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LEE et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2014/0167015 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 19, 2014**(54) **ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY
DEVICE****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**, Seoul (KR)(72) Inventors: **Se-Hee LEE**, Paju-si (KR); **Kwan-Soo
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(57)

ABSTRACT

An organic light emitting display device includes a first electrode formed on a substrate and being a reflective electrode, a second electrode facing the first electrode and being a semi-transparent electrode, and red, green and blue emission layers formed between the first and second electrodes, wherein a maximum electroluminescent peak of the red emission layer and a maximum photoluminescence peak of a host included in the red emission layer satisfy Equation 1 below:

$$RED_{EL\lambda_{max}} - RH_{PL\lambda_{max}} \geq 120 \text{ nm}$$

<Equation 1>

wherein $RED_{EL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum electroluminescent peak of the red emission layer, and $RH_{PL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum photoluminescence peak of a red host included in the red emission layer.

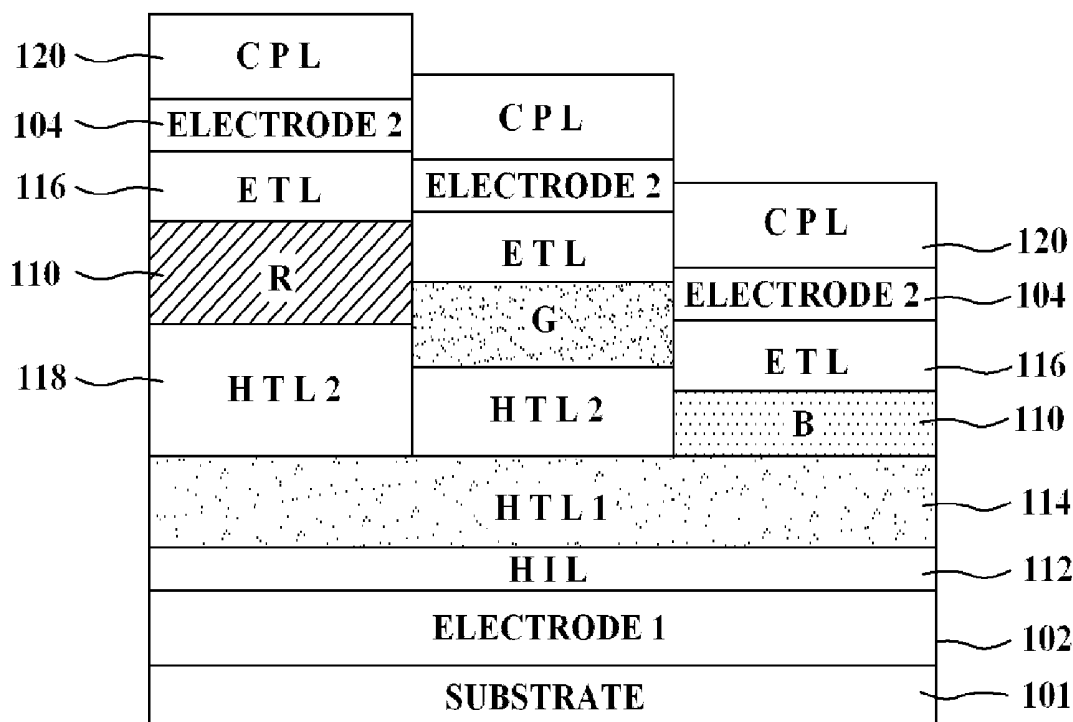


FIG.1A

Related Art

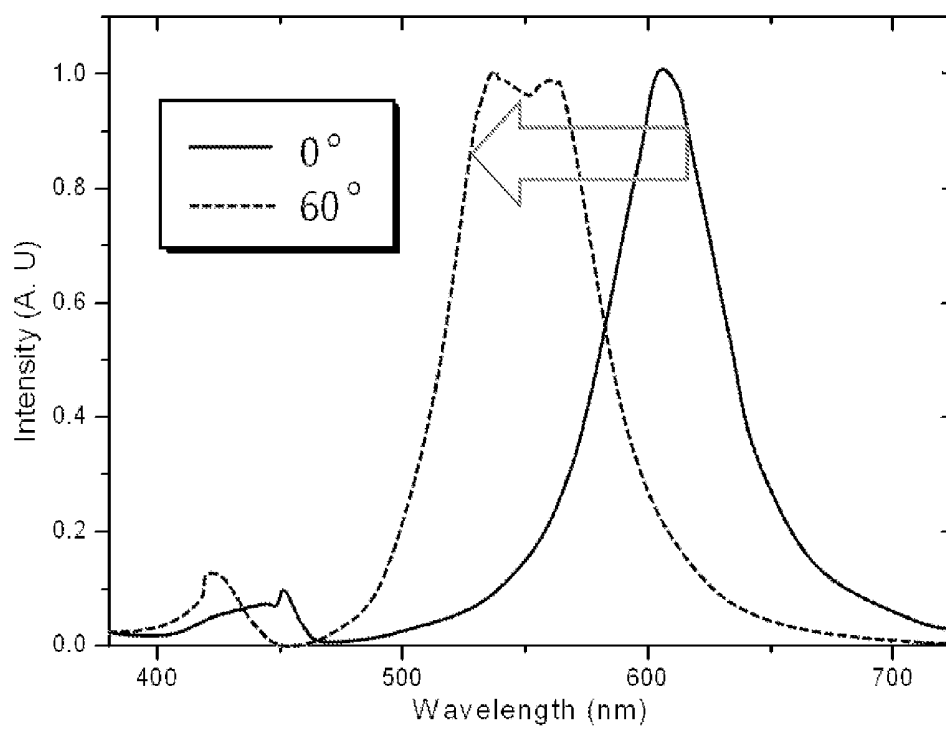


FIG.1B

Related Art

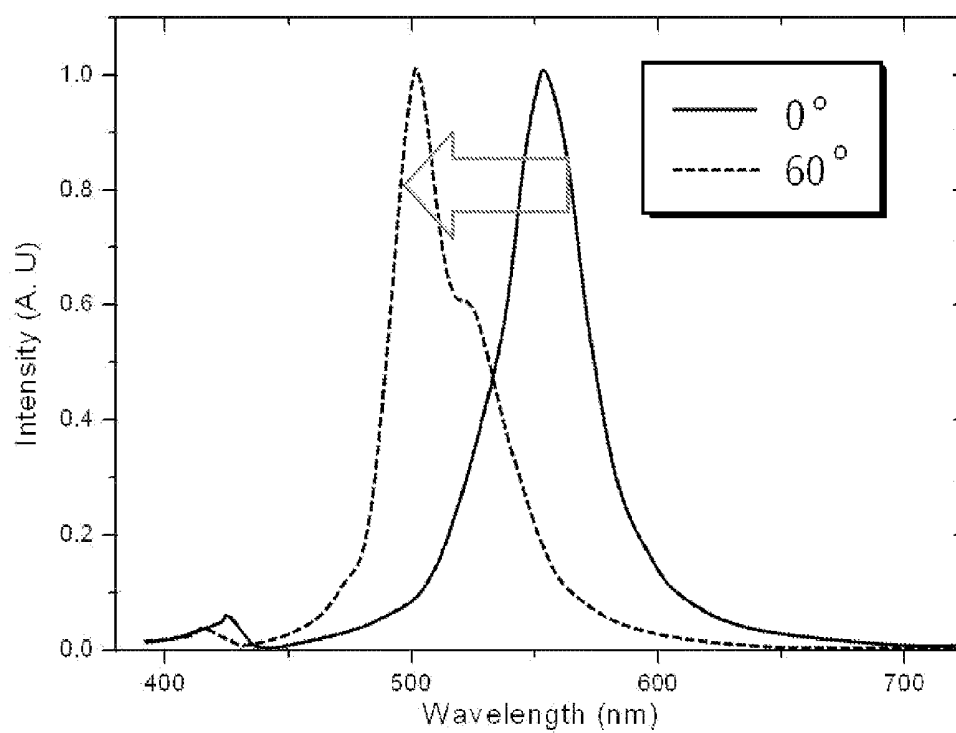


FIG.1C

Related Art

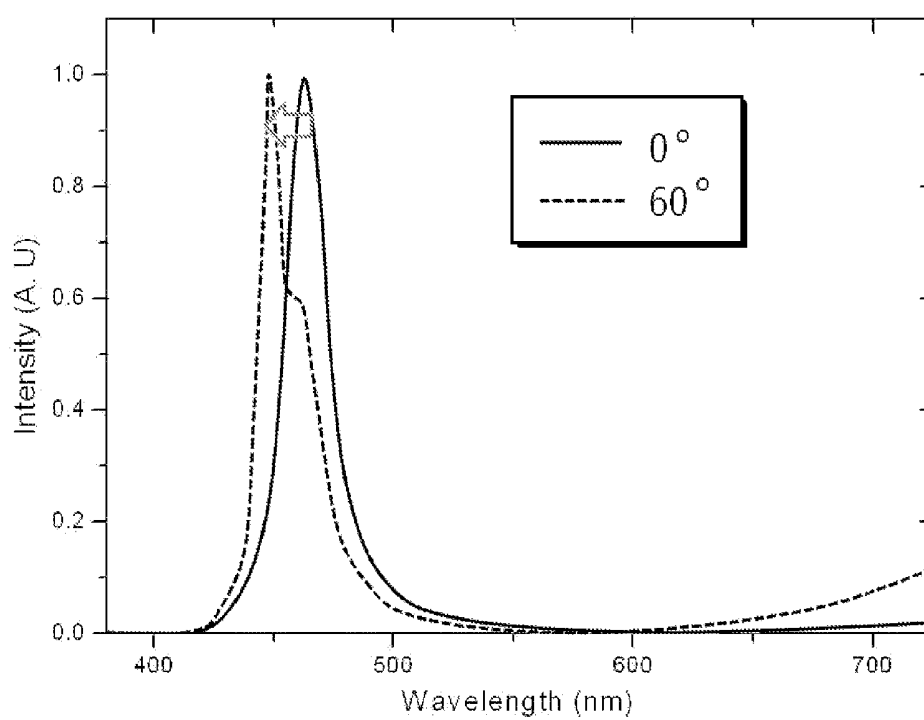


FIG.2

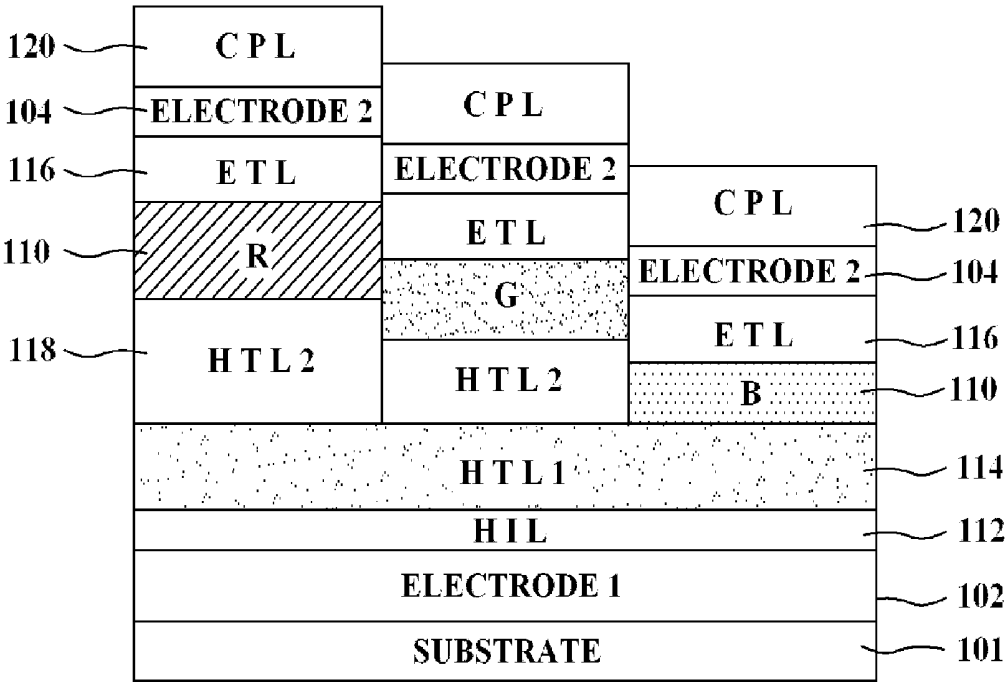


FIG.3A

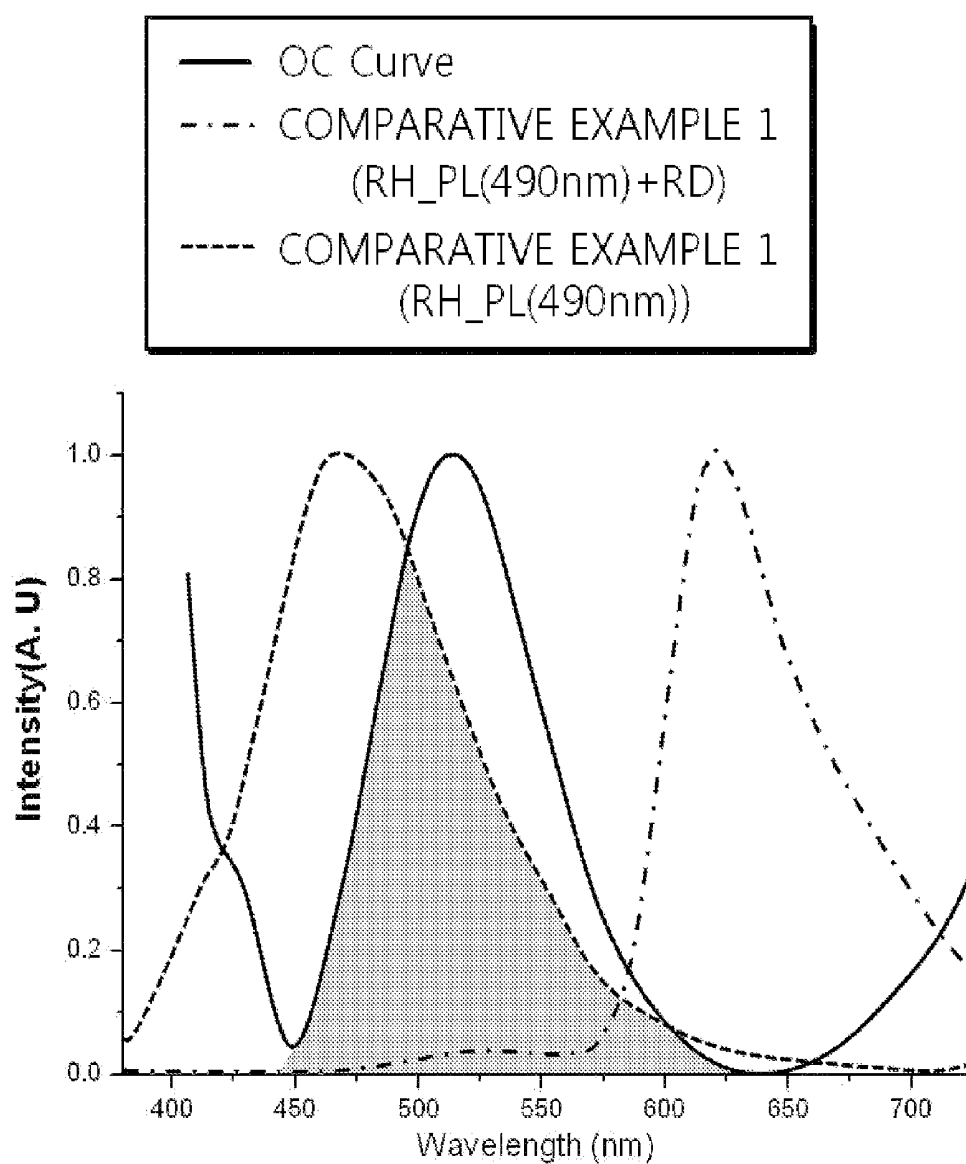


FIG.3B

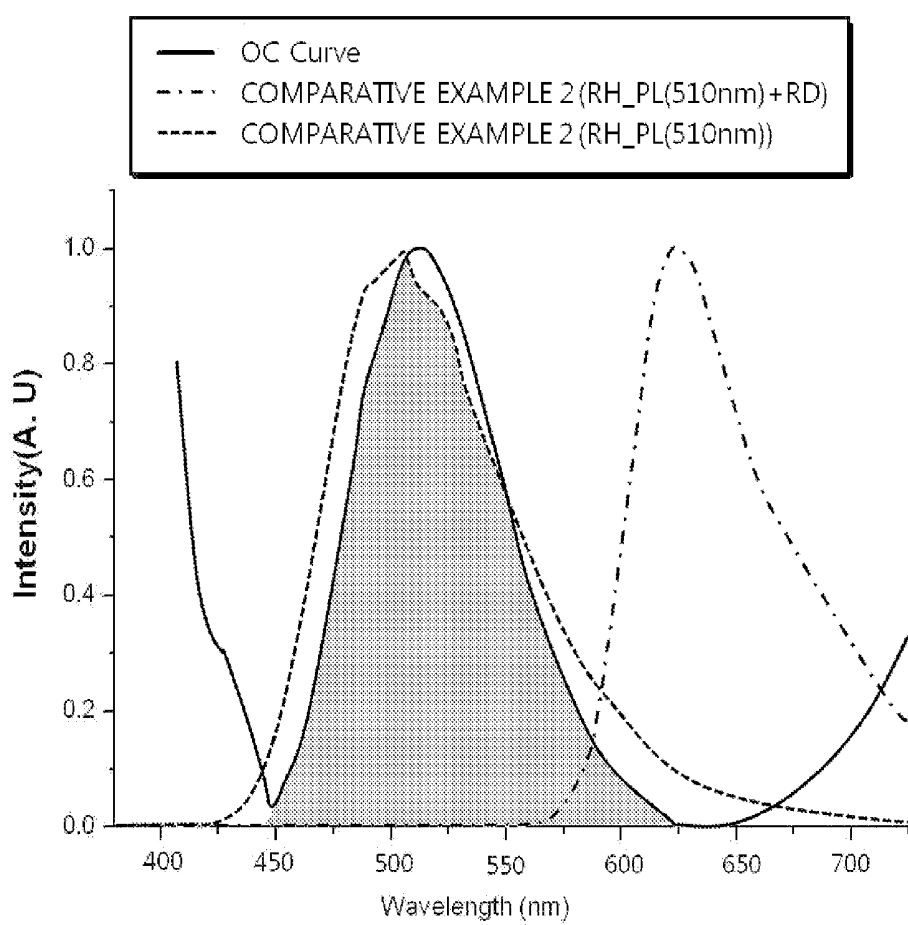


FIG.3C

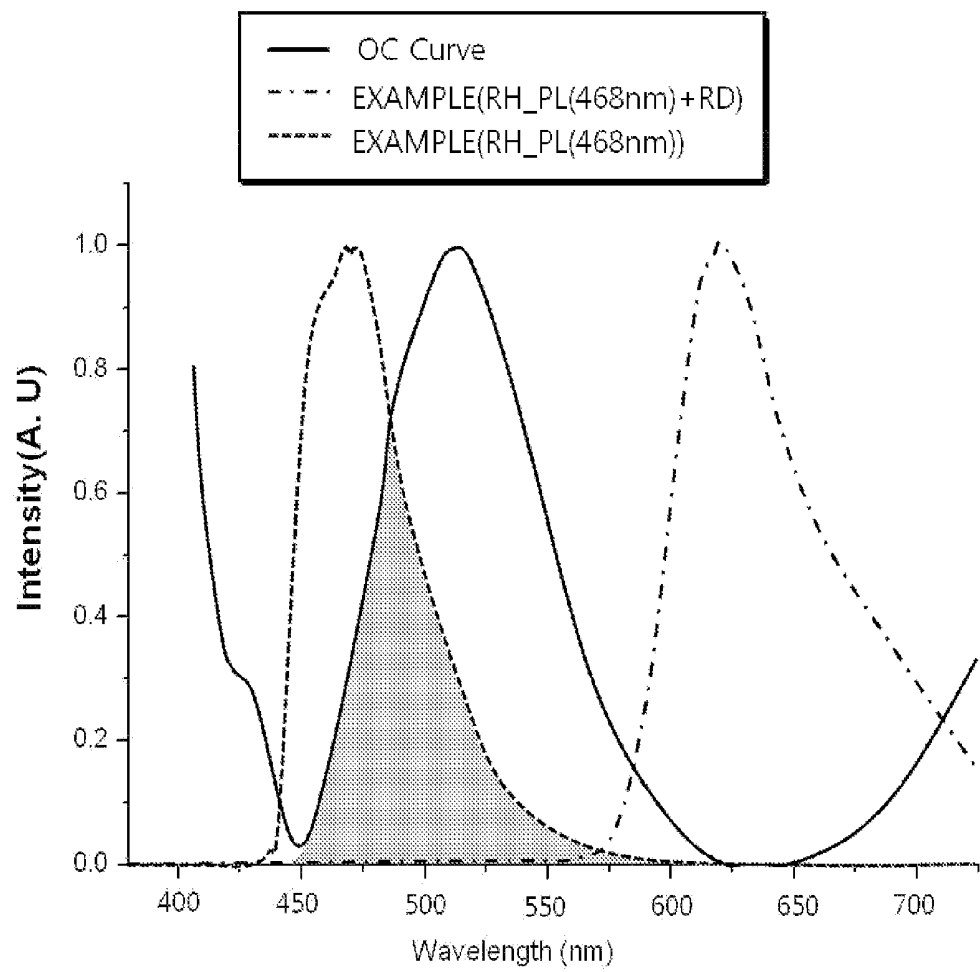


FIG.4

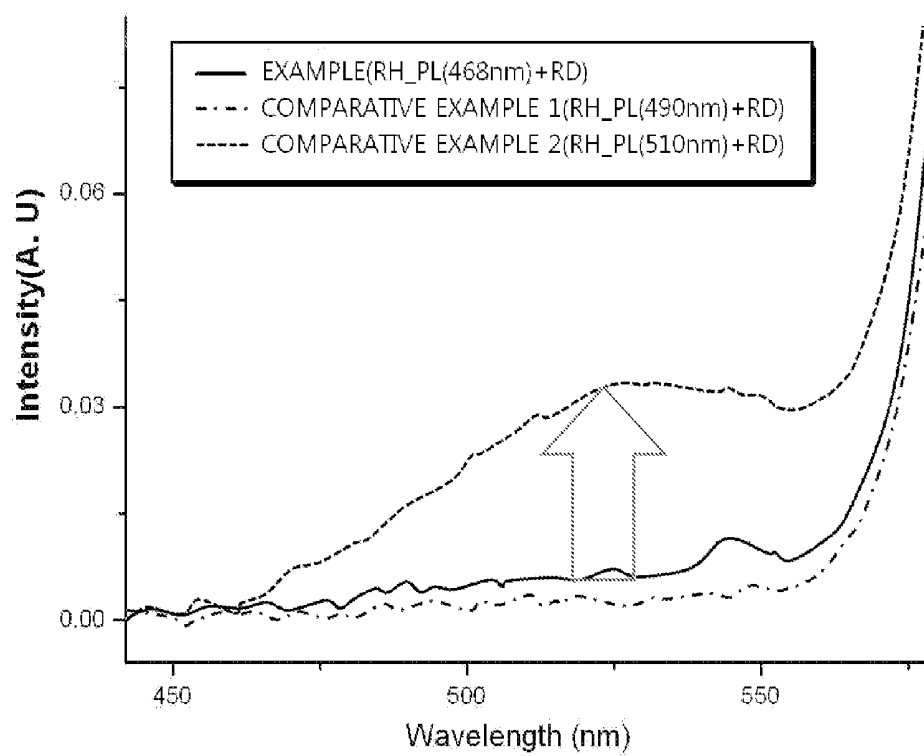


FIG.5A

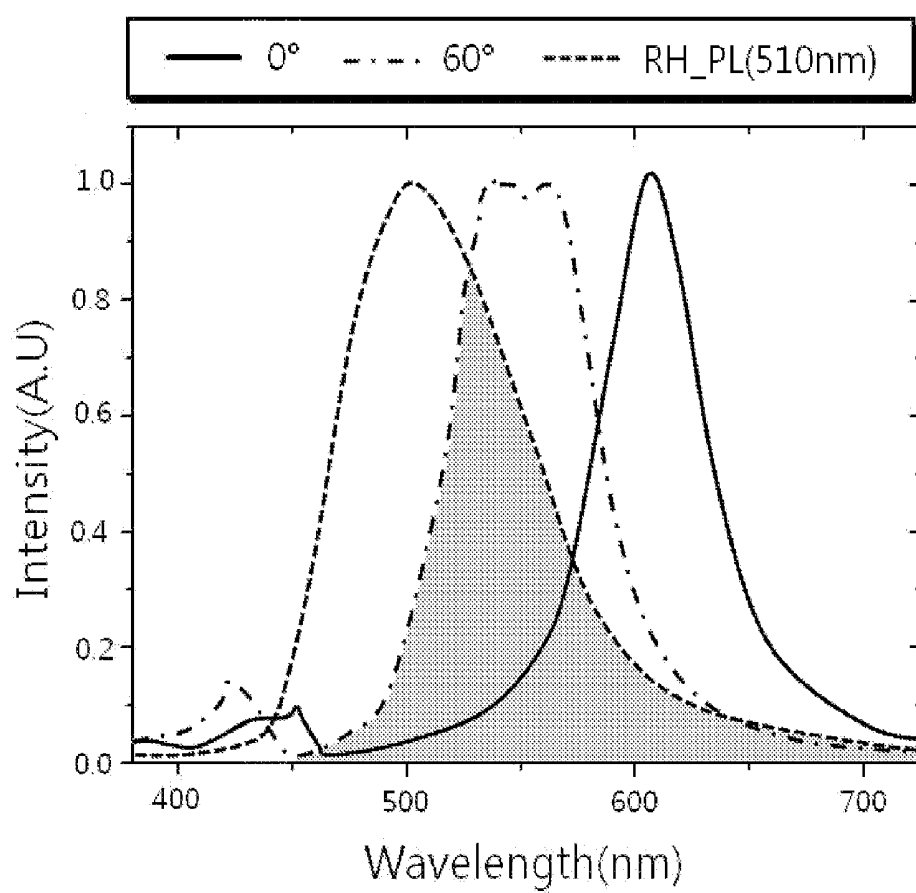
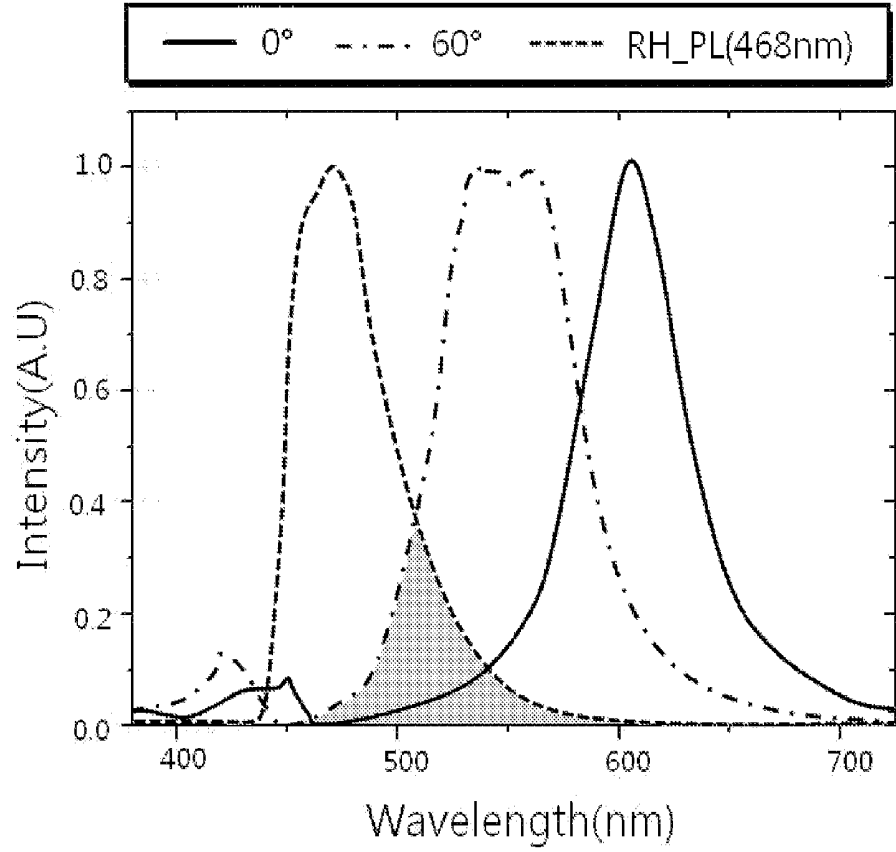


FIG.5B



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0148822, filed on Dec. 18, 2012, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display device with enhanced color purity according to viewing angle.

[0004] 2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] Organic light emitting display devices, which one form of flat panel display device, are self-emissive devices and have faster response speed, higher luminous efficacy, higher luminance, and wider viewing angle than other flat panel display devices. An organic light emitting display device includes an anode, a cathode facing the anode, and an organic emission layer (EML) disposed therebetween. Holes injected from the anode and electrons injected from the cathode are recombined in the organic EML, forming excitons, which are electron-hole pairs and the excitons return to the ground state, thus releasing energy, whereby light is emitted.

[0006] As a method of enhancing optical efficiency by effectively extracting light emitted from an organic EML, microcavity is used. In a top emission structure, microcavity is based on a principle in which light is repeatedly reflected by a reflective electrode (e.g., an anode) and a semi-transparent electrode (e.g., a cathode) spaced a set distance apart (i.e., an optical path length), and strong interference effects between these light beams occurs and thus light having a particular wavelength is amplified and light having other wavelengths excluding the particular wavelength is eliminated.

[0007] In a microcavity structure, however, an optical path at the front and an optical path at the side differ and thus a wavelength of light that causes resonance is changed. Accordingly, the optical path at the side with a greater viewing angle than that of the front is relatively long and resonance light emitted is shifted towards short wavelengths. That is, as illustrated in FIG. 1A, a maximum electroluminescent peak of a red light emitting cell is shifted towards short wavelengths by about 75 to 85 nm at a viewing angle of 60° as compared to a viewing angle of 0°, as illustrated in FIG. 1B, a maximum electroluminescent peak of a green light emitting cell is shifted towards short wavelengths by about 36 to 50 nm at a viewing angle of 60° as compared to a viewing angle of 0°, and as illustrated in FIG. 1C, a maximum electroluminescent peak of a blue light emitting cell is shifted towards short wavelengths by about 10 to 14 nm at a viewing angle of 60° as compared to a viewing angle of 0°. This is because, when a non-uniform doping region is formed in an EML, light is emitted by an undoped host. Accordingly, a color shift phenomenon according to viewing angle occurs and thus a conventional organic light emitting display device has reduced reliability in color purity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an organic light emitting display device that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0009] An object of the present invention is to provide an organic light emitting display device with enhanced color purity according to viewing angle.

[0010] Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0011] To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an organic light emitting display device includes a first electrode formed on a substrate and being a reflective electrode, a second electrode facing the first electrode and being a semi-transparent electrode, and red, green and blue emission layers formed between the first and second electrodes, wherein a maximum electroluminescent peak of each of the red, green and blue emission layers and a maximum photoluminescence peak of a host included in each emission layer satisfy Equations 1 to 3 below.

$$RED_{EL\lambda_{max}} - RH_{PL\lambda_{max}} \geq 120 \text{ nm}, \quad \text{<Equation 1>}$$

wherein $RED_{EL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum electroluminescent peak of the red emission layer, and $RH_{PL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum photoluminescence peak of a red host included in the red emission layer.

$$Green_{EL\lambda_{max}} - GH_{PL\lambda_{max}} \geq 20 \text{ nm} \quad \text{<Equation 2>}$$

wherein $Green_{EL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum electroluminescent peak of the green emission layer, and $GH_{PL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum photoluminescence peak of a green host included in the green emission layer.

$$BLUE_{EL\lambda_{max}} - BH_{PL\lambda_{max}} \geq 20 \text{ nm}, \quad \text{<Equation 3>}$$

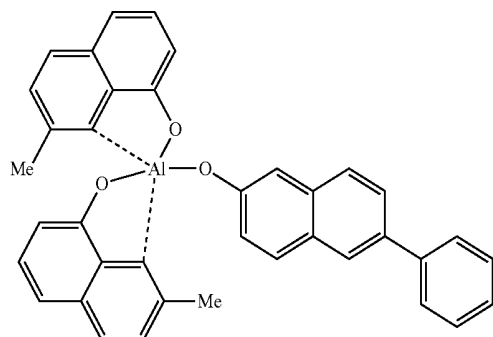
wherein $BLUE_{EL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum electroluminescent peak of the blue emission layer, and $BH_{PL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum photoluminescence peak of a blue host included in the blue emission layer.

[0012] The second electrode may have a transmittance of 30 to 60% at a wavelength of 430 nm, a transmittance of 20 to 50% at a wavelength of 550 nm, and a transmittance of 15 to 40% at a wavelength of 650 nm, and the second electrode may have a sheet resistance of $1\Omega/\square$ to $15\Omega/\square$ and a work function of 3.7 to 4.7 eV.

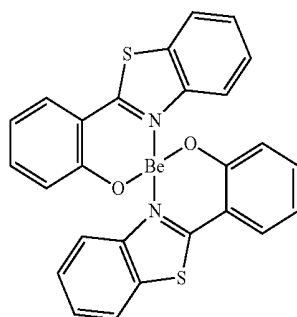
[0013] The maximum photoluminescence peak of a red host may be between 450 and 485 nm, the maximum photoluminescence peak of a green host may be between 450 and 530 nm, and the maximum photoluminescence peak of a blue host may be between 400 and 435 nm.

[0014] The red host may be formed of $BAlq_3$ series such as a compound represented by Formula 1 below, a material represented by Formula 2 below, or Be complexes such as $BeBq_2$ represented by Formula 3 below.

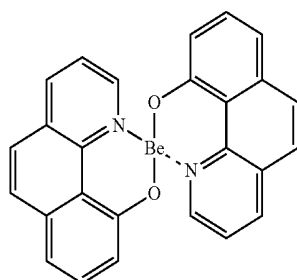
<Formula 1>



<Formula 2>

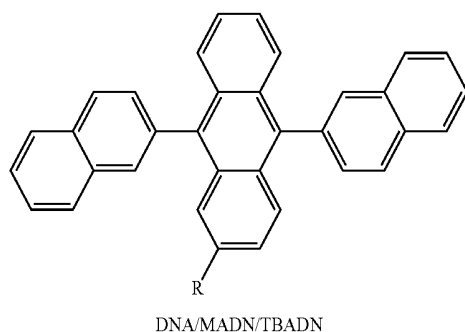


<Formula 3>



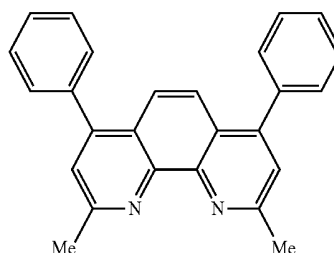
[0015] The green host may be formed of a material represented by Formula 4 below, BCP series such as a compound represented by Formula 5 below, CBP series such as a compound represented by Formula 6 below, CDBP series, or a material represented by Formula 7 below.

<Formula 4>

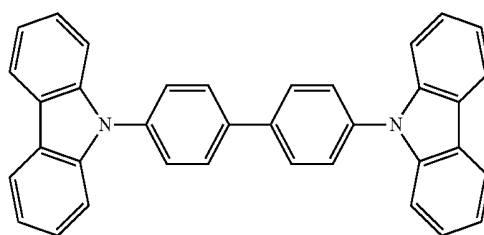


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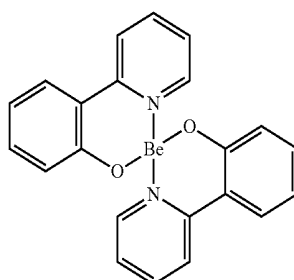
<Formula 5>



<Formula 6>

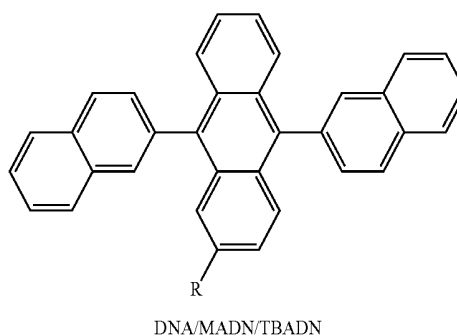


<Formula 7>



[0016] The blue host may be formed of a material represented by Formula 8 below or an anthracene derivative.

<Formula 8>



[0017] The organic light emitting display device may further include a front sealing layer formed on the second electrode, the front sealing layer including organic layers and inorganic layers alternately formed several times.

[0018] The second electrode may have a single layer structure or a multilayer structure and has a total thickness of 100 to 400 Å, and each of the layers of the second electrode may be formed of a metal, an inorganic material, a mixture of metals, a mixture of a metal and an inorganic material, or a mixture thereof. When each layer is formed of the mixture of a metal and an inorganic material, a mix ratio of the metal to the inorganic material may be between 10:1 and 1:10. When

each layer is formed of the mixture of metals, a mix ratio of the metals may be between 10:1 and 1:10.

[0019] The metal may be Ag, Mg, Yb, Li, or Ca, and the inorganic material may be LiO_2 , CaO, LiF, or MgF_2 .

[0020] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0022] FIG. 1A is a graph showing luminescence spectrums according to viewing angle of a red light emitting cell of a conventional organic light emitting display device;

[0023] FIG. 1B is a graph showing luminescence spectrums according to viewing angle of a green light emitting cell of a conventional organic light emitting display device;

[0024] FIG. 1C is a graph showing luminescence spectrums according to viewing angle of a blue light emitting cell of a conventional organic light emitting display device;

[0025] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of an organic light emitting display device according to the present invention;

[0026] FIGS. 3A to 3C are graphs showing luminescence spectrums according to a maximum photoluminescence peak of a red host of a red emission layer of each of the organic light emitting display devices according to comparative examples and example when a second electrode of each thereof is formed as a transparent electrode and has a thickness of 500 Å;

[0027] FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of a region of a wavelength of 450 to 575 nm in luminescence spectrums of each of the organic light emitting display devices of comparative examples and example illustrated in FIGS. 3A to 3C; and

[0028] FIGS. 5A and 5B are images and graphs showing luminescence spectrums according to viewing angle of organic light emitting display devices according to Comparative Example and Example when a second electrode of each organic light emitting display device is a semi-transparent electrode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0029] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0030] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings and the following examples.

[0031] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of an organic light emitting display device according to the present invention.

[0032] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the organic light emitting display device includes red, green and blue light emitting cells formed on a substrate 101.

[0033] Each of the red, green and blue light emitting cells includes a first electrode 102, a hole injection layer (HIL) 112, a first hole transport layer (HTL) 114, an emission layer

(EML) 110, an electron transport layer (ETL) 116, a second electrode 104, and a front sealing layer 120 that are sequentially formed on the substrate 101. In addition, each of the red and green light emitting cells further includes a second HTL 118 formed between the first HTL 114 and the EML 110.

[0034] Any one of the first and second electrodes 102 and 104 is formed as a semi-transparent electrode and the other thereof is formed as a reflective electrode. When the first electrode 102 is a semi-transparent electrode and the second electrode 104 is a reflective electrode, the organic light emitting display device is of a bottom emission type emitting light downward. When the second electrode 104 is a semi-transparent electrode and the first electrode 102 is a reflective electrode, the organic light emitting display device is of a top emission type emitting light upward. In the present invention, a case in which the first electrode 102 as an anode is formed as a reflective electrode and the second electrode 104 as a cathode is a semi-transparent electrode will be described by way of example.

[0035] The first electrode 102 has a multilayer structure including a metal layer formed of aluminum (Al) or an Al alloy (e.g., AlNd) and a transparent layer formed of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), or the like and serves as a reflective electrode.

[0036] The second electrode 104 is formed of a single layer or multiple layers, and each layer constituting the second electrode 104 is formed of a metal, an inorganic material, a mixture of metals, a mixture of a metal and an inorganic material, or a mixture thereof. In this regard, when each layer is formed of a metal and an inorganic material, a mix ratio of metal to inorganic material is between 10:1 and 1:10. When each layer is formed of a mixture of metals, a mix ratio of the metals is between 10:1 and 1:10. The metal constituting the second electrode 104 may be Ag, Mg, Yb, Li, or Ca and the inorganic material thereof may be Li_2O , CaO, LiF, or MgF_2 , which assist movement of electrons and thus enable many electrons to be supplied to the EML 110.

[0037] The second electrode 104 has a thickness of 100 to 400 Å and a sheet resistance of 15Ω or less, and the second electrode 104 has a work function of 3.7 to 4.7 eV that is lower than that of the first electrode 102.

[0038] In addition, the second electrode 104 has a light transmittance of 30 to 60% at a wavelength of 430 nm, 20 to 50% at a wavelength of 550 nm, and 15 to 40% at a wavelength of 650 nm and thus serves as a semi-transparent electrode.

[0039] The HIL 112 supplies holes from the first electrode 102 to the first and second HTLs 114 and 118. The first and second HTLs 114 and 118 supply holes from the HIL 112 to the EML 110 of each light emitting cell. The second HTL 118 is not formed in the blue light emitting cell, and the thickness of the second HTL 118 is greater in the red light emitting cell than in the green light emitting cell. An efficiency of each light emitting cell in a vertical direction may be optimized through constructive interference of light emitted by adjusting the thickness of the second HTL 118 of each light emitting cell. The ETL 116 supplies electrons from the second electrode 104 to the EML 110 of each light emitting cell.

[0040] In each of the red (R), green (G) and blue (B) EMLs 110, the holes supplied via the first and second HTLs 114 and 118 and the electrons supplied via the ETL 116 are recombined, thereby generating light. In this regard, the R EML 110 has the greatest thickness, the B EML 110 has the smallest thickness, and the G EML 110 has a thickness within the

range of the thicknesses of the R and B EMLs **110**. The efficiency of each light emitting cell in a vertical direction may be optimized through constructive interference of light emitted by adjusting the thickness of the EML **110** of each light emitting cell.

[0041] The front sealing layer **120** prevents permeation of external moisture or oxygen and thus enhances reliability. For this operation, the front sealing layer **120** has a structure in which organic layers and inorganic layers are alternately formed several times. The inorganic layers are formed of at least one of aluminum oxide (Al_xO_x), silicon oxide (SiO_x), SiN_x , SiON, and LiF so as to primarily prevent permeation of external moisture or oxygen. The organic layers secondarily prevent permeation of external moisture or oxygen. In addition, the organic layers alleviate stress between the layers according to bending of the organic light emitting display device and enhance planarization performance. The organic layers are formed of an acryl-based resin, an epoxy-based resin, or a polymer material such as polyimide or polyethylene.

[0042] In the present invention, the R, G and B EMLs **110** are formed so as to satisfy conditions as shown in Equations 1 to 3 below.

$$\text{RED}_{\text{EL}\lambda_{\text{max}}} - \text{RH}_{\text{PL}\lambda_{\text{max}}} \geq 120 \text{ nm} \quad [\text{Equation 1}]$$

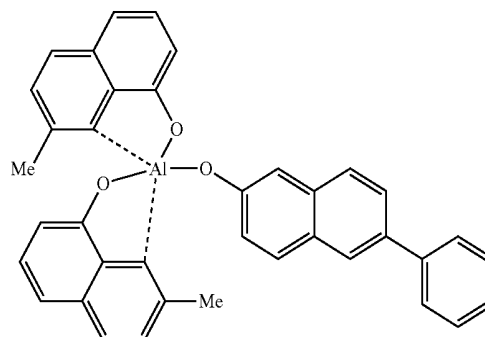
$$\text{Green}_{\text{EL}\lambda_{\text{max}}} - \text{GH}_{\text{PL}\lambda_{\text{max}}} \geq 20 \text{ nm} \quad [\text{Equation 2}]$$

$$\text{BLUE}_{\text{EL}\lambda_{\text{max}}} - \text{BH}_{\text{PL}\lambda_{\text{max}}} \geq 20 \text{ nm} \quad [\text{Equation 3}]$$

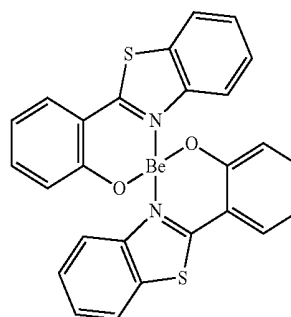
[0043] As shown in Equation 1, a difference between a maximum electroluminescent peak ($\text{REDEL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of the R EML **110** and a maximum photoluminescence peak ($\text{RHPL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of a red host included in the R EML **110** is 120 nm or greater. As shown in Equation 2, a difference between a maximum electroluminescent peak ($\text{GREENEL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of the G EML **110** and a maximum photoluminescence peak ($\text{GHPL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of a green host included in the G EML **110** is 20 nm or greater. As shown in Equation 3, a difference between a maximum electroluminescent peak ($\text{BLUEEL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of the B EML **110** and a maximum photoluminescence peak ($\text{BHPL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of a blue host included in the B EML **110** is 20 nm or greater. A case in which each of the R, G and B EMLs **110** includes a single host has been described by way of example using Equations 1 to 3. In another embodiment, each of the R, G and B EMLs **110** includes at least two hosts and, in this case, one of the at least two hosts is formed so as to satisfy the conditions of Equations 1 to 3. In addition, in Equations 1 to 3, the electroluminescent peaks refer to maximum values of light emitted when a voltage is applied to the manufactured organic electroluminescent device, and the photoluminescence peaks refer to maximum values of light that represent a characteristic color of each EML.

[0044] In Equation 1, the red host has a maximum photoluminescence peak ($\text{RHPL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of 450 to 485 nm and is formed of BAIq_3 series such as a compound represented by Formula 1 below, a material represented by Formula 2 below, or Be complexes such as BeBq_2 represented by Formula 3 below.

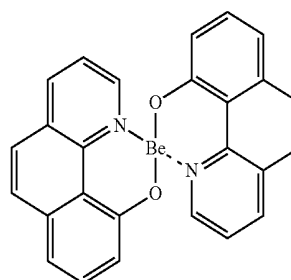
<Formula 1>



<Formula 2>

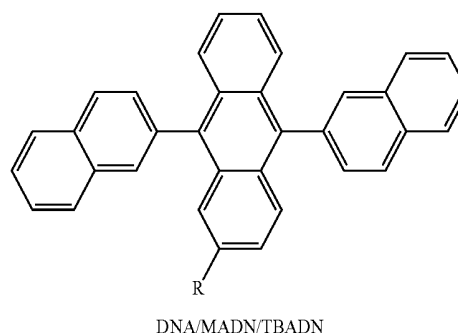


<Formula 3>

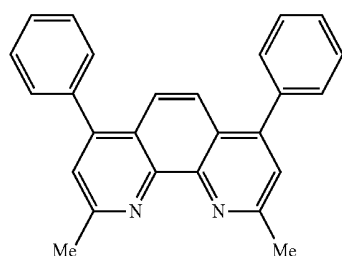


[0045] In Equation 2, the green host of the G EML **110** has a maximum photoluminescence peak ($\text{RHPL}\lambda_{\text{max}}$) of 450 to 530 nm and is formed of a material represented by Formula 4 below, BCP series such as a compound represented by Formula 5 below, CBP series such as a compound represented by Formula 6 below, CDBP series, or a material represented by Formula 7 below.

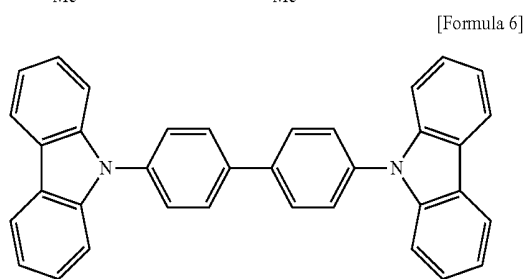
[Formula 4]



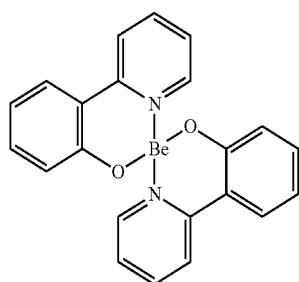
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[Formula 5]

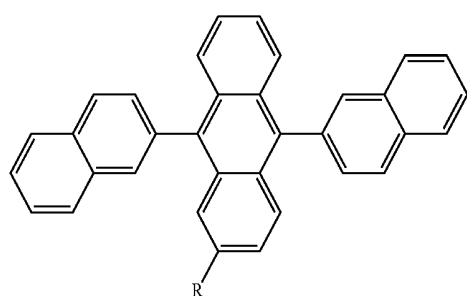


[Formula 6]



[Formula 7]

[0046] In Equation 3, the blue host of the B EML 110 has a maximum photoluminescence peak (RHPL λ_{max}) of about 400 to 435 nm and is formed of a material represented by Formula 8 below or an anthracene derivative.



[Formula 8]

DNA/MADN/TBADN

[0047] FIGS. 3A to 3C are graphs showing luminescence spectrums according to a maximum photoluminescence peak of a red host of a red EML of each of the organic light emitting display devices according to comparative examples and example when a second electrode of each thereof is formed as a transparent electrode and has a thickness of 500 Å. In this regard, formation of the second electrode to a thickness of 500 Å is because an out-coupling curve is present around 525 nm, which is the same wavelength as that at a viewing angle of 60

degrees when the second electrode is a semi-transparent electrode and thus the host of the corresponding color emits light around 525 nm.

[0048] In Comparative Example 1 illustrated in FIG. 3A, a red host included in a red EML is formed of a carbazole derivative having a maximum photoluminescence peak of 490 nm and, in Comparative Example 2 illustrated in FIG. 3B, a red host included in a red EML is formed of a carbazole derivative having a maximum photoluminescence peak of 510 nm. In this case, an overlapping area between the photoluminescence peak of the red host and a maximum luminescence peak (OC curve) of a red light emitting cell is wide. As the overlapping area increases, amplification between the two peaks increases and thus luminescent strength increases, leading to the greatest change in color according to viewing angle.

[0049] By contrast, in example illustrated in FIG. 3C, when a red host is formed of a Be complex derivative having a maximum photoluminescence peak of 468 nm, an overlapping area between the photoluminescence peak of the red host and a maximum luminescence peak (OC curve) of a red light emitting cell is small. As the overlapping area decreases, amplification between the two peaks decreases, which leads to the smallest change in color according to viewing angle.

[0050] In addition, in Comparative Example 1 in which the red EML includes the red host formed of a carbazole derivative having a maximum photoluminescence peak of 510 nm and a red dopant, a shoulder peak as illustrated in FIG. 4 is present at a wavelength of 500 to 550 nm and thus color purity is reduced. By contrast, in example in which an EML includes a red host formed of Be complex series having a maximum photoluminescence peak of 468 nm and a red dopant, a shoulder peak is not present at a wavelength of 500 to 550 nm and thus color purity reliability is enhanced.

[0051] FIGS. 5A and 5B are images and graphs showing luminescence spectrums according to viewing angles of organic light emitting display devices according to Comparative Example and Example when a second electrode of each organic light emitting display device is a semi-transparent electrode.

[0052] In Comparative Example illustrated in FIG. 5A, when a red host included in a red EML is formed of a carbazole derivative having a maximum photoluminescence peak of 510 nm, a maximum electroluminescent peak (REDEL λ_{max}) of a red EML is 620 nm and thus a difference between the maximum electroluminescent peak (REDEL λ_{max}) of a red EML and a maximum photoluminescence peak (RHPL λ_{max}) of the red host included in the red EML is 110 nm. In this case, an overlapping area between the electroluminescent peak of the red EML and the photoluminescence peak of the red host at a viewing angle of 0 degrees is relatively wide, and an overlapping area between the electroluminescent peak of the red EML and the photoluminescence peak of the red host at a viewing angle of 60 degrees is relatively wide. As the overlapping area between the electroluminescent peak of the red EML and the photoluminescence peak of the red host increases, amplification of the electroluminescent peak of the red EML and the photoluminescence peak of the red host increases and thus changes in color occur. Accordingly, there is a difference between colors at viewing angles of 0° and 60°.

[0053] By contrast, in Example illustrated in FIG. 5B, when a red host included in a red EML is formed of Be complex series having a maximum photoluminescence peak of 468 nm, a maximum electroluminescent peak (REDEL λ_{max}) of

the red EML **110** is 620 nm and thus a difference between the maximum electroluminescent peak (REDEL λ_{max}) of the red EML **110** and a maximum photoluminescence peak (RHPL λ_{max}) of the red host included in the red EML **110** is 152 nm, which is greater than 120 nm. In this case, an overlapping area between the electroluminescent peak of the red EML **110** and the photoluminescence peak of the red host at a viewing angle of 0° is smaller than that in Comparative Example, and an overlapping area between the electroluminescent peak of the red EML **110** and the photoluminescence peak of the red host at a viewing angle of 60° is smaller than that in Comparative Example. As the overlapping area between the electroluminescent peak of the red EML **110** and the photoluminescence peak of the red host decreases, amplification of the electroluminescent peak of the red EML **110** and the photoluminescence peak of the red host is relatively small and thus changes in color hardly occur. Accordingly, a difference between colors at viewing angles of 0° and 60° is small and thus color purity according to viewing angle is kept maintained and color purity reliability is enhanced.

[0054] As is apparent from the foregoing description, in an organic light emitting display device according to the present invention, a difference between a maximum electroluminescent peak (REDEL λ_{max}) of a red EML and a maximum photoluminescence peak (RHPL λ_{max}) of a red host included in the red EML is 120 nm or greater, a difference between a maximum electroluminescent peak (GREENEL λ_{max}) of a green EML and a maximum photoluminescence peak (GHPL λ_{max}) of a green host included in the green EML is 20 nm or greater, and a difference between a maximum electroluminescent peak (BLUEEL λ_{max}) of a blue EML and a maximum photoluminescence peak (BHPL λ_{max}) of a blue host included in the blue EML is 20 nm or greater. Accordingly, the organic light emitting display device may undergo no reduction in color purity according to viewing angle and suppress host emission, whereby color reliability according to viewing angle may be enhanced.

[0055] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting display device comprising: a first electrode formed on a substrate and being a reflective electrode; a second electrode facing the first electrode and being a semi-transparent electrode; and red, green and blue emission layers formed between the first and second electrodes, wherein a maximum electroluminescent peak of each of the red, green and blue emission layers and a maximum photoluminescence peak of a host included in each emission layer satisfy Equations 1 to 3 below:

$$RED_{EL\lambda_{max}} - RH_{PL\lambda_{max}} \geq 120 \text{ nm} \quad \text{<Equation 1>}$$

wherein RED $_{EL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum electroluminescent peak of the red emission layer, and RH $_{PL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum photoluminescence peak of a red host included in the red emission layer,

$$Green_{EL\lambda_{max}} - GH_{PL\lambda_{max}} \geq 20 \text{ nm} \quad \text{<Equation 2>}$$

wherein GREEN $_{EL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum electroluminescent peak of the green emission layer, and GH $_{PL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum photoluminescence peak of a green host included in the green emission layer, and

$$BLUE_{EL\lambda_{max}} - BH_{PL\lambda_{max}} \geq 20 \text{ nm} \quad \text{<Equation 3>}$$

wherein BLUE $_{EL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum electroluminescent peak of the blue emission layer, and BH $_{PL\lambda_{max}}$ is a maximum photoluminescence peak of a blue host included in the blue emission layer.

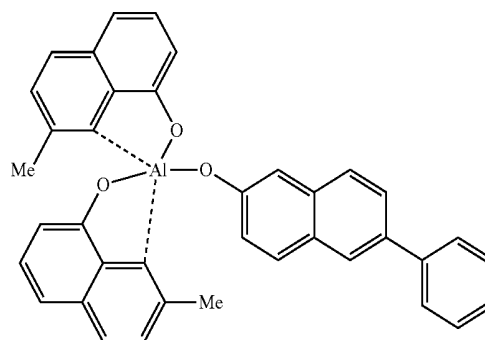
2. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein the second electrode has a transmittance of 30 to 60% at a wavelength of 430 nm, a transmittance of 20 to 50% at a wavelength of 550 nm, and a transmittance of 15 to 40% at a wavelength of 650 nm, and

the second electrode has a sheet resistance of 1 $\Omega/\square$ to 15 $\Omega/\square$ and a work function of 3.7 to 4.7 eV.

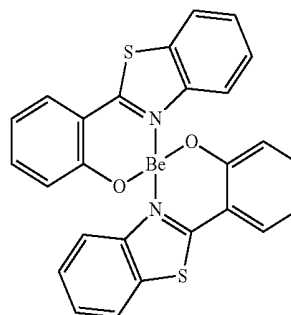
3. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein the maximum photoluminescence peak of a red host is between 450 and 485 nm, the maximum photoluminescence peak of a green host is between 450 and 530 nm, and the maximum photoluminescence peak of a blue host is between 400 and 435 nm.

4. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 3, wherein the red host is formed of BAQ₃ series such as a compound represented by Formula 1 below, a material represented by Formula 2 below, or Be complexes such as BeBq₂ represented by Formula 3 below:

<Formula 1>

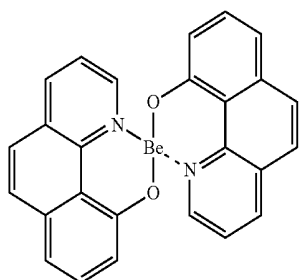


<Formula 2>



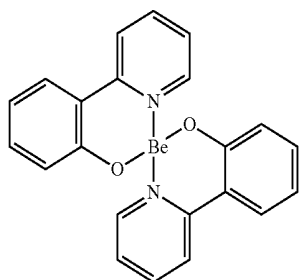
-continued

<Formula 3>



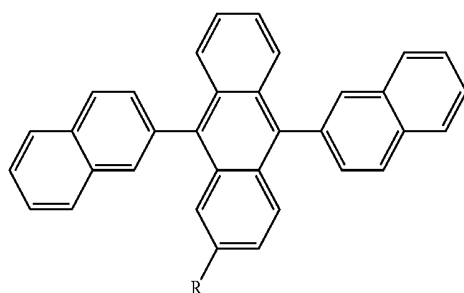
-continued

<Formula 7>



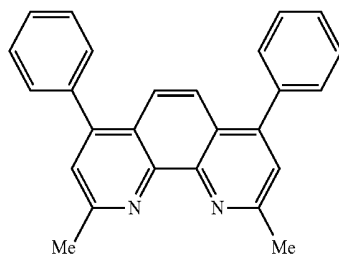
5. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 3, wherein the green host is formed of a material represented by Formula 4 below, BCP series such as a compound represented by Formula 5 below, CBP series such as a compound represented by Formula 6 below, CDBP series, or a material represented by Formula 7 below:

<Formula 4>

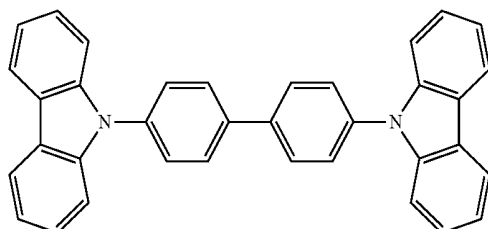


DNA/MADN/TBADN

<Formula 5>

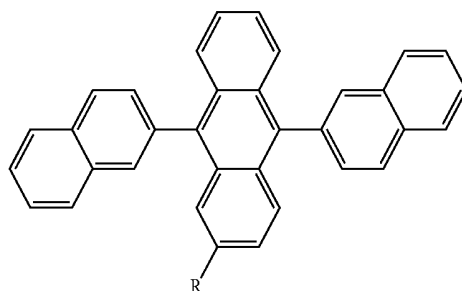


<Formula 6>



6. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 3, wherein the blue host is formed of a material represented by Formula 8 below or an anthracene derivative:

<Formula 8>



DNA/MADN/TBADN

7. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, further comprising a front sealing layer formed on the second electrode, the front sealing layer comprising organic layers and inorganic layers alternately formed several times.

8. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein the second electrode has a single layer structure or a multilayer structure and has a total thickness of 100 to 400 Å,

each of the layers of the second electrode being formed of a metal, an inorganic material, a mixture of metals, a mixture of a metal and an inorganic material, or a mixture thereof,

when each layer is formed of the mixture of a metal and an inorganic material, a mix ratio of the metal to the inorganic material being between 10:1 and 1:10, and when each layer is formed of the mixture of metals, a mix ratio of the metals being between 10:1 and 1:10.

9. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 8, wherein the metal is Ag, Mg, Yb, Li, or Ca, and the inorganic material is LiO₂, CaO, LiF, or MgF₂.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置		
公开(公告)号	US20140167015A1	公开(公告)日	2014-06-19
申请号	US14/109084	申请日	2013-12-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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IPC分类号	H01L51/50		
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优先权	1020120148822 2012-12-18 KR		
其他公开文献	US9559323		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

有机发光显示装置包括形成在基板上并且是反射电极的第一电极，面向第一电极并且是半透明电极的第二电极，以及形成在第一和第二电极之间的红色，绿色和蓝色发射层，其中，红色发光层中包含的再激发层的最大电致发光峰和主体的最大光致发光峰满足下面的等式1：
 $REDEL\lambda_{max}-RHPL\lambda_{max}\geq 120nm$ 其中 $REDEL\lambda_{max}$ 是红色发光层的最大电致发光峰， $RHPL\lambda_{max}$ 是红色发光层中包含的红色主体的最大光致发光峰。

