



Organic LEDs

Organic Light-Emitting Diodes (OLEDs) are a type of light-emitting technology made using organic compounds that emit light in response to an electric current. Unlike traditional LEDs that use inorganic materials, OLEDs leverage organic molecules, offering unique properties and applications.

Structure of an OLED

An OLED consists of multiple thin layers, which are deposited onto a substrate. The basic structure includes:

1. **Substrate:** A transparent material, usually glass or plastic, that supports the OLED layers.
2. **Anode:** A transparent electrode that removes electrons (adds "holes") when current flows.
3. **Organic Layers:**
 - o **Emissive Layer:** Contains organic compounds that emit light when electrons and holes recombine.
 - o **Conductive Layer:** Facilitates the movement of holes from the anode.
4. **Cathode:** An electrode that injects electrons when current flows.

Functioning of OLEDs

1. **Charge Injection:** When a voltage is applied, the anode attracts electrons, and the cathode attracts holes.
2. **Charge Transport:** Electrons and holes move through the conductive and emissive layers toward each other.
3. **Recombination:** When electrons and holes meet in the emissive layer, they combine, releasing energy in the form of light (electroluminescence).
4. **Light Emission:** The emitted light passes through the transparent substrate and anode, creating visible illumination.