

(19)



(11)

EP 3 020 783 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
18.05.2016 Bulletin 2016/20

(51) Int Cl.:
C09K 11/06 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **15193864.4**

(22) Date of filing: **10.11.2015**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME
Designated Validation States:
MA MD

(30) Priority: **12.11.2014 KR 20140156946**
28.11.2014 KR 20140169004
28.11.2014 KR 20140169077
08.10.2015 KR 20150141570
08.10.2015 KR 20150141569
08.10.2015 KR 20150141568

(71) Applicant: **LG Display Co., Ltd.**
Yeongdeungpo-gu
Seoul
150-721 (KR)

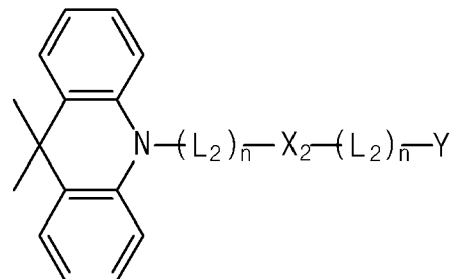
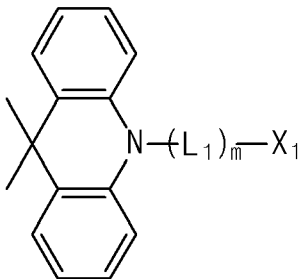
(72) Inventors:
• **YANG, Joong-Hwan**
14243 Gyeonggi-do (KR)
• **YOON, Kyung-Jin**
10242 Gyeonggi-do (KR)
• **NOH, Hyo-Jin**
10845 Gyeonggi-do (KR)
• **YOON, Dae-Wi**
10819 Gyeonggi-do (KR)
• **SHIN, In-Ae**
10885 Gyeonggi-do (KR)
• **KIM, Jun-Yun**
10401 Gyeonggi-do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Ter Meer Steinmeister & Partner**
Patentanwälte mbB
Nymphenburger Straße 4
80335 München (DE)

(54) **DELAYED FLUORESCENCE COMPOUND, AND ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE AND DISPLAY DEVICE USING THE SAME**

(57) Discussed is a delayed fluorescence compound of

Formula 1:



or Formula 2:

EP 3 020 783 A1

Description**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

5 [0001] This application claims priority to and the benefit of Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2014-0156946 filed on November 12, 2014, Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2014-0169004 filed on November 28, 2014, Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2014-0169077 filed on November 28, 2014, Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2015-0141568 filed on October 8, 2015, Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2015-0141569 filed on October 8, 2015, and Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2015-0141570 filed on October 8, 2015, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**Field Of The Invention**

15 [0002] Embodiments of the invention relate to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) and more particularly to a delayed fluorescence compound having excellent emitting efficiency and an OLED and a display device using the delayed fluorescence compound.

Discussion Of The Related Art

20 [0003] The requirements of the large-size display device have led to developments in flat panel display devices as an image displaying device. Among the flat panel display devices, the OLED has rapidly developed.

25 [0004] In the OLED, when the electron from a cathode, which serves as an electron-injecting electrode, and a hole from an anode, which serves as a hole-injecting electrode, are injected into an emitting material layer, the electron and the hole are combined and become extinct such that the light is emitted from the OLED. A flexible substrate, for example, a plastic substrate, can be used as a base substrate for the OLED, and the OLED has excellent characteristics of driving voltage, power consumption and color purity.

30 [0005] The OLED includes a first electrode as an anode on a substrate, a second electrode as a cathode facing the first electrode and an organic emitting layer therebetween.

[0006] To improve the emitting efficiency, the organic emitting layer may include a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transporting layer (HTL), an emitting material layer (EML), an electron transporting layer (ETL) and an electron injection layer (EIL) sequentially stacked on the first electrode.

35 [0007] The hole is transferred into the EML from the first electrode through the HIL and the HTL, and the electron is transferred into the EML from the second electrode through the EIL and the ETL.

[0008] The electron and the hole are combined in the EML to generate excitons, and the excitons are transitioned from an excited state to a ground state such that the light is emitted.

[0009] The External quantum efficiency of the emitting material for the EML can be expressed by:

$$40 \quad \eta_{\text{ext}} = \eta_{\text{int}} \times r \times \Phi \times \eta_{\text{out-coupling}}$$

[0010] In the above equation, " η_{int} " is the internal quantum efficiency, " r " is the charge balance factor, " Φ " is the radiative quantum efficiency, and " $\eta_{\text{out-coupling}}$ " is the out-coupling efficiency.

45 [0011] The charge balance factor " r " means a balance between the hole and the electron when generating the exciton. Generally, assuming 1:1 matching of the hole and the electron, the charge balance factor has a value of "1". The radiative quantum efficiency " Φ " is a value regarding an effective emitting efficiency of the emitting material. In the host-dopant system, the radiative quantum efficiency depends on a fluorescent quantum efficiency of the dopant.

50 [0012] The internal quantum efficiency " η_{int} " is a ratio of the excitons generating the light to the excitons generated by the combination of the hole and the electron. In the fluorescent compound, a maximum value of the internal quantum efficiency is 0.25. When the hole and the electron are combined to generate the exciton, a ratio of the singlet excitons to the triplet excitons is 1:3 according to the spin structure. However, in the fluorescent compound, only the singlet excitons excluding the triplet excitons are engaged in the emission.

55 [0013] The out-coupling efficiency " $\eta_{\text{out-coupling}}$ " is a ratio of the light emitted from the display device to the light emitted from the EML. When the isotropic compounds are deposited in a thermal evaporation method to form a thin film, the emitting materials are randomly oriented. In this instance, the out-coupling efficiency of the display device may be assumed as 0.2.

[0014] Accordingly, the maximum emitting efficiency of the OLED including the fluorescent compound as the emitting material is less than approximately 5%.

[0015] To overcome the disadvantage of the emitting efficiency of the fluorescent compound, the phosphorescent compound, where both the singlet excitons and the triplet excitons are engaged in the emission, has been developed for the OLED.

[0016] The red and green phosphorescent compound having a relatively high efficiency are introduced and developed. However, there is no blue phosphorescent compound meeting the requirements in emitting efficiency and reliability.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

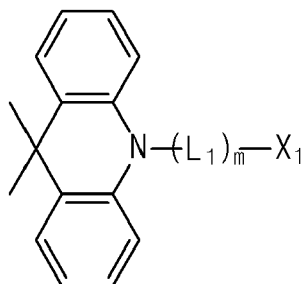
[0017] Accordingly, the embodiment of the invention is directed to a delayed fluorescence compound and an OLED and a display device using the same that substantially obviate one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0018] An object of the embodiment of the invention is to provide a delayed fluorescence compound having high emitting efficiency.

[0019] Another object of the embodiment of the invention is to provide an OLED and a display device having an improved emission efficiency.

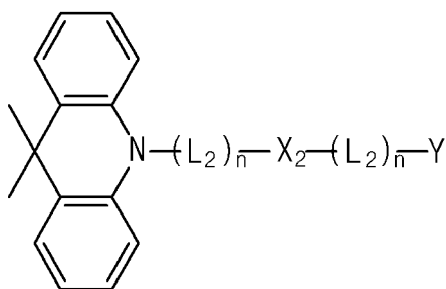
[0020] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0021] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the embodiments of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an aspect of an embodiment of the invention provides a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1 or Formula 2:

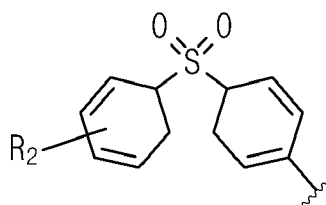
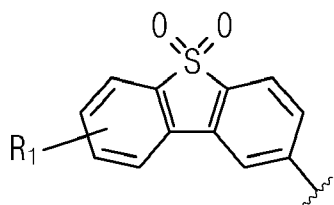


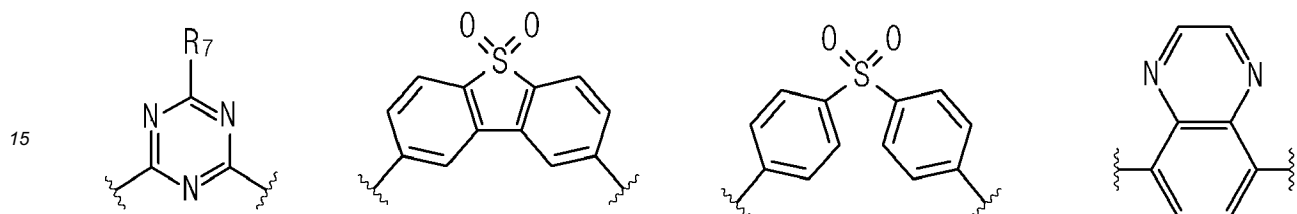
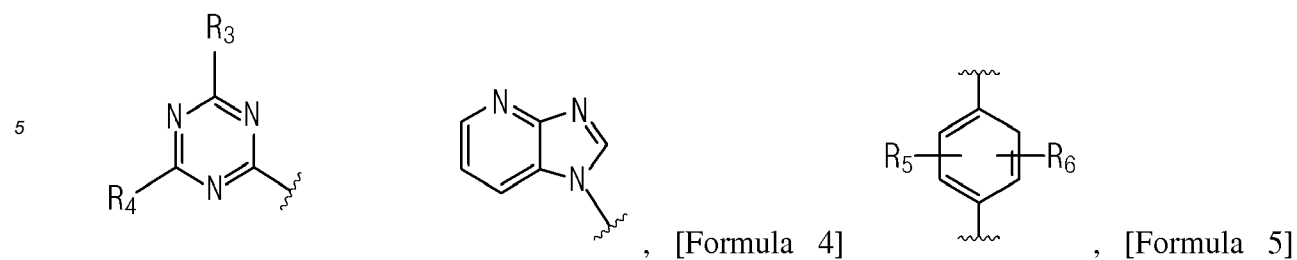
[Formula 1]

[Formula 2]



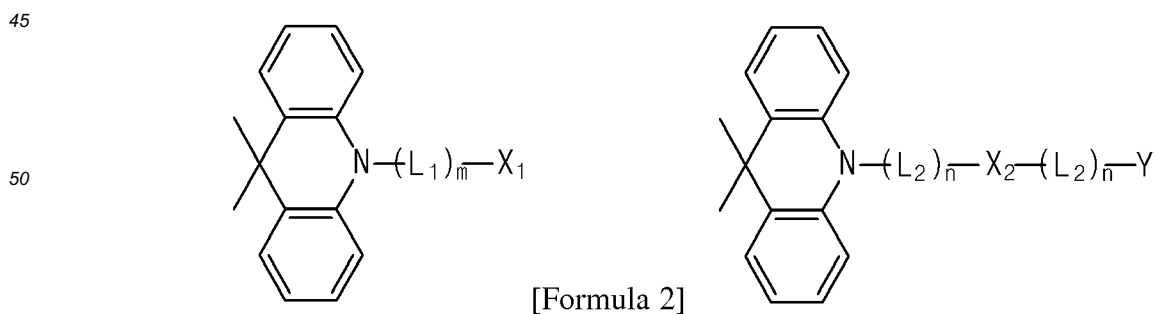
wherein each of m and n is 1 or 0, and X1 is selected from Formula 3, wherein each of L1 and L2 is independently selected from Formula 4, and X2 and Y are respectively selected from Formulas 5 and 6: [Formula 3]





wherein each of R1 to R4 in the Formula 3 is independently selected from substituted or non-substituted aryl, and each of R5 and R6 in the Formula 4 is independently selected from hydrogen or C1 to C10 alkyl, and wherein R7 in the Formula 5 is selected from hydrogen or phenyl.

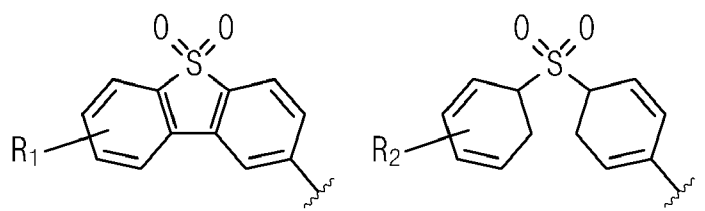
[0022] In another aspect of the embodiment of the invention provided is an organic light emitting diode including a first electrode; a second electrode facing the first electrode; and an organic emitting layer between the first and second electrodes and including a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1 or Formula 2: [Formula 1]



55

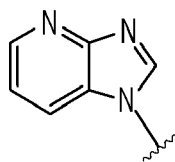
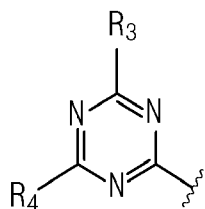
wherein each of m and n is 1 or 0, and X1 is selected from Formula 3, wherein each of L1 and L2 is independently selected from Formula 4, and X2 and Y are respectively selected from Formulas 5 and 6:

5

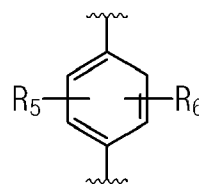


[Formula 3]

10

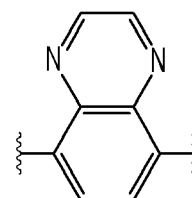
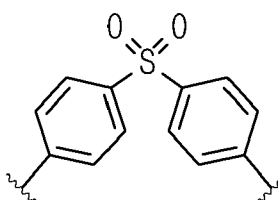
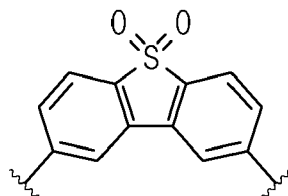
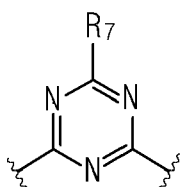


, [Formula 4]



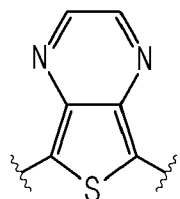
, [Formula 5]

20



25

30

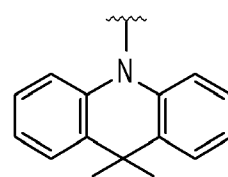
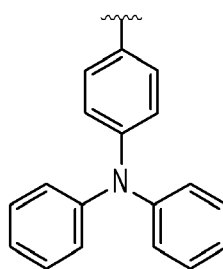
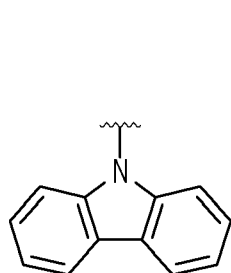


,

[Formula

6]

35



,

45

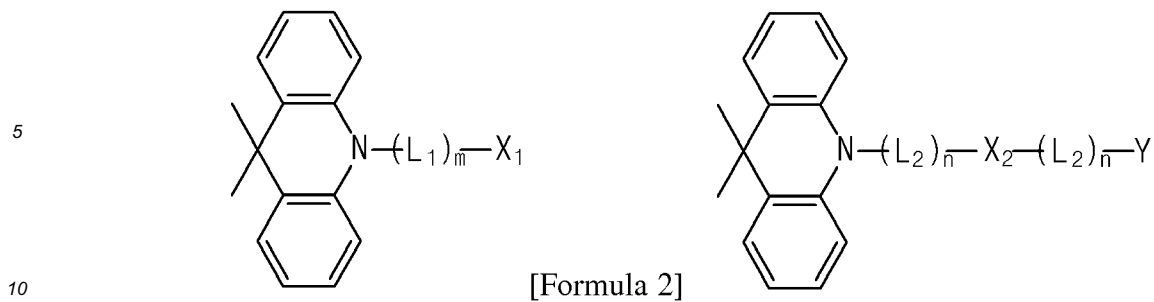
wherein each of R1 to R4 in the Formula 3 is independently selected from substituted or non-substituted aryl, and each of R5 and R6 in the Formula 4 is independently selected from hydrogen or C1 to C10 alkyl, and wherein R7 in the Formula 5 is selected from hydrogen or phenyl.

50

[0023] In another aspect of the embodiment of the invention provided is a display device including a substrate; an organic light emitting diode on the substrate and including a first electrode, a second electrode facing the first electrode and an organic emitting layer between the first electrode and the second electrode, the organic emitting layer including a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1 or Formula 2; an encapsulation film on the organic light emitting diode; and a cover window on the encapsulation film,

55

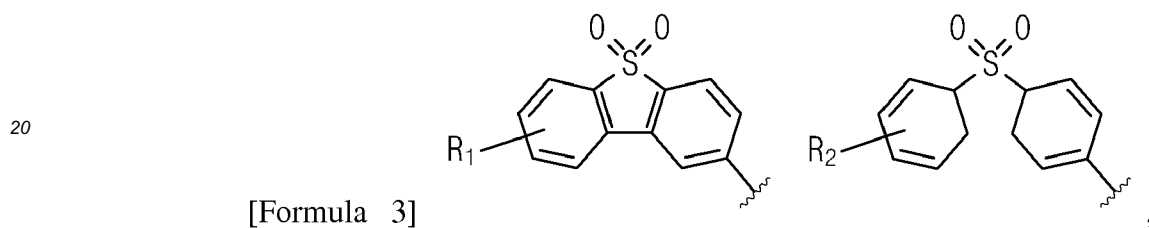
[Formula 1]



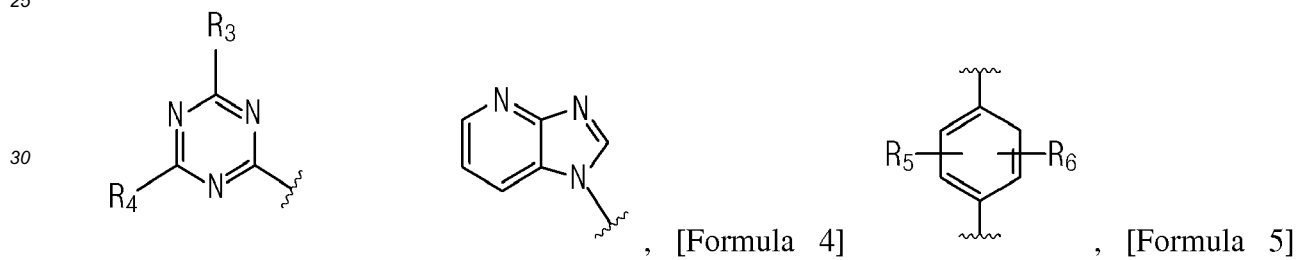
wherein each of m and n is 1 or 0, and X1 is selected from Formula 3, wherein each of L1 and L2 is independently selected from Formula 4, and X2 and Y are respectively selected from

[0024] Formulas 5 and 6:

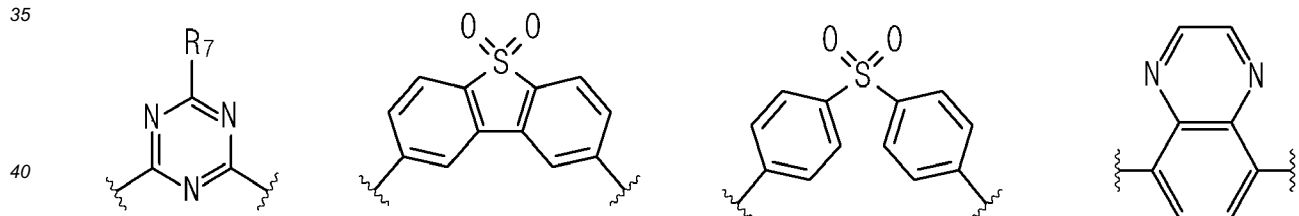
15



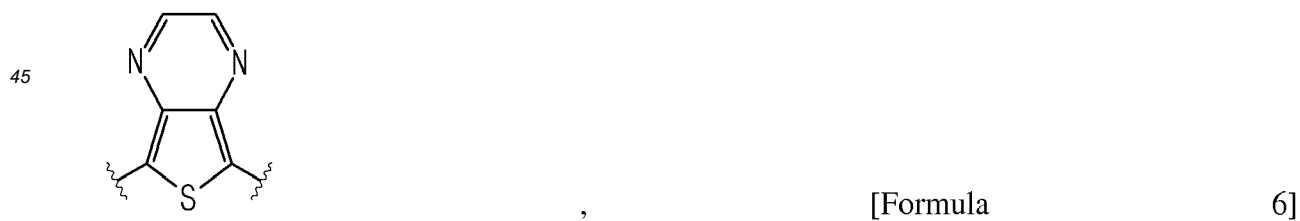
25



35



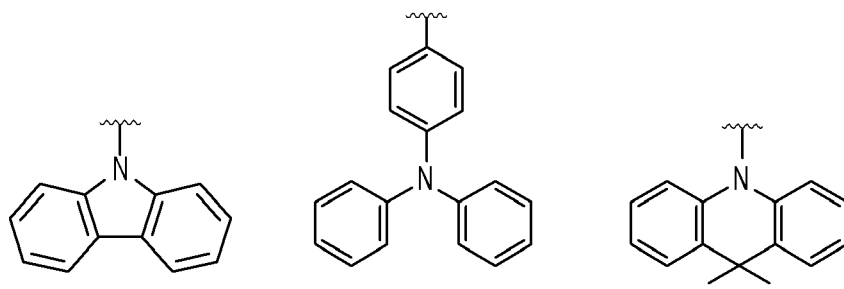
45



55

5

10



wherein each of R1 to R4 in the Formula 3 is independently selected from substituted or non-substituted aryl, and each of R5 and R6 in the Formula 4 is independently selected from hydrogen or C1 to C10 alkyl, and wherein R7 in the Formula 5 is selected from hydrogen or phenyl.

[0025] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are by example and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a view illustrating an emission mechanism of a delayed fluorescence compound according to the present invention.

FIGs. 2A to 2F are views respectively illustrating a molecular structure of a compound having a carbazole electron donor moiety.

FIGs. 3A to 3F are views respectively illustrating a molecular structure of a compound having an acridine electron donor moiety.

FIGs. 4A to 4J are graphs showing a delayed fluorescent property of a delayed fluorescence compound according to the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an OLED according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

35

[0027] The meanings of terms described in the present specification should be understood as follows.

[0028] The singular forms should be understood as including the plural forms as well unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. The terms "first", "second", and the like are used to discriminate any one element from other elements and the scope of the present invention is not intended to be limited by these terms. The terms "comprises" "includes" and the like should be understood as not precluding the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, or combinations thereof. The term "at least one" should be understood as including all combinations that may be suggested from one or more associated items. For example, the meanings of "at least one selected from a first item, a second item, and a third item" includes not only each of the first item, the second item, and the third item, but also all combinations of these items that may be suggested from two or more ones of the first item, the second item, and the third item. In addition, when any one element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the upper surface of the other element or a third intervening element may also be present.

[0029] Reference will now be made in detail to example embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

[0030] A delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention has Formula 1-1 or Formula 1-2 of the followings.

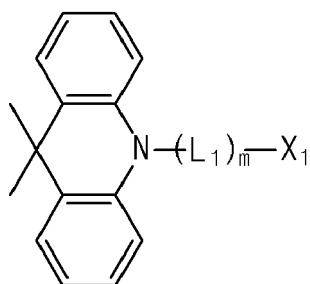
50

55

[Formula 1-1]

5

10

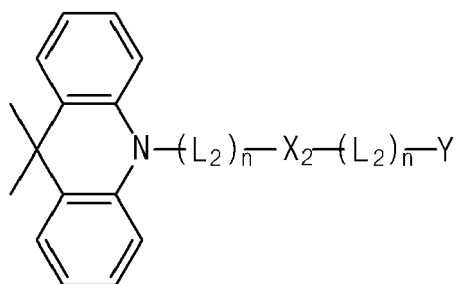


15

[Formula 1-2]

20

25



[0031] Each of "m" and "n" is 0 (zero) or 1.

30

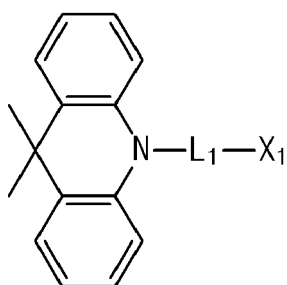
[0032] Namely, as shown in Formula 2-1, the delayed fluorescence compound has a structure in that an electron donor moiety of acridine is combined or linked to an electron acceptor moiety X1 with a linker L1 therebetween. Alternatively, as shown in Formula 2-2, the delayed fluorescence compound a structure in that an electron donor moiety of acridine is directly combined or linked to an electron acceptor moiety X1 without a linker.

[Formula 2-1]

35

40

45



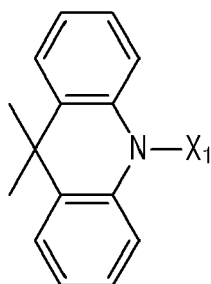
50

55

[Formula 2-2]

5

10



15

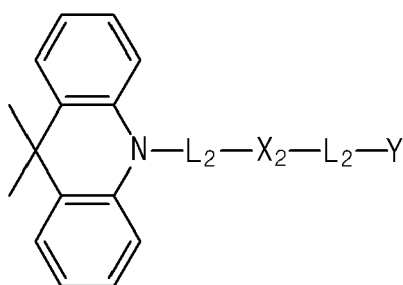
[0033] Alternatively, as shown in Formula 2-3, the delayed fluorescence compound has a structure in that a first electron donor moiety of acridine and a second electron donor moiety Y, which is equal to or different from the first electron donor moiety, are combined or linked to an electron acceptor moiety X₂ with a linker L₂ therebetween. Alternatively, as shown in Formula 2-4, the delayed fluorescence compound has a structure in that a first electron donor moiety of acridine and a second electron donor moiety Y, which is equal to or different from the first electron donor moiety, are directly combined or linked to an electron acceptor moiety X₂ without a linker.

20

[Formula 2-3]

25

30

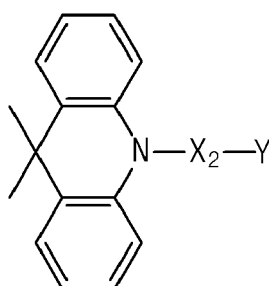


35

[Formula 2-4]

40

45

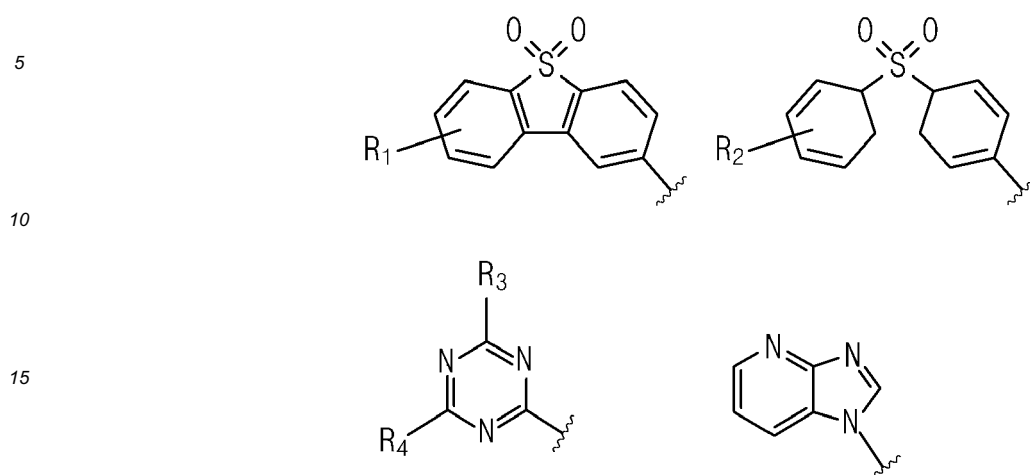


[0034] In the Formulas 2-1 and 2-2, the electron acceptor moiety X₁ is selected from substituted or non-substituted triazine, substituted or non-substituted dibenzothiophene, substituted or non-substituted 4-azabenzimidazole or substituted or non-substituted benzimidazole. For example, the electron acceptor moiety X₁ may be selected from materials in Formula 3 of the following.

50

55

[Formula 3]



20 **[0035]** In the Formula 3, each of R1 to R4 is independently selected from hydrogen or substituted or non-substituted aryl. For example, each of R1 to R4 may be selected from hydrogen or non-substituted phenyl.

[0036] In the Formulas 1-1, 1-2, 2-1 and 2-3, each of L1 and L2 as the linker is substituted or non-substituted benzene. For example, each of L1 and L2 may be a material in Formula 4 of following.

25

[Formula 4]

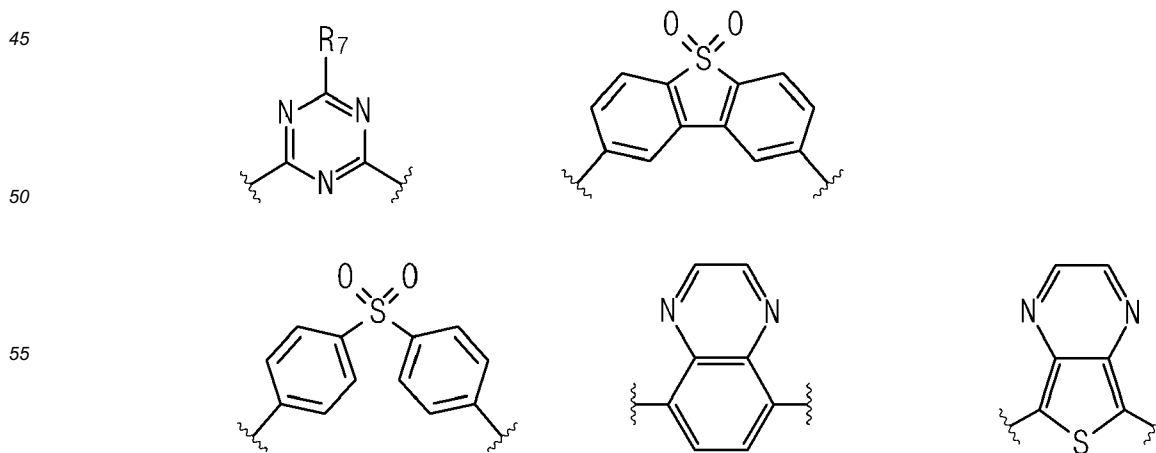


35 **[0037]** In the Formula 4, each of R5 and R6 is independently selected from hydrogen or C1 to C10 alkyl. For example, each of R5 and R6 may be hydrogen or methyl.

[0038] In the Formulas 1-2, 2-3 and 2-4, the electron acceptor moiety X2 is selected from substituted or non-substituted phenyltriazine, dibenzothiophenesulfone, diphenylsulfone, quinoxaline, thieno pyrazine, or their derivatives. For example, the electron acceptor moiety X2 may be selected from materials in Formula 5 of following.

40

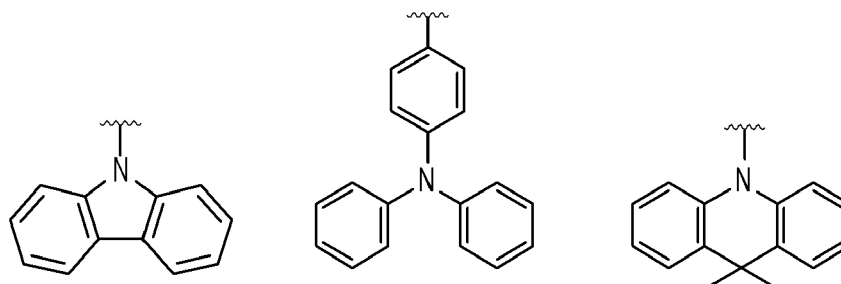
[Formula 5]



[0039] In the Formula 5, R7 is selected from hydrogen or phenyl.

[0040] In the Formulas 1-2, 2-3 and 2-4, the second electron donor moiety Y is selected from materials, which is capable of injecting a hole, such as carbazole, triphenyl amine, acridine or their derivatives. Namely, the second electron donor moiety Y is selected from substituted or non-substituted carbazole, substituted or non-substituted triphenyl amine or substituted or non-substituted acridine. For example, the second electron donor moiety Y may be selected from materials in Formula 6 of the following.

[Formula 6]



[0041] Since the delayed fluorescence compound includes the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety with or without another electron donor moiety, the charge transfer is easily generated in the molecule and the emitting efficiency is improved. In addition, the dipole from the first and second electron donor moieties to the electron acceptor moiety is generated such that the dipole moment in the molecule is increased. As a result, the emitting efficiency is further improved.

[0042] Moreover, in the delayed fluorescent compound of the present invention, the excitons in the triplet state are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency of the delayed fluorescent compound is increased.

[0043] Further, since acridine, which has a hexagonal structure, is used as the electron donor moiety, a steric hindrance between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is increased, and a dihedral angle between the acridine electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is also increased. Accordingly, the generation of conjugation between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is limited, and highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is easily separated. As a result, the emitting efficiency of the delayed fluorescent compound is further increased.

[0044] In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are combined or linked in the molecule such that an overlap between HOMO and LUMO is reduced. As a result, a field activated complex is generated, and the emitting efficiency of the delayed fluorescence compound is improved.

[0045] Since a gap or a distance between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is increased due to the linker, an overlap between HOMO and LUMO is reduced such that a gap (ΔE_{S-T}) between the triple energy and the singlet energy is reduced.

[0046] In addition, due to the steric hindrance of the linker, the red shift problem in the light emitted from the emitting layer including the delayed fluorescence compound is decreased or minimized. Namely, the emitting layer with the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention provides the deep blue emission.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 1, which is a view illustrating an emission mechanism of a delayed fluorescence compound according to the present invention, in the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, the triplet excitons as well as the singlet excitons are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency is improved.

[0048] Namely, the triplet exciton is activated by a field, and the triplet exciton and the singlet exciton are transferred into an intermediated state " I_1 " and transited into a ground state " S_0 " to emit light. In other words, the singlet state " S_1 " and the triplet state " T_1 " are transited into the intermediated state " I_1 " ($S_1 \rightarrow I_1 \leftarrow T_1$), and the singlet exciton and the triplet exciton in the intermediated state " I_1 " are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency is improved. The compound having the above emission mechanism may be referred to as a field activated delayed fluorescence (FADF) compound.

[0049] In the related art fluorescence compound, since the HOMO and the LUMO are dispersed throughout an entirety of the molecule, the interconversion of the HOMO and the LUMO is impossible. (Selection Rule)

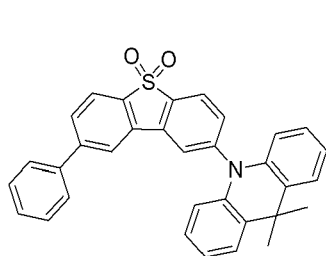
[0050] However, in the FADF compound, since the overlap between the HOMO and the LUMO in the molecule is relatively small, the interaction between the HOMO and the LUMO is small. Accordingly, changes of the spin state of one electron do not affect other electrons, and a new charge transfer band, which does not comply with the Selection Rule, is generated.

[0051] Moreover, since the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is spatially spaced apart from each other in the molecule, the dipole moment is generated in a polarized state. In the polarized state dipole moment, the interaction between the HOMO and the LUMO is further reduced such that the emission mechanism does not comply with the Selection Rule. Accordingly, in the FADF compound, the transition from the triplet state " T_1 " and the singlet state " S_1 " into the intermediated state " I_1 " can be generated such that the triplet exciton can be engaged in the emission.

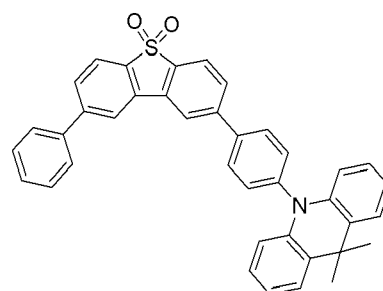
[0052] When the OLED is driven, the intersystem transition (intersystem crossing) from 25% singlet state " S_1 " excitons and 75% triplet state " T_1 " excitons to the intermediated state " I_1 " is generated, and the singlet and triplet excitons in the intermediated state " I_1 " are transitioned into the ground state to emit the light. As a result, the FADF compound has the theoretic quantum efficiency of 100%.

[0053] For example, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention may be one of compounds in Formula 7.

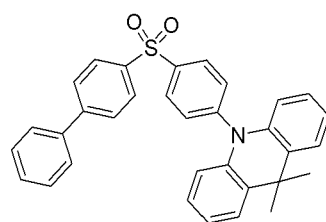
[Formula 7]



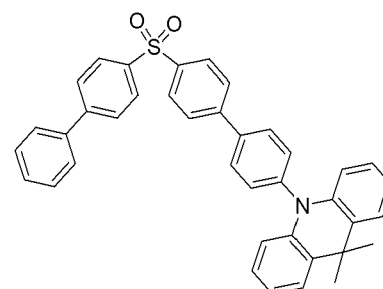
compound 1



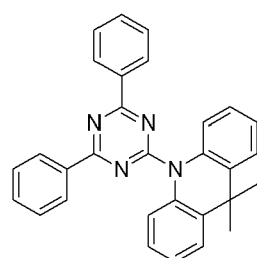
compound 2



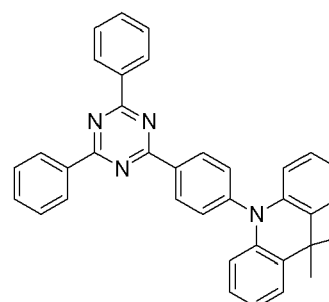
compound 3



compound 4

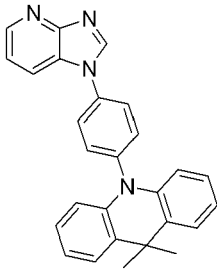


compound 5



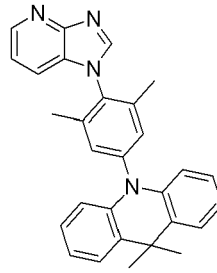
compound 6

5



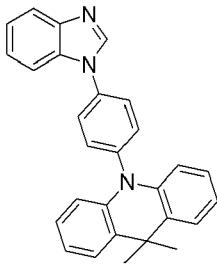
compound 7

10



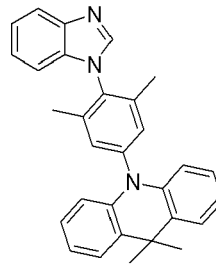
compound 8

15



compound 9

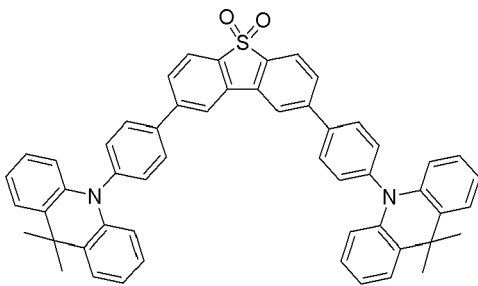
20



compound 10

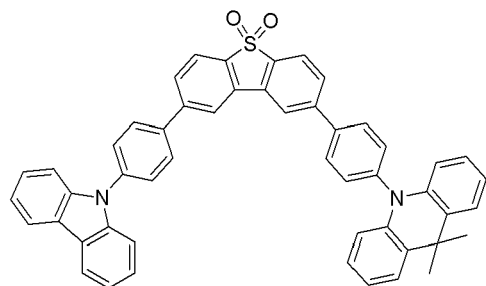
25

30



compound 11

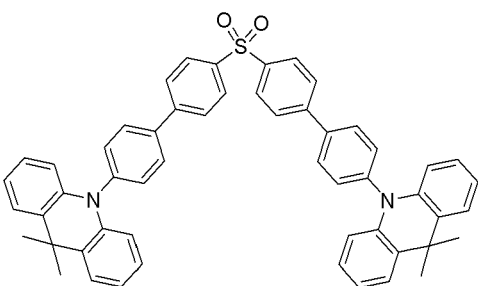
35



compound 12

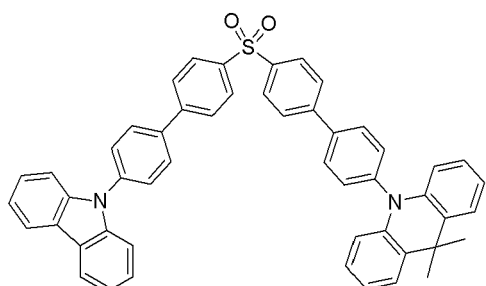
40

45



compound 13

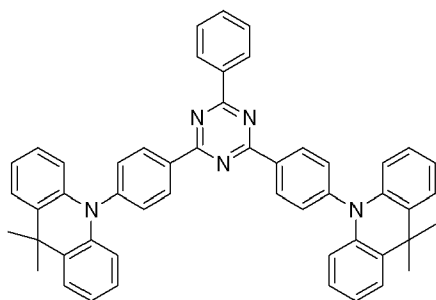
50



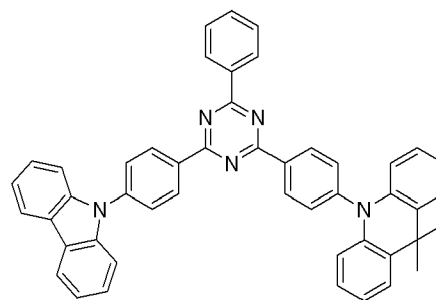
compound 14

55

5

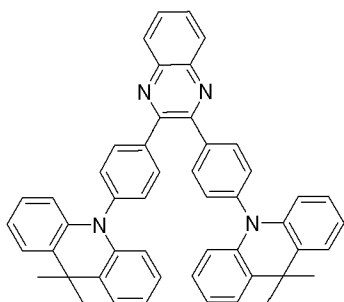


compound 15

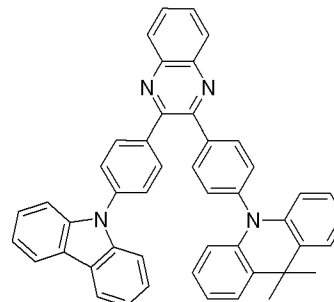


compound 16

15



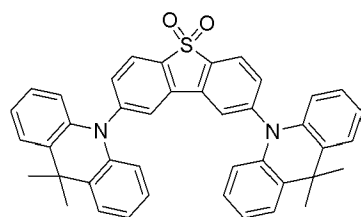
compound 17



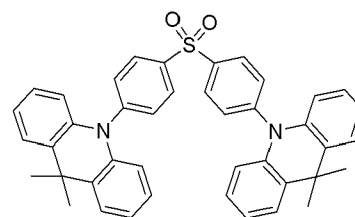
compound 18

20

25



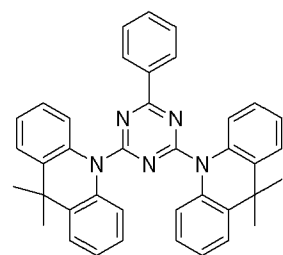
compound 19



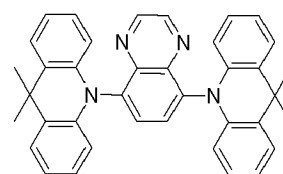
compound 20

30

35



compound 21



compound 22

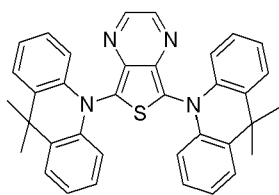
40

45

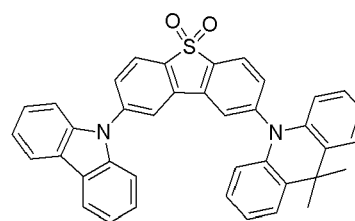
50

55

5



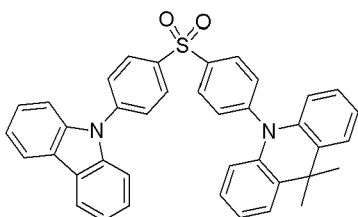
compound 23



compound 24

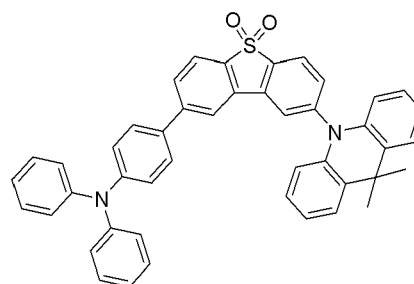
10

15



compound 25

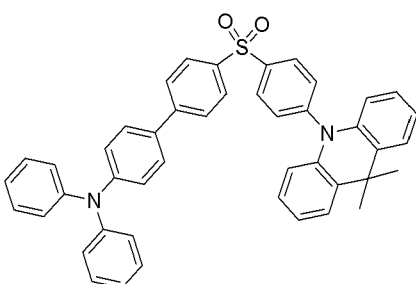
20



compound 26

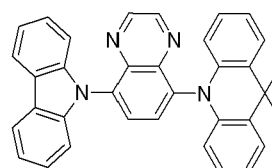
25

30



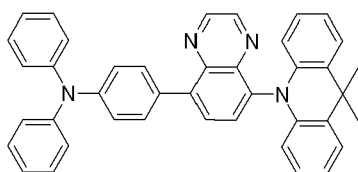
compound 27

35



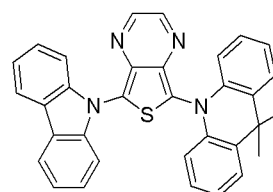
compound 28

40



compound 29

45



compound 30

[0054] As mentioned above, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention includes an acridine electron donor moiety such that a steric hindrance between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is increased, and a dihedral angle between the acridine electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is also increased.

[0055] FIGs. 2A to 2F are views respectively illustrating a molecular structure of a compound having a carbazole electron donor moiety, and FIGs. 3A to 3F are views respectively illustrating a molecular structure of a compound having an acridine electron donor moiety.

[0056] Referring to FIGs. 2A to 2F, in the compound including carbazole as the electron donor moiety, the dihedral angle between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety (or the linker) is about 44 degrees.

[0057] On the other hand, referring to FIGs. 3A to 3F, in the compound including acridine as the electron donor moiety,

the dihedral angle between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety (or the linker) is about 90 degrees.

[0058] Namely, when acridine is used as the electron donor moiety, the dihedral angle between the acridine electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is increased, and the generation of conjugation between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety (or the linker) is limited. As a result, in comparison to the compound including the carbazole electron donor moiety, the HOMO and the LUMO in the compound including the acridine electron donor moiety is easily separated such that the emitting efficiency is further improved.

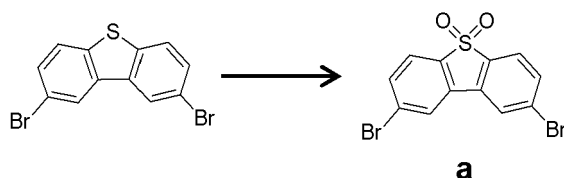
Synthesis

1. synthesis of compound 1

(1) compound "a"

[0059]

[Reaction Formula 1-1]

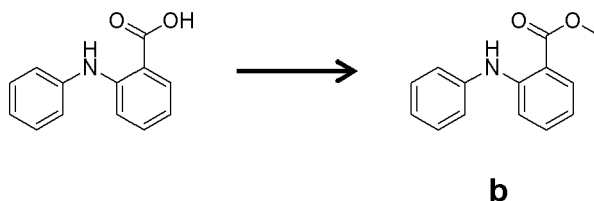


[0060] In the N₂ gas purging system, 2,8-dibromodibenzothiophene (14.6 mmol) and acetic acid solvent were mixed and stirred. Hydrogen peroxide (64.8 mmol) was added and stirred in the room temperature for about 30 minutes, and the mixture were refluxed and stirred for 12 hours or more. After completion of the reaction, distilled water (50 ml) was added and stirred to wash. After filtering the mixture, the solids was mixed with excess hydrogen peroxide and stirred to wash for 30 to 60 minutes. The solids was washed by distilled water and filtered and dried such that compound "a" in white solid was obtained. (yield: 90%)

(2) compound "b"

[0061]

[Reaction Formula 1-2]



[0062] In the N₂ gas purging system, N-phenylanthranilic acid (46.9 mmol) and methanol solvent were mixed and stirred. The mixture was additionally stirred for 10 minutes under a temperature of 0°C, and thionyl chloride (21.2 mmol) was slowly dropped. The mixed solution was stirred for 12 hours or more under a temperature of 90°C. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed, and the mixed solution was extracted by distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "b" of dark yellow liquid was obtained. (yield: 81%)

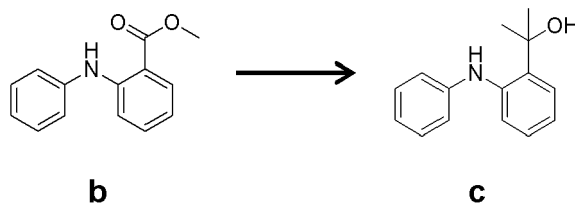
(3) compound "c"

[0063]

5

[Reaction Formula 1-3]

10



15

[0064] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "b" (38.1 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran solvent was stirred. Methyl magnesium bromide (4.6 equivalent) was slowly dropped in the solution, and the solution was stirred and reacted for 12 hours or more under the room temperature. After completion of the reaction, distilled water was slowly added, and the solution was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "c" of yellow liquid was obtained. (yield: 87%)

20

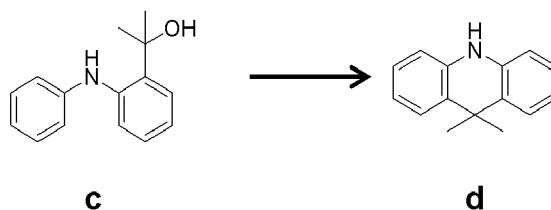
(4) compound "d"

25

[0065]

[Reaction Formula 1-4]

30



35

[0066] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "c" (33.1 mmol) was put into excess phosphoric acid solvent (160 ml), and the solution was stirred under the room temperature. The solution was additionally stirred for 16 hour or more, and distilled water (200 to 250 ml) was slowly added. The solution was stirred for 0.5 to 1 hour, and the precipitated solid was filtered. The filtered solid was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and dichloromethane solvent. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the organic solvent was removed such that compound "d" of white solid was obtained. (yield: 69%)

40

45

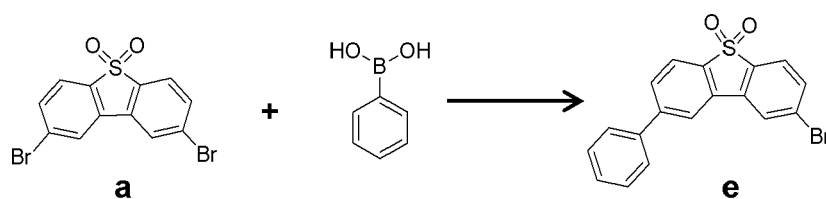
(5) compound "e"

[0067]

50

[Reaction Formula 1-5]

55

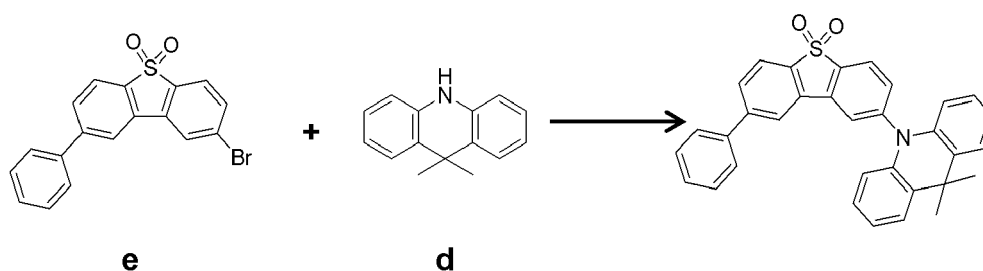


[0068] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "a" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and phenylboronic acid (0.9 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the mixed solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using ethylacetate solvent and distilled water, and moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate. Remained organic solvent was removed, and the resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "e" of solid was obtained. (yield: 68%)

(6) compound 1

[0069]

[Reaction Formula 1-6]



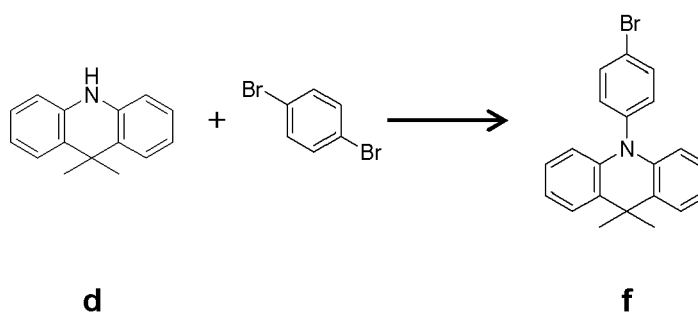
[0070] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "e", compound "d" (1.1 equivalent), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.019 equivalent), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 0.046 equivalent) and sodium tert-butoxide (1.9 equivalent) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 1 was obtained. (yield: 55%)

2. synthesis of compound 2

(1) compound "f"

[0071]

[Reaction Formula 2-1]



[0072] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (23.9 mmol), 1,4-dibromobenzene (35.8 mmol), palladium(II)acetate (2 mol%), tri-tert-butylphosphate (5 mol%) and sodium-tert-butoxide (2.03 equivalent) was added into toluene solvent and stirred. The mixed solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was extracted by using distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using

hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "f" of dark yellow liquid was obtained. (yield: 81%)

(2) compound "g"

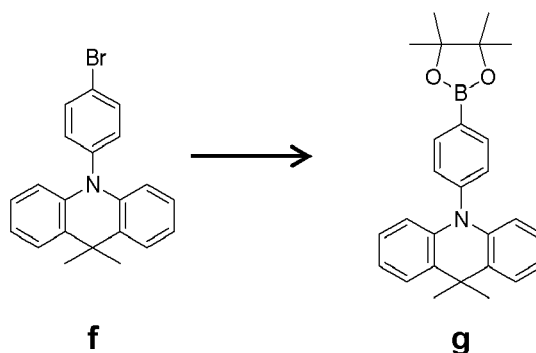
5 [0073]

[Reaction Formula 2-2]

10

15

20



25

[0074] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "f", bis(pinacolate)diboron (1.2 equivalent), [1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II), dichloride dichloromethane, 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene and potassium acetate were added into 1,4-dioxane/toluene (1:1) solvent in the light-shielded flask and stirred. After bubbles were disappeared, the solution was stirred for 17 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was washed by toluene and refined such that compound "g" was obtained. (yield: 90%)

30

(3) compound 2

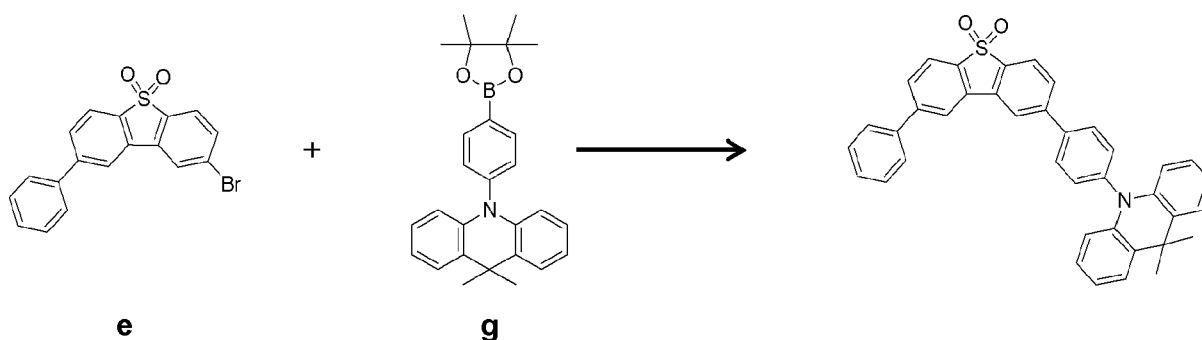
[0075]

[Reaction Formula 2-3]

35

40

45



50

[0076] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "e" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "g" (1.2 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and toluene. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 2 was obtained. (yield: 56%)

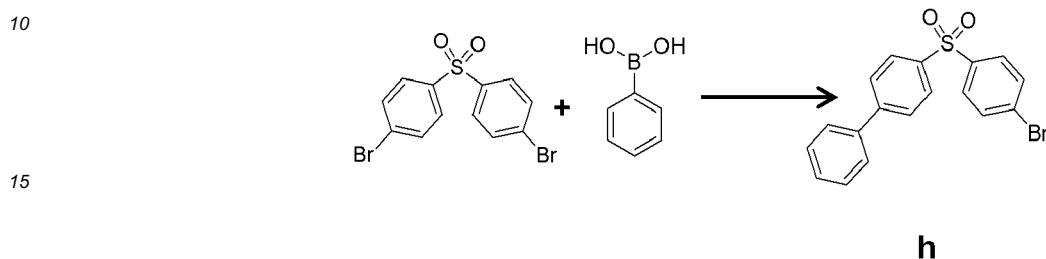
55

3. synthesis of compound 3

(1) compound "h"

5 [0077]

[Reaction Formula 3-1]



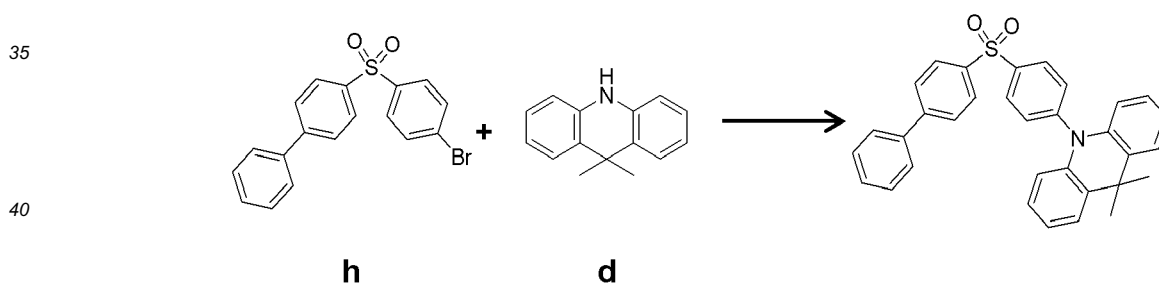
20 [0078] In the N₂ gas purging system, 4-phenylbromosulfone was dissolved in toluene solvent, and phenylboronic acid (0.9 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using ethylacetate and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "h" of solid was obtained. (yield: 75%)

25

(2) compound 3

30 [0079]

[Reaction Formula 3-2]



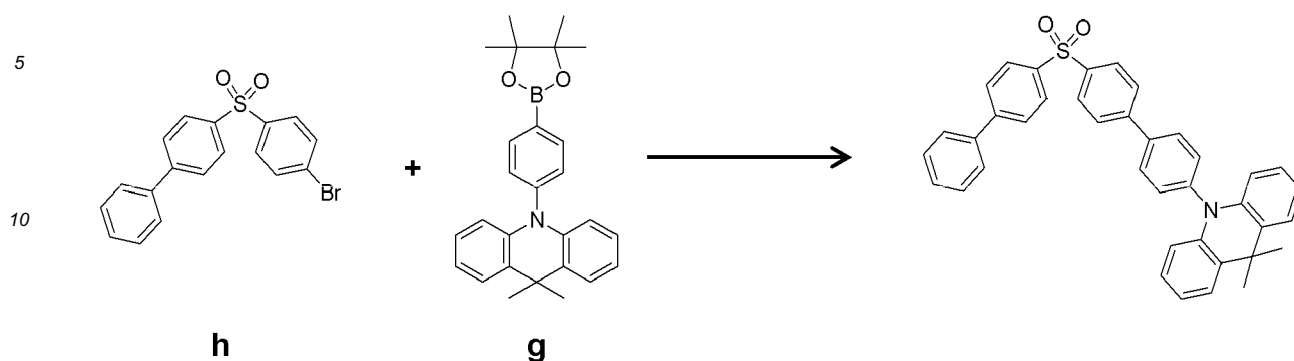
45 [0080] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "h", compound "d" (1.1 equivalent), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.019 equivalent), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 0.046 equivalent) and sodium tert-butoxide (1.9 equivalent) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 3 was obtained. (yield: 65%)

50

4. synthesis of compound 4

55 [0081]

[Reaction Formula 4]



20

25

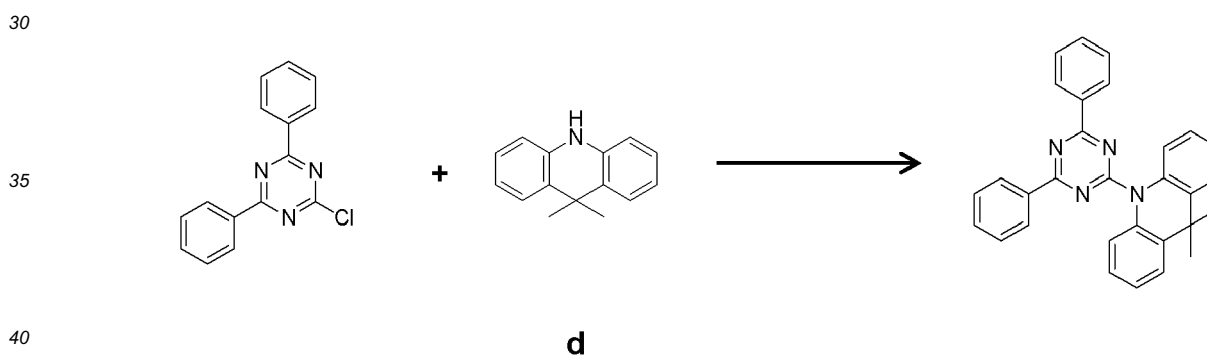
[0082] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "h" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "g" (1.2 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and toluene. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 4 was obtained. (yield: 60%)

5. synthesis of compound 5

25

[0083]

[Reaction Formula 5]



45

50

[0084] In the N₂ gas purging system, Pd(dba)₂ (5 mol%) as catalyst and P(t-Bu)₃ (4 mol%) was added into toluene solvent and stirred for about 15 minutes. 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (33.8 mmol), compound "d" (33.8 mmol) and NaOt-Bu (60.6 mmol) were additionally added, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours under a temperature of 90°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was filtered by celite, and the solvent was removed. The filtered solid was refined by column-chromatography using hexane and dichloromethane and re-crystallized using hexane such that compound 5 was obtained. (yield: 59%)

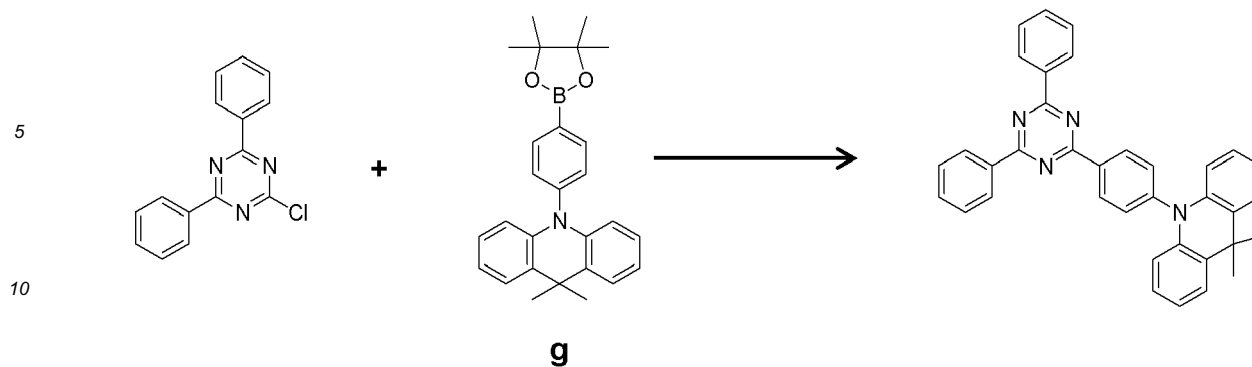
6. synthesis of compound 6

50

[0085]

[Reaction Formula 6]

55



15 **[0086]** In the N₂ gas purging system, 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, compound "g" (1.1 equivalent), Na₂CO₃(5 equivalent) and NH₄Cl were added into toluene/distilled water (1:1) solvent and stirred. In the N₂ gas condition, the solution was stirred for 30 minutes, and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)Pd(0)(0.05 equivalent) was added. The solution was stirred for 10 minutes and was additionally stirred for 16 hours under a temperature of 100°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by dichloromethane. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane and re-crystallized by chloroform such that compound 6 of solid was obtained. (yield: 70%)

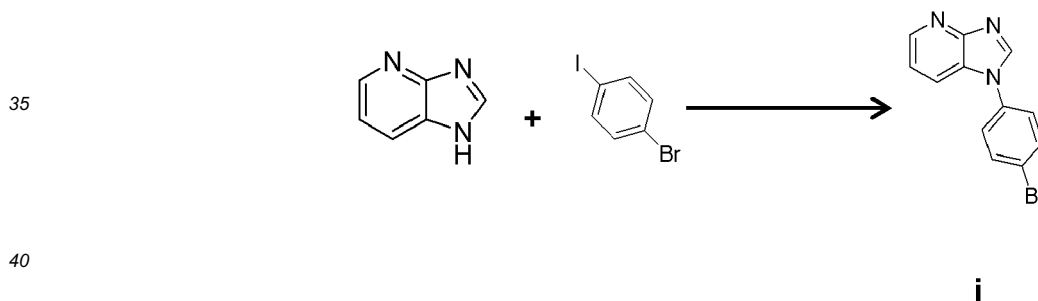
20

7. synthesis of compound 7

25 (1) compound "i"

[0087]

[Reaction Formula 7-1]



45 **[0088]** In the N₂ gas purging system, copper iodide (0.1 equivalent) and 1,10-phenanthroline (0.2 equivalent) were added into dimethylformamide(DMF) solvent, and 4-azabenzimidazole, 1-bromo-4-iodobenzene (1.2 equivalent) and cesium carbonate (2 equivalent) were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 16 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, DMF solvent was removed, and the resultant was extracted by dichloromethane. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate and re-crystallization using dichloromethane such that compound "i" was obtained. (yield: 78%)

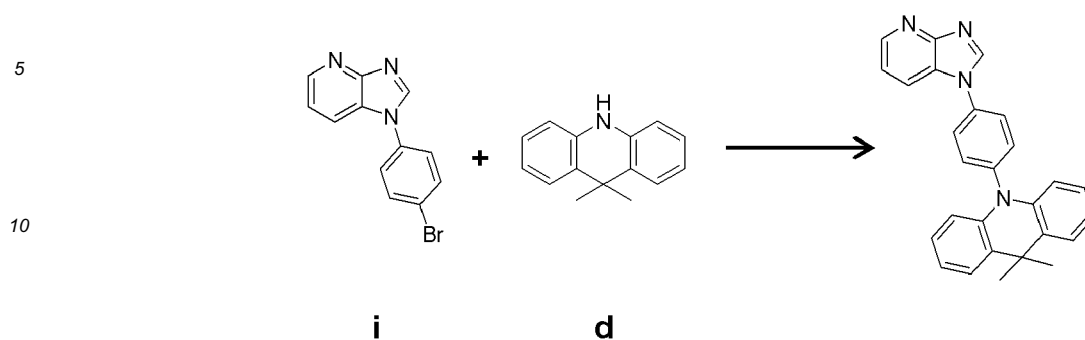
50

(2) compound 7

[0089]

55

[Reaction Formula 7-2]



15 **[0090]** In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "i", compound "d" (1.1 equivalent), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.019 equivalent), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 0.046 equivalent) and sodium tert-butoxide (1.9 equivalent) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 7 was obtained. (yield: 60%)

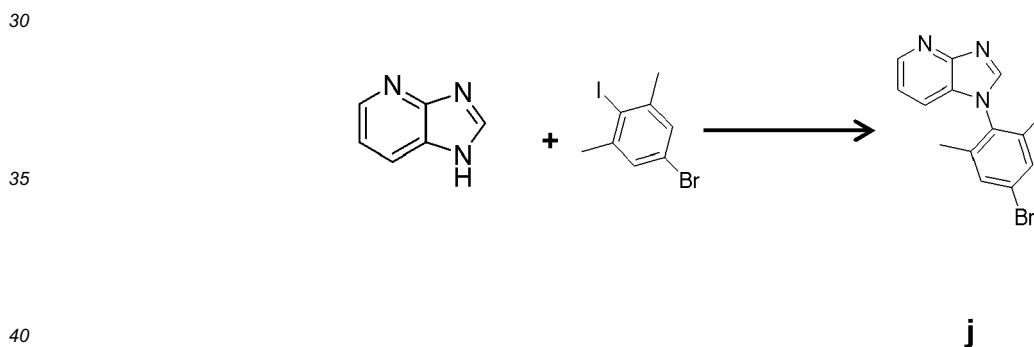
20

8. synthesis of compound 8

25 (1) compound "j"

[0091]

[Reaction Formula 8-1]



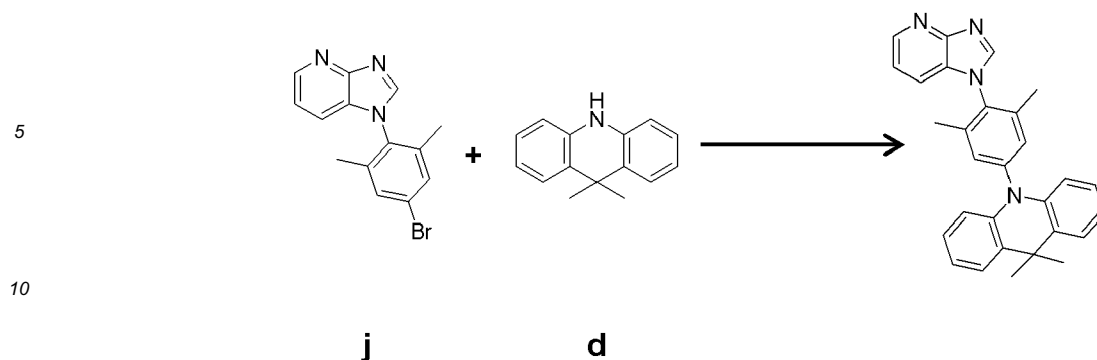
[0092] In the N₂ gas purging system, copper iodide (0.1 equivalent) and 1,10-phenanthroline (0.2 equivalent) were added into dimethylformamide(DMF) solvent, and 4-azabenzimidazole, 1-bromo-3,5-dimethyl-4-iodobenzene (1.3 equivalent) and cesium carbonate (2 equivalent) were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 16 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, DMF solvent was removed, and the resultant was extracted by dichloromethane. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate and re-crystallization using dichloromethane such that compound "j" was obtained. (yield: 60%)

45

50 (2) compound 8

[0093]

55 [Reaction Formula 8-2]



15 **[0094]** In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "j", compound "d" (1.1 equivalent), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.019 equivalent), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 0.046 equivalent) and sodium tert-butoxide (1.9 equivalent) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 8 was obtained. (yield: 50%)

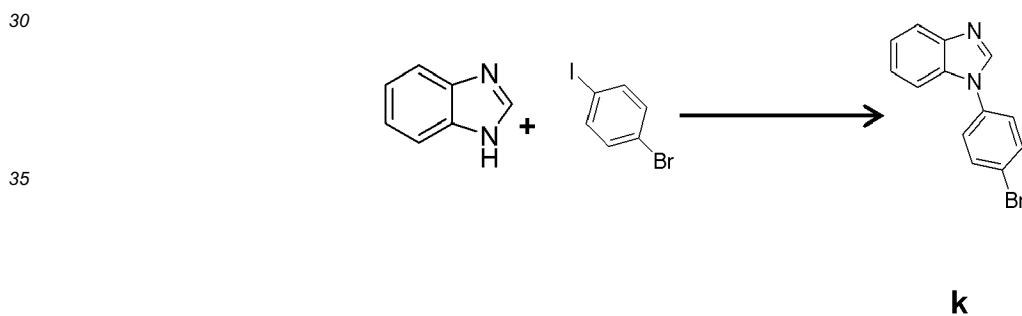
20

9. synthesis of compound 9

(1) compound "k"

25 **[0095]**

[Reaction Formula 9-1]



40 **[0096]** In the N₂ gas purging system, copper iodide (0.1 equivalent) and 1,10-phenanthroline (0.2 equivalent) were added into dimethylformamide(DMF) solvent, and benzimidazole, 1-bromo-4-iodobenzene (1.2 equivalent) and cesium carbonate (2 equivalent) were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 16 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, DMF solvent was removed, and the resultant was extracted by dichloromethane. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate and re-crystallization using dichloromethane such that compound "k" was obtained. (yield: 80%)

45

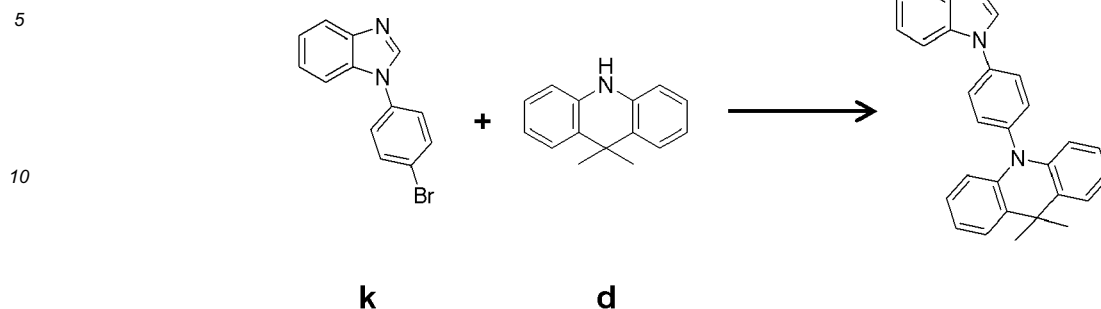
(2) compound 9

50

[0097]

55

[Reaction Formula 9-2]



20

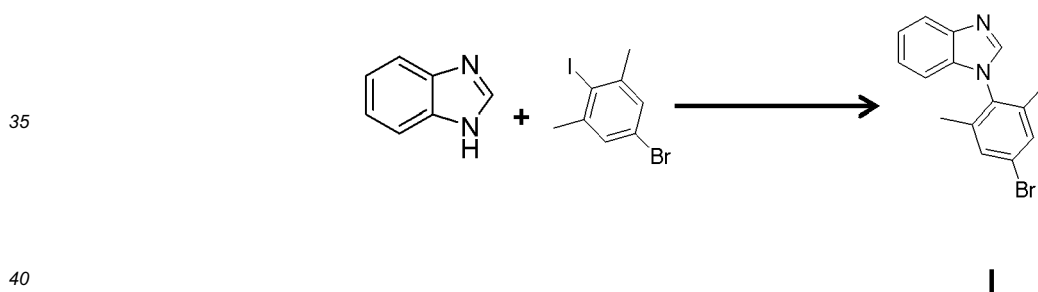
[0098] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "k", compound "d" (1.1 equivalent), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.019 equivalent), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 0.046 equivalent) and sodium tert-butoxide (1.9 equivalent) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 9 was obtained. (yield: 62%)

10. synthesis of compound 10

25 (1) compound "1"

[0099]

[Reaction Formula 10-1]



45

[0100] In the N₂ gas purging system, copper iodide (0.1 equivalent) and 1,10-phenanthroline (0.2 equivalent) were added into dimethylformamide(DMF) solvent, and benzimidazole, 1-bromo-3,5-dimethyl-4-iodobenzene (1.3 equivalent) and cesium carbonate (2 equivalent) were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 16 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, DMF solvent was removed, and the resultant was extracted by dichloromethane. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate and re-crystallization using dichloromethane such that compound "1" was obtained. (yield: 58%)

50 (2) compound 10

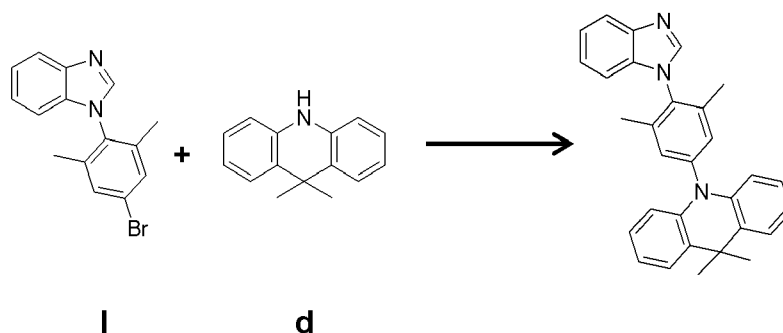
[0101]

[Reaction Formula 10-2]

55

5

10



15

[0102] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "l", compound "d" (1.1 equivalent), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.019 equivalent), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 0.046 equivalent) and sodium tert-butoxide (1.9 equivalent) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 10 was obtained. (yield: 46%)

20

11. synthesis of compound 11

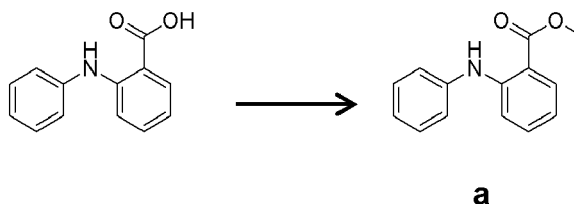
(1) compound "a"

25

[0103]

[Reaction Formula 11-1]

30



35

40

[0104] In the N₂ gas purging system, N-phenylanthranilic acid (46.9 mmol) was added into methanol solvent and stirred. The mixture was additionally stirred for 10 minutes under a temperature of 0°C, and thionyl chloride (21.2 mmol) was slowly dropped. The mixed solution was stirred for 12 hours or more under a temperature of 90 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed, and the mixed solution was extracted by distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "a" of dark yellow liquid was obtained. (yield: 81%)

45

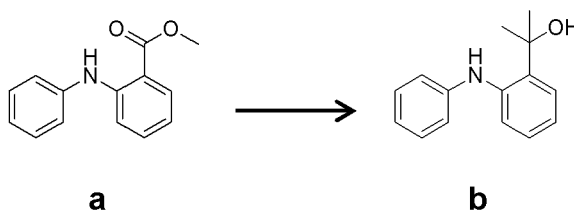
(2) compound "b"

[0105]

50

[Reaction Formula 11-2]

55

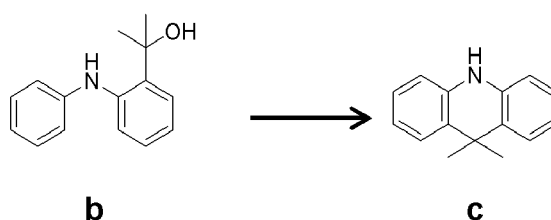


[0106] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "a" (38.1 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran solvent was stirred. Methyl magnesium bromide (4.6 equivalent) was slowly dropped in the solution, and the solution was stirred and reacted for 12 hours or more under the room temperature. After completion of the reaction, distilled water was slowly added, and the solution was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "b" of yellow liquid was obtained. (yield: 87%)

(3) compound "c"

[0107]

[Reaction Formula 11-2]

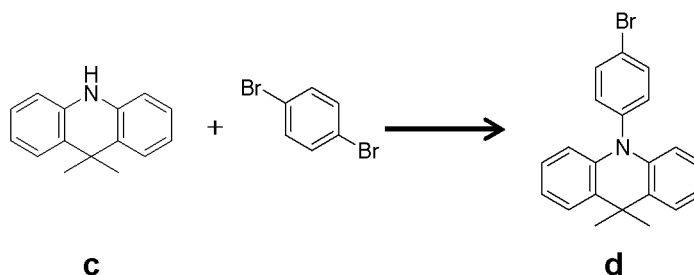


[0108] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "b" (33.1 mmol) was put into excess phosphoric acid solvent (160 ml), and the solution was stirred under the room temperature. The solution was additionally stirred for 16 hour or more, and distilled water (200 to 250 ml) was slowly added. The solution was stirred for 0.5 to 1 hour, and the precipitated solid was filtered. The filtered solid was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and dichloromethane solvent. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the organic solvent was removed such that compound "c" of white solid was obtained. (yield: 69%)

(4) compound "d"

[0109]

[Reaction Formula 11-4]

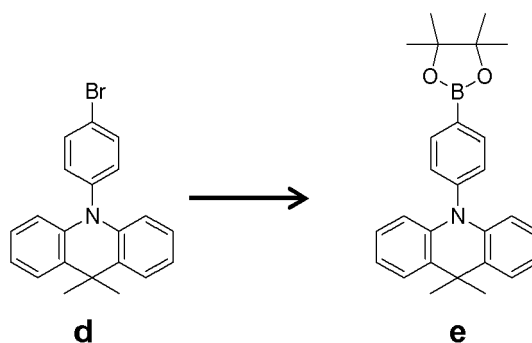


[0110] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "c" (23.9 mmol), 1,4-dibromobenzene (35.8 mmol), palladium(II)acetate (2 mol%), tri-tert-butylphosphate (5 mol%) and sodium-tert-butoxide (2.03 equivalent) was added into toluene solvent and stirred. The mixed solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was extracted by using distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "d" was obtained. (yield: 81%)

(5) compound "e"

[0111]

[Reaction Formula 11-5]



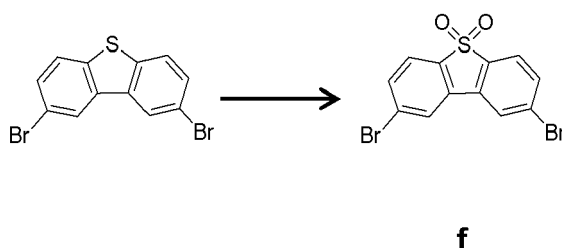
20

[0112] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d", bis(pinacolate)diboron (1.2 equivalent), [1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II), dichloride dichloromethane, 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene and potassium acetate were added into 1,4-dioxane/toluene (1:1) solvent in the light-shielded flask and stirred. After bubbles were disappeared, the solution was stirred for 17 hours under a temperature of 120 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was washed by toluene and refined such that compound "e" was obtained. (yield: 90%)

(6) compound "f"

25 **[0113]**

[Reaction Formula 11-6]



40

[0114] In the N₂ gas purging system, 2,8-dibromodibenzothiophene (14.6 mmol) and acetic acid solvent were mixed and stirred. Hydrogen peroxide (64.8 mmol) was added and stirred in the room temperature for about 30 minutes, and the mixture were refluxed and stirred for 12 hours or more. After completion of the reaction, distilled water (50 ml) was added and stirred to wash. After filtering the mixture, the solids was mixed with excess hydrogen peroxide and stirred to wash for 30 to 60 minutes. The solids was washed by distilled water and filtered and dried such that compound "f" in white solid was obtained.

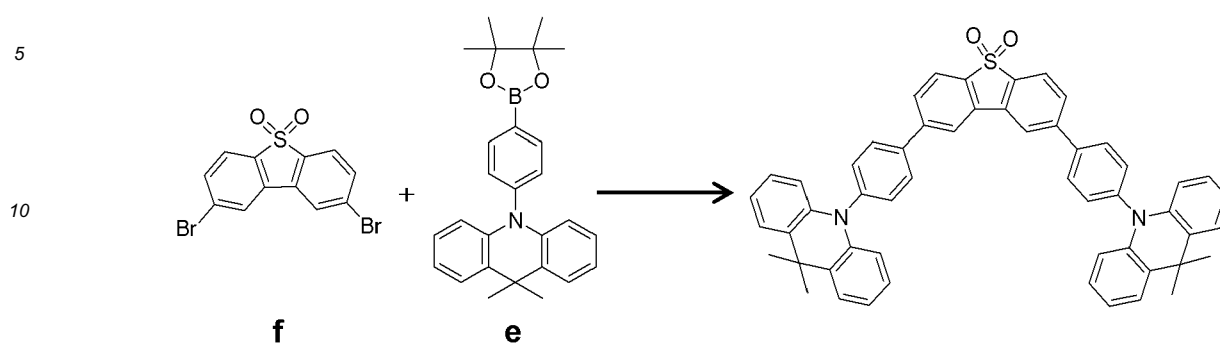
45 (yield: 90%)

(7) compound 11

50 **[0115]**

55

[Reaction Formula 11-7]



20

25

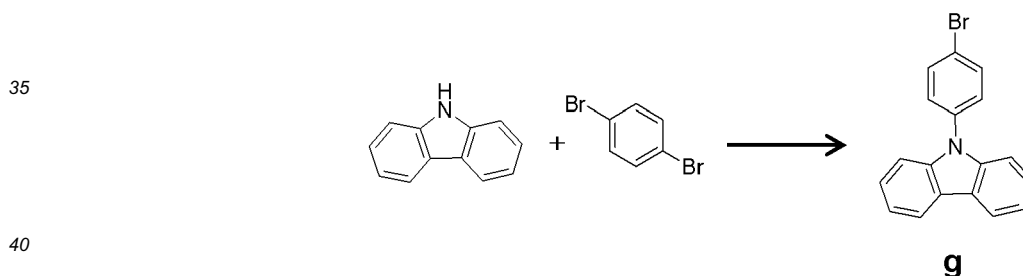
[0116] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "f" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "e" (2.4 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and toluene. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 11 was obtained. (yield: 85%)

12. synthesis of compound 12

(1) compound "g"

[0117]

[Reaction Formula 12-1]



45

[0118] In the N₂ gas purging system, carbazole (29.9 mmol), 1,4-dibromobenzene (44.9 mmol), palladium(II)acetate (2 mol%), tri-tert-butylphosphate (5 mol%) and sodium-tert-butoxide (2.03 equivalent) was added into toluene solvent and stirred. The mixed solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was extracted by using distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "g" was obtained. (yield: 80%)

50 (2) compound "h"

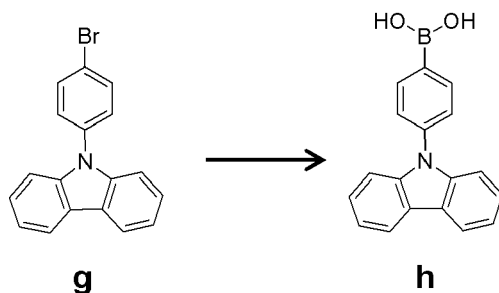
[0119]

[Reaction Formula 12-2]

55

5

10



15

20

[0120] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "g" was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran and stirred. n-butyl-lithium (26.9 mmol) was slowly added into the solution under a temperature of -78 °C, and the mixed solution was stirred for 1 hour. With maintaining the low temperature condition, tri-ethylborate (21.6 mmol) was added, and the mixed solution was stirred under the room temperature. The mixed solution was stirred for 12 hours under the room temperature, and the reaction was completed. Distilled water was slowly added, and mixed solution of distilled water/hydrochloric acid (8:2) was added to be pH2. The solution was extracted using distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "h" was obtained. (yield: 87%)

(3) compound "i"

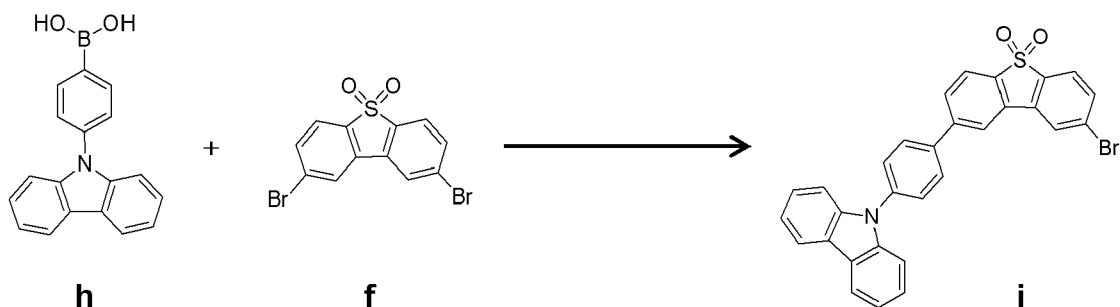
[0121]

25

[Reaction Formula 12-3]

30

35



40

45

[0122] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "f" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "h" (0.9 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using ethylacetate and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "i" of solid was obtained. (yield: 65%)

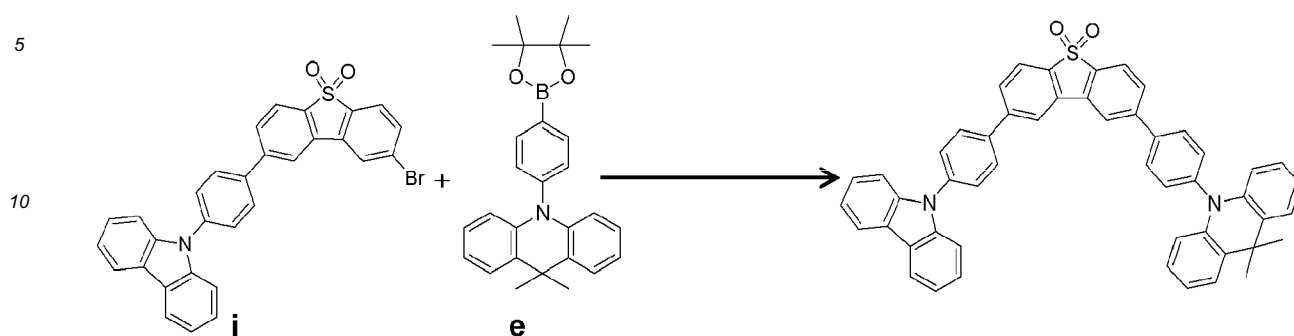
(4) compound 12

[0123]

50

55

[Reaction Formula 12-4]

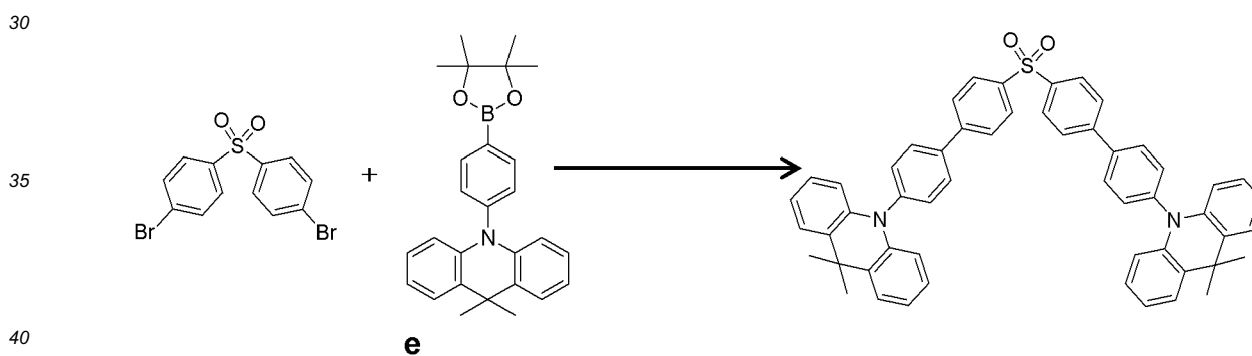


[0124] In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "i" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "e" (1.2 equivalent) was added. K_2CO_3 (8.8 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and toluene. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 12 was obtained. (yield: 75%)

13. synthesis of compound 13

[0125]

[Reaction Formula 13]



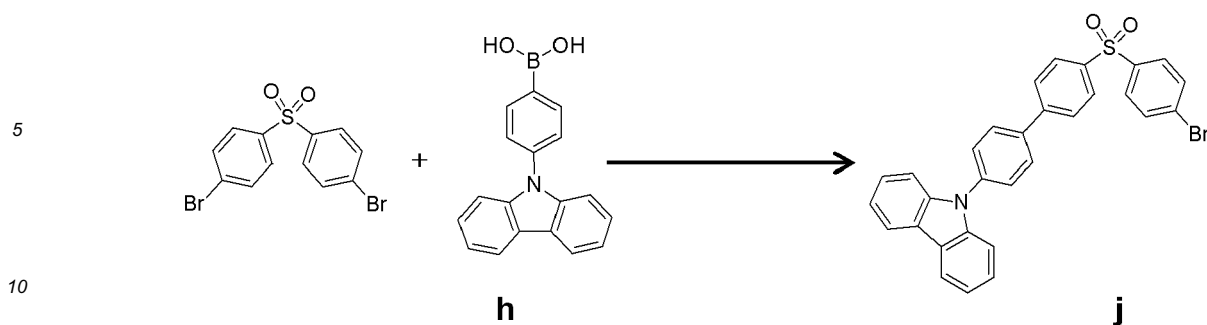
[0126] In the N_2 gas purging system, 4-bromophenylsulfone was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "e" (2.4 equivalent) was added. K_2CO_3 (8.8 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and toluene. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 13 was obtained. (yield: 78%)

14. synthesis of compound 14

(1) compound "j"

[0127]

[Reaction Formula 14-1]

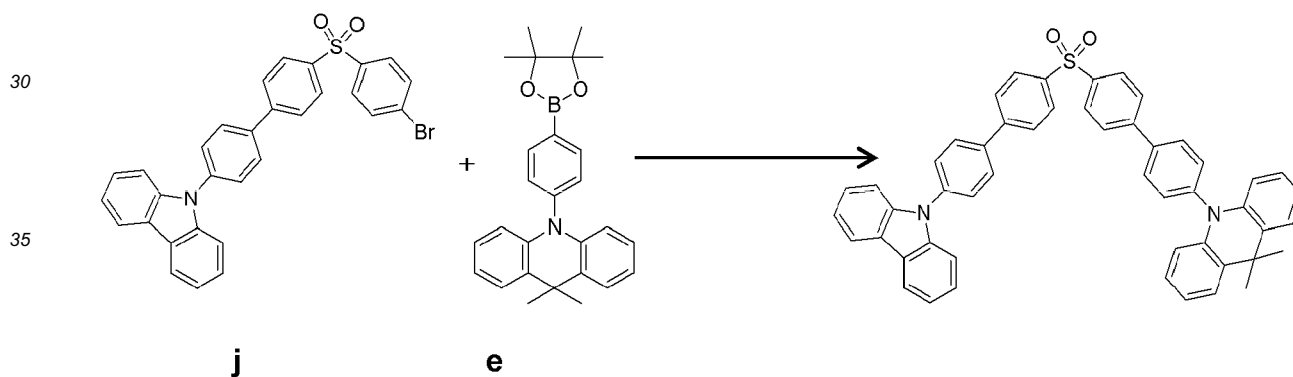


[0128] In the N₂ gas purging system, 4-bromophenylsulfone was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "h" (0.9 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using ethylacetate and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "j" of solid was obtained. (yield: 60%)

(2) compound 14

[0129]

[Reaction Formula 14-2]



[0130] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "j" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "e" (1.2 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and toluene. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 14 was obtained. (yield: 55%)

15. synthesis of compound 15

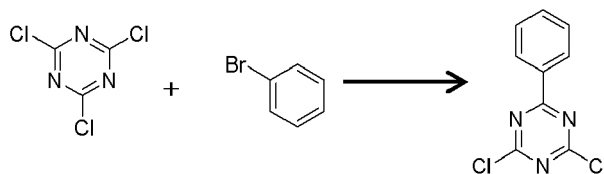
(1) compound "k"

[0131]

55

[Reaction Formula 15-1]

5



10

k

15 **[0132]** In the light-shielded flask of the N₂ gas purging system, bromobenzene (0.9 equivalent) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran under a temperature of -78°C, and n-butyl-lithium was slowly dropped. 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine dissolved in tetrahydrofuran was dropped into the solution using cannula in the N₂ condition and was stirred for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the resultant was refined such that compound "k" was obtained. (yield: 45%)

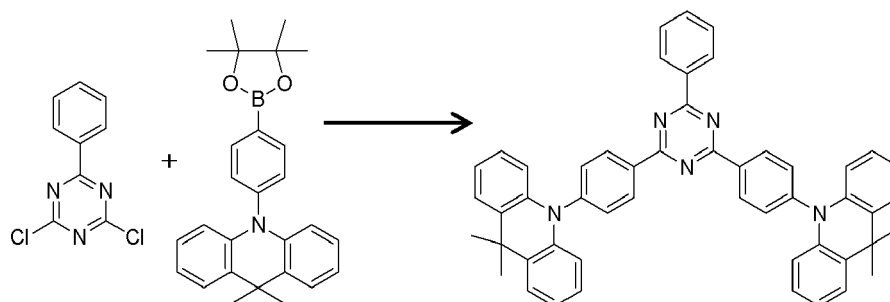
20 (2) compound 15

[0133]

25

[Reaction Formula 15-2]

30



35

k**e**

40 **[0134]** In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "k", compound "e" (2.1 equivalent), Na₂CO₃ (5 equivalent) and NH₄Cl were added into solvent of toluene/distilled water (1:1) and stirred. The solution was stirred for 30 minutes in the N₂ condition, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.05 equivalent) was additionally added and stirred for 10 minutes. The mixture was stirred for 16 hours under a temperature of 100 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by dichloromethane and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane and re-crystallized by using chloroform and acetonitrile such that compound 15 was obtained.

45

(yield: 75%)

50

16. synthesis of compound 16

(1) compound "1"

55

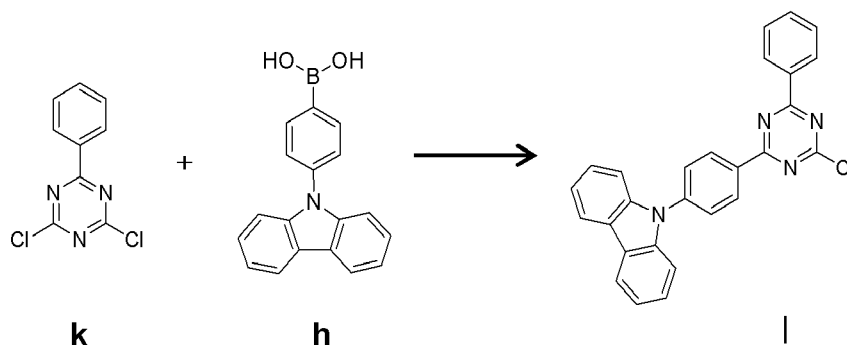
[0135]

[Reaction Formula 16-1]

5

10

15



[0136] In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "k", compound "h" (0.9 equivalent) and Na_2CO_3 (0.6 equivalent) were put into solvent of toluene/dioxane/distilled water (1:1:0.7) and stirred. $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), 0.3 equivalent) was additionally added and stirred for 16 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature. The organic layer was washed and filtered by distilled water in silica-gel. The solvent and distilled water were removed, and the resultant was re-crystallized by chloroform and dried such that compound "l" was obtained. (yield: 80%)

20

(2) compound 16

25

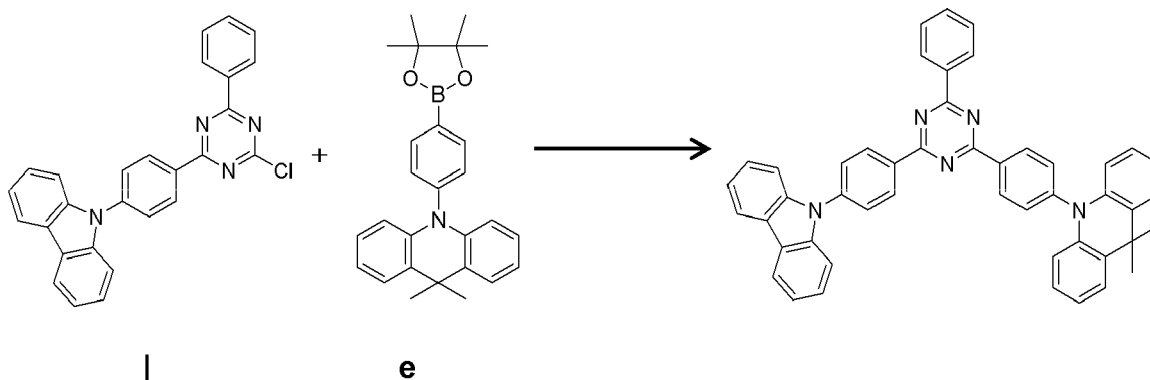
[0137]

[Reaction Formula 16-2]

30

35

40



[0138] In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "l", compound "e" (1.05 equivalent), Na_2CO_3 (5 equivalent) and NH_4Cl were added into solvent of toluene/distilled water (1:1) and stirred. The solution was stirred for 30 minutes in the N_2 condition, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.05 equivalent) was additionally added and stirred for 10 minutes. The mixture was stirred for 16 hours under a temperature of 100 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by dichloromethane and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane and re-crystallized by using chloroform and acetonitrile such that compound 16 was obtained.

45

50

55

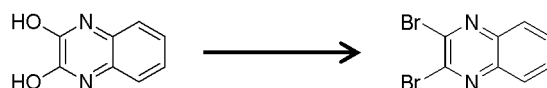
(yield: 60%)

17. synthesis of compound 17

5 (1) compound "m"

[0139]

[Reaction Formula 17-1]



15

20

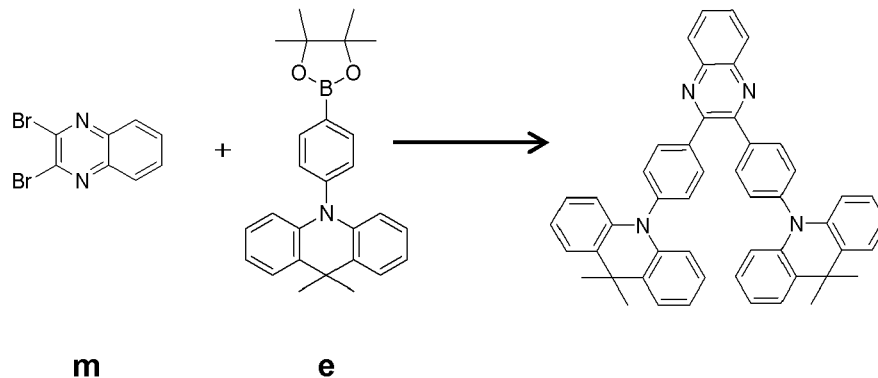
m

[0140] In the N_2 gas purging system, 2,3-dihydroquinoxaline (3g) was put into PBr_5 solvent and stirred for 4 hours under a temperature of $160^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into $0^\circ C$ and stirred for 30 minutes. The mixture was extracted by dichloromethane and distilled water and washed by 1N sodium hydroxide. Moisture was removed by using magnesium sulfate, and the resultant was enriched such that compound "m" was obtained. (yield: 96%)

25

[0141] (2) compound 17

[Reaction Formula 17-2]



30

35

40

m**e**

[0142] Compound "m", compound "e" (3 equivalent), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.1 equivalent), tri-cyclohexylphosphine (0.1 equivalent) and 1.35M K_3PO_4 aqueous solution were put into dioxane solvent and stirred. In the N_2 gas purging system, the mixture was refluxed and stirred for 48 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by dichloromethane and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane and re-crystallization such that compound 17 was obtained. (yield: 36%)

45

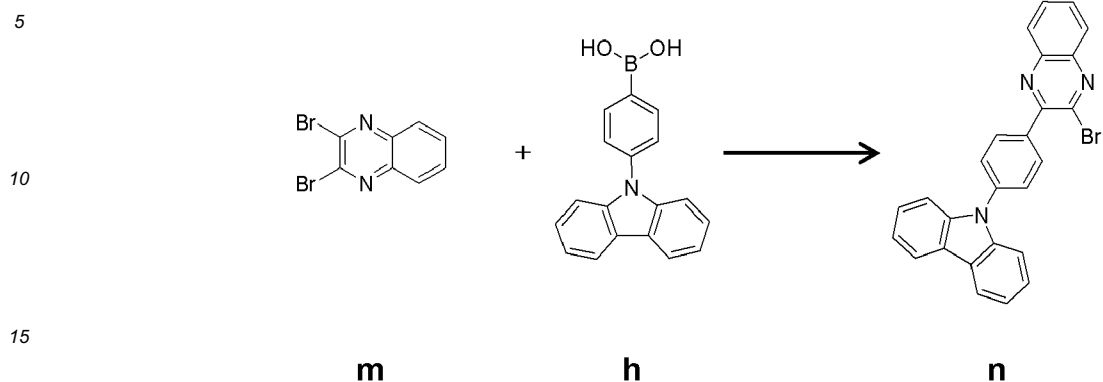
50

18. synthesis of compound 18

(1) compound "n"

55 [0143]

[Reaction Formula 18-1]

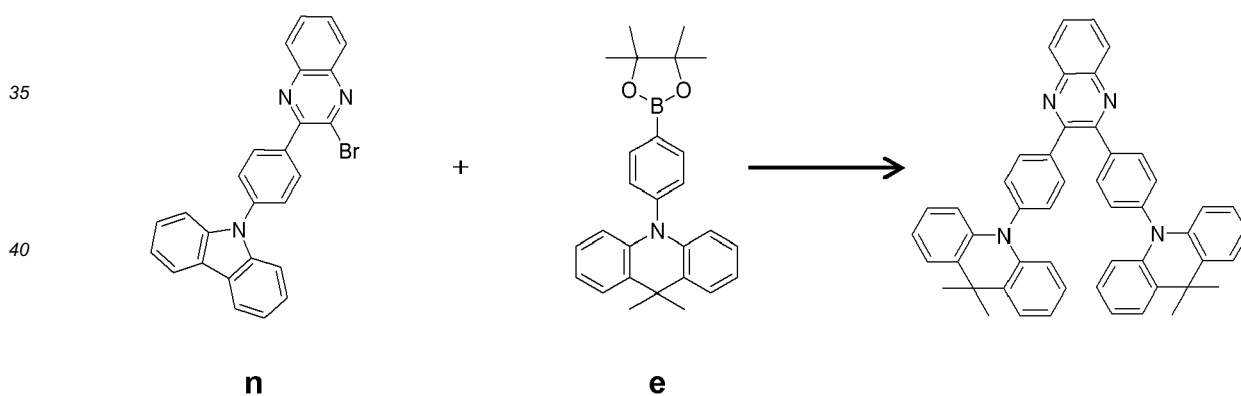


[0144] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "m" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "h" (0.9 equivalent) was added into the solution. K₂CO₃ (4 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the mixed solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using ethylacetate solvent and distilled water, and moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate. Remained organic solvent was removed, and the resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "n" of solid was obtained. (yield: 55%)

(2) compound 18

[0145]

[Reaction Formula 18-2]



[0146] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "n" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and compound "e" (1.2 equivalent) was added into the solution. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the mixed solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and toluene. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 18 was obtained. (yield: 45%)

55

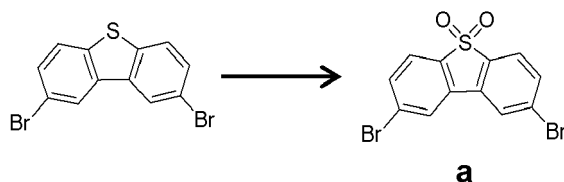
19. synthesis of compound 19

(1) compound "a"

5 [0147]

[Reaction Formula 19-1]

10



15

[0148] In the N₂ gas purging system, 2,8-dibromodibenzothiophene (14.6 mmol) and acetic acid solvent were mixed and stirred. Hydrogen peroxide (64.8 mmol) was added and stirred in the room temperature for about 30 minutes, and the mixture were refluxed and stirred for 12 hours or more. After completion of the reaction, distilled water (50 ml) was added and stirred to wash. After filtering the mixture, the solids was mixed with excess hydrogen peroxide and stirred to wash for 30 to 60 minutes. The solids was washed by distilled water and filtered and dried such that compound "a" in white solid was obtained.

20

(yield: 90%)

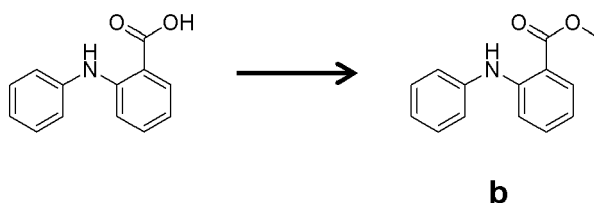
25

(2) compound "b"

[0149]

30

[Reaction Formula 19-2]



35

40

[0150] In the N₂ gas purging system, N-phenylanthranilic acid (46.9 mmol) and methanol solvent were mixed and stirred. The mixture was additionally stirred for 10 minutes under a temperature of 0°C, and thionyl chloride (21.2 mmol) was slowly dropped. The mixed solution was stirred for 12 hours or more under a temperature of 90 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed, and the mixed solution was extracted by distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "b" of dark yellow liquid was obtained. (yield: 81%)

45

(3) compound "c"

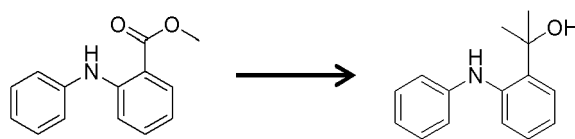
50

[0151]

55

[Reaction Formula 19-3]

5



10

b**c**

[0152] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "b" (38.1 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran solvent was stirred. Methyl magnesium bromide (4.6 equivalent) was slowly dropped in the solution, and the solution was stirred and reacted for 12 hours or more under the room temperature. After completion of the reaction, distilled water was slowly added, and the solution was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "c" of yellow liquid was obtained. (yield: 87%)

15

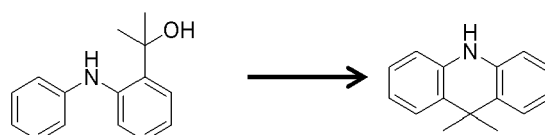
(4) compound "d"

20

[0153]

[Reaction Formula 19-4]

25



30

c**d**

[0154] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "c" (33.1 mmol) was put into excess phosphoric acid solvent (160 ml), and the solution was stirred under the room temperature. The solution was additionally stirred for 16 hour or more, and distilled water (200 to 250 ml) was slowly added. The solution was stirred for 0.5 to 1 hour, and the precipitated solid was filtered. The filtered solid was extracted by using sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and dichloromethane solvent. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the organic solvent was removed such that compound "d" of white solid was obtained. (yield: 69%)

35

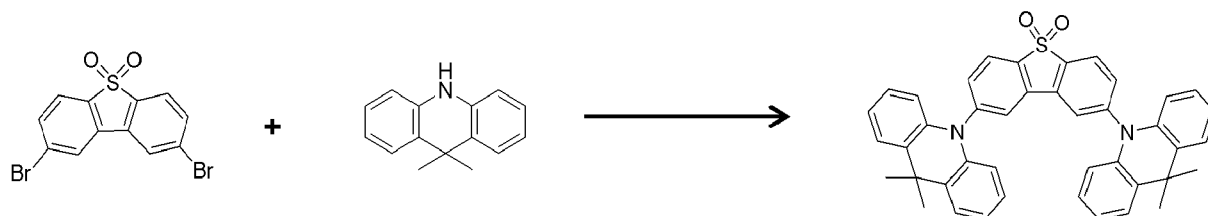
(5) compound 19

40

[0155]

[Reaction Formula 19-5]

45



50

a**d**

55

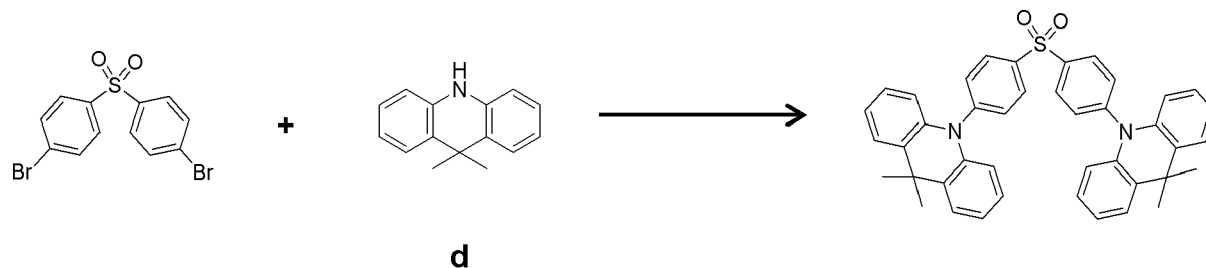
[0156] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (0.3 mol), compound "a" (0.15 mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.11 mmol), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution

was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 19 was obtained. (yield: 81%)

20. synthesis of compound 20

[0157]

[Reaction Formula 20]



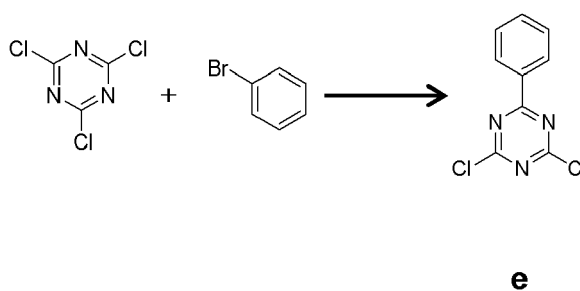
[0158] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (0.3 mol), 4-bromophenylsulfone (0.15 mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.11 mmol), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 20 was obtained. (yield: 80%)

21. synthesis of compound 21

(1) compound "e"

[0159]

[Reaction Formula 21-1]



[0160] In the light-shielded flask of the N₂ gas purging system, bromobenzene (0.9 equivalent) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran under a temperature of -78°C, and n-butyl-lithium was slowly dropped. 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine dissolved in tetrahydrofuran was dropped into the solution using cannula in the N₂ condition and was stirred for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the resultant was refined such that compound "e" was obtained. (yield: 45%)

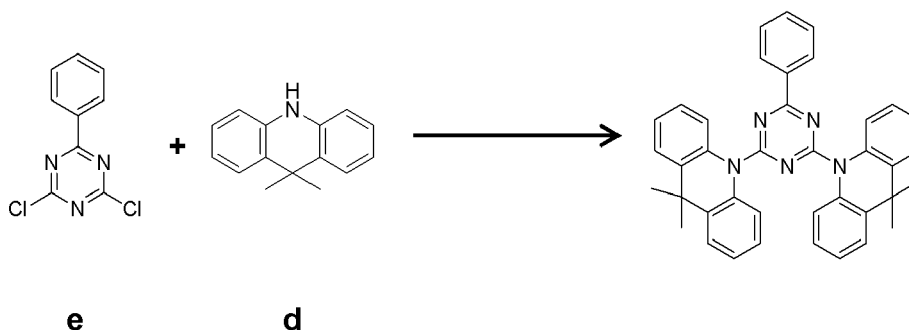
(2) compound 21

[0161]

[Reaction Formula 21-2]

5

10



15

[0162] In the N_2 gas purging system, $Pd(dba)_2$ (5 mol%) as catalyst and $P(t-Bu)_3$ (4 mol%) was added into toluene solvent and stirred for about 15 minutes. Compound 2 (33.8 mmol), compound "d" (16.9 mmol) and $NaOt-Bu$ (60.6 mmol) were additionally added, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours under a temperature of $90^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was filtered by celite, and the solvent was removed. The filtered solid was refined by column-chromatography using hexane and dichloromethane and re-crystallized using hexane such that compound 21 was obtained. (yield: 59%)

20

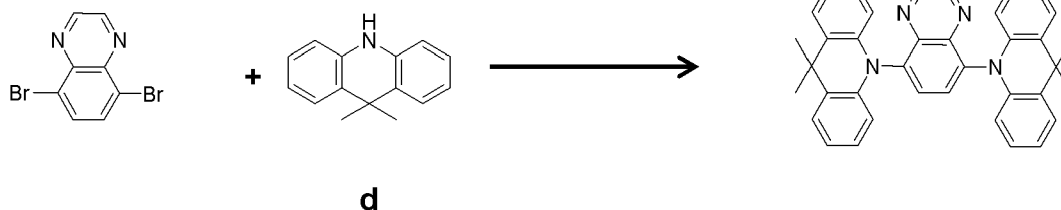
22. synthesis of compound 22

25

[0163]

[Reaction Formula 22]

30



35

[0164] In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "d" (0.3 mol), 5,8-dibromo-quinoxaline (0.15 mol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (6.11 mmol), $P(t-Bu)_3$ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of $120^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 22 was obtained.

40

(yield: 79%)

23. synthesis of compound 23

50

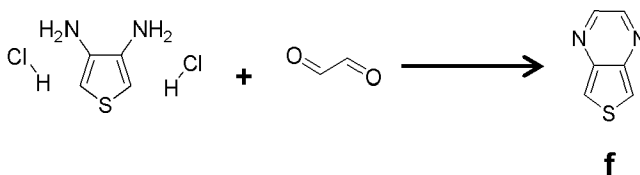
(1) compound "f"

[0165]

55

[Reaction Formula 23-1]

5



10

15

[0166] In the N₂ gas purging system, 3,4-diaminothiophene dihydrochloride (5.52 mmol) was slowly added into mixed solution of Na₂CO₃ (5%, 60 ml) and glyoxal (6.1 mmol) during about 5 minutes. Diluted glyoxal solution (40%, 15 ml) was additionally added. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours under the room temperature and quickly extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed without heating. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane such that compound "f" was obtained. (yield: 70%)

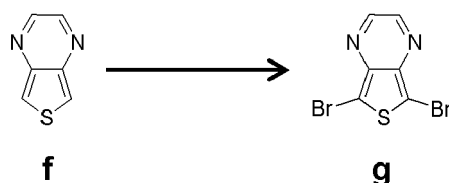
(2) compound "g"

20

[0167]

[Reaction Formula 23-2]

25



30

35

[0168] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "f" (14.7 mmol) was added into solvent of chloroform/acetic acid (1:1) and stirred. The solution was cooled into 0°C, and N-Bromsuccinimid (NBS, 32.3 mmol) was additionally added. The mixture was stirred for 12 hours under the room temperature. After completion of the reaction, distilled water of amount as much as the reaction solvent was added into the mixture, and the solution was extracted by chloroform. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed without heating. The solids were washed by diethyleter. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane such that compound "g" was obtained. (yield: 75%)

40

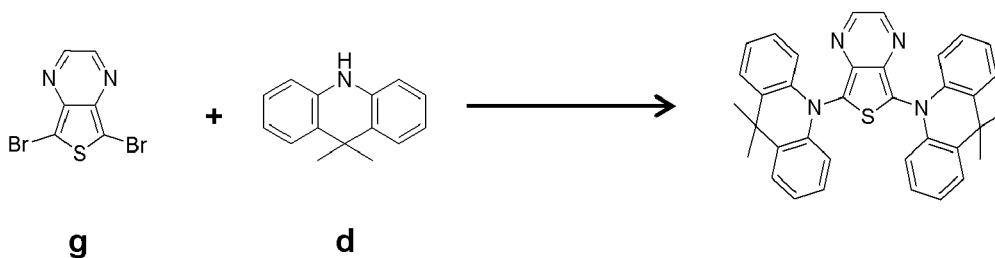
(3) compound 23

[0169]

45

[Reaction Formula 23-3]

50



55

[0170] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (0.3 mol), compound "g" (0.15 mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.11 mmol), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was

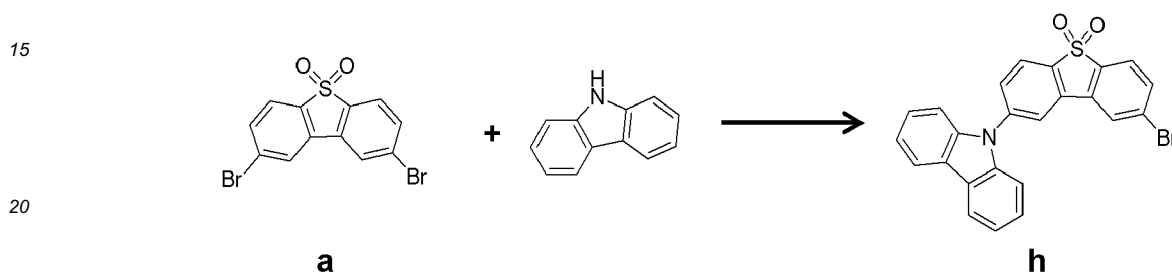
cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 23 was obtained. (yield: 70%)

5 24. synthesis of compound 24

(1) compound "h"

[0171]

[Reaction Formula 24-1]



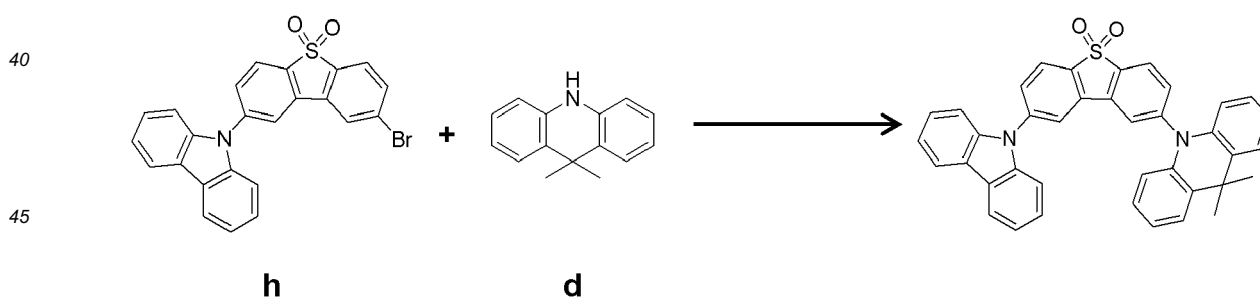
25 [0172] In the N₂ gas purging system, carbazole was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane solvent, and CuI and K₃PO₄ were added. Compound "a" (1.1 equivalent) and trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by ethylacetate and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "h" was obtained.

30 (yield: 58%)

(2) compound 24

[0173]

[Reaction Formula 24-2]



50 [0174] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (0.33 mol), compound "h" (0.33 mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.11 mmol), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 24 was obtained. (yield: 55%)

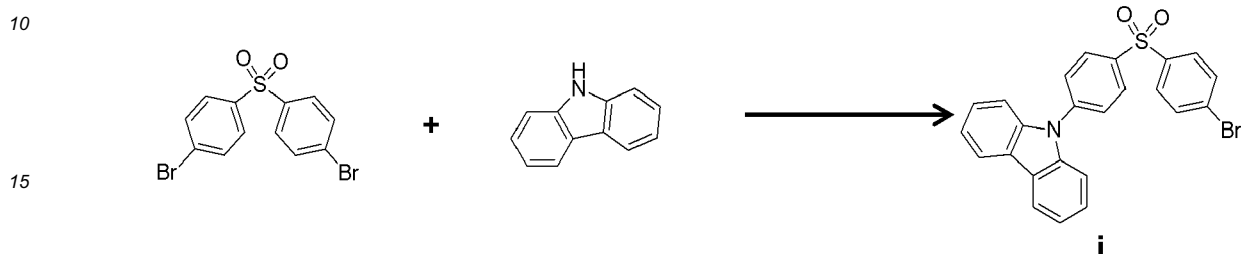
55

25. synthesis of compound 25

(1) compound "i"

5 [0175]

[Reaction Formula 25-1]



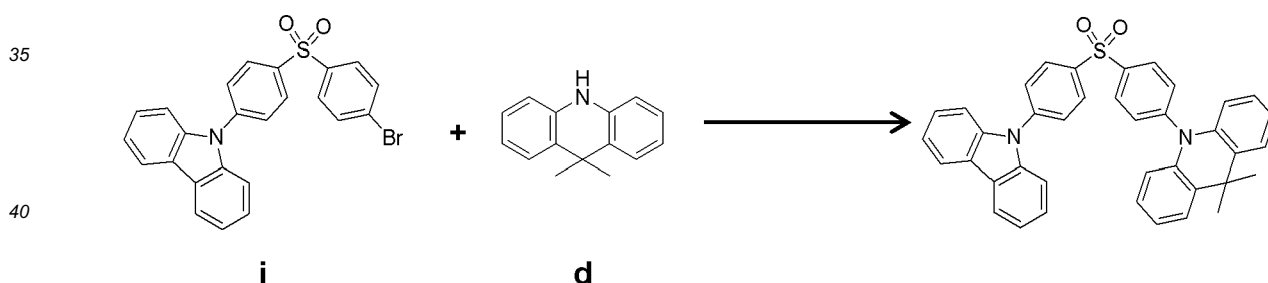
20 [0176] In the N₂ gas purging system, carbazole was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane solvent, and CuI and K₃PO₄ were added. 4-bromophenylsulfone (1.1 equivalent) and trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by ethylacetate and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "i" was obtained.

25 (yield: 60%)

(2) compound 25

30 [0177]

[Reaction Formula 25-2]



45 [0178] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (0.33 mol), compound "i" (0.33 mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.11 mmol), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 25 was obtained. (yield: 65%)

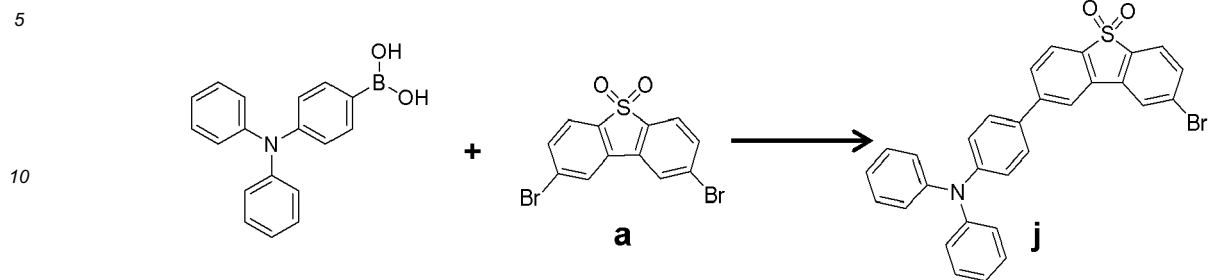
50

26. synthesis of compound 26

(1) compound "j"

55 [0179]

[Reaction Formula 26-1]



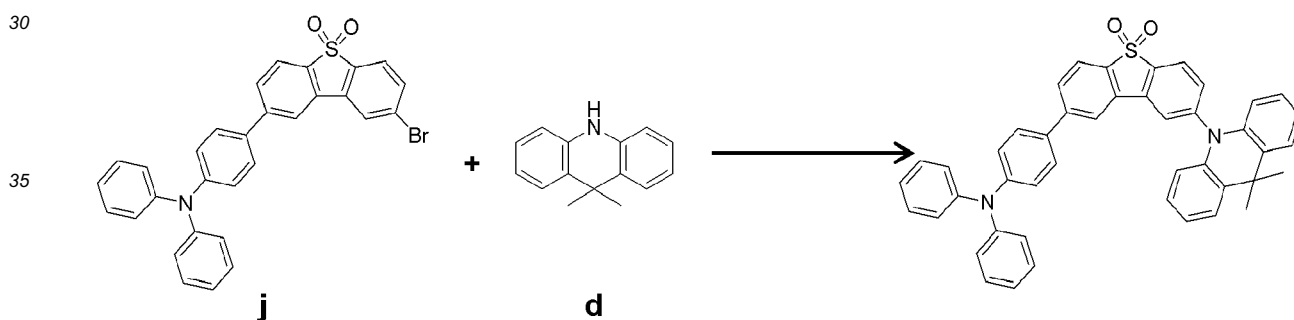
15 **[0180]** In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "a" was dissolved in toluene solvent, and 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (1.1 equivalent) was added. K_2CO_3 (4.4 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the mixed solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of $80^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using ethylacetate solvent and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane such that compound "j" was obtained. (yield: 56%)

20

(2) compound 26

25 **[0181]**

[Reaction Formula 26-2]



40 **[0182]** In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "d" (0.33 mol), compound "j" (0.33 mol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (6.11 mmol), $P(t-Bu)_3$ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of $120^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 26 was obtained. (yield: 50%)

45

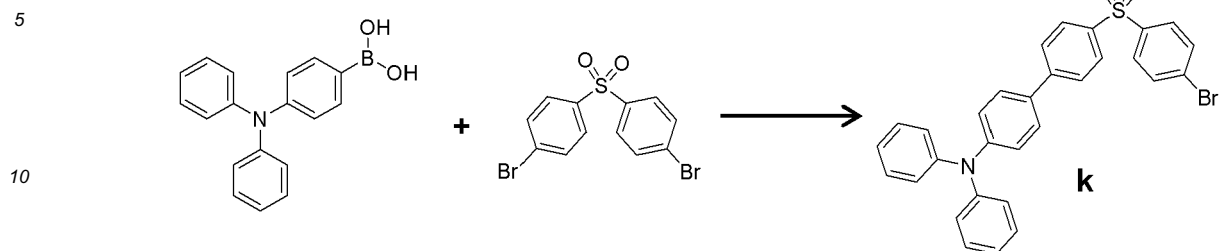
27. synthesis of compound 27

50 (1) compound "k"

[0183]

55

[Reaction Formula 27-1]



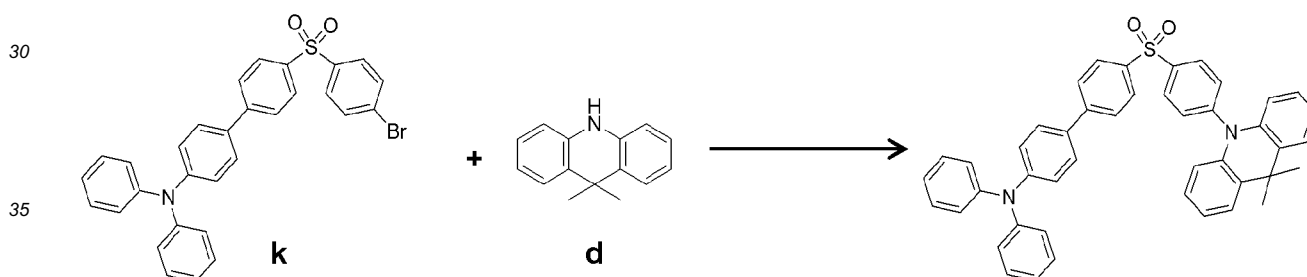
15 **[0184]** In the N₂ gas purging system, 4-bromophenylsulfone was dissolved in toluene solvent, and 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent) was dissolved in distilled water and added into the mixed solution. Tetrahydrofuran solvent was added, and palladium (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using dichloromethane and hexane such that compound "k" was obtained. (yield: 55%)

20

(2) compound 27

[0185]

[Reaction Formula 27-2]



40 **[0186]** In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (0.33 mol), compound "k" (0.33 mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.11 mmol), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 27 was obtained. (yield: 45%)

45

28. synthesis of compound 28

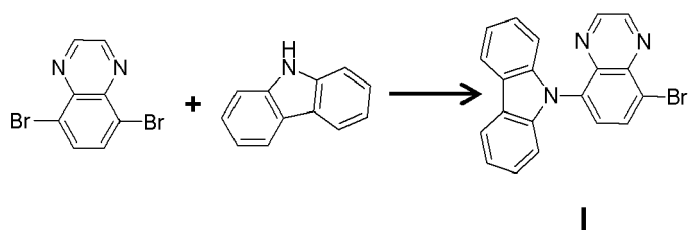
(1) compound "1"

[0187]

55

[Reaction Formula 28-1]

5



10

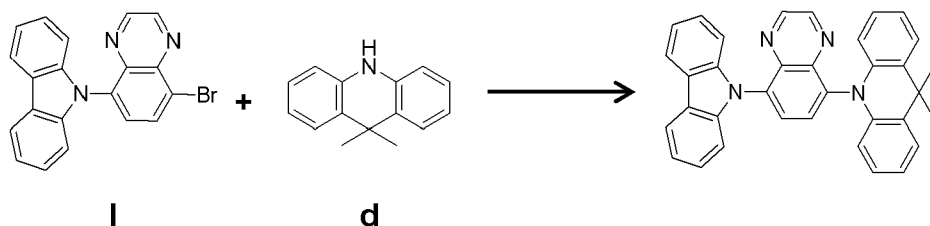
[0188] In the N_2 gas purging system, carbazole was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane solvent, and CuI and K_3PO_4 were added. 5,8-dibromoquinoxalin (1.1 equivalent) and trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours under a temperature of $110^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by ethylacetate and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remained organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "I" was obtained. (yield: 48%)

20 (2) compound 28

[0189]

[Reaction Formula 28-2]

25



30

[0190] In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "d" (0.33 mol), compound "I" (0.33 mol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (6.11 mmol), $P(t-Bu)_3$ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of $120^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 28 was obtained. (yield: 50%)

40

29. synthesis of compound 29

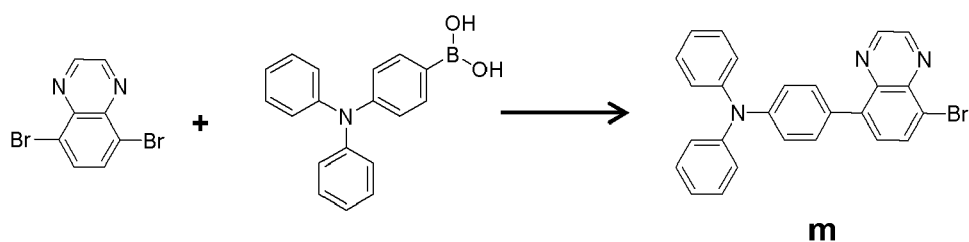
(1) compound "m"

45

[0191]

[Reaction Formula 29-1]

50

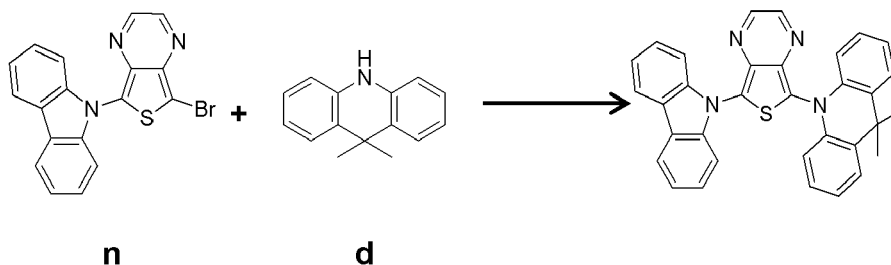


55

(2) compound 30

[0197]

[Reaction Formula 30-2]



[0198] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (0.33 mol), compound "n" (0.33 mol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.11 mmol), P(t-Bu)₃ (50 wt%, 15.28 mmol) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.61 mol) were added into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of 120°C. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into the room temperature and extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound 30 was obtained. (yield: 49%)

[0199] The mass spectrum data of the above compounds 1 to 30 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

		Calculation	Found (M(H+))
Com1	C ₃₃ H ₂₅ N ₁ O ₂ S ₁	499.16	499.16
Com2	C ₃₉ H ₂₉ N ₁₀ O ₂ S ₁	575.19	575.19
Com3	C ₃₃ H ₂₇ N ₁ O ₂ S ₁	501.18	501.18
Com4	C ₃₉ H ₃₁ N ₁ O ₂ S ₁	577.21	577.21
Com5	C ₃₀ H ₂₄ N ₄	440.2	440.2
Com6	C ₃₆ H ₂₈ N ₄	516.23	516.23
Com7	C ₂₇ H ₂₂ N ₄	402.18	402.18
Com8	C ₂₉ H ₂₆ N ₄	430.22	430.22
Com9	C ₂₈ H ₂₃ N ₃	401.19	401.19
Com10	C ₃₀ H ₂₇ N ₃	429.22	429.22
Com11	C ₅₄ H ₄₂ N ₂ O ₂ S	782.30	782.30
Com12	C ₅₁ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	740.25	740.25
Com13	C ₅₄ H ₄₂ N ₂ O ₂ S	782.30	782.30
Com14	C ₅₁ H ₃₈ N ₂ O ₂ S	742.27	742.27
Com15	C ₅₁ H ₄₁ N ₅	723.34	723.34
Com16	C ₄₈ H ₃₅ N ₅	681.29	681.29
Com17	C ₅₀ H ₄₀ N ₄	696.33	696.33
Com18	C ₄₇ H ₃₄ N ₄	654.28	654.27
Com19	C ₄₂ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₂ S	630.23	630.23
Com20	C ₄₂ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	632.25	632.25
Com21	C ₃₉ H ₃₃ N ₅	571.27	571.27

(continued)

5

10

15

		Calculation	Found (M(H+))
Com22	$C_{38}H_{32}N_4$	544.26	544.26
Com23	$C_{36}H_{30}N_4S$	550.22	550.22
Com24	$C_{39}H_{28}N_2O_2S$	588.19	588.19
Com25	$C_{39}H_{30}N_2O_2S$	590.20	590.20
Com26	$C_{45}H_{34}N_2O_2S$	666.23	666.23
Com27	$C_{45}H_{36}N_2O_2S$	668.25	668.25
Com28	$C_{35}H_{26}N_4$	502.22	502.22
Com29	$C_{41}H_{32}N_4$	580.26	580.26
Com30	$C_{33}H_{24}N_4S$	508.17	508.17

20

[0200] The emission properties of the above compounds 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 23, 27 and 29 are measured and the results are listed in Table 2 and shown in FIGs. 4A to 4J. (Quantarus tau apparatus of Hamamatsu Co., Ltd. O₂ free condition.)

Table 2

25

30

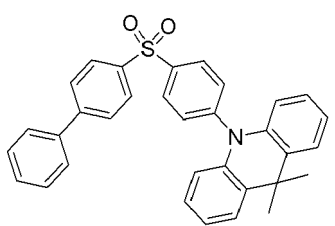
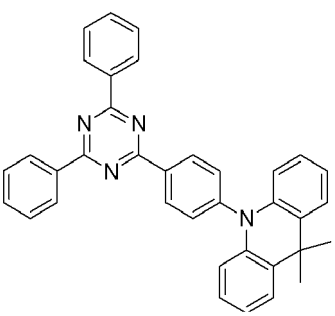
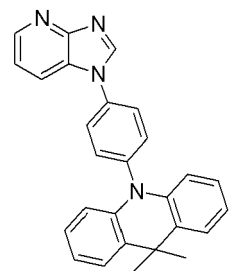
35

40

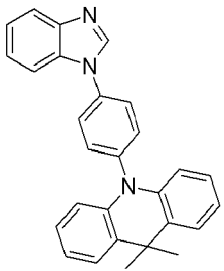
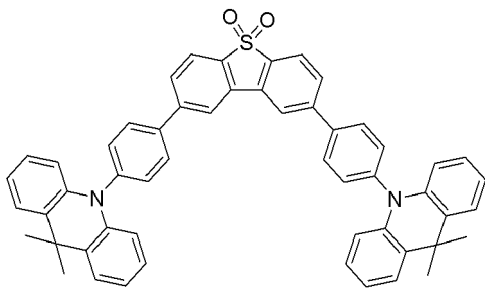
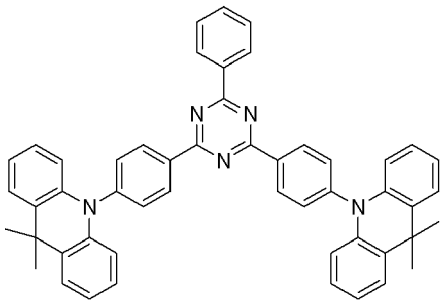
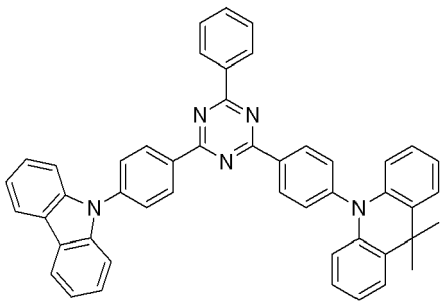
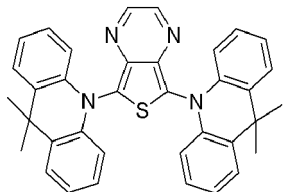
45

50

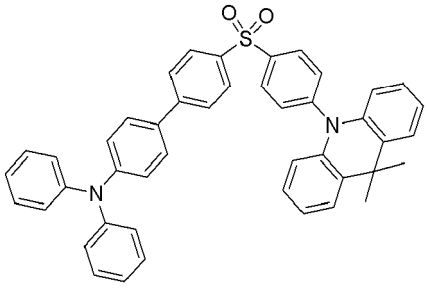
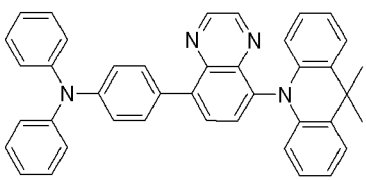
55

	Fluorescence (ns)	Delayed fluorescence (ns)
 Com3	7.28	820
 Com6	9.51	5220
 Com7	7.28	41100

(continued)

		Fluorescence (ns)	Delayed fluorescence (ns)
5		6.32	3120
10			
15		47.02	7875
20			
25		23.13	3870
30			
35		25.60	5755
40			
45			
50		7.66	6956
55			

(continued)

	Fluorescence (ns)	Delayed fluorescence (ns)
5  Com27	5.00	6753
15  Com29	3.50	5645

[0201] As shown in Table 2 and FIGs. 4A to 4J, the delayed fluorescence compounds (Com3, Com6, Com7, Com9, Com11, Com15, Com16, Com23, Com27 and Com29) of the present invention show the delayed fluorescent emission of hundreds to tens of thousands nano-seconds (ns).

[0202] As mentioned above, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention is activated by the field such that the excitons in the singlet state "S₁" and the triplet state "T₁" are transited into the intermediated state "I₁". As a result, both the exciton in the singlet state "S₁" and the exciton in the triplet state "T₁" are engaged in the emission.

[0203] The FADF compound is a single molecule compound having the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety in the single molecule with or without another electron donor moiety such that the charge transfer is easily generated. In the FADF compound with particular conditions, the charge can be separated from the electron donor moiety to the electron acceptor moiety.

[0204] The FADF compound is activated by outer factors. It can be verified by comparing the absorption peak and the emission peak of the solution of the compounds.

$$\Delta\nu = \nu_{abs} - \nu_{fl} = \frac{2\Delta\mu^2}{hca^3} \Delta f + constant \quad (\text{Lippert - Mataga equation})$$

[0205] In the above equation, "Δν" is the Stock-shift value, and "ν_{abs}" and "ν_{fl}" are the wave-number of the maximum absorption peak and the maximum emission peak, respectively. "h" is Planck's constant, "c" is the velocity of light, "a" is the onsager cavity radius, and "Δμ" is a difference between the dipole moment of the excited state and the dipole moment of the ground state. (Δμ = μ_e - μ_g)

[0206] "Δf" is a value indicating the orientational polarizability of the solvent and may be a function of the dielectric constant of the solvent (ε) and the refractive index of the solvent (n).

$$\Delta f = \frac{\epsilon - 1}{2\epsilon + 1} - \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^2 + 1}$$

[0207] Since the intensity of dipole moment in the excited state is determined by the peripheral polarity (e.g., the polarity of the solvent), the FADF can be verified by comparing the absorption peak and the emission peak of the solution of the compounds.

[0208] The orientational polarizability (Δf) of the mixed solvent can be calculated by using the orientational polarizability of each pure solvent and their mole fraction. When "Δf" and "Δν" are linearly plotted by using above "Lippert-Mataga equation", the compound may provide the FADF emission.

[0209] Namely, when the FADF complex is stabilized according to the orientational polarizability of the solvent, the emission peak is shifted in a long wavelength according to the degree of the stabilization. Accordingly, when the compound provides the FADF emission, " Δf " and " Δv " are plotted in a linear line. When " Δf " and " Δv " are plotted in a linear line, the compound provides the FADF emission.

5 **[0210]** In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, the 25% excitons in the singlet state and the 75% excitons in the triplet state are transited into the intermediate state by an outer force, i.e., a field generated when the OLED is driven. (Intersystem crossing.) The excitons in the intermediate state are transited into the ground state such that the emitting efficiency is improved. Namely, in the fluorescent compound, since the singlet exciton and the triplet exciton are engaged in the emission, the emitting efficiency is improved.

10 OLED

[0211] An ITO layer is deposited on a substrate and washed to form an anode (3mm*3mm). The substrate is loaded in a vacuum chamber, and a hole injecting layer (500Å, NPB(N,N'-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenyl-benzidine)), a hole transporting layer (100Å, mCP(N,N'-Dicarbazolyl-3,5-benzene)), an emitting material layer (350Å, host (bis{2-[di(phenyl)phosphino]phenyl}ether oxide) and dopant (6%)), an electron transporting layer (300Å, 1,3,5-tri(phenyl-2-benzimidazole)-benzene), an electron injecting layer (LiF), and a cathode (Al) are sequentially formed on the anode under a base pressure of about 10^{-6} to 10^{-7} Torr.

20 (1) Comparative Example (Ref)

[0212] The reference compound in Formula 8 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(2) Example 1 (Ex1)

25 **[0213]** The compound 3 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(3) Example 2 (Ex2)

30 **[0214]** The compound 6 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(4) Example 3 (Ex3)

[0215] The compound 7 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

35 (5) Example 4 (Ex4)

[0216] The compound 9 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

40 (6) Example 5 (Ex5)

[0217] The compound 11 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(7) Example 6 (Ex6)

45 **[0218]** The compound 13 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(8) Example 7 (Ex7)

50 **[0219]** The compound 15 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(9) Example 8 (Ex8)

[0220] The compound 16 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

55 (10) Example 9 (Ex9)

[0221] The compound 17 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(11) Example 10 (Ex 10)

[0222] The compound 19 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

5 (12) Example 11 (Ex11)

[0223] The compound 20 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

10 (13) Example 12 (Ex12)

[0224] The compound 21 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(14) Example 13 (Ex13)

15 **[0225]** The compound 22 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(15) Example 14 (Ex14)

20 **[0226]** The compound 23 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(16) Example 15 (Ex15)

[0227] The compound 24 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

25 (17) Example 16 (Ex16)

[0228] The compound 30 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

30 [Formula 8]

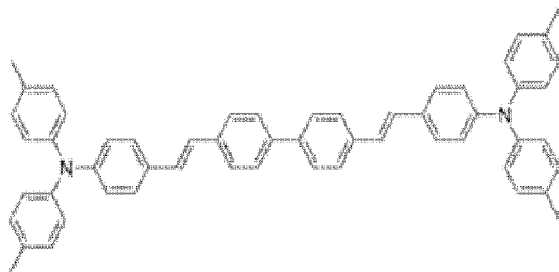


Table 3

45

50

55

	Voltage (V)	Cd/A	lm/W	EQE (%)	CIE (X)	CIE (Y)
Ref	8.85	7.42	2.63	4.07	0.177	0.297
Ex1	5.95	14.53	7.67	8.65	0.166	0.265
Ex2	4.88	41.85	26.91	15.63	0.275	0.549
Ex3	5.88	14.70	7.86	7.06	0.202	0.371
Ex4	5.45	12.27	7.07	7.48	0.1647	0.254
Ex5	5.24	10.38	7.74	6.87	0.171	0.203
Ex6	5.16	10.07	8.01	6.48	0.159	0.190
Ex7	4.91	42.49	26.23	15.32	0.275	0.546
Ex8	5.81	12.12	6.77	6.80	0.170	0.263

(continued)

	Voltage (V)	Cd/A	lm/W	EQE (%)	CIE (X)	CIE (Y)
Ex9	4.86	46.75	28.32	16.84	0.281	0.561
Ex10	5.26	13.41	8.84	7.18	0.176	0.202
Ex11	5.03	11.78	8.62	7.34	0.172	0.189
Ex12	5.96	15.42	8.94	8.05	0.182	0.284
Ex13	5.46	20.68	10.09	8.81	0.194	0.328
Ex14	5.08	32.84	25.61	11.84	0.264	0.437
Ex15	5.84	11.13	7.64	6.84	0.168	0.198
Ex16	5.11	38.88	20.04	13.59	0.302	0.482

[0229] As shown in Table 3, in the OLEDs using the compounds of the present invention (Ex1 to Ex16), the properties in the driving voltage, the emitting efficiency and so on are improved.

[0230] FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an OLED according to the invention.

[0231] As shown in FIG. 5, the OLED "E" is formed on a substrate (not shown). The OLED "E" includes a first electrode 110 as an anode, a second electrode 130 as a cathode and an organic emitting layer 120 therebetween.

[0232] Although not shown, an encapsulation film, which includes at least one inorganic layer and at least one organic layer and covers the OLED "E", and a cover window on the encapsulation film may be further formed to form a display device including the OLED "E". The substrate, the encapsulation film and the cover window may have a flexible property such that a flexible display device may be provided.

[0233] The first electrode 110 is formed of a material having a relatively high work function, and the second electrode 130 is formed of a material having a relatively low work function. For example, the first electrode 110 may be formed of indium-tin-oxide (ITO), and the second electrode 130 may be formed of aluminum (Al) or Al alloy (AlNd). The organic emitting layer 120 may include red, green and blue emitting patterns.

[0234] The organic emitting layer 120 may have a single-layered structure. Alternatively, to improve the emitting efficiency, the organic emitting layer 120 includes a hole injection layer (HIL) 121, a hole transporting layer (HTL) 122, an emitting material layer (EML) 123, an electron transporting layer (ETL) 124, and an electron injection layer (EIL) 125 sequentially stacked on the first electrode 110.

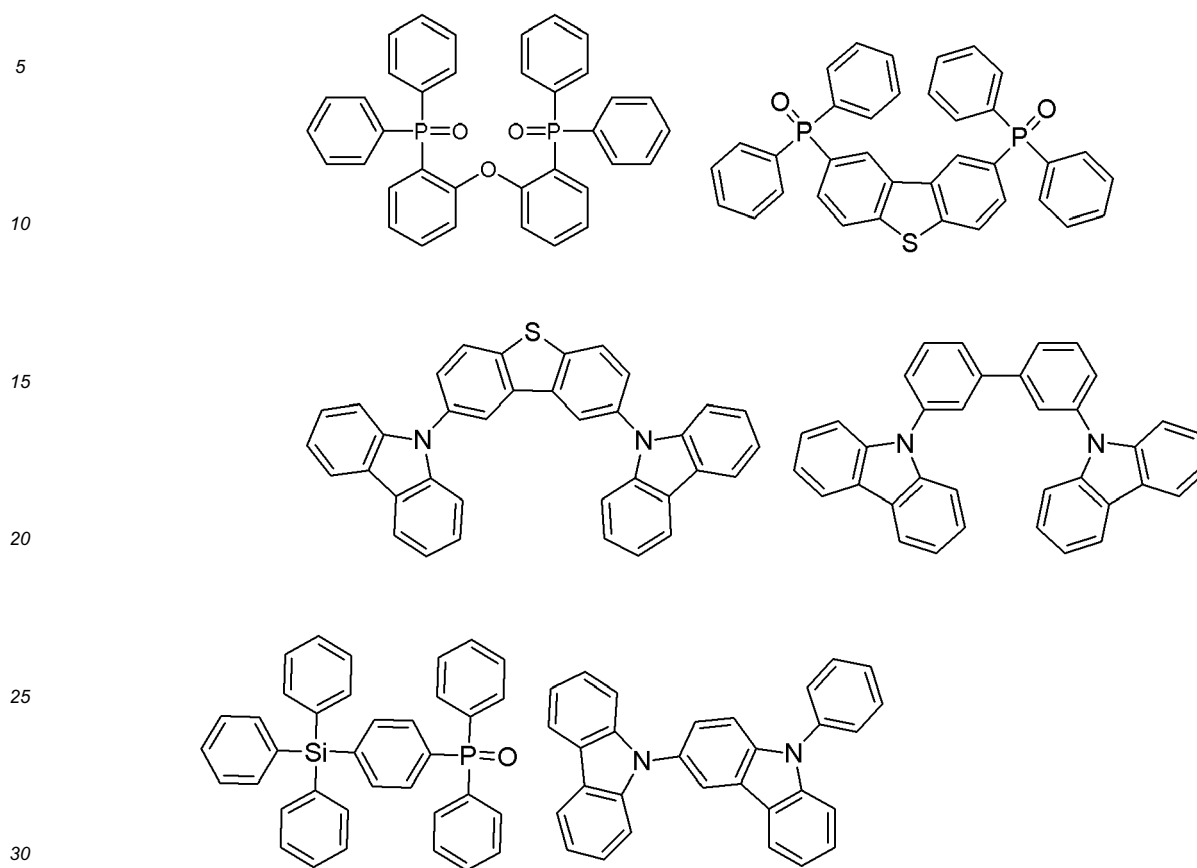
[0235] At least one selected from the HIL 121, the HTL 122, the EML 123, the ETL 124, and the EIL 125 includes the delayed fluorescence compound in the Formulas 1-1 or 1-2.

[0236] For example, the EML 123 may include the delayed fluorescence compound in the Formulas 1-1 or 1-2. The delayed fluorescence compound acts as the dopant, and the EML 123 may further include a host to emit the blue light. In this instance, the dopant has about 1 to 30 weight % with respect to the host.

[0237] A difference between the HOMO of the host "HOMO_{Host}" and the HOMO of the dopant "HOMO_{Dopant}" or a difference between the LUMO of the host "LUMO_{Host}" and the LUMO of the dopant "LUMO_{Dopant}" is less than 0.5 eV. ($|HOMO_{Host}-HOMO_{Dopant}| \leq 0.5eV$ or $|LUMO_{Host}-LUMO_{Dopant}| \leq 0.5eV$.) In this instance, the charge transfer efficiency from the host to the dopant may be improved.

[0238] For example, the host, which meets the above condition, may be selected from materials in Formula 9. (Bis[2-(diphenylphosphino)phenyl]ether oxide (DPEPO), 2,8-bis(diphenylphosphoryl)dibenzothiophene (PPT), 2,8-di(9H-carbazol-9-yl)dibenzothiophene (DCzDBT), m-bis(carbazol-9-yl)biphenyl (m-CBP), Diphenyl-4-triphenylsilylphenyl-phosphine oxide (TPSO1), 9-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-6-yl)-9H-carbazole (CCP) in order.)

[Formula 9]



[0239] The triplet energy of the dopant is smaller than the triplet energy of the host, and a difference between the singlet energy of the dopant and the triplet energy of the dopant is less than 0.3eV. ($\Delta E_{ST} \leq 0.3\text{eV}$.) As the difference " ΔE_{ST} " is smaller, the emitting efficiency is higher. In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, even if the difference " ΔE_{ST} " between the singlet energy of the dopant and the triplet energy of the dopant is about 0.3eV, which is relatively large, the excitons in the singlet state "S1" and the excitons in the triplet state "T1" can be transited into the intermediate state "I1".

[0240] On the other hand, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention may act as a host in the EML 123, and the EML 123 may further include a dopant to emit the blue light. In this instance, the dopant has approximately 1 to 30 weight % with respect to the host. Since the development of the blue host having excellent properties is insufficient, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention may be used as the host to increase the degree of freedom for the host. In this instance, the triplet energy of the dopant may be smaller than the triplet energy of the host of the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention.

[0241] The EML 123 may include a first dopant of the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, a host, and a second dopant. The weight % summation of the first and second dopants may be about 1 to 30 to emit the blue light. In this instance, the emitting efficiency and the color purity may be further improved.

[0242] In this instance, the triplet energy of the first dopant, i.e., the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, may be smaller than the triplet energy of the host, and larger than the triplet energy of the second dopant. In addition, a difference between the singlet energy of the first dopant and the triplet energy of the first dopant is less than 0.3eV. ($\Delta E_{ST} \leq 0.3\text{eV}$.) As the difference " ΔE_{ST} " is smaller, the emitting efficiency is higher. In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, even if the difference " ΔE_{ST} " between the singlet energy of the dopant and the triplet energy of the dopant is about 0.3eV, which is relatively large, the excitons in the singlet state "S₁" and the excitons in the triplet state "T₁" can be transited into the intermediate state "I₁".

[0243] As mentioned above, since the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention includes the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor with or without another electron donor moiety and the electron donor moiety of acridine form large steric hindrance with the electron acceptor moiety, the emitting efficiency is improved. In addition, the dipole from the first and second electron donor moieties to the electron acceptor moiety is generated such that the dipole moment in the molecule is increased. As a result, the emitting efficiency is further improved. Moreover, in the

delayed fluorescent compound of the present invention, the excitons in the triplet state are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency of the delayed fluorescent compound is increased.

[0244] Since a gap or a distance between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is increased due to the linker, an overlap between HOMO and LUMO is reduced such that a gap (ΔE_{ST}) between the triple energy and the singlet energy is reduced. In addition, due to the steric hindrance of the linker, the red shift problem in the light emitted from the emitting layer including the delayed fluorescence compound is decreased or minimized.

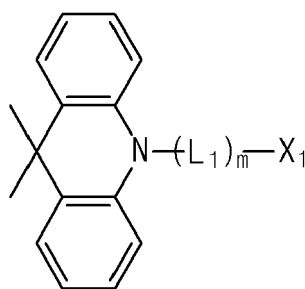
[0245] Accordingly, the OLED and the display device using or including the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention has an advantage in the emitting efficiency.

[0246] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the embodiment of the invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the embodiment of the invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

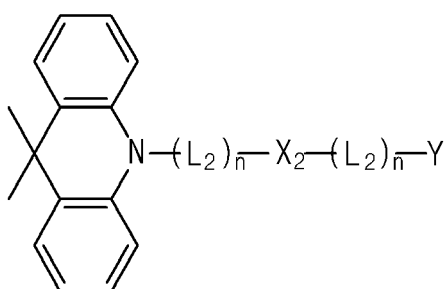
Claims

1. A delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1 or Formula 2:

[Formula 1]



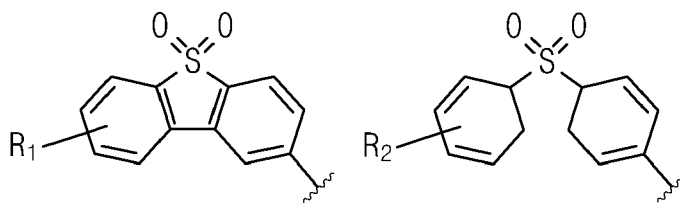
[Formula 2]



wherein each of m and n is 1 or 0, and X1 is selected from Formula 3, wherein each of L1 and L2 is independently selected from Formula 4, and X2 and Y are respectively selected from Formulas 5 and 6:

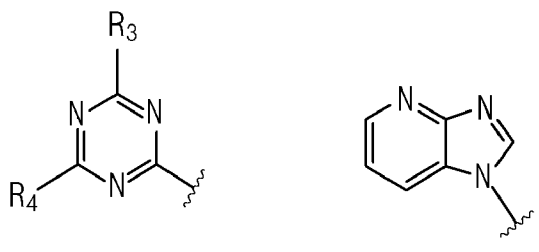
[Formula 3]

5



10

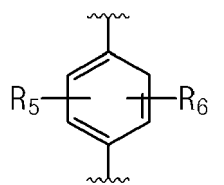
15



20

[Formula 4]

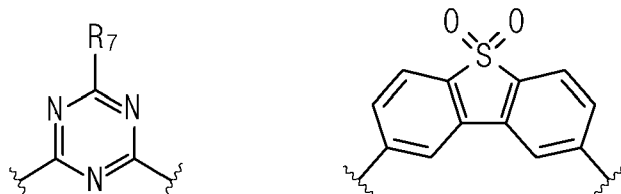
25



30

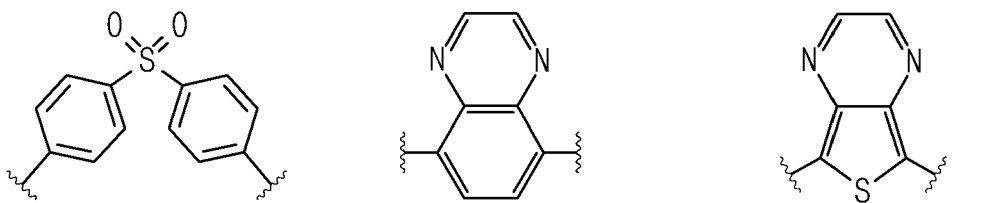
[Formula 5]

35



40

45



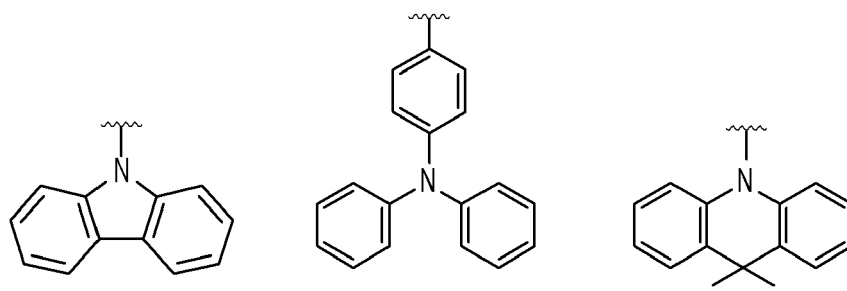
50

55

[Formula 6]

5

10



15

wherein each of R1 to R4 in the Formula 3 is independently selected from substituted or non-substituted aryl, and each of R5 and R6 in the Formula 4 is independently selected from hydrogen or C1 to C10 alkyl, and wherein R7 in the Formula 5 is selected from hydrogen or phenyl.

20

2. The delayed fluorescence compound according to claim 1, wherein a difference between a singlet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound and a triplet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound is less than 0.3eV.

3. An organic light emitting diode, comprising:

25

a first electrode;

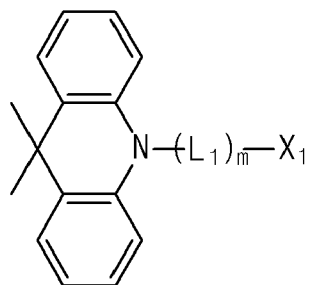
a second electrode facing the first electrode; and

an organic emitting layer between the first electrode and the second electrode, the organic emitting layer including a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1 or Formula 2:

30

[Formula 1]

35

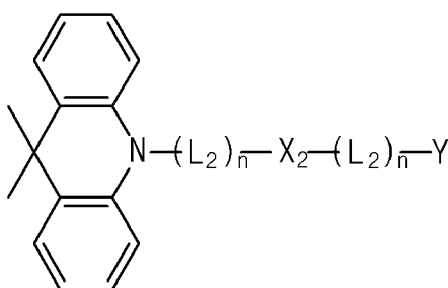


40

[Formula 2]

45

50

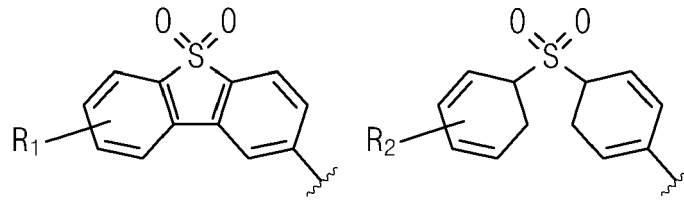


55

wherein each of m and n is 1 or 0, and X1 is selected from Formula 3, wherein each of L1 and L2 is independently selected from Formula 4, and X2 and Y are respectively selected from Formulas 5 and 6:

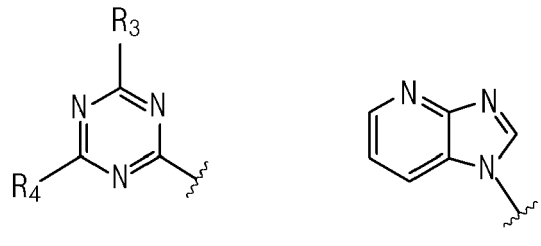
[Formula 3]

5



10

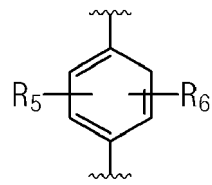
15



20

[Formula 4]

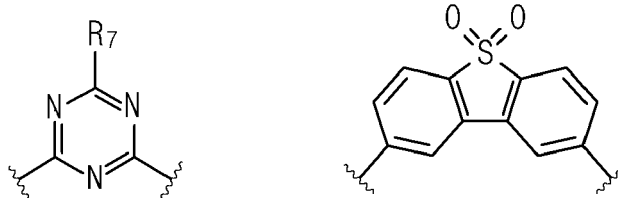
25



30

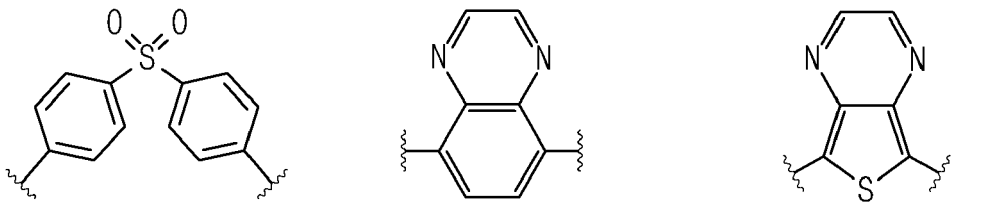
[Formula 5]

35



40

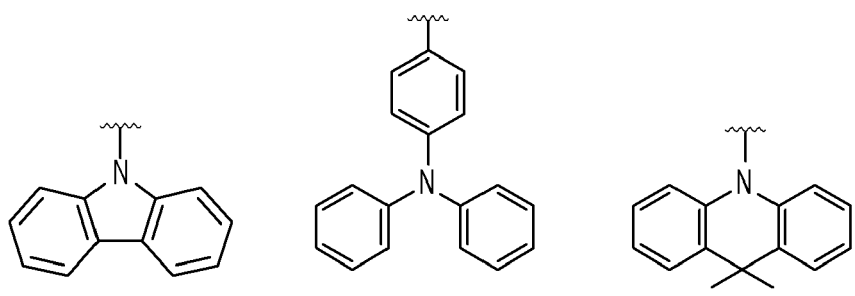
45



50

55

[Formula 6]

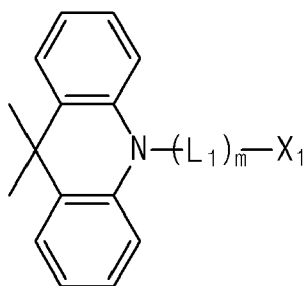


wherein each of R1 to R4 in the Formula 3 is independently selected from substituted or non-substituted aryl, and each of R5 and R6 in the Formula 4 is independently selected from hydrogen or C1 to C10 alkyl, and wherein R7 in the Formula 5 is selected from hydrogen or phenyl.

4. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 3, wherein a difference between a singlet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound and a triplet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound is less than 0.3eV.
5. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 3 and/or claim 4, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a dopant.
6. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 5, wherein a difference between a HOMO of the host and a highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) of the dopant or a difference between a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of the host and a LUMO of the dopant is less than 0.5 eV.
7. The organic light emitting diode according to any one of claims 3 to 4, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a dopant, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a host.
8. The organic light emitting diode according to any one of claims 3 to 4, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host and a first dopant, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a second dopant, and wherein a triplet energy of the second dopant is smaller than a triplet energy of the host and larger than a triplet energy of the first dopant.
9. The organic light emitting diode according to any one of claims 3 to 8, wherein the organic emitting layer includes a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transporting layer (HTL), an emitting material layer (EML), an electron transporting layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL), and wherein at least one from selected from the group consisting of the HIL, the HTL, the EML, the ETL and the EIL includes the delayed fluorescence compound.
10. A display device, comprising:
 - a substrate;
 - an organic light emitting diode on the substrate and including a first electrode, a second electrode facing the first electrode and an organic emitting layer between the first electrode and the second electrode, the organic emitting layer including a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1 or Formula 2;
 - an encapsulation film on the organic light emitting diode; and
 - a cover window on the encapsulation film,

[Formula 1]

5

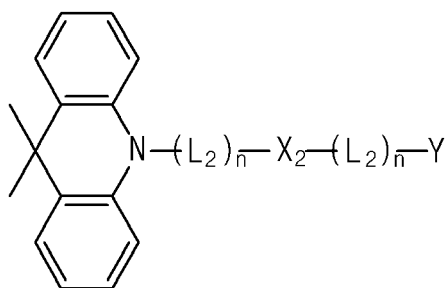


10

15

[Formula 2]

20



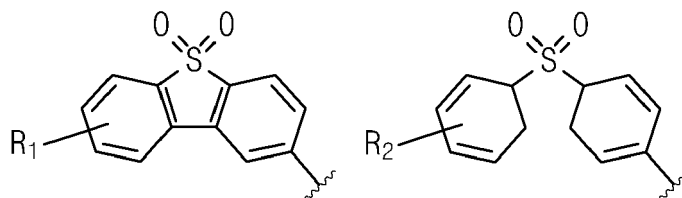
25

wherein each of m and n is 1 or 0, and X1 is selected from Formula 3, wherein each of L1 and L2 is independently selected from Formula 4, and X2 and Y are respectively selected from Formulas 5 and 6:

30

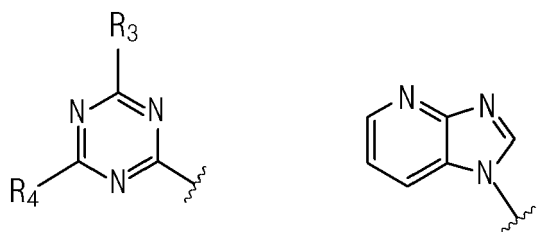
[Formula 3]

35



40

45

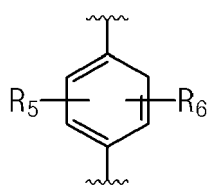


50

55

[Formula 4]

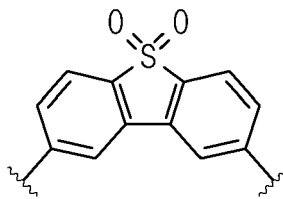
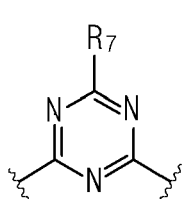
5



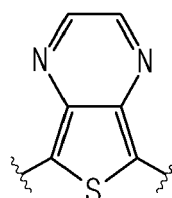
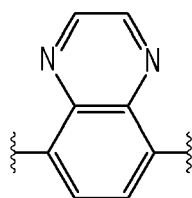
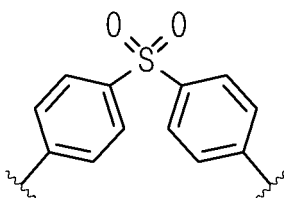
10

[Formula 5]

15



20

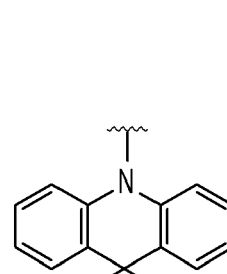
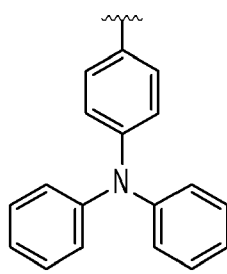
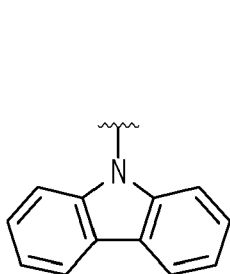


25

30

[Formula 6]

35



40

45

wherein each of R1 to R4 in the Formula 3 is independently selected from substituted or non-substituted aryl, and each of R5 and R6 in the Formula 4 is independently selected from hydrogen or C1 to C10 alkyl, and wherein R7 in the Formula 5 is selected from hydrogen or phenyl.

50

11. The display device according to claim 10, wherein a difference between a singlet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound and a triplet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound is less than 0.3eV.

12. The display device according to claim 10 and/or claim 11, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a dopant.

55

13. The display device according to claim 12, wherein a difference between a HOMO of the host and a highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) of the dopant or a difference between a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of the host and a LUMO of the dopant is less than 0.5 eV.

14. The display device according to any one of claims 10 to 12, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a dopant, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a host.

15. The display device according to any one of claims 10 to 12, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host and a first dopant, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a second dopant, and wherein a triplet energy of the second dopant is smaller than a triplet energy of the host and larger than a triplet energy of the first dopant.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1

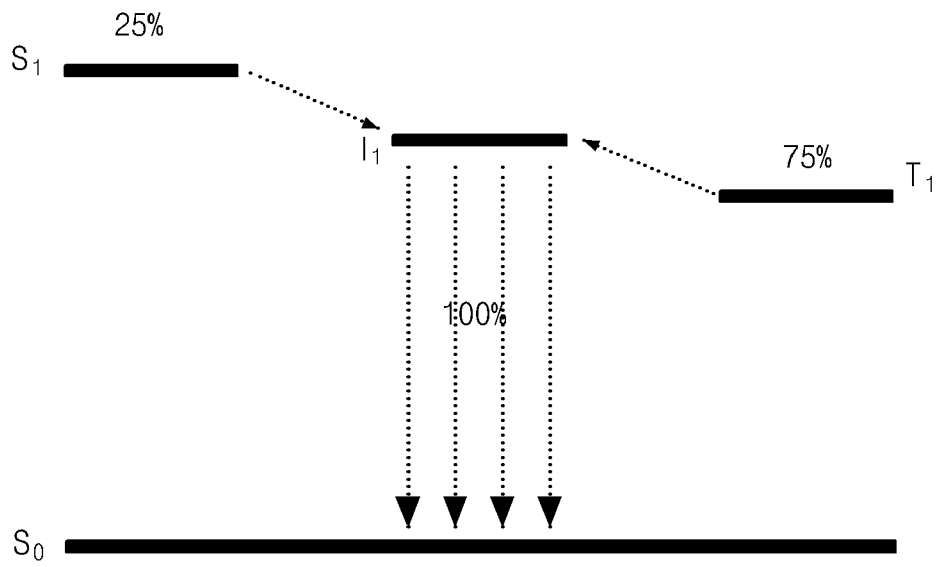


FIG. 2A

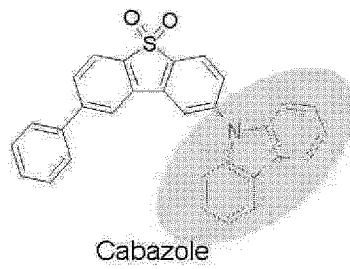


FIG. 2B

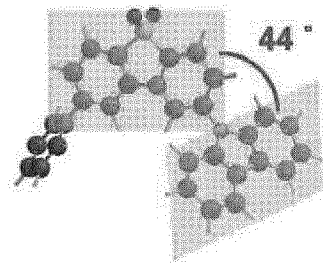


FIG. 2C

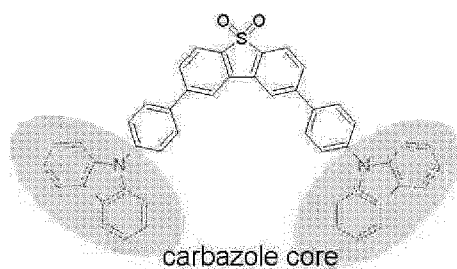


FIG. 2D

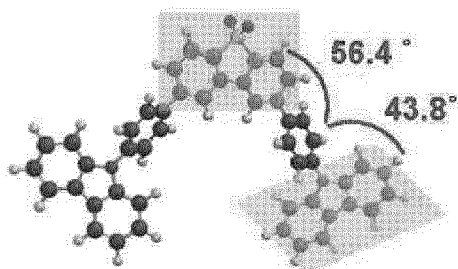


FIG. 2E

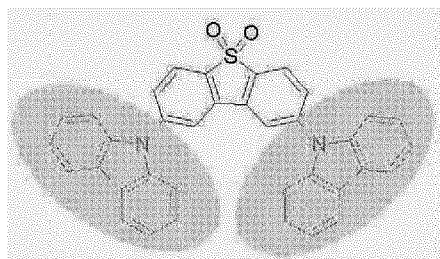


FIG. 2F

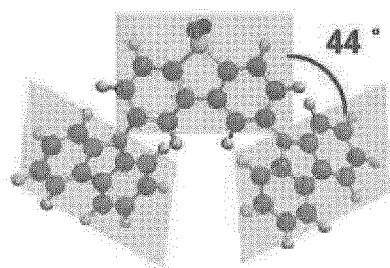


FIG. 3A

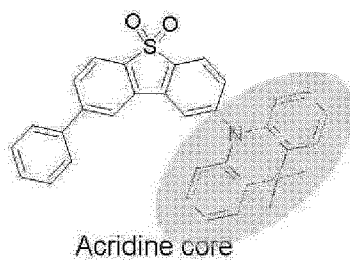


FIG. 3B

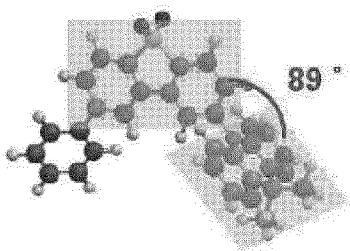


FIG. 3C

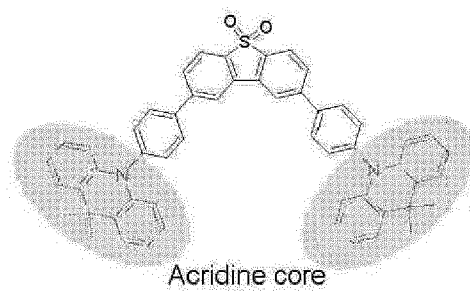


FIG. 3D

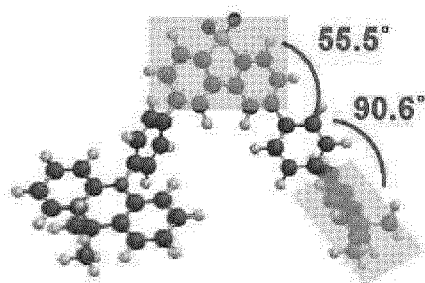


FIG. 3E

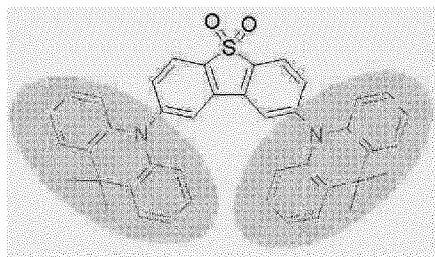


FIG. 3F

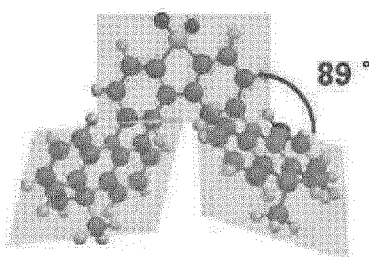


FIG. 4A

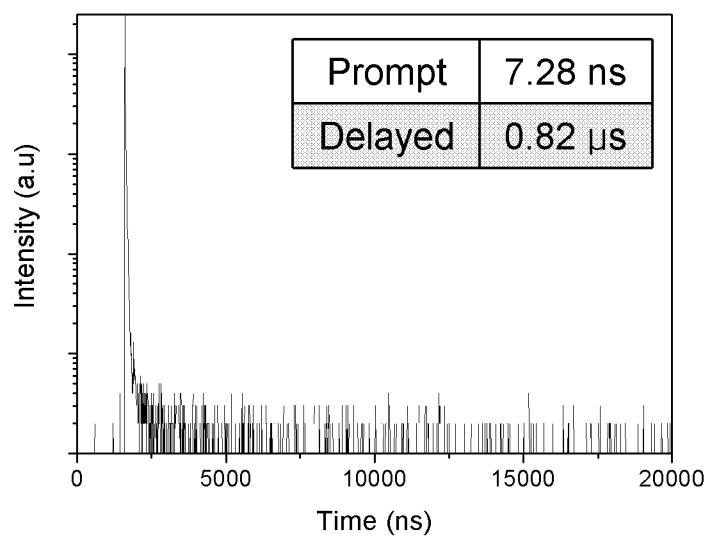


FIG. 4B

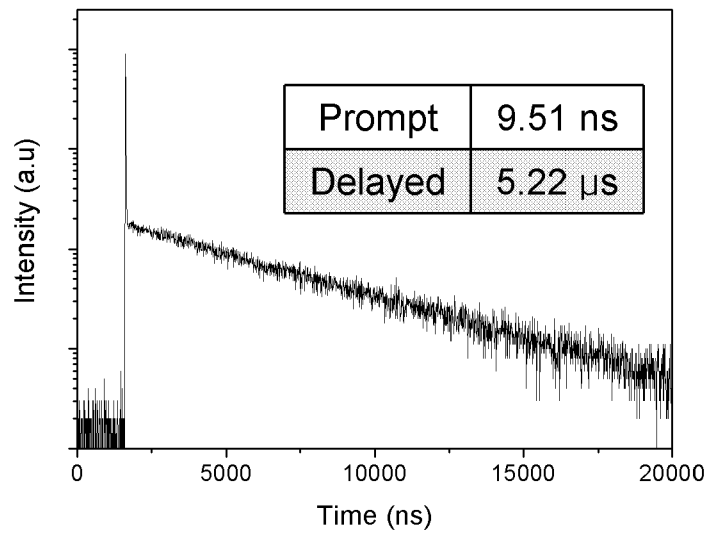


FIG. 4C

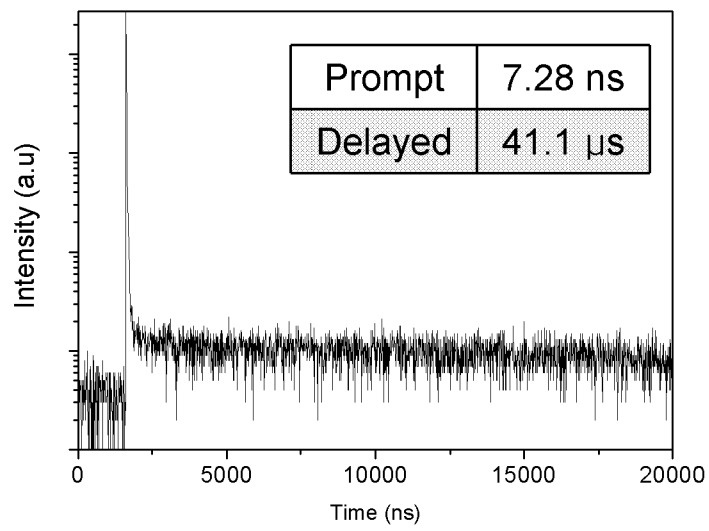


FIG. 4D

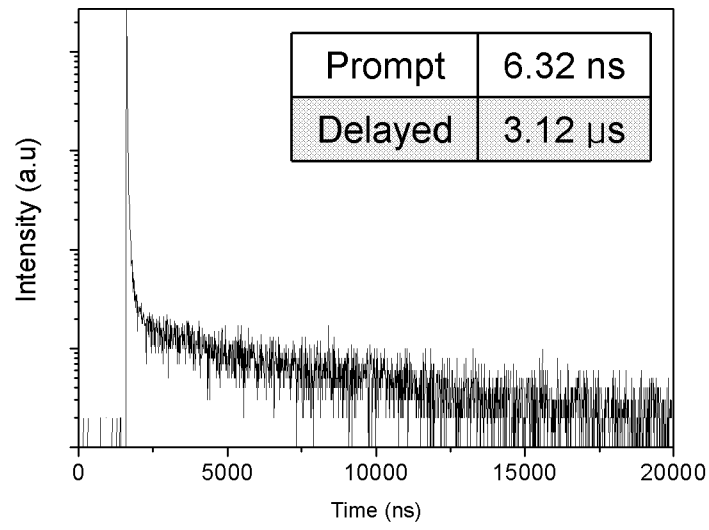


FIG. 4E

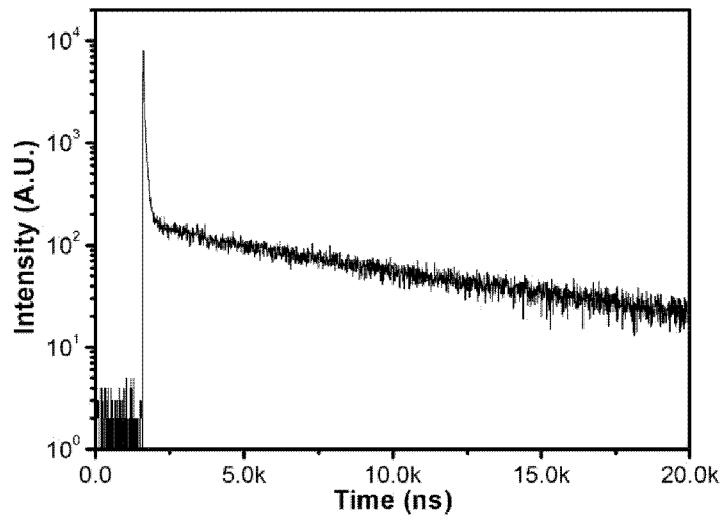


FIG. 4F

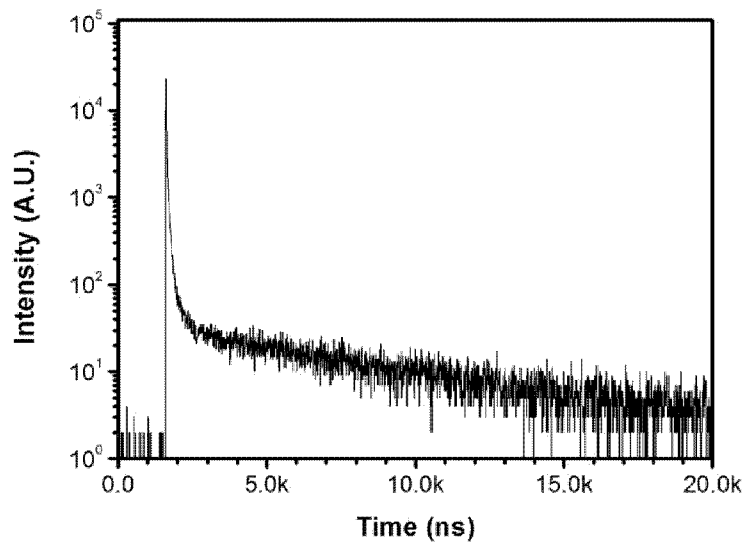


FIG. 4G

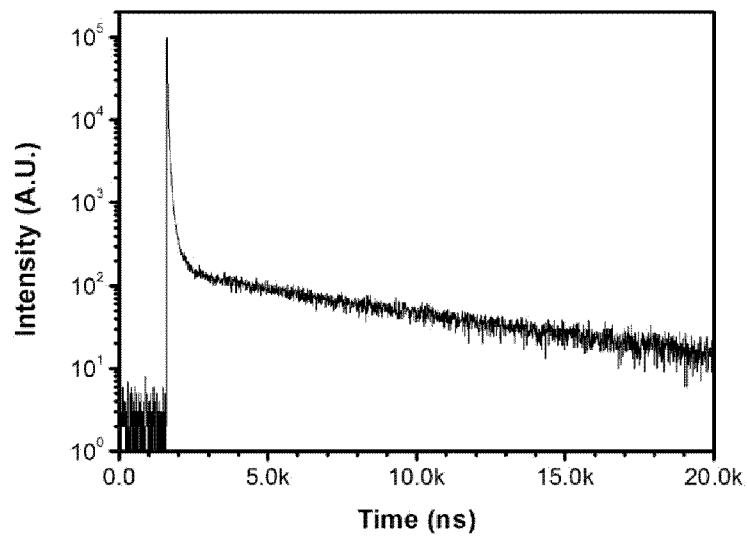


FIG. 4H

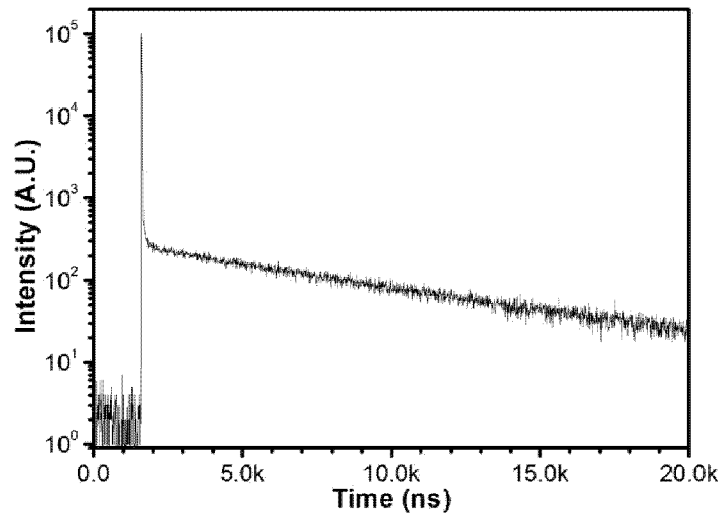


FIG. 4I

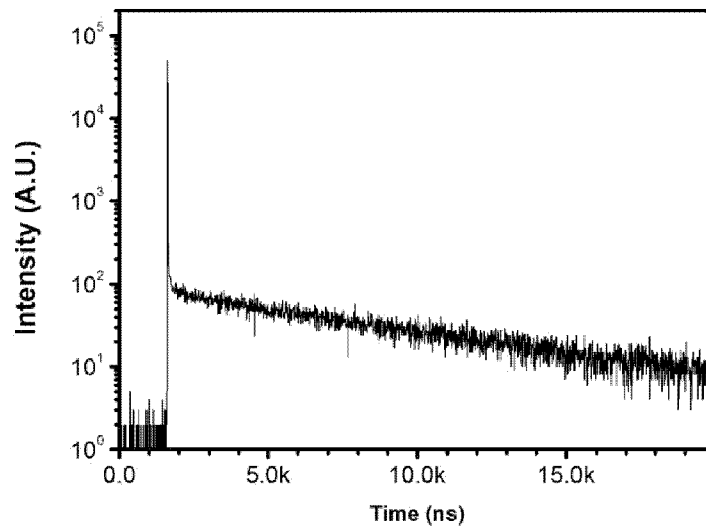


FIG. 4J

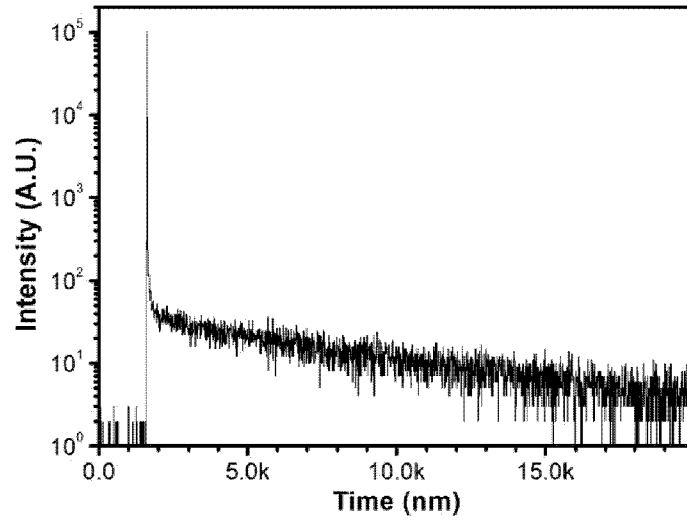
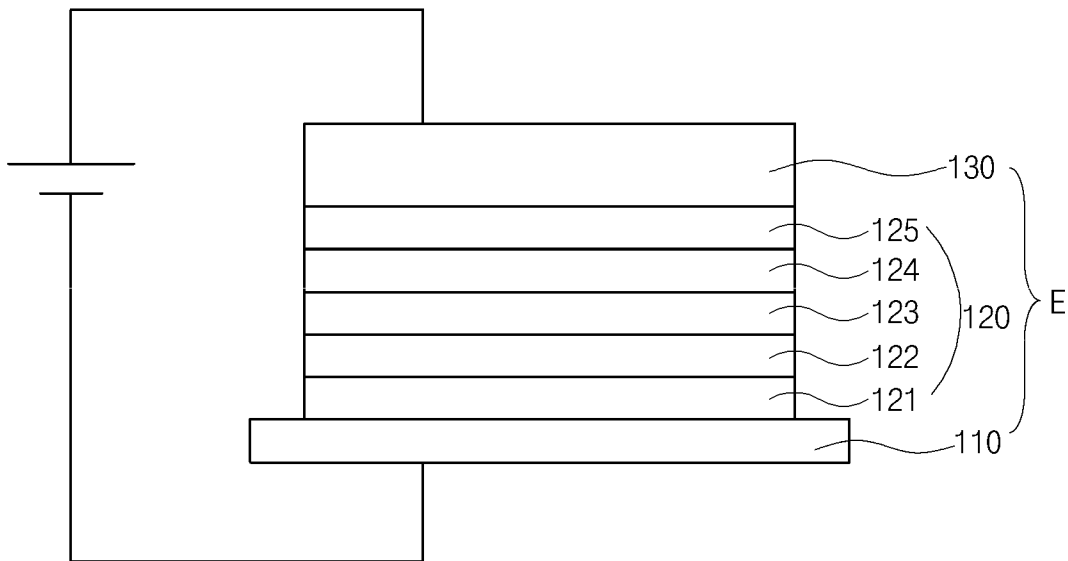


FIG. 5





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 15 19 3864

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	WO 2014/148493 A1 (IDEMITSU KOSAN CO [JP]) 25 September 2014 (2014-09-25) * the whole document * & US 2016/028025 A1 (OGIWARA TOSHINARI [JP] ET AL) 28 January 2016 (2016-01-28) * pages 81-85 * * pages 90-92 * * page 118 * * paragraphs [0002] - [0004], [0424] - [0436] * -----	1-15	INV. C09K11/06
X	WO 2013/161437 A1 (UNIV KYUSHU NAT UNIV CORP [JP]) 31 October 2013 (2013-10-31) * the whole document * & EP 2 862 913 A1 (UNIV KYUSHU NAT UNIV CORP [JP]) 22 April 2015 (2015-04-22) * page 71, paragraphs 86,120-124; compound 453 * -----	1-15	
X	US 2010/171417 A1 (KITAMURA TETSU [JP] ET AL) 8 July 2010 (2010-07-08) -----	1-4,7, 9-11,13, 14	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
A	* page 21, paragraphs 401,446-452; compound 89 *	5,6,8, 12,15	C09K
X,P	WEI-LUNG TSAI ET AL: "A versatile thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter for both highly efficient doped and non-doped organic light emitting devices", CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS - CHEMCOM, vol. 51, no. 71, 20 July 2015 (2015-07-20), pages 13662-13665, XP055259902, GB ISSN: 1359-7345, DOI: 10.1039/C5CC05022G * figure 1; compounds DMAC-TRZ * -----	1-15	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 21 March 2016	Examiner Pöttsch, Robert
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 15 19 3864

5 This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

21-03-2016

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2014148493 A1	25-09-2014	US 2016028025 A1 WO 2014148493 A1	28-01-2016 25-09-2014
-----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2013161437 A1	31-10-2013	CN 104271701 A EP 2862913 A1 JP WO2013161437 A1 KR 20150016242 A TW 201343874 A US 2015141642 A1 WO 2013161437 A1	07-01-2015 22-04-2015 24-12-2015 11-02-2015 01-11-2013 21-05-2015 31-10-2013
-----	-----	-----	-----
US 2010171417 A1	08-07-2010	JP 5551428 B2 JP 2010180204 A US 2010171417 A1	16-07-2014 19-08-2010 08-07-2010
-----	-----	-----	-----

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

- KR 1020140156946 [0001]
- KR 1020140169004 [0001]
- KR 1020140169077 [0001]
- KR 1020150141568 [0001]
- KR 1020150141569 [0001]
- KR 1020150141570 [0001]

专利名称(译)	延迟荧光化合物，以及使用其的有机发光二极管和显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP3020783A1	公开(公告)日	2016-05-18
申请号	EP2015193864	申请日	2015-11-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	YANG JOONG HWAN YOON KYUNG JIN NOH HYO JIN YOON DAE WI SHIN IN AE KIM JUN YUN		
发明人	YANG, JOONG-HWAN YOON, KYUNG-JIN NOH, HYO-JIN YOON, DAE-WI SHIN, IN-AE KIM, JUN-YUN		
IPC分类号	C09K11/06		
CPC分类号	C07D219/02 C07D401/04 C07D401/10 C07D401/12 C07D401/14 C07D409/04 C07D409/10 C07D409/14 C07D471/04 C07D495/04 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1029 C09K2211/1044 C09K2211/1059 C09K2211/1092 H01L51/0059 H01L51/0067 H01L51/0071 H01L51/0072 H01L51/0074 C09K11/025 C09K2211/1007 C09K2211/1014 H01L27/3244 H01L51/005 H01L51/0094 H01L51/0097 H01L51/5004 H01L51/5016 H01L51/5253 H01L2251/301 H01L2251/308 H01L2251/552		
优先权	1020140156946 2014-11-12 KR 1020140169004 2014-11-28 KR 1020140169077 2014-11-28 KR 1020150141570 2015-10-08 KR 1020150141569 2015-10-08 KR 1020150141568 2015-10-08 KR		
其他公开文献	EP3020783B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		
摘要(译)	讨论了延迟荧光化合物		

Formula 1: