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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Discussed is an OLED apparatus which facilitates to improve the lifetime and progressive driving voltage properties, wherein the OLED apparatus includes an anode, a cathode, and a plurality of stacks. Among the plurality of stacks, the first stack closest the anode includes a first emission layer including a blue emission layer, and a hole transporting layer having a first material, and a second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material.

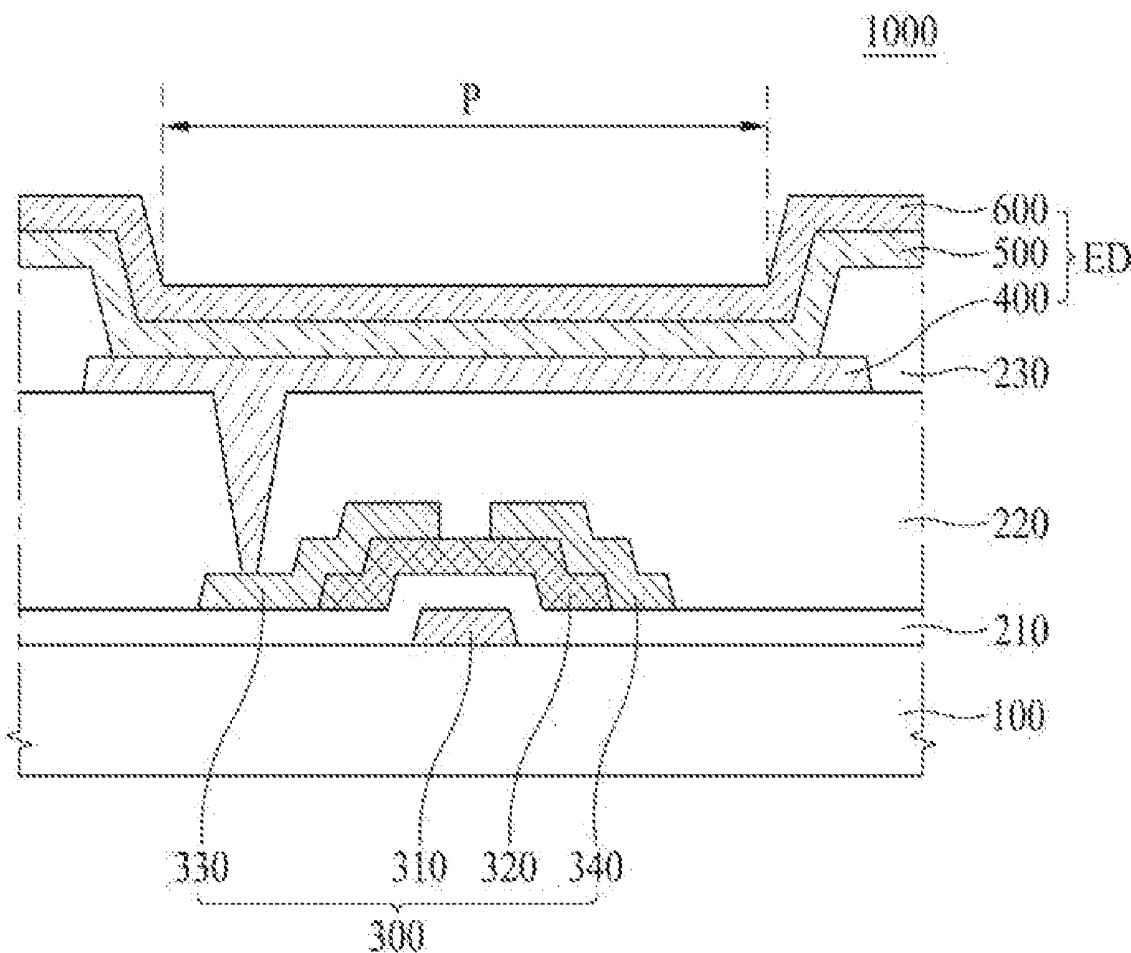


FIG. 1

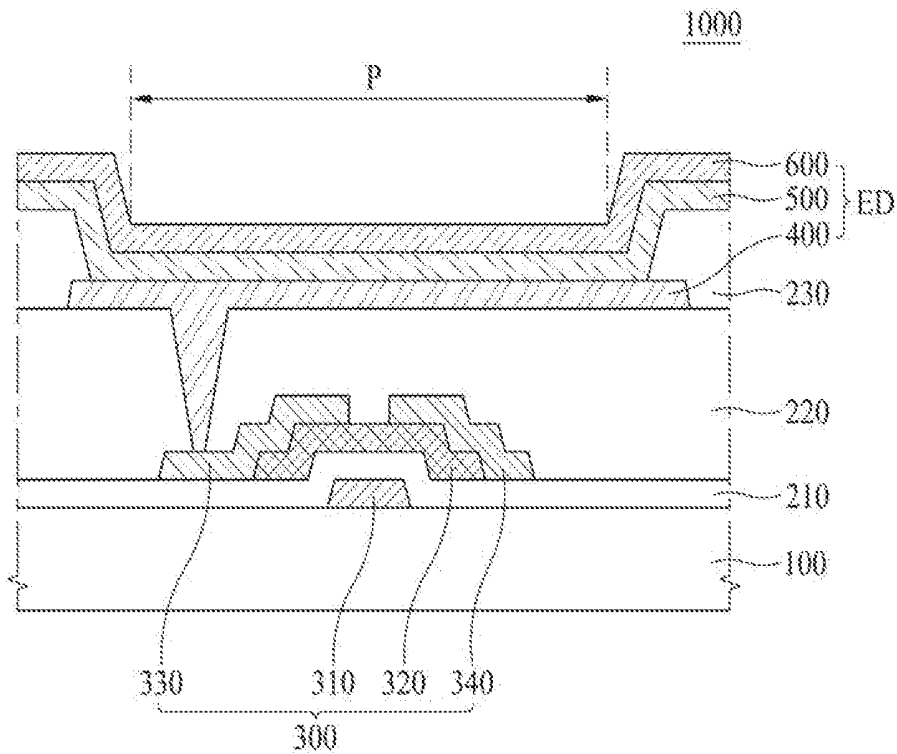


FIG. 2

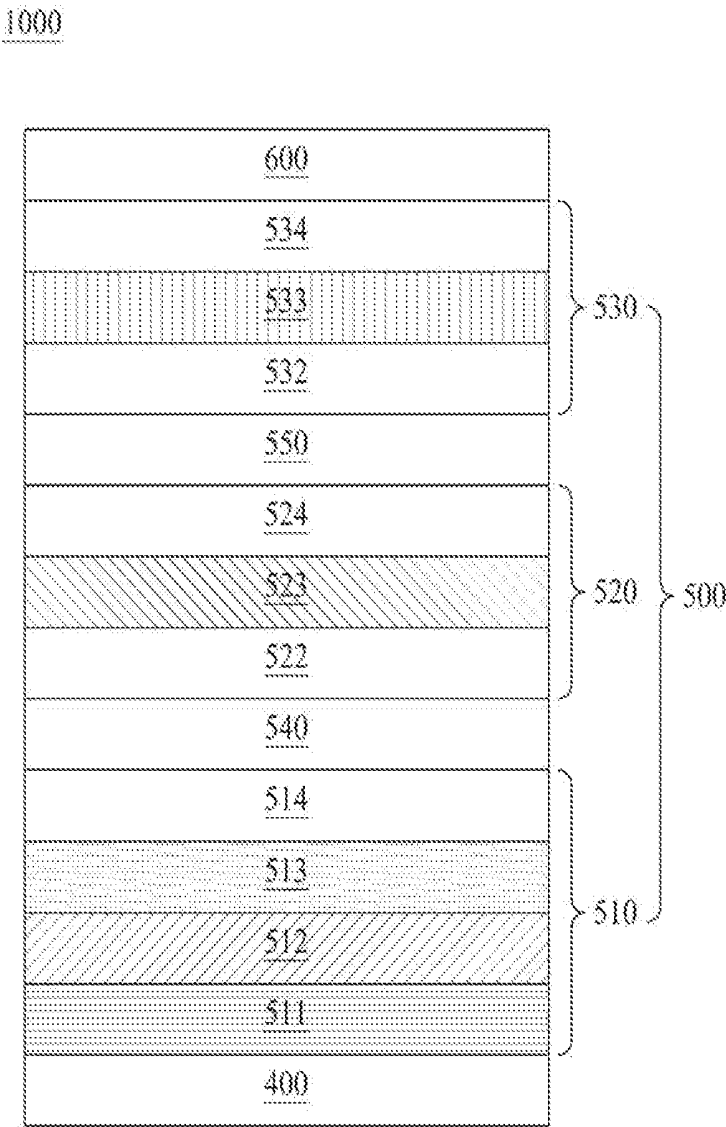


FIG. 3A

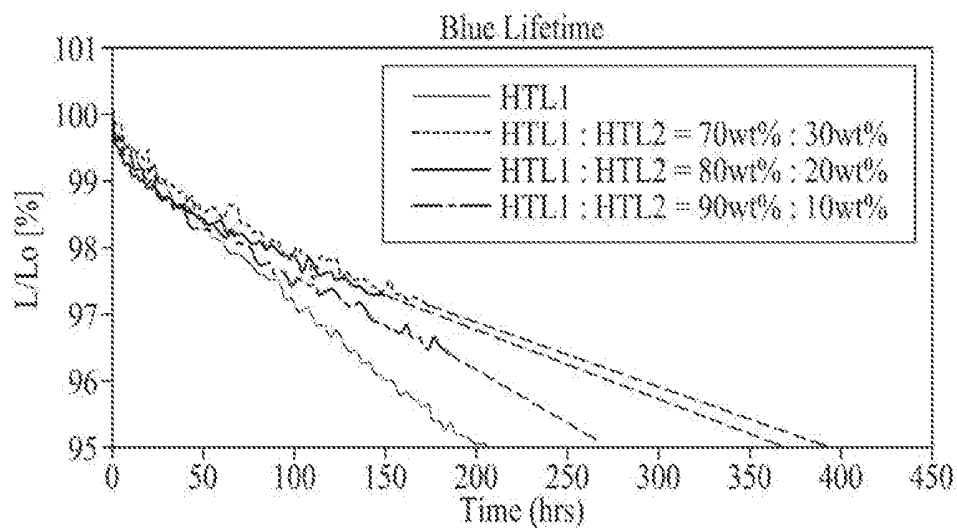


FIG. 3B

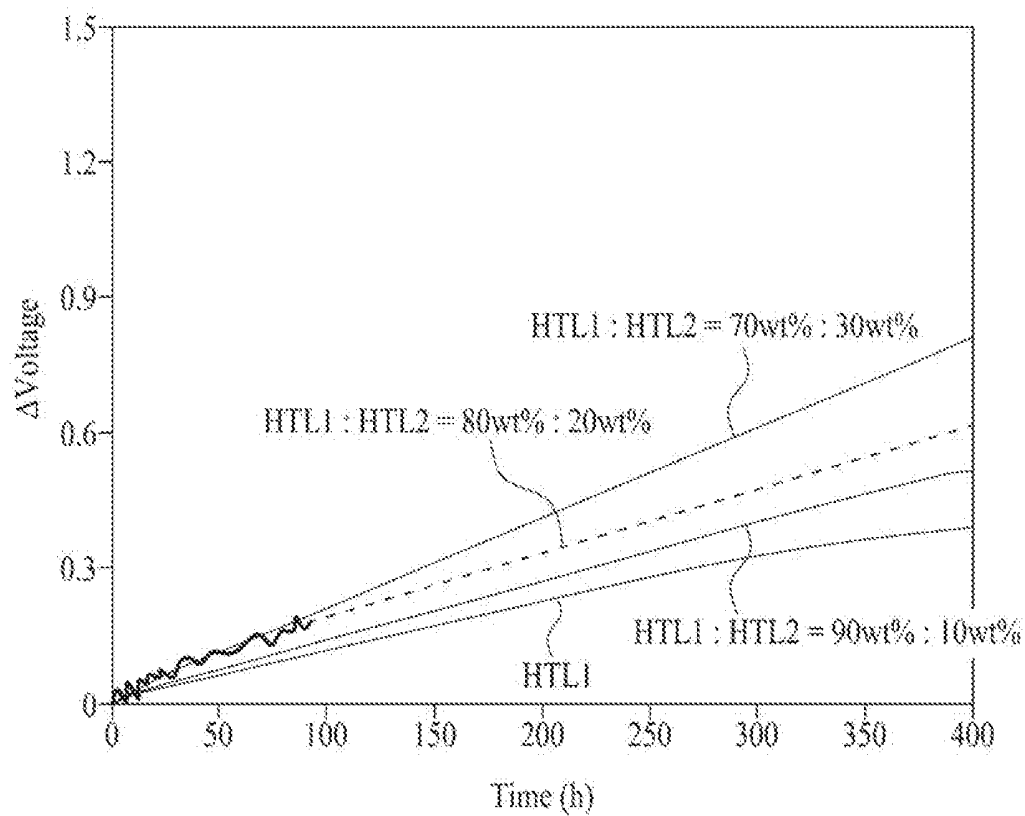


FIG. 4A

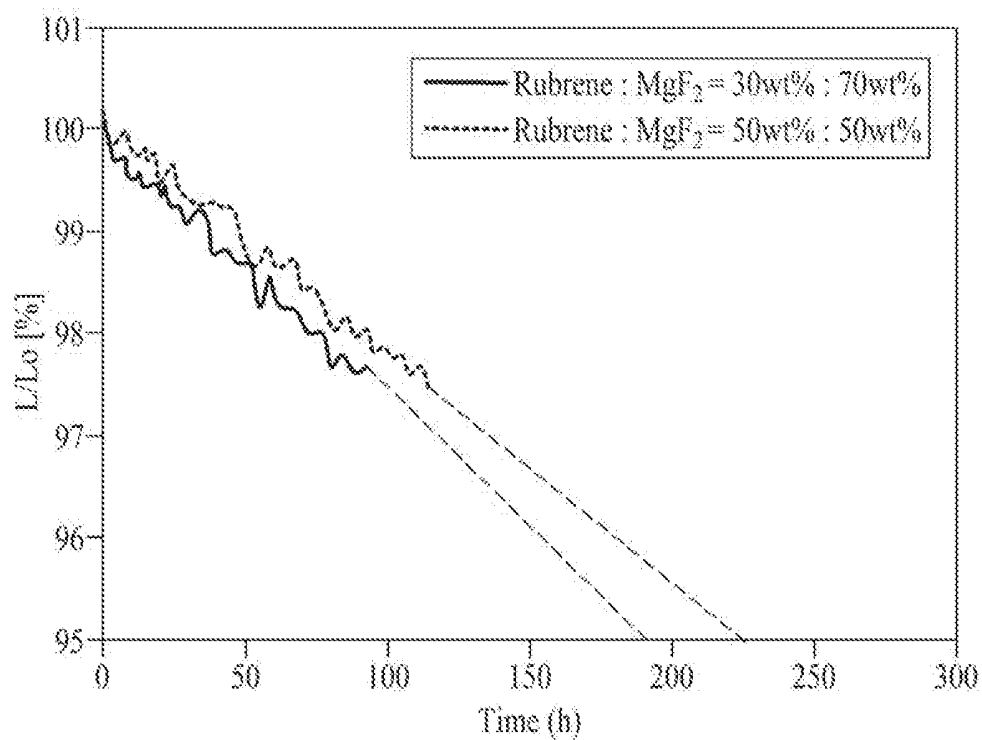


FIG. 4B

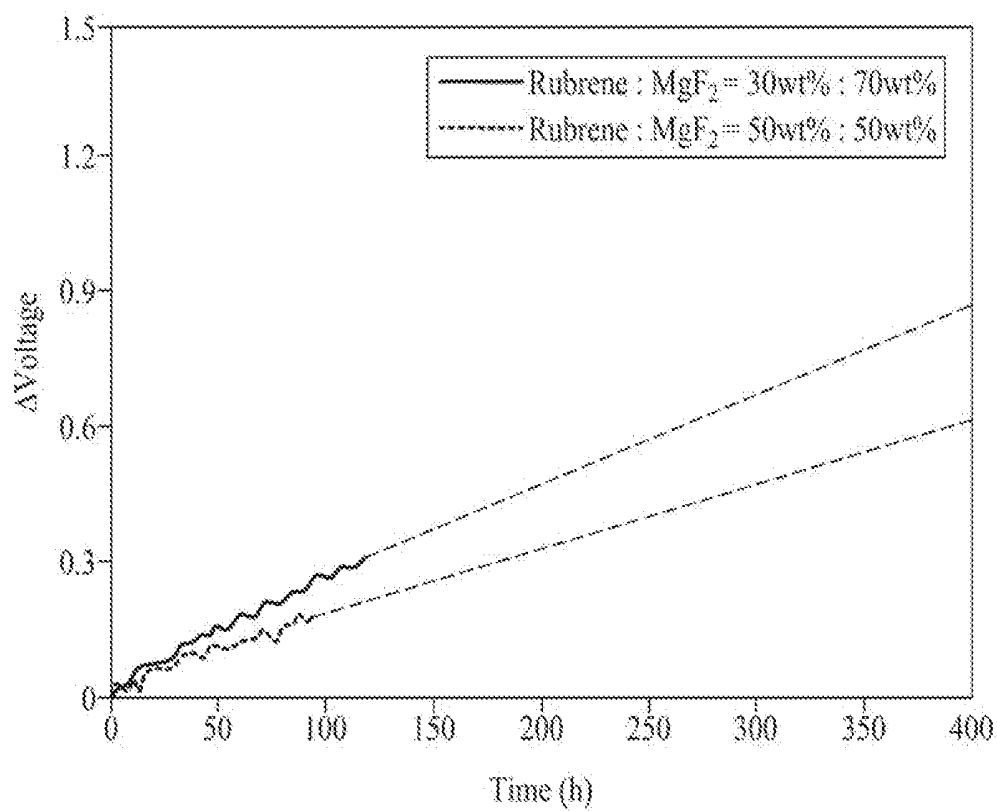
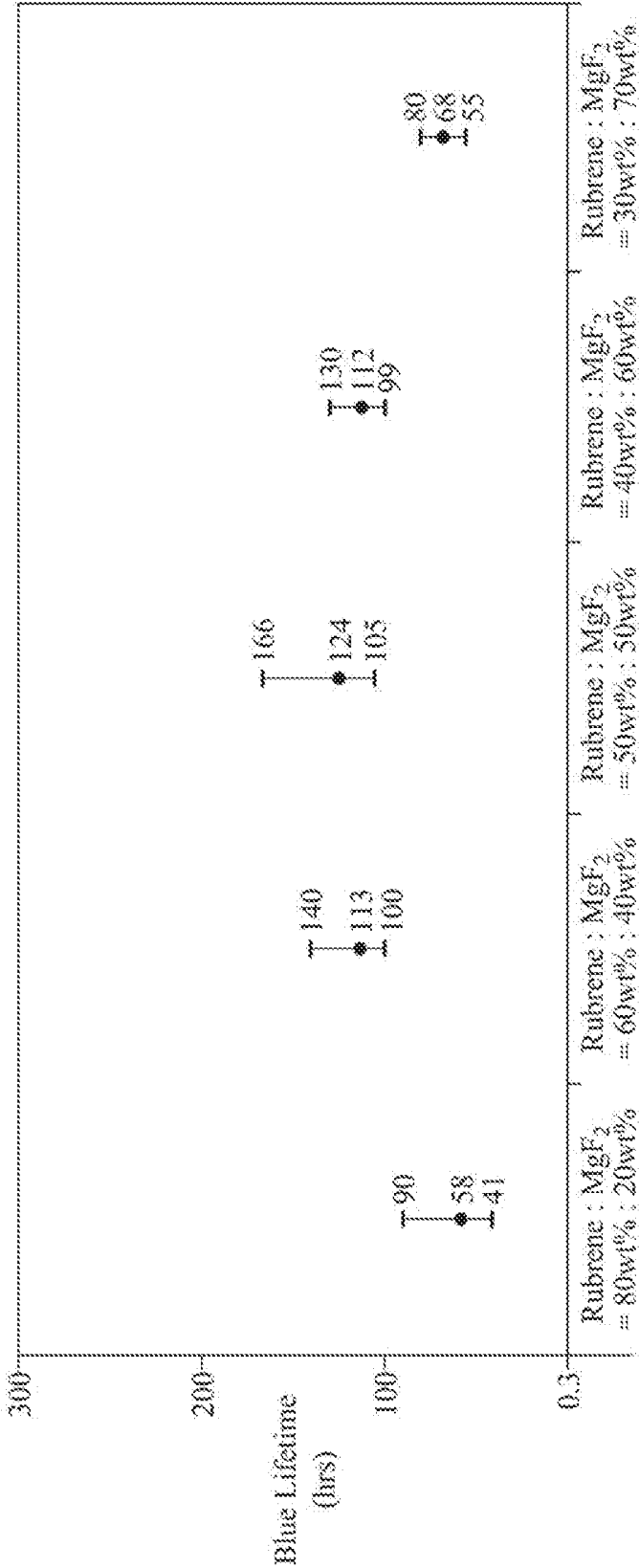


FIG. 5



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY APPARATUS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the priority benefit of the Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0173114 filed on Dec. 7, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Field of the Disclosure

[0003] Embodiments of the present disclosure relate to an organic light emitting display apparatus (OLED apparatus), and more particularly, to an OLED apparatus which is capable of realizing a long lifetime by optimizing each structure of a hole transporting layer and a hole injecting layer included in a stack disposed close to an anode.

[0004] Discussion of the Related Art

[0005] An OLED apparatus is a next generation display apparatus having self-luminance properties. In more detail, the OLED apparatus displays images by producing excitons through a recombination of holes and electrons, which are respectively injected from the anode and cathode, in a light emitting layer, and generating light with a specific wavelength by an energy emission of the produced excitons.

[0006] Unlike a liquid crystal display apparatus (LCD apparatus), the OLED apparatus does not require an additional light source. Thus, the OLED apparatus is light weight and has a thin profile. In comparison to the LCD apparatus, the OLED apparatus has various advantages with respect to wide viewing angle, good contrast ratio, rapid response speed and low power consumption, whereby the OLED apparatus has attracted great attentions as the next generation display apparatus.

SUMMARY

[0007] An OLED apparatus having self-luminance properties may include an anode, a cathode, and an emission layer, and may further include organic layers such as an injecting layer and a transporting layer. The properties of the OLED apparatus, for example, driving voltage and lifetime of the OLED apparatus, may be directly influenced by the organic layers of the emission layer, the injecting layer, or the transporting layer. In more detail, a flow of holes and electrons is controlled by the structure of the organic layers disposed between the anode and the cathode, or the material properties of the organic layers disposed between the anode and the cathode, whereby a position of an emission zone, in which a recombination of the holes and the electrons intensively occurs, is changed in accordance with the flow control of the holes and the electrons. This directly affects the property of the OLED apparatus. For example, if the emission zone is positioned on the interface between the emission layer and another organic layer adjacent to the emission layer, the lifetime of the OLED apparatus may be shortened by the interface deterioration.

[0008] The present inventors propose a new OLED apparatus which is capable of realizing improved lifetime and driving voltage properties by optimizing a structure of hole transporting layer and hole injecting layer disposed between two electrodes through various experiments.

[0009] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of embodiments of the disclosure, as embodied and broadly described herein, there is provided an OLED apparatus in which a hole transporting layer is formed in a mixed structure including two materials having the different hole mobilities, and a charge balance of an organic light emitting element is improved by adjusting a weight ratio of an organic material to an inorganic material included in a hole injecting layer, to thereby realize the improved lifetime and progressive driving voltage properties.

[0010] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of embodiments of the present disclosure are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the disclosure as claimed.

[0011] According to one embodiment of the present invention, an OLED apparatus comprises an anode, a cathode, and a plurality of stacks, wherein, among the plurality of stacks, the first stack closest the anode includes a first emission layer including a blue emission layer; and a hole transporting layer having a first material, and a second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material.

[0012] According to one embodiment of the present invention, an OLED apparatus comprises a blue emission layer, a hole transporting layer, and a hole injecting layer between an anode and a cathode, wherein the hole transporting layer is formed in a mixed structure having two materials with the different hole mobilities, and the hole injecting layer includes an organic material and an inorganic material, and, on assumption that a weight of the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer is 'A', and a weight of the organic material included in the hole injecting layer is 'B', 'A' and 'B' satisfy one of the following Equations (1) to (3):

$$B > A \text{ and } A \geq 2/3 \times B, \quad [\text{Equation (1)}]$$

$$A > B \text{ and } B \geq 2/3 \times A, \text{ and} \quad [\text{Equation (2)}]$$

$$A = B. \quad [\text{Equation (3)}]$$

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of embodiments of the disclosure and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the disclosure and together with the description serve to explain the principle of embodiments of the disclosure. In the drawings:

[0014] FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view illustrating an OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0015] FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view illustrating the components of the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0016] FIG. 3A is a graph showing a lifetime of the OLED apparatus in accordance with a weight ratio of a first material to a second material included in a hole transporting layer;

[0017] FIG. 3B is a graph showing a progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus in accordance with a weight ratio of a first material to a second material included in a hole transporting layer;

[0018] FIG. 4A is a graph showing a lifetime of the OLED apparatus in accordance with a weight ratio of an organic material to an inorganic material included in a hole injecting layer;

[0019] FIG. 4B is a graph showing a progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus in accordance with a weight ratio of an organic material to an inorganic material included in a hole injecting layer; and

[0020] FIG. 5 is another graph showing a lifetime of the OLED apparatus in accordance with a weight ratio of an organic material to an inorganic material included in a hole injecting layer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0021] Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, 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. Advantages and features of the present disclosure, and implementation methods thereof will be clarified through following embodiments described with reference to the accompanying drawings. The present disclosure may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the present disclosure to those skilled in the art. Further, the present disclosure is only defined by scopes of claims.

[0022] A shape, a size, a ratio, an angle, and a number disclosed in the drawings for describing embodiments of the present disclosure are merely an example, and thus, the present disclosure is not limited to the illustrated details. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, when the detailed description of the relevant known function or configuration is determined to unnecessarily obscure the important point of the present disclosure, the detailed description will be omitted.

[0023] In a case where 'comprise', 'have', and 'include' described in the present specification are used, another part may be added unless 'only~' is used. The terms of a singular form may include plural forms unless referred to the contrary.

[0024] In construing an element, the element is construed as including an error range although there is no explicit description.

[0025] In description of embodiments of the present disclosure, when a structure (for example, an electrode, a line, a wiring, a layer, or a contact) is described as being formed at an upper portion/lower portion of another structure or on/under the other structure, this description should be construed as including a case where the structures contact each other and moreover, a case where a third structure is disposed therebetween.

[0026] In describing a time relationship, for example, when the temporal order is described as 'after~', 'subsequent~', 'next~', and 'before~', a case which is not continuous may be included unless 'just' or 'direct' is used.

[0027] It will be understood that, although the terms "first", "second", etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, these elements should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element

from another. For example, a first element could be termed a second element, and, similarly, a second element could be termed a first element, without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

[0028] For convenience of explanation, a size and thickness of each element are shown as exemplary in the drawings, but are not limited to the shown size and thickness.

[0029] Features of various embodiments of the present disclosure may be partially or overall coupled to or combined with each other, and may be variously inter-operated with each other and driven technically as those skilled in the art can sufficiently understand. The embodiments of the present disclosure may be carried out independently from each other, or may be carried out together in co-dependent relationship.

[0030] Hereinafter, an organic light emitting display apparatus (OLED apparatus) according to embodiments of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings including FIG. 1 to FIG. 5.

[0031] FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view illustrating an OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. All the components of the OLED apparatus according to all embodiments of the present disclosure are operatively coupled and configured.

[0032] Referring to FIG. 1, the OLED apparatus 1000 may include a substrate 100, a thin film transistor 300, and an organic light-emitting element (ED). The OLED apparatus 1000 may include a plurality of pixels (P). The pixel (P) indicates a minimum unit for emitting light, which may also be referred to as a sub-pixel or a pixel region. Also, the plurality of pixels (P) or sub-pixels may constitute one group for expressing white light. For example, a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel may constitute one group, or a red pixel, a green pixel, a blue pixel, and a white pixel may constitute one group. However, it is not limited to this structure, that is, various pixel designs are possible. For convenience of explanation, FIG. 1 shows only one pixel (P).

[0033] The thin film transistor 300 is disposed on the substrate 100, and the thin film transistor 300 supplies various signals to the organic light-emitting element (ED). The thin film transistor 300 shown in FIG. 1 may be a driving thin film transistor connected with an anode 400 of the organic light-emitting element (ED). Additionally, a switching thin film transistor or a capacitor for driving the organic light-emitting element (ED) may be disposed on the substrate 100.

[0034] The substrate 100 is formed of an insulating material. For example, the substrate 100 may be formed of a flexible film of glass or a polyimide-based material.

[0035] The thin film transistor 300 may include a gate electrode 310, an active layer 320, a source electrode 330, and a drain electrode 340. Referring to FIG. 1, the gate electrode 310 is disposed on the substrate 100, and a gate insulating layer 210 covers the gate electrode 310. Also, the active layer 320 is disposed on the gate insulating layer 210, and is overlapped with the gate electrode 310. The source electrode 330 and the drain electrode 340 are disposed on the active layer 320, and the source electrode 330 and the drain electrode 340 are spaced apart from each other.

[0036] The gate electrode 310, the source electrode 330, and the drain electrode 340 are formed of a conductive material, for example, molybdenum (Mo), aluminum (Al),

chrome (Cr), gold (Au), titanium (Ti), nickel (Ni), neodymium (Nd), copper (Cu), and their alloys, but are not limited to these materials.

[0037] According to the type, the active layer 320 may be formed of any one of amorphous silicon (a-Si), polycrystalline silicon (poly-Si), oxide, and organic materials, but is not limited to these materials.

[0038] The gate insulating layer 210 may be formed in a singular-layered structure or multi-layered structure of inorganic material, for example, silicon oxide (SiO_x), silicon nitride (SiN_x), etc.

[0039] FIG. 1 shows the thin film transistor 300 having a staggered structure, but the thin film transistor 300 is not limited to this structure. For instance, the thin film transistor 300 may have a coplanar structure instead of the staggered structure.

[0040] A planarization layer 220 for exposing a predetermined portion of the source electrode 330 is disposed on the thin film transistor 300. The planarization layer 220 may have a singular-layered structure or multi-layered structure, and the planarization layer 220 may be formed of an organic material. For example, the planarization layer 220 may be formed of polyimide, acryl, etc.

[0041] A passivation layer may be additionally provided between the planarization layer 220 and the thin film transistor 300. The passivation layer is formed of an inorganic material. The passivation layer protects the thin film transistor 300. Like the planarization layer 220, the passivation layer may expose a predetermined portion of the source electrode 330.

[0042] The organic light-emitting element (ED) is disposed on the planarization layer 220, wherein the organic light-emitting element (ED) includes the anode 400, a light-emitting unit 500, and a cathode 600. The anode 400 of the organic light-emitting element (ED) is connected with the source electrode 330 of the thin film transistor 300, and various signals are supplied to the anode 400 of the organic light-emitting element (ED) through the thin film transistor 300. According to the type of the thin film transistor 300, the anode 400 may be connected with the drain electrode 340 of the thin film transistor 300.

[0043] If the OLED apparatus 1000 of FIG. 1 is a top emission type, light emitted from the light-emitting unit 500 may advance to an upper direction through the cathode 600. If the OLED apparatus 1000 of FIG. 1 is a bottom emission type, light emitted from the light-emitting unit 500 may advance to a lower direction through the anode 400. In this case, in order to avoid obstructing a path of the light emitted from the light-emitting unit 500, the thin film transistor 300 may be disposed in an area which is not overlapped with the anode 400 or an area which is overlapped with a bank 230.

[0044] The bank 230 is disposed between the neighboring pixels (P), and the bank 230 covers an end of the anode 400. Referring to FIG. 1, the bank 230 exposes a predetermined portion of an upper surface of the anode 400. The bank 230 may be formed of an organic material, for example, any one of polyimide and photoacryl, but is not limited to these materials.

[0045] FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view illustrating the components of the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, which is a cross sectional view for explaining a stack structure of the plurality of light-emitting elements (ED) of the OLED apparatus 1000.

[0046] Referring to FIG. 2, the organic light-emitting element (ED) of the OLED apparatus 1000 includes the anode 400, the cathode 600, and the light-emitting unit 500 disposed between the anode 400 and the cathode 600. The light-emitting unit 500 indicates all organic layers disposed between the anode 400 and the cathode 600, or a stack structure of all organic layers disposed between the anode 400 and the cathode 600. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, the light-emitting unit 500 may be formed in a sequential stack structure of a first stack 510 including a hole injecting layer 511, a first hole transporting layer 512, a first emission layer 513 and a first electron transporting layer 514, a second stack 520 including a second hole transporting layer 522, a second emission layer 523 and a second electron transporting layer 524, and a third stack 530 including a third hole transporting layer 532, a third emission layer 533 and a third electron transporting layer 534.

[0047] The light-emitting unit 500 of the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure shown in FIG. 2 has a common emission layer structure, and emits the white light. The light-emitting unit 500 with the common emission layer structure may be formed by the use of a common mask with open areas corresponding to all pixels (P). The light-emitting unit 500 may be deposited in the same structure for all pixels (P) without an individual pattern every pixel (P). That is, the light-emitting unit 500 of the common emission layer structure is connected or disposed without disconnection from one pixel (P) to the neighboring pixel (P) so that the light-emitting unit 500 is shared by the plurality of pixels (P). Also, the light emitted from the plurality of emission layers 513, 523 and 533 included in the light-emitting unit 500 may be mixed together, whereby the white light may be emitted through the anode 400 or cathode 600 from the light-emitting unit 500.

[0048] The anode 400 is separately disposed for each pixel (P). The anode 400 is an electrode for supplying or transmitting holes to the light-emitting unit 500, and the anode 400 is connected with the source electrode 330 or drain electrode 340 of the thin film transistor 300. The anode 400 may be formed of a transparent layer of TCO (transparent conductive oxide) material such as ITO (indium tin oxide) or IZO (indium zinc oxide).

[0049] If the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure is the top emission type, the anode 400 may further include a reflection layer for smoothly reflecting the light emitted from the light-emitting unit 500 to an upper direction. For example, the anode 400 may be formed in a dual-layered structure including a transparent layer and a reflection layer deposited in sequence, or a three-layered structure including a transparent layer, a reflection layer and another transparent layer deposited in sequence. Herein, the reflection layer may be formed of a metal material such as copper (Cu), silver (Ag), palladium (Pd), etc.

[0050] The cathode 600 is disposed on the light-emitting unit 500, wherein the cathode 600 is an electrode for supplying or transmitting electrons to the light-emitting unit 500. The cathode 600 may be formed of a metal material such as silver (Ag), magnesium (Mg), silver-magnesium (Ag—Mg), etc., or TCO (transparent conductive oxide) material such as ITO (indium tin oxide) or IZO (indium zinc oxide).

[0051] The light-emitting unit 500 disposed between the anode 400 and the cathode 600 includes the plurality of

stacks 510, 520 and 530, and the first and second charge generation layers 540 and 550 disposed in-between the stacks 510, 520 and 530.

[0052] Among the plurality of stacks 510, 520 and 530, the first stack 510 is disposed closest to the anode 400. The first stack 510 includes the hole injecting layer 511, the first hole transporting layer 512, the first emission layer 513, and the first electron transporting layer 514. The second stack 520 is disposed between the first stack 510 and the cathode 600. The second stack 520 includes the second hole transporting layer 522, the second emission layer 523, and the second electron transporting layer 524. The third stack 530 is disposed between the second stack 520 and the cathode 600. The third stack 530 includes the third hole transporting layer 532, the third emission layer 533, and the third electron transporting layer 534.

[0053] The light emitted from each of the plurality of emission layers 513, 523, and 533 included in the light-emitting unit 500 may be mixed together, whereby white light may be emitted. This will be described in detail as follows.

[0054] The first emission layer 513 may include a blue emission layer having at least one host and dopant for emitting blue light. In this case, a peak wavelength of the light emitted from the first stack 510 may be within a range from 430 nm to 480 nm.

[0055] The second emission layer 523 may include a yellow-green emission layer having at least one host and dopant for emitting yellow-green light, or a green emission layer having at least one host and dopant for emitting green light. In this case, a peak wavelength of the light emitting from the second stack 520 may be within a range from 510 nm to 580 nm.

[0056] The second emission layer 523 may further include a red emission layer having at least one host and dopant for emitting red light. In this case, a peak wavelength of the light emitting from the second stack 520 may be within a range from 510 nm to 650 nm.

[0057] The third emission layer 533 may include a blue emission layer having at least one host and dopant for emitting blue light. In this case, a peak wavelength of the light emitting from the third stack 530 may be within a range from 430 nm to 480 nm.

[0058] The third emission layer 533 may further include a red emission layer having at least one host and dopant for emitting red light. In this case, a peak wavelength of the light emitting from the third stack 530 may be within a range from 430 nm to 650 nm.

[0059] The hole injecting layer 511 is provided for a smooth injection of holes from the anode 400.

[0060] The first hole transporting layer 512, the second hole transporting layer 522, and the third hole transporting layer 532 are provided to smoothly transfer the holes, which are supplied or transmitted from the anode 400 or charge generation layers 540 and 550, to the emission layers 513, 523, and 533.

[0061] Each of the first hole transporting layer 512, the second hole transporting layer 522, and the third hole transporting layer 532 has a thickness enabling to optimize a micro-cavity of the light emitted from each of the emission layers 513, 523, and 533 by a distance between the anode 400 and the cathode 600. Herein, the micro-cavity indicates that light-emission efficiency is improved by amplification and constructive interference of the light with a specific

wavelength through repetitive reflection and re-reflection of the light emitted from the emission layer between the two electrodes 400 and 600. For example, in order to optimize the micro-cavity of the light emitted from the first emission layer 513 by the distance between the two electrodes 400 and 600, the first hole transporting layer 512 may have the thickness from about 900 Å to 1100 Å. Also, in order to optimize the micro-cavity of the light emitted from the second emission layer 523 by the distance between the two electrodes 400 and 600, the second hole transporting layer 522 may have the thickness of about 100 Å or less than about 100 Å. Also, in order to optimize the micro-cavity of the light emitted from the third emission layer 533 by the distance between the two electrodes 400 and 600, the third hole transporting layer 532 may have the thickness from about 800 Å to 1000 Å.

[0062] The first electron transporting layer 514, the second electron transporting layer 524, and the third electron transporting layer 534 are provided to smoothly transfer the electrons, which are supplied or transmitted from the cathode 600 or the charge generation layers 540 and 550, to the emission layers 513, 523, and 533.

[0063] The first charge generation layer 540 is disposed between the first stack 510 and the second stack 520, and the second charge generation layer 550 is disposed between the second stack 520 and the third stack 530. The first charge generation layer 540 and the second charge generation layer 550 are provided to inject the electrons and the holes to the first emission layer 513, the second emission layer 523, or the third emission layer 533. Each of the first charge generation layer 540 and the second charge generation layer 550 may be formed in the structure including N-type charge generation layer and P-type charge generation layer connected with each other. In this case, the N-type charge generation layer supplies the electrons to the emission layer disposed close to the anode 400, for example, the first emission layer 513 or the second emission layer 523. Also, the P-type charge generation layer supplies the holes to the emission layer disposed close to the cathode 600, for example, the second emission layer 523 and the third emission layer 533. Accordingly, the light-emission efficiency of the OLED apparatus 1000 including the plurality of emission layers 513, 523, and 533 is improved, and the driving voltage thereof is lowered.

[0064] As described above, the property of the OLED apparatus 1000 may be determined based on the structure of the organic layers included in the light-emitting unit 500 or the material property of the organic layers included in the light-emitting unit 500. In detail, a position of an emission zone, in which a recombination of the holes and the electrons intensively occurs, is changed in accordance with a flow control of the holes and the electrons in the light-emitting unit 500 by the structure of the organic layers included in the light-emitting unit 500 or the material property of the organic layers included in the light-emitting unit 500. This directly affects the property of the OLED apparatus 1000.

[0065] Through various experiments, the inventors of the present disclosure propose and invented the optimal structure of the hole injecting layer 511 and the first hole transporting layer 512 included in the stack 510 so as to optimize a balance of the holes and the electrons in the first stack 510 so that it is possible to realize the OLED apparatus 1000 by improving lifetime of the blue light emitted from

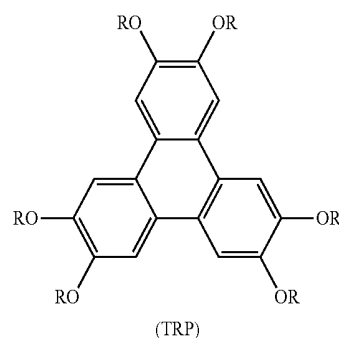
the first stack **510** and minimizing the change of driving voltage of the organic light-emitting element (ED) in accordance with time. This will be described in detail as follows.

[0066] The first hole transporting layer **512** included in the first stack **510** according to one embodiment of the present disclosure is formed in a mixed structure including two materials with the different hole mobilities. In detail, the first hole transporting layer **512** has the mixed structure including a first material, and a second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material.

[0067] The first material included in the first hole transporting layer **512** of the mixed structure may be the material whose mobility is relatively larger than that of the second material, and the first material may be formed of an organic material having a hole mobility within a range from $5.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{S}$ to $9.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{S}$. Preferably, the first material may include any one among α -NPD(N,N-bis(naphthalene-1-yl)-N,N-bis(phenyl)-2,2'-dimethylbenzidine), TCTA(4,4',4''-tris(carbazol-9-yl)triphenylamine), TPD(N,N-bis(3-methylphenyl)-N,N-bis(phenyl)-benzidine), TRP, OPT1, m-TPEE, TPB(tetra-N-phenylbenzidine), FTPD (fluorinatedtriphenyldiamine), PPD(p-phenylenediamine), TPAC (1,1-bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)-cyclohexane), and (NDA)PP((naphthalenedicarboxylate)phenylphenantrisiner-ing).

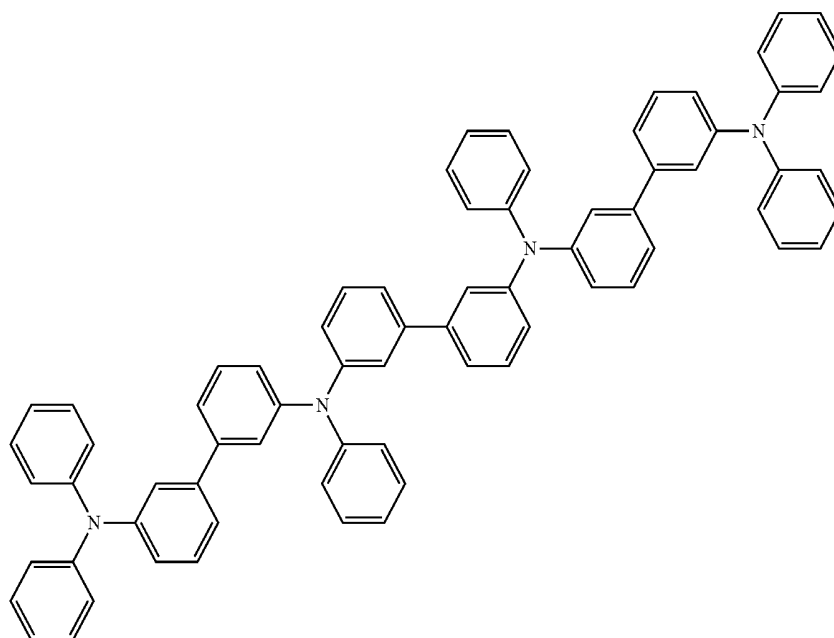
[0068] Herein, 'm-TPEE' may be a compound expressed by the following Chemical Formula 1.

[0069] Herein, 'TRP' may be a compound expressed by the following Chemical Formula 2.



Chemical Formula 2

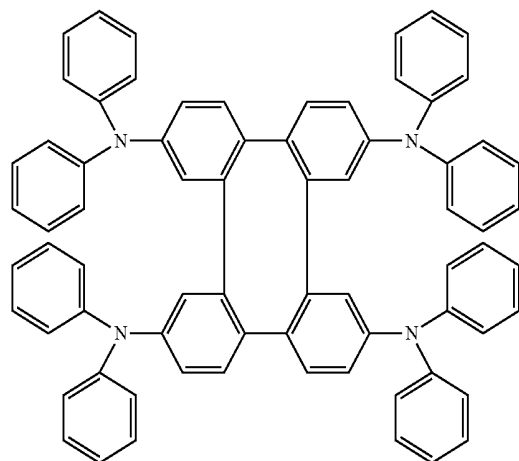
[0070] Herein, 'OPT1' may be a compound expressed by the following Chemical Formula 3.



Chemical Formula 1

(in-TPEE, $T_g = 98^\circ \text{C.}$, $IP = 5.4 \text{ eV}$)

Chemical Formula 3

(OPT 1, T_g = 147° C.)

[0071] However, if the first hole transporting layer 512 is formed only of the material with the large hole mobility, the balance of the holes and the electrons injected into the light-emitting unit 500 is not maintained so that the lifetime property of the OLED apparatus 1000 is lowered. In detail, if the first hole transporting layer 512 is formed in a single structure having only the first material with the large hole mobility, the amount of holes injected into the first emission layer 513 is excessively large in comparison to the amount of electrons injected into the first emission layer 513, whereby the emission zone, in which the recombination of the holes and the electrons occurs intensively, is positioned on the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514, or adjacent to the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514. In this case, deterioration may occur on the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514, or adjacent to the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514, whereby the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 of the OLED apparatus 1000 may be lowered.

[0072] The first hole transporting layer 512 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure is formed in the mixed structure including the first material, and the second material whose hole mobility is relatively smaller than that of the first material. Thus, the balance of the holes and the electrons in the first emission layer 513 is maintained so that the deterioration is reduced on the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514 or adjacent to the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 positioned close to the anode 400 from being lowered.

[0073] The second material of the first hole transporting layer 512 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure may be formed of an organic material having a hole mobility within a range from $5.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{S}$ to $5.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{S}$. The hole mobility of the second material may have the value corresponding to $1/10$ of the hole mobility of the first material or less than $1/10$ of the hole mobility of

the first material. The second material may be an organic compound including spirofluorene group. If the hole mobility of the second material has the value which is more than $1/10$ of the hole mobility of the first material, a supply of the holes to the first emission layer 513 is not reduced to a level enabling the emission zone to be sufficiently apart from the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514, whereby the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 is lowered.

[0074] In case of one embodiment of the present disclosure, on assumption that the weight total of the first material and the second material of the first hole transporting layer 512 is 100 wt %, a weight of the first material may be larger than a weight of the second material. More preferably, on assumption that the weight total of the first material and the second material of the first hole transporting layer 512 is 100 wt %, a weight ratio of the first material to the second material may be within a range from 80 wt %:20 wt % to 90 wt %:10 wt %. In other words, on assumption that the weight total of the first material and the second material of the first hole transporting layer 512 is 100 wt %, the first material is within a range from 80 wt % to 90 wt %, and the second material is within a range from 10 wt % to 20 wt %. If the amount of second material is excessively large in the first hole transporting layer 512, a hole trap may be generated between the first material and the second material by the mixture of the different materials, thereby lowering an efficiency in hole mobility to the first emission layer 513. Accordingly, the driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000 is raised in accordance with the lapse of time.

[0075] In the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, a flow of the holes and electrons in the first emission layer 513 is optimized by adjusting the hole mobility of the first material of the first hole transporting layer 512, the hole mobility of the second material of the first hole transporting layer 512, and the weight ratio of the first material to the second material so that it is possible to improve the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 of the OLED apparatus 1000, and to minimize the change of driving voltage in accordance with the lapse of time, that is, the increase of progressive driving voltage.

[0076] In the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, as shown in FIG. 2, the hole injecting layer 511 may be additionally disposed between the first hole transporting layer 512 and the anode 400 so as to maintain a charge balance in the first emission layer 513. The hole injecting layer 511 is provided to smoothly inject the holes supplied from the anode 400, whereby the hole injecting layer 511 is disposed in contact with the anode 400. That is, according to the anode 400, the hole injecting layer 511, the first hole transporting layer 512, and the first emission layer 513 are provided in the sequential contact structure, whereby the holes supplied from the anode 400 is smoothly transferred to the first emission layer 513.

[0077] If the first hole transporting layer 512 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure is formed in the mixed structure including the two materials with different hole mobilities, the hole injecting layer 511 may be formed of a mixed-structure layer of an organic material and an inorganic material. For example, the hole injecting layer 511 may be formed of the mixed-structure layer having magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) of the inorganic material and rubrene

of the organic material. As described above, the hole injecting layer 511 is disposed in contact with the anode 400, and the hole injecting layer 511 is provided to smoothly transfer the holes between the anode 400 and the first hole transporting layer 512. In order to smoothly inject the holes supplied from the anode 400, it is necessary to adjust the energy level and hole mobility between the anode 400 and the hole injecting layer 511. If the hole injecting layer 511 is formed only of the organic material, for example, rubrene, an energy level of the hole injecting layer 511 is high in comparison to the anode 400 so that the holes are accumulated on the interface between the anode 400 and the hole injecting layer 511, thereby causing a deterioration. Also, if the hole injecting layer 511 is formed only of the inorganic material, for example, magnesium fluoride (MgF_2), it is possible to decrease an energy level difference between the anode 400 and the hole injecting layer 511. However, according as the hole mobility of the hole injecting layer 511 is excessively lowered, the holes supplied from the anode 400 are not smoothly injected, or the holes injected to the hole injecting layer 511 are not smoothly transferred to the first hole transporting layer 512, whereby the holes are accumulated on the interface between the anode 400 and the hole injecting layer 511, thereby causing a deterioration. In this case, due to a deteriorated capacity in hole mobility from the anode 400 to the first emission layer 513, the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 may be lowered, and the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000 may be raised.

[0078] When the hole injecting layer 511 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure includes both inorganic and organic materials, a weight of the inorganic material is 'A', and a weight of the organic material is 'B', 'A' and 'B' may satisfy one of the following Equations (1) to (3):

$$B > A \text{ and } A \geq 2/3 \times B, \quad [\text{Equation (1)}]$$

$$A > B \text{ and } B \geq 2/3 \times A, \text{ and} \quad [\text{Equation (2)}]$$

$$A = B. \quad [\text{Equation (3)}]$$

[0079] On assumption that the total weight of the inorganic material and the organic material included in the hole injecting layer 511 is 100 wt %, the organic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %, and the inorganic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %.

[0080] If the weight of the organic material or inorganic material of the hole injecting layer 511 is not within the above range, that is, the amount of organic material or inorganic material of the hole injecting layer 511 is excessive, as described above, it may be difficult to optimize the energy level between the anode 400 and the hole injecting layer 511 or the hole mobility of the hole injecting layer 511. That is, in spite of the optimized capacity in hole mobility of the first hole transporting layer 512 having the mixed structure, if the structure of the hole injecting layer 511 being in contact with the first hole transporting layer 512 and the anode 400 is not optimized, it is difficult to maintain the balance of holes and electrons in the first emission layer 513. Accordingly, the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 may be lowered, and the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000 may be raised.

[0081] Accordingly, the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure is provided with the first hole transporting layer 512 of the mixed

structure including the two materials with different hole mobilities, and the hole injecting layer 511 including the organic material and the inorganic material, to thereby maintain the charge balance in the first stack 510. More preferably, the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 is improved, and the change of the driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000 in accordance with the lapse of time is minimized by optimizing the weight ratio of the first material to the second material in the first hole transporting layer 512 and optimizing the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material in the hole injecting layer 511.

[0082] FIG. 3A is a graph showing the lifetime of the OLED apparatus in accordance with the weight ratio of the first material to the second material in the hole transporting layer. FIG. 3B is a graph showing the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus in accordance with the weight ratio of the first material to the second material in the hole transporting layer. In detail, FIG. 3A is the graph showing the lifetime of blue light emitted from the first stack 510 of the OLED apparatus 1000 in accordance with the weight ratio of the first material to the second material in the first hole transporting layer 512 of the OLED apparatus 1000 described with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2. FIG. 3B is the graph showing the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000 in accordance with the weight ratio of the first material to the second material in the first hole transporting layer 512 of the OLED apparatus 1000 described with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0083] Referring to FIG. 3A, if the first hole transporting layer 512 is formed in the single structure including only the first material (HTL1) with the relatively-large hole mobility, on assumption that an initial luminance (L_0) is 100%, the time consumed until the luminance (L) is reduced to 95% is about 200 hrs. Referring to FIG. 3B, if the first hole transporting layer 512 is formed in the single structure including only the first material (HTL1) with the relatively-large hole mobility, the changed amount of driving voltage after 400 hrs from an initial driving voltage, that is, the progressive driving voltage is about 0.4V.

[0084] Meanwhile, if the first hole transporting layer 512 is formed in the mixed structure including the first material (HTL1), and the second material (HTL2) whose hole mobility is relatively smaller than that of the first material (HTL1), the time consumed until the luminance (L) is reduced to 95% in the mixed structure is relatively increased in comparison to the time in the single structure, and the progressive driving voltage in the mixed structure is relatively increased in comparison to the progressive driving voltage in the single structure.

[0085] In detail, referring to FIG. 3A, if the weight ratio of the first material (HTL1) to the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512 is at 90 wt %:10 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance (L) is reduced to 95% in comparison to the initial luminance (L_0) is about 260 hrs, that is, it is increased to about 130% in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512. Referring to FIG. 3B, if the weight ratio of the first material (HTL1) to the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512 is at 90 wt %:10 wt %, the changed amount of driving voltage after 400 hrs from the initial driving voltage, that is, the progressive driving voltage is about 0.5V, which is increased by about 0.1V in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512.

[0086] Also, referring to FIG. 3A, if the weight ratio of the first material (HTL1) to the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512 is at 80 wt %:20 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance (L) is reduced to 95% in comparison to the initial luminance (Lo) is about 360 hrs, that is, it is increased to about 180% in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512. Referring to FIG. 3B, if the weight ratio of the first material (HTL1) to the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512 is at 80 wt %:20 wt %, the changed amount of driving voltage after 400 hrs from the initial driving voltage, that is, the progressive driving voltage is about 0.6V, that is it is increased by about 0.2V in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512.

[0087] Also, referring to FIG. 3A, if the weight ratio of the first material (HTL1) to the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512 is at 70 wt %:30 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance (L) is reduced to 95% in comparison to the initial luminance (Lo) is about 390 hrs, that is, it is increased to about 195% in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512. Referring to FIG. 3B, if the weight ratio of the first material (HTL1) to the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512 is at 70 wt %:30 wt %, the changed amount of driving voltage after 400 hrs from the initial driving voltage, that is, the progressive driving voltage is about 0.8V, which is increased by about 0.4V in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512.

[0088] That is, referring to FIGS. 3A and 3B, the first hole transporting layer 512 of the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure is formed in the mixed structure including the first material (HTL1), and the second material (HTL2) whose hole mobility is relatively smaller than that of the first material (HTL1), whereby it is possible to maintain the balance of holes and electrons in the first emission layer 513 including the blue emission layer, that is, a deterioration is reduced on the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514 or adjacent to the interface between the first emission layer 513 and the first electron transporting layer 514. Accordingly, in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512 having only the first material (HTL1) with the relatively-large hole mobility, the mixed structure enables to improve the lifetime of blue light emitted from the first stack 510.

[0089] However, if the weight of the second material (HTL2) is increased in the first hole transporting layer 512, and more particularly, if the weight of the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512 is increased to be 30 wt % or more than 30 wt %, that is, the second material (HTL2) is excessively included in the first hole transporting layer 512, the hole trap may be generated between the first material (HTL1) and the second material (HTL2) by the mixture of the two different materials, thereby lowering the efficiency of hole mobility to the first emission layer 513. Thus, as shown in FIG. 3B, the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000 is largely increased.

[0090] Thus, in the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first hole transporting layer 512 is formed in the mixed structure including the first material (HTL1), and the second material (HTL2) whose hole mobility is relatively smaller than that

of the first material (HTL1). Accordingly, in comparison to the single structure of the first hole transporting layer 512 having only the first material (HTL1), the mixed structure enables to improve the lifetime of blue light emitted from the first stack 510. Also, on assumption that the weight total of the first material (HTL1) and the second material (HTL2) of the first hole transporting layer 512 is 100 wt %, the first material (HTL1) is within a range from 80 wt % to 90 wt %, and the second material (HTL2) is within a range from 10 wt % to 20 wt %. In this case, it is possible to lower the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000, in comparison to the structure having the excessively-large amount of the second material (HTL2) in the first hole transporting layer 512.

[0091] FIG. 4A is a graph showing the lifetime of the OLED apparatus in accordance with the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer. FIG. 4B is a graph showing the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus in accordance with the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer. FIG. 5 is another graph showing the lifetime of the OLED apparatus in accordance with the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer.

[0092] In detail, FIG. 4A and FIG. 5 are the graphs showing the lifetime of the blue light emitted from the first stack 510 of the OLED apparatus 1000 in accordance with the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer 511 when the first hole transporting layer 512 of the OLED apparatus 1000 shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 is formed in the mixed structure. FIG. 4B is the graph showing the progressive driving voltage of the OLED apparatus 1000 in accordance with the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer 511 when the first hole transporting layer 512 of the OLED apparatus 1000 shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 is formed in the mixed structure. In this case, the hole injecting layer 511 of the OLED apparatus 1000 described with FIGS. 1 and 2 is formed of the mixed-layer structure including rubrene of the organic material and magnesium fluoride (MgF₂) of the inorganic material.

[0093] Referring to FIG. 4A, if the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF₂) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 30 wt %:70 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance (L) is reduced to 95% in comparison to the initial luminance (Lo) is about 185 hrs.

[0094] Meanwhile, if the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF₂) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 50 wt %:50 wt %, that is, the weight amount of the organic material is the same as the weight amount of the inorganic material, the time consumed until the luminance (L) is reduced to 95% in comparison to the initial luminance (Lo) is about 230 hrs, that is, it is increased to about 124%, in comparison to the above structure in which the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF₂) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 30 wt %:70 wt %, that is, the structure in which the amount of inorganic material is larger than the amount of organic material.

[0095] Referring to FIG. 4B, if the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF₂) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 30 wt %:70 wt %, the changed amount of

driving voltage after 400 hrs from the initial driving voltage, that is, the progressive driving voltage is about 0.85V.

[0096] Meanwhile, if the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 50 wt %:50 wt %, that is, if the weight amount of the organic material is the same as the weight amount of the inorganic material, the changed amount of driving voltage after 400 hrs from the initial driving voltage, that is, the progressive driving voltage is about 0.6V, which is decreased by about 0.25V in comparison to the above structure in which the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 30 wt %:70 wt %, that is, the structure in which the amount of inorganic material is larger than the amount of organic material.

[0097] Referring to FIG. 5, it is the graph showing the lifetime of the OLED apparatus in accordance with the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511. In detail, it is the graph showing the time consumed until the luminance of blue light emitted from the first stack 510 is reduced to about 97% in comparison to the initial luminance in accordance with the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511, which is obtained by testing a plurality of manufactured goods, and marking the minimum time, the maximum time and the average time by each condition.

[0098] First, as shown in FIG. 5, if the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 80 wt %:20 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance of blue light emitted from the first stack 510 is reduced to about 97% in comparison to the initial luminance is 41 hrs at minimum, 90 hrs at maximum, and 58 hrs on the average.

[0099] Also, if the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 30 wt %:70 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance of blue light emitted from the first stack 510 is reduced to about 97% in comparison to the initial luminance is 55 hrs at minimum, 80 hrs at maximum, and 68 hrs on the average.

[0100] If the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 60 wt %:40 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance of blue light emitted from the first stack 510 is reduced to about 97% in comparison to the initial luminance is 100 hrs at minimum, 140 hrs at maximum, and 113 hrs on the average.

[0101] If the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 40 wt %:60 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance of blue light emitted from the first stack 510 is reduced to about 97% in comparison to the initial luminance is 99 hrs at minimum, 130 hrs at maximum, and 112 hrs on the average.

[0102] If the weight ratio of rubrene to magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) included in the hole injecting layer 511 is at 50 wt %:50 wt %, the time consumed until the luminance of blue light emitted from the first stack 510 is reduced to about 97% in comparison to the initial luminance is 105 hrs at minimum, 166 hrs at maximum, and 124 hrs on the average.

[0103] That is, referring to FIGS. 4A, 4B and 5, in case of the OLED apparatus 1000 including the first hole transporting layer 512 having the mixed structure according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, on assumption that a weight of the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer 511 is 'A', and a weight of the organic material

included in the hole injecting layer 511 is 'B', if 'A' and 'B' satisfy one of the following Equations (1) to (3):

$$B > A \text{ and } A \geq 2/3 \times B, \quad [\text{Equation (1)}]$$

$$A > B \text{ and } B \geq 2/3 \times A, \text{ and} \quad [\text{Equation (2)}]$$

$$A = B, \quad [\text{Equation (3)}]$$

the balance of holes and electrons in the first stack 510 is maintained so that it is possible to improve the lifetime of blue light emitted from the first stack 510. In other words, on assumption that the total weight of the inorganic material and the organic material included in the hole injecting layer 511 is 100 wt %, the organic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %, and the inorganic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %. In this case, it is possible to optimize the energy level and hole mobility between the anode 400 and the hole injecting layer 511, whereby it is possible to improve the lifetime of light emitted from the first stack 510 disposed closest to the anode 400, and also to minimize the change of the driving voltage in the OLED apparatus 1000 in accordance with the lapse of time.

[0104] As described above, in case of the OLED apparatus 1000 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, it is possible to improve the lifetime and progressive driving voltage properties of the OLED apparatus 1000 by providing the first hole transporting layer 512 having the mixed structure including the two materials with different hole mobilities, and optimizing the hole mobility and the weight ratio of the two materials. In addition, it is possible to optimize the charge balance in the first emission layer 513, and to optimize the energy level between the hole injecting layer 511 and the anode 400 by adjusting the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer 511 disposed between the anode 400 and the first hole transporting layer 512 of the mixed structure, to thereby improve the lifetime of the OLED apparatus 1000, and to reduce the change of the driving voltage in accordance with the lapse of time.

[0105] According to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the hole transporting layer of the OLED apparatus is formed in the mixed structure including the first material, and the second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material, so that it is possible to maintain the balance of holes and electrons, thereby improving the lifetime of the OLED apparatus.

[0106] Also, it is possible to improve the lifetime and progressive driving voltage properties of the OLED apparatus by optimizing the hole mobility of the first material, the hole mobility of the second material, and the weight ratio of the first material to the second material in the hole transporting layer of the mixed structure.

[0107] Also, it is possible to optimize the charge balance in the emission layer, and the energy level between the anode and the hole injecting layer by adjusting the weight ratio of the organic material to the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer disposed in contact with the hole transporting layer of the mixed structure, to thereby improve the lifetime of the OLED apparatus, and to lower the progressive driving voltage.

[0108] According to one embodiment of the present disclosure, an organic light emitting display (OLED) apparatus comprises an anode, a cathode, and a plurality of stacks, wherein, among the plurality of stacks, the first stack closest to the anode includes a first emission layer including a blue

emission layer; and a hole transporting layer having a first material, and a second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material.

[0109] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the hole mobility of the second material is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the hole mobility of the first material or less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the hole mobility of the first material.

[0110] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, on assumption that a total weight of the first material and the second material is 100 wt %, the first material is within a range from 80 wt % to 90 wt %, and the second material is within a range from 10 wt % to 20 wt %.

[0111] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first material includes any one among α -NPD, TCTA, TPD, TPB, TPAC, m-TPEE, FTPD, (NDA)PP, TRP, PPD, and OPT1.

[0112] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the second material is an organic compound including a spirofluorene group.

[0113] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first stack further includes a hole injecting layer between the hole transporting layer and the anode, wherein the hole injecting layer is a mixed layer including an organic material and an inorganic material.

[0114] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, on assumption that a total weight of the organic material and the inorganic material is 100 wt %, the organic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %, and the inorganic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %.

[0115] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic material is rubrene, and the inorganic material is magnesium fluoride (MgF_2).

[0116] The OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure further comprises a second stack having a second emission layer between the first stack and the cathode, wherein the second emission layer includes any one of a yellow-green emission layer and a green emission layer.

[0117] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the second emission layer further includes a red emission layer.

[0118] The OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure further comprises a third stack having a third emission layer between the second stack and the cathode, wherein the third emission layer includes a blue emission layer.

[0119] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the third emission layer further includes a red emission layer.

[0120] According to one embodiment of the present disclosure, an organic light emitting display (OLED) apparatus comprises a blue emission layer, a hole transporting layer, and a hole injecting layer between an anode and a cathode, wherein the hole transporting layer is formed in a mixed structure having two materials with different hole mobilities, and the hole injecting layer includes an organic material and an inorganic material, and, on assumption that a weight of the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer is

'A', and a weight of the organic material included in the hole injecting layer is 'B', 'A' and 'B' satisfy one of the following Equations (1) to (3):

$$B > A \text{ and } A \geq 2/3 \times B, \quad [\text{Equation (1)}]$$

$$A > B \text{ and } B \geq 2/3 \times A, \text{ and} \quad [\text{Equation (2)}]$$

$$A = B. \quad [\text{Equation (3)}]$$

[0121] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the hole transporting layer is formed in the mixed structure including a first material, and a second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material.

[0122] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the hole mobility of the second material is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the hole mobility of the first material or less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the hole mobility of the first material.

[0123] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, on assumption that a total weight of the first material and the second material is 100 wt %, the first material is within a range from 80 wt % to 90 wt %, and the second material is within a range from 10 wt % to 20 wt %.

[0124] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first material includes any one among α -NPD, TCTA, TPD, TPB, TPAC, m-TPEE, FTPD, (NDA)PP, TRP, PPD, and OPT1, and the second material is an organic compound including a spirofluorene group.

[0125] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the organic material is rubrene, and the inorganic material is magnesium fluoride (MgF_2).

[0126] In the OLED apparatus according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, the anode, the hole injecting layer, the hole transporting layer, and the blue emission layer are provided in a sequential contact structure.

[0127] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present disclosure without departing from the scope of the disclosures. Thus, it is intended that the present disclosure covers the modifications and variations of this disclosure provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

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

an anode, a cathode, and a plurality of stacks,

wherein, among the plurality of stacks, a first stack closest the anode includes:

a first emission layer including a blue emission layer; and

a hole transporting layer having a first material, and a second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material.

2. The OLED apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the hole mobility of the second material is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the hole mobility of the first material or is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the hole mobility of the first material.

3. The OLED apparatus according to claim 2, wherein, on assumption that a total weight of the first material and the second material is 100 wt %,

the first material is within a range from 80 wt % to 90 wt %, and the second material is within a range from 10 wt % to 20 wt %.

4. The OLED apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the first material includes any one among α -NPD, TCTA, TPD, TPB, TPAC, m-TPEE, FTPD, (NDA)PP, TRP, PPD, and OPT1.

5. The OLED apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the second material is an organic compound including a spirofluorene group.

6. The OLED apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the first stack further includes a hole injecting layer between the hole transporting layer and the anode, and

wherein the hole injecting layer is a mixed layer including an organic material and an inorganic material.

7. The OLED apparatus according to claim 6, wherein, on assumption that a total weight of the organic material and the inorganic material is 100 wt %,

the organic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %, and the inorganic material is within a range from 40 wt % to 60 wt %.

8. The OLED apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the organic material is rubrene, and the inorganic material is magnesium fluoride (MgF_2).

9. The OLED apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising a second stack having a second emission layer between the first stack and the cathode,

wherein the second emission layer includes any one of a yellow-green emission layer and a green emission layer.

10. The OLED apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the second emission layer further includes a red emission layer.

11. The OLED apparatus according to claim 9, further comprising a third stack having a third emission layer between the second stack and the cathode,

wherein the third emission layer includes a blue emission layer.

12. The OLED apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the third emission layer further includes a red emission layer.

13. An organic light emitting display (OLED) apparatus comprising:

a blue emission layer, a hole transporting layer, and a hole injecting layer between an anode and a cathode, wherein the hole transporting layer is formed in a mixed structure having two materials with different hole mobilities,

wherein the hole injecting layer includes an organic material and an inorganic material, and

wherein on assumption that a weight of the inorganic material included in the hole injecting layer is 'A', and a weight of the organic material included in the hole injecting layer is 'B', 'A' and 'B' satisfy one of the following Equations (1) to (3):

$$B > A \text{ and } A \geq 2/3 \times B, \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

$$A > B \text{ and } B \geq 2/3 \times A, \text{ and} \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

$$A = B. \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

14. The OLED apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the hole transporting layer is formed in the mixed structure including a first material, and a second material whose hole mobility is smaller than that of the first material.

15. The OLED apparatus according to claim 14, wherein the hole mobility of the second material has is $1/10$ of the hole mobility of the first material or is less than $1/10$ of the hole mobility of the first material.

16. The OLED apparatus according to claim 15, wherein, on assumption that a total weight of the first material and the second material is 100 wt %,

the first material is within a range from 80 wt % to 90 wt %, and the second material is within a range from 10 wt % to 20 wt %.

17. The OLED apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the first material includes any one among α -NPD, TCTA, TPD, TPB, TPAC, m-TPEE, FTPD, (NDA)PP, TRP, PPD, and OPT1, and the second material is an organic compound including a spirofluorene group.

18. The OLED apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the organic material is rubrene, and the inorganic material is magnesium fluoride (MgF_2).

19. The OLED apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the anode, the hole injecting layer, the hole transporting layer, and the blue emission layer are provided in a sequential contact structure.

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置		
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[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.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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优先权	1020150173114 2015-12-07 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

讨论的是有助于改善寿命和渐进驱动电压特性的OLED装置，其中OLED装置包括阳极，阴极和多个堆叠。在多个堆叠中，最靠近阳极的第一堆叠包括：第一发射层，包括蓝色发射层；以及空穴传输层，具有第一材料；以及第二材料，其空穴迁移率小于第一材料的空穴迁移率。

