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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides an organic EL element with high luminous efficacy and high productivity, and an organic EL panel including the organic EL element. The organic electroluminescent element includes, in the given order: an anode; a hole transport layer; a light-emitting unit; an electron transport layer; and a cathode, the light-emitting unit including a first luminescent dopant layer, a first blocking layer, a second luminescent dopant layer, and a mixed light-emitting layer in the given order, the mixed light-emitting layer containing a first luminescent host material and a first luminescent dopant material, the first luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a second luminescent dopant material, the second luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a third luminescent dopant material, the first blocking layer containing a second luminescent host material.

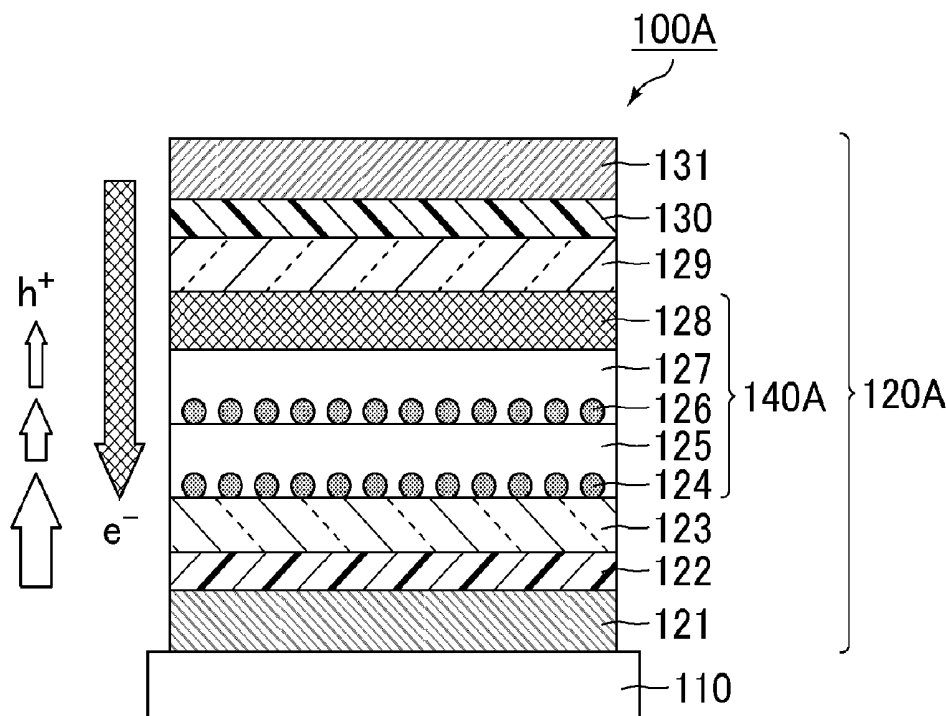


Fig. 1

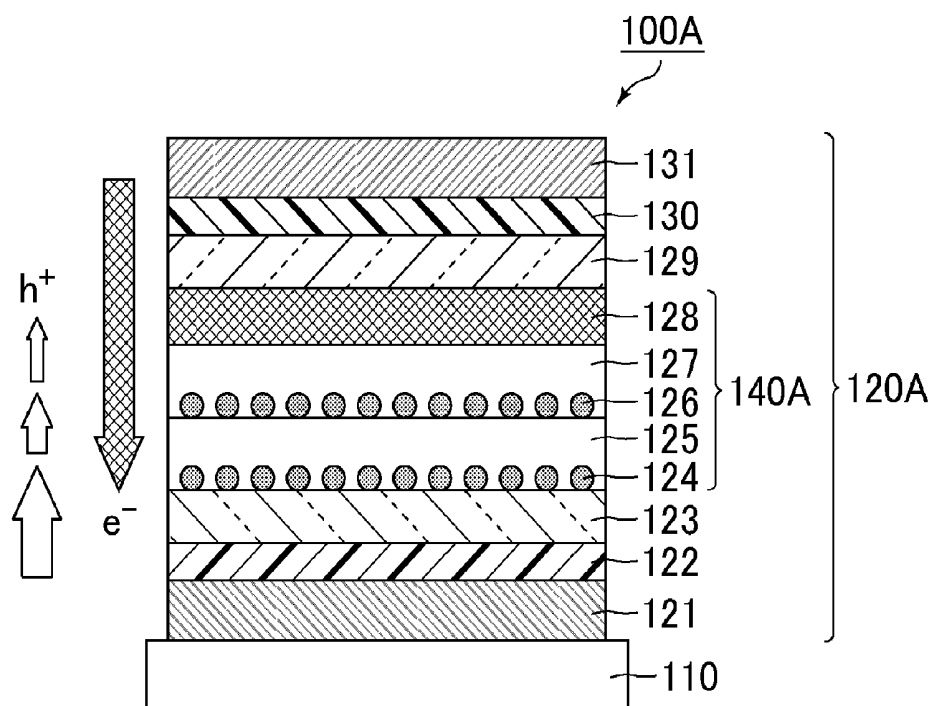


Fig. 2

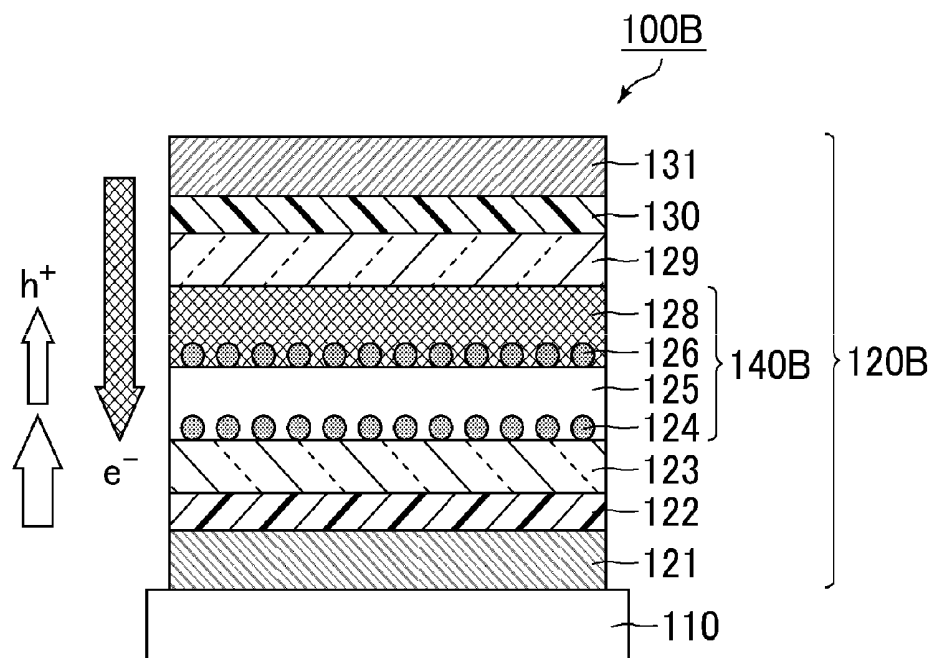


Fig. 3

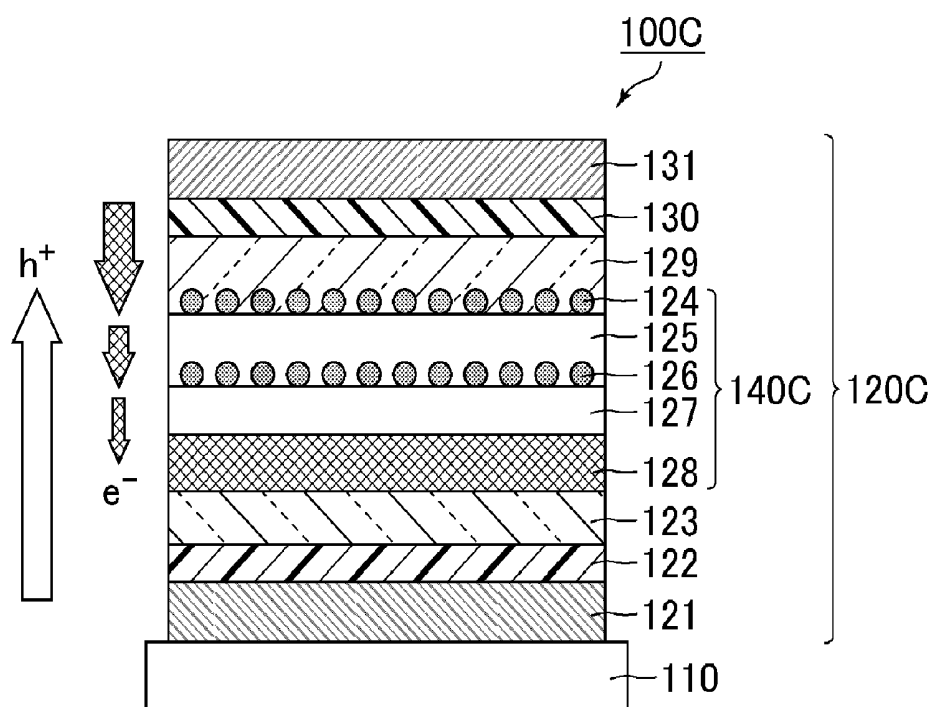


Fig. 4

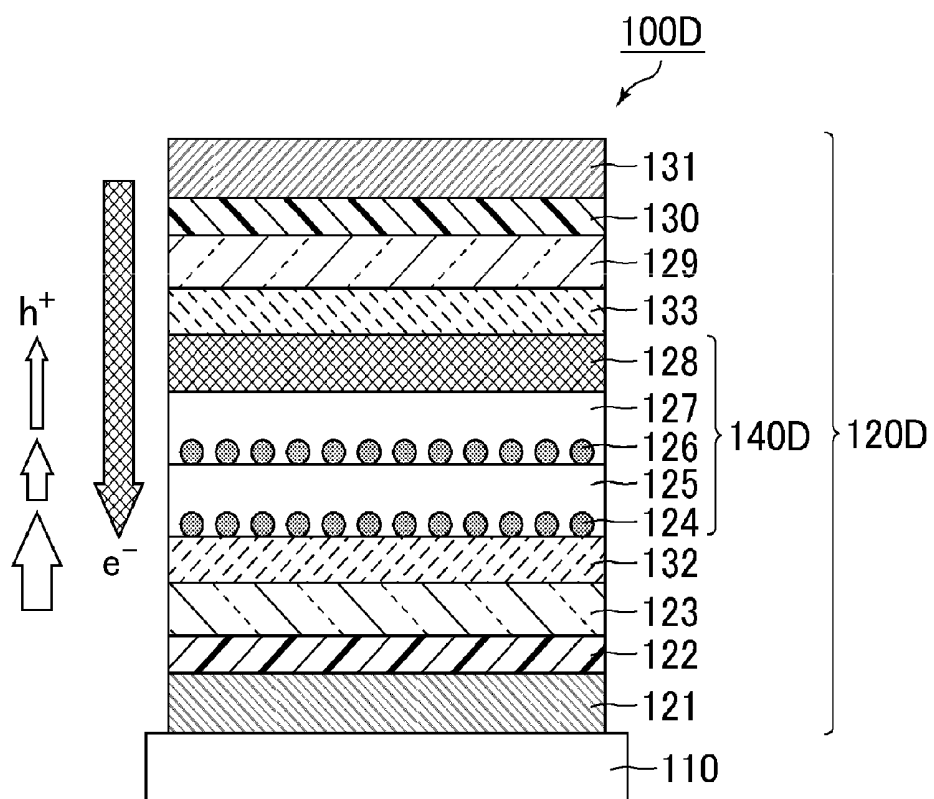


Fig. 5

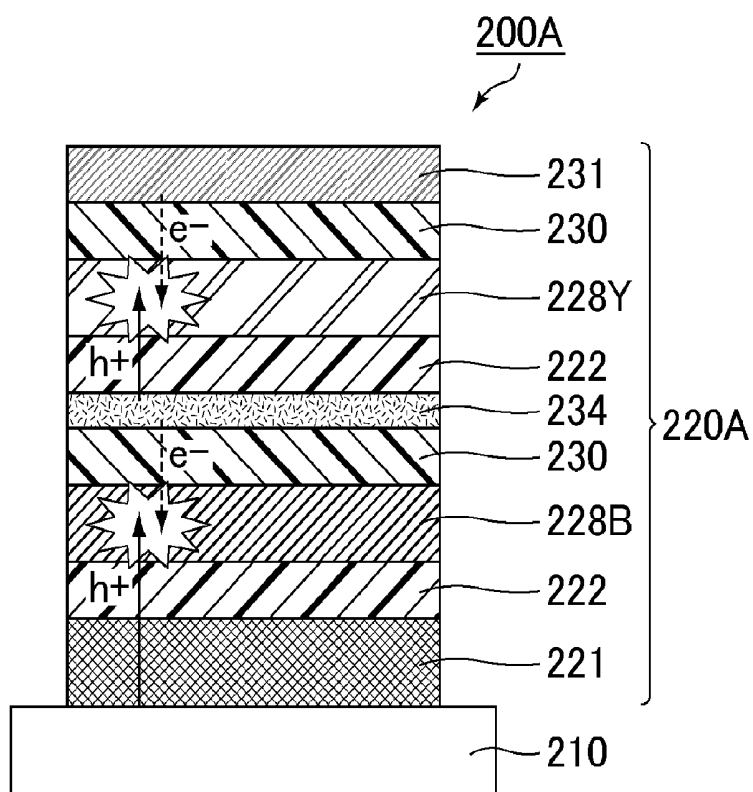
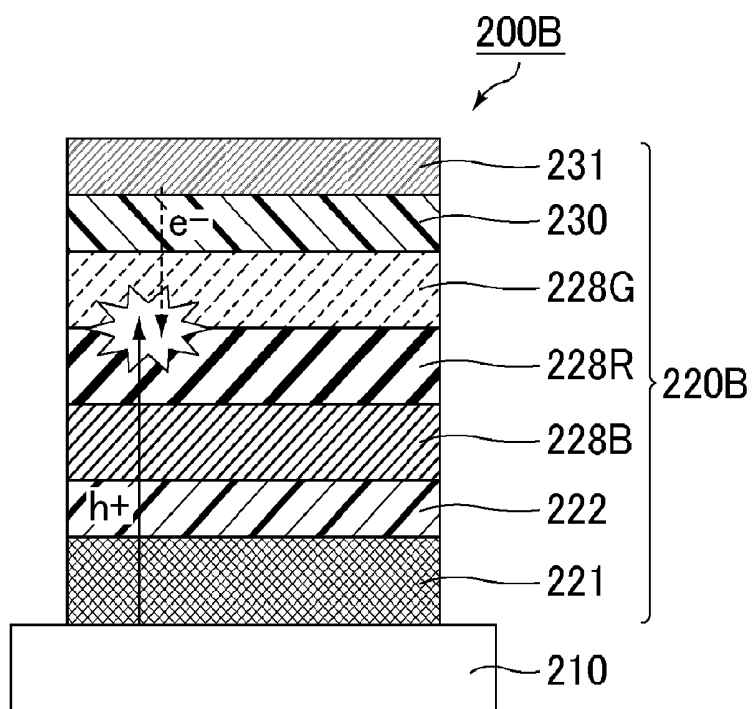


Fig. 6



ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT ELEMENT AND ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT PANEL

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to organic electroluminescent elements (hereinafter, also referred to as “organic EL elements”) and organic electroluminescent panels (hereinafter, also referred to as “organic EL panels”). More specifically, the present invention relates to an organic EL element having a configuration suited to emission of multiple colors of light, and an organic EL panel including the above organic EL element.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Organic EL panels that include organic electroluminescent elements utilizing electroluminescence of organic materials have received attention. Organic EL elements emit light by recombining holes injected from the anode and electrons injected from the cathode within a light-emitting layer disposed between these electrodes. When used as display panels for thin-profile display devices, such organic EL panels are superior to liquid crystal display devices in terms of high contrast ratio and low power consumption, for example. Also, organic EL panels are expected to be applied to various fields including illumination devices in addition to display devices.

[0003] For use in the fields such as display devices, organic EL panels are required to emit various colors of light, and are strongly desired to have an organic EL element structure capable of emitting white light. Various organic EL element structures capable of emitting white light have been developed. For example, an element structure called tandem structure is known which drives organic EL elements stacked in the vertical direction with a single power source. Although common tandem structures include organic EL elements that emit the respective primary colors of light, a tandem structure is also known which includes a stack of organic EL elements that emit white light (for example, see Patent Literature 1).

[0004] Other known element structures include an element structure in which light-emitting layers for the respective colors are stacked adjacent to each other (for example, see Patent Literature 2) and an element structure which contains two or more luminescent dopant materials with different emission peak wavelengths in one light-emitting layer (for example, see Patent Literature 3).

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

- [0005] Patent Literature 1: JP 2008-511100 T
- [0006] Patent Literature 2: JP 2009-532825 T
- [0007] Patent Literature 3: JP 2011-228569 A

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0008] FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating one example of an organic EL panel having a conventional tandem structure. In an organic EL panel 200A illustrated in FIG. 5, an organic EL element 220A disposed on a substrate 210 has a structure in which an anode 221, a

first hole injection layer 222, a blue light-emitting layer 228B, a first electron injection layer 230, a middle layer 234, a second hole injection layer 222, a yellow light-emitting layer 228Y, a second electron injection layer 230, and a cathode 231 are stacked in the given order from the substrate 210 side. A hole transport layer may be disposed between the first hole injection layer 222 and the blue light-emitting layer 228B and between the second hole injection layer 222 and the yellow light-emitting layer 228Y. An electron transport layer may be disposed between the blue light-emitting layer 228B and the first electron injection layer 230 and between the yellow light-emitting layer 228Y and the second electron injection layer 230.

[0009] In the organic EL element 220A having the tandem structure as described above, emission positions are completely vertically separated by the middle layer 234. This structure easily achieves a good carrier balance between electrons and holes, but involves difficulty in selecting an appropriate material for the middle layer 234 that delivers holes and electrons. This structure therefore has problems such as high drive voltage and a decrease in luminous efficacy due to carrier loss in the middle layer. This structure also has a problem of low productivity because the structure requires two to three times more layers than the later-described element structure illustrated in FIG. 6.

[0010] FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating one example of an organic EL panel having a conventional structure including a stack of light-emitting layers for multiple colors. In an organic EL panel 200B illustrated in FIG. 6, an organic EL element 220B disposed on the substrate 210 has a structure in which the anode 221, the hole injection layer 222, the blue light-emitting layer 228B, a red light-emitting layer 228R, a green light-emitting layer 228G, the electron injection layer 230, and the cathode 231 are stacked in the given order from the substrate 210 side. A hole transport layer may be disposed between the hole injection layer 222 and the blue light-emitting layer 228B. An electron transport layer may be disposed between the green light-emitting layer 228G and the electron injection layer 230.

[0011] In the organic EL element 220B illustrated in FIG. 6, it is difficult to cause efficient light emission of the luminescent materials for the respective colors in all the three layers of the blue light-emitting layer 228B, the red light-emitting layer 228R, and the green light-emitting layer 228G by controlling the emission positions. This structure therefore has a problem of low luminous efficacy.

[0012] Meanwhile, the element structure which contains two or more luminescent dopant materials in one light-emitting layer also has a problem of a decrease in luminous efficacy because the structure requires co-deposition of multiple luminescent dopant materials, which is likely to cause mutual deactivation of the luminescent dopant materials.

[0013] The present invention has been made in view of such a current state of the art, and aims to provide an organic EL element with high luminous efficacy and high productivity, and an organic EL panel including the organic EL element.

Solution to Problem

[0014] The inventors have made various studies on methods for producing an organic EL element having a relatively simple structure and achieving high luminous efficacy. As a

result, they have found that in a stack of a mixed light-emitting layer containing both a luminescent host material and a luminescent dopant material and two or more luminescent dopant layers substantially consisting of a luminescent dopant material with a blocking layer disposed between the two or more luminescent dopant layers, the configuration in a carrier recombination region is optimized, so that the luminous efficacy can be improved. In particular, placing the blocking layer between the two or more luminescent dopant layers has been found to enable trapping of every single carrier in the corresponding luminescent dopant layer and prevention of contact between the luminescent dopant materials. Thereby, the inventors have conceived of a solution to the above problems, arriving at the present invention.

[0015] One aspect of the present invention may be an organic electroluminescent element including, in the given order: an anode; a hole transport layer; a light-emitting unit; an electron transport layer; and a cathode, the light-emitting unit including a first luminescent dopant layer, a first blocking layer, a second luminescent dopant layer, and a mixed light-emitting layer in the given order, the mixed light-emitting layer containing a first luminescent host material and a first luminescent dopant material, the first luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a second luminescent dopant material, the second luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a third luminescent dopant material, the first blocking layer containing a second luminescent host material.

[0016] Another aspect of the present invention may be an organic electroluminescent panel including: a substrate; and the organic electroluminescent element disposed on the substrate.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0017] The organic EL element of the present invention includes a stack of a mixed light-emitting layer containing both a luminescent host material and a luminescent dopant material and two or more luminescent dopant layers substantially consisting of a luminescent dopant material with a blocking layer disposed between the two or more luminescent dopant layers. The organic EL element therefore can reduce the chance of carrier barrier generation at interfaces between the layers compared with a configuration including a stack of multiple mixed light-emitting layers, thereby achieving efficient light emission of the luminescent dopant materials in the mixed light-emitting layer and the luminescent dopant layers. Also, placing the blocking layer between the two or more luminescent dopant layers enables trapping of every single carrier in the corresponding luminescent dopant layer and prevention of contact between the luminescent dopant materials, achieving high luminous efficacy.

[0018] The luminescent dopant layers can each be formed by, for example, short-time vapor deposition of a luminescent dopant material. Therefore, the organic EL element of the present invention has higher productivity than a conventional configuration including a stack of multiple mixed light-emitting layers.

[0019] The organic EL panel of the present invention includes the organic EL element that can achieve both high luminous efficacy and high productivity. The organic EL panel therefore can give a product such as a display device or illumination device that has excellent productivity, low power consumption, and high luminance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0020] FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL element of Example 1.

[0021] FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL element of Example 2.

[0022] FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL element of Example 3.

[0023] FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL element of Example 5.

[0024] FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of one example of an organic EL panel having a conventional tandem structure.

[0025] FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view of one example of an organic EL panel having a conventional structure including a stack of light-emitting layers for multiple colors.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0026] The organic electroluminescent as used herein is also referred to as “organic EL”. An organic EL element is an element that is also typically called an organic light emitting diode (OLED).

[0027] Hereinafter, the present invention is described in more detail based on examples with reference to the drawings. The examples, however, are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. The configurations of the examples may appropriately be combined or modified within the spirit of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1

[0028] An organic EL panel of Example 1 includes an organic EL element including, in the given order from the substrate side, an anode, a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light-emitting unit, an electron transport layer, an electron injection layer, and a cathode. The light-emitting unit has a structure in which a first luminescent dopant layer, a first blocking layer, a second luminescent dopant layer, a second blocking layer, and a mixed light-emitting layer are stacked in the given order from the hole transport layer side. Herein, the term used to refer to both of the first luminescent dopant layer and the second luminescent dopant layer is simply “luminescent dopant layers”, and the term used to refer to both of the first blocking layer and the second blocking layer is simply “blocking layers”. The term used to refer to both of electrons and holes is “carriers”.

[0029] FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL panel of Example 1. In an organic EL panel 100A illustrated in FIG. 1, an organic EL element 120A disposed on a substrate 110 has a structure in which an anode 121, a hole injection layer 122, a hole transport layer 123, a first luminescent dopant layer 124, a first blocking layer 125, a second luminescent dopant layer 126, a second blocking layer 127, a mixed light-emitting layer 128, an electron transport layer 129, an electron injection layer 130, and a cathode 131 are stacked in the given order from the substrate 110 side. The first luminescent dopant layer 124, the first blocking layer 125, the second luminescent dopant layer 126, the second blocking layer 127, and the mixed light-emitting layer 128 constitute a light-emitting unit 140A. In FIG. 1, the shaded arrow indicates the movement of electrons (e⁻), and the white arrows indicate the movement of holes (h⁺).

[0030] The substrate **110** can be a glass substrate or a plastic substrate, for example. Use of a bendable plastic substrate as the substrate **110** enables production of a flexible organic EL panel. Although not illustrated in FIG. 1, the substrate **110** is provided with thin-film transistors. The driving of the organic EL element **120A** is controlled by the corresponding thin-film transistor that is electrically connected to the anode **121**.

[0031] The material of the anode **121** used was indium tin oxide (ITO). The anode **121** had a thickness of 50 nm.

[0032] The material of the hole injection layer **122** used was dipyrzino[2,3-f:2',3' -h]quinoxaline-2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11-hexacarbonitrile (HAT-CN). The material of the hole injection layer **122** can be the same hole injection material as that used in a common organic EL element. The hole injection layer **122** had a thickness of 10 nm.

[0033] The material of the hole transport layer **123** used was 4,4'-bis [N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenyl-amino]-biphenyl (α -NPD). The material of the hole transport layer **123** can be the same hole transport material as that used in a common organic EL element. The hole transport layer **123** had a thickness of 20 nm.

[0034] The first luminescent dopant layer **124** substantially consists of a luminescent dopant material (second luminescent dopant material). That is, the concentration of the second luminescent dopant material in the first luminescent dopant layer **124** is 100 wt % or substantially 100 wt %. Here, the expression "the concentration of the luminescent dopant material in the luminescent dopant layer is substantially 100 wt %" means that the luminescent dopant layer contains no materials affecting the characteristics of the luminescent dopant layer in addition to the luminescent dopant material. The luminescent dopant layer may contain a trace of impurities as well as the luminescent dopant material, but preferably does not contain 3 wt % or more of the luminescent host material.

[0035] The second luminescent dopant material contained in the first luminescent dopant layer **124** can be a fluorescent dopant material or a phosphorescent dopant material. In Example 1, the second luminescent dopant material used was bis (3,5-difluoro-2-(2-pyridyl)phenyl-(2-carboxypyridyl)iridium (III) (FIrpic). The first luminescent dopant layer **124** may contain single or multiple luminescent dopant materials, but preferably contains a single luminescent dopant material. The second luminescent dopant material had an energy gap (band gap) of 2.9 eV. The energy gap of each material can be determined by measuring the absorption spectrum of each material.

[0036] The first luminescent dopant layer **124** is island-shaped. That is, the hole transport layer **123** and the first blocking layer **125** are in direct contact with each other at some parts. The luminescent dopant layer can be formed into an island shape just by shortening the deposition time. Specifically, an ultrathin film having a maximum thickness of 1 nm or smaller resulting from deposition is island-shaped. The first luminescent dopant layer **124** had a thickness at the thickest part (maximum thickness) of 0.2 nm. The lower limit of the maximum thickness of the first luminescent dopant layer **124** is preferably 0.1 nm, while the upper limit thereof is preferably 1 nm, more preferably 0.5 nm.

[0037] The first luminescent dopant layer **124** can be formed by deposition of the second luminescent dopant material.

[0038] The first luminescent dopant layer **124** having a concentration of the second luminescent dopant material of 100 wt % or substantially 100 wt % and having an island shape can prevent (1) a decrease in luminous efficacy due to concentration quenching and (2) a decrease in luminous efficacy due to carrier transport inhibition and an increase in drive voltage.

[0039] The first blocking layer **125** contains a second luminescent host material. The second luminescent host material used was 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BCP) having electron transportability. The first blocking layer **125** may contain single or multiple luminescent host materials, but preferably contains a single luminescent host material.

[0040] The first blocking layer **125** had a thickness of 3 nm. The lower limit of the thickness of the first blocking layer **125** is preferably 1 nm, while the upper limit thereof is preferably 5 nm. The blocking layer with an increased thickness completely blocks hole transport, whereas the blocking layer formed as an ultrathin film can vary the hole transmittance depending on the thickness of the blocking layer. The first blocking layer **125** having a thickness in the range of 1 nm to 5 nm enables control of carrier distribution in each of the first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** and efficient light emission of the luminescent dopant materials contained in the respective layers.

[0041] The second luminescent host material constituting the first blocking layer **125** preferably has a larger energy gap than the second luminescent dopant material contained in the first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the third luminescent dopant material contained in the second luminescent dopant layer **126**. Thereby, energy transfer from the second luminescent dopant material and the third luminescent dopant material to the second luminescent host material can be prevented, so that a decrease in the luminous efficacy can be prevented. The second luminescent host material has a larger energy gap than the second luminescent dopant material and the third luminescent dopant material by 0.1 eV or more. The second luminescent host material had an energy gap; of 3.5 eV.

[0042] The first blocking layer **125** is disposed between the first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the later-described second luminescent dopant layer **126**. Since a luminescent dopant layer substantially consists of a luminescent dopant material, in a structure without the first blocking layer **125** between the luminescent dopant layers, the luminescent dopant material contained in the first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the luminescent dopant material contained in the second luminescent dopant layer **126** may come into contact with each other to be deactivated.

[0043] The second luminescent dopant layer **126** substantially consists of a luminescent dopant material (third luminescent dopant material). That is, the concentration of the third luminescent dopant material in the second luminescent dopant layer **126** is 100 wt % or substantially 100 wt %.

[0044] The third luminescent dopant material contained in the second luminescent dopant layer **126** may be a fluorescent dopant material or a phosphorescent dopant material. In Example 1, the third luminescent dopant material used was tris(2-phenylpyridinato)iridium(III) [Ir(ppy)₃]. The second luminescent dopant layer **126** may contain single or multiple luminescent dopant materials, but preferably contains a

single luminescent dopant material. The third luminescent dopant material had an energy gap of 2.6 eV.

[0045] The third luminescent dopant material contained in the second luminescent dopant layer 126 may be of the same type as the second luminescent dopant material contained in the first luminescent dopant layer 124. Still, the third luminescent dopant material contained in the second luminescent dopant layer 126 and the second luminescent dopant material contained in the first luminescent dopant layer 124 are preferably of different types.

[0046] The second luminescent dopant layer 126 is island-shaped. That is, the first blocking layer 125 and the second blocking layer 127 are in direct contact with each other at some parts. The second luminescent dopant layer 126 had a thickness at the thickest part (maximum thickness) of 0.2 nm. The lower limit of the maximum thickness of the second luminescent dopant layer 126 is preferably 0.1 nm, while; the upper limit thereof is preferably 1 nm, more preferably 0.5 nm.

[0047] The second luminescent dopant layer 126 can be formed by deposition of the third luminescent dopant material.

[0048] The second blocking layer 127 contains a third luminescent host material. The third luminescent host material used was BCP having electron transportability. The second blocking layer 127 may contain single or multiple luminescent host materials, but preferably contains a single luminescent host material. The third luminescent host material may be the same as or different from the second luminescent host material.

[0049] The second blocking layer 127 had a thickness of 2 nm. The lower limit of the thickness of the second blocking layer 127 is preferably 1 nm, while the upper limit thereof is preferably 5 nm, more preferably 3 nm. The second blocking layer 127 having a thickness in the range of 1 nm to 5 nm can vary the hole transmittance, control the carrier distribution in each of the second luminescent dopant layer 126 and the mixed light-emitting layer 128, and achieve efficient light emission of the luminescent dopant materials contained in the respective layers.

[0050] The third luminescent host material constituting the second blocking layer 127 preferably has a larger energy gap than the third luminescent dopant material constituting the second luminescent dopant layer 126 and the first luminescent dopant material constituting the later-described mixed light-emitting layer 128. Thereby, energy-transfer from the third luminescent dopant material and the first luminescent dopant material to the third luminescent host material can be prevented, so that a decrease in the luminous efficacy can be prevented. The third luminescent host material has a larger energy gap than the third luminescent dopant material and the first luminescent dopant material by 0.1 eV or more. The third luminescent host material had an energy gap of 3.5 eV.

[0051] The mixed light-emitting layer 128 is a layer containing at least one luminescent host material (first luminescent host material) and at least one luminescent dopant material (first luminescent dopant material).

[0052] In Example 1, a mixed layer was used which contained 2,2',2''-(1,3,5-benzinetriyl)-tris(1-phenyl-1-H-benzimidazole) (TPBi) having electron transportability as the first luminescent host material and tris(1-phenylisoquinoline)iridium(III) [Ir(piq)3] as the first luminescent dopant material. The first luminescent host material and the first

luminescent dopant material of the mixed light-emitting layer 128 respectively had energy gaps of 3.5 eV and 2.0 eV. The first luminescent host material may be the same as or different from the second luminescent host material and/or the third luminescent host material constituting the blocking layers. Also, all the luminescent host materials may be the same material.

[0053] The ratio by weight of the first luminescent host material to the first luminescent dopant material in the mixed light-emitting layer 128 was 0.9:0.1. The ratio by weight of the first luminescent host material to the first luminescent dopant material is preferably 0.99:0.01 to 0.7:0.3.

[0054] The first luminescent dopant material can be a fluorescent dopant material or a phosphorescent dopant material.

[0055] The mixed light-emitting layer 128 had a thickness of 15 nm. The lower limit of the thickness of the mixed light-emitting layer 128 is preferably 10 nm, while the upper limit thereof is preferably 40 nm, more preferably 30 nm.

[0056] The mixed light-emitting layer 128 can be formed by co-deposition of the first luminescent host material and the first luminescent dopant material.

[0057] The luminescent dopant materials contained in the first luminescent dopant layer 124, second luminescent dopant layer 126, and mixed light-emitting layer 128 are preferably selected such that the layers can emit different three primary colors of light, and can be in any combination. In Example 1, the first luminescent dopant layer 124 emits blue light, the second luminescent dopant layer 126 emits green light, and the mixed light-emitting layer 128 emits red light.

[0058] A third luminescent dopant layer and a third blocking layer may be disposed between the mixed light-emitting layer 128 and the second blocking layer 127. In the case of including a third luminescent dopant layer, the light-emitting unit can also emit different four colors of light using the mixed light-emitting layer 128 and the three luminescent dopant layers.

[0059] As indicated by the shaded arrow in FIG. 1, electrons move from the cathode 131 toward the anode 121 in Example 1. The electrons spread to the entire mixed light-emitting layer 128, and are highly dense on the hole injection layer 122 side of the mixed light-emitting layer 128. Provision of the first luminescent dopant layer 124 and the second luminescent dopant layer 126 in the region highly dense with electrons enables efficient light emission. Since the first blocking layer 125 and the second blocking layer 127 separate the mixed light-emitting layer 128, the second luminescent dopant layer 126, and the first luminescent dopant layer 124 in Example 1, carriers recombine in each layer to cause the first luminescent dopant layer 124, the second luminescent dopant layer 126, and the mixed light-emitting layer 128 to emit light.

[0060] The material of the electron transport layer 129 used was bathophenanthroline (Bphen). The material of the electron transport layer 129 can be the same electron transport material as that used in a common organic EL element. The electron transport layer 129 had a thickness of 30 nm.

[0061] The material of the electron injection layer 130 used was lithium fluoride (LiF). The material of the electron injection layer 130 can be the same electron injection material as that used in a common organic EL element. The electron injection layer 130 had a thickness of 1 nm.

[0062] The cathode **131** used was a layer containing Ag and magnesium (Mg). The content ratio by weight of Ag to Mg was 0.9:0.1. The material of the cathode **131** is preferably a light transmissive, conductive material. The material may be replaced by, for example, ITO or indium, zinc oxide (IZO). The cathode **131** had a thickness of 20 nm.

[0063] The organic EL element **120A** may be a bottom emission or top emission element.

[0064] In the case that the organic EL element **120A** is a top emission element, the organic EL element **120A** preferably further includes a reflective electrode between the substrate **110** and the anode **121**. The reflective electrode may be a light-reflective electrode such as a silver (Ag) layer, an aluminum (Al) layer, or an indium (In) layer. The reflective electrode can have a thickness of 100 nm, for example.

[0065] The cathode **131** is preferably made of a light transmissive, conductive material such as ITO or IZO. In the case that the organic EL element **120A** is a top emission element, the organic EL element **120A** emits light from the cathode **131** side.

[0066] In the present example, the light-emitting unit **140A** has the following features.

[0067] The light-emitting unit **140A** includes only one mixed light-emitting layer **128** that is formed by co-deposition of a luminescent host material and a luminescent dopant material, and includes the luminescent dopant layers (first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126**) substantially consisting of a luminescent dopant material in place of a stack of multiple mixed light-emitting layers.

[0068] The light-emitting unit **140A** includes the first blocking layer **125** between the first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126**. The light-emitting unit **140A** also includes the second blocking layer **127** between the second luminescent dopant layer **126** and the mixed light-emitting layer **128**.

[0069] The first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** are island-shaped ultrathin films.

[0070] The first blocking layer **125** and the second blocking layer **127** are ultrathin films.

[0071] The first blocking layer **125**, the second blocking layer **127**, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128** each contain an electron transportable host material.

[0072] In the light-emitting unit **140A** of Example 1 having the above features, electrons spread in the entire light-emitting unit **140A**, especially with high density in the region where the first luminescent dopant layer **124** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** are disposed. Meanwhile, holes are prevented by the first blocking layer **125** and the second blocking layer **127** from being localized in any of the layers in the light-emitting unit **140A**. The distribution of holes is controlled by the thicknesses of the first blocking layer **125** and the second blocking layer **127**. The light-emitting unit **140A** of Example 1 therefore can recombine carriers in each of the first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128**, thereby providing an emission position for each color to efficiently emit three colors of light. Accordingly, a device can be produced which can provide white display with a simple structure with no multiple light-emitting layers or no middle layer between them.

EXAMPLE 2

[0073] Although Example 1 relates to the organic EL panel including the light-emitting unit in which the second blocking layer is disposed between the mixed light-emitting layer and the second luminescent dopant layer, the second blocking layer can be eliminated. An organic EL panel of Example 2 has the same configuration as that of the organic EL panel of Example 1, except that the organic EL panel of Example 2 lacks the second blocking layer.

[0074] FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL panel of Example 2. In an organic EL panel **100B** illustrated in FIG. 2, an organic EL element **120B** disposed on the substrate **110** has a structure in which the anode **121**, the hole injection layer **122**, the hole transport layer **123**, the first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the first blocking layer **125**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, the mixed light-emitting layer **128**, the electron transport layer **129**, the electron injection layer **130**, and the cathode **131** are stacked in the given order from the substrate **110** side. The first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the first blocking layer **125**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128** constitute a light-emitting unit **140B**. In Example 2, the first luminescent dopant layer **124** emits blue light, the second luminescent dopant layer **126** emits red light, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128** emits green light. In Example 2, the second luminescent dopant layer **126** and the mixed light-emitting layer **128** are disposed adjacent to each other. In FIG. 2, the shaded arrow indicates the movement of electrons (e⁻), and the white arrows indicate the movement of holes (h⁺).

[0075] Even though the mixed light-emitting layer **128** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** are in contact with each other, the probability of contact between the third luminescent dopant material contained in the second luminescent dopant layer **126** and the first luminescent dopant material contained in the mixed light-emitting layer **128** is not high unlike the case in which the luminescent dopant layers are in contact with each other. Hence, without the second blocking layer **127** between the second luminescent dopant layer **126** and the mixed light-emitting layer **128**, the layers can emit light.

[0076] The first luminescent dopant material constituting the mixed light-emitting layer **128** has a larger energy gap than the third luminescent dopant material constituting the second luminescent dopant layer **126**. This configuration causes energy transfer from the mixed light-emitting layer **128** to the second luminescent dopant layer **126** to achieve light emission by the luminescent dopant layer **126**. The first luminescent dopant material preferably has a larger energy gap than the third luminescent dopant material by 0.1 eV or more.

[0077] According to the relationship between the emission wavelengths, the luminescent dopant material emitting blue light has the largest energy gap, the luminescent dopant material emitting green light has the second largest energy gap, and the luminescent dopant material emitting red light has the smallest energy gap. Based on this relationship, in the case of using the luminescent dopant material emitting green light as the first luminescent dopant material constituting the mixed light-emitting layer **128**, the third luminescent dopant material constituting the adjacent second luminescent dopant layer **126** is preferably the luminescent dopant material emitting red light which has a smaller energy gap. This configuration causes partial transfer of

energy excited in the mixed light-emitting layer **128** to the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, achieving emission of green light and red light. If the mixed light-emitting layer **128** was made of the luminescent dopant material emitting red light and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** was made of the luminescent dopant material emitting green light, energy transfer from the mixed light-emitting layer **128** to the second luminescent dopant layer **126** would not occur and, even if the luminescent dopant material emitting green light was excited, energy transfer from the luminescent dopant material emitting green light to the luminescent dopant material emitting red light would occur, whereby green light emission could not be achieved.

[0078] In Example 2, the mixed light-emitting layer **128** contains TPBi having electron transportability as the first luminescent host material and contains Ir(ppy)₃ as the first luminescent dopant material. The ratio by weight of the first luminescent host material to the first luminescent dopant material in the mixed light-emitting layer **128** was 0.9:0.1. The first luminescent host material had an energy gap of 3.5 eV, and the first luminescent dopant material had an energy gap of 2.6 eV. The mixed light-emitting layer **128** had a thickness of 20 nm.

[0079] In Example 2, the second luminescent dopant layer **126** contains Ir(piq)₃ as the third luminescent dopant material. The third luminescent dopant material had an energy gap of 2.0 eV. The second luminescent dopant layer **126** had a thickness at the thickest part (maximum thickness) of 0.2 nm.

[0080] In Example 2, a device can be produced which can provide white display owing to efficient light emission of all the three luminescent dopant materials contained in the respective three layers as a result of recombination of carriers at the interface between the mixed light-emitting layer **128** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** and in the first luminescent dopant layer **124**.

EXAMPLE 3

[0081] Although the mixed light-emitting layer **128** was disposed on the electron transport layer **129** side of the organic EL element in Example 1, the mixed light-emitting layer **128** in the present invention may be disposed on the hole transport layer **123** side of the organic EL element. An organic EL panel of Example 3 has the same configuration as that of the organic EL panel of Example 1, except that the mixed light-emitting layer **128** is disposed at a different position and the luminescent host material has hole transportability.

[0082] FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL panel of Example 3. In an organic EL panel **100C** illustrated in FIG. 3, an organic EL element **120C**; disposed on the substrate **110** has a structure in which the anode **121**, the hole injection layer **122**, the hole transport layer **123**, the mixed light-emitting layer **128**, the second blocking layer **127**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, the first blocking layer **125**, the first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the electron transport layer **129**, the electron injection layer **130**, and the cathode **131** are stacked in the given order from the substrate **110** side. The mixed light-emitting layer **128**, the second blocking layer **127**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, the first blocking layer **125**, and the first luminescent dopant layer **124** constitute a light-emitting unit **140C**. In Example 3, the mixed light-emitting layer **128** emits red light, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**

emits green light, and the first luminescent dopant layer **124** emits blue light. In FIG. 3, the shaded arrow indicates the movement of electrons (e⁻), and the white arrows indicate the movement of holes (h⁺).

[0083] In Example 3, the mixed light-emitting layer **128** contains 4,4',4''-tris(carbazol-9-yl)-triphenylamine (TCTA) having hole transportability as the first luminescent host material. In the case that the mixed light-emitting layer **128** is disposed between the electron transport layer **129** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** as in Example 1, i.e., in the case that the mixed light-emitting layer **128** is disposed on the electron transport layer **129** side of the organic EL element, the first luminescent host material contained in the mixed light-emitting layer **128** preferably has electron transportability. In contrast, in the case that the mixed light-emitting layer **128** is disposed between the hole transport layer **123** and the second luminescent dopant layer **126** as in Example 3, i.e., in the case that the mixed light-emitting layer **128** is disposed on the hole transport layer **123** side of the organic EL element, the first luminescent host material contained in the mixed light-emitting layer **128** preferably has hole transportability. Use of a luminescent host material having the same transportability as the adjacent carrier transport layer as the first luminescent host material in the mixed light-emitting layer **128** enables supply of carriers transported from the carrier transport layer to the entire light-emitting unit without inhibition.

[0084] In Example 3, the mixed light-emitting layer **128** contains TCTA having hole transportability as the first luminescent host material and contains Ir(piq)₃ as the first luminescent dopant material. The ratio by weight of the first luminescent host material to the first luminescent dopant material in the mixed light-emitting layer **128** was 0.9:0.1. The first luminescent host material had an energy gap of 3.3 eV, and the first luminescent dopant material had an energy gap of 2.0 eV. The mixed light-emitting layer **128** had a thickness of 10 nm.

[0085] In Example 3, the second luminescent host material used in the first blocking layer **125** was 1,3-bis(N-carbazol-9-yl)benzene (mCP) having hole transportability. The second luminescent host material had an energy gap of 3.5 eV. The first blocking layer **125** had a thickness of 2 nm.

[0086] In Example 3, the third luminescent host material used in the second blocking layer **127** was polyvinylcarbazole (PVK) having hole transportability. The third luminescent host material had an energy gap of 3.6 eV. The second blocking layer **127** had a thickness of 2 nm.

[0087] In Example 3, the distribution of electrons can be controlled by adjusting the thicknesses of the first blocking layer **125** and the second blocking layer **127**. The organic EL panel of Example 3 therefore can appropriately control carrier distribution and can recombine carriers in each of the first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128** as in Example 1. Accordingly, a device can be produced which can provide white display owing to efficient light emission of all the three luminescent dopant materials contained in the respective three layers.

[0088] Although the first luminescent host material was a material having electron transportability in Example 1 and was a material having hole transportability in Example 3, the first luminescent host material may be any material capable of supplying carriers to the entire light-emitting unit with its transportability. For example, the transport amount of car-

riers can be adjusted by using a bipolar host material or forming the mixed light-emitting layer **128** through co-deposition of a hole transportable host material and an electron transportable host material.

EXAMPLE 4

[0089] Although the luminescent host materials having electron transportability were used for the respective first blocking layer **125** and second blocking layer **127** in Example 1, a luminescent host material having hole transportability may be used. An organic EL panel of Example 4 has the same configuration as that of the organic EL panel of Example 1, except that the luminescent host materials for the respective first blocking layer **125** and second blocking layer **127** have hole transportability.

[0090] In Example 4, the second luminescent host material used in the first blocking layer **125** was TCTA having hole transportability. The second luminescent host material had an energy gap of 3.3 eV.

[0091] In Example 4, the third luminescent host material used in the second blocking layer **127** was m-CP having hole transportability. The third luminescent host material had an energy gap of 3.5 eV.

[0092] The luminescent host materials contained in the mixed light-emitting layer **128**, the first blocking layer **125**, and the second blocking layer **127** do not necessarily have the same carrier transportability, and may have different carrier transport abilities in the respective layers.

[0093] As in Example 1, a device can be produced which can provide white display in Example 4, owing to efficient light emission of all the three luminescent dopant materials contained in the respective three layers as a result of recombination of carriers in the first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128**.

EXAMPLE 5

[0094] An organic EL panel of Example 5 has the same configuration as the organic EL panel of Example 1, except that an electron-blocking layer having hole transportability is disposed between the hole transport layer **123** and the light-emitting unit, and a hole-blocking layer having electron transportability is disposed between the electron transport layer **129** and the light-emitting unit.

[0095] FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic EL panel of Example 5. In an organic EL panel **100D** illustrated in FIG. 4, an organic EL element **120D** disposed on the substrate **110** has a structure in which the anode **121**, the hole injection layer **122**, the hole transport layer **123**, an electron-blocking layer **132**, the first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the first blocking layer **125**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, the second blocking layer **127**, the mixed light-emitting layer **128**, a hole-blocking layer **133**, the electron transport layer **129**, the electron injection layer **130**, and the cathode **131** are stacked in the given order from the substrate **110** side. The first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the first blocking layer **125**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, the second blocking layer **127**, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128** constitute a light-emitting unit **140D**. In FIG. 4, the shaded arrow indicates the movement of electrons (e⁻), and the white arrows indicate the movement of holes (h⁺).

[0096] The electron-blocking layer **132** has hole transportability. The electron-blocking layer **132** preferably contains a luminescent host material having hole transportability. The luminescent host material used in the electron-blocking layer **132** was TCTA having hole transportability. The electron-blocking layer **132** may contain single or multiple luminescent host materials, but preferably contains a single luminescent host material. The luminescent host material contained in the electron-blocking layer **132** may be the same as or different from the luminescent host material contained in the first blocking layer **125** and/or the second blocking layer **127**.

[0097] The electron-blocking layer **132** had a thickness of 20 nm. The lower limit of the thickness of the electron-blocking layer **132** is preferably 10 nm, while the upper limit thereof is preferably 40 nm, more preferably 30 nm.

[0098] The electron-blocking layer **132** disposed between the hole transport layer **123** and the light-emitting unit **140D** prevents entry of electrons moving from the cathode **131** to the anode **121** side into the hole transport layer **123**, contributing to higher luminous efficacy.

[0099] The hole-blocking layer **133** has electron transportability. The hole-blocking layer **133** preferably contains a luminescent host material having electron transportability. The luminescent host material used in the hole-blocking layer **133** was tris(2, 4, 6-trimethyl-3-(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl) borane (3TPYMB) having electron transportability. The hole-blocking layer **133** may contain single or multiple luminescent host materials, but preferably contains a single luminescent host material. The luminescent host material contained in the hole-blocking layer **133** may be the same as or different from the luminescent host material contained in the first blocking layer **125** and/or the second blocking layer **127**.

[0100] The hole-blocking layer **133** had a thickness of 20 nm. The lower limit of the thickness of the hole-blocking layer **133** is preferably 10 nm, while; the upper limit thereof is preferably 40 nm, more preferably 30 nm.

[0101] The hole-blocking layer **133** disposed between the electron transport layer **129** and the light-emitting unit **140D** prevents entry of holes moving from the anode **121** to the cathode **131** side into the electron transport layer **129**, contributing to higher luminous efficacy.

[0102] In Example 5, since a larger number of carriers can be trapped in the light-emitting unit **140D**, a device can be produced which can provide white display owing to efficient light emission of all the three luminescent dopant materials contained in the respective three layers as a result of more efficient recombination of carriers in the first luminescent dopant layer **124**, the second luminescent dopant layer **126**, and the mixed light-emitting layer **128**. Here, use of one of the electron-blocking layer **132** and the hole-blocking layer **133** alone can increase the luminous efficacy, and use of both of the layers can further increase the luminous efficacy.

[0103] The configuration in which the second blocking layer **127** is not provided as in Example 2 can be applied to the organic EL panels of Examples 3 to 5.

[Additional Remarks]

[0104] The technical features described in the examples of the present invention can be combined into a new embodiment of the present invention.

[0105] One aspect of the present invention may be an organic electroluminescent element including, in the given

order: an anode; a hole transport layer; a light-emitting unit; an electron transport layer; and a cathode, the light-emitting unit including a first luminescent dopant layer, a first blocking layer, a second luminescent dopant layer, and a mixed light-emitting layer in the given order, the mixed light-emitting layer containing a first luminescent host material and a first luminescent dopant material, the first luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a second luminescent dopant material, the second luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a third luminescent dopant material, the first blocking layer containing a second luminescent host material. The organic EL element of this aspect can reduce the chance of carrier barrier generation at interfaces between the layers compared with a configuration including a stack of multiple mixed light-emitting layers, thereby achieving efficient light emission of the luminescent dopant materials in the mixed light-emitting layer and the luminescent dopant layers. Also, placing the first blocking layer between the first luminescent dopant layer and the second luminescent dopant layer enables trapping of every single carrier in the corresponding luminescent dopant layer and prevention of contact between the luminescent dopant materials, achieving high luminous efficacy.

[0106] In the above aspect, the first luminescent dopant layer and the second luminescent dopant layer may each have a thickness of 1 nm or smaller. Thereby, the luminescent dopant layers can each be formed into an island shape and carriers can spread in the entire light-emitting unit to achieve efficient light emission.

[0107] In the above aspect, the first blocking layer may have a thickness of 5 nm or smaller. Thereby, a sufficient carrier transmittance can be achieved in the first blocking layer, the distribution of carriers in the first luminescent dopant layer and the second luminescent dopant layer can be appropriate, and the luminescent dopant materials in both of the layers can emit light efficiently.

[0108] In the above aspect, the mixed light-emitting layer may be disposed between the electron transport layer and the second luminescent dopant layer, and the first luminescent host material may be electron transportable. Thereby, electrons transported from the electron transport layer can be supplied to the entire light-emitting unit without inhibition.

[0109] In the above aspect, the mixed light-emitting layer may be disposed between the hole transport layer and the second luminescent dopant layer, and the first luminescent host material may be hole transportable. Thereby, holes transported from the hole transport layer can be supplied to the entire light-emitting unit without inhibition.

[0110] In the above aspect, the light-emitting unit may further include a second blocking layer between the mixed light-emitting layer and the second luminescent dopant layer, and the second blocking layer may contain a third luminescent host material. Thereby, in the case that the mixed light-emitting layer is disposed on the electron transport layer side, every single carrier can be trapped in the corresponding second luminescent dopant layer and mixed light-emitting layer, so that higher luminous efficacy can be achieved.

[0111] In the above aspect, the second blocking layer may have a thickness of 5 nm or smaller. Thereby, a sufficient carrier transmittance can be achieved in the second blocking layer, the distribution of carriers in the mixed light-emitting layer and the second luminescent dopant layer can be

appropriate, and the luminescent dopant materials in both of the layers can emit light efficiently.

[0112] In the above aspect, the first luminescent dopant material may have a larger energy gap than the third luminescent dopant material. This configuration causes energy transfer from the mixed light-emitting layer to the second luminescent dopant layer to achieve light emission by the luminescent dopant layer.

[0113] In the above aspect, the organic electroluminescent element may further include an electron-blocking layer having hole transportability between the hole transport layer and the light-emitting unit. The electron-blocking layer can prevent entry of electrons into the hole transport layer, achieving even higher luminous efficacy.

[0114] In the above aspect, the organic electroluminescent element may further include a hole-blocking layer having electron transportability between the electron transport layer and the light-emitting unit. The hole-blocking layer can prevent entry of holes into the electron transport layer, achieving even higher luminous efficacy.

[0115] In the above aspect, the second luminescent host material may have a larger energy gap than the second luminescent dopant material and the third luminescent dopant material. Thereby, energy transfer from the second luminescent dopant material and the third luminescent dopant material to the second luminescent host material can be prevented, so that a decrease in the luminous efficacy can be prevented.

[0116] Another aspect of the present invention may be an organic electroluminescent panel including: a substrate; and the organic electroluminescent element disposed on the substrate.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- [0117] 100A, 100B, 100C, 100D, 200A, 200B: organic EL panel
- [0118] 110, 210: substrate
- [0119] 120A, 120B, 120C, 120D, 220A, 220B: organic EL element
- [0120] 121, 221: anode
- [0121] 122, 222: hole injection layer
- [0122] 123: hole transport layer
- [0123] 124: first luminescent dopant layer
- [0124] 125: first blocking layer
- [0125] 126: second luminescent dopant layer
- [0126] 127: second blocking layer
- [0127] 128: mixed light-emitting layer
- [0128] 129: electron transport layer
- [0129] 130, 230: electron injection layer
- [0130] 131, 231: cathode
- [0131] 132: electron-blocking layer
- [0132] 133: hole-blocking layer
- [0133] 140A, 140B, 140C, 140D: light-emitting unit
- [0134] 228B: blue light-emitting layer
- [0135] 228G: green light-emitting layer
- [0136] 228R: red light-emitting layer
- [0137] 228Y: yellow light-emitting layer
- [0138] 234: middle layer

1. An organic electroluminescent element comprising, in the given order:

- an anode;
- a hole transport layer;
- a light-emitting unit;
- an electron transport layer; and

a cathode,
 the light-emitting unit including a first luminescent dopant layer, a first blocking layer, a second luminescent dopant layer, and a mixed light-emitting layer in the given order,
 the mixed light-emitting layer containing a first luminescent host material and a first luminescent dopant material,
 the first luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a second luminescent dopant material,
 the second luminescent dopant layer substantially consisting of a third luminescent dopant material,
 the first luminescent dopant layer and the second luminescent dopant layer each being island-shaped,
 the first blocking layer containing a second luminescent host material.

2. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,
 wherein the first luminescent dopant layer and the second luminescent dopant layer each have a thickness of 1 nm or smaller.

3. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,
 wherein the first blocking layer has a thickness of 5 nm or smaller.

4. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,
 wherein the mixed light-emitting layer is disposed between the electron transport layer and the second luminescent dopant layer, and
 the first luminescent host material is electron transportable.

5. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,
 wherein the mixed light-emitting layer is disposed between the hole transport layer and the second luminescent dopant layer, and
 the first luminescent host material is hole transportable.

6. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,
 wherein the light-emitting unit further includes a second blocking layer between the mixed light-emitting layer and the second luminescent dopant layer, and
 the second blocking layer contains a third luminescent host material.

7. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 6,
 wherein the second blocking layer has a thickness of 5 nm or smaller.

8. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1

wherein the first luminescent dopant material has a larger energy gap than the third luminescent dopant material.

9. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1, further comprising an electron-blocking layer having hole transportability between the hole transport layer and the light-emitting unit.

10. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1, further comprising a hole-blocking layer having electron transportability between the electron transport layer and the light-emitting unit.

11. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,

wherein the second luminescent host material has a larger energy gap than the second luminescent dopant material and the third luminescent dopant material.

12. An organic electroluminescent panel comprising:

a substrate; and

the organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1 disposed on the substrate.

13. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,

wherein the first luminescent dopant layer is formed in the interface between the hole transport layer and the first blocking layer, and

the hole transport layer and the first blocking layer are in direct contact with each other at some parts.

14. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,

wherein the second luminescent dopant layer is formed in the interface between the first blocking layer and the second blocking layer, and

the first blocking layer and the second blocking layer are in direct contact with each other at some parts.

15. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 1,

wherein the luminescent dopant material constituting the mixed light-emitting layer has a larger energy gap than the luminescent dopant material constituting the second luminescent dopant layer.

16. The organic electroluminescent element according to claim 15,

wherein the luminescent dopant material constituting the mixed light-emitting layer emits green light, and
 the luminescent dopant material constituting the second luminescent dopant layer emits red light.

* * * * *

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摘要(译)

本发明提供一种具有高发光效率和高生产率的有机EL元件，以及包括该有机EL元件的有机EL面板。有机电致发光元件按给定的顺序包括：阳极；空穴传输层；发光单元；电子传输层；和阴极，所述发光单元包括给定顺序的第一发光掺杂剂层，第一阻挡层，第二发光掺杂剂层和混合发光层，所述混合发光层包含第一发光主体材料和第一发光掺杂剂材料，第一发光掺杂剂层基本上由第二发光掺杂剂材料组成，第二发光掺杂剂层基本上由第三发光掺杂剂材料组成，第一阻挡层包含第二发光主体材料。

