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

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428/917

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313/504; 428/690, 917
See application file for complete search history.

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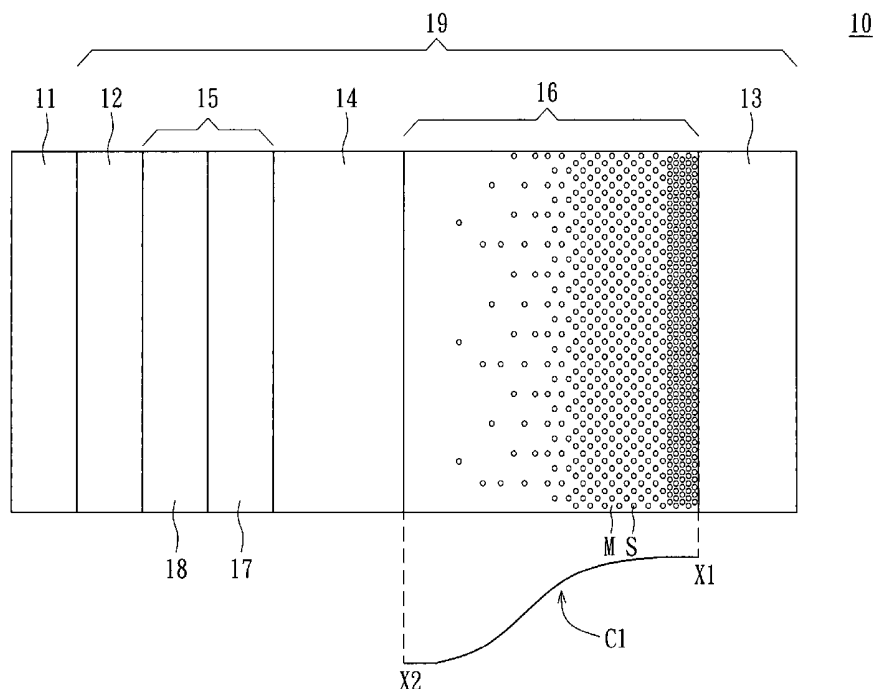
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic electroluminescent device (OELD) and a display incorporating the same are provided. The OELD includes an anode, a cathode, an emissive layer, a hole source and an electron source. The emissive layer is disposed between the anode and the cathode. The hole source is disposed between the anode and the emissive layer. The electron source is disposed between the cathode and the emissive layer. The electron source is made from at least an organic material and at least a salt. The salt in the electron source has a concentration with a spatial distribution such that the concentration of the salt in the part of the electron source adjacent to the cathode is higher than the concentration of the salt in another part of the electron source adjacent to the emissive layer.

21 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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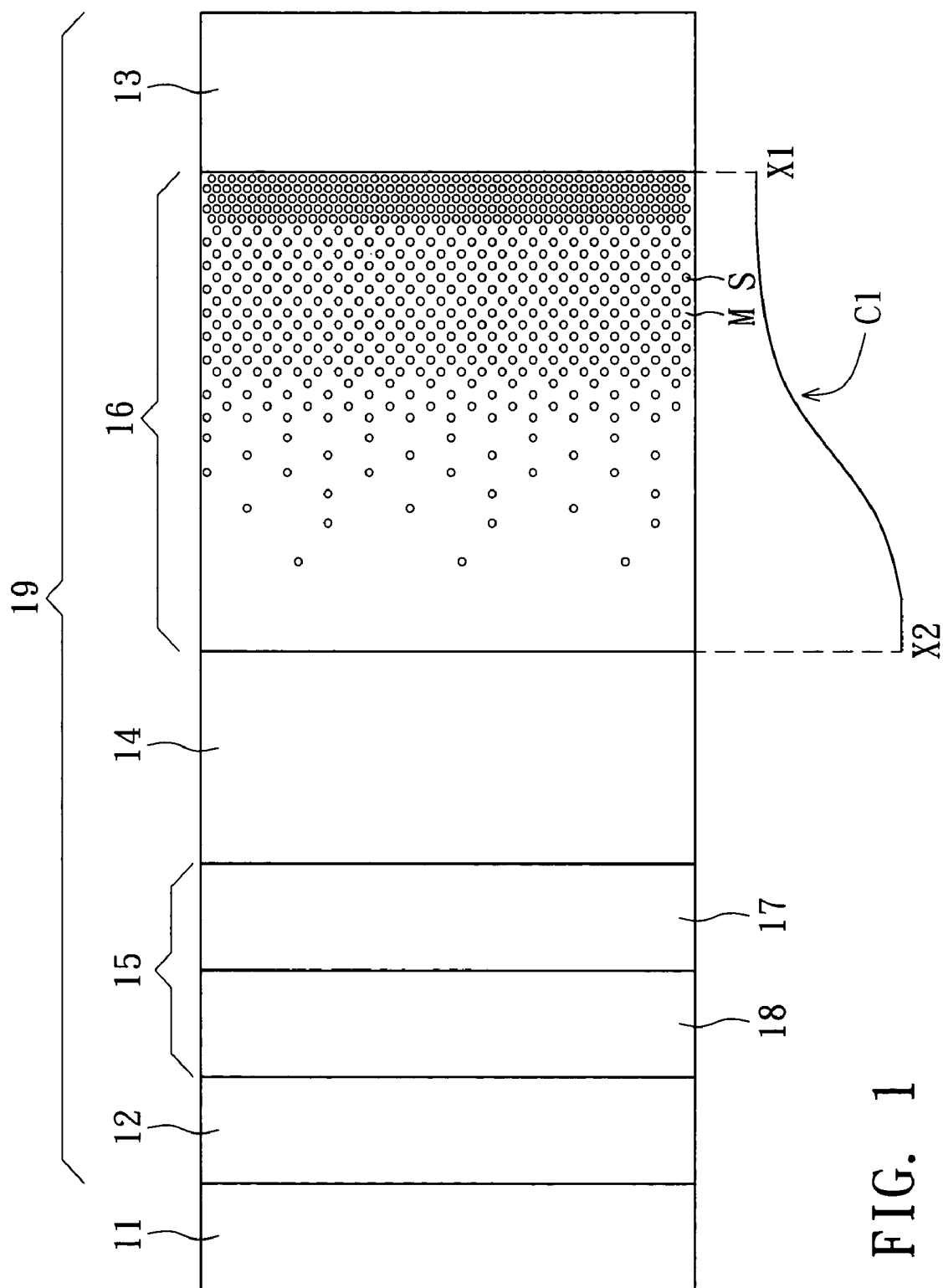
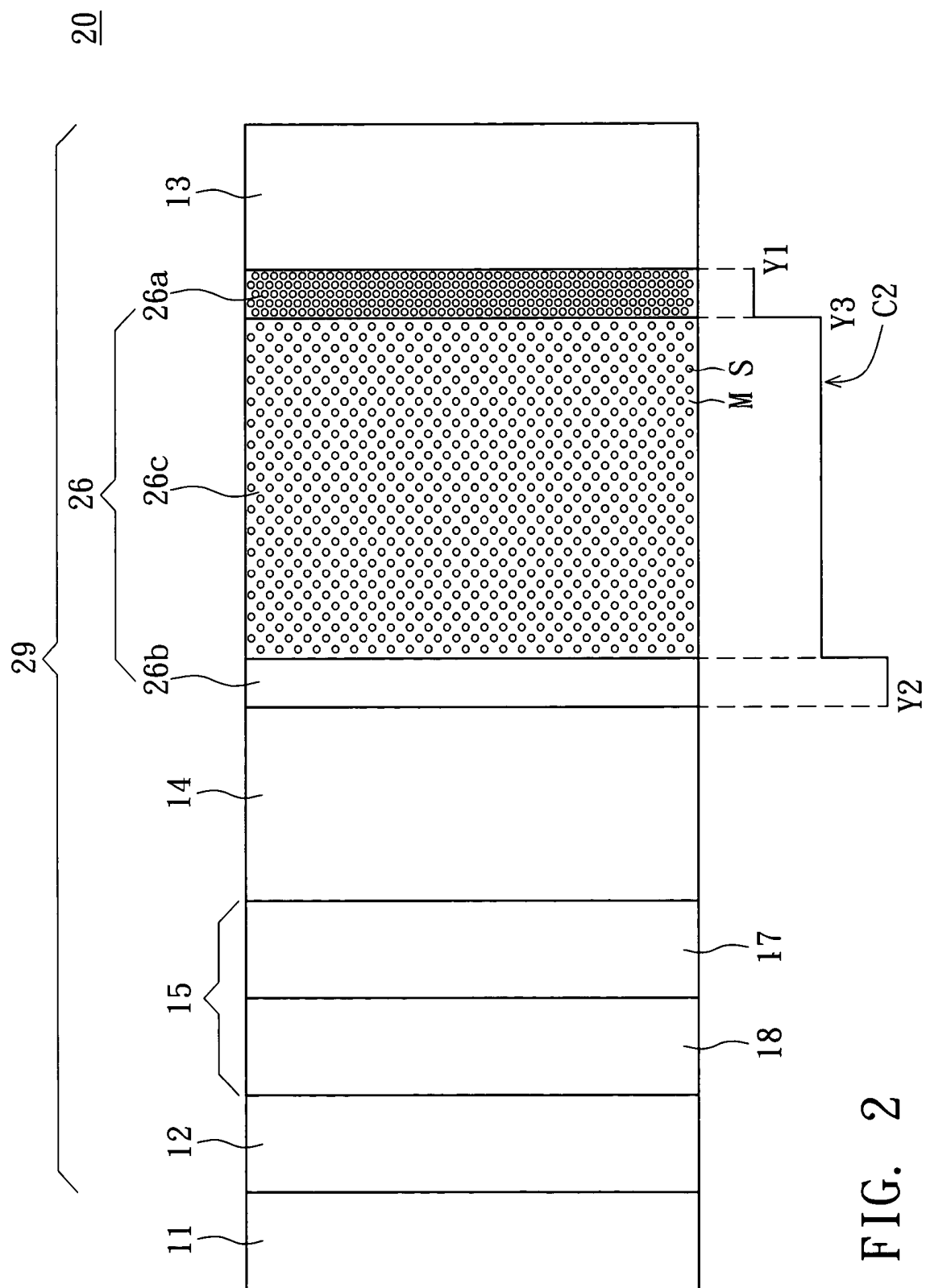


FIG. 1



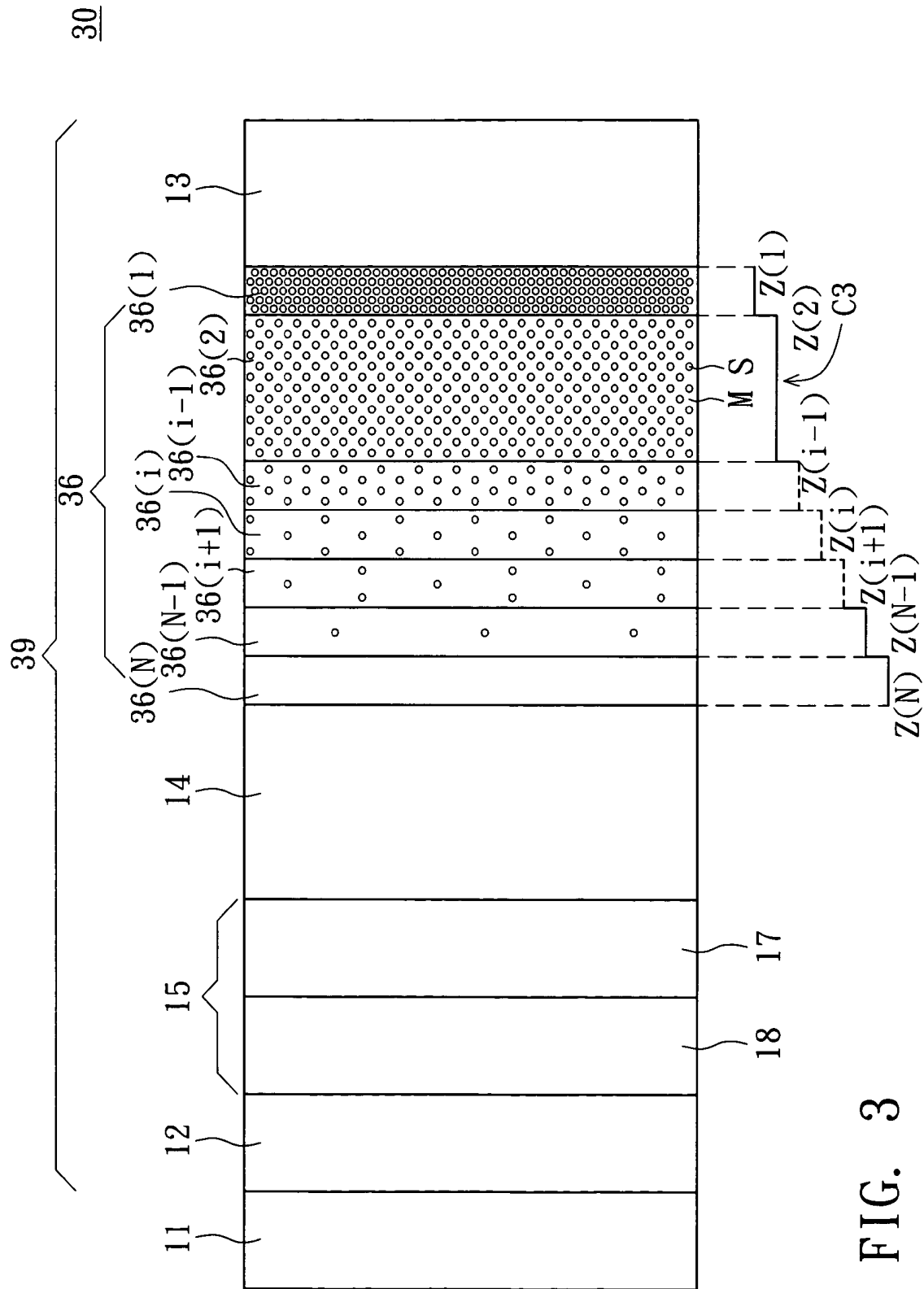


FIG. 3

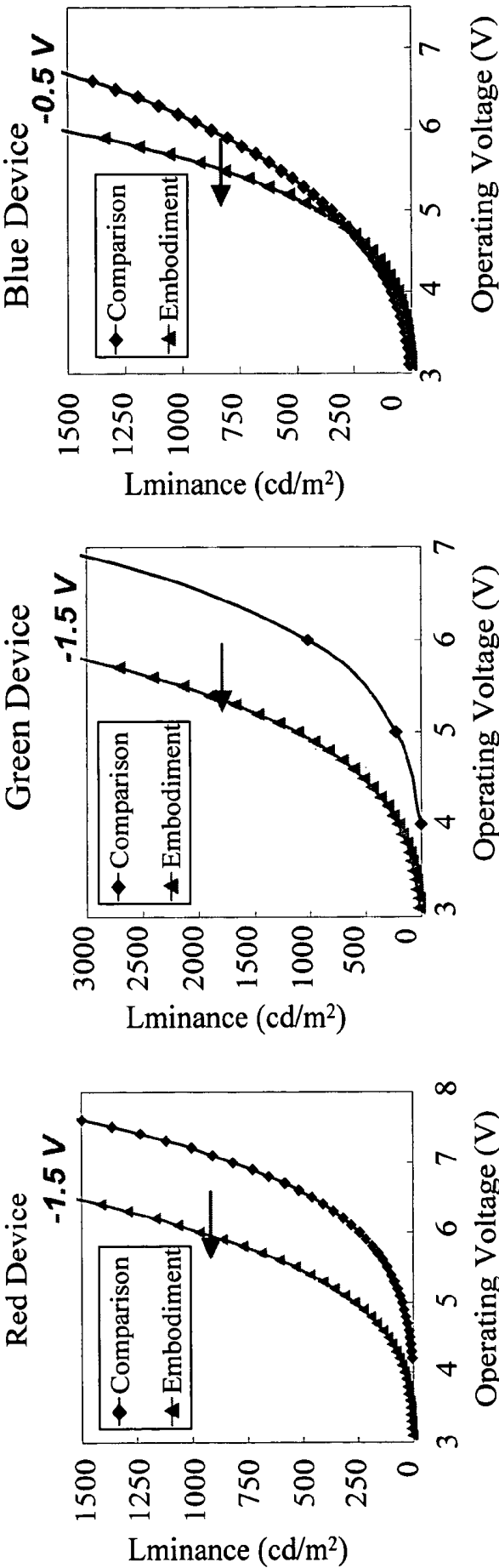


FIG. 4A

FIG. 4B

FIG. 4C

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ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND DISPLAY INCORPORATING THE SAME

This application claims the benefit of Taiwan application Serial No. 94127223, filed Aug. 10, 2005, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to an organic electroluminescent device (OELD) and a display incorporating the same, and more particularly, to an organic electroluminescent device whose salt in the electron source has a concentration with a spatial distribution and a display incorporating the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

With respect to the development of an organic electroluminescent device (OELD), the material of the cathode must be a low work function metal with high activity, so in early stage, the metal alloy of magnesium and less silver substantially in the ratio of 10:1 is used as an excellent cathode alloy. However, a highly active metal is not applicable to the OELD manufacturing process, so an inactive metal, such as aluminum (Al) for instance, is used as an electron injection electrode. However, the work function of the inactive metal can not match with the energy level of the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of an organic layer. In practical application, there is a need to insert a thin layer of salt, such as lithium fluoride (LiF) for instance, between aluminum (Al) and the organic layer. Thus, tunneling effect is activated due to the insulating characteristic of LiF, so that the electron injection efficiency is largely enhanced, and that the unmatched problem of the work function of inactive metal is resolved.

With regard to the development of electron transport layer, the most effective practice is to dope a highly active metal such as lithium (Li) or cesium (Cs) to an organic electron transport material, so that radical anions and charge transfer (CT) complexes can be formed. Therefore, the operating voltages of the OELD are reduced significantly. The conductivity of the metal organic thin film doped with lithium (Li) is about 3×10^{-5} (S/cm), which means the inside carrier density can be as high as 10^{18} (cm^{-3}). Since an alkali metal (I A) or an alkaline metal (II A) such as cesium (Cs), lithium (Li), and magnesium (Mg) has high activity and is very sensitive in terms of metal doping, a small amount of deviation will lead to a significant change in luminance efficiency and operating lifespan of the OELD. Therefore, the alkali metal (I A) and the alkaline metal (II A) are not applicable to the heat evaporation manufacturing process during the manufacturing process of OELD. Moreover, the metallic ions of a doped layer, when driven by a current, will be spread over and activate luminance quenching effect in the organic emissive layer, causing the luminance efficiency and operating lifespan of OELD to be reduced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an organic electroluminescent device (OELD) and a display incorporating the same. With the design that the salt in the electron source has a concentration with a spatial distribution such that the concentration of the salt in the part of the electron source adjacent to the cathode is higher than the concentration of the salt in another part of the electron source adjacent

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to the emissive layer. Thus, the electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability of the electron source are enhanced, the operating voltage of OELD is reduced, and the operating lifespan of OELD is prolonged.

The present invention achieves the above-identified object by providing an organic electroluminescent device including an anode, a cathode, an emissive layer, a hole source and an electron source. The emissive layer is disposed between the anode and the cathode. The hole source is disposed between the anode and the emissive layer. The electron source disposed between the cathode and the emissive layer is made from at least an organic material and at least a salt. The salt in the electron source has a concentration with a spatial distribution such that the concentration of the salt in the part of the electron source adjacent to the cathode is higher than the concentration of the salt in another part of the electron source adjacent to the emissive layer.

The present invention achieves the above-identified object by providing another display including a substrate and an organic electroluminescent device. The organic electroluminescent device disposed on the substrate includes an anode, a cathode, an emissive layer, a hole source and an electron source. The emissive layer is disposed between the anode and the cathode. The hole source is disposed between the anode and the emissive layer. The electron source disposed between the cathode and the emissive layer is made from at least an organic material and at least a salt. The salt in the electron source has a concentration with a spatial distribution such that the concentration of the salt in the part of the electron source adjacent to the cathode is higher than the concentration of the salt in another part of the electron source adjacent to the emissive layer.

Other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiments. The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a display incorporating an organic electroluminescent device (OELD) according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a display incorporating an organic electroluminescent device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a display incorporating an organic electroluminescent device according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGS. 4A~4C are diagrams comparing the curves showing the relationship between operating voltages and luminances of the present embodiment against the curves showing the relationship between operating voltages and luminances of the comparison example for the red (R), the green (G) and the blue (B) devices respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

First Embodiment

Referring to FIG. 1, a cross-sectional view of a display incorporating an organic electroluminescent device (OELD) according to a first embodiment of the present invention is shown. In FIG. 1, the display 10 includes a substrate 11 and an organic electroluminescent device 19. The organic electroluminescent device 19 disposed on the substrate 11 includes an anode 12, a cathode 13, an emissive layer 14, a hole source 15

and an electron source 16. The organic electroluminescent device 19 is exemplified by the anode 12 disposed on the substrate 11, however the technology of the present embodiment of the invention is not limited thereto. For example, in the organic electroluminescent device 19, the cathode 13 is disposed on the substrate 11. The emissive layer 14 is disposed between the anode 12 and the cathode 13, and the hole source 15 is disposed between the anode 12 and the emissive layer 14. The electron source 16 is disposed between the cathode 13 and the emissive layer 14. The electron source 16 is made from at least an organic material M and at least a salt S. The salt S in the electron source 16 has a concentration with a spatial distribution C1, such that the concentration X1 of the salt S in the part of the electron source 16 adjacent to the cathode 13 is higher than the concentration X2 of the salt S in the part of the electron source 16 adjacent to the emissive layer 14. Thus, the electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability of the electron source 16 are enhanced, the operating voltage of the organic electroluminescent device 19 is reduced, and the operating lifespan of the organic electroluminescent device 19 is prolonged.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the electron source 16 is a single-layered structure. Moreover, the hole source 15 further includes a hole transport layer 17 and a hole injection layer 18. The hole transport layer 17 is disposed between the anode 11 and the emissive layer 14, while the hole injection layer 18 is disposed between hole transport layer 17 and the anode 11. In one embodiment, the hole source 15 only includes the hole transport layer 17.

When X1 and X2 are substantially and respectively equal to 100 wt % and 0 wt %, a small part of the electron source 16 adjacent to the cathode 13 is made from the salt S only but not any organic material M, while another small part of the electron source 16 adjacent to the emissive layer 14 is made from the organic material M only but not any salt S. Moreover, the other parts of the electron source 16 are made from the organic material M and the salt S. When X1 is substantially equal to 100 wt %, X2 substantially can be other than 0 wt %. Moreover, when X2 is substantially equal to 0 wt %, X1 substantially can be other than 100 wt %.

However, anyone who is skilled in the technology field of the present embodiment of the invention would understand that the technology of the present embodiment of the invention is not limited thereto. For example, the salt S includes an organic metallic salt or an inorganic metallic salt. Moreover, the salt S includes an alkali metal (IA) salt or an alkaline metal (IIA) salt. Moreover, when the salt S is an inorganic metallic salt, the salt S can include sodium chloride (NaCl), lithium fluoride (LiF), cesium fluoride (CsF), lithium oxide (Li₂O), barium fluoride (BaF₂), strontium fluoride (SrF₂), magnesium fluoride (MgF₂), calcium fluoride (CaF₂), or calcium oxide (CaO). That is, the salt S is selected from the group consisting of NaCl, LiF, CsF, Li₂O, BaF₂, SrF₂, MgF₂, CaF₂, CaO and the combination thereof. Besides, when the salt S is an organic metallic salt, the salt S can include alkyl lithium, cesium carbonate (CsCO₃), cesium acetate (H₃COOCs), potassium acetate (H₃COOK), or sodium acetate (H³COONa). That is, the salt S is selected from the group consisting of alkyl lithium, CsCO₃, H₃COOCs, H₃COOK, H₃COONa and the combination thereof. Furthermore, the atomic number of the metal of the salt S can be larger than or equal to 19, while the salt S includes CsF, BaF₂, MgF₂, CrF₂, CaF₂, H₃COOCs, H₃COOK, or CsCO₃. That is, the salt S is selected from the group consisting of CsF, BaF₂, MgF₂, CrF₂, CaF₂, H₃COOCs, H₃COOK, CsCO₃ and the combination thereof.

The operation and functions of the organic material M are disclosed below. The organic material M is adapted for transporting electrons, while the electronic mobility of the organic material M is substantially larger than 10⁻⁶(cm² NS). Moreover, the organic material M is adapted for transporting electrons and holes, while the electron mobility and the hole mobility of the organic material M are both substantially larger than 10⁻⁶(cm² NS). OK

It is noteworthy given that the salt S in the electron source 16 has the concentration with the spatial distribution C1 and that the concentration X1 of the salt S in the part of the electron source 16 adjacent to the cathode 13 is higher than the concentration X2 of the salt S in the part of the electron source 16 adjacent to the emissive layer 14, the electron source 16 can only be made from an organic material and a salt. Moreover, the electron source 16 can be made from an organic material and a variety of salts. Besides, the electron source 16 can be made from a variety of organic materials and a salt. Furthermore, the electron source 16 can be made from a variety of organic materials and a variety of salts.

The anode 12 and the cathode 13 disclosed above include metal, metallic alloy, or transparent conductive material, and at least either of the anode 12 and the cathode 13 is a transparent or semi-transparent electrode. The transparent conductive material includes a transparent metallic oxide such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), cadmium tin oxide (CTO), stannic dioxide (SnO₂), zinc oxide (ZnO), or like as. The metal and the metallic alloy include aurum (Au), silver (Ag), aluminum (Al), indium (In), magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), or like as. The cathode 13 can be a conductor whose electrical conductivity is larger than 100, a metal whose work function is below 4.2 electronic volts (eV), or a metallic alloy doped with a metal whose work function equals 4.2 (eV).

When only the anode 12 is transparent or semi-transparent, the cathode 13 can be a reflective metal, the organic electroluminescent device 19 is a bottom emissive device, while the substrate 11 must be a transparent or semi-transparent substrate. When only the cathode 13 is transparent or semi-transparent, the anode 12 can be a reflective metal, the organic electroluminescent device 19 is a top emissive device, while the substrate 11 can be a transparent, semi-transparent or opaque substrate. When both of the anode 12 and the cathode 13 are transparent or semi-transparent, the organic electroluminescent device 19 is a dual emissive device, while the substrate 11 must be a transparent or semi-transparent substrate.

The display 10 of the present embodiment of the invention can be applied in electronic products such as computer monitor; flat TV, monitor, pocket PC TV, mobile phone, handheld game device, digital camera (DC), digital video (DV), digital audio device, personal digital assistant (PDA), webpad, notebook, palm-top computer, lap-top computer, Table PC, portable video device, video camera, portable information terminal device, digital video disc player, projector, or like as.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the electron source 16 is made from an organic material having electron transportation ability doped with an IA or a IIA salt whose atomic number is larger than 17. Now the IA or the IIA salt is no longer as active as in the metal state, and no more have the difficulties encountered when applied in practical manufacturing process as would occur in prior arts. Moreover, the characteristic of the electron source 16 is between pure salt single layer and pure organic single layer, and can integrate the heterogeneous interfaces between the salt and the organic material. Besides, when atomic number of the metal of the salt S in the electron source 16 is larger than or equal to 17, the

ionic bonds formed between the metallic ions and the anions become weaker because the metallic ions have larger sizes. The effect produced when the salt is doped in the electron source **16** is similar to the effect produced when the pure metallic ions are doped in the conventional electron transport layer, the electrical conductivity and electron transport of the organic material are largely enhanced. On the contrary, when the atomic number of the metal of the salt is smaller than 17, the metal is difficult to be ionized to form a metallic ion because the ion bond formed between the metal of the salt and the anion is too strong. However, the present embodiment of the invention is not limited thereto.

It can be seen from the above disclosure that the electron source **16** of the present embodiment of the invention has excellent electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability of electrons, thus improving many disadvantages encountered in prior arts.

Second Embodiment

Referring to FIG. 2, a cross-sectional view of a display incorporating an organic electroluminescent device according to a second embodiment of the present invention is shown. The display **20** of the present embodiment differs with the display **10** of the first embodiment in the organic electroluminescent device **29**, while the organic electroluminescent device **29** of the present embodiment differs with the organic electroluminescent device **19** of the first embodiment in the electron source **26**. As for the same components, the same labels are used and their relationships are not repeated here.

In FIG. 2, the electron source **26** is disposed between the cathode **13** and the emissive layer **14**. The electron source **26** is made from at least an organic material M and at least a salt S. The salt S in the electron source **26** has a concentration with a spatial distribution C2 such that the concentration Y1 of the salt S in the part of the electron source **16** adjacent to the cathode **13** is higher than the concentration Y2 of the salt S in another part of the electron source **26** adjacent to the emissive layer **14**. Thus, the electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability of the electron source **26** are enhanced, the operating voltage of the organic electroluminescent device **29** is reduced, and the operating lifespan of the organic electroluminescent device **29** is prolonged.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the electron source **26** includes at least a first layer **26a**, at least a second layer **26b** and at least a third layer **26c**. The first layer **26a** and the second layer **26b** are respectively adjacent to the cathode **13** and the emissive layer **14**. The concentration Y1 of the salt S in first layer **26a** is higher than the concentration Y2 of the salt S in the second layer **26b**. The third layer **26c** is disposed between the first layer **26a** and the second layer **26b**. The concentration Y3 of the salt S in the third layer **26c** ranges between the concentration Y1 of the salt S in the first layer **26a** and the concentration Y2 of the salt S in the second layer **26b**.

When Y1 and Y2 are substantially and respectively equal to 100 wt % and 0 wt %, the first layer **26a** is made from the salt S only but not any organic material M, while the second layer **26b** is made from the organic material M only but not any salt S. Moreover, the third layer **26c** is made from the organic material M and the salt S. The concentration Y3 of the salt S in the third layer **26c** substantially ranges between 0 wt % and 100 wt %. When Y1 is substantially equal to 100 wt %, Y2 substantially can be other than 0 wt %. Moreover, when Y2 is substantially equal to 0 wt %, Y1 substantially can be other than 100 wt %.

However, anyone who is skilled in the technology filed of the present embodiment of the invention would understand

that the technology of the present embodiment of the invention is not limited thereto. When Y1 and Y2 are substantially not equal to 100 wt % and 0 wt % respectively, the first layer **26a**, the second layer **26b** and the third layer **26c** can be made from an organic material and a salt. Moreover, the first layer **26a**, the second layer **26b** and the third layer **26c** can be made from an organic material and a variety of salts. Besides, the first layer **26a**, the second layer **26b** and the third layer **26c** can be made from a variety of organic materials and a salt. Furthermore, the first layer **26a**, the second layer **26b** and the third layer **26c** can be made from a variety of organic materials and a variety of salts. The salts in the first layer **26a**, the second layer **26b** and the third layer **26c** can be the same or different. The organic materials of the first layer **26a**, the second layer **26b** and the third layer **26c** can be the same or different.

When Y1 and Y2 are substantially and respectively equal to 100 wt % and 0 wt %, the first layer **26a** can be made from one or a variety of salts, the second layer **26b** can be made from one or a variety of organic materials. Moreover, the third layer **26c** can be made from an organic material and a variety of salts. Besides, the third layer **26c** can be made from a variety of organic materials and a salt. Furthermore, the third layer **26c** can be made from a variety of organic materials and a variety of salts. The salts in the first layer **26a** and third layer **26c** can be the same or different. The organic materials of the second layer **26b** and the third layer **26c** can be the same or different.

Although the present embodiment of the invention is exemplified by setting the concentration Y3 of the salt S in the third layer **26c** to be ranging between the concentration Y1 of the salt S in the first layer **26a** and the concentration Y2 of the salt S in the second layer **26b**, however, the technology of the present embodiment of the invention is not limited thereto. For example, the concentration Y3 of the salt S in the third layer **26c** can be equal to the concentration Y1 of the salt S in the first layer **26a** but higher than the concentration Y2 of the salt S in the second layer **26b**. Or, the concentration Y3 of the salt S in the third layer **26c** can be equal to the concentration Y2 of the salt S in the second layer **26b** but lower than the concentration Y1 of the salt S in the first layer **26a**.

Third Embodiment

Referring to FIG. 3, a cross-sectional view of a display incorporating an organic electroluminescent device according to a third embodiment of the present invention is shown. The display **30** of the present embodiment differs with the display **20** of the second embodiment in the organic electroluminescent device **39**, while the organic electroluminescent device **39** of the present embodiment differs with the organic electroluminescent device **29** of the second embodiment in the electron source **36**. As for the same components, the same labels are used and their relationships are not repeated here.

In FIG. 3, the electron source **36** is disposed between the cathode **13** and the emissive layer **14**. The electron source **36** includes at least an organic material M and at least a salt S. The salt S in the electron source **36** has a concentration with a spatial distribution C3 such that the concentration of the salt S in the electron source **36** adjacent to the cathode **13** is higher than the concentration of the salt S in the electron source **36** adjacent to the emissive layer **14**. Thus, the electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability of the electron source **36** are enhanced, the operating voltage of the organic electroluminescent device **39** is reduced, and the operating lifespan of the organic electroluminescent device **39** is prolonged.

In the present embodiment, the electron source **36** includes a plurality of layers, the concentration of the salt S in the layers diminishes from high concentration in the layer adjacent to the cathode **13** towards low concentration in the layer adjacent to the emissive layer **14**. For example, the concentration of the salt S diminishes from the layer of the plurality of layers adjacent to the cathode **13** towards the layer of the plurality of layers adjacent to emissive layer **14** layer by layer. Moreover, in the electron source **36**, apart from the two layers adjacent to the cathode **13** and the emissive layer **14** respectively, the salt S can have the same concentration in any two of the remaining layers whatever adjacent to each other or not.

Suppose that the electron source **36** includes N layers, namely layers **36(1)**~**36(N)**, where N is a positive integer larger than 3. The layers **36(1)** and **36(N)** are respectively adjacent to the cathode **13** and the emissive layer **14**, the concentration of the salt S in the layer **36(1)** is Z(1), that is, the concentration of the salt S in the electron source **36** adjacent to the cathode **13**. The concentration of the salt S in the layer **36(N)** is Z(N), that is, the concentration of the salt S in the electron source **36** adjacent to the emissive layer **14**. Therefore, the concentration Z(1) of the salt S in the electron source **36** adjacent to the cathode **13** is higher than the concentration Z(N) of the salt S in the electron source **36** adjacent to the emissive layer **14**. The layer **36(i)** is disposed between the layers **36(i-1)** and **36(i+1)**, where the value of i ranges from 2~N-1. The concentration Z(i) of the salt S in the layer **36(i)** is lower than the concentration Z(i-1) of the salt S in the layer **36(i-1)** but is higher than the concentration Z(i+1) of salt S in the layer **36(i+1)**. The concentration Z(2) of the salt S in the layer **36(2)** can be lower than or equal to the concentration Z(1) of the salt S in the layer **36(1)**, while the concentration Z(N-1) of the salt S in the layer **36(N-1)** can be higher than or equal to the concentration Z(N) of the salt S in the layer **36(N)**.

When Z(1) and Z(N) are substantially and respectively equal to 100 wt % and 0 wt %, the layer **36(1)** is made from includes the salt S doped only but not any organic material M. The layer **36(N)** is made from the organic material M only but not any salt S. Moreover, the layer **36(i)** is made from the organic material M and the salt S. When Z(1) is substantially equal to 100 wt %, Z(N) substantially can be other than 0 wt %, and when Z(N) is substantially equal to 0 wt %, Z(1) substantially can be other than 100 wt %.

However, anyone who is skilled in the technology field of the present embodiment of the invention would understand that the technology of the present embodiment of the invention is not limited thereto. For example, when Z(1) and Z(N) are substantially but not respectively not equal to 100 wt % and 0 wt %, the layers **36(1)**~**36(N)** can be made from an organic material and a salt. Moreover, the layers **36(1)**~**36(N)** can be made from an organic material and a variety of salts. Besides, the layers **36(1)**~**36(N)** can be made from a variety of organic materials and a salt. Furthermore, the layers **36(1)**~**36(N)** can be made from a variety of organic materials and a variety of salts. The salts in each of the layers **36(1)**~**36(N)** can be the same or different, while the organic materials in each of the layers **36(1)**~**36(N)** can be the same or different.

When Z(1) and Z(N) are substantially and respectively equal to 100 wt % and 0 wt %, the layer **36(1)** can be made from one or a variety of salts, while the layer **36(N)** can be made from one or a variety of organic materials. Moreover, the layer **36(i)** can be made from an organic material and a variety of salts, where the value of i ranges from 2~N-1. Besides, the layer **36(i)** can be made from a variety of organic materials and a salt, where the value of i ranges from 2~N-1. Furthermore, the layer **36(i)** can be made from a variety of

organic materials and a variety of salts, where the value of i ranges from 2~N-1. The salts in the layers **36(1)** and **36(i)** can be the same or different, while the organic material of the layers **36(N)** and **36(i)** can be the same or different, where the value of i ranges from 2~N-1.

As for the electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability of the electron source disclosed in above embodiments are exemplified by the electron source **16** of the OLED **19** here, and devices such as the red (R) device, the green (G) device and the blue (B) device are manufactured accordingly. Moreover, the curves showing the relationships between the operating voltage and luminance for RGB devices of the present embodiment of the invention are compared against the curves showing the relationships between the operating voltage and luminance for RGB devices of a comparison example. In the present embodiment of the present invention, the RGB devices of the present embodiment respectively use the composite cathode of indium tin oxide (ITO), LiF (LiF) and aluminum (Al) as the anode **12** and the cathode **13**, and respectively use CsF and Dinaphthyl anthrathene (ADN) as the salt S and the organic material M to form the electron source **16**. The RGB emissive materials are respectively used as the emissive layers for the red device, the green device and the blue device in the present embodiment and the comparison example. Cesium is an IA metal whose atomic number is 55. The doping concentration of CsF in the electron source **16** is substantially equal to 20 wt %. ADN is an organic material capable of transporting both the electron and the hole. Moreover, RGB devices of the comparison example differ with the RGB devices of the present embodiment in the electron source. The electron sources of the devices of the comparison example only use conventional organic material as the electron transport layer, such as 8-tris-hydroxyquinoline aluminum (Alq₃) for instance. Various operating voltages are applied to the RGB devices of the present embodiment and the comparison example, while the luminances of the RGB devices of the present embodiment and the comparison example under various operating voltages are observed.

Referring to FIGS. 4A~4C, diagrams comparing the curves showing the relationship between operating voltages and luminances of the present embodiment against the curves showing the relationship between operating voltages and luminances of the comparison example for the red (R), the green (G) and the blue (B) devices respectively are shown. It can be seen from FIGS. 4A~4C that when the operating voltage ranges between 3~6 volts (V), if the same operating voltage is applied to the RGB devices of the present embodiment and the RGB devices of the comparison example, the RGB devices of the present embodiment correspondingly produce higher luminances than the RGB devices of the comparison example would do. In other words, for the RGB devices of the present embodiment to produce the same luminances with the RGB devices of the comparison example, the RGB devices of the present embodiment require lower operating voltage than the RGB devices of the comparison example would do. Therefore, the electron source **16** of the present embodiment really has better electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability than the electron transport layer of the comparison example would have. Furthermore, after adopting the electron source **16**, the RGB devices of present embodiment can largely reduce the required operating voltages. The electron source **26** and the electron source **36** both have excellent electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability, and after the organic electroluminescent device **29** and the organic electroluminescent device **39**

respectively adopt the electron source **26** and the electron source **36**, the required operating voltages can also be largely reduced.

Regardless of the red device, the green device or the blue device, the relationship curves between the operating voltages and the luminances for RGB devices of the present embodiment are more leftward than the relationship curves between the operating voltages and the luminances for RGB devices of the comparison example. This means that after adopting the electron sources **16** of the present embodiment, the operating voltages of the RGB devices in the present embodiment are all reduced.

The organic electroluminescent device and a display incorporating the same disclosed in the above embodiments of the invention has the design that the salt in the electron source has a concentration with a spatial distribution such that the concentration of the salt in the part of the electron source adjacent to the cathode is higher than the concentration of the salt in another part of the electron source adjacent to the emissive layer. Thus, the electron injection efficiency and electron transport ability of the electron source are enhanced, the operating voltage of the OLED is reduced, and the operating lifespan of OLED is prolonged.

Although the above the embodiments of the present invention are exemplified by the application of the electron source in the organic electroluminescent device, the electron source disclosed in above embodiments can also be applied to other electronic products having the functions of electron injection and transport.

While the present invention has been described by way of example and in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic electroluminescent device (OLED), comprising:

an anode and a cathode;

an emissive layer disposed between the anode and the cathode;

a hole source disposed between the anode and the emissive layer; and

an electron source comprising a mixture of at least an organic material and at least a salt, and the electron source disposed between the cathode and the emissive layer, wherein the salt concentration distribution in the electron source is increasingly varied with position closer to the cathode, such that the concentration of the salt in the part of the electron source adjacent to the cathode is higher than the concentration of the salt in another part of the electron source adjacent to the emissive layer.

2. The OLED of claim 1, wherein the salt comprises an organic metallic salt or an inorganic metallic salt.

3. The OLED of claim 2, wherein the salt comprises an alkali metal (IA) salt or an alkaline metal (IIA) salt.

4. The OLED of claim 2, wherein the inorganic metallic salt comprises sodium chloride, lithium fluoride, cesium fluoride, lithium oxide, barium fluoride, strontium fluoride, magnesium fluoride, calcium fluoride, or calcium oxide.

5. The OLED of claim 2, wherein the organic metallic salt comprises alkyl lithium, cesium carbonate, cesium acetate, potassium acetate, or sodium acetate.

6. The OLED of claim 2, wherein the atomic number of the metal of the salt is larger than or equal to 19.

7. The OLED of claim 6, wherein the salt comprises cesium fluoride, barium fluoride, magnesium fluoride, strontium fluoride, calcium fluoride, cesium acetate, potassium acetate, or cesium carbonate.

8. The OLED of claim 1, wherein the organic material is adapted for transporting electrons, and the organic material has an electronic mobility substantially larger than $10^{-6}(\text{cm}^2/\text{VS})$.

9. The OLED of claim 1, wherein the organic material is adapted for transporting electrons and holes, and the electron mobility and the hole mobility of the organic material are both substantially larger than $10^{-6}(\text{cm}^2/\text{VS})$.

10. The OLED of claim 1, wherein the hole source comprises a hole transport layer and a hole injection layer.

11. The OLED of claim 1, wherein the electron source comprises:

at least a first layer and at least a second layer adjacent to the cathode and the emissive layer, respectively, wherein the concentration of the salt in the first layer is higher than the concentration of the salt in the second layer; and

at least a third layer disposed between the first layer and the second layer, wherein the concentration of the salt in the third layer ranges between the concentration of the salt in the first layer and the concentration of the salt in the second layer.

12. The OLED of claim 1, wherein the electron source comprises a plurality of layers, one of the plurality of layers adjacent to the cathode is made from the salt, and the concentration of the salt diminishes towards another layer of the plurality of layers adjacent to the emissive layer from the layer adjacent to the cathode.

13. A display, comprising:

a substrate; and

an organic electroluminescent device (OLED) disposed on the substrate, comprising:

an anode and a cathode;

an emissive layer disposed between the anode and the cathode;

a hole source disposed between the anode and the emissive layer; and

an electron source comprising a mixture of at least an organic material and at least a salt, and the electron source disposed between the cathode and the emissive layer further comprising:

at least a first layer and at least a second layer adjacent to the cathode and the emissive layer, respectively, wherein the concentration of the salt in the first layer is higher than the concentration of the salt in the second layer; and

at least a third layer disposed between the first layer and the second layer, wherein the concentration of the salt in the third layer ranges between the concentration of the salt in the first layer and the concentration of the salt in the second layer.

14. The display of claim 13, wherein the salt comprises an organic metallic salt or an inorganic metallic salt.

15. The display of claim 14, wherein the salt is an alkali metal (IA) salt or an alkaline metal (IIA) salt.

16. The display of claim 14, wherein the atomic number of the metal of the salt is larger than or equal to 19.

17. The display of claim 16, wherein the salt comprises cesium fluoride, barium fluoride, magnesium fluoride, stron-

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tium fluoride, calcium fluoride, cesium acetate, potassium acetate, or cesium carbonate.

18. The display of claim **13**, wherein the organic material is adapted for transporting an electron, and the organic material has an electronic mobility substantially larger than $10^{-6}(\text{cm}^2/\text{VS})$.

19. The display of claim **13**, wherein the organic material is adapted for transporting electrons and holes, and the electron mobility and the hole mobility of the organic material are both substantially larger than $10^{-6}(\text{cm}^2/\text{VS})$.

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20. The display of claim **13**, wherein the hole source comprises a hole transport layer and a hole injection layer.

21. The display of claim **13**, wherein the electron source comprises a plurality of layer, one of the plurality of layers adjacent to the cathode is made from the salt, and the concentration of the salt diminishes towards another layer of the plurality of layers adjacent to the emissive layer from the layer adjacent to the cathode.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机电致发光器件和包含该器件的显示器		
公开(公告)号	US7541737	公开(公告)日	2009-06-02
申请号	US11/326876	申请日	2006-01-06
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	友达光电.		
[标]发明人	LIU TSWEN HSIN LEE CHUNG CHUN		
发明人	LIU, TSWEN-HSIN LEE, CHUNG-CHUN		
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摘要(译)

提供了一种有机电致发光器件 (OELD) 和包含该器件的显示器。 OELD 包括阳极, 阴极, 发光层, 空穴源和电子源。发光层设置在阳极和阴极之间。空穴源设置在阳极和发光层之间。电子源设置在阴极和发光层之间。电子源至少由有机材料和至少盐制成。电子源中的盐具有空间分布的浓度, 使得与阴极相邻的电子源部分中的盐浓度高于与发射体相邻的电子源的另一部分中的盐浓度。层。

