



(11) **EP 1 794 258 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
01.09.2010 Bulletin 2010/35

(51) Int Cl.:
C09K 11/06 ^(2006.01) **H05B 33/14** ^(2006.01)
H01L 51/54 ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **05856361.0**

(86) International application number:
PCT/KR2005/003176

(22) Date of filing: **23.09.2005**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2006/080643 (03.08.2006 Gazette 2006/31)

(54) **NEW COMPOUND AND ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE USING THE SAME(4)**

NEUE VERBINDUNG UND DIESE VERWENDENDE ORGANISCHE LICHEMITTIERENDE
VORRICHTUNG (4)

NOUVEAU COMPOSE ET DISPOSITIF ELECTROLUMINESCENT ORGANIQUE UTILISANT CE
COMPOSE (4)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE GB NL

(30) Priority: **24.09.2004 KR 20040077245**

(43) Date of publication of application:
13.06.2007 Bulletin 2007/24

(73) Proprietor: **LG Chem, Ltd.**
Youngdungpo-gu, Seoul 150-721 (KR)

(72) Inventors:
• **CHO, Wook Dong,**
107-1006 Expo Apt.
Daejeon Metropolitan City 305-761 (KR)
• **KIM, Ji Eun,**
7-403 Lg Chemistry Apt.
Daejeon Metropolitan City 305-340 (KR)
• **JEON, Byung Sun**
Seoul 151-708 (KR)
• **JEONG, Dong Seob**
Seoul 137-040 (KR)
• **YOON, Seok Hee,**
302-904 Songgang Green Apt.
Daejeon Metropolitan City 305-756 (KR)

• **MOON, Jae Min,**
3-507 Lg Chemistry Dormitory
Daejeon Metropolitan City 305-40 (KR)

(74) Representative: **HOFFMANN EITLE**
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte
Arabellastrasse 4
81925 München (DE)

(56) References cited:
EP-A1- 1 310 539 **WO-A-2004/020371**
WO-A2-93/09074 **US-A1- 2004 219 386**
US-A1- 2004 219 386 **US-B2- 6 605 373**
US-B2- 6 613 454 **US-B2- 6 630 254**

• **TRITSCHLER W ET AL: "SYNTHESE UND KONFORMATION VON SPIROACRIDANEN// SYNTHESIS AND CONFORMATION OF SPIROACRIDANS" CHEMISCHE BERICHTE, VERLAG CHEMIE GMBH. WEINHEIM, DE, vol. 117, 1 January 1984 (1984-01-01), pages 2703-2713, XP008051454 ISSN: 0009-2940**
• **TRITSCHLER ET AL. CHEMISCHE BERICHTE vol. 117, no. 8, 1984, pages 2703 - 2713, XP008095206**

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 1 794 258 B1

Description**Technical Field**

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to an organic light emitting device in which a novel compound capable of significantly improving a lifespan, efficiency, and electrochemical and thermal stabilities of the organic light emitting device is contained in an organic compound layer.

Background Art

10 **[0002]** An organic light emission phenomenon is an example of a conversion of current into visible rays through an internal process of a specific organic molecule. The organic light emission phenomenon is based on the following mechanism. When an organic material layer is interposed between an anode and a cathode, if voltage is applied between the two electrodes, electrons and holes are injected from the cathode and the anode into the organic material layer. The
15 electrons and the holes which are injected into the organic material layer are recombined to form an exciton, and the exciton is reduced to a bottom state to emit light. An organic light emitting device which is based on the above mechanism typically comprises a cathode, an anode, and an organic material layer, for example, an organic material layer including a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer, interposed therebetween.

20 **[0003]** The materials used in the organic light emitting device are mostly pure organic materials or complexes of organic material and metal. The material used in the organic light emitting device may be classified as a hole injection material, a hole transport material, a light emitting material, an electron transport material, or an electron injection material, according to its use. In connection with this, an organic material having a p-type property, which is easily oxidized and is electrochemically stable when it is oxidized, is mostly used as the hole injection material or the hole transport material. Meanwhile, an organic material having an n-type property, which is easily reduced and is electrochemically stable when
25 it is reduced, is used as the electron injection material or the electron transport material. As the light emitting layer material, an organic material having both p-type and n-type properties is preferable, which is stable when it is oxidized and when it is reduced. Also a material having high light emission efficiency for conversion of the exciton into light when the exciton is formed is preferable.

30 **[0004]** The document WO 2004/020371 discloses fluorene compounds wherein the two benzene rings are substituted with arylamine moieties. These compounds are applied in the light-emitting layer or hole-transporting layer of organic light-emitting devices.

[0005] In addition, it is preferable that the material used in the organic light emitting device further have the following properties.

35 **[0006]** First, it is preferable that the material used in the organic light emitting device have excellent thermal stability. The reason is that joule heat is generated by movement of electric charges in the organic light emitting device. NPB, which has recently been used as the hole transport layer material, has a glass transition temperature of 100°C or lower, thus it is difficult to apply to an organic light emitting device requiring a high current.

40 **[0007]** Second, in order to produce an organic light emitting device that is capable of being actuated at low voltage and has high efficiency, holes and electrons which are injected into the organic light emitting device must be smoothly transported to a light emitting layer, and must not be released out of the light emitting layer. To achieve this, a material used in the organic light emitting device must have a proper band gap and a proper HOMO or LUMO energy levels. A LUMO energy level of PEDOT:PSS, which is currently used as a hole transport material of an organic light emitting device produced using a solution coating method, is lower than that of an organic material used as a light emitting layer material, thus it is difficult to produce an organic light emitting device having high efficiency and a long lifespan.

45 **[0008]** Moreover, the material used in the organic light emitting device must have excellent chemical stability, electric charge mobility, and interfacial characteristic with an electrode or an adjacent layer. That is to say, the material used in the organic light emitting device must be little deformed by moisture or oxygen. Furthermore, proper hole or electron mobility must be assured so as to balance densities of the holes and of the electrons in the light emitting layer of the organic light emitting device to maximize the formation of excitons. Additionally, it has to be able to have a good interface
50 with an electrode including metal or metal oxides so as to assure stability of the device.

[0009] Accordingly, there is a need to develop an organic light emitting device including an organic material having the above-mentioned requirements in the art.

Disclosure of Invention

55 **Technical Problem**

[0010] Therefore, the object of the present inventions is to provide an organic light emitting device which is capable

of satisfying conditions required of a material usable for an organic light emitting device, for example, a proper energy level, electrochemical stability, and thermal stability, and which includes a fluorene derivative having a chemical structure capable of playing various roles required in the organic light emitting device, depending on a substituent group.

Technical Solution

[0011] The present invention provides an organic light emitting device according to claim 1.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0012]

FIG. 1 illustrates an organic light emitting device comprising a substrate 1, an anode 2, a light emitting layer 3, and a cathode 4; and

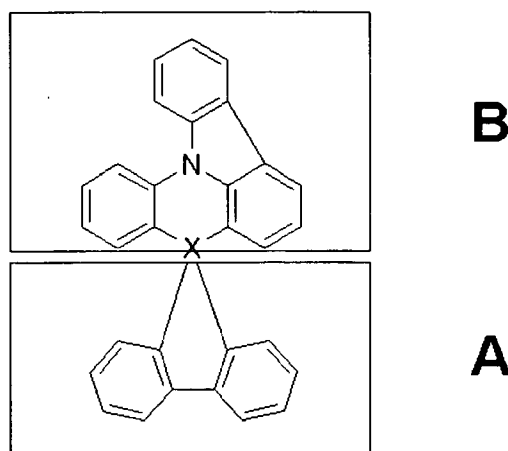
FIG. 2 illustrates an organic light emitting device comprising a substrate 1, an anode 2, a hole injection layer 5, a hole transport layer 6, a light emitting layer 7, an electron transport layer 8, and a cathode 4.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0013] Hereinafter, a detailed description will be given of the present invention.

[0014] Various substituent groups are introduced into a core structure as defined in claim 1, in detail, the core structure in which a fluorene group is bonded to a combination of an acridine group and a carbazolyl group to form a spiro structure, thereby the compound as defined in claim 1 has characteristics suitable for application to an organic material layer used in an organic light emitting device. This will be described in detail, below.

[0015] The steric core structure of the compound as defined in claim 1, for convenience of explanation, can be divided into two portions, A and B, as shown in the following Formula.



[0016] The compound as defined in claim 1 has the steric core structure in which a plane A meets with a plane B at right angles around X, and conjugation does not occur between the A and B portions around X. Furthermore, since one nitrogen atom is positioned among three aryl groups in the plane B, conjugation is limited in the plane B.

[0017] The conjugation length of the compound has a close relationship with an energy band gap. In detail, the energy band gap is reduced as the conjugation length of the compound increases. As described above, since a conjugation structure is limited in the core structure of the compound as defined in claim 1, the core structure has a large energy band gap.

[0018] Furthermore, various substituent groups are symmetrically introduced into the core structure (the A and B portions are located at both sides of the core structure) so as to precisely control the energy band gap, improve interfacial characteristics with organic materials, and apply the compound to various fields.

[0019] As well, if the number of amine contained in the substituent groups A and B are each set to 4 or more (the numbers of amine contained in the A and B structures are each 2 or more), it is possible to precisely control the HOMO and LUMO energy levels and the energy band gap, and on the other hand interfacial characteristics with the organic materials is improved and thereby make it possible to apply the compound to various fields.

[0020] With respect to the energy band gap and the energy level, for example, since the compound of Formula 2-1, in which arylamine is introduced into the hole transport material or the hole injection material of the structure as defined in claim 1, has HOMO of 5.22 eV, it has an energy level suitable for the hole injection layer or the hole transport layer. Meanwhile, the compound of Formula 2-1 has the band gap of 2.89 eV, which is still larger than that of NPB, typically used as the hole transport layer material, thus it has a LUMO value of about 2.33 eV, which is considered to be very high. If a compound having a high LUMO value is used as the hole transport layer, it increases the energy wall of LUMO of the material constituting the light emitting layer to prevent the movement of electrons from the light emitting layer to the hole transport layer. Accordingly, the above-mentioned compound improves the light emission efficiency of the organic light emitting device so that efficiency is higher than that of conventionally used NPB (HOMO 5.4 eV, LUMO 2.3 eV, and energy band gap 3.1 eV). In the present invention, the energy band gap is calculated by a typical method using a UV-VIS spectrum.

[0021] As well, the compound as defined in claim 1 has stable redox characteristics. Redox stability is estimated using a CV (cyclovoltammetry) method. For example, if oxidation voltage is repeatedly applied to the compound of Formula 2-1, oxidation repeatedly occurs at the same voltage and the current amount is the same. This means that the compound has excellent stability to oxidation.

[0022] Meanwhile, since the compound as defined in claim 1 has a high glass transition temperature (T_g), it has excellent thermal stability. For example, the glass transition temperature of the compound of Formula 2-1 is 172°C, which is still higher than that of conventionally used NPB (T_g: 96°C). Such increase in thermal stability is an important factor providing actuating stability to the device.

[0023] Furthermore, the compound as defined in claim 1 may be used to form the organic material layer using a vacuum deposition process or a solution coating process during the production of the organic light emitting device. In connection with this, illustrative, but non-limiting, examples of the solution coating process include a spin coating process, a dip coating process, an inkjet printing process, a screen printing process, a spray process, and a roll coating process.

[0024] Tertiary alcohol, which is produced by a reaction of a lithiated aryl and keto group, is heated in the presence of an acid catalyst to form a hexagonal cyclic structure while water is removed, thereby producing the compound having a spiro structure according to the present invention. The above-mentioned procedure for producing the compound is well known in the art, and those skilled in the art can change the production conditions during the production of the compound as defined in claim 1. The production will be described in detail in the preparation examples later.

[0025] The organic light emitting device of the present invention can be produced using known materials through a known process, modified only in that at least one layer of organic material layer(s) includes the compound of the present invention, that is, the compound as defined in claim 1.

[0026] The organic material layer(s) of the organic light emitting device according to the present invention may have a single layer structure, or alternatively, a multilayered structure in which two or more organic material layers are layered. For example, the organic light emitting device of the present invention may comprise a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer as the organic material layer(s). However, the structure of the organic light emitting device is not limited to this, but may comprise a smaller number of organic material layers.

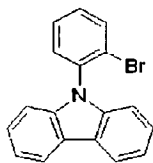
[0027] Furthermore, the organic light emitting device of the present invention may be produced, for example, by sequentially layering a first electrode, organic material layer(s), and a second electrode on a substrate. In connection with this, a physical vapor deposition (PVD) method, such as a sputtering method or an e-beam evaporation method, may be used, but the method is not limited to these.

[0028] A method of producing the compound as defined by claim 1 and the production of the organic light emitting device using the same will be described in detail in the following preparation examples and examples. However, the following preparation examples and examples are set forth to illustrate, but are not to be construed to limit the present invention.

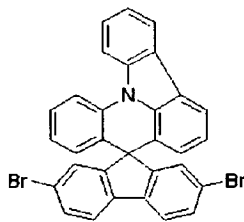
Mode for the Invention

[0029] A better understanding of a method of producing an organic compound as defined by claim 1 and the production of an organic light emitting device using the same may be obtained in light of the following preparation examples and examples which are set forth to illustrate, but are not to be construed to limit the present invention.

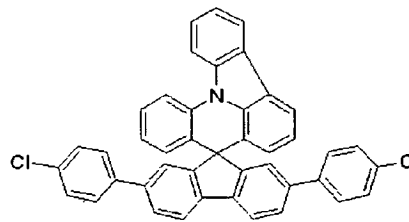
[0030] In order to produce the compound as defined by claim 1, any one of the compounds of the following Formulae, a to c, may be used as a starting material.



[Formula a]



[Formula b]



[Formula c]

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 1: Production of a starting material represented by Formula a

[0031] Carbazole (1.672 g, 10 mmol), 1-bromo-2-iodobenzene (1.5 ml, 12 mmol), potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3 , 2.7646 g, 20 mmol), copper iodide (CuI, 95 mg, 0.5 mmol), and 25 ml of xylene were refluxed in a nitrogen atmosphere. After cooling to normal temperature, a product was extracted with ethyl acetate, water was removed with anhydrous magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$), and the solvent was removed at a reduced pressure. The resulting product was passed through a silica gel column using a hexane solvent to produce a compound, the solvent was removed at a reduced pressure, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the resulting white solid compound (800 mg, 25 % yield). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 323$.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 2: Production of a starting material represented by Formula b

[0032] The starting material represented by Formula a (6.96 g, 21.6 mmol) was dissolved in 300 ml of purified THF and cooled to $-78^\circ C$, and n-BuLi (2.5 M in hexane, 8.64 ml, 21.6 mmol) was slowly dropped thereon. Stirring was conducted at the same temperature for 30 min, and 2,7-dibromo-9-fluorenone (6.08 g, 18.0 mmol) was added thereto. After stirring at the same temperature for 40 min, the temperature was raised to normal temperature and stirring was carried out for an additional 3 hours. The reaction was completed in an ammonium chloride (NH_4Cl) aqueous solution, and extraction was conducted with ethyl ether. Water was removed from an organic material layer using anhydrous magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$), and an organic solvent was then removed therefrom. The produced solid was dispersed in ethanol, stirred for one day, filtered, and vacuum dried to produce 10.12 g of intermediate material (96.7 % yield). The intermediate solid was dispersed in 10 ml of acetic acid, ten drops of concentrated sulfuric acid were added thereto, and reflux was conducted for 4 hours. The resulting solid was filtered, washed with ethanol, and vacuum dried to produce 9.49 g of compound of Formula b (96.8 % yield). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 563$.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 3: Production of a starting material represented by Formula c

[0033] The starting material represented by Formula b (10.0 g, 17.8 mmol) was completely dissolved in 200 ml of THF, 4-chloro-phenylboronic acid (8.30 g, 53.3 mmol), 2M potassium carbonate solution, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(O) (0.62 g, 0.53 mmol), and 10 ml of ethanol were added thereto, and reflux was conducted for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, cooling to normal temperature was conducted, and filtration was conducted. Washing was conducted with water and ethanol several times. Recrystallization was conducted with ethanol; and vacuum drying was conducted to produce a compound (9.5 g, 85 % yield). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 625$.

EXAMPLE 1: Production of the compound represented by Formula 2-1

[0034]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-phenylamine) to produce the compound represented by Formula 2-1: 13.5 g of 4-bromophenyl-N-phenyl-N-phenylamine (41.6 mmol) and 3.98 ml of aniline (43.7 mmol) were dissolved in 120 ml of toluene, 10.00 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (104.1 mmol), 0.48 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.83 mmol), and 0.58 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (1.25 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 10:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce an arylamine connection group (9.6 g, yield 69 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 336$.

2) 3.0 g of compound of Formula b (5.3 mmol) and 4.12 g of 4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-phenylamine (12.3 mmol) were dissolved in 80 ml of toluene, 1.54 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (16.0 mmol), 0.06 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.11 mmol), and 0.06 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.16 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 4:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-1 (2.7 g, yield 47 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1074$.

EXAMPLE 2: Production of the compound represented by Formula 2-2

[0035]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-naphthylamine) to produce the compound represented by Formula 2-2: 15.0 g of 4-bromophenyl-N-phenyl-N-phenylamine (46.3 mmol) and 7.29 g of 1-naphthylamine (50.9 mmol) were dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, 13.34 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (138.8 mmol), 0.53 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.93 mmol), and 0.56 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (1.39 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 10:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce an arylamine connection group (13 g, yield 73 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 386$.

2) 5.00 g of compound of Formula b (8.88 mmol) and 7.90 g of 4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-naphthylamine (20.4 mmol) were dissolved in 120 ml of toluene, 5.89 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (61.3 mmol), 0.24 g of tris(dibenzylidene acetone)dipalladium(O) (0.41 mmol), and 0.25 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.61 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 4:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-2 (5.2 g, yield 50 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1174$.

EXAMPLE 3: Production of the compound represented by Formula 2-4

[0036]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-biphenylamine) to produce the compound represented by Formula 2-4: 17.4 g of 4-bromophenyl-N-phenyl-N-phenylamine (53.7 mmol) and 9.99 g of 4-aminobiphenyl (59.0 mmol) were dissolved in 250 ml of toluene, 17.02 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (177.1 mmol), 0.68 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (1.2 mmol), and 0.72 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (1.8 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 10:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce an arylamine connection group (16 g, yield 73 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 412$.

2) 4.7 g of compound of Formula b (8.3 mmol) and 7.9 g of 4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-biphenylamine (19.2 mmol) were dissolved in 150 ml of toluene, 5.53 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (57.5 mmol), 0.22 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.38 mmol), and 0.23 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.58 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 4:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-4 (4.9 g, yield 48 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1225$.

EXAMPLE 4: Production of the compound represented by Formula 2-18

[0037]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N-phenyl-N-naphthylamino)phenyl-1-phenylamine) to produce the compound repre-

sented by Formula 2-18: 7.00 g of 4-bromophenyl-N-phenyl-N-naphthylamine (18.7 mmol) and 2.56 ml of aniline (28.1 mmol) were dissolved in 100 ml of toluene, 5.40 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (56.1 mmol), 0.22 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.37 mmol), and 0.28 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.37 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 10:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce an arylamine connection group (5.1 g, yield 70 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 386$.

2) 2.5 g of compound of Formula b (4.4 mmol) and 3.86 g of 4-(N-phenyl-N-naphthylamino)phenyl-1-phenylamine (10.0 mmol) were dissolved in 50 ml of toluene, 1.26 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (13.2 mmol), 0.08 g of tris(dibenzylidene acetone)dipalladium(O) (0.08 mmol), and 0.04 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.13 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 4:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-18 (2.5 g, yield 49 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1173$.

EXAMPLE 5: Production of the compound represented by Formula 2-19

[0038]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N-phenyl-N-naphthylamino)phenyl-1-naphthylamine) to produce the compound represented by Formula 2-19: 14.0 g of 4-bromophenyl-N-phenyl-N-naphthylamine (37.4 mmol) and 6.43 g of 1-naphthylamine (44.9 mmol) were dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, and 0.645 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (1.12 mmol), 0.74 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (1.5 mmol), and 8.99 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (93.5 mmol) were added thereto. After reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours, distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction. The organic layer was extracted, a column separation process was conducted using a developing solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 10:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce an arylamine connection group (8.53 g, yield 52.2 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 437$.

2) 5.00 g of compound of Formula b (8.88 mmol) and 8.53 g of 4-(N-phenyl-N-naphthylamino)phenyl-1-naphthylamine (19.5 mmol) were dissolved in 50 ml of toluene, and 0.204 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.360 mmol), 0.31 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.62 mmol), and 4.69 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (48.8 mmol) were added thereto. After reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours, distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction. The organic layer was extracted, a column separation process was conducted using a developing solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 8:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-19 (5.60 g, yield 49.5 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1227$.

EXAMPLE 6: Production of the compound represented by Formula 2-21

[0039]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N-phenyl-N-naphthylamino)phenyl-1-biphenylamine) to produce the compound represented by Formula 2-21: 14.0 g of 4-bromophenyl-N-phenyl-N-naphthylamine (37.4 mmol) and 6.96 g of 4-aminobiphenyl (41.2 mmol) were dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, and 0.47 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.82 mmol), 0.50 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (1.2 mmol), and 11.86 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (123.4 mmol) were added thereto. After reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours, distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction. The organic layer was extracted, a column separation process was conducted using a developing solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 10:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce an arylamine connection group (7.5 g, yield 43 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 462$.

2) 3.3 g of compound of Formula b (5.8 mmol) and 5.90 g of 4-(N-phenyl-N-naphthylamino)phenyl-1-biphenylamine (12.8 mmol) were dissolved in 70 ml of toluene, and 0.15 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.26 mmol), 0.16 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.38 mmol), and 3.68 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (38.3 mmol) were added thereto. After reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours, distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction. The organic layer was extracted, a column separation process was conducted using a developing solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 8:1, stirring was

conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-21 (3.9 g, yield 51 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1227$.

EXAMPLE 7: Production of the compound represented by Formula 2-256

[0040]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N,N-diphenylamino)-biphenyl-aniline) to produce the compound represented by Formula 2-256: 4.00 g of 4-chlorobiphenyl-N,N-diphenylamine (11.2 mmol) and 1.13 ml of aniline (12.4 mmol) were dissolved in 100 ml of toluene, and 0.129 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.225 mmol), 0.17 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.34 mmol), and 2.70 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (28.1 mmol) were added thereto. After reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 5 hours, distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction. The organic layer was extracted, a column separation process was conducted using a developing solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 10:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce an arylamine connection group as an amine derivative (3.77 g, yield 81.3 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 413$.

2) 2.30 g of compound of Formula b (4.08 mmol) and 3.70 g of 4-(N,N-diphenylamino)-biphenyl-aniline (8.97 mmol) were dissolved in 30 ml of toluene, and 0.094 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.16 mmol), 0.14 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.29 mmol), and 2.16 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (22.4 mmol) were added thereto. After reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours, distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction. The organic layer was extracted, a column separation process was conducted using a developing solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 8:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-256 (2.7 g, yield 54 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1227$.

EXAMPLE 8: Production of the compound represented by Formula 3-2

[0041]

1) Synthesis of arylamine (4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-naphthylamine) to produce the compound represented by Formula 3-2: Synthesis was conducted through the same procedure as in synthesis of the arylamine connection group of Formula 2-2.

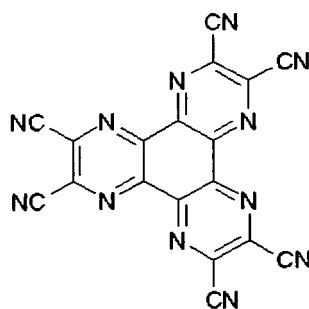
2) 5.00 g of compound of Formula c (7.98 mmol) and 7.09 g of 4-(N-phenyl-N-phenylamino)phenyl-1-naphthylamine (18.4 mmol) were dissolved in 120 ml of toluene, 5.29 g of sodium-tert-butoxide (55.0 mmol), 0.21 g of bis(dibenzylidene acetone)palladium(O) (0.37 mmol), and 0.22 ml of 50 wt% tri-tert-butylphosphine toluene solution (0.55 mmol) were added thereto, and reflux was conducted in a nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours. Distilled water was added to the reaction solution to complete the reaction, and the organic layer was extracted. A column separation process was conducted using a solvent of n-hexane and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 4:1, stirring was conducted using petroleum ether, and vacuum drying was conducted to produce the compound of Formula 2-2 (5.6 g, yield 53 %). MS: $[M+H]^+ = 1174$.

EXAMPLE 9: Production of an organic light emitting device

[0042] A glass substrate (corning 7059 glass), on which ITO (indium tin oxide) was applied to a thickness of 1000 Å to form a thin film, was put in distilled water, in which a detergent was dissolved, and washed using ultrasonic waves. In connection with this, a product manufactured by Fischer Inc. was used as the detergent, and distilled water was produced by filtering twice using a filter manufactured by Millipore Inc. After ITO was washed for 30 min, ultrasonic washing was conducted twice using distilled water for 10 min. After the washing using distilled water was completed, ultrasonic washing was conducted using isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and methanol solvents, and drying was then conducted. Next, it was transported to a plasma washing machine. Furthermore, the substrate was dry washed using oxygen plasma for 5 min, and then transported to a vacuum evaporator.

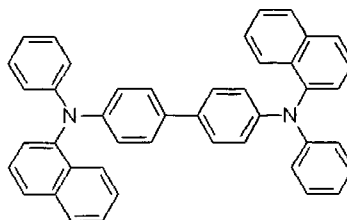
[0043] Hexanitrile hexaazatriphenylene (hereinafter, referred to as "HAT") of the following Formula was vacuum deposited to a thickness of 80 Å by heating on a transparent ITO electrode, which was prepared through the above procedure, so as to form a thin film. The thin film can improve the characteristics of an interface of the substrate and a hole injection layer. Subsequently, the compound of Formula 2-1 was deposited on the thin film to a thickness of 800 Å to form an anode including an ITO conductive layer and an N-type organic material.

[HAT]

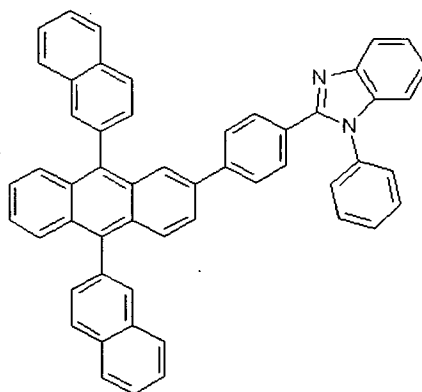


[0044] NPB was deposited thereon to a thickness of 300 Å so as to form a hole transport layer, and Alq3 was then deposited thereon to a thickness of 300 Å to form a light emitting layer. An electron transport layer material of the following Formula was deposited to a thickness of 200 Å on the light emitting layer to form an electron transport layer.

[NPB]



Electron transport layer material



[0045] Lithium fluoride (LiF) having a thickness of 12 Å and aluminum having a thickness of 2000 Å were sequentially deposited on the electron transport layer to form a cathode.

[0046] In the above procedure, the deposition speed of an organic material was maintained at 0.3 - 0.8 Å/sec. Furthermore, lithium fluoride and aluminum were deposited at speeds of 0.3 Å/sec and 1.5 - 2.5 Å/sec, respectively, on the cathode. During the deposition, a vacuum was maintained at $1 - 3 \times 10^{-7}$.

[0047] The resulting device had an electric field of 8.78 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having a light efficiency of 2.01 lm/W. The operation and light emission of the device at the above-mentioned actuating voltage mean that the compound of Formula 2-1, which formed the layer between the thin film on the substrate and the

hole transport layer, functions to inject holes.

EXAMPLE 10: Production of an organic light emitting device

5 [0048] The procedure of example 9 was repeated to produce a device except that the compound of Formula 2-1 used as the hole injection layer was substituted with the compound of Formula 2-2.

[0049] The resulting device had an electric field of 8.75 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having at a light efficiency of 2.01 lm/W.

10 EXAMPLE 11: Production of an organic light emitting device

[0050] The procedure of example 9 was repeated to produce a device except that the compound of Formula 2-1 used as the hole injection layer was substituted with the compound of Formula 2-4.

15 [0051] The resulting device had an electric field of 7.36 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having at a light efficiency of 2.12 lm/W.

EXAMPLE 12: Production of an organic light emitting device

20 [0052] The procedure of example 9 was repeated to produce a device except that the compound of Formula 2-1 used as the hole injection layer was substituted with the compound of Formula 2-18.

[0053] The resulting device had an electric field of 8.58 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having at a light efficiency of 1.97 lm/W.

EXAMPLE 13: Production of an organic light emitting device

25 [0054] The procedure of example 9 was repeated to produce a device except that the compound of Formula 2-1 used as the hole injection layer was substituted with the compound of Formula 2-19.

[0055] The resulting device had an electric field of 9.20 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having at a light efficiency of 2.36 lm/W.

30 EXAMPLE 14: Production of an organic light emitting device

[0056] The procedure of example 9 was repeated to produce a device except that the compound of Formula 2-1 used as the hole injection layer was substituted with the compound of Formula 2-21.

35 [0057] The resulting device had an electric field of 8.18 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having at a light efficiency of 2.67 lm/W.

EXAMPLE 15: Production of an organic light emitting device

40 [0058] The procedure of example 9 was repeated to produce a device except that the compound of Formula 2-1 used as the hole injection layer was substituted with the compound of Formula 2-256.

[0059] The resulting device had an electric field of 6.79 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having at a light efficiency of 1.83 lm/W.

45 EXAMPLE 16: Production of an organic light emitting device

[0060] The procedure of example 9 was repeated to produce a device except that the compound of Formula 2-1 used as the hole injection layer was substituted with the compound of Formula 3-2.

50 [0061] The resulting device had an electric field of 8.91 V at a forward current density of 100 mA/cm², and a spectrum having at a light efficiency of 2.08 lm/W.

Industrial Applicability

55 [0062] The compound of the present invention can be used as an organic material layer material, particularly, hole injection and/or transport materials in an organic light emitting device, and when applied to an organic light emitting device it is possible to reduce the actuating voltage of the device, to improve the light efficiency thereof, and to improve the lifespan of the device through the thermal stability of the compound.

Claims

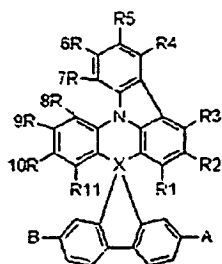
1. An organic light-emitting device comprising:

a first electrode;

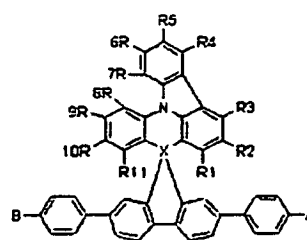
organic material layers comprising a light-emitting layer and one of a hole-injection layer, a hole-transport layer and a layer which both injects and transports holes; and

a second electrode;

wherein the first electrode, the organic material layers and the second electrode form a layered structure; and the hole-injection layer, the hole-transport layer or the layer which both injects and transports holes comprises a compound represented by Formula 2 or Formula 3:



[Formula 2]



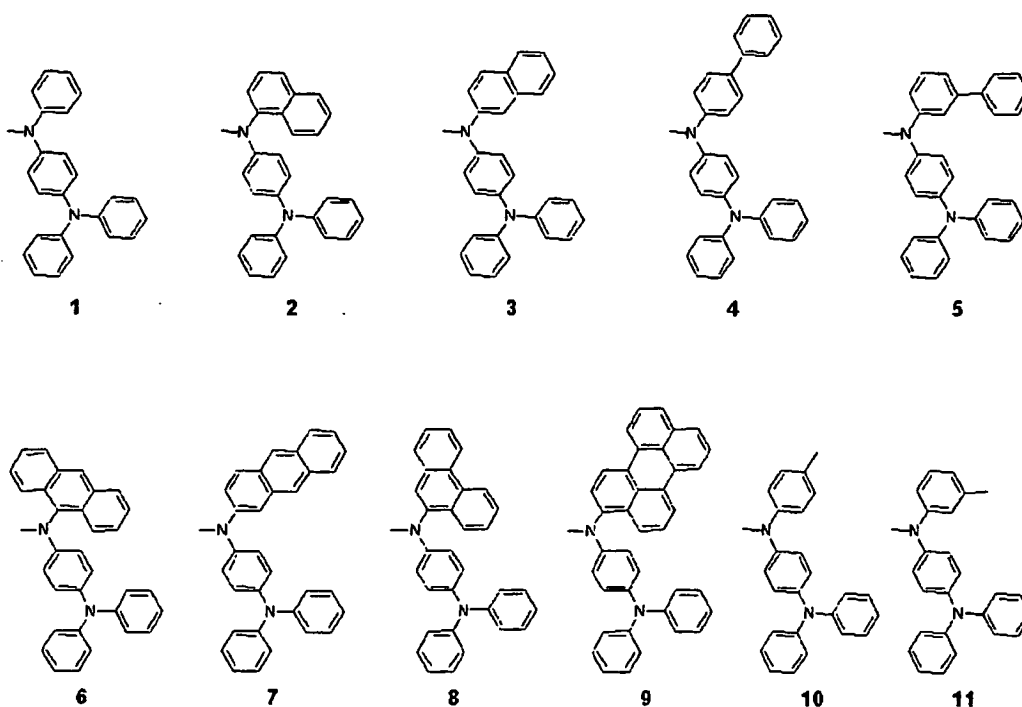
[Formula 3]

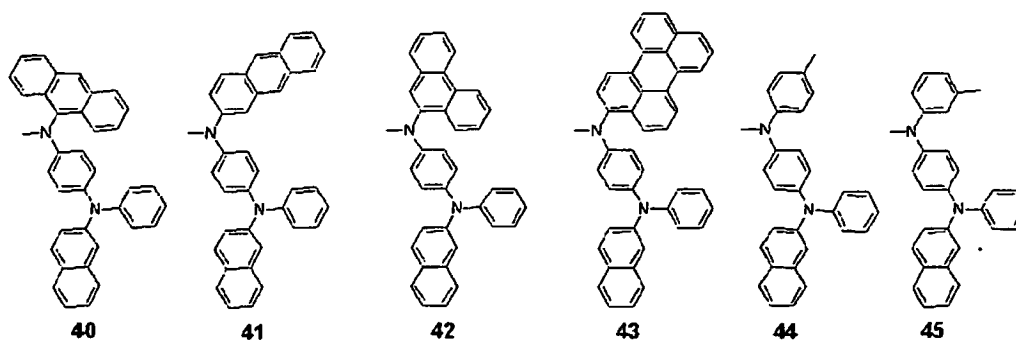
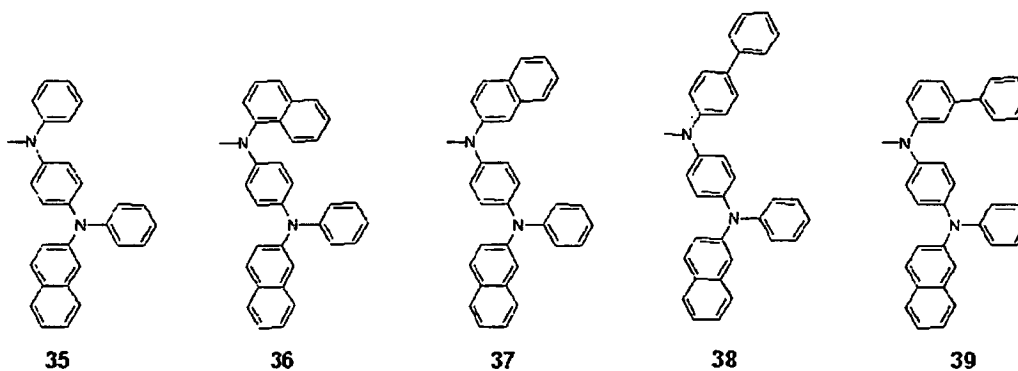
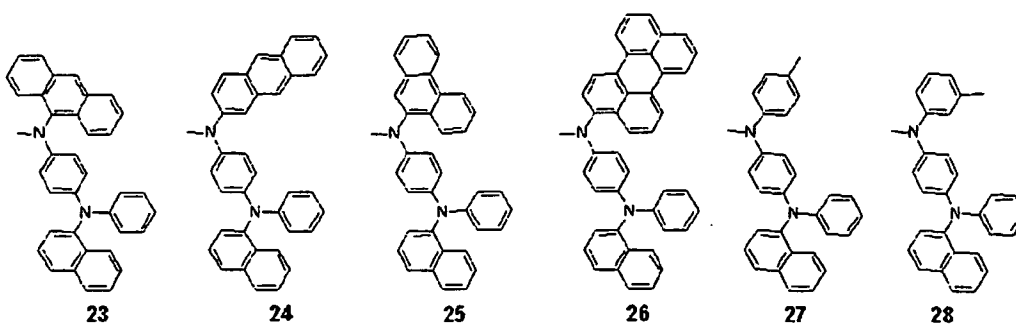
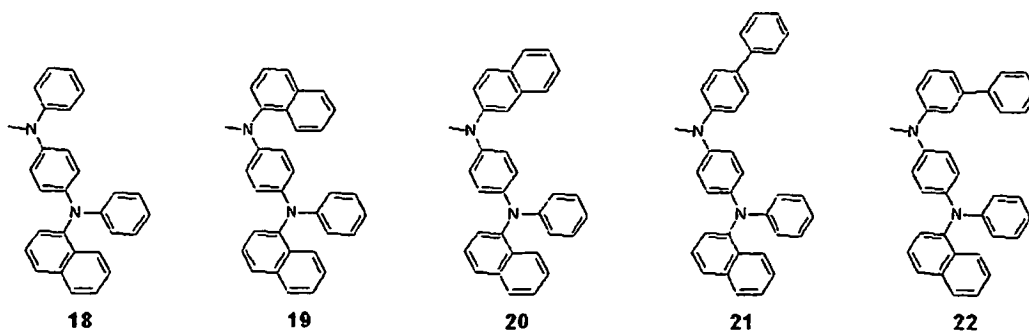
wherein:

X is C;

R1 to R11 are hydrogen; and

A and B are each independently one of the following groups:





5

10

15

20

25

30

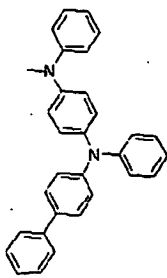
35

40

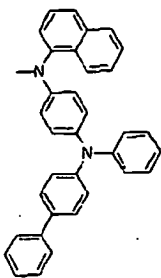
45

50

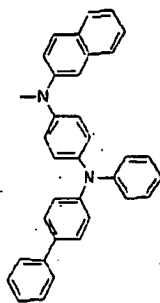
55



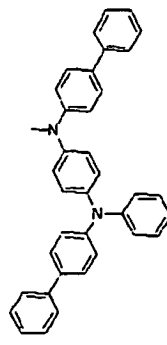
52



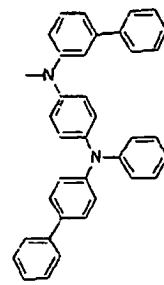
53



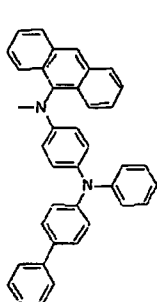
54



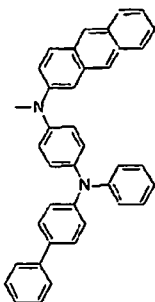
55



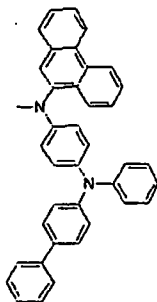
56



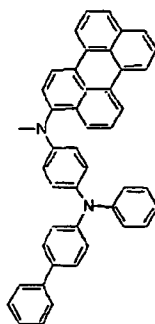
57



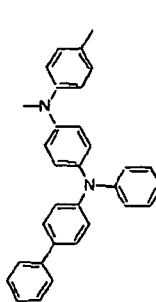
58



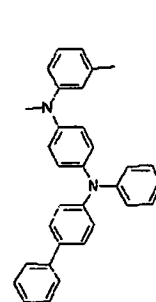
59



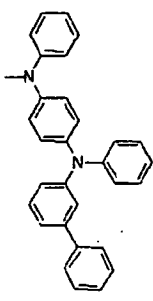
60



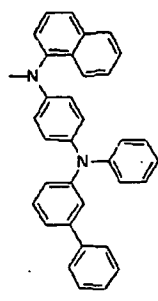
61



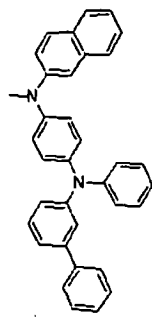
62



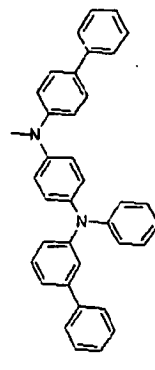
69



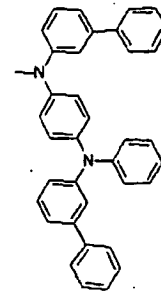
70



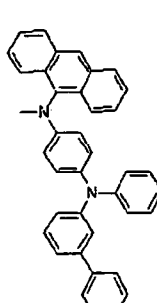
71



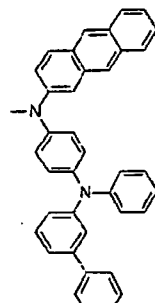
72



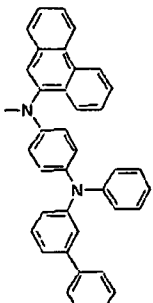
73



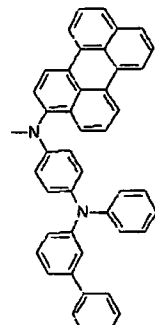
74



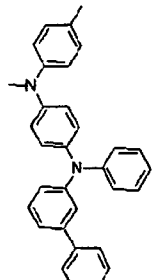
75



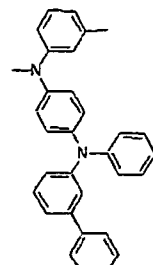
76



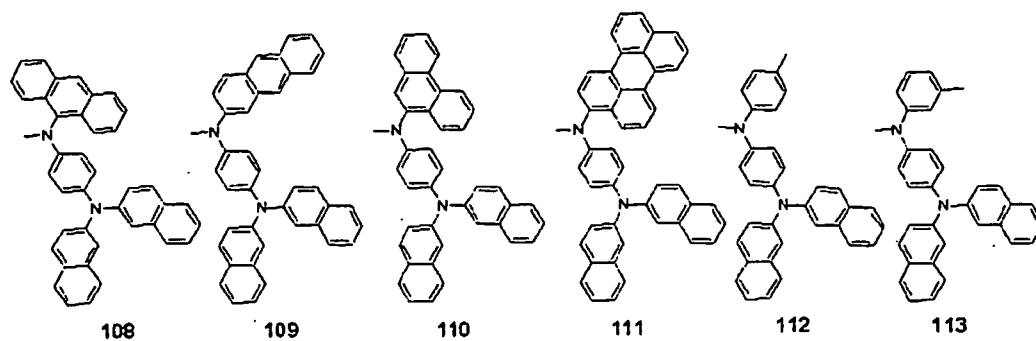
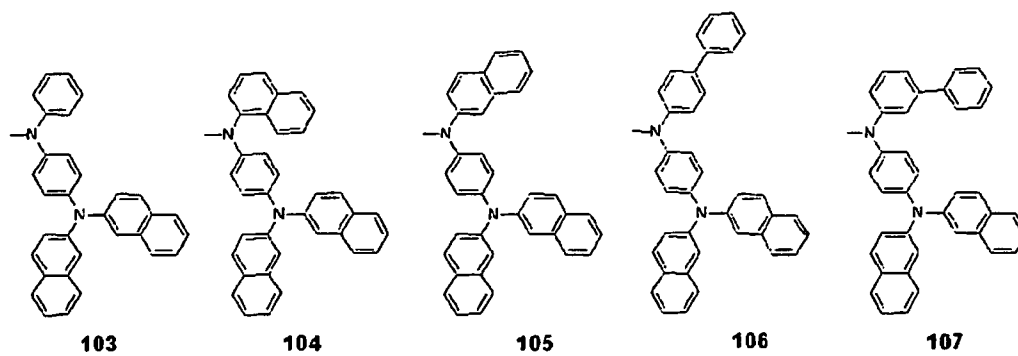
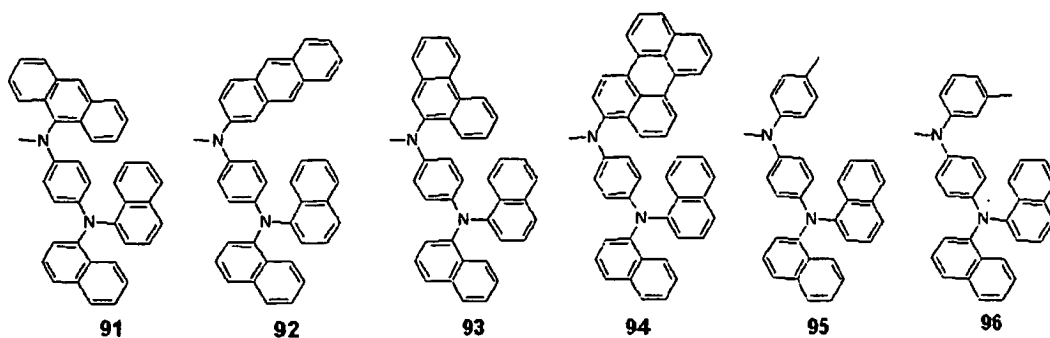
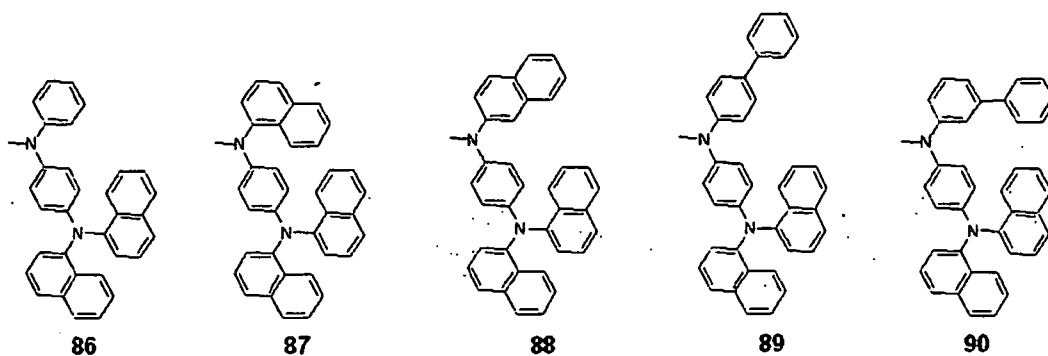
77

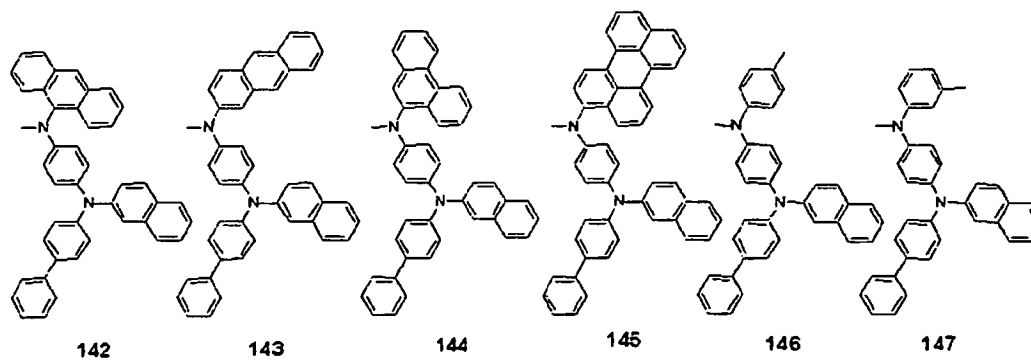
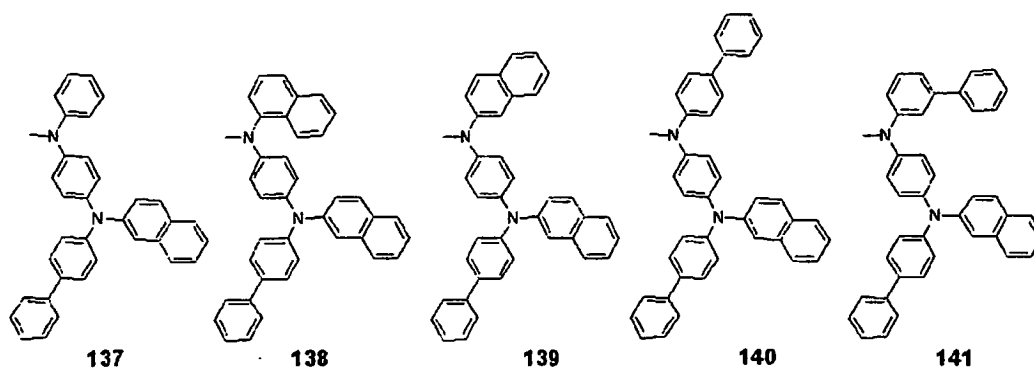
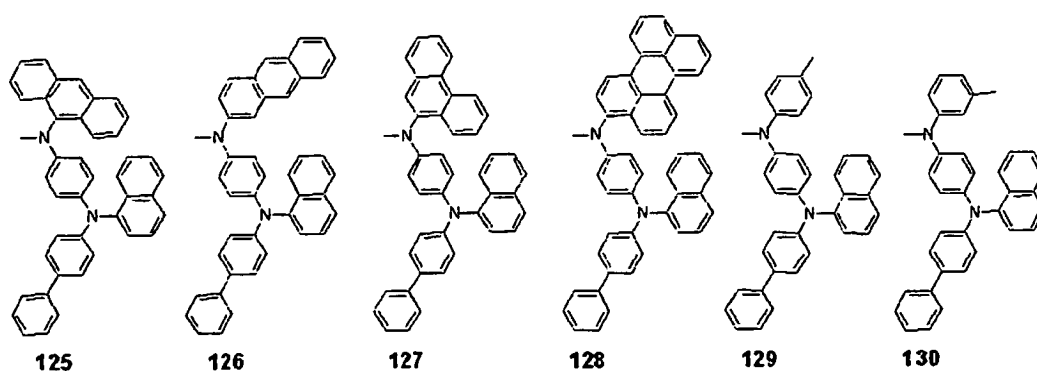
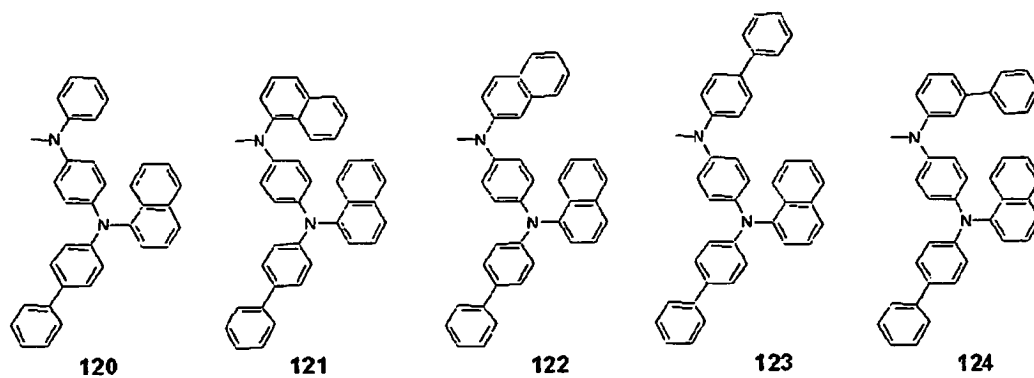


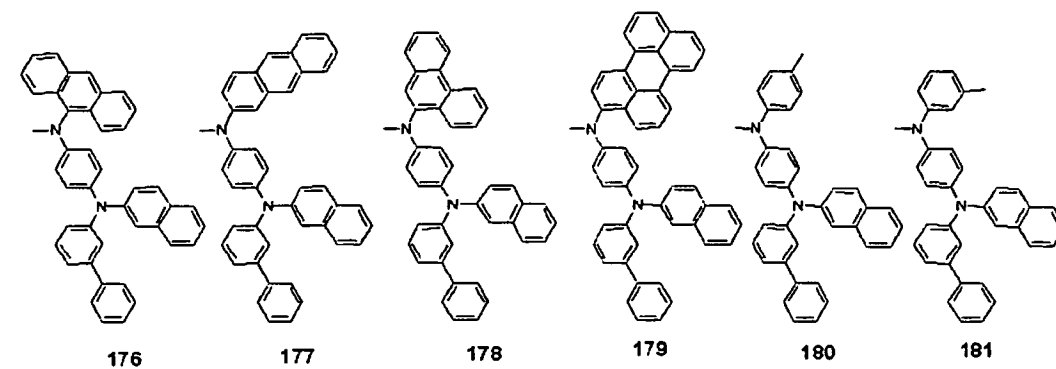
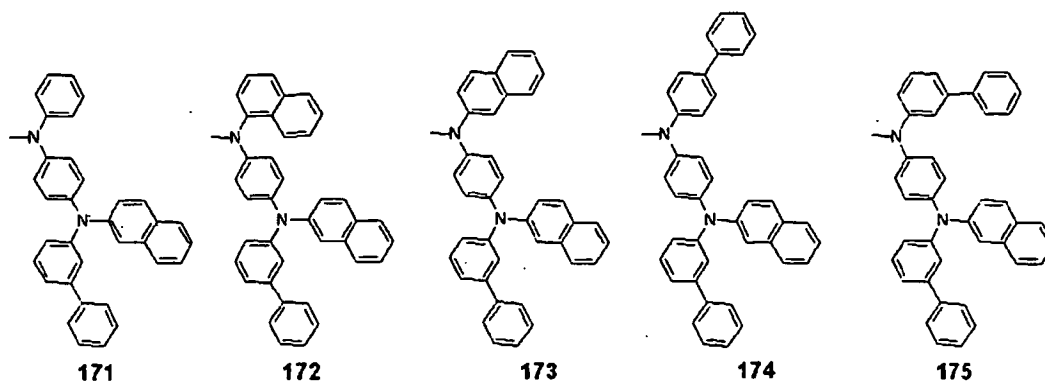
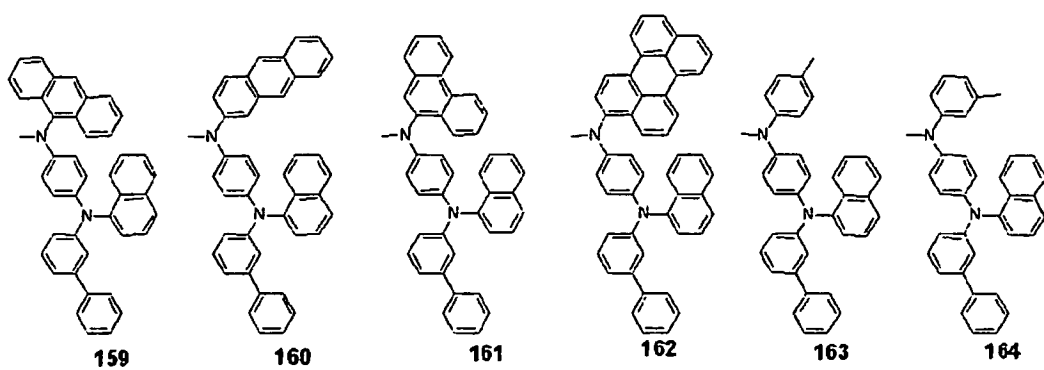
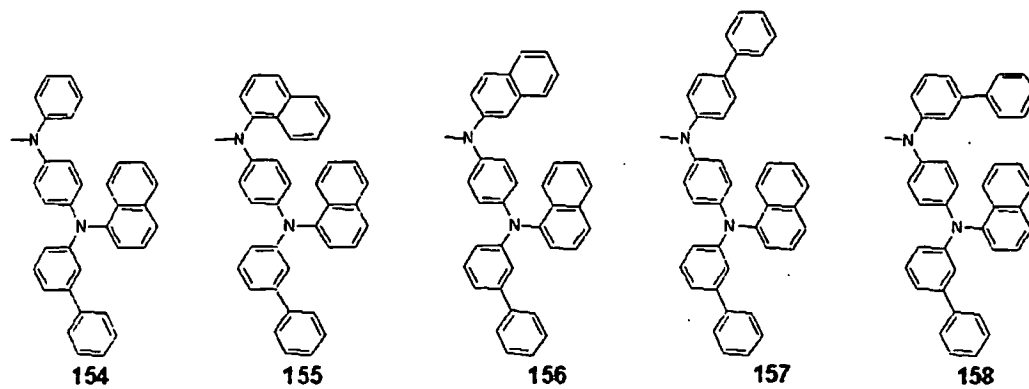
78



79

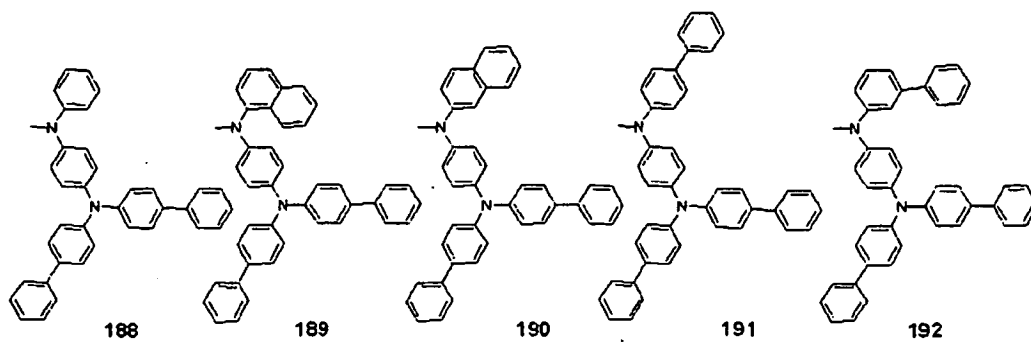






5

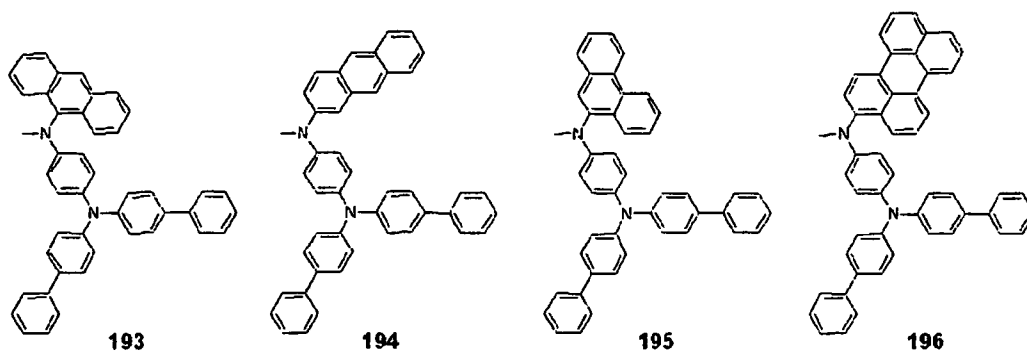
10



15

20

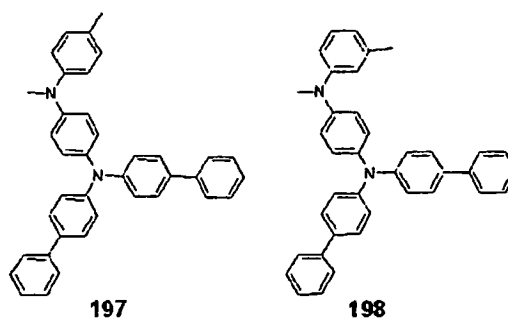
25



30

35

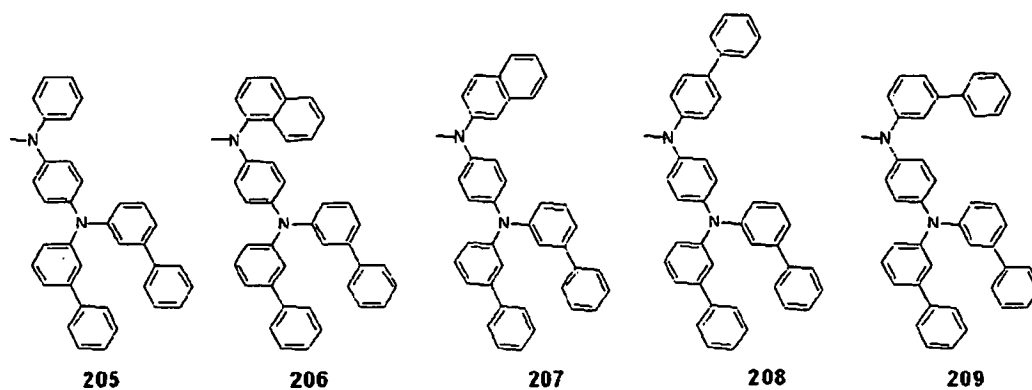
40

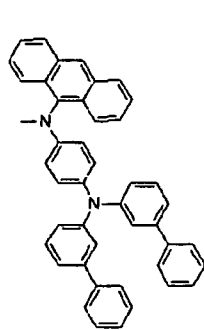


45

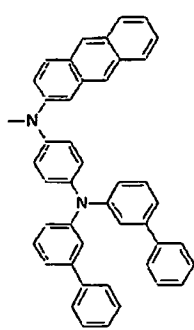
50

55

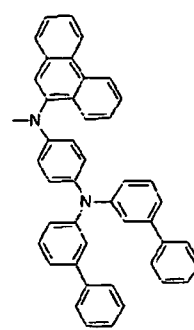




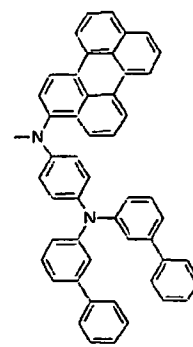
210



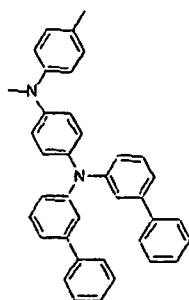
211



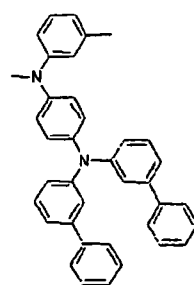
212



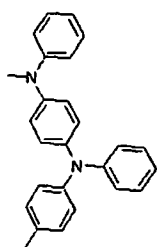
213



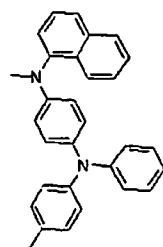
214



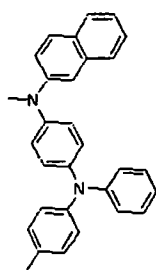
215



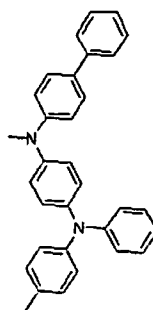
222



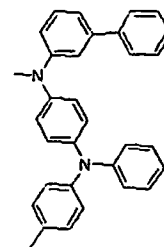
223



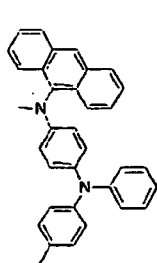
224



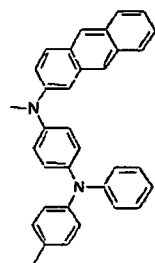
225



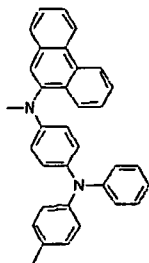
226



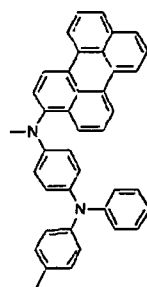
227



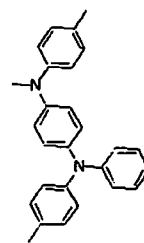
228



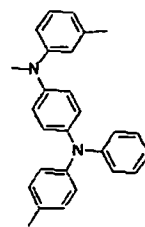
229



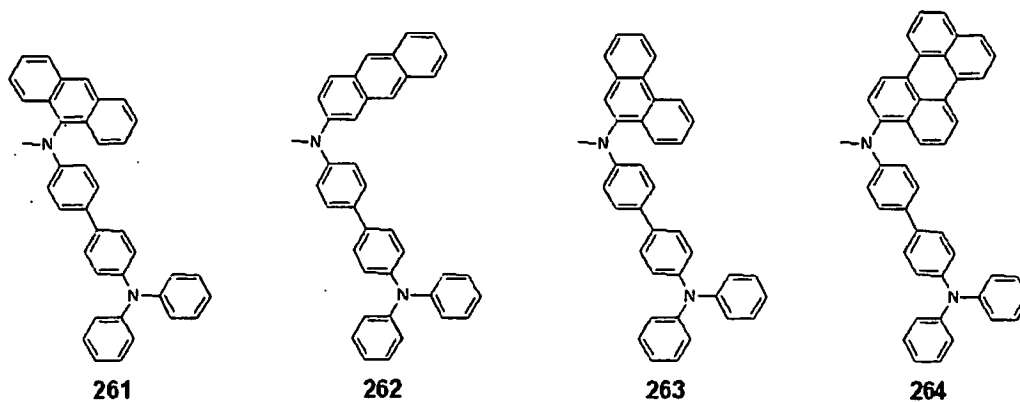
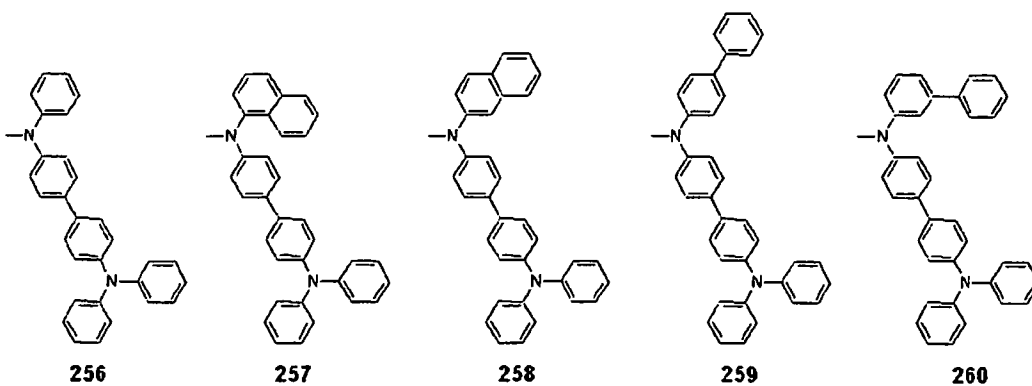
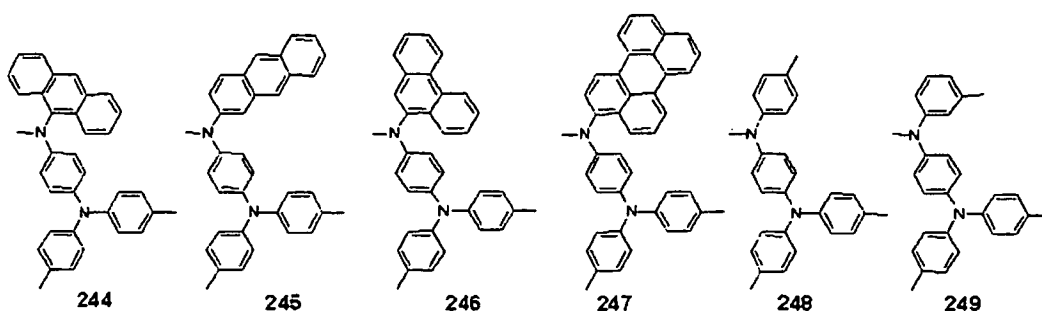
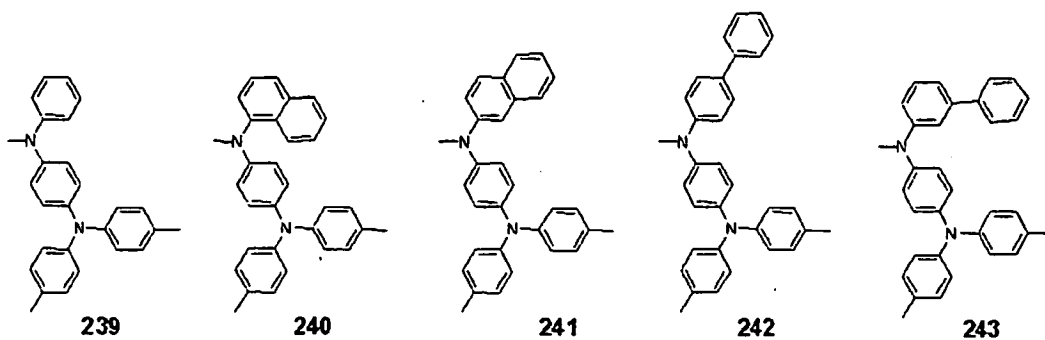
230



231

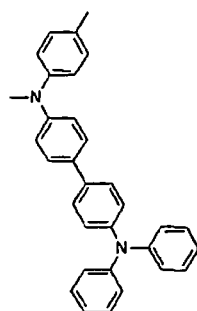


232

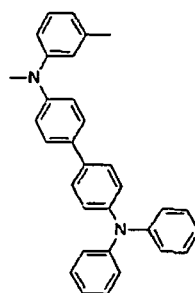


5

10



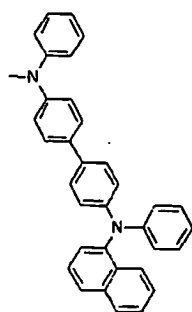
265



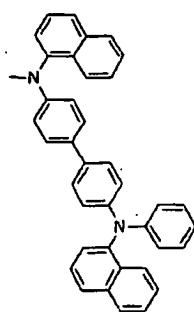
266

15

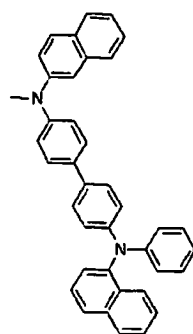
20



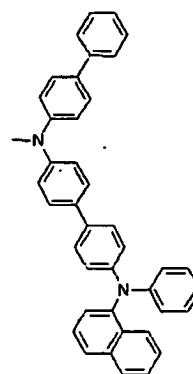
273



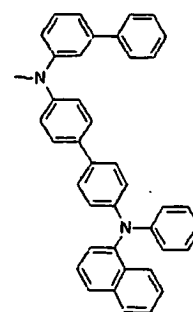
274



275



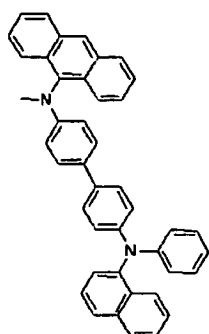
276



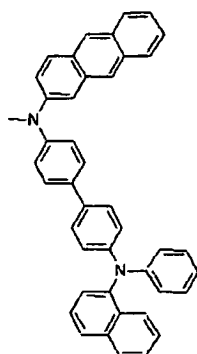
277

25

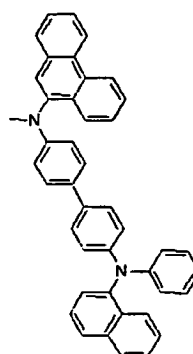
30



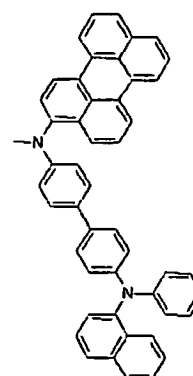
278



279



280



281

40

45

50

55

5

10

15

20

25

30

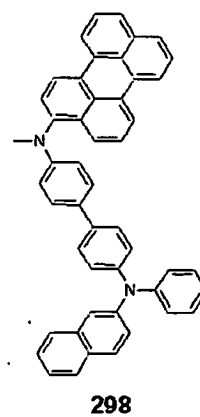
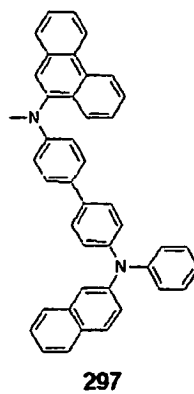
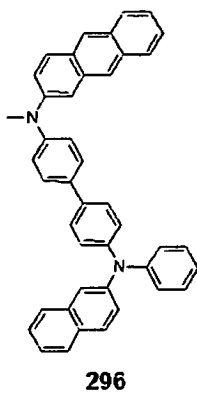
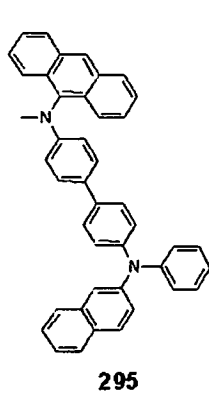
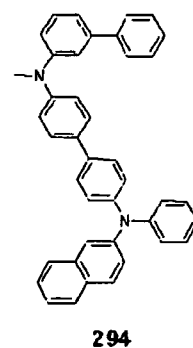
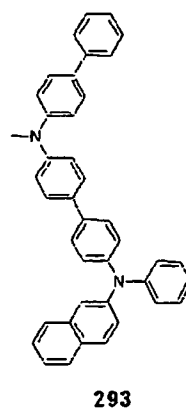
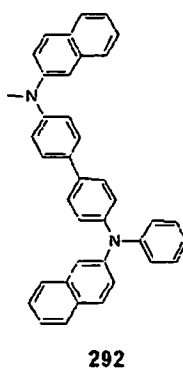
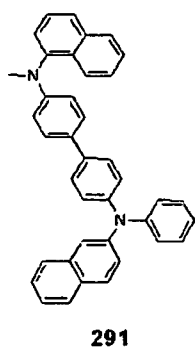
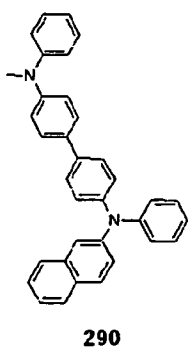
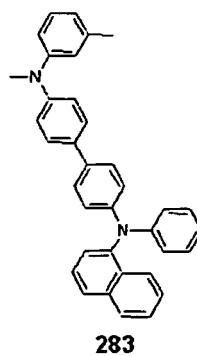
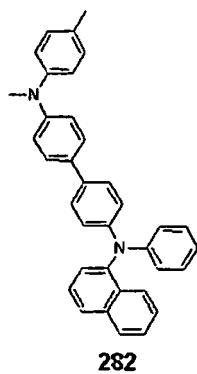
35

40

45

50

55



5

10

15

20

25

30

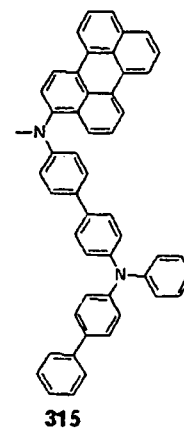
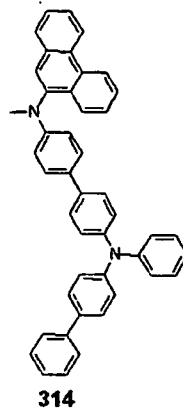
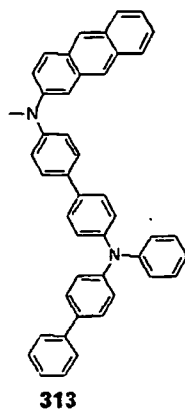
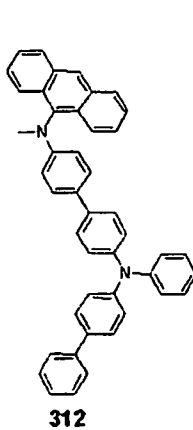
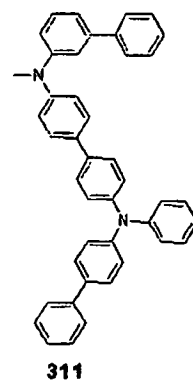
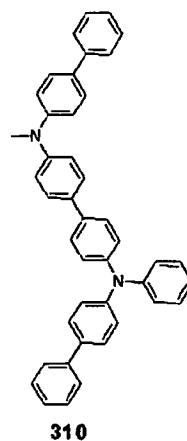
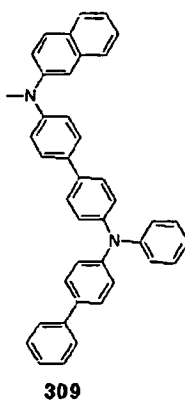
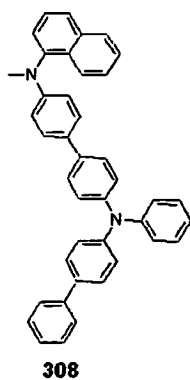
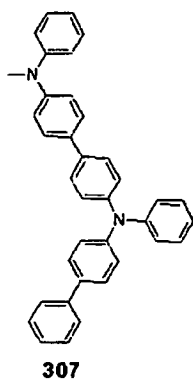
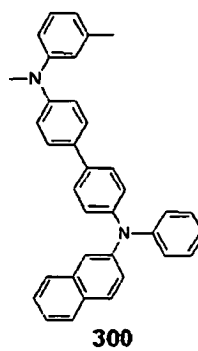
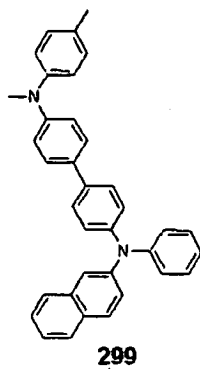
35

40

45

50

55



5

10

15

20

25

30

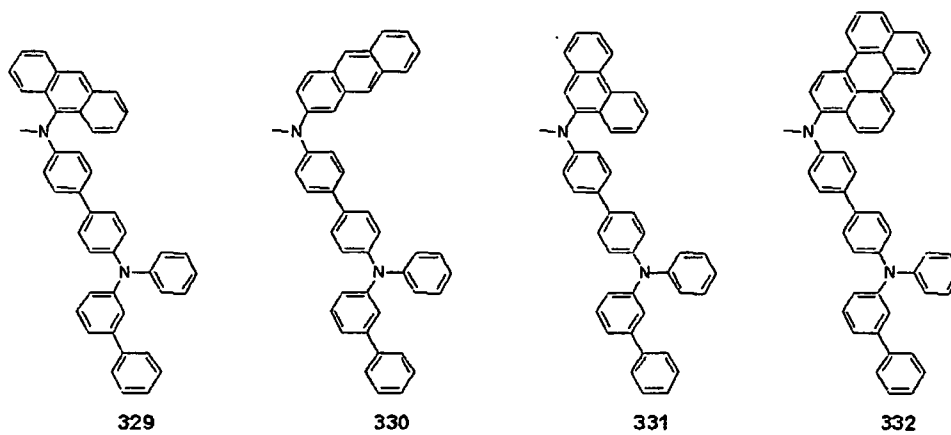
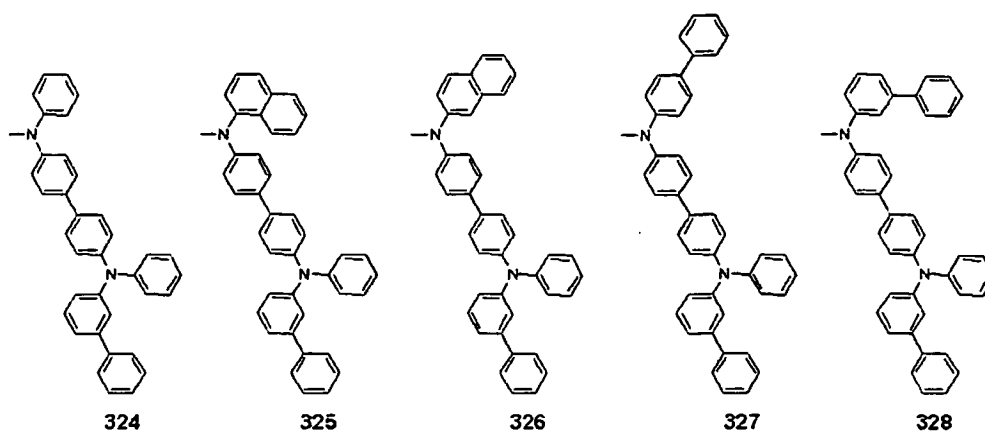
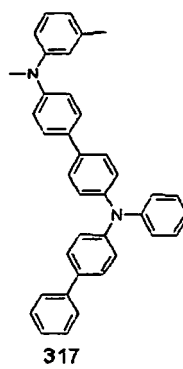
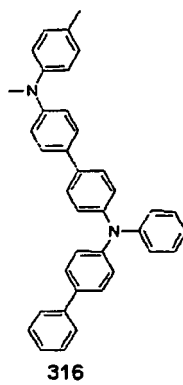
35

40

45

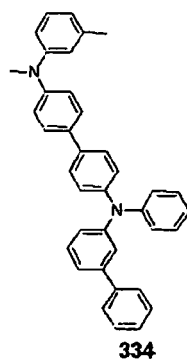
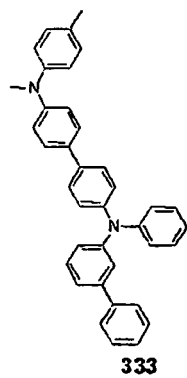
50

55



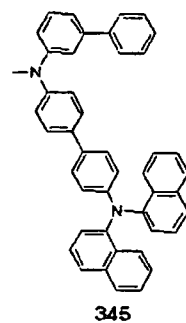
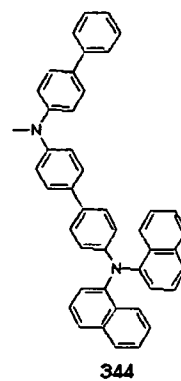
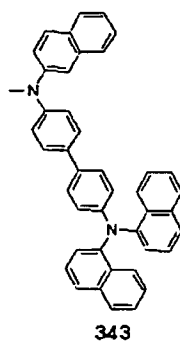
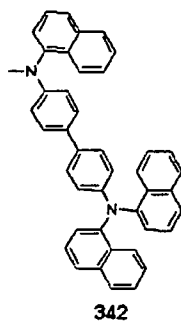
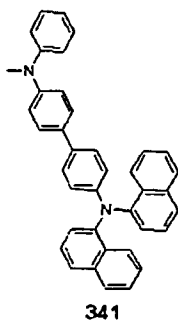
5

10



15

20

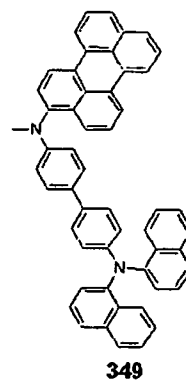
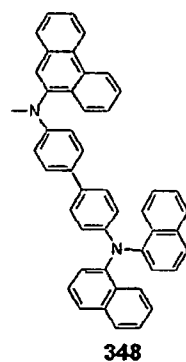
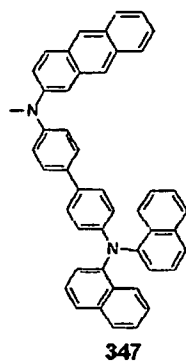
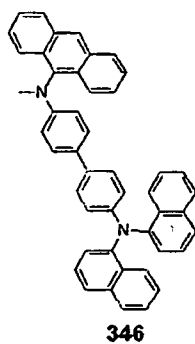


25

30

35

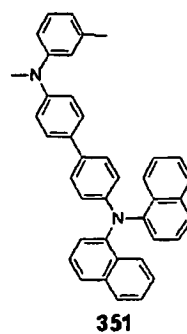
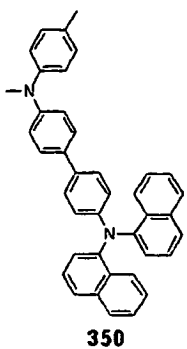
40

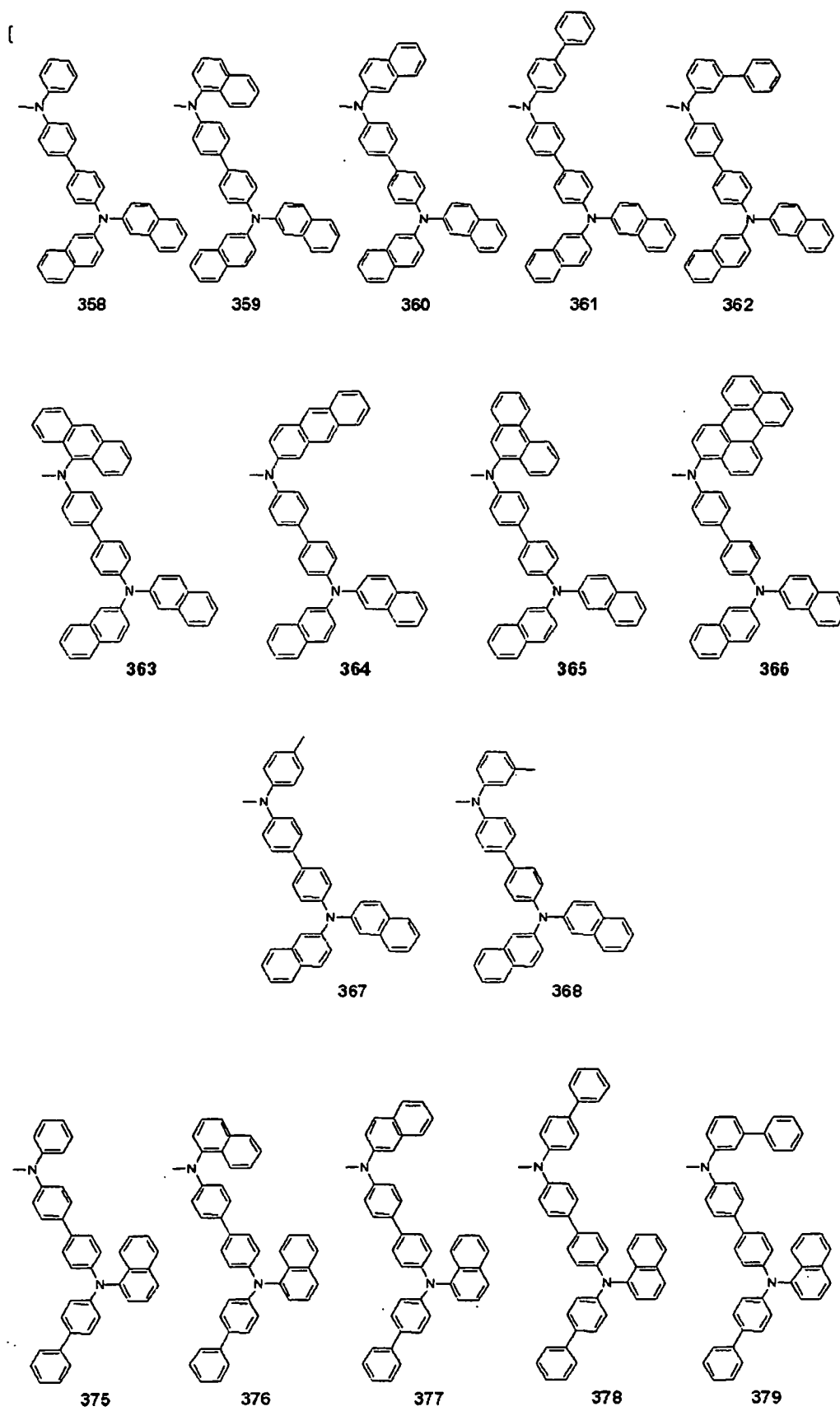


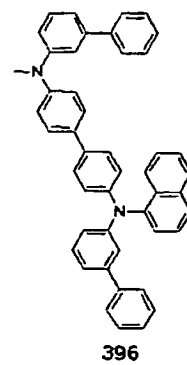
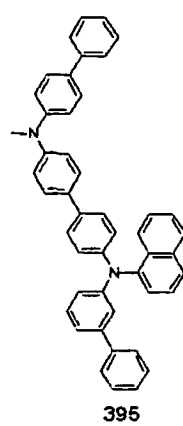
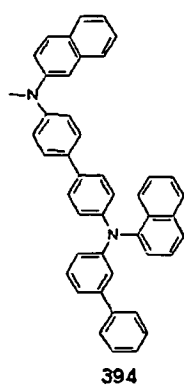
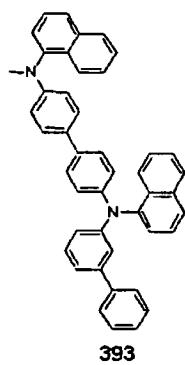
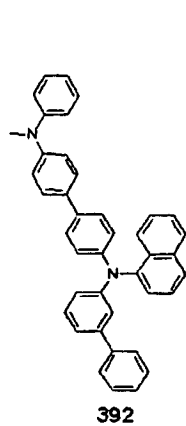
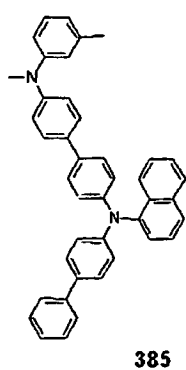
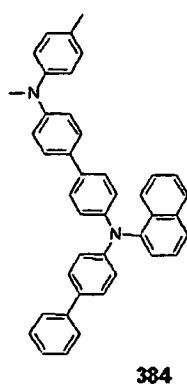
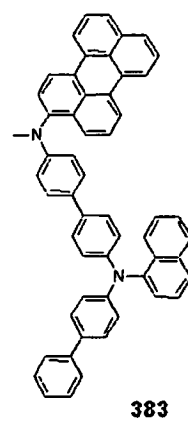
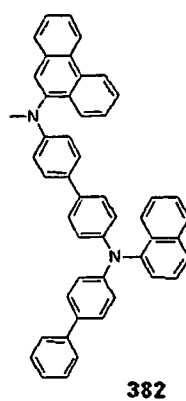
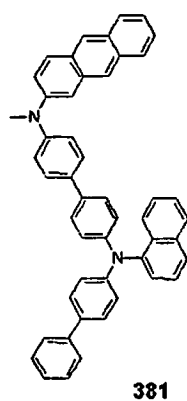
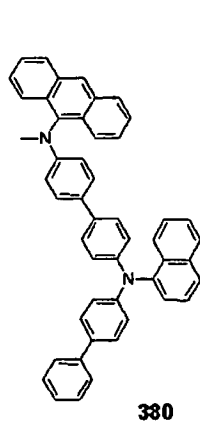
45

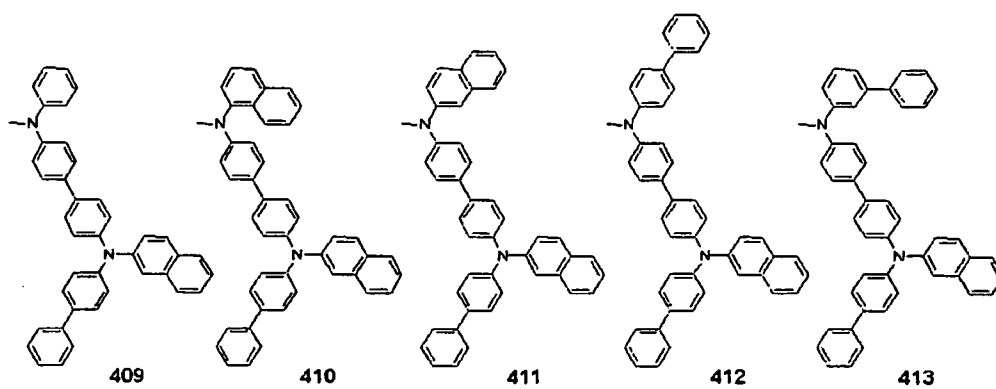
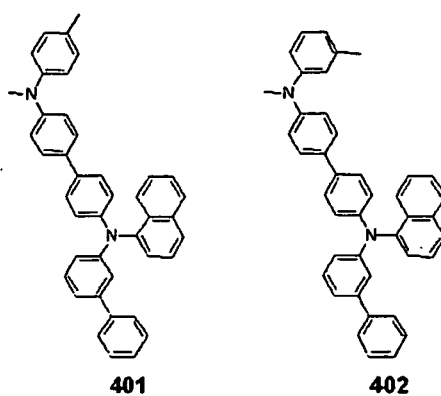
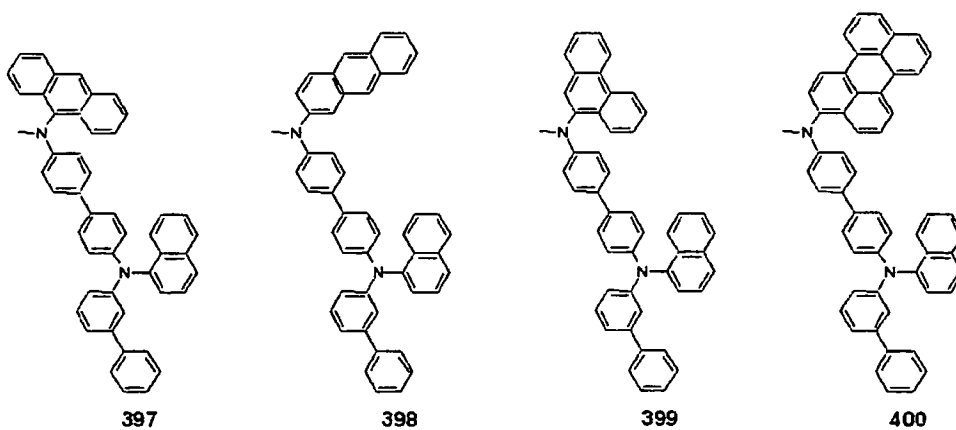
50

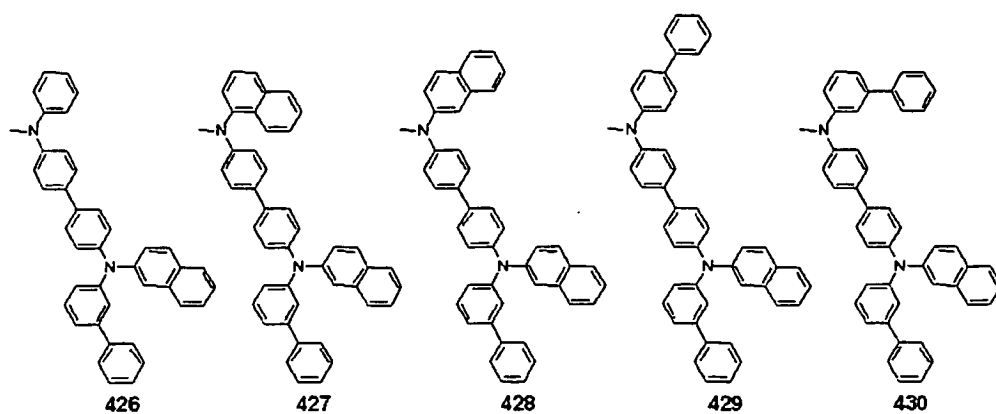
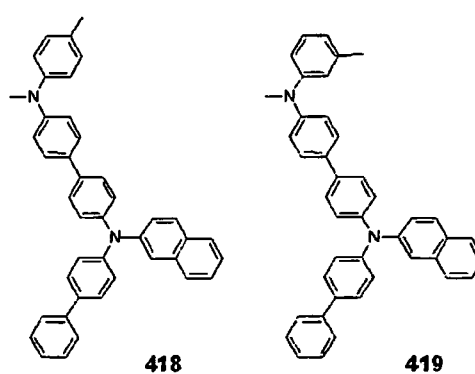
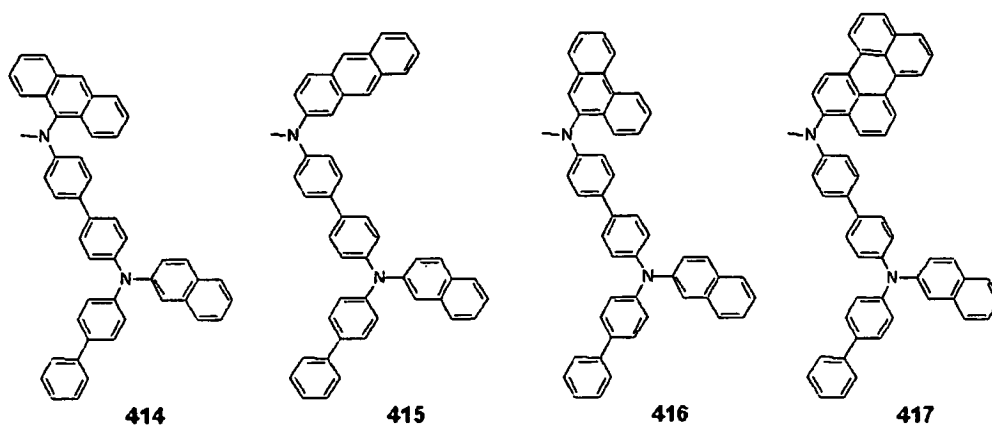
55

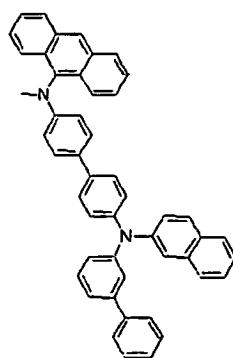




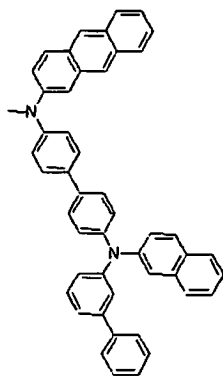




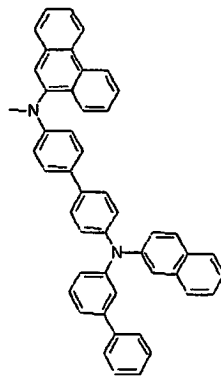




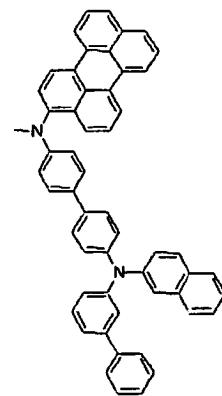
431



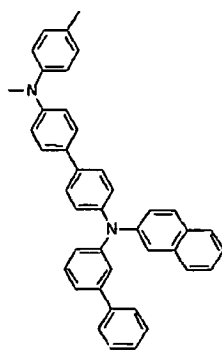
432



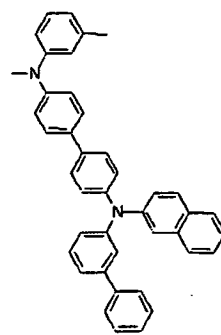
433



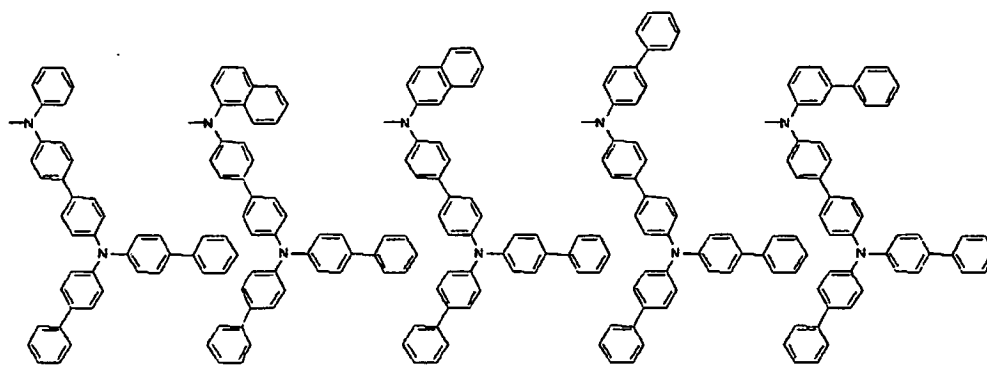
434



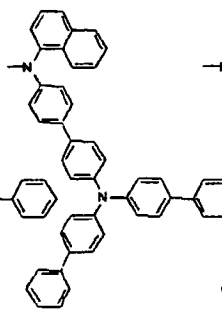
435



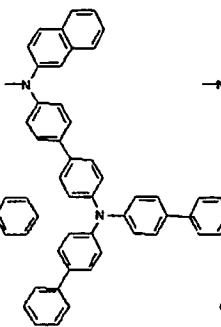
436



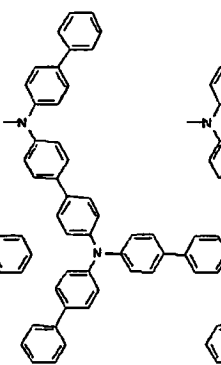
443



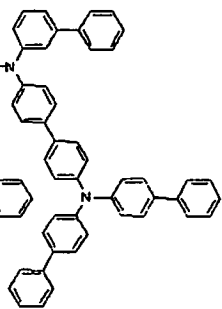
444



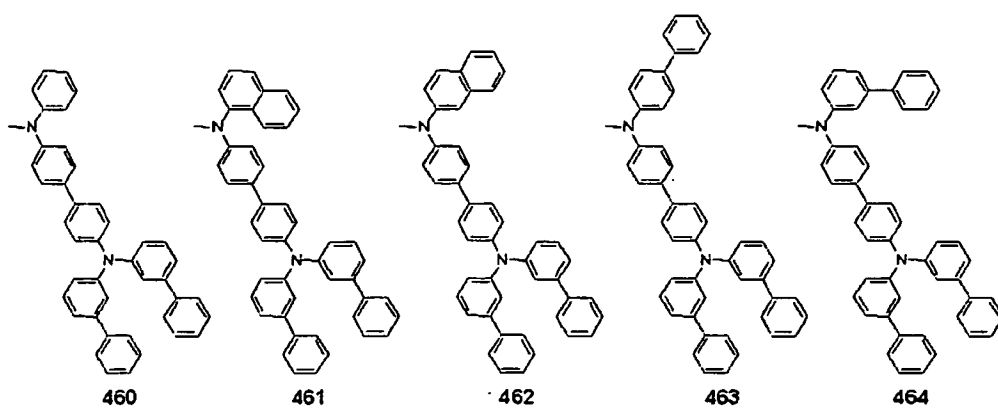
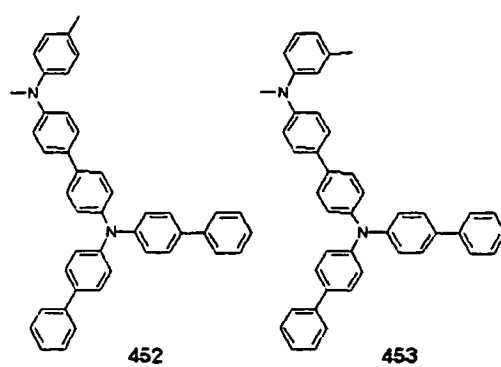
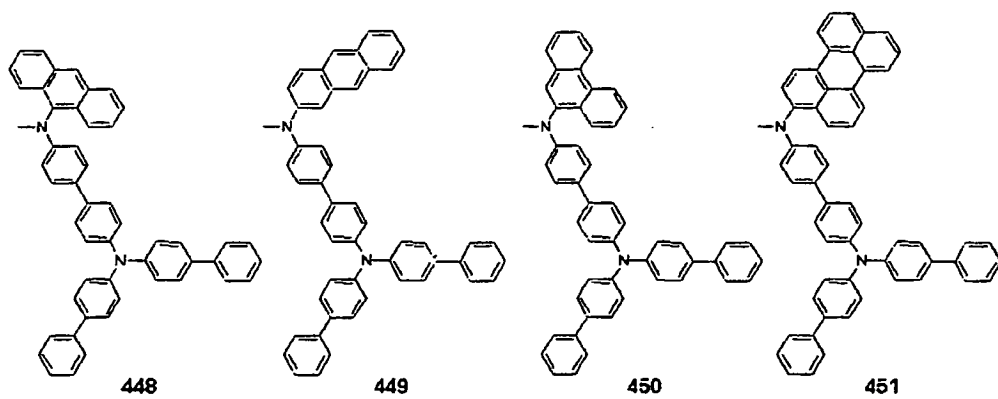
445

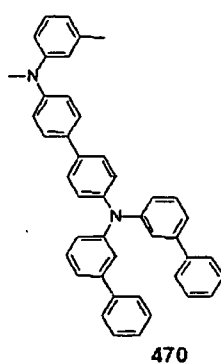
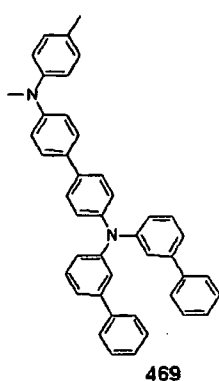
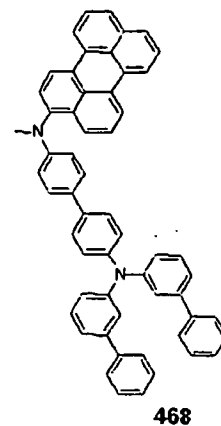
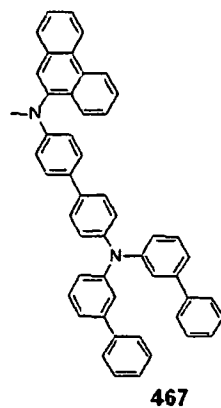
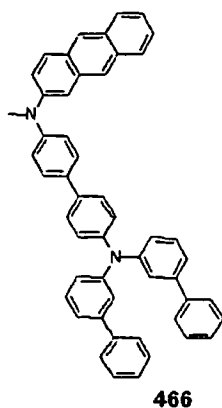
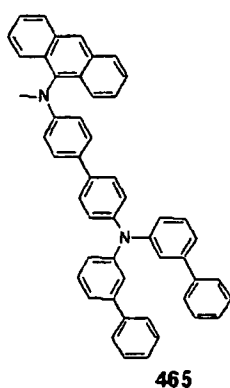


446



447





Patentansprüche

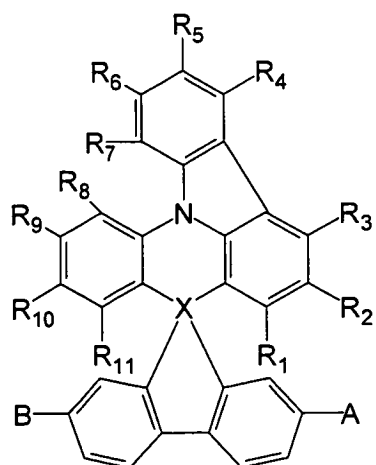
1. Organische, lichtemittierende Vorrichtung, umfassend:

eine erste Elektrode;

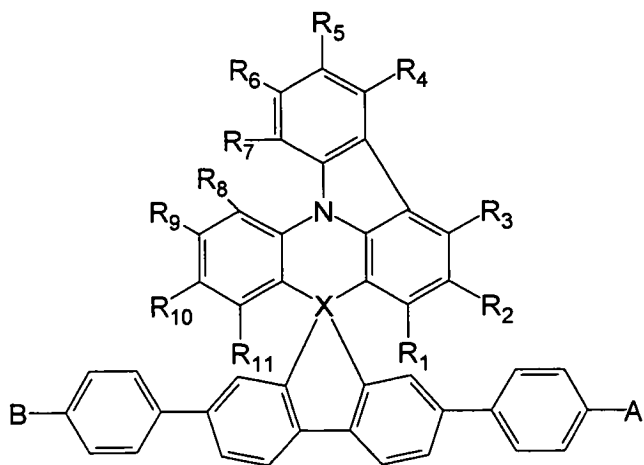
Schichten aus organischem Material, umfassend eine lichtemittierende Schicht und eine aus einer Lochinjektionsschicht, einer Lochtransportschicht und einer Schicht, die Löcher sowohl injiziert als auch transportiert; und eine zweite Elektrode;

wobei die erste Elektrode, die Schichten aus organischem Material und die zweite Elektrode eine Schichtstruktur bilden; und

die Lochinjektionsschicht, die Lochtransportschicht oder die Schicht, die Löcher sowohl injiziert als auch transportiert, eine Verbindung der Formel (2) oder (3) umfassen:



Formel (2)



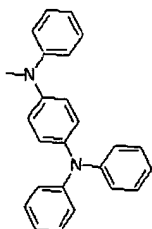
Formel (3)

worin:

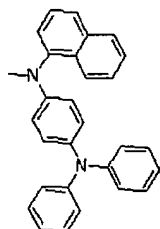
X C ist;

R₁ bis R₁₁ Wasserstoff sind; und

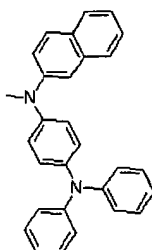
A und B jeweils unabhängig voneinander eine der folgenden Gruppen sind:



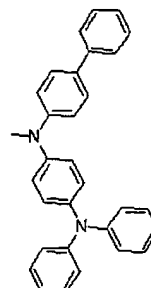
1



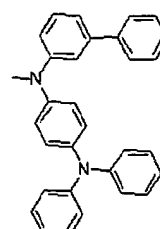
2



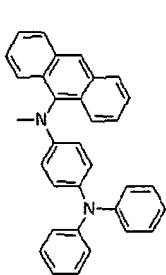
3



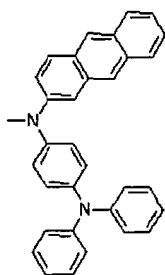
4



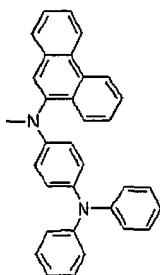
5



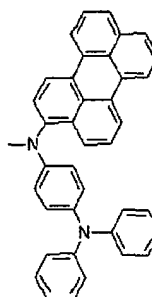
6



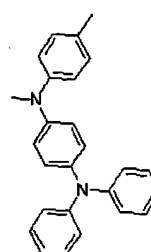
7



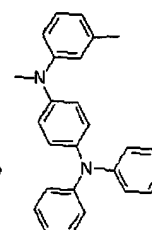
8



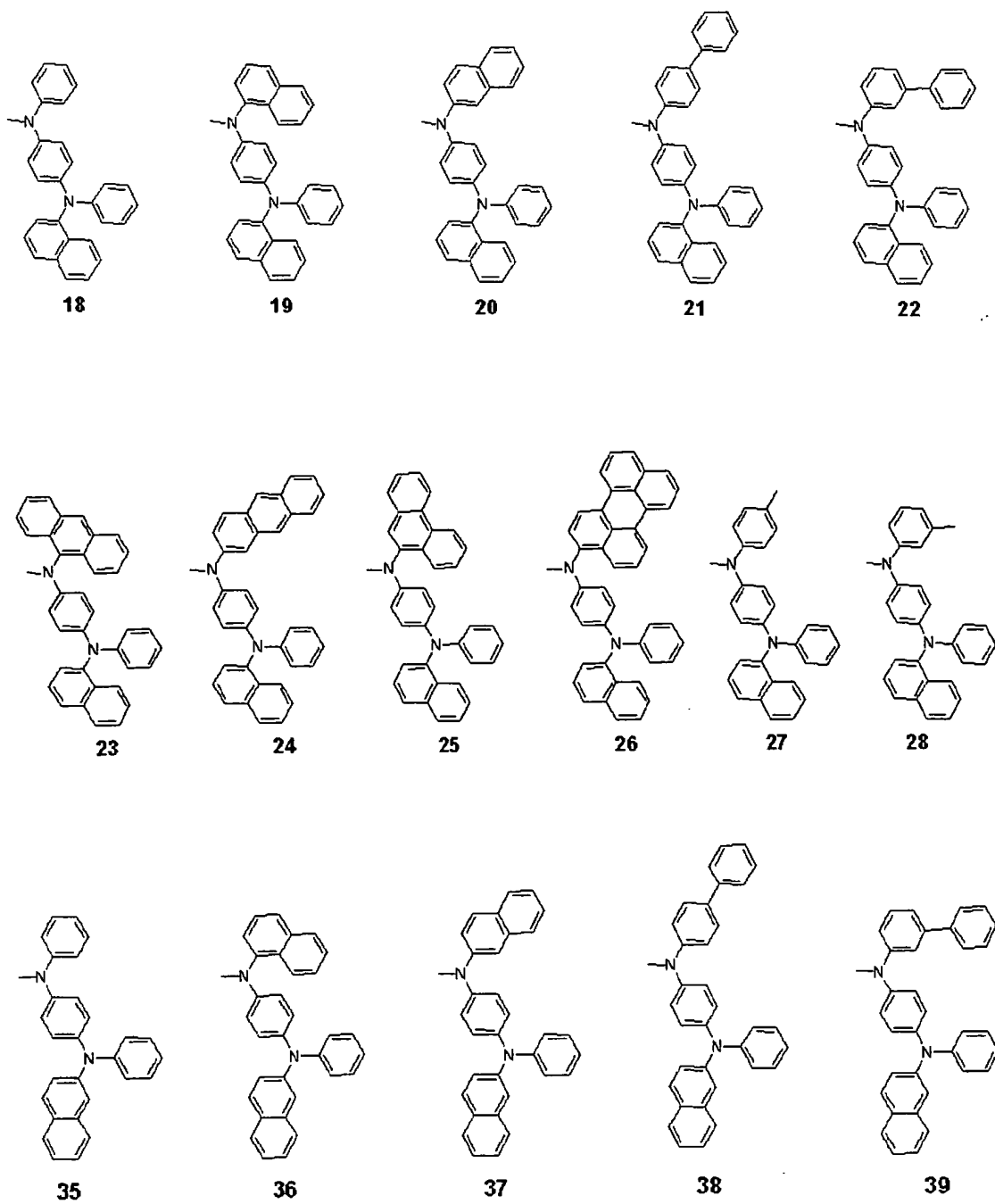
Q

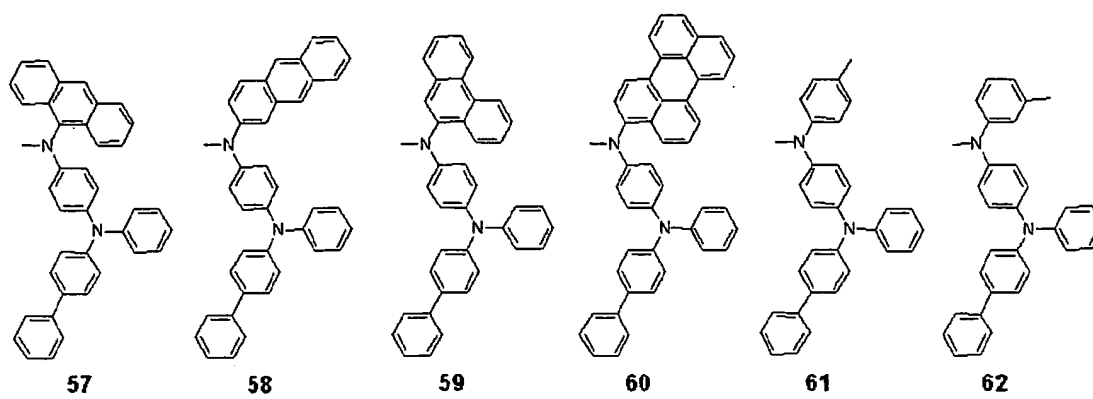
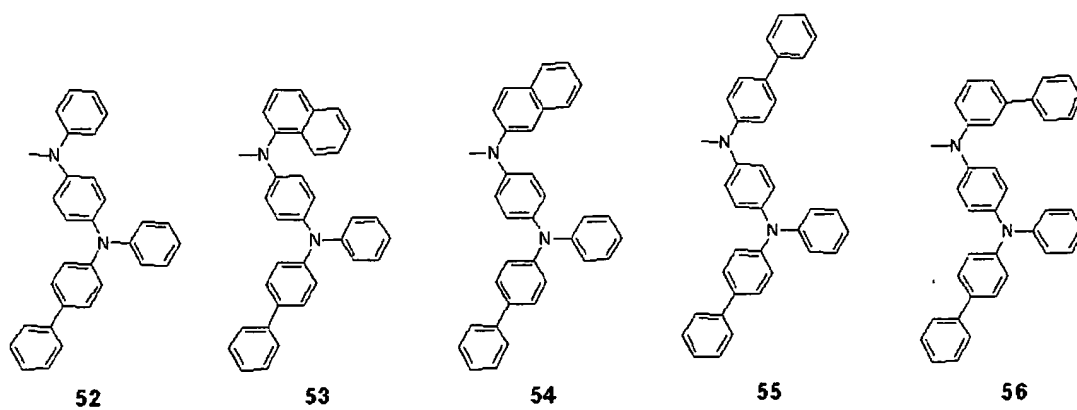
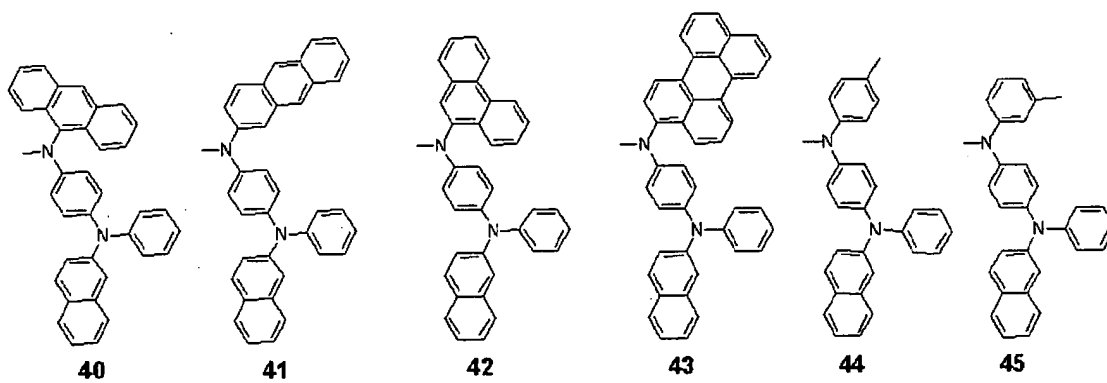


10



11

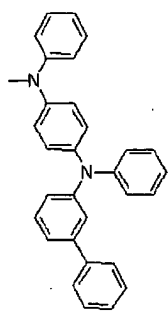




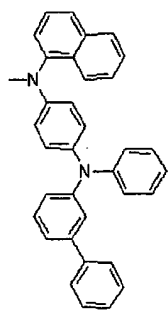
5

10

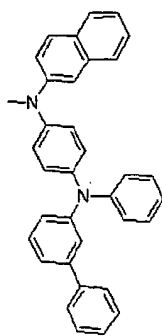
15



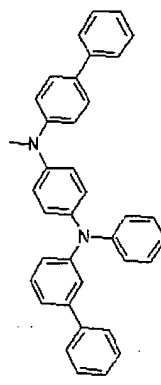
69



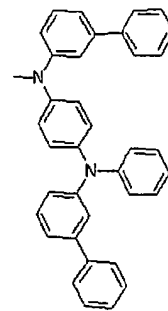
70



71



72

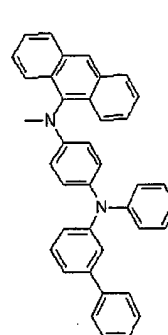


73

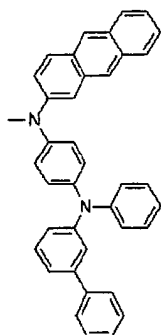
20

25

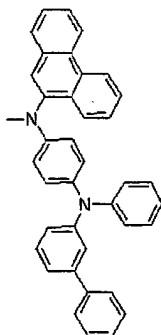
30



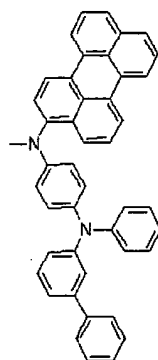
74



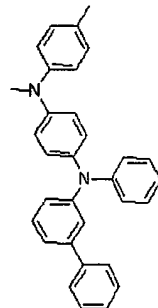
75



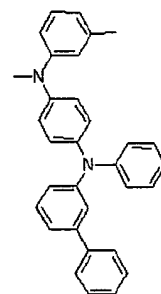
76



77



78

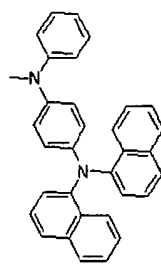


79

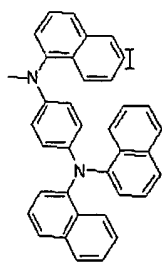
35

40

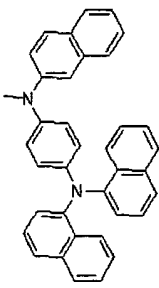
45



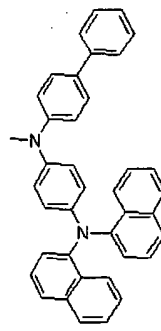
86



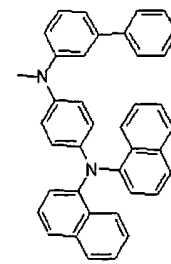
87



88



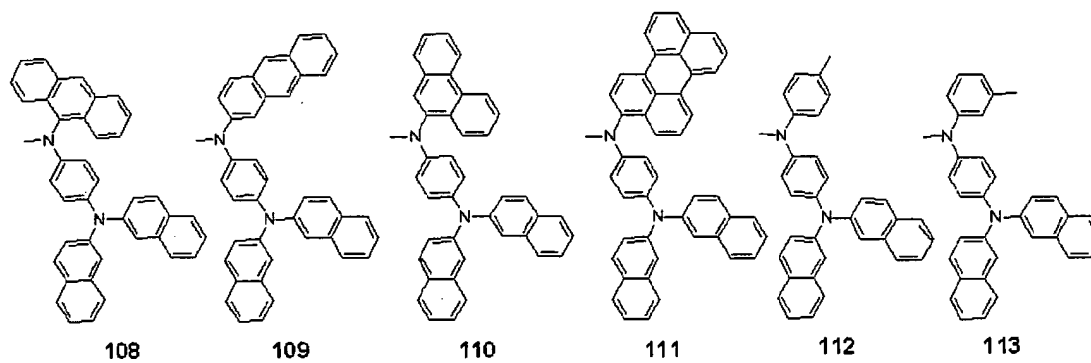
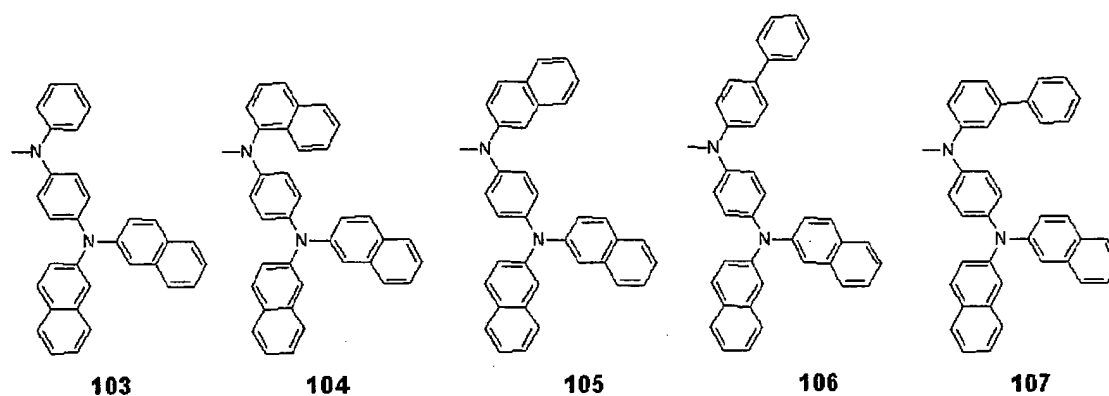
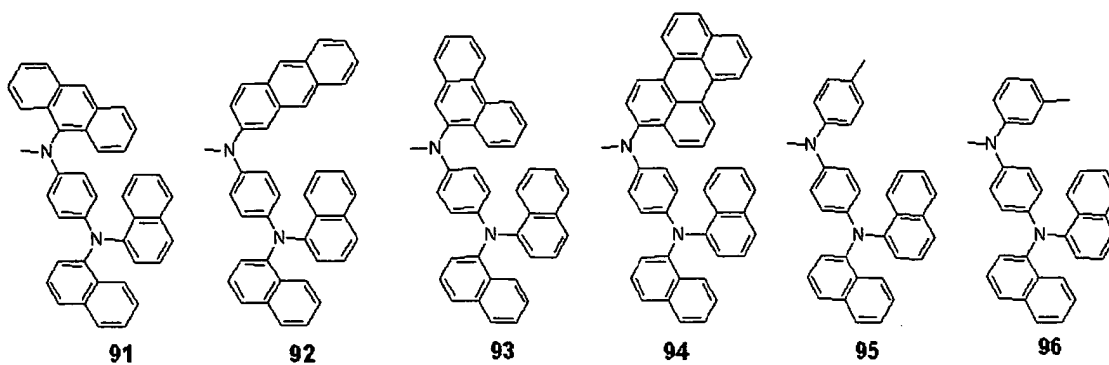
89

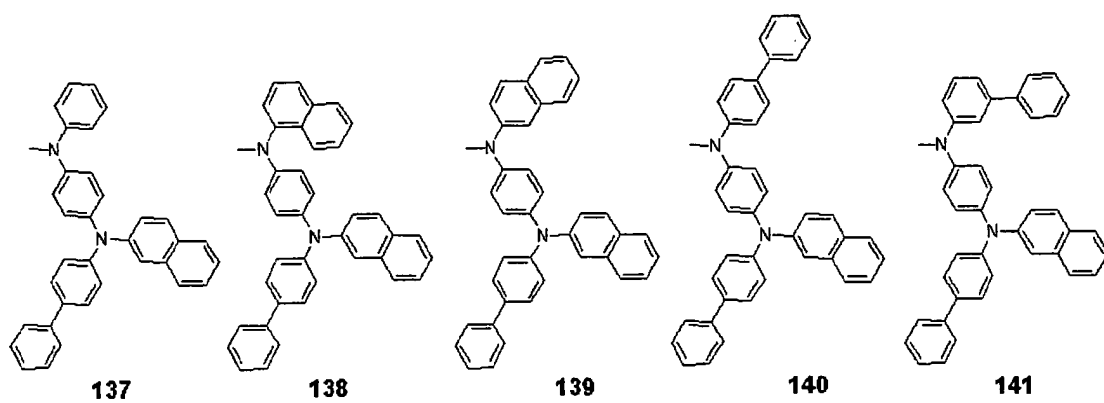
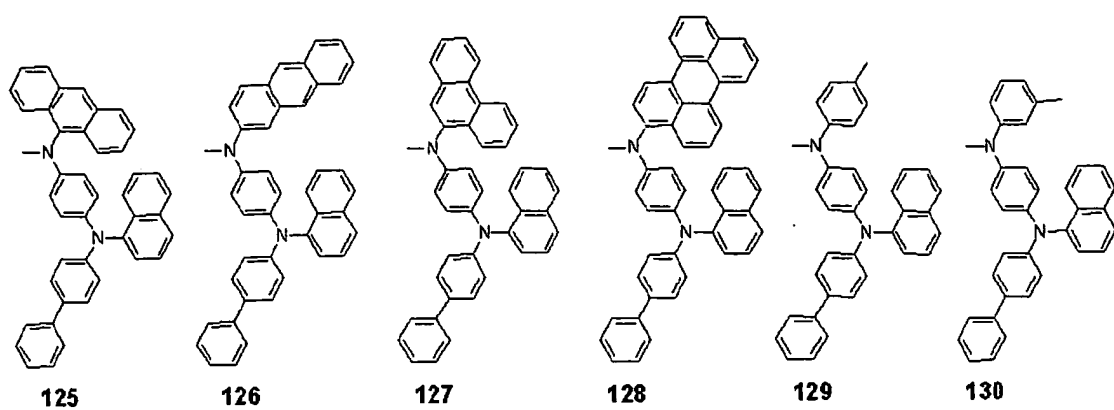
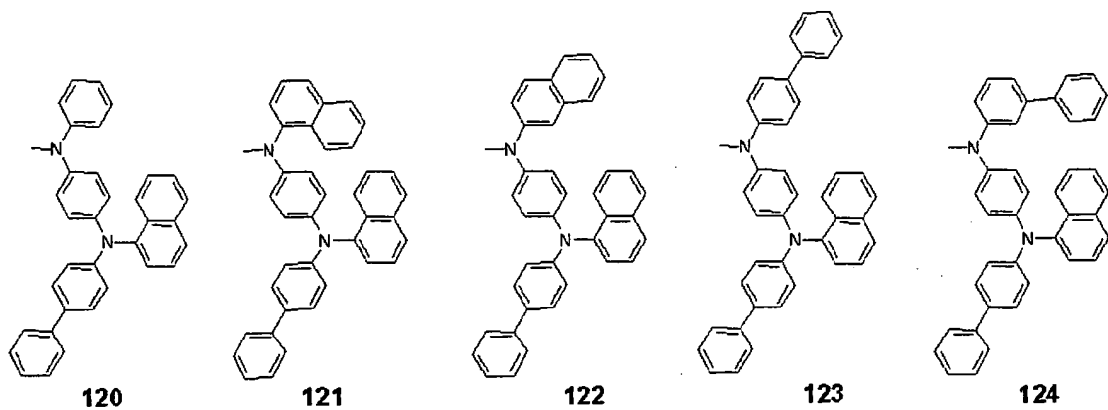


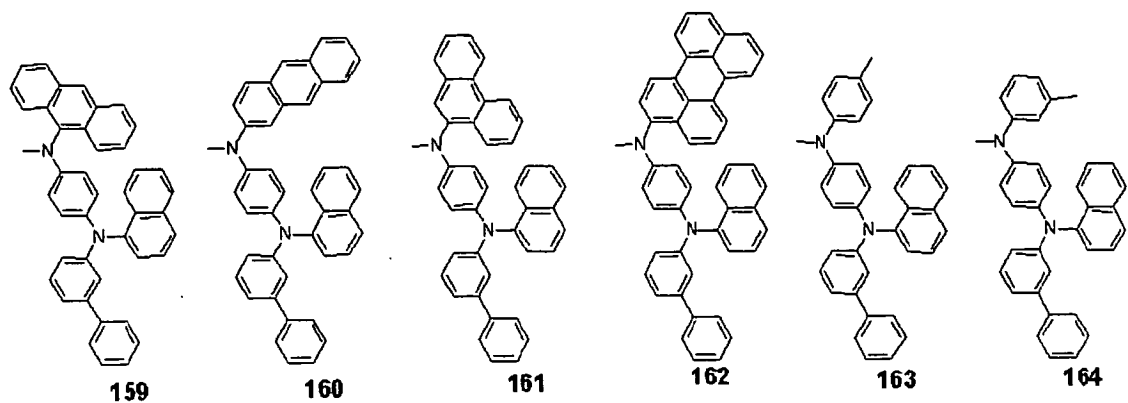
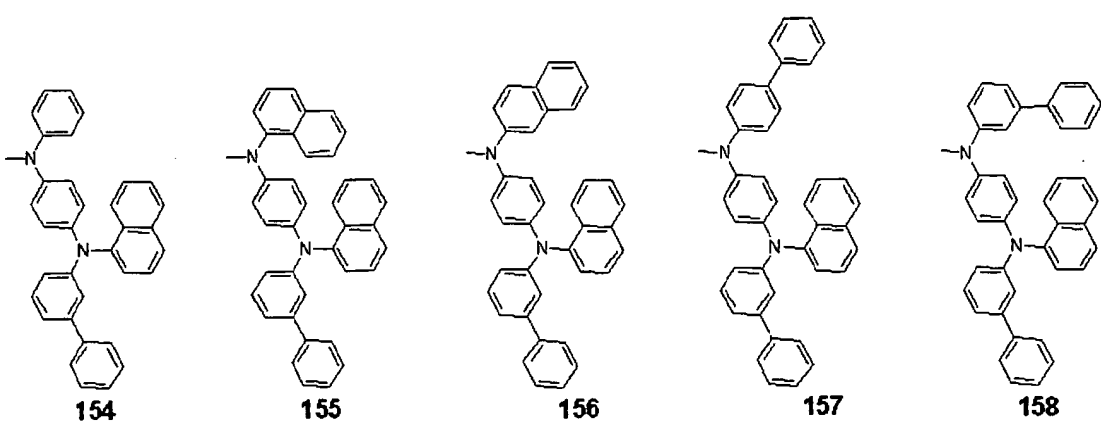
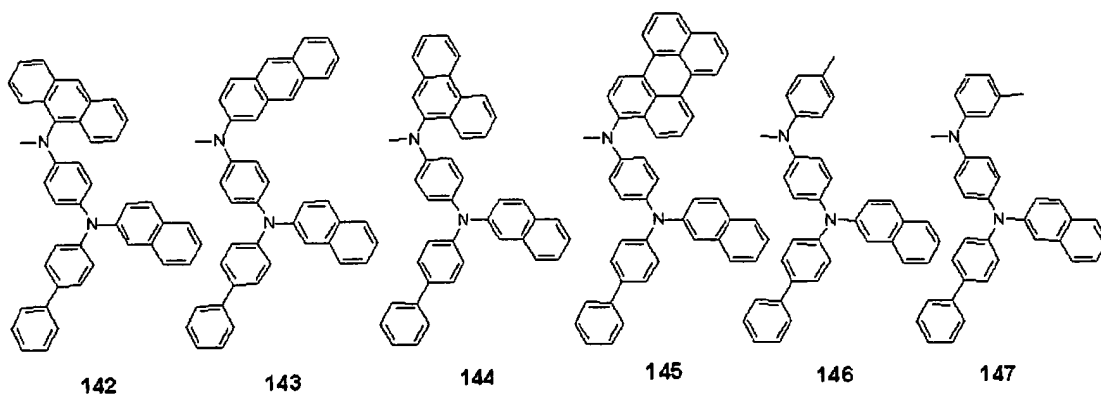
90

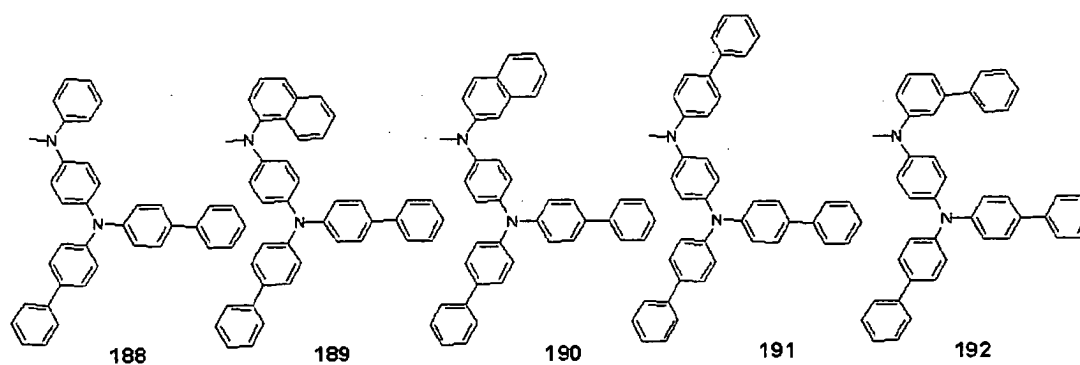
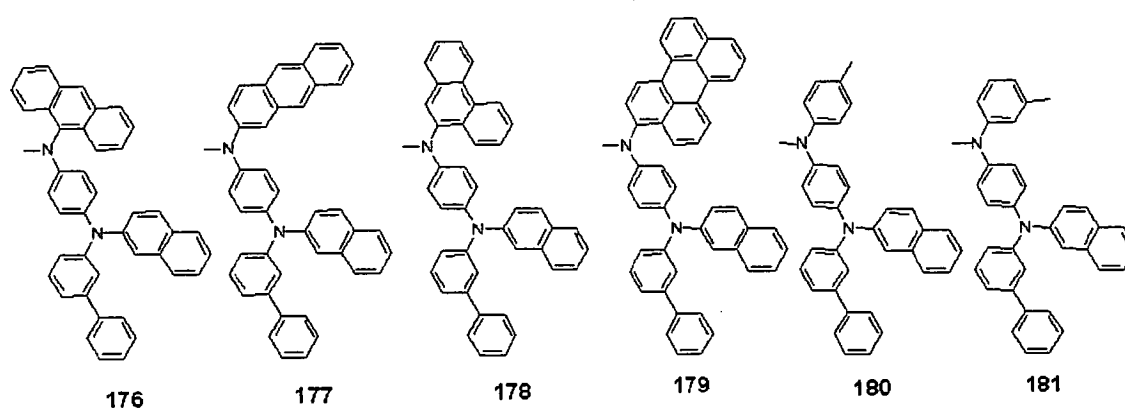
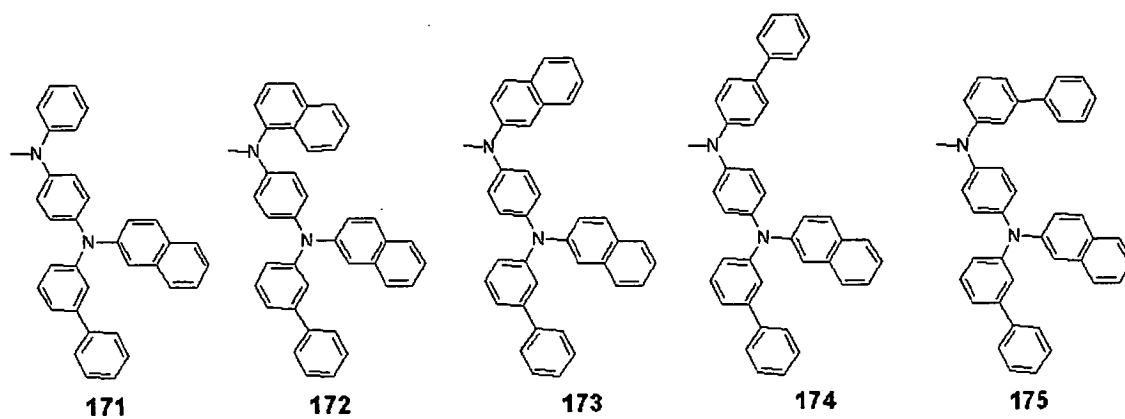
50

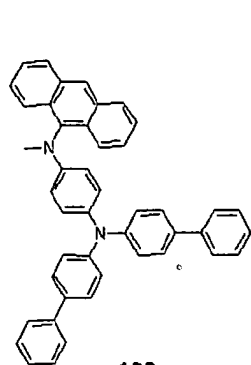
55



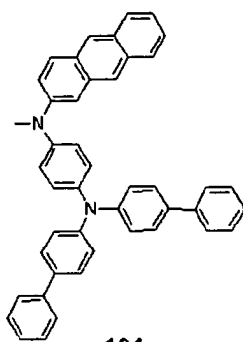




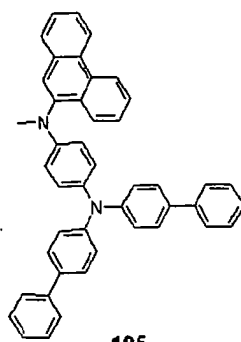




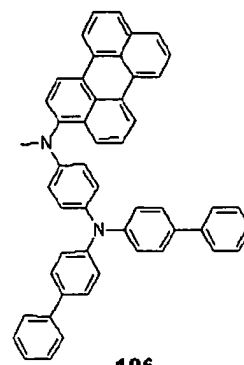
193



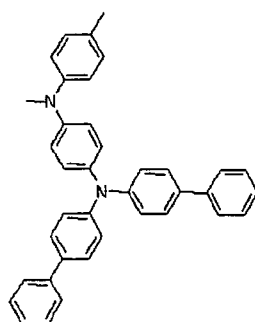
194



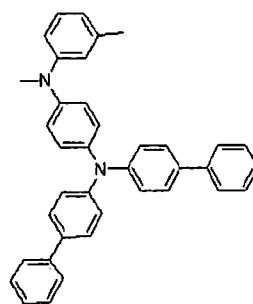
195



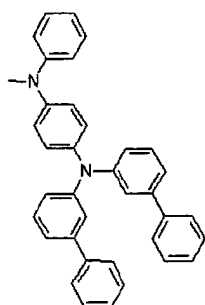
196



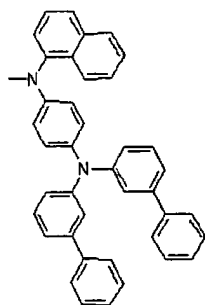
197



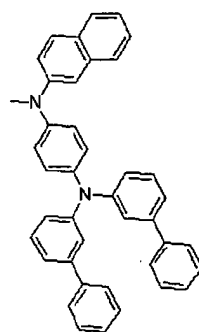
198



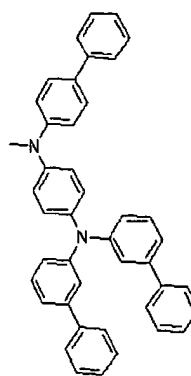
205



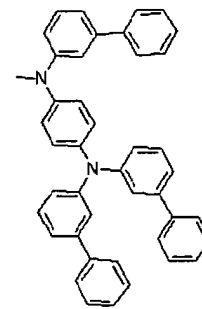
206



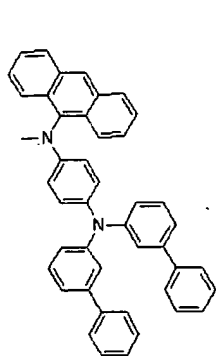
207



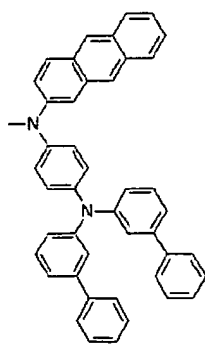
208



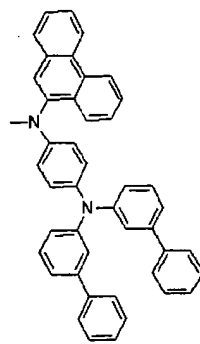
209



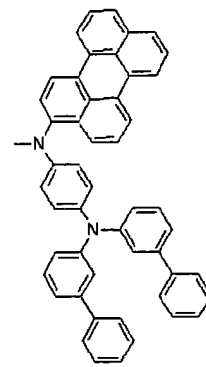
210



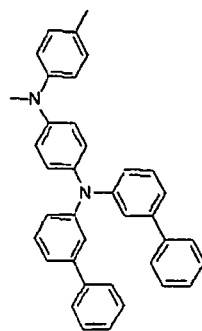
211



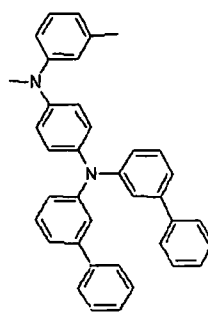
212



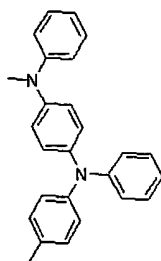
213



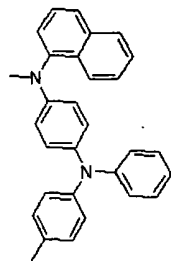
214



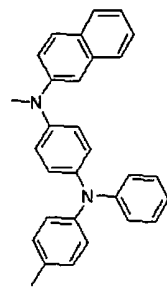
215



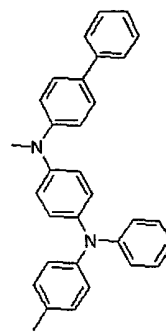
222



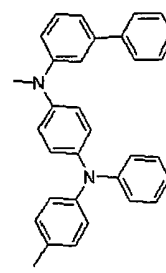
223



224



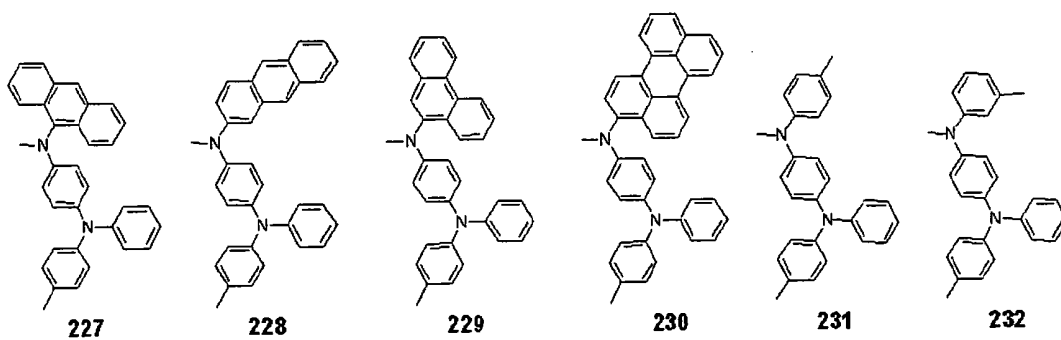
225



226

5

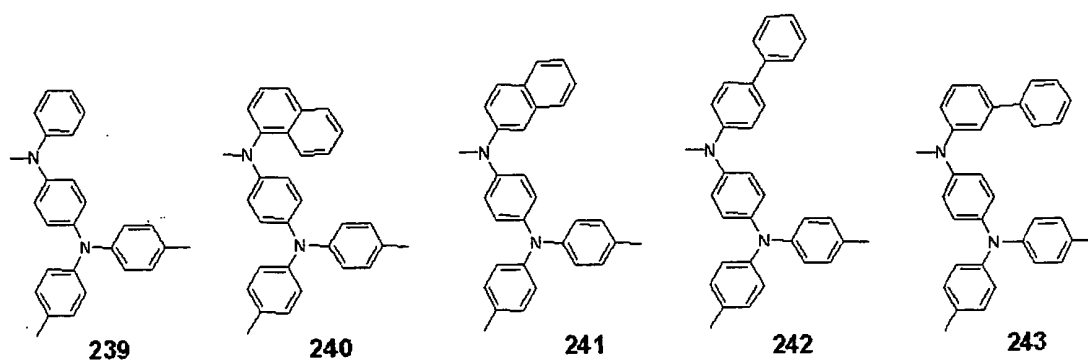
10



15

20

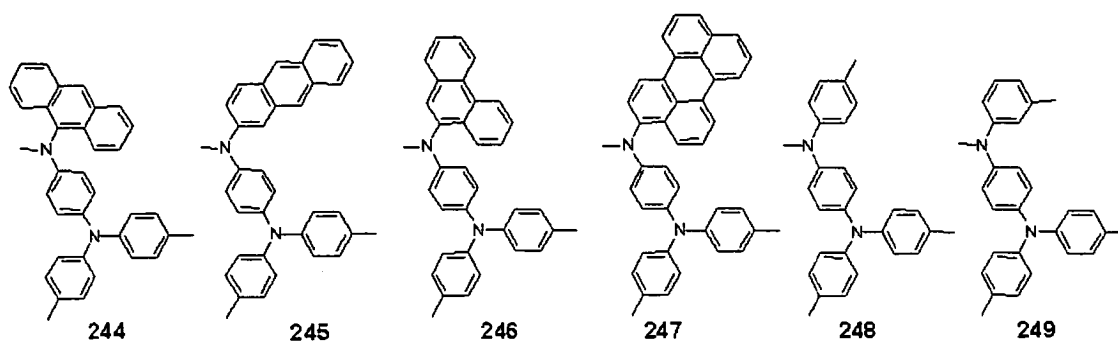
25



30

35

40

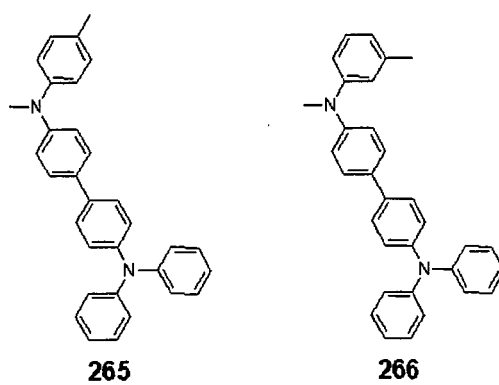
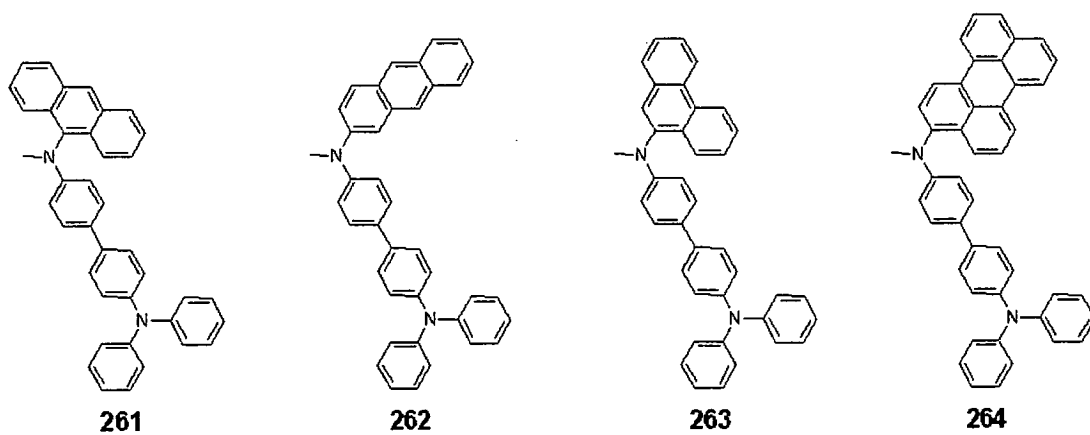
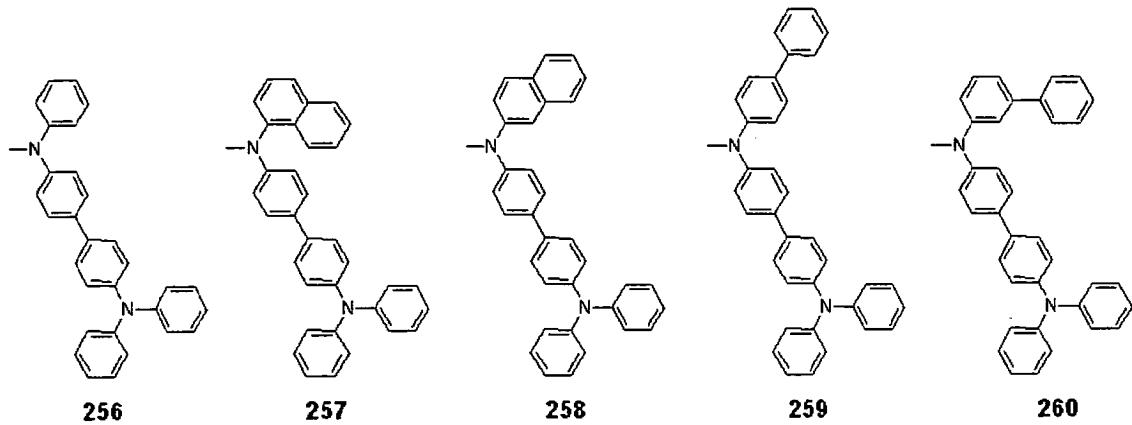


45

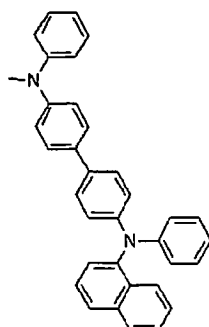
50

55

5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

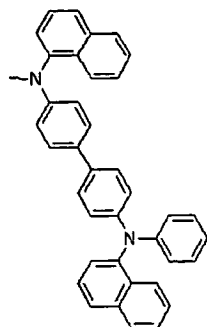


5



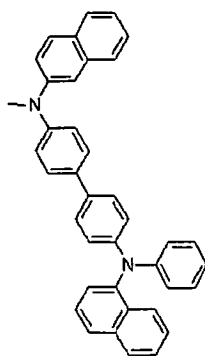
273

10

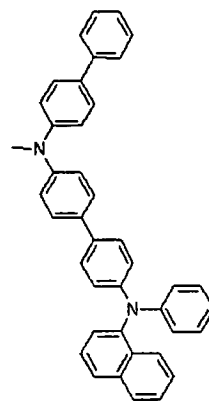


274

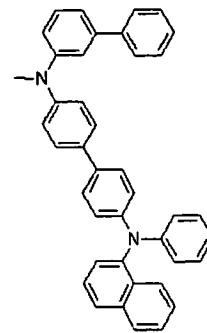
15



275

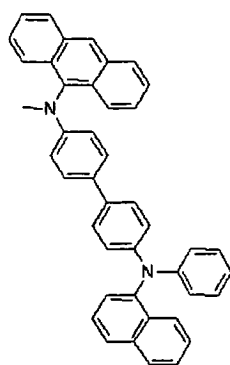


276



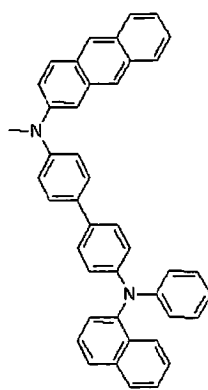
277

20



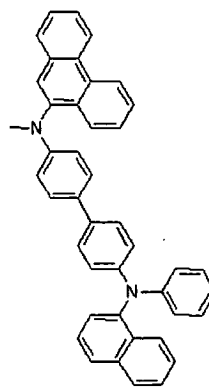
278

25



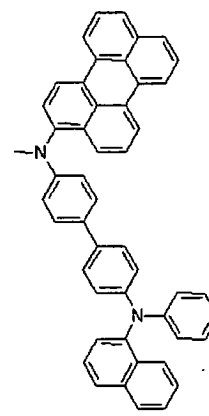
279

30



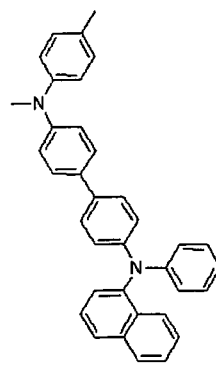
280

35



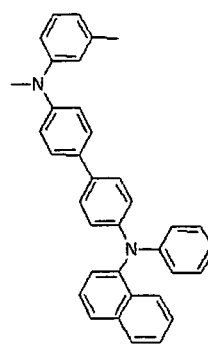
281

40



282

45

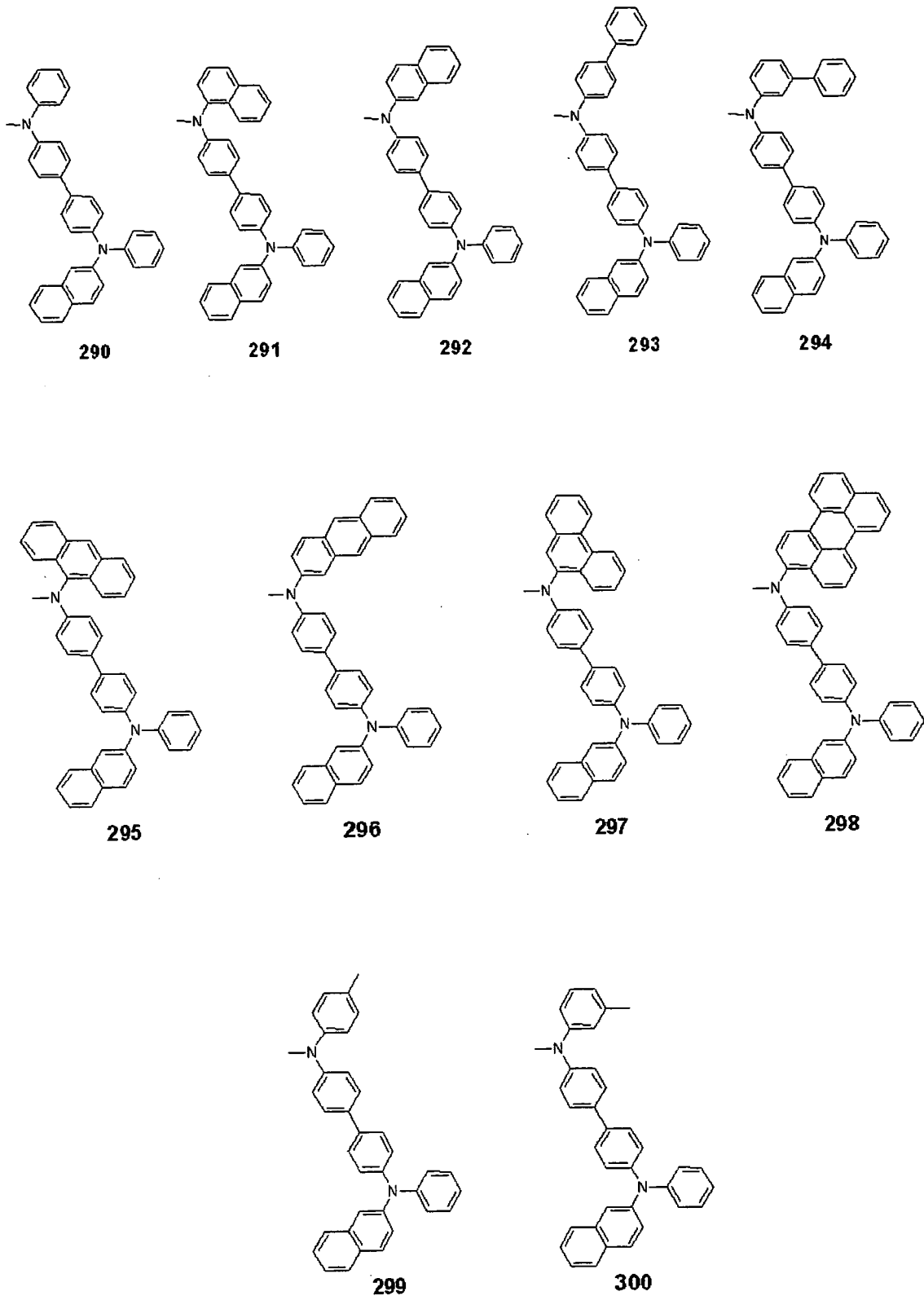


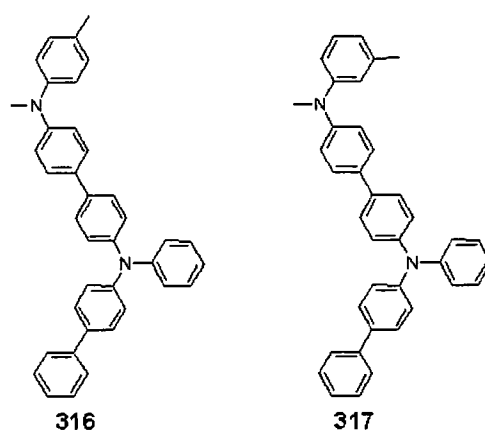
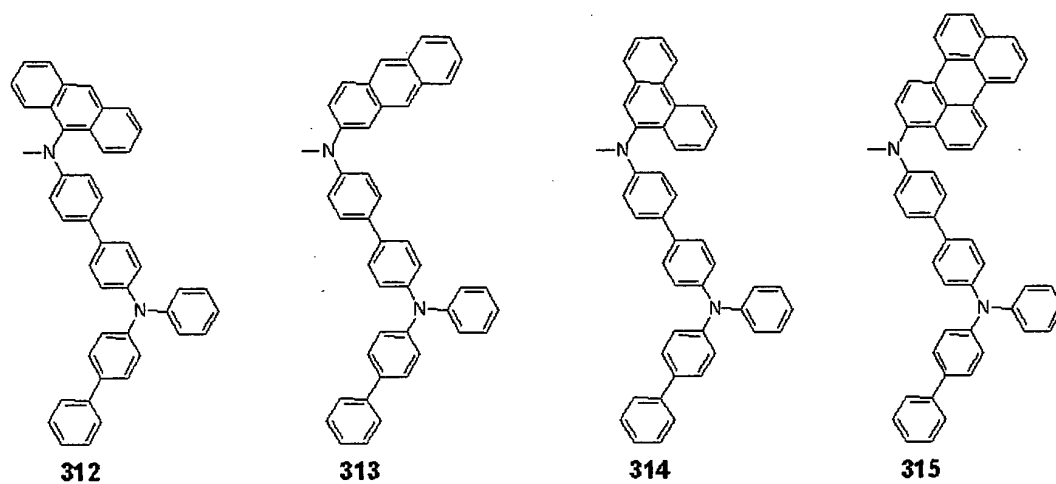
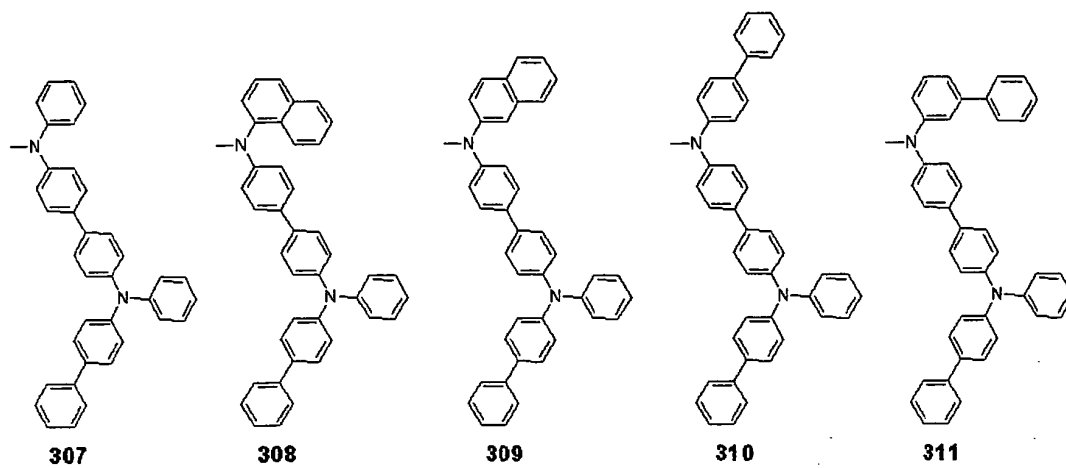
283

50

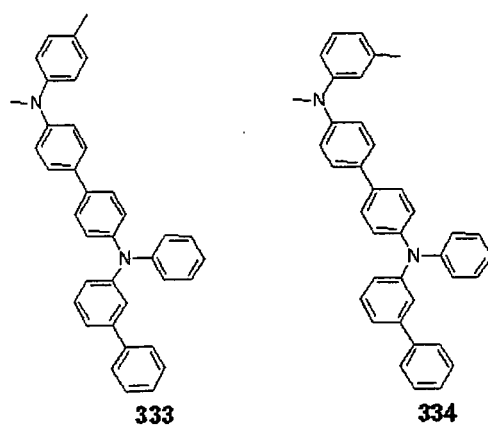
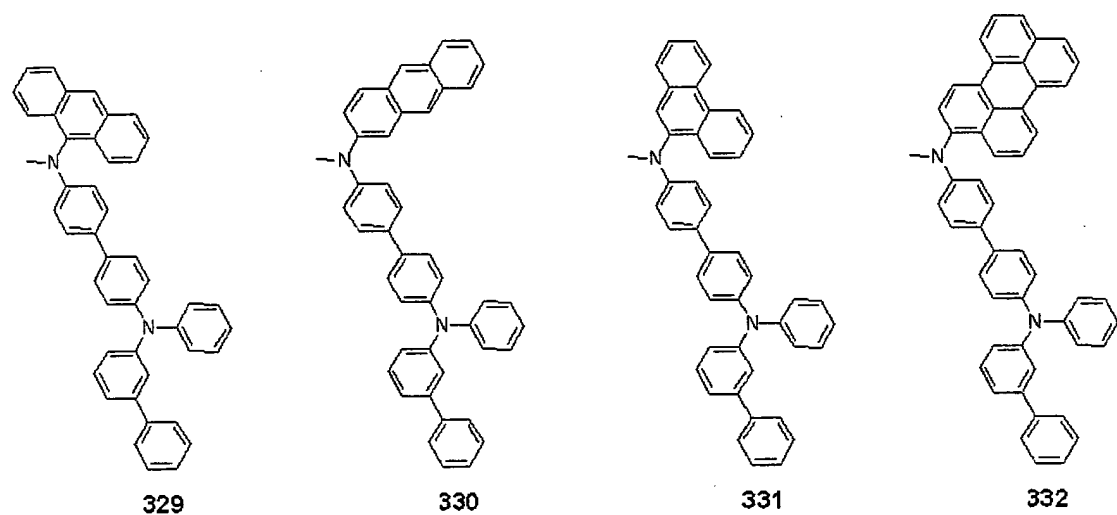
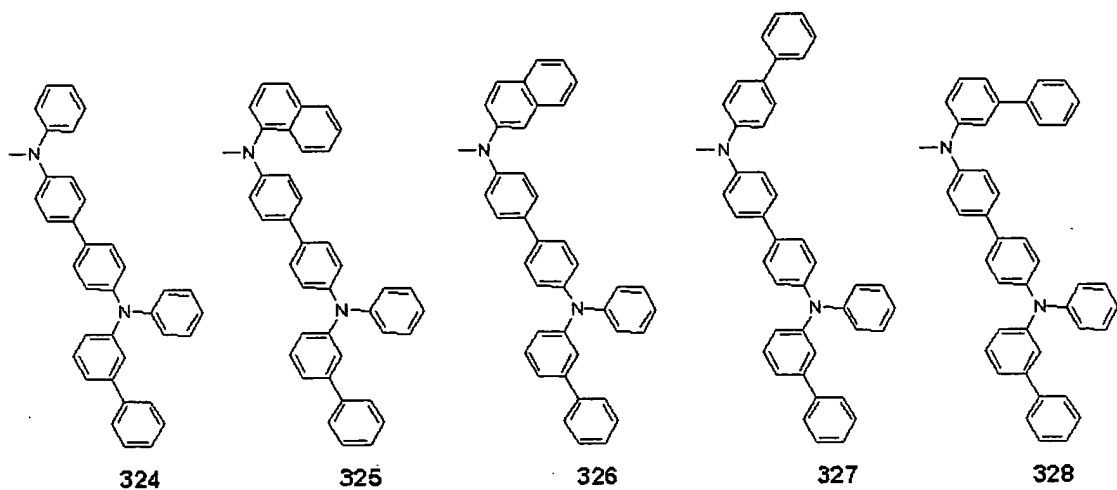
55

5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

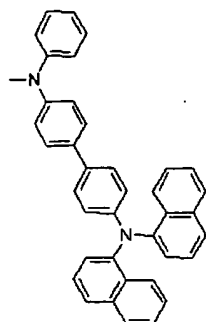




5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

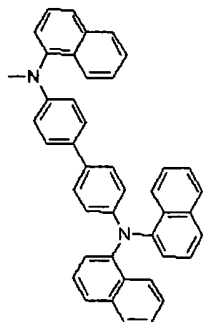


5



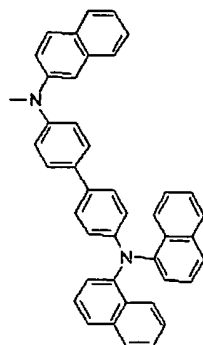
341

10

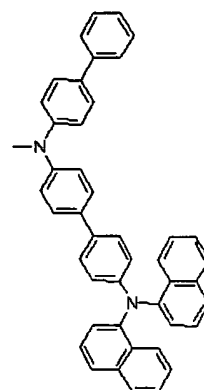


342

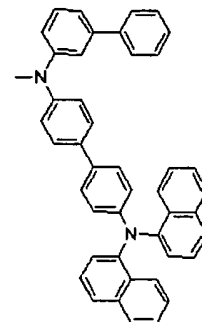
15



343

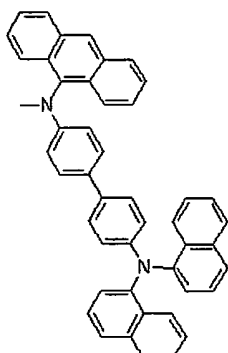


344



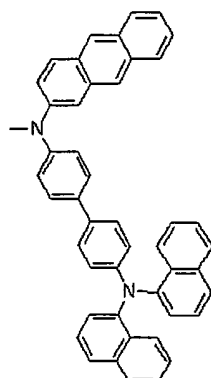
345

20



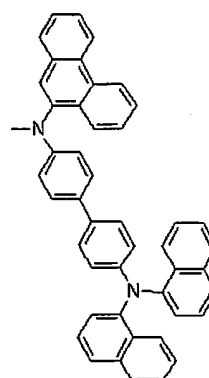
346

25



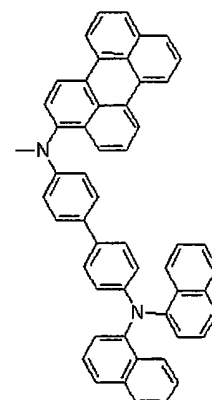
347

30



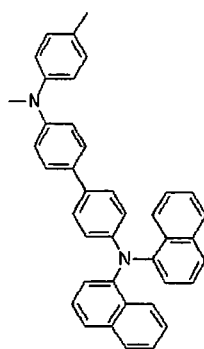
348

35



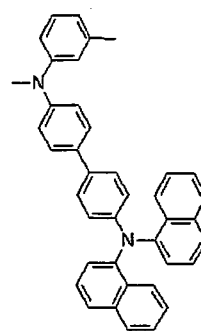
349

40



350

45



351

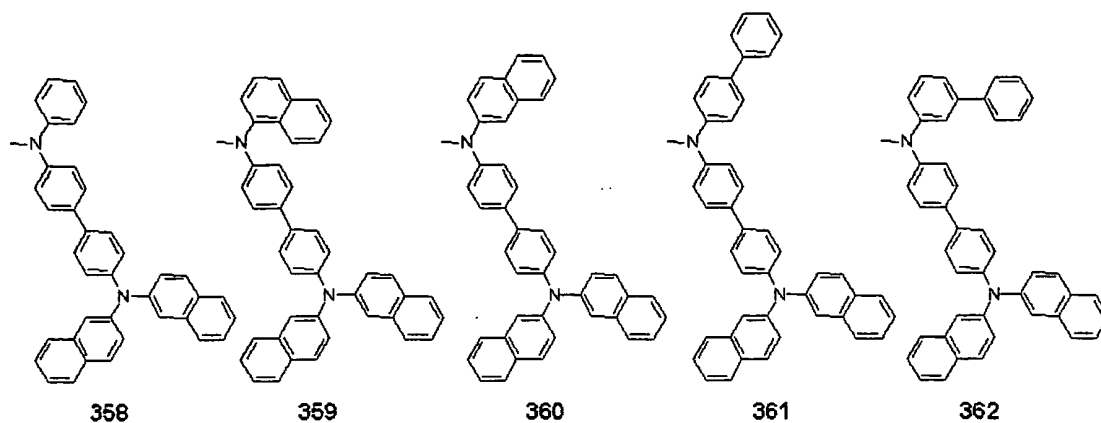
50

55

5

10

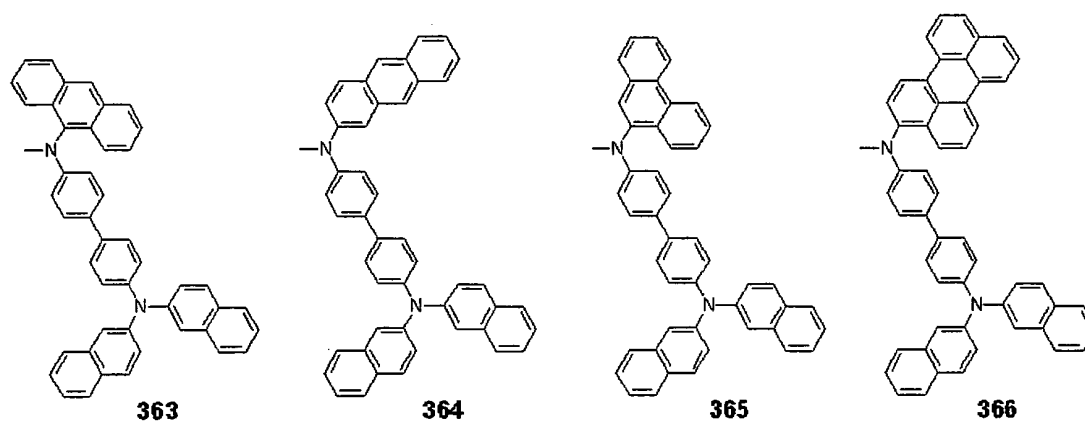
15



20

25

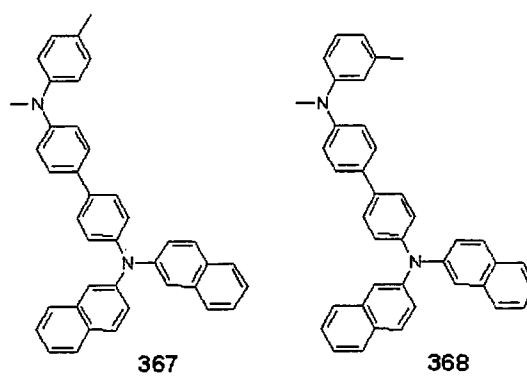
30



35

40

45



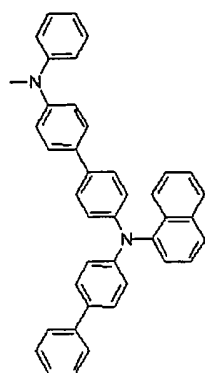
50

55

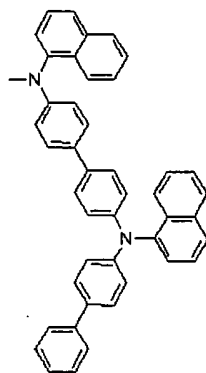
5

10

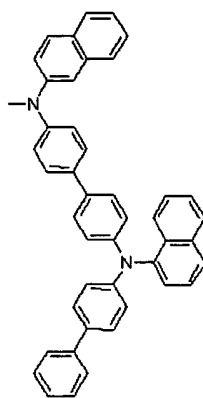
15



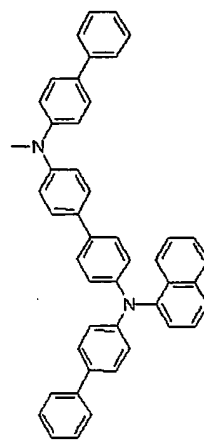
375



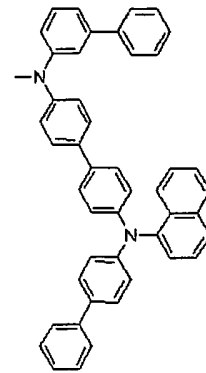
376



377



378



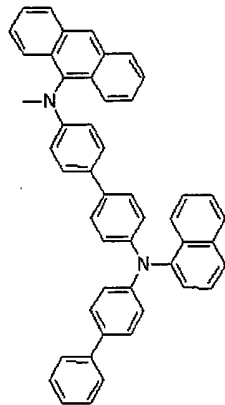
379

20

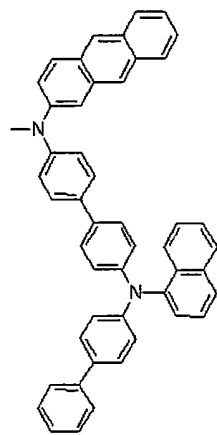
25

30

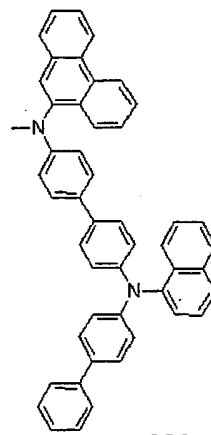
35



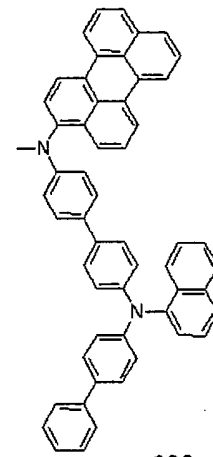
380



381



382

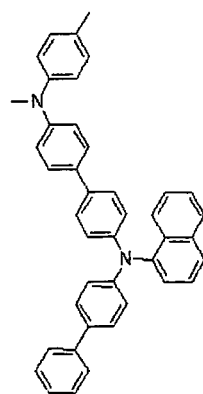


383

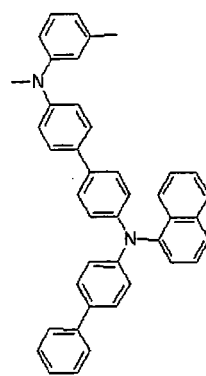
40

45

50



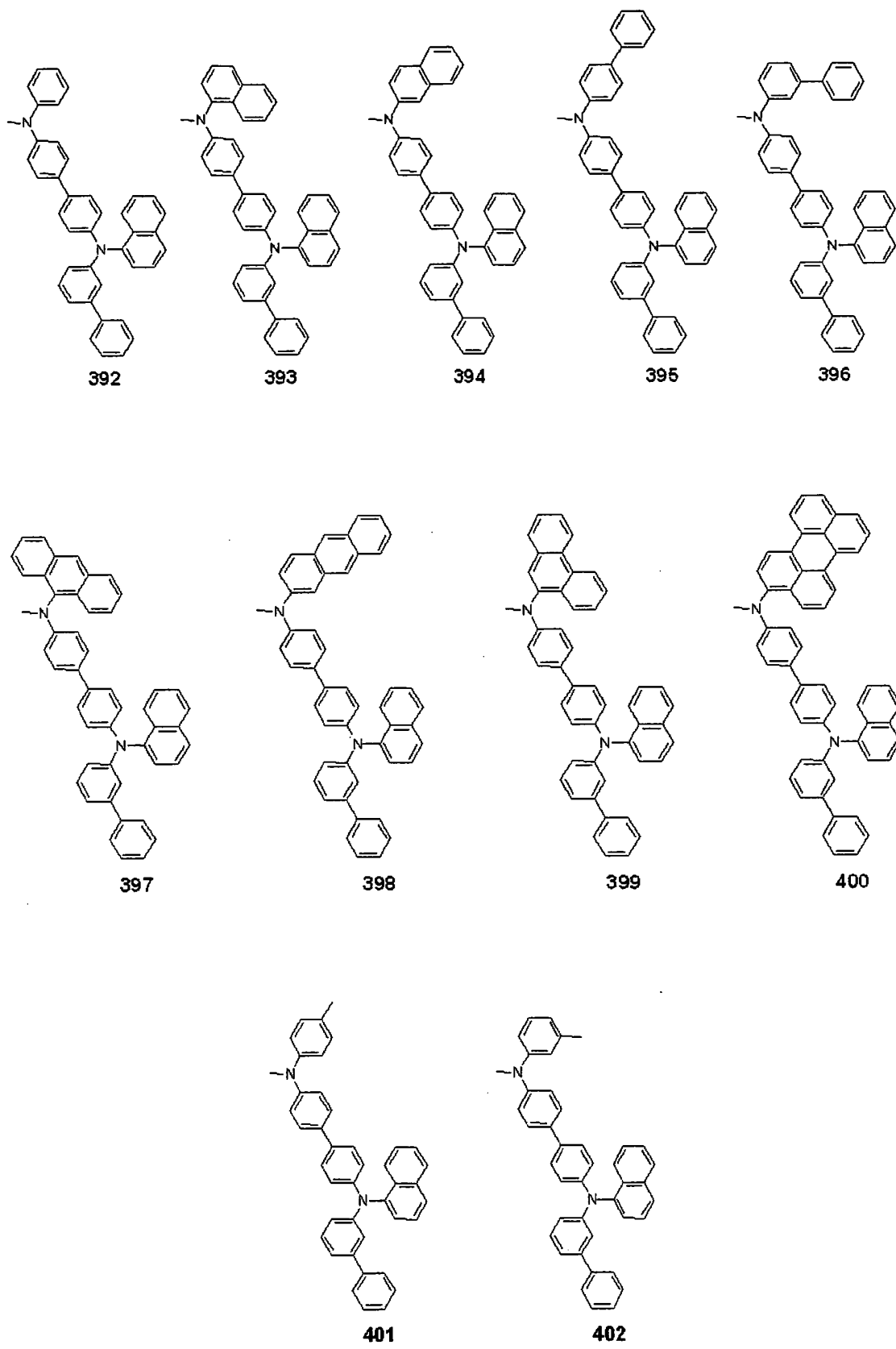
384



385

55

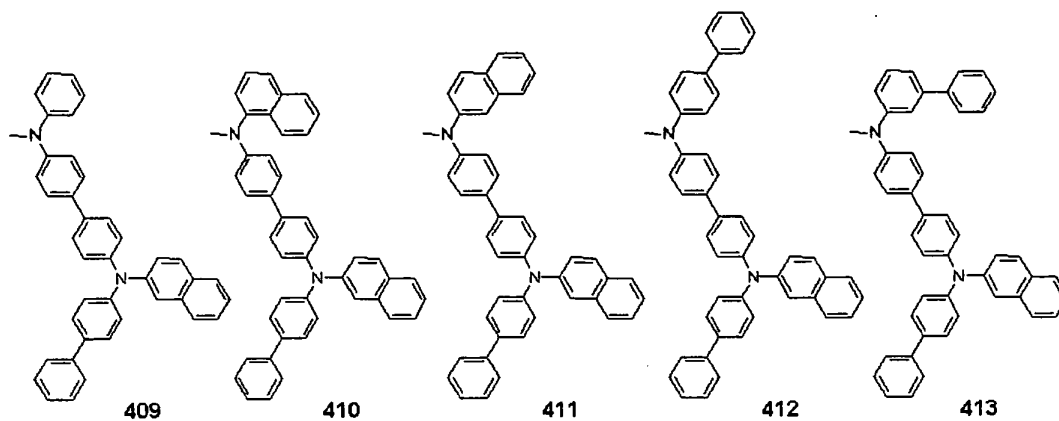
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55



5

10

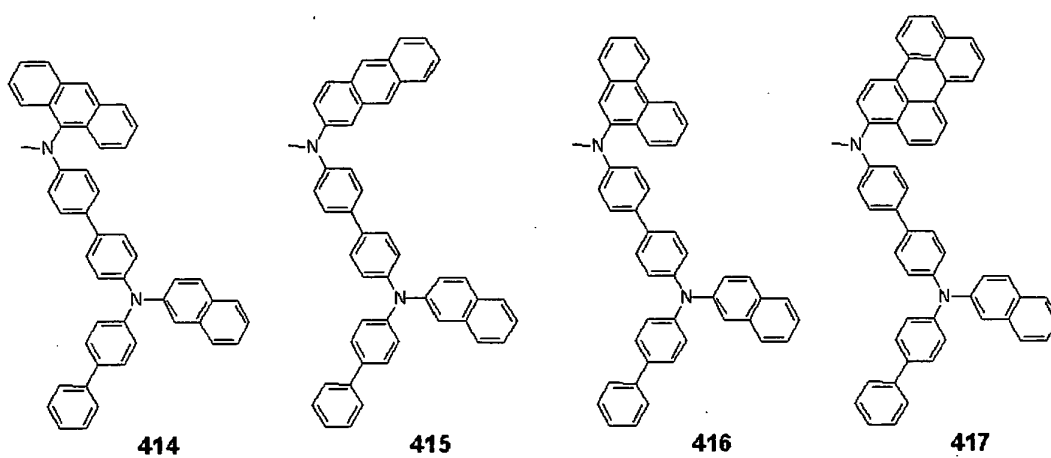
15



20

25

30

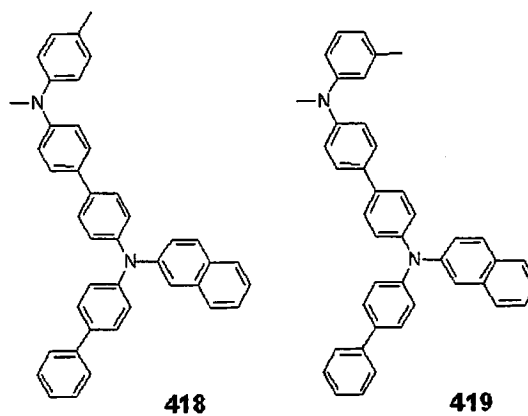


35

40

45

50

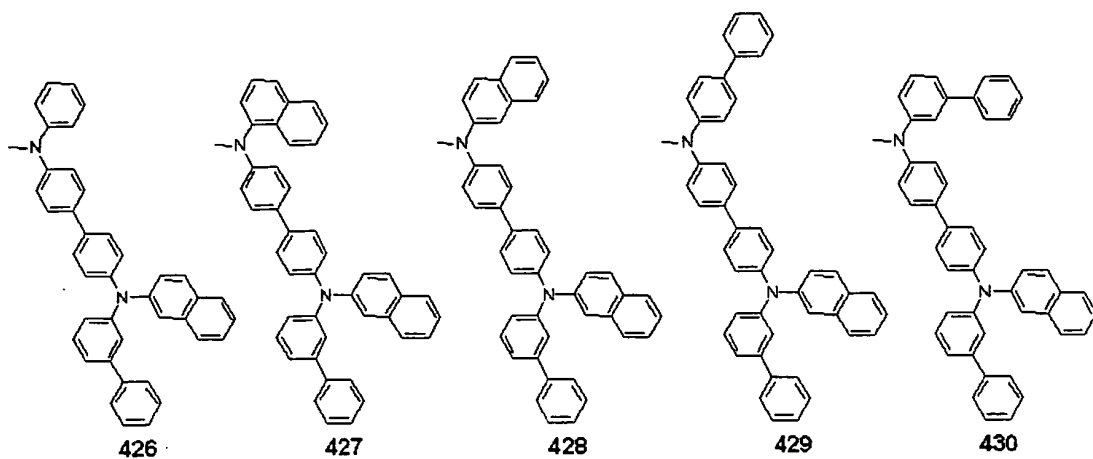


55

5

10

15

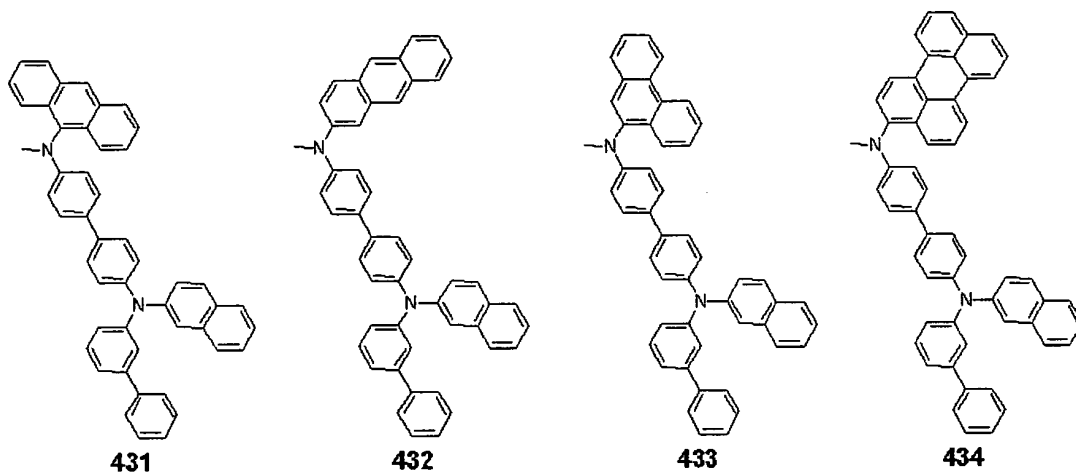


20

25

30

35

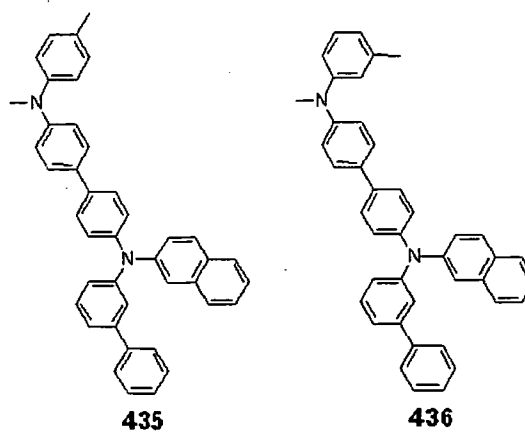


40

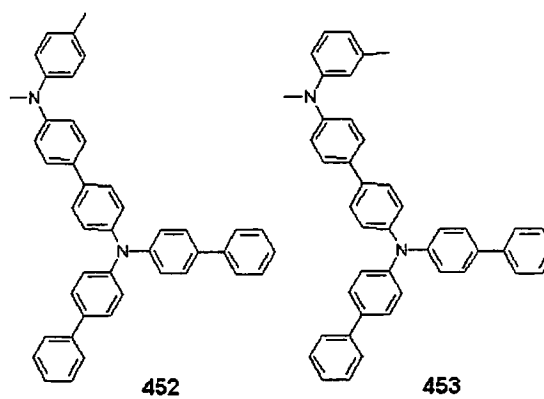
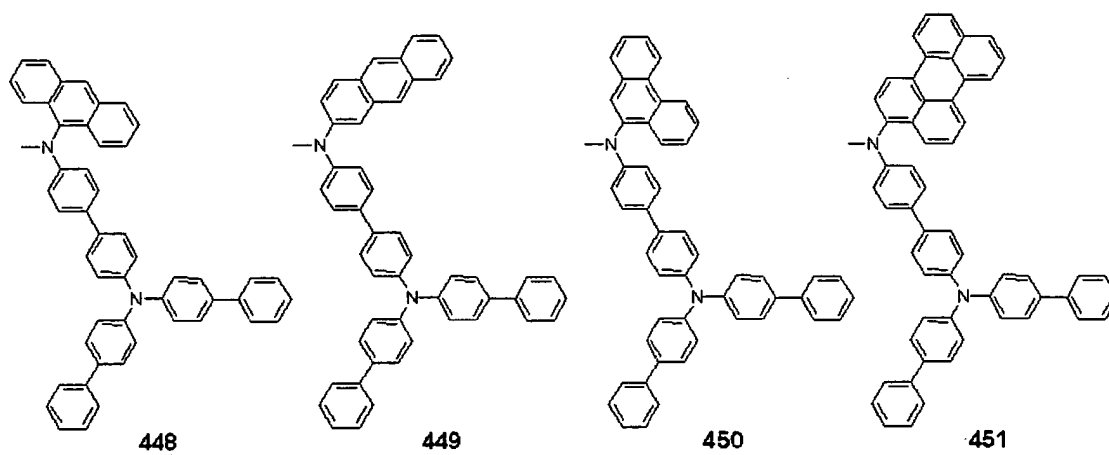
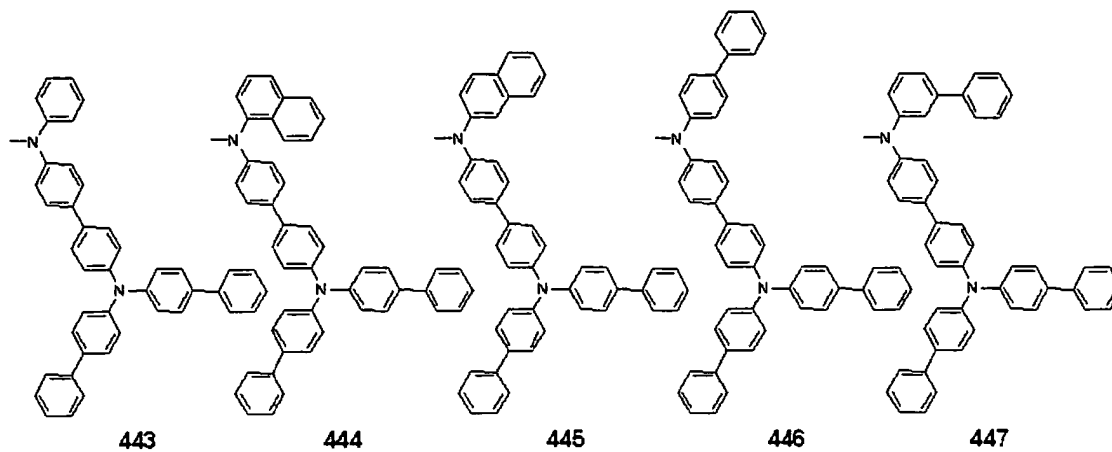
45

50

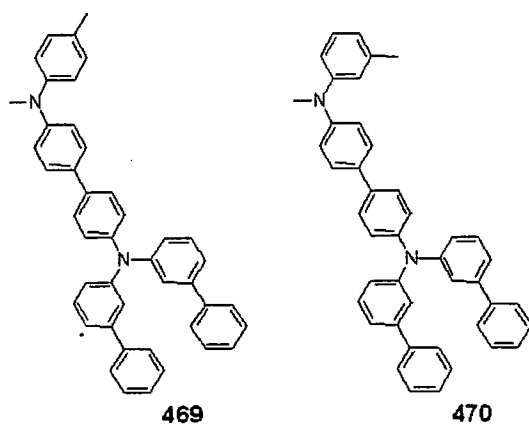
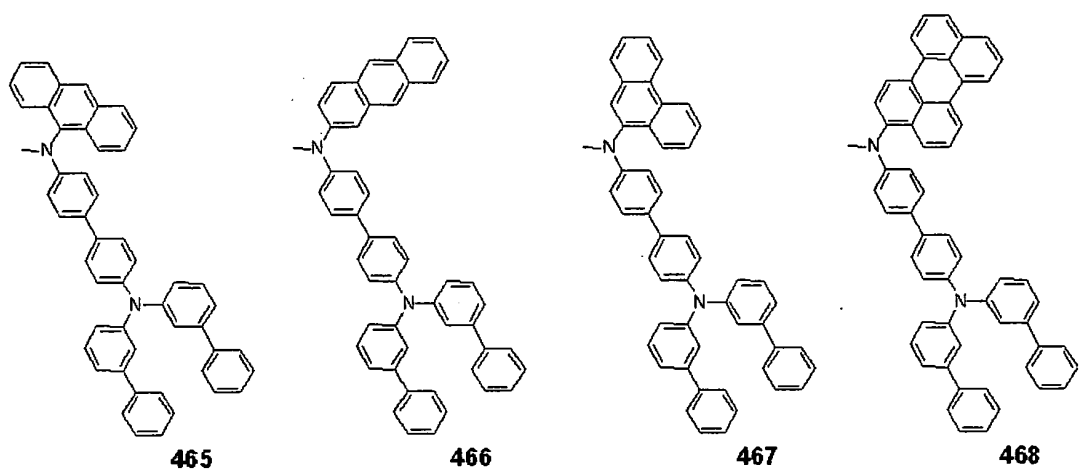
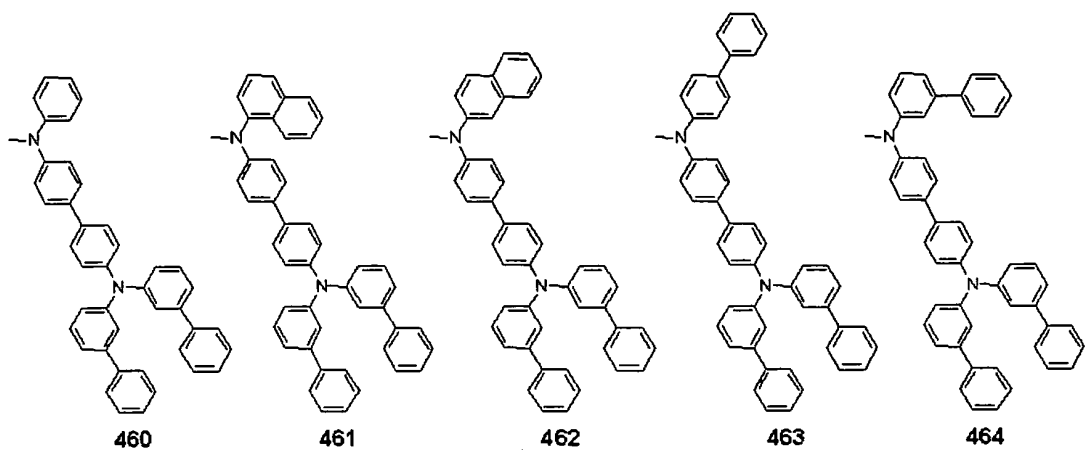
55



5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55



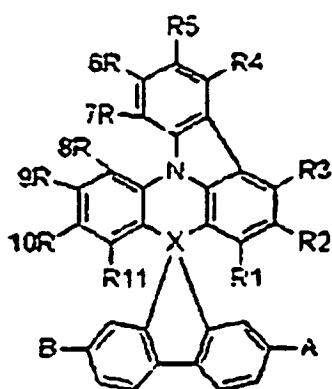
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55



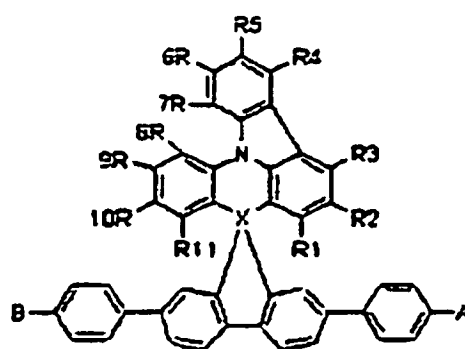
Revendications

1. Dispositif électroluminescent organique comprenant :

une première électrode ;
des couches de matériaux organiques comprenant une couche électroluminescente et l'une parmi une couche d'injection de trous, une couche de transport de trous et une couche qui à la fois injecte et transporte des trous ; et
une seconde électrode ;
dans lequel la première électrode, les couches de matériaux organiques et la seconde électrode forment une structure en couches ; et
la couche d'injection de trous, la couche de transport de trous ou la couche qui à la fois injecte et transporte des trous comprend un composé représenté par la Formule 2 ou la Formule 3 :



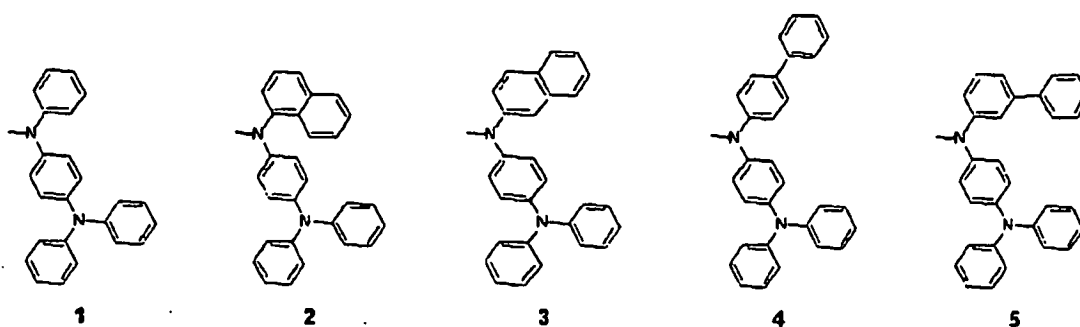
[Formule 2]



[Formule 3]

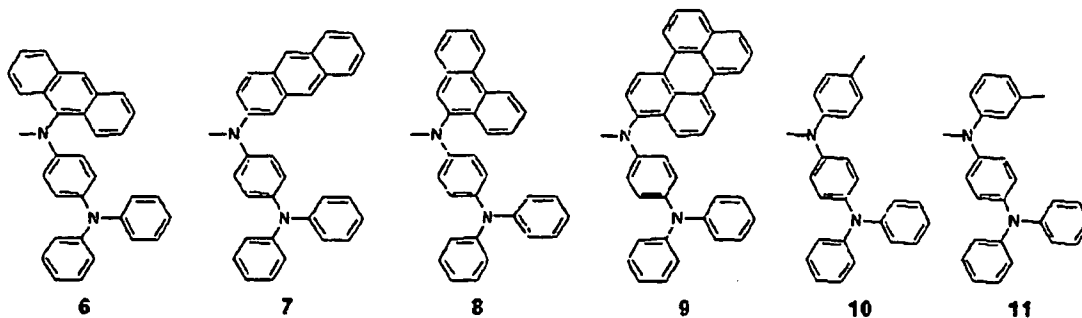
formules dans lesquelles :

X est C ;
R1 à R11 sont de l'hydrogène ; et
A et B sont chacun indépendamment l'un des groupes suivants :



5

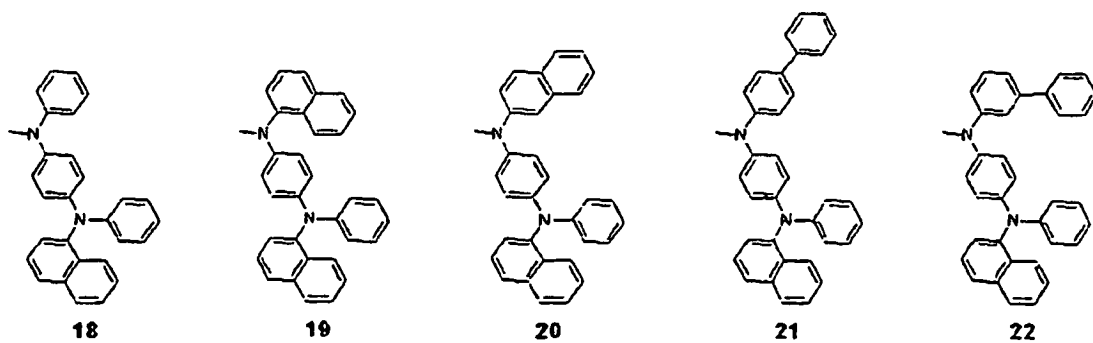
10



15

20

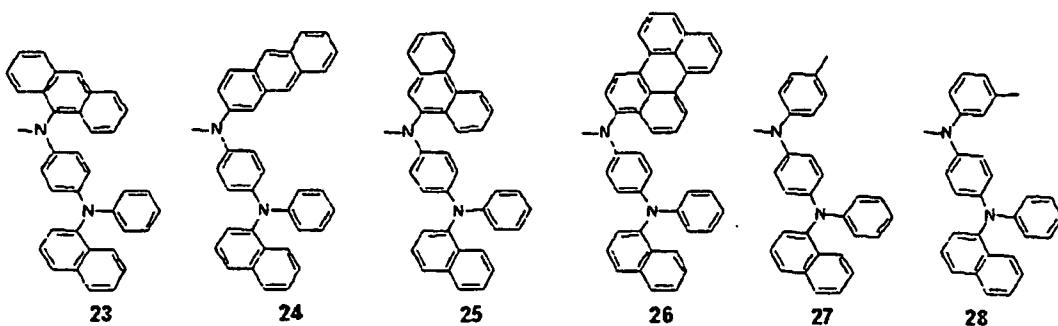
25



30

35

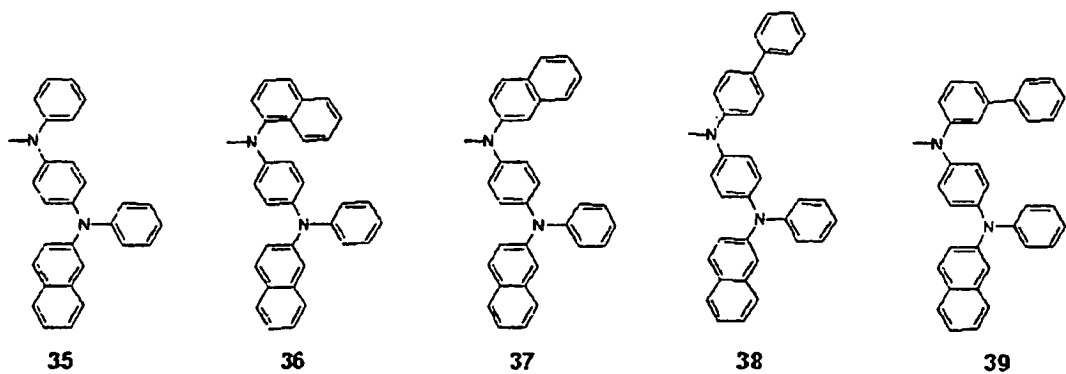
40



45

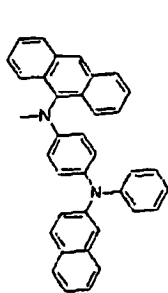
50

55

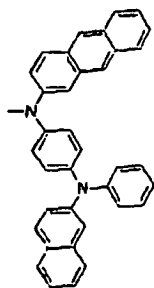


5

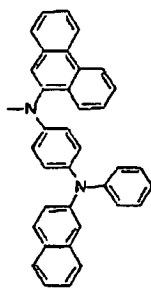
10



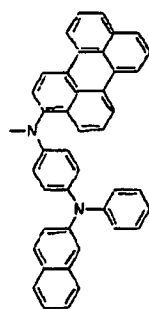
40



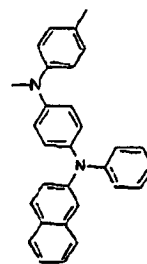
41



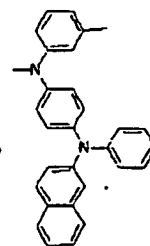
42



43



44

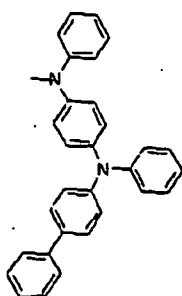


45

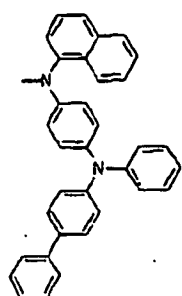
15

20

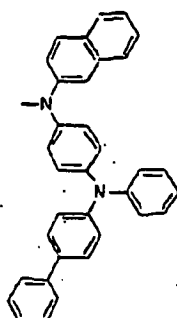
25



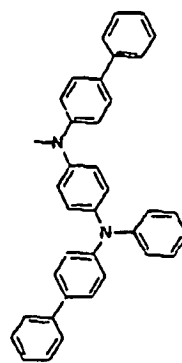
52



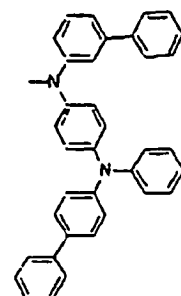
53



54



55

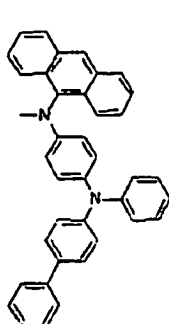


56

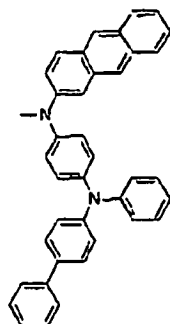
30

35

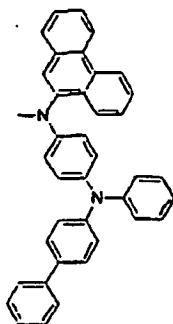
40



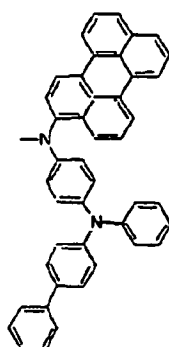
57



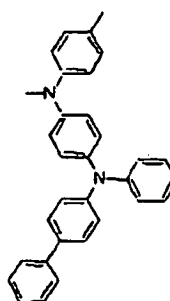
58



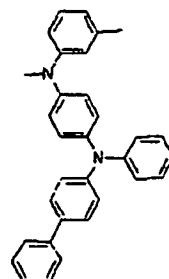
59



60



61

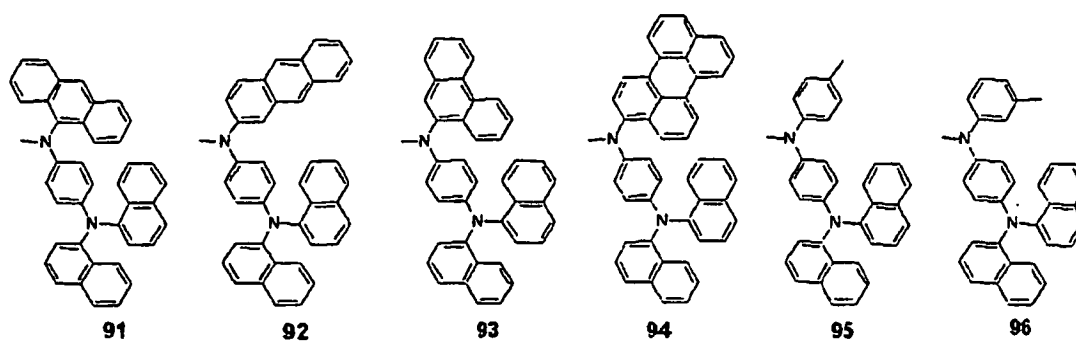
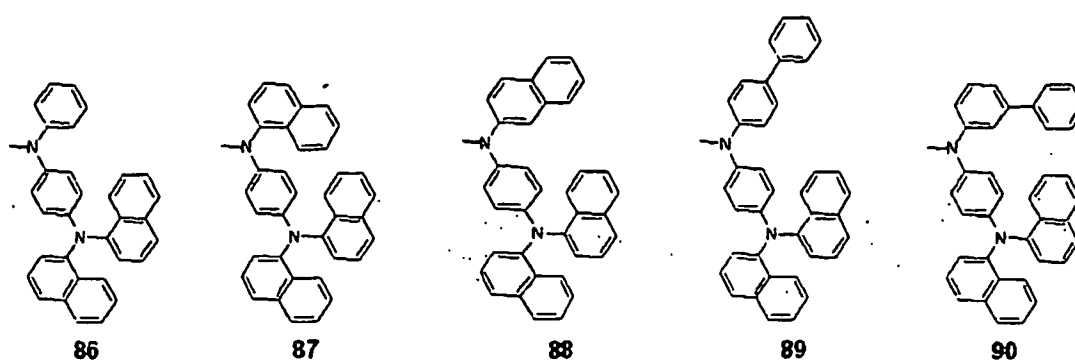
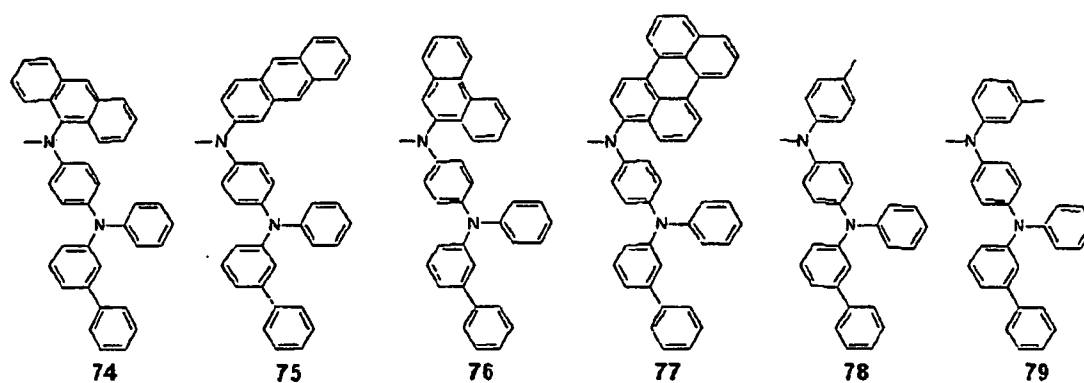
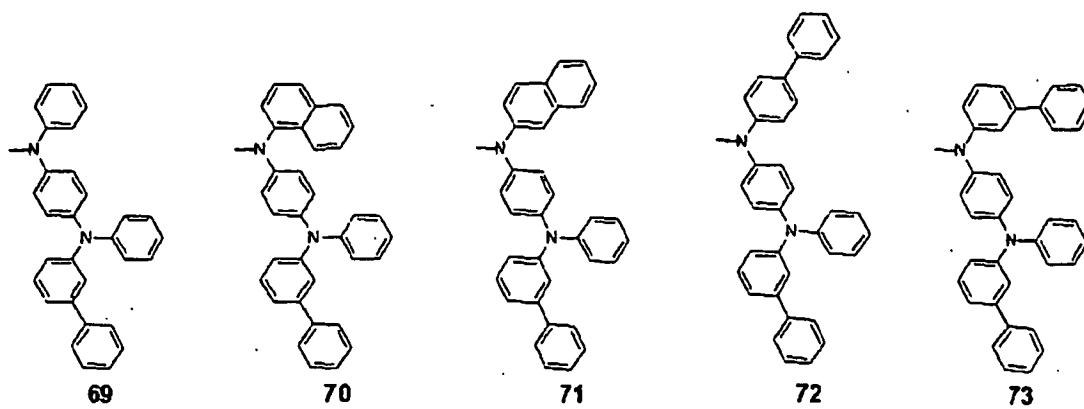


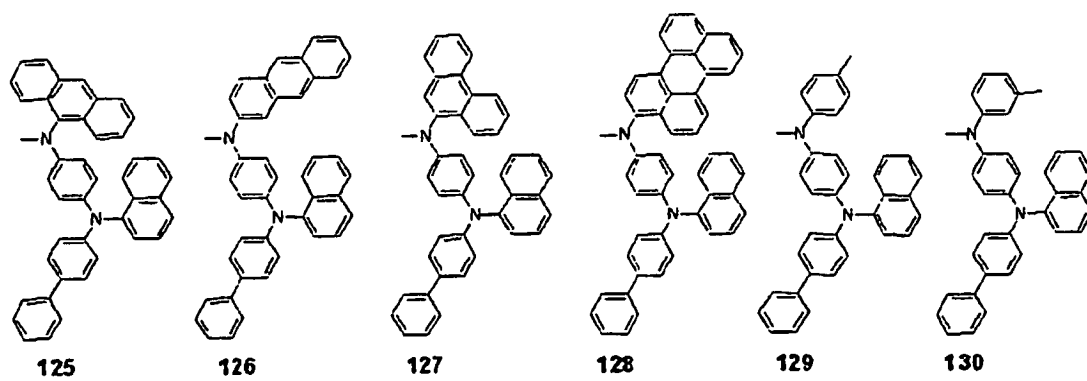
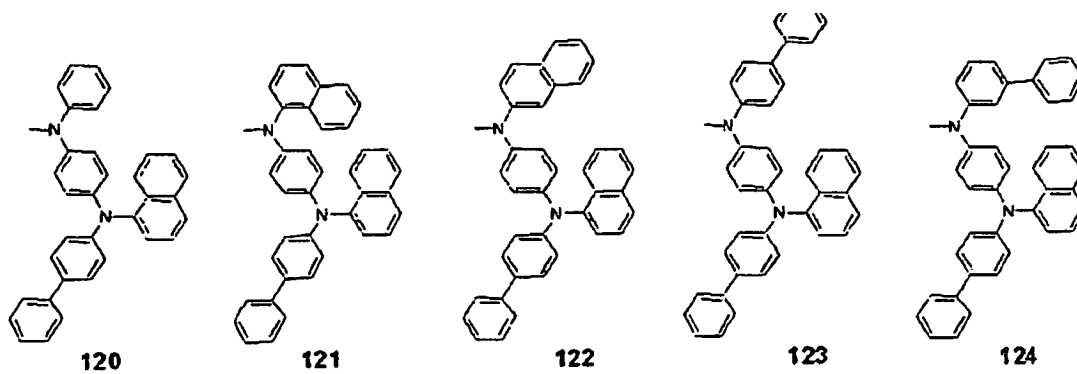
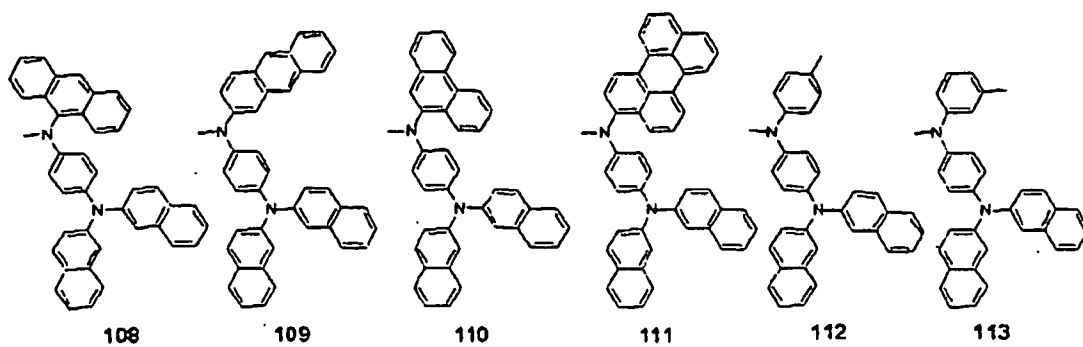
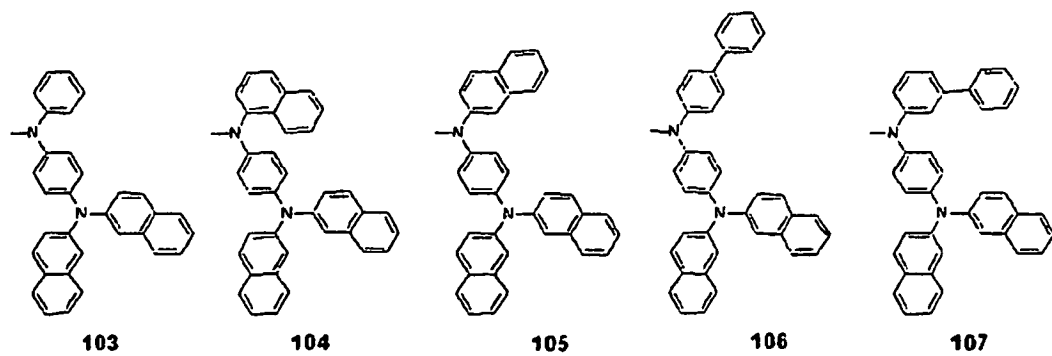
62

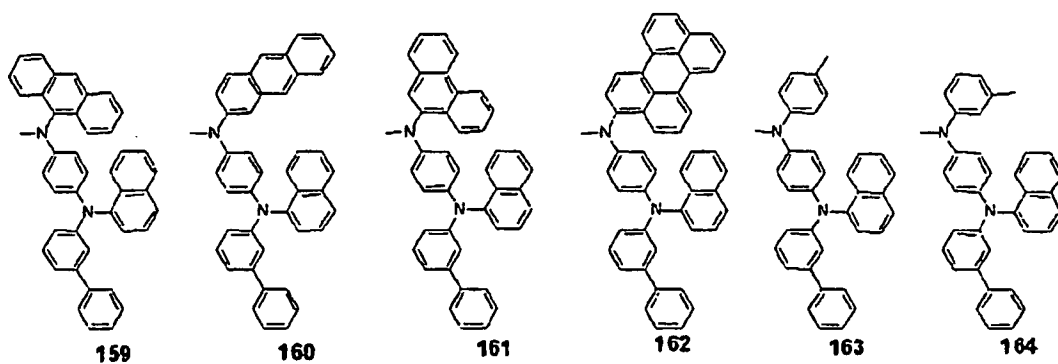
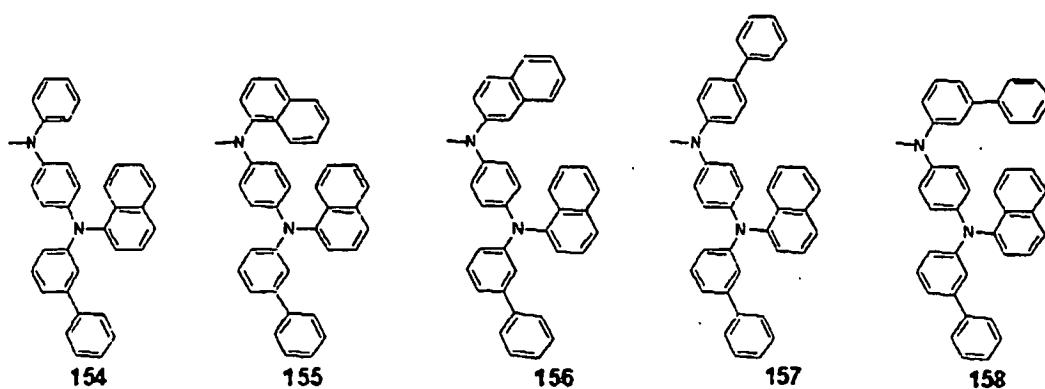
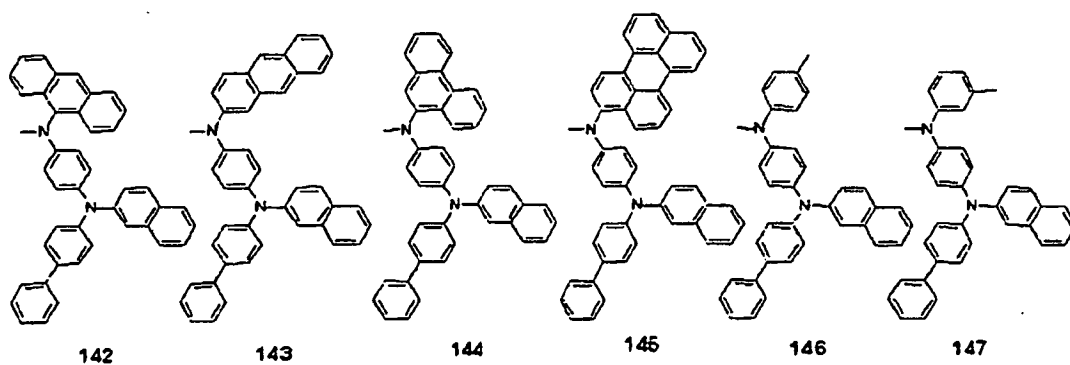
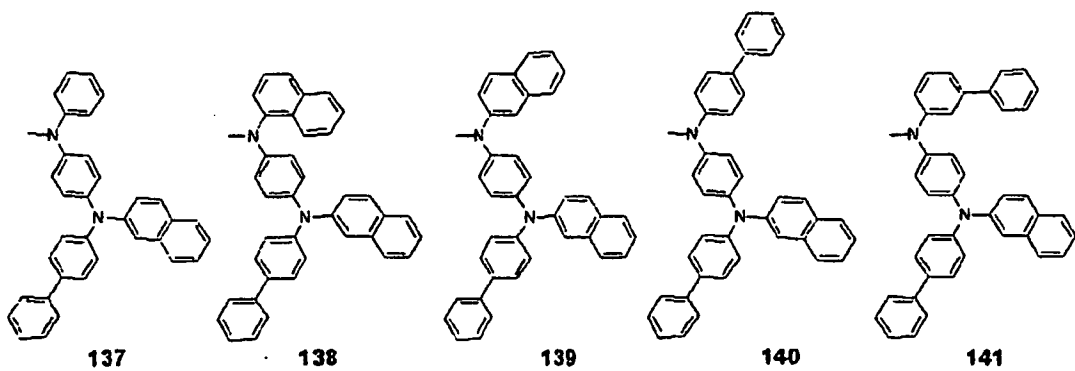
45

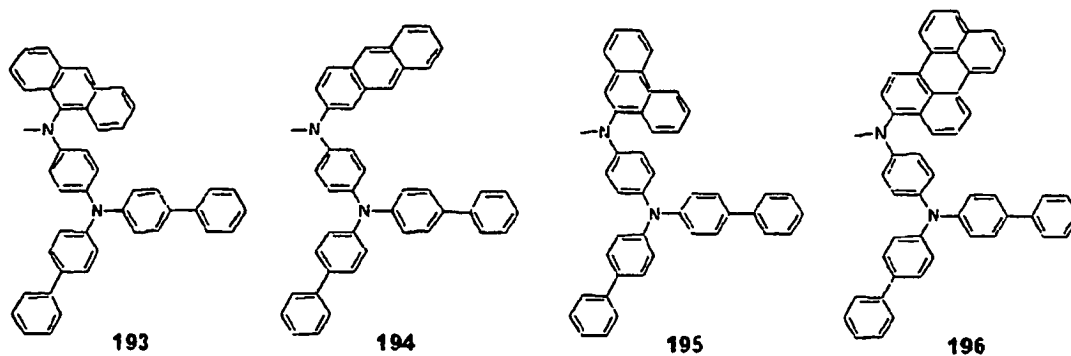
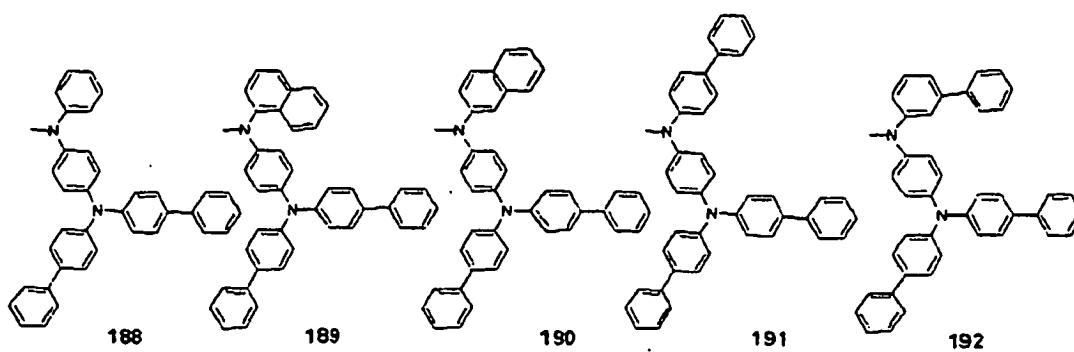
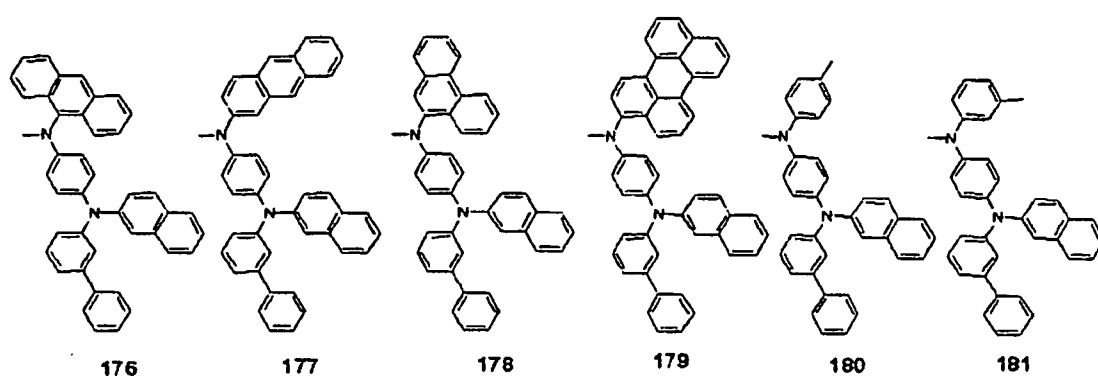
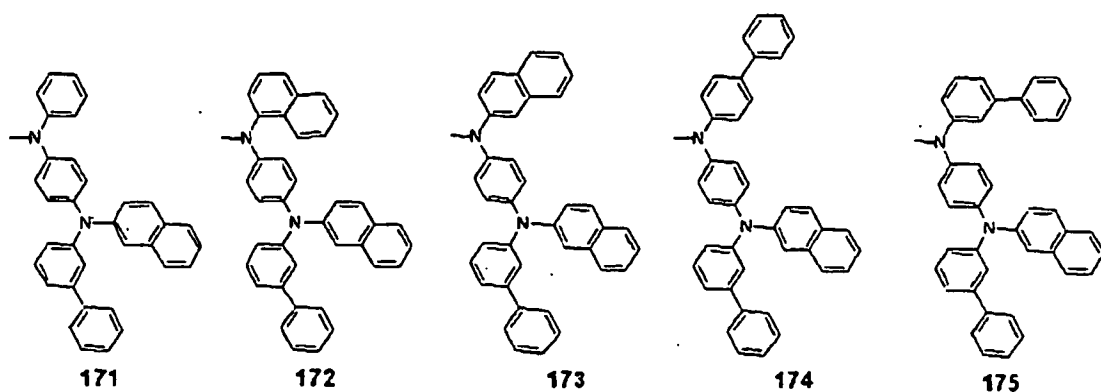
50

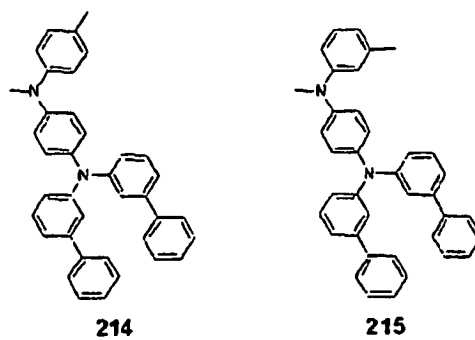
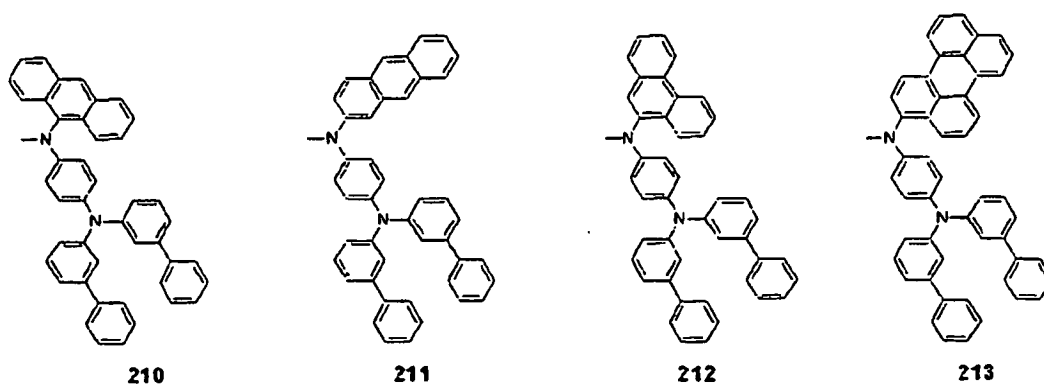
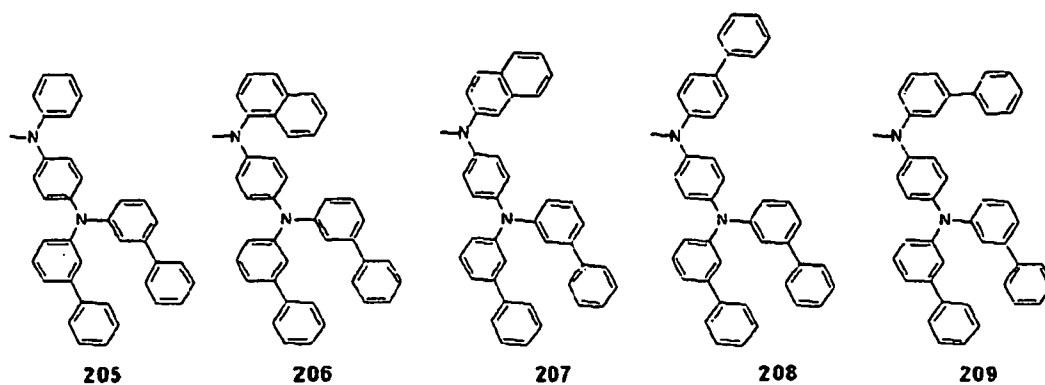
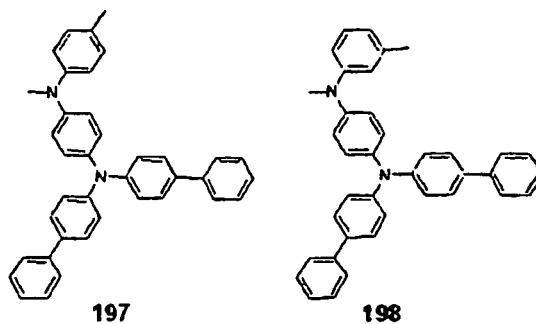
55





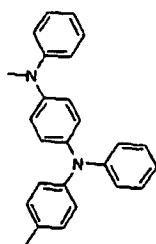
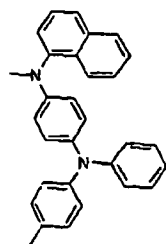
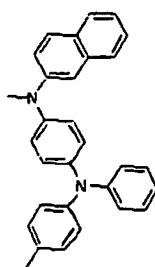
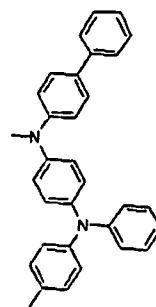
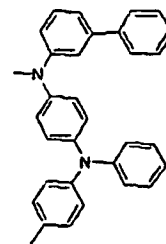






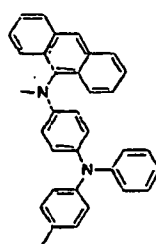
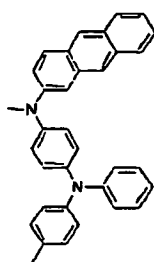
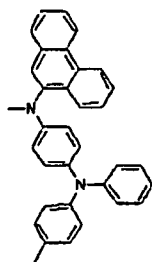
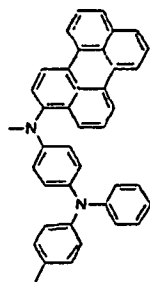
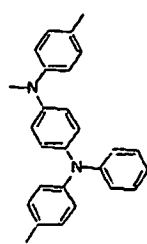
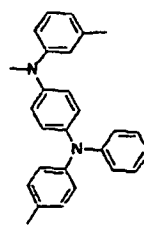
5

10

**222****223****224****225****226**

15

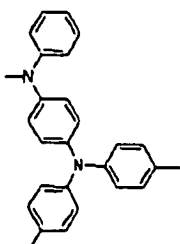
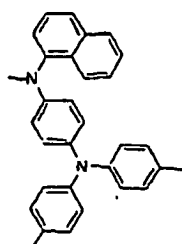
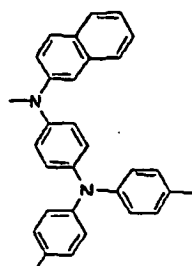
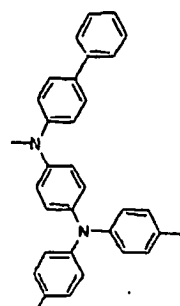
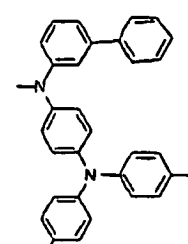
20

**227****228****229****230****231****232**

25

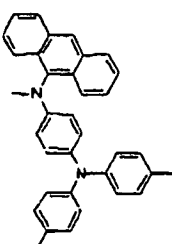
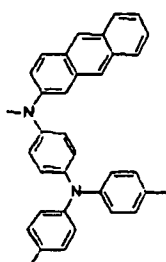
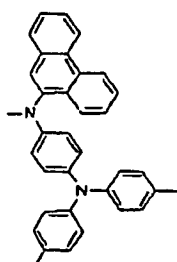
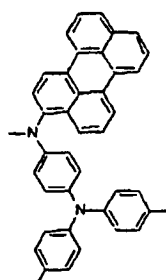
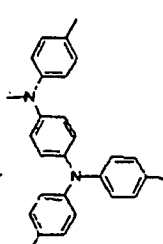
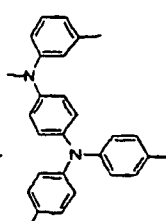
30

35

**239****240****241****242****243**

40

45

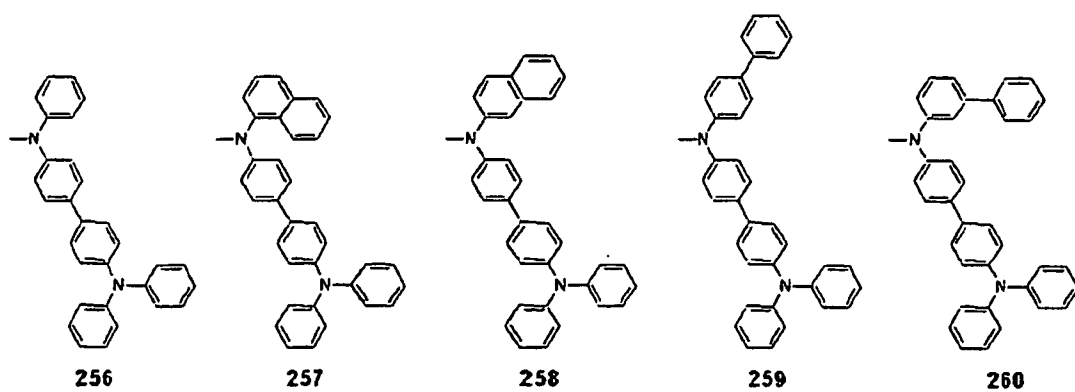
**244****245****246****247****248****249**

50

55

5

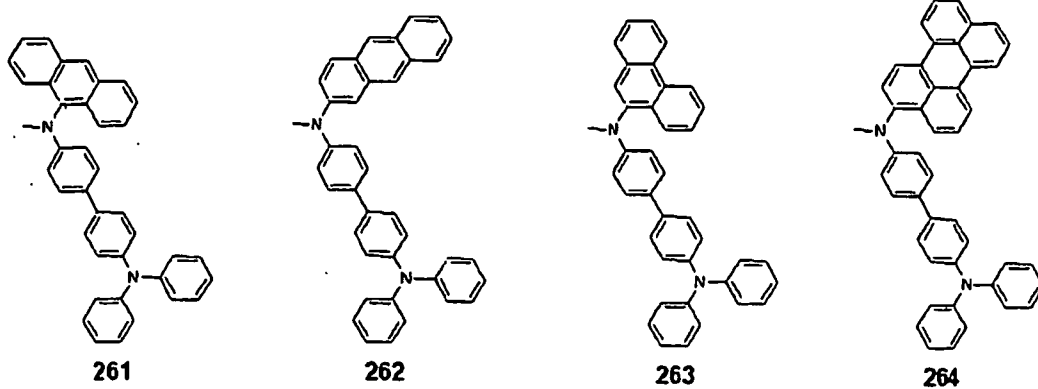
10



15

20

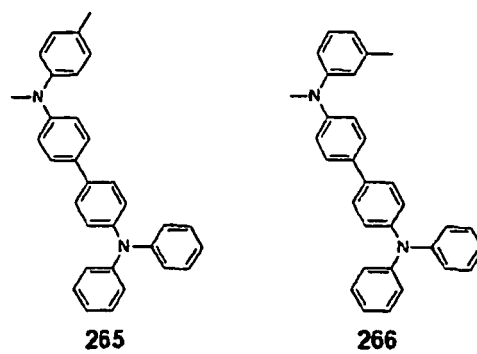
25



30

35

40



45

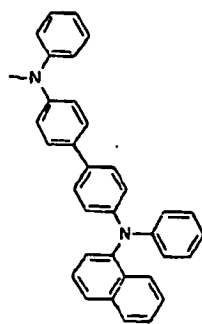
50

55

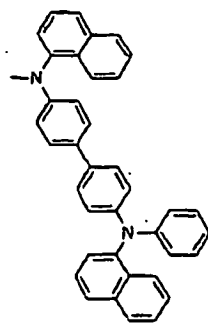
5

10

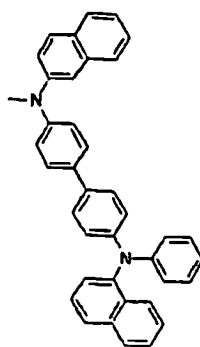
15



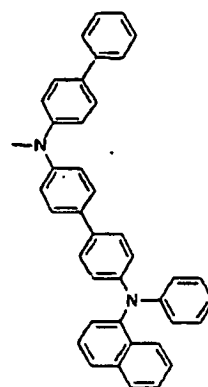
273



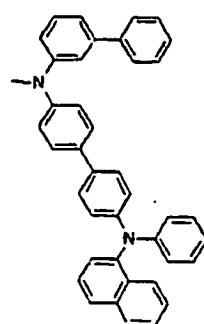
274



275



276

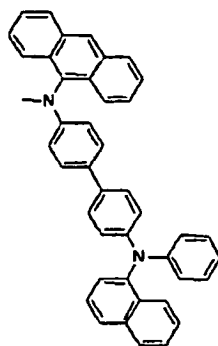


277

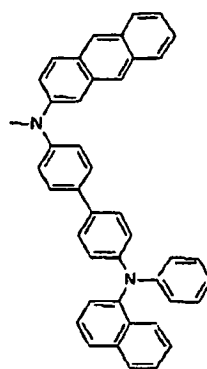
20

25

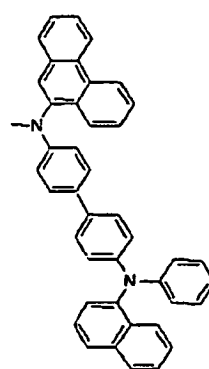
30



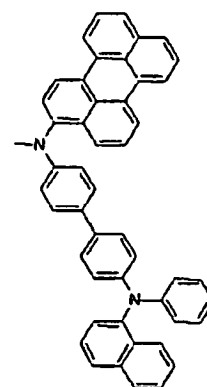
278



279



280

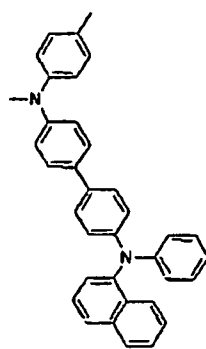


281

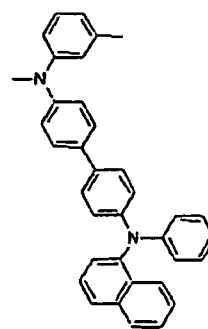
35

40

45



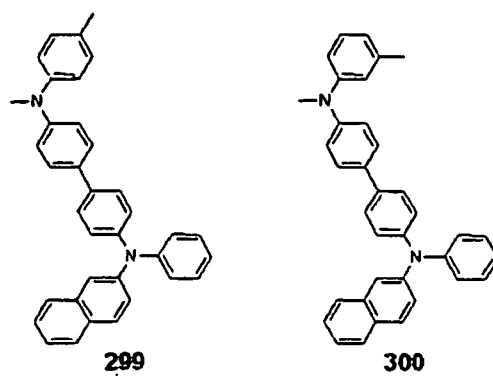
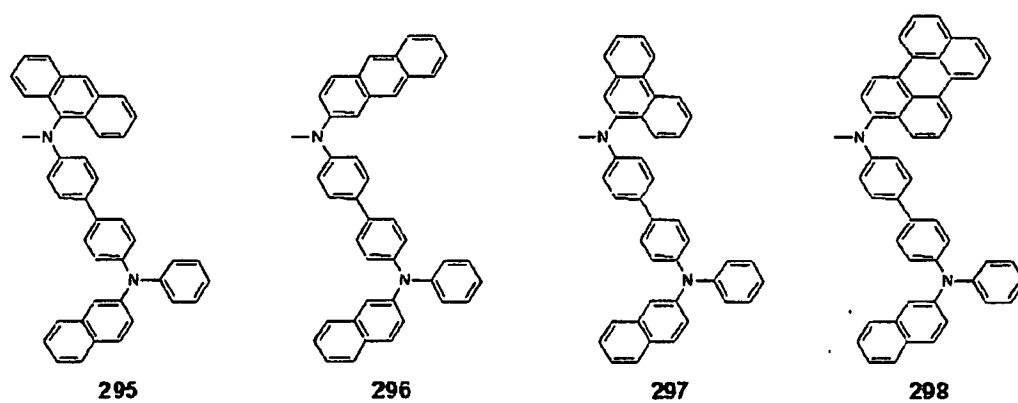
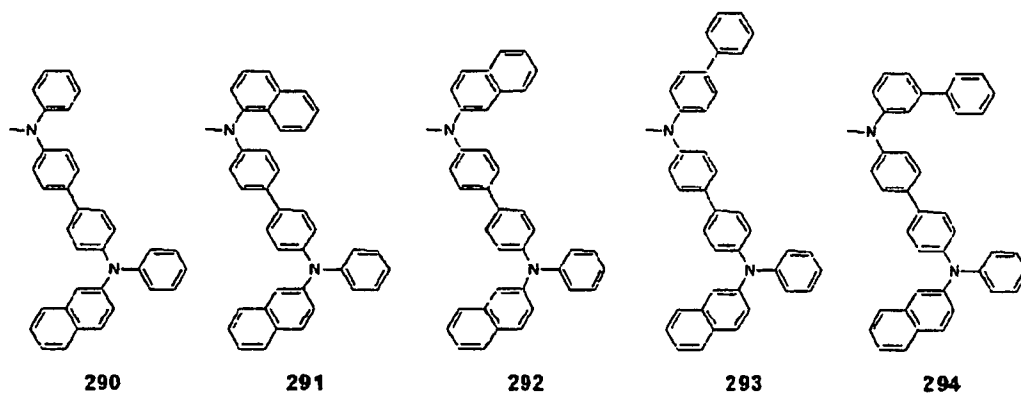
282



283

50

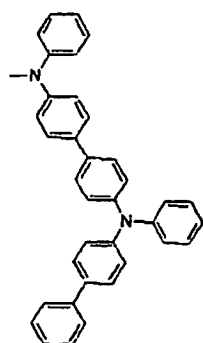
55



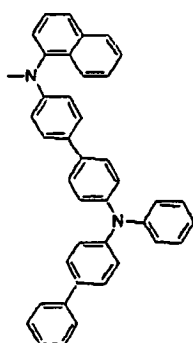
5

10

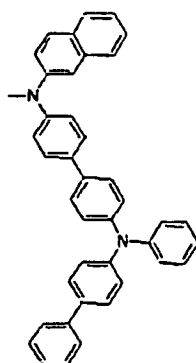
15



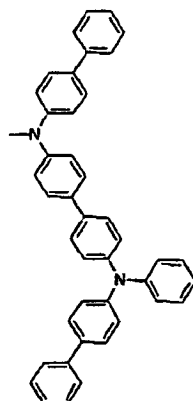
307



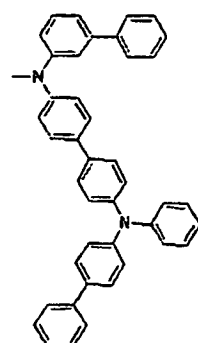
308



309



310



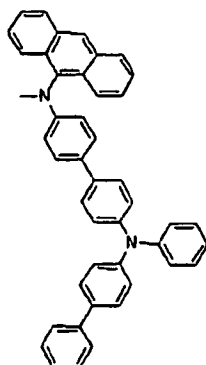
311

20

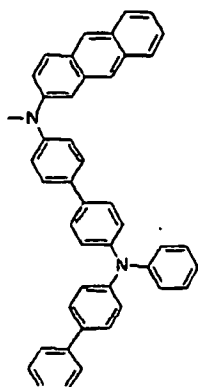
25

30

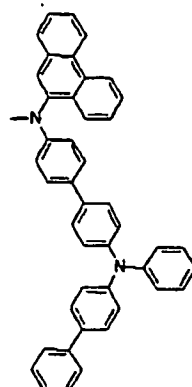
35



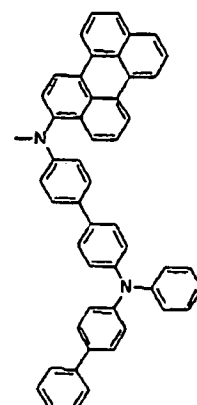
312



313



314

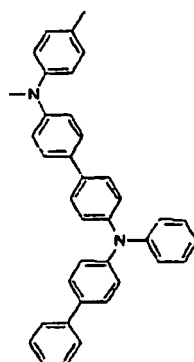


315

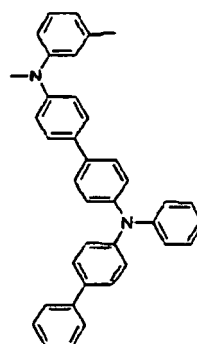
40

45

50

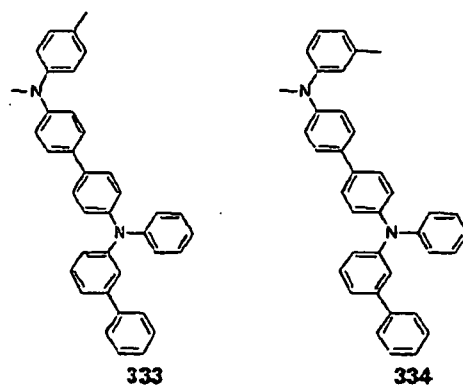
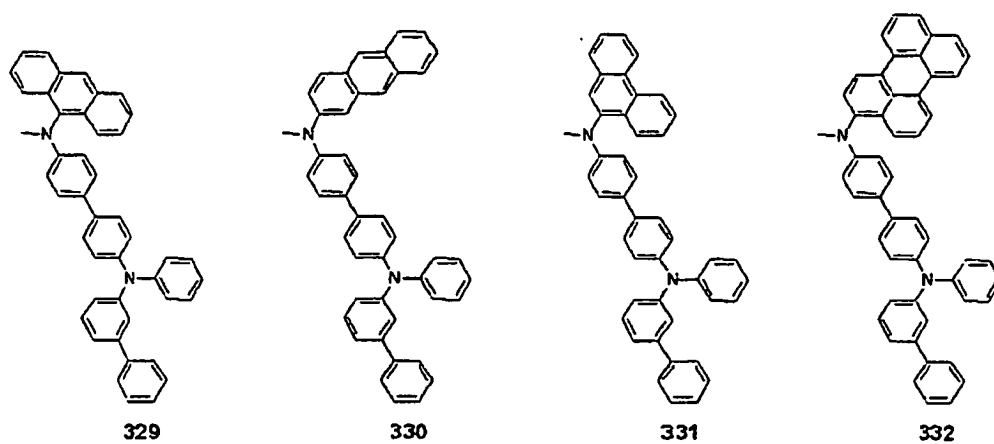
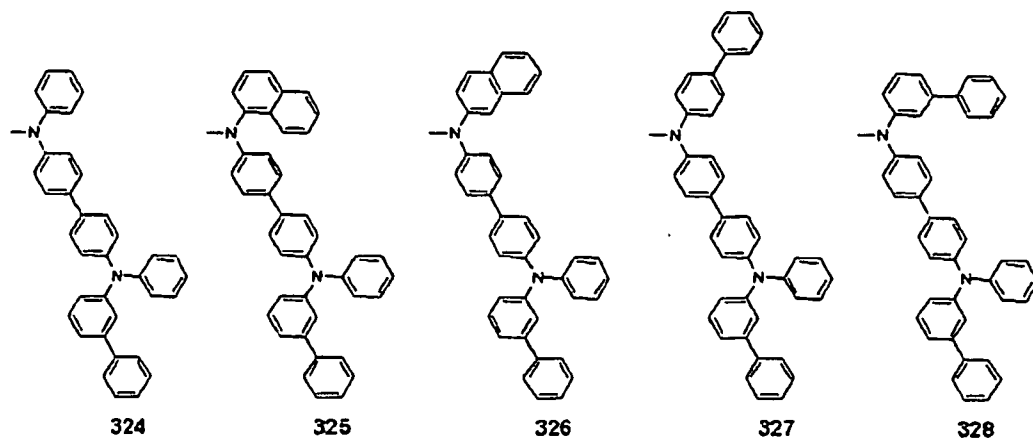


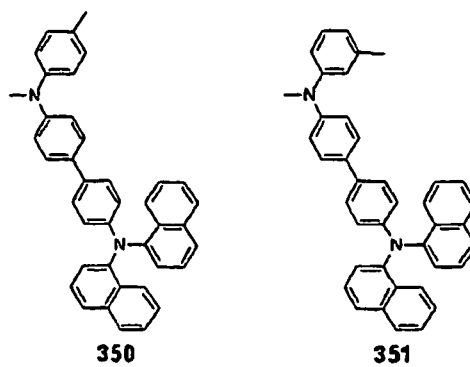
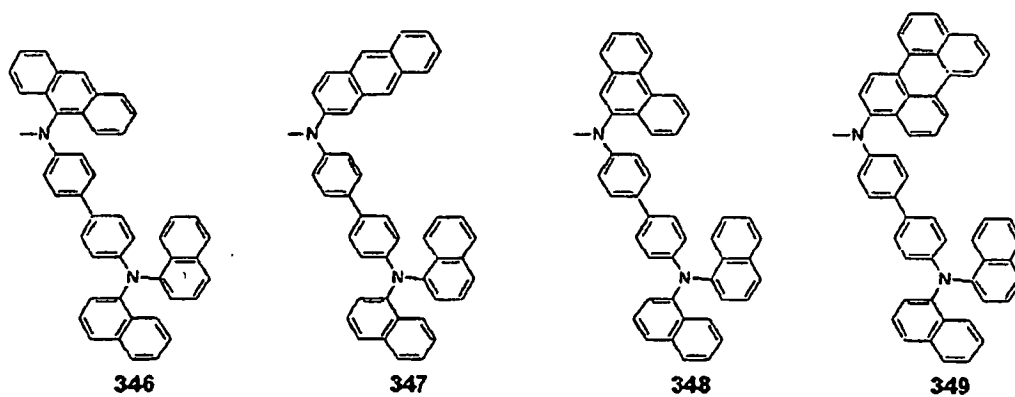
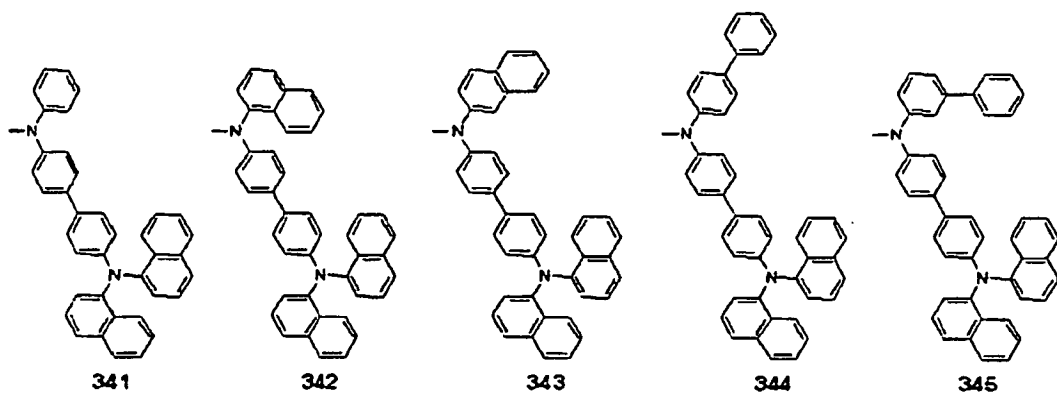
316

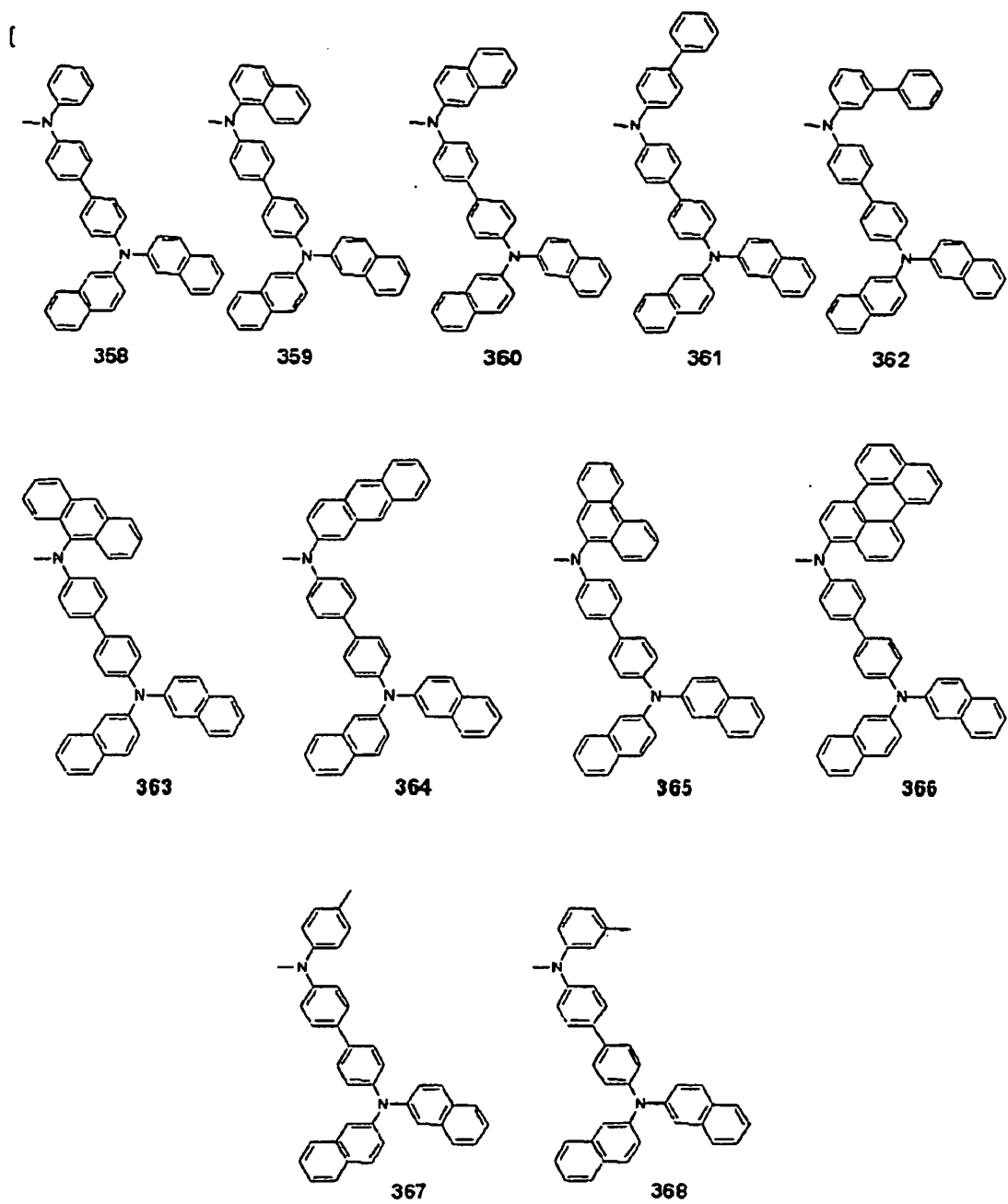


317

55



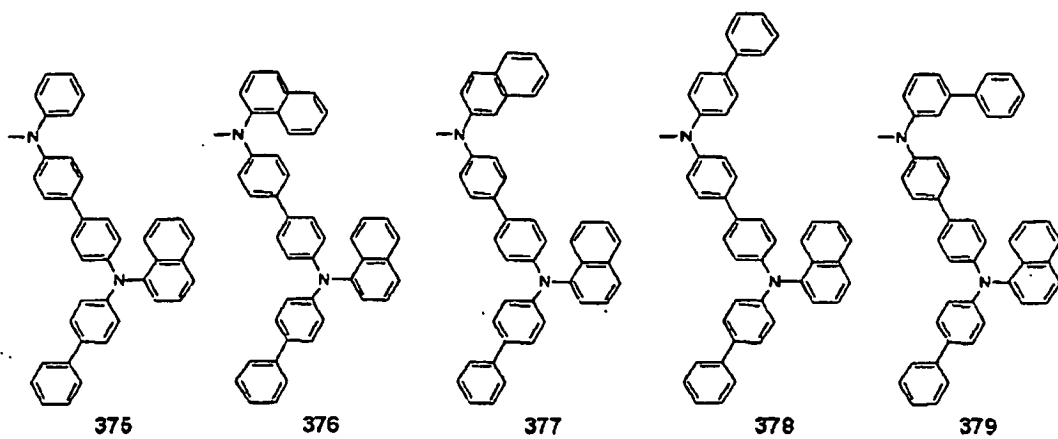




5

10

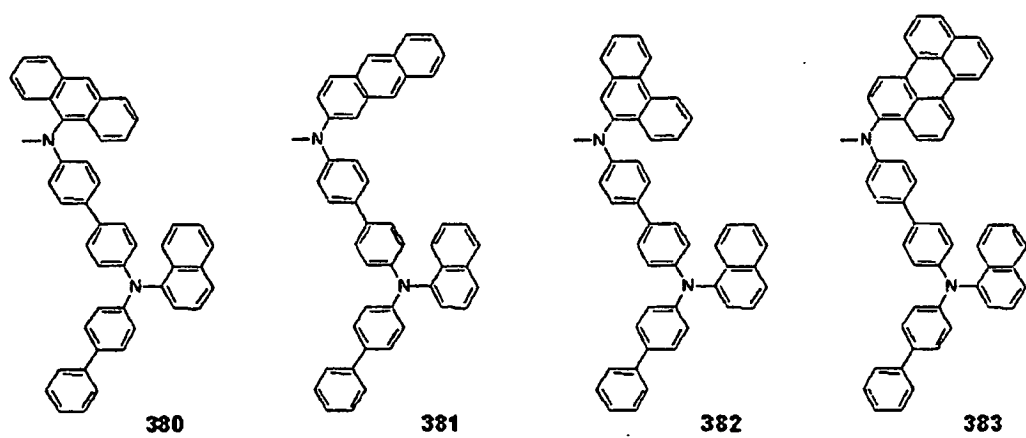
15



20

25

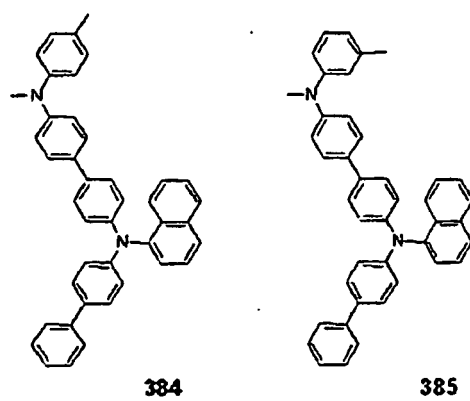
30



35

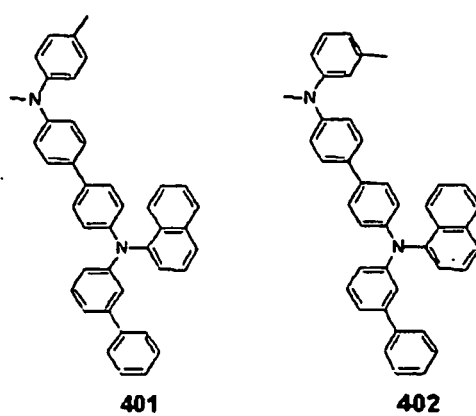
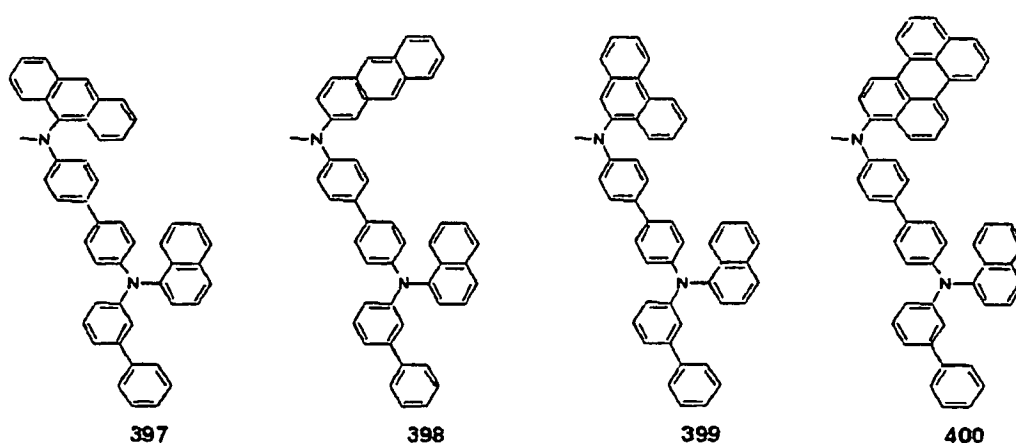
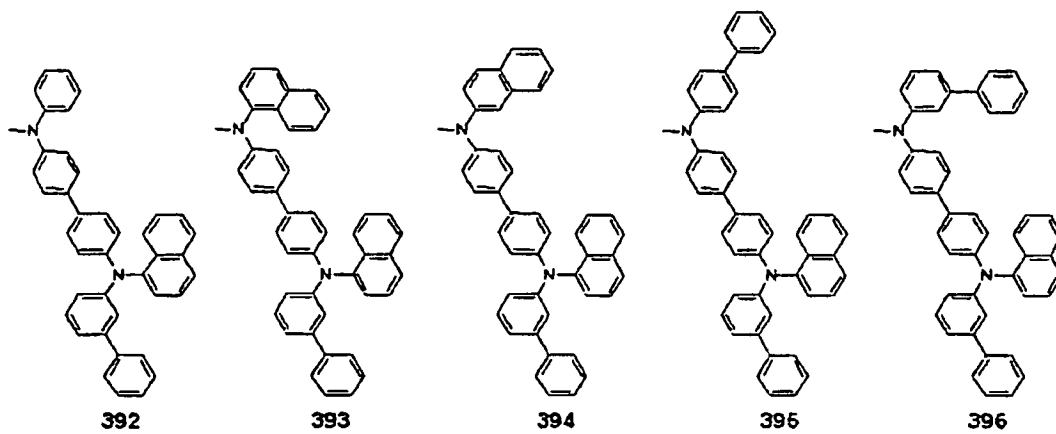
40

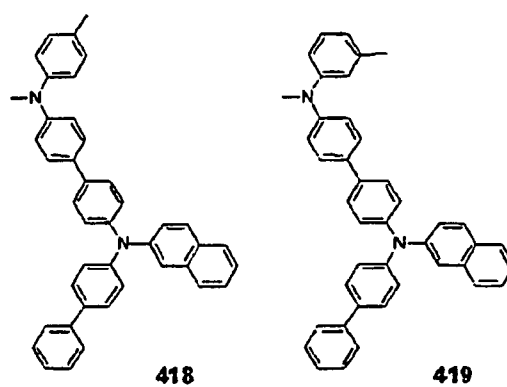
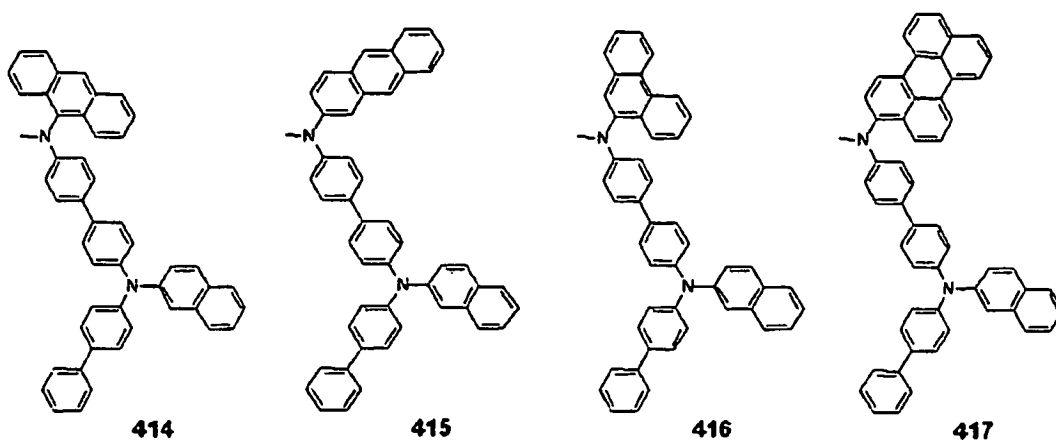
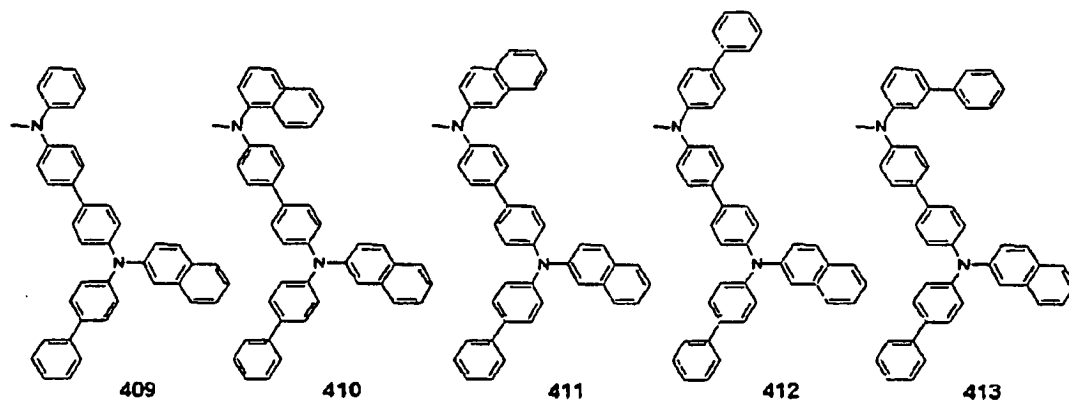
45

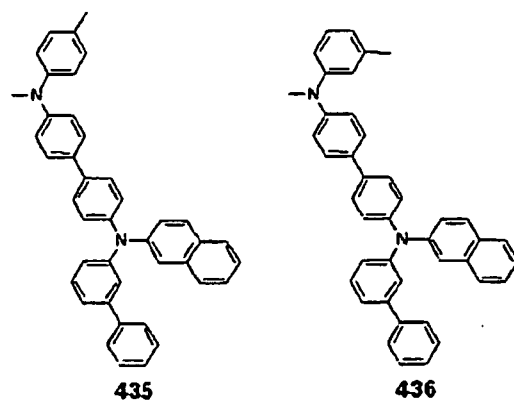
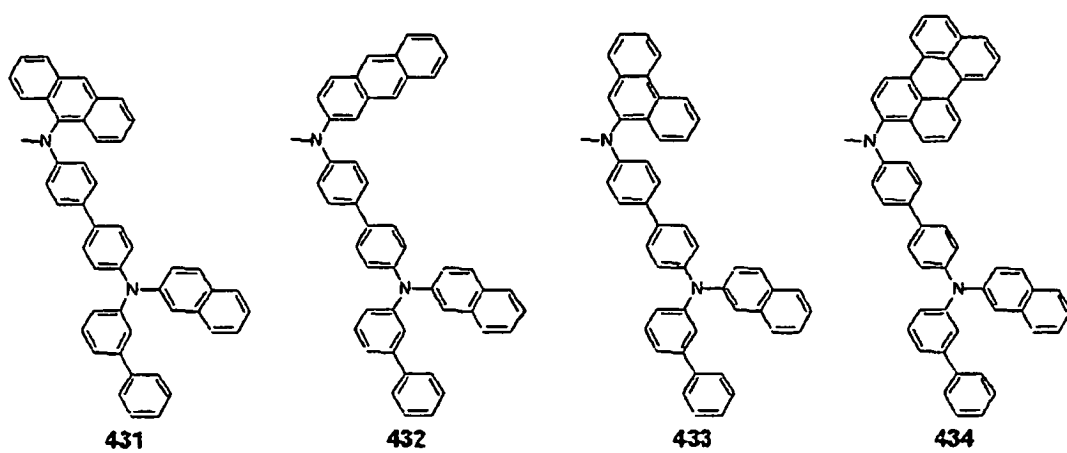
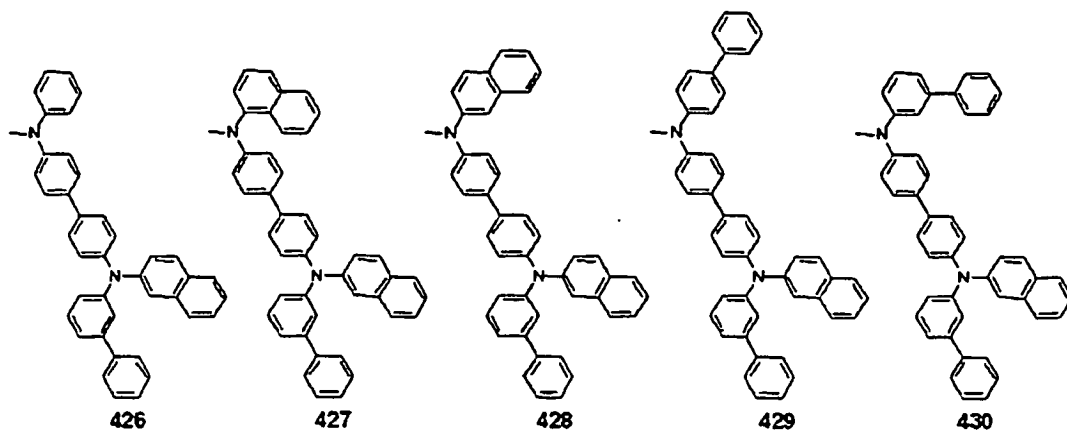


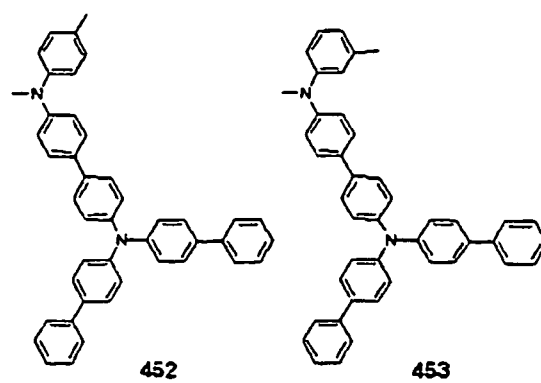
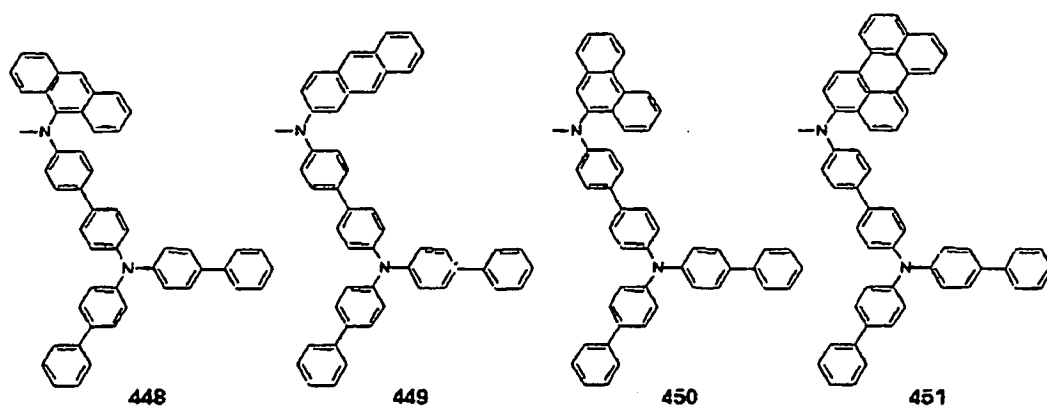
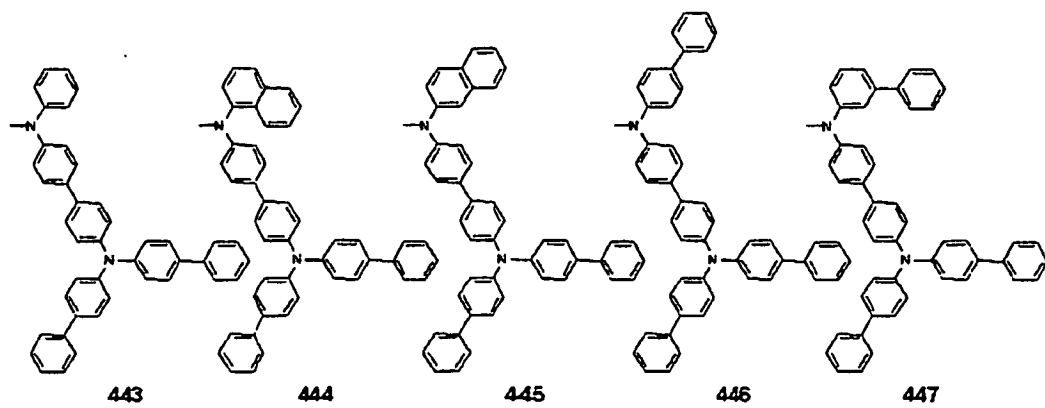
50

55





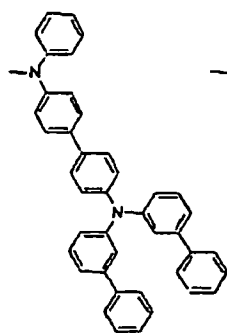
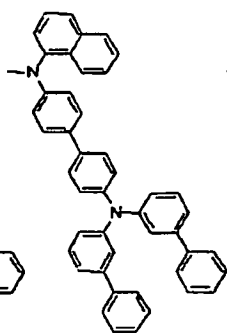
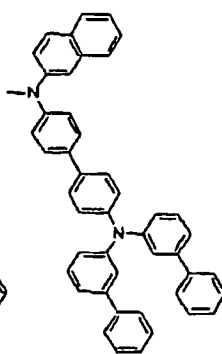
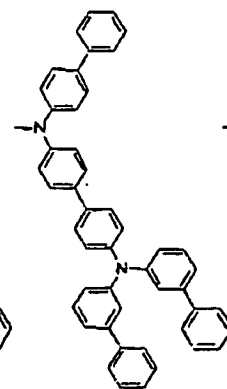
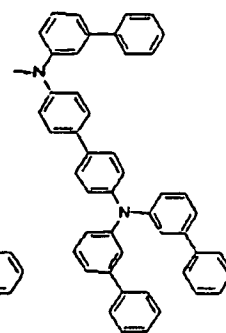




5

10

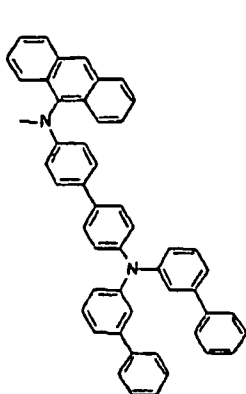
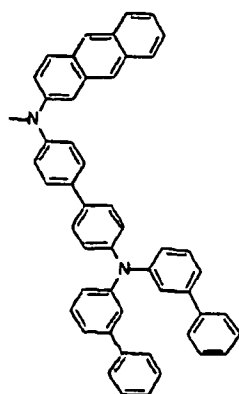
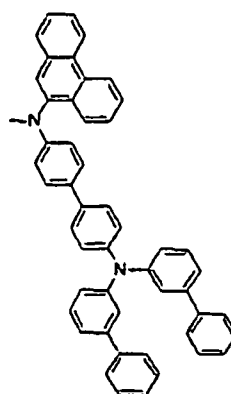
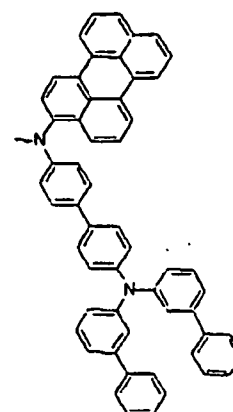
15

**460****461****462****463****464**

20

25

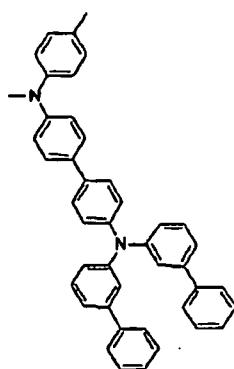
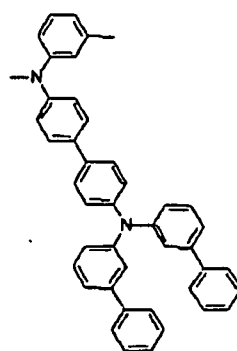
30

**465****466****467****468**

35

40

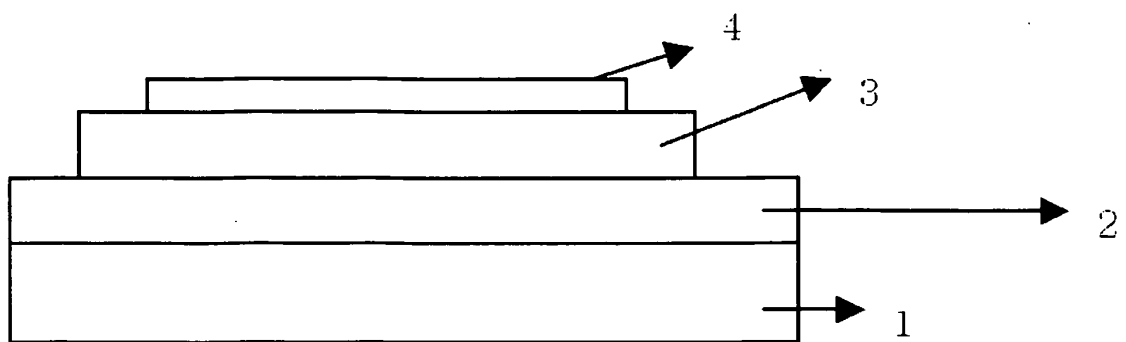
45

**469****470**

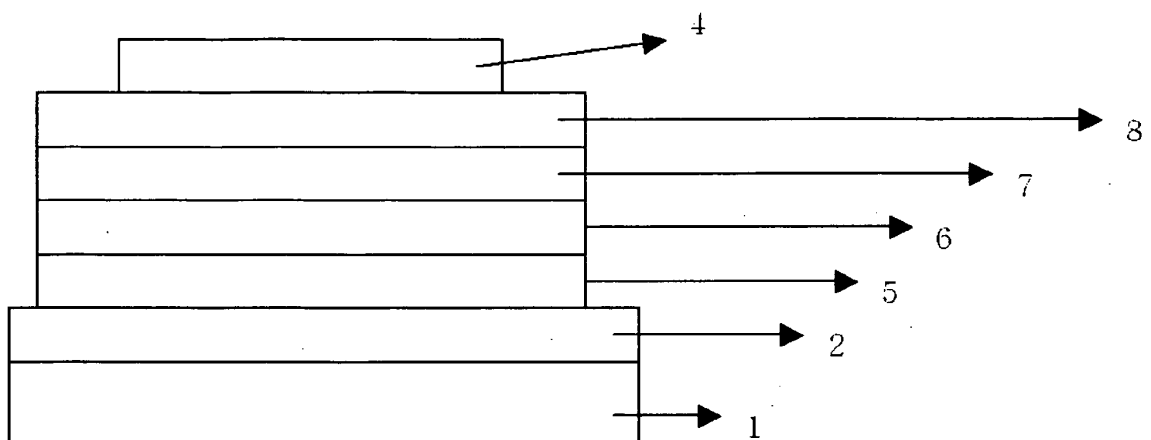
50

55

[Fig. 1]



[Fig. 2]



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

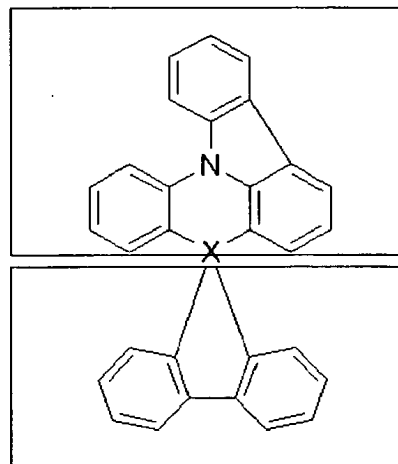
Patent documents cited in the description

- WO 2004020371 A [0004]

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译) | 新型化合物及使用其的有机发光装置 (4) | | |
| 公开(公告)号 | EP1794258B1 | 公开(公告)日 | 2010-09-01 |
| 申请号 | EP2005856361 | 申请日 | 2005-09-23 |
| [标]申请(专利权)人(译) | 乐金化学股份有限公司 | | |
| 申请(专利权)人(译) | LG化学有限公司. | | |
| 当前申请(专利权)人(译) | LG化学有限公司. | | |
| [标]发明人 | CHO WOOK DONG 107 1006 EXPO APT KIM JI EUN 7 403 LG CHEM APT JEON BYUNG SUN JEONG DONG SEOB YOON SEOK HEE 302 904 SONGGANG GREEN APT MOON JAE MIN 3 507 LG CHEM DORMITORY | | |
| 发明人 | CHO, WOOK DONG, 107-1006 EXPO APT. KIM, JI EUN, 7-403 LG CHEMISTRY APT. JEON, BYUNG SUN JEONG, DONG SEOB YOON, SEOK HEE, 302-904 SONGGANG GREEN APT. MOON, JAE MIN, 3-507 LG CHEMISTRY DORMITORY | | |
| IPC分类号 | C09K11/06 H05B33/14 H01L51/54 | | |
| CPC分类号 | H01L51/006 C07D221/20 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1022 C09K2211/1029 C09K2211/1458 C09K2211/1466 H01L51/0058 H01L51/0061 H01L51/0072 H01L51/5012 H01L51/5048 H01L51/5088 H05B33/14 Y10S428/917 | | |
| 优先权 | 1020040077245 2004-09-24 KR | | |
| 其他公开文献 | EP1794258A1 EP1794258A4 | | |
| 外部链接 | Espacenet | | |

摘要(译)

公开了一种有机发光器件。有机发光器件包括第一电极，包括发光层的有机材料层和第二电极。第一电极，有机材料层和第二电极形成层状结构，并且有机材料层的至少一层包括其中热固性或光致的式1的化合物或式1的化合物 -介绍了可交联的官能团。



B

A