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(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND DISPLAY HAVING THE SAME**

(57) The present disclosure provides an organic electroluminescent device including: a first electrode layer (1); an organic functional layer (2), disposed on the first electrode layer (1); a second electrode layer (3), disposed on the organic functional layer (2); and an inorganic layer (5), disposed on the second electrode layer (3). There also provides a display including the above organic electroluminescent device. The organic electroluminescent device of the present disclosure may effectively suppress blue and violet lights that do harm to human eyes, and prevents human bodies from damages caused by high-energy blue lights. Meanwhile, the inorganic layer may function as a protection on the cover layer and the second electrode layer, so as to prolong the lifetime of the OLED device, and the micro-cavity structures of the inorganic layer and the organic material together may improve the color purity of the OLED device.

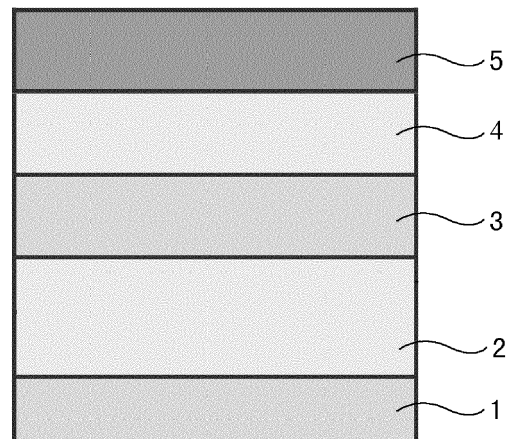


Figure 1

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure generally relates to an organic electroluminescent device (OLED), and more particularly to an organic electroluminescent device which is capable of suppressing blue lights.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Studies have shown that blue lights with wavelengths below 435nm do great harm to retinas. Human retinas contain a component called A2E whose absorption peaks appear at an ultraviolet light of 335nm and a visible blue light of 435nm, which makes the retinas be able to absorb blue lights and thus be photo-oxidized, then leads cells to be apoptotic, and then results in maculopathy of human eyes. In addition, blue lights have relatively short wavelengths and thus tend to generate scattering glare, so eyes must be focused hard, which results in fatigue and soreness of ciliary muscles and, after a long time, even pseudo myopia.

[0003] Existing OLED devices may emit blue lights with wavelengths below 435nm at a certain degree of intensity, which have been widely equipped in 3C products (computers, communications and consumer electronics) for daily lives. Accordingly, long time using such products may harm human eyes seriously and jeopardize human health.

[0004] To avoid high-energy blue lights damaging human bodies, an existing method is to paste a blue light resistant film on a 3C product. However, although the blue light resistant film may suppress part of high-energy blue lights, transmissivities of lights of all wavelengths may decrease, such that brightness of filmed products may be affected to a certain extent.

SUMMARY

[0005] In order to, in part, solve the above problems, according to a first aspect of embodiments of the present disclosure, there provides an organic electroluminescent device including: a first electrode layer; an organic functional layer, disposed on the first electrode layer; a second electrode layer, disposed on the organic functional layer; and an inorganic layer, disposed on the second electrode layer, wherein the inorganic layer is a titanium dioxide layer or a silicon carbide layer.

[0006] According to a second aspect of embodiments of the present disclosure, there provides a display including the organic electroluminescent device of the first aspect of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0007] The organic electroluminescent device of the present disclosure may effectively suppress blue and violet lights that do harm to human eyes, and prevents human bodies from damages caused by high-energy blue lights. Meanwhile, the inorganic layer may function

as a protection on the cover layer and the second electrode layer, so as to prolong the lifetime of the OLED device, and the micro-cavity structures of the inorganic layer and the organic material together may improve the color purity of the OLED device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008]

Figure 1 is a schematic structural view of an OLED according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

Figure 2 shows spectrograms of OLEDs of a first embodiment to a third embodiment and a first comparative example to a third comparative example of the present disclosure; and

Figure 3 shows spectrograms of OLEDs of a fourth embodiment to a sixth embodiment and a first comparative example to a third comparative example of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] Exemplary embodiments embodying characteristics and advantages of the present disclosure will be set forth in detail in the following description. It should be understood that various alterations may be made in different embodiments of the present disclosure without departing the scope of the present disclosure. Moreover, the description and illustration herein are essentially for explanation, rather than for limitation of the present disclosure.

[0010] As shown in Figure 1, an organic electroluminescent device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes: a first electrode layer 1, which may be an anode layer; an organic functional layer 2, disposed on the first electrode layer 1; a second electrode layer 3, which may be a cathode layer, disposed on the organic functional layer 2; an inorganic layer 5, disposed on the second electrode layer 3.

[0011] In another embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic electroluminescent device may also include a cover layer 4, disposed between the second electrode layer 3 and the inorganic layer 5.

[0012] The first electrode layer 1 may be formed on a substrate by vacuum evaporation, and may be an indium tin oxide (ITO) layer, an indium zinc oxide layer, a tin oxide or a zinc oxide layer, for example an ITO/Ag/ITO composite electrode. The thickness of the first electrode layer 1 may be 1nm~500nm, for example 30nm~100nm.

[0013] The organic functional layer 2 may include a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer and an electron injection layer disposed sequentially.

[0014] The hole injection layer may be formed on the

first electrode layer 1 by vacuum evaporation of an aromatic amine compound or a star type amine. Materials for forming the hole injection layer may specifically include: 4,4',4''-tris (N-3-methylphenyl-N-phenyl-amino)-triphenylamine(m-MTDATA), 1,3,5-tris [4-(3-methylphenyl-phenyl-amino) phenyl] benzene(m-MTDATB) and copper phthalocyanine (CuPc). Materials for forming the hole injection layer may also be HAT-CN(Dipyrazino[2,3-f:2',3'-h]quinoxaline-2,3,6,7,10,11-hexacarbonitrile). The thickness of the hole injection layer may be 1nm ~ 200nm, for example 90nm ~ 120nm.

[0015] The hole transport layer may be formed on the hole injection layer by vacuum evaporation. Material of the hole transport layer may be an arylene diamine derivative, a starburst-type compound, a biphenyl diamine derivative having a spiro group, or a ladder compound, specifically N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine(TPD), N,N'-bis-[(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl] 4,4'-diamine (NPB). The thickness of the hole transport layer may be 1nm ~ 200nm, for example 5nm ~ 100nm.

[0016] The light emitting layer may be formed on the hole transport layer by vacuum evaporation. Material of the light emitting layer may be one selected from a metal-organic complex (such as Alq3 (tris (8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum)), a polycyclic aromatic compound (such as rubrene), a phenanthroline compound and a carbazole derivative; or the material for light emitting may be mixed with fluorescent and phosphorescent dye. Specifically, a main material may include CBP (4,4-N,N-two carbazole-biphenyl) and derivatives thereof, mCP (N, N-two carbazoyl 3,5-benzene) and derivatives thereof, and dopant materials may include phosphorescent organic metal complexes having central metal atoms selected from Ir, Pt, Tb and Eu. The phosphorescent organic metal complexes include PQIr, PQIr(acac), PQ2Ir(acac), PIQIr(acac) and PtOEP. Wherein, the material for emitting blue light may be DPVBi (4,4'-bis (2,2-diphenyl vinyl)-1,1'-biphenyl): 5% BCzVB (1,4-two [2-(3-N-ethyl carbazoyl)-vinyl]-benzene). The thickness of the light emitting layer may be 5nm ~ 50nm, for example 10nm ~ 40nm, more for example 15nm ~ 30nm.

[0017] The electron transport layer may be formed on the light emitting layer by vacuum evaporation. Material of the electron transport layer may be triazines, such as 4,4-bis [2-(4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazinyl)]-1,1'-biphenyl, 2,4,6-tris (4-biphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine; and the material may also be an anthracene compound, a phenanthrene compound, a fluoranthene compound, an oxadiazole compound or a vinylidene compound. The thickness of the electron transport layer may be 1nm ~ 200nm, for example 5nm ~ 100nm.

[0018] The electron injection layer may be formed on the electron transport layer by vacuum evaporation. Materials of the electron injection layer may include 8-hydroxyquinoline-lithium (Liq), or four (8-quinolinol) lithium boron (LiBq4), and the like. The thickness of the electron injection layer may be 1nm ~ 200nm, for example 5nm

~ 100nm.

[0019] The second electrode layer 3 may be formed on the organic functional layer 2 by vacuum evaporation, and it may be a metal, an alloy, or a composite electrode of metal fluoride and metal. The metal may be selected from lithium, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, strontium or indium. The alloy is alloyed by one of lithium, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, strontium and indium and one of copper, gold and silver. The thickness of the second electrode layer 3 may be 10nm ~ 500nm.

[0020] The cover layer 4 may be formed on the second electrode layer 3 by vacuum evaporation. Material of the cover layer 4 may be selected from Alq3, Bphen (4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline) or BCP (2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline). The thickness of the cover layer 4 may be 40nm ~ 80nm, for example 60nm.

[0021] The inorganic layer 5 may be formed by thermal evaporation. Material of the inorganic layer 5 may be titanium oxide or silicon carbide. The thickness of the inorganic layer 5 may be 10nm ~ 20nm, for example 15nm.

[0022] The cover layer is typically formed of an organic material, and has a poor capacity to block water and oxygen, so that the lifetime of the OLED device is relatively short. Since a stable inorganic layer is provided on top of the OLED, not only the cover layer and the cathode layer may be protected and the lifetime of the device is prolonged, but also the micro-cavity structures of the inorganic layer and the organic material together may improve the color purity of the device and suppress blue and violet lights that do harm to human eyes.

[0023] In the present disclosure, materials and forming manners of each layer are not limited to the above described. Hereinafter, the organic electroluminescent device of the present disclosure will be further described through embodiments, wherein preparation methods in each embodiment are the same, each layer is formed by vacuum evaporation, all the materials adopted are commercially available.

The First Embodiment

[0024]

An ITO film, an Ag film, an ITO film are formed on a glass substrate sequentially, such that the ITO/Ag/ITO composite film functions as an anode;

HAT-CN is vacuum evaporated onto the anode layer to form the hole injection layer;

a NPB film, as a hole transport layer, is formed on the hole injection layer;

a mixture of DPVBi: 5% BCzVB is vacuum evaporated onto the hole transport layer to form a blue light emitting layer;

Alq3 is vacuum evaporated onto the light emitting

layer to form an Alq3 layer to function as an electron transport layer;

Liq is vacuum evaporated onto the electron transport layer to form a Liq layer to function as an electron injection layer;

a Mg/Ag layer, as a cathode layer, is formed on the electron injection layer;

an Alq3 cover layer is formed on the cathode layer; and

a titanium dioxide layer is formed on the cathode layer so as to fulfill an OLED that emits blue lights, that is, and the structure of the OLED is as follows:

ITO(315nm)/HAT-CN(100nm)/NPB(20nm)/DPVBi:BCz-VB(25nm)/Alq3(35nm)/Liq(100nm)/Mg(15nm)/Alq3(60nm)/TiO2(15nm).

The Second Embodiment

[0025] The preparation method of the OLED of the second embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. In the second embodiment, a green light emitting layer is formed by mixing Quinacridone with Alq3, and the structure of the OLED is as follows:

ITO(200nm)/HAT-CN(150nm)/NPB(10nm)/Qui:Alq3(20nm)/Alq3(50nm)/Liq(100nm)/Mg(10nm)/Alq3(60nm)/TiO2(15nm).

The Third Embodiment

[0026] The preparation method of the OLED of the third embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. In the third embodiment, a red light emitting layer is formed by mixing DCJTb with Alq3, and the structure of the OLED is as follows:

[0027] ZnO(150nm)/m-MTDA-TA(150nm)/NPB(10nm)/DCJTb:Alq3(20nm)/Alq3(50nm)/LiBq4(150nm)/Mg(10nm)/BCP(60nm)/TiO2(15nm).

The Fourth Embodiment

[0028] The preparation method and raw materials adopted by the OLED of the fourth embodiment are the same as those of the first embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. The difference between the fourth embodiment and the first embodiment only lies in that the inorganic layer of the

fourth embodiment is a silicon carbide layer, and the structure of the OLED of the fourth embodiment is as follows:

ITO(315nm)/HAT-CN(100nm)/NPB(20nm)/DPVBi:BCzVB(25nm)/Alq3(35nm)/Liq(100nm)/Mg(15nm)/Alq3(60nm)/SiC(15nm).

10 The Fifth Embodiment

[0029] The preparation method and raw materials adopted by the OLED of the fifth embodiment are the same as those of the second embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. The difference between the fifth embodiment and the second embodiment only lies in that the inorganic layer of the fifth embodiment is a silicon carbide layer, and the structure of the OLED of the fifth embodiment is as follows:

ITO(200nm)/HAT-CN(150nm)/NPB(10nm)/Qui:Alq3(20nm)/Alq3(50nm)/Liq(100nm)/Mg(10nm)/Alq3(60nm)/SiC(15nm).

25 The Sixth Embodiment

[0030] The preparation method and raw materials adopted by the OLED of the sixth embodiment are the same as those of the third embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. The difference between the sixth embodiment and the third embodiment only lies in that the inorganic layer of the sixth embodiment is a silicon carbide layer, and the structure of the OLED of the sixth embodiment is as follows:

ZnO(150nm)/m-MTDA-TA(150nm)/NPB(10nm)/DCJTb:Alq3(20nm)/Alq3(50nm)/LiBq4(150nm)/Mg(10nm)/BCP(60nm)/SiC(15nm).

The First Comparative Example

[0031] The preparation method and raw materials adopted by the OLED of the first comparative example are the same as those of the first embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. The difference between the first comparative example and the first embodiment only lies in that the first comparative example lacks the titanium dioxide layer.

The Second Comparative Example

[0032] The preparation method and raw materials adopted by the OLED of the second comparative example are the same as those of the second embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. The difference between the second comparative example and the second embodiment only lies in that the

second comparative example lacks the titanium dioxide layer.

The Third Comparative Example

[0033] The preparation method and raw materials adopted by the OLED of the third comparative example are the same as those of the third embodiment, therefore, description of the same technical content is omitted. The difference between the third comparative example and the third embodiment only lies in that the third comparative example lacks the titanium dioxide layer.

[0034] Figure 2 shows spectrograms of OLEDs of a first embodiment to a third embodiment and a first comparative example to a third comparative example of the present disclosure, and Figure 3 shows spectrograms of OLEDs of a fourth embodiment to a sixth embodiment and a first comparative example to a third comparative example of the present disclosure. Group B of curves represent spectrograms of OLEDs that emit blue lights according to the embodiments and the comparative examples, dashed curves are spectrograms of the embodiments, and solid curves are spectrograms of the comparative examples. Group G of curves represent spectrograms of OLEDs that emit green lights according to the embodiments and the comparative examples, dashed curves are spectrograms of the embodiments, and solid curves are spectrograms of the comparative examples. Group R of curves represent spectrograms of OLEDs that emit red lights according to the embodiments and the comparative examples, dashed curves are spectrograms of the embodiments, and solid curves are spectrograms of the comparative examples.

[0035] The distribution of each group of curves shown in Figures 2 and 3 demonstrate that, compared with the comparative examples, the OLEDs according to the embodiments of the present disclosure may not only improve the color purity, but also effectively suppress blue and violet lights that do harm to human bodies. blue lights of 435nm or shorter may be suppressed by 30%, and blue lights of 438nm or shorter may be suppressed by 40%.

[0036] Experimental results of OLEDs of other embodiments of the present disclosure are similar to those shown in Figures 2 and 3, and the description of the relevant experimental results will not be repeated herein.

[0037] The terms used in the present disclosure are of the meanings commonly understood by those skilled in the art, unless defined otherwise.

[0038] The embodiments described in the present disclosure are merely for illustration purpose, not for limitation of the protective scope of the present disclosure. Various alternatives, modifications and alterations may be made within the scope of the present disclosure by those skilled in the art. Therefore, the present disclosure is not limited to the above embodiments, but defined by the claims.

Claims

1. An organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

5 a first electrode layer (1);
an organic functional layer (2), disposed on the first electrode layer (1);
a second electrode layer (3), disposed on the organic functional layer (2); and
10 an inorganic layer (5), disposed on the second electrode layer (3),
wherein the inorganic layer (5) is a titanium dioxide layer or a silicon carbide layer.

15 2. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein a thickness of the inorganic layer (5) is 10nm~20nm.

3. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 2, wherein the thickness of the inorganic layer (5) is 15nm.

4. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the organic electroluminescent device further comprises:

a cover layer (4), disposed between the second electrode layer (3) and the inorganic layer (5).

5. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 4, wherein a material of the cover layer (4) is selected from Alq3, Bphen or BCP.

6. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 4, wherein a thickness of the cover layer (4) is 40nm~80nm.

7. The organic electroluminescent device of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the organic functional layer (2) comprises a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer and an electron injection layer disposed sequentially, and the hole injection layer is disposed on the first electrode layer(1).

8. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 7, wherein the first electrode layer (1) is selected from an indium tin oxide layer, an indium zinc oxide layer, a tin oxide layer or a zinc oxide layer.

9. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 7, wherein the second electrode layer (3) is a metal electrode, an alloy electrode or a composite electrode of metal fluoride and metal.

10. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 9, wherein the metal is selected from lithium, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, strontium or indium.

11. The organic electroluminescent device of claim 9, wherein the alloy is alloyed by one of lithium, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, strontium and indium and one of copper, gold and silver.

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12. A display, comprising an organic electroluminescent device of any one of claims 1-11.

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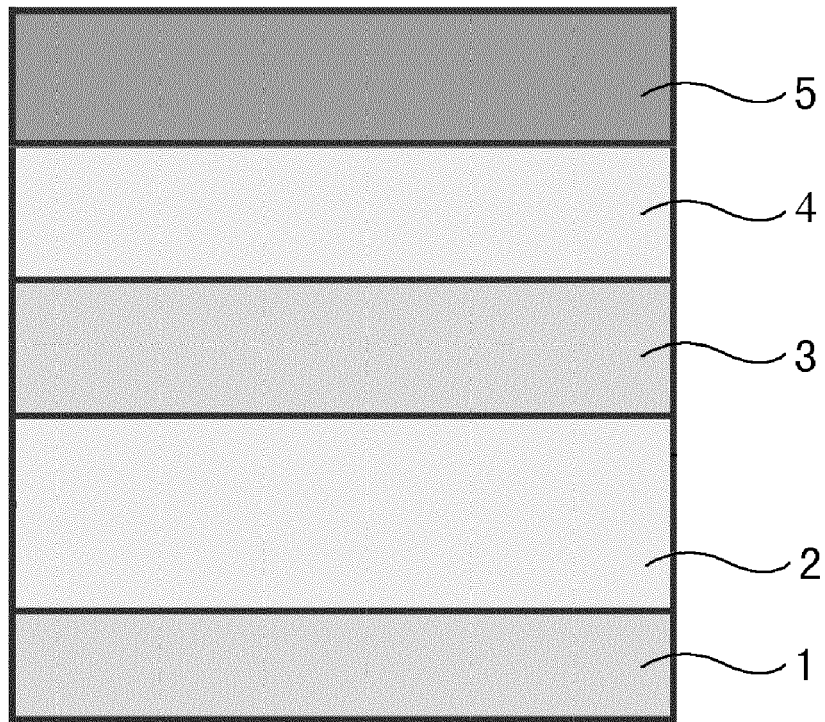


Figure 1

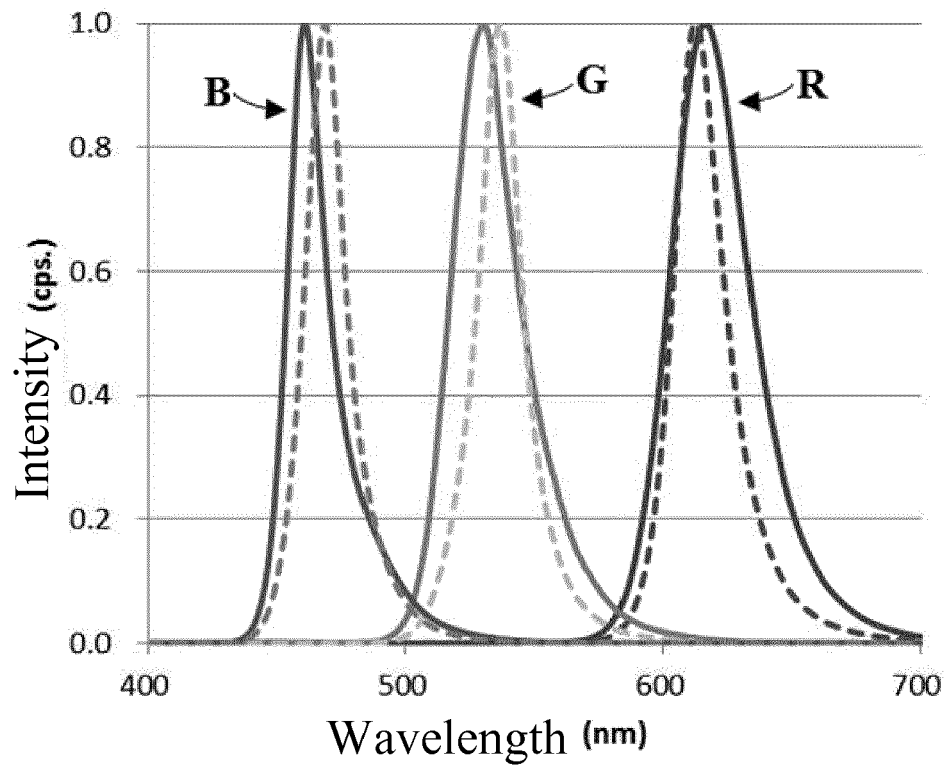


Figure 2

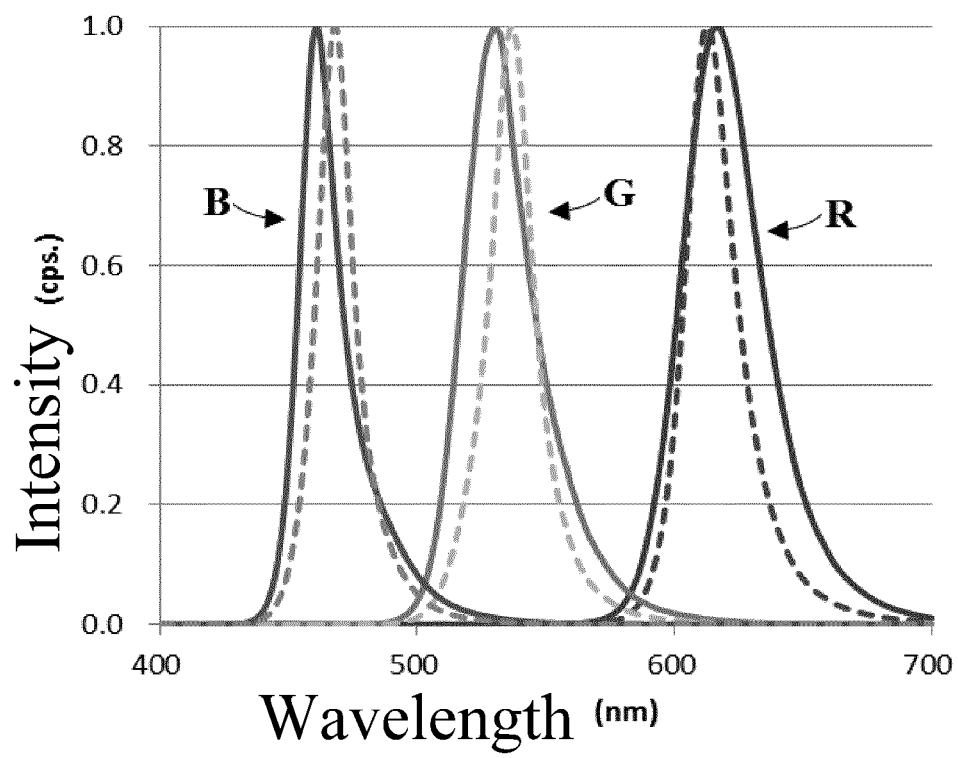


Figure 3



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 15 18 2174

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 11 January 2016	Examiner Parashkov, Radoslav
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	

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

专利名称(译)	有机电致发光器件和具有该器件的显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP2996168A1	公开(公告)日	2016-03-16
申请号	EP2015182174	申请日	2015-08-24
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	上海和辉光电有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	EVERDISPLAY OPTRONICS (上海) 有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	EVERDISPLAY OPTRONICS (上海) 有限公司		
[标]发明人	ZHU WENXIU TSOU CHUNGCHE HUANG CHUWAN GAO YANPIN		
发明人	ZHU, WENXIU TSOU, CHUNGCHE HUANG, CHUWAN GAO, YANPIN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L51/5253 H01L51/5281 H01L51/56 H01L2251/301 H01L2251/303 H01L51/5284 H01L51/5012 H01L51/5056 H01L51/5072 H01L51/5088 H01L51/5092 H01L51/5206 H01L51/5221		
审查员(译)	PARASHKOV, 拉多斯拉夫		
优先权	201410464474.1 2014-09-12 CN		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种有机电致发光器件，包括：第一电极层（1）；有机功能层（2），设置在第一电极层（1）上；第二电极层（3），设置在有机功能层（2）上；无机层（5），设置在第二电极层（3）上。还提供了包括上述有机电致发光器件的显示器。本发明的有机电致发光器件可以有效地抑制对人眼有害的蓝光和紫光，并防止人体受到高能蓝光的损害。同时，无机层可以起到覆盖层和第二电极层的保护作用，从而延长OLED器件的寿命，并且无机层和有机材料的微腔结构一起可以改善颜色OLED器件的纯度。

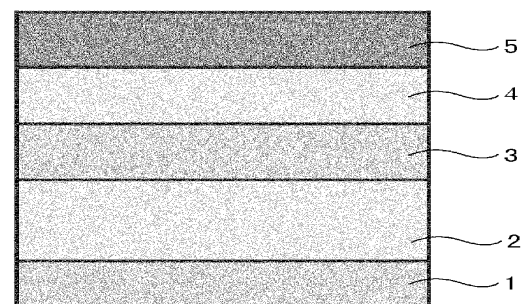


Figure 1