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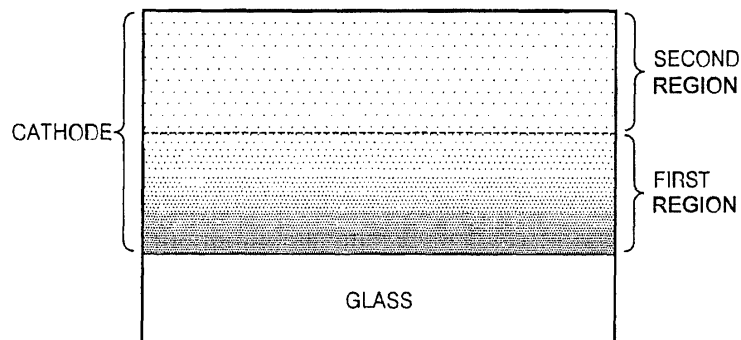
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(54) **Organic light emitting display**

(57) An organic light emitting display includes an anode (61); an organic layer (63) on the anode (61); and a cathode (62) on the organic layer (63). The cathode (62) includes a first region (62a) and a second region (62b) which are sequentially disposed on the organic layer (63) in parallel. The first and second regions (62a, b) are formed by doping a metal oxide on an indium oxide ma-

trix. The doping density of the metal oxide of the first region (62a) is greater than that of the second region (62b), the metal oxide of the first region (62a) has a density gradient, and the density of the metal oxide in a boundary surface of the first and second regions is the same. An organic light emitting display according to the present invention can increase light emitting efficiency without using a resonance structure.

FIG. 3



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 28 October 2011	Examiner Bernabé Prieto, A
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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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其他公开文献	EP2157611A2		
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摘要(译)

有机发光显示器包括阳极 (61) ;阳极 (61) 上的有机层 (63) ;和有机层 (63) 上的阴极 (62) 。阴极 (62) 包括第一区域 (62a) 和第二区域 (62b) , 它们平行地顺序设置在有机层 (63) 上。通过在氧化铟基质上掺杂金属氧化物来形成第一和第二区域 (62a , b) 。第一区域 (62a) 的金属氧化物的掺杂密度大于第二区域 (62b) 的金属氧化物的掺杂密度, 第一区域 (62a) 的金属氧化物具有密度梯度, 并且金属氧化物的密度为第一和第二区域的边界表面是相同的。根据本发明的有机发光显示器可以在不使用谐振结构的情况下提高发光效率。

FIG. 3

