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(54) **Organic EL display**

Organische elektrolumineszente Anzeigevorrichtung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique

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EP-A1- 1 074 875 WO-A-02/077679
WO-A-2004/019086 WO-A-2004/036272
WO-A2-02/10845 JP-A- 9 127 885
JP-A- 2001 195 003

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

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic EL display, and more particularly, to an organic EL display having a polarizing plate.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0002] Generally, current drive type flat panel displays including LCD (liquid crystal display), PDP (plasma display panel), VFD (visual fluorescent display), FED (field emission display), LED (light emitting diode), EL (electroluminescence) and the like has been remarkably developed to surpass CRT (cathode ray tube) has been used most popularly for decades.

[0003] The current drive type display devices have the high visibility and good color sense and their fabricating processes are simple. So, the current drive type display devices are expanding their application fields.

[0004] And, an organic EL display attracts public attention as a flat panel display occupying less space despite the size enlargement of a display device.

[0005] In the organic EL display, data lines cross with scan lines to configure a matrix, an emitting layer is formed on a pixel provided to each intersection between the data and scan lines, and a light-emitting state depends on voltages applied to the data and scan lines.

[0006] However, a contrast ratio between light and shade in a conventional organic EL display is lowered since an external light such as outdoor sunlight, indoor illumination and the like transmits the organic EL display to be reflected on a cathode of the organic EL display.

[0007] Moreover, although the conventional organic EL display uses various polarizing plates to prevent the degradation of the contrast ratio, light efficiency is lowered since light emitted from the organic EL display passes through the polarizing plate to be absorbed in part.

[0008] US 2006/0098137 A1 corresponding to WO 2004/019086 A1 discloses an organic EL display according to the preamble of claim 1.

[0009] EP 1 074 875 A1 discloses a liquid crystal display device having a light source, a circular polarization separation layer which transmits circularly polarized light, a liquid crystal cell and a light-absorption type dichroic linear polarizing layer disposed on the side of the liquid crystal cell opposite from the circular polarization separation layer. Between the circular polarization separation layer and the liquid crystal cell an auxiliary dichroic circularly polarizing layer may be provided so that right-rotational or left-rotational circularly polarized light that is transmitted through the circular polarization separation layer is transmitted and the other circularly polarized light component is absorbed. These auxiliary circular polarization layer is formed by a dichroic linear polarizing layer having on both sides a $\lambda/4$ phase-shifting layer laminated thereon.

[0010] WO 2004/036272 A1 is concerned with a polarizing arrangement and discloses an anti-reflective arrangement having a polarizing arrangement consisting of a first polarizer and a second polarizer, and an optical retarder for converting linearly to circularly polarized light. When this arrangement is positioned between a light source (not shown) and a light reflective surface, the anti-reflective arrangement is able to reduce the reflections of the reflective surface.

[0011] If the anti-reflective arrangement is positioned in a display such that the light emitted by the display is generated on the light-reflective surface side of the anti-reflective arrangement, ambient light is substantially completely absorbed while only half of the light emitted by the display is absorbed. Such display has therefore an improved contrast under daylight viewing conditions.

[0012] The first and second polarizer may be dichroic polarizers the wavelengths for which they are active is selected by means of the absorption spectrum of the dichroic colorant, i.e. of the dichroic dye. The polarizers may be narrow band polarizers covering only a part of the visible spectrum or broad band polarizers covering the entire visible spectrum.

[0013] JP 2001-195003 A discloses a display element which improves the visibility of a display means emitting linearly polarized light.

[0014] This display element comprises polarizing means for contrast enhancement provided on the viewing side of organic EL laminated films. A quarter-wave plate is arranged on the viewing side of the polarizing means by which the linearly polarized light exiting from the display means is converted to circularly polarized light.

[0015] WO 02/10845 A2 discloses a high durability circular polarizer for use with emissive display that comprises a K-type polarizer and a $\lambda/4$ retarder laminated thereto by means of an adhesive. This polarizer can be attached to a display surface by means of another adhesive. The display might be an OLED having a metallic cathode, organic layers, a transparent anode and a display surface.

[0016] JP 09-127885 A discloses another display element having an organic EL display panel, a first polarizing plate

and a second polarizing plate or $\lambda/4$ retarder for converting circularly or linearly polarized light into linearly or circularly polarized light, respectively.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] It is an object of the present invention to provide an organic EL display by which light-emitting efficiency enhancement and power consumption reduction can be achieved and degradation of a contrast ratio due to an external light reflection can be prevented.

[0018] This object is achieved by the organic EL display according to claim 1.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a diagram for explaining a polarization principle of an organic EL display according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional diagram of an organic EL display according to the present invention;

FIG. 3A is a diagram of dichroic dye aligned by extension;

FIG. 3B is a graph of an absorption spectrum by dyes;

FIG. 4 is a graph of a transmittance comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a first embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display;

FIG. 5 is a graph of a polarization efficiency comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a first embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display;

FIG. 6 is a graph of a transmittance comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a second embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display; and

FIG. 7 is a graph of a polarization efficiency comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a second embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0020] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0021] FIG. 1 is a diagram for explaining a polarization principle of an organic EL display according to the present invention and FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional diagram of an organic EL display according to the present invention.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, in an organic EL display according to the present invention, an organic EL display panel 20 includes a substrate 21, an anode 22 on one surface of the substrate 21, an organic EL layer 23 on the anode 22, a cathode 24 on the organic EL layer 23, a first polarizing plate 12 on the other surface of the substrate 21, and a second polarizing plate 11 on the first polarizing plate 12. In this case, the first polarizing plate 12 may include a $\lambda/4$ retarder that converts a circularly polarized light to a linearly polarized light or a linearly polarized light to a circularly polarized light.

[0023] The second polarizing plate 11 has a polarizing characteristic of absorbing light at a wavelength range having high light efficiency higher more than light at a wavelength range having low light efficiency. In this case, the second polarizing plate 11 may include a dichroic dye based polarizing plate formed by aligning a dichroic dye, which has a different light absorbing characteristic according to light wavelength and polarized direction, in one direction.

[0024] A maximum value of polarization efficiency of the second polarizing plate 11 is preferably set to a wavelength corresponding to a maximum value of a visual curve or a wavelength corresponding to a maximum value of an external light. In this case, polarization efficiency and transmittance rate of the second polarizing plate 11 are set differently according to red, green and blue wavelengths.

[0025] Namely, in the first embodiment of the present invention, the second polarizing plate 11 is set to raise the transmittance rate and to lower the polarization efficiency in the areas of the red and blue wavelengths. In the second embodiment of the present invention, the second polarizing plate 11 is set to raise the transmittance rate and to lower the polarization efficiency in the area of the blue wavelength.

[0026] Generally, a polarizing plate can exhibit its characteristics using transmittance rates T_x and T_y for the light polarized with respect to two directions, x-axis and y-axis vertical to each other. Namely, transmittance rate T_o for non-polarized light can be expressed by Equation 1.

[Equation 1]

$$\text{Transmittance } (T_0) = (T_x + T_y)/2$$

[0027] And, a transmittance rate (T_{cr}) in aligning the same polarizing plates vertically opposing each other can be expressed by Equation 2.

[Equation 2]

$$\text{Transmittance } (T_{cr}) = 0.5 \cdot T_x \cdot T_y + 0.5 \cdot T_y \cdot T_x$$

$$= T_x \cdot T_y$$

[0028] And, polarization efficiency (P) can be expressed by Equation 3.

[Equation 3]

$$\text{Polarization efficiency } (P) = |T_x - T_y| / (T_x + T_y)$$

[0029] In this case, in case of an iodine based polarizing plate, $T_x=0.84$ and $T_y=0$. If these values are applied to Equation 1 to Equation 3, $T_0=0.42$, $T_{cr}=0$ and $P=1$.

[0030] In aspect of an external light cut-off effect of circular polarization using the above equations, circular polarization (e.g., left-handed circular polarization) is carried out in a following manner. First of all, a linearly polarized light of 50% of an entire external light I_0 with respect to an x-axis is passed through the polarizing plate 11 and then passes through the $\lambda/4$ retarder that is the first polarizing plate 12.

[0031] If the left-handed circularly polarized light is reflected on the metal cathode 24 having a reflectivity R , it becomes a right-handed circularly polarized light. If the right-handed circularly polarized light passes through the $\lambda/4$ retarder that is the first polarizing plate 12, it is converted to a linearly polarized light with respect to a y-axis direction. Hence, the external light passing through the second polarizing plate 11 becomes $0.5 I_0 T_x T_y R$. In this case, by considering the rest 50% of the y-axis linearly polarized light, the entire external light reflection becomes $I_0 T_x T_y R$.

[0032] Namely, if a polarization axis of the second polarizing plate 11 and an extension axis of the $\lambda/4$ retarder that is the first polarizing plate 12 having anisotropy of reflectivity due to an extension of a film are mutually arranged by about 45° , the external light, which passed through the second polarizing plate 11 to be linearly polarized in the x-axis direction, passes through the $\lambda/4$ retarder that is the first polarizing plate 12 to be circularly polarized (e.g., left-handed circular polarization). If this light is reflected on the cathode 24, it becomes a right-handed circularly polarized light.

[0033] If the circularly polarized light passes through the $\lambda/4$ retarder that is the first polarizing plate 12, it is converted to a linearly polarized light in the y-axis direction opposite to that of the former polarized light. And, the converted light is entirely absorbed in the second polarizing plate 11. Hence, as the external light is entirely absorbed by the circular polarization, the organic EL display panel can implement high contrast ratio.

[0034] Meanwhile, in case of a general optical filter (ND filter) having the same transmittance $\{T_0 = (T_x + T_y)/2\}$ of the circular polarization, external light reflection becomes $I_0 T_0^2 R$. In this case, if data ($T_x=0.84$, $T_y=0$) of the commercialized iodine based polarizing plate are used, the external light reflection of the circular polarization becomes 0. And, in case of the optical filter, it becomes $0.176 I_0 R$.

[0035] Through the above result, it can be confirmed that the organic EL display panel has a considerable external light reflection inhibition effect of the circular polarization. This is because polarization information can be sustained in reflection due to the mirror-like clean metal electrode of the organic EL display panel.

[0036] Meanwhile, to mitigate luminance reduction due to low transmittance of the polarizing plate, polarization efficiency of the polarizing plate can be lowered but transmittance of the polarizing plate can be raised. Namely, comparison of the ND filter having the same transmittance of circular polarization can be expressed by Equation 4.

[Equation 4]

$$T_x T_y \leq [(T_x + T_y)/2]^2, \text{ where equalized if } T_x = T_y.$$

[0037] In Equation 4, it can be confirmed that the external light cut-off effect of the circular polarization is higher. For instance, if $T_x = 0.9$ and $T_y = 0.1$, $\{(T_x + T_y)/2\}^2 = 0.25$. Hence, it can be confirmed that the circular polarization has about 2.8 times external light cut-off effect.

[0038] The present invention is characterized in implementing high light efficiency and contrast ratio using the dichroic dye based polarizing plate as the second polarizing plate 11 and the $\lambda/4$ retarder as the first polarizing plate 12.

[0039] A maximum value of the polarization efficiency of the dichroic dye used for the second polarizing plate 11 of the present invention is set to coincide with a wavelength corresponding to a maximum value of the visual curve or the external light. And, the second polarizing plate 11 of the present invention is set to ultimately maximize an input power to light efficiency as a quantity of current flowing in each RGB subpixel becomes similar by differentiating transmittance or polarization efficiency per red, green and blue wavelength.

[0040] The dichroic dye based polarizing plate, which is the second polarizing plate 11, is fabricated by aligning a dichroic dye, which has a different light absorption characteristic according to a polarized direction due to molecular configuration, in one direction by instrumental extension. In this case, to implement the polarization characteristics in the entire visible ray range, at least two kinds of dyes differing in absorption area are appropriately selected.

[0041] FIG. 3A is a diagram of dichroic dye aligned by extension, FIG. 3B is a graph of an absorption spectrum by dyes, FIG. 4 is a graph of a transmittance comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a first embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display, and FIG. 5 is a graph of a polarization efficiency comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a first embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display.

[0042] Referring to FIG. 4, a polarizing plate of the present invention is designed to maximize absorption of dye in about 500~600nm wavelength range by taking about 550nm wavelength as a reference to consider a visual curve according to a human eye responding to light.

[0043] Referring to FIG. 5, polarization characteristics of the polarizing plate of the present invention is designed to be maximized in about 500~600nm wavelength range by taking about 550nm wavelength as a reference. On the other hand, the polarizing plate of the present invention is designed to raise transmittance and to lower polarization characteristics in blue or red area except the about 500~600nm wavelength range.

[0044] Namely, the present invention lowers the polarization characteristic of the polarizing plate in the blue or red area more or less to raise the light transmittance.

[0045] The present invention prepares a circularly polarizing plate using the $\lambda/4$ retarder as the first polarizing plate 12 together with the above-designed dichroic dye based polarizing plate as the second polarizing plate 11, thereby enhancing the external light influence and the light efficiency.

[0046] Namely, in aspect of the external light reflection, the luminance of the external light reflection affecting the contrast ratio accurately corresponds to a format multiplied by a visual curve $y(\lambda)$ having the maximum value at 550nm like Equation 5.

[0047] Hence, the polarizing plate of the present invention that raises the polarization characteristic of the corresponding part is superior to the polarizing plate raising the transmittance overall or the optical filter having the same transmittance in the external light cut-off function.

[Equation 5]

$$L(\text{external light reflection luminance}) = \int_{380}^{780} I_0(\lambda) T_x(\lambda) T_y(\lambda) R(\lambda) y(\lambda) d\lambda$$

[0048] In viewpoint of light efficiency, in case of green, the transmittance of the polarizing plate of the present invention is equal to that of the conventional polarizing plate. Yet, the transmittance of blue or red becomes higher than that of the conventional polarizing plate. Hence, power consumption for implementing the same brightness can be considerably lowered.

[0049] Namely, in Table 1 for the comparison of current ratios in red, green and blue of the organic EL display panel, in case of green having good emitting efficiency using the conventional circular polarization, a current consumption quantity is small. Yet, in case of red having poor emitting efficiency, current flows three times greater than that of green.

[0050] Thus, the big difference of current flowing through the emitting pixels accelerates degradation of a specific color

in aspect of device endurance and puts limitation on a drive for gray scale representation.

[Table 1]

mA	Red	Green	Blue	Total
Conventional circular polarization	15	5	8	28
Polarizing plate of the present invention	8	6	7	21

[0051] On the other hand, in case of using the polarizing plate of the present invention, current supply may be raised since transmittance of green is lower than that of the conventional circular polarization according to the case shown in Table 1. Yet, in case of red, a current quantity can be lowered due to the improvement of transmittance so that overall power consumption for the same luminance can be considerably reduced.

[0052] Thus, the relative reduction of the transmittance in the 500~600 band in the present invention reduces the light emission of tail portions of the red and blue spectra to be advantageous in moving color coordinates closer to NTSC coordinates. So, it is able to consider the color coordinates variation in designing dyes using the above advantages.

[0053] FIG. 6 is a graph of a transmittance comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a second embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display and FIG. 7 is a graph of a polarization efficiency comparison between a polarizing plate of an organic EL display according to a second embodiment of the present invention and a polarizing plate of a conventional organic EL display.

[0054] In the second embodiment of the present invention, the enhancement of the emitting characteristics of an organic EL display and the current remarkable improvement of emitting efficiency due to the developments of phosphorescent devices are taken into consideration.

[0055] Generally, considering the current development status of the phosphorescent devices, mass production of red and green phosphorescent devices is enabled but the blue phosphorescent device is under development.

[0056] Hence, in the second embodiment, as shown in FIG. 6, of the present invention, polarization characteristics in the green and red wavelength ranges over about 500nm are maximized using the polarizing plate fabricated using at least one dichroic dye and transmittance of light in a blue wavelength range is raised by lowering the polarization characteristics in the blue wavelength range.

[0057] In viewpoint of light efficiency, the green or red has the same transmittance of the conventional polarizing plate. Yet, the transmittance of the blue having the relatively low light efficiency becomes higher than that of the conventional polarizing plate to enable the reduction of power consumption for the implementation of the same brightness.

[0058] Namely, if current ratios flowing in the red, green and blue of the organic EL display having a high-efficiency phosphorescent or fluorescent material applied to the red and green are compared like Table 2, a current consumption quantity is small in case of the green having good emitting efficiency. Yet, current 1.5 times greater than that of the green flows in case of the blue having poor emitting efficiency.

[0059] Thus, the big difference of current flowing through the emitting pixels accelerates degradation of a specific color in aspect of device endurance and puts limitation on a drive for gray scale representation.

[Table 2]

mA	Red	Green	Blue	Total
Conventional circular polarization	5	5	8	18
Polarizing plate of the present invention	5	5	5.5	16

[0060] Thus, since the light transmittance of about 500nm band increases in the second embodiment of the present invention, relative light emission of a tail portion of a long wavelength side of the blue spectrum is lowered to be advantageous in moving the color coordinates closer to the NTSC coordinates. So, it is able to consider the color coordinates variation in designing the polarizing plate using the above advantages. And, the dichroic dye based polarizing plate is applicable to a mono display emitting blue only as well as a color organic EL display. In this case, luminance increase or power consumption reduction can be implemented as well.

[0061] Accordingly, the present invention provides the following effects or advantages.

[0062] First of all, by fabricating the dichroic dye based polarizing plate in a manner of aligning dichroic dyes having different light absorption characteristics according to polarized directions in one direction and by using the dichroic dye based polarizing plate and the $\lambda/4$ retarder, the organic EL display according to the present invention can simultaneously implement high light efficiency and contrast ratio. By preventing current from being concentrated on one species of pixel, the present invention can elongate the endurance of the organic EL display. Secondly, the present invention facilitates

gray scale representation and improves the color purity and color coordinates of red, green and blue trough dye design.

Claims

1. An organic EL display comprising:

- a substrate (21);
 - an anode (22) on one surface of the substrate (21);
 - an organic EL layer (23) on the anode (22);
 - a cathode (24) on the organic EL layer (23);
 - a $\lambda/4$ retarder (12) on the other surface of the substrate (21) to convert a circularly or linearly polarized light to a linearly or circularly polarized light; and
 - a dichroic dye based polarizing plate (11) on the $\lambda/4$ retarder (12),
- wherein the organic EL layer (23) emits light with high efficiency in a high light efficiency wavelength range and emits light with low efficiency in a low light efficiency wavelength range, wherein the low light efficiency wavelength range includes the blue wavelength range,

characterized in that the dichroic dye based polarizing plate (11) has:

- a polarization characteristic of absorbing light in the high light efficiency wavelength range more than light in the low light efficiency wavelength range, and
- high transmittance and low polarization efficiency in a range of blue wavelengths.

2. The organic EL display of claim 1, wherein the dichroic dye based polarizing plate (11) is fabricated by aligning dichroic dye in one direction by extension wherein the dichroic dye has a light absorption characteristic differing according to a light wavelength and a polarized direction.

3. The organic EL display of claim 1, wherein a maximum value of polarization efficiency of the dichroic dye based polarizing plate (11) is tuned to a wavelength corresponding to a range of 500~600 nm.

4. The organic EL display of claim 1, wherein the low light efficiency wavelength range further includes the red wavelength range and wherein the dichroic dye based polarizing plate (11) has further high transmittance and low polarization efficiency in the ranges of the red wavelengths.

Patentansprüche

1. Organische EL-Anzeige, die Folgendes umfasst:

- ein Substrat (21)
- eine Anode (22) auf einer Oberfläche des Substrats (21);
- eine organische EL-Schicht (23) auf der Anode (22);
- eine Kathode (24) auf der organischen EL-Schicht (23);
- eine $\lambda/4$ -Verzögerungsplatte (12) auf der anderen Oberfläche des Substrats (21), um zirkular oder linear polarisiertes Licht in linear bzw. zirkular polarisiertes Licht umzuwandeln; und

eine auf dichroitischem Farbstoff basierende polarisierende Platte (11) auf der $\lambda/4$ -Verzögerungsplatte (12), wobei die organische EL-Schicht (23) Licht mit hoher Effizienz in einem Wellenlängenbereich mit hoher Lichteffizienz emittiert und Licht mit geringer Effizienz in einem Wellenlängenbereich mit geringer Lichteffizienz emittiert, wobei der Wellenlängenbereich mit geringer Lichteffizienz den blauen Wellenlängenbereich enthält,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die auf dichroitischem Farbstoff basierende polarisierende Platte (11) Folgendes besitzt:

- eine Polarisationscharakteristik, gemäß der sie Licht in dem Wellenlängenbereich mit hoher Lichteffizienz stärker als Licht in dem Wellenlängenbereich mit geringer Lichteffizienz absorbiert und

- eine hohe Transmission und eine geringe Polarisierungseffizienz in einem Bereich von blauen Wellenlängen.

2. Organische EL-Anzeige nach Anspruch 1, wobei die auf dichroitischen Farbstoff basierende polarisierende Platte (11) hergestellt wird, indem dichroitischer Farbstoff durch Ausdehnung in einer Richtung ausgerichtet wird, wobei der dichroitische Farbstoff eine Lichtabsorptionseigenschaft besitzt, die sich gemäß einer Lichtwellenlänge und einer polarisierten Richtung unterscheidet.
3. Organische EL-Anzeige nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein maximaler Wert der Polarisierungseffizienz der auf dichroitischen Farbstoff basierenden polarisierenden Platte (11) auf eine Wellenlänge, die einem Bereich von 500 bis 600 nm entspricht, eingestellt ist.
4. Organische EL-Anzeige nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Wellenlängenbereich mit geringer Lichteffizienz ferner den roten Wellenlängenbereich enthält und wobei die auf dichroitischen Farbstoff basierende polarisierende Platte (11) ferner hohe Transmission und geringe Polarisierungseffizienz in den Bereichen der roten Wellenlängen besitzt.

Revendications

1. Affichage électroluminescent organique comprenant :

- un substrat (21) ;
- une anode (22) sur une surface du substrat (21) ;
- une couche électroluminescente organique (23) sur l'anode (22) ;
- une cathode (24) sur la couche électroluminescente organique (23) ;
- un retardateur $\lambda/4$ (12) sur l'autre surface du substrat (21) pour convertir une lumière polarisée circulairement ou linéairement en une lumière polarisée linéairement ou circulairement ; et
- une plaque de polarisation à base de colorant dichroïque (11) sur le retardateur $\lambda/4$ (12),

dans lequel la couche électroluminescente organique (23) émet une lumière à haut rendement dans une plage de longueurs d'ondes à haut rendement lumineux et émet une lumière à bas rendement dans une plage de longueurs d'ondes à bas rendement lumineux,

dans lequel la plage de longueurs d'ondes à bas rendement lumineux comprend la plage de longueurs d'ondes bleues,

caractérisé en ce que la plaque de polarisation à base de colorant dichroïque (11) comprend :

- une caractéristique de polarisation d'absorption d'une lumière dans la plage de longueurs d'ondes à haut rendement lumineux supérieure à celle d'une lumière dans la plage de longueurs d'ondes à bas rendement lumineux, et
- une grande transmittance et un bas rendement de polarisation dans une plage de longueurs d'ondes bleues.

2. Affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la plaque de polarisation à base de colorant dichroïque (11) est fabriquée par l'alignement d'un colorant dichroïque dans un sens par extension dans lequel le colorant dichroïque présente une caractéristique d'absorption de lumière qui diffère en fonction d'une longueur d'onde lumineuse et d'un sens de polarisation.
3. Affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une valeur maximale d'un rendement de polarisation de la plaque de polarisation à base de colorant dichroïque (11) est ajustée à une longueur d'onde correspondant à une plage de 500 à 600 nm.
4. Affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la plage de longueurs d'onde à bas rendement lumineux comprend en outre la plage de longueurs d'ondes rouges et dans lequel la plaque de polarisation à base de colorant dichroïque (11) présente en outre une grande transmittance et un bas rendement de polarisation dans les plages des longueurs d'ondes rouges.

FIG. 1

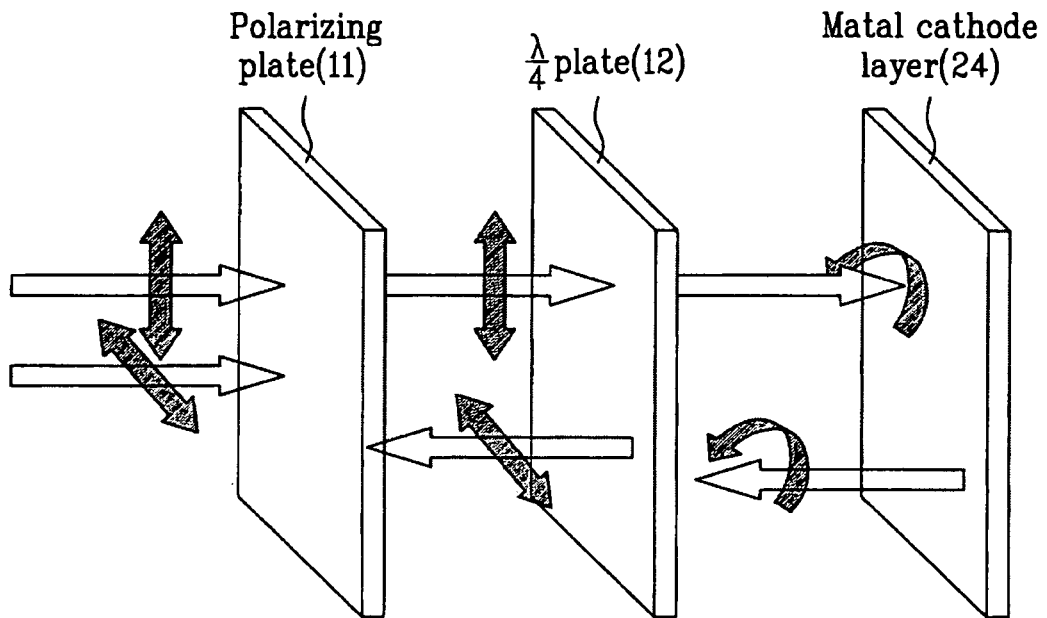


FIG. 2

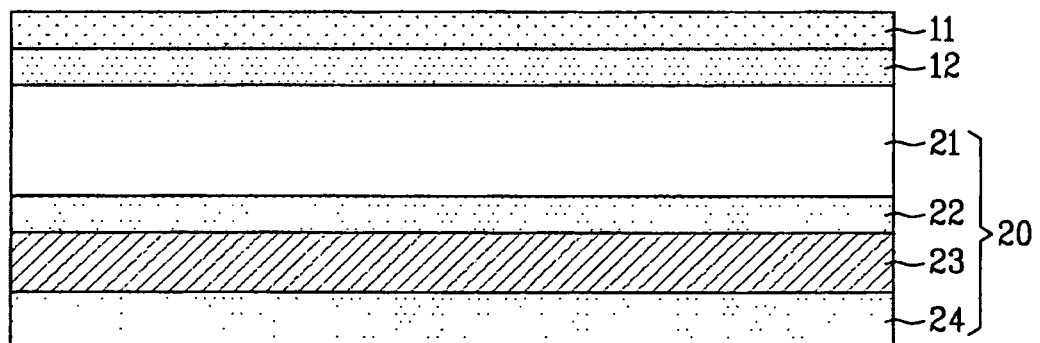


FIG. 3A

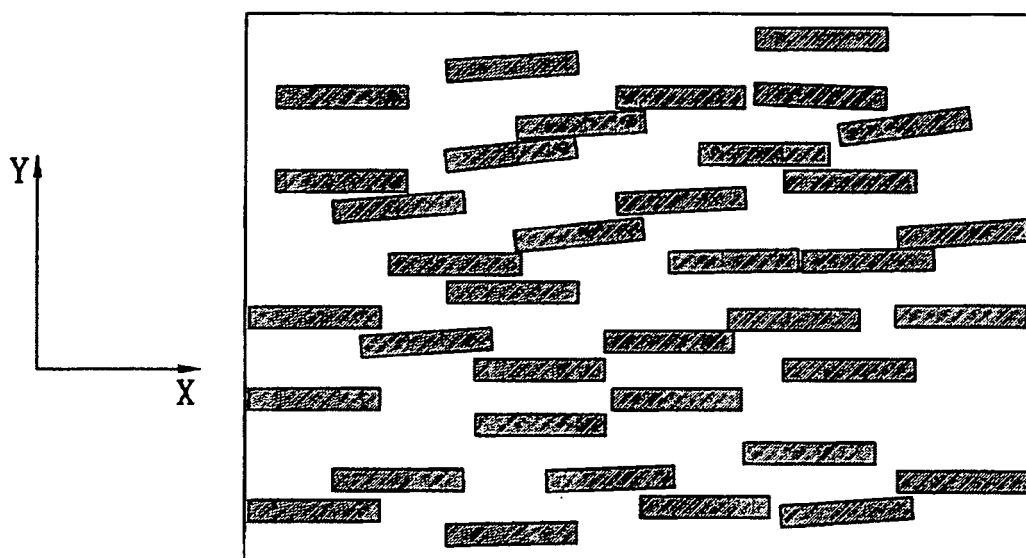


FIG. 3B

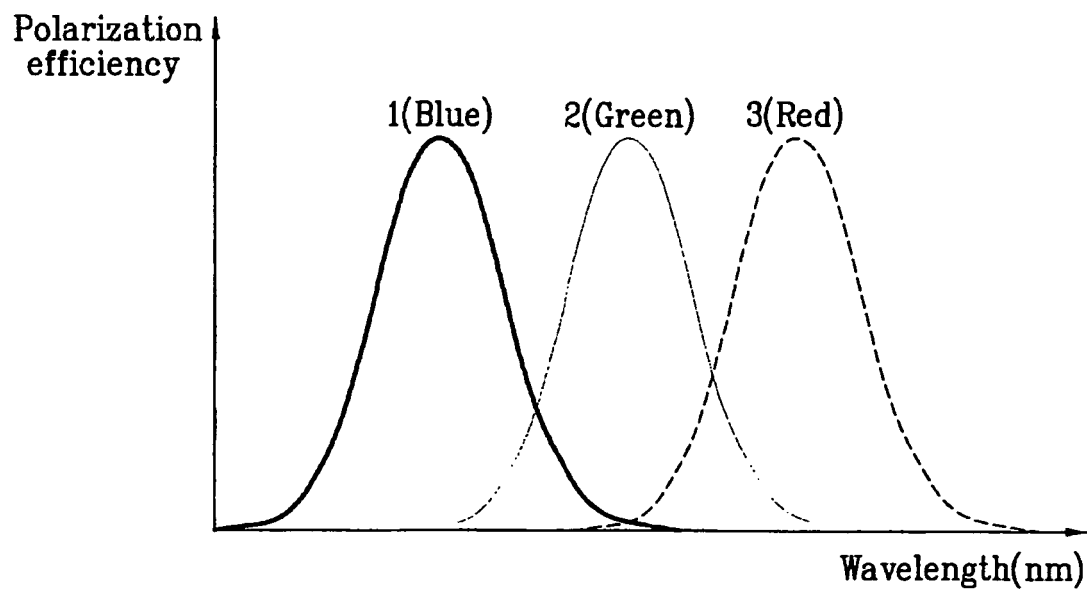


FIG. 4

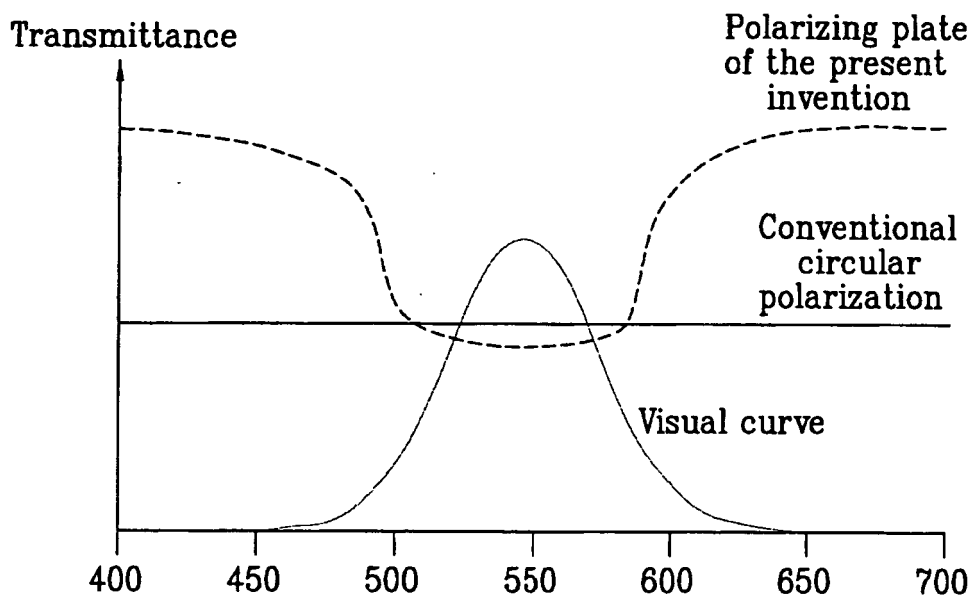


FIG. 5

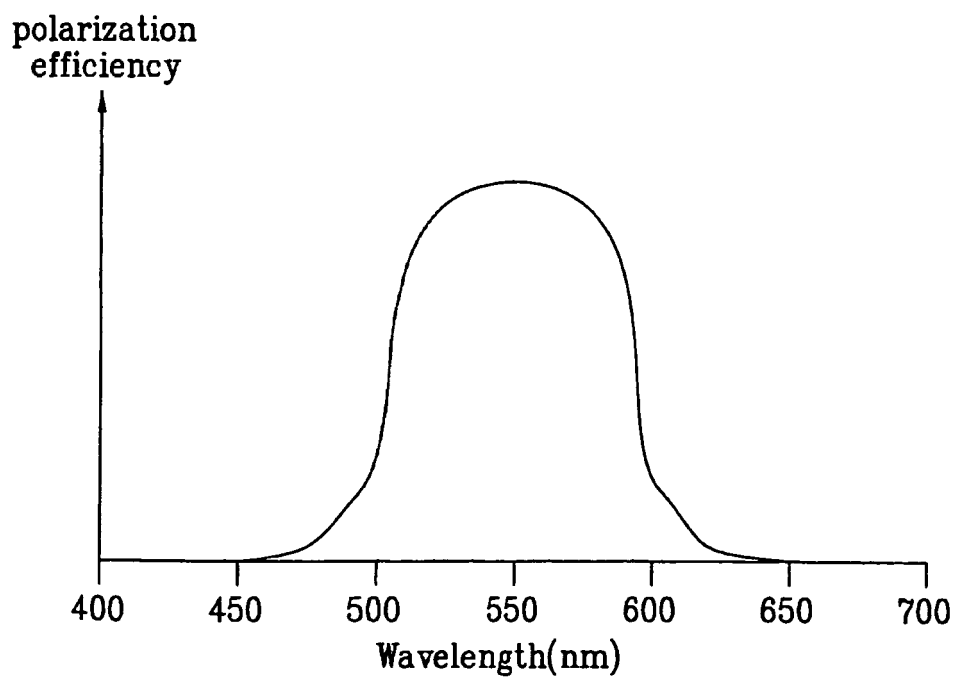


FIG. 6

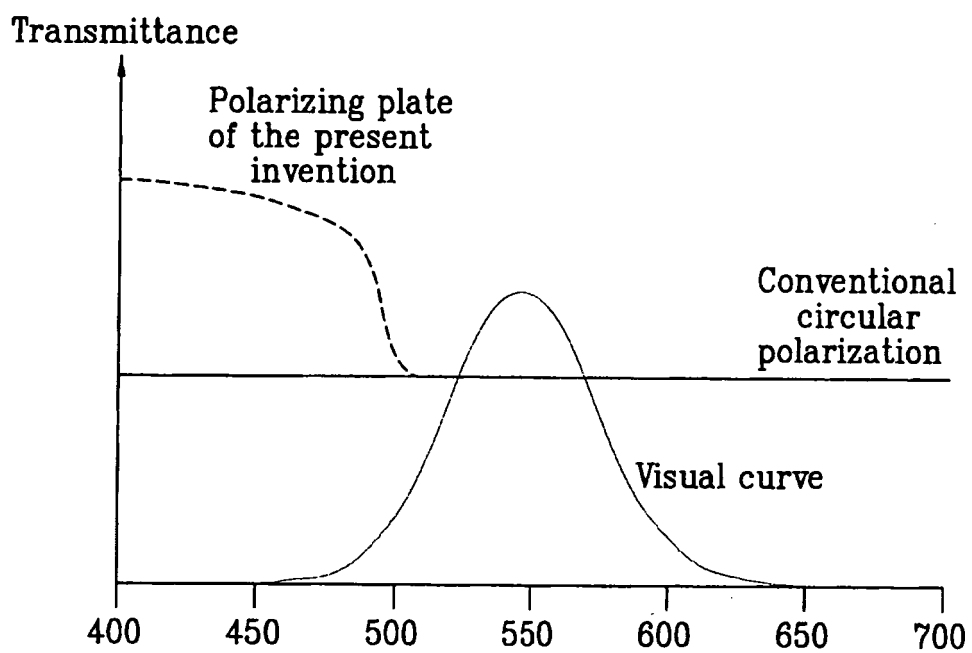
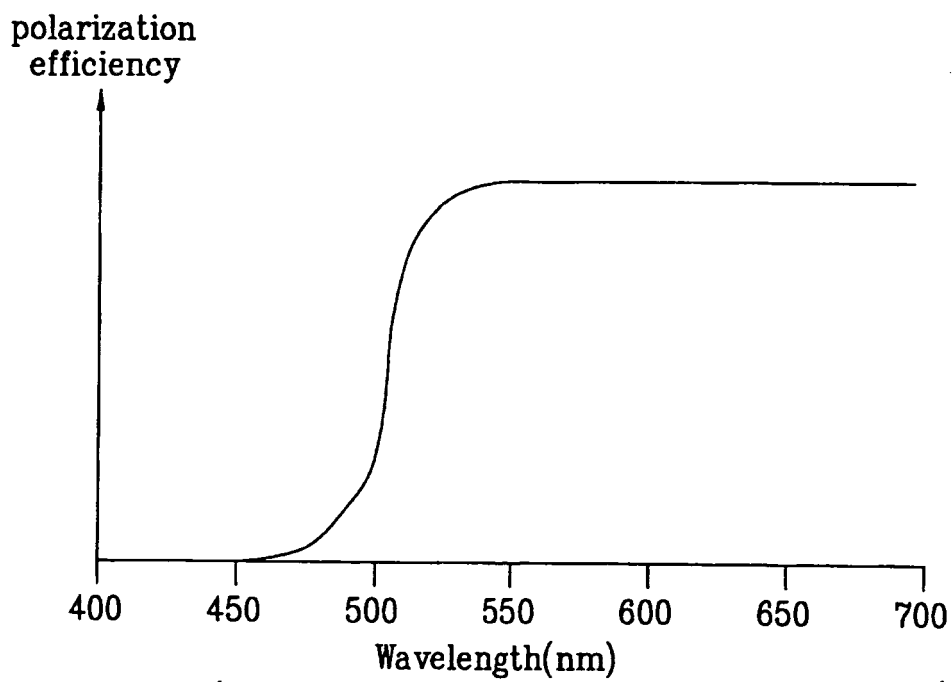


FIG. 7



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	有机EL显示屏		
公开(公告)号	EP1598878B1	公开(公告)日	2016-06-29
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摘要(译)

公开了一种具有偏振片的有机EL显示器。本发明包括有机EL显示板，在板上的第一偏振板，用于将圆形或线性偏振光转换成线性或圆偏振光，和在第一偏振板上的第二偏振板，具有吸收的偏振特性在低光效率波长范围内，光的光效率高过光的光。

[Equation 1]

$$\text{Transmittance } (T_0) = (T_x + T_y)/2$$