉及有机电致发光显示装置。根据本公开实施例的有机电致发光显示装置包括：包括薄膜晶体管的基板;第一电极设置在基板上并连接到薄膜晶体管;第一电极上的电子传输发射层;和电子传输发射层上的第二电极;其中电子传输发射层包括电子传输材料和发射材料。

[Table 1]

	Hole Transport Layer/Emission Layer/ Electron Transport Layer (Comparing Example)	Hole Transport Layer / Emission Layer /Electron Transport Emission Layer/ Electron Transport Layer (Second Embodiment)
Thickness (nm)	60/25/30	60/5/30/30
Driving Voltage (V)	5	5.5
Color Coordinate	(0.135,0.173)	(0.135,0.185)
Life time (hr)	80	190