

Precise Control of Organic LED Emission Through Optically-Resonant Microcavity Confinement

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May 2, 2019



The University of Vermont

Introduction

OLED Devices

Waveguides and the Fabry-Pérot Etalon

Microcavity-confined OLEDs

Experimental Methods

Device Fabrication

Angle-Resolved Electroluminescence Spectroscopy

Results

Single Cavity Devices

Multi Cavity Devices

Conclusions

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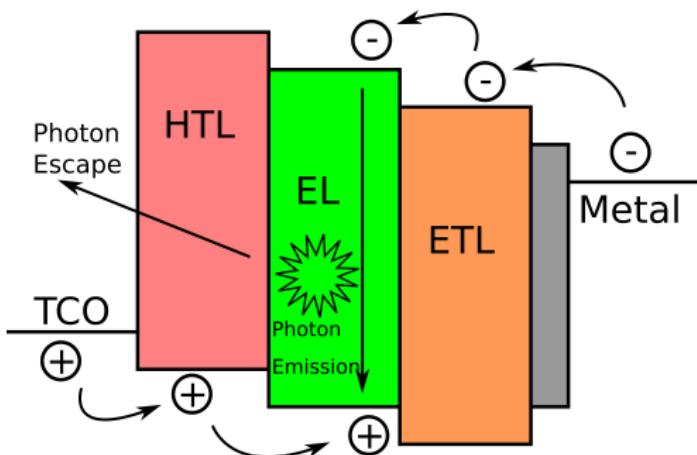
Single Cavity Devices

Multi Cavity Devices

Conclusions

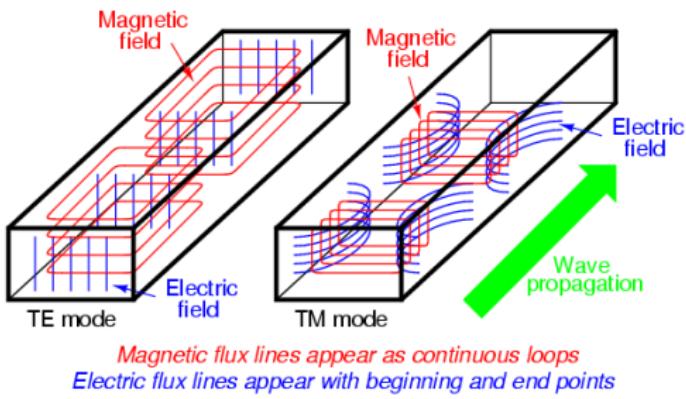
OLED Devices

- ▶ Electron-hole recombination in the emissive layer
- ▶ Use of TCO to maximize photon outcoupling
- ▶ Color determined primarily by the material in the emissive layer



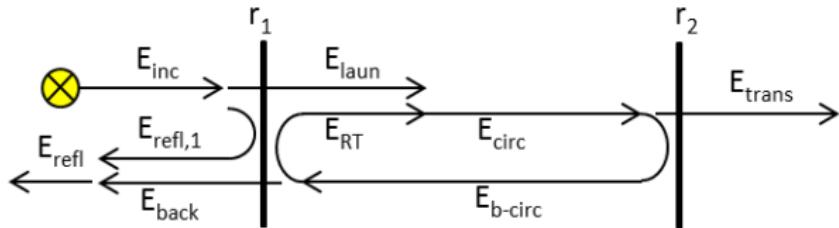
Waveguides

- ▶ Conductors provide bounds to Maxwell's Equations
- ▶ General modes of propagation
 - ▶ TE Mode
 - ▶ TM Mode
 - ▶ TEM Mode



<https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/>

The Fabry-Pérot Etalon



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fabry-Pérot_interferometer

$$T(\phi) = \frac{(1 - R_1)(1 - R_2)}{\left(1 - \sqrt{R_1 R_2}\right)^2 + 4\sqrt{R_1 R_2} \sin^2(\phi)}$$

$$T_{\phi=0} = \frac{(1 - R_1)(1 - R_2)}{\left(1 - \sqrt{R_1 R_2}\right)^2}$$

Microcavity-confined OLEDs

- ▶ Replace TCO with partially reflective metal film
- ▶ Fabry-Pérot etalon with emission source inside
- ▶ Resonant mode selected out of the broadband emission
- ▶ Standing wave resonance across multiple cavity stack



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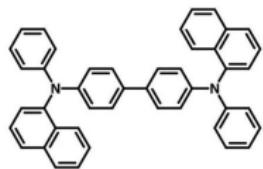
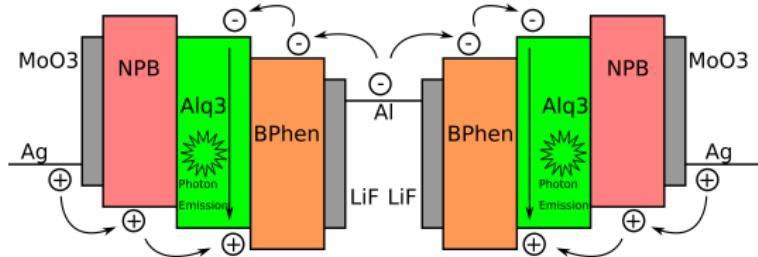
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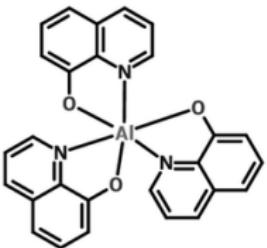
Multi Cavity Devices

Conclusions

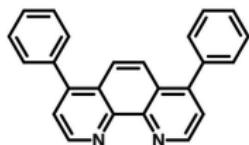
Device Fabrication



NPB hole transport material

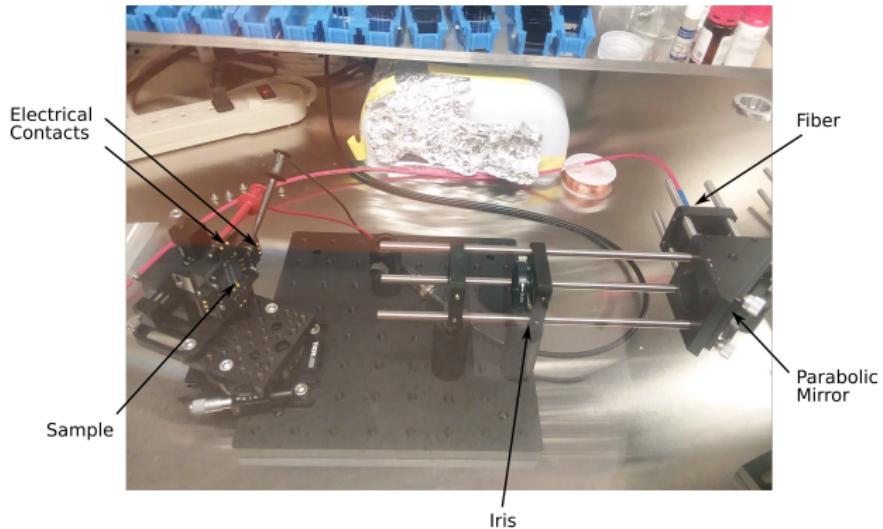


Alq₃ emissive material



BPhen electron transport material

Angle-Resolved Electroluminescence Spectroscopy (ARES)



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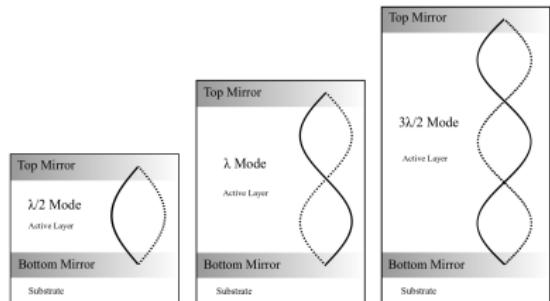
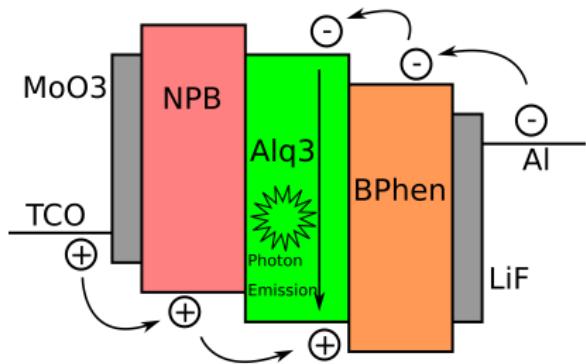
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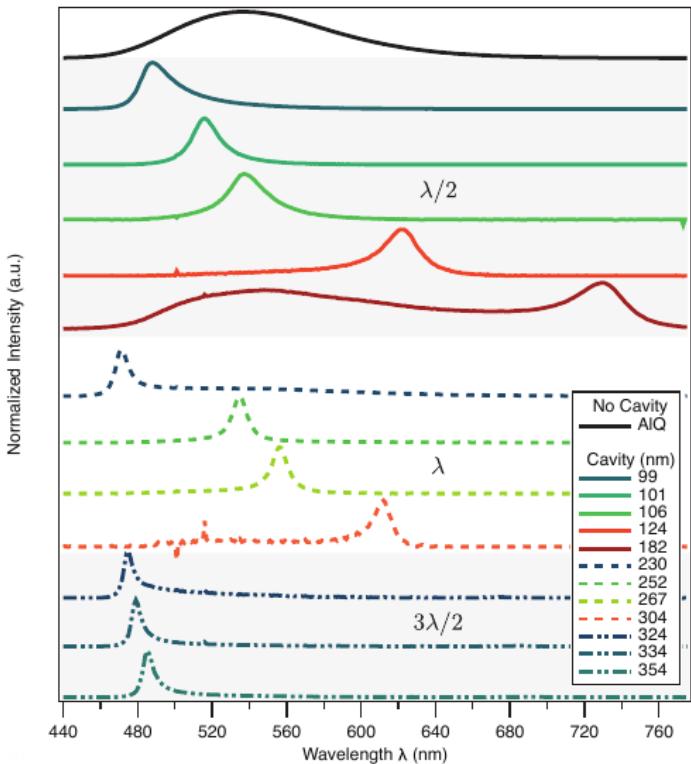
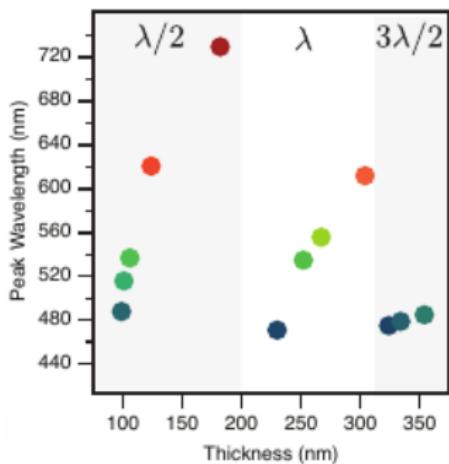
Peak Emission Wavelength

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{2nd}{q}$$

n → index of refraction

d → cavity thickness

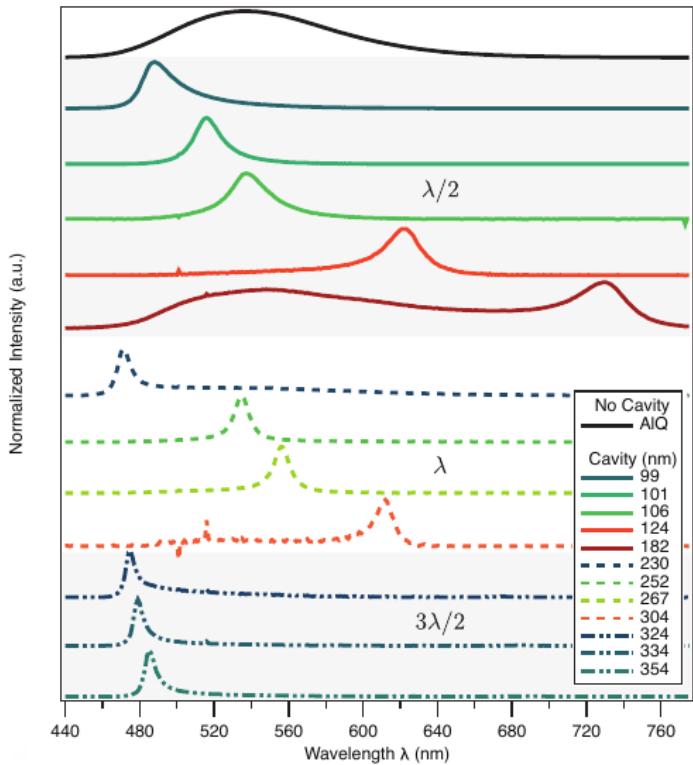
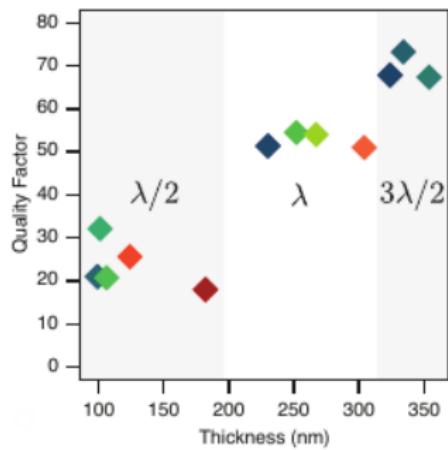
q → resonant mode



Band Narrowing

$$Q = \frac{2nd}{\lambda_0} \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{R_1 R_2}}{\pi (R_1 R_2)^{1/4}} \right\}$$

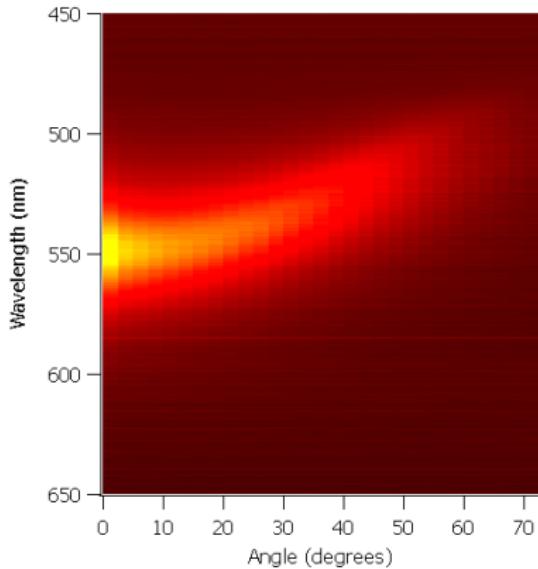
$$Q = q \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{R_1 R_2}}{\pi (R_1 R_2)^{1/4}} \right\}$$



Impact of Electrode Geometry

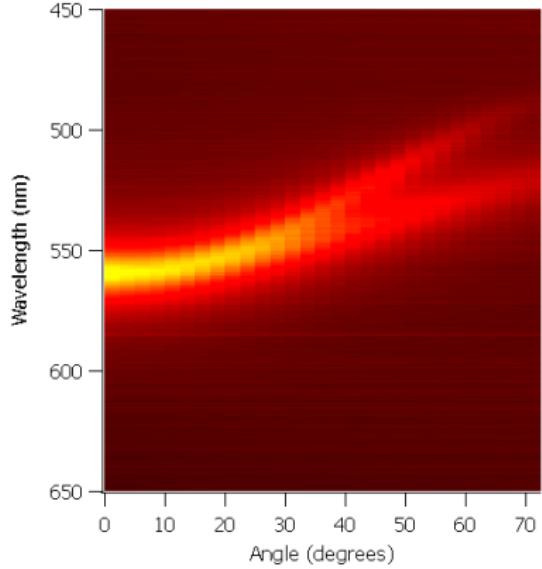
106 nm cavities

30nm Ag top electrode



100 nm Al bottom electrode

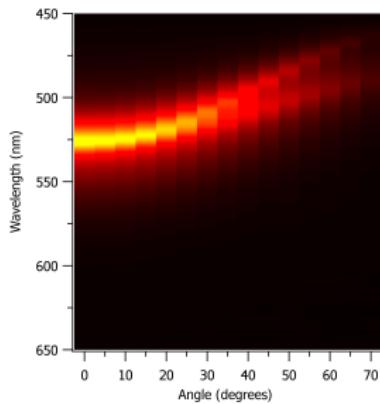
30nm Al top electrode



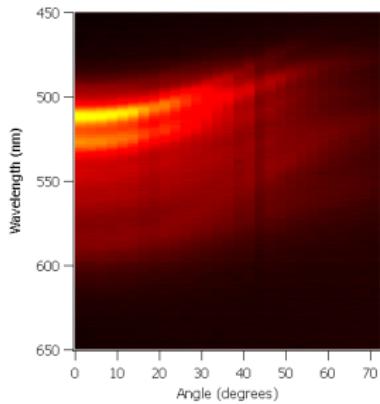
100 nm Ag bottom electrode

Multi Cavity Devices

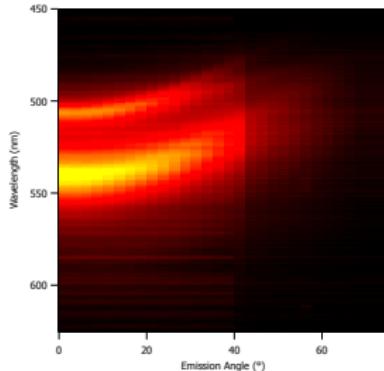
N=2 cavities



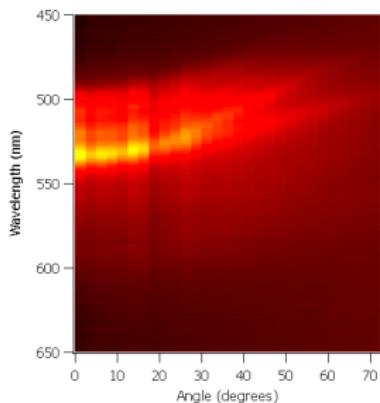
N=3 cavities



N=4 cavities

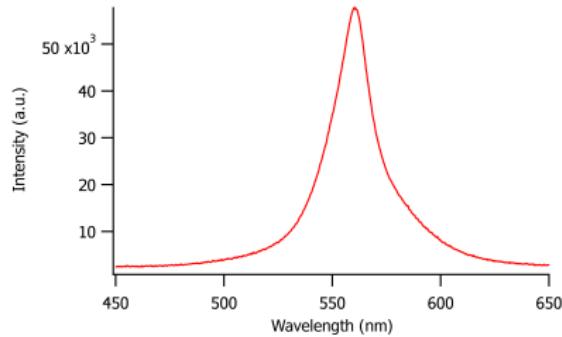


N=5 cavities

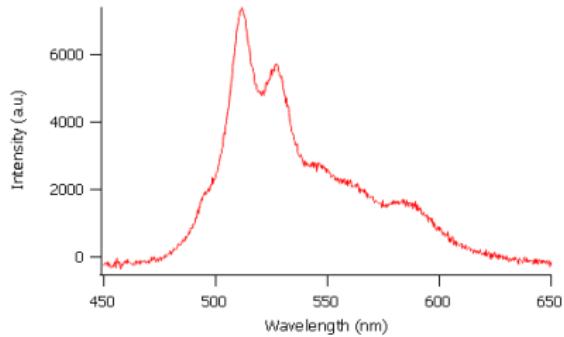


Number and Bandwidth of Resonant Modes

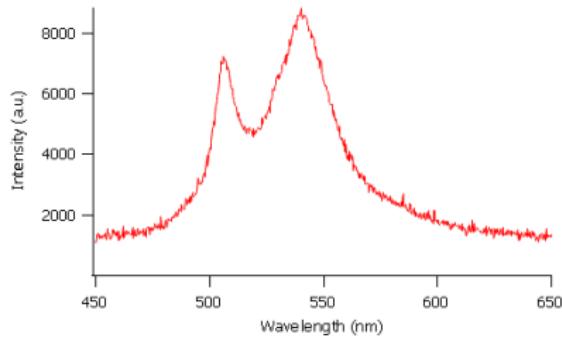
N=2 cavities



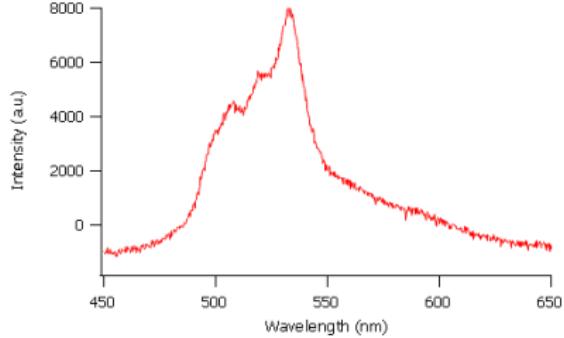
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Conclusions and Future Work

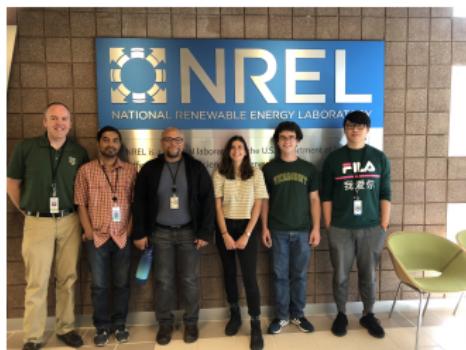
- ▶ Control of peak emission wavelength with cavity thickness
- ▶ Control of bandwidth with cavity thickness and multi-cavity devices
- ▶ More research into controlling the multi-peak emission of multi-cavity devices
- ▶ Push towards the lasing threshold with devices of $N > 10$

References

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Acknowledgements

- ▶ Optoelectronic Device Lab Group
- ▶ Funding
 - ▶ UVM FOUR
 - ▶ UVM Clean Energy Fund
 - ▶ UVM Department of Physics
- ▶ Committee Members
 - ▶ Dr. Frederic Sansoz
 - ▶ Dr. Madalina Furis
 - ▶ Dr. Matthew S. White



Questions?



THE BEST THESIS DEFENSE IS A GOOD THESIS OFFENSE.

<https://xkcd.com/1403/>

Thank you for your attention!