

CNC/CIE-CIE/USA Technical Conference 2015

Organic light emitting diodes for solar-grade lighting

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Monday, October 19, 2015



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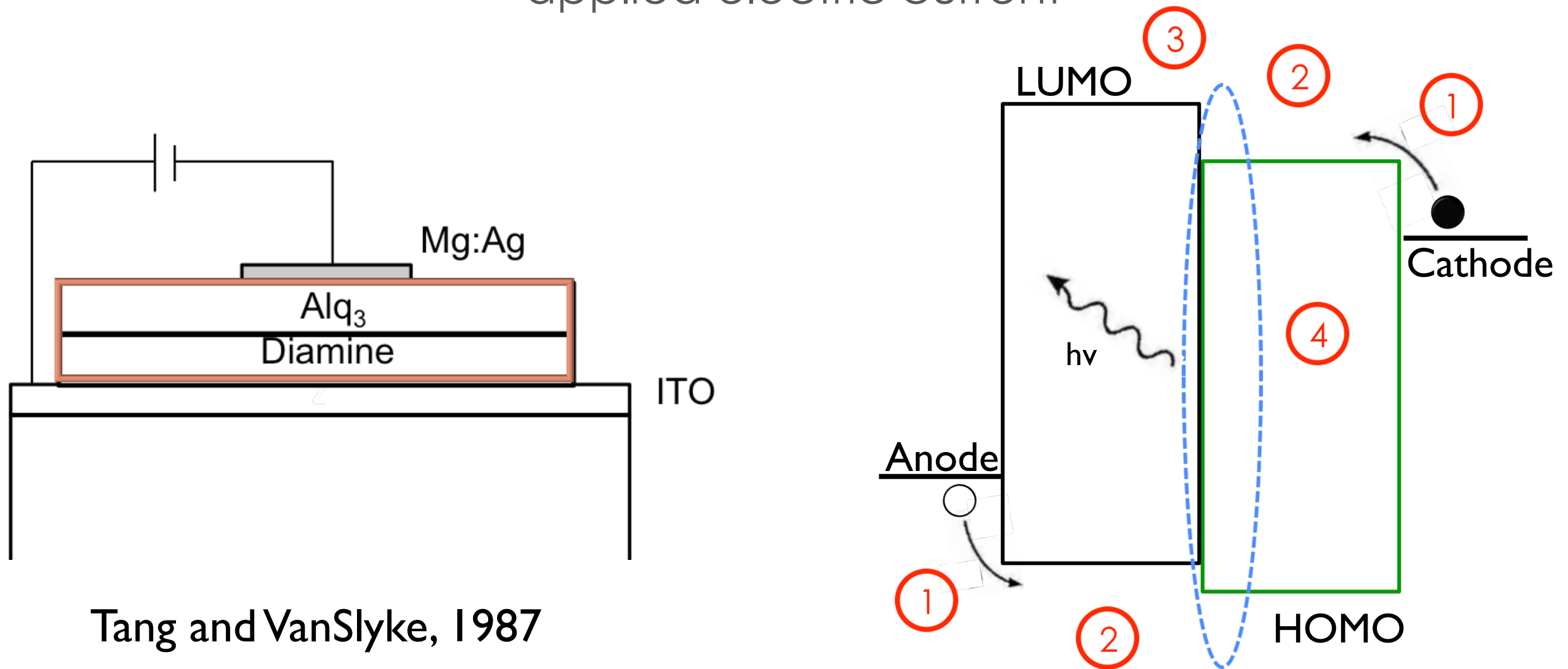
Outline

- ▣ Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLEDs)
 - ▣ Device structure and working principles
 - ▣ Organic materials
 - ▣ Application for solid-state lighting
- ▣ White OLED device design
 - ▣ Phosphorescent emitters
 - ▣ Cascade structure
 - ▣ Exciton harvesting
 - ▣ Fluorescent-Phosphorescent hybrid
 - ▣ TADF
- ▣ Conclusions
 - ▣ Best performing devices



Organic Light Emitting Diodes

Multi-layered device capable of emitting light in response to an applied electric current



Tang and VanSlyke, 1987

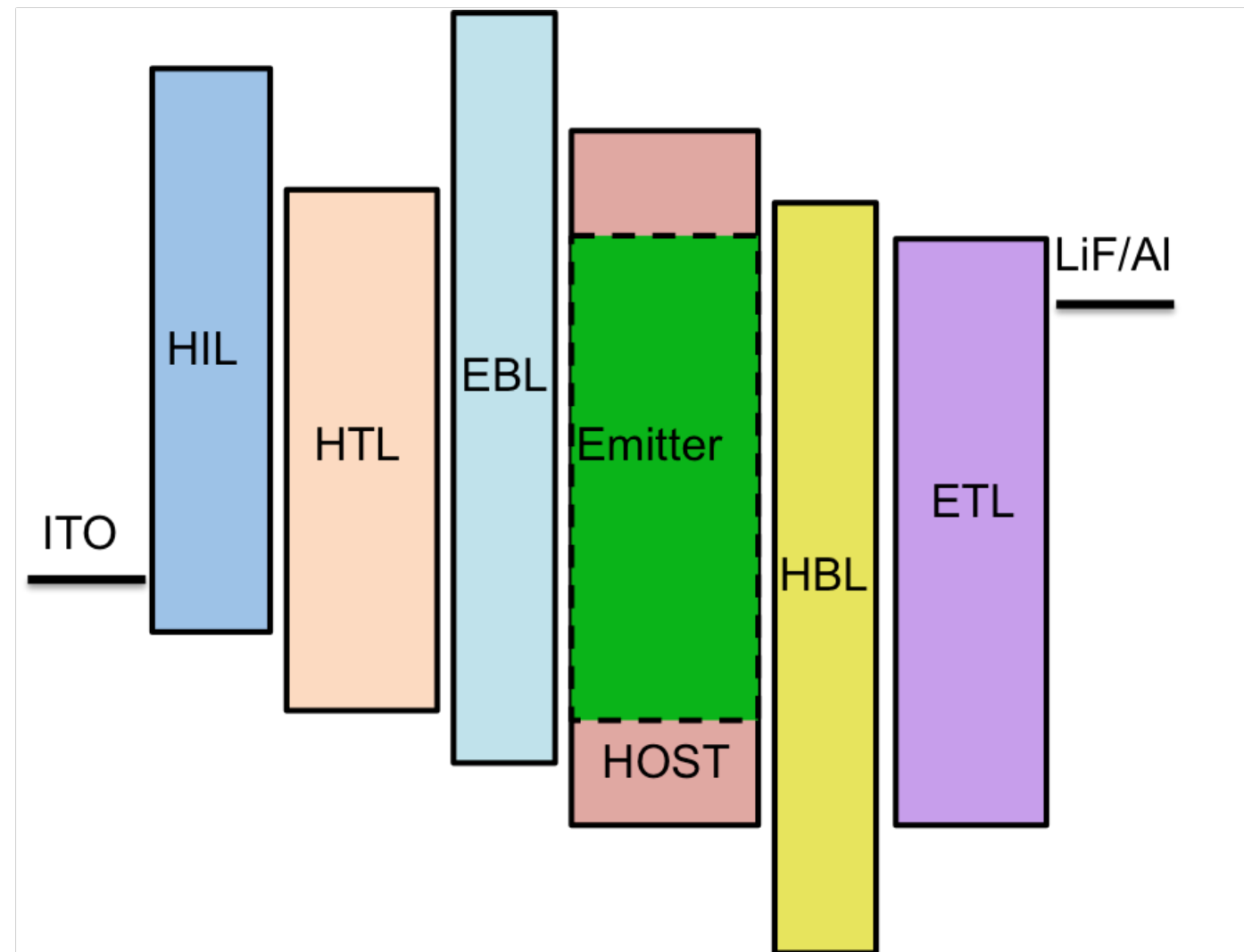
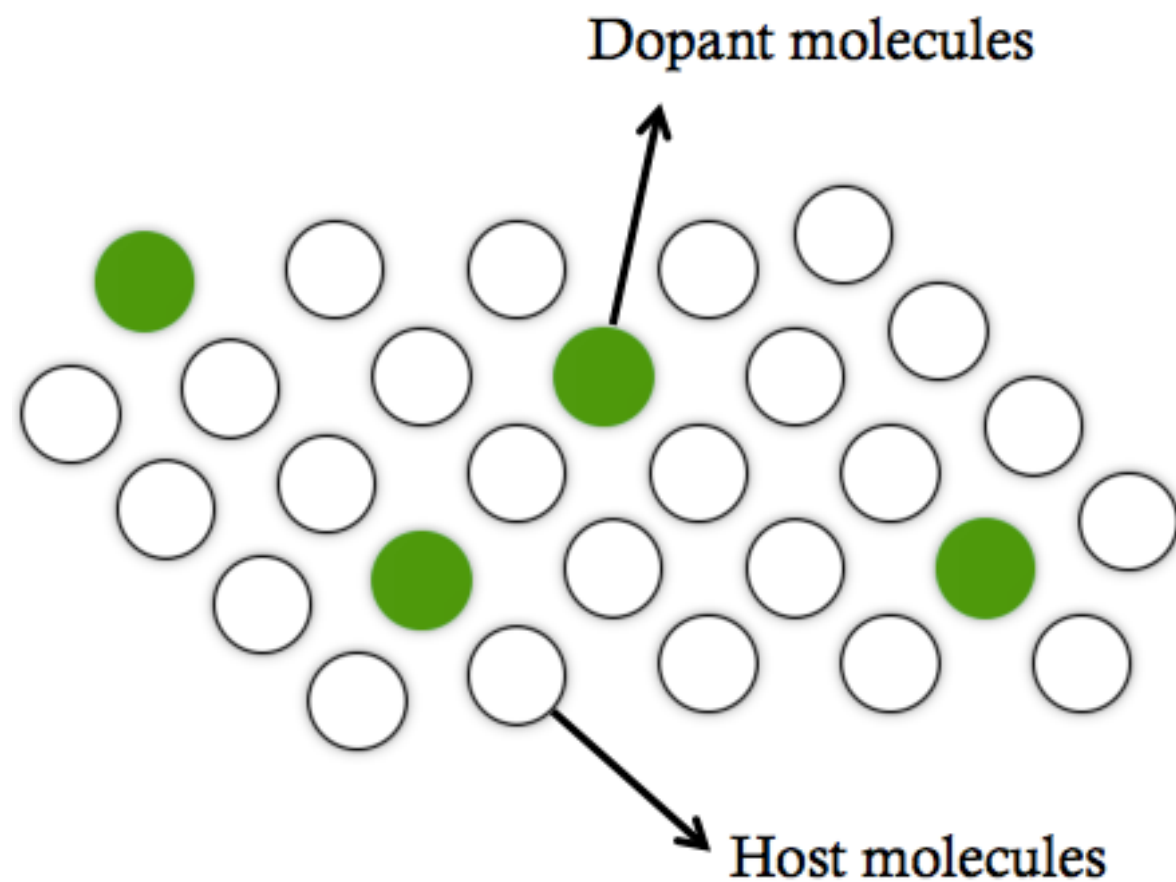
1. Charge injection
2. Charge transport
3. Charge recombination
4. Photon emission



Device Structure

Multi-layered device capable of emitting light in response to an applied electric current

Host-Guest System

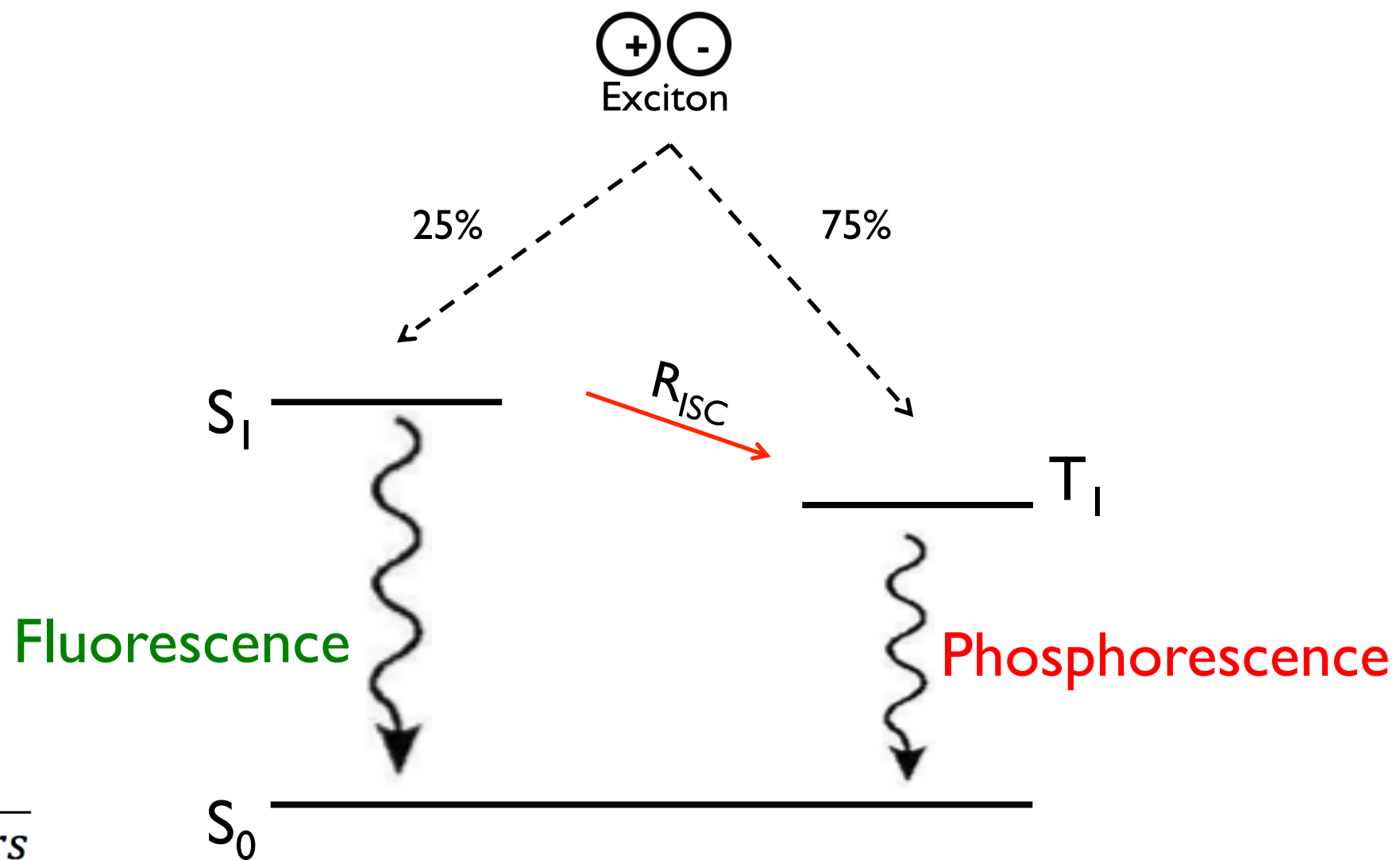
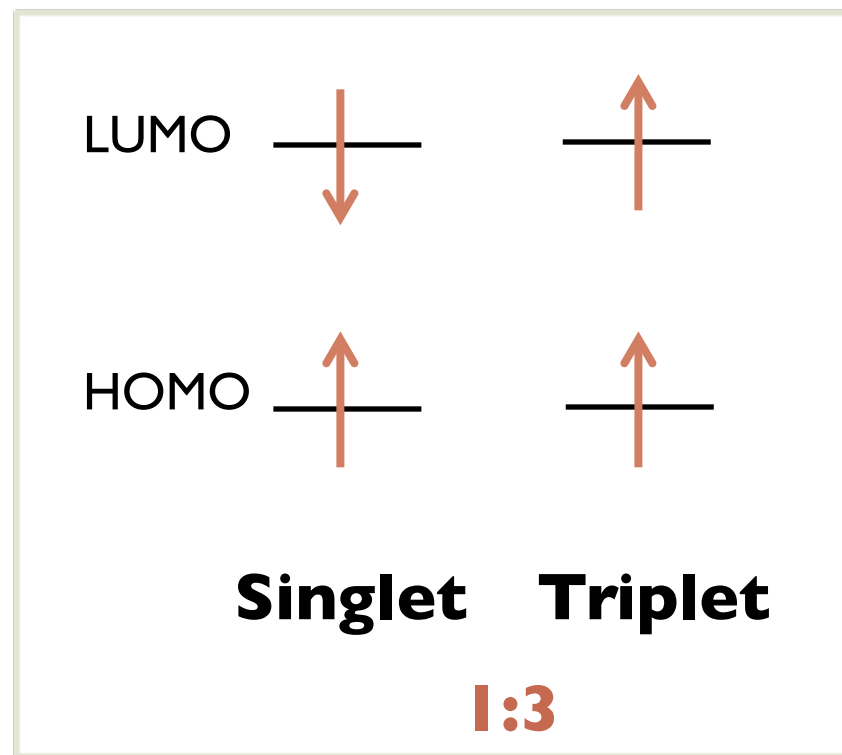


Complex modern OLED



Organic Materials

Traditionally two types of radiative decay pathways



$$EQE = \frac{\# \text{ emitted photons}}{\text{pair of injected carriers}}$$

Fluorescent: $EQE \leq 25\%$

Phosphorescent materials: $EQE \leq 100\%$



Lighting Technologies

Incandescent



Inefficient

17lm/W

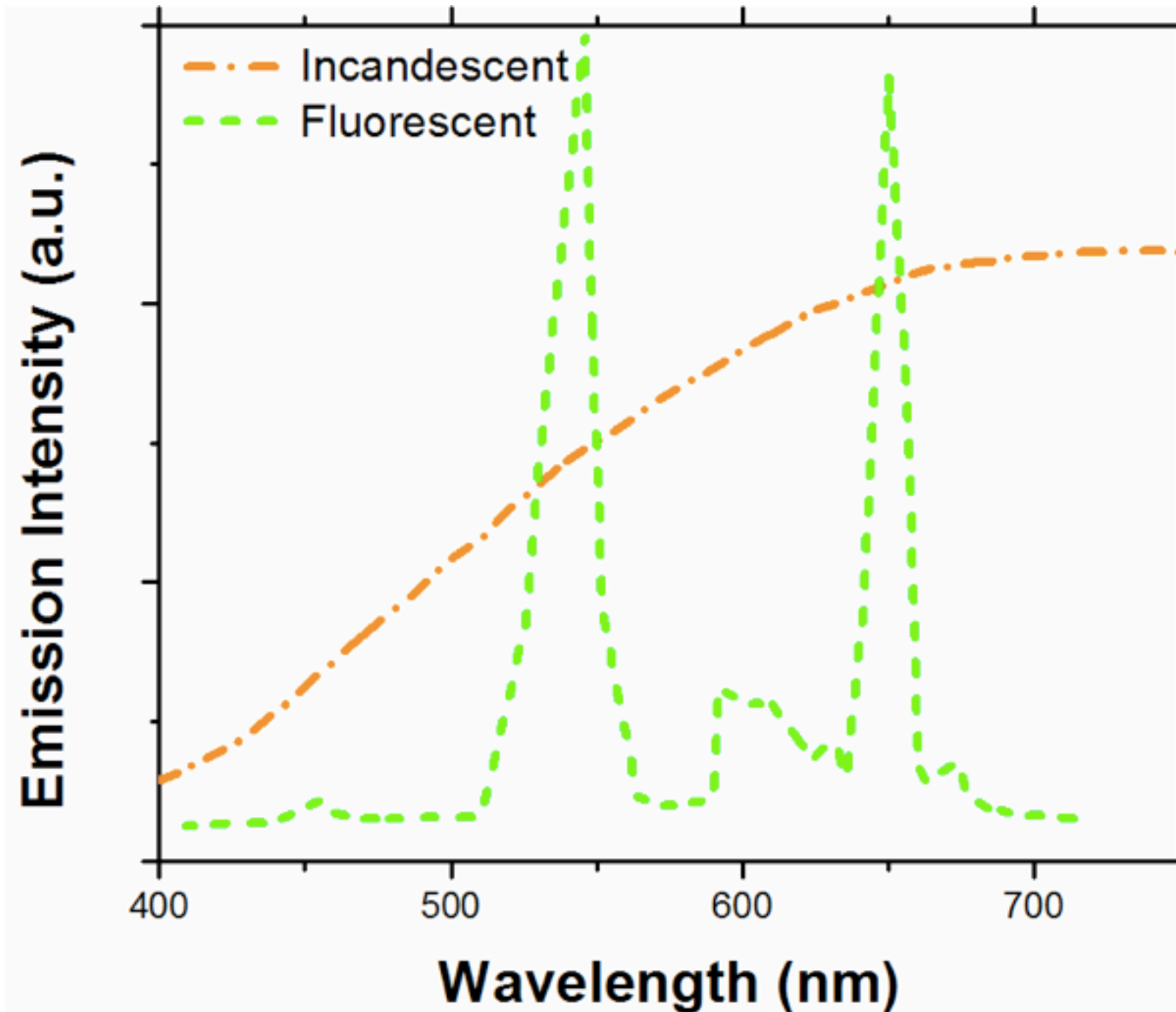
Fluorescent



Poor light quality
Contains Hg

100 lm/W

50-80 lm/W



100-120 lm/W

230 lm/W

50 lm/W

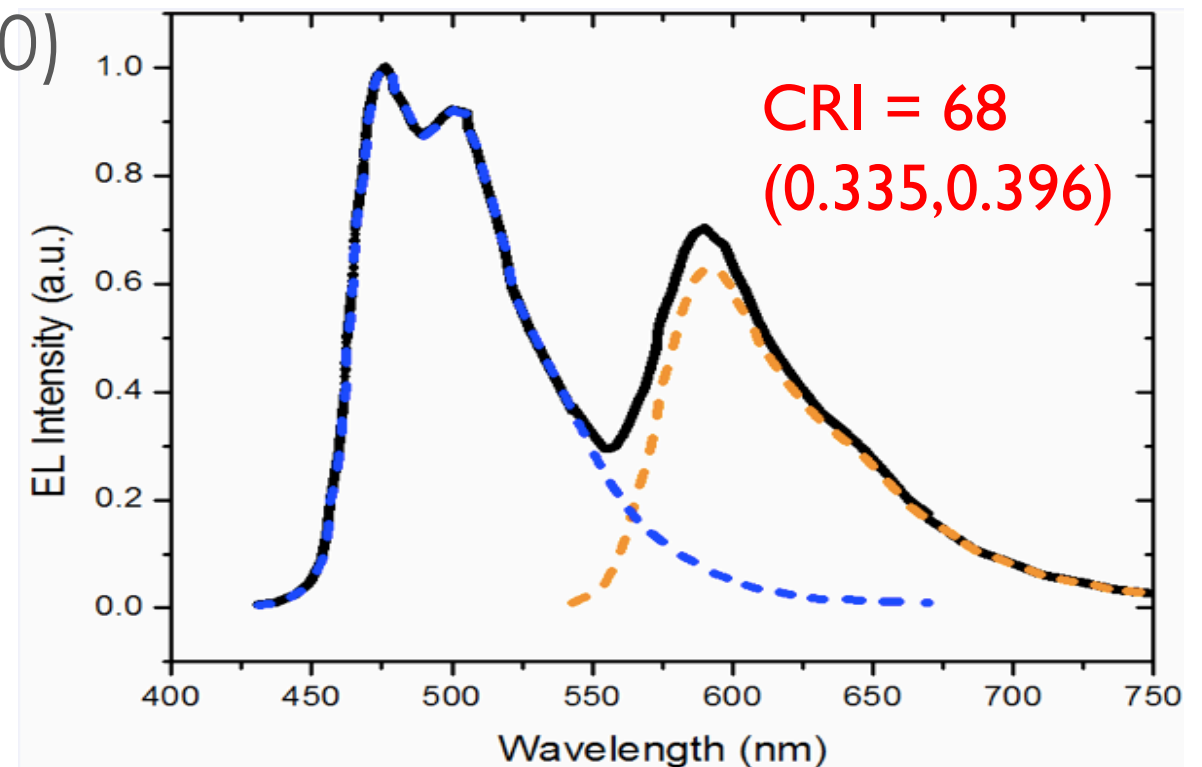
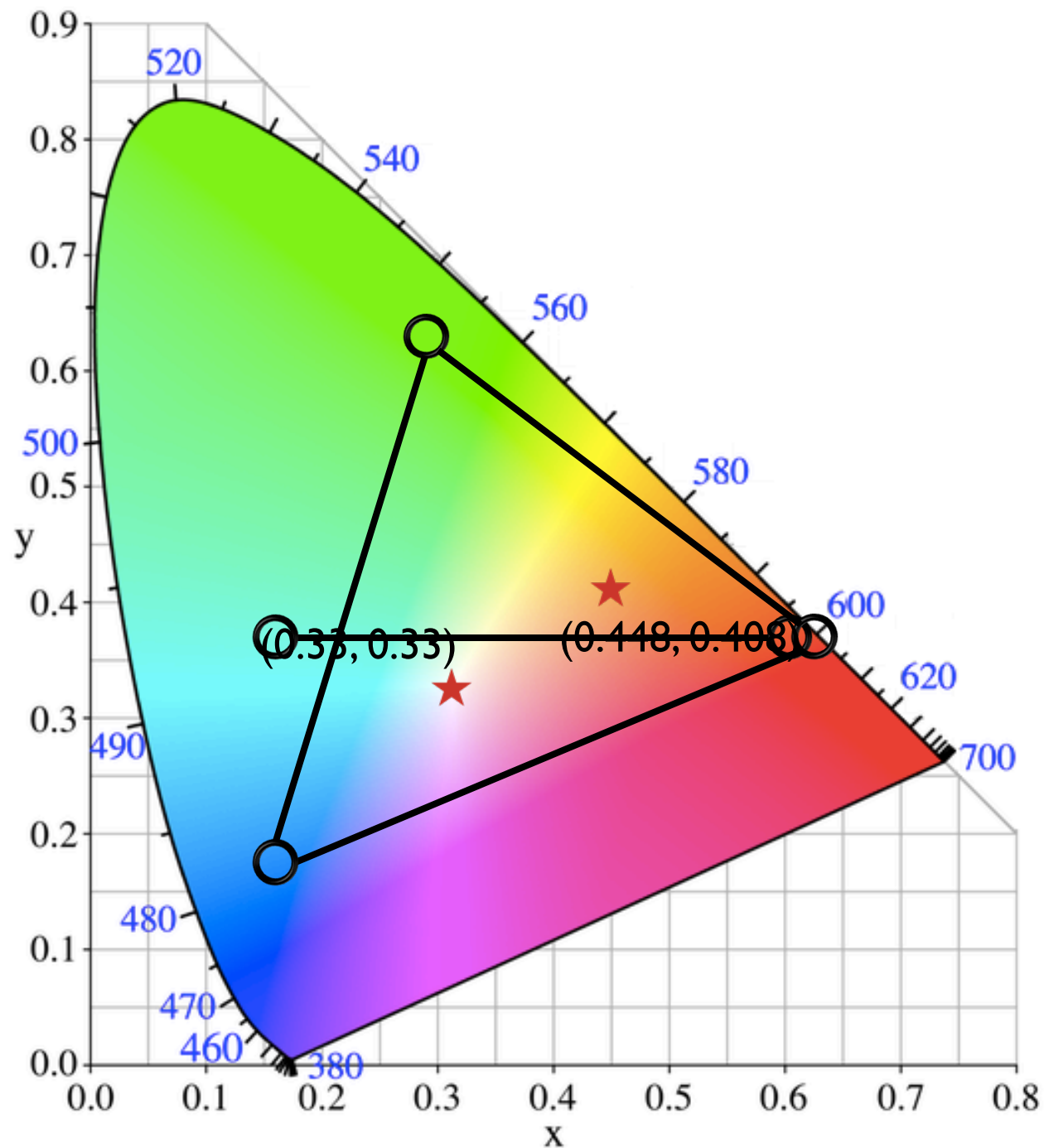
100 lm/W



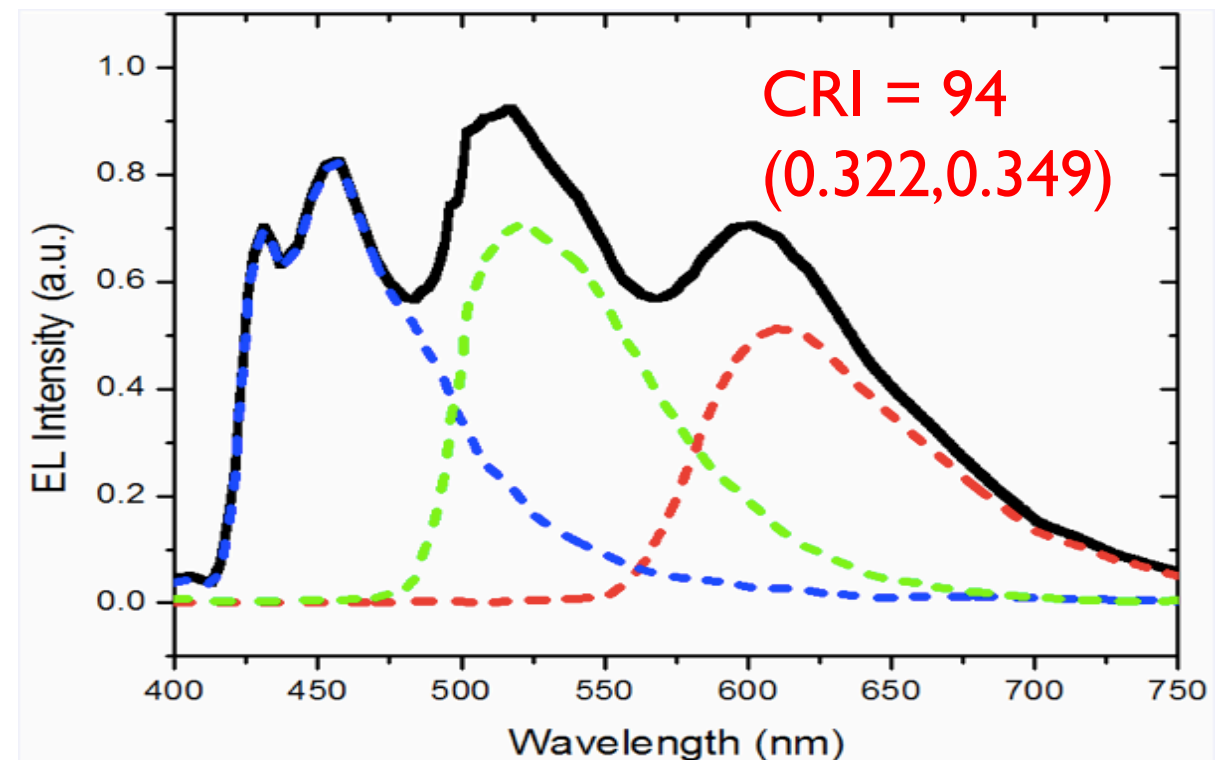
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White OLEDs for Lighting

Requires: High color quality (CRI > 80)



S. J. Su, et al. *Adv. Mater.*, vol. 20, no. 21, pp. 4189–4194, 2008

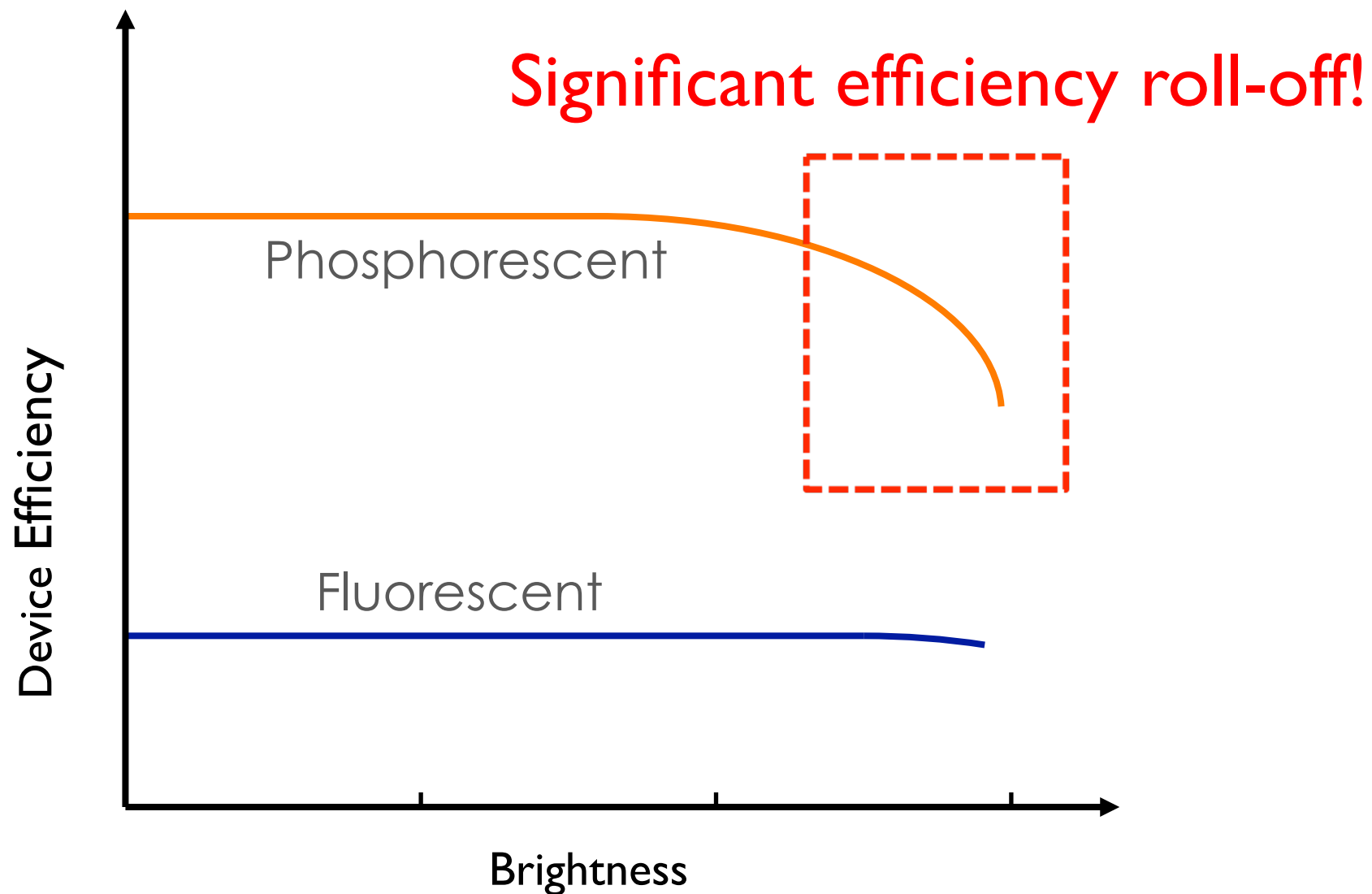


C.-H. Chang, et al., *Org. Electron.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 412–418, 2010.



White OLEDs for Lighting

Requires: High efficiency at high brightness ($L > 5,000 \text{ cd/m}^2$)



High density of triplet states lead to undesirable annihilation processes



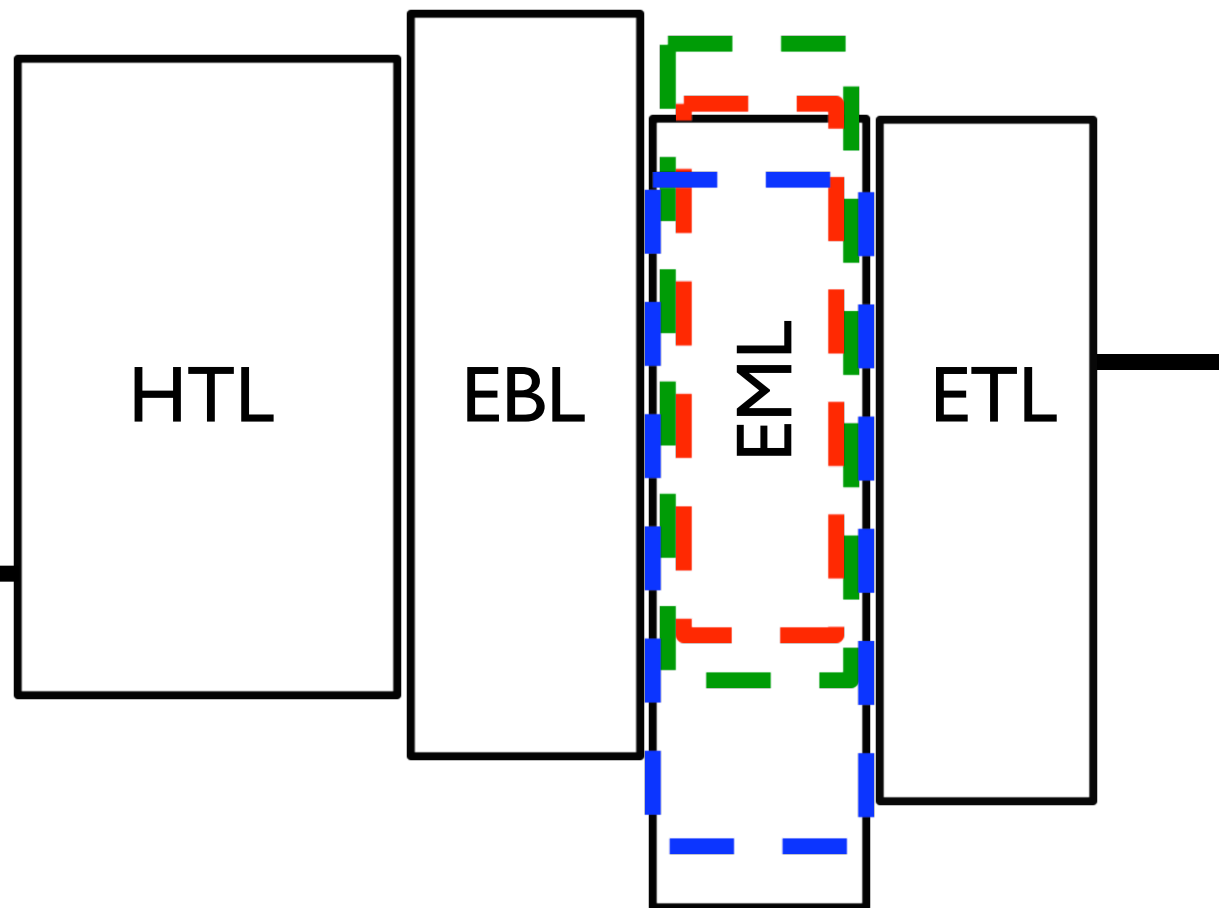
Phosphorescent WOLED

Single vs. multi-layered emissive zone

CRI = 78 @ 1000 cd/m²

EQE = 6.7%

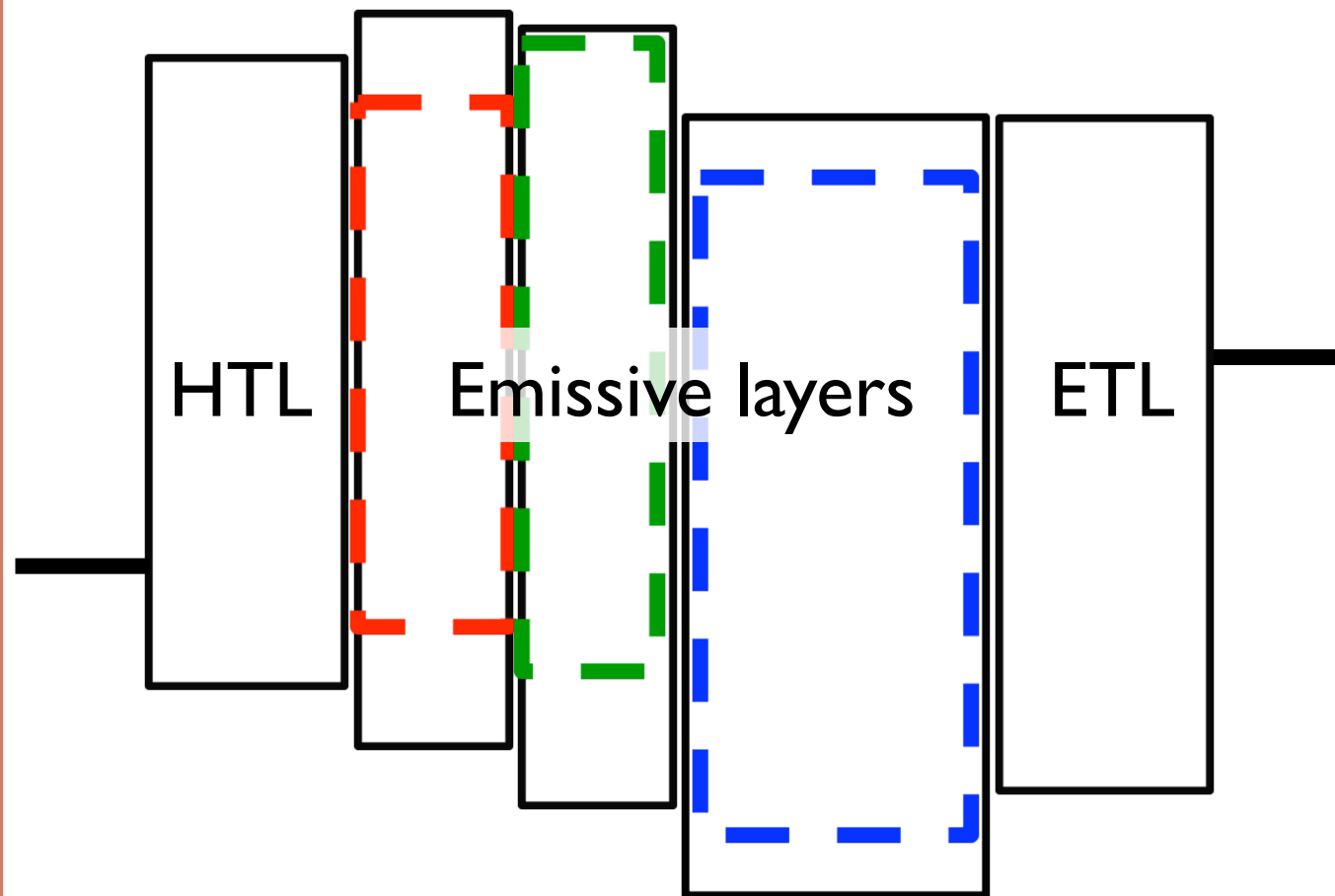
PE = 11.1 lm/W



CRI = 81 @ 1000 cd/m²

EQE = 12.9%

PE = 20 lm/W



B.W. D'Andrade et al., *Adv. Mater.*, vol. 16, no. 7, pp. 624–628, 2004.

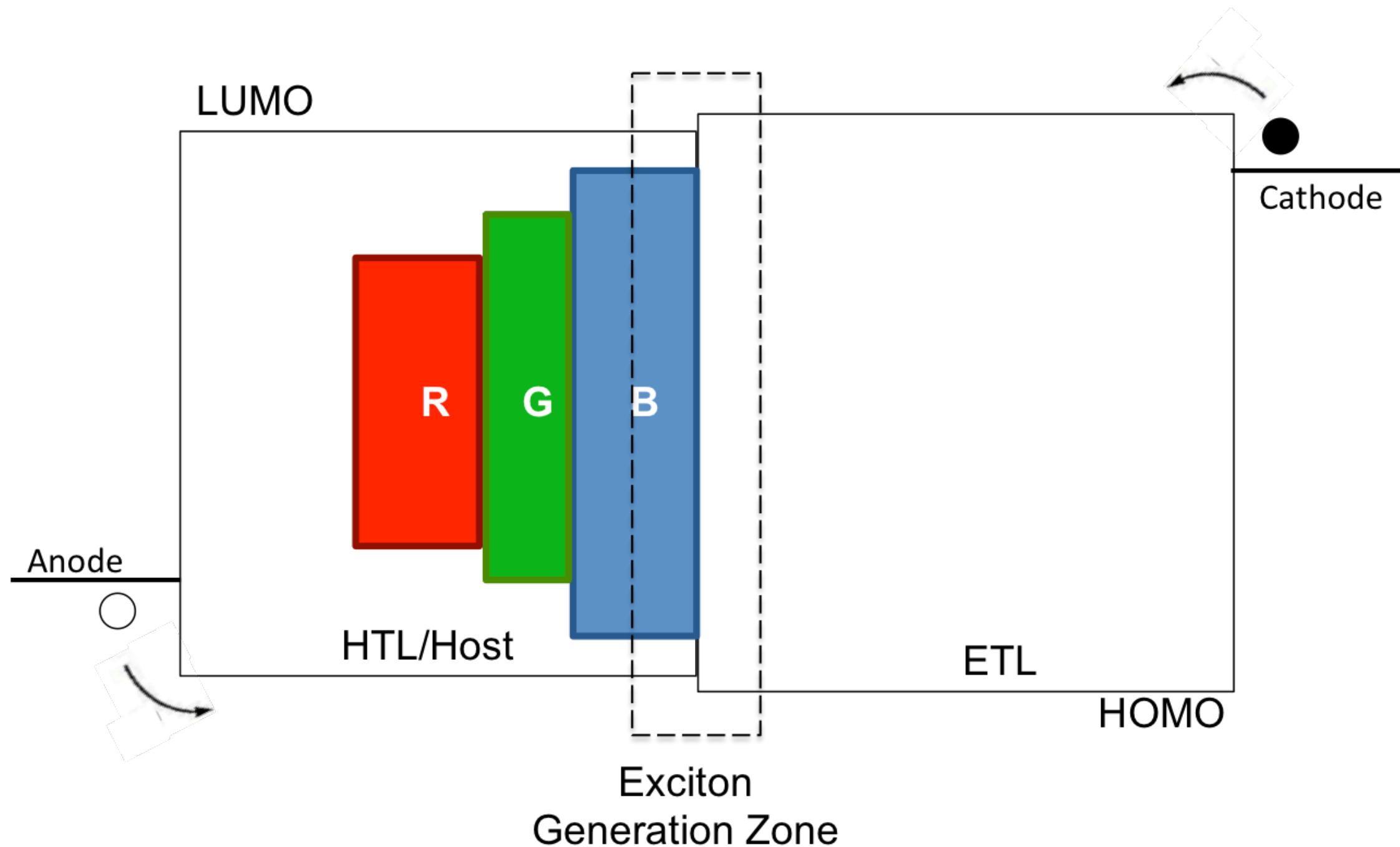
Y. Sun et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 26, p. 263503, 2007.



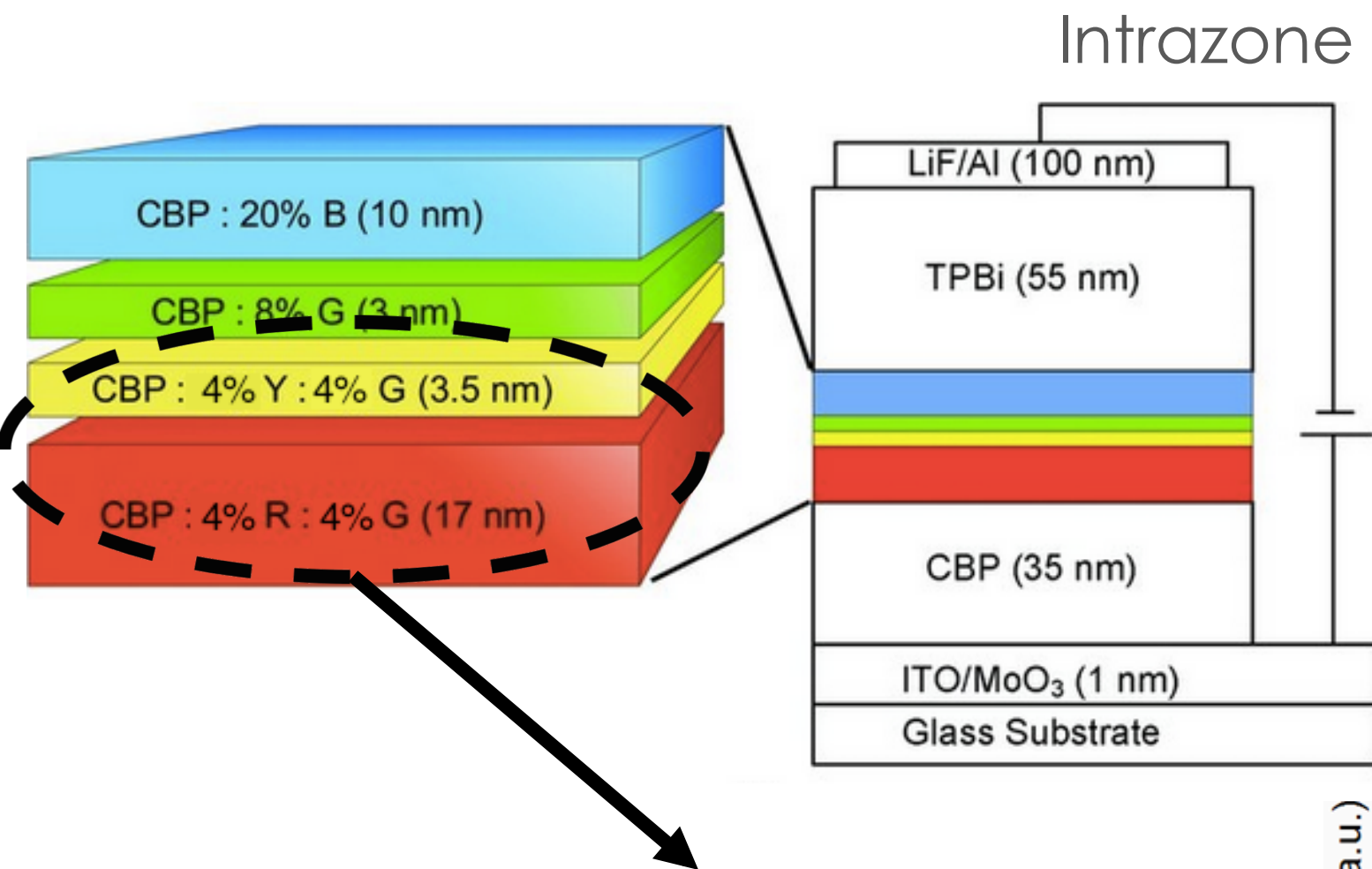
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Phosphorescent WOLED

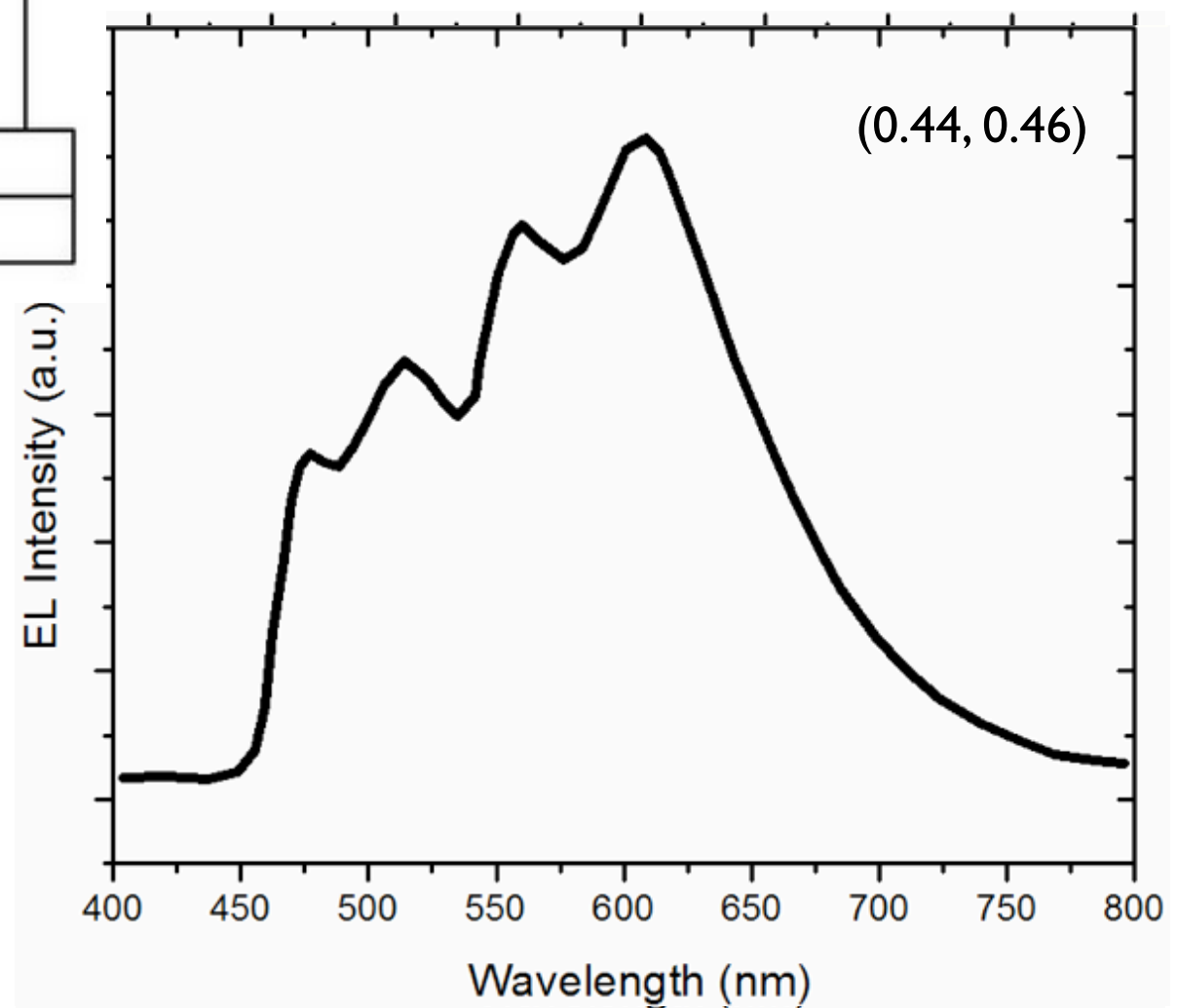
Cascade emission zone



Exciton Harvesting



CRI = 81.8
EQE = 23.3% @ 1000 cd/m²
PE = 31 lm/W



Green dopant acts as
exciton harvester for Y
and R emitters

Y.-L. Chang, et. al, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, vol. 23, no. 6, pp. 705–712, Feb. 2013.



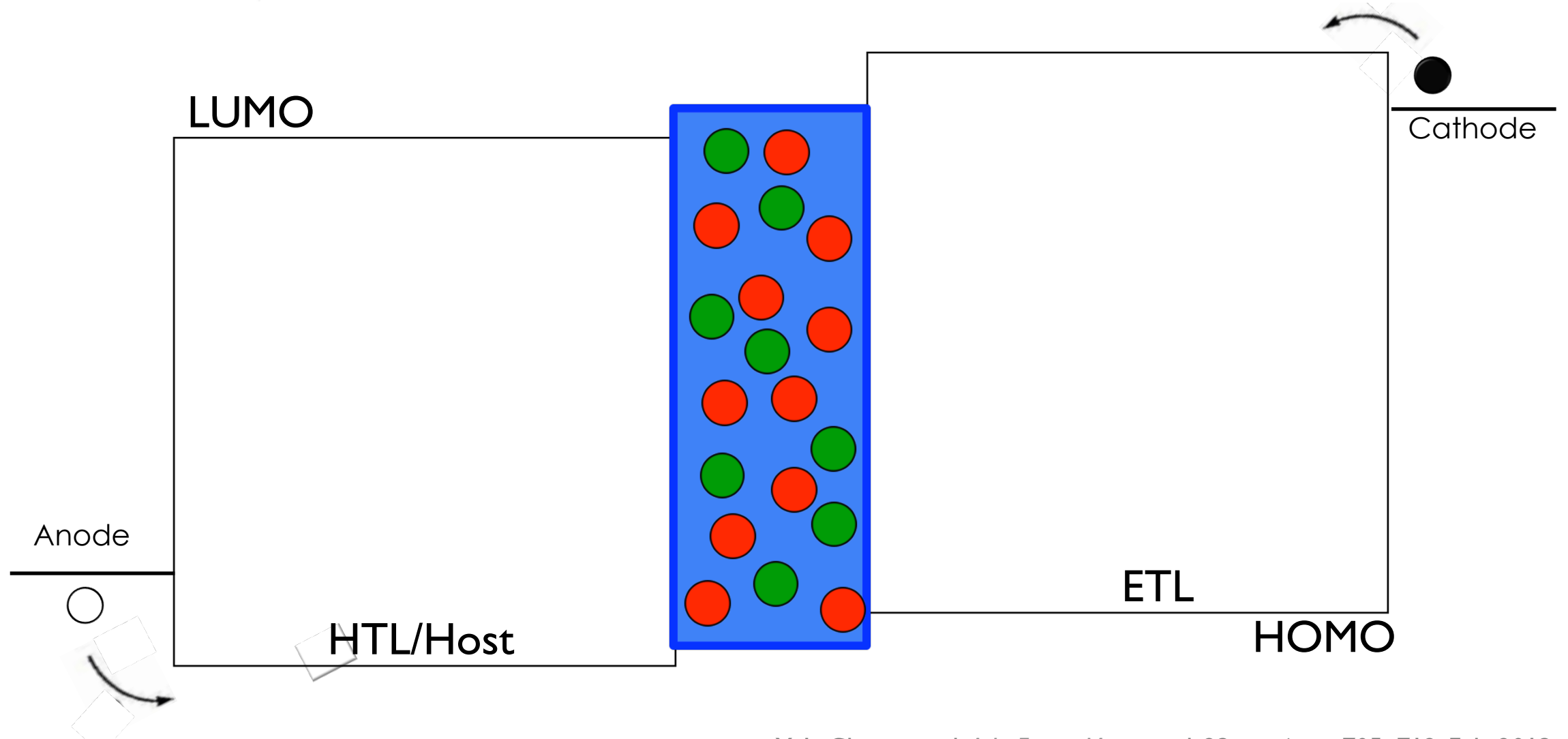
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Exciton Harvesting

Intrazone

$$\eta_{ex} = \gamma \eta_{out} \chi \phi_{PL}$$

$$= \gamma \eta_{out} \{ \chi_A \phi_{PL,A} + \chi_D [\eta_{DA} \phi_{PL,A} + (1 - \eta_{DA}) \phi_{PL,D}] \}$$

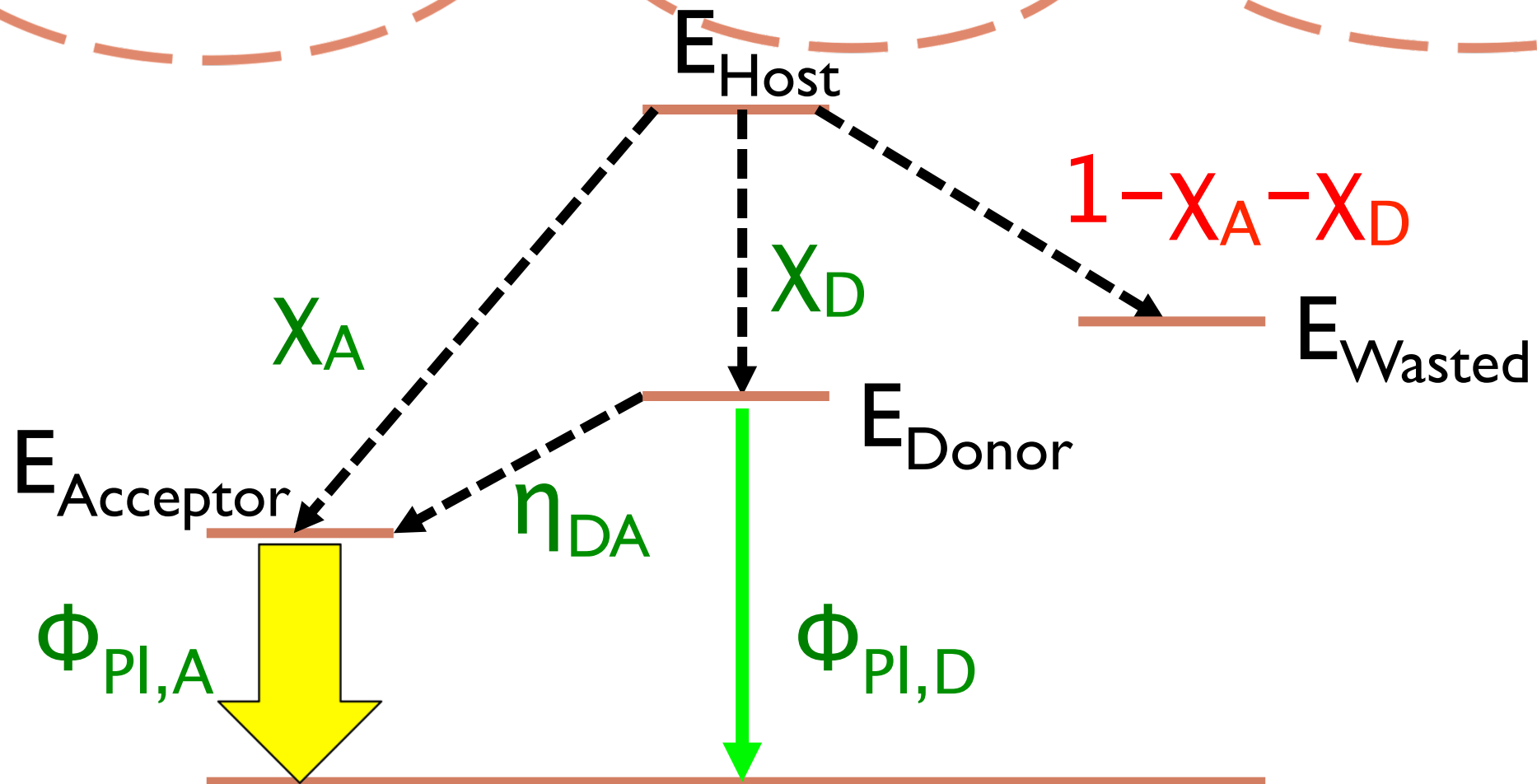


Exciton Harvesting

Intrazone

$$\eta_{ex} = \gamma \eta_{out} \chi \phi_{PL}$$

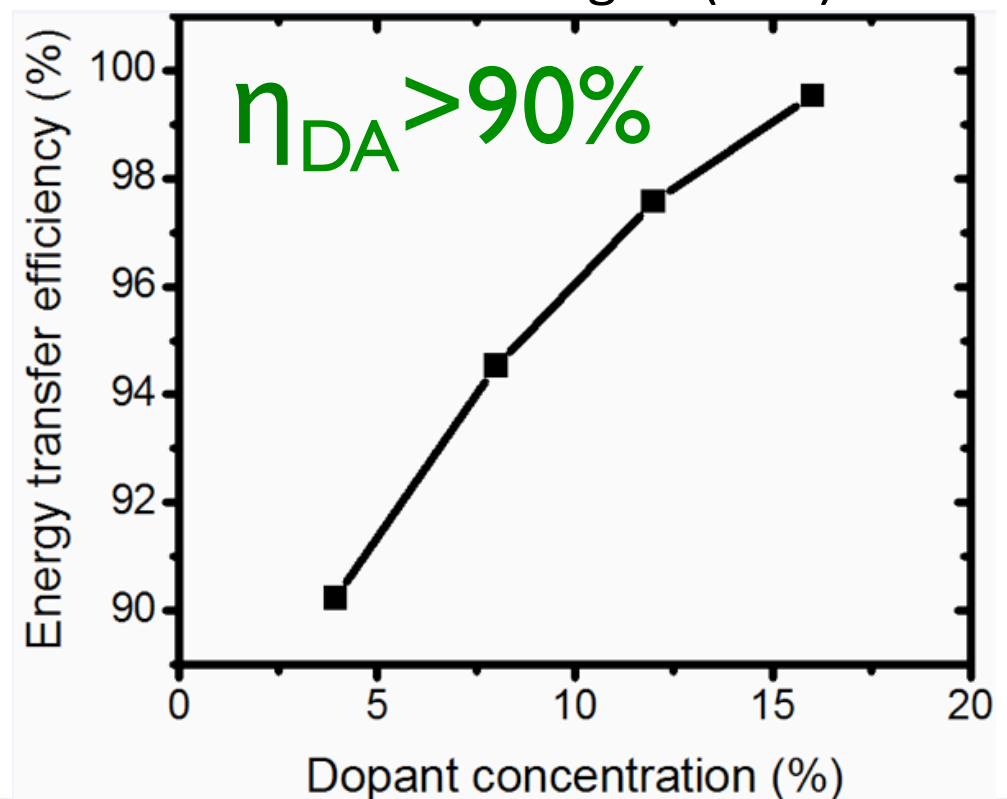
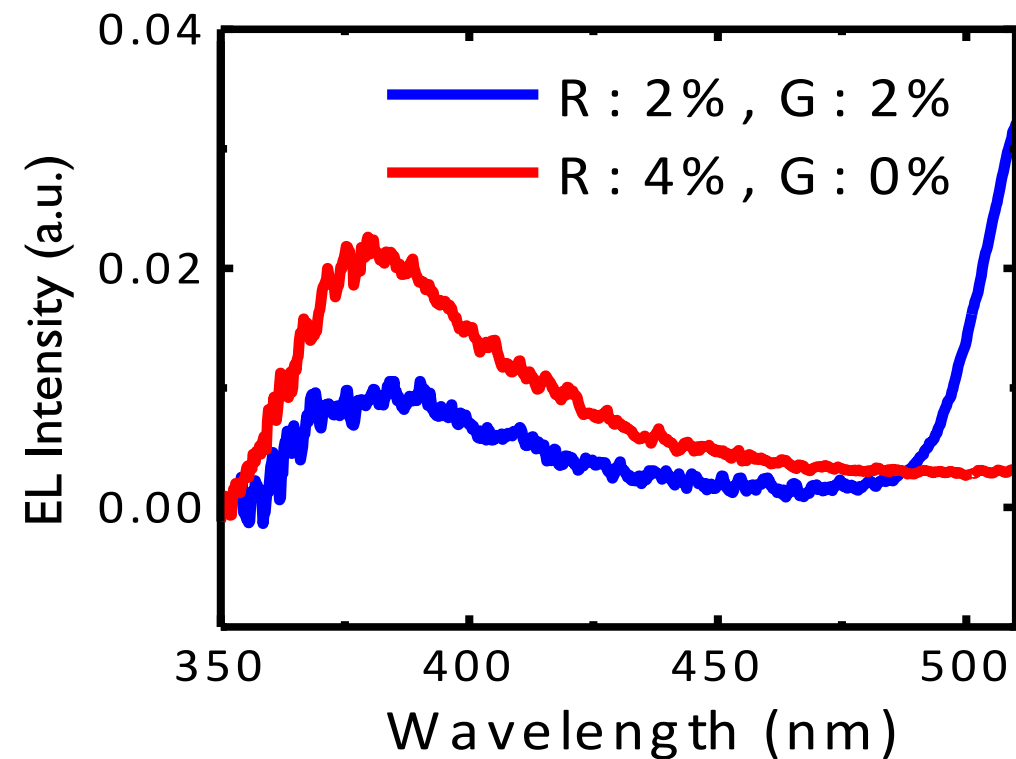
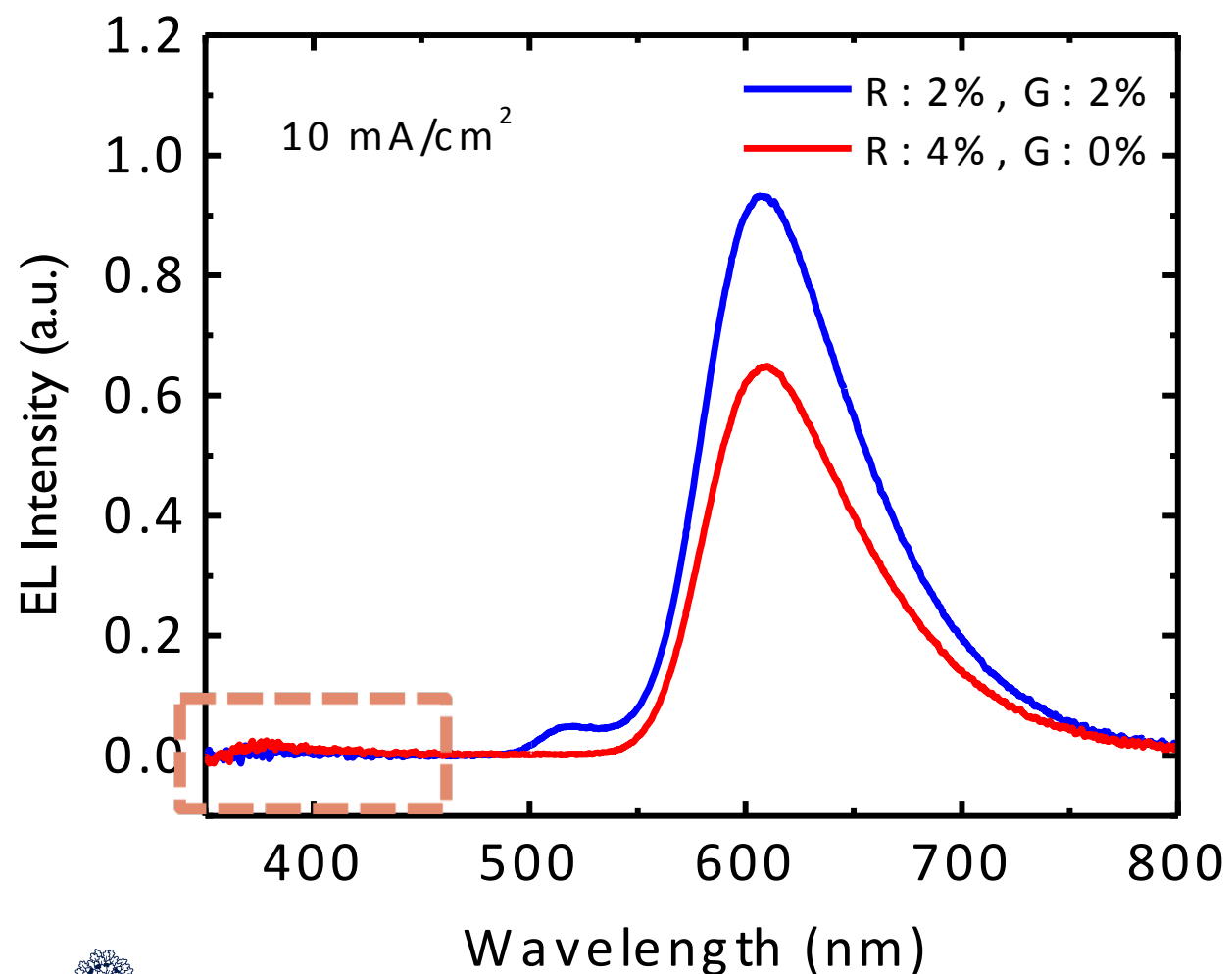
$$= \gamma \eta_{out} \{ \chi_A \phi_{PL,A} + \chi_D [\eta_{DA} \phi_{PL,A} + (1 - \eta_{DA}) \phi_{PL,D}] \}$$



Exciton Harvesting

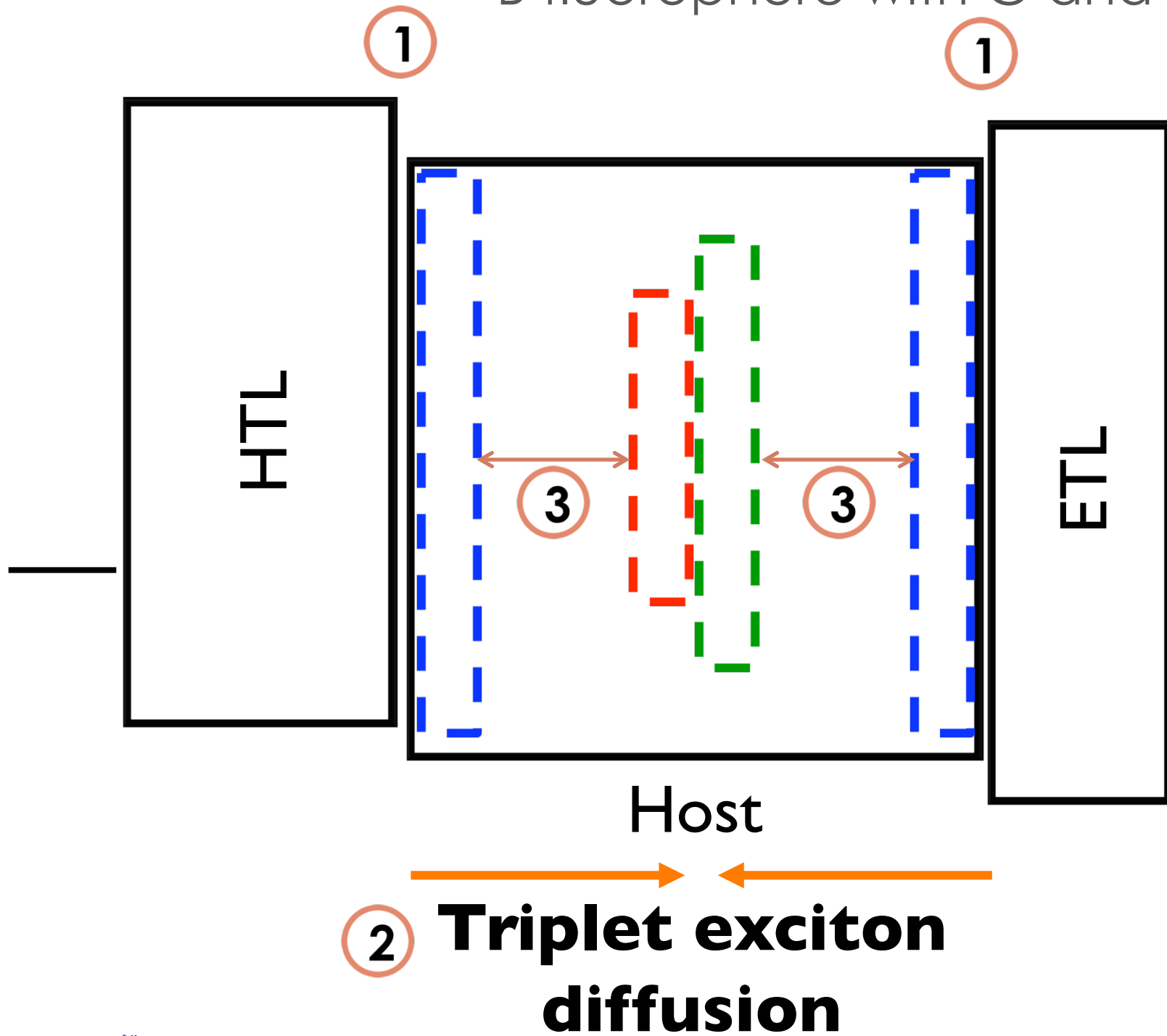
Intrazone

Enhanced red emission with addition of green harvester dopant



FP White OLEDs

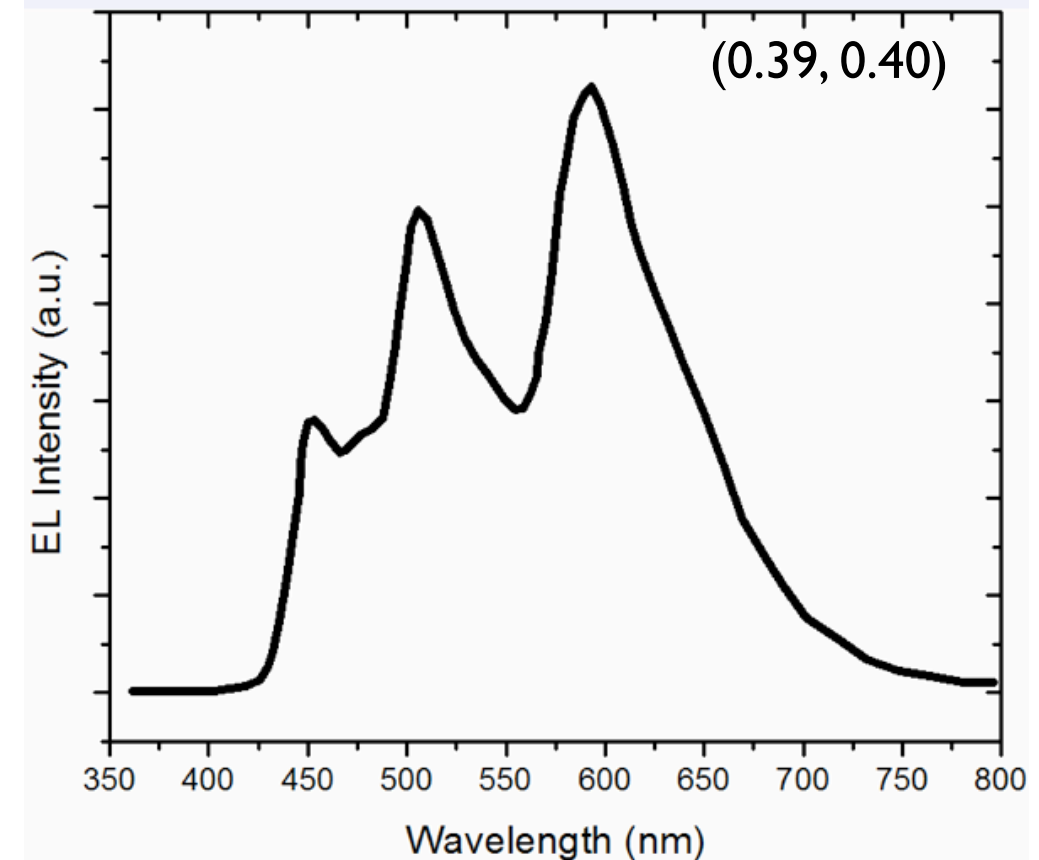
B fluorophore with G and R phosphors



CRI = 85

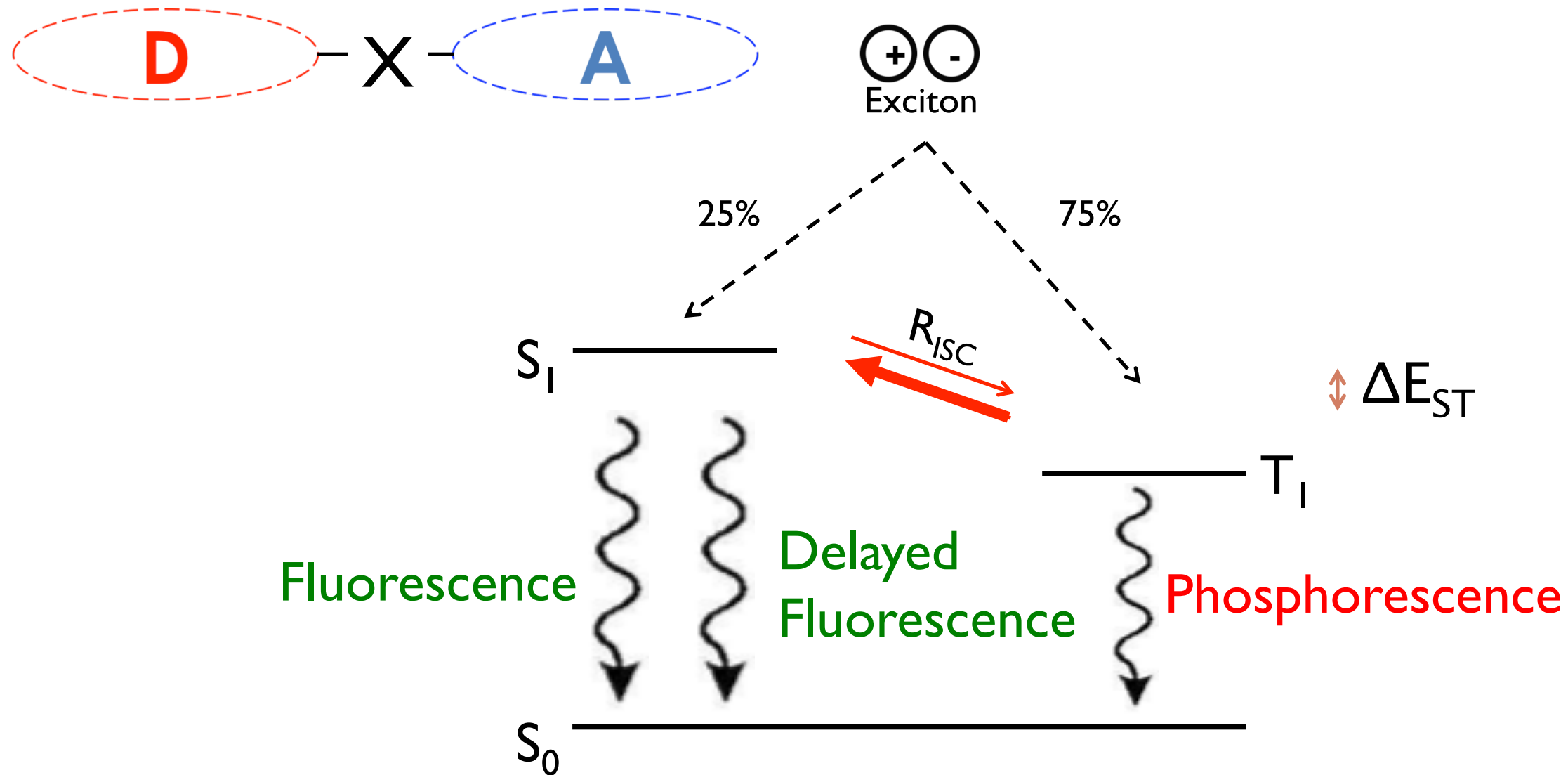
EQE = 18.4% @500cd/m²

PE = 23.8 lm/W



Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescence (TADF)

Move towards completely fluorescent white OLEDs

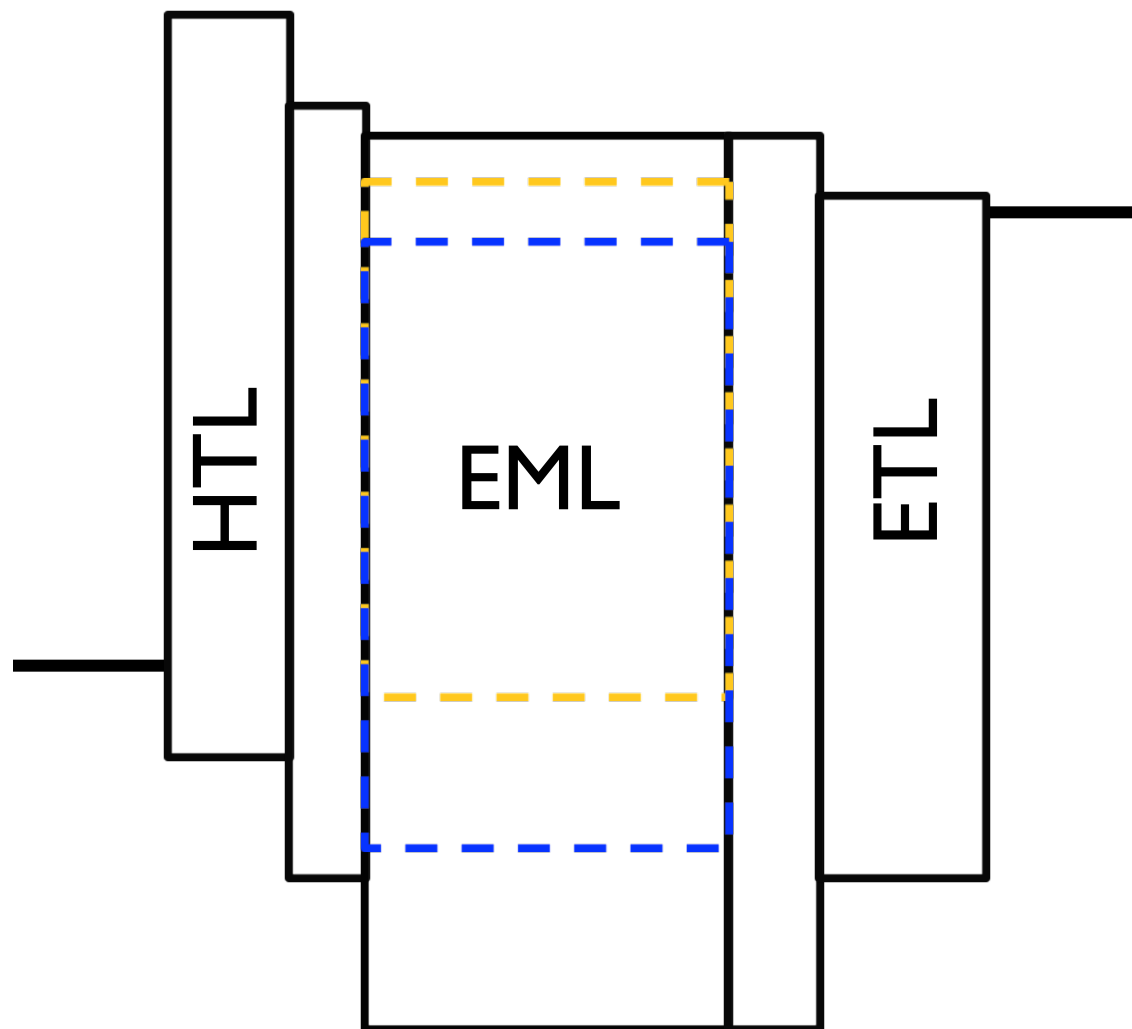


TADF materials: EQE \leq 100%

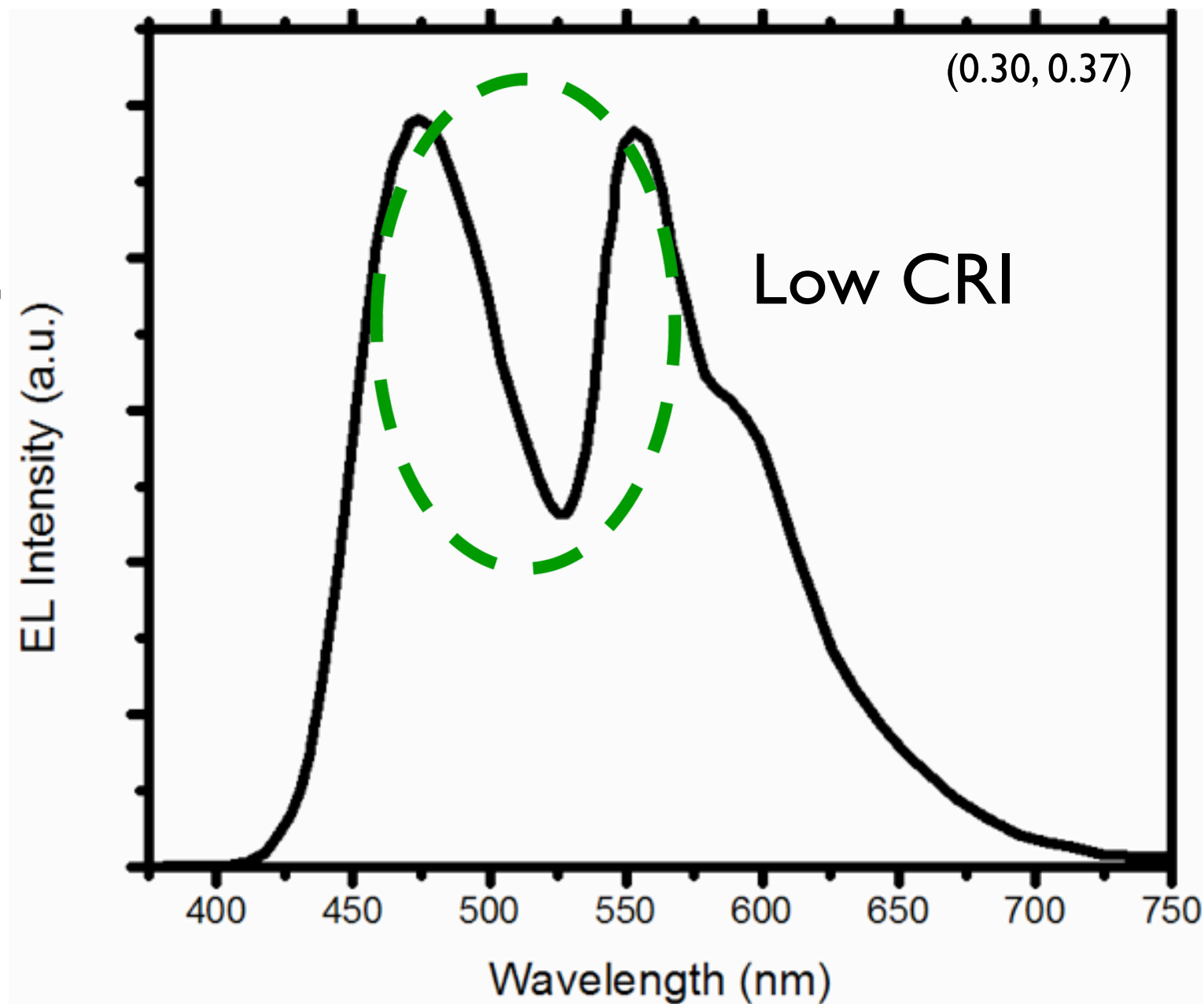


TADF-based White OLEDs

EQE = 18.3% @1000cd/m²
PE = 33.6 lm/W



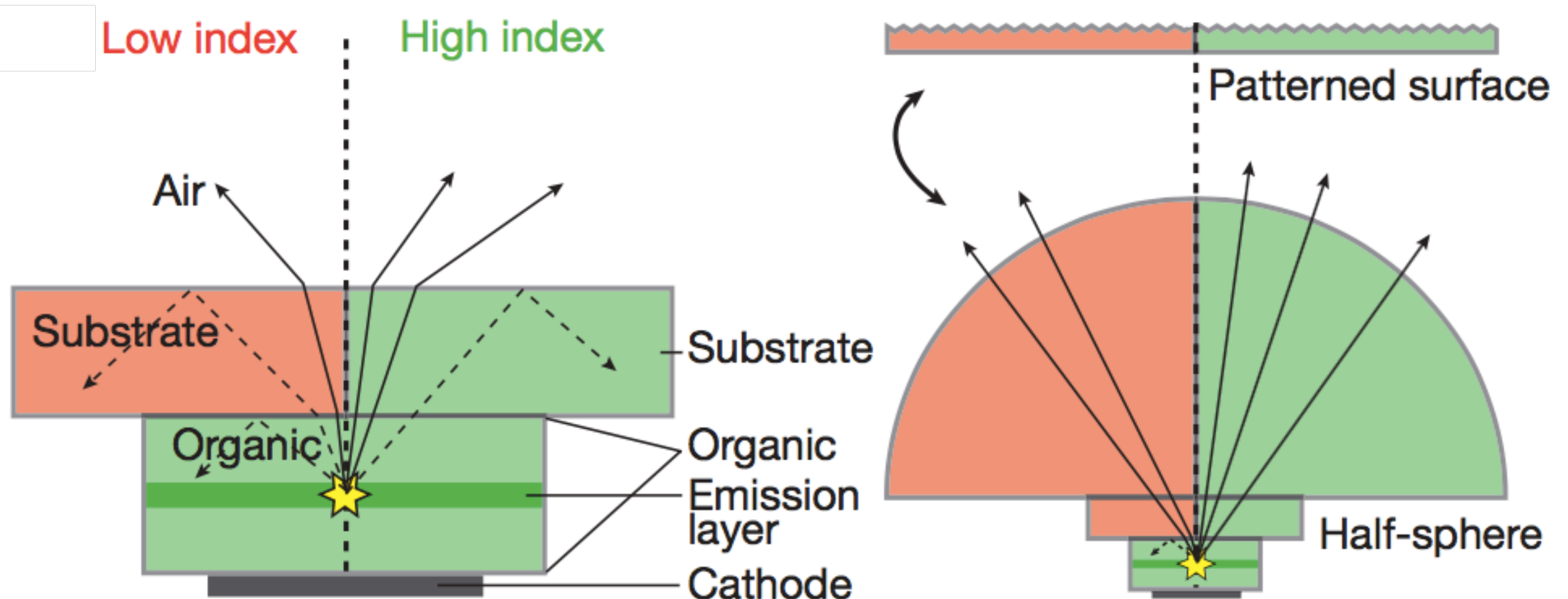
W. Song et al., *J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.*, vol. 48, no. 36, p. 365106, 2015.



Out-coupling

Cascade EML with exciton harvesting structure:

Improved from 3 lm/W to 61.7 lm/W with simple out-coupling technique



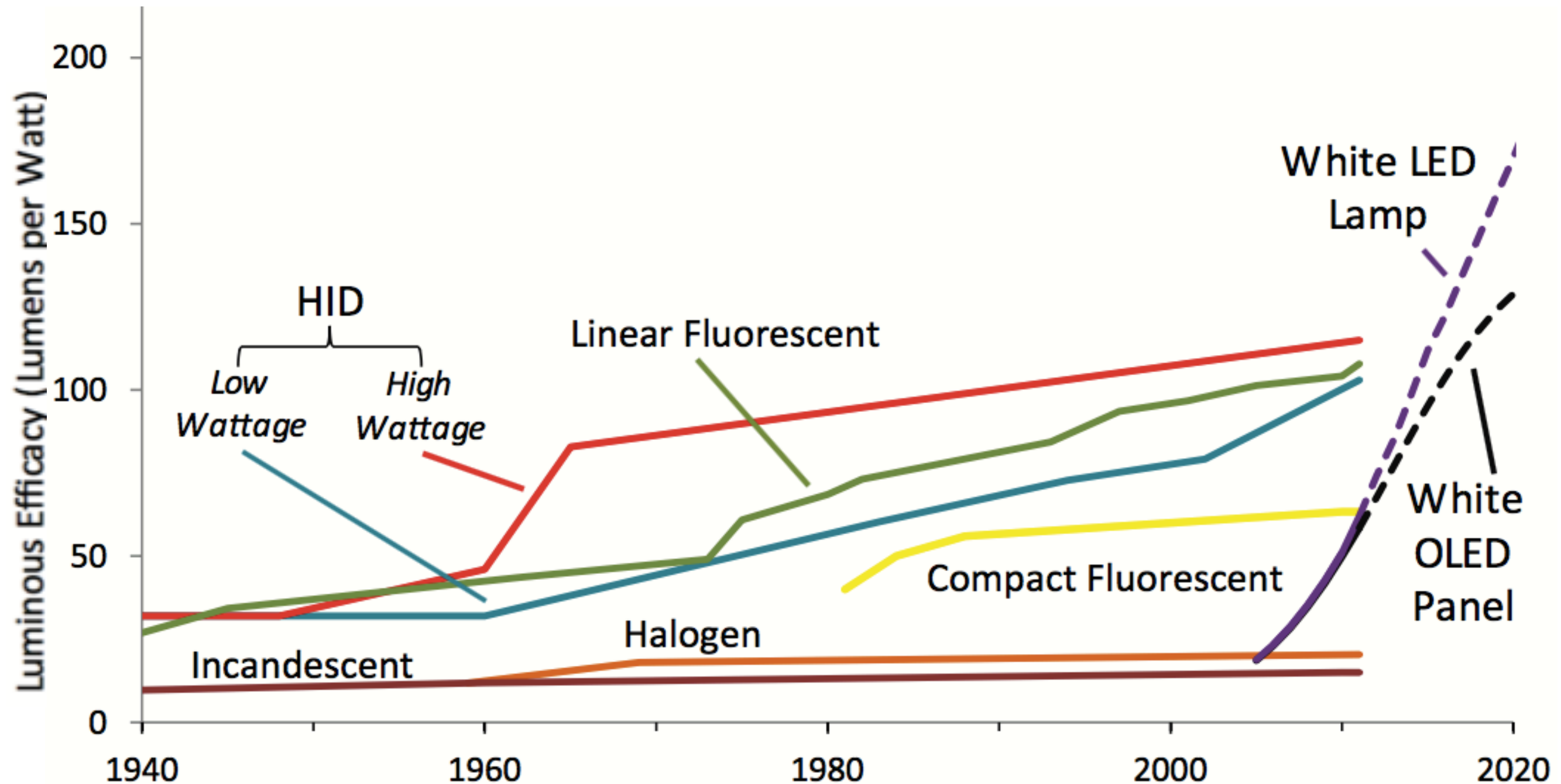
Highest performing WhOLED with out-coupling: 90lm/W @1000cd/m²

S. Reineke, et al., *Nature*, vol. 459, no. 7244, pp. 234–238, 2009.



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Conclusions and Outlook



SOURCE: DOE "Assessment of advanced solid state lighting" (2013, p. 35)





Thanks!

Questions?

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