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(54) **Organic light emitting display device and method of fabricating the same**

Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung und Verfahren zu deren Herstellung

Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique et son procédé de fabrication

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**Description****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention**

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display device capable of representing white light, and a method of fabricating the same.

**2. Description of the Related Art**

**[0002]** An organic light emitting display device includes a substrate, an anode disposed on the substrate, an emission layer (EML) disposed on the anode, and a cathode disposed on the emission layer. In the organic light emitting display device, when a voltage is applied between the anode and the cathode, holes and electrons are injected into the emission layer and recombined to create excitons. The excitons transition from an excited state to a ground state, thereby emitting light.

**[0003]** To display full colors, an organic light emitting display device can include emission layers corresponding to red (R), green (G), and blue (B), respectively. However, such red, green and blue emission layers of the organic light emitting display device have different luminance efficiencies (Cd/A). These different luminance efficiencies cause the red, green and blue emission layers to emit light at different brightness. Generally, the brightness of the emission layer is approximately proportional to a current. Therefore, when the same current is applied, one color light may be emitted to have a relatively low brightness but another color light may be emitted to have a relatively high brightness, so that it is difficult to have proper color balance or white balance. For example, the luminance efficiency of the green emission layer is from three to six times higher than those of the red and blue emission layers, so that more current should be applied to the red and blue emission layers to adjust the white balance.

**[0004]** To enhance white balance, an organic light emitting display device has been proposed which includes an emission layer formed to emit monochromatic light or polychromatic light (i.e., white light), and a color filter layer to filter light corresponding to a predetermined color of light from the emission layer (or a color conversion layer to convert the light emitted from the emission layer into a predetermined color of light).

**[0005]** FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a conventional top-emission organic light emitting display device.

**[0006]** Referring to FIG. 1, a substrate 100 is provided, and a first electrode 110 having a reflection layer is formed on the substrate 100. Further, a thin film transistor and a capacitor may be provided between the first electrode 110 and the substrate 100.

**[0007]** An organic layer 120 including an emission layer is formed on the first electrode 110. The emission layer may be a single layer structure or a multiple layer structure. Further, a second electrode 130, which is transfective, is formed on the organic layer 120.

**[0008]** In this conventional top-emission organic light emitting display device, a resonance effect occurs due to the transfective second electrode 130. In addition, in the case where the white emission layer and the color filter are used to realize full colors, red, green and blue emission layers are stacked adjacent to one another and employed as the white emission layer. However, white light is not properly realized because of the resonance effect due to the transfective second electrode 130. Further, the resonance effect causes light to be emitted with different wavelengths according to viewing angles. Such a resonance effect largely depends on the thickness of the organic layer, so that a wavelength band of the filtered light varies according to thickness distribution of the organic layer, thereby making color and brightness representation unstable.

**[0009]** A conventional, top-emitting white OLED device is disclosed e.g., in US 2006/049747.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

**[0010]** An aspect of an embodiment of the present invention is directed to an organic light emitting display device, in which red, green and blue peaks are equivalent in transmittance in a wavelength band of visible light and which is capable of representing white light, and a method of fabricating the same.

**[0011]** An aspect of an embodiment of the present invention is directed to an organic light emitting display device, which has substantially the same transmittance in a wavelength band of visible light and is thus capable of representing white light, and a method of fabricating the same.

**[0012]** An aspect of an embodiment of the present invention is directed to an organic light emitting display device, which includes a transmittance controlled layer (TCL) and a metal layer, and a method of fabricating the same

**[0013]** According to an embodiment of the present invention, an organic light emitting display device includes: a substrate; a first electrode disposed on the substrate and including a reflection layer; an organic layer disposed on the

first electrode and including a white emission layer; a second electrode disposed on the organic layer; a transmittance controlled layer disposed on the second electrode; and a metal layer disposed on the transmittance controlled layer.

Preferably, the reflection layer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of aluminum, silver, and alloys thereof. The white emission layer may have a single layer structure. Alternatively, the white emission layer may have a multiple layer structure. The multiple layers may comprise an orange-red emission layer and a blue emission layer. Alternatively, the multiple layers may comprise a blue emission layer, a green emission layer, and a red emission layer. Preferably, the transmittance controlled layer has an optical path length ranging from about 520 to about 2140 Å (1 nm = 10 Å). Preferably, the transmittance controlled layer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of SiN<sub>x</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, SiON, MgF<sub>2</sub>, ZnS, ZnSe, TeO<sub>2</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, aylenediamine derivatives, triamine derivatives, CBP, aluminum-quinoline complex (Alq3), and combinations thereof.

Preferably, the metal layer has a reflectance ranging from about 4.3 to about 48.3%.

Preferably, the metal layer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of magnesium (Mg), silver (Ag), calcium (Ca), magnesium silver (MgAg), magnesium calcium (MgCa), aluminum silver (AlAg), ytterbium silver (YbAg), and combinations thereof.

The organic light emitting display device may further comprise a passivation layer on the metal layer. The organic light emitting display device may further comprise a color filter layer on the metal layer.

Preferably, the second electrode is a transfective electrode.

**[0014]** According to another embodiment of the present invention, a method of fabricating an organic light emitting display device includes: providing a substrate; forming a first electrode including a reflection layer on the substrate; forming an organic layer including a white emission layer on the first electrode; forming a second electrode on the organic layer; forming a transmittance controlled layer on the second electrode; and forming a metal layer on the transmittance controlled layer.

Preferably, the organic layer is formed by vacuum deposition, inkjet printing, and/or laser induced thermal imaging.

Preferably, the transmittance controlled layer is formed by vacuum deposition and/or lithography.

Preferably, the metal layer is formed by vacuum deposition and/or sputtering.

**[0015]** According to another embodiment of the present invention, an organic light emitting display device includes: a substrate; a reflective electrode disposed on the substrate; an organic layer disposed on the reflective electrode; a transfective electrode disposed on the organic layer; a transmittance controlled layer disposed on the transfective electrode; and a metal layer disposed on the transmittance controlled layer.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0016]** The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

**[0017]** FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a conventional top-emission organic light emitting display device.

**[0018]** FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting display device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0019]** FIG. 3 is a graph showing a transmission spectrum according to a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0020]** FIG. 4 is a graph showing a transmission spectrum according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0021]** FIG. 5 is a graph showing a transmission spectrum according to a third exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0022]** FIG. 6 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0023]** FIG. 7 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0024]** FIG. 8 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0025]** FIG. 9 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to a comparative example.

**[0026]** FIG. 10 is a graph showing transmission spectrums according to fourth, fifth and sixth exemplary embodiments of the present invention.

**[0027]** FIG. 11 is a graph showing transmission spectrums according to seventh, eighth and ninth exemplary embodiments of the present invention.

**[0028]** FIG. 12 is a graph showing transmission spectrums according to tenth, eleventh and twelfth exemplary embodiments of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0029]** In the following detailed description, only certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, simply by way of illustration. As those skilled in the art would realize, the described embodiments may be modified in various different ways, all without departing from the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive. Also, in the context of the present application, when an element (e.g., a layer or a substrate) is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the another element or be indirectly on the another element with one or more intervening elements interposed therebetween. Hereinafter, like reference numerals refer to like elements.

**[0030]** FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting display device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

**[0031]** Referring to FIG. 2, a substrate 200 is provided, and a first electrode 210 having a reflection layer is formed on the substrate 200. Here, the first electrode 210 may be a double electrode structure or a triple electrode structure. When the first electrode 210 is formed to be a double electrode structure, it may be formed by sequentially stacking a reflection layer made of aluminum, silver or alloys thereof, and a transparent conductive layer made of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO) and/or indium tin zinc oxide (ITZO). When the first electrode 210 is formed to be a triple electrode structure, it may be formed by sequentially stacking a first layer made of titanium, molybdenum, ITO or alloys thereof, a second layer made of aluminum, silver or alloys thereof, and a third layer made of ITO, IZO and/or ITZO.

**[0032]** Further, a thin film transistor, a capacitor, and the like may be provided between the substrate 200 and the first electrode 210.

**[0033]** An organic layer 220 including a white emission layer is formed on the first electrode 210. Here, the white emission layer may be a single layer structure or a multiple layer structure.

**[0034]** When the white emission layer is formed to be a single layer structure, respective emission materials for different colors are mixed together with a dopant or carbazole-based molecules (PVK) are mixed with PBD, TPB, coumarin 6, DCM1 and Nile red in a proper ratio so as to represent white light. In one embodiment, two emission materials for two different colors are mixed and then another emission material for another color is mixed thereto, thereby obtaining a white emission material. For example, a red emission material and a green emission material are mixed and a blue emission material is mixed thereto, thereby obtaining the white emission material. The red emission material includes a material selected from the group consisting of a polymer material such as a polythiophene (PT) and its derivatives. The green emission material includes a material selected from the group consisting of a low molecular material such as Alq3, BeBq2 and Almq, and a polymer material such as poly(p-phenylenevinylene) (PPV) and their derivatives. The blue emission material includes a material selected from the group consisting of a low molecular material such as ZnPBO, BAq, DPVBi and OXA-D, a polymer material such as polyphenylene, and their derivatives.

**[0035]** When the white emission layer is formed to be a multiple layer structure, it may include two layers which emit light of different wavelength ranges. One layer is an emission layer for emitting light of an orange-red wavelength range, and the other layer is an emission layer for emitting light of a blue wavelength range. Here, a phosphorescent emission layer may be used to emit light of the orange-red wavelength range, and a fluorescent emission layer may be used to emit light of the blue wavelength range. The phosphorescent emission layer has a relatively high luminous efficiency as compared with the fluorescent emission layer for emitting light of the same wavelength range, while the fluorescent emission layer has a relatively high durability. Thus, the white emission layer, in which the phosphorescent emission layer that emits light of the orange-red wavelength range and the fluorescent emission layer that emits light of the blue wavelength range are stacked, can have both a relatively high luminous efficiency and a relatively high durability. In one embodiment, the white emission layer is formed to be a two layer structure that may include a polymer material, a low molecular material, or a double layer thereof.

**[0036]** In one embodiment, the white emission layer is formed to be a three layer structure. For example, the white emission layer is formed to have red, green, and blue emission layers, and the red, green, and blue emission layers may be stacked with any suitable stacking order.

**[0037]** The red emission layer may include a low molecular material such as Alq3 (host)/DCJTB (fluorescent dopant), Alq3 (host)/DCM (fluorescent dopant), CBP (host)/PtOEP (phosphorescent organic metal complex), or the like, or a polymer material such as a PFO-based polymer, a PPV-based polymer, or the like.

**[0038]** The green emission layer may include a low molecular material such as Alq3, Alq3 (host)/C545t (dopant), CBP(host) /IrPPY(phosphorescent organic metal complex), or the like, or a polymer material such as a PFO-based polymer, a PPV-based polymer, or the like.

**[0039]** The blue emission layer may include a low molecular material such as DPVBi, spiro-DPVBi, spiro-6P, distyryl-benzene (DSB), distyrylarylene (DSA), or the like, or a polymer material such as a PFO-based polymer, a PPV-based polymer, or the like.

**[0040]** In addition, the organic layer 220 may be a single layer structure or a multiple layer structure, which includes one or more layers selected from a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron injection layer, an electron

transport layer, and a hole blocking layer.

**[0041]** The hole injection layer facilitates injection of holes into an organic emission layer of an organic light emitting display device and increases the lifespan of the organic light emitting display device. The hole injection layer may include an arylamine-based compound, starburst amine series, etc. In more detail, the hole injection layer may include 4,4,4-tris(3-methylphenylphenylamino)triphenylamine(m-MTDATA), 1,3,5-tris[4-(3-methylphenylphenylamino)phenyl]benzene(m-MTDATB), phthalocyanine copper (CuPc), etc.

**[0042]** The hole transport layer may include arylene diamine derivatives, a starburst compound, spiro-biphenyldiamine derivatives, a ladder compound, etc. In more detail, the hole transport layer may include N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(4-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (TPD) or 4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenyl]-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (NPB).

**[0043]** The hole blocking layer prevents (or blocks) holes from moving to the electron injection layer when electron mobility is larger than hole mobility in the organic emission layer. Here, the hole blocking layer may include a material selected from the group consisting of 2-(4-biphenyl)-5-(4-t-butylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole (PBD), spiro-PBD, 3-(4-t-butylphenyl)-4-phenyl-5-(4-biphenyl)-1,2,4-triazol (TAZ), and combinations thereof.

**[0044]** The electron transport layer may include a metal compound to facilitate transport of electrons. For example, the electron transport layer includes 8-hydroquinoline aluminum (Alq3) to more stably transport electrons from a cathode.

**[0045]** The electron injection layer may include a material selected from the group consisting of 1,3,4-oxadiazole derivatives, 1,2,4-triazol derivatives, LiF, and combinations thereof.

**[0046]** Further, the organic layer 220 may be formed by vacuum deposition, inkjet printing, and/or laser induced thermal imaging.

**[0047]** A second electrode 230 is formed on the organic layer 220. The second electrode 230 may be a transfective electrode. The second electrode 230 may be formed of magnesium silver (MgAg) and/or aluminum silver (AlAg). Here, MgAg is formed by codeposition of magnesium and silver, and the aluminum silver (AlAg) is formed in a stacked structure in which aluminum and silver are deposited in sequence. Further, a transparent conductive layer such as ITO or IZO may be formed on the second electrode 230.

**[0048]** A transmittance controlled layer (TCL) 240 is formed on the second electrode 230. The transmittance controlled layer 240 uses an interference effect to control transmittance and reflectance of the second electrode 230, thereby adjusting the intensity of a transmission spectrum according to wavelength bands. In more detail, the organic light emitting display device for realizing white light should have substantially (or approximately) the same transmittance in a wavelength band of visible light, particularly, should have substantially the same transmittance in the wavelength band ranging from about 450 to about 650nm. However, red, green and blue spectrums themselves are likely to differ in intensity from one another, so that the transmittance controlled layer 240 is needed for controlling the transmittance.

**[0049]** Here, the transmission spectrum is referred to as an emission rate according to wavelengths of light when the light is emitted from the organic layer 220 of the organic light emitting display device to the outside. Further, the interference effect is referred to as a phenomenon of when light reflected from an interface between the transmittance controlled layer 240 and a metal layer 250 (formed in a process described in more detail below) is reflected again from the surface of the underlying second electrode 230 to the outside. Here, an important physical property for the interference effect is a refractive index. The refractive index may vary depending on the wavelength of light and the material of the transmittance controlled layer.

**[0050]** In addition, when the organic light emitting display device for realizing the white light has a flat transmission spectrum in a wavelength band from 450 to 650nm, it can be referred to as an optimal design. The transmittance at the optimal design is set as a reference transmittance, and when transmittance is higher than half of the reference transmittance in the wavelength band of visible light, i.e., from 450 to 650nm, the organic light emitting display device can realize the white light. To satisfy this condition and in consideration of the metal layer 250 (formed in a process described in more detail below), the transmittance controlled layer 240 according to one embodiment of the present invention has an optical path length (OPL) ranging from 520 to 2140Å. The white light can be checked by an electroluminescence (EL) spectrum obtained by a product of the light source spectrum and the transmission spectrum.

**[0051]** Here, the optical path length (OPL) is obtained by the product of the refractive index and the thickness of the transmittance controlled layer 240, and is proportional to the wavelength corresponding to the transmission spectrum. As mentioned above, the refractive index may vary according to the wavelength, and the thickness of the transmittance controller layer 240 may vary depending on the refractive index of a substance. Therefore, in one embodiment of the present invention, the refractive index and the thickness are not specifically limited as long as the product of the refractive index and the thickness satisfies the foregoing optical path length (OPL) of the transmittance controlled layer 240.

**[0052]** In one embodiment, a material for the transmittance controlled layer 240 is not limited specifically, but its absorption and reflection characteristics should not be too large. Thus, pure metal or substances having low transmittance should be excluded from the materials for the transmittance controlled layer 240. For example, the transmittance controlled layer 240 may include a material selected from the group consisting of  $\text{SiN}_x$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{SiON}$ ,  $\text{MgF}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnS}$ ,  $\text{ZnSe}$ ,  $\text{TeO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ , arylenediamine derivatives, triamine derivatives, CBP, an aluminum-quinoline complex (Alq3), and combinations thereof. Further, the transmittance controlled layer 240 may be formed by vacuum deposition and/or lithography.

**[0053]** Then, the metal layer 250 is formed on the transmittance controlled layer 240. The metal layer 250 assists performance of the transmittance controlled layer 240, and serves as a blocking layer to separate the transmittance controlled layer 240 from an upper layer such as a protective layer and/or a color filter layer. Further, the metal layer 250 together with the transmittance controlled layer 240 maintains the interference effect of the transmittance controlled layer 240 and prevents (or reduces) the performance of the transmittance controlled layer 240 from being lowered due to the upper layer. Also, the metal layer 250 minimizes an effect (or an adverse effect) due to the upper layer.

**[0054]** The metal layer 250 causes the interference effect of the light, so that the metal layer 250 according to one embodiment is formed of a material in consideration of how light is reflected from a metal layer.

**[0055]** In addition, when the organic light emitting display device realizing the white light has a flat transmission spectrum in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm, it can be called an optimal design. The transmittance at the optimal design is set as a reference transmittance, and when transmittance is higher than half of reference transmittance in the wavelength band of visible light, i.e., from 450 to 650nm, the organic light emitting display device can realize the white light. To satisfy this condition by interaction between the transmittance controlled layer 240 and the metal layer 250, the metal layer 250 has a reflectance ranging from 4.3 to 48.3%. The white light can be checked by an electroluminescence (EL) spectrum obtained by a product of the light source spectrum and the transmission spectrum.

**[0056]** The reflectance and the transmittance of the metal layer 250 vary according to physical properties of a material even though it has the same thickness, so that the metal layer 250 is not limited to a specific thickness as long as it satisfies the reflectance ranging from 4.3 to 48.3%. In one exemplary embodiment, the metal layer 250 includes a transmissive metal. Here, the transmissive metal is selected from magnesium (Mg), silver (Ag), calcium (Ca), magnesium silver (MgAg), magnesium calcium (MgCa), aluminum silver (AlAg), ytterbium silver (YbAg), and combinations thereof. Also, the metal layer 250 may be formed by vacuum deposition and/or sputtering.

**[0057]** Additionally, a passivation layer and a color filter layer may be formed on the metal layer 250. The passivation layer may include an inorganic layer, an organic layer or an organic-inorganic hybrid layer. For example, the inorganic layer includes a material selected from the group consisting of ITO, IZO, SiO<sub>2</sub>, SiN<sub>x</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and combinations thereof. The organic layer includes parylene and/or high density polyethylene (HDPE). The organic-inorganic hybrid layer includes a hybrid layer of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and an organic polymer.

**[0058]** Further, the color filter layer may include a pigment, a polymer binder, and a functional monomer in addition to an acrylic resin used as a support. The color filter layer may be divided into a red color filter layer, a green color filter layer, and a blue color filter layer according to the pigment for representing colors. The red, green, and blue color filter layers make the light emitted from the organic layer 220 and transmitted therethrough have wavelengths corresponding to red, green, and blue ranges, respectively. Here, the pigments correspond to red, green, and blue colors, respectively. The polymer binder protects a liquid monomer from a developer (or from developing into polymer) in room temperature, and controls reliability such as stability of pigment dispersion; thermal, light, and chemical resistance of an RGB pattern; etc. The pigment includes organic particles, which have relatively high light resistance and thermal resistance and disperse light. The smaller the size of the particle (or the average size of the particles) is, the better the transparency and the dispersion properties of the color filter layer are. The color filter layer may be formed by vacuum deposition and/or laser induced thermal imaging.

**[0059]** As such and in view of the foregoing, an organic light emitting display device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention can be formed.

**[0060]** The following exemplary embodiments (and/or examples) illustrate the present invention in more detail. However, the present invention is not limited by these embodiments (and/or examples).

**[0061]** In the following exemplary embodiments and in the comparative example Silver (Ag) was formed to a thickness of 1000Å on a substrate, and indium tin oxide (ITO) was formed to a thickness of 70Å on the Ag. IDE406 available from Idemitsu was formed to a thickness of 250Å on the ITO as a hole injection layer, and IDE320 available from Idemitsu was formed to a thickness of 150Å on the hole injection layer as a hole transport layer. A blue emission layer that contains BH215 available from Idemitsu as a host and BD052 available from Idemitsu as a dopant by 1 wt% was formed to a thickness of 80Å on the hole transport layer. A green emission layer that contains CBP available from UDC as a host and GD33 available from UDC as a dopant by 7 wt% was formed to a thickness of 100 Å on the blue emission layer. A red emission layer that contains CBP available from UDC as a host and TER004 available from COVION as a dopant by 12 wt% was formed to a thickness of 120Å on the green emission layer. BA1q available from UDC was formed to a thickness of 50Å on the red emission layer as a hole blocking layer. Alq3 was formed to a thickness of 100Å on the hole blocking layer as an electron transport layer. LiF was formed to a thickness of 5Å on the electron transport layer as an electron injection layer. A second electrode formed of Al having a thickness of 20Å and Ag having a thickness of 70 Å was formed on the electron injection layer.

### First Exemplary Embodiment

**[0062]** BA1qAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was formed to a thickness of 900Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer. Ag was formed

to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Second Exemplary Embodiment

- 5 [0063] BA<sub>l</sub>qAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1000Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Third Exemplary Embodiment

- 10 [0064] BA<sub>l</sub>qAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1100Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Fourth Exemplary Embodiment

- 15 [0065] BA<sub>l</sub>qAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1000Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer. Ag was formed to a thickness of 13Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Fifth Exemplary Embodiment

- 20 [0066] BA<sub>l</sub>qAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1000Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and silver was formed to a thickness of 70 Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Sixth Exemplary Embodiment

- 25 [0067] BA<sub>l</sub>qAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1000Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 210Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Seventh Exemplary Embodiment

- 30 [0068] BA<sub>l</sub>qMgF<sub>2</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1050Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Eighth Exemplary Embodiment

- 35 [0069] BA<sub>l</sub>qMgF<sub>2</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1304Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Ninth Exemplary Embodiment

- 40 [0070] BA<sub>l</sub>qMgF<sub>2</sub> was formed to a thickness of 1550Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Tenth Exemplary Embodiment

- 45 [0071] BA<sub>l</sub>qZnSe was formed to a thickness of 200Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Eleventh Exemplary Embodiment

- 50 [0072] BA<sub>l</sub>qZnSe was formed to a thickness of 400Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and silver was formed to a thickness of 90 Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

#### Twelfth Exemplary Embodiment

- 55 [0073] BA<sub>l</sub>qZnSe was formed to a thickness of 620Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer, and Ag was formed to a thickness of 90Å on the transmittance controlled layer as a metal layer.

## Comparative Example

**[0074]**  $\text{BAIqAl}_2\text{O}_3$  was formed to a thickness of 1000Å on the Ag as a transmittance controlled layer.

**[0075]** FIG. 3 is a graph showing a transmission spectrum according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, in which a horizontal axis denotes a wavelength (nm) and a vertical axis denotes a transmittance. The transmittance is intended as the ratio of the transmitted light to the incident light. Therefore the transmittance may range from 0 (opaque) to 1 (transparent).

**[0076]** Referring to FIG. 3, in the first exemplary embodiment, transmittance is 0.4 at a wavelength of 450nm and increases to 0.6 at a wavelength of 550nm. At a wavelength of 600nm, the transmittance has a maximum value of 0.7. In a wavelength band from 600 to 650nm, the transmittance slowly decreases from 0.7 to 0.6. Thus, the transmittance according to the first exemplary embodiment is from 0.4 to 0.7 in a wavelength band of visible light. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the first exemplary embodiment has a refractive index of 1.75, and an optical path length of 1575Å. Further, the metal layer has a reflectance of 24.3%.

**[0077]** FIG. 4 is a graph showing a transmission spectrum according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention, in which a horizontal axis denotes a wavelength (nm) and a vertical axis denotes a transmittance.

**[0078]** Referring to FIG. 4, in the second exemplary embodiment, transmittance has a maximum value of 0.65 at a wavelength of about 470nm, and decreases to about 0.6 in a wavelength band of from 500 to 650nm with a starting point of 470nm. Thus, the transmittance according to the second exemplary embodiment is stable in the wavelength band (from 450nm to 650nm) of visible light. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the second exemplary embodiment has a refractive index of 1.75, and an optical path length of 1750Å. Further, the metal layer has a reflectance of 24.3%.

**[0079]** FIG. 5 is a graph showing a transmission spectrum according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present invention, in which a horizontal axis denotes a wavelength (nm) and a vertical axis denotes a transmittance.

**[0080]** Referring to FIG. 5, in the third exemplary embodiment, transmittance has a maximum value of 0.8 in a wavelength band from 450 to 550nm, and rapidly decreases to 0.5 in a wavelength band from 600 to 650nm. Thus, the transmittance according to the third exemplary embodiment decreases from 0.8 to 0.5 in the wavelength band of visible light. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the third exemplary embodiment has a refractive index of 1.75, and an optical path length of 1925Å. Further, the metal layer has a reflectance of 24.3%.

**[0081]** In the first, second, and third exemplary embodiments, 0.6 of the second exemplary embodiment is determined as a reference transmittance, as the transmission spectrum of the second embodiment is almost flat in the wavelength range between 450nm and 650 nm. However, because the transmittances of the first and third exemplary embodiments are also higher than 0.3, and the transmittance controlled layer and the metal layer of the first and third exemplary embodiments can also be used to realize white light.

**[0082]** FIG. 6 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 7 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 8 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to the third exemplary embodiment of the present invention; and FIG. 9 is a graph showing an electroluminescence spectrum according to the comparative example, in which a horizontal axis denotes a wavelength (nm) and a vertical axis denotes an intensity (a. u.).

**[0083]** Referring to FIG. 6, a blue peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 424 to 468nm and an intensity of about 0.4. A green peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 512 to 556nm and an intensity of about 0.8. A red peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 600 to 644nm and an intensity of about 1. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the first exemplary embodiment has a refractive index of 1.75, and an optical path length of 1575Å. Further, the metal layer has a reflectance of 24.3%.

**[0084]** Referring to FIG. 7, a blue peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 424 to 468nm and an intensity of about 0.6. A green peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 512 to 556nm and an intensity of about 0.9. A red peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 600 to 644nm and an intensity of about 1. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the second exemplary embodiment has a refractive index of 1.75, and an optical path length of 1750Å. Further, the metal layer has a reflectance of 24.3%.

**[0085]** Referring to FIG. 8, a blue peak has some shoulder in a wavelength band ranging from 424 to 468nm and an intensity of about 0.45. A green peak has a maximum value at a wavelength of 512nm and an intensity of about 1. A red peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 600 to 644nm and an intensity of about 0.8. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the third exemplary embodiment has a refractive index of 1.75, and an optical path length of 1925Å. Further, the metal layer has a reflectance of 24.3%.

**[0086]** Referring to FIG. 9, a blue peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 424 to 468nm and an intensity of about 0.3. A green peak has a maximum value in a wavelength ranging from 512 to 556nm and an intensity of about 1. A red peak has a maximum value in a wavelength band ranging from 600 to 644nm and an intensity of about 0.7. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the comparative example has a refractive index of 1.75, and



an optical path length of 1075Å.

**[0087]** Consequently, the blue, green, and red peaks of the first, second, and third exemplary embodiments are uniform as compared with the comparative example. Among the first, second and third exemplary embodiments, the blue, green and red peaks of the second exemplary embodiment are the most uniform.

**[0088]** Table 1 shows the color coordinates of the second exemplary embodiment and the comparative example.

**Table 1**

	x-color coordinates	y-color coordinates
Second exemplary embodiment	0.3645	0.3726
Comparative example	0.3553	0.4491

**[0089]** Referring to Table 1, the y-color coordinate of the second exemplary embodiment is better than that of the comparative example for representing white light (e.g., closer to 0.31), but the x-color coordinate of the second exemplary embodiment is worse than that of the comparative example for representing white light (e.g., further from 0.31). However, a white characteristic becomes better when both the x- and y-color coordinates match (or approximate) with the coordinates of white light (e.g., both closer to 0.31, 0.31), so that the second exemplary embodiment is much better than the comparative example.

**[0090]** FIG. 10 is a graph showing transmission spectrums according to the fourth, fifth and sixth exemplary embodiments of the present invention, in which a horizontal axis denotes a wavelength (nm) and a vertical axis denotes a transmittance.

**[0091]** Referring to FIG. 10, in the fourth exemplary embodiment, transmittance is from 0.3 to 0.9 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm, and the maximum peak appears in a wavelength band ranging from 500 to 550nm with a transmittance of 0.9. In the fifth exemplary embodiment, transmittance is relatively flat around 0.6 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm. In the sixth exemplary embodiment, transmittance varies between 0.3 and 0.7 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm.

**[0092]** Thus, the transmission spectrum of the fifth exemplary embodiment becomes flat around a transmittance of 0.6. This transmittance is called a reference transmittance. Further, the transmission spectrums of the fourth, fifth and sixth exemplary embodiments are all higher than a half of the reference transmittance, i.e., a transmittance of 0.3. Here, the transmittance controlled layer according to the fourth, fifth and sixth exemplary embodiments has a refractive index of 1.75, and an optical path length of 1750Å. Further, the metal layers of the fourth, fifth and sixth exemplary embodiments have reflectances of 4.3%, 24.3% and 48.3%, respectively.

**[0093]** FIG. 11 is a graph showing transmission spectrums according to the seventh, eighth and ninth exemplary embodiments of the present invention, in which a horizontal axis denotes a wavelength (nm) and a vertical axis denotes a transmittance.

**[0094]** Referring to FIG. 11, in the seventh exemplary embodiment, transmittance varies somewhat between 0.3 and 0.9 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm, and the maximum peak appears in a wavelength band ranging from 550 to 600nm with a transmittance of 0.9. In the eighth exemplary embodiment, transmittance is relatively constant at about 0.6 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm. In the ninth exemplary embodiment, transmittance varies between 0.3 and 0.9 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm, and the maximum peak appears at a wavelength of 500nm with a transmittance of 0.9.

**[0095]** In the seventh, eighth and ninth exemplary embodiments, magnesium fluoride ( $\text{MgF}_2$ ) used as the transmittance controlled layer has a refractive index of 1.38, and thus the optical path lengths of the seventh, eighth and ninth exemplary embodiments are 1450 Å, 1800Å and 2140Å, respectively. Further, the metal layers of the seventh, eighth and ninth exemplary embodiments each have a reflectance of 24.3%.

**[0096]** Also, the transmission spectrum of the eighth exemplary embodiment becomes flat at a transmittance of about 0.6. This transmittance is called a reference transmittance. Further, the transmission spectrums of the seventh and ninth exemplary embodiments are all higher than a half of the reference transmittance, i.e., a transmittance of 0.3, so that they are suitable for the transmittance controlled layer and the metal layer according to embodiments of the present invention (e.g., they can be used to realize white light).

**[0097]** FIG. 12 is a graph showing transmission spectrums according to the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth exemplary embodiments of the present invention, in which a horizontal axis denotes a wavelength (nm) and a vertical axis denotes a transmittance.

**[0098]** Referring to FIG. 12, in the tenth exemplary embodiment, transmittance varies somewhat between 0.3 and 0.9 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm, and the maximum peak appears in a wavelength band ranging from 550 to 600nm with a transmittance of 0.9. In the eleventh exemplary embodiment, transmittance is relatively constant at about 0.6 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm. In the twelfth exemplary embodiment, transmittance

varies between 0.3 and 0.9 in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 650nm, and the maximum peak appears in a wavelength band ranging from 450 to 500nm with a transmittance of about 1.

[0099] In the tenth, eleventh and twelfth exemplary embodiments, selenium zinc (ZnSe) used as the transmittance controlled layer has a refractive index of 2.6, and thus the optical path lengths of the seventh, eighth and ninth exemplary embodiments are 520Å, 1040Å and 1610Å, respectively. Further, the metal layers of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth exemplary embodiments each have a reflectance of 24.3%.

[0100] Also, the transmission spectrum of the eleventh exemplary embodiment becomes flat at a transmittance of about 0.6. This transmittance is called a reference transmittance. Further, the transmission spectrums of the tenth and twelfth exemplary embodiments are all higher than a half of the reference transmittance, i.e., a transmittance of 0.3, so that they are suitable for the transmittance controlled layer and the metal layer according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0101] As described above and according to certain embodiments of the present invention, a transmittance controlled layer and a metal layer are disposed on a second electrode in sequence, so that an organic light emitting display device can realize white light because the transmittance is substantially (or approximately) the same within a wavelength band of visible light. Further, the resonance effect is suppressed, and the brightness is enhanced.

## Claims

1. An organic light emitting display device comprising:
  - a substrate (200);
  - a first electrode (210) disposed on the substrate (200) and including a reflection layer;
  - an organic layer (220) disposed on the first electrode (210) and including a white emission layer;
  - a second electrode (230) disposed on the organic layer (220);
  - a transmittance controlled layer (240) disposed on the second electrode (230); and
  - a metal layer (250) disposed on the transmittance controlled layer (240).
2. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein the reflection layer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of aluminum, silver, and alloys thereof.
3. The organic light emitting display device according to one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the white emission layer is a single layer structure.
4. The organic light emitting display device according to one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the white emission layer is a multiple layer structure.
5. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 4, wherein the multiple layers comprise an orange-red emission layer and a blue emission layer.
6. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 4, wherein the multiple layers comprise a blue emission layer, a green emission layer, and a red emission layer.
7. The organic light emitting display device according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the transmittance controlled layer (240) has an optical path length ranging from 520Å to 2140Å (1 nm=10Å).
8. The organic light emitting display device according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the transmittance controlled layer (240) comprises a material selected from the group consisting of SiN<sub>x</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, SiON, MgF<sub>2</sub>, ZnS, ZnSe, TeO<sub>2</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, arylendiamine derivatives, triamine derivatives, CBP, aluminum-quinoline complex (Alq3), and combinations thereof.
9. The organic light emitting display device according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the metal layer (250) has a reflectance ranging from 4.3% to 48.3%.
10. The organic light emitting display device according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the metal layer (250) comprises a material selected from the group consisting of magnesium (Mg), silver (Ag), calcium (Ca), magnesium silver (MgAg), magnesium calcium (MgCa), aluminum silver (AlAg), ytterbium silver (YbAg), and combinations thereof.

11. The organic light emitting display device according to one of the preceding claims, further comprising a passivation layer on the metal layer (250).

12. The organic light emitting display device according to one of the preceding claims, further comprising a color filter layer on the metal layer (250).

13. The organic light emitting display device according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the second electrode (230) is a transfective electrode.

14. A method of fabricating an organic light emitting display device, the method comprising:

providing a substrate (200);  
forming a first electrode (210) including a reflection layer on the substrate (200);  
forming an organic layer (220) including a white emission layer on the first electrode (210);  
forming a second electrode (230) on the organic layer (220);  
forming a transmittance controlled layer (240) on the second electrode (230); and  
forming a metal layer (250) on the transmittance controlled layer (240).

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the organic layer (220) is formed by vacuum deposition, inkjet printing, and/or laser induced thermal imaging.

16. The method according to one of claims 14 and 15, wherein the transmittance controlled layer (240) is formed by vacuum deposition and/or lithography.

17. The method according to one of claims 14-16, wherein the metal layer (250) is formed by vacuum deposition and/or sputtering.

## Patentansprüche

1. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung, aufweisend:

ein Substrat (200);  
eine erste Elektrode (210), die auf dem Substrat (200) angeordnet ist und eine Reflexionsschicht aufweist;  
eine organische Schicht (220), die auf der ersten Elektrode (210) angeordnet ist und eine weiße Emissionsschicht aufweist;  
eine zweite Elektrode (230), die auf der organischen Schicht (220) angeordnet ist;  
eine die Transmission regelnde Schicht (240), die auf der zweiten Elektrode (230) angeordnet ist; und  
eine Metallschicht (250), die auf der die Transmission regelnden Schicht (240) angeordnet ist.

2. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Reflexionsschicht ein Material aufweist, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Aluminium, Silber und Legierungen derselben ausgewählt ist.

3. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 2, wobei die weiße Emissionsschicht eine Einschichtstruktur ist.

4. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 2, wobei die weiße Emissionsschicht eine Mehrschichtstruktur ist.

5. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die mehreren Schichten eine orangerote Emissionsschicht und eine blaue Emissionsschicht aufweisen.

6. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die mehreren Schichten eine blaue Emissionsschicht, eine grüne Emissionsschicht und eine rote Emissionsschicht aufweisen.

7. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die die Transmission regelnde Schicht (240) eine Länge des optischen Weges im Bereich von 520 Å bis 2140 Å (1 nm = 10 Å) aufweist.

8. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die die Transmission regelnde Schicht (240) ein Material aufweist, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus  $\text{SiN}_x$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{SiO}_n$ ,  $\text{MgF}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnS}$ ,  $\text{ZnSe}$ ,  $\text{TeO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ , Arylendiaminderivaten, Triaminderivaten, CBP, einem Aluminiumchinolinkomplex ( $\text{Alq}_3$ ) und Kombinationen derselben ausgewählt ist.
9. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Metallschicht (250) einen Reflexionsgrad im Bereich von 4,3 % bis 48,3 % aufweist.
10. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Metallschicht (250) ein Material aufweist, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Magnesium (Mg), Silber (Ag), Calcium (Ca), Magnesium-Silber (MgAg), Magnesium-Calcium (MgCa), Aluminium-Silber (AlAg), Ytterbium-Silber (YbAg) und Kombinationen derselben ausgewählt ist.
11. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, weiterhin aufweisend eine Passivierungsschicht auf der Metallschicht (250).
12. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, weiterhin aufweisend eine Farbfilterschicht auf der Metallschicht (250).
13. Organische lichtemittierende Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die zweite Elektrode (230) eine transflektive Elektrode ist.
14. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer organischen lichtemittierenden Anzeigevorrichtung, wobei das Verfahren aufweist:
  - Bereitstellen eines Substrats (200);
  - Ausbilden einer ersten Elektrode (210), die eine Reflexionsschicht auf dem Substrat (200) aufweist;
  - Ausbilden einer organischen Schicht (220), die eine weiße Emissionsschicht auf der ersten Elektrode (210) aufweist;
  - Ausbilden einer zweiten Elektrode (230) auf der organischen Schicht (220);
  - Ausbilden einer die Transmission regelnden Schicht (240) auf der zweiten Elektrode (230); und
  - Ausbilden einer Metallschicht (250) auf der die Transmission regelnden Schicht (240).
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, wobei die organische Schicht (220) durch Vakuumabscheidung, Tintenstrahldruck und/oder laserinduzierte thermische Bebilderung ausgebildet wird.
16. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 14 und 15, wobei die die Transmission regelnde Schicht (240) durch Vakuumabscheidung und/oder Lithographie ausgebildet wird.
17. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 14-16, wobei die Metallschicht (250) durch Vakuumabscheidung und/oder Sputtern ausgebildet wird.

## Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, qui comprend :
  - un substrat (200) ;
  - une première électrode (210) disposée sur le substrat (200) et qui comprend une couche de réflexion ;
  - une couche organique (220) disposée sur la première électrode (210) et qui comprend une couche d'émission blanche ;
  - une seconde électrode (230) disposée sur la couche organique (220) ;
  - une couche à contrôle de transmission (240) disposée sur la seconde électrode (230) ; et
  - une couche de métal (250) disposée sur la couche à contrôle de transmission (240).
2. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la couche de réflexion comprend un matériau choisi parmi le groupe qui consiste en de l'aluminium, de l'argent, et des alliages de ceux-ci.
3. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel la couche

d'émission blanche est une structure monocouche.

4. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel la couche d'émission blanche est une structure à plusieurs couches.

5. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 4, dans lequel les différentes couches comprennent une couche d'émission rouge orangé et une couche d'émission bleue.

6. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon la revendication 4, dans lequel les différentes couches comprennent une couche d'émission bleue, une couche d'émission verte, et une couche d'émission rouge.

7. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la couche à contrôle de transmission (240) possède une longueur de trajet optique allant de 520 Å à 2140 Å (1 nm = 10 Å).

8. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la couche à contrôle de transmission (240) comprend un matériau choisi parmi le groupe qui consiste en du SiN<sub>x</sub>, du SiO<sub>2</sub>, du SiON, du MgF<sub>2</sub>, du ZnS, du ZnSe, du TeO<sub>2</sub>, du ZrO<sub>2</sub>, des dérivés d'arylènediamine, des dérivés de triamine, du CBP, un complexe d'aluminium-quinoline (Alq3), et des combinaisons de ceux-ci.

9. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la couche de métal (250) possède une réflectance allant de 4,3 % à 48,3 %.

10. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la couche de métal (250) comprend un matériau choisi parmi le groupe qui consiste en du magnésium (Mg), de l'argent (Ag), du calcium (Ca), de l'argent de magnésium (MgAg), du calcium de magnésium (MgCa), de l'argent d'aluminium (AlAg), de l'argent d'ytterbium (YbAg), et des combinaisons de ceux-ci.

11. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, qui comprend en outre une couche de passivation sur la couche de métal (250).

12. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, qui comprend en outre une couche de filtre de couleurs sur la couche de métal (250).

13. Dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la seconde électrode (230) est une électrode transfective.

14. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage électroluminescent organique, qui comprend :

le fait de prévoir un substrat (200) ;

la formation d'une première électrode (210) qui comprend une couche de réflexion sur le substrat (200) ;

la formation d'une couche organique (220) qui comprend une couche d'émission blanche sur la première électrode (210) ;

la formation d'une seconde électrode (230) sur la couche organique (220) ;

la formation d'une couche à contrôle de transmission (240) sur la seconde électrode (230) ; et

la formation d'une couche de métal (250) sur la couche à contrôle de transmission (240).

15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, dans lequel la couche organique (220) est formée par dépôt sous vide, impression jet d'encre, et/ou imagerie thermique induite par laser.

16. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 14 et 15, dans lequel la couche à contrôle de transmission (240) est formée par dépôt sous vide et/ou lithographie.

17. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 14 à 16, dans lequel la couche de métal (250) est formée par dépôt sous vide et/ou pulvérisation.

FIG. 1

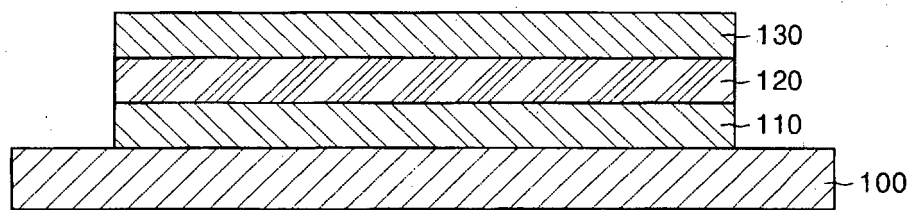


FIG. 2

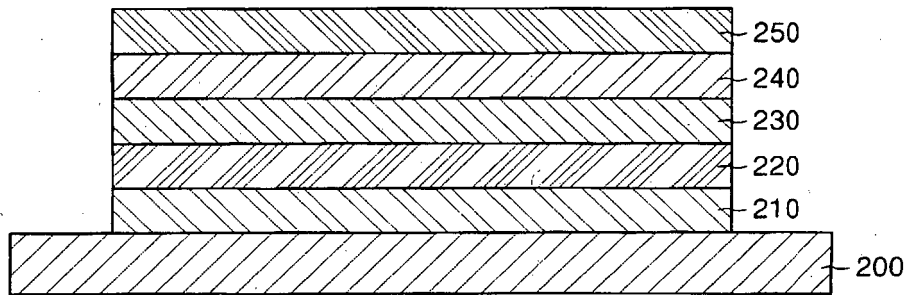


FIG. 3

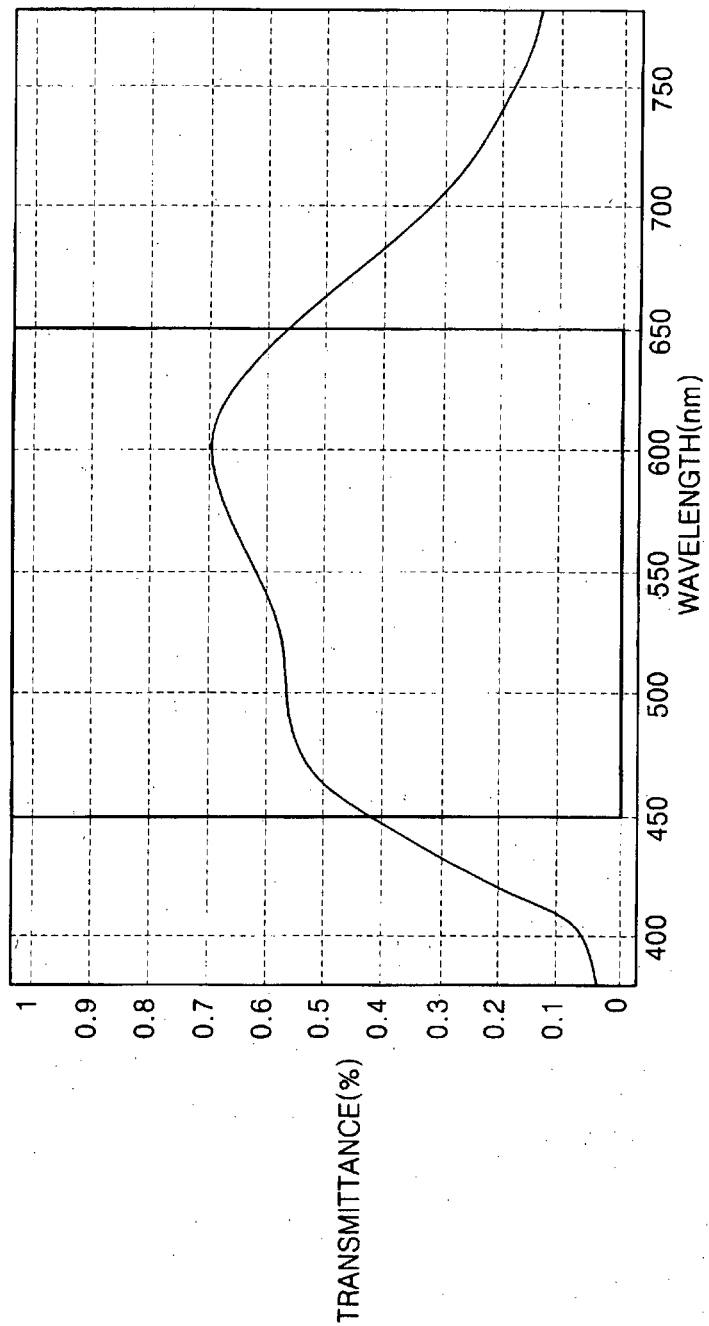


FIG. 4

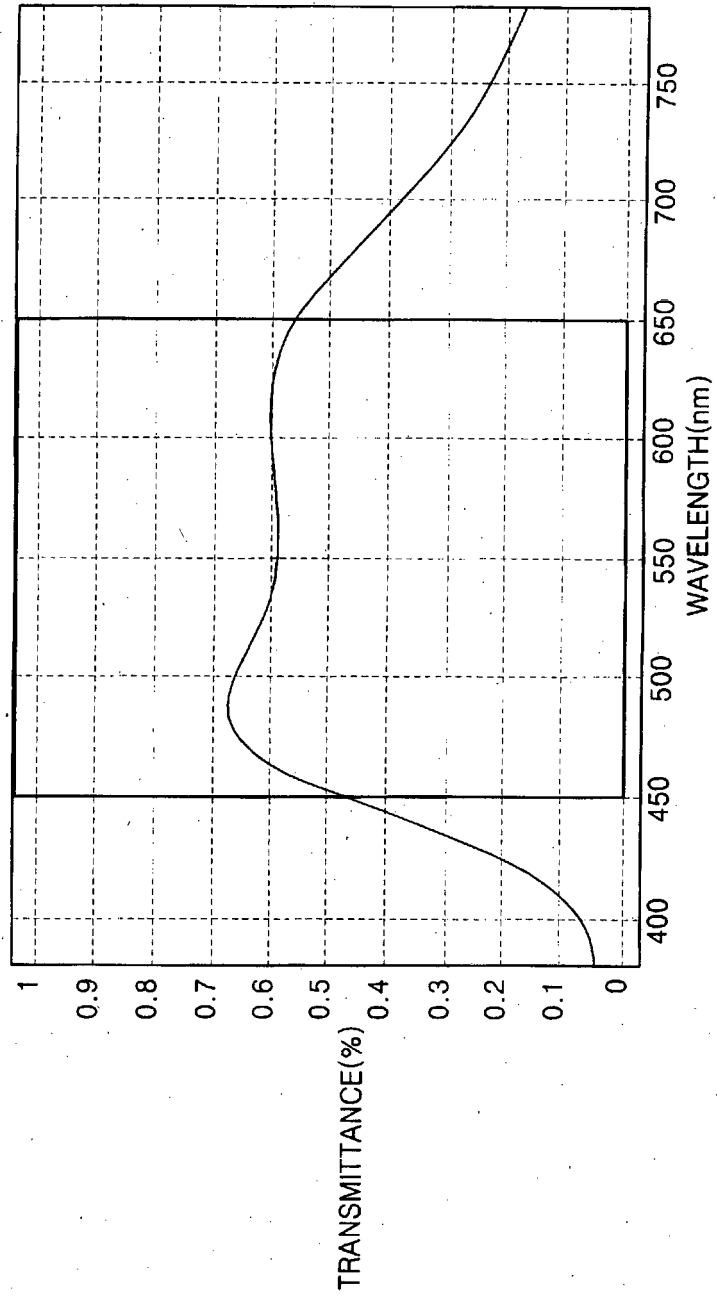




FIG. 5

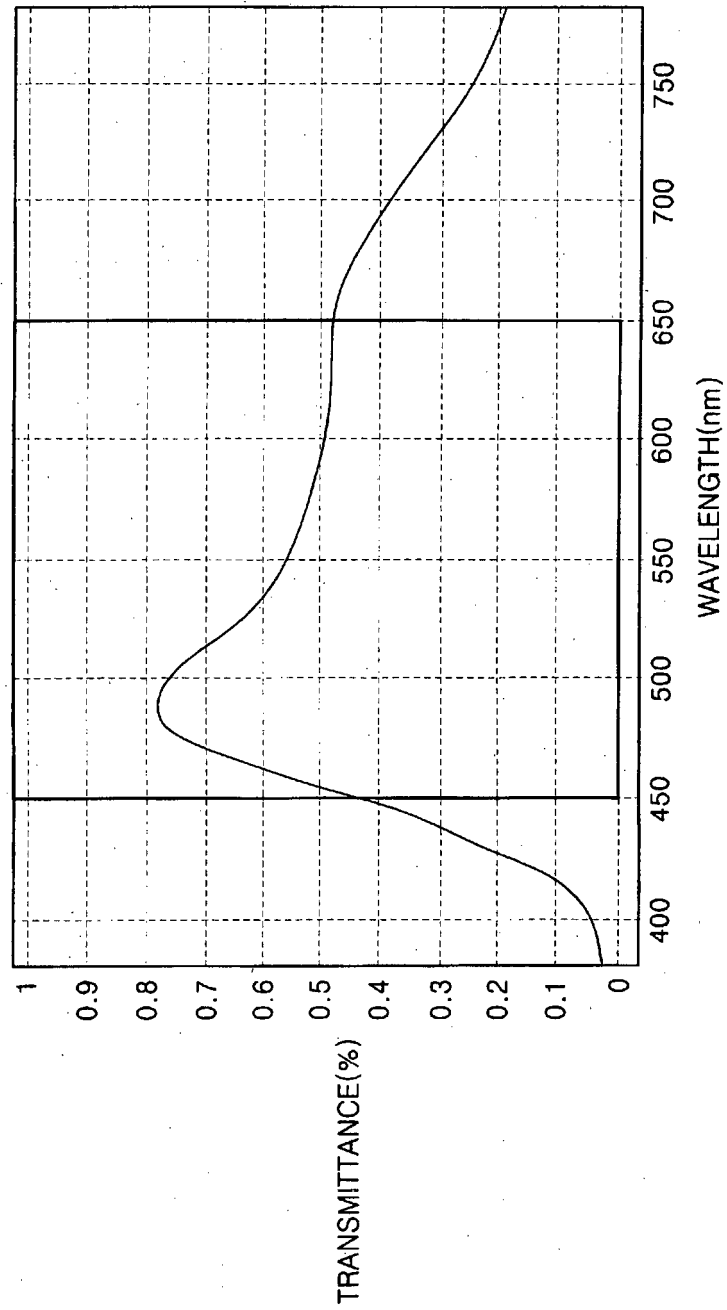


FIG. 6

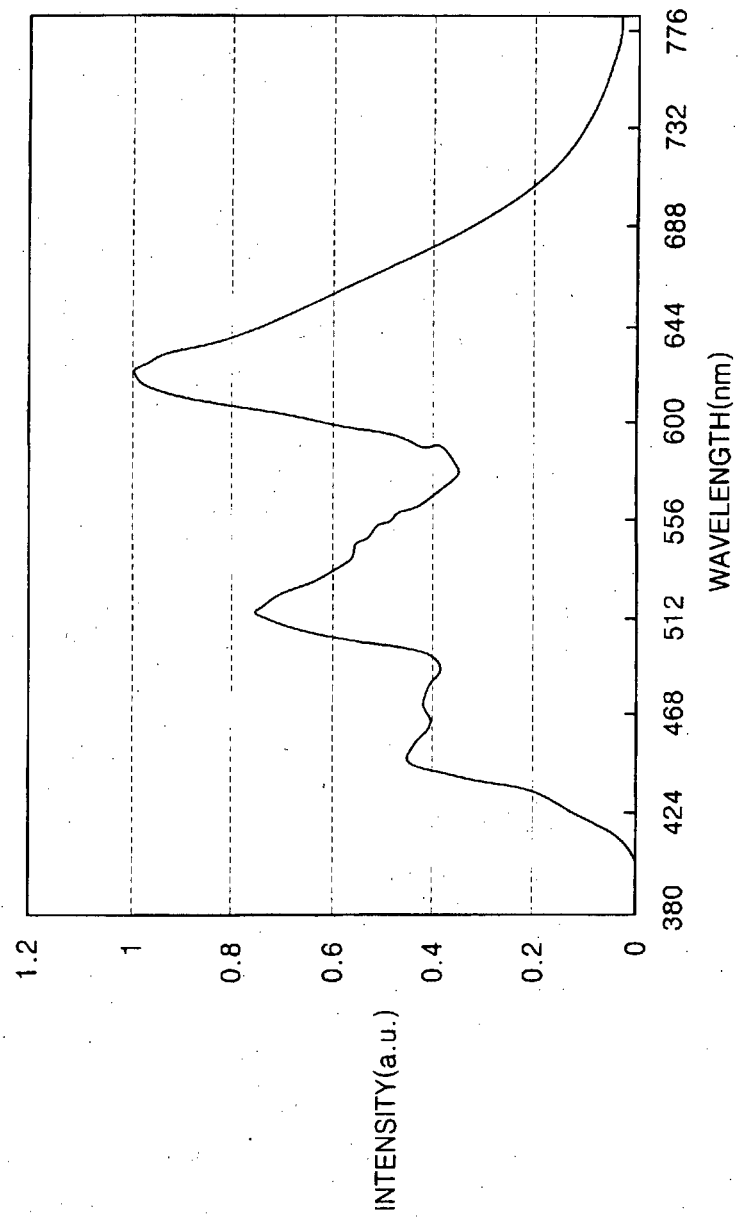


FIG. 7

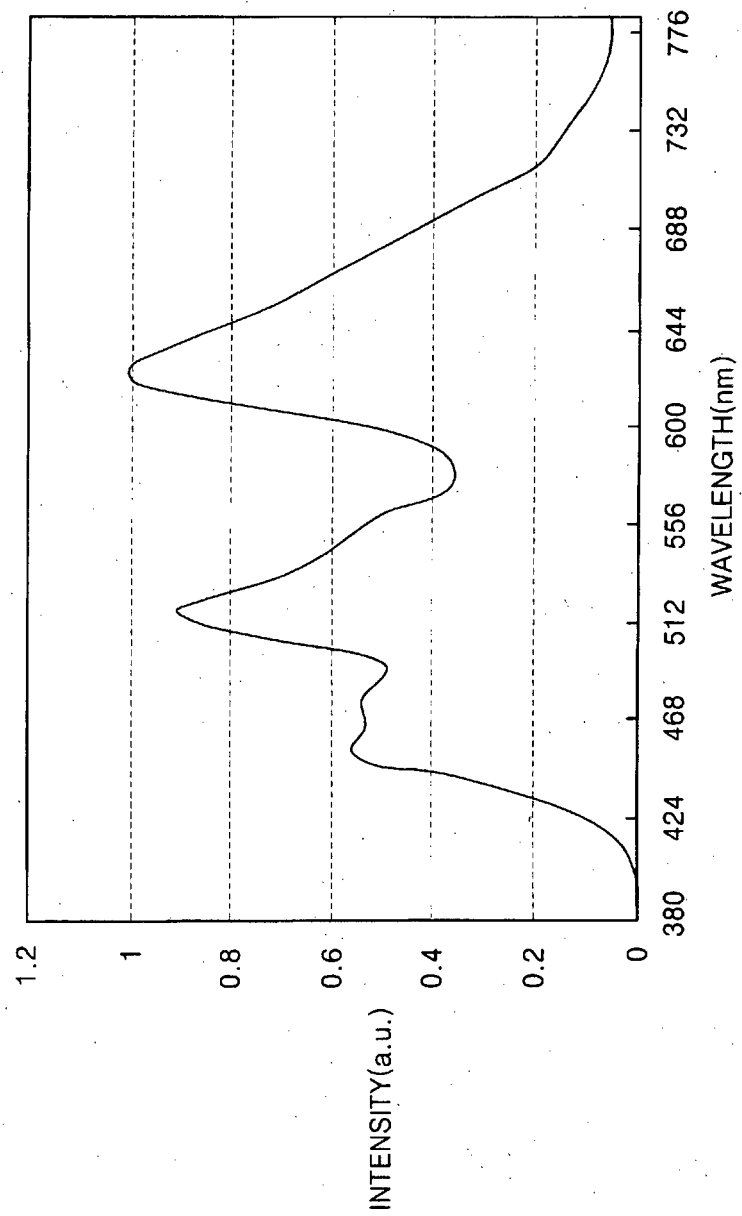


FIG. 8

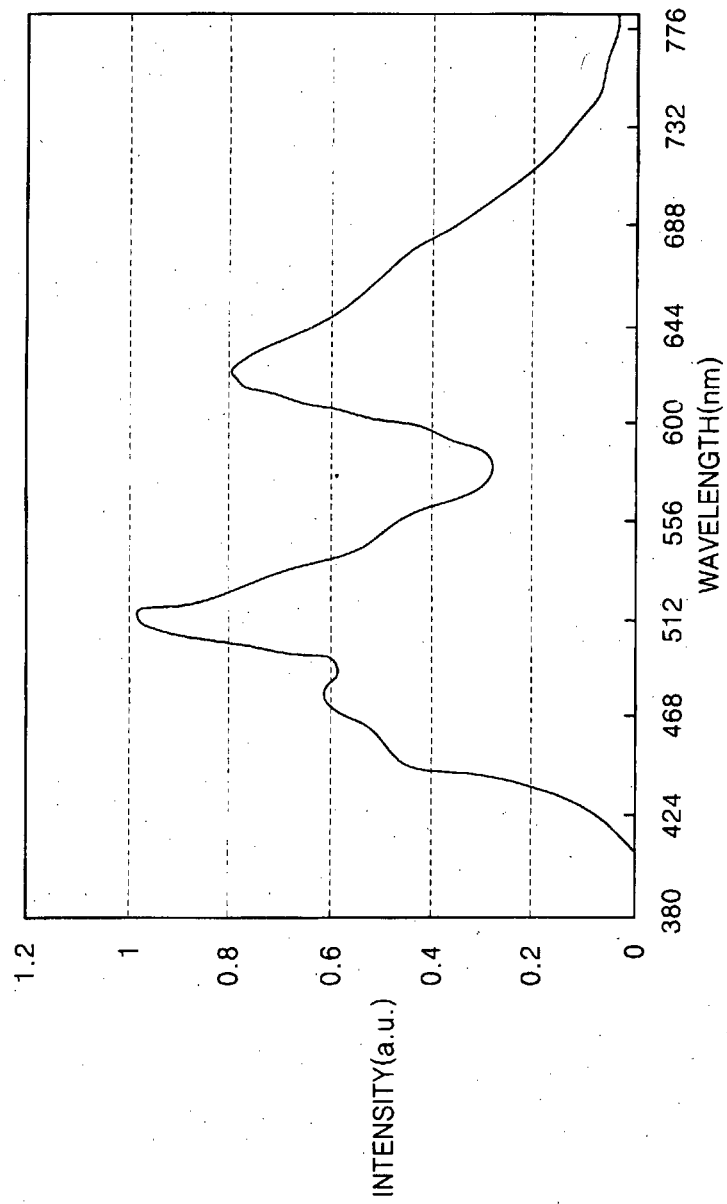


FIG. 9

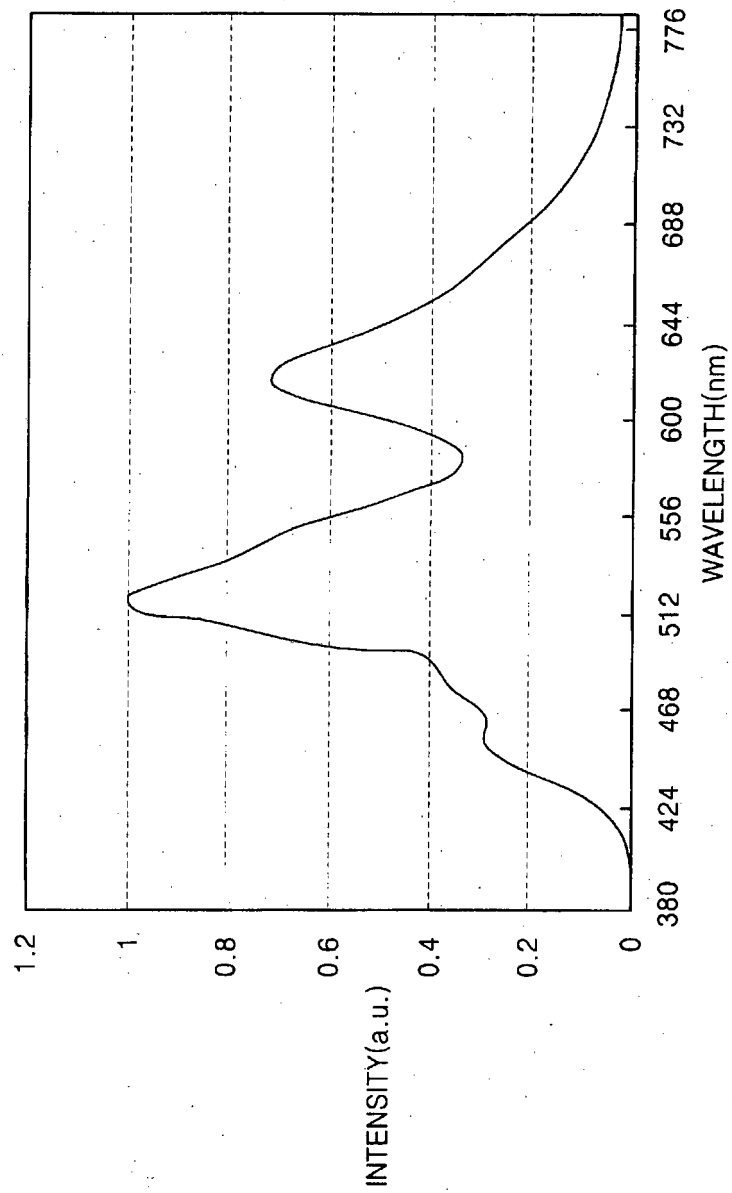


FIG. 10

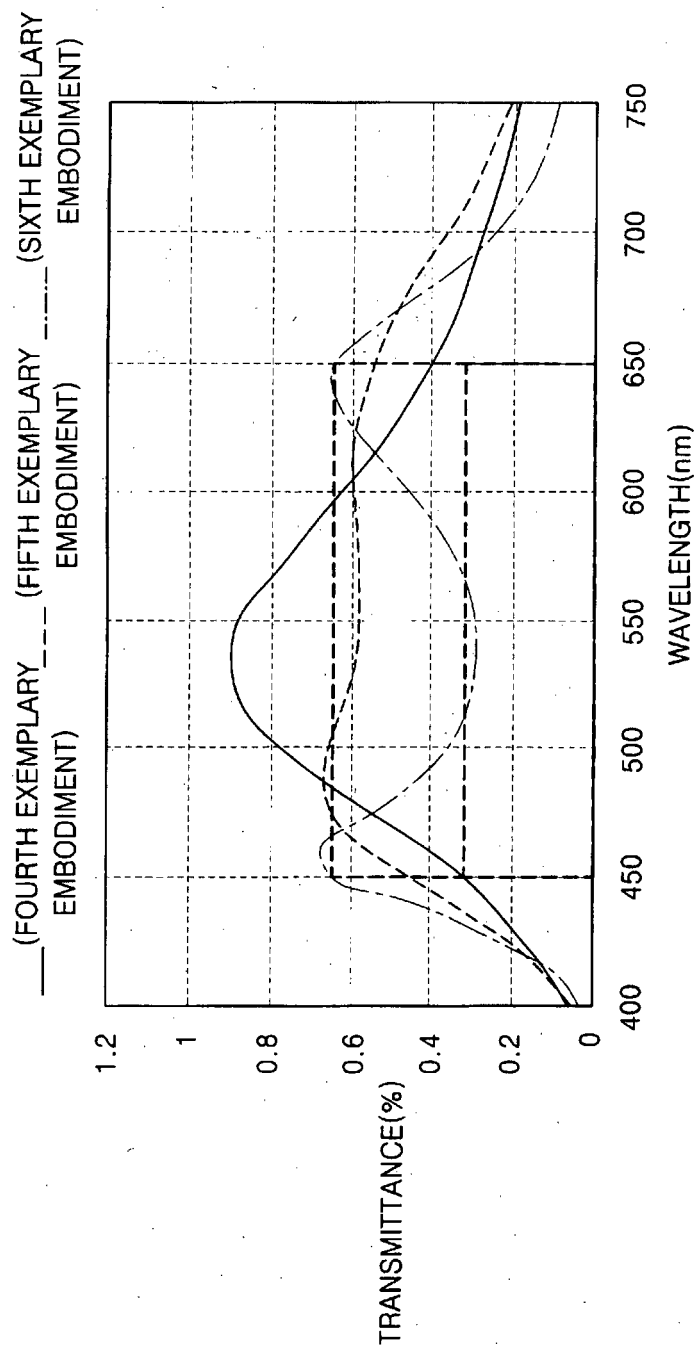


FIG. 11

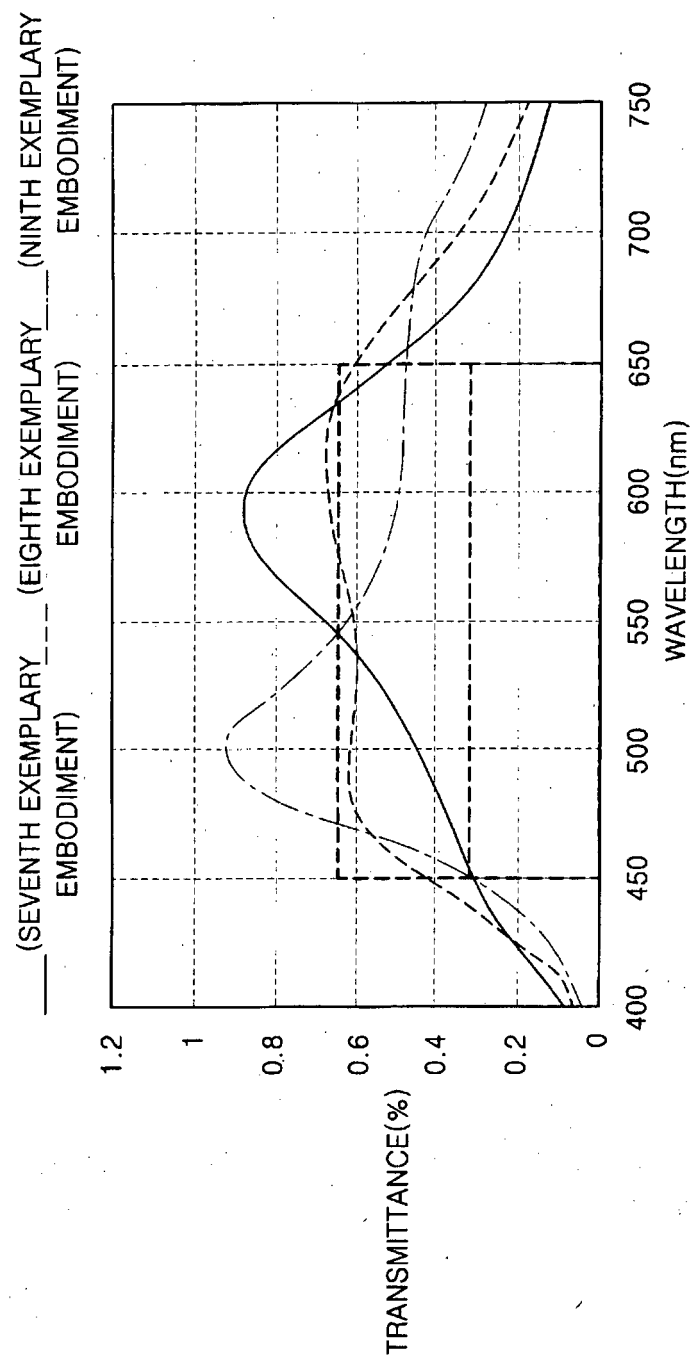
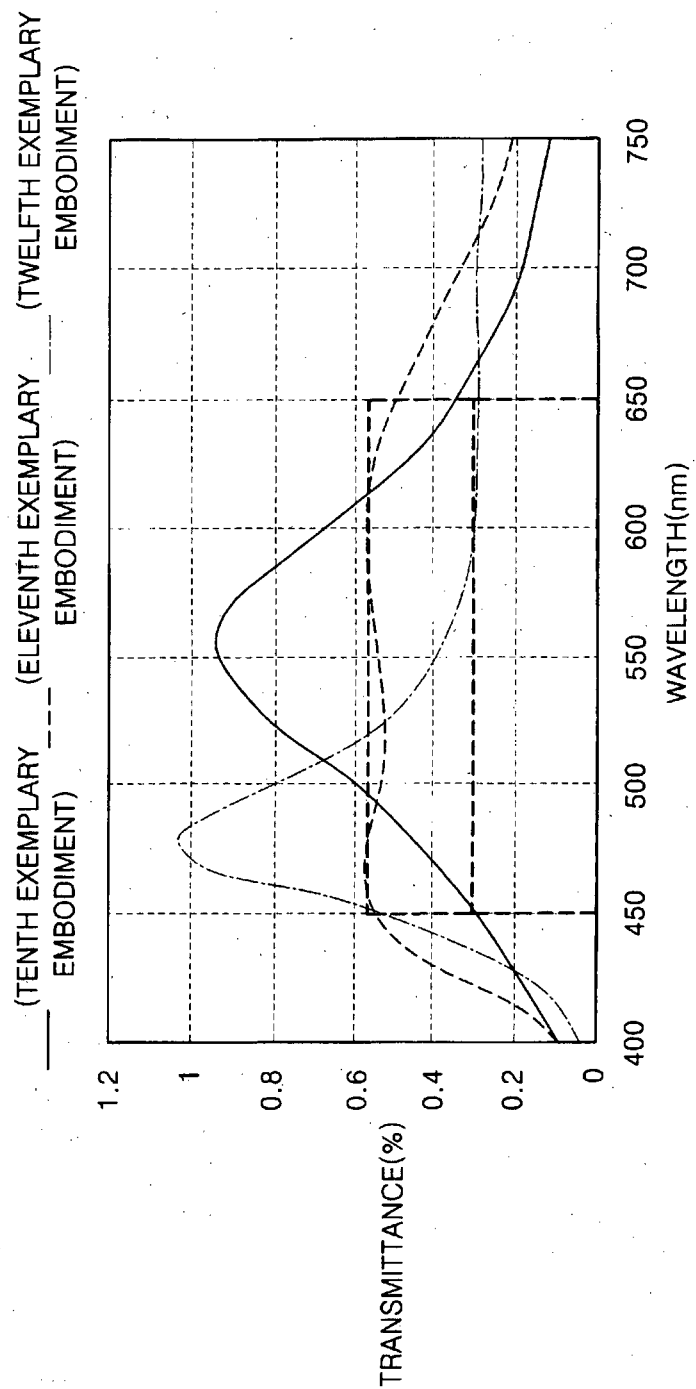


FIG. 12





**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

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专利名称(译)	有机发光显示装置及其制造方法		
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#### 摘要(译)

一种有机发光显示装置及其制造方法，其中在可见光的波长带中透射率基本相同。有机发光显示装置包括：基板（200）；第一电极（210），设置在基板（200）上并包括反射层；有机层（220），设置在第一电极（210）上并包括白色发光层；第二电极（230）设置在有机层（220）上；透射控制层（240）设置在第二电极（230）上；金属层（250）设置在透射率控制层（240）上。

FIG. 1

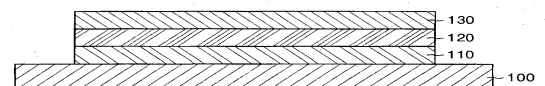


FIG. 2

