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(54) **WHITE LED WITH TWO BLUE LAYERS AND A YELLOW LAYER AND THE DISPLAY PANEL THEREOF**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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The present disclosure relates to a white light OLED and a display panel. The OLED includes a first electrode, a first hole injection layer, a first hole transport layer, a first luminous layer, a first electron transport layer, a charge generation layer, a second hole injection layer, a second hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a second luminous layer, a third luminous layer, a second electron transport layer, and a second electrode stacked in sequence. The first luminous layer is a blue luminous layer, the second luminous layer is a blue luminous layer, and the third luminous layer is a yellow luminous layer. With such configuration, the color shift and the power consumption issue caused by insufficient blue light may be effectively overcome.

**20 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets**

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113		
112	second electrode	Al
111	second electron transport layer	BmPyPb (containing LiF)
110	third luminous layer	DQ2PPV: Ir (BT) 2(acac)
109	second luminous layer	MADN: 3HDSA-ph
108	electron blocking layer	TOTA
107	second hole transport layer	β-NPB
106	second hole injection layer	MoO3
105	charge generation layer	BaPbPb:10%Li
104	first electron transport layer	BaPbPb
103	first luminous layer	MADN: 3HDSA-ph
102	first hole transport layer	β-NPB
101	first hole injection layer	MoO3
	first electrode	ITO

10

# US 10,411,213 B2

Page 2

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See application file for complete search history.

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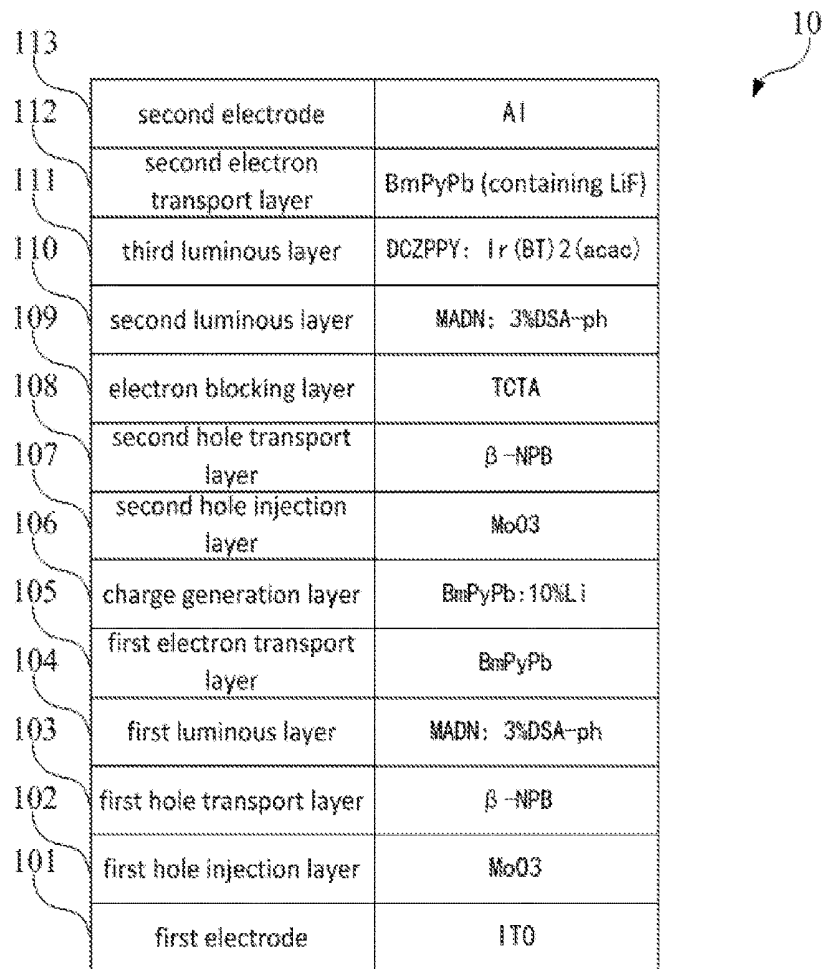


FIG.1

U (V)	J (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	L (cd/m <sup>2</sup> )	CE (cd/A)	LE (lm/W)	CIE (x, y)	peak (nm)	EQE
7.59	10	5880	58.8	20.6	(0.335, 0.341)	460	0.254

FIG.2

213		
212	second electrode	Al
211	second electron transport layer	BmPyPb (containing LiF)
210	third luminous layer	CPhBzIm: Ir(BT)2(acac)
209	second luminous layer	CPhBzIm
208	electron blocking layer	TCTA
207	second hole transport layer	$\beta$ -NPB
206	second hole injection layer	MoO3
205	charge generation layer	BmPyPb:10%Li
204	first electron transport layer	BmPyPb
203	first luminous layer	MADN: 3%DSA-ph
202	first hole transport layer	$\beta$ -NPB
201	first hole injection layer	MoO3
	first electrode	ITO

FIG.3

U (V)	J (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	L (cd/m <sup>2</sup> )	GE (cd/A)	LE (lm/W)	CIE (x, y)	peak (nm)	EQE
7.55	10	5740	57.40	20.12	(0.335, 0.352)	460	0.247

FIG.4

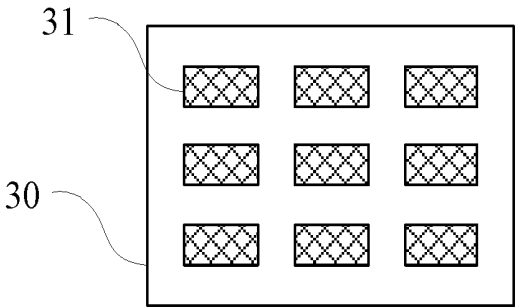


FIG.5

# WHITE LED WITH TWO BLUE LAYERS AND A YELLOW LAYER AND THE DISPLAY PANEL THEREOF

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present disclosure relates to OLED technology, and more particularly to a white light OLED and the display panel thereof.

### 2. Discussion of the Related Art

The lighting principles of OLEDs and liquid crystal display (LCD) are different. The OLEDs are characterized by attributes, such as self-luminous, wide viewing angle, high contrast, low power consumption, and high response speed time.

The structure of the OLED includes an anode (ITO), a cathode, and an organic function layer between the anode and the cathode. The organic function layer includes a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an organic luminous layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer.

The white light OLED generally includes a BY (Blue plus yellow) dual-layer structure. Due to the BY structure, the color of the white light may be warmer for the reason that the blue light is not enough. When the white light OLED is adopted by the OLED display or televisions, the power consumption may be increased due to the shortage of the blue light.

## SUMMARY

In one aspect, a white light organic light-emitting diode (OLED) includes: a first electrode, a first hole injection layer, a first hole transport layer, a first luminous layer, a first electron transport layer, a charge generation layer, a second hole injection layer, a second hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a second luminous layer, a third luminous layer, a second electron transport layer, and a second electrode stacked in sequence; wherein the first luminous layer being a blue luminous layer, the second luminous layer being a blue luminous layer, and the third luminous layer being a yellow luminous layer.

In another aspect, a display panel includes the above OLED.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of the OLED in accordance with a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a parameter table of the OLED in accordance with the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a schematic view of the OLED in accordance with a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a parameter table of the OLED in accordance with the second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of the display panel in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown.

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of the OLED in accordance with a first embodiment of the present disclosure. The OLED 10 includes a first electrode 101, a first hole injection layer 102, a first hole transport layer 103, a first luminous layer 104, a first electron transport layer 105, a charge generation layer 106, a second hole injection layer 107, a second hole transport layer 108, an electron blocking layer 109, a second luminous layer 110, a third luminous layer 111, a second electron transport layer 112, and a second electrode 113 stacked in sequence.

The first electrode 101 is formed on a substrate by a sputtering method, and the other layers are formed on a surface of the next layer in sequence by a vapor deposition method. In an example, the first hole injection layer 102 is formed on a surface of the first electrode 101 by the vapor deposition method, and the first hole transport layer 103 is formed on a surface of the first hole injection layer 102 by the vapor deposition method.

The first electrode 101 is made by translucent material having high work function. In an example, the first electrode 101 is made by ITO electrode having a thickness equal to 70 nm. The hole injection layer may reduce the potential barrier between the ITO electrode and the hole transport layer to increase the adhesive degree therebetween. The first hole injection layer 102 is made by MoO<sub>3</sub> having a thickness equal to 1 nm. The hole transport layer is configured to adjust a transmission rate and the corresponding amount of the hole. The first hole transport layer 103 is made by  $\beta$ -NPB (N, N-diphenyl-N, N-bis-2-naphthyl-1,1-biphenyl-4,4-diamine) having a thickness equal to 1450 nm. The first luminous layer 104 is made by MADN: 3% DSA-ph (9,10-bis (2-naphthyl)-2-methylanthracene with 3% 4,4'-(1,4 (N, N-diphenyl)aniline)), MADN: 3% DSA-ph is an organic substance emitting blue light in an excited state, and thickness of the first luminous layer 104 equals to 25 nm. The electron transport layer is configured to adjust the transmission rate of the electrons such that the injected electrons and the hole are recombined at the luminous layer. The first electron transport layer 105 is made of BmPyPb (1,3-bis (3,5-dipyridin-3-ylphenyl) benzene) having a thickness of 20 nm. The first charge generation layer is configured to connect the OLEDs in series. The first charge generation layer 106 is made by BmPyPb: a mixture of 10% Li 1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl) benzene and 10% lithium), and the thickness is 20 nm.

The second hole injection layer 107 works in the same way with the first hole injection layer 102, and is made by MoO<sub>3</sub>. The thickness of the second hole injection layer 107 is 10 nm. The second hole transport layer 108 works similarly with the first hole injection layer 102. Also, the second hole transport layer 108 is made by  $\beta$ -NPB (N, N-diphenyl-N, N-bis-2-naphthyl-1,1-biphenyl-4,4-diamine) having a thickness equal to 15 nm. The electron blocking layer is configured to enhance a luminous efficiency of the OLED. In an example, the electron blocking layer 109 is made by TCIA (4,4',4''-tris (carbazolyl-9-yl) triphenylamine) having a thickness of 10 nm.

The second luminescent layer 110 needs to be excited out of blue light, which may be made using MADN: 3% DSA-ph 9,10-bis (2-naphthyl)-2-methylanthracene with 3% 4,4'-(1,4-phenylenedi-(1E)-2,1-ethylene diyl) bis (N, N-diphenylbenzenamine) in a thickness of 5 nm. Since the second luminous layer 110 is only necessary for the first light emitting layer to be insufficient in blue light, only a thin layer is required and the thickness is smaller than that of the first light emitting layer 102.

The third luminous layer **111** is made by DCZPPY: Ir (BT) 2 (acac) (2,6-bis ((9H-carbazol-9-yl)-3,1-phenylene) pyridine and bis (2-phenylbenzothiazole)(acetylacetonate)) with a thickness of 30 nm. DCZPPY (2,6-bis ((9H-carbazol-9-yl)-3,1-phenylene) pyridine is an organic luminescent material. When being excited, the DCZPPy emits blue light, and then being doped with Ir (BT) 2 (acac) (2-phenylbenzothiazolyl acetylacetonate), the mixture of the two may emit yellow light after being excited. The thickness of the third luminous layer **111** may be substantially equal to the thickness of the first light emitting layer **102** and may be larger than the thickness of the second luminous layer **110** so that the white light emitted from the OLED is not warm or cold.

The second electron transport layer **112** works similarly with the first electron transport layer **105**. In an example, the second electron transport layer **112** is configured with the function of the electron injection layer. The second electron transport layer **112** is made by BmPyPb 1,3-bis (3,5-di (pyridin-3-yl)phenyl) benzene having a thickness of 45 nm and covered with a layer of LiF (lithium fluoride) having a thickness of 1 nm. The LiF may effectively increase the electronic transport efficiency of organic semiconductors.

In order to increase the luminous efficiency, the injection of the electrons usually requires a low work function metal or a composite metal. Thus, Al (aluminum) is adopted as the material of the second electrode **113** in one embodiment. The thickness of the second electrode **113** is 70 nm. In other embodiments, metals such as Ag (silver), Ca (calcium), Mg (magnesium) and their complexes may also be used.

The multi-layer structure may reduce the energy level barrier during the electrons and holes transition, which is beneficial to reduce the power consumption.

FIG. 2 is a parameter table of the OLED in accordance with the first embodiment of the present disclosure, wherein J represents the current density, L is the brightness, CE is the current efficiency, LE is the light efficiency, CIE is the light color coordinate, peak represents the spectral peak, EQE represents the external quantum efficiency. The external quantum efficiency refers to the ratio of the number of photons and the number of injected electrons emitted from the OLED with respect to the direction of observation. The OLED is a multilayer film structure. After the light emitted from the luminous layer passes through the absorption and reflection of many organic layers, only a small part of the light may be revealed. The internal quantum efficiency is to exclude the loss of the luminous layer after the actual luminous efficiency. The current efficiency is used to evaluate the luminescent properties of the material. The CIE is one of the basic specifications developed by the International Commission on Illumination. In the lighting area, the value of the color coordinates is configured to be as close as possible (0.33, 0.33). The color coordinates of the white light in the prior art can be achieved (0.33, 0.38). In one embodiment, the white color coordinate Y is 0.341, and the display effect is superior to the conventional white light organic electroluminescent device.

As described above, a thin blue luminous layer (i.e., the second luminous layer **109**) is configured on one side of the yellow luminous layer (i.e., the third luminous layer **110**) facing away from the second electrode. This configuration may effectively solve the issues, such as the blue light component is insufficient resulting warmer light color and also the power consumption issue.

FIG. 3 is a schematic view of the OLED in accordance with a second embodiment of the present disclosure. Compared to the first embodiment, the second luminous layer

**210** and the third luminous layer **211** in the second embodiment are made by different material than the first embodiment.

In the second embodiment, the second luminous layer **210** is made by CPhBzIm (9-phenyl-3,6-bis [4-(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazolazole-2-) phenyl]-9H-carbazole) with a thickness equals to 5 nm. The third luminous layer **211** is made by CPhBzIm: Ir (BT) 2 (acac) (9-phenyl-3,6-bis [4-(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazolazole-2-) phenyl]-9H-carbazole) and bis (2-phenylbenzothiazole) of acetylacetonate), and the thickness equals to 30 nm.

When the OLED is subjected to a forward bias from the direct current, the applied voltage energy drives the electrons and holes into the element by the cathode and the anode, respectively. When the electrons and the holes meet in the conduction, the so-called electron-hole recombination occurs. When the chemical molecules in the luminous layer are excited by external energy, if the electron spins and pairs with the ground state electrons, the molecules are in a single-line state, and emit the fluorescent light. On the other hand, if the excited state electrons and the ground state electron spin and cannot be paired, that is, the electrons and the ground state electrons are parallel, the molecules are in a triplet state, and the molecules emit phosphorescence light.

CPhBzIm is a very special material. The CPhBzIm not only can function as a dark blue fluorescent luminous layer, but also may be used as phosphorescent material. When working with yellow phosphorescent material, the luminous efficiency of CPhBzIm is also quite high. The phosphorescent material can utilize the triplet excitons formed by the triplet energy transfer mode. In addition, the phosphorescent material may form the triple excitons by the singlet state and the corresponding energy transfer mode. The triplet excitons and singlet excitons of the CPhBzIm may be utilized at the same time. Thus, the highest internal quantum efficiency can be close to 100% and the highest external quantum efficiency can be close to 25%.

In the present disclosure, the second luminous layer **109** is made by the CPhBzIm material so that the second luminous layer **109** is excited to emit blue light, and the third luminous layer **110** is a mixture material of CPhBzIm and acetylacetonate, and the second luminous layer **110** emits phosphorescent yellow.

FIG. 4 is a parameter table of the OLED in accordance with the second embodiment of the present disclosure, wherein J represents the current density, L is the brightness, CE is the current efficiency, LE is the light efficiency, CIE is the light color coordinate, peak represents the spectral peak, EQE represents the external quantum efficiency. The external quantum efficiency refers to the ratio of the number of photons and the number of injected electrons emitted from the OLED with respect to the direction of observation. The OLED is a multilayer film structure. After the light emitted from the luminous layer passes through the absorption and reflection of many organic layers, only a small part of the light may be revealed. The internal quantum efficiency is to exclude the loss of the luminous layer after the actual luminous efficiency. The current efficiency is used to evaluate the luminescent properties of the material. The CIE is one of the basic specifications developed by the International Commission on Illumination. In the lighting area, the value of the color coordinates is configured to be as close as possible (0.3, 0.3). The color coordinates of the white light in the prior art can be achieved (0.33, 0.38). In one embodiment, the white color coordinate Y is 0.352, and the display effect is superior to the conventional white light organic electroluminescent device.

As described above, the second embodiment, basing on the first embodiment, relates to adopt CphBzIm, which may emit blue fluorescent light, but may also function as phosphorescent material emitting yellow light. Thus, the triplet excitons and the singlet excitons of the CPhBzIm may be utilized at the same time. In this way, the resources may be better utilized and the power consumption may be reduced.

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of the display panel in accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure. The liquid crystal panel 30 may be an OLED panel including at least one OLED 31 in FIG. 1 or 3.

In view of the above, the blue luminous layer is configured below the yellow luminous layer, which may effectively solve the issues, such as the blue light component is insufficient resulting warmer light color and also the power consumption issue. Further, the CphBzIm, which may emit blue fluorescent light. But may also function as phosphorescent host material, is adopted. Thus, the triplet excitons and the singlet excitons of the CPhBzIm may be utilized at the same time. In this way, the resources may be better utilized and the power consumption may be reduced.

Compared to the conventional BY (Blue and yellow) structure, as the blue light component is insufficient, the light color is warmer, and the power consumption may be increased. In the present disclosure, the blue luminous layer is configured below the yellow luminous layer to enhance the strength of the blue light. Further, the CphBzIm, which may emit blue fluorescent light. But may also function as phosphorescent host material, is adopted. Thus, the triplet excitons and the singlet excitons of the CPhBzIm may be utilized at the same time so as to enhance the display performance.

It is believed that the present embodiments and their advantages will be understood from the foregoing description, and it will be apparent that various changes may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention or sacrificing all of its material advantages, the examples hereinbefore described merely being preferred or exemplary embodiments of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A white light organic light-emitting diode (OLED), comprising:

a first electrode, a first hole injection layer, a first hole transport layer, a first luminous layer, a first electron transport layer, a charge generation layer, a second hole injection layer, a second hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a second luminous layer, a third luminous layer,

a second electron transport layer, and a second electrode stacked in sequence;

wherein the first luminous layer is a blue luminous layer, the second luminous layer is a blue luminous layer, and the third luminous layer is a yellow luminous layer;

the second luminous layer is configured on one side of the third luminous layer facing away the second electrode;

the first hole injection layer, the first hole transport layer, the first luminous layer, the first electron transport layer, the first charge generation layer, the second hole injection layer, the second hole transport layer, the electron blocking layer, the second luminous layer, the third luminous layer, and the second electron transport layer, and the second electrode is formed by a vapor deposition in sequence;

the first electron transport layer is made of 1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl); and

the second electron transport layer is made of a layer of 1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)benzene and a layer of lithium fluoride.

2. The OLED as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

a thickness of the second luminous layer is smaller than the thickness of the first luminous layer; and

the thickness of the second luminous layer is smaller than the thickness of the third luminous layer.

3. A white light organic light-emitting diode (OLED), comprising:

a first electrode, a first hole injection layer, a first hole transport layer, a first luminous layer, a first electron transport layer, a charge generation layer, a second hole injection layer, a second hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a second luminous layer, a third luminous layer,

a second electron transport layer, and a second electrode stacked in sequence;

wherein the first luminous layer is a blue luminous layer, the second luminous layer is a blue luminous layer, and the third luminous layer is a yellow luminous layer;

the first electron transport layer is made of 1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl); and

the second electron transport layer is made of a layer of 1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)benzene and a layer of lithium fluoride.

4. The OLED as claimed in claim 3, wherein the second luminous layer is configured on one side of the third luminous layer facing away the second electrode.

5. The OLED as claimed in claim 4, wherein:

a thickness of the second luminous layer is smaller than the thickness of the first luminous layer; and

the thickness of the second luminous layer is smaller than the thickness of the third luminous layer.

6. The OLED as claimed in claim 3, wherein:

the second luminous layer is made by a mixture of 2-methyl-9,10-bis (naphthalen-2-yl) anthracene and 3% of 4,4'-(1,4-phenylenedi-(1E)-2, 1-ethylene diyl) bis (N, N-diphenylbenzenamine);

the third luminous layer is made by a mixture of 2,6-bis (3-(9H-carbazol-9-yl) phenyl) pyridine and bis (2-phenylbenzothiazole)(acetylacetonate).

7. The OLED as claimed in claim 3, wherein:

the second luminous layer is made by 9 phenyl-3,6-bis [4-(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazolazole-2-) phenyl]-9H-carbazole;

the third luminous layer is made by a mixture of 9-phenyl-3,6-bis [4-(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazolazole-2-) phenyl]-9H-carbazole and bis (2-phenylbenzothiazole) (acetylacetonate).

8. The OLED as claimed in claim 3, wherein the first hole injection layer, the first hole transport layer, the first luminous layer, the first electron transport layer, the first charge generation layer, the second hole injection layer, the second hole transport layer, the electron blocking layer, the second luminous layer, the third luminous layer, and the second electron transport layer, and the second electrode is formed by a vapor deposition in sequence.

9. The OLED as claimed in claim 3, wherein the first electrode is made of indium tin oxide (ITO) transparent semiconductor material, and the second electrode is made of metallic aluminum.

10. The OLED as claimed in claim 3, wherein:  
the first luminescent layer is made by a mixture of  
9,10-bis (2-naphthyl)-2-methylanthracene with 3%  
4,4'-(1,4-phenylenedi-(1E)-2, 1-ethylene diyl) bis (N,  
N-diphenylbenzenamine).
11. The OLED as claimed in claim 3, wherein:  
the first hole injection is made by molybdenum trioxide;  
the first hole transport layer is made of N, N-Bis-phenyl-  
N, N-bis-(2-naphthyl)-(1,1-biphenyl)-4,4-diamine;  
the first charge generation layer is made of a mixture of  
1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)benzene and 10%  
lithium;  
the second hole transport layer is made of N, N-Bis-  
phenyl-N, N-bis-(2-naphthyl)-(1,1-biphenyl)-4,4-di-  
amine;  
the electron blocking layer is made of 4,4', 4"-tris (car-  
bazol-9-yl) triphenylamine.
12. A display panel having a plurality of OLEDs,  
each of the OLEDs respectively comprising: a first elec-  
trode, a first hole injection layer, a first hole transport  
layer, a first luminous layer, a first electron transport  
layer, a charge generation layer, a second hole injection  
layer, a second hole transport layer, an electron block-  
ing layer, a second luminous layer, a third luminous  
layer, a second electron transport layer, and a second  
electrode stacked in sequence;  
wherein the first luminous layer is a blue luminous  
layer, the second luminous layer is a blue luminous  
layer, and the third luminous layer is a yellow  
luminous layer;  
the first electron transport layer is made of 1,3-bis  
(3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl); and  
the second electron transport layer is made of a layer of  
1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)benzene and a  
layer of lithium fluoride.
13. The display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein the  
second luminous layer is configured on one side of the third  
luminous layer facing away the second electrode.
14. The display panel as claimed in claim 13, wherein:  
a thickness of the second luminous layer is smaller than  
the thickness of the first luminous layer; and  
the thickness of the second luminous layer is smaller than  
the thickness of the third luminous layer.
15. The display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein:  
the second luminous layer is made by a mixture of  
2-methyl-9,10-bis (naphthalen-2-yl) anthracene and

- 3% of 4,4'-(1,4-phenylenedi-(1E)-2, 1-ethylene diyl)  
bis (N, N-diphenylbenzenamine);  
the third luminous layer is made by a mixture of 2,6-bis  
(3-(9H-carbazol-9-yl) phenyl) pyridine and bis (2-phenyl-  
benzothiazole)(acetylacetonate).
16. The display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein:  
the second luminous layer is made by 9 phenyl-3,6-bis  
[4-(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazolazole-2-) phenyl]-9H-  
carbazole;  
the third luminous layer is made by a mixture of 9-phenyl-  
3,6-bis [4-(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazolazole-2-) phe-  
nyl]-9H-carbazole and bis (2-phenylbenzothiazole)  
(acetylacetonate).
17. The display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein the  
first hole injection layer, the first hole transport layer, the  
first luminous layer, the first electron transport layer, the first  
charge generation layer, the second hole injection layer, the  
second hole transport layer, the electron blocking layer, the  
second luminous layer, the third luminous layer, and the  
second electron transport layer, and the second electrode is  
formed by a vapor deposition in sequence.
18. The display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein the  
first electrode is made of indium tin oxide (ITO) transparent  
semiconductor material, and the second electrode is made of  
metallic aluminum.
19. The display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein:  
the first luminescent layer is made by a mixture of  
9,10-bis (2-naphthyl)-2-methylanthracene with 3%  
4,4'-(1,4-phenylenedi-(1E)-2, 1-ethylene diyl) bis (N,  
N-diphenylbenzenamine).
20. The display panel as claimed in claim 12, wherein:  
the first hole injection is made by molybdenum trioxide;  
the first hole transport layer is made of N, N-Bis-phenyl-  
N, N-bis-(2-naphthyl)-(1,1-biphenyl)-4,4-diamine;  
the first charge generation layer is made of material of a  
mixture of 1,3-bis (3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)benzene  
and 10%  
the second hole injection layer being made of molybde-  
num trioxide material;  
the second hole transport layer is made of N, N-Bis-  
phenyl-N, N-bis-(2-naphthyl)-(1,1-biphenyl)-4,4-di-  
amine;  
the electron blocking layer is made of 4,4',4"-tris (carba-  
zol-9-yl) triphenylamine.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	具有两个蓝色层和黄色层的白色LED及其显示面板		
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外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及白光OLED和显示面板。OLED包括第一电极，第一空穴注入层，第一空穴传输层，第一发光层，第一电子传输层，电荷产生层，第二空穴注入层，第二空穴传输层，电子阻挡层，第二发光层，第三发光层，第二电子传输层和第二电极依次堆叠。第一发光层是蓝色发光层，第二发光层是蓝色发光层，第三发光层是黄色发光层。利用这种配置，可以有效地克服由蓝光不足引起的色移和功耗问题。

