

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

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## 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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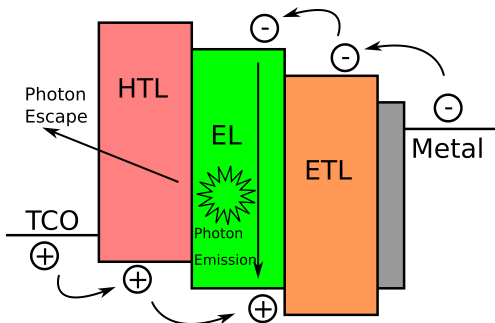
Single Cavity Devices

Multi-cavity Devices

## Conclusions

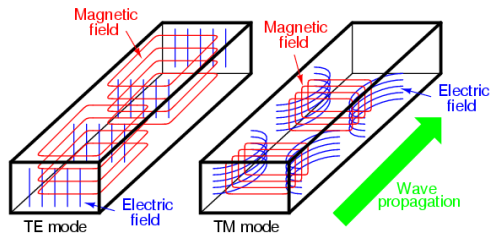
# OLED Devices

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



# Waveguides

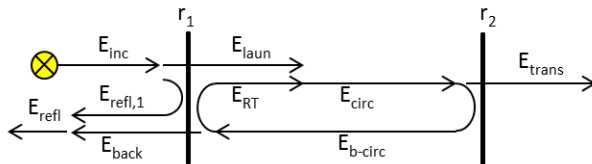
- ▶ Conductors provide bounds to Maxwell's Equations
- ▶ General modes of propagation
  - ▶ TE Mode
  - ▶ TM Mode
  - ▶ TEM Mode



*Magnetic flux lines appear as continuous loops*  
*Electric flux lines appear with beginning and end points*

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

# The Fabry-Pérot Etalon



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fabry-Pérot\\_interferometer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fabry-Pérot_interferometer)

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

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

# 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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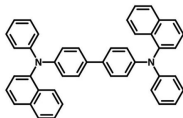
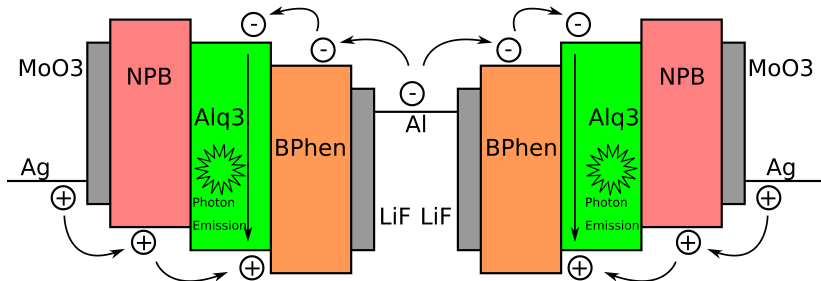
Single Cavity Devices

Multi-cavity Devices

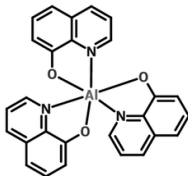
## Conclusions



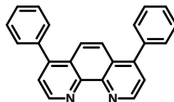
# Device Fabrication



NPB hole transport material



Alq<sub>3</sub> emissive material



BPhen electron transport material

# Angle-Resolved Electroluminescence Spectroscopy (ARES)

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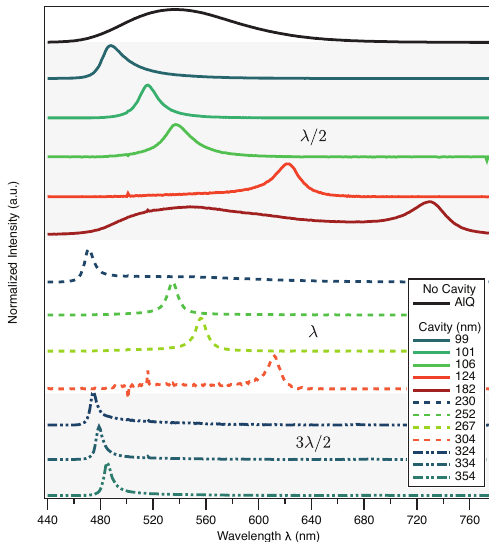
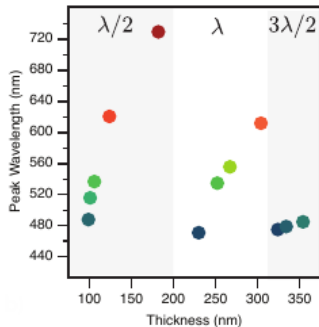
# Peak Emission Wavelength

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

$n \rightarrow$  index of refraction

$d \rightarrow$  cavity thickness

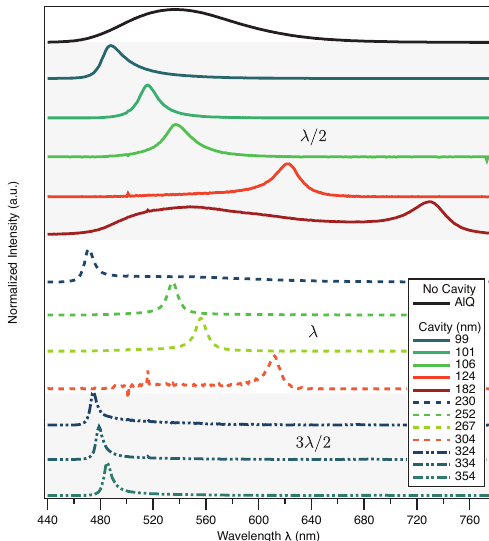
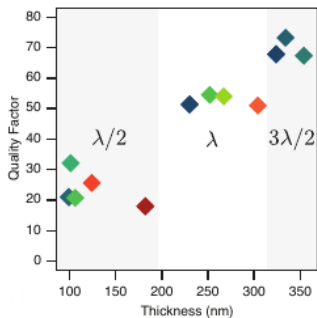
$q \rightarrow$  resonant mode



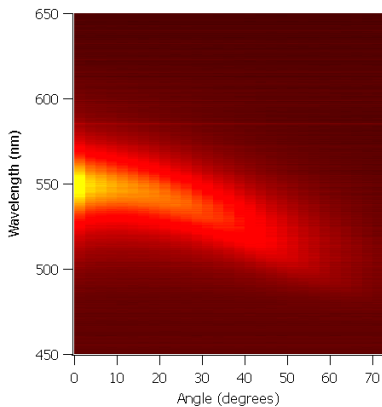
# Band Narrowing

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

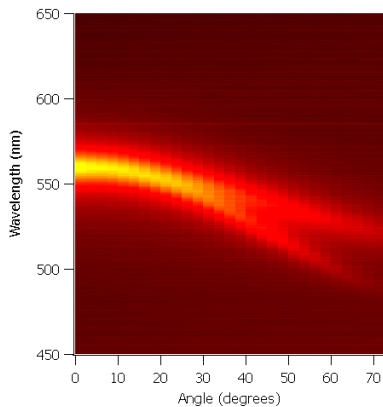
$$Q = q \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{R_1 R_2}}{\pi(R_1 R_2)^{1/4}} \right\}$$



# Effect of Bottom Electrode Material



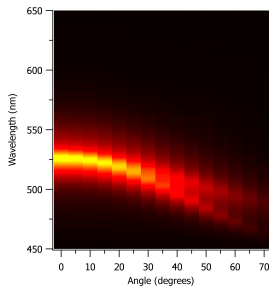
Aluminum bottom electrode



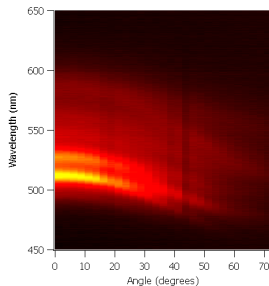
Silver bottom electrode

# Behavior at Large Angles

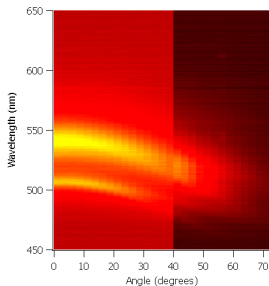
## N=2 cavities



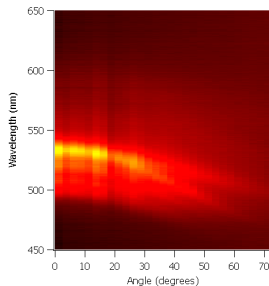
## N=3 cavities



## N=4 cavities

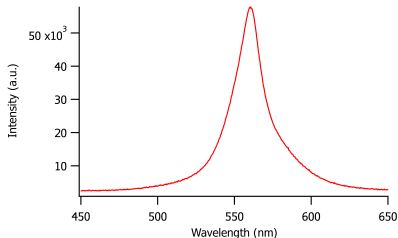


## N=5 cavities

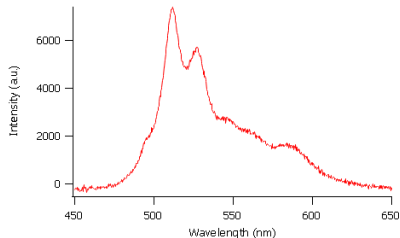


# Number and Bandwidth of Resonant Modes

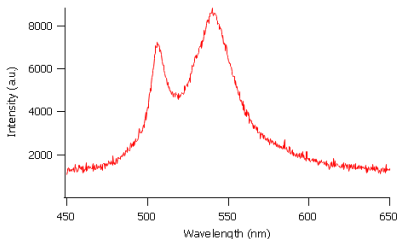
N=2 cavities



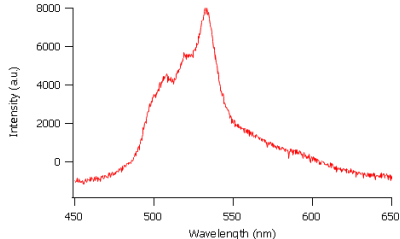
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# Conclusions and Future Work

- ▶ 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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# Questions?



THE BEST THESIS DEFENSE IS A GOOD THESIS OFFENSE.

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