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(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
DISPLAY**

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51/5092 (2013.01); **H01L 51/5228** (2013.01);
H01L 2251/301 (2013.01); **H01L 2251/558**
(2013.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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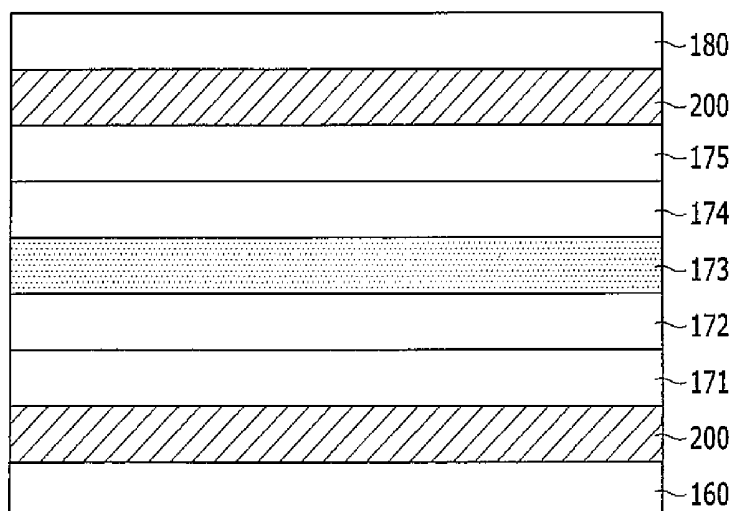
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display includes: a
thin film transistor on the substrate; a first electrode electri-
cally connected to the thin film transistor; a hole injection
layer on the first electrode; an emission layer on the hole
injection layer; an electron injection layer on the emission
layer; a first intermediate layer on the electron injection
layer; and a second electrode on the first intermediate layer.

16 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

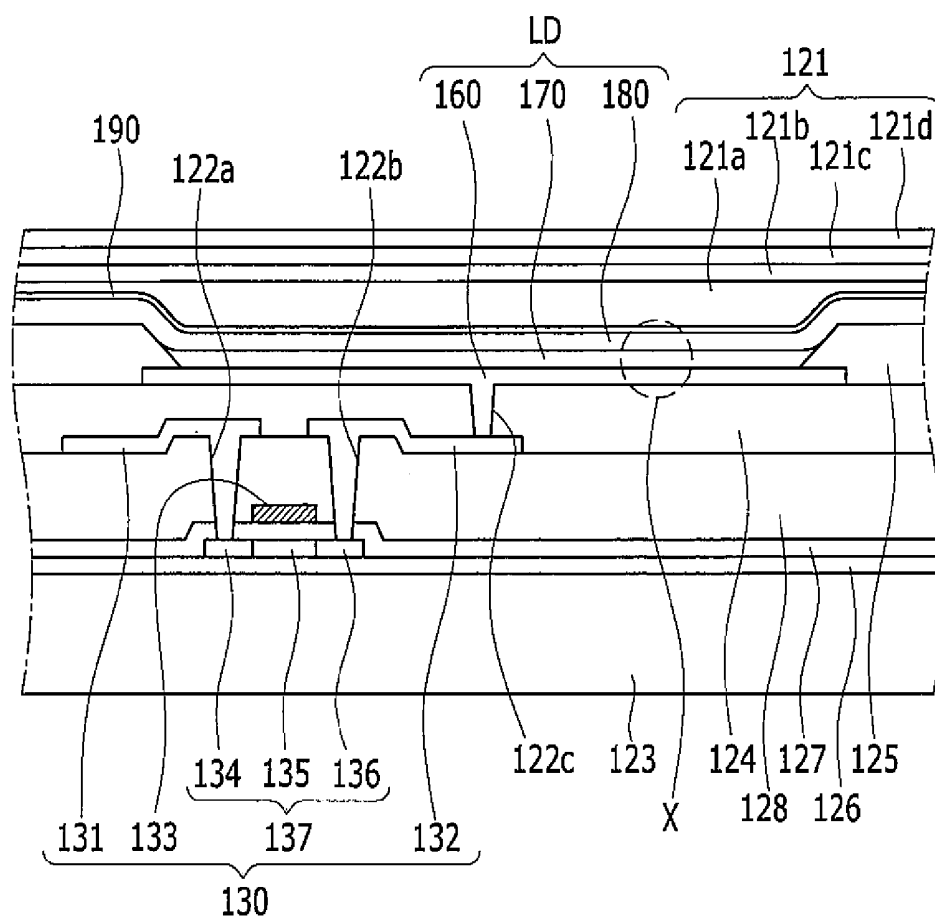


FIG. 2

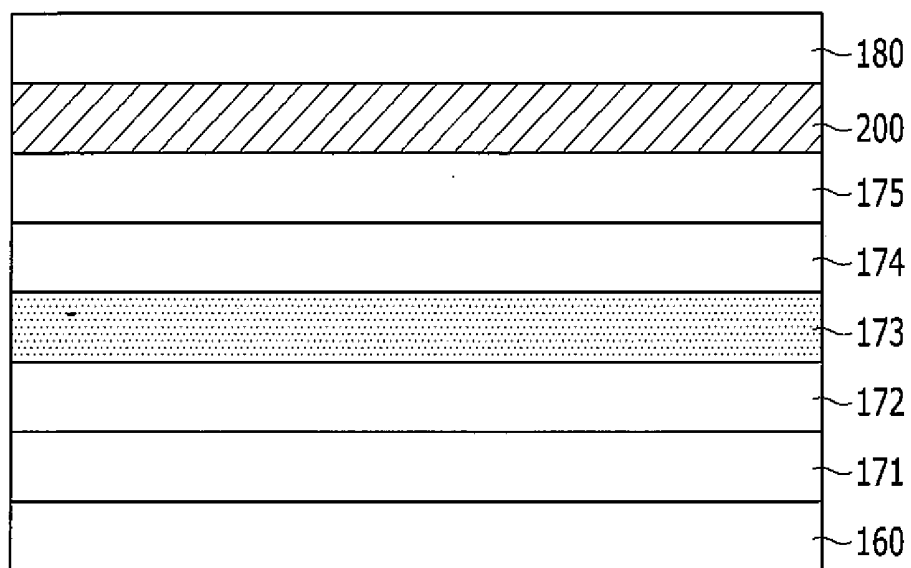


FIG. 3

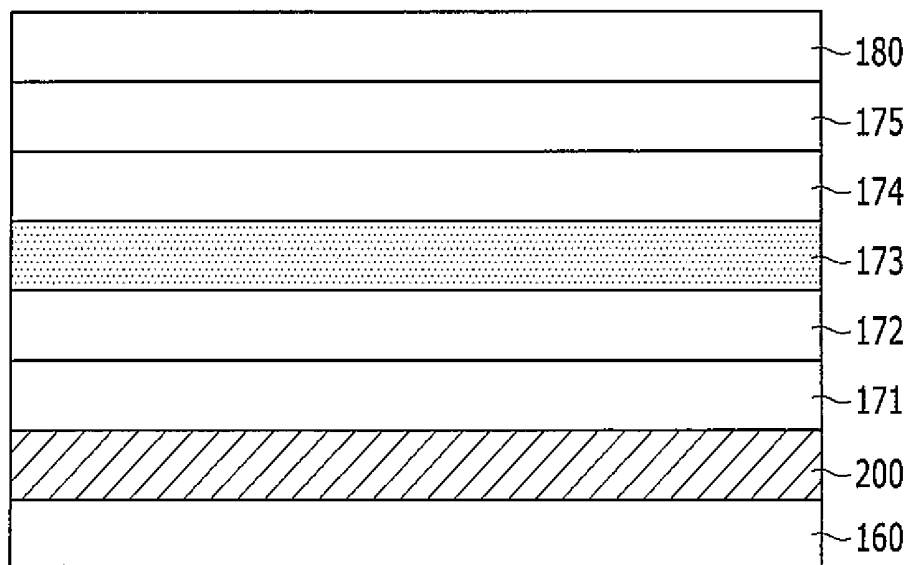
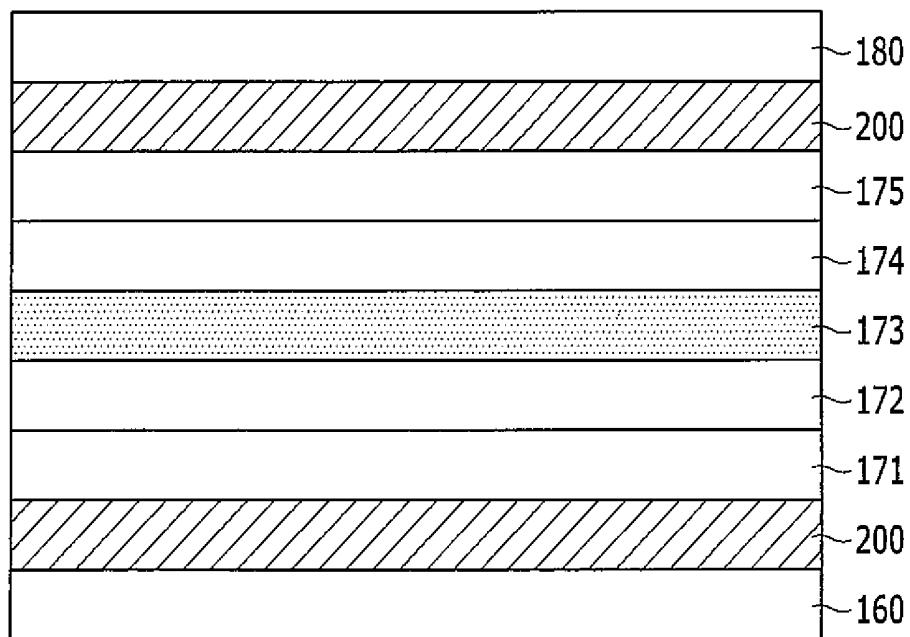


FIG. 4



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0074879 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on May 28, 2015, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

Aspects of embodiments of the present invention relate to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display.

2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, consumer demand for light and slim monitors or televisions has increased, and due to such demand, cathode ray tubes (CRTs) have been replaced by alternative technologies, such as liquid crystal displays (LCDs). However, because LCDs are passive light-emitting devices, they may utilize separate backlights and may have limitations in terms of response speed and viewing angle.

Recently, organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays have been receiving great attention as display devices capable of overcoming such limitations, because OLED displays have, as self-light emitting devices, may have characteristics such as relatively wide viewing angles, relatively superior contrast, and relatively rapid response time.

OLED displays include organic light emitting elements for emitting light. In such organic light emitting elements, electrons injected from one electrode and holes injected from the other electrode are combined in the organic emission layer to generate excitons, and the generated excitons release energy to emit light.

However, related art OLED displays have problems in that they may require a relatively high driving voltage, may have relatively low luminance or low luminous efficiency, and may have a short light-emitting service life.

The above information disclosed in this Background section is only to enhance the understanding of the background of the invention and therefore it may contain information that does not constitute prior art.

SUMMARY

Aspects of embodiments of the present invention include an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display capable of increasing luminous efficiency by reducing interfacial resistance of electrodes of an organic light emitting element and forming a uniform surface.

An example embodiment of the present invention includes an OLED display including: a substrate; a thin film transistor on the substrate; a first electrode electrically connected to the thin film transistor; a hole injection layer on the first electrode; an emission layer on the hole injection layer; an electron injection layer on the emission layer; a first intermediate layer on the electron injection layer; and a second electrode on the first intermediate layer, wherein the first intermediate layer comprises a dipole material that is made of a first material comprising at least one element from Group I, Group II, lanthanide, or transition metals, and a second material comprising a halogen.

The first material may include one element from a Group I, Group II, or lanthanide metal, and one element from transition metals.

The first intermediate layer may include a ternary inorganic dipole material.

The first intermediate layer may include at least one of LiAgI₅, NaAgI₅, KAgI₅, RbAgI₅, CsAgI₅, LiCu₄I₅, NaCu₄I₅, KCu₄I₅, RbCu₄I₅, or CsCu₄I₅.

The first intermediate layer may have a thickness between 10 Å and 200 Å.

The electron injection layer may include a metal-based halogen dipole material.

The electron injection layer may include at least one of Group I, Group II, or lanthanide metals.

The hole injection layer may include a metal or nonmetal-based halogen dipole material.

The metal or nonmetal of the hole injection layer may include at least one of Ag, Au, B, Be, C, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Ir, Mo, Nb, Ni, Os, Pd, Pt, Re, Rh, Ru, Sb, Se, Si, Sn, Ta, Te, Ti, V, W, or Zn.

The OLED display may further include a second intermediate layer between the first electrode and the first layer, wherein the second intermediate layer includes a dipole material comprising a third material comprising at least one of a Group I, Group II, lanthanide, or transition metal, and a fourth material comprising a halogen.

The third material may include one element from a Group I, Group II, or lanthanide metal, and one element from transition metals.

The first and second intermediate layers may include a same material.

The first and second intermediate layers may include a ternary inorganic dipole material, and the ternary inorganic dipole material is at least one of LiAgI₅, NaAgI₅, KAgI₅, RbAgI₅, CsAgI₅, LiCu₄I₅, NaCu₄I₅, KCu₄I₅, RbCu₄I₅, or CsCu₄I₅.

According to some example embodiments of the present invention, an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display includes: a substrate; a thin film transistor on the substrate; a first electrode electrically connected to the thin film transistor; an intermediate layer on the first electrode; a hole injection layer on the intermediate layer; an emission layer on the hole injection layer; an electron injection layer on the emission layer; and a second electrode on the electron injection layer, wherein the intermediate layer comprises a dipole material comprising a first material comprising at least one of a Group I, Group II, lanthanide, or transition metal, and a second material comprising a halogen.

The first material includes one element from Group I, Group II, or lanthanide metals and one element from transition metals.

The intermediate layer may include a ternary inorganic dipole material, and the ternary inorganic dipole material comprises at least one of LiAgI₅, NaAgI₅, KAgI₅, RbAgI₅, CsAgI₅, LiCu₄I₅, NaCu₄I₅, KCu₄I₅, RbCu₄I₅, or CsCu₄I₅.

As previously discussed, according to some example embodiments of the present invention, the intermediate layer including an ionic conductor material may be formed between the electrode and the emission layer to reduce the interfacial resistance of the electrode and to uniformly form the surface, thereby increasing luminous efficiency of the OLED display.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting element of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting element according to some example embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting element according to some example embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Aspects of example embodiments of the present invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which example embodiments of the present invention are shown. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention.

It will be understood that, although the terms “first,” “second,” “third,” 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 used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another element, component, region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section described below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Spatially relative terms, such as “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “under,” “above,” “upper,” and the like, may be used herein for ease of explanation 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 in 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” or “under” other elements or features would then be oriented “above” the other elements or features. Thus, the example terms “below” and “under” can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (e.g., rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein should be interpreted accordingly.

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 to, or coupled to the other element or layer, or one or more intervening elements or layers may be present. In addition, it will also be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “between” two elements or layers, it can be the only element or layer between the two elements or layers, or one or more intervening elements or layers may also be present.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the present invention. As used herein, the singular forms “a” and “an” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes,” and “including,” when used in this specification, specify the presence of the 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. As used herein, the term “and/or”

includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expressions such as “at least one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

As used herein, the term “substantially,” “about,” and similar terms are used as terms of approximation and not as terms of degree, and are intended to account for the inherent deviations in measured or calculated values that would be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art. Further, the use of “may” when describing embodiments of the present invention refers to “one or more embodiments of the present invention.” As used herein, the terms “use,” “using,” and “used” may be considered synonymous with the terms “utilize,” “utilizing,” and “utilized,” respectively. Also, the term “exemplary” is intended to refer to an example or illustration.

In the drawings, the thickness of layers, films, panels, regions, etc. are exaggerated for clarity. Like reference numerals designate like elements throughout the specification. It will be understood that when an element such as a layer, film, region, or substrate is referred to as being “on” another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being “directly on” another element, there are no intervening elements present.

An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display according to some example embodiments of the present invention will now be described in more detail with reference to the drawings. Here, a structure of the OLED display includes a structure for a driving thin film transistor and an emission layer.

With reference first to FIGS. 1 and 2, an OLED display according to some example embodiments of the present invention will now be described in more detail.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an OLED display according to some example embodiments of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting element of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the OLED display according to some example embodiments of the present invention includes a substrate **123**, a thin film transistor **130**, a first electrode **160**, first layers **171** and **172**, an intermediate layer **200**, an emission layer **173**, second layers **174** and **175**, and a second electrode **180**.

The first layers **171** and **172** may include a hole injection layer **171** and a hole transporting layer **172**, and the second layers **174** and **175** may include an electron transporting layer **174** and an electron injection layer **175**.

The first electrode **160** may be an anode and the second electrode **180** may be a cathode, but on the contrary, the first electrode **160** may be a cathode and the second electrode **180** may be an anode.

In this case, the substrate **123** is formed as an insulating substrate that is made of glass, quartz, ceramic, plastic, etc. However, the example embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto, and the substrate **123** may be formed as a metallic substrate that is made of stainless steel or the like, and may be made of an organic material such as polycarbonate, polymethylmethacrylate, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene naphthalate, polyamide, polyether sulfone, polyimide, or a combination thereof, a silicon wafer, etc.

In addition, a substrate buffer layer **126** is formed on the substrate **123**. The substrate buffer layer **126** serves to prevent or reduce penetration of impurity elements and to planarize a surface.

In this case, the substrate buffer layer **126** may be made of a variety of materials that can perform the above-described functions. For example, any one of a silicon nitride (SiNx) layer, a silicon oxide (SiOy) layer, and a silicon oxynitride (SiOxNy) layer may be used as the substrate buffer layer **126**. Additionally, according to some embodiments of the present invention, the substrate buffer layer **126** may be omitted depending on a kind of the substrate **123** and a processing condition.

A driving semiconductor layer **137** is formed on the substrate buffer layer **126**. The driving semiconductor layer **137** is formed as a polysilicon layer. In addition, the driving semiconductor layer **137** includes a channel region **135** in which impurities are not doped, and a source region **134** and a drain region **136** in which impurities are doped at opposite sides of the channel region **135**. In this case, doped ion materials are P-type impurities such as boron (B), and, for example, B₂H₆ may be used. In this case, impurities may be dependent on kinds of thin film transistors.

A gate insulating layer **127** that is made of a silicon nitride (SiNx) or a silicon oxide (SiOy) is formed on the driving semiconductor layer **137**. A gate line including a driving gate electrode **133** is formed on the gate insulating layer **127**. In addition, the driving gate electrode **133** may be formed to overlap at least some of the driving semiconductor layer **137**, and for example, the channel region **135**.

On the other hand, an interlayer insulating layer **128** covering the driving gate electrode **133** is formed on the gate insulating layer **127**. First and second contact holes **122a** and **122b** exposing the source and drain regions **134** and **136** of the driving semiconductor layer **137** are formed in the gate insulating layer **127** and the interlayer insulating layer **128**. The interlayer insulating layer **128** may be made of a ceramic-based material such as a silicon nitride (SiNx) or a silicon oxide (SiOy), as is the gate insulating layer **127**.

In addition, a data line including a driving source electrode **131** and a driving drain electrode **132** is formed on the interlayer insulating layer **128**. The driving source electrode **131** and the driving drain electrode **132** are connected to the source and drain regions **134** and **136** of the driving semiconductor layer **137** via the first and second contact holes **122a** and **122b** that are respectively formed in the interlayer insulating layer **128** and the gate insulating layer **127**.

As such, the driving thin film transistor **130** is formed by including the driving semiconductor layer **137**, the driving gate electrode **133**, the driving source electrode **131**, and the driving drain electrode **132**. The configuration of the driving thin film transistor **130** is not limited to the example described above, and can be modified in various ways to be disclosed configurations that can be easily practiced by those skilled in the art.

In addition, a planarization layer **124** covering the data line is formed on the interlayer insulating layer **128**. The planarization layer **124** serves to eliminate and planarize a step to increase luminous efficiency of the organic light emitting element to be formed thereon. The planarization layer **124** includes a third contact hole **122c** that exposes some of the drain electrode **132**.

The planarization layer **124** may be made of one or more of a polyacrylate resin, an epoxy resin, a phenolic resin, a polyamide resin, a polyimide resin, an unsaturated polyester resin, a polyphenylene ether resin, a polyphenylene sulfide resin, and benzocyclobutene (BCB).

Here, example embodiments according to the present invention are not limited to the structure described above,

and either one of the planarization layer **124** and the interlayer insulating layer **128** may be omitted in some embodiments.

In this case, the first electrode **160** of the organic light emitting element, i.e., the pixel electrode **160**, is formed on the planarization layer **124**. That is, the OLED display includes a plurality of pixel electrodes **160** that are respectively arranged in a plurality of pixels. In this case, the plurality of pixel electrodes **160** are arranged to be separated from each other. The pixel electrode **160** is connected to the drain electrode **132** via the third contact hole **122c** of the planarization layer **124**.

A pixel definition layer **125** including an opening exposing the pixel electrode **160** is formed on the planarization layer **124**. That is, the pixel definition layer **125** has a plurality of openings that are formed in each of the pixels. In this case, a light-emitting diode layer **170** may be formed in each of the openings that are formed by the pixel definition layer **125**. Accordingly, a pixel area in which each of organic emission layers are formed may be defined by the pixel definition layer **125**.

In this case, the pixel electrode **160** is arranged to correspond to the openings of the pixel definition layer **125**. However, the pixel electrode **160** may not be arranged only in the opening of the pixel definition layer **125**, but may be arranged below the pixel definition layer **125** such that some of the pixel electrode **160** overlaps the pixel definition layer **125**.

The pixel definition layer **125** may be made of a polyacrylate resin, a polyimide resin, or a silica-based inorganic material.

On the other hand, the light-emitting diode layer **170** is formed on the pixel electrode **160**. A structure of the light-emitting diode layer **170** will be described in more detail below.

In addition, the second electrode **180** (e.g., the common electrode **180**), may be formed on the light-emitting diode layer **170**. As such, the organic light emitting element LD including the pixel electrode **160**, the light-emitting diode layer **170**, and the common electrode **180** is formed.

The pixel electrode **160** and the common electrode **180** may be respectively made of a transparent conductive material or a transfective or reflective conductive material. Depending on kinds of materials for forming the pixel electrode **160** and the common electrode **180**, the OLED display may be a top emission type, a bottom emission type, or a dual emission type.

An overcoat **190** covering and protecting the common electrode **180** may be formed as an organic layer on the common electrode **180**.

In addition, a thin film encapsulation layer **121** is formed on the overcoat **190**. The thin film encapsulation layer **121** seals and protects the organic light emitting element LD and a driving circuit unit, which are formed on the substrate **123**, from the outside.

The thin film encapsulation layer **121** includes organic encapsulation layers **121a** and **121c** and inorganic encapsulation layers **121b** and **121d** that are alternately laminated one by one. FIG. 1 illustrates, as an example, a case in which two organic encapsulation layers **121a** and **121c** and two inorganic encapsulation layers **121b** and **121d** are alternately laminated one by one to form the thin film encapsulation layer **121**, but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

With reference now to FIG. 2, the organic light emitting element of the present invention will be described in more

detail. FIG. 2 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of the organic light emitting element of FIG. 1.

The organic light emitting element according to example embodiments of the present invention (e.g., the portion X of FIG. 1) has a structure in which the first electrode 160, the hole injection layer 171, the hole transporting layer 172, the emission layer 173, the electron transporting layer 174, the electron injection layer 175, the intermediate layer 200, and the second electrode 180 are sequentially laminated.

That is, the light-emitting diode layer 170 of FIG. 1 includes the hole injection layer 171, the hole transporting layer 172, the emission layer 173, the electron transporting layer 174, the electron injection layer 175, and the intermediate layer 200 of FIG. 2.

When the first electrode 160 is an anode, it may include a material that is selected to have a high work function for allowing easy injection of holes.

The first electrode 160 according to some example embodiments of the present invention may be a transparent electrode, and may be formed to be thin using a conductive oxide such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), tin oxide (SnO₂), zinc oxide (ZnO), or a combination thereof, or a metal such as aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), etc. In addition, the first electrode 160 is not limited thereto, and may be formed to have a structure in which two or more layers of the conductive oxide and the metal material are laminated.

The hole injection layer 171 may be arranged on the first electrode 160. In this case, the hole injection layer 171 may serve to improve injection of holes into the hole transporting layer 172 from the first electrode 160. The hole injecting layer 171 may include a dipole material in which a metal or nonmetal and halogen elements such as F, Cl, Br, and I are combined. However, the hole injecting layer 171 is not limited thereto, and may be made of any other organic or inorganic materials.

The metal or nonmetal may be at least one element selected from the group consisting of Ag, Au, B, Be, C, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Ir, Mo, Nb, Ni, Os, Pd, Pt, Re, Rh, Ru, Sb, Se, Si, Sn, Ta, Te, Ti, V, W, and Zn.

The hole injection layer 171 may include copper iodide (CuI), cobalt iodide (CoI₂), copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), etc., but it is not limited thereto.

The hole injecting layer 171 may have a thickness of between about 25 nm and about 35 nm.

The hole transporting layer 172 may be arranged on the hole injection layer 171. The hole transporting layer 172 may perform a function of smoothly transporting holes transferred from the hole injection layer 171. For example, the hole transporting layer 172 may include NPD (N,N'-dinaphthyl-N,N'-diphenyl benzidine), TPD (N,N'-bis-(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-bis-(phenyl)-benzidine), s-TAD, MTDATA (4,4',4''-tris (N-3-methylphenyl-N-phenyl-amino)-triphenylamine), etc., but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

On the other hand, the hole injection layer 171 may include the same material as that included in the hole transporting layer 172 to which a P-type dopant is applied, thereby improving a hole injection characteristic by decreasing a driving voltage of the organic light emitting element.

In this case, the hole transporting layer 172 may have a thickness in a range of about 15 nm to about 25 nm.

Aspects of example embodiments of the present invention have been described to have the structure in which, the hole injection layer 171 and the hole transporting layer 172 are laminated, but embodiments of the present invention are not

limited thereto, and the hole injection layer 171 and the hole transporting layer 172 may be formed as a single layer.

The emission layer 173 is formed on the hole transporting layer 172. The emission layer 173 includes a light-emitting material that exhibits a specific color. For example, the emission layer 173 may exhibit primary colors such as blue, green, and red or a combination thereof.

In this case, the emission layer 173 may have a thickness in a range of about 10 nm to about 50 nm.

The emission layer 173 includes a host and a dopant. The emission layer 173 may include a material that emits red, green, blue, and white light, and may be formed by using a phosphorescent or fluorescent material.

When emitting red light, the emission layer 173 includes a host material that includes CBP (carbazole biphenyl) or mCP (1,3-bis(carbazol-9-yl)), and may be made of a phosphorescent material including a dopant including at least one selected from PIQIr(acac) (bis(1-phenylisoquinoline)acetylacetonate iridium), PQIr(acac) (bis(1-phenylquinoline)acetylacetonate iridium), PQIr(tris(1-phenylquinoline)iridium), and PtOEP (octaethylporphyrin platinum), or alternatively, may be made of a fluorescent material including PBD:Eu(DBM)3(Phen) or perylene, but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

When emitting green light, the emission layer 173 includes a host material that includes CBP or mCP, and may be made of a phosphorescent material that includes a dopant material including Ir(ppy)₃(fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium), or alternatively, may be made of a fluorescent material including Alq₃(tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminum), but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

When emitting blue light, the emission layer 173 includes a host material including CBP or mCP, and may be made of a phosphorescent material that includes a dopant material including (4,6-F2ppy)₂Irpic. Alternatively, the emission layer 173 may be made of a fluorescent material including at least one selected from a group of spiro-DPVBi, spiro-6P, distyryl benzene (DSB), distyrylarylene (DSA), a PFO-based polymer, and a PPV-based polymer, but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

On the other hand, the electron transporting layer 174 may be arranged on the emission layer 173. In this case, the electron transporting layer 174 may transfer electrons from the second electrode 180 to the emission layer 173. In addition, the electron transporting layer 174 may prevent or reduce instances of holes injected from the first electrode 160 from moving to the second electrode 180 through the emission layer 173. That is, the electron transporting layer 174 serves as a hole blocking layer, and helps combination of the holes and electrons in the emission layer 173.

In this case, the electron transporting layer 174 may be made of any one or more selected from a group of Alq₃(tris(8-hydroxyquinolino)aluminum), PBD, TAZ, spino-PBD, BAlq, and SAq, but embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

The electron injection layer 175 is formed on the electron transporting layer 174. The electron injection layer 175 may serve to improve injection of electrons into the electron transporting layer 174 from the second electrode 180.

The electron injection layer 175 according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention includes a metal-based halogen dipole material. The electron injection layer 175 may be a dipole material in which any one material selected from a halogen element such as F, Cl, Br, and I is combined with any one material selected from Group I,

Group II, and lanthanide metals such as Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra, La, Yb, Lu, Tm, Ce, Pr, and Nd.

The electron injection layer **175** may be formed as a single layer of a metal-based halogen dipole material or a double layer including a metal and a metal-based halogen material.

The electron injection layer **175** may be formed using a sputtering method.

The intermediate layer **200** is formed on the electron injection layer **175**. The intermediate layer **200** serves to reduce interfacial resistance between the second electrode **180** and the electron injection layer **175** that are to be described below, and to allow a surface of the second electrode **180** to be uniformly formed.

That is, the intermediate layer **200** may serve as an ionic conductor by reducing the interfacial resistance between the second electrode **180** and the electron injection layer **175** to allow electrons to be smoothly injected into the electron injection layer **175** from the second electrode **180**.

The intermediate layer **200** may be a dipole material that is made of a first material including at least one element from Group I, Group II, lanthanide, and transition metals, and a second material including a halogen. In this case, the first material may include one element from Group I, Group II, and lanthanide metals and at least one element from transition metals, and the intermediate layer **200** according to the current exemplary embodiment may preferably be a ternary dipole material that includes the first and second materials.

Here, the first material may include Group I, Group II, and lanthanide metals such as Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra, La, Yb, Lu, Tm, Ce, Pr, or Nd.

Specifically, the intermediate layer **200** may be a ternary inorganic dipole, and may include, for example, one or more compounds selected from LiAg_4I_5 , NaAg_4I_5 , KAg_4I_5 , RbAg_4I_5 , CsAg_4I_5 , LiCu_4I_5 , NaCu_4I_5 , KCu_4I_5 , RbCu_4I_5 , and CsCu_4I_5 , but it is not limited thereto.

The intermediate layer **200** should preferably have a thickness of between about 10 Å and about 200 Å, and this is because, if the thickness is less than 10 Å, an effect of the intermediate layer **200** may be insufficient, and if it exceeds 200 Å, the intermediate layer **200** may cause some problems in injecting electrons into the electron injection layer **175**.

The intermediate layer **200** may be formed even at a low temperature because it can be formed using a thermal evaporation method. However, this is not restrictive, and the intermediate layer **200** may be formed using various methods such as sputtering, chemical vapor deposition (CVD), atomic layer deposition (ALD), and chemical solution deposition (CSD) methods.

The second electrode **180** is formed on the intermediate layer **200**. In the OLED display according to example embodiments of the present invention, the first electrode **160** may be an anode, and the second electrode **180** may be a cathode. The second electrode **180** is also a transparent electrode and may be formed to be thin using a conductive oxide such as indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), tin oxide (SnO_2), zinc oxide (ZnO), or a combination thereof or a metal such as aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), etc. In addition, the first electrode **160** is not limited thereto, and may be formed to have a structure in which two or more layers of the conductive oxide and the metal material are laminated.

With reference now to FIGS. 3 and 4, an OLED display according to another example embodiment of the present invention will be described.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting element according to some example

embodiments of the present invention, and FIG. 4 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting element according to some example embodiments of the present invention.

OLED displays according to this and further example embodiments of the present invention in FIGS. 3 and 4 are the same or similar as the OLED display according to the example embodiment previously discussed with respect to FIG. 2, except for a position of the intermediate layer **200**, so some repeated description thereof will be omitted.

First, the OLED display according to the some example embodiments of the present invention illustrated in FIG. 3 will be described.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, an intermediate layer **200** of the OLED display according to some example embodiments of the present invention is formed between a first electrode **160** and a hole injection layer **171**.

Most of the description of the intermediate layer **200** previously discussed in the example embodiment of FIG. 2 may be applied to the intermediate layer **200** according to the current example embodiment, and in this case, the intermediate layer **200** may serve as an ionic conductor that allows holes to be smoothly injected by reducing interfacial resistance between the first electrode **160** and the hole injection layer **171**.

Next, an intermediate layer **200** of the OLED display according to some example embodiments of the present invention depicted in FIG. 4 is formed both between a first electrode **160** and a hole injection layer **171** and between a second electrode **180** and an electron injection layer **175**.

In this case, the intermediate layer **200** reduces not only interfacial resistance between the first electrode **160** and the hole injection layer **171**, but also interfacial resistance between the second electrode **180** and the electron injection layer **175**, thereby serving as an ionic conductor such that it allows holes and electrons to be smoothly injected.

As previously discussed, according to some example embodiments of the present invention, the intermediate layer including an ionic conductor material can be formed between the electrode and the emission layer to reduce the interfacial resistance of the electrode and to more uniformly form the surface, thereby increasing luminous efficiency of the OLED display.

While this invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be practical example embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, and their equivalents.

Description of Some of the Symbols

123: substrate	130: thin film transistor
160: first electrode	180: second electrode
171: hole injection layer	172: hole transporting layer
173: emission layer	174: electron transporting layer
175: electron injection layer	200: intermediate layer

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display comprising:

a substrate;

a thin film transistor on the substrate;

a first electrode electrically connected to the thin film transistor;

a hole injection layer on the first electrode;

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an emission layer on the hole injection layer;
 an electron injection layer on the emission layer;
 a first intermediate layer on the electron injection layer;
 and
 a second electrode on the first intermediate layer,
 wherein the first intermediate layer comprises a dipole
 material that is made of a first material comprising at
 least one element from Group I, Group II, lanthanide,
 or transition metals, and a second material comprising
 a halogen.

2. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein the first material
 comprises one element from a Group I, Group II, or lan-
 thanide metal, and one element from transition metals.

3. The OLED display of claim 2, wherein the first
 intermediate layer comprises a ternary inorganic dipole
 material.

4. The OLED display of claim 3, wherein the first
 intermediate layer comprises at least one of LiAg_4I_5 ,
 NaAg_4I_5 , KAg_4I_5 , RbAg_4I_5 , CsAg_4I_5 , LiCu_4I_5 , NaCu_4I_5 ,
 KCu_4I_5 , RbCu_4I_5 , or CsCu_4I_5 .

5. The OLED display of claim 3, wherein the first
 intermediate layer has a thickness between 10 Å and 200 Å.

6. The OLED display of claim 1, wherein the electron
 injection layer comprises a metal-based halogen dipole
 material.

7. The OLED display of claim 6, wherein the electron
 injection layer comprises at least one of Group I, Group II,
 or lanthanide metals.

8. The OLED display of claim 6, wherein the hole
 injection layer comprises a metal or nonmetal-based halogen
 dipole material.

9. The OLED display of claim 8, wherein the metal or
 nonmetal of the hole injection layer comprises at least one
 of Ag, Au, B, Be, C, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ng, Ir, Mo, Nb, Ni, Os,
 Pd, Pt, Re, Rh, Ru, Sb, Se, Si, Sn, Ta, Te, Ti, V, W, or Zn.

10. The OLED display of claim 2, further comprising a
 second intermediate layer between the first electrode and the
 first layer, wherein the second intermediate layer comprises

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a dipole material comprising a third material comprising at
 least one of a Group I, Group II, lanthanide, or transition
 metal, and a fourth material comprising a halogen.

11. The OLED display of claim 10, wherein the third
 material comprises one element from a Group I, Group II, or
 lanthanide metal, and one element from transition metals.

12. The OLED display of claim 10, wherein the first and
 second intermediate layers comprise a same material.

13. The OLED display of claim 12, wherein the first and
 second intermediate layers comprise a ternary inorganic
 dipole material, and the ternary inorganic dipole material is
 at least one of LiAg_4I_5 , NaAg_4I_5 , KAg_4I_5 , RbAg_4I_5 ,
 CsAg_4I_5 , LiCu_4I_5 , NaCu_4I_5 , KCu_4I_5 , RbCu_4I_5 , or CsCu_4I_5 .

14. An organic light emitting diode (OLED) display
 comprising:

- a substrate;
- a thin film transistor on the substrate;
- a first electrode electrically connected to the thin film
 transistor;
- an intermediate layer on the first electrode;
- a hole injection layer on the intermediate layer;
- an emission layer on the hole injection layer;
- an electron injection layer on the emission layer; and
- a second electrode on the electron injection layer,
 wherein the intermediate layer comprises a dipole mate-
 rial comprising a first material comprising at least one
 of a Group I, Group II, lanthanide, or transition metal,
 and a second material comprising a halogen.

15. The OLED display of claim 14, wherein the first
 material comprises one element from Group I, Group II, or
 lanthanide metals and one element from transition metals.

16. The OLED display of claim 15, wherein the interme-
 diate layer comprises a ternary inorganic dipole material,
 and the ternary inorganic dipole material comprises at least
 one of LiAg_4I_5 , NaAg_4I_5 , KAg_4I_5 , RbAg_4I_5 , CsAg_4I_5 ,
 LiCu_4I_5 , NaCu_4I_5 , KCu_4I_5 , RbCu_4I_5 , or CsCu_4I_5 .

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专利名称(译)	有机发光二极管显示器		
公开(公告)号	US9608227	公开(公告)日	2017-03-28
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
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其他公开文献	US20160351845A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

有机发光二极管 (OLED) 显示器包括 : 衬底上的薄膜晶体管;电连接到薄膜晶体管的第一电极;在第一电极上的空穴注入层;空穴注入层上的发光层;发射层上的电子注入层;电子注入层上的第一中间层;和第一中间层上的第二电极。

