

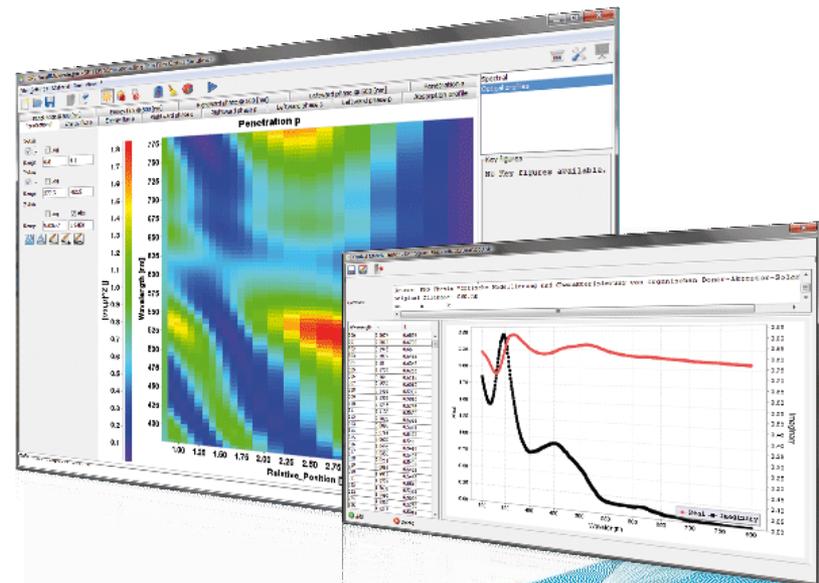
# Design, Characterization and Optimization of OLEDs for Lighting

Beat Ruhstaller

Fluxim AG / ZHAW

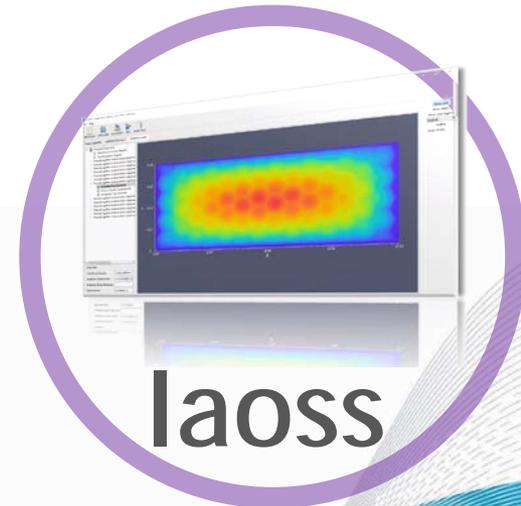
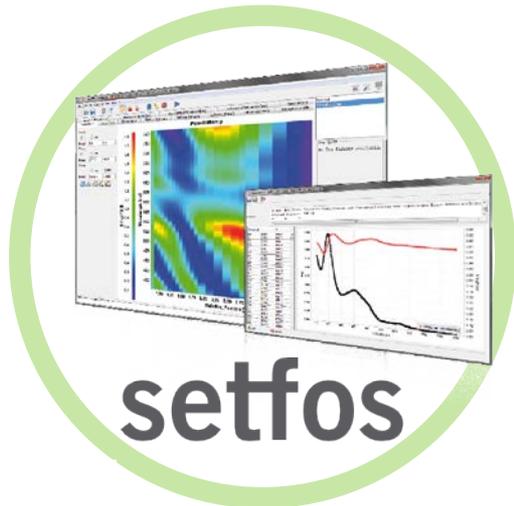
12.12.2016

SPN SSSL, Muttenz



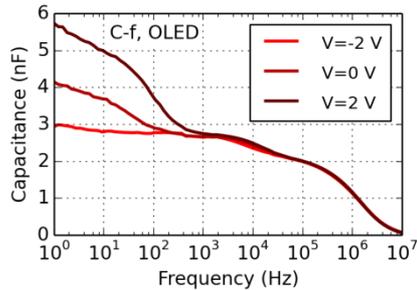
# R&D Tools for OLEDs & Next Gen PV

- Easy-to-use **simulation software setfos** able to simulate OLEDs and thin film PVs on the small scale/cell level.
- Easy-to-use **all-in-one characterization platform paios** to extract device and material parameters by dynamic characterization.
- Easy-to-use **large-area simulation software laoss** able to simulate OLEDs and solar cells up to the module scale.

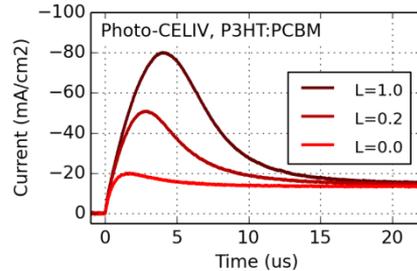


# paios Measurement Techniques

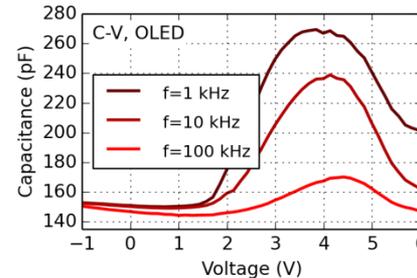
### Impedance Spectroscopy



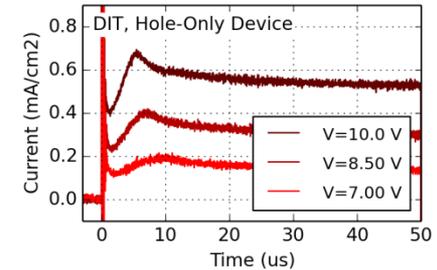
### Photo-CELIV



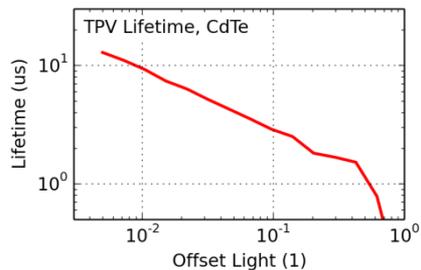
### Capacitance-Voltage



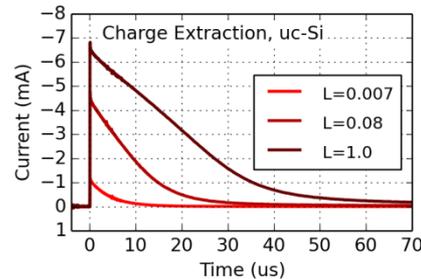
### Dark Injection Transients



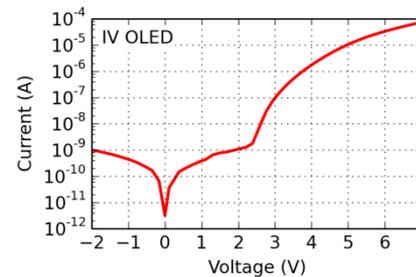
### Transient Photovoltage



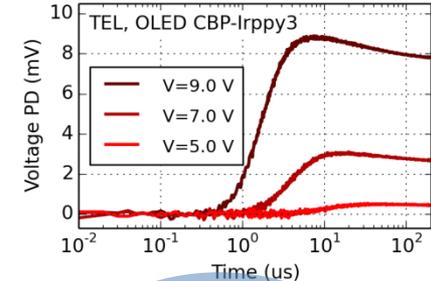
### Charge Extraction



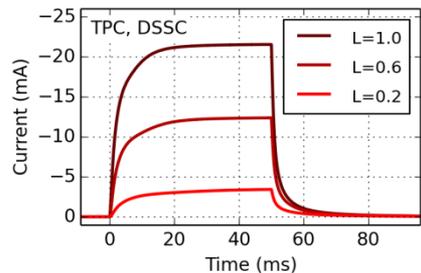
### IV-Curves



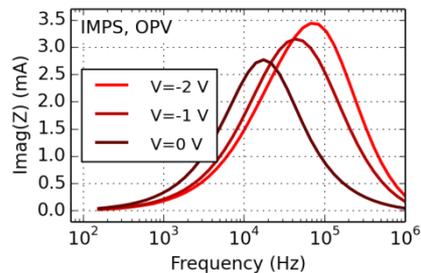
### Transient EL



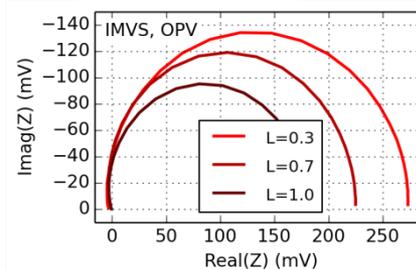
### Transient Photocurrent



### IMPS



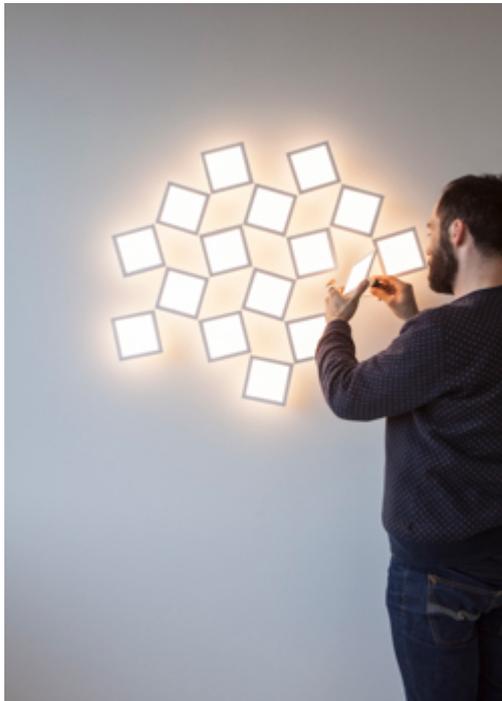
### IMVS



**paios**

# SoA OLEDs for Lighting

Lumiblades  
(OLEDWorks)



LG Chem



OSRAM



# OLED R&D Challenges

- Light-outcoupling (scattering...)
- Efficiency roll-off at high currents
- Exciton harvesting (TADF instead of phosphorescence)
- Driving voltage (power consumption)
- Device degradation
- Upscaling to large-area

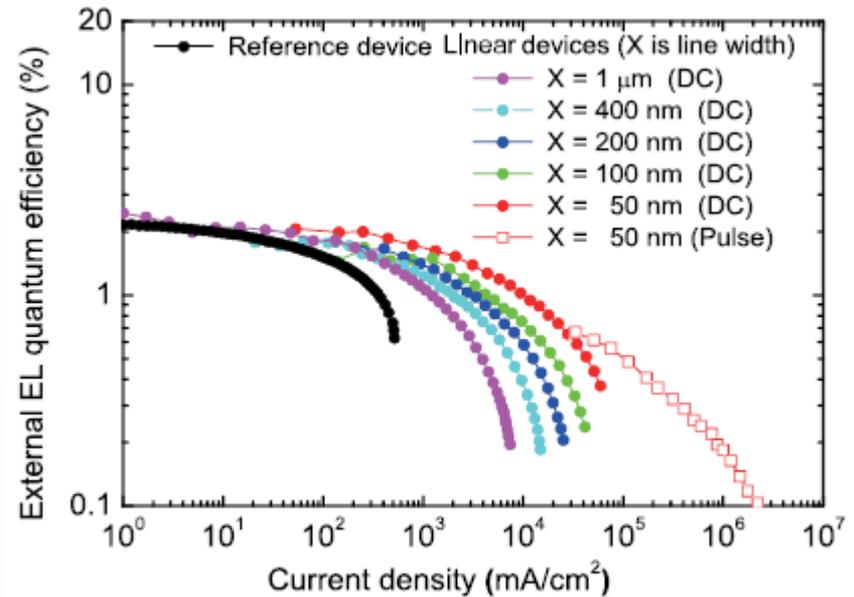
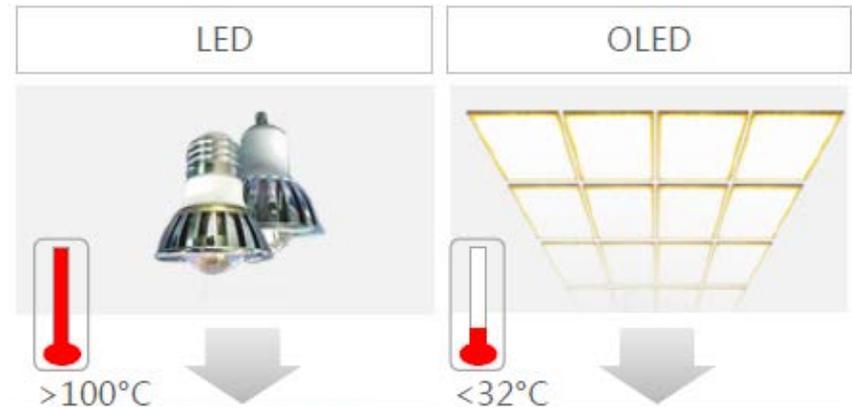
# OLEDs & Self-heating & roll-off?

- OLED lighting: Though no heat sink is needed, some heat is produced!
- Heating is an issue in OLED displays, too:

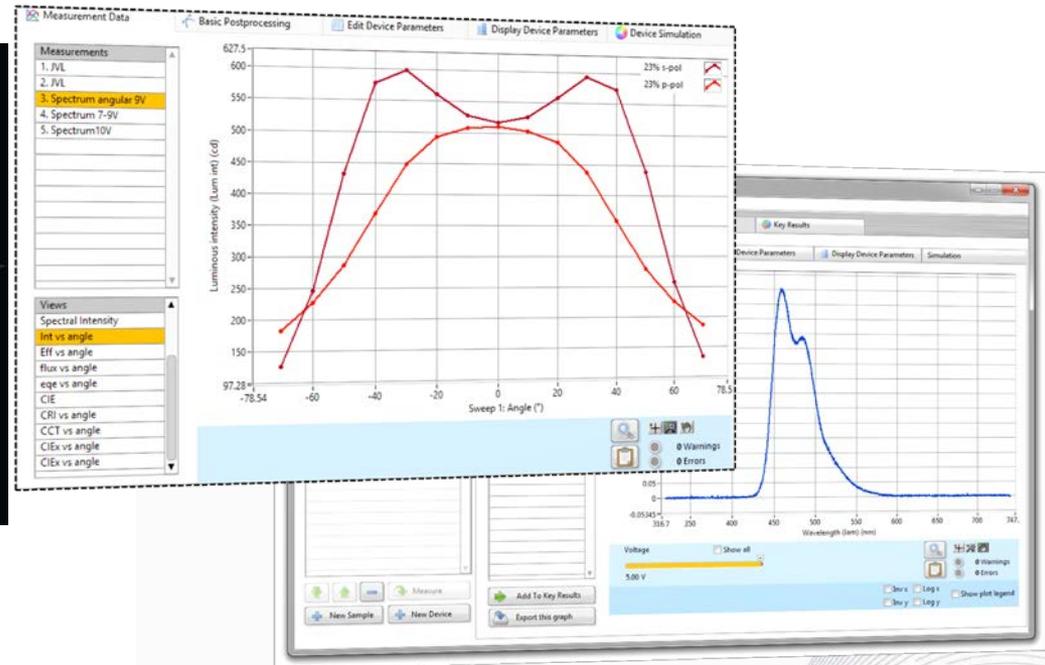
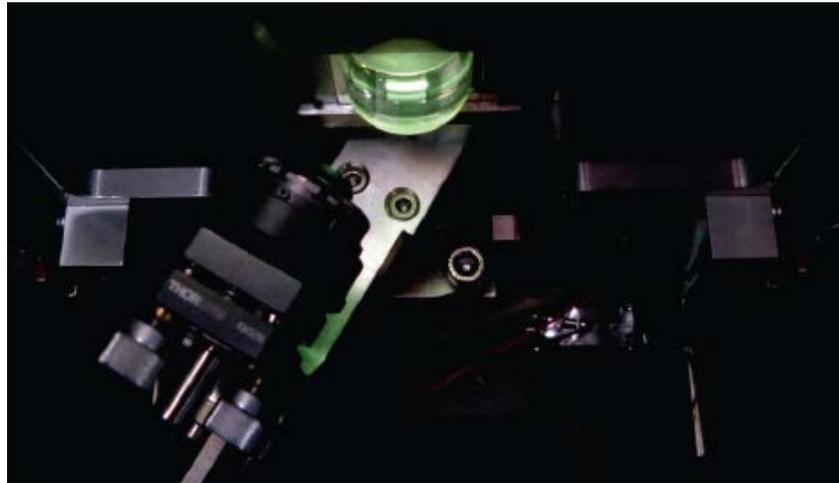
*J. C. Sturm, IEEE JSTQE 4 1 (1998)*

- Suppression of Joule heating in narrow OLEDs reduces **efficiency roll-off!**

*Hayashi, Adachi, Appl. Phys. Lett. 106, 093301 (2015)*

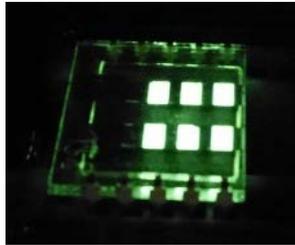


# PAIOS with Angular Spectrometer Module for (O)LED Emission Analysis

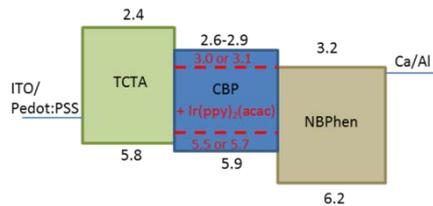


# OLED Emission Zone Fitting Example

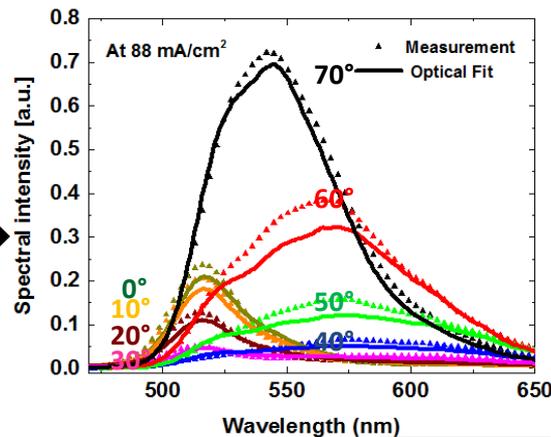
## Phosphorescent OLED



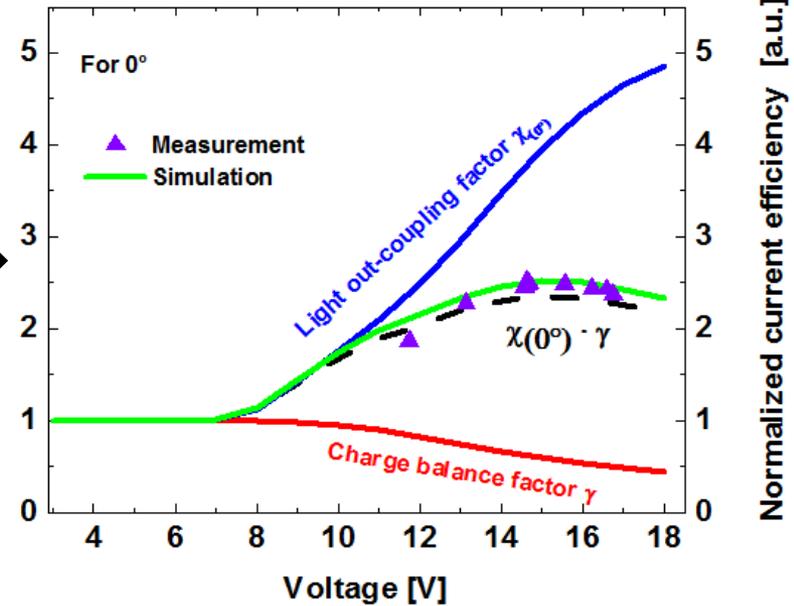
### OLED stack



## Angular Emission Spectra



Measurements: **paios**  
 Simulations: **setfos**



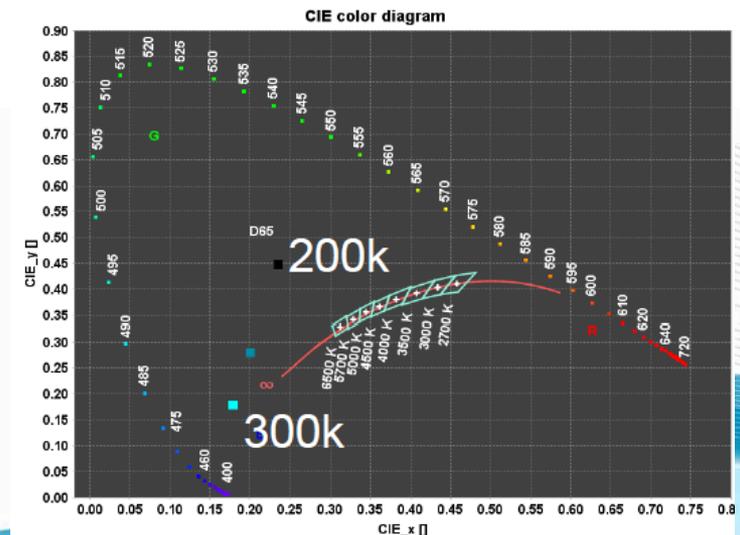
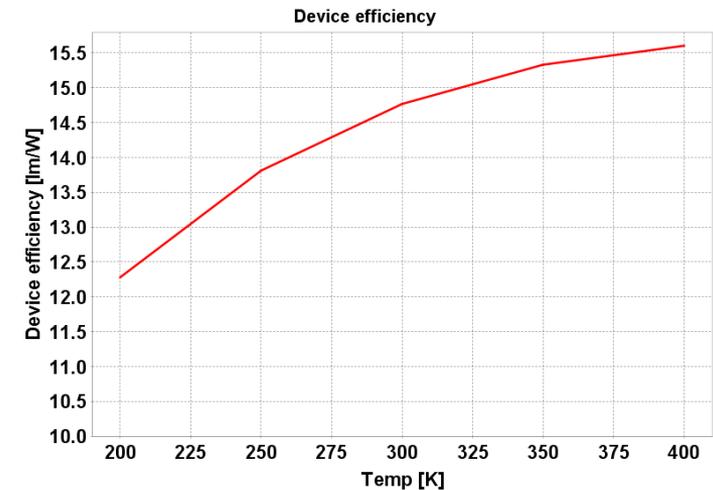
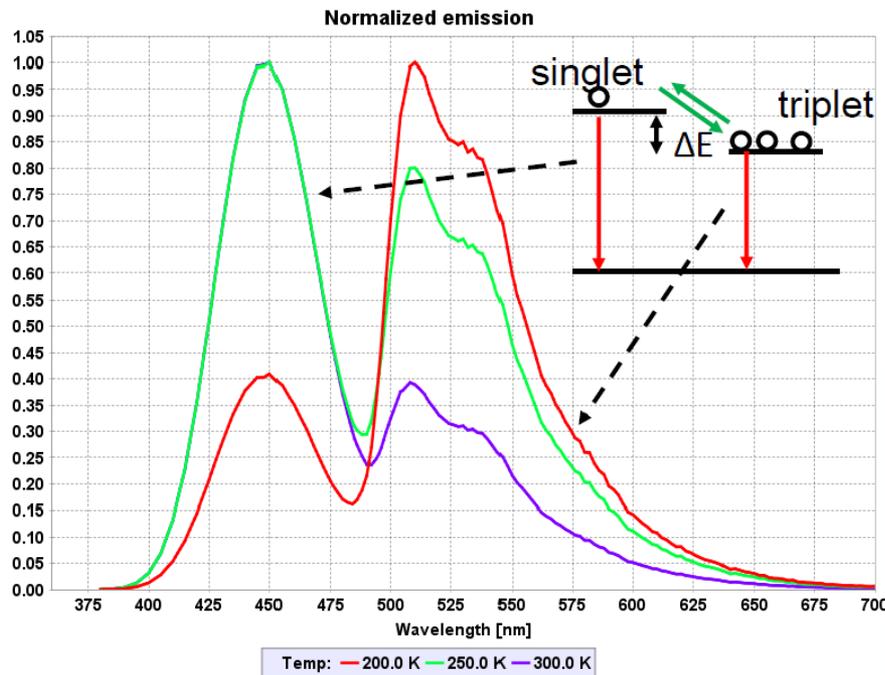
30 nm

## Monitor:

- Dual-peak emission zone in EML
- Emission zone shift to HTL/EML at high current density
- Correlation to efficiency roll-off, aging mechanisms, emitter orientation

# Excitonics in (TADF) OLEDs

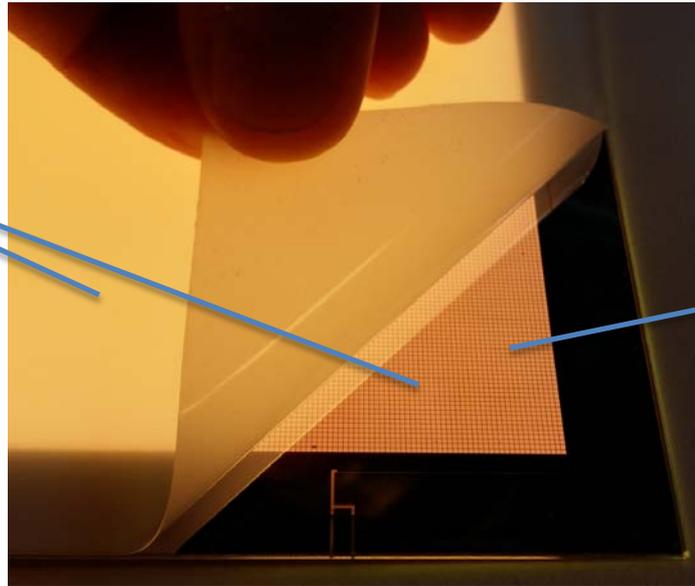
- Thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) OLEDs as alternative to phosphorescent OLEDs
- Example simulation with **Setfos**:  
Temperature variation



# OLED R&D Challenges

Scatter foil improves brightness but changes color & angular dependence

10 cm x 30 cm OLED by LG Chem



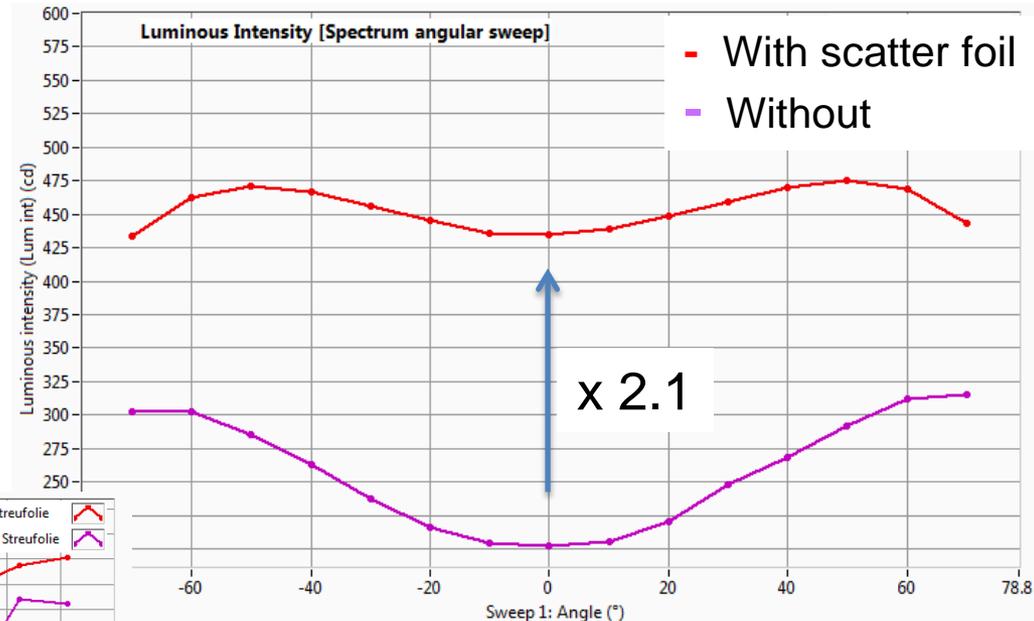
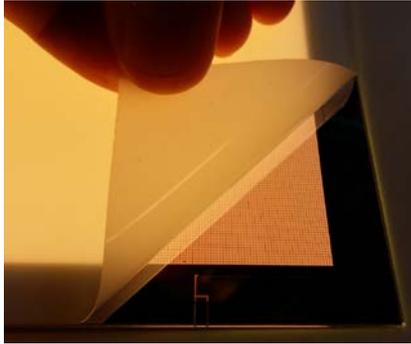
Metal grid enhances conductivity but shadows light

Optical simulation  
(**Setfos**)

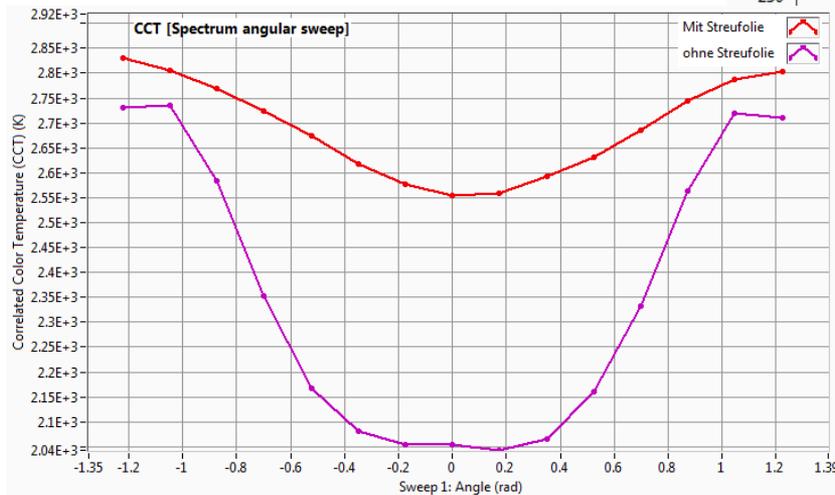
Electrical large-area simulation  
(**Laoss**)

# OLED Panels w/ Light Extraction Foil – LG Chem Example

Angular Luminous Intensity  
(measured by paios)



Angular Corr. Color Temp. CCT  
(measured by paios)

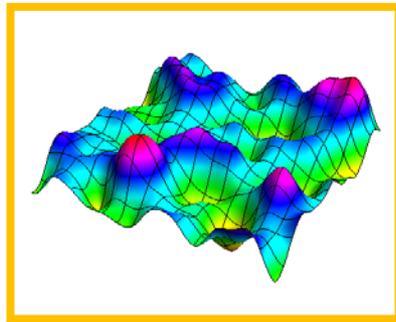


Viewing Angle

*Scatter foil and OLED stack need to be **jointly** optimized!*

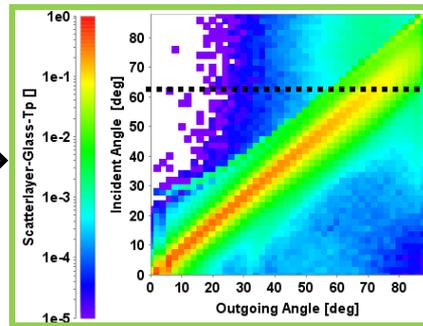
# Summary of Simulation Workflow

Scattering structure



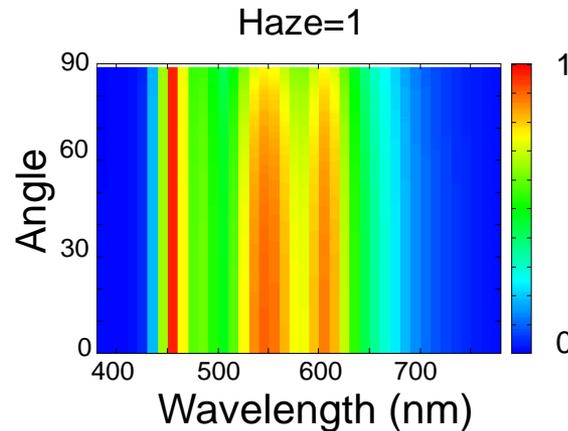
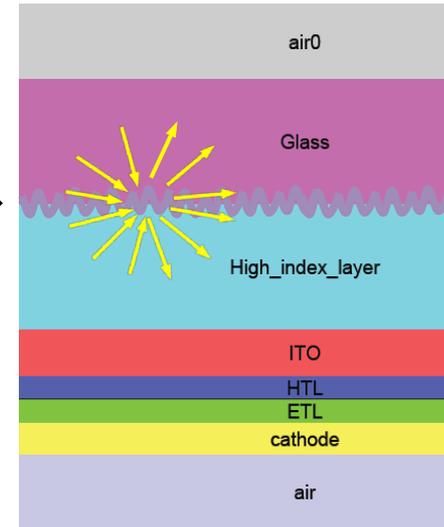
Examples:  
textures,  
particle scattering,  
micro- and nano-structures

Bi-directional Scattering Function (BSDF)



Experiment or simulation

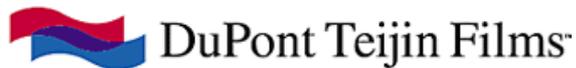
Design & optimize the OLED structure



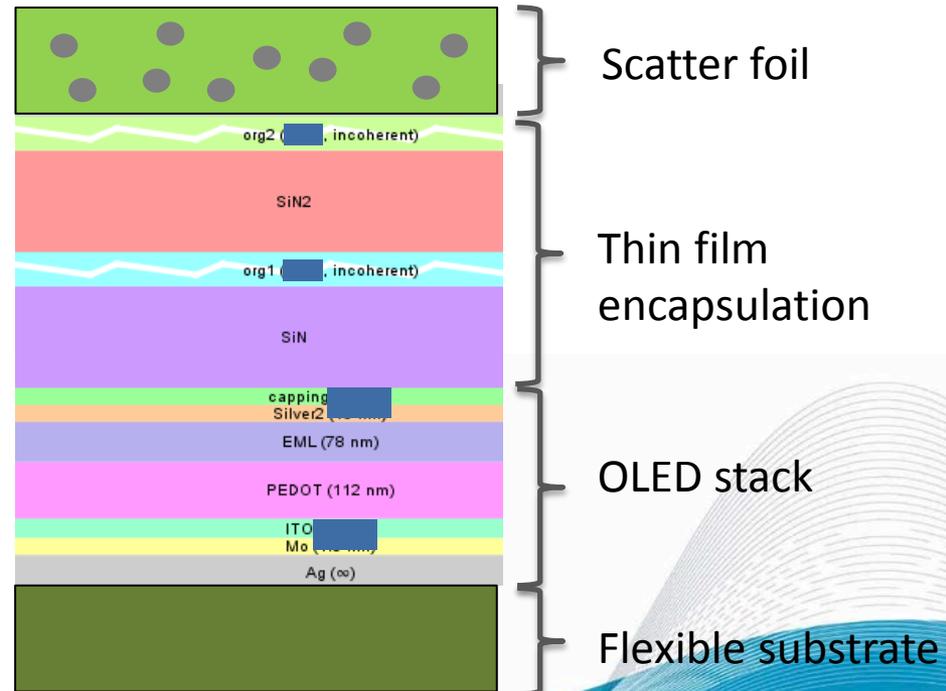
setfos

# Top-emitting flexible OLED with thin film encapsulation & scat. foil

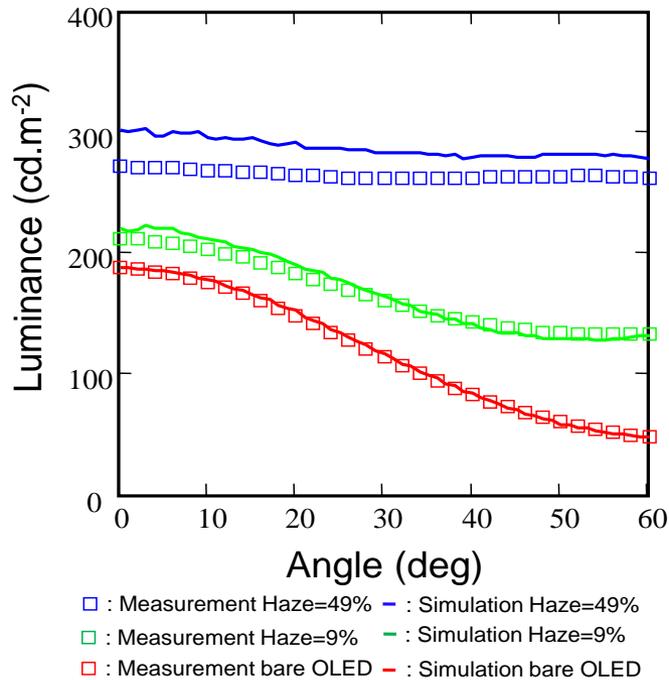
- Optional (commercial) outcoupling foils from Dupont Tejin Films with embedded particles were applied.
- Foils with different haze (9% vs. 59%) were used.



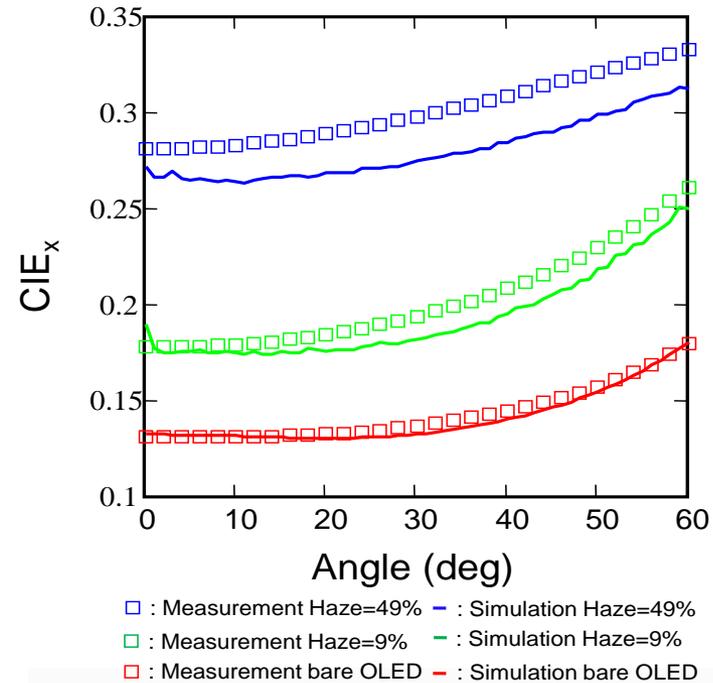
S. Harkema



# Excellent Agreement between Experiment (Holst) and Simulation (Setfos)



- Angular luminance increases with haze

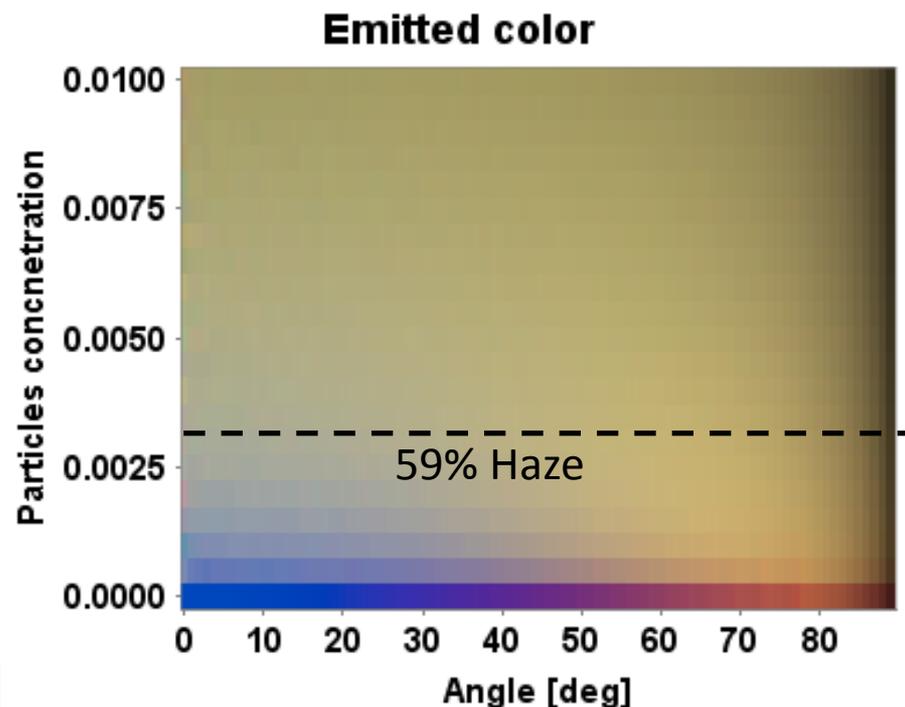
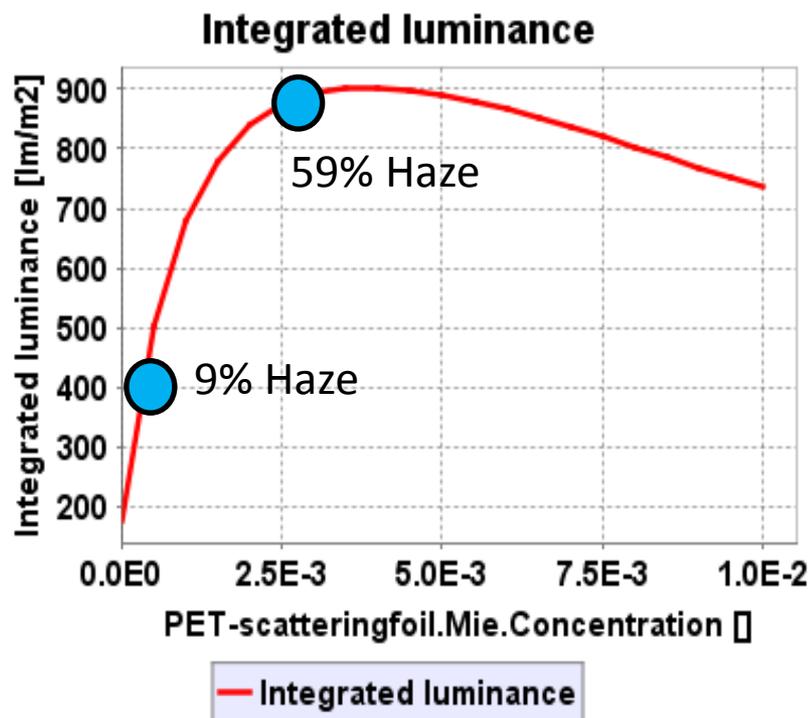


- Blue color (no scatter foil) turns into white (with scatter foil)

S. Altazin (Fluxim), S. Harkema (Holst Centre)

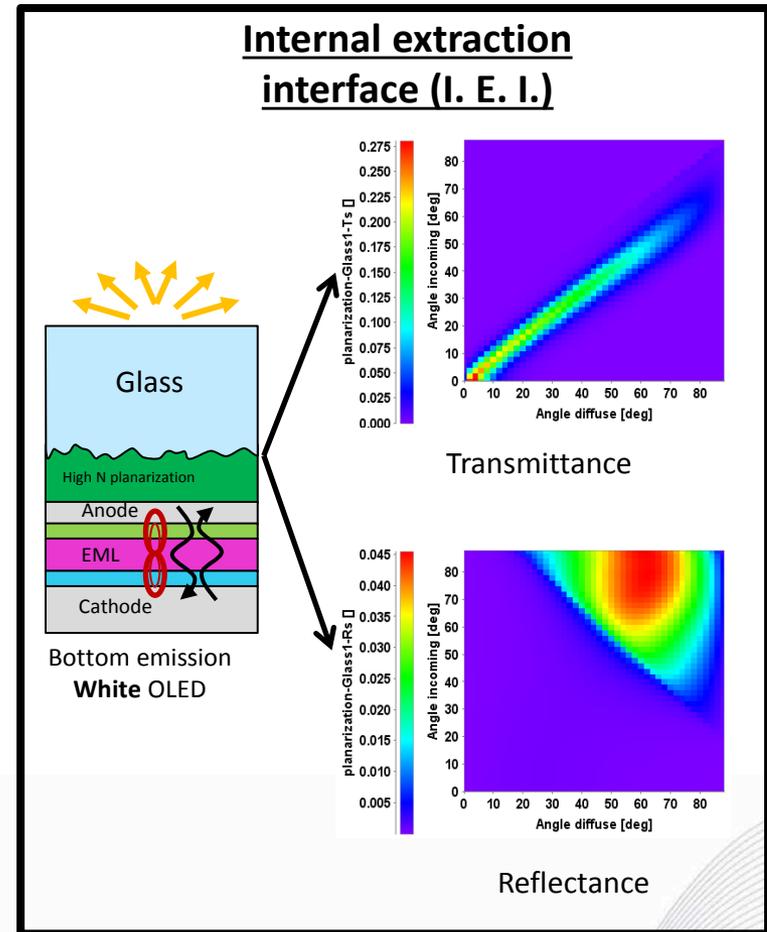
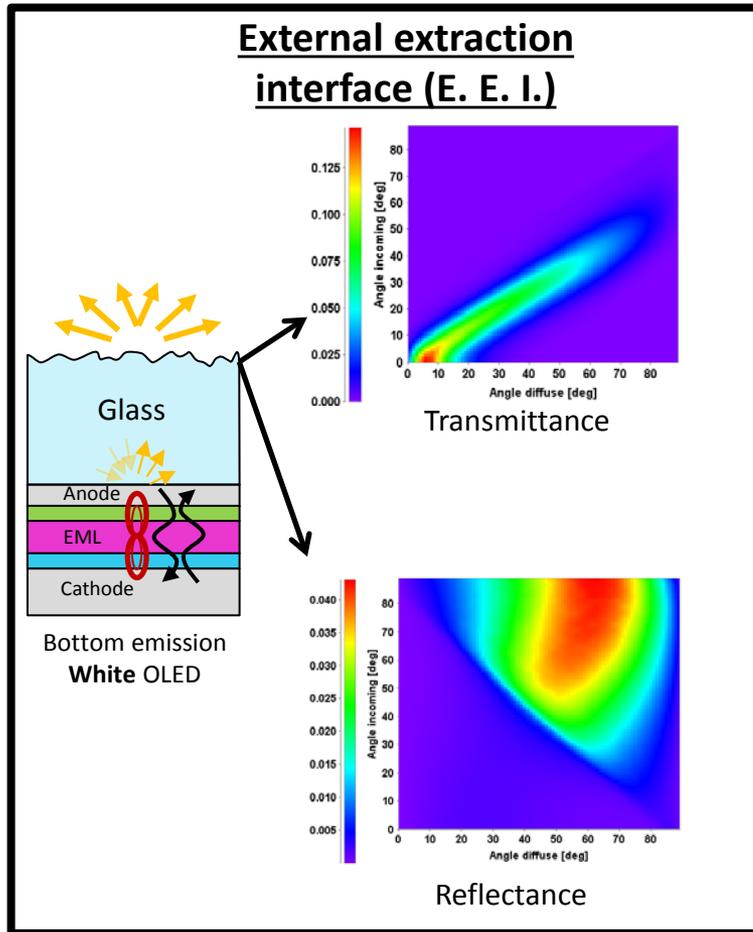
# Optimization of the PET Scatter Foil

→ Easily sweep the particle parameters to optimize the device.



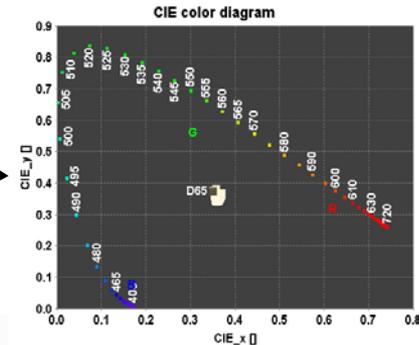
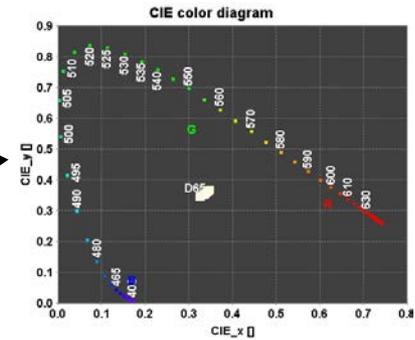
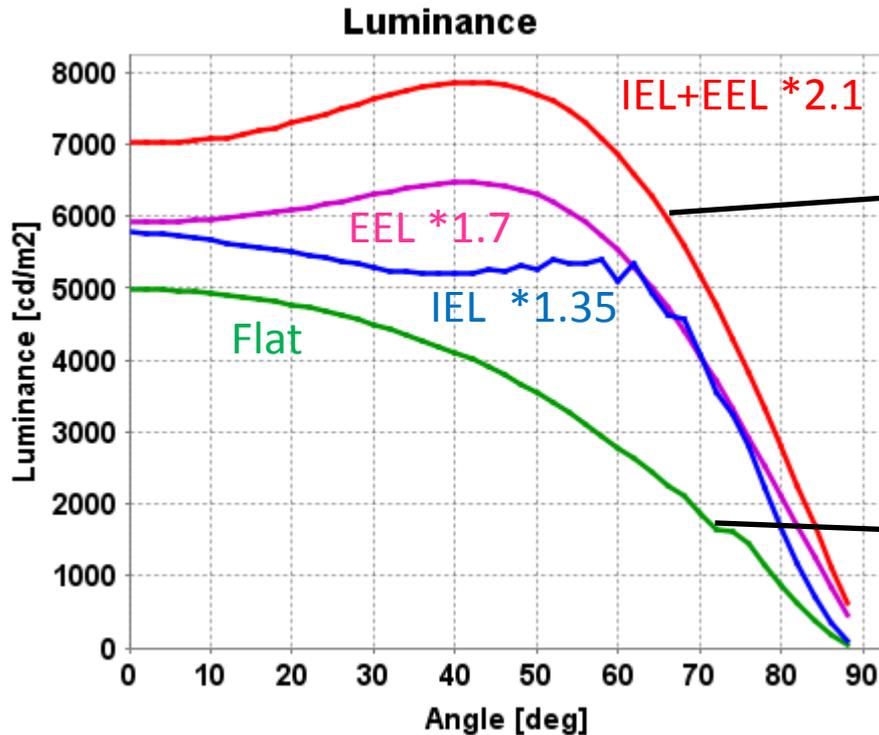
- Maximum of luminance for a particle concentration =  $2,75 \text{ E-}3$
- The luminance and emitted color can be optimized at the same time
- Maximum because of backscattering and absorption by the particles

# Rough surface scattering (BSDF)



- SETFOS can compute the BSDF of rough surfaces for both I. E. I., and E. E. I.
- Less scattering for I. E. I. because of smaller index difference.

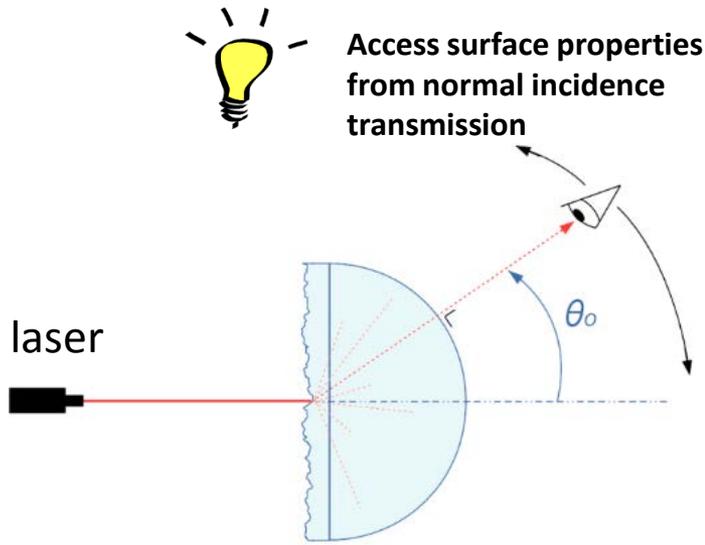
# Simulation of White OLED with Rough Interfaces



- Using two rough interfaces increases the emitted lumens by 2.1.
- The emitted color remains white with the scattering interfaces.

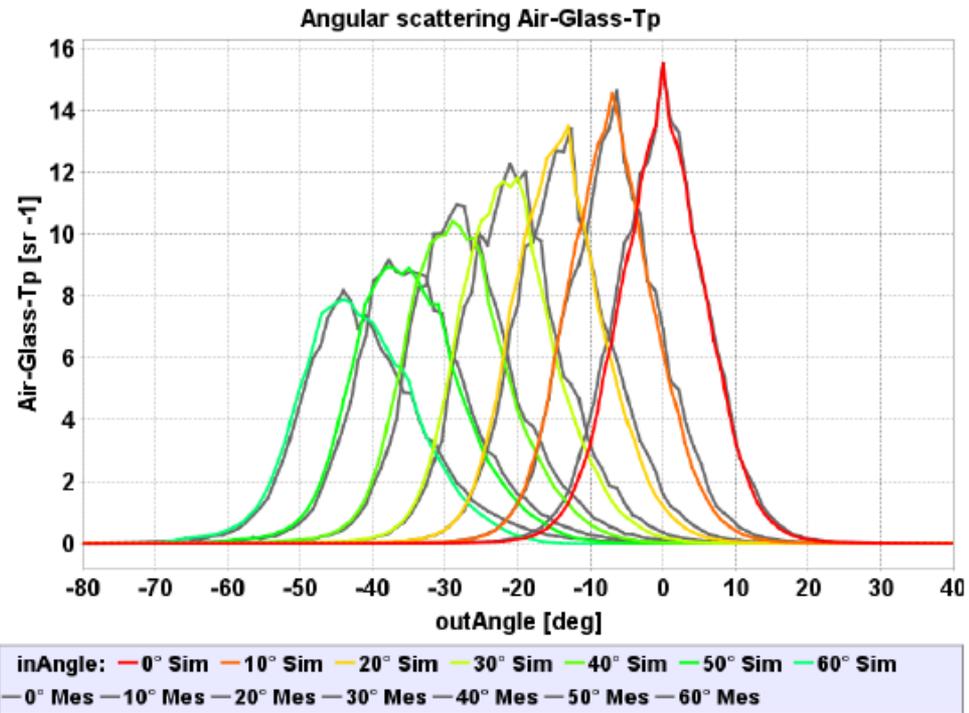
# Getting the BSDF of a textured interface from simple optical measurement & Setfos

→ Usually BSDFs are difficult to measure.



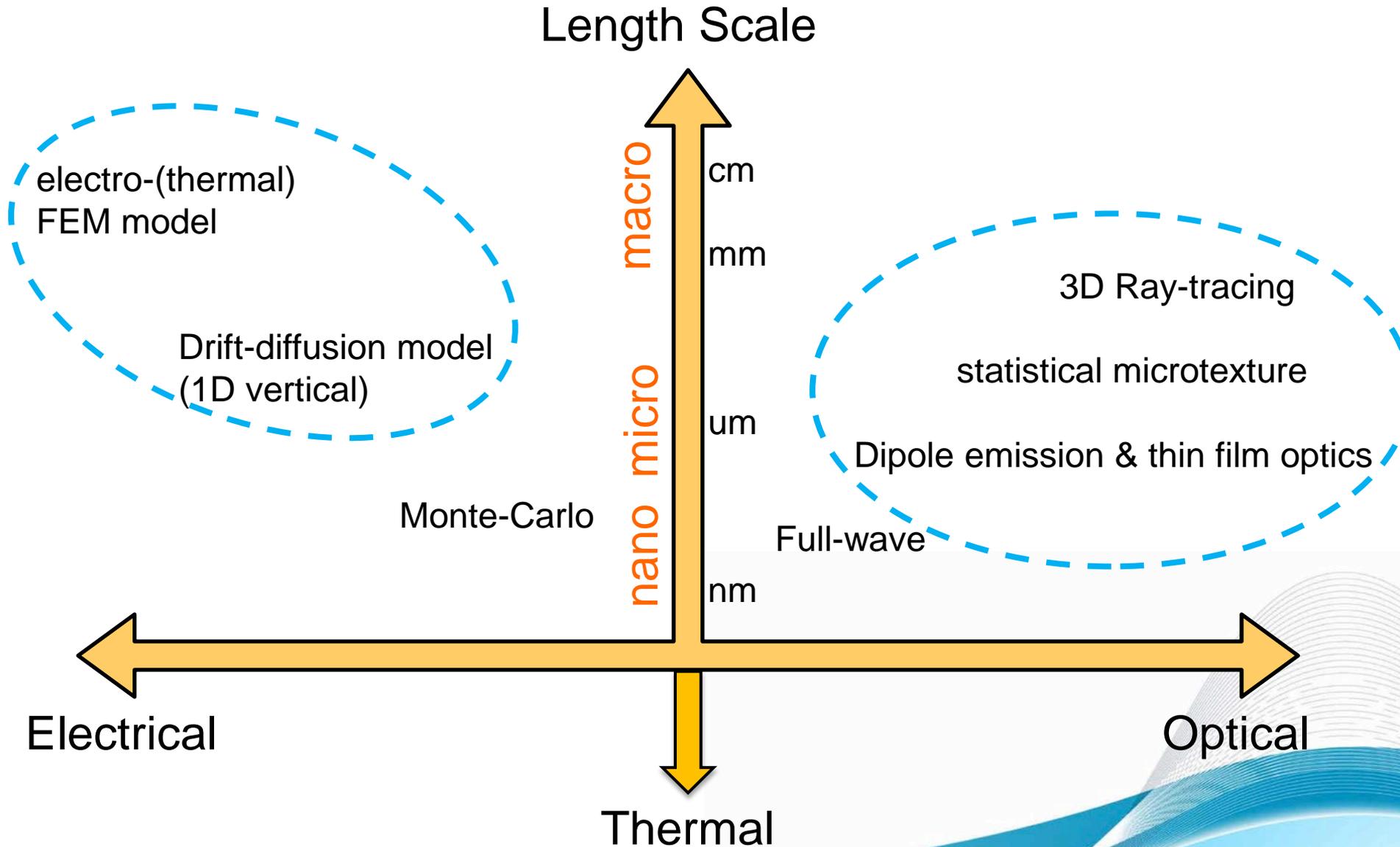
Experiment  
(ZHAW)

## Setfos BSDF extraction

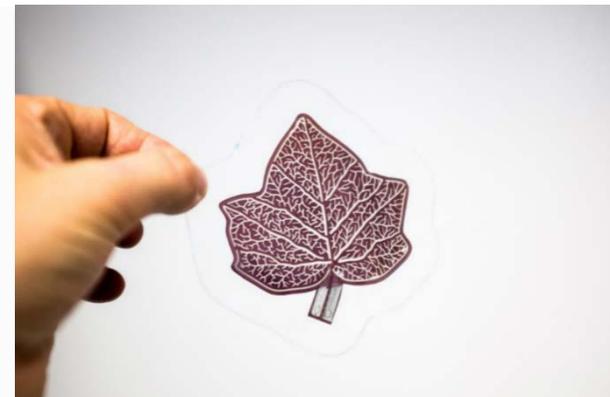
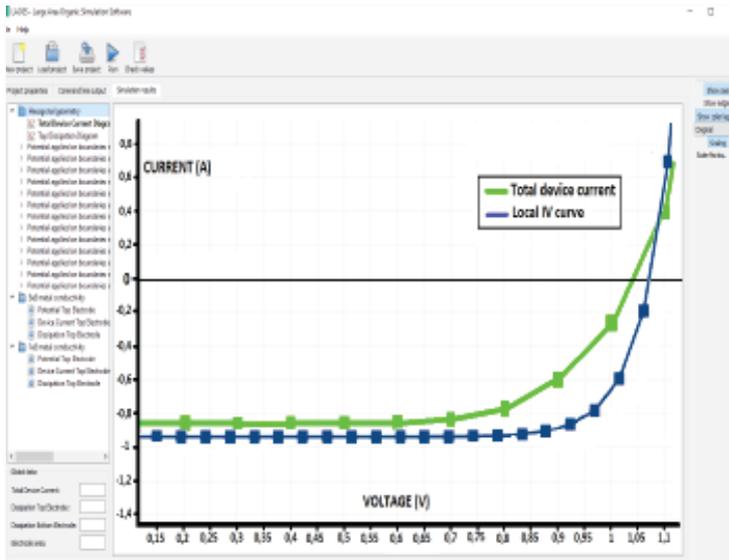
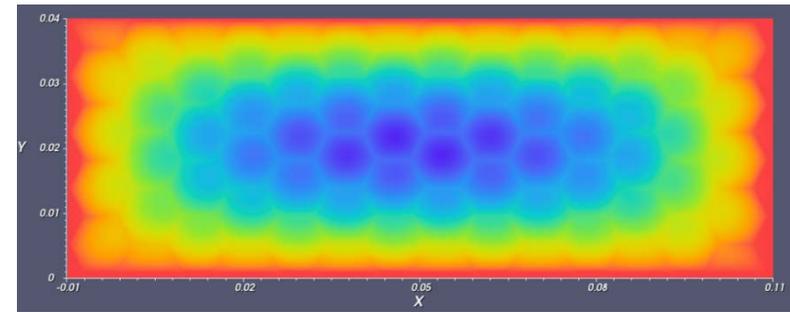
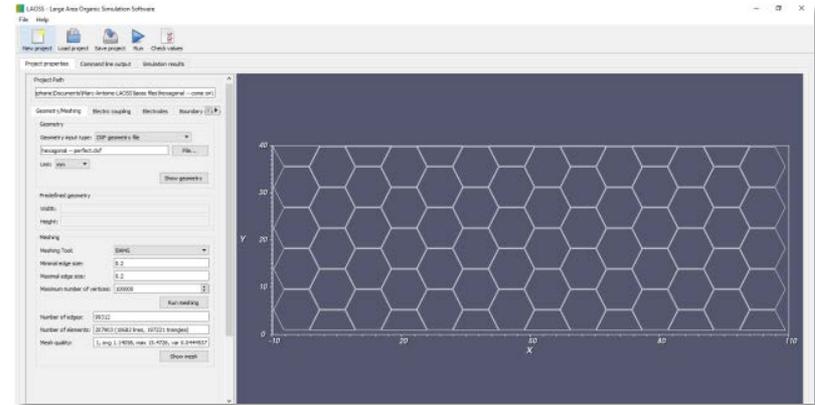
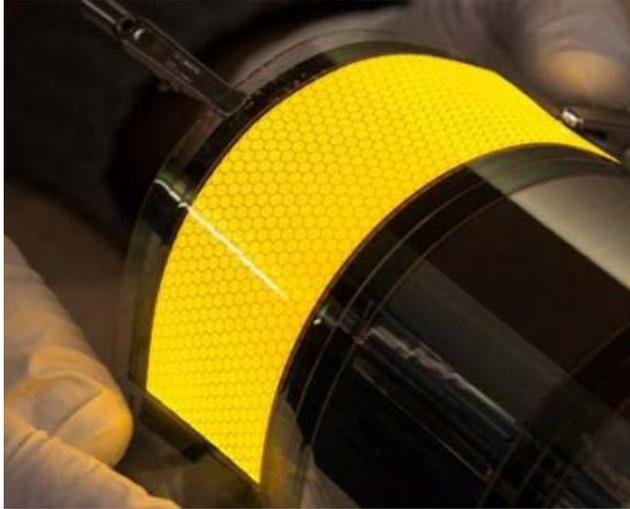


→ We just need angular transmission data at normal incidence to calculate the BSDF

# Multi-scale, Multi-physics OLED Modeling

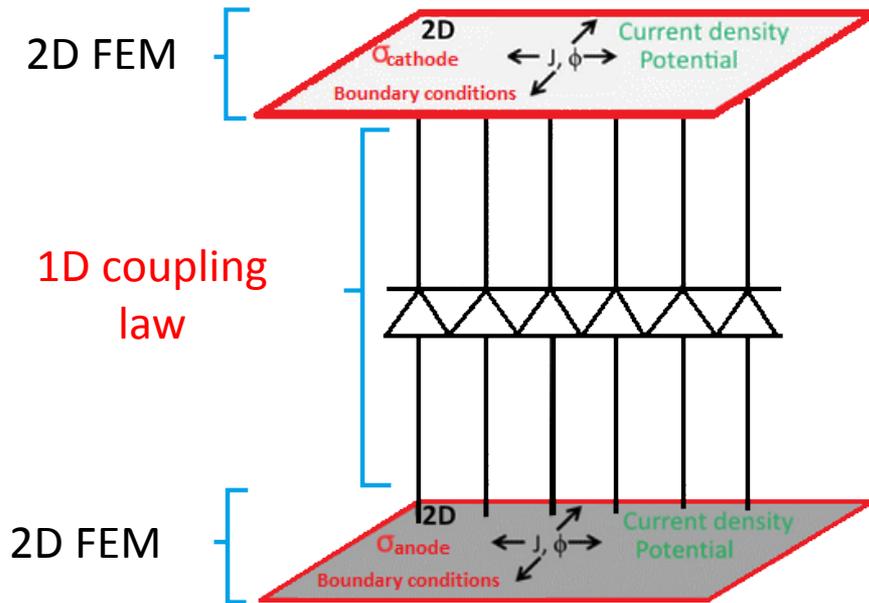


# Laoss: Design of large-area panels

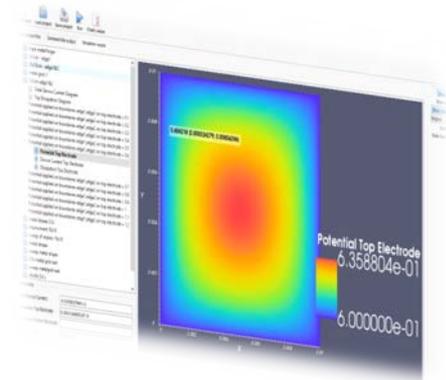
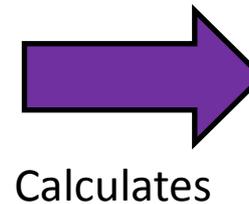


# LAOSS: FEM Method

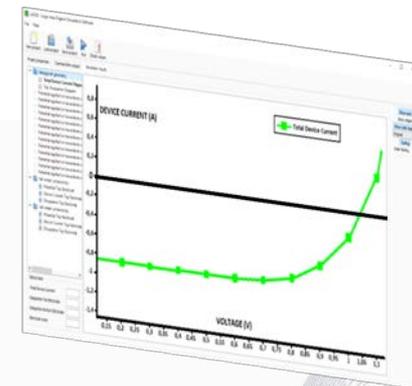
- We do a 2D+1D coupling instead of 3D:
- import a 1D IV curve (from a small device)
  - and solve Ohm's law in the large 2D anode by FEM.



—: Input quantities  
—: Output quantities



*Electric potential distribution*

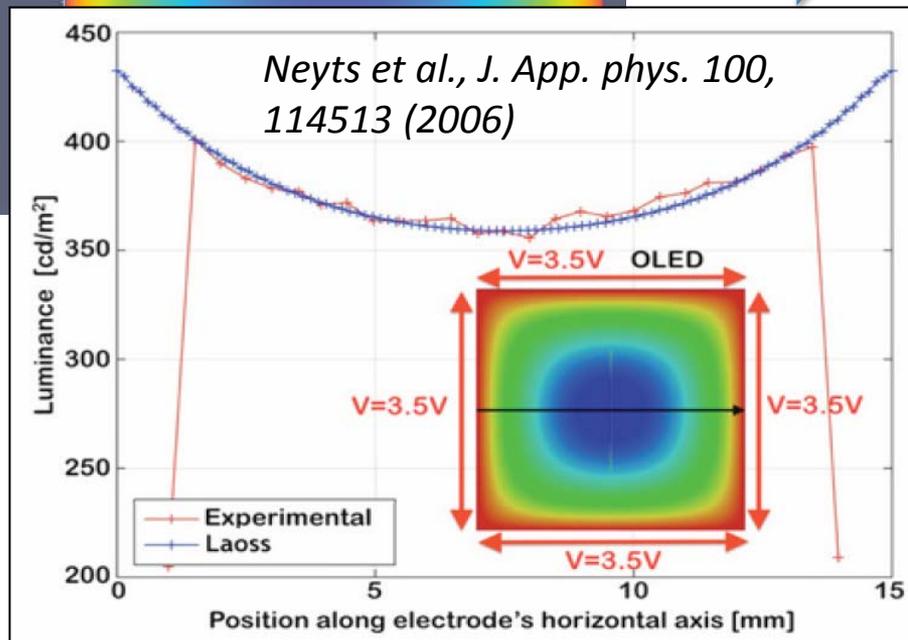
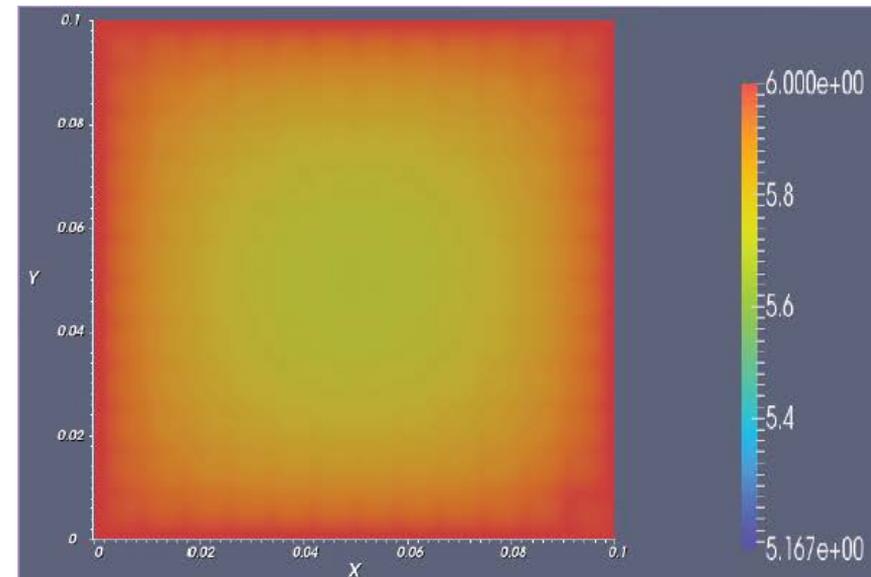
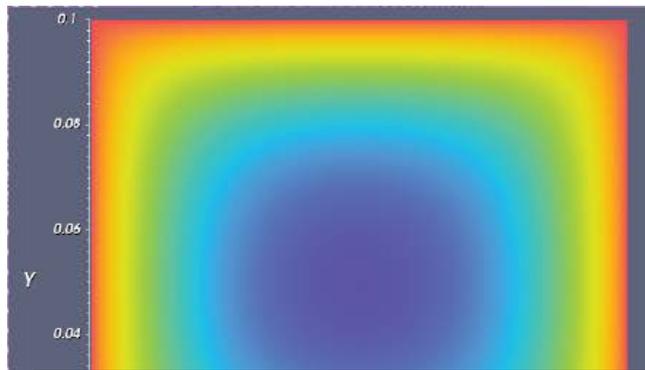


*IV curve of the module*

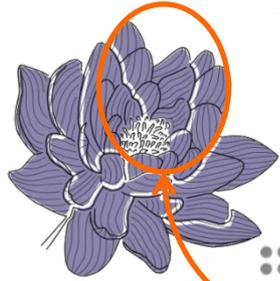
# OLED Panel Example

Without (left) and with (right) metal grid

10 cm x 10 cm OLED panel

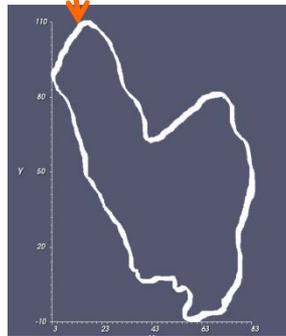


# Simulation Workflow with Laoss

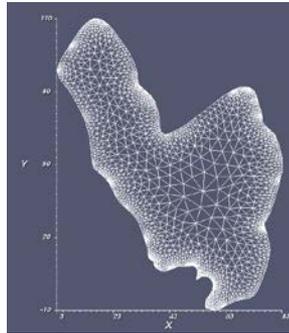


**csem**

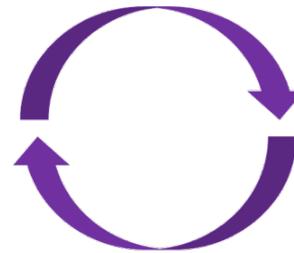
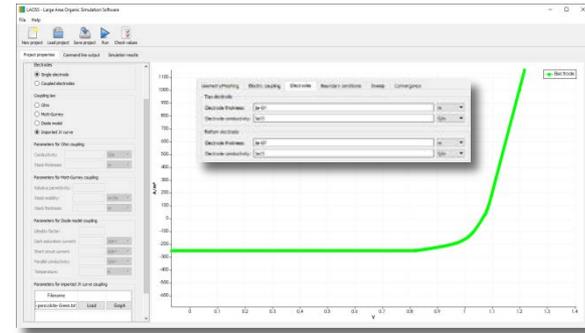
Draw and import the device geometry (.dxf file)



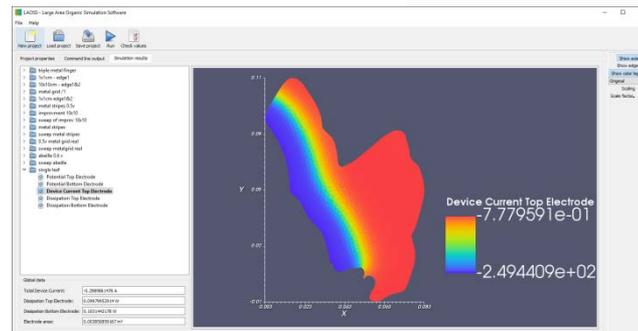
Run meshing



Import local IV curve & enter electrode conductivity



Run the simulation



Alternative:  
Parametrized,  
pre-defined  
layouts

# Acknowledgements



## R&D Funding:

- CTI
- SNF
- SFOE
- EU FP7, H2020

Swiss R&D Partners:  
CSEM, EPFL, EMPA



Zurich University  
of Applied Sciences



School of  
Engineering

ICP Institute of  
Computational Physics

Research group on Organic Electronics and Photovoltaics  
(OEPHO) [www.zhaw.ch/icp/oehpo](http://www.zhaw.ch/icp/oehpo)

## Numerical algorithms / device fabrication & characterization

12 staff members in 2016  
(3 PhD students, 4 lecturers, 5 research associates)  
4 European research projects (FP7, 2007 - 2014)



**FLUXiM**

## Commercial R&D tools for OLEDs and solar cells

11 staff members in 2016  
(3 PhDs, 2 scientists, 6 engineers)  
7 distribution partners worldwide  
4 European research projects (FP7, H2020)