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(54) ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

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(57) ABSTRACT

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An organic light emitting display device includes first and second electrodes facing each other on a substrate, a charge generation layer formed between first and second electrodes, a first light emitting unit including a first emission layer formed between the first electrode and the charge generation layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the first electrode to the first emission layer, and a second light emitting unit including a second emission layer formed between the second electrode and the charge generation layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the charge generation layer to the second emission layer, wherein a total thickness of the hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit is greater than that of the hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit.

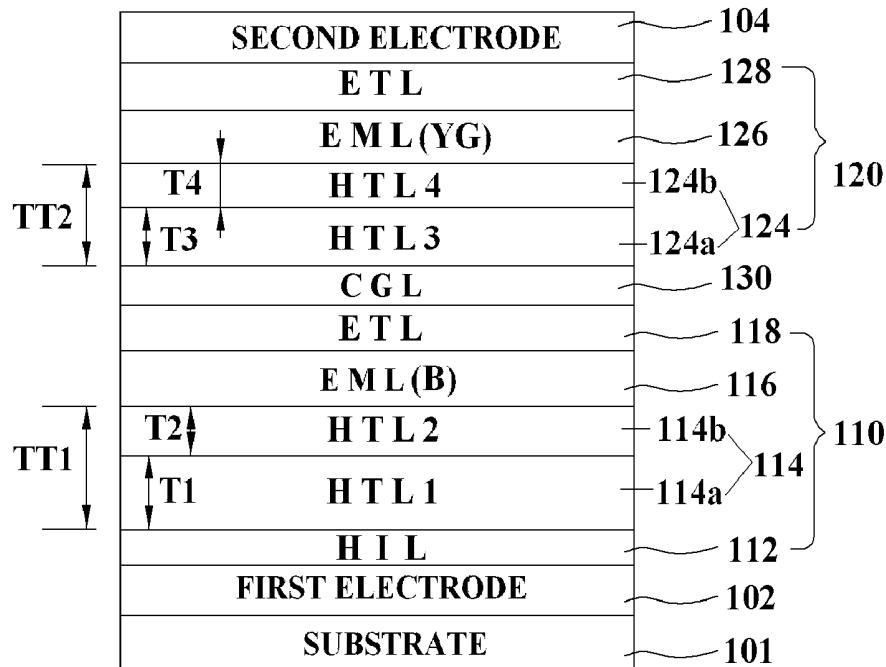
TT1 > TT2

FIG. 1

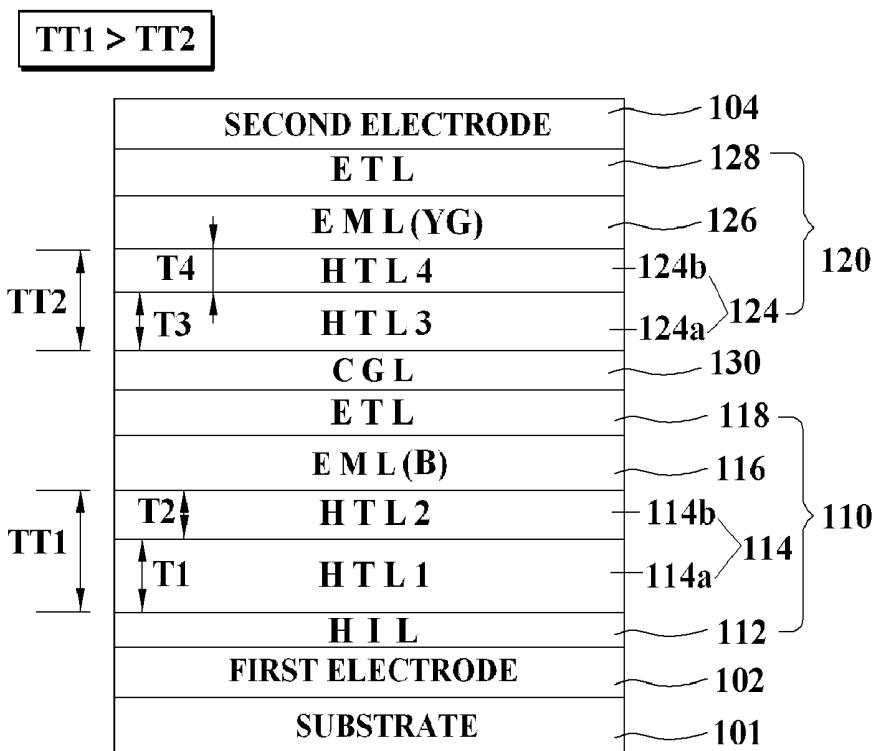


FIG. 2

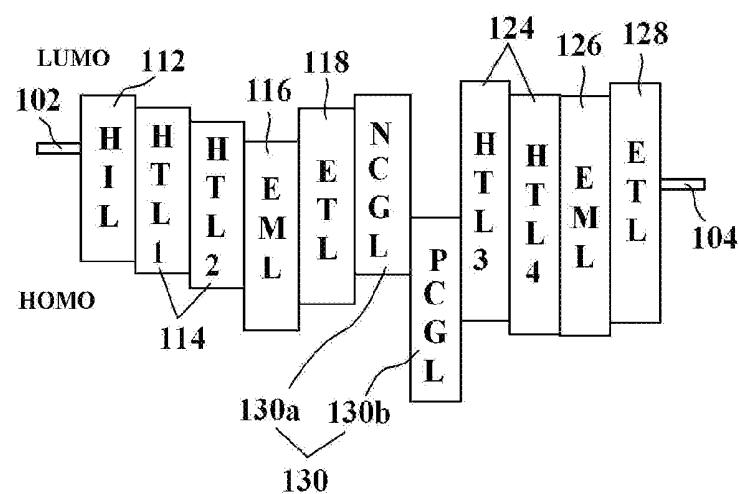


FIG. 3

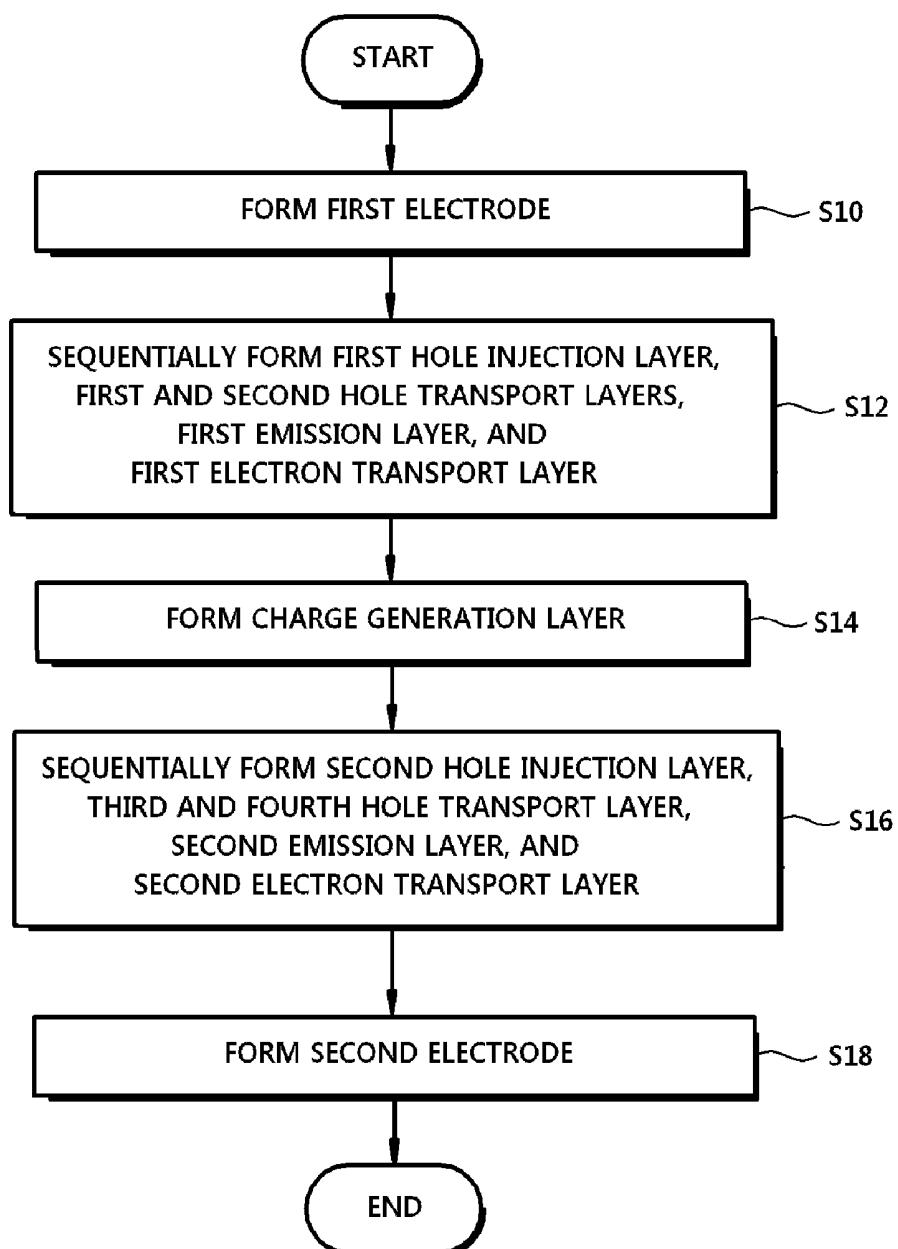


FIG. 4

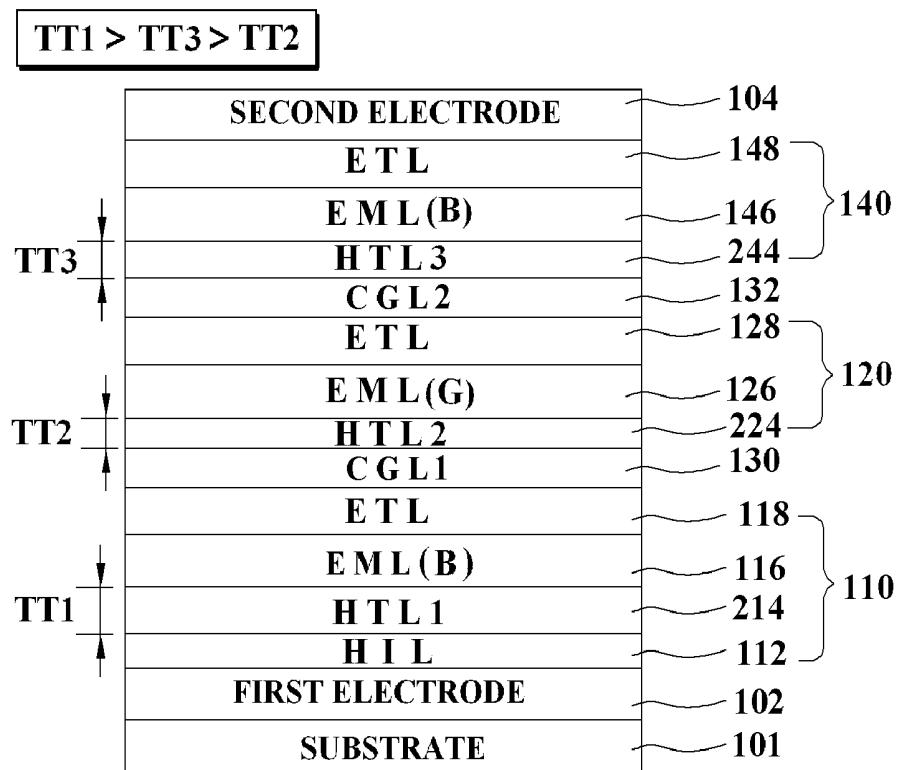


FIG. 5

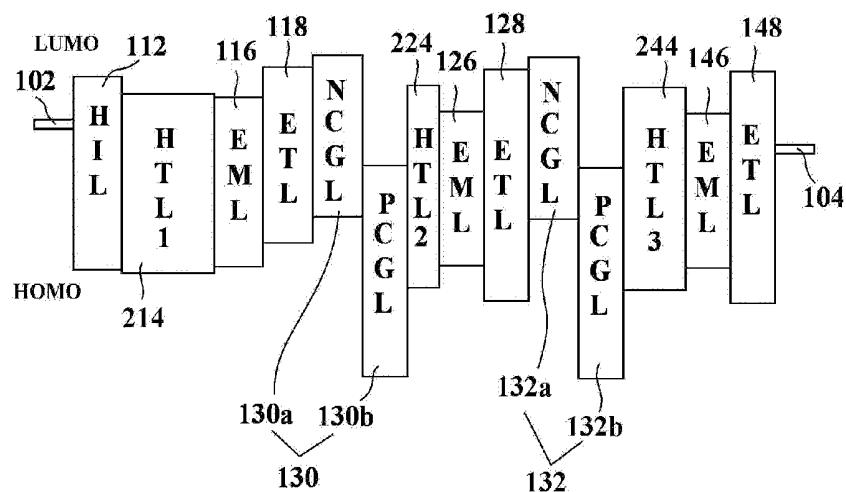


FIG. 6

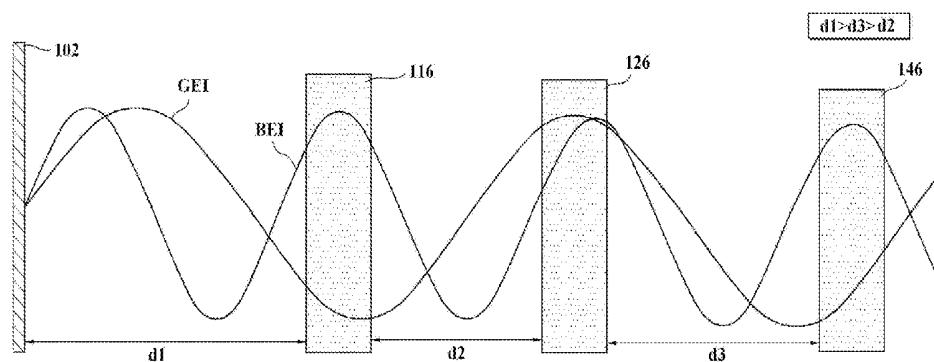


FIG. 7A

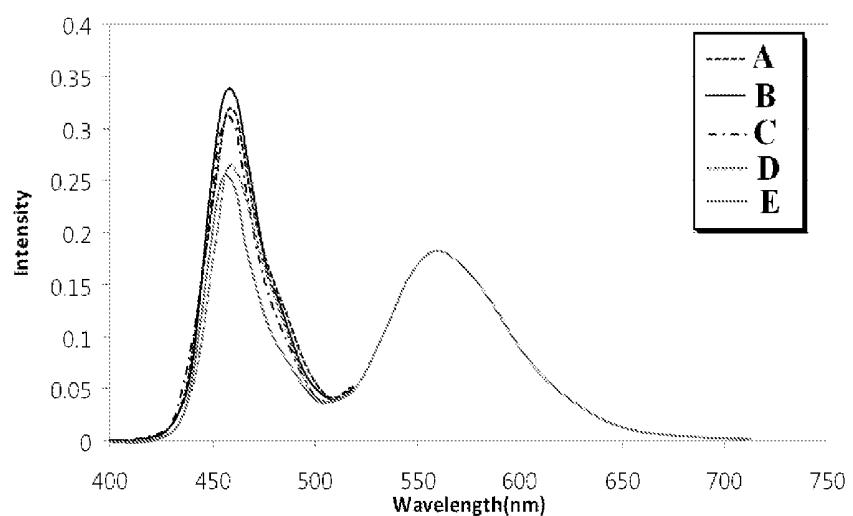


FIG. 7B

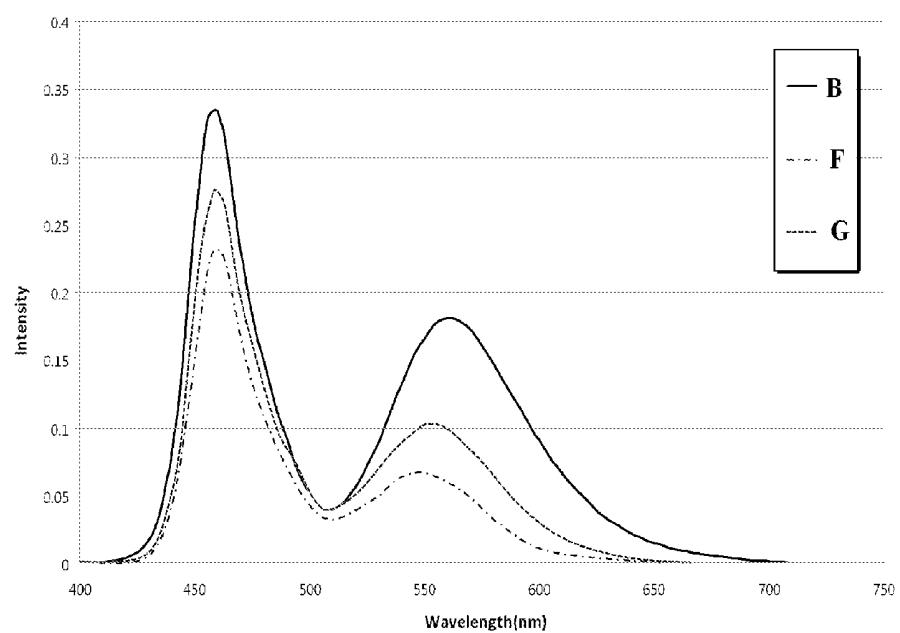


FIG. 8

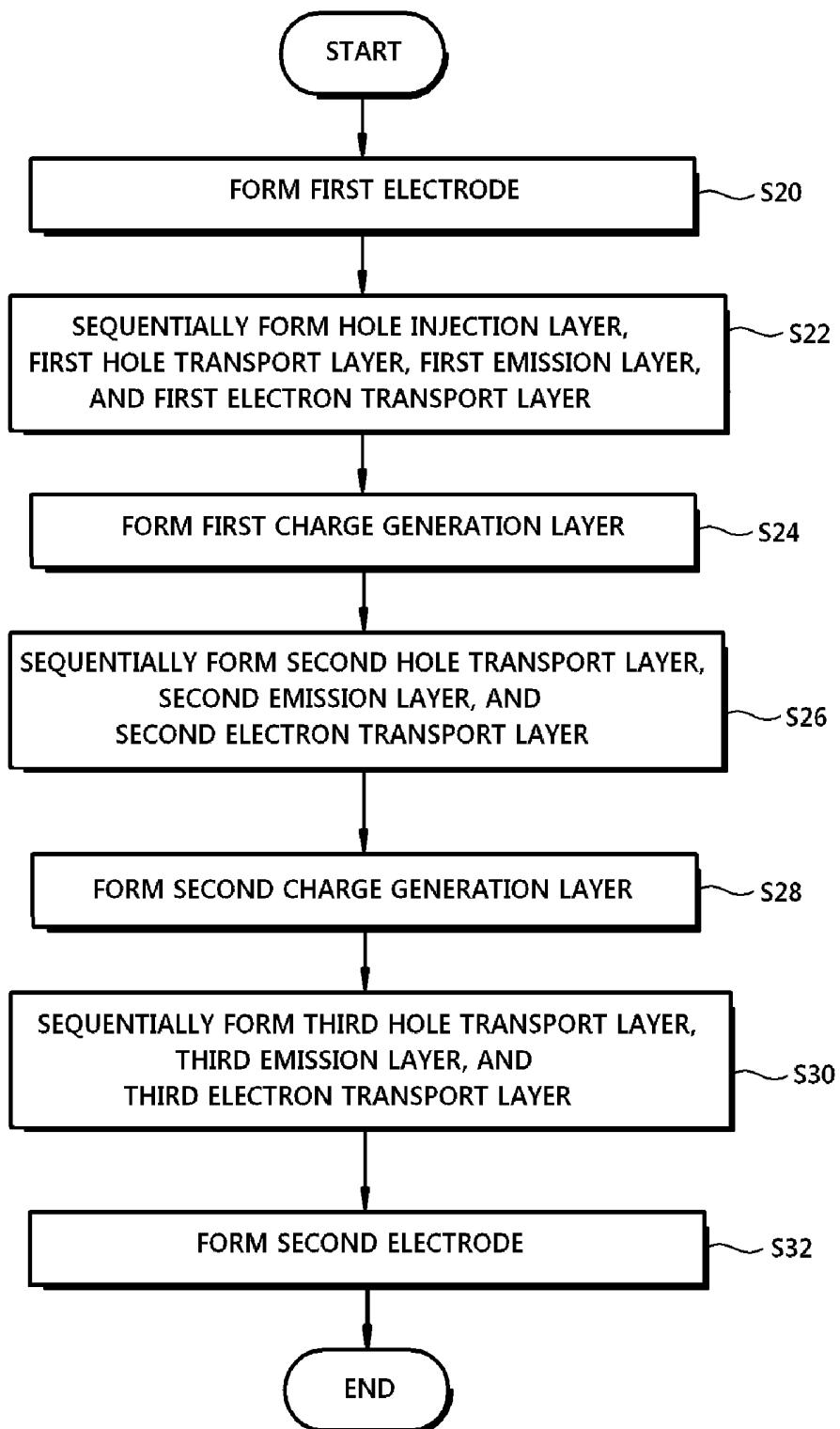
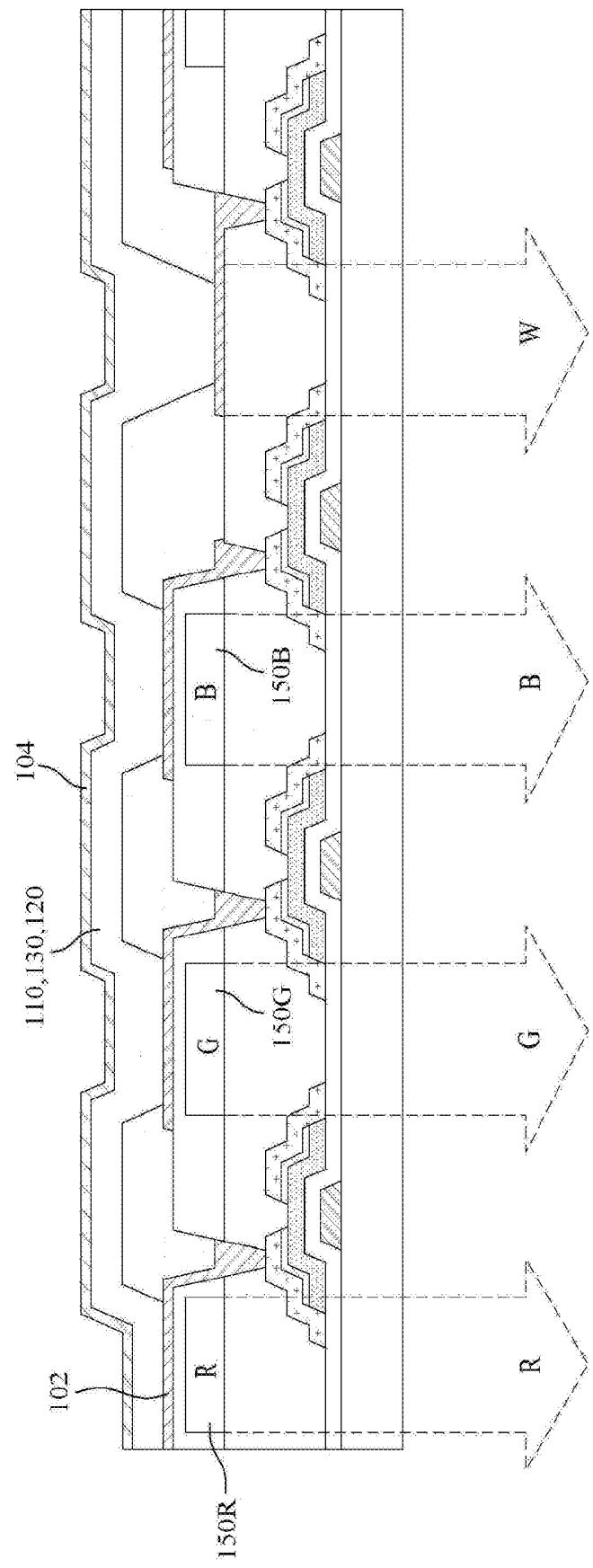


FIG. 9



ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/135,426 filed on Dec. 19, 2013, which claims the benefit of Korean Patent Applications No. 10-2012-0155900 filed on Dec. 28, 2012, and No. 10-2013-0089383 filed on Jul. 29, 2013, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an organic light emitting display device with enhanced lifespan and efficiency and a method of manufacturing the same.

Discussion of the Related Art

[0003] In line with the recent information era, the display field, which visually displays electrical information signals, has rapidly developed. To meet such development, various flat panel display devices with excellent performance, such as ultra-thin in thickness, lightweight, and low power consumption, have been developed.

[0004] Examples of flat panel display devices include, without being limited to, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, a plasma display panel (PDP) device, a field emission display (FED) device, and an organic light emitting device (OLED).

[0005] In particular, OLEDs, which are self-emissive devices, have faster response time, higher luminous efficiency, higher luminance and wider viewing angles than other flat panel display devices.

[0006] However, OLEDs have shorter lifespan and lower efficiency than other flat panel display devices. Therefore, there is a need to improve OLED lifespan and efficiency.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an organic light emitting display device and a method of manufacturing the same that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0008] An object of the present invention is to provide an organic light emitting display device with enhanced lifespan and efficiency and a method of manufacturing the same.

[0009] Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0010] To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an organic light emitting display device includes first and second electrodes facing each other on a substrate, a charge generation layer formed

between the first and second electrodes, a first light emitting unit including a first emission layer formed between the first electrode and the charge generation layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the first electrode to the first emission layer, and a first electron transport layer supplying electrons from the charge generation layer to the first emission layer, and a second light emitting unit including a second emission layer formed between the second electrode and the charge generation layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the charge generation layer to the second emission layer, and a second electron transport layer supplying electrons from the second electrode to the second emission layer, wherein a total thickness of the hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit is greater than that of the hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit.

[0011] The hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit may include a first hole transport layer and a second hole transport layer that is thinner than the first hole transport layer, and the hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit may include a third hole transport layer and a fourth hole transport layer that is thinner than the third hole transport layer, wherein a sum of thicknesses of the first and second hole transport layers is greater than a sum of thicknesses of the third and fourth hole transport layers.

[0012] The thickness of the first hole transport layer may be greater than the thickness of the third hole transport layer.

[0013] The first hole transport layer may have a thickness of 700 Å to 1200 Å, the second hole transport layer may have a thickness of 150 Å to 250 Å, the third hole transport layer may have a thickness of 250 Å to 350 Å, and the fourth hole transport layer may have a thickness of 100 Å to 150 Å.

[0014] A hole mobility of the first hole transport layer may be higher than that of the second hole transport layer, and a hole mobility of the third hole transport layer may be higher than that of the fourth hole transport layer.

[0015] The hole mobility of the third hole transport layer may be higher than that of the first hole transport layer.

[0016] The organic light emitting display device may further include a second charge generation layer formed on the second electron transport layer of the second light emitting unit and a third light emitting unit formed between the second charge generation layer and the second electrode, wherein the third light emitting unit includes a third emission layer formed between the second electrode and the second charge generation layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the second charge generation layer to the third emission layer, and a third electron transport layer supplying electrons to the third emission layer, and a total thickness of the hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit is greater than that of the hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit, and the thickness of the hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit is greater than that of the hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit.

[0017] The thickness of the hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit may be between 1050 Å and 1450 Å, the thickness of the hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit may be between 200 and 600 Å, and the thickness of the hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit may be between 800 and 1000 Å.

[0018] Two of the first, second and third emission layers may realize blue color, and the other thereof may realize green color.

[0019] In another aspect of the present invention, a method of manufacturing an organic light emitting display device includes forming a first electrode on a substrate; forming, on the first electrode, a first light emitting unit including a first emission layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the first electrode to the first emission layer, and a first electron transport layer supplying electrons to the first emission layer, forming a charge generation layer supplying the electrons to the first electron transport layer, on the first light emitting unit, forming, on the charge generation layer, a second light emitting unit including a second emission layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the charge generation layer to the second emission layer, and a second electron transport layer supplying electrons to the second emission layer, and forming a second electrode supplying the electrons to the second electron transport layer, on the second light emitting unit, wherein a total thickness of the hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit is greater than that of the hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit.

[0020] The method may further include forming, on the second light emitting unit, a second charge generation layer supplying the electrons to the second electron transport layer and forming, on the second charge generation layer, a third light emitting unit including a third emission layer, a hole transport layer supplying holes from the second charge generation layer to the third emission layer, and a third electron transport layer supplying electrons to the third emission layer, wherein a thickness of the hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit is greater than that of the hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit, and the thickness of the hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit is greater than that of the hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit.

[0021] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0023] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of an organic light emitting display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 2 is a band diagram illustrating the organic light emitting display device illustrated in FIG. 1;

[0025] FIG. 3 is a flowchart for explaining a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

[0026] FIG. 4 is a sectional view of an organic light emitting display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 5 is a band diagram illustrating the organic light emitting display device illustrated in FIG. 4;

[0028] FIG. 6 illustrates electroluminescence intensities of green light and blue light generated from first, second and third emission layers illustrated in FIGS. 4 and 5;

[0029] FIGS. 7A and 7B are graphs for explaining an electroluminescence peak of the organic light emitting display device of FIG. 4;

[0030] FIG. 8 is a flowchart for explaining a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

[0031] and

[0032] FIG. 9 is a sectional view of the organic light emitting display device according to the first or second embodiment of the present invention including color filters.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0033] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Whenever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0034] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0035] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of an organic light emitting display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a band diagram illustrating the organic light emitting display device illustrated in FIG. 1.

[0036] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the organic light emitting display device includes first and second electrodes 102 and 104 facing each other, first and second light emitting units 110 and 120 disposed between the first and second electrodes 102 and 104, and a charge generation layer 130 disposed between the first and second light emitting units 110 and 120. In the present embodiment, two light emitting units are formed, but embodiments are not limited thereto. That is, three or more light emitting units may be formed.

[0037] Any one of the first and second electrodes 102 and 104 is formed as a semi-transparent electrode and the other thereof is formed as a reflective electrode. When the first electrode 102 is a semi-transparent electrode and the second electrode 104 is a reflective electrode, the organic light emitting display device is embodied as a bottom emission type that emits light in a bottom direction. When the second electrode 104 is a semi-transparent electrode and the first electrode 102 is a reflective electrode, the organic light emitting display device is embodied as a top emission type that emits light in a top direction. In the present invention, a case in which the first electrode 102 as an anode is formed as a reflective electrode and the second electrode 104 as a cathode is formed as a semi-transparent electrode will be described by way of example.

[0038] The first electrode 102 is formed as multiple layers including a metal layer formed of aluminum (Al) or an Al alloy (e.g., AlNd) and a transparent layer formed of indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), or the like and serves as a reflective electrode.

[0039] The second electrode 104 is formed as a single layer or multiple layers, and each layer constituting the second electrode 104 is formed of a metal, an inorganic material, a mixture of metals, a mixture of a metal and an inorganic material, or a mixture thereof. When each layer is formed of the mixture of a metal and an inorganic material, a mix ratio thereof is 10:1 to 1:10 and, when each layer is formed of the mixture of metals, a mix ratio thereof is 10:1

to 1:10. The metal constituting the second electrode **104** may be Ag, Mg, Yb, Li, or Ca, the inorganic material constituting the second electrode **104** may be Li₂O, CaO, LiF, or MgF₂, and the metal and the inorganic material facilitate migration of electrons and thus enable a large amount of electrons to be supplied to an emission layer **110**.

[0041] The charge generation layer **130** generates and separates n-type charges, i.e., electrons, and p-type charges, i.e., holes. For this operation, the charge generation layer **130** includes an N-type charge generation layer **130a** formed on a first electron transport layer **118** of the first light emitting unit **110** and a P-type charge generation layer **130b** formed below a third hole transport layer **124a** of the second light emitting unit **120**. The N-type charge generation layer **130a** injects electrons into the first light emitting unit **110**, and the injected electrons and holes transferred from the first electrode **102** are combined in a first emission layer **116** of the first light emitting unit **110**, forming excitons and releasing energy, whereby visible light is emitted. The P-type charge generation layer **130b** injects holes to the second light emitting unit **120**, and the injected holes and electrons transferred from the second electrode **104** are combined in a second emission layer **126**, forming excitons and releasing energy, whereby visible light is emitted.

[0042] In this regard, the first emission layer **116** may include a fluorescent blue dopant and host to emit blue light, and the second emission layer **126** may include a phosphorescent yellow-green dopant and host to emit orange light, which enables emission of white light. In addition, white light may be generated using other fluorescent dopants and phosphorescent dopants.

[0043] The first light emitting unit **110** is formed between the first electrode **102** and the charge generation layer **130**. The first light emitting unit **110** includes a hole injection layer **112**, first and second hole transport layers **114a** and **114b**, the first emission layer **116**, and a first electron transport layer **118** that are sequentially formed on the first electrode **102**. The first and second hole transport layers **114a** and **114b** supply holes from the first electrode **102** to the first emission layer **116**, the first electron transport layer **118** supplies electrons from the charge generation layer **130** to the first emission layer **116**, and the holes supplied via the first and second hole transport layers **114a** and **114b** and the electrons supplied via the first electron transport layer **118** are recombined in the first emission layer **116**, whereby light is emitted.

[0044] In particular, the first hole transport layer **114a** supplies holes from the first electrode **102** to the second hole transport layer **114b** and controls cavity of blue light generated from the first light emitting unit **110**. The first hole transport layer **114a** is formed of a material with less variation in hole mobility (5.0×10^{-3} Vs/cm²) according to thickness. For example, the first hole transport layer **114a** is formed of at least one material selected from among rubrene, NPB, TBP, TAPC, TCTA, and 2-TMATA. In this regard, the first hole transport layer **114a** has a thickness of about 700 Å to about 1200 Å.

[0045] The second hole transport layer **114b** supplies holes from the first hole transport layer **114a** to the first emission layer **116** and controls cavity of blue light generated from the first light emitting unit **110**. In addition, the second hole transport layer **114b** blocks electrons supplied to the first emission layer **116**. In this regard, the second hole transport layer **114b** is formed of a material having a lower hole

mobility than that of the first hole transport layer **114a** and blocks electrons so that electrons supplied to the first emission layer **116** are not transferred to other layers and combined with holes in the first emission layer **116**. For example, the second hole transport layer **114b** is formed of at least one of rubrene, NPB, TBP, TAPC, TCTA, and 2-TMATA.

[0046] Meanwhile, since the hole mobility of the second hole transport layer **114b** is lower than that of the first hole transport layer **114a**, when the thickness of the second hole transport layer **114b** increases, driving voltage increases and lifespan decreases. Thus, the second hole transport layer **114b** has a thickness of about 150 Å to about 250 Å, which is smaller than that of the first hole transport layer **114a**.

[0047] The second light emitting unit **120** is formed between the second electrode **104** and the charge generation layer **130**. The second light emitting unit **120** includes third and fourth hole transport layers **124a** and **124b**, the second emission layer **126**, and a second electron transport layer **128** that are sequentially formed on the charge generation layer **130**. The third and fourth hole transport layers **124a** and **124b** supply holes from the charge generation layer **130** to the second emission layer **126**, the second electron transport layer **128** supplies electrons from the second electrode **132** to the second emission layer **126**, and the holes supplied via the third and fourth hole transport layers **124a** and **124b** and the electrons supplied via the second electron transport layer **128** are recombined in the second emission layer **126**, thereby generating light.

[0048] In particular, the third hole transport layer **124a** supplies holes from the charge generation layer **130** to the fourth hole transport layer **124b** and controls cavity of orange light generated from the second light emitting unit **120**. Since the holes transferred from the charge generation layer **130** are injected into the third hole transport layer **124a** and thus the third hole transport layer **124a** is formed of a material having a higher hole mobility than that of the first and second hole transport layers **114a** and **114b**. For example, the third hole transport layer **124a** is formed of at least one material selected from among rubrene, NPB, TBP, TAPC, TCTA, and 2-TMATA. In this regard, the third hole transport layer **124a** has a thickness of about 250 Å to about 350 Å.

[0049] The fourth hole transport layer **124b** supplies holes from the third hole transport layer **124a** to the second emission layer **126** and controls cavity of orange light generated from the second light emitting unit **120**. In addition, the fourth hole transport layer **124b** has a higher triplet energy level T1 (e.g., 2.5) than that of the second emission layer **126** so as to block electrons supplied to the second emission layer **126**.

[0050] In this regard, the fourth hole transport layer **124b** is formed of a material having a lower hole mobility than that of the third hole transport layer **124a**. For example, the fourth hole transport layer **124b** is formed of at least one of rubrene, NPB, TBP, TAPC, TCTA, and 2-TMATA.

[0051] Meanwhile, since the hole mobility of the fourth hole transport layer **124b** is lower than that of the third hole transport layer **124a**, when the thickness of the fourth hole transport layer **124b** increases, driving voltage increases and lifespan decreases. Thus, the fourth hole transport layer **124b** has a thickness of about 100 Å to about 150 Å, which is smaller than the thickness of the third hole transport layer **124a**.

[0052] In the organic light emitting display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention, the thicknesses of the first, second, third and fourth hole transport layers **114a**, **114b**, **124a** and **124b** satisfy conditions shown in Equation 1 below.

$$TT1 (=T1+T2) > TT2 (=T3+T4) \quad [\text{Equation 1}]$$

[0053] In Equation 1, T1 denotes the thickness of the first hole transport layer **114a**, T2 denotes the thickness of the second hole transport layer **114b**, T3 denotes the thickness of the third hole transport layer **124a**, T4 denotes the thickness of the fourth hole transport layer **124b**, TT1 denotes a sum of the thicknesses of the first and second hole transport layers **114a** and **114b**, i.e., a total thickness of a hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit **110**, and TT2 denotes a sum of the thicknesses of the third and fourth hole transport layers **124a** and **124b**, i.e., a total thickness of a hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit **120**.

[0054] When satisfying the conditions shown in Equation 1, each of the blue light generated from the first light emitting unit **110** and the orange light generated from the second light emitting unit **120** causes constructive interference and thus luminous efficiency may be optimized, which results in enhanced viewing angle.

[0055] Table 1 below shows measurement results of voltage (V), color coordinates (CIE_x, CIE_y), and efficiency (cd/A) of structures of comparative examples and examples according to the thicknesses of the first and second hole transport layers **114a** and **114b**, and Table 2 below shows measurement results of voltage (V), color coordinates (CIE_x, CIE_y), and efficiency (cd/A) of structures of comparative examples and examples according to the thicknesses of the third and fourth hole transport layers **124a** and **124b**. In Tables 1 and 2, HTL1, HTL2, HTL3, and HTL4 respectively denote the first, second, third and fourth hole transport layers **114a**, **114b**, **124a** and **124b**.

TABLE 1

	structure							Cd/ACIE_xCIE_ycd/A
	HTL1 [Å]	HTL2 [Å]	HTL3 [Å]	HTL4 [Å]	V	CIE_x	CIE_y	
Comparative Example	1350	0	300	150	7.5	0.305	0.319	50
Comparative Example	1300	50			7.5	0.307	0.321	68
Comparative Example	1200	150			7.5	0.306	0.322	75
Comparative Example	1000	350			7.8	0.309	0.32	76
Comparative Example	800	550			8.5	0.31	0.321	77
Comparative Example	600	750			10	0.311	0.329	76
Comparative Example	400	950			12	0.309	0.328	71
Comparative Example	200	1150			12	0.307	0.325	69
Comparative Example	0	1350			12	0.305	0.32	70

TABLE 2

	structure							Cd/ACIE_xCIE_ycd/A
	HTL1 [Å]	HTL2 [Å]	HTL3 [Å]	HTL4 [Å]	V	CIE_x	CIE_y	
Comparative Example	1200	150	450	0	7.5	0.311	0.319	65
Comparative Example			400	50	7.5	0.308	0.322	68
Comparative Example			350	100	7.5	0.309	0.329	72
Comparative Example			300	150	7.5	0.306	0.322	75
Comparative Example			250	200	7.7	0.308	0.33	76
Comparative Example			200	250	7.9	0.311	0.331	77
Comparative Example			150	300	8	0.301	0.325	77
Comparative Example			100	350	10	0.311	0.326	77
Comparative Example			50	400	10	0.315	0.327	70
Comparative Example			0	450	10	0.312	0.33	70

[0056] As shown in Table 1, as the thickness of the first hole transport layer **114a** decreases and the thickness of the second hole transport layer **114b** increases, driving voltage increases and, as shown in Table 2, as the thickness of the third hole transport layer **124a** decreases and the thickness of the fourth hole transport layer **124b** increases, driving voltage increases. Accordingly, as shown in Tables 1 and 2, the structures of examples in which the first hole transport layer **114a** is formed to a thickness of about 700 Å to about 1200 Å, the second hole transport layer **114b** is formed to a thickness of about 150 Å to about 250 Å, which is smaller than that of the first hole transport layer **114a**, the third hole transport layer **124a** is formed to a thickness of about 250 Å to about 350 Å, and the fourth hole transport layer **124b** is formed to a thickness of about 100 Å to about 150 Å, which is smaller than that of the third hole transport layer **124a** have enhanced characteristics, i.e., voltage (V), color coordinates (CIE_x,CIE_y), and efficiency (cd/A), when compared to those of the structures of comparative examples. In addition, in embodiments of the present invention, when efficiency increases as described above, driving current decreases and the same brightness as that of a conventional organic light emitting display device may be achieved at a relatively low current. Accordingly, the organic light emitting display device according to the present invention also has enhanced lifespan.

[0057] FIG. 3 is a flowchart for explaining a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[0058] First, the first electrode **102** is formed on the substrate **101** (step S10). The hole injection layer **112**, the first and second hole transport layers **114a** and **114b**, the first emission layer **116**, and the first electron transport layer **118** are sequentially stacked on the substrate **101** with the first electrode **122** formed thereon by thermal deposition, sputtering, or a combination thereof to form the first light emitting unit **110** (step S12). Thereafter, the charge generation layer **130** is formed on the first light emitting unit **110** (step S14). Next, the third and fourth hole transport layers **124a** and **124b**, the second emission layer **126**, and the second electron transport layer **128** are sequentially stacked on the substrate **101** with the charge generation layer **130** formed thereon by thermal deposition, sputtering, or a combination thereof to form the second light emitting unit **120** (step S16). Thereafter, the second electrode **104** is formed on the substrate **101** with the second light emitting unit **120** formed thereon (step S18).

[0059] FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an organic light emitting display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 5 is a band diagram illustrating the organic light emitting display device illustrated in FIG. 4.

[0060] The organic light emitting display device of FIGS. 4 and 5 includes the same elements as those of the organic light emitting display device of FIG. 1, except that the organic light emitting display device of FIGS. 4 and 5 further includes a second charge generation layer **132** including an N-type charge generation layer **132a** and a P-type charge generation layer **132b** and a third light emitting unit **140**. Thus, a detailed description of the same elements will be omitted herein.

[0061] That is, the organic light emitting display device of FIG. 4 includes the first and second electrodes **102** and **104** facing each other, the first, second and third light emitting

units **110**, **120** and **140** formed between the first and second electrodes **102** and **104**, a first charge generation layer **130** formed between the first and second light emitting units **110** and **120**, and the second charge generation layer **132** formed between the second and third light emitting units **120** and **140**.

[0062] The first light emitting unit **110** includes the hole injection layer **112**, a first hole transport layer **214**, the first emission layer **116** to emit blue light, and the first electron transport layer **118** that are sequentially formed on the first electrode **102**. In particular, the first hole transport layer **214** supplies holes from the first electrode **102** to the first emission layer **116** and controls cavity of blue light generated from the first light emitting unit **110**.

[0063] The second light emitting unit **120** is formed between the first and third light emitting units **110** and **140**. The second light emitting unit **120** includes a second hole transport layer **224**, the second emission layer **126** to emit green light, and the second electron transport layer **128** that are sequentially formed on the first charge generation layer **130** disposed on the first light emitting unit **110**. In particular, the second hole transport layer **224** supplies holes from the first charge generation layer **130** to the second emission layer **126** and controls cavity of green light generated from the second light emitting unit **120**.

[0064] The third light emitting unit **140** is formed between the second charge generation layer **132** and the second electrode **104**. The third light emitting unit **140** includes a third hole transport layer **244**, a third emission layer **146** to emit blue light, and a third electron transport layer **148** that are sequentially formed on the second charge generation layer **132**. In particular, the third hole transport layer **244** supplies holes from the second charge generation layer **132** to the third emission layer **146** and controls cavity of blue light generated from the third light emitting unit **140**.

[0065] In particular, blue light generated from the first and third light emitting units **110** and **140** is repeatedly refracted and reflected within a resonance region between the first and second electrodes **102** and **104**. That is, due to a microcavity effect whereby blue light generated from each of the first and third emission layers **116** and **146** and blue light reflected by the first electrode **102** undergo constructive interference, as illustrated in FIG. 6, blue electroluminescence intensity (BEI) characteristics are exhibited within the resonance region between the first and second electrodes **102** and **104**. The BEI has plural blue electroluminescence peaks within the resonance region between the first and second electrodes **102** and **104**.

[0066] In addition, green light generated from the second light emitting unit **120** is repeatedly refracted and reflected within the resonance region between the first and second electrodes **102** and **104**. That is, due to a microcavity effect whereby green light generated from the second emission layer **126** and green light reflected by the first electrode **102** undergo constructive interference, as illustrated in FIG. 6, green electroluminescence intensity (GEI) characteristics are exhibited within the resonance region between the first and second electrodes **102** and **104**. In this regard, since green light has a longer peak wavelength than that of blue light, the GEI has a smaller number of plural green electroluminescence peaks than that of the BEI within the resonance region between the first and second electrodes **102** and **104**.

[0067] In this regard, when blue emission layers (e.g., the first and third emission layers **116** and **146**) are disposed at a blue electroluminescence peak position and a green emission layer (e.g., the second emission layer **126**) is disposed at a green electroluminescence peak position, highest luminous efficiency may be obtained.

[0068] Accordingly, a position of the first emission layer **116** to generate blue light is determined by adjusting the thicknesses of the hole injection layer **112** and the first hole transport layer **214** that are disposed below the first emission layer **116**. Preferably, a distance $d1$ from an upper surface of the first electrode **102** to a lower surface of the first emission layer **116**, i.e., a sum of the thicknesses of the hole injection layer **112** and the first hole transport layer **214** that are disposed below the first emission layer **116**, is between 1200 and 1400 Å.

[0069] A position of the second emission layer **126** to generate green light is determined by adjusting the thicknesses of the electron transport layer **118**, the first charge generation layer **130**, and the second hole transport layer **224**, disposed between the first and second emission layers **116** and **126**. Preferably, a distance $d2$ from an upper surface of the first emission layer **116** to a lower surface of the second emission layer **126**, i.e., a sum of the thicknesses of the electron transport layer **118**, the first charge generation layer **130**, and the second hole transport layer **224**, disposed between the first and second emission layers **116** and **126**, is between 400 and 600 Å.

[0070] In addition, a position of the third emission layer **146** to generate blue light is determined by adjusting the thicknesses of the electron transport layer **128**, the second charge generation layer **132**, and the third hole transport layer **244**, disposed between the second and third emission layers **126** and **146**. Preferably, a distance $d3$ from an upper surface of the second emission layer **126** to a lower surface of the third emission layer **146**, i.e., a sum of the thicknesses of the electron transport layer **128**, the second charge generation layer **132**, and the third hole transport layer **244**, disposed between the first and second emission layers **116** and **126**, is between 1210 and 1350 Å.

[0071] In particular, to determine the positions of the first, second and third emission layers **116**, **126** and **146** since driving voltage may increase when the thicknesses of the electron transport layers **118**, **128** and **148** are adjusted, it is preferable to adjust the thicknesses of the first, second and third hole transport layers **214**, **224** and **244** that do not affect driving voltage.

[0072] That is, in the organic light emitting display device according to the present invention, the thicknesses of the first, second and third hole transport layers **214**, **224** and **244** satisfy the conditions shown in Equation 2 below.

$TT1 > TT3 > TT2$

[Equation 2]

[0073] In Equation 2, $TT1$ denotes the thickness of the first hole transport layer **214** of the first light emitting unit **110**, $TT2$ denotes the thickness of the second hole transport layer **224** of the second light emitting unit **120**, and $TT3$ denotes the thickness of the third hole transport layer **244** of the third light emitting unit **140**. In this regard, the thickness of the first hole transport layer **214** is greater than about 1050 Å to less than 1450 Å, the thickness of the second hole transport layer **224** is 200 Å to 600 Å, and the thickness of the third hole transport layer **244** is 800 Å to 1000 Å.

[0074] Accordingly, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the first emission layer **116** of the first light emitting unit **110** is located at a second electroluminescence peak of the BEI wavelength, the second emission layer **126** of the second light emitting unit **120** is located at a second electroluminescence peak of the GEI wavelength, and the third emission layer **146** of the third light emitting unit **140** is located at a third electroluminescence peak of the BEI wavelength.

[0075] Consequently, each of the blue light generated from the first light emitting unit **110**, the green light generated from the second light emitting unit **120**, and the blue light generated from the third light emitting unit **140** causes constructive interference, thereby generating white light having a maximum luminous efficiency.

[0076] Meanwhile, although a case in which the first and third emission layers **116** and **146** generate blue light and the second emission layer **126** generates green light has been described in the second embodiment of the present invention by way of example, a structure in which the first emission layer **116** generates green light and the second and third emission layers **126** and **146** generate blue light or a structure in which the first and second emission layers **116** and **126** generate blue light and the third emission layer **146** generates green light may also be applied.

[0077] In addition, a position of each of the first, second and third hole transport layers **214**, **224** and **244**, i.e., a position of a lower surface of each of the first, second and third hole transport layers **214**, **224** and **244**, may vary according to the thickness of the first electrode **102** formed on the substrate **101**, but a thickness order of the first, second and third hole transport layers **214**, **224** and **244** is not changed.

[0078] Table 3 shows efficiency characteristics of the organic light emitting display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention and organic light emitting display devices of comparative examples 1 and 2.

TABLE 3

Example 2 [TT1 > TT3 > TT2]			Comparative Example 1 [TT3 > TT1 > TT2]		Comparative Example 2 [TT1 > TT2 > TT3]		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
TT1 [Å]	1150	1250	1350	1050	750	1250	1250
TT2 [Å]	250	250	250	250	250	650	750
TT3 [Å]	1050	950	850	1150	1450	550	450
Efficiency [cd/A]	75	80	74	65	66	30	40

[0079] As shown in Table 3 and FIG. 7A, the organic light emitting display device of comparative example 1 in which the thickness $TT3$ of a third hole transport layer of a third light emitting unit is the greatest and the thickness $TT2$ of a second hole transport layer of a second light emitting unit is the smallest has a smaller electroluminescence peak value than that of the organic light emitting display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention and thus exhibits reduced efficiency characteristics, by 20% or greater.

[0080] In addition, as shown in Table 3 and FIG. 7B, the organic light emitting display device of comparative example 2 in which the thickness $TT1$ of a first hole transport layer of a third light emitting unit is the greatest

and the thickness $TT3$ of a third hole transport layer of a third light emitting unit is the smallest has a smaller electroluminescence peak value than that of the organic light emitting display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention and thus exhibits reduced efficiency characteristics, by 20% or greater.

[0081] FIG. 8 is a flowchart for explaining a method of manufacturing the organic light emitting display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

[0082] First, the first electrode **102** is formed on the substrate **101** (step S20). The hole injection layer **112**, the first hole transport layer **214**, the first emission layer **116**, and the first electron transport layer **118** are sequentially stacked on the substrate **101** with the first electrode **122** formed thereon by thermal deposition, sputtering, or a combination thereof to form the first light emitting unit **110** (step S22). Thereafter, the first charge generation layer **130** is formed on the first light emitting unit **110** (step S24). Next, the second hole transport layer **224**, the second emission layer **126**, and the second electron transport layer **128** are sequentially stacked on the substrate **101** with the first charge generation layer **130** formed thereon by thermal deposition, sputtering, or a combination thereof to form the second light emitting unit **120** (step S26). Thereafter, the second charge generation layer **132** is formed on the second light emitting unit **120** (step S28). The third hole transport layer **244**, the third emission layer **146**, and the third electron transport layer **148** are sequentially stacked on the substrate **101** with the second charge generation layer **132** formed thereon by thermal deposition, sputtering, or a combination thereof to form the third light emitting unit **140** (step S30). The second electrode **104** is formed on the substrate **101** with the third light emitting unit **140** formed thereon (step S32).

[0083] Although a case in which the first, second and third hole transport layers **214**, **224** and **244** of the respective first, second and third light emitting units **110**, **120** and **140** have a single layer structure has been described by way of example in the second embodiment of the present invention, as in the first embodiment of the present invention, the first, second and third hole transport layers **214**, **224** and **244** of the respective first, second and third light emitting units **110**, **120** and **140** may have a multilayer structure.

[0084] Meanwhile, the organic light emitting display devices according to the first and second embodiments of the present invention may be applied to a structure having red, green and blue color filters **150R**, **150G** and **150B** as illustrated in FIG. 9. That is, white light generated via the first and second light emitting units **110** and **120** illustrated in FIG. 1 or white light generated via the first, second and third light emitting units **110**, **120** and **140** illustrated in FIG. 4 is emitted as red light while passing through a sub-pixel region provided with the red color filter **150R**, is emitted as green light while passing through a sub-pixel region provided with the green color filter **150G**, is emitted as blue light while passing through a sub-pixel region provided with the blue color filter **150B**, and is emitted unchanged while passing through a sub-pixel region not provided with a color filter.

[0085] As is apparent from the foregoing description, according to organic light emitting display devices according to the present invention and methods of manufacturing

the same, a hole transport layer included in each of a plurality of light emitting units is formed to different thicknesses. Accordingly, the organic light emitting display device manufactured using the method has increased efficiency and lifespan and enhanced viewing angle.

[0086] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An organic light emitting display device comprising: a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other on a substrate; a first charge generation layer and a second charge generation layer between the first electrode and the second electrode; a first light emitting unit comprising a first emission layer between the first electrode and the first charge generation layer, a first hole transport layer supplying holes from the first electrode to the first emission layer, and a first electron transport layer supplying electrons from the first charge generation layer to the first emission layer; a second light emitting unit comprising a second emission layer between the second electrode and the first charge generation layer, a second hole transport layer supplying holes from the first charge generation layer to the second emission layer, and a second electron transport layer supplying electrons from the second electrode to the second emission layer; and a third light emitting unit comprising a third emission layer formed between the second electrode and the second charge generation layer, a third hole transport layer supplying holes from the second charge generation layer to the third emission layer, and a third electron transport layer supplying electrons to the third emission layer, and wherein a total thickness of the first hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit is greater than a thickness of the third hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit, and the thickness of the third hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit is greater than a thickness of the second hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit.

2. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein the thickness of the first hole transport layer of the first light emitting unit is greater than 1050 Å and less than 1450 Å, wherein the thickness of the second hole transport layer of the second light emitting unit is between 200 and 600 Å, and the thickness of the third hole transport layer of the third light emitting unit is between 800 and 1000 Å.

3. The organic light emitting display device according to claim 1, wherein two of the first, second, and third emission layers realize blue color, and the other thereof realizes green color.

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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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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
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摘要(译)

有机发光显示装置包括在基板上彼此面对的第一和第二电极，在第一和第二电极之间形成的电荷产生层，包括在第一电极和电荷产生层之间形成的第一发光层的第一发光单元，空穴传输层，其从第一电极向第一发光层供应空穴;第二发光单元，包括在第二电极与电荷产生层之间形成的第二发光层;空穴传输层，从电荷产生层向空穴传输层供应空穴第二发光层，其中第一发光单元的空穴传输层的总厚度大于第二发光单元的空穴传输层的总厚度。

TT1 > TT2

