(19)	Europäisches Patentamt European Patent Office	
	Office européen des brevets	(11) EP 1 211 257 A2
(12)	EUROPEAN PATE	
(43)	Date of publication: 05.06.2002 Bulletin 2002/23	(51) Int Cl. ⁷ : C07F 15/00 , H01L 51/00
(21)	Application number: 01128237.3	
(22)	Date of filing: 28.11.2001	
(84)	Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR Designated Extension States: AL LT LV MK RO SI	 Takiguchi, Takao Tokyo (JP) Miura, Seishi Tokyo (JP) Noguchi, Koji Sagamihara-shi, Kanagawa-kon (JP)
(30)	Priority: 01.12.2000 JP 2000367080 29.06.2001 JP 2001198439 20.11.2001 JP 2001354703	 Moriyama, Takashi Tokyo (JP) Igawa, Satoshi Tokyo (JP)
(71)	Applicant: CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)	 Kamatani, Jun Tokyo (JP) Furugori, Manabu
(72)	Inventors: Tsuboyama, Akira Tokyo (JP) Mizutani, Hidemasa Tokyo (JP) Okada, Shinjiro Tokyo (JP)	Tokyo (JP) (74) Representative: Leson, Thomas Johannes Alois, DiplIng. Tiedtke-Bühling-Kinne & Partner GbR, TBK-Patent, Bavariaring 4 80336 München (DE)

(54) Metal coordination compound, luminescence device and display apparatus

(57) An organic EL device includes a luminescence layer containing, as a luminescent material allowing a highluminescence and high-efficiency luminescence for a long period of time, a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1): LmML'n, wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Ph or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3. The partial structure MLm is represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n is represented by a formula (4) or a formula (5) shown below:



EP 1 211 257 A2

wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M, with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

Description

45

FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND RELATED ART

- ⁵ **[0001]** The present invention relates to a metal coordination compound, an organic luminescence device using the metal coordination compound and a display apparatus using the device. More specifically, the present invention relates to an organic metal coordination compound having a formula (1) appearing hereinafter as a luminescence material so as to allow stable luminescence efficiency, an organic luminescence device using the metal coordination compound and a display apparatus including the luminescence device.
- ¹⁰ **[0002]** An organic electroluminescence (EL) device has been extensively studied as a luminescence device with a high responsiveness and high efficiency.

[0003] The organic EL device generally has a sectional structure as shown in Figure 1A or 1B (e.g., as described in "Macromol. Symp.", 125, pp. 1 - 48 (1997)).

[0004] Referring to the figures, the EL device generally has a structure including a transparent substrate 15, a transparent electrode 14 disposed on the transparent substrate 15, a metal electrode 11 disposed opposite to the transparent electrode 14, and a plurality of organic (compound) layers, as luminescence function layers, disposed between the transparent electrode 14 and the metal electrode 11.

[0005] Referring to Figure 1A, the EL device in this embodiment has two organic layers including a luminescence layer 12 and a hole transport layer 13.

20 [0006] The transparent electrode 14 may be formed of a film of ITO (indium tin oxide) having a larger work function to ensure a good hole injection performance into the hole transport layer. On the other hand, the metal electrode 11 may be formed of a layer of aluminum, magnesium, alloys thereof, etc., having a smaller work function to ensure a good electron injection performance into the organic layer(s).

[0007] These (transparent and metal) electrodes 14 and 11 may be formed in a thickness of 50 - 200 nm.

- ²⁵ **[0008]** The luminescence layer 12 may be formed of, e.g., aluminum quinolinol complex (representative example thereof may include Alq3 described hereinafter) having an electron transporting characteristic and a luminescent characteristic. The hole transport layer 13 may be formed of, e.g., biphenyldiamine derivative (representative example thereof may include α -NPD described hereinafter) having an electron donating characteristic.
- [0009] The above-described EL device exhibits a rectification characteristic, so that when an electric field is applied
 ³⁰ between the metal electrode 11 as a cathode and the transparent electrode 14 as an anode, electrons are injected
 from the metal electrode 11 into the luminescence layer 12 and holes are injected from the transparent electrodes 14.
 [0010] The thus-injected holes and electrons are recombined within the luminescence layer 12 to produce excitons
 placed in an excited state, thus causing luminescence at the time of transition of the excitons to a ground state. At that
 time, the hole transport layer 13 functions as an electron-blocking layer to increase a recombination efficiency at the
- ³⁵ boundary between the luminescence layer 12 and the hole transport layer 13, thus enhancing a luminescence efficiency. [0011] Referring to Figure 1B, in addition to the layers shown in Figure 1A, an electron transport layer 16 is disposed between the metal electrode 11 and the luminescence layer 12, whereby an effective carrier blocking performance can be ensured by separating functions of luminescence, electron transport and hole transport, thus allowing effective luminescence.
- ⁴⁰ **[0012]** The electron transport layer 16 may be formed of, e.g., oxadiazole derivatives.

[0013] In ordinary organic EL devices, fluorescence caused during a transition of luminescent center molecule from a singlet excited state to a ground state is used as luminescence.

[0014] On the other hand, different from the above fluorescence (luminescence) via singlet exciton, phosphorescence (luminescence) via triplet exciton has been studied for use in organic EL device as described in, e.g., "Improved energy transfer in electrophosphorescent device" (D.F. O'Brien et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 74, No. 3, pp. 442 - 444

(1999)) and "Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence" (M.A. Baldo et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 75, No. 1, pp. 4 - 6 (1999)).

[0015] The EL devices shown in these documents may generally have a sectional structure shown in Figure 1C.

[0016] Referring to Figure 1C, four organic layers including a hole transfer layer 13, a luminescence layer 12, an exciton diffusion-prevention layer 17, and an electron transport layer 16 are successively formed in this order on the transparent electrode (anode) 14.

[0017] In the above documents, higher efficiencies have been achieved by using four organic layers including a hole transport layer 13 of α -NPD (shown below), an electron transport layer 16 of Alq3 (shown below), an exciton diffusion-prevention layer 17 of BPC (shown below), and a luminescence layer 12 of a mixture of CPB (shown below) as a host

⁵⁵ material with Ir(ppy)₃ (shown below) or PtOEP (shown below) as a guest phosphorescence material doped into CBP at a concentration of ca. 6 wt. %.





30

35

40

45





CBP

3

Ir(ppy)3





Alq3: tris(8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum (aluminum-quinolinol complex),
 α-NPD: N4,N4'-di-naphthalene-1-yl-N4,N4'-diphenyl-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenyl-amino]biphenyl),
 CBP: 4,4'-N,N'-dicarbazole-biphenyl,
 BCP: 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline,
 Ir(ppy)₃: fac tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium (iridium-phenylpyridine complex), and
 PtOE: 2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18-octaethyl-21H,23H-porphine platinum (platinum-octaethyl porphine complex).

[0018] The phosphorescence (luminescence) material used in the luminescence layer 12 has particularly attracted notice. This is because the phosphorescence material is expected to provide a higher luminescence efficiency in prin-

ciple.

[0019] More specifically, in the case of the phosphorescence material, excitons produced by recombination of carriers comprise singlet excitons and triplet excitons presented in a ratio of 1:3. For this reason, when fluorescence caused during the transition from the singlet excited state to the ground state is utilized, a resultant luminescence efficiency is 25 % (as upper limit) based on all the produced excitons in principle.

[0020] On the other hand, in the case of utilizing phosphorescence caused during transition from the triplet excited state, a resultant luminescence efficiency is expected to be at least three times that of the case of fluorescence in principle. In addition thereto, if intersystem crossing from the singlet excited state (higher energy level) to the triplet excited state is taken into consideration, the luminescence efficiency of phosphorescence can be expected to be 100 % (four times that of fluorescence) in principle.

[0021] The use of phosphorescence based on transition from the triplet excited state has also been proposed in, e.

g., Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application (JP-A) 11-329739, JP-A 11-256148 and JP-A 8-319482.
 [0022] However, the above-mentioned organic EL devices utilizing phosphorescence have accompanied with problems of a lower luminescence efficiency and stability thereof (luminescent deterioration) particularly in an energized

15 state.

5

10

[0023] The reason for luminescent deterioration has not been clarified as yet but may be attributable to such a phenomenon that the life of triplet exciton is generally longer than that of singlet exciton by at least three digits, so that molecule is placed in a higher-energy state for a long period to cause reaction with ambient substance, formation of exciplex or excimer, change in minute molecular structure, structural change of ambient substance, etc.

²⁰ **[0024]** Accordingly, a phosphorescence material for the (electro)phosphorescence EL device is required to provide a higher luminescence efficiency and a higher stability, to the EL device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

²⁵ **[0025]** An object of the present invention is to provide a metal coordination compound as a material suitable for an organic layer of a luminescence device capable of providing a high-efficiency luminescent state at a high brightness (or luminance) for a long period while maintaining stability of the device.

[0026] Another object of the present invention is to provide a metal coordination compound allowing a higher phosphorescence yield and controlled emission (luminescence) wavelength as a phosphorescence (luminescence) material.

30 r

[0027] A further object to the present invention is to provide a metal coordination compound, as a multifunctional luminescence material, having not only a controlled luminescent characteristic but also controlled electrical characteristic, in view of a significance of the electrical characteristic of a luminescence material alone in the case where the luminescence material is employed in an organic EL device and is supplied with a current for luminescence.

³⁵ **[0028]** A still further object of the present invention is to provide an organic luminescence device using the metal coordination compound and a display apparatus including the organic luminescence device.

[0029] According to the present invention, there is provided a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1):

40

LmML'n

(1),

wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Ph or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3,

45 the partial structure MLm being represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n being represented by a formula (4) or a formula (5) shown below:

50

55



wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen

atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M,

each of substituents for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 being selected from the group consisting of
 a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; a trialkylsilyl group containing three linear or branched alkyl groups each independently having 1 - 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom; and an aromatic ring group capable of having a substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom;

- 10 cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -CH=CHor -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom,
- CyN1 and CyC1 being connected via a covalent group containing X which is represented by -O-, -S-, -CO-, -C
 (R1)(R2)- or -NR- where R1, R2 and R independently denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkyl group substituted with a halogen atom, a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and
 CyN2 and CyC2, and CyN3 and CyC3 being independently connected via a covalent bond, with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

20 [0030] The metal coordination compound of the present invention exhibits phosphorescence at the time of energy transfer from an excited state to a ground state to provide a high luminescence efficiency.
100211 According to the present invention, there is also provided an ergapic luminescence device, comprising a state to provide a nergapic luminescence device.

[0031] According to the present invention, there is also provided an organic luminescence device, comprising: a substrate, a pair of electrodes disposed on the substrate, and a luminescence function layer disposed between the pair of electrodes comprising at least one species of an organic compound,

wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1):

30

wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Ph or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3,

the partial structure MLm being represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n being represented by a formula (4) or a formula (5) shown below:

35





⁴⁵ wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M,

each of substituents for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 being selected from the group consisting of
 a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; a trialkylsilyl group containing three linear or branched alkyl groups each
 independently having 1 - 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of
 including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-,
 -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom;
 and an aromatic ring group capable of having a substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom;
 cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or

⁵⁵ cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -CH=CHor -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom,

CyN1 and CyC1 being connected via a covalent group containing X which is represented by -O-, -S-, -CO-, -C (R1)(R2)- or -NR- where R1, R2 and R independently denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkyl group substituted with a halogen atom, a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and

- CyN2 and CyC2, and CyN3 and CyC3 being independently connected via a covalent bond,
 - with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

[0032] By applying a voltage between the pair of electrodes of the organic luminescence device to cause phosphorescence from the organic compound layer (luminescence function layer) containing the metal coordination compound.[0033] According to the present invention, there is further provided an image display apparatus including the organic luminescence device and means for supplying electrical signals to the organic luminescence device.

[0034] These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent upon a consideration of the following description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035]

5

10

20

25

Figures 1A, 1B and 1C are respectively a schematic sectional view of a layer structure of an organic luminescence device.

Figure 2 is a schematic perspective view of an organic luminescence device of a single matrix-type used in Example 3 appearing hereinafter.

Figure 3 is a waveform diagram of a driving signal employed in Example 3.

Figure 4A shows luminescence spectrum diagram of a phenylpyrimidine-based Ir complex (Ir(ppy)₃), and Figure 4B shows a luminescence spectrum diagram of a thienylpyridine-based Ir complex (Ir(thpy)₃).

Figure 5 shows a luminescence spectrum diagram of 2-benzylpyridine Ir complex used in Example 10.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

- ³⁰ **[0036]** In the case where a luminescence layer for an organic EL device is formed of a carrier transporting host material and a phosphorescent guest material, a process of emission of light (phosphorescence) may generally involve the following steps:
 - (1) transport of electron and hole within a luminescence layer,
- 35 (2) formation of exciton of the host material,
 - (3) transmission of excited energy between host material molecules,
 - (4) transmission of excited energy from the host material molecule to the guest material molecule,
 - (5) formation of triplet exciton of the guest material, and
 - (6) emission of light (phosphorescence) caused during transition from the triplet excited state to the ground state
- 40 of the guest material.

[0037] In the above steps, desired energy transmission and luminescence may generally be caused based on various quenching and competition.

- [0038] In order to improve a luminescence efficiency of the EL device, a luminescence center material per se is required to provide a higher yield of luminescence quantum. In addition thereto, an efficient energy transfer between host material molecules and/or between host material molecule and guest material molecule is also an important factor.
 [0039] Further, the above-described luminescent deterioration in energized state may presumably relate to the luminescent center material per se or an environmental change thereof by its ambient molecular structure.
- **[0040]** The metal coordination compound represented by the above formula (1) according to the present invention causes phosphorescence (luminescence) and is assumed to have a lowest excited state comprising a triplet excited state liable to cause metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT* state) or π - π * state as a ligand-centered triplet excited state. The phosphorescent emission of light (phosphorescence) is caused to occur during the transition from the MLCT* state or π - π * state to the ground state.

[0041] The metal coordination compound of formula (1) according to the present invention has been found to provide a higher phosphorescence yield of at least 0.01 and a shorter phosphorescence life of 1 - 100 μsec.

[0042] The shorter phosphorescence life is necessary to provide a resultant EL device with a higher luminescence efficiency. This is because the longer phosphorescence life increases molecules placed in their triplet excited state which is a waiting state for phosphorescence, thus lowering the resultant luminescence efficiency particularly at a

higher current density.

45

[0043] Accordingly, the metal coordination compound of formula (1) according to the present invention is a suitable luminescent material for an organic EL device with a higher phosphorescence yield and a shorter phosphorescence life. **[0044]** Further, due to the shorter phosphorescence life, molecules of the metal coordination compound of formula

- 5 (1) have a shorter time period wherein they stay in the triplet excited state, i.e. a higher energy state, thus providing the resultant EL device with improved durability and less deterioration in device characteristic. In this regard, the metal coordination compound according to the present invention has been substantiated to exhibit excellent stability of luminance as shown in Examples described hereinafter.
- [0045] The organic luminescence device according to the present invention has a layer structure wherein an organic compound layer (luminescence function layer) comprising the metal coordination compound of the formula (1) s sandwiched between a pair of oppositely disposed electrodes as shown in Figures 1A to 1C. The organic luminescence device exhibits phosphorescence from the organic compound layer by applying a voltage between the pair of electrodes.
- [0046] The metal coordination compound of the formula (1) according to the present invention used in the organic luminescence device (EL device) as a luminescence function material, particularly a luminescent material may be roughly classified into the following two compounds:

(1) a metal coordination compound having a molecular structure containing the same species of plural (two or three) ligands, and

20 (2) a metal coordination compound having a molecular structure containing different species of plural ligands.

[0047] In the present invention, it is possible to appropriately design a molecular structure of metal coordination compound so as to provide a stably high luminescence efficiency and maximum luminescence wavelength by using ligands different in structure in either case (of the above (1) and (2)).

²⁵ **[0048]** In the case (1) using the same species of ligands, it is possible to provide a smaller half-width of luminescence spectrum and a higher color purity.

[0049] Further, in the case (2) using different species of ligands, it is possible to employ different two ligands for the metal coordination compound of the formula (1), thus imparting a plurality of functions (multi-function) to the metal coordination compound based on the respective features of the ligands. The impartition of multi-function is a charac-

- ³⁰ teristic feature of the use of different species of ligands. Particularly, in the case where the metal coordination compound having different species of ligands is used in an organic EL device, incorporation into the metal coordination compound of different species of ligands capable of imparting controlled luminescence and current characteristics to the EL device is very advantageous to the EL device since device characteristics of the EL device is largely affected by not only the luminescence characteristic but also the current characteristic.
- ³⁵ **[0050]** An organic luminescence device using a phosphorescence material having different ligand structure has been described in M.E. Thompson et al., "Electrophotophorescent Organic Light Emitting Diodes" (Conference record of the 20th International Display Research Conference), pp. 337 340 (2000). In this document, Ir coordination compounds having luminescent ligands containing a phenylpyridine skeleton or a thienylpyridine skeleton and an additional ligand containing an acetylacetone skeleton. By using the Ir coordination compounds, a synthesis yield is improved without
- 40 lowering a luminescence characteristic compared with Ir complex having (identical) three ligands of phenylpyridine (tris-acetylacetonato-Ir complex).

[0051] However, the tris-acetylacetonato-Ir complex exhibits no or a slight phosphorescence and has no carrier (hole/ electron) transport performance.

[0052] In the above document, the acetylacetone ligand ((acac)ligand) is employed for the purpose of improving the synthesis yield without impairing the luminescence performance as described above, thus failing to positively suggesting improvement in device characteristics of an organic EL device.

[0053] According to our experiment, the device characteristics of the organic EL device have been found to be improved by imparting functions described below to different two ligands constituting a different ligand structure.

- [0054] In order to determine an inherent feature of a ligand, at first, a metal coordination compound having one metal connected with the same species of ligands is synthesized and subjected to measurement of its characteristics (affected by a combination of the metal with the ligands), such as a (maximum) luminescence wavelength (emission wavelength), a luminescence yield, an electron transfer performance, a hole transfer performance and a thermal stability.
 [0055] In this regard, in order to determine the luminescence characteristics including the luminescence wavelength
- and yield, a characteristic of luminescence molecules placed in a minimum excited state is an important factor.
 [0056] As described above, the minimum excited state of the metal coordination compound of the formula (1) according to the present invention is the MLCT excited state or the ligand-centered excited state. In the case of a phosphorescence material, the MLCT excited state is generally advantageous thereto since the phosphorescence material (placed in the MLCT excited state) has a higher luminescence transition probability and a stronger luminescence per-

formance in many cases.

[0057] Based on a combination of ligands and a (central) metal, a resultant metal coordination compound is determined whether its excited state is the MLCT excited state or the ligand-centered excited state.

- **[0058]** Herein, the terms "MLCT (metal to ligand charge transfer) excited state" refers to an excited state formed by localization of electron orbit of molecules constituting the metal coordination compound towards the ligand side, thus causing a transfer of one electron from the metal to the ligand. On the other hand, the term "ligand-centered excited state" refers to an excited state formed within the ligands without being directly affected by the metal at the time of excitation. Generally, an electron is excited from bonding π -orbital to non-bonding π -orbital. Accordingly, the ligand-centered excited state is also called " π - π * excited state".
- ¹⁰ **[0059]** The carrier (hole/electron) transfer performance or ability may, e.g., be evaluated by measuring an increased amount of a current value flowing between a pair of electrodes sandwiching an organic compound layer (luminescence function layer) containing dispersed metal coordination compound having the same species of ligands, relative to that in the case of using no metal coordination compound.
- [0060] Further, it is possible to determine whether the organic compound layer is an electron transport layer or a hole transport layer by comparing a current characteristic of an organic luminescence device having a multi-layer structure including two organic compound layers sandwiching a luminescence layer therebetween with respect to various organic compounds constituting organic compound layers.

[0061] As described above, it becomes possible to characterize ligands constituting the metal coordination compound of the present invention by appropriately changing a combination of the metal and ligands.

20 [0062] Then, in order to improve the luminescence characteristics of a metal coordination compound having a different ligand structure, we presume that it is preferred to smoothly effect excited energy transition between ligands placed in their excited states to cause luminescence based on a particular ligand while minimizing the number of luminescent ligand.

[0063] More specifically, when a metal coordination compound having three ligands including one luminescent ligand is placed in excited state, excited energy is transferred from two ligands to one luminescent ligand, thus allowing a monochromatic luminescent color and an increased color purity. Further, it is expected that the use of one luminescent ligand decreases a probability of occurrence of energy transition between spatially adjacent molecules of the metal coordination compound, thus resulting in a decrease in quenching or deactivated energy.

- **[0064]** Accordingly, in the present invention, a preferred class of combinations of a plurality of ligands may include:
 - (a) a combination of ligands including at least one ligand capable of being placed in the MLCT excited state,
 - (b) a combination of ligands including both of a luminescent ligand and a carrier transport ligand,
 - (c) a combination of ligands including a first ligand providing a longer maximum luminescence wavelength $\lambda 1$ (i.
 - e., smaller excited energy) and a second ligand providing a shorter maximum luminescence wavelength $\lambda 2$ (< $\lambda 1$)
- 35 (i.e., larger excited energy)
 - wherein the number of the first ligand is smaller than that of the second ligand, and
 - (d) a combination of ligands including a stronger luminescent ligand and a weaker luminescent ligand

wherein the number of the stronger luminescent ligand is smaller than that of the weaker luminescent ligand.

⁴⁰ **[0065]** The above ligand combinations (a) to (d) will be described below more specifically by taking Ir complexes as an example.

45

50

30







Formula 41

Formula 42

Formula 43







Formula 45

Formula 46

15

20

25

30

35

5

10







Formula 47

Formula 48

Formula 49

2



Formula 50

40

45

[0066] The metal coordination compounds having the above structural formulas 41 to 51 may be classified as follows.

Combination	Formula					
(a)	41, 42, 43					
(b)	44, 45					
(c)	46, 47, 48, 49					
(d)	48, 50					

50 [0067] The metal coordination compounds of the formulas 41 - 51 includes those which can be embraced in a plurality of the combinations (a) - (d).

Combination (a)

55 [0068] The metal coordination compound of the formula 41 has two phenylpyridine ligands and one thienylpyridine ligand respectively connected to Ir (center metal). When the metal coordination compound is excited, the phenylpyridine ligands are placed in the MLCT excited state and the thienylpyridine ligand is placed in the ligand-centered excited state.

[0069] The excited state (MLCT or ligand-centered excited state) is identified based on shapes of emission spectra of Ir complex having three phenylpyridine skeletons ($Ir(ppy)_3$) and Ir complex having three thienylpyridine skeletons ($Ir(thpy)_3$), diagrams of which are shown in Figures 4A and 4B, respectively.

[0070] Referring to Figure 4A, Ir(ppy)₃ shows no peak other than a main peak. On the other hand, as shown in Figure 4B, Ir(thpy)₃ shows a sub-peak (or shoulder) other than a main peak on the longer wavelength side. This sub-peak is resulting from a vibrational level of an aromatic ligand and thus is not observed in the case of the MLCT excited state.
[0071] In the case of phosphorescence, compared with the case of the ligand-centered excited state, the case of the MLCT excited state is considerably allowed to exhibit transition with luminescence (phosphorescence) from the excited state to the ground state. Further, a probability of such transition is higher than that of transition with no radiation, thus generally providing a higher phosphorescence yield.

[0072] $Ir(ppy)_3$ shows no sub-peak as in the case of $Ir(thpy)_3$, thus being identified to be placed in the MLCT excited state.

[0073] Accordingly, in the case of the metal coordination compound of the formula 41, when the phenylpyridine ligand is first excited, the excitation energy is not quenched or deactivated but is quickly intramolecular-transferred to the

thienylpyridine ligand to place the thienylpyridine ligand in an excited state. This is because the triplet energy level of phenylpyridine is higher than that of thienylpyridine.

[0074] Even in both the case of an organic EL device and the case of photoluminescence (PL) in a photo-excitation solution, luminescence at 550 nm resulting from the thienylpyridine ligand is observed.

- [0075] Similarly, the 8-quinolinol ligand in the metal coordination compound of the formula 42 and the benzothienylpyridine ligand in the metal coordination compound of the formula 43 are ligands placed in the ligand-centered excited state. In these cases of using the metal coordination compounds of the formula 42 and 43, luminescences resulting from the 8-quinolinol ligand and the benzothienylpyridine ligand as a longer-wavelength luminescent ligand are observed, respectively.
- [0076] In the case where a ligand in the MLCT excited state provides a longer maximum luminescence wavelength, luminescence resulting from the ligand in the MLCT excited state.
 - **[0077]** Further, for example, in the case of the metal coordination compound of the formula 48 having the 4-fluorophenylpyridine ligand and the 4-methylphenylpyridine ligand both in the MLCT excited state, quenching with no luminescence is not readily caused to occur.
- [0078] The maximum luminescence wavelength of the 4-fluorophenylpyridine is shorter than (i.e., excitation energy level thereof is higher than) that of the 4-methylphenylpyridine. Accordingly, even when either ligand is excited, excitation energy is intramolecular-transferred to the 4-methylphenylpyridine ligand with a lower excitation energy level to cause luminescence resulting from the 4-methylphenylpyridine. The metal coordination compound of the formula 48 is thus placed in the MLCT excited state, thus not readily causing quenching with no radiation to allow a high-efficiency luminescence.
- ³⁵ **[0079]** Accordingly, when the metal coordination compound of the present invention has a different ligand structure including a ligand capable of being placed in the MLCT excited state, it becomes possible to effect intramolecular energy transition at a high efficiency, thus ensuring a high phosphorescence yield.

Combination (b)

40

45

[0080] The metal coordination compound of the formula 44 has the f-quinolinol ligand as an electron transport ligand and the benzothienylpyridine ligand as a luminescent ligand. When the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 is dispersed in the luminescence layer 12 of the organic EL device shown in Figure 1C, it is possible to improve a luminescence efficiency compared with the case of using a metal coordination compound having the same ligand structure comprising three f-quinolinol ligands (i.e., tris-8-quinolinolato-Ir complex).

- **[0081]** Further, when compared with an organic EL device using no luminescence material (the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 in this case), the organic EL device using the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 effectively improves a resultant current density under application of an identical voltage. This may be attributable to such a mechanism that the electron transport 8-quinolinol ligand allows supply of electrons to the luminescence
- ⁵⁰ layer (into which carrier electrons are ordinarily to readily injected) by dispersing the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 in the luminescence layer, thus forming excitons by combination with holes to ensure efficient luminescence based on the luminescence benzothienylpyridine ligand.

[0082] The benzothienylpyridine ligand also exhibits a hole transport performance. In the metal coordination compound of the formula 45, the benzothienylpyridine ligand has a hole transport function.

55

Combination (c)

[0083] The metal coordination compound of the formula 46 has the thienylpyridine ligand and the benzothienylpyri-

dine ligand.

[0084] An Ir complex having three thienylpyridine ligands and an Ir complex having three benzothienylpyridine ligands causes phosphorescence at maximum luminescence wavelengths of 550 nm and 600 nm, respectively. Accordingly, the latter Ir complex has a longer maximum luminescence wavelength and a smaller lowest excitation energy (triplet

⁵ energy in this case). Luminescence resulting from the benzothienylpyridine ligand is observed both in the case of an organic EL device using the metal coordination compound of the formula 46 and in the case of PL (photoluminescence) in a photo-excitation solution thereof.

[0085] When an organic EL device shown in Figure 1C is prepared by using the metal coordination compound of the formula 46, it is possible to obtain a high luminescence efficiency. This may be attributable to such a mechanism

- 10 that, compared with a metal coordination compound having (identical) three benzothienylpyridine ligands (luminescent ligands), the number of luminescent ligand in the metal coordination compound of the formula 46 is 1/3 of the metal coordination compound having three benzothienylpyridine ligands to decrease a probability of formation of quenching path with no luminescence by intermolecular interaction with ambient molecules.
- [0086] Accordingly, it becomes possible to realize a high luminescence efficiency by decreasing the number of the longer-wavelength luminescent ligand relative to that of the shorter-wavelength luminescent ligand.
- **[0087]** With respect to the metal coordination compound of the formula 49, the benzylpyridine ligand exhibits a blue luminescence characteristic (emission peak wavelength: 480 nm) and the phenylpyridine ligand exhibits a green luminescence characteristic (emission peak wavelength: 515 nm).
- [0088] As a result, excitation energy is concentrated on the phenylpyridine ligand, thus ensuring stable luminescence resulting from the phenylpyridine ligand.

Combination (d)

45

[0089] The metal coordination compound of the formula 50 has the thienyl-4-trifluoromethylpyridine ligand and the benzothienylpyridine ligand.

[0090] According to our experiment as to luminescence characteristic in a solution (e.g., in deoxidized toluene), a photo-excitation phosphorescence yield in the solution of an Ir complex having three thienyl-4-trifluoromethylpyridine ligands is smaller than that of an Ir complex having three benzothienylpyridine ligands. Accordingly, the benzothienylpy-ridine ligand is a relatively stronger luminescent ligand compared with the thienyl-4-trifluoromethylpyridine ligand. Fur-

ther, the former ligand also provides a relatively longer maximum luminescence wavelength (i.e., a relatively lower excitation energy level). For this reason, luminescence from the metal coordination compound of the formula 49 is one resulting from the benzothienylpyridine ligands based on intramolecular energy transfer.
 [0091] By using the metal coordination compound of the formula 49 in a luminescence layer 12 for an organic EL

device shown in Figure 1C, a high luminescence efficiency is achieved.
 35 [0092] Accordingly, it is possible to improve a luminescence efficiency by decreasing the number (1 in this case) of

stronger luminescent ligand and longer-wavelength luminescent ligand.
[0093] As described above, the metal coordination compound of the present invention satisfying at least one of the above-mentioned combinations (a) to (d) effectively functions as a luminescence function material and provides a

resultant organic EL device with a high luminescence efficiency. In the present invention, it is generally expected to increase the luminescence efficiency by ca. 20 % when compared with the case of using a metal coordination compound having identical three luminescent ligands, but a degree of increase in luminescence efficiency may vary depending on species of the metal and ligands.

[0094] The above-mentioned high-efficiency organic luminescence device may be applicable to various products requiring energy saving and high luminescence, such as light sources for a display apparatus, illumination apparatus, printers, etc., and a backlight for a liquid crystal display apparatus.

[0095] When the organic luminescence device of the present invention is used as an image display apparatus, it becomes possible to provide flat-panel displays with advantages such as a good energy saving performance, high visibility, and lightweight properties.

- [0096] The organic luminescence device of the present invention is also prepared in a single matrix-type display device using intersecting stripe electrodes at right angles or an active matrix-type display device including a matrix of pixels each provided with, e.g., at least one TFT (thin film transistor), such as amorphous TFT or polycrystalline TFT. [0097] When the organic luminescence device of the present invention is used as a light source for a printer, e.g., as a laser light source for a laser beam printer, independently addressable elements are arranged in an array and a photosensitive drum is subjected to desired exposure, thus effecting image formation. By the use of the organic luminescence luminescence device, the subject of the present invention.
- ⁵⁵ nescence device of the present invention, it becomes possible to considerably reduce the apparatus size (volume). [0098] With respect to the illumination apparatus and the backlight, it is expected that the organic luminescence device of the present invention effectively exhibits an excellent energy saving effect.
 - [0099] Hereinbelow, specific examples of the metal coordination compound of the formula (1) according to the present

invention will be shown in Table 1. The metal coordination compound of the present invention is however not restricted to these specific examples.

[0100] In Table 1, abbreviations Ph to P_2 for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 and those O to CR2 for - X- represent the following divalent groups, respectively.





[0101] Further, formulas (11) to (14) corresponding to the partial structure ML'n as the formula (5) (including CyN4 being 8-quinolinol skeleton or its derivative) shown as L' in Table 1 for convenience represent the following structures, respectively.



[0102] Further, Example Compounds Nos. 215 to 218 and 746 include an acetylacetone ligand as L' for another ligand of the formula (6).



Table 1

5	No	м	m	n	CyN1	×	CyC1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Ľ
	1	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Ph	н	н	н	н			
10	2	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Tn1	н	н	н	н			
	3	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Tn2	Н	н	н	н			
	4	Ir	3	0	Pr	0	Tn3	н	н	н	н			
	5	Ir	3	0	Pr	0	Qn1	н	н	н	н			
15	6	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Qn2	н	Н	Н	Н			
	7	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Qx	н	н	н	н			
	8	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Qz1	-	Н	Н	н			
	9	Ir	3	0	Pr	0	Qz2	н	-	Н	н			
00	10	İr	3	0	Pr	0	Cn1	-	н	н	Н			
20	11	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Cn2	Н	-	н	Н			
	12	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Pz	-	_	н	н			
	13	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Ph	н	Н	н	н			
	14	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Tn1	н	н	н	н			
25	15	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Tn2	н	н	н	н			
	16	lr .	3	0	Pr	S	Tn3	н	Н	н	н			
	17	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Qní	н	н	н	н			
	18	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Qn2	н	Н	н	Н			
30	19	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Qx	Н	Н	н	н			
	20	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Qz1	-	н	н	н			
	21	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Qz2	н	-	н	н			
i	22	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Cn1	-	н	Н	н			
35	23	_lr	3	0	_Pr	S	Cn2	н	-	н	н			
	24	lr	3	0	Pr	S	Pz	-		H	_н_			
	25	_Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	н		
	26	_Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Tn1	Н	Н	H	н	н		
40	27	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Tn2	Н	Н	Н	н	н		
10	28	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Tn3	н	н	н	н	н		
	29	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Qn1	н	H	Н	н	н		
	30	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Qn2	н	Н	H	H	н		
	31	lr	_3	0	Pr	NR	Qx	н	Н	Н	н	н		
45	32	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Qz1		<u>н</u>	Н	Н	н		
	33	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Qz2	н	~	н	н	н		
	34	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Cn1	-	н	н	н	н		
	35	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Cn2	н	-	H	Н	н		
50	36	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Pz	-	-	н	н	н		
	37	ir	3	0	Pr	co	Ph	н	н	н	н			
	38	lr	3	0	Pr	co	Tn1	н	н	н	н			
	39	ļr	3	_0	Pr	CO	Tn2	н	н	Н	н	ļ		
55	40	lr	3	_0	Pr	CO	Tn3	н	н	Н	H			
														•••cont.

···cont (Table	1)
CONC. LADIE	• • •

5

			-
10	41	lr	-
10	42	lr	
	43	lr	
	44	<u>Ir</u>	
	45	<u>Ir</u>	-
15	46	_lr	
	47	_lr	
	48	_lr	_
	49	lr	
20	50	<u>Ir</u>	
20	51	lr	_
	52	_lr	
	53	Ir	
:	54	_lr	
25	55	lr	
	56	lr	
	57	lr	
	58	Ir	
30	59	lr	
	60	Ir	
	61	lr	
	62	lr	
	63	lr	
35	64	lr	
	65	lr	ľ
	66	İr	
	67	Ir	
40	68	lr	ľ
	69	lr	
	70	lr	
	71	lr	
45	72	lr	
10	73	İr	
	74	lr	ŀ
	75	Ir	ŀ
	76	Ir	ŀ
50	77	Ir	ŀ
	78	lr	ŀ
	79	lr	ŀ

55

						_		L					
No	м	m	n	CyN1	\searrow	CyC1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Ľ
41	Ir	3	0	Pr	со	Qn1	н	н	н	н			
42	lr	3	0	Pr	со	Qn2	н	н	Н	Н			
43	lr	3	0	Pr	CO	Qx	н	Н	н	н			
44	Ir	3	0	Pr	co	Qz1	-	н	н	Н			
45	lr	3	0	Pr	CO	Qz2	н	-	н	н			
46	lr	3	0	Pr	co	Cn1	-	н	н	н			
47	lr	3	0	Pr	co	Cn2	н	-	н	Н			
48	_lr	3	0	Pr	co	Pz	-	-	н	н			
49	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	н	н	н	н	н	н	
50	Ir	_3	0	Pr	CR2	Tn1	н	н	н	н	<u>н</u>	н	
51	lr	_3	0	Pr	CR2	Tn2	н	н	н	Н	н	н_	
52	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Tn3	н	н	н	н	н	н	
53	Ir	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qn1	н	н	н	н	н	н	
54	_Ir	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qn2	н	н	н	н	н	н	
55	lr	3	0	Pr_	CR2	Qx	н	н	н	Н	н	н	
56	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qz1	-	н	н	н	н	н	
57	lr	. 3	0	Pr	CR2	Qz2	н	-	н	н	<u>н</u>	н	
58	Ir	_3	0	Pr	CR2	Cn1	-	н	н	н	н	н	
59	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Cn2	н	-	н	Н	<u>н</u>	н	
60	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Pz	-	-	н	н	н	н	
61	lr	3	0	Pd	0	Ph	н	н	н	н			
62	[r	3	0	Pd	0	Tn1	н	н	н	н			
63	lr	3	0	Pd	0	Tn2	н	н	н	н			
64	lr -	3	0	Pd	0	Tn3	н	н	н	н			
65	lr	3	0	Pd_	S	Ph	н	н	н	<u>ਮ</u>			
66	İr	3	0	Pd	S	Tn1	Н	н	н	н			L
67	lr	3	0	Pd	S	Tn2	н	н	н	н			
68	lr	3	0	Pd	S	Tn3	н	<u>н</u>	н	н			
69	lr	3	0	Pd	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	н		
70	lr	3	0	Pd	NR	Tn1	н	н	н	н	<u>н</u>		
71	lr	3	0	Pd	NR	Tn2	н	н	н	н	н		
72	lr	3	0	Pd	NR	Tn3	н	н	н	н	н		
73	İr	3	0	Pd	co	Ph	н	н	н	н			
74	lr	3	0	Pd	CO	Tn1	н	н	н	н		<u> </u>	
75	lr	3	0	Pd	co	Tn2	н	н	н	н			
76	lr	3	0	Pd	со	Tn3	н	н	н	н			
77	lr	3	0	Pd	CR2	Ph	н	н	н	н	н	<u>н</u>	
78	lr	3	0	Pd	CR2	Tn1	н	н	н	н	н	н	
79	lr	3	0	Pd	CR2	Tn2	н	н	н	н	н	н	
80	Ir	3	0	Pd	CR2	Tn3	ГН	[н	(н	н	н	L H	1

····cont.

CyC1

Ph

Tn1

Tn2

Tn3

Ph

Tn1

Tn2

Х

0

0

0

0

S

S

S

R1

Н

н

Н

Н

Н

н

Н

Ł

R3

Н

H

Н

н

н

Н

Н

R2

Н

Н

Н

н

н

Н

Н

R4

_

-

-

-

-

-

R5

R6

Ľ

10	

5

···cont.(Table 1)

m

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

n

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

CyN1

Pr1

Pr1

Pr1

Pr1

Pr1

Pr1

Pr1

М

lr

lr

lr

lr

Ir

Ir

lr

No

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

	88	lr	3	0	Pr1	S	Tn3	н	н	н	-			
	89	lr	3	0	Pr1	NR	Ph	н	н	н	-	н		
	90	lr	3	0	Pr1	NR	Tn1	н	н	н	-	н		
20	91	lr	3	0	Pr1	NR	Tn2	Н	н	н	-	н		
	92	lr	3	0	Pr1	NR	Tn3	н	н	н	-	н		
	93	Ir	3	0	Pr1	CO	Ph	н	н	н	-			
	94	İr	3	0	Pr1	со	Tn1	н	н	н				
25	95	Ir	3	0	Pr1	со	Tn2	н	н	н	-			
	96	lr	3	0	Pr1	CO	Tn3	н	н	н	-			
	97	lr	3	0	Pr1	CR2	Ph	н	н	н	-	н	н	
	98	lr	3	0	Pr1	CR2	Tn1	н	н	н	-	н	н	
30	99	lr	3	0	Pr1	CR2	Tn2	н	н	н	-	н	н	
	100	lr	3	0	Pr1	CR2	Tn3	н	н	Н	-	н	н	
	101	lr	3	0	Pa	0	Ph	н	н	-	н			
	102	lr	3	0	Pa	0	Tn1	н	н	-	н			
25	103	lr	3	0	Pa	0	Tn2	Н	Н	-	н			
35	104	Ir	3	0	Pa	0	Tn3	н	н	-	н			
	105	lr	3	0	Pa	S	Ph	н	н	-	н			
	106	lr	3	0	Pa	S	Tn1	н	Н	-	н			
	107	lr	3	0	Pa	S	Tn2	Н	н	-	Н			
40	108	lr	3	0	Pa	S	Tn3	н	н	-	Н			
	109	lr	3	0	Pa	NR	Ph	н	н	-	н	Н		
	110	lr -	3	0	Pa	NR	Tn1	н	н	-	н	н		
	111	lr	3	0	Pa	NR	Tn2	н	н	-	н	н		
45	112	lr	3	0	Pa	NR	Tn3	н	н	-	н	н		
	113	lr	3	0	Pa	CO	Ph	н	н	-	н			
	114	Ir	3	0	Pa	со	Tn1	н	н	-	н			
	115	lr	3	0	Pa	со	Tn2	н	н	-	н			
50	116	lr	3	0	Pa	CO	Tn3	Н	Н	ŧ	н			
	117	lr	3	0	Pa	CR2	Ph	н	н	-	н	н	н	
	118	ir	3	0	Pa	CR2	Tn1	н	н	-	н	н	н	
	119	Ir	3	0	Pa	CR2	Tn2	н	Н	-	н	н	н	
	120	lr	3	0	Pa	CR2	Tn3	н	н	-	н	н	н	

···cont.(Table	1)

					L									
5	No	М	m	n	CyN1	>	CyC1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Ľ
	121	lr	3	0	Pr2	0	Ph	Н	н	Н	н			
10	122	lr	3	0	Pr2	0	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н			
	123	Ir	3	0	Pr2	0	Tn2	Н	Н	Н	Н			
	124	lr	3	0	Pr2	0	Tn3	н	Н	Н	н			
	125	lr	3	0	Pr2	S	Ph	н	Н	Н	Н			
15	126	lr	3	0	Pr2	S	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н			
	127	Ir	3	0	Pr2	S	Tn2	н	Н	Н	Н			
	128	lr	3	0	Pr2	S	Tn3	н	Н	Н	н			
	129	lr	3	0	Pr2	NR	Ph	н	Н	Н	Н	н		
20	130	lr	3	0	Pr2	NR	Tn1	Н	н	Н	Н	н		
20	131	Ir	3	0	Pr2	NR	Tn2	н	н	Н	Н	н		
	132	lr	3	0	Pr2	NR	Tn3	Н	Н	H	Н	Н		
	133	lr	3	0	Pr2	co	Ph	н	H	Н	н			
	134	lr	3	0	Pr2	co	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	н			
25	135	lr	3	0	Pr2	co	Tn2	н	н	Н	н			
	136	Ir	3	0	Pr2	co	Tn3	н	Н	н	Н			
	137	lr	3	0	Pr2	CR2	Ph	н	н	н	н	н		
	138	Ir	3	0	Pr2	CR2	Tn1	Н	H	Н	Н	<u> </u>		
30	139	Ir	3	0	Pr2	CR2	Tn2	н	Н	н	Н	<u>н</u>		
	140	lr	3	0	Pr2	CR2	Tn3	н	Н	н	Н	н		
	141	lr	3	0	Pz	0	Ph	н	H	н	Н			
	142	<u>Ir</u>	3	0	Pz	0	Tn1	н	H	н	Н			
35	143	lr	3	0	Pz	0	Tn2	н	н	н	н			
	144	<u>Ir</u>	3	0	Pz	0	Tn3	н	н	Н	H			L
	145	lr	3	0	Pz	S	Ph	н	Н	Н	H			
	146	lr	3	0	Pz	S	Tn1	н	н	H	н			
10	147	lr	3	0	Pz	S	Tn2	Н	H	Н	Н			
40	148	Ir	3	0	Pz	S	Tn3	н	<u> </u>	H	н			
	149	Ir	3	0	Pz	NR	Ph	н	н	н	<u>H</u>	<u>н</u>		
	150	Ir	3	0	Pz	NR	Tn1	н	H	Н	н	н		
	151	lr	3	0	Pz	NR	Tn2	H	H	H	н	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
45	152	lr	3	0	Pz	NR	Tn3	н	H	н	н	<u>н</u>	[
	153	lr	3	0	Pz	CO	Ph	н	H	H	H		ļ	
	154		3	0	Pz	<u> </u>	Tnl	<u>н</u>	H	н	H			
	155			0	Pz	CO	Tn2	<u>н</u>	н	н	н			·
50	156	Ir	3	0	Pz	CO	Tn3	H	H	н	H	 		ļ
	157	lr	3		Pz	CR2	Ph	H	н	н	H	<u>н</u>	<u>н</u>	
	158		3	0	Pz	CR2	Tn1	H	н	н	H	н	H	ļ
	159	l Ir	3	0	Pz	CR2	Tn2	<u>н</u>	н	H	н	н	<u> </u>	
55	160	Ir	3	0	Pz	CR2	Tn3	н	н	<u>н</u>	<u>н</u>	н	н	

55

····cont.

F	5

····cont.

								L					
No	м	m	n	CyN1	>	CyC1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Ľ.
161	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	phenyl		
162	! Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	naphthyl		
163	l Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	-CH3		
164	lr	3	0	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	Н	-C4H9		
165	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qn1	н	н	н	н	-CH3	-СНЗ	
166	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qn2	н	н	н	н	-C4H9	-C4H9	
167	Ir	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qx	н	н	н	н	н	-СНЗ	
168	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qz1	-	н	н	н	н	-C4H9	
169	Ir	3	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	н	н	н	CF3	н		
170	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	н	CF3	н	н	Н		
171	Ir	3	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	Н	н	н	СНЗ	Н		
172	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	н	н	СНЗ	н	н		
173	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qn1	н	н	н	OCF3	Н	Н	_
174	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qn2	н	OC2H5	н	н	н	н	
175	Ir	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qx	н	н	н	OC2H5	н	н	
176	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Qz1	-	н	COOC2H5	н	н	н	
177	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Ph	н	н	н	CF3	-		
178	lr	3	0	Pr	0	Ph	н	CF3	Н	н	-		
179	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR2	Ph	н	н	н	СНЗ	н		
180	lr	3	0	Pr	NR2	Ph	н	н	СНЗ	н	H		
181	lr	3	0	Pr	NR2	Qn1	н	н	н	OCF3	Н	-	
182	lr	3	0	Pr	co	Qn2	н	OC2H5	н	н			
183	lr	3	0	Pr	со	Qx	н	н	н	OC2H5	-	-	
184	Ir	3	0	Pr	со	Qz1	-	н	COOC2H5	н	-	-	
185	Rh	3	0	Pr	co	Ph	Н	н	н	н			
186	Rh	3	0	Pr	co	Tn1	<u>н</u>	н	н	н			
187	Rh	3	0	Pr	CR2	Tn2	н	н	н	н	<u>H</u>	н	
188	Rh	3	0	Pr	CR2	Tn3	Н	н	н	н	Н	н	<u></u>
189	Rh	3	0	Pr	0	Qn1	н	н	н	н			
190	Rh	3	0	Pr	0	Qn2	н	н	Н	н			
191	Rh	3	0	Pr	S	Qx	н	Н	Н	н			
192	Rh	3	0	Pr	S	Qz1	-	н	н	н			
193	Rh	3	0	Pr	NR	Qz2	Н	-	н	_н	н		
194	Rh	3	0	Pr	NR	Cn1	-	н	Н	н	н		
195	Pd	2	0	Pr	co	Ph	н	H	н	н		 	
196	Pd	2	0	Pr	CO	Tn1	Н	H	H	H			······
197	Pd	2	0	Pr	CR2	Tn2	н	н	н	н	Н	H	
198	H Pd	2		Pr	UR2	1n3	н	н	H	н	Н	н	
199	1 20	4	L.	۳r	<u> </u>			n		n			

···cont	(Table	<u>1</u>)
····cont.	Labie	3 17

					L									
5	No	М	m	n	CyN1	\succ	CyC1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Ľ
	201	Pd	2	0	Pr	S	Qx	Н	н	н	н			
10	202	Pd	2	0	Pr	S	Qz1	-	Н	Н	н			
	203	Pd	2	0	Pr	NR	Qz2	Н	-	Н	н	н		
	204	Pd	2	0	Pr	NR	Cn1	-	н	н	н	н		
	205	Pt	2	0	Pr	со	Ph	Н	Н	н	н			
15	206	Pt	2	0	Pr	со	Tn1	н	Н	н	н			
15	207	Pt	2	0	Pr	CR2	Tn2	Н	Н	н	н	н	н	
	208	Pt	2	0	Pr	CR2	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	н	н	н	
	209	Pt	2	0	Pr	0	Qn1	н	н	н	н			
	210	Pt	2	0	Pr	0	Qn2	Н	H	н	Н			
20	211	Pt	2	0	Pr	S	Qx	Н	Н	н	н			
	212	Pt	2	0	Pr	S	Qz1	-	Н	н	н			
	213	Pt	2	0	Pr	NR	Qz2	Н	-	н	н	н		
	214	Pt	3	0	Pr	NR	Cn1	-	Н	н	Н	н		
25	215	ſr	2	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	н	н	н	н	н	н	СН3-СО- СН-СО- СН3
	216	Ir	2	0	Pr	CR2	Tn1	н	н	Н	Н	Н	н	CH3-CO- CH-CO- CH3
30	217	lr	2	0	Pr	со	Tn2	н	Н	Н	Н			СН3-СО- СН-СО- СН3
	218	lr	2	0	Pr	со	Tn3	н	Н	н	н			CH3-CO- CH-CO- CH3

····cont.

	co	nt(Tal	ble 1)	_															
									L							Γ.			
5	No	м	m	n	CyN1 or CyN2	\mathbf{x}	CyC1 or CyC2	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	CyN3	СуСЗ	R1	R2	R3	R4
	010	<u> </u>	-			<u> </u>	0,02	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		ļ		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	219	r i	-2		Pr	0		H	H H	M	Н.			Pr	101	н	н	H	н
	220	Hr .	2		Pr	0	Ph	H	<u><u></u></u>	H	<u>н</u>	}		Pr	Ph	н	H	<u> </u>	н
	221	n II	<u></u>		Pr	<u> </u>	Pn Db			<u> </u>	<u> </u>				Ph	H	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	222	r	- 4	+	Pr	<u>~</u>	Ph			<u></u>				Pr	Pn T-1	CH3	- <u>H</u>	<u> </u>	
	223	1-	2			-0-			<u><u><u></u></u></u>		<u></u>			- Pr		- <u>n</u>	-11	- <u></u>	-
10	224		- 2			<u> </u>	Dh	-							Tel	-			
	225		2	1		00	Ph	H H						- <u>-</u>	Ph				1
	227	11	2	1	Pr	00	Ph	H	н	-н	Η μ			Pv1	Ph Dh			<u><u></u><u>u</u></u>	-
	228	10	2	1	Dr.	<u>co</u>	Ph	н	н	-11					 		-8-1		
	229	1	2	1	Pr	00	Ph	н	н	н	H H			Pr	Tol				
	230	1	2	1	Dr	00	Dh	н	н	н	L LL			D.1	Ph		-8-1		
	231	1	2	1	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	H	CH3		0,	Te1	- u	-:-1		
15	232	lr I	2	1	Pr	NR	Ph	н	H H	н	H H	CH3		Pr	Ph	- <u><u><u></u></u></u>		끕	
	233	- Ir	2	1	Pr	NR	Ph	H	н	н	H	CH3		Pv1	Ph	- H	-H	쁥	
	234	ir i	2	1	Pr	NR	Ph	н	H	н	н	CH3		Pr	Ph	CE3	H	급	н
	235	- Ir	2	1	Pr	NR	Ph	н	H	н	H	CH3		Pr	Tn1	н	-ii	<u><u> </u></u>	
	236	lr l	2	1	Pr	NR	Ph	H	H	H	H	CH3		Pv1	Ph	H	H	긆	
	237	lr l	2	1	Pr	NR	Tn1	H	H	H	н	C2H5		Pr	Tol	- H	-11	'ii l	H
	238	lr	2	1	Pr	NR	Tn1	н	Ĥ	н	H	C2H5		Pr	Ph	H	H	규	-H
20	239	lr	2	1	Pr	NR	Tn1	H	H	H	Ĥ	C2H5		Pv1	Ph	Ĥ	H	ü t	
20	240	lr	2	1	Pr	NR	Qn1	н	H	н	н	C2H5	_	Pr	Ph	F	н	ਜੋ	H
	241	lr	2	1	Pr	NR	Qn1	н	H	н	Ĥ	C2H5	-	Pr	Tn1	Ĥ	Ĥ	H	H I
	242	Ir	2	1	Pr	NR	Qn1	н	H	H	H	C2H5		Pv1	Ph	Ĥ	H		
	243	Pt	1	1	Pr	0	Ph	н	H	H	н		_	Pr	Tn1	н	H		н
	244	Pt	1	1	Pr	0	Ph	н	н	н	н		-	Pr	Ph	н	H	H	H
1	245	Pt	1	1	Pr	0	Ph	н	н	н	н			Py1	Ph	H	H	H	-
	246	Pt	1	1	Pr	0	Ph	Н	н	н	Н			Pr	Ph	CH3	H	H	н
25	247	Pt	1	1	Pr	0	Ph	Н	н	н	Н			Pr	Tn1	н	н	H	H
	248	Pt	1	1	Pr	0	Ph	Н	н	Н	н			Py1	Ph	н	н	н	-
i	249	Pt	1	1	Pr	CO	Ph	Н	H	н	н			Pr	Tn1	н	н	H	н
	250	Pt	1	1	Pr	CO	Ph	Н	H	Н	Η			Pr	Ph	н	H	H	н
	251	Pt	1	1	Pr	CO	Ph	н	н	н	н			Py1	Ph	Н	H	H	-
	252	Pt	1	1	Pr	co	Ph	н	H	н	н			Pr	Ph	CH3	H	<u>_H </u>	н
	253	Pt	1	1	Pr	co	Ph	H	H	н	н			Pr	<u>Tn1</u>	н	н	н	н
30	254	Pt	_1	_1	_Pr	<u> </u>	Ph	н	н	н	н			Py1	Ph	H	H	<u> </u>	-
	255	_Pt	1	1	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	CH3		Pr	Tn1	н	н і	_н	_н_
	256	Pt	1	1	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	CH3		Pr	Ph_	<u>н</u>	_н	_H	_н
	257	Pt	1	1	<u>Pr</u>	NR	Ph	н	н	н	н	CH3		Py1	Ph	н	н	.버.	
	258	Pt	1	1	Pr	NR	Ph	н	н	H	н	СНЗ		<u>Pr</u>	Ph	CF3	<u> </u>	<u>_H</u>	<u>_H</u>
	259	Pt	-!-	1	Pr_	NR	Ph	н	H	н	н	СНЗ		Pr	Tn1	н	H	<u> H</u>	<u>_H</u>
	260	Pt	-1-1	-1-1	Pr	NR	<u>_Ph</u> (<u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u> H</u> [H	CH3	{		Ph	<u> </u>	- 번 [<u> H </u>	<u> </u>
35	261	Pt		-	Pr	NR	Tn1	<u> H</u>	<u>H</u>	붠	H	C2H5		<u>Pr</u>	Tn1	н	н.	<u> H</u>	_н
	262	Pt			Pr	NR	<u>(n1</u>	-#-(<u> </u>	- 11	н	CZH5		Pr	Ph	- H	н (<u> H</u>	쁘
	263	Pt			Pr	NH	Ini	<u>H</u>	- 11	<u>H</u>	H	C2H5			Ph	<u> H</u>	. 버	- 변 - [<u> </u>
	264	븠			Pr	NK	Uni				<u> </u>	C2H5		Pr	Ph		井	-#+	붠
	200	븠		-+	Pr		uni	븝	븡		H	C2H5		Pr		- #	井	-#+	ᅳᄟᅴ
	200	rt]			Pr [NK	Uni	н	<u>_H</u>]	м	н	UZH5		PYI	Ph	н	н	_н]	<u> </u>
																			cont.

Ľ

CH3 H

CF3

н

н

СНЗ Н

R4

н

н

нн нн

н

H

н

н

H

н

н

н

H

н

н н

нннн

нн

нннн

нн

н н н н

<u>н н н н</u> н <u>н н н</u>

нннн

н н н н

- H H H

н - н н

H CF3 H H

H H H CF3 H H H H

нннн

н н н н

н - н н

- н н н

н - н н

- - <u>н</u> н Снз н н н

H CF3 H H Н Н Н СF3 Н Н Н Н

нннн

н н н н

<u>H H H H</u> - H <u>H H</u>

н - н н - - н н

СНЗ Н Н Н

H CF3 H H

H H H CF3 H H H H

H H H H

<u>н н н н</u> н н н н

- н н н

н - н н

- н н н

СНЗ Н Н Н

H CF3 H H

H H H CF3

н н н н

нннн

нннн

H H H H

 H
 H
 H
 H

 H
 H
 H
 H

 H
 H
 H
 H

 H
 H
 H
 H

 H
 H
 H
 H

 H
 H
 H
 H

СНЗ Н Н Н

tn3 H H H CF3 Tn1 H H H H

H CF3 H H

<u>- н н</u> - н н

Np H H H H

H

Pr Tn2 H H H H

- H H - H H

ннн

н - н

- н н

ннн

ннн

ннн

н н н

нн

н н

-

CyC3 R1 R2 R3

Ph

Ph

Ph

Tn1

Tn2 н

Tn3

Np

Qn1

Qn2

Ox

Qz1

Qz2

Cn1

Cn2

Ρz

Ph

Ph

tn3

Tn1

Tn2

Tn3

Np

On1

Qn2

Qx

Qz1

Qz2

Cn1

Cn2

Pz

Ph

tn3

Tn3

Np

Qn1

Qn2

Qx

Qz1

Qz2

Pz

Ph

Ph

tn3

Tn3

Np

Qn1

Qn2

Qx

Qz1

Qz2

Cn1

Cn2

Pz

Ph

Ph

tn3

Tn1

Tn3

Qn1

Qn2

Qx

Qz1

Qz2

Cn1

Cn2

Pz

Ph

Ph

Ĥ

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

٩r

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

P٢

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr Ph

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr Cn1

Pr Cn2

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr Tn2

p,

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

L

FHHH

FFHH

FHHH

нннн

HHHH

Рh H H H H Ph H H H H

РЫНННИ

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

PhHHHH

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

Рh H H H H Рh H H H H

Рћ <u>Н</u> <u>Н</u> <u>Н</u> <u>Н</u> <u>Н</u>

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H

Tol H H H H

Tn1 H H H H

Tn1 H H H H Tn1 H H H H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 To1
 H
 H
 H

 To1
 H
 H
 H

Tn1 H H H H

Tn1 H H H H Tn1 H H H H Tn1 H H H H

Tn1 H H H H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H

Tn1 H H H H

Tn1 H H H H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

Рћ Н Н Н Н Рћ Н Н Н Н Рћ Н Н Н Н

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H

Ph H H H H

PhHHHH

РЫНННН

Р Н Н Н Н

РЫНННН

Ph H H H H

нннн

нннн

CyC1 R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 CyN3

or

CyC2

Ph

Ph

Ph

Ph

Ph

or

CyN2

Pr

Pr

···cont.(Table 1)

No M m n CyNI

267 kr

268 lr

269 lr

270 ir

271 Jr

272 | Ir

273 lr

274 ir

275 ir

276 lr

279 lr

280 lr

281 lr

286 lr

288 lr

289 i ir

lr

lr

lr 1

lr 2 1

lr

277

278 lr

282

283 lr

284 ŀ

285 ŀr 1 2 Pr

287 lr 1 2 Pr

290

291 lr 1

292

293 lr

294

295 lr

296 lr

297 ir 1 2 Pr

298 Īr 1 2 Pr

300 lr

299 lr

301 lr

302 lr

303 | Ir

304 Ir

305

306 lr

307 Ir 2 1 Pr

308 ŀr

309

310 ŀr 2 1 Pr

311

313

314 b

315 ŀr

312 lr

316 lr 317 lr

318 lr

319 ŀr

320 lr

321 lr

322 lr

323 lr

324 lr

325 lr

326

327 lr

328 lr

329 lr 2

330 ¥

331

332 ۱r.

334

335 k

336

338 lr | 339

341 lr.

333 kr

337 1

340 Ir

342 Ir

lr

k 2

k

Ħ

lr

lr 2

ir

lr 2 lr 2

1 2

1

1

1 2

1

1

1

1

1 2 Pr

2

2

2

2 k

2

2 2 2

2 1

2 1 Pr

2

2 1 Pr

2 1 Pr

2

2 1 Pr

2 1 Pr

2 1

2

1

1

1 2

1

1

1 2 Pr

2 1

2

2 1 Pr

2

2 2

2

2 1

2 1

1 Pr

1 Pr

1 Pr

1 Pr

1 Pr

2 1 Pr 2 1 Pr

1 <u>2</u> Pr

2 Pr

1 2 Pr 1 2 Pr

2

2 Pr

2 | Pr

2 Pr

1 Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

1 Pr

1 Pr

1 Pr

1

1 Pr

2 1 Pr

1 Pr

1 2 Pr 1 2 Pr

2

1 2 Pr 1 2 Pr

2 1 Py1

2 1 Py1

2 1 Py1

1 Py1

1 Py1

1 Pv1

1 Py1

1 Py1

1 Pv1

1 Py1

1 Py1

1 Py1

1 Py1

1 Py1

2 1 Py1

1 2 Py1 1 2 Py1

1 Pr

1 Pr

2 Pr 2 Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

2 Pr

2 Pr

Pr

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

Ph

Ph

2	υ	

5

10

15

25	

35	

40

45

50

55

·cont

	•	
-		-
-	-	

R4

R5 R6 CyN3

1

РЫНННН

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H Pr H H H H

Pr H H H H

Pr H H H H Pr H H H H

Pr H H H H Pr H H H H

Pr H H H

Pr H H H H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

Рћ Н Н Н Н Рћ Н Н Н Н

Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

 Tn1
 H
 H
 H
 H

Tn1 H H H H Tn1 H H H H

Tn3 H H H H Tn3 H H H H

Tn3 H H H H

Tn3 H H H H Np H H H H

Np H H H H

NpHHHH

Np H H H H

Qn2 H H H H Qn2 H H H H

Qn2 H H H H

Qn2 H H H H

 Ph
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

Р H H H -Р H H H H H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

Ph H H H H

PhHHHH

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

 Ph
 H
 H
 H

РЬ Н Н – Н

Р. Н. Н. Н. Н.

Ph H H H H Ph H H H H

Рћ Н Н Н Н

Tn1 H H H H

To1 H H H H

Tol H H H H

Tn1 H H H H

Т<u>лЗННН</u>Н

Tn3 H H H H

To3 H H H H

-

ннн

нннн

R1 R2 R3

CyC1

or CyC2 Ľ

R1 R2 R3 R4

н н н н

нннн

нннн

нннн

нннн

<u>- н н н</u> н - н н

- н н н <u>н – н</u> н – – н н Снз н н н

H CF3 H H

н н н СF3 н н н н

нннн - H - H

н н – н

нннн

- н н н

 H
 H
 H

 H
 H

 H
 H

 H

 H

 CH3
 H
 H

 H
 CF3
 H

н – н

Py2 tn3 H H H CF3

formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14 formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14

formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14

formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14

formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14

formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14 formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14

formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14

formula11

formula12

formula13

formula14

formula11

formula12 formula13

formula14

formula 11

formula12

formula 13

formula14

formula11

formula12

formula13

н

н

ннн

HH

CyC3

Tn3

Np

Qn1

Qn2

Qx

Oz1

Qz2

Cn1

Cn2

Pz

Ph

Ph

tn3

Tn1

Tn2

Np

Qn2

Qx Py2 Qz1

Pz

Ph Py2

Tn3

Pa Qn1 H H

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pz

Pz

Pz

Pa

Pa

Py2

Py2 Qz2

Py1

Py1 Cn1 Pv1 Cn2

Py2 Ph

5	Na	м	m	n
	242	1-		2
	343	Ir Ir	+	2
	345	hr a		2
	346	lr	1	2
	347	lr	1	2
10	348	lr	_1	2
10	349	lr	1	2
	350	lr	1	2
	351	lr	1	2
	352	lr .	1	2
	353	lr 1	<u>-</u>	2
i	354	lr 1-		2
15	355	Ir		2
10	357	le le	2	
i	358	lr l	2	1
	359	lr	2	1
	360	lr	2	1
	361	lr	2	1
	362	ŀr_	2	1
20	363	lr -	2	1
20	364	lr	2	1
	365	lr .	2	1
	366	lr	2	1
	367	<u>lr</u>	2	-
	308	Ir Ir	2	
	370	u Ir	2	1
25	371	lr.	2	1
	372	Ir	2	1
	373	Ir	2	1
	374	lr	2	1
	375	lr	2	1
	376	lr	2	1
	377	lr	2	1
30	378	lr ·	2	1
	379	lr I-	2	
	300	Ir Ir	2	1
	382	ir	2	1
	383	lr.	2	1
	384	ir	2	1
0.5	385	lr	2	1
35	386	lr	2	1
	387	<u>i</u> r	2	1
	388	lr	2	1
	389	h.	2	1
	390	lr tu	2	1
	302	п r	2	1
40	393	u Ir	2	1
TU	394	jr	2	1
	395	lr	2	1
	396	lr	2	1
	397	lr	2	1
i	398	lr	2	1
	399	lr	2	1
45	400	lr	2	1
	401	h	2	1
	402	lr I-	2	
	403	ır	4	- 1

···co	nt.(Ta	ble	1)	

CyN1

ю

CyN2

Py1

Pv1 Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1 -

Py1

Py1

Py1

TPy1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Pv1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py1

Pv1

Py1 Py1

Py1

T Pr

Pr ~

Pr

Pr

Pr Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr

Pr -

Pr

Py1

Py1

Py1

Py2

Py2

Py2 Py2

Pz

Pz

Pz

Pz

Pa Pa

1 Pa

1 Pa

2 Pr 2 Pr

2 Pr

2 Pr

2 Pr 2 Pr

2 Pr 2 Pr 2 Pr 2 Pr 2 Pr 2 Pr

Pr

405 lr 2

406 ir 2

407 F 1

408 k 1

1

1

1

1

1

1

409 H

410 lr

411 1

412 1

413 F

415 Jr

414 1 1

416 kr 1

417 k 1

50

55

Py1

-

-

-

-Ph

-

-

-

Ph

ſ

	co	nt.(Ta	ble 1)								_								
									L							Ľ			
	No	м	m	n	CyN1		CyCl												
5					or CvN2	$\mid \rangle$	or CvC2	RI	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	CyN3	СуСЗ	R1	R2	R3	R4
	418	h	1	2	Pr		Tn3	н	н	н	н		_		fc	l xmula	14	l.	
	419	lr Ir		2	Pr Pr	-	Np Np	н	H	H	<u>н</u>				fc	ermula ermula	11 12		
	421	lr 1-	1	2	Pr	-	Np	н	н	н	н				fo	mula	13		
	422	ır lr	1	2	Pr		Qn2	н	н	H	н				fc	xmula	11		
10	424	lr lr	1	2	Pr Pr	-	Qn2 Qn2	<u>н</u>	н н	H	H				fc fc	vmula vmula	12		
	426	lr	1	2	Pr	-	Qn2	н	Н	н	н				fc	rmula	14		
	427	ir Ir	1	2	Py1 Py1		Ph Ph	н Н	H	_ <u>H</u>	-				fc	ormula	12		
	429	lr Ir	1	2	Py1		Ph	Н	н	Н	1				fo	rmula	13		
15	431	lr	1	2	Py2		Ph	н	н	H	н			formula11					
15	432 433	hr Ir		2	Py2 Pv2		Ph Ph	н н	H	H	н				fc	xmula xmula	<u>12</u> 13		
	434	lr	1	2	Py2	-	Ph	н	Н	Н	н				fc	mula	14		\square
	435	ır Ir	1	2	Pz Pz		Ph	H	H H	<u>н</u> Н	H				fo	xmula xmula	12		
	437 438	lr Ir	1	2	Pz P7	-	Ph	H	Н	H	Н			-	fc	mula	13		\square
20	439	lr	1	2	Pa		Ph	н	н	-	H				fc	rmula	11		
	440	lr Ir	1	2	Pa Pa		Ph Ph	н Н	н Н	-	H				to	ermula ermula	12 13		
	442	말도	1	2	Pa	-	Ph	Н	Н	-	н			Dr	fc	rmula	14		
	444	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	H	н	H			Pr	Tn2	Ĥ	н	H	H
	445 446	Rh Rh	2	1	Pr Pr	-	Ph Ph	<u>н</u> н	H	H	井			_Pr Pr	Tn3 No	H	H H	<u>н</u> н	비
25	447	R∱n ⊔	2	1	Pr		Ph	Н	н	н	н			Pr	On1	н	Н	н	H
	440	Rh	2	1	Pr		Ph Ph	H	л Н	H	н			Pr Pr	Qnz Qx	H H	H	H H	H
	450 451	Rh Rh	2	1	Pr Pr		Ph Ph	н Н	н н	H H	井			Pr Pr	Qz1 Qz2	- H	<u>н</u> -	H	H
	452	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Ph	Н	H	H	H			Pr	Cn1		н	н	H
30	453	Rh	2	1	Pr Pr		Ph	н Н	н Н	H H	н			Pr Pr	Pz	<u>н</u> -	-	н	H H
	455 456	Rh Rh	2	1	Pr Pr		Ph Ph	н н	н	H	н Н			Pr Pr	Ph Ph	СНЗ	H CF3	H	H
	457	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Ph	H	н	H	H			Pr	tn3	H	H	H	CF3
	458	Rh	1	2	Pr Pr	-	Ph Ph	H	н Н	H	H			Pr Pr	In1 Tn2	H	H	н	H
	460	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Ph	ТΤ	н	н	тŦ			Pr	Tn3	н	τH	н	H
35	462	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Ph	н	н	н	н			Pr	Qn1	н	н	н	н
	463 464	Ra	1	22	Pr Pr		Ph Ph	H	<u>н</u> н	н	뷰			Pr Pr	Qn2 Qx	<u>н</u> н	н н	н	+
	465	85 Å	1	2	Pr Dr	-	Ph	Н	Н	H	н			Pr	Qz1		н	н	Н
	467	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Ph	H	H	H	H			Pr	Cn1	-	н	H	H
40	468 469	Rh Rh	1	2	Pr Pr	-	Ph Ph	н н	н н	н н	н Н			Pr Pr	Cn2 Pz	<u>н</u> -	-	H H	H H
40	470	Rh Ph	1	2	Pr Br	-	Ph	Н	н	비	Н			Pr	Ph	СНЗ	H	н	Н
	472	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Ph	Н	н	H	H			Pr	tn3	H	H	H (rt CF3
	473	Rh Rh	2	1	Pr Pr	-	Tn1 Tn1	н н	H H	H	H			Pr Pr	Tn3 No	<u>н</u>	H H	H	н н
	475	Rh	2	1	Pr		Tn1	н	н	H	н			Pr	Qn1	н	H	н	н
45	476	Rh	2	1	Pr Pr	-	Tn1	H	H	H H	H			Pr Pr	Qn2 Qx	н Н	н Н	н Н	H
	478	Rh	2	1	Pr Pr		Tn1	τI	H	н	τH			Pr	Oz1	- 1	H	н	Н
	480	Rh	2	1	Pr		Tn1	н	н	н	н			Pr	Cn1	-	н	н	H
	481 482	Rh Rh	2	1	Pr Pr	-	Tn1 Tn1	H	H H	H H	H			Pr Pr	Cn2 Pz	<u>н</u> -	-	н н	H H
	483	9 3	2	1	Pr	-	Tn1	ΓŦ	н	н	Η			Pr	Ph		H	H	H
50	485	Rh	2	1	Pr	_	Tn1	Н	н	н	H			Pr	tn3	и Н	H	н	CF3
	486 487	Rh Rh		2	Pr Pr	-	Tn1 Tn1	H H	H	H	H			Pr Pr	Tn3 Np	н н	H	H	H
	488	Rfs d		2	Pr Pr	-	Tn1	H	н	出	Н			Pr D-	On1	Н	H	н	프
	490	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Tn1	H	H	н	H			Pr	Qx	H	H	н	н Н
55	491 492	Rh Rh	1	2	Pr Pr	-	Tn1 Tn1	н н	H H	H	H			Pr Pr	Qz1 Qz2	- н	H	н	쁥
55				- -		·			استثنت							<u> </u>	·	 	iont.

EP 1 2 ⁻	11	257	A2
---------------------	----	-----	----

R3 R4

H H H H H H H H H H H CF3

	co	nt.(Ta	ble 1)														
									L							Ľ	
5	No	м	m	n	CyN1 or	X	CyC1 or	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	CyN3	СуСЗ	R1	R2
5					CyN2		CyC2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				ļ				<u> </u>
	493	Rh Rh		2	Pr Pr		In1 Tn1	н	н н	H	н			Pr	Cn1 Cn2	- H	<u>н</u> -
	495	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Tn1	н	H	н	H		Ì	Pr	Pz	-	-
	496	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Tn1	н	H	Н	H			Pr	Ph	СНЗ	H
	497	Rh Ph	1	2	Pr Br	-	Tn1	н		H	H		<u> </u>	Pr Pr	Ph tn3	н	CF3
10	499	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	H	Ĥ	н		t.		f	mula	11
	500	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	н	H	H		<u> </u>		fo	rmula	12
	501	Rh	2		Pr		Ph	н		H	H H		 —		f(ormula	14
*	503	Rh	2	i	Pr	-	Tn1	H	H_	Ĥ	H				fo	ormula	11
	504	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Tn1	H	H H	H.	н		 	<u> </u>	f(ormula	12
	505	Rh	2		Pr			н	H H	H	H H		 	├ ───	fc	rmula	14
15	507	Rh	2	T	Pr	-	Tn3	H	H	Ĥ	H				fo	mula	11
	508	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Tn3	H	н	н	H.				fc	mula	12
	509	Rh	2		Pr		Tn3	н	н	H H	H		<u> </u>		fc	armula	13
	511	Rh	2	T	Pr	-	Np	н	н	н	н				fo	mula	11
	512	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Np	н	H	H	н				f(mula	12
20	513	Rh	2		Pr		Np	H	<u>н</u>	<u>н</u>	H				f	ormula ormula	14
20	515	Rh	2	1	Pr		Qn2	Н	н	H	н				fe	ormula	11
	516	Rh	2	1	Pr	-	Qn2	н	н	<u>H</u>	н				f	ormula	12
	517	Rh Rh	2		Pr	-	Qn2 Qn2	н	H	н	н				fe	ormula	13
	519	Rh	2	1	Py1	-	Ph	н	H	H	-				f	ormula	11
	520	Rh	2	1	Py1	-	Ph	н	н	н	-				fo	smula	12
25	521	Rh	2		Py1		Ph Ph	н		н	-		┼──	<u> </u>	fc	xmula xmula	13
	523	Rh	2	1	Py2	-	Ph	H	H	H	н				fe	mula	11
	524	Rh	2	1	Py2	-	Ph	н	н	н	н				fo	ormula	12
	525	Rh Rh	2		Py2	- <u>-</u> -	Ph	н	<u>н</u>	<u>н</u>	н				fc	ormula	14
	527	Rh	2	1	Pz		Ph	H.	H	н	н				f	ormula	11
	528	Rh	2	1	Pz	-	Ph	н	н	н	н		<u> </u>		f(ormula	12
30	529	Rh	2	$\frac{1}{1}$		-	Ph Ph	н	H	H	н				f	ormula	14
	531	Rh	2	1	Pa	-	Ph	н	н	-	н				f	mula	11_
	532	Rh	2	1	Pa	-	Ph	H	H	-	н		ļ		f(mula	12
	533	Rh	2		Pa	<u> </u>	Ph	H H	H H	-	н				f	armula	14
	535	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Ph	H	н	н	H				fe	ormula	11
35	536	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Ph	H	H	H	H		 		f(ormula	12
	537	Rh	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$	2	Pr	-	Ph	Н	H H	H H	H		┼──	├	f	ormula	14
	539	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Tn1	H	H	H	н				fe	omula	11
	540	Rh	1	2	Pr		Tn1	H	<u> </u>	H	H		I		f	xmula	12
	541	H0n Rh	1	2	Pr		Tn1	H H	H	н	H		1	<u> </u>	f	ormula	14
	543	Rh	1	2	Pr		Tn3	н	н	H	н				f	ormula	11
40	544	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Tn3	<u> H</u>	H	H	붠				f	ormula	12
	545	Rh		2	Pr		Tn3	H	H	H	н		+	<u> </u>	f	rmula	14
	547	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Np	н	н	Н	н				f	ormula	11
	548	Rh		2	Pr Dr		Np	붠	H H	H	H			ļ	f	ormula	12
	550	Rh	+	2	Pr		Np	H H	H	H	H				f	ormula	14
45	551	Rh	1	2	Pr	-	Qn2	н	н	н	н				f	ormula	11
45	552	Rh	1	2	Pr Dr	-	Qn2	出	H	H	н	<u> </u>			f	ormula	12
	554	Rh	1	2	Pr		Qn2	H	H	H	н				f	ormula	14
	555	Rh	1	2	Py1	-	Ph	H	H	н	-				fe	ormula	11
	556	Rh		2	Py1	+ -	Ph Ph	H	井	H	-	ļ			f(ormula	112
	558	Rh	1	2	Py1	-	Ph	H	H	Ĥ	-				f	ormula	14
50	559	Rh	1	2	Py2	-	Ph	H	H	H	н				f	ormula	11
	560	Rh Dh		2	1Py2 Pv2	+	Ph Ph	븄	H H	H	н	 			f. f.	ormula	13
	562	Rh	1	2	Py2	-	Ph	Ĥ	H	H	H		1		f	smula	14
	563	Rh	1	2	Pz		Ph	H	H	H	н		\vdash		f	ormula	11
	565	Rh	\vdash	2	Pz Pz	+	Ph	H H	H H	H H	H		1-			ormula	13
	566	Rh	1	2	Pz	-	Ph	H	H	H	H		<u> </u>		f	ormula	14
55	567	Rh	Ļ	2	Pa	-	Ph	변	분	-	H	<u> </u>	-	Į	f	smula	11
	1008	L KU	<u> </u>	14	<u>I ra</u>	L -	<u>1 PN</u>	<u>, ri</u>	<u>, ri</u>		1 1	L	1	L	T(.16

···cont.

EP 1 211 257 A2

	ont.(1	able 1)																		
								L							Ľ					
No	м	m	n	CyN1 or	×	CyC1 or	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	СуN3	СуСЗ	R1	R2	R3	R4		
5	R		2	Pa		Ph	н	н	-	н			J	fc		13		L		
570	R	1	2	Pa	-	Ph	н	H	-	н				fc	rmula	14				
572	PI		++	Pr		Ph	н	H	H	H			Pr Pr	Tn2	H H	H	H H	H		
573	P	1	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	H	H	н			Pr	Tn3	н	H	н	н		
10 575	PI			Pr	-	Ph Ph	H	H	H	н Н			Pr Pr	Qn1	H	н Н	н Н	井		
576	P	1	1	Pr	-	Ph	Н	H	Ĥ	H			Pr	Qn2	н	н	Н	н		
578	P		+	Pr Pr	-	Ph Ph	н н	н	н	н			Pr Pr	Qx Qz1	н	H	H	井		
579	P	1	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	н	н	н			Pr	Qz2	н	-	H	н		
580			\vdash	Pr Pr		Ph Ph	н	H	н	H			Pr Pr	Cn1 Cn2	H	<u>н</u> -	H	井		
15	P	1	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	Н	Н	Н			Pr	Pz	-	-	Ĥ	H		
75 583	P		1	Pr Pr	-	Ph	н	н	н	н н			Pr Pr	Ph Ph	<u>СН3</u>	H	н	븝		
585	PI	1	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	H	H	н			Pr	tn3	Н	H	н	CF3		
580		++	$\frac{1}{1}$	Pr		Tn1	H	Н	H	Н			Pr Pr	Tn3	H	Н	붠	붠		
588	P	1	1	Pr	~	Tn1	H	H	Ĥ	Ĥ			Pr	Qn1	H	н	H	Ĥ		
589	PI	1	1	Pr	1	Tn1	H	H	H	H			Pr	Qn2	H	E H	н	분		
20 591	PI		1	Pr	-	Tn1	H	H	H	<u> </u>			Pr	Qz1		н	H	H		
592	P	1	1	Pr	-	Tn1	H	H	Н	H			Pr	Qz2	H	~	н	핀		
594	PI	1		Pr		Tn1	н	H	H	H			Pr	Cn2	- H	-	н	H		
595	P	1	1	Pr	-	Tn1	н	Ξ	E	Ξ	-		Pr	Pz	-	-	н	н		
597	+ Pi			Pr		Tn1	H	H	н.	H			Pr	Ph Ph	H H	H CF3	H H	н		
25 598	PI	1	1	Pr	-	Tn1	н	Н	н	н			Pr	tn3	н	н	н	CF3		
(599		$\left \frac{1}{1} \right $	$\left\{ \frac{1}{1} \right\}$	Pr		Ph Ph	<u>н</u>	н	н	н				fc	rmula	<u>11</u> 12				
601	P	T	i	Pr	-	Ph	н	Н	H	Ĥ				fc	rmula	13				
602		+	1	Pr Pr		Ph	H	H	Н	<u>H</u>				fc	mula	14				
604	PI		1	Pr	-	Tn1	Н	H	Н	H				fo	rmula	12				
30 605	P	1	1	Pr D-	-	Tn1	н	H	H	H				fc	rmula	13				
607	P	1	1	Pr		Tn3	H	H	л Н	H				fc	rmula	11				
608	P	1		Pr	-	Tn3	H	н	н	Н				fo	mula	12				
610	PI		1	Pr		Tn3	H	n H	л Н	H				fc	ormula	14		{		
611	P	1	1	Pr	-	Np	Н	н	Н	н				fo	mula	11				
35 612	P			Pr Pr		Np	H	н	н н	н				to	ymula ymula	12				
614	P	1	1	Pr	-	Np	н	Н	Η	Η				fo	rmula	14				
615		+		Pr Pr		Qn2 Qn2	н	н	H	н			ļ	fc	xmula xmula	11		{		
617	P	1	1	Pr	•	Qn2	н	H	H	H				fc	xmula	13				
618		+	$\left \right _{1}$	Pr Dul		Qn2	Н	Н	н	H				fc	rmula	14				
40 620	P	1	1	Py1	-	Ph	H	н	н	-				fc	mula	12				
621		1	1	Py1	-	Ph	н	Н	H	-				fc	ormula	13				
623	P	1	1	Py2	-	Ph	H	H	н	Н				fo	mula	11				
624	P	1	1	Py2	-	Ph	н	н	н	н				fo	mula	12				
626	P		$\frac{1}{1}$	Pv2	-	Ph Ph	н	н н	н	H				to	ormula	13				
45 627	P	1	1	Pz	-	Ph	н	н	н	н				fe	rmula	11				
628	P		$\frac{1}{1}$	Pz Pz		Ph Ph	н	н	н	н			formula 12							
630	P	i	1	Pz	-	Ph	H	H	Ĥ	H			formula 14							
631			1	Pa	<u> </u>	Ph	H	H	Н	-				fc	xmula	11				
633	P			Pa		Ph	H	H	H	-				fc	xmula	13				
634	P		Ţ	Pa	-	Ph	H	H	H					fo	rmula	14	г <u></u> -	—		
50 635	P		++	Pr		Ph Ph	H	H	H	H H			Pr Pr	101 Tn2	н	н	H H	井		
637	P	1	i	Pr	-	Ph	н	H	Н	н			Pr	Tn3	H	H	H	H		
638		11	+	Pr Pr		Ph Ph	H	쁥	#	H		┝	Pr Pr	Np On1	H	H	H	出		
640	P	iti	ti	Pr	-	Ph	H	H	н	H			Pr	Qn2	Ĥ	н	H	H		
641	Pe		1.	Pr P-	-	Ph	H	H	H	H			Pr P-	Qx	н	H	H	H		
55 643	+ F		\uparrow	Pr	-	Ph	H	H	н	H		<u> </u>	Pr	Qz2	H	<u>н</u>	H H	뉴		

···cont.

EΡ	1	211	257	A2
_				

	co	ont.(Ta	able 1)	1												_			
									L							Ľ			
5	No	M	m	n	CyN1 or CyN2		CyC1 or CyC2	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	CyN3	СуСЗ	R1	R2	R3	R4
	644	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Ph	н	н	H	H			Pr	Cn1	-	н	H	н
	645	Pd	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	Pr Pr	<u>-</u>	Ph Ph	 	H	H	H	╂───		Pr Pr	Cn2 P7	H	<u> </u>	H	H
	647	Pd	11	1 i	Pr	<u>† -</u>	Ph	H	H	Ĥ	H	<u> </u>		Pr	Ph	СНЗ	H	H	H
	648	Pd	\Box	1	Pr	-	Ph	H	н	H	н			Pr	Ph	H	CF3	н	н
10	650	Pd	┼┼	+	Pr	<u> </u> -		H	н	H	н		┣───	Pr	tn3 Tn3	H	н	H	CF3
	651	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Tn1	H	H	Ĥ	H			Pr	Np	<u>н</u>	Н	H	H
	652	Pd	11	<u>+ </u>	Pr		Tn1	H	H	H	н			Pr	Qn1	н	н	H	н
	654	Pd	+	$+\frac{1}{1}$	Pr	<u> </u>	Tn1	н	<u>н</u>	H	н		<u> </u>	Pr	Qn2 Ox		н	н	井
	655	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Tn1	H.	н	H	H			Pr	Qz1	-	н	Ĥ	H H
15	656	Pd	1	1	Pr	I	Tnl	H	н	н	н			Pr	Qz2	н	-	Ĥ	н
10	658	Pd	$\frac{1}{1}$	+	Pr	<u> </u>	$\frac{1n}{Tn1}$	井	ᇤ	H	н н			Pr	Cn1	-	н_	H	Н
	659	Pd	<u>† i</u>	11	Pr	- 1	Tn1	H	H	H	H			Pr	Pz	-	-	H	H
	660	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Tn1	н	н	н	н		_	Pr	Ph	CH3	Н	н	н
	661	Pd	<u>↓</u> .	<u> </u> . ↓ ↓	Pr Do	<u></u>		H	н	н	н			Pr Pr	Ph t=2	н	CF3	H	H
	663	Pd	+	$\frac{1}{1}$	Pr	<u> </u>	Ph	H H	H	H	유			Pr	tris fo	<u>mula</u>	11	_н	[0+3
20	664	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Ph	H	н	н	H				fo	rmula	12		
	665	Pd	1		Pr		Ph	н	н	H	н				fo	rmula	13		
	666	Pd		<u> </u>	Pr Dr		Ph Tn1	뷴	H	H	Η				fc	rmula	14		
	668	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Tn1	н	H	H	Ĥ	·	i		fc	mula	12		
	669	Pd		1	Pr	-	Tn1	н	н	H	н				fo	mula	13		
	670	Pd	1	1	Pr D		Tn1	H	н	분	H				fo	mula	14		
25	672	Pd			Pr			H H	H	H H	H			· · ·	fc	rmula	12	-	
	673	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Tn3	н	H	H	н				fo	mula	13		
	674	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Tn3	н	н	н	н				fo	rmula	14		
	676	Pd		++	Pr	+	No	H	H	H	H				fo	rmula	12		
	677	Pd	<u>i</u>	1	Pr	-	Np	н	н	н	н				fo	rmula	13		
20	678	Pd		1	Pr	-	Np	H	Ξ	H	н				fo	mula	14		
50	680	Pd			Pr		Gn2	H	H	н	- 11				to	rmula	11	~	
	681	Pd	l i	$\frac{1}{1}$	Pr	-	Qn2	H	H	Ĥ	H		-		fo	rmula	13		
	682	Pd	1	1	Pr	-	Qn2	Н	н	H	н				fo	rmula	14		
	683	Pd		$\frac{1}{1}$	Py1		Ph	н	н	<u> H</u>					fo	mula	11		
	685	Pd	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	Pv1		Ph	H H	H	Ĥ	-				fo	rmula	13		
35	686	Pd	1	1	Py1	-	Ph	Н	H	H	-				fo	rmula	14		
	687	Pd	1	1	Py2	-	Ph Ph	붠	H	붠	붠				fo	rmula	11		
	689	Pd	-i-		Pv2	-	Ph	H H	H H	- H	"				fo	mula mula	13	- <u></u>	
	690	Pd	1	1	Py2	-	Ph	H	H	н	H				fo	rmula	14		
	691	Pd	1	1	Pz	-	Ph.	н	분	н	H				fo	rmula	11		
	693	Pd	$\frac{1}{1}$	+	Pz Pz		Ph	H	뷥	н	뷥				to	mula	12		
40	694	Pd	1	1	Pz	-	Ph	H	H	н.	н				fo	rmula	14		
	695	Pd	1	1	Pa	-	Ph	н	н	-	н				fo	rmula	11		
	696	Pd		1	Pa		Ph Dh	出	出		<u> H</u>				fo	rmula	12		
	698	Pd	1	1	Pa	-	Ph	H	H	-	H H				fo	mula	14		
45							,		L				_1						
	No	м	m	n	CyNI	\geq	CYCI	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R6					
	699	lr	2	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	н	н	н	н	F	F	СН3-С	со-сн-	co-c	нз		
	700	lr	3	0	Pr	CR2	Ph	н [н	н	н	F	_ <u>F</u>						
50																			

50

[0103] Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described more specifically based on Examples with reference to the drawing.

55 Examples 1 and 2

[0104] In these examples, the following metal coordination compounds of formula (1) (Ex. Comp. Nos. 37 and 1) were used in respective luminescence layers for Examples 1 and 2 respectively.

3

Ex. Comp. No. 37



[0107] Each of organic luminescence devices having a structure including four organic (compound) layers (luminescence function layers) shown in Figure 1C were prepared in the following manner.

[0108] On a 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate (transparent substrate 15), a 100 nm-thick film (transparent electrode 14) 35 of ITO (indium tin oxide) was formed by sputtering, followed by patterning to have an (opposing) electrode area of 3 mm². [0109] On the ITO-formed substrate, four organic layers and two metal electrode layers shown below were successively formed by vacuum (vapor) deposition using resistance heating in a vacuum chamber (10⁴ Pa).

Organic layer 1 (hole transport layer 13) (50 nm): α-NPD 40 Organic layer 2 (luminescence layer 12) (40 nm): CBP: metal coordination compound of formula (1) (93:7 by weight) (co-vacuum deposition) Organic layer 3 (exciton diffusion prevention layer 17) (20 nm): BCP Organic layer 4 (electron transport layer 16) (40 nm): Alg3 Metal electrode layer 1 (metal electrode 11) (15 nm): Al-Li alloy (Li = 1.8 wt. %)

45 Metal electrode layer 2 (metal electrode 11) (100 nm): A1

55

[0110] EL characteristics of the luminescence devices using the metal coordination compounds of formula (1) (Ex. Comp. Nos. 37 and 1) were measured by using a microammeter ("Model 4140B", mfd. by Hewlett-Packard Co.) for a current density under application of a voltage of 20 volts using a luminance meter ("Model BM7", mfd. by Topcon K.

50 K.) for a luminescence efficiency (luminescence luminance). Further, both the above-prepared luminescence devices showed a good rectification characteristic. [0111] The results are shown below.

Ex. No.	Ex. Comp. No.	Luminance (cd/m ²)
1	37	50
2	1	25

[0112] Each of luminescence states of the organic luminescence devices was similar to that based on photoluminescence (luminescence center wavelength) in the case where each of the luminescence materials (Ex. Comp. Nos. 37 and Ex. Comp. No. 1 as luminescence sources in these examples) was dissolved in toluene.

[0113] Accordingly, luminescence from these organic luminescence devices was found to be resulting from the corresponding luminescence material.

Example 3

5

10

[0114] A simple matrix-type organic EL device shown in Figure 2 was prepared in the following manner.

[0115] On a 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate 21 (75x75 mm), a ca. 100 nm-thick transparent electrode 22 of ITO (as an anode) was formed by sputtering, followed by patterning in a stripe form comprising 100 lines (each having a width of 100 μ m and a spacing of 40 μ m).

[0116] On the ITO electrode 22, an organic lamination layer 23 including four organic layers was formed in the same manner as in Example 1.

- ¹⁵ **[0117]** Then, on the organic lamination layer 23, a metal electrode comprising a 10 nm-thick Al-Li alloy layer (Li: 1.3 wt. %) and a 150 nm-thick Al layer (disposed on the Al-Li alloy layer) was formed by vacuum deposition (2.7×10^{-3} Pa (= 2×10^{-5} Torr)) with a mask, followed by patterning in a stripe form comprising 100 lines (each having a width of 100 μ m and a spacing of 40 μ m) arranged to intersect the ITO stripe electrode lines at right angles, thus forming an organic EL device having a matrix of pixels (100x100 pixels).
- 20 **[0118]** The thus-prepared organic EL device was placed in a glove box and driven in a simple matrix manner (frame frequency: 30 Hz, interlace scanning) by applying a driving waveform (drive voltage: 15 to 23 volts, scanning signal voltage: 19 volts, data signal voltage: ±4 volts) as shown in Figure 3.

[0119] As a result, a smooth motion picture display by the organic EL device was confirmed.

25 Example 4

[0120] An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was charged to a metal coordination compound of the formula 41 (specifically shown hereinabove).

³⁰ **[0121]** When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency yellowish green luminescence resulting from the thienylpyridine ligand of the metal coordination compound of the formula 41 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

Example 5

35

[0122] An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was charged to a metal coordination compound of the formula 44 (specifically shown hereinabove).

[0123] When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

Example 6

⁴⁵ **[0124]** An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was charged to a metal coordination compound of the formula 46 (specifically shown hereinabove).

[0125] When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 46 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

⁵⁰ stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

Example 7

[0126] An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was charged to a metal coordination compound of the formula 49 (specifically shown hereinabove).

[0127] When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 49 was confirmed. The luminescence was

stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

Example 8

⁵ **[0128]** An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was charged to a metal coordination compound of the formula 50 (specifically shown hereinabove).

[0129] When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 50 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

Example 9

[0130] An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was charged to a metal coordination compound of the formula 42 (specifically shown hereinabove).

[0131] When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency green luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 42 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

²⁰ **[0132]** In the above Examples 4 - 9, all the metal coordination compounds according to the present invention improved a luminescence efficiency by ca. 20 % when compared with corresponding metal coordination compounds having a single luminescent ligand structure, respectively.

Example 10

25

30

10

[0133] Ir-based metal coordination compounds of the formula (1) according to the present invention were basically synthesized through the following reaction schemes.

$$Ir(CH_3COCHCOCH_3)_3 = Ir(acac)_3 \xrightarrow{3XL} Ir(L)_3$$

35

or

$$\operatorname{IrCl}_{3} \cdot \operatorname{xH}_{2} \circ \xrightarrow{L} [\operatorname{IrL}_{2} \operatorname{Cl}_{2}] \xrightarrow{L} 2\operatorname{IrL}_{3}$$

40

[0134] In the above, as a starting material, a commercially available Ir acetylacetonato complex or a commercially available hydrated Ir chloride was used. "L" denotes a ligand of an objective Ir complex.

[0135] In a specific synthesis example, a metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) was prepared in the following manner.



[0136] In a 100-four-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and stirred for 2 hours at 130 - 140 °C while supplying nitrogen gas into glycerol, followed by cooling by standing to 100 °C. At that temperature, 1.02 g (5.0 mM) of 2-ben-zylpyridine of formula A and 0.5 g (1.0 mM) of Ir(III) acetylacetonate (Ir(acac)₃) were added to the system, followed by stirring for 7 hours at ca. 210 °C in a nitrogen gas stream atmosphere.

⁵ **[0137]** The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into 300 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid. The resultant precipitate was recovered by filtration and washed with water, followed by purification by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) to obtain 0.11 g of a black solid metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49 of formula B) (Yield: 16 %).

[0138] The thus-prepared metal coordination compound was subjected to MALDI-TOF-MS (Matrix-assisted Laser Desorption Ionization mass spectroscopy), whereby M⁺ (mass number of ionized objective product) of 697.2 (as a molecular weight) was confirmed.

[0139] When the metal coordination compound was dissolved in toluene and subjected to measurement of luminescence spectrum, the metal coordination compound provided a luminescence spectrum diagram including a maximum luminescence wavelength λ max of 463 nm as shown in Figure 5.

¹⁵ **[0140]** Further, when $Ir(ppy)_3$ described hereinabove was used as a standard compound exhibiting a phosphorescence yield ϕ ($Ir(ppy)_3$) of 1, the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) exhibited a phosphorescence yield ϕ (unknown) of 0.6.

[0141] Herein, the phosphorescence yield ϕ (ϕ (unknown)) may be obtained according to the following equation:

φ (unknown)/φ (lr(ppy) ₃)
= [Sem (unknown)/labs (unknown)]/

[Sem (lr(ppy)₃)/labs (lr(ppy)₃)],

wherein ϕ (unknown) represents a phosphorescence yield of an unknown (objective) compound, ϕ (Ir(ppy)₃) represents a phosphorescence yield of Ir(ppy)₃ (=1 in this case) Sem (unknown) represents an absorption coefficient of an unknown compound at its excitation wavelength, labs (unknown) represents an areal intensity of emission spectrum of the unknown compound excited at the excitation wavelength, Sem (Ir(ppy)₃ represents an absorption coefficient of Ir(ppy)₃ at its excitation wavelength, and labs (Ir(ppy)₃) represents an areal intensity of emission spectrum of Ir(ppy)₃ excited

at the excitation wavelength.

Example 11

[0142] In this example, the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) prepared in Example 10 was mixed with polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) shown below in a weight ratio of 8:92 to obtain a luminescent material used for a luminescence layer.

40

35

10

20

25

30

45



50

[0143] An organic EL device was prepared in the following manner.

[0144] A 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate provided with a 70 nm-thick ITO electrode (as an anode electrode) was subjected to plasma-ozone washing.

⁵⁵ **[0145]** On the thus-treated glass substrate, a solution of the above-prepared luminescent material (mixture of the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) and PVK) in chloroform was spin-coated at 2000 ppm, followed by drying to obtain a luminescence layer having a thickness of 90 ± 10 nm.

[0146] The thus-treated glass substrate was then placed in a vacuum deposition chamber. On the luminescence

layer of the substrate, a 30 nm-thick Mg-Ag alloy layer and a 100 nm-thick Al layer (as a cathode electrode) were successively formed by vacuum deposition (at most 10⁻⁴ Pa), thus preparing an organic EL device.

[0147] When a DC voltage of 8 - 12 volts was applied between the ITO electrode (anode) and the metal electrode (cathode), clear blue luminescence was confirmed.

5 [0148] Further, the luminescence material (mixture) after drying exhibited a maximum luminescence wavelength was 490 nm closer to that (473 nm) of the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) in toluene solution used in Example 10. Accordingly, the luminescence in this example was resulting from the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49).

[0149] After the DC voltage application, an attenuation time for the blue luminescence was at least 0.3 - 0.5 sec. As 10 a result, the blue luminescence in this example was supported to be phosphorescence attributable to the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49).

[0150] The blue luminescence state was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 12 hours.

Examples 12 and 13

15

[0151] In these examples, metal coordination compound (of formulas 43 and 51 specifically shown above) were synthesized through the following steps 1) to 4).

Step 1) (Synthesis of 2-(pyridine-2-yl)benzo[b]-thiophene

20

[0152]



30

25

[0153] In a 1 liter-three-necked flask, 26.6 g (168.5 mM) of 2-bromopridine, 30.0 g (168.5 mM) of benzo[b]thiophene-2-boric acid, 170 ml of toluene, 85 ml of ethanol and 170 ml of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution were placed, and to the mixture, under stirring in a nitrogen gas stream atmosphere, 6.18 g (5.35 mM)of tetrakis-(triphenylphosphin) palladium (O) was added, followed by refluxing under stirring for 5.5 hours in a nitrogen gas stream atmosphere.

35 [0154] After the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled and subjected to extraction with cold water and toluene. [0155] The organic layer was washed with water until the layer became neutral, followed by distilling-off of the solvent under reduced pressure to obtain a residue. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: toluene/hexane = 5/1) and then by alumina column chromatography (eluent: toluene) and was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain 12.6 g o 2-(pyridine-2-yl)benzo[b]thiophene (Yield: 35.4 %).

40

Step 2) (Synthesis of tetrakis(2-benzo[b]-thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N)(μ-dichloro)diiridium (III)

[0156]



[0157] In a 500 ml-three-necked flask, 3.65 g (10.4 mM) of n-hydrated iridium (III) chloride (IrCl·nH₂O), 4.82 g (22.8 mM) of 2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine, 150 ml of 2-ethoxy ethanol and 50 ml of water were placed and stirred for 0.5 hour at room temperature in an argon gas atmosphere. The mixture was then gradually heated and subjected to refluxing for ca. 24 hours under stirring.

[0158] After cooling, the reaction mixture was subjected to filtration, followed by washing with ethanol and acetone. [0159] The resultant powder was dissolved in chloroform and subjected to extraction with water. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate, followed distilling-off of the solvent to obtain a residue. The residue was recrystallized from a mixture solvent (hexanemethylene chloride) to obtain 5.40 g of tetrakis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³, N) (μ-dichloro)diiridium (III) (Yield: 80.1 %).

10

5

Step 3) Synthesis of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) (acetylacetonato)iridium (III)

[0160]



25

30

35

40



[0161] In a 500 ml-three-necked flask, 2.2 g (1.70 mM) of tetrakis (2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl) pyridine-C³,N) (μdichloro)diiridium, 0.51 g (5.09 mM) of acetylacetone, 2.5 g of sodium carbonate and 150 ml of ethanol were placed and stirred for 1 hour in an argon gas stream atmosphere.

[0162] The mixture was then gradually heated and subjected to refluxing for 15 hours under stirring.

[0163] After the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled. The resultant precipitate was recovered by filtration and washed with water and ethanol to obtain a residue. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) and recrystallized from ethanol to obtain 1.87 g of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) (acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Yield: 77.3 %).

Step 4) (Synthesis of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) (phenylpyridine-C²,N)iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 51) and bis(phenylpyridine-C²,N) (2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 43))

[0164]







[0165] In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and air in the interior of the flask was aerated with argon gas. Under stirring, 0.7 g (1.00 mM) of bis(2-benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl) pyridine- C^3 ,N) (acetylacetonato)iridium (III) and 0.39 g (2.50 mM) of 2-phenylpyridine were added to the glycerol, followed by stirring for 10 hours at 200 °C. **[0166]** After the reaction, to the reaction mixture, 300 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid was added, followed by filtration.

- ⁵ The resultant residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) and then fractionation by high-performance liquid chromatography to obtain 108 mg of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) (phenylpy-ridine-C²,N)iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 51) and 35 mg of bis(phenylpyridine-C²,N) (2-(benzo [b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 43)).
- [0167] The thus-prepared metal coordination compounds (of formulas 51 and 43) were subjected to MALDI-TOF-MS, respectively, whereby M⁺ of 767.1 for the metal coordination compound of formula 51 and M⁺ of 711.1 for the metal coordination compound of formula 43 were confirmed, respectively.

[0168] When each of the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 was dissolved in toluene and subjected to measurement of luminescence spectrum, both the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 exhibited a maximum luminescence wavelength λ max of 598 nm, thus confirming that the luminescence was attributable to the benzothienval ligand

¹⁵ benzothienyl ligand.

[0169] Further, when $Ir(ppy)_3$ described hereinabove was used as a standard compound exhibiting a phosphorescence yield ϕ of 1, the metal coordination compound of formula 51 exhibited a phosphorescence yield ϕ of 0.2 and the metal coordination compound of formula 43 exhibited a phosphorescence yield ϕ of 0.3.

[0170] In order to confirm that the luminescence was phosphorescence, each of the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 was dissolved in chloroform to prepare a first solution and a second solution. Each first solution was subjected to aeration with oxygen gas and each second solution was subjected to aeration with nitrogen gas.

[0171] When each of the thus-prepared first and second solutions were subjected to light irradiation, the oxygenaerated solution exhibited substantially no phosphorescence but the nitrogen-aerated solution exhibited phosphorescence. As a result, these metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 were found to be phosphorescent metal coordination compounds.

[0172] The metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 were then subjected to measurement of luminescence life (time) in the following manner.

[0173] Each of the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 was dissolved in chloroform and was spincoated on a quartz substrate to form a ca. 0.1μ m-thick metal coordination compound layer.

³⁰ **[0174]** By using a luminescence life-measuring apparatus (available from Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.), the aboveprepared metal coordination compound layer formed on the substrate was subjected to pulse irradiation with nitrogen laser light (excitation wavelength: 337 nm) at room temperature to measure an attenuation time immediately after the excitation laser pulse irradiation.

[0175] A luminescence intensity I after a lapse of t (sec) is defined as the following equation:

35

40

25

$$I = I_0 \exp(-t/\tau),$$

wherein I_0 represents an initial luminescence intensity and τ (µsec) represents a luminescence life (time).

[0176] As a result, both the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 showed a shorter luminescence life of at most 10 µsec.

[0177] Accordingly, the metal coordination compound of the present invention is expected to provide an organic EL device sing the metal coordination compound with a good stability since the metal coordination compound exhibits phosphorescent luminescence and a shorter phosphorescence life (time).

45

Examples 14 and 15

[0178] Two organic EL devices using the metal coordination compound of formulas 51 and 43 prepared in Examples 12 and 13 were prepared in these examples.

⁵⁰ **[0179]** Each of the organic luminescence devices had a structure including four organic (compound) layers (luminescence function layers) shown in Figure 1C and was prepared in the following manner.

[0180] On a 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate (transparent substrate 15), a 100 nm-thick film (transparent electrode 14) of ITO (indium tin oxide) was formed by sputtering, followed by patterning to have an (opposing) electrode area of 3 mm². **[0181]** On the ITO-formed substrate, four organic layers and two metal electrode layers shown below were succession of the transparent electrode area of 3 mm².

⁵⁵ sively formed by vacuum (vapor) deposition using resistance heating in a vacuum chamber (10⁴ Pa).

Organic layer 1 (hole transport layer 13) (50 nm): α-NPD

Organic layer 2 (luminescence layer 12) (40 nm): CBP: metal coordination compound of formula (1) (93:7 by

weight) (co-vacuum deposition)

Organic layer 3 (exciton diffusion prevention layer 17) (20 nm): BCP

Organic layer 4 (electron transport layer 16) (40 nm): Alq3

- Metal electrode layer 1 (metal electrode 11) (15 nm): Al-Li alloy (Li = 1.8 wt. %)
- Metal electrode layer 2 (metal electrode 11) (100 nm): Al

[0182] EL characteristics of the luminescence devices using the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 were measured by using a microammeter ("Model 4140B", mfd. by Hewlett-Packard Co.) for a current density under application of a voltage of 8 volts (current-voltage characteristic), using a spectrophotofluoro-meter ("Model SR1", mfd.

¹⁰ by Topcon K.K.) for a maximum luminescence wavelength λmax, and using a luminance meter ("Model BM7", mfd. by Topcon K.K.) for a luminescence efficiency. Further, both the above-prepared luminescence devices showed a good rectification characteristic.

[0183] The results are shown below.

15

25

5

Ex. No.	Formula	λmax (nm)	Luminance (cd/m ²)
14	51	598	1.0
15	43	597	2.1

20 **[0184]** Each of luminescence states of the organic EL devices was similar to that based on photoluminescence in the case where each of the luminescence materials was dissolved in toluene.

[0185] Accordingly, luminescence from these organic EL devices was found to be resulting from the respective metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43.

[0186] Further, as apparent from the above results, the metal coordination compound of formula 43 effectively improved the luminescence efficiency when compared with the metal coordination compound of formula 51.

[0187] In these metal coordination compounds of formulas 43 and 51, the luminescent ligand was the benzothienylpyridine ligand and thus the luminescence efficiency was found to be dependent upon the number of the benzothienylpyridine ligand.

[0188] According to these examples (Examples 14 and 15), it was confirmed that a lesser number of the benzothienylpyridine ligand (constituting the metal coordination compound of formula 43) as the luminescent ligand was more effective in improving the luminescence efficiency.

[0189] As described hereinabove, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide a metal coordination compound of the formula (1) suitable as a luminescent material for broader wavelength range luminescence of an organic EL device and exhibiting a higher phosphorescence yield and a shorter phosphorescence life (time). An organic

³⁵ Iuminescence device (EL device) using the metal coordination compound according to the present invention stably exhibits high-efficiency luminescence.
 [0190] An organic EL device includes a luminescence layer containing as a luminescent material allowing a high-

[0190] An organic EL device includes a luminescence layer containing, as a luminescent material allowing a high-luminescence and high-efficiency luminescence for a long period of time, a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1): LmML'n,

40 wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Ph or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3. The partial structure MLm is represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n is represented by a formula (4) or a formula (5) shown below:

45

50



wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M, with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

Claims

(1),

wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Ph or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3, the partial structure MLm being represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n being represented by a formula (5) shown below:

15

20

5

10



25

wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M,

30

35

40

each of substituents for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 being selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; a trialkylsilyl group containing three linear or branched alkyl groups each independently having 1 - 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C=C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom; and an aromatic ring group capable of having a substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C=C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C=C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom,

CyN1 and CyC1 being connected via a covalent group containing X which is represented by -O-, -S-, -CO-, -C(R1)(R2)- or -NR- where R1, R2 and R independently denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkyl group substituted with a halogen atom, a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and CyN2 and CyC2, and CyN3 and CyC3 being independently connected via a covalent bond,

45

with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

- 2. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein the partial structure MLm is represented by the formula (2).
- 3. A compound according to Claim 2, wherein M is Ir.

50

4. A compound according to Claim 2, wherein the metal coordination compound has another partial structure represented by the following formula (6):

$$M\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ G \\ G \end{array} \right\}_{p}$$
 (6),

wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Ph or Pd; p is 1; and E and G independently denote a linear or branched alkyl group
 having 1 - 20 carbon atom capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom, or an aromatic ring group capable of having a substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; a trialkylsilyl group containing three linear or branched alkyl groups each independently having 1 - 8 carbon atoms; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom.

- 5. A compound according to Claim 1, which exhibits a phosphorescence at the time of energy transition from an excited state to a ground state.
- 20 6. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein one of the ligands L and L' is a luminescent ligand and the other ligand is a carrier transport ligand.
 - 7. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein at least one of the ligands L and L' is in a metal to ligand charge transfer excited state.
- 25

5

- 8. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein the ligands L and L' includes a first ligand capable of providing a first maximum luminescence wavelength λ1 based on an excited state thereof and a second ligand capable of providing a second maximum luminescence wavelength λ2 shorter than λ1, the number of the first ligand providing λ1 being smaller than that of the second ligand providing λ2.
- 30
- **9.** A compound according to Claim 1, wherein the ligands L and L' includes a stronger luminescent ligand and a weaker luminescent ligand, the number of the stronger luminescent ligand is smaller than that of the weaker luminescent ligand.
- 35 10. An organic luminescence device, comprising: a substrate, a pair of electrodes disposed on the substrate, and a luminescence function layer disposed between the pair of electrodes comprising at least one species of an organic compound,

wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1):

40

LmML'n

(1),

wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Ph or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m
 is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3, the partial structure MLm being represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n being represented by a formula (5) shown below:

50



wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M,

each of substituents for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 being selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; a trialkylsilyl group containing three linear or branched alkyl groups each independently having 1 - 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom; and an aromatic ring group capable of having a substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with a fluorine atom; cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CO-C-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom; cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 - 20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom,

5

10

CyN1 and CyC1 being connected via a covalent group containing X which is represented by -O-, -S-, -CO-, -C(R1)(R2)- or -NR- where R1, R2 and R independently denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkyl group substituted with a halogen atom, a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and CyC2,

CyN2 and CyC2, and CyN3 and CyC3 being independently connected via a covalent bond, with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

20

11. A device according to Claim 10, wherein the partial structure MLm is represented by the formula (2).

- 12. A device according to Claim 11, wherein M is Ir.
- 25
- **13.** A device according to Claim 10, wherein a voltage is applied between the pair of electrodes to cause phosphorescence from the luminescence function layer.

14. An image display device, comprising: an organic luminescence device according to Claim 10 and means for supplying electrical signals to the organic luminescence device.

35

30

40

45

50

¹⁵











FIG. IC



FIG. 2







FIG. 5

patsnap

专利名称(译)	金属配位化合物,发光装置和显示教	表置			
公开(公告)号	EP1211257A2	公开(公告)日	2002-06-05		
申请号	EP2001128237	申请日	2001-11-28		
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	佳能株式会社				
申请(专利权)人(译)	佳能株式会社				
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	佳能株式会社				
[标]发明人	TSUBOYAMA AKIRA MIZUTANI HIDEMASA OKADA SHINJIRO TAKIGUCHI TAKAO MIURA SEISHI NOGUCHI KOJI MORIYAMA TAKASHI IGAWA SATOSHI KAMATANI JUN FURUGORI MANABU				
发明人	TSUBOYAMA, AKIRA MIZUTANI, HIDEMASA OKADA, SHINJIRO TAKIGUCHI, TAKAO MIURA, SEISHI NOGUCHI, KOJI MORIYAMA, TAKASHI IGAWA, SATOSHI KAMATANI, JUN FURUGORI, MANABU				
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 C07D213/06 C07D213/50 C07D213/64 C07D215/24 C07D409/04 C07F15/00 C09K11/06 H01L51/00 H01L51/30				
CPC分类号	H01L51/0085 C07F15/0033 C07F15/006 C07F15/0073 C07F15/0086 H01L51/0042 H01L51/0087 H01L51/009 H01L51/5016 Y10S428/917				
优先权	2000367080 2000-12-01 JP 2001198439 2001-06-29 JP 2001354703 2001-11-20 JP				
其他公开文献	EP1211257A3				
外部链接	<u>Espacenet</u>				

摘要(译)

有机EL器件包括含有作为允许长时间高发光和高效发光的发光材料的发光层的由下式(1)表示的金属配位化合物:LmML' n,其中M表示Ir,Pt,Ph或Pd;L表示二齿配体;L'表示不同于L的二齿配位体;m是整数1,2或3;并且n是0,1或2的整数,条件是 m和n的和为2或3.部分结构ML m由下面所示的式(2)或式(3)表示,部分结构结构ML'n由以下所示的式(4)或式(5)表 示:其中CyN1,CyN2和CyN3独立地表示含有与M连接的氮原子的取代或未取代的环状基团;CyN 4表示含有与M连接的氮原子的 8-喹啉或其衍生物的环状基团;CyCI,CyC 2和CyC 3独立地表示含有与M连接的碳原子的取代或未取代的环状基团,条件是当n为0 时,金属配位化合物由式(2)表示。

