Claims

[Claim 1] A polarizing plate with optical compensation layers, comprising in this order:

a polarizer;

an optically anisotropic layer;

a first optical compensation layer; and

a second optical compensation layer,

wherein:

the optically anisotropic layer shows a refractive index characteristic of $nx \geq ny > nz$, and has an Re(550) of from 0 nm to 20 nm and an Rth(550) of more than 10 nm and 100 nm or less;

the first optical compensation layer shows a refractive index characteristic of $nx > ny \geq nz$, has an Re(550) of from 80 nm to 200 nm, and satisfies a relationship of $Re(450) < Re(550)$;

the second optical compensation layer shows a refractive index characteristic of $nz > nx \geq ny$;

a laminate of the first optical compensation layer and the second optical compensation layer has an Re(550) of from 120 nm to 160 nm and an Rth(550) of from −50 nm to 37 nm; and

the polarizing plate with optical compensation layers is used for an organic EL panel,

where Re(450) represents an in-plane retardation measured with light having a wavelength of 450 nm at 23°C, Re(550) represents an in-plane retardation measured with light having a wavelength of 550 nm at 23°C, and Rth(550) represents a thickness direction

retardation measured with light having a wavelength of 550 nm at 23°C, and is determined from the equation “Rth(550)=(nx−nz)×d" when the thickness of a layer is represented by d (nm).

[Claim 2] A polarizing plate with optical compensation layers, comprising in this order:

a polarizer;

an optically anisotropic layer;

a first optical compensation layer; and

a second optical compensation layer,

wherein:

the optically anisotropic layer shows a refractive index characteristic of nx≥ny>nz, and has an Re(550) of from 0 nm to 20 nm and an Rth(550) of more than 10 nm and 100 nm or less;

the first optical compensation layer shows a refractive index characteristic of nx>ny≥nz, and satisfies a relationship of Re(450)<Re(550);

the second optical compensation layer shows a refractive index characteristic of nz>nx=ny;

a laminate of the first optical compensation layer and the second optical compensation layer has an Re(550) of from 120 nm to 160 nm and an Rth(550) of from −50 nm to 37 nm; and

the polarizing plate with optical compensation layers is used for an organic EL panel,

where Re(450) represents an in-plane retardation measured with

light having a wavelength of 450 nm at 23°C, Re(550) represents an in-plane retardation measured with light having a wavelength of 550 nm at 23°C, and Rth(550) represents a thickness direction retardation measured with light having a wavelength of 550 nm at 23°C, and is determined from the equation “Rth(550)=(nx-nz)×d" when the thickness of a layer is represented by d (nm).

[Claim 3] The polarizing plate with optical compensation layers according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the optically anisotropic layer has a tensile strength of from 100 N/mm^2 to 300 N/mm^2.

[Claim 4] The polarizing plate with optical compensation layers according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein an angle formed by an absorption axis of the polarizer and a slow axis of the first optical compensation layer is from 35° to 55°.

[Claim 5] The polarizing plate with optical compensation layers according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the first optical compensation layer comprises a retardation film obtained by oblique stretching.

[Claim 6] The polarizing plate with optical compensation layers according to any one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising a conductive layer and a substrate in the stated order on an opposite side of the second optical compensation layer to the first optical

compensation layer.

[Claim 7] An organic EL panel, comprising the polarizing plate with optical compensation layers of any one of claims 1 to 6.