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APPARATUS****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**,
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Sang PARK**, Yongin-si (KR)(21) Appl. No.: **16/202,397**(22) Filed: **Nov. 28, 2018****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 15/958,726, filed on
Apr. 20, 2018, which is a continuation of application
No. 15/439,602, filed on Feb. 22, 2017, now Pat. No.
9,978,973, which is a continuation of application No.
14/933,856, filed on Nov. 5, 2015, now Pat. No.
9,583,727, which is a continuation of application No.
14/446,746, filed on Jul. 30, 2014, now Pat. No.
9,184,403.**Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(57)

ABSTRACT

An organic light emitting display apparatus including a substrate including a plurality of pixel areas; a pixel electrode on the substrate; an opposite electrode on the pixel electrode, the opposite electrode transmitting light; an organic light emitting layer between the pixel electrode and the opposite electrode, the organic light emitting layer emitting a first light toward the opposite electrode; a light emitting layer on the opposite electrode, the light emitting layer absorbing a portion of the first light and emitting a second light; and a sealing layer on the light emitting layer, the sealing layer sealing the pixel electrode, the opposite electrode, the organic light emitting layer, and the light emitting layer.

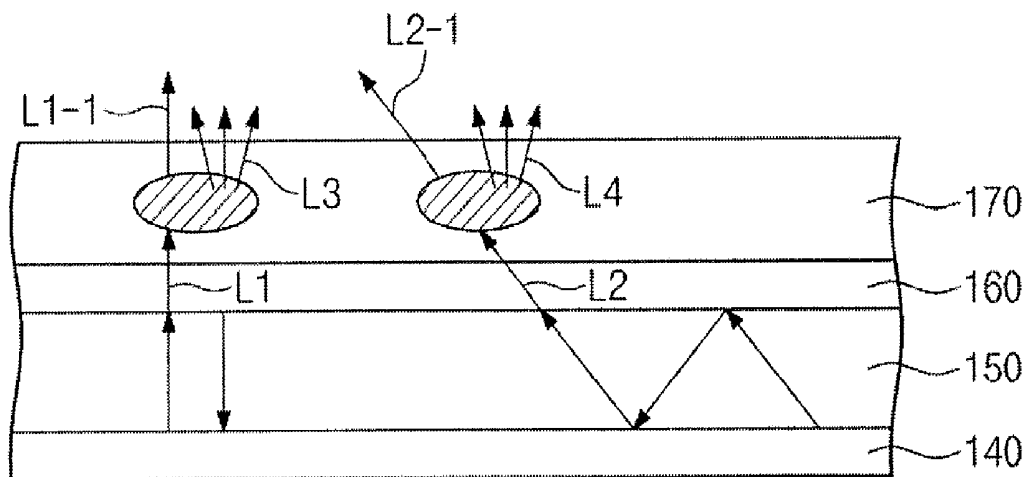


Fig. 1

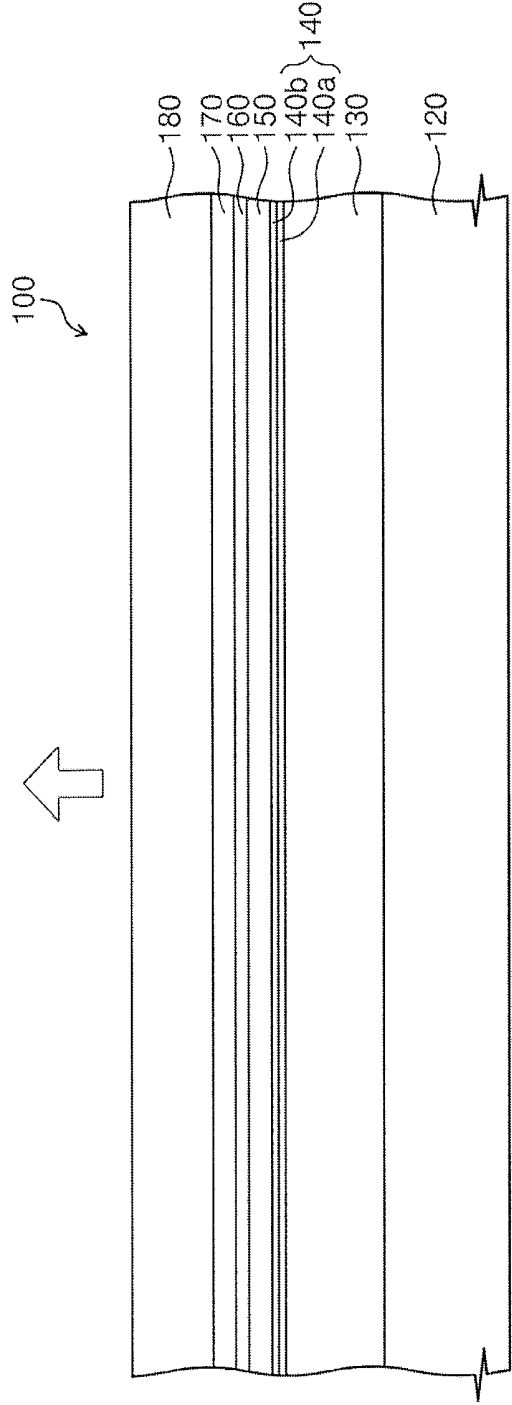


Fig. 2

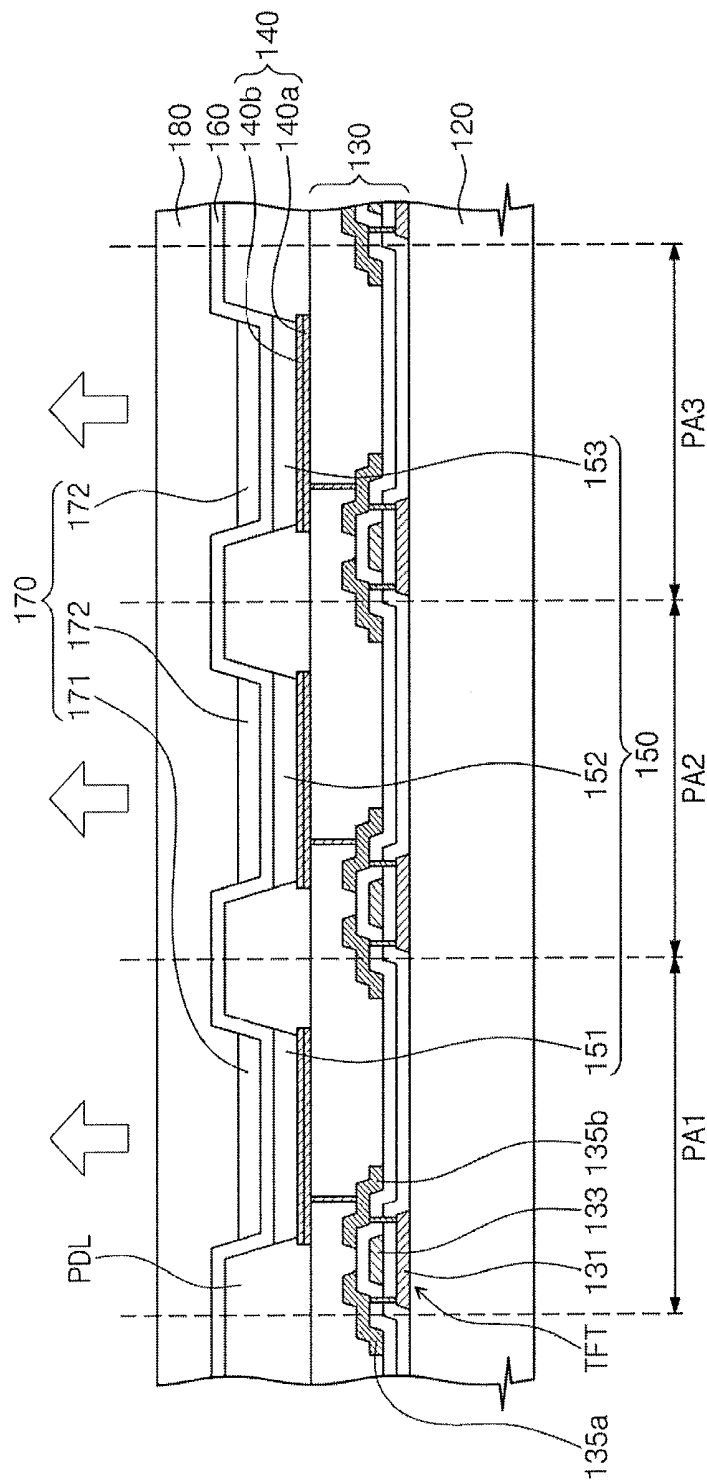


Fig. 3

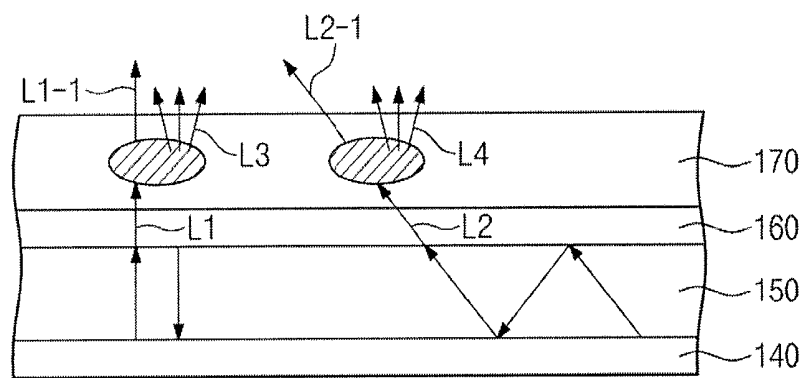


Fig. 4A

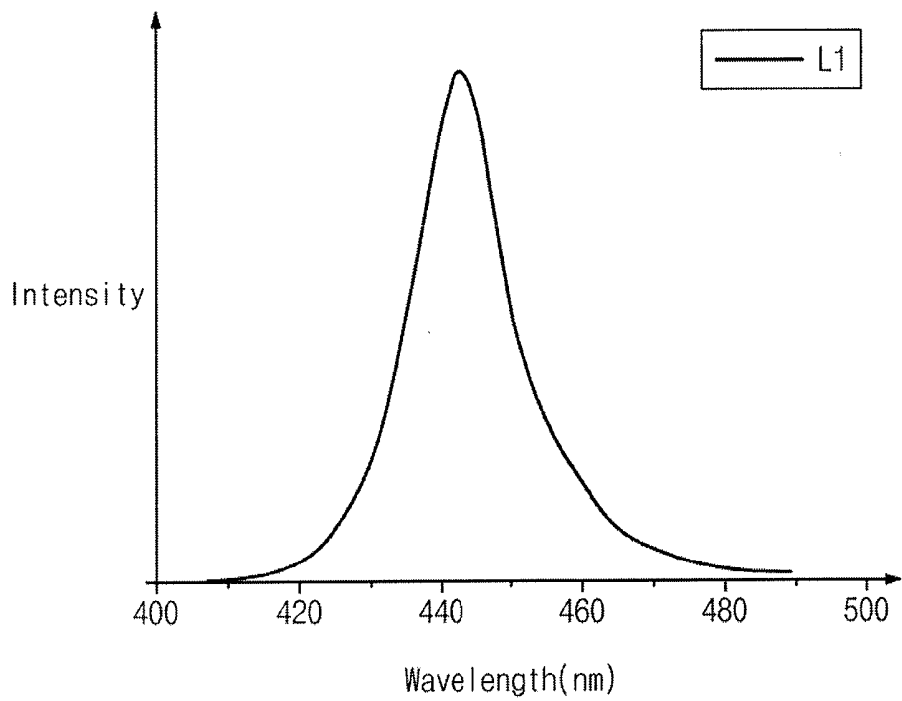


Fig. 4B

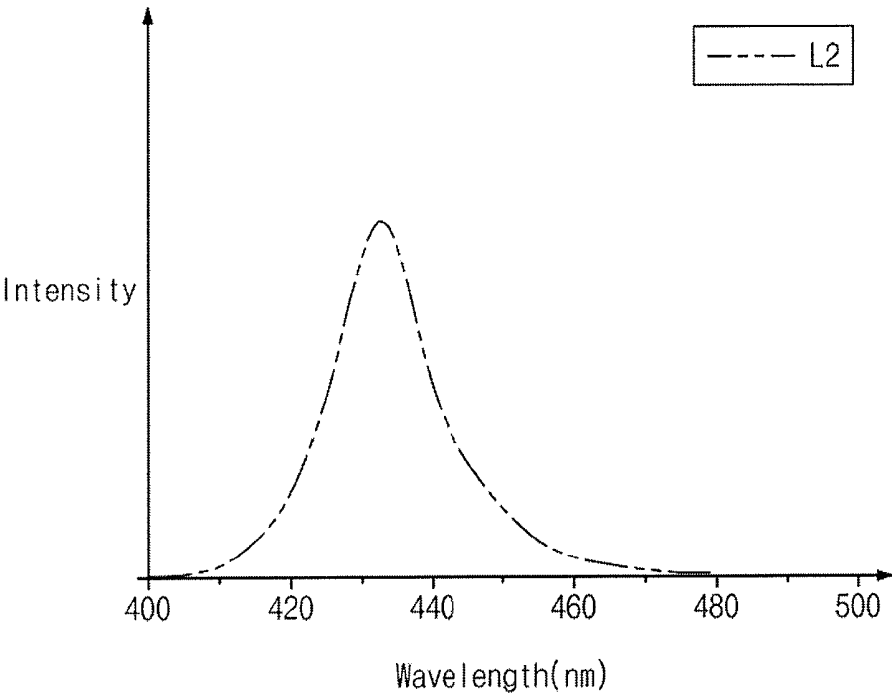


Fig. 4C

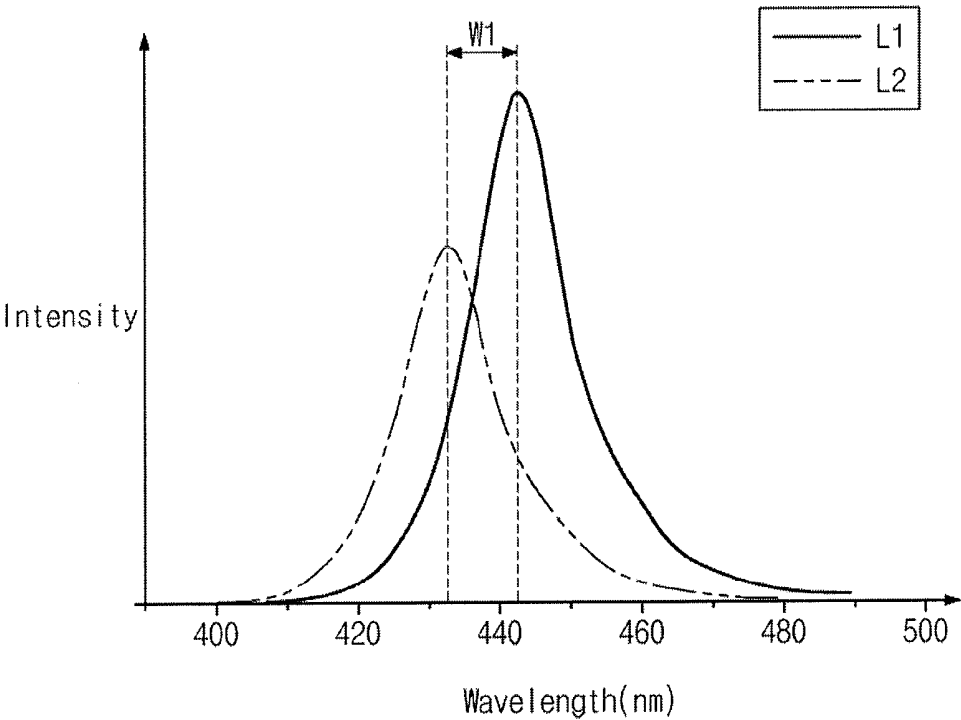


Fig. 5A

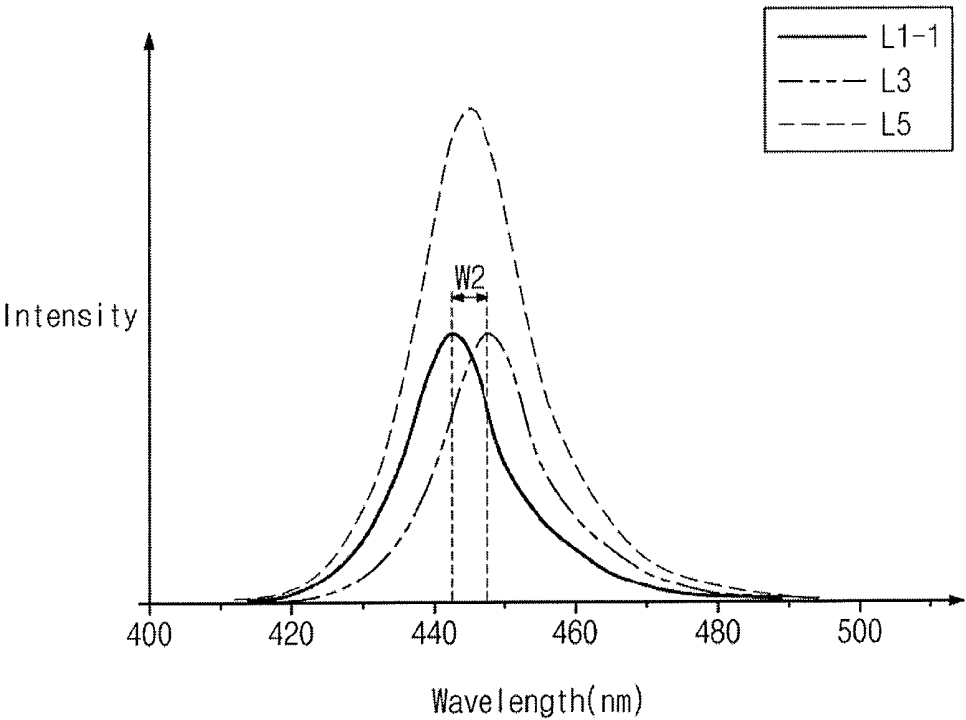


Fig. 5B

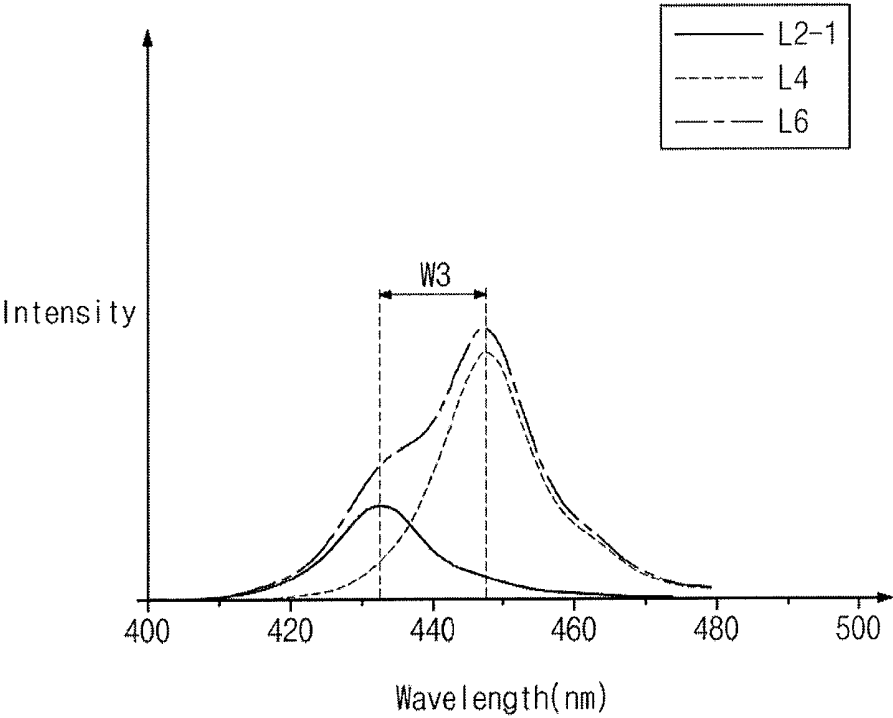
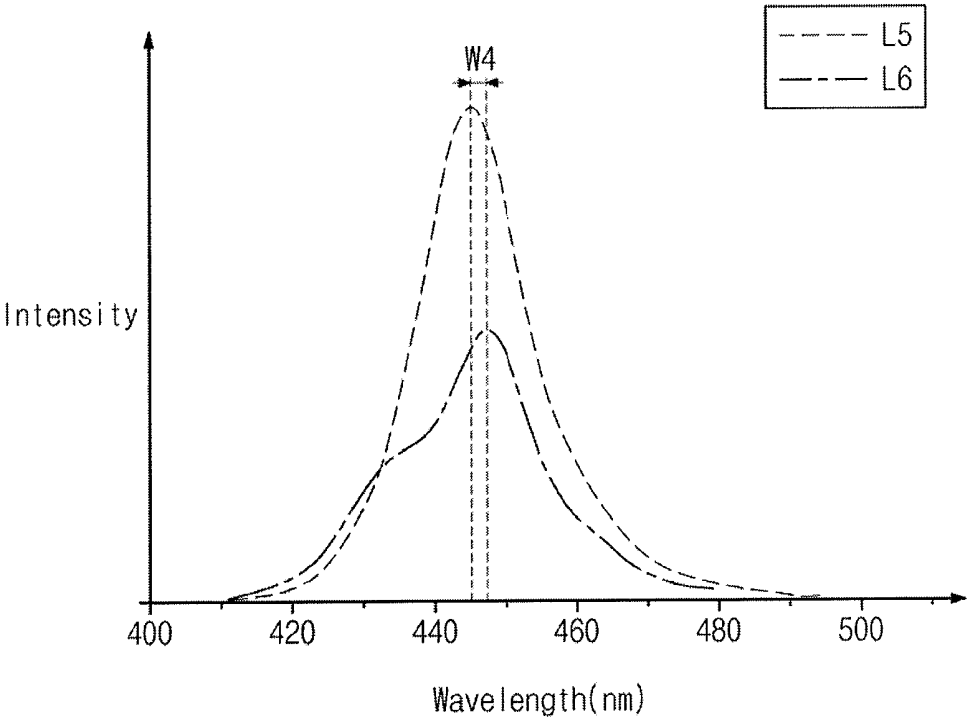


Fig. 5C



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This is a continuation application based on pending application Ser. No. 15/958,726, filed Apr. 20, 2018, which in turn is a continuation of application Ser. No. 15/439,602, filed Feb. 22, 2017, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,978,973 B2, issued May 22, 2018, which in turn is a continuation of Ser. No. 14/933,856, filed Nov. 5, 2015, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,583,727 B2, issued Feb. 28, 2017, which in turn is a continuation of Ser. No. 14/446,746, filed Jul. 30, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,184,403 B2 issued Nov. 10, 2015, the entire contents of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

[0002] Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0127431, filed on Oct. 24, 2013, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, and entitled: "ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS," is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0003] Embodiments relate to an organic light emitting display apparatus.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] An organic light emitting display apparatus includes an organic light emitting device that may include a hole injection electrode, an electron injection electrode, and an organic light emitting layer between the hole injection electrode and the electron injection electrode. For example, holes and electrons injected into the organic light emitting layer may be recombined in the organic light emitting layer to generate excitons, and the organic light emitting device may emit light by the excitons that return to a ground state from an excited state. For example, the organic light emitting display apparatus is a self-emissive display apparatus.

SUMMARY

[0005] Embodiments are directed to an organic light emitting display apparatus.

[0006] The embodiments may be realized by providing an organic light emitting display apparatus including a substrate including a plurality of pixel areas; a pixel electrode on the substrate; an opposite electrode on the pixel electrode, the opposite electrode transmitting light; an organic light emitting layer between the pixel electrode and the opposite electrode, the organic light emitting layer emitting a first light toward the opposite electrode; a light emitting layer on the opposite electrode, the light emitting layer absorbing a portion of the first light and emitting a second light; and a sealing layer on the light emitting layer, the sealing layer sealing the pixel electrode, the opposite electrode, the organic light emitting layer, and the light emitting layer.

[0007] The light emitting layer may include at least one of an organic light emitting material, a phosphor, or a quantum dot.

[0008] The light emitting layer may include the phosphor, the phosphor including at least one of a nano-phosphor, a silicate phosphor, a nitride phosphor, or a sulfide phosphor.

[0009] The light emitting layer may include the quantum dot, the quantum dot including at least one of a CdSe core/ZnS shell, a CdSe core/CdS shell, or a InP core/ZnS shell.

[0010] The second light may have no directivity.

[0011] The first light may include a first incident light that is incident on the light emitting layer in a direction that is perpendicular to an interface between the organic light emitting layer and the light emitting layer, and a second incident light that is incident on the light emitting layer in a direction that is inclined with respect to the interface, and the second light may include a first output light that is emitted in response to the first incident light, and a second output light that is emitted in response to the second incident light.

[0012] The first output light may have a wavelength band that is red shifted when compared to the first incident light, and the second output light may have a wavelength band that is red shifted when compared to the second incident light.

[0013] A difference in a wavelength band between the second incident light and the second output light may be greater than a difference in a wavelength band between the first incident light and the first output light.

[0014] A difference in a peak wavelength between the second incident light and the second output light may be greater than a difference in a peak wavelength between the first incident light and the first output light.

[0015] A difference in a peak wavelength between a front light constituting a portion of the second light that is obtained from the first incident light and an inclined light constituting a remaining portion of the second light that is obtained from the second incident light may be smaller than a difference in peak wavelength between the first incident light and the second incident light.

[0016] The pixel areas may include a red pixel area, a green pixel area, and a blue pixel area, the organic light emitting layer may include a first organic light emitting layer in the red pixel area, a second organic light emitting layer in the green pixel area, and a third organic light emitting layer in the blue pixel area, and the light emitting layer may include a first light emitting layer in the red pixel area, a second light emitting layer in the green pixel area, and a third light emitting layer in the blue pixel area.

[0017] The first organic light emitting layer may include a material that emits light having a red color, the first organic light emitting layer having a quantum efficiency that compensates for a color shift caused by a side viewing angle of the red color, the second organic light emitting layer may include a material that emits light having a green color, the second organic light emitting layer having a quantum efficiency that compensates for a color shift caused by a side viewing angle of the green color, and the third organic light emitting layer may include a material that emits light having a blue color, the third organic light emitting layer having a quantum efficiency that compensates for a color shift caused by a side viewing angle of the blue color.

[0018] The first, second, and third organic light emitting layers may include a material emitting a blue color, the first light emitting layer may have a quantum efficiency that compensates for a blue color shift caused by a side viewing angle, the second light emitting layer may have a quantum efficiency that compensates for the blue color shift and a wavelength difference between red and green colors, and the third light emitting layer may have a quantum efficiency that

compensates for the blue color shift and a wavelength difference between the red and blue colors.

[0019] The pixel electrode may include a reflective electrode and a transmissive electrode.

[0020] The reflective electrode may include Ag, Mg, Al, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, or a compound thereof, and the transmissive electrode may include at least one selected from the group of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), indium oxide (In_2O_3), indium gallium oxide (IGO), or aluminum zinc oxide (AZO).

[0021] The opposite electrode may include Li, Ca, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, Al, Ag, Mg, or a compound thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] Features will be apparent to those of skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings in which:

[0023] FIG. 1 illustrates a cross-sectional view showing an organic light emitting display apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

[0024] FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view showing three pixel areas of the organic light emitting display apparatus of FIG. 1;

[0025] FIG. 3 illustrates a view showing a light emission mechanism of a second light emitted from a light emitting layer;

[0026] FIG. 4A illustrates a graph showing an intensity of a first incident light as a function of a wavelength of the first incident light;

[0027] FIG. 4B illustrates a graph showing an intensity of a second incident light as a function of a wavelength of the second incident light;

[0028] FIG. 4C illustrates a graph showing intensities of the first and second incident lights;

[0029] FIG. 5A illustrates a graph showing intensities of a first partial light, a first output light, and a front light obtained by mixing the first partial light and the first output light;

[0030] FIG. 5B illustrates a graph showing intensities of a second partial light, a second output light, and an inclined light obtained by mixing the second partial light and the second output light; and

[0031] FIG. 5C illustrates a graph showing the front light of FIG. 5A and the inclined light of FIG. 5B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0032] Example embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, they may be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey exemplary implementations to those skilled in the art.

[0033] In the drawing figures, the dimensions of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity of illustration. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0034] It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “on”, “connected to” or “coupled to” another element or layer, it can be directly on, connected or coupled to the other element or layer or intervening elements or layers may be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being “directly on”, “directly connected to” or

“directly coupled to” another element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0035] It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

[0036] Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath”, “below”, “lower”, “above”, “upper” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as “below” or “beneath” other elements or features would then be oriented “above” the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term “below” can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

[0037] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular forms, “a”, “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “includes” and/or “including”, when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

[0038] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this application belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0039] FIG. 1 illustrates a cross-sectional view showing an organic light emitting display apparatus 100 according to an exemplary embodiment. FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view showing three pixel areas of the organic light emitting display apparatus 100 of FIG. 1.

[0040] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the organic light emitting display apparatus 100 may include a substrate 120, a pixel electrode 140, an organic light emitting layer 150, an opposite electrode 160, a light emitting layer 170, and a sealing layer 180.

[0041] The substrate 120 may be a flexible substrate. For example, the substrate 120 may include a plastic material having high thermal resistance and high durability, such as

polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene naphthalate, polycarbonate, polyarylate, polyetherimide, polyethersulfone, polyimide, or the like. In an implementation, the substrate **120** may include, e.g., a metal material or a glass material.

[0042] A device/line layer **130** may be disposed on the substrate **120**, and may include a driving thin film transistor TFT connected to the pixel electrode **140**, a switching thin film transistor (not shown), a capacitor, and lines (not shown). The lines may be connected between the driving thin film transistor, the switching thin film transistor, and the capacitor.

[0043] The driving thin film transistor TFT may include an active layer **131**, a gate electrode **133**, a source electrode **135a**, and a drain electrode **135b**.

[0044] A barrier layer (not shown) may be provided between the substrate **120** and the device/line layer **130** to help prevent a foreign substance, e.g., moisture, oxygen, or the like, from entering into the organic light emitting layer **150** after passing through the substrate **120**.

[0045] The organic light emitting display apparatus **100** may include a plurality of pixel areas PA1, PA2, and PA3, and a pixel definition layer PDL may be between the pixel areas PA1, PA2, and PA3. The pixel areas PA1, PA2, and PA3 may include, e.g., a first pixel area PA1 emitting a red light, a second pixel area PA2 emitting a green light, and a third pixel area PA3 emitting a blue light.

[0046] The pixel electrode **140** may be on the device/line layer **130**. The pixel electrode **140** may correspond to each of the first, second, and third pixel areas PA1, PA2, and PA3. For example, the first pixel area PA1 may include a pixel electrode **140**, the second pixel area PA2 may include a pixel electrode **140**, and the third pixel area PA3 may include a pixel electrode **140**. The opposite electrode **160** may be on the pixel electrode **140**, and the organic light emitting layer **150** may be between the pixel electrode **140** and the opposite electrode **160**.

[0047] In an implementation, the pixel electrode **140** may serve as an anode, and the opposite electrode **160** may serve as a cathode. In an implementation, and according to a driving method of the organic light emitting display apparatus **100**, the pixel electrode **140** may serve as the cathode and the opposite electrode **160** may serve as the anode. Holes and electrons, which may be injected into the organic light emitting layer **150** from the pixel electrode **140** and the opposite electrode **160**, may be recombined in the organic light emitting layer **150** to generate excitons. The organic light emitting layer **150** may emit a first light when the excitons return to a ground state from an excited state.

[0048] FIG. 2 illustrates an example of a structure of the device/line layer **130**. For example, an arrangement of the active layer **131**, the gate electrode **133**, the source electrode **135a**, and the drain electrode **135b** may be varied. For example, as opposed to the gate electrode **133** being on the active layer **131** (as shown in FIG. 2), in an implementation, the gate electrode **133** may be under the active layer **131**.

[0049] The pixel electrode **140** may include, e.g., a reflective electrode **140a** and a transmissive electrode **140b**. The reflective electrode **140a** may include, e.g., Ag, Mg, Al, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Nd, Ir, Cr, or a compound thereof. The transmissive electrode **140b** may be transparent or semi-transparent, and may include, e.g., at least one selected from the group of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), indium oxide (In₂O₃), indium gallium oxide (IGO), or aluminum zinc oxide (AZO).

[0050] The opposite electrode **160** may be transparent or semi-transparent, and may include, e.g., a metal thin layer having a low work function. The opposite electrode **160** may include, e.g., Li, Ca, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, Al, Ag, Mg, or a compound thereof. In an implementation, the opposite electrode **160** may further include a material used to form a transparent electrode, e.g., ITO, IZO, ZnO, In₂O₃, or the like, which may be disposed on the metal thin layer. The opposite electrode **160** may transmit light emitted from the organic light emitting layer **150**.

[0051] The organic light emitting layer **150** may include, e.g., a low molecular organic material or a high molecular organic material. The organic light emitting layer **150** may include, e.g., first, second, and third organic light emitting layers **151**, **152**, and **153** in the first, second, and third pixel areas PA1, PA2, and PA3, respectively.

[0052] An intermediate layer, e.g., a hole transport layer, a hole injection layer, an electron transport layer, an electron injection layer, or the like, may be selectively disposed between the pixel electrode **140** and the opposite electrode **160**, in addition to the organic light emitting layer **150**.

[0053] Light emitted from the organic light emitting layer **150** may be reflected by the pixel electrode **140** and may exit or be transmitted through the opposite electrode **160**. For example, the organic light emitting display apparatus **100** may be a front surface light emitting type organic light emitting display apparatus **100**.

[0054] The sealing layer **180** may be on the light emitting layer **170** to help prevent the pixel electrode **140**, the organic light emitting layer **150**, the opposite electrode **160**, and the light emitting layer **170** from being exposed to external moisture and/or oxygen, e.g., the sealing layer **180** may seal the pixel electrode **140**, the organic light emitting layer **150**, the opposite electrode **160**, and the light emitting layer **170**.

[0055] The light emitting layer **170** may be on the opposite electrode **160**. The light emitting layer **170** may include, e.g., first, second, and third light emitting layers **171**, **172** and **173** in the first, second, and third pixel areas PA1, PA2, and PA3, respectively.

[0056] The light emitting layer **170** may absorb a portion of a first light (emitted from the organic light emitting layer **150**) to generate a second light.

[0057] The light emitting layer **170** may include a light emitting material, e.g., an organic light emitting material, a phosphor, or a quantum dot. The phosphor may include, e.g., at least one of a nano-phosphor, a silicate phosphor, a nitride phosphor, or a sulfide phosphor. The quantum dot may include, e.g., at least one of CdSe core/ZnS shell, CdSe core/CdS shell, and InP core/ZnS shell.

[0058] When an excited or first light, e.g., a blue excited light (having a high energy level that causes a light emission phenomenon), is incident to or on the light emitting layer **170**, the second light (having a long-wavelength band or low energy wavelength band, which is in proportion to absorbance and light emission quantum efficiency of the light emitting layer **170**), may be generated by or in response to the excited or first light.

[0059] The second light emitted from the light emitting layer **170** may have no directivity.

[0060] FIG. 3 illustrates a view showing a light emission mechanism of the second light emitted from the light emitting layer **170**. FIG. 3 shows the pixel electrode **140**, the organic light emitting layer **150**, the opposite electrode **160**, and the light emitting layer **170**.

[0061] Referring to FIG. 3, the first light may include, e.g., an incident light directly exiting from the front surface of the organic light emitting layer 150 or exiting from the front surface of the organic light emitting layer 150 after being reflected by the pixel electrode 140 and the opposite electrode 160. The incident light may include, e.g., a first incident light L1 that is incident to or on the light emitting layer 170 in a direction that is substantially vertical or perpendicular to an interface between layers (e.g., between the opposite electrode 160 and the light emitting layer 170), and a second incident light L2 that is incident to or on the light emitting layer 170 in a direction that is inclined relative to the interface.

[0062] The structure in which the pixel electrode 140 faces the opposite electrode 160 and the organic light emitting layer 150 is between the pixel electrode 140 and the opposite electrode 160 corresponds to a metal-insulator-metal cavity model. The first light generated in the metal-insulator-metal cavity model may have a wavelength in accordance with or determined by an output angle thereof. For example, as a horizontal component of the first light becomes greater than a vertical component of the first light, or as the output angle becomes large, the wavelength of the first light may become shorter and may move or shift to a blue wavelength side. A blue color shift may occur in the image perceived by the user as the viewing angle becomes large.

[0063] The first incident light L1 may be incident to or on the light emitting layer 170, and a first partial light L1-1 (corresponding to a portion of the first incident light L1) may exit from the front surface (e.g., may be transmitted) at an output angle that is the same as the incident angle of the first incident light L1 after passing through the light emitting layer 170. A remaining portion of the first incident light L1 may be absorbed by the light emitting layer 170. The light emitting layer 170 may emit a first output light L3 on the basis of or in response to the absorbed remaining portion of the first incident light L1. The first output light L3 may have no directivity.

[0064] The second incident light L2 may be incident to or on the light emitting layer 170, and a second partial light L2-1 (corresponding to a portion of the second incident light L2) may exit from the front surface (e.g., may be transmitted) at an output angle that is the same as an incident angle of the second incident light L2 after passing through the light emitting layer 170. A remaining portion of the second incident light L2 may be absorbed by the light emitting layer 170. The light emitting layer 170 may emit a second output light L4 on the basis of or in response to the absorbed remaining portion of the second incident light L2. The second output light L4 may have no directivity.

[0065] The wavelength of the second incident light L2 may be shorter than the wavelength of the first incident light L1, and the first incident light L1 may include more light having high energy (e.g., that causes a light emission phenomenon of the light emitting layer 170) than that of the second incident light L2. For example, the second incident light L2 may have a constant incident angle, and thus the second incident light L2 may pass through the light emitting layer 170 through a light path that is longer than a light path (through the light emitting layer) of the first incident light L1 that is incident perpendicular to the interface of the light emitting layer 170 and another layer. Accordingly, the light emitting layer 170 may absorb more of the second incident light L2 than the first incident light L1.

[0066] The first and second output lights L3 and L4 may each have a wavelength band shifted to the red color, when respectively compared to the first and second incident lights L1 and L2.

[0067] A difference in the wavelength band between the second incident light L2 and the second output light L4 may be greater than a difference in the wavelength band between the first incident light L1 and the first output light L3. This may be because the output lights L3 and L4 may have the wavelength that is more shifted to the red color than the incident lights L1 and L2, as the amount of the incident lights L1 and L2 that is absorbed by the light emitting layer 170 is increased, and the second incident light L2 is absorbed to a greater degree by the light emitting layer 170 than the first incident light L1.

[0068] The light emitting layer 170 may allow the wavelength band of the second output light L4 to be shifted to a greater degree to the red color than the first output light L3. Thus, the blue color shift in the image perceived by the user may be improved, e.g., may be compensated for. For example, the image viewed from a side or wide viewing angle of the display may appear to be the same (e.g., same colors) as the image viewed from the front of the display.

[0069] In the present exemplary embodiment, the first, second, and third organic light emitting layers 151, 152, and 153 may include, e.g., red, green, and blue phosphor materials, respectively. In an implementation, the first, second, and third light emitting layers 171, 172, and 173 may include different materials from each other. For example, the first, second, and third light emitting layers 171, 172, and 173 may have the quantum efficiency that compensates for the color shift due to the side viewing angle in red, green, and blue colors, respectively.

[0070] In an implementation, all of the first, second, and third organic light emitting layers 151, 152, and 153 may include the blue phosphor material. For example, the first light emitting layer 171 may have the quantum efficiency that compensates for the blue color shift caused by the side viewing angle, the second light emitting layer 172 may have the quantum efficiency that compensates for the blue color shift and the wavelength difference between the red and green colors, and the third light emitting layer 173 may have the quantum efficiency that compensates for the blue color shift and the wavelength difference between the red and blue colors.

[0071] FIG. 4A illustrates a graph showing an intensity of the first incident light as a function of the wavelength of the first incident light, FIG. 4B illustrates a graph showing an intensity of the second incident light as a function of the wavelength of the second incident light, and FIG. 4C illustrates a graph showing the intensities of the first and second incident lights.

[0072] FIG. 5A illustrates a graph showing intensities of the first partial light, the first output light, and a front light obtained by mixing the first partial light and the first output light, FIG. 5B illustrates a graph showing intensities of the second partial light, the second output light, and an inclined light obtained by mixing the second partial light and the second output light, and FIG. 5C illustrates a graph showing the front light shown in FIG. 5A and the inclined light shown in FIG. 5B.

[0073] Hereinafter, a wavelength value at a maximum intensity is referred to as a peak wavelength in FIGS. 4A to 4C and 5A to 5C.

[0074] Referring to FIGS. 3, 4A, and 4B, the wavelength band of the second incident light L2 may be more biased to a shorter wavelength, e.g., blue, than that of the first incident light L1. Thus, if the light emitting layer 170 (refer to FIGS. 1 to 3) were to be omitted, the blue color shift could occur in the image perceived by the user according to the viewing angle, e.g., when viewing from the side. Referring to FIG. 4C, a first difference W1 may exist between the peak wavelength of the first incident light L1 and the peak wavelength of the second incident light L2. For example, the first difference W1 may be about 10 nm.

[0075] Referring to FIGS. 3, 4A, and 5A, the peak wavelength of the first partial light L1-1 may be the same as the peak wavelength of the first incident light L1. The peak wavelength of the first output light L3 may be more biased to a longer wavelength, e.g., red, than the peak wavelength of the first incident light L1. A second difference W2 may exist between the peak wavelength of the first partial light L1-1 and the peak wavelength of the first output light L3.

[0076] Referring to FIGS. 3, 4B, and 5B, the peak wavelength of the second partial light L2-1 may be the same as the peak wavelength of the second incident light L2. The peak wavelength of the second output light L4 may be more biased to a longer wavelength, e.g., red, than the peak wavelength of the second incident light L2. A third difference W3 may exist between the peak wavelength of the second partial light L2-1 and the peak wavelength of the second output light L4. The third difference W3 may be greater than the second difference W2. This means that the second output light L4 may be more shifted to the red color than the first output light L1.

[0077] Referring to FIGS. 3, 4C, and 5C, a fourth difference W4 may exist between the peak wavelength of the front light L5 (obtained by mixing or combining the first partial light L1-1 and the first output light L3) and the peak wavelength of the inclined light L6 (obtained by mixing or combining the second partial light L2-1 and the second output light L4). The front light L5 may correspond to or constitute a portion of the second light that is obtained from or in response to the first incident light L1, and the inclined light L6 may correspond to or constitute a remaining portion of the second light obtained from or in response to the second incident light L2. In an implementation, the fourth difference W4 may be, e.g., about 2 nm. The fourth difference W4 may be smaller than the first difference W1. Thus, the blue color shift phenomenon in the image perceived by the user according to the viewing angle may be improved by the light emitting layer 170.

[0078] By way of summation and review, an organic light emitting display apparatus has been spotlighted as a next generation display device for its superior brightness and viewing angle. The organic light emitting display apparatus does not need to include a separate light source, and it has thin thickness and light weight. In addition, the organic light emitting display apparatus may have desirable properties, e.g., fast response speed, low power consumption, high brightness, etc.

[0079] A color shift may occur at a side viewing angle of an organic light emitting display apparatus due to an output angle of light exiting from the organic light emitting device.

[0080] The embodiments may provide an organic light emitting display apparatus that is capable of preventing a color shift from occurring at a side or wide viewing angle.

[0081] For example, the blue color shift phenomenon in the image perceived by the user according to the side viewing angle may be improved.

[0082] Example embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. In some instances, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

1.-16. (canceled)

17. A display apparatus, comprising:

- a substrate including a plurality of pixel areas;
- a pixel electrode on the substrate;
- an opposite electrode on the pixel electrode;
- a main light emitting layer between the pixel electrode and the opposite electrode, the main light emitting layer emitting a first light having a first wavelength;
- a sub light emitting layer on the substrate, the sub light emitting layer absorbing a portion of the first light and emitting a second light having a second wavelength greater than the first wavelength; and
- a sealing layer on the sub light emitting layer, wherein an air-gap does not exist between the sub light emitting layer and the sealing layer.

18. The display apparatus as claimed in claim 17, wherein the sub light emitting layer contacts with the sealing layer.

19. The display apparatus as claimed in claim 17, wherein the sub light emitting layer includes at least one of an organic light emitting material, a phosphor, or a quantum dot.

20. The display apparatus as claimed in claim 17, wherein:

- the pixel areas include a red pixel area and a green pixel area,
- the main light emitting layer includes a first organic light emitting layer in the red pixel area and a second organic light emitting layer in the green pixel area;
- each of the first organic light emitting layer and the second organic light emitting layer includes a material emitting a blue colored light;
- the sub light emitting layer includes a first light emitting layer in the red pixel area and a second light emitting layer in the green pixel area;
- a light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer and passing through the first light emitting layer has a red color; and
- a light emitted from the second organic light emitting layer and passing through the second light emitting layer has a green color.

21. The display apparatus as claimed in claim 20, wherein the first organic light emitting layer and the second organic light emitting layer are spaced apart from each other.

22. A display apparatus, comprising:

- a substrate including a red pixel area and a green pixel area;
- a pixel electrode on the substrate;

an opposite electrode on the pixel electrode;
a main light emitting layer between the pixel electrode and the opposite electrode, the main light emitting layer including a first organic light emitting layer in the red pixel area and a second organic light emitting layer in the green pixel area, and each of the first organic light emitting layer and the second organic light emitting layer including a material emitting a blue colored light; and
a sub light emitting layer on the substrate, the sub light emitting layer absorbing a portion of the blue colored light and emitting a light having a wavelength greater than that of the blue colored light,
wherein the sub light emitting layer includes a first light emitting layer in the red pixel area and a second light emitting layer in the green pixel area,
a light emitted from the first organic light emitting layer and passing through the first light emitting layer has a red color; and

a light emitted from the second organic light emitting layer and passing through the second light emitting layer has a green color.

23. The display apparatus as claimed in claim **22**, further comprising a sealing layer on the sub light emitting layer, wherein an air-gap does not exist between the sub light emitting layer and the sealing layer.

24. The display apparatus as claimed in claim **23**, wherein the sub light emitting layer contacts the sealing layer.

25. The display apparatus as claimed in claim **22**, wherein the sub light emitting layer includes at least one of an organic light emitting material, a phosphor, or a quantum dot.

26. The display apparatus as claimed in claim **22**, wherein the first organic light emitting layer and the second organic light emitting layer are spaced apart from each other.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20190097149A1	公开(公告)日	2019-03-28
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
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IPC分类号	H01L51/50 H01L27/32 H01L51/52		
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摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置，包括：基板，包括多个像素区域；基板上的像素电极；像素电极上的对电极，相对电极透射光；在像素电极和相对电极之间的有机发光层，有机发光层朝向相对电极发射第一光；相对电极上的发光层，发光层吸收第一光的一部分并发射第二光；发光层上的密封层，密封像素电极的密封层，相对电极，有机发光层和发光层。

