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(54) ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE USING TRIAZINE RING-CONTAINING POLYMER COMPOUND

ORGANISCHE LICHTEMITTIERENDE VORRICHTUNG MIT EINER TRIAZINRINGHALTIGEN POLYMERVERBINDUNG

DISPOSITIF ÉMETTANT DE LA LUMIÈRE ORGANIQUE UTILISANT UN COMPOSÉ POLYMÈRE CONTENANT UN NOYAU TRIAZINE

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- **BEHL M. AND ZENTEL R.: 'Block Copolymers Build-up of Electron and Hole Transport Materials' MACROMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS vol. 205, no. 12, 12 August 2004, pages 1633 - 1643, XP008127225**
- **SE YOUNG OH, KYOUNGMI JANG, CHANG HO LEE: 'Characteristics of Polymer Light Emitting Diode Using a Phosphorescent Terpolymer Containing Perylene, Triazine and Ir(ppy)3 Moieties in the Polymer Side Chain' MOLECULAR CRYSTALS AND LIQUID CRYSTALS vol. 458, 2006, pages 227 - 235, XP008127257**

Remarks:
The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic light-emitting element using a triazine ring-containing polymer compound. More particularly, the invention relates to an organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging a light-emitting layer between an anode and a cathode, wherein the light-emitting layer contains a triazine ring-containing polymer compound.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] As an organic light-emitting element, an element having a multi-layer structure wherein one or more organic layers are provided between an anode and a cathode is known. In a patent document 1, an organic light-emitting element containing a triazine derivative that is a low-molecular compound in an organic layer is disclosed.

[0003] When a layer is formed using a low-molecular compound, a vacuum deposition method is generally used. In this method, however, there is a problem such that vacuum equipment is necessary or the film thickness of the layer is liable to become ununiform.

[0004] In contrast with this, use of a polymer compound has an advantage that the layer can be formed by a coating method such as spin coating. For example, in a patent document 2, a fluorescent conjugated polymer compound comprising a repeating unit containing a triazine ring is disclosed.

[0005] In non-patent document 1, a non-conjugated polymer compound comprising a triazine skeleton, which can be utilized for organic light-emitting elements or field effect transistors, is disclosed. This polymer compound is specifically a polymer compound obtained by copolymerizing an electron transport triphenyltriazine derivative monomer and a hole transport triphenylamine derivative monomer.

[0006] In non-patent document 2, a non-conjugated polymer compound having a constitutional unit derived from a triphenyltriazine derivative, a constitutional unit derived from a perylene derivative and a constitutional unit derived from an iridium complex, and an organic light-emitting element using the polymer compound are disclosed. In this polymer compound, moieties of electron transport property, hole transport property and phosphorescent property are each bonded to a polymer main chain through an amide bond.

Patent document 1: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 173569/2006
Patent document 2: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 129155/2002
Non-patent document 1: Marc Behl et al., "Block Copolymers Build-up of Electron and Hole transport Materials", Macromolecular Chemistry and Physics, 2004, 205, pp. 1633-1643
Non-patent document 2: Se Young Oh et al., "Characteristics of Polymer Light Emitting Diode Using a Phosphorescent Terpolymer Containing Perylene, Triazine and Ir(ppy) 3 Moieties in the Polymer Side Chain", Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals, 2006, 458, pp. 227-235.

[0007] JP 2004 185967 A discloses an organic electroluminescent element having, in the same layer, a phosphorescent dopant and a polyfunctional oligomer or polyfunctional polymer having, in the molecule, at least two units selected from among (A) a unit containing a molecule that functions as a light-emitting host, (B) a unit containing a molecule that functions as a hole transport material and (C) a unit containing a molecule that functions as an electron transport material, and indicates that this organic electroluminescent element can be used in a display device or a light source.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0008] In the organic light-emitting element using a polymer compound described in non-patent document 2, however, there is yet room for improvement in respects of driving voltage, luminous efficiency and maximum attainable brightness.

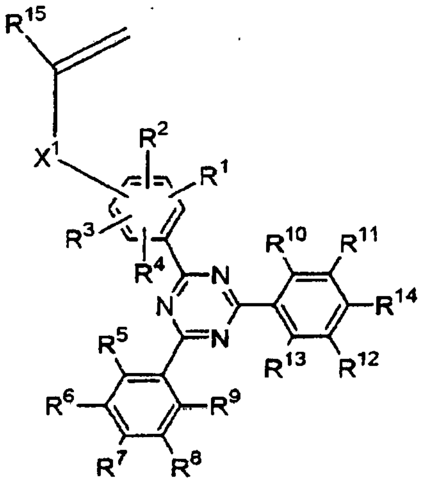
[0009] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an organic light-emitting element using a polymer compound which has a low driving voltage and by which high luminous efficiency and high luminance are obtained.

MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

[0010] In order to solve the above problems, the present inventors have earnestly studied. As a result, they have found that an organic light-emitting element having a low driving voltage and having high luminous efficiency and high luminance is obtained by the use of a polymer compound containing constitutional units derived from specific polymerizable compounds, and they have accomplished the present invention.

[0011] The present invention relates to the following matters.

[1] An organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging a light-emitting layer (4) between an anode (2) and a cathode (6), wherein the light-emitting layer (4) contains a polymer compound comprising a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the following formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound;



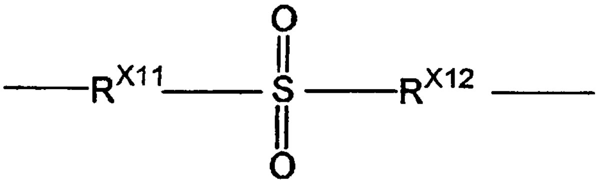
(1)

wherein R^1 to R^{14} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in each of R^1 to R^4, R^5 to R^9, and R^{10} to R^{14}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a benzene ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{15} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^1 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X11) to (X14) :

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}$ (X11)

$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}$ (X12)

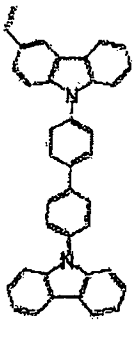
$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}$ (X13)



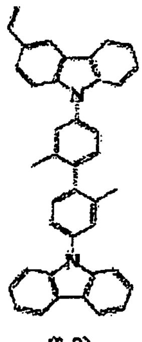
$$-R^{X11}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X12}- \qquad (X14)$$

wherein R^{X11} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X12} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;

wherein the polymer compound further comprises a constitutional unit derived from a hole transport polymerizable compound selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the following formulae (8-1) to (8-3).



(8-1)



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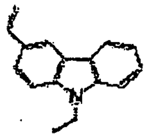
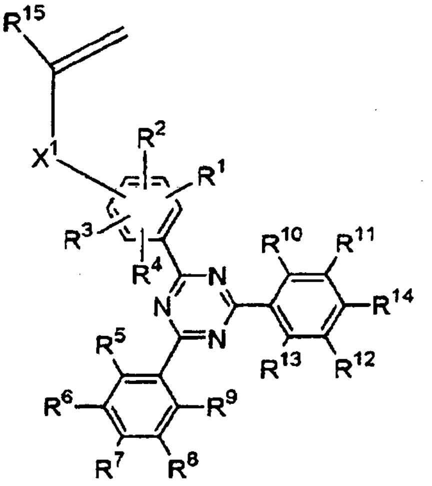


(8-3)

[2] An organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging a light-emitting layer (4) between an anode (2) and a cathode (6), wherein the light-emitting layer (4) contains a polymer compound comprising a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the following formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound;



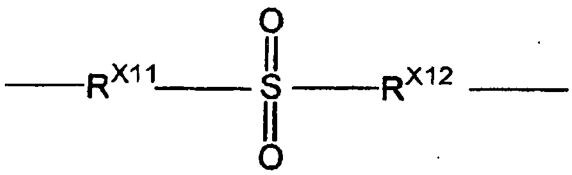
(1)

wherein R^1 to R^{14} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in each of R^1 to R^4, R^5 to R^9, and R^{10} to R^{14}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a benzene ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{15} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^1 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X11) to (X14):

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}$ (X11)

$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

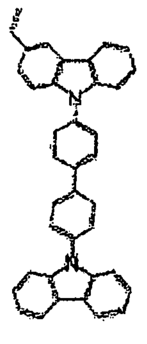
$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)

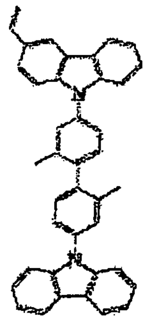


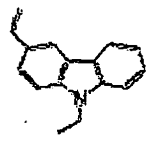
$$—R^{X11}—\overset{O}{\underset{O}{\overset{\|}{\underset{\|}{S}}}}—R^{X12}— \qquad (X14)$$

wherein R^{X11} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X12} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;
wherein the light-emitting layer (4) further contains a hole transport polymer compound comprising a constitutional

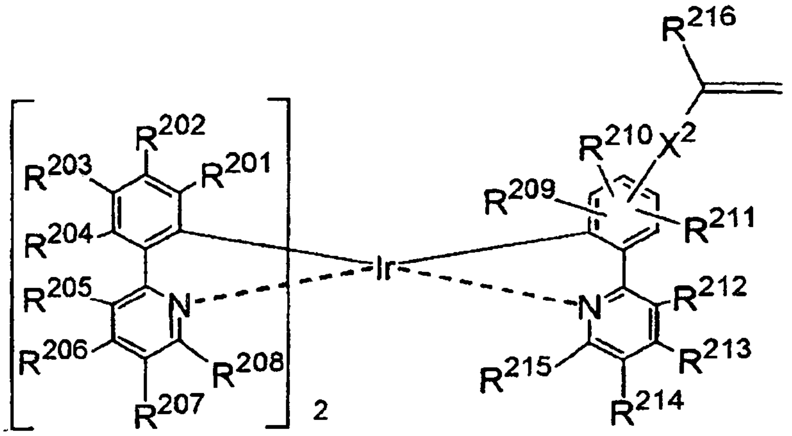
unit derived from a hole transport polymerizable compound selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the following formulae (8-1) to (8-3).


(8-1)


(8-2)


(8-3)

[3] The organic light-emitting element as described in [1] or [2] above, wherein the phosphorescent polymerizable compound is a complex represented by any one of the following formulas (2) to (4):



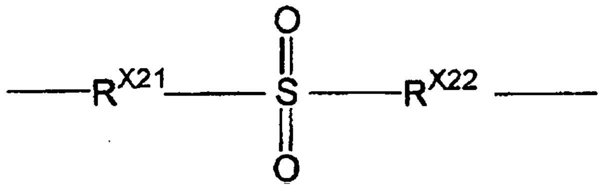
(2)

wherein R^{201} to R^{215} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, in each of R^{201} to R^{204}, R^{205} to R^{208}, R^{209} to R^{211}, and R^{212} to R^{215}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{216} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^2 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X21) to (X24) :

$$-R^{X21}-CH_2-R^{X22}- \qquad (X21)$$

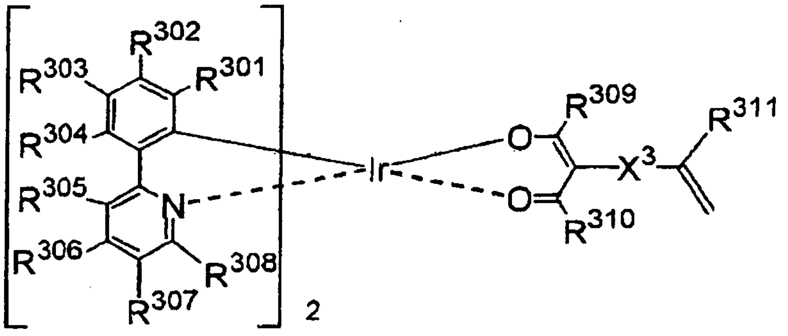
$$-R^{X21}-O-R^{X22}- \qquad (X22)$$

$$-R^{X21}-S-R^{X22}- \qquad (X23)$$



$$-R^{X21}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X22}- \qquad (X24)$$

wherein R^{X21} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X22} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;



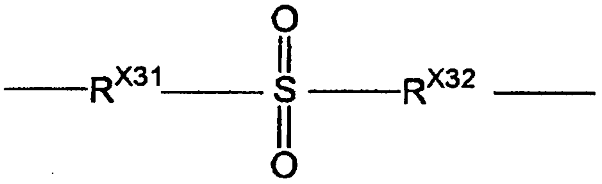
(3)

wherein R^{301} to R^{308} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, R^{309} to R^{310} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, in each of R^{301} to R^{304}, and R^{305} to R^{308}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{311} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^3 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X31) to (X34) :

$-R^{X31}-CH_2-R^{X32}-$ (X31)

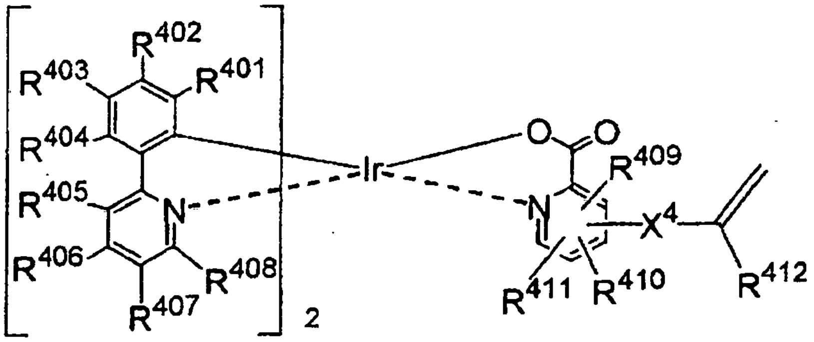
$-R^{X31}-O-R^{X32}-$ (X32)

$-R^{X31}-S-R^{X32}-$ (X33)



$$-R^{X31}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X32}- \qquad (X34)$$

wherein R^{X31} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X32} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;



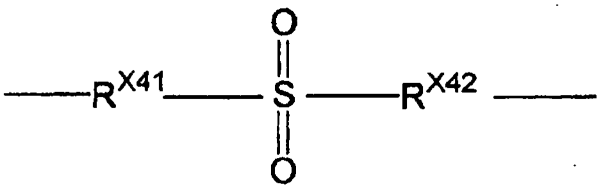
(4)

wherein R^{401} to R^{411} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, in each of R^{401} to R^{404}, R^{405} to R^{408}, and R^{409} to R^{411}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{412} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^4 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X41) to (X44) :

$$-R^{X41}-CH_2-R^{X42}- \qquad (X41)$$

$$-R^{X41}-O-R^{X42}- \qquad (X42)$$

$$-R^{X41}-S-R^{X42}- \qquad (X43)$$



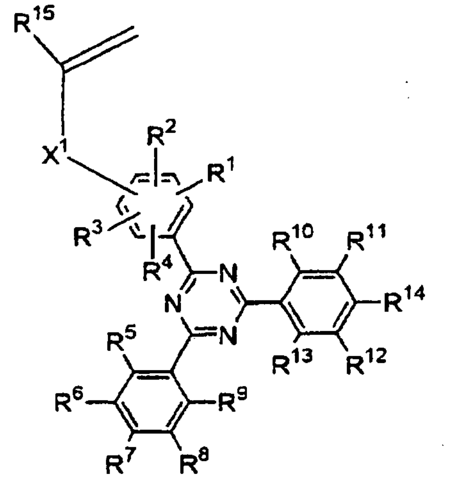
$$-R^{X41}-S(=O)_2-R^{X42}- \qquad (X44)$$

wherein R^{X41} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X42} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group.

[4] A surface-emitting light source using the organic light-emitting element as described in any one of [1] to [3] above.

[5] An image display using the organic light-emitting element as described in [1] to [3] above.

[6] A polymer compound comprising a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the following formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound;



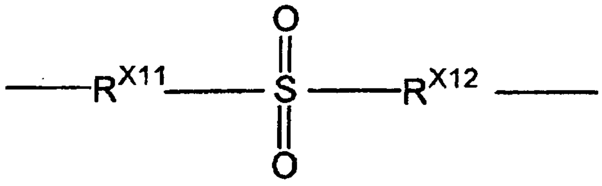
(1)

wherein R^1 to R^{14} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in each of R^1 to R^4, R^5 to R^9, and R^{10} to R^{14}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a benzene ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{15} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^1 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X11) to (X14) :

$$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}- \qquad (X11)$$

$$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}- \qquad (X12)$$

$$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}- \qquad (X13)$$



$$-R^{X11}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X12}- \quad (X14)$$

wherein R^{X11} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X12} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;
further comprising a constitutional unit derived from a hole transport polymerizable compound selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the following formulae (8-1) to (8-3).

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0012] According to the organic light-emitting element of.the present invention, not only a low driving voltage but also high luminous efficiency and high luminance are obtained.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0013]

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of an example of the organic light-emitting element according to the present invention.

Description of numerical symbols

[0014]

1: glass substrate
2: anode
3: hole transport layer
4: light-emitting layer
5: electron transport layer
6: cathode

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0015] The present invention is described in detail hereinafter. In the present specification, the "electron transport property" and the "hole transport property" are together referred to also as "carrier transport property".

Organic light-emitting element

[0016] The organic light-emitting element of the invention is an organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging a light-emitting layer between an anode and a cathode, and is characterized in that the light-emitting layer contains a specific polymer compound having a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the aforesaid formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound. That is to say, in this polymer compound, the moiety containing an electron transport triazine ring is bonded to a polymer chain through a specific divalent group. According to the polymer compound, therefore, an organic light-emitting element having not only a low driving voltage but also high luminous efficiency and high luminance is obtained.

[0017] Specific embodiments of the invention are described below.

Embodiment 1 of the invention

[0018] The organic light-emitting element (embodiment 1) of the invention is an organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging one light-emitting layer between an anode and a cathode, and the light-emitting layer contains a specific polymer compound (1) comprising a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the aforesaid formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound and further comprising a constitutional unit derived from a hole transport polymerizable compound.

[0019] The polymer compound (1) for use in the embodiment 1 has the above constitutional units, and is obtained by copolymerizing an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the aforesaid formula (1), a phosphorescent polymerizable compound and a hole transport polymerizable compound.

[0020] The electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the formula (1) has a carbon-carbon double bond that is a polymerizable functional group.

[0021] In the formula (1), R^1 to R^{14} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

[0022] As the halogen atom, a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom or an iodine atom can be mentioned.

[0023] Examples of the alkyl groups of 1 to 12 carbon atoms includemethyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, t-butyl group, amyl group, hexyl group, octyl group, decyl group, 2-ethylhexyl group and dodecyl group.

[0024] Examples of the alkoxy groups of 1 to 12 carbon atoms include methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, t-butoxy group, hexyloxy group, 2-ethylhexyloxy group, decyloxy group and dodecyloxy group.

[0025] From the viewpoints of enhancement of solubility and symmetry of molecule, it is preferable that R^7 and R^{14} are each an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms and R^1 to R^6 and R^8 to R^{13} are each a hydrogen atom.

[0026] In each of R^1 to R^4, R^5 to R^9, and R^{10} to R^{14}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a benzene ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring.

[0027] R^{15} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyl groups of 1 to 12 carbon atoms include the aforesaid alkyl groups.

[0028] Of these, a hydrogen atom is preferable as X^{15} from the viewpoint of carrier transport ability.

[0029] X^1 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the aforesaid formulas (X11) to (X14). In the formulas, R^{X11} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X12} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group. In the formula (1), it is preferable that R^{X11} is bonded to a benzene ring having R^1 to R^4 and R^{X12} is bonded to a vinyl group. According to such X^1, an organic light-emitting element having not only a low driving voltage but also high luminous efficiency and high luminance is obtained.

[0030] Of these, a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms is preferable as X^1, and a single bond is more preferable. When no hetero atom is contained in X^1 as above, an organic light-emitting element having higher luminous efficiency is obtained.

[0031] The above electron transport polymerizable compounds may be used singly or may be used in combination of two or more kinds.

[0032] Such an electron transport polymerizable compound can be prepared by, for example, subjecting a benzonitrile derivative and bromobenzoyl chloride to cyclization reaction using Lewis acid and then coupling vinylboric acid by Suzuki coupling method.

[0033] The phosphorescent polymerizable compound has a substituent having a polymerizable functional group, and is not specifically restricted provided that it is a low-molecular compound from which light emission from a triplet excited state can be obtained at room temperature. Preferable are a palladium complex, an osmium complex, an iridium complex, a platinum compound and a gold complex each of which contains a substituent having a polymerizable functional group; more preferable are the iridium complex and the platinum complex; and most preferable is the iridium complex.

[0034] As such an iridium complex, a complex represented by any one of the aforesaid formulas (2) to (4) is preferably used. These polymerizable compounds have a carbon-carbon double bond that is a polymerizable functional group.

[0035] In the formula (2), R^{201} to R^{215} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group.

[0036] As the halogen atom, a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom or an iodine atom can be mentioned.

[0037] Examples of the alkyl groups of 1 to 10 carbon atoms includemethyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, t-butyl group, amyl group, hexyl group, octyl group and decyl group.

[0038] Examples of the aryl groups of 6 to 10 carbon atoms include phenyl group, tolyl group, xylyl group, mesityl group and naphthyl group.

[0039] Examples of the amino groups which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms include amino group, dimethylamino group, diethylamino group and dibuylamino group.

[0040] Examples of the alkoxy groups of 1 to 10 carbon atoms include methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, t-butoxy group, hexyloxy group, 2-ethylhexyloxy group and decyloxy group.

[0041] Examples of the silyl groups include trimethylsilyl group, triethylsilyl group, t-butyldimethylsilyl group and trimethoxysilyl group.

[0042] From the viewpoint of carrier transport ability, it is preferable that R^{201} to R^{215} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a methyl group, a t-butyl group, a dimethylamino group, a butoxy group or a 2-ethylhexyloxy group, and it is more preferable that R^{202} and R^{204} are each a fluorine atom and R^{206} and R^{213} are each a t-butyl group. In this case, R^{201} to R^{215} which are none of polymerizable substituents, the above atoms and the above substituents are each a hydrogen atom.

[0043] In each of R^{201} to R^{204}, R^{205} to R^{208}, R^{209} to R^{211}, and R^{212} to R^{215}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring.

[0044] R^{216} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms. Examples of the alkyl groups of 1 to 12 carbon atoms include the aforesaid alkyl groups.

[0045] Of these, a hydrogen atom is preferable as R^{216} from the viewpoint of carrier transport ability.

[0046] X^2 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the aforesaid formulas (X21) to (X24). In the formulas, R^{X21} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X22} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group. In the formula (2), it is preferable that R^{X21} is bonded to a benzene ring having R^{209} to R^{211} and R^{X22} is bonded to a vinyl group. When no hetero atom is contained in X^2, an organic light-emitting element having higher luminous efficiency is obtained.

[0047] In the formula (3), R^{301} to R^{308} are each independently the same atom or substituent as that for R^{201}.

[0048] R^{309} to R^{310} are each independently the same atom or substituent as that for R^{201}, and a preferred range and the reason are the same as those for R^{201} (except a halogen atom).

[0049] From the viewpoint of carrier transport ability, it is preferable that R^{301} to R^{310} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a methyl group, a t-butyl group, a dimethylamino group, a butoxy group or a 2-ethylhexyloxy group, and it is more preferable that R^{302} and R^{304} are each a fluorine atom and R^{301} to R^{310} except R^{302} and R^{304} are each a hydrogen atom.

[0050] In each of R^{301} to R^{304}, and R^{305} to R^{308}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring.

[0051] R^{311} is the same atom or substituent as that for R^{216}, and a preferred range and the reason are the same as those for R^{216}.

[0052] X^3 is the same atom or substituent as that for X^2, and a preferred range and the reason are the same as those for X^2.

[0053] In the formula (4), R^{401} to R^{411} are each independently the same atom or substituent as that for R^{201}.

[0054] From the viewpoint of carrier transport ability, it is preferable that R^{401} to R^{411} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a methyl group, a t-butyl group, a dimethylamino group, a butoxy group or a 2-ethylhexyloxy group, and it is more preferable that R^{402} and R^{404} are each a fluorine atom and R^{401} to R^{411} except R^{402} and R^{404} are each a hydrogen atom.

[0055] In each of R^{401} to R^{404}, R^{405} to R^{408}, and R^{409} to R^{411}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring.

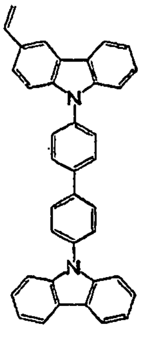
[0056] R^{412} is the same atom or substituent as that for R^{216}, and a preferred range and the reason are the same as those for R^{216}.

[0057] X^4 is the same atom or substituent as that for X^2, and a preferred range and the reason are the same as those for X^2.

[0058] The above phosphorescent polymerizable compounds may be used singly or may be used in combination of two or more kinds.

[0059] Such a phosphorescent polymerizable compound can be prepared by, for example, allowing iridium chloride and a phenylpyridine derivative to react with each other to form a binuclear complex of iridium and then allowing it to react with a ligand having a polymerizable functional group (ligand coordinated to the right-hand side of Ir in the formulas (2) to (4)).

[0060] As the hole transport polymerizable compounds, there are used compounds represented by the following formulas (8-1) to (8-3).



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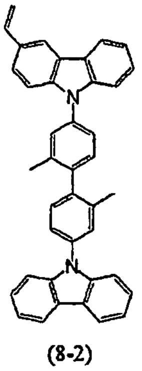

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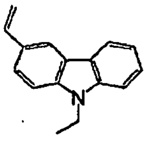


(8-3)

[0061] The above hole transport polymerizable compounds may be used singly or may be used in combination of two or more kinds.

[0062] In the preparation of the polymer compound (1), other polymerizable compounds may be further used. Examples of the other polymerizable compounds include compounds having no carrier transport property, e.g., alkyl (meth)acrylates, such as methyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, styrene and derivatives thereof, but the other polymerizable compounds are not limited to these compounds. In the polymer compound (1), the content of structural units derived from other polymerizable compounds is preferably in the range of 0 to 50% by mol.

[0063] Although the preparation of the polymer compound (1) may be carried out by any of radical polymerization, cationic polymerization, anionic polymerization and addition polymerization using the aforesaid polymerizable compounds, it is preferable to carry out the preparation by radical polymerization.

[0064] The weight-average molecular weight of the polymer compound (1) is desired to be in the range of usually 1,000 to 2, 000, 000, preferably 5,000 to 500,000. When the weight-average molecular weight is in this range, the polymer compound (1) is soluble in organic solvents and a uniform thin film is obtained, so that such a weight-average molecular weight is preferable. The weight-average molecular weight is a value measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) at 40°C using tetrahydrofuran as a solvent.

[0065] With regard to the solubility of the polymer compound (1) in organic solvents such as toluene and chloroform, it is preferable that 1 part by weight of the polymer compound (1) is dissolved in 1 to 200 parts by weight of an organic solvent, and it is more preferable that 1 part by weight of the polymer compound (1) is dissolved in 10 to 50 parts by weight of an organic solvent.

[0066] When the number of constitutional units derived from the phosphorescent polymerizable compound is designated by m and the number of constitutional units derived from the carrier transport polymerizable compound is designated by n (m and n are each an integer of not less than 1) in the polymer compound (1), the proportion of the number of constitutional units derived from the phosphorescent polymerizable compound to the number of all the constitutional units, namely a value of m/(m+n), is in the range of preferably 0.001 to 0.5, more preferably 0.001 to 0.2. When the value of m/(m+n) is in this range, an organic light-emitting element which has high carrier mobility, has low concentration quenching effect and has high luminous efficiency is obtained.

[0067] When the number of constitutional units derived from the hole transport polymerizable compound is designated by x and the number of constitutional units derived from the electron transport polymerizable compound is designated by y (x and y are each an integer of not less than 1) in the polymer compound (1), x, y and the above n have a relationship of n=x+y between them. Optimum values of the proportion of the number of structural units derived from the hole transport polymerizable compound to the number of structural units derived from the carrier transport compound, i.e., x/n, and the proportion of the number of structural units derived from the electron transport polymerizable compound to the number of structural units derived from the carrier transport compound, i.e., y/n, are determined by electric charge transport ability, concentration, etc. of the structural units. In the case where the light-emitting layer of the organic light-emitting element is formed from only the polymer compound (1), values of x/n and y/n are each in the range of preferably 0.05 to 0.95, more preferably 0.20 to 0.80. Then, an expression x/n+y/n=1 is established. The proportions of the constitutional units in such a polymer compound as above are estimated by ICP elemental analysis and ^{13}C-NMR measurement.

[0068] If polymerization is carried out by properly controlling the ratio between the electron transport polymerizable compound, the phosphorescent polymerizable compound and the hole transport polymerizable compound in the above range, a polymer compound (1) having a desired structure is obtained.

[0069] The polymer compound (1) may be any of a random copolymer, a block copolymer and an alternating copolymer.

[0070] In the organic light-emitting element of the embodiment 1, one light-emitting layer containing the specific polymer compound (1) is arranged between an anode and a cathode. The polymer compound (1) has all of electron transport property, phosphorescent property and hole transport property, and therefore, when the light-emitting layer is formed by using this, an organic light-emitting element having high luminous efficiency can be formed even if a layer of another organic material is not provided. In the embodiment 1, the light-emitting layer can be formed from only the polymer compound (1), so that this embodiment also has an advantage that the production process can be more simplified.

[0071] The light-emitting layer is formed on an anode provided on a substrate usually in the following manner. First, a solution in which the polymer compound (1) has been dissolved is prepared. The solvent used for preparing the solution is not specifically restricted, but for example, chlorine-based solvents, such as chloroform, methylene chloride and dichloroethane, ether-based solvents, such as tetrahydrofuran and anisole, aromatic hydrocarbon-based solvents, such as toluene and xylene, ketone-based solvents, such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone, and ester-based solvents, such as ethyl acetate, butyl acetate and ethyl cellosolve acetate, are used. Subsequently, the solution thus prepared is applied onto a substrate by, for example, wet film-forming processes, such as spin coating, casting, microgravure coating, gravure coating, bar coating, roll coating, wire bar coating, dip coating, spray coating, screen printing, flexographic printing, offset printing and ink-jet printing. In the case of spin coating or dip coating, the solution preferably contains the solvent in an amount of 1000 to 20000 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the polymer compound (1) though the amount of the solvent depends upon the compound used, the film-forming conditions, etc.

[0072] By providing a cathode on the light-emitting layer thus formed, an organic light-emitting element of the embodiment 1 is obtained.

[0073] As the substrate for use in the embodiment 1, an insulating substrate transparent to the emission wavelength of the above light-emitting material is preferably used, and specifically, glass, transparent plastics such as PET (polyethylene terephthalate) and polycarbonate, etc. are used.

[0074] As the anode materials for use in the embodiment 1, publicly known transparent conductive materials, e.g., ITO (indium tin oxide), tin oxide, zinc oxide and conductive polymers, such as polythiophene, polypyrrole and polyaniline, are preferably used. The surface resistance of the electrode formed by the transparent conductive material is preferably in the range of 1 to 50 Ω/□ (ohm/square). The thickness of the anode is preferably in the range of 50 to 300 nm.

[0075] As the cathode materials for use in the embodiment 1, publicly known cathode materials, e.g., alkali metals, such as Li, Na, K and Cs; alkaline earth metals, such as Mg, Ca and Ba; Al; Mg-Ag alloy; and alloys of Al and an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal, such as Al-Li and Al-Ca, are preferably used. The thickness of the cathode is desired to be in the range of preferably 10 nm to 1 μm, more preferably 50 to 500 nm. In the case where a metal having high activity, such as an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal, is used, the thickness of the cathode is desired to be in the range of preferably 0.1 to 100 nm, more preferably 0.5 to 50 nm. In this case, a metal layer stable to the atmosphere is laminated on this cathode in order to protect the cathode metal. The metal to form the metal layer is, for example, Al, Ag, Au, Pt, Cu, Ni or Cr. The thickness of the metal layer is desired to be in the range of preferably 10 nm to 1 μm, more preferably 50 to 500 nm.

[0076] As the film-forming method using the above anode material, electron beam deposition, sputtering, chemical reaction, coating or the like is used, and as the film-forming method using the cathode material, resistance heating deposition, electron beam deposition, sputtering, ion plating or the like is used.

Embodiment 2 of the invention

[0077] The organic light-emitting element (embodiment 2) of the invention is an organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging one light-emitting layer between an anode and a cathode, and the light-emitting layer contains a specific polymer compound (2) having a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the aforesaid formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a light-emitting polymerizable compound and further contains a hole transport compound.

[0078] The polymer compound (2) for use in the embodiment (2) has the above constitutional units, and is obtained by copolymerizing an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the aforesaid formula (1) and a light-emitting polymerizable compound.

[0079] The electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the formula (1) and the light-emitting polymerizable compound have the same meanings as those of the electron transport polymerizable compound and the light-emitting polymerizable compound for use in the embodiment 1, and a preferred range and the reason are the same as those in the embodiment (1).

[0080] Other polymerizable compounds which may be further used in the preparation of the polymer compound (2) are also the same as those in the embodiment (1).

[0081] Although the preparation of the polymer compound (2) may be carried out by any of radical polymerization, cationic polymerization, anionic polymerization and addition polymerization, it is preferable to carry out the preparation by radical polymerization.

[0082] The weight-average molecular weight of the polymer compound (2) is the same as that in the embodiment (1). The solubility of the polymer compound (2) in organic solvents is the same as that in the embodiment (1).

[0083] When the number of constitutional units derived from the phosphorescent polymerizable compound is designated by m and the number of constitutional units derived from the electron transport polymerizable compound is designated by n (m and n are each an integer of not less than 1) in the polymer compound (2), the proportion of the number of constitutional units derived from the phosphorescent polymerizable compound to the number of all the constitutional units, namely a value of m/(m+n), is in the range of preferably 0.001 to 0.5, more preferably 0.001 to 0.2. When the value of m/(m+n) is in this range, an organic light-emitting element which has high carrier mobility, has low concentration quenching effect and has high luminous efficiency is obtained. The proportions of the constitutional units in such a polymer compound as above are estimated by ICP elemental analysis and ^{13}C-NMR measurement.

[0084] If polymerization is carried out by properly controlling the ratio between the electron transport polymerizable compound and the phosphorescent polymerizable compound in the above range, a polymer compound (2) having a desired structure is obtained.

[0085] The polymer compound (2) may be any of a random copolymer, a block copolymer and an alternating copolymer.

[0086] The hole transport compound is a polymer compound obtained by polymerizing the hole transport polymerizable compound described in the embodiment 1 is used.

[0087] When the hole transport polymer compound is used, a preferred weight-average molecular weight and solubility in organic solvents are the same as those in the embodiment 1.

[0088] In the organic light-emitting element of the embodiment 2, one light-emitting layer containing the hole transport compound together with the specific polymer compound (2) is arranged between an anode and a cathode. In this case, the light-emitting layer desirably contains the hole transport compound in an amount of preferably 10 to 200 parts by weight, more preferably 50 to 150 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the polymer compound (2). When the light-emitting layer is formed by using the hole transport compound together with the polymer compound (2) having both of electron transport property and phosphorescent property, an organic light-emitting element having high luminous efficiency can be prepared even if a layer of another organic material is not provided.

[0089] The light-emitting layer is formed on an anode provided on a substrate usually in the following manner. First, a solution in which the polymer compound (2) and the hole transport compound have been dissolved is prepared. The solvent used for preparing the solution is the same as that in the embodiment 1. The film-forming method using the solution prepared is the same as that in the embodiment 1. In the case of spin coating or dip coating, the solution preferably contains the hole transport compound in an amount of 10 to 200 parts by weight and the solvent in an amount of 1000 to 20000 parts by weight, each amount being based on 100 parts by weight of the polymer compound (2), though the amounts of them depend upon the compounds used, the film-forming conditions, etc.

[0090] By providing a cathode on the light-emitting layer thus formed, an organic light-emitting element of the embodiment 2 is obtained.

[0091] The substrate, the anode material, the cathode material and the film-forming methods using the anode material and the cathode material are the same as those in the embodiment 1.

Embodiment 3 of the invention

[0092] The organic light-emitting element according to the invention may be an organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging the light-emitting layer described in the embodiment 1 or 2 and other organic layers between an anode and a cathode (embodiment 3).

[0093] Examples of the other organic layers include a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, a hole block layer and a buffer layer. By providing these layers, the luminous efficiency can be further enhanced.

[0094] One example of the constitution of the organic light-emitting element (embodiment 3) according to the invention is shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1, between an anode (2) provided on a transparent substrate (1) and a cathode (6), a hole transport layer (3), the light-emitting layer (4) described in the embodiment 1 or 2, and an electron transport layer (5) are provided in this order.

[0095] In the embodiment 3, between the anode (2) and the cathode (6) may be provided for example any one of [1] a hole transport layer/the above light-emitting layer and [2] the above light-emitting layer /an electron transport layer.

[0096] The above organic layers may be each formed by mixing a high-molecular material as a binder. Examples of the high-molecular materials include polymethyl methacrylate, polycarbonate, polyester, polysulfone and polyphenylene oxide.

[0097] A hole transport compound and an electron transport compound for use in the above hole transport layer and the above electron transport layer may be each used singly to form respective layers, or may be each mixed with a material having a different function to form respective layers.

[0098] Examples of the hole transport compounds to form the hole transport layer include TPD (N,N'-dimethyl-N,N'-(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine) ; α-NPD (4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl); a low-molecular triphenylamine derivative, such as m-MTDATA (4,4',4"-tris(3-methylphenylphenylamino)triphenylamine) ; polyvinylcarbazole; a polymer compound obtained by introducing a polymerizable functional group into the above triphenylamine derivative and polymerizing them; and fluorescence-emitting polymer compounds, such as polyparaphenylene vinylene and polydialkylfluorene. An example of the above polymer compound is a polymer compound having a triphenylamine skeleton disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 157575/1996. The above hole transport compounds may be used singly or as a mixture of two or more kinds, or different hole transport compounds may be laminated upon each other. The thickness of the hole transport layer is desired to be in the range of preferably 1 nm to 5 μm, more preferably 5 nm to 1 μm, particularly preferably 10 nm to 500 nm, though it depends upon electrical conductivity of the hole transport layer, etc.

[0099] Examples of the electron transport compounds to form the electron transport layer include low-molecular compounds, specifically, quinolinol derivative metal complex such as Alq3 (aluminum trisquinolinolate), oxadiazole derivative, triazole derivative, imidazole derivative, triazine derivative and triarylborane derivative; and polymer compounds obtained by introducing a polymerizable substituent into the above low-molecular compounds and polymerizing them. An example of the polymer compound is poly-PBD disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 1665/1998. The above electron transport compounds may be used singly or as a mixture of two or more kinds, or different electron transport compounds may be laminated upon each other. The thickness of the electron transport layer is desired to be in the range of preferably 1 nm to 5 μm, more preferably 5 nm to 1 μm, particularly preferably 10 nm to 500 nm, though it depends upon electrical conductivity of the electron transport layer, etc.

[0100] For the purpose of inhibiting passing of holes through the light-emitting layer and thereby efficiently recombining holes with electrons in the light-emitting layer, a hole block layer may be provided adjacently to the cathode side of the light-emitting layer. For the formation of the hole block layer, publicly known materials, such as triazole derivative, oxadiazole derivative and phenanthroline derivative, are used.

[0101] Between the anode and the hole transport layer or between the anode and the organic layer laminated adjacently to the anode, a buffer layer may be further provided in order to lower injection barrier in the hole injection. For forming the buffer layer, publicly known materials, such as copper phthalocyanine and a mixture of polyethylene dioxythiophene and polystyrenesulfonic acid (PEDOT:PSS), are used.

[0102] Between the cathode and the electron transport layer or between the cathode and the organic layer laminated adjacently to the cathode, an insulating layer having a thickness of 0.1 to 10 nm may be further provided in order to enhance electron injection efficiency. For forming the insulating layer, publicly known materials, such as lithium fluoride, sodium fluoride, magnesium fluoride, magnesium oxide and alumina, are used.

[0103] As methods for forming the hole transport layer and the electron transport layer, there can be used for example dry film-forming methods,such as resistance heating deposition, electron beam deposition and sputtering, and wet film-forming methods, such as spin coating, casting, microgravure coating, gravure coating, bar coating, roll coating, wire bar coating, dip coating, spray coating, screen printing, flexographic printing, offset printing and ink-jet printing, can be used. In the case of a low-molecular compound, a dry film-forming method is preferably used, and in the case of a polymer compound, a wet film-forming method is preferably used.

Usage

[0104] The organic light-emitting element according to the invention is preferably used as a pixel by matrix system or segment system in an image display in a publicly known manner. Moreover, the organic light-emitting element is preferably used also as a surface-emitting light source without forming a pixel.

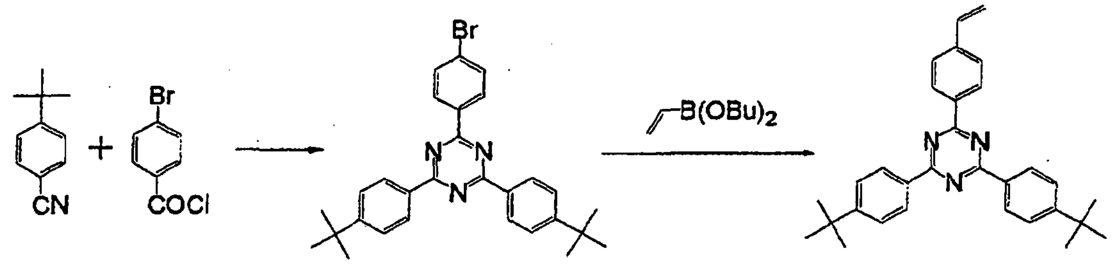
[0105] The organic light-emitting element according to the invention is preferably used for, specifically, display, backlight, electrophotograph, illuminating light source, recording light source, exposure light source, reading light source, marker, advertizing display, interior goods, optical communication, etc.

[0106] The present invention is further described with reference to the following examples.

EXAMPLES

Synthesis Example 1

[0107]



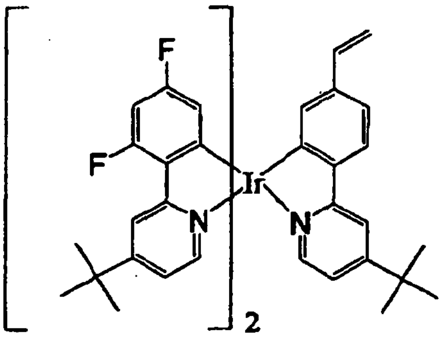
[0108] In 50 ml of dichloroethane, 10 mmol of 4-bromobenzoyl chloride and 30 mmol of 4-tert-butylbenzonitrile were dissolved, and 10 mmol of aluminum chloride and 40 mmol of ammonium chloride were added, followed by refluxing by heating for 24 hours. After the resulting solution was cooled down to room temperature, the solution was poured into 10% hydrochloric acid, and they were stirred for 1 hour. Then, extraction was carried out using chloroform, and purification was carried out by column chromatography to obtain a halogenated triazine derivative.

[0109] In a 100 ml egg plant type flask, 3 mmol of the resulting halogenated triazine derivative, 3.3 mmol of dibutyl vinylborate and 1.5 mmol of tetrabutyl ammonium bromide were placed, and 45 ml of toluene and 30 ml of a 2M potassium carbonate aqueous solution were further added. A small amount of a polymerization inhibitor was added, and 0.15 mmol of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium was added, followed by refluxing by heating for 3 hours. After the resulting solution was cooled down to room temperature, extraction was carried out using ethyl acetate, and column chromatography and recrystallization operation were carried out to obtain a white vinyl monomer of a triazine derivative (1.20 g, yield: 27%).

Example 1-1

Synthesis of polymer compound (1)

[0110] In a closed container, 95 mg of the compound synthesized in Synthesis Example 1, 10 mg of a compound (F) and 95 mg of the hole transport polymerizable compound (8-3) were placed, and 2.4 ml of dehydrated toluene was further added. Subsequently, a toluene solution (0.1 M, 39 μl) of V-601 (available from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was added, followed by five cycles of freezing and degassing. The container was closed up tight under vacuum, and the solution was stirred at 60°C for 60 hours. After the reaction, the reaction solution was dropwise added to 100 ml of acetone to obtain a precipitate. Then, reprecipitation operation with toluene-acetone was further repeated twice, and thereafter, the precipitate was vacuum dried for one night at 50°C to obtain a polymer compound (1). The polymer compound (1) had a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 82,000 and a molecular weight distribution index (Mw/Mn) of 1.80. The m/(m+n) value, the x/n value and the y/n value of the polymer compound estimated from the results of ICP elemental analysis and ^{13}C-NMR measurement were 0.09, 0.51 and 0.49, respectively.



Compound (F)

Example 1-2

Element using polymer compound (1)

[0111] A substrate with ITO (available from Nippo Electric Co, Ltd.) was used. This substrate was a substrate in which two ITO (indium tin oxide) electrodes (anodes) each having a width of 4 mm had been formed in the form of stripes on one surface of a glass substrate of 25 mm square.

[0112] In the first place, onto the substrate with ITO, poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) · polystyrenesulfonic acid (available from Bayer Co., Ltd., trade name: Baytron P) was applied by spin coating under the conditions of a revolution number of 3500 rpm and a coating time of 40 seconds. Thereafter, the coating layer was dried under reduced pressure at 60°C for 2 hours by a vacuum dryer to form an anode buffer layer. The thickness of the resulting anode buffer layer was about 50 nm. Next, 90 mg of the polymer compound (1) was dissolved in 2910 mg of toluene (available from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., special grade), and this solution was filtered through a filter having a pore diameter of 0.2 μm to prepare a coating solution. Subsequently, onto the anode buffer layer, the coating solution was applied by spin coating under the conditions of a revolution number of 3000 rpm and a coating time of 30 seconds. After the application, the coating layer was dried at room temperature (25°C) for 30 minutes to form a light-emitting layer. The thickness of the resulting light-emitting layer was about 100 nm.

[0113] Next, the substrate having the light-emitting layer thus formed was placed in a deposition apparatus. Then, barium and aluminum were co-deposited in a weight ratio of 1:10 to form two cathodes each having a width of 3 mm in the form of stripes so that the cathodes should be at right angles to the extending directions of the anodes. The film thickness of the resulting cathode was above 50 nm.

[0114] In the last place, a lead wire (wiring) was connected to the anode and the cathode in an argon atmosphere to prepare four organic EL elements of 4 mm (length) X 3 mm (width). To the organic EL elements, a voltage was applied by the use of programmable direct voltage/current source (TR6143, manufactured by Advantest Corporation) to allow the elements to undergo light emission.

[0115] The light emission luminance was measured by the use of a luminance meter (BM-8, manufactured by Topcon Corporation) . Maximum external quantum efficiency, maximum attainable brightness and driving voltage of the organic light-emitting elements prepared and brightness half life measured when the organic light-emitting elements were lighted up at an initial luminance of 100 cd/m^2 and subjected to constant-current driving are set forth in Table 1.

Example 2-1

Synthesis of polymer compound (2)

[0116] In a closed container, 160 mg of the compound synthesized in Synthesis Example 1 and 40 mg of the compound (F) were placed, and 2.4 ml of dehydrated toluene was further added. Subsequently, a toluene solution (0.1 M, 39 μl) of V-601 (available from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was added, and freeze degassing operation was repeated 5 times. The container was closed up tight under vacuum, and the solution was stirred at 60°C for 60 hours. After the reaction, the reaction solution was dropwise added to 100 ml of acetone to obtain a precipitate. Then, reprecipitation operation with toluene-acetone was further repeated twice, and thereafter, the precipitate was vacuum dried for one night at 50°C to obtain a polymer compound (2). The polymer compound (2) had a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 85,000 and a molecular weight distribution index (Mw/Mn) of 1.62. The m/ (m+n) value estimated from the results of ICP elemental analysis and ^{13}C-NMR measurement was 0.16.

Example 2-2

Element using polymer compound (2)

[0117] First, a polymer compound (4) was synthesized in the following manner. In a closed container, 95 mg of the hole transport polymerizable compound (8-3) was placed, and 2.2 ml of dehydrated toluene was further added. Subsequently, a toluene solution (0.1 M, 43 μl) of V-601 (available from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was added, and freeze degassing operation was repeated 5 times. The container was closed up tight under vacuum, and the solution was stirred at 60°C for 60 hours. After the reaction, the reaction solution was dropwise added to 100 ml of acetone to obtain a precipitate. Then, reprecipitation operation with toluene-acetone was further repeated twice, and thereafter, the precipitate was vacuum dried for one night at 50°C to obtain a polymer compound (4).

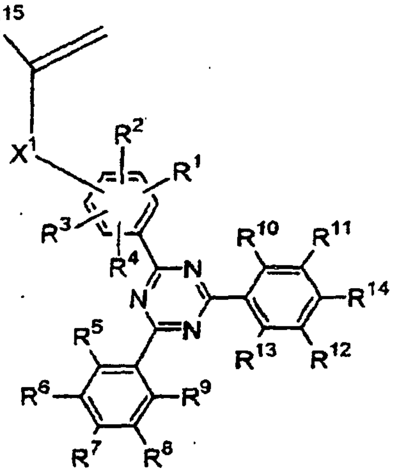
[0118] Next, organic light-emitting elements were prepared in the same manner as in Example 1-2, except that a coating solution for use in the formation of a light-emitting layer was prepared using 45 mg of the polymer compound (2), 45 mg of the polymer compound (4) and 2910 mg of toluene instead of 90 mg of the polymer compound (1) and 2910 mg of toluene. Maximum external quantum efficiency, maximum attainable brightness and driving voltage of the organic light-emitting elements prepared and luminance half life measured when the organic light-emitting elements were lighted up at an initial luminance of 100 cd/m^2 and subjected to constant-current driving are set forth in Table 1.

Table 1

Ex.	Polymer compound	Maximum external quantum efficiency (%)	Maximum attainable brightness (cd/m^2)	Driving voltage (v)	Brightness half life (h)
1-2	(1)	7.1	37,000	3.2	1000
2-2	(2), (4)	5.9	31,000	4.4	760

Claims

1. An organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging a light-emitting layer (4) between an anode (2) and a cathode (6), wherein the light-emitting layer (4) contains a polymer compound comprising a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the following formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound;



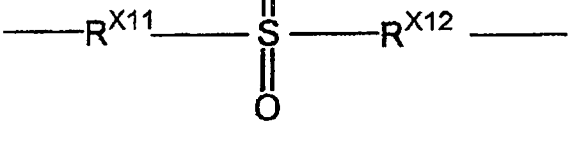
(1)

wherein R^1 to R^{14} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in each of R^1 to R^4, R^5 to R^9, and R^{10} to R^{14}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a benzene ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{15} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^1 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X11) to (X14) :

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

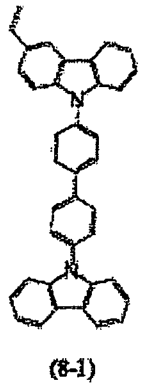
$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

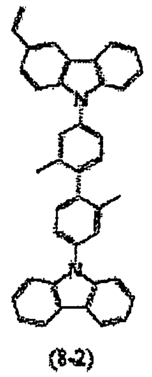
$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)

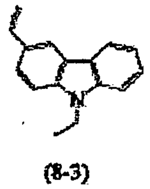


$$-R^{X11}-S(=O)_2-R^{X12}-$$ (X14)

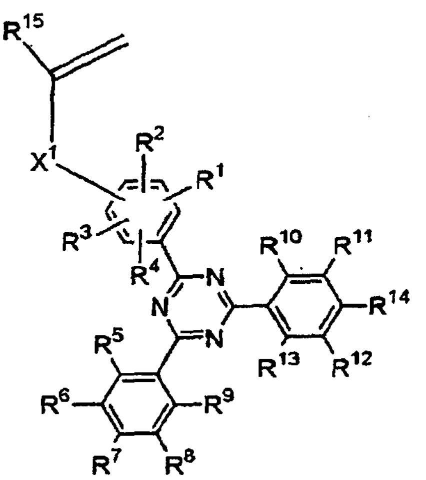
wherein R^{X11} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X12} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;
wherein the polymer compound further comprises a constitutional unit derived from a hole transport polymerizable compound selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the following formulae (8-1) to (8-3).


(8-1)


(8-2)


(8-3)

2. An organic light-emitting element constituted by arranging a light-emitting layer (4) between an anode (2) and a cathode (6), wherein the light-emitting layer (4) contains a polymer compound comprising a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the following formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound;

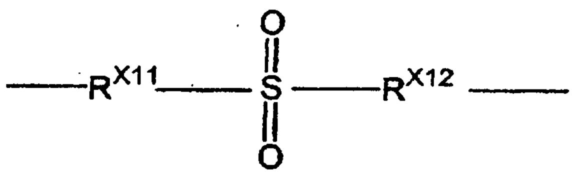

(1)

wherein R^1 to R^{14} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in each of R^1 to R^4, R^5 to R^9, and R^{10} to R^{14}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a benzene ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{15} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^1 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X11) to (X14) :

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

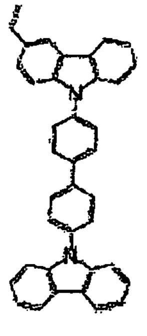
$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)



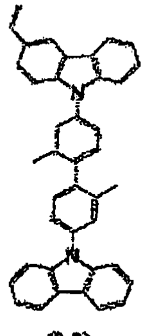
$$-R^{X11}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X12}- \qquad \text{(X14)}$$

wherein R^{X11} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X12} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;

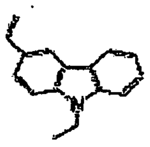
wherein the light-emitting layer (4) further contains a hole transport polymer compound comprising a constitutional unit derived from a hole transport polymerizable compound selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the following formulae (8-1) to (8-3).



(8-1)

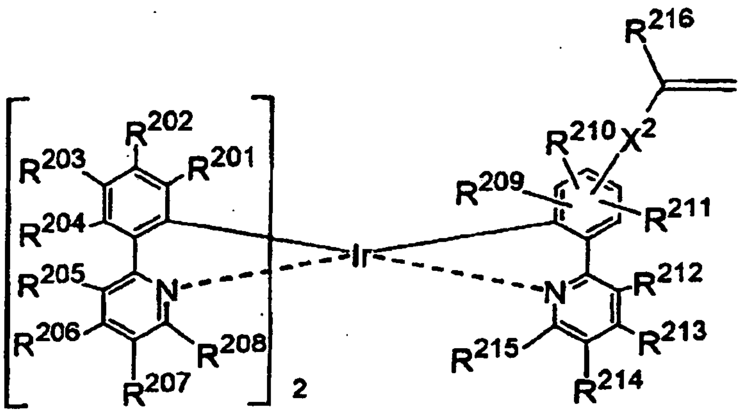


(8-2)



(8-3)

3. The organic light-emitting element as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the phosphorescent polymerizable compound is a complex represented by any one of the following formulas (2) to (4):



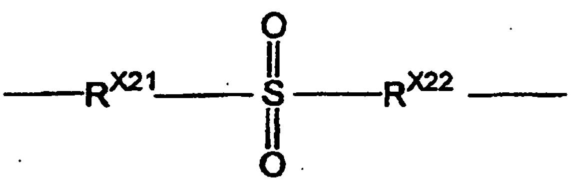
(2)

wherein R^{201} to R^{215} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, in each of R^{201} to R^{204}, R^{205} to R^{208}, R^{209} to R^{211}, and R^{212} to R^{215}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{216} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^2 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X21) to (X24) :

$-R^{X21}-CH_2-R^{X22}-$ (X21)

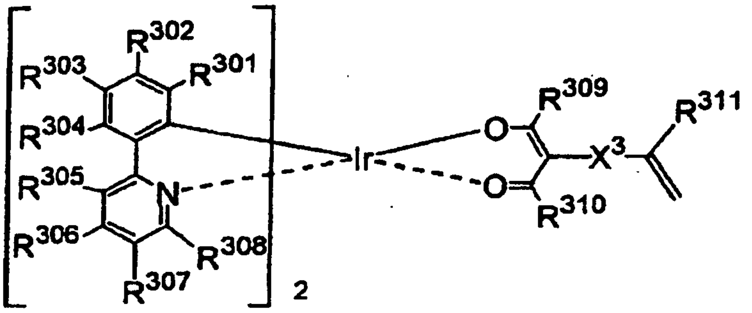
$-R^{X21}-O-R^{X22}-$ (X22)

$-R^{X21}-S-R^{X22}-$ (X23)



$$—R^{X21}—\underset{\underset{O}{\|}}{\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{S}}—R^{X22}— \quad (X24)$$

wherein R^{X21} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X22} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;



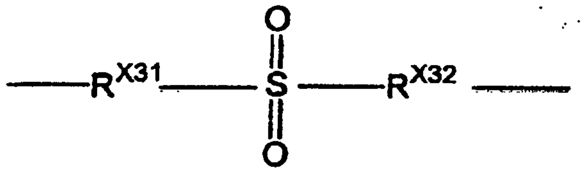
(3)

wherein R^{301} to R^{308} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, R^{309} to R^{310} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, in each of R^{301} to R^{304}, and R^{305} to R^{308}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{311} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^3 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X31) to (X34):

$-R^{X31}-CH_2-R^{X32}-$ (X31)

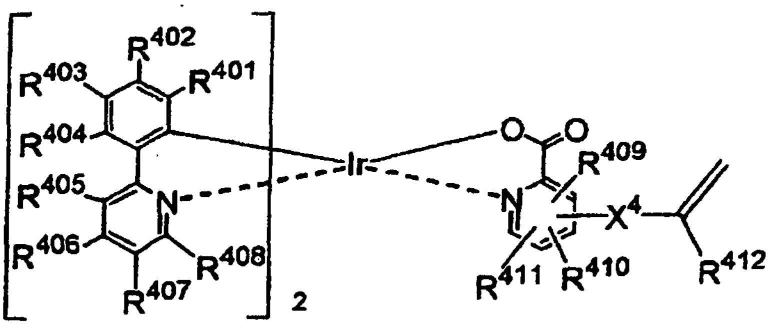
$-R^{X31}-O-R^{X32}-$ (X32)

$-R^{X31}-S-R^{X32}-$ (X33)



$$-R^{X31}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X32}- \qquad \text{(X34)}$$

wherein R^{X31} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X32} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;



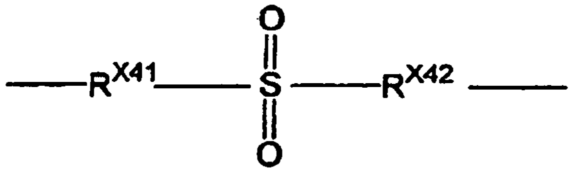
(4)

wherein R^{401} to R^{411} are each independently an atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group which may be substituted by an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms and a silyl group, in each of R^{401} to R^{404}, R^{405} to R^{408}, and R^{409} to R^{411}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{412} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^4 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X41) to (X44):

$-R^{X41}-CH_2-R^{X42}-$ (X41)

$-R^{X41}-O-R^{X42}-$ (X42)

$-R^{X41}-S-R^{X42}-$ (X43)



$$-R^{X41}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X42}- \quad (X44)$$

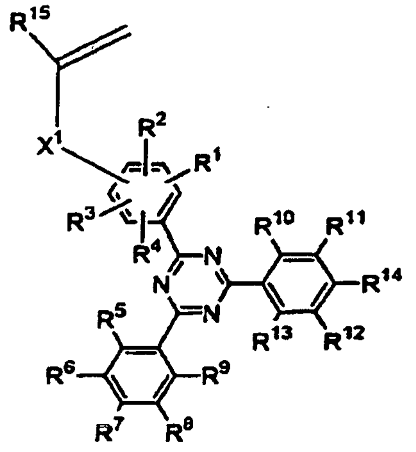
(X44)

wherein R^{X41} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X42} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group.

4. A surface-emitting light source using the organic light-emitting element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.

5. An image display using the organic light-emitting element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.

6. A polymer compound comprising a constitutional unit derived from an electron transport polymerizable compound represented by the following formula (1) and a constitutional unit derived from a phosphorescent polymerizable compound;



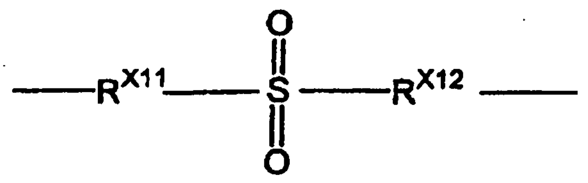
(1)

wherein R^1 to R^{14} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in each of R^1 to R^4, R^5 to R^9, and R^{10} to R^{14}, two groups bonded to carbon atoms adjacent to each other on a benzene ring may be bonded to each other to form a condensed ring, R^{15} is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and X^1 is a single bond or a group represented by any one of the following formulas (X11) to (X14):

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

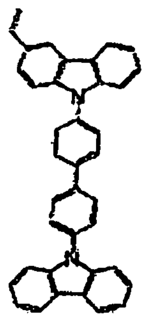
$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)

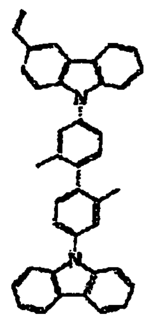


$$-R^{X11}-\overset{\displaystyle O}{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\overset{\|}{\underset{\|}{S}}}}-R^{X12}- \qquad (X14).$$

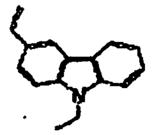
wherein R^{X11} is a single bond or an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and R^{X12} is a single bond, an alkylene group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenylene group;
further comprising a constitutional unit derived from a hole transport polymerizable compound selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the following formulae (8-1) to (8-3).



(8-1)



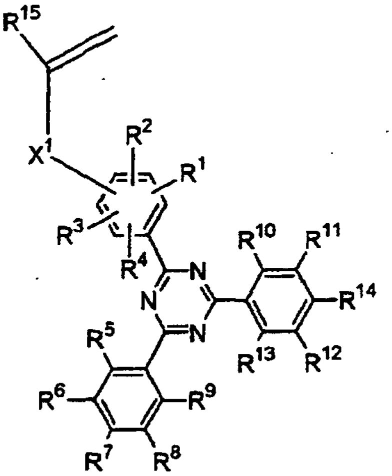
(8-2)



(8-3)

Patentansprüche

1. Organisches Licht emittierendes Element, aufgebaut durch Anordnen einer lichtemittierenden Schicht (4) zwischen einer Anode (2) und einer Kathode (6), wobei die lichtemittierende Schicht (4) eine Polymerverbindung enthält, die eine von einer polymerisierbaren Elektronentransportverbindung der folgenden Formel (1) abgeleitete Konstitutionseinheit und eine von einer phosphoreszierenden polymerisierbaren Verbindung abgeleitete Konstitutionseinheit umfasst:



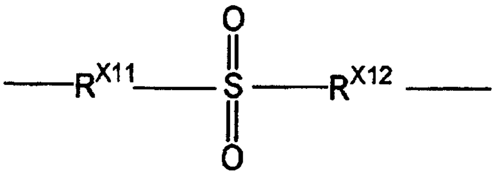
(1)

worin R^1 bis R^{14} jeweils unabhängig voneinander ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Cyangruppe, eine Amingruppe, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt, wobei in jeder der Gruppen R^1 bis R^4, R^5 bis R^9 und R^{10} bis R^{14} zwei Gruppen, die an zwei benachbarte Kohlenstoffatome auf einem Benzolring gebunden sind, unter Bildung eines kondensierten Rings miteinander verbunden sein können, R^{15} ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und X^1 eine Einfachbindung oder eine Gruppe der folgenden Formeln (X11) bis (X14) ist:

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

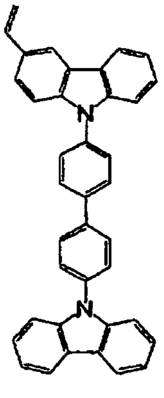
$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)

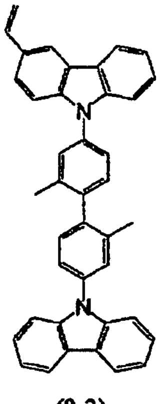


$$-R^{X11}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X12}- \quad (X14)$$

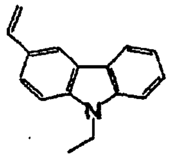
worin R^{X11} eine Einfachbindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und R^{X12} eine Einfachbindung, eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Phenylengruppe ist;
wobei die Polymerverbindung außerdem eine Konstitutionseinheit umfasst, die von einer polymerisierbaren Lochtransportverbindung abgeleitet ist, die aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus den Verbindungen der folgenden Formeln (8-1) bis (8-3) besteht.



(8-1)

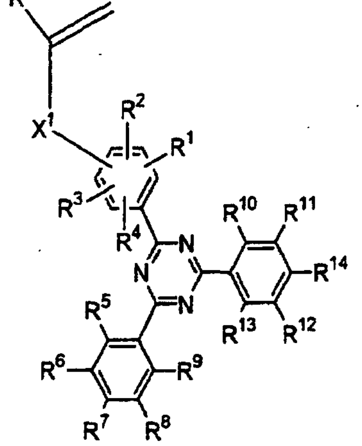


(8-2)



(8-3)

2. Organisches Licht emittierendes Element, aufgebaut durch Anordnen einer lichtemittierenden Schicht (4) zwischen einer Anode (2) und einer Kathode (6), wobei die lichtemittierende Schicht (4) eine Polymerverbindung enthält, die eine von einer polymerisierbaren Elektronentransportverbindung der folgenden Formel (1) abgeleitete Konstitutionseinheit und eine von einer phosphorisierenden polymerisierbaren Verbindung abgeleitete Konstitutionseinheit enthält;



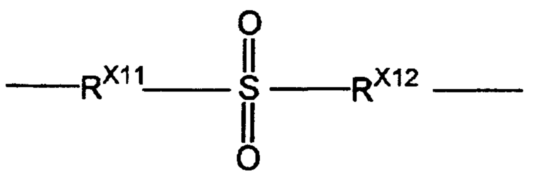
(1)

worin R^1 bis R^{14} jeweils unabhängig voneinander ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Cyangruppe, eine Amingruppe, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Alkxoygruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt, in jeder der Gruppen R^1 bis R^4, R^5 bis R^9 und R^{10} bis R^{14} zwei Gruppen, die an benachbarte Kohlenstoffatome auf einem Benzolring gebunden sind, unter Bildung eines kondensierten Rings aneinander gebunden sein können, R^{15} ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und X^1 eine Einfachbindung oder eine Gruppe ist, die durch eine Verbindung der folgenden Formeln (X11) bis (X14) dargestellt sind:

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

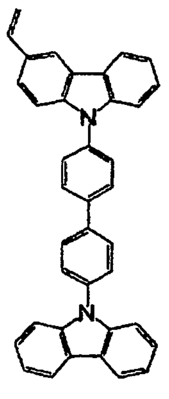
$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)



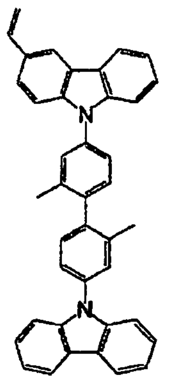
$$-R^{X11}-S(=O)_2-R^{X12}-$$

(X14)

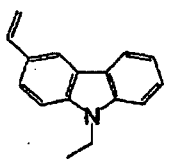
wobei R^{X11} eine Einfachbindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und R^{X12} eine Einfachbindung, eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Phenylengruppe ist;
wobei die lichtemittierende Schicht (4) außerdem eine Lochtransportpolymerverbindung enthält, die eine Konstitutionseinheit umfasst, die von einer polymerisierbaren Lochtransportverbindung abgeleitet ist, die aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Verbindungen der folgenden Formeln (8-1) bis (8-3) besteht.



(8-1)

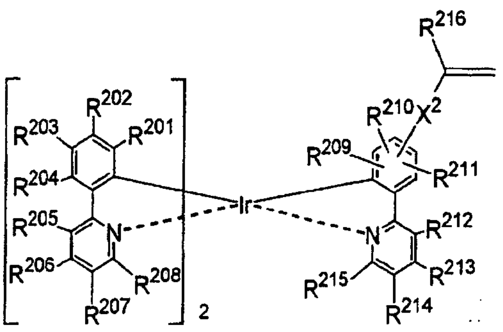


(8-2)



(8-3)

3. Organisches Licht emittierendes Element nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die phosphoreszierende polymerisierbare Verbindung ein Komplex ist, der durch eine der folgenden Formeln (2) bis (4) dargestellt ist:



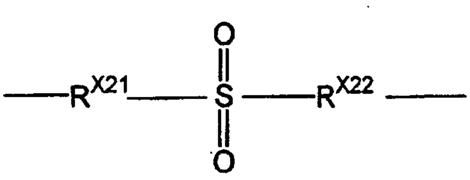
(2)

worin R^{201} bis R^{215} jeweils unabhängig voneinander ein Atom oder ein Substituent sind, der aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus einem Wasserstoffatom, einem Halogenatom, einer Cyangruppe, einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatmen, einer Arylgruppe mit 6 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, einer Amingruppe, die mit einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sein kann, einer Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen und einer Silylgruppe besteht, in jeder der Gruppen R^{211} bis R^{204}, R^{205} bis R^{208}, R^{209} bis R^{211} und R^{212} bis R^{215} zwei Gruppen, die an benachbarte Kohlenstoffatome auf einem Ring gebunden sind, unter Bildung eines kondensierten Rings aneinander gebunden sein können, R^{216} ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 4 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, und X^2 eine Einfachbindung oder eine Gruppe ist, die durch eine der folgenden Formeln (X21) bis (X24) dargestellt sind:

$-R^{X21}-CH_2-R^{X22}$ (X21)

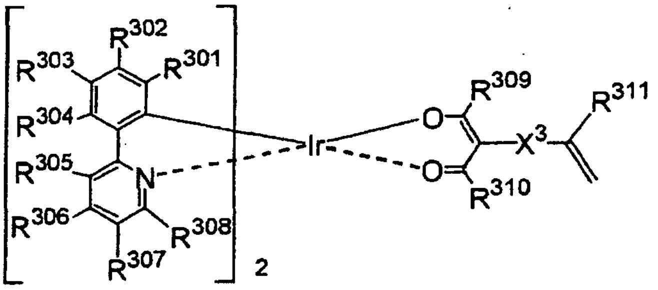
$-R^{X21}-O-R^{X22}-$ (X22)

$-R^{X21}-S-R^{X22}-$ (X23)



$$-R^{X21}-\underset{\underset{O}{\|}}{\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X22}- \qquad (X24)$$

wobei R^{X21} eine Einfachbindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und R^{X22} eine Einfachbindung, eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Phenylengruppe ist;



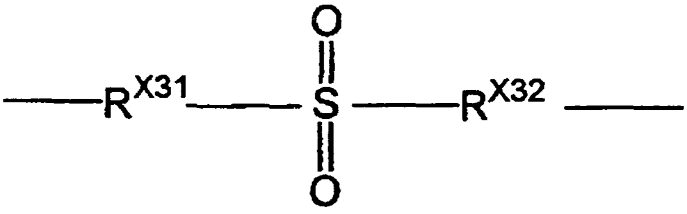
(3)

worin R^{301} bis R^{308} jeweils unabhängig voneinander ein Atom oder einen Substituenten darstellen, die aus der Gruppe ausgewählt sind, die aus einem Wasserstoffatom, Halogenatom, einer Cyangruppe, einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, einer Arylgruppe mit 6 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, einer Amingruppe, die mit einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sein kann, einer Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen und einer Silylgruppe besteht, R^{309} bis R^{310} jeweils unabhängig voneinander ein Atom oder ein Substituent sind, der aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus einem Wasserstoffatom, einer Cyangruppe, einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, einer Arylgruppe mit 6 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Amingruppe, die mit einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sein kann, einer Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen und einer Silylgruppe besteht, in jeder der Gruppen R^{301} bis R^{304} und R^{305} bis R^{308} zwei Gruppen, die an benachbarte Kohlenstoffatome an einem Ring gebunden sind, unter Bildung eines kondensierten Rings aneinander gebunden sein können, R^{311} ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und X^3 eine Einfachbindung oder eine Gruppe ist, die durch eine der folgenden Formeln (X31) bis (X34) dargestellt sind:

$-R^{X31}-CH_2-R^{X32}-$ (X31)

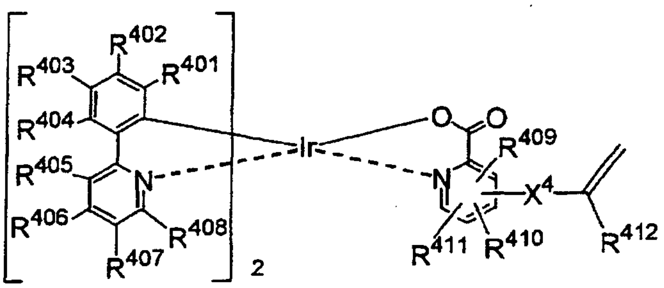
$-R^{X31}-O-R^{X32}-$ (X32)

$R^{X31}-S-RX^{32}-$ (X33)



$$-R^{X31}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X32}- \qquad (X34)$$

wobei R^{X31} eine Einfachbindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und R^{X32} eine Einfachbindung, eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Phenylengruppe ist;



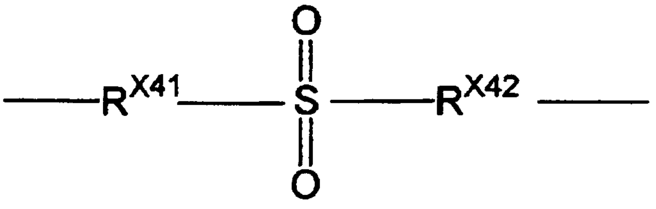
(4)

worin R^{401} bis R^{411} jeweils unabhängig voneinander ein Atom oder ein Substituent sind, der aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus einem Wasserstoffatom, Halogenatom, einer Cyangruppe, einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Arylgruppe mit 6 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Amingruppe, die mit einer Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sein kann, einer Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen und einer Silylgruppe besteht, in jeder der Gruppen R^{401} bis R^{404}, R^{405} bis R^{408} und R^{409} bis R^{411} zwei Gruppen, die an benachbarte Kohlenstoffatome auf einem Ring gebunden sind, unter Bildung eines kondensierten Rings aneinander gebunden sein können, R^{412} ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und X^4 eine Einfachbindung oder eine Gruppe ist, die durch eine der folgenden Formeln (X41) bis (X44) dargestellt ist:

$-R^{X41}-CH_2-R^{X42}-$ (X41)

$-R^{X41}-O-R^{X42}-$ (X42)

$-R^{X41}-S-R^{X42}-$ (X43)



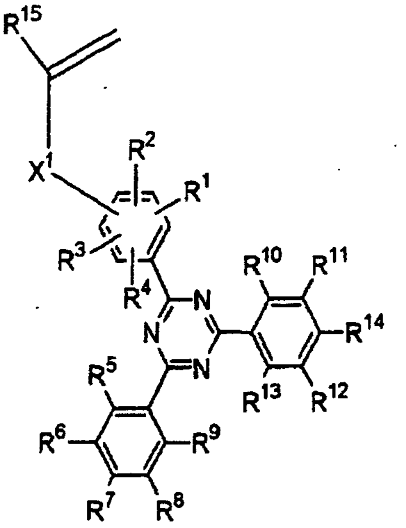
$$-R^{X41}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X42}- \qquad (X44)$$

worin R^{X41} eine Einfachbindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und R^{X42} eine Einfachbindung, eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Phenylengruppe ist.

4. Oberflächen emittierende Lichtquelle, welche das organische Licht emittierende Element nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 verwendet.

5. Bildanzeige, welche das organische Licht emittierende Element nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 verwendet.

6. Polymerverbindung, die eine Konstitutionseinheit umfasst, die von einer polymerisierbaren Elektronentransportverbindung der folgenden Formel (1) abgeleitet ist, und eine Konstitutionseinheit umfasst, die von einer phosphoreszierenden polymerisierbaren Verbindung abgeleitet ist;



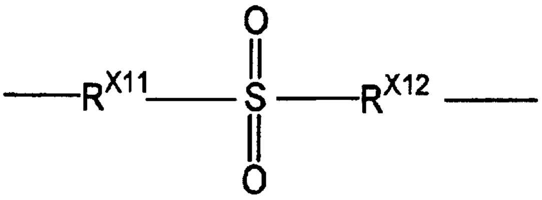
(1)

worin R^1 bis R^{14} jeweils unabhängig von einander ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Cyangruppe, eine Amingruppe, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt, in jeder der Gruppen R^1 bis R^4, R^5 bis R^9 und R^{10} bis R^{14} zwei Gruppen, die an benachbarte Kohlenstoffatome an einem Ring gebunden sind, unter Bildung eines kondensierten Rings bilden miteinander verbunden sein können, R^{15} ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und X^1 eine Einfachbindung oder eine Gruppe ist, die durch eine der folgenden Formeln (X11) bis (X14) dargestellt ist:

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

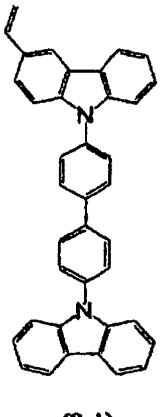
$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)

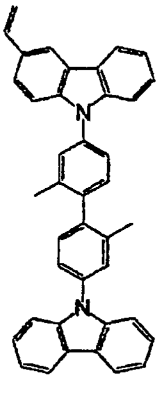


$$-R^{X11}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X12}- \quad (X14)$$

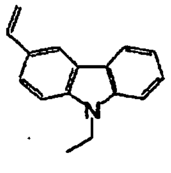
worin R^{X11} eine Einfachbindung oder eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und R^{X12} eine Einfachbindung, eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Phenylengruppe ist;
wobei außerdem eine Konstitutionseinheit umfasst ist, die von einer polymerisierbaren Lochtransportverbindung abgeleitet ist, die aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus den Verbindungen der folgenden Formeln (8-1) bis (8-3) besteht.



(8-1)



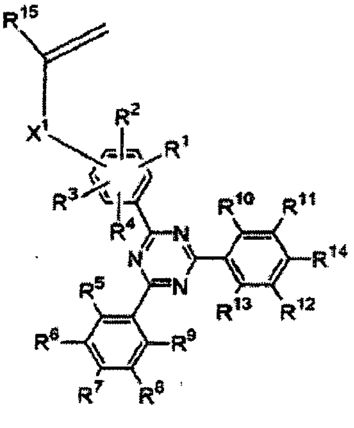
(8-2)



(8-3)

Revendications

1. Elément organique émettant de la lumière constitué en disposant une couche émettant de la lumière (4) entre une anode (2) et une cathode (6), dans lequel la couche émettant de la lumière (4) contient un composé polymère comprenant une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable de transport d'électrons représenté par la formule (1) suivante et une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable phosphorescent ;



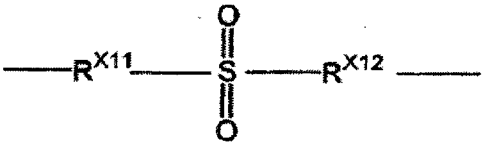
(1)

où R^1 à R^{14} sont chacun indépendamment un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe cyano, un groupe amino, un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, dans chacun de R^1 à R^4, R^5 à R^9, et R^{10} à R^{14}, deux groupes liés aux atomes de carbone adjacents l'un à l'autre sur un cycle benzène peuvent être liés l'un à l'autre pour former un cycle condensé, R^{15} est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et X^1 est une liaison simple ou un groupe représenté par l'une quelconque des formules (X11) à (X14) suivantes :

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

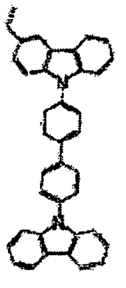
$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)



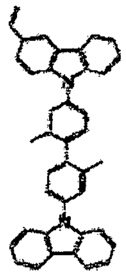
$$-R^{X11}-\overset{O}{\underset{O}{\overset{\|}{\underset{\|}{S}}}}-R^{X12}-$$

(X14)

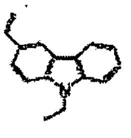
où R^{X11} est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et R^{X12} est une liaison simple, un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phénylène ;
dans lequel le composé polymère comprend de plus une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable de transport de trous choisi dans le groupe constitué des composés représentés par les formules (8-1) à (8-3) suivantes.



(8-1)

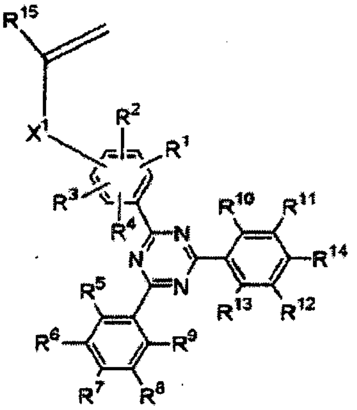


(8-2)



(8-3)

2. Elément organique émettant de la lumière constitué en disposant une couche émettant de la lumière (4) entre une anode (2) et une cathode (6), dans lequel la couche émettant de la lumière (4) contient un composé polymère comprenant une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable de transport d'électrons représenté par la formule (1) suivante et une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable phosphorescent ;



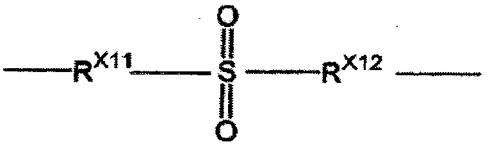
(1)

où R^1 à R^{14} sont chacun indépendamment un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe cyano, un groupe amino, un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, dans chacun de R^1 à R^4, R^5 à R^9, et R^{10} à R^{14}, deux groupes liés à des atomes de carbone adjacents l'un à l'autre sur un cycle benzène peuvent être liés l'un à l'autre pour former un cycle condensé, R^{15} est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et X^1 est une liaison simple ou un groupe représenté par l'une quelconque des formules (X11) à (X14) suivantes :

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

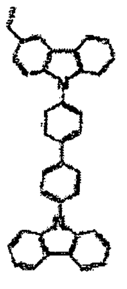
$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X1}-$ (X13)



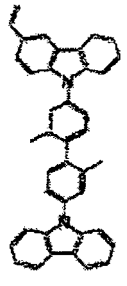
$$-R^{X11}-\overset{O}{\underset{O}{\overset{\|}{\underset{\|}{S}}}}-R^{X12}-$$

(X14)

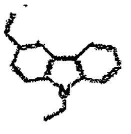
où R^{X11} est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et R^{X12} est une liaison simple, un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phénylène ;
dans lequel la couche émettant de la lumière (4) contient de plus un composé polymère de transport de trous comprenant une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable de transport de trous choisi dans le groupe constitué des composés représentés par les formules (8-1) à (8-3) suivantes.



(8-1)

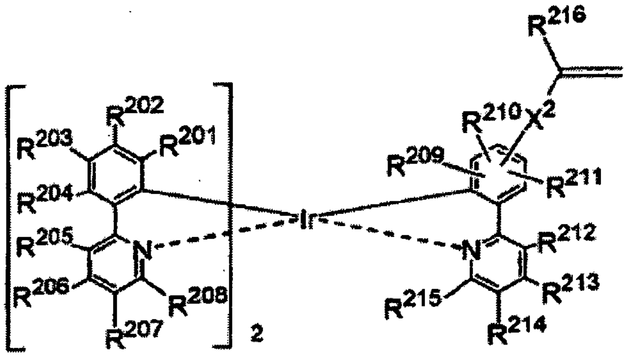


(8-2)



(8-3)

3. Elément organique émettant de la lumière selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le composé polymérisable phosphorescent est un complexe représenté par l'une quelconque des formules (2) à (4) suivantes :



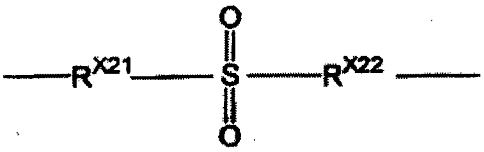
(2)

où R^{201} à R^{215} sont chacun indépendamment un atome ou un substituant choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un atome d'hydrogène, d'un atome d'halogène, d'un groupe cyano, d'un groupe alkyle de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe aryle de 6 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe amino qui peut être substitué par un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone et d'un groupe silyle, dans chacun de R^{201} à R^{204}, R^{205} à R^{208}, R^{209} à R^{211}, et R^{212} à R^{215}, deux groupes liés à des atomes de carbone adjacents l'un à l'autre sur un cycle peuvent être liés l'un à l'autre pour former un cycle condensé, R^{216} est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et X^2 est une liaison simple ou un groupe représenté par l'une quelconque des formules (X21) à (X24) suivantes :

$-R^{X21}-CH_2-R^{X22}-$ (X21)

$-R^{X21}-O-R^{X22}-$ (X22)

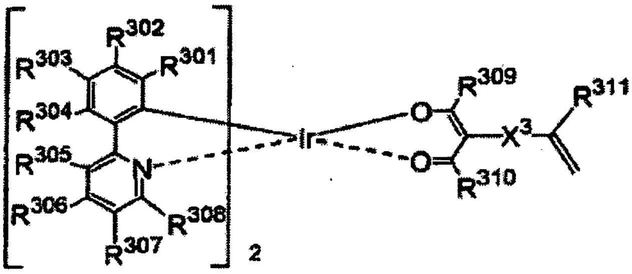
$-R^{X21}-S-R^{X22}-$ (X23)



$$-R^{X21}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X22}-$$

(X24)

où R^{X21} est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et R^{X22} est une liaison simple, un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phénylène ;



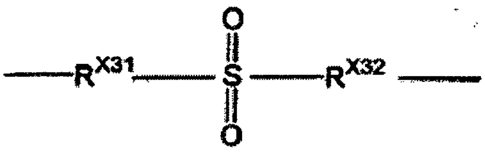
(3)

où R^{301} à R^{308} sont chacun indépendamment un atome ou un substituant choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un atome d'hydrogène, d'un atome d'halogène, d'un groupe cyano, d'un groupe alkyle de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe aryle de 6 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe amino qui peut être substitué par un groupe alkyle de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone et d'un groupe silyle, R^{309} à R^{310} sont chacun indépendamment un atome ou un substituant choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un atome d'hydrogène, d'un groupe cyano, d'un groupe alkyle de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe aryle de 6 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe amino qui peut être substitué par un groupe alkyle de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone et d'un groupe silyle, dans chacun de R^{301} à R^{304}, et R^{305} à R^{308}, deux groupes liés à des atomes de carbone adjacents l'un à l'autre sur un cycle peuvent être liés l'un à l'autre pour former un cycle condensé, R^{311} est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et X^3 est une liaison simple ou un groupe représenté par l'une quelconque des formules (X31) à (X34) suivantes :

$-R^{X31}-CH_2-R^{X32}-$ (X31)

$-R^{X31}-O-R^{X32}-$ (X32)

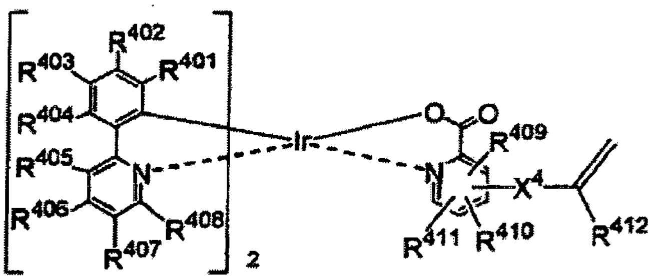
$-R^{X31}-S-R^{X32}-$ (X33)



$$-R^{X31}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X32}-$$

(X34)

où R^{X31} est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et R^{X32} est une liaison simple, un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phénylène ;



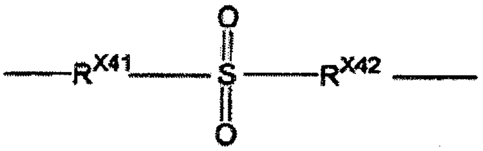
(4)

où R^{401} à R^{411} sont chacun indépendamment un atome ou un substituant choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un atome d'hydrogène, d'un atome d'halogène, d'un groupe cyano, d'un groupe alkyle de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe aryle de 6 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe amino qui peut être substitué par un groupe alkyle de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone, d'un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 10 atomes de carbone et d'un groupe silyle, dans chacun de R^{401} à R^{404}, R^{405} à R^{408}, et R^{409} à R^{411}, deux groupes liés à des atomes de carbone adjacents l'un à l'autre sur un cycle peuvent être liés l'un à l'autre pour former un cycle condensé, R^{412} est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et X^4 est une liaison simple ou un groupe représenté par l'une quelconque des formules (X41) à (X44) suivantes :

$-R^{X41}-CH_2-R^{X42}-$ (X41)

$-R^{X41}-O-R^{X42}-$ (X42)

$-R^{X41}-S-R^{X42}-$ (X43)



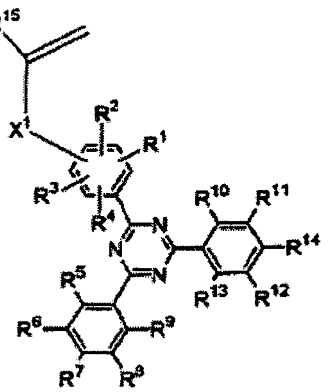
$$-R^{X41}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X42}- \qquad (X44)$$

où R^{X41} est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et R^{X42} est une liaison simple, un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phénylène.

4. Source de lumière émettant en surface utilisant l'élément organique émettant de la lumière selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.

5. Affichage d'image utilisant l'élément organique émettant de la lumière selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.

6. Composé polymère comprenant une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable de transport d'électrons représenté par la formule (1) suivante et une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable phosphorescent



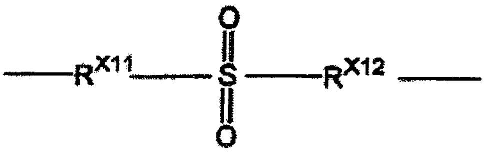
(1)

où R^1 à R^{14} sont chacun indépendamment un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe cyano, un groupe amino, un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe alcoxy de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, dans chacun de R^1 à R^4, R^5 à R^9, et R^{10} à R^{14}, deux groupes liés à des atomes de carbone adjacents l'un à l'autre sur un cycle benzène peuvent être liés l'un à l'autre pour former un cycle condensé, R^{15} est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et X^1 est une liaison simple ou un groupe représenté par l'une quelconque des formules (X11) à (X14) suivantes :

$-R^{X11}-CH_2-R^{X12}-$ (X11)

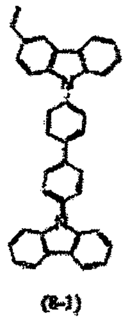
$-R^{X11}-O-R^{X12}-$ (X12)

$-R^{X11}-S-R^{X12}-$ (X13)

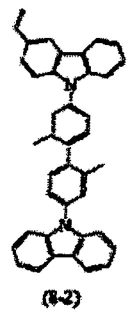


$$-R^{X11}-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{S}}-R^{X12}- \quad (X14).$$

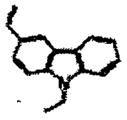
où R^{X11} est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et R^{X12} est une liaison simple, un groupe alkylène de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phénylène ;
comprenant de plus une unité de constitution dérivée d'un composé polymérisable de transport de trous choisi dans le groupe constitué des composés représentés par les formule (8-1) à (8-3) suivantes.



(8-1)

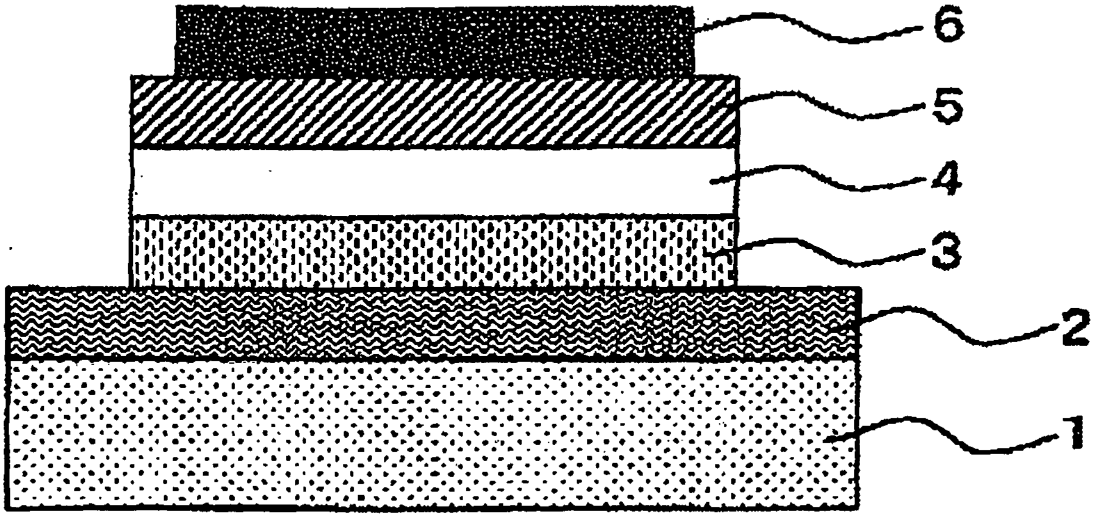


(8-2)



(8-3)

[Fig.1]



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- **SE YOUNG OH et al.** Characteristics of Polymer Light Emitting Diode Using a Phosphorescent Terpolymer Containing Perylene, Triazine and Ir(ppy) 3 Moieties in the Polymer Side Chain. *Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals,* 2006, vol. 458, 227-235 **[0006]**

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专利名称(译)	使用含三嗪环的高分子化合物的有机发光装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2172989B1	公开(公告)日	2014-06-25
申请号	EP2008778023	申请日	2008-07-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	昭和电工株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	昭和电工株式会社制		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	TOBA MASAHIKO		
发明人	TOBA, MASAHIKO		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 C08F212/02 C08F226/06 C09K11/06 H01L51/00		
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优先权	2007184402 2007-07-13 JP		
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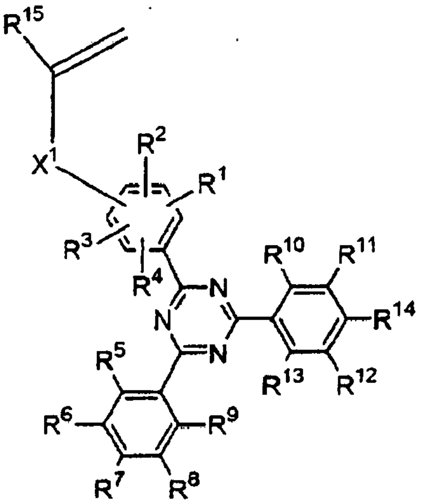
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明的有机发光元件是通过在阳极和阴极之间设置发光层而构成的有机发光元件，其特征在于，发光层含有包含结构单元的高分子化合物。衍生自由下式（1）表示的电子传输可聚合化合物和衍生自磷光可聚合化合物的结构单元;其中R1-R14各自独立地为氢原子，卤原子，氰基，氨基，1-12个碳原子的烷基等，R15为氢原子或1-12碳的烷基原子，X1是单键等。



（1）