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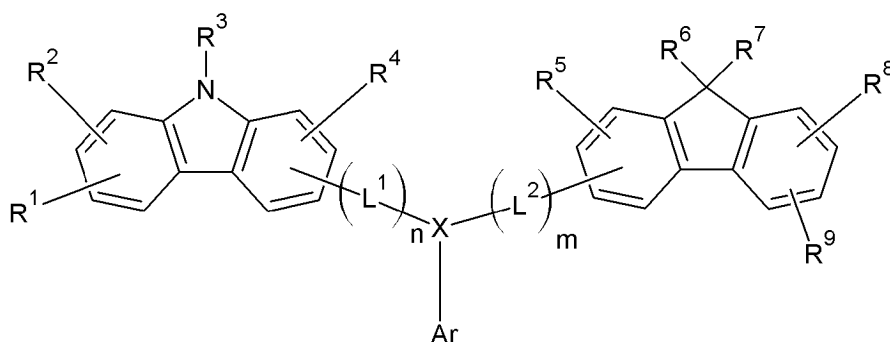
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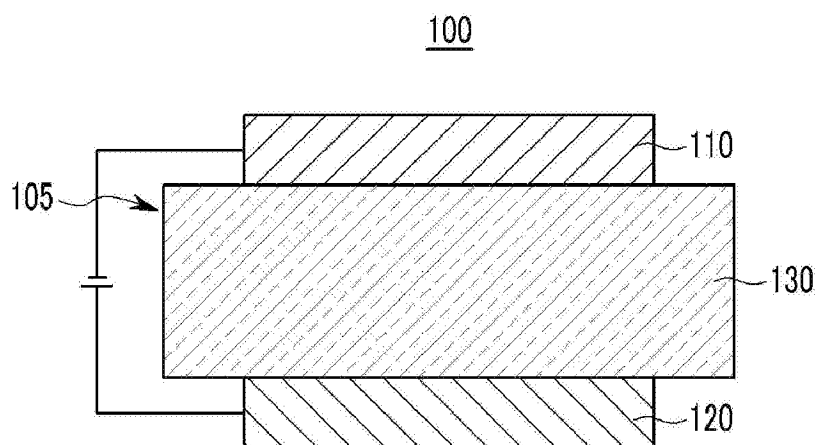
(54) **Compound for organic optoelectronic device, organic light emitting diode including the same and display including the light emitting diode**

(57) A compound for an organic optoelectronic device, an organic light emitting diode, and a display including the organic light emitting diode are provided. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formula 1 provides an organic optoelectronic device having excellent life-span due to excellent electrochemical and thermal stability, and high luminous efficiency and a low driving voltage.

[Chemical Formula 1]



【FIG. 1】



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**(a) Field of the Invention**

[0001] A compound for an organic optoelectronic device that is capable of providing an organic optoelectronic device having good life span, efficiency, electrochemical stability, and thermal stability, an organic light emitting diode including the same, and a display including the light emitting diode are disclosed

(b) Description of the Related Art

[0002] An organic optoelectronic device is, in a broad sense, a device for transforming photo-energy to electrical energy or a device for transforming electrical energy to photo-energy conversely.

[0003] An organic optoelectronic device may be classified as follows in accordance with its driving principles. A first organic optoelectronic device is an electronic device driven as follows: excitons are generated in an organic material layer by photons introduced from an external light source to a device; the excitons are separated into electrons and holes; and the electrons and holes are respectively transferred to different electrodes and used as a current source (a voltage source).

[0004] A second organic optoelectronic device is an electronic device driven as follows: a voltage or a current is applied to at least two electrodes to inject holes and/or electrons into an organic material semiconductor positioned at the interface of the electrodes, and the device are driven by the injected electrons and holes.

[0005] For example, the organic optoelectronic device includes an organic light emitting diode (OLED), an organic solar cell, an organic photo-conductor drum, an organic transistor, an organic memory device, etc. and requires a hole injecting or transporting material, an electron injecting or transporting material, or a light emitting material.

[0006] Particularly, the organic light emitting diode (OLED) has recently drawn attention due to an increase in demand for a flat panel display. In general, organic light emission refers to transformation of electrical energy to photo-energy.

[0007] The organic light emitting diode transforms electrical energy into light by applying a current to an organic light emitting material. It has a structure that a functional organic material layer is interposed between an anode and a cathode. The organic material layer includes a multi-layer including different materials, for example, a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an emission layer, an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL) in order to improve efficiency and stability of an organic light emitting diode.

[0008] In such an organic light emitting diode, when a voltage is applied between an anode and a cathode, holes from the anode and electrons from the cathode are injected to an organic material layer. The holes and electrons are recombined to generate excitons having high energy. The generated excitons generate light with a certain wavelength, while shifting to a ground state.

[0009] Recently, a phosphorescent light emitting material as well as the fluorescent light emitting material can be used as a light emitting material for an organic light emitting diode. Such a phosphorescent material emits lights by transiting the electrons from a ground state to an excited state, transiting a singlet exciton to a triplet exciton without radiance through intersystem crossing, and transiting the triplet exciton to a ground state.

[0010] As described above, an organic material layer for an organic light emitting diode includes a light emitting material and a charge transport material, for example, a hole injection material, a hole transport material, an electron transport material, an electron injection material, and so on.

[0011] The light emitting material is classified as blue, green, and red light emitting materials according to emitted colors, and yellow and orange light emitting materials to emit colors near to natural colors.

[0012] When one material is used as a light emitting material, a device may have deteriorated efficiency, because interactions among molecules shifts a maximum light emitting wavelength to a long wavelength, decreases color purity, or quenches light emitting effects. Therefore, a host/dopant system is used as a light emitting material in order to improve color purity and increase luminous efficiency and stability through energy transfer.

[0013] In order to implement excellent performance of an organic light emitting diode, a material constituting an organic material layer, for example a hole injection material, a hole transport material, a light emitting material, an electron transport material, an electron injection material, and a light emitting material such as a host and/or a dopant should be stable and have good efficiency. However, development of a material forming an organic material layer for an organic light emitting diode is not satisfactory but required of better stability and efficiency. This material development is also required for other organic photoelectric devices.

[0014] In general, an organic light emitting diode is classified into a low molecular organic light emitting diode and a polymer organic light emitting diode. The low molecular organic light emitting diode is fabricated in a form of a thin film using a vacuum deposit method and thus, may have excellent efficiency and life-span performance. On the other hand,

the polymer organic light emitting diode may be fabricated using an inkjet method or a spin coating method and thus, may cost small in the initial step but have a large area.

[0015] Both of the low molecular organic light emitting diode and the polymer organic light emitting diode have spontaneous light emission, fast response speed, photoviewing angle, ultra thin film, high image quality, durability, broad operation temperature range, and the like and thus, draw attention as a next generation display. In particular, the low molecular organic light emitting diode and the polymer organic light emitting diode spontaneously emit light and thus, have good visibility in a dark place or against an external light with no need of a backlight. Accordingly, they may be fabricated to have about 1/3 less thickness and weight than a conventional liquid crystal display (LCD).

[0016] In addition, the low molecular organic light emitting diode and the polymer organic light emitting diode have more than 1000 times faster response speed than LCD by a micro second and thus, may realize a perfect motion picture without an after-image. Accordingly, the low molecular organic light emitting diode and the polymer organic light emitting diode are expected to be an optimum display in a multimedia era, since they have 80 times improved efficiency and more than 100 times improved life-span due to remarkable technological development since the first model was developed in the late 1980s. Recently, the organic light emitting diodes rapidly tend to be bigger, for example, a 40 inch organic light emitting diode panel and the like.

[0017] Development of organic light emitting diodes with a big size should be accompanied with improved luminous efficiency and improved life-span. Herein, luminous efficiency of a device requires smooth combination of a hole with an electron in an emission layer. However, since an organic material has slower electron mobility than hole mobility, an electron transport layer (ETL) needs to be used to increase electron injection and mobility from a cathode and simultaneously, to block hole mobility, so that a hole may be efficiently combined with an electron in an emission layer.

[0018] In addition the organic material is prevented from crystallization due to Joule heat generated during operation to improve life-span of a device. Therefore, required is development of an organic compound with excellent electron injection and mobility and high electrochemical stability.

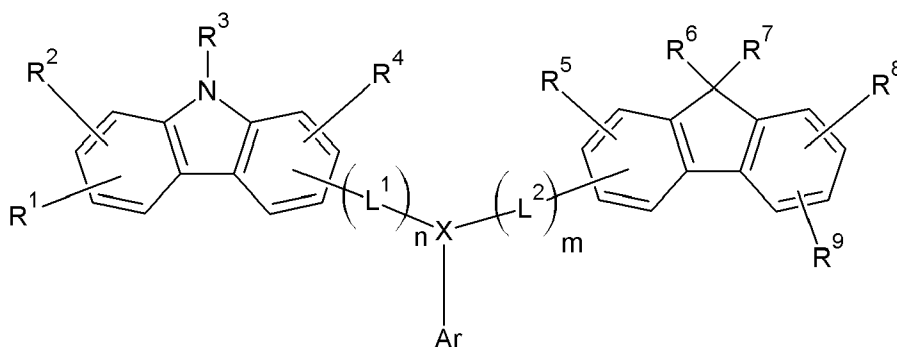
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0019] A compound for an organic optoelectronic device that may act as a hole injection and hole transport, or an electron injection and transport, and also act as a light emitting host along with an appropriate dopant is provided.

[0020] An organic photoelectric device having excellent life span, efficiency, driving voltage, electrochemical stability, and thermal stability is provided.

[0021] According to one embodiment of the present invention, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device represented by the following Chemical Formula 1 is provided.

[Chemical Formula 1]



[0022] In Chemical Formula 1, Ar is a substituted or unsubstituted triphenylenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuranyl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzothiophenyl group,

X is N, B, or P,

L¹ and L² are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

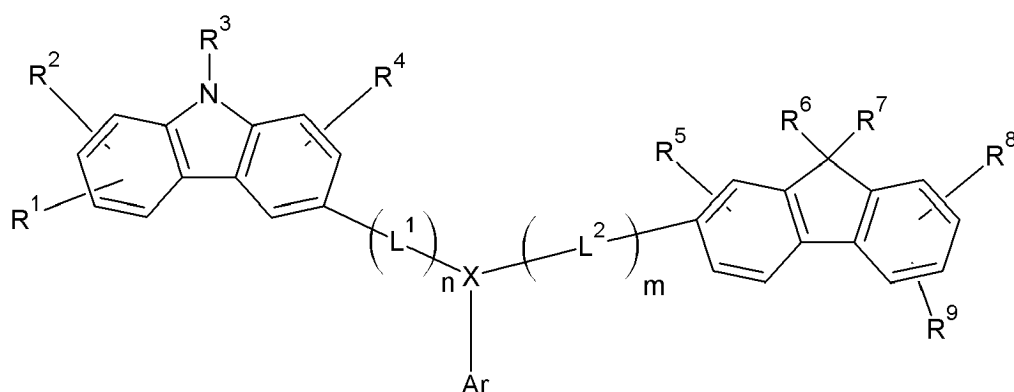
n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny

group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

[0023] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 2.

[Chemical Formula 2]



[0024] In Chemical Formula 2, Ar is a substituted or unsubstituted triphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuranyl group; or substituted or unsubstituted dibenzothiophenyl group,

X is N, B, or P,

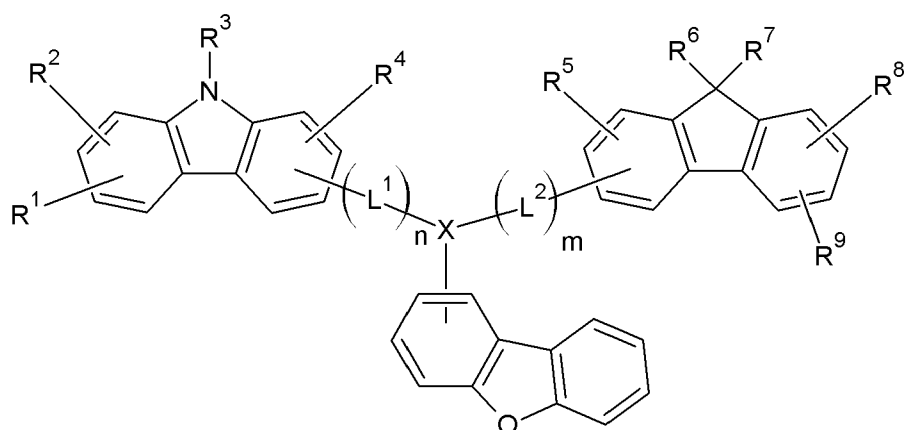
L^1 and L^2 are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R^1 to R^9 are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

[0025] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 3.

[Chemical Formula 3]



[0026] In Chemical Formula 3, X is N, B, or P,

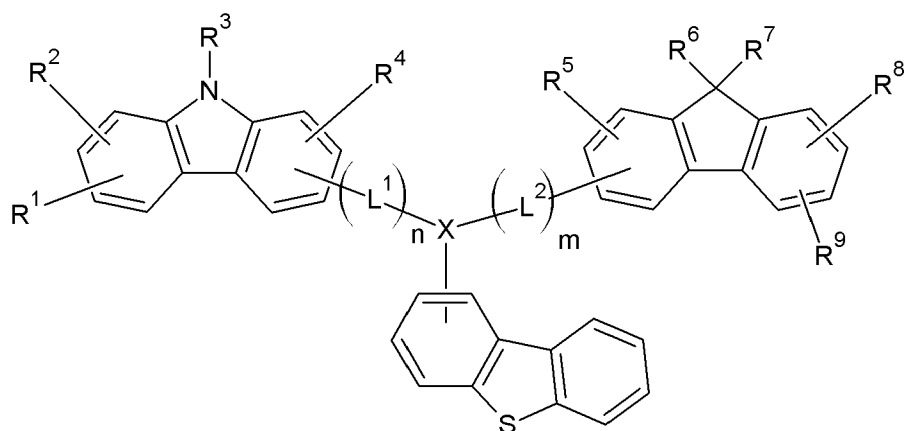
L¹ and L² are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

[0027] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 4.

[Chemical Formula 4]



[0028] In Chemical Formula 4, X is N, B, or P,

L¹ and L² are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene

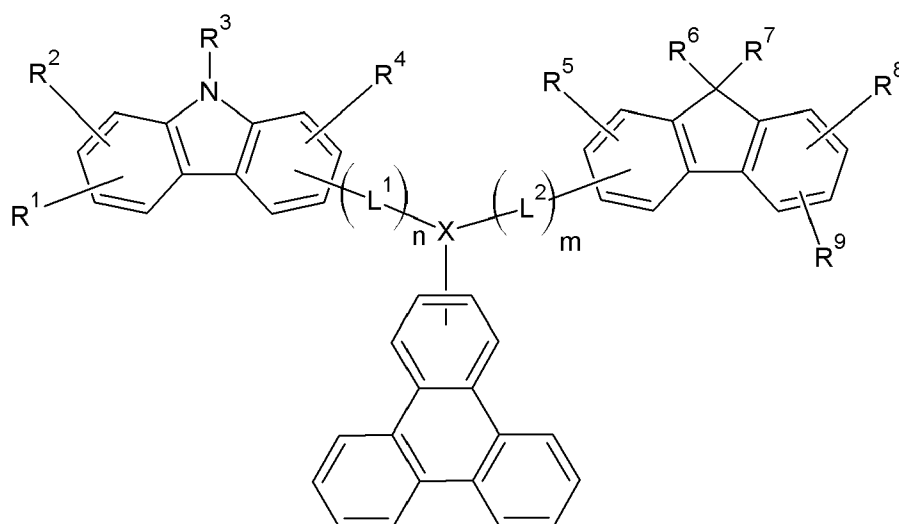
group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3,

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocycliothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

[0029] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 5.

[Chemical Formula 5]



[0030] In Chemical Formula 5, X is N, B, or P,

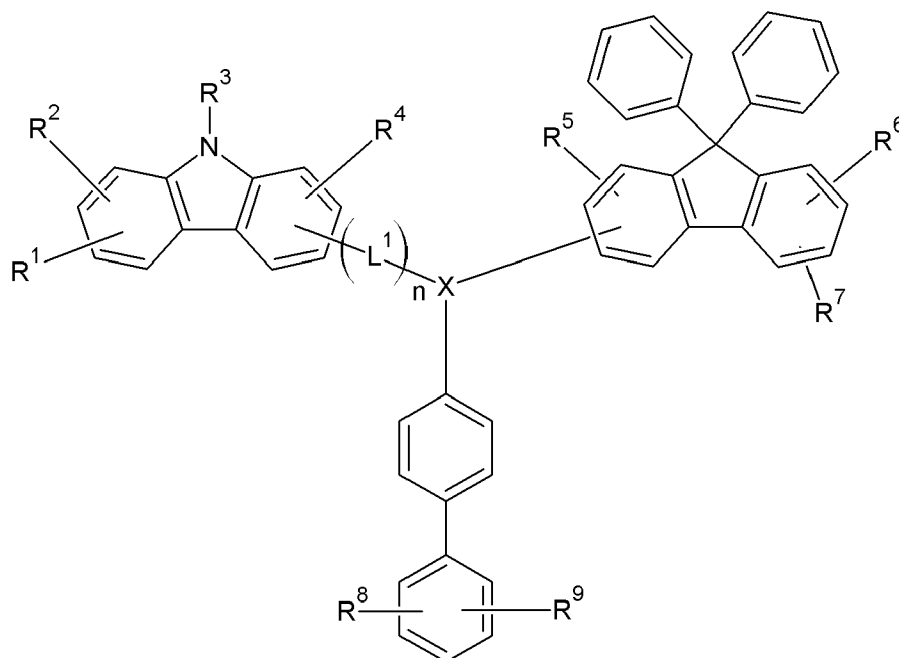
L¹ and L² are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocycliothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

[0031] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 6.

[Chemical Formula 6]



[0032] In Chemical Formula 6, X is N, B, or P,

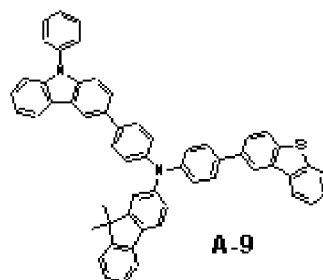
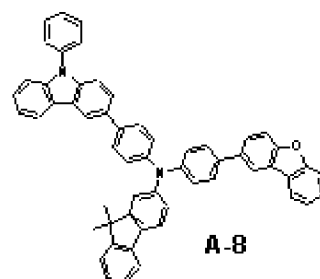
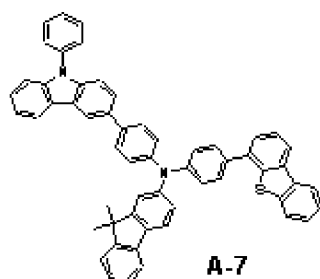
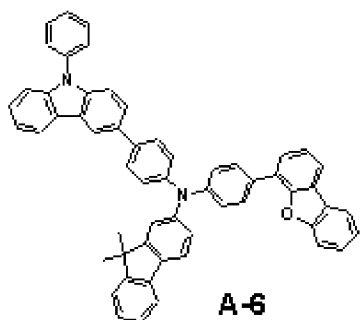
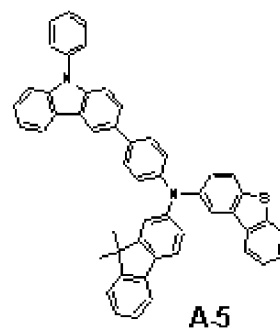
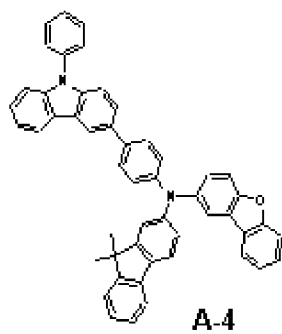
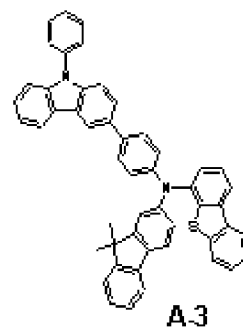
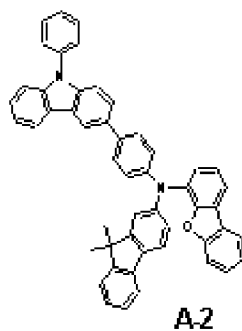
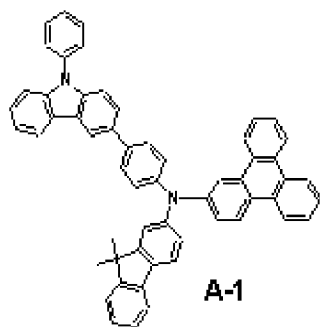
L¹ is a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n is an integer ranging from 0 to 3, and

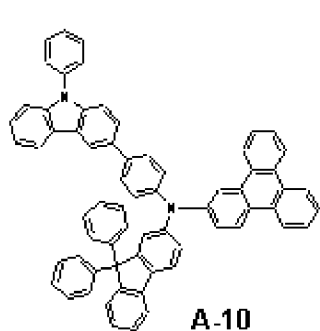
L¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

[0033] The X may be N.

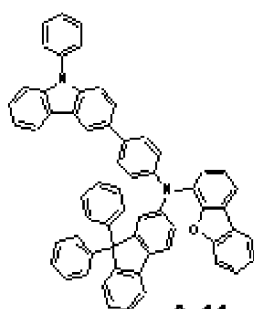
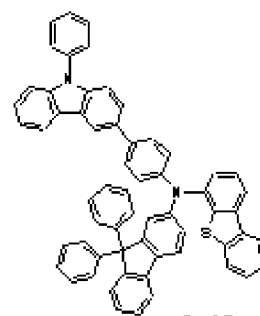
[0034] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be one of compounds represented by the following Chemical Formulas A-1 to A-95.



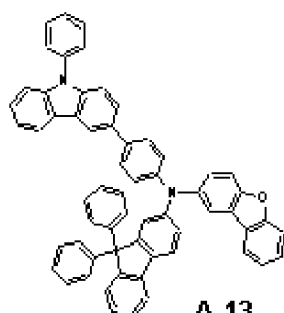
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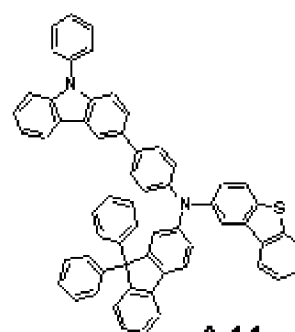
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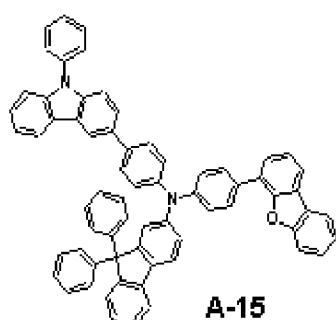
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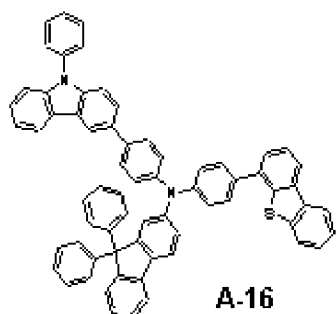
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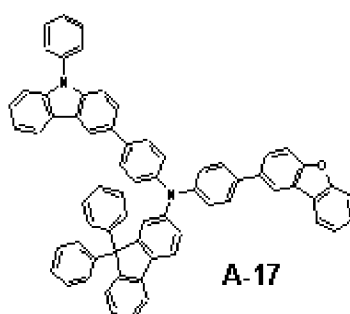
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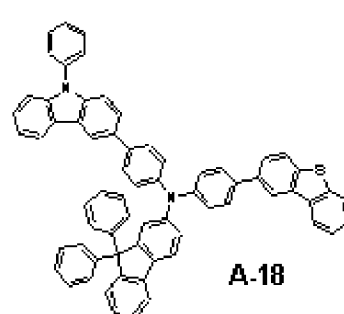
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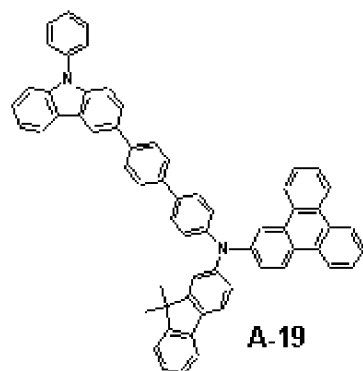
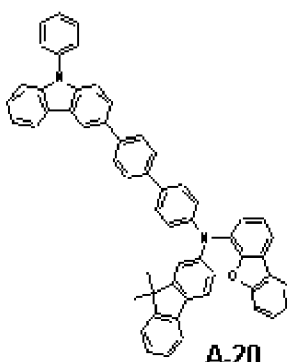
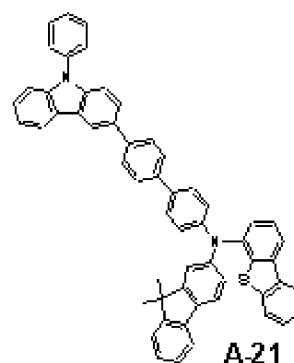
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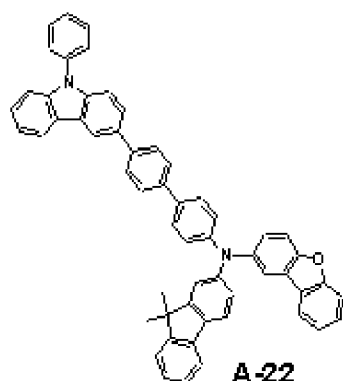
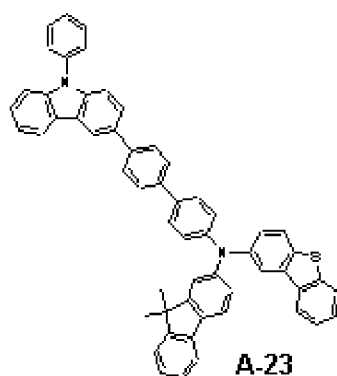
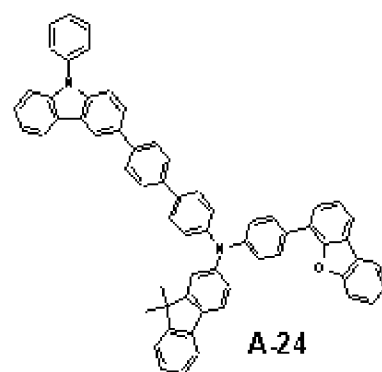
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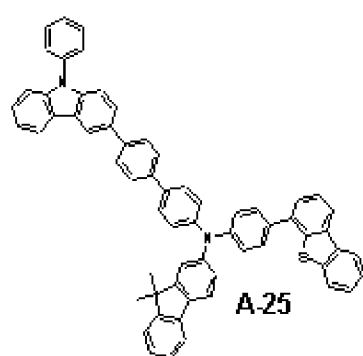
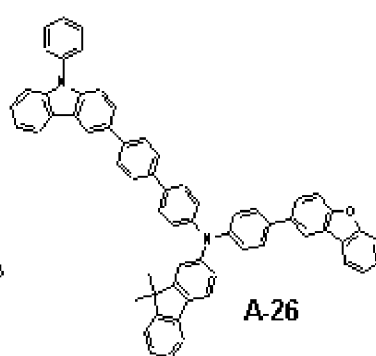
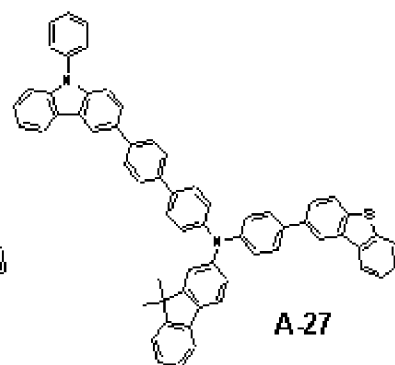
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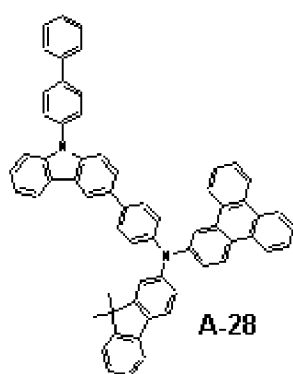
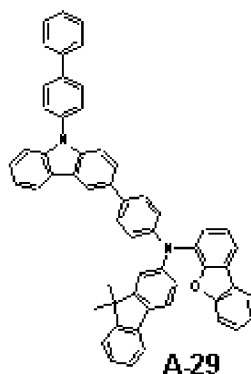
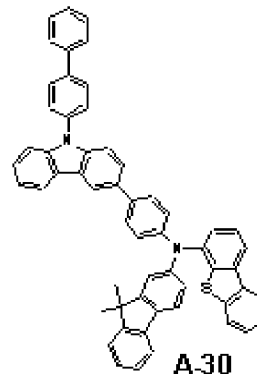
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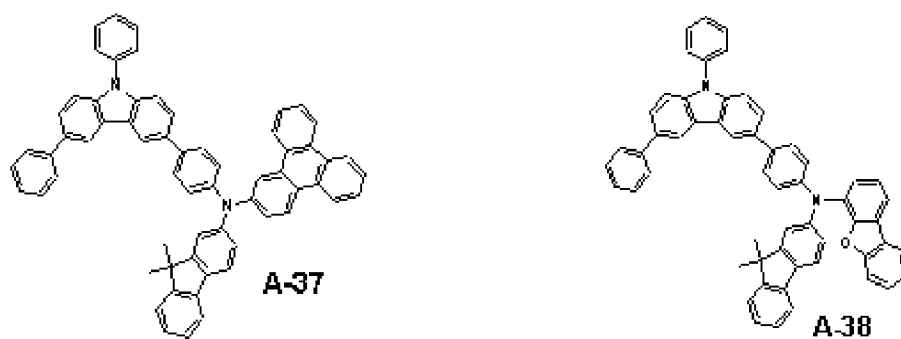
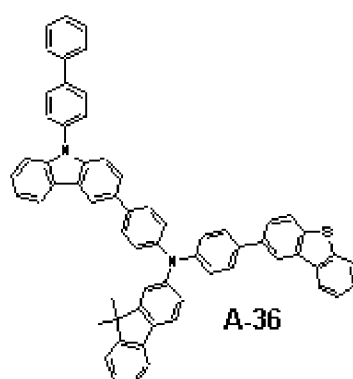
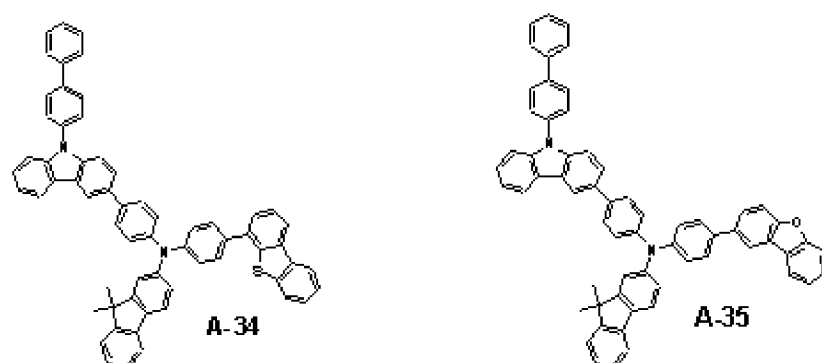
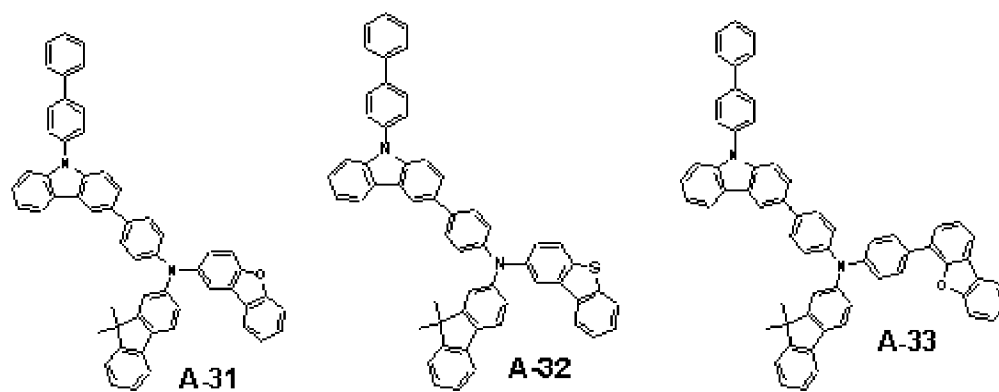
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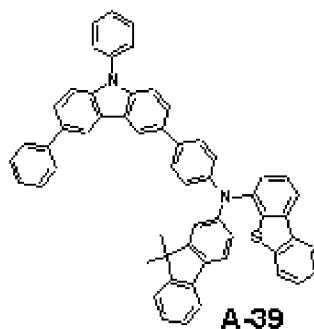
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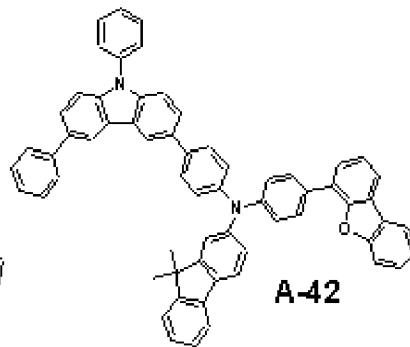
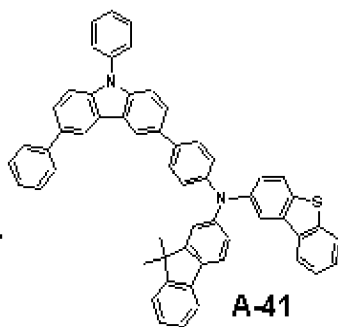
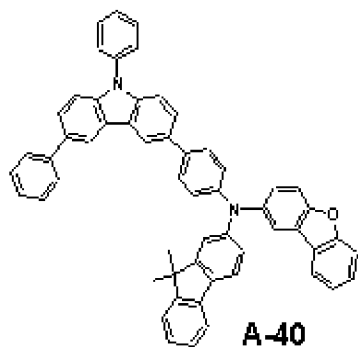
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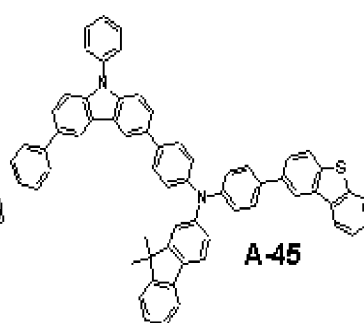
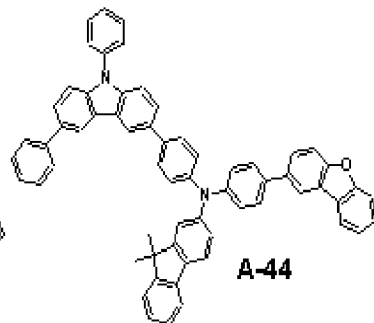
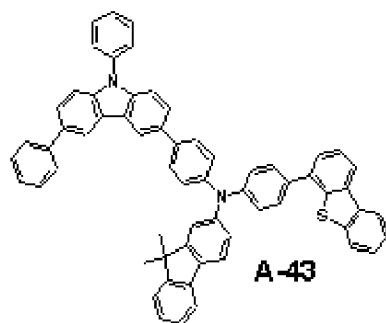
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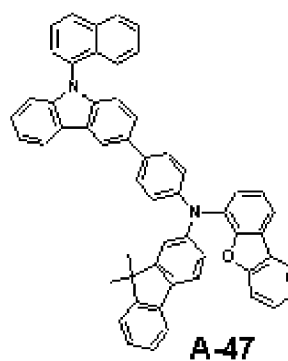
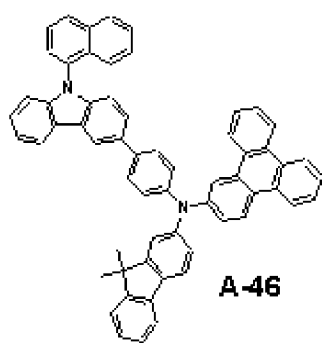
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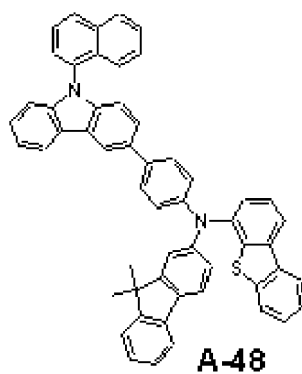
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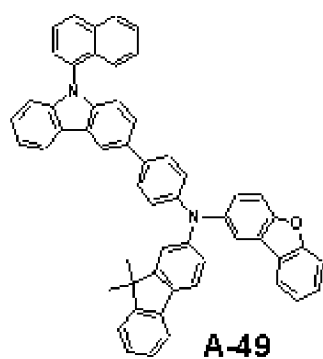
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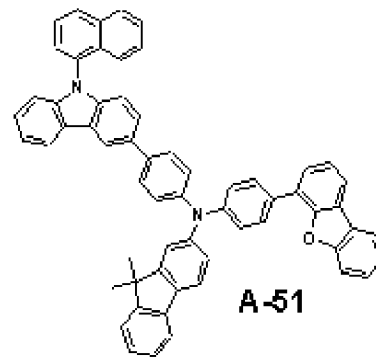
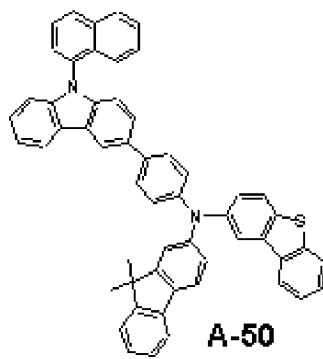


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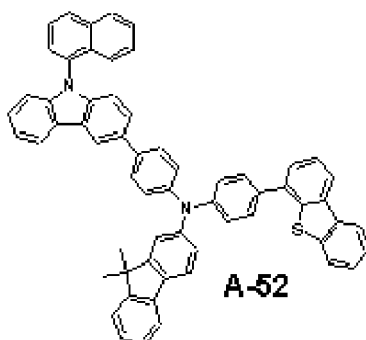


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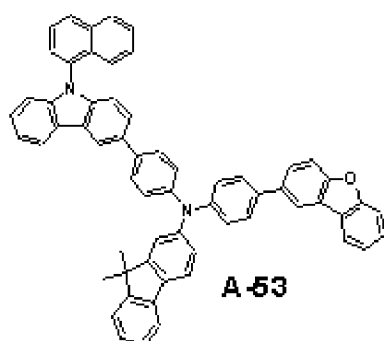
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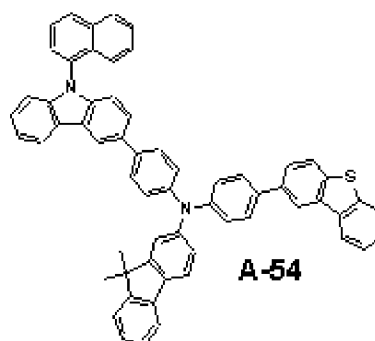


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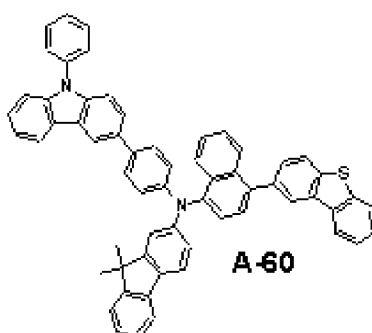
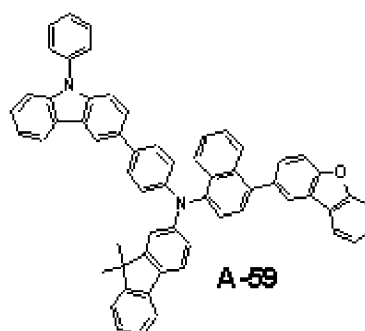
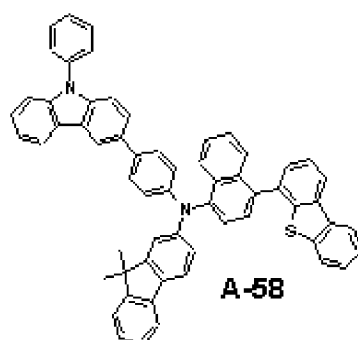
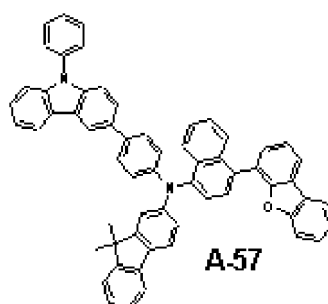
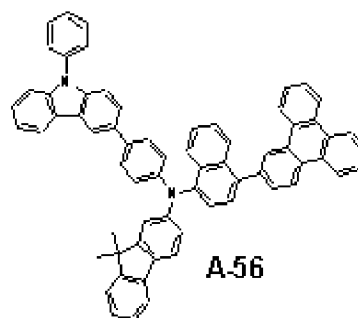
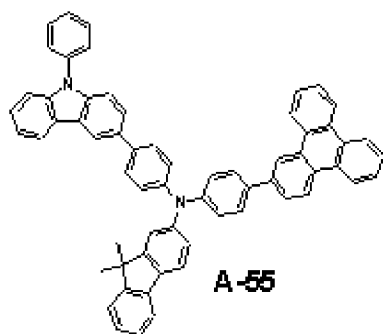
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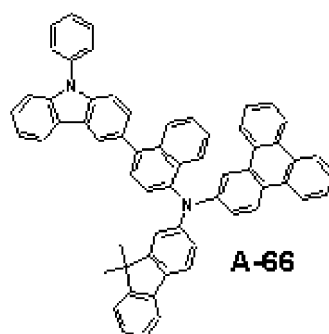
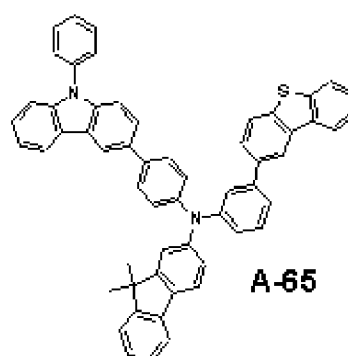
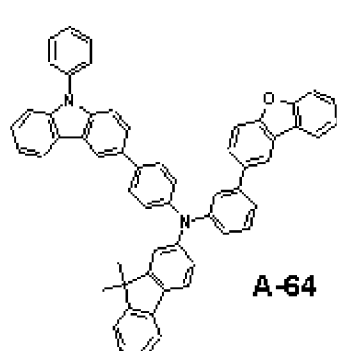
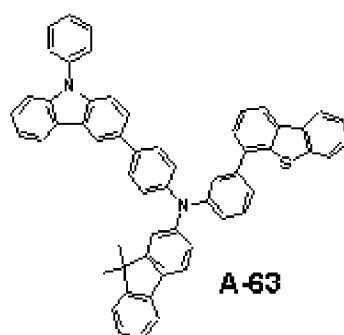
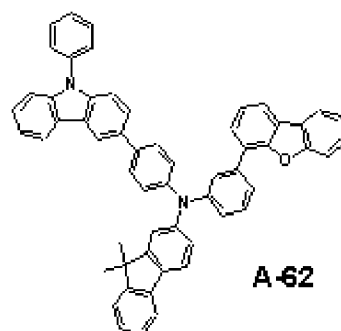
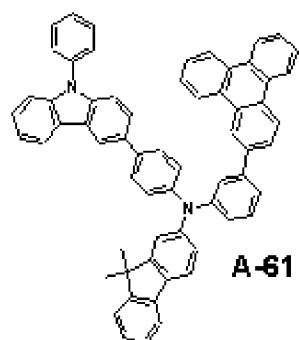


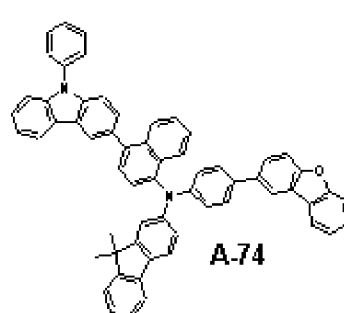
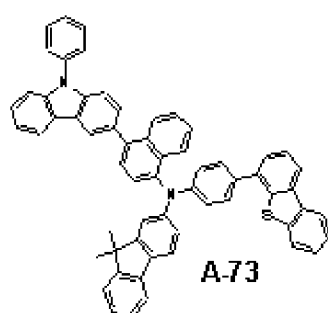
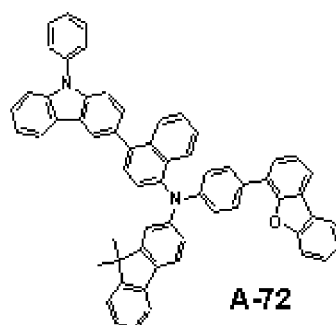
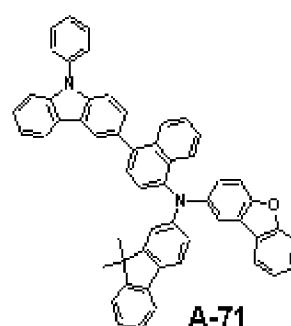
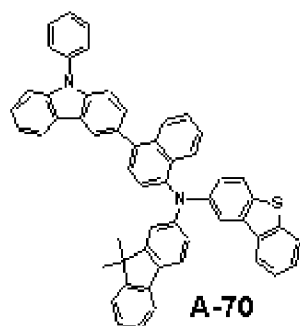
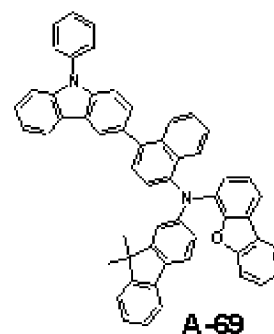
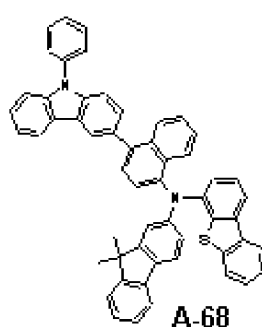
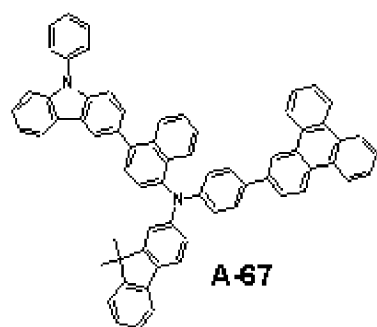
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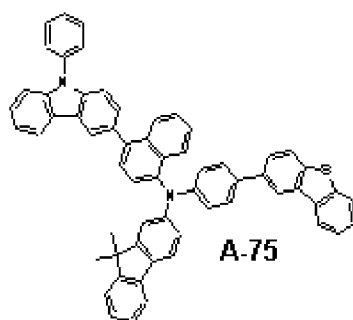






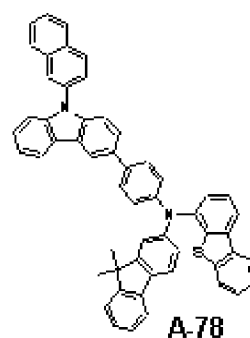
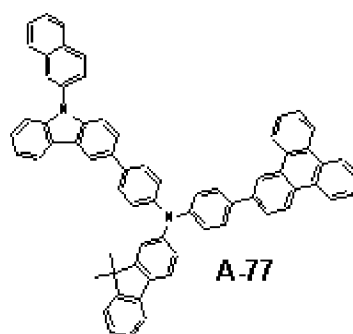
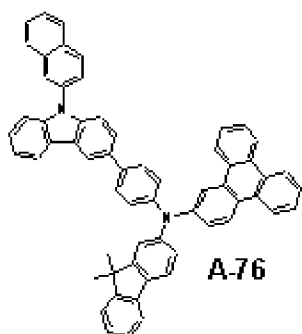
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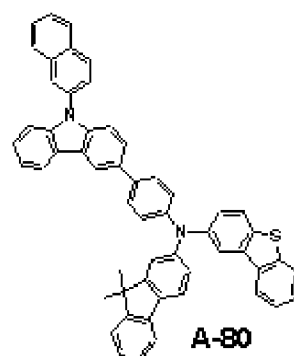
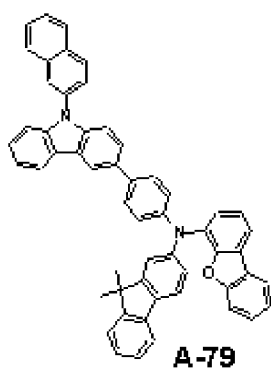
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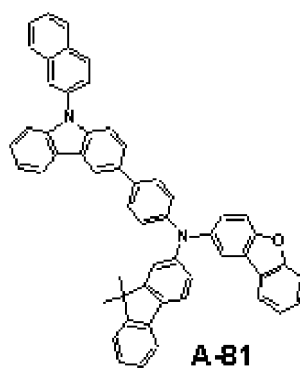


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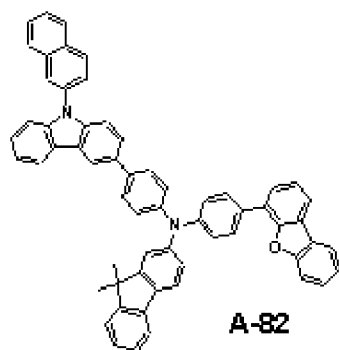
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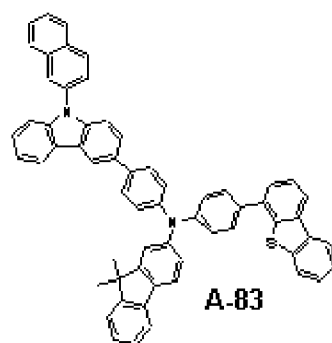


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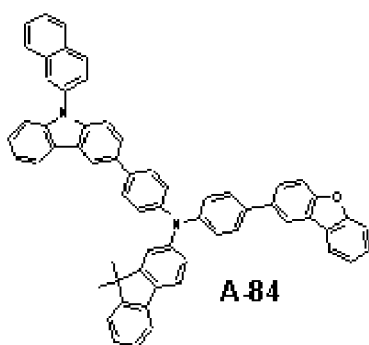


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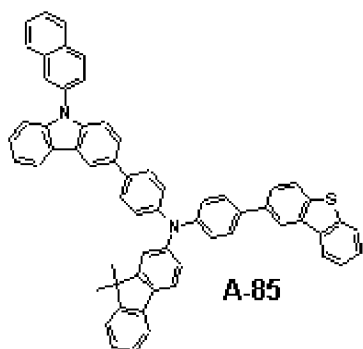
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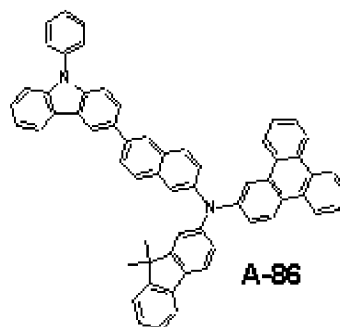


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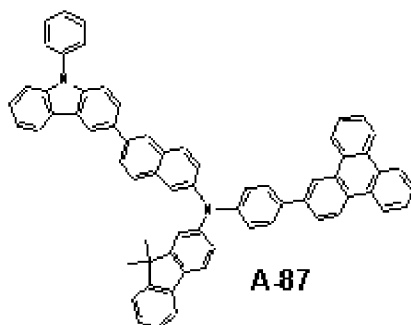


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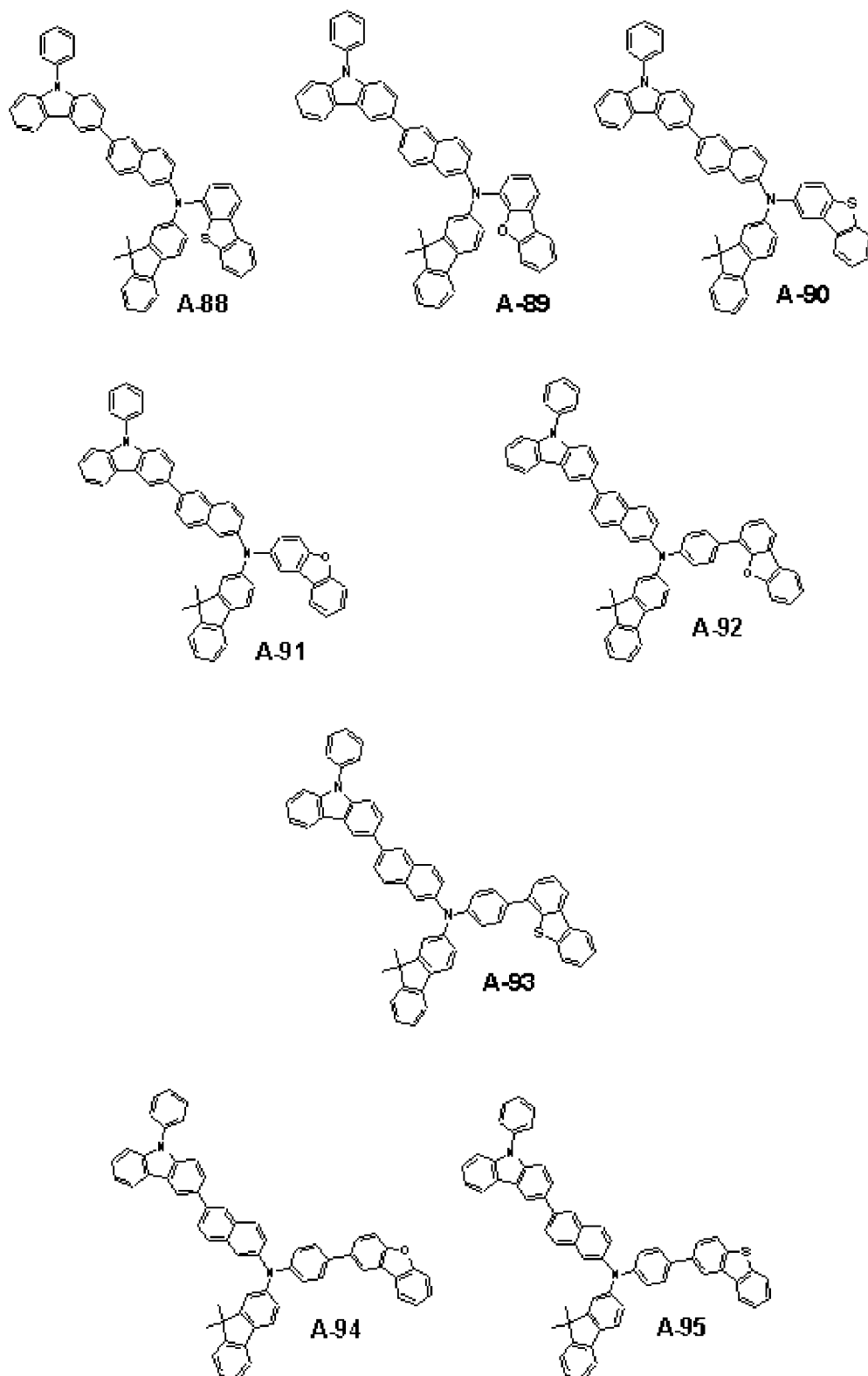
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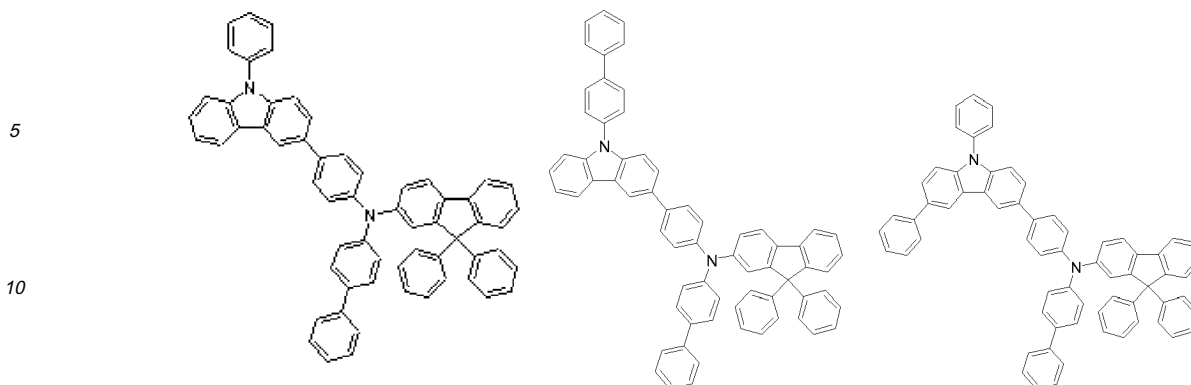
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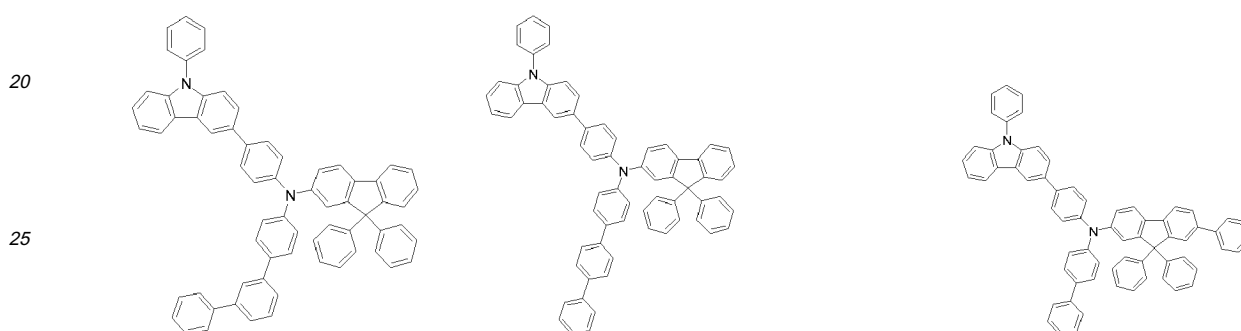


[0035] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be one of compounds represented by the following Chemical Formulas Formulas B-1 to B-6.

[Chemical Formula B-1] [Chemical Formula B-2] [Chemical Formula B-3]



15 [Chemical Formula B-4] [Chemical Formula B-5] [Chemical Formula B-6]



30 **[0036]** The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be used as a hole transport material or hole injection material of an organic light emitting diode.

[0037] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may have triplet excitation energy (T1) of 2.0eV or more.

[0038] The organic optoelectronic device may be selected from organic photoelectric device, organic light emitting diode, an organic solar cell, an organic transistor, an organic photosensitive drum, and organic memory device.

35 **[0039]** According to another embodiment of the present invention, organic light emitting diode includes an anode, a cathode, and at least one organic thin layer interposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein at least one organic thin layer may provide an organic photoelectric device including the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment.

[0040] The organic thin layer may be selected from an emission layer, a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), an electron transport layer (ETL), an electron injection layer (EIL), a hole blocking layer, a combination thereof.

[0041] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be included in one of a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), an electron transport layer (ETL), or an electron injection layer (EIL).

[0042] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be included in an emission layer.

45 **[0043]** The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be included in an emission layer as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host material.

[0044] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be included in an emission layer as a fluorescent blue dopant material.

[0045] According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a display device including the organic light emitting diode is provided.

50 **[0046]** The compound has high hole or electron transporting properties, film stability, thermal stability and high triplet excitation energy.

[0047] The compound may be used in an emission layer as a hole injection/transport material, a host material, or an electron injection/transport material. The organic photoelectric device including the compound excellent life-span, and luminous efficiency while having low driving voltages due to excellent electrochemical and thermal stability.

55 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0048]

FIGS. 1 to 5 are cross-sectional views showing organic light emitting diodes including compounds according to various embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0049] Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail. However, these embodiments are only exemplary, and the present invention is not limited thereto.

[0050] As used herein, when a definition is not otherwise provided, the term "substituted" may refer to one substituted with deuterium, a halogen, a hydroxy group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, nitro group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, a C1 to C30 alkyl group, a C1 to C10 alkylsilyl group, a C3 to C30 cycloalkyl group, a C6 to C30 aryl group, a C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a fluoro group, a C1 to C10 trifluoroalkyl group such as a trifluoromethyl group, or a cyano group, instead of at least hydrogen of substituents or compounds.

[0051] As used herein, when specific definition is not otherwise provided, the prefix "hetero" may refer to one including 1 to 3 of N, O, S, or P, and remaining carbons in one ring.

[0052] As used herein, when a definition is not otherwise provided, the term "combination thereof" may refer to at least two substituents bound to each other by a linker, or at least two substituents condensed to each other.

[0053] As used herein, when a definition is not otherwise provided, the term "alkyl group" may refer to an aliphatic hydrocarbon group. The alkyl group may be a saturated alkyl group that does not include any alkene group or alkyne group. Alternatively, the alkyl may be an unsaturated alkyl group that includes at least one alkene group or alkyne group. The term "alkene" group may refer to a group in which at least two carbon atoms are bound in at least one carbon-carbon double bond, and the term "alkyne" group may refer to a group in which at least two carbon atoms are bound in at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. Regardless of being saturated or unsaturated, the alkyl may be branched, linear, or cyclic.

[0054] The alkyl group may have 1 to 20 carbon atoms. The alkyl group may be a medium-sized alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. The alkyl group may be a lower alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

[0055] For example, a C1-C4 alkyl may have 1 to 4 carbon atoms and may be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl, and t-butyl.

[0056] Examples of an alkyl group may be selected from a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a butyl group, an isobutyl group, a t-butyl group, a pentyl group, a hexyl group, an ethenyl group, a propenyl group, a butenyl group, a cyclopropyl group, a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, which may be individually and independently substituted.

[0057] The term "aromatic group" may refer to a cyclic functional group where all elements have conjugated p-orbital. Examples of the aromatic group include an aryl group and a heteroaryl group.

[0058] The term "aryl" group may refer to an aryl group including a carbocyclic aryl (e.g., phenyl) having at least one ring having a covalent pi electron system.

[0059] The term "heteroaryl group" may refer to an aryl group where 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, S, and P, and remaining carbon. When the heteroaryl group is a fused ring, each ring may include 1 to 3 heteroatoms.

[0060] The term "spiro structure" may refer to a cyclic structure having a common carbon contact point. The term spiro structure may refer to a compound or substituent having a spiro structure.

[0061] According to one embodiment of the present invention, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device may have a core structure including carbazolyl and fluorenyl groups as a substituent linked to an N, B, or P atom.

[0062] Since a carbazolyl group with excellent hole properties is linked to an N, B or P atom in the core structure, the compound may be used as a hole injection material or a hole transport material for an organic light emitting diode.

[0063] At least one substituent combined to the core may have excellent electron properties. Accordingly, the compound has the core structure having excellent hole properties and is reinforced with electron properties of the substituent and thus, satisfy a condition required from an emission layer. In particular, the compound may be used as a host material for an emission layer.

[0064] The hole properties are that holes generated at an anode are easily injected into an emission layer and moved therein due to conductive properties according to HOMO levels.

[0065] In addition, the electron properties are that electrons generated at a cathode are easily injected into an emission layer and moved therein due to conductive properties according to LUMO levels.

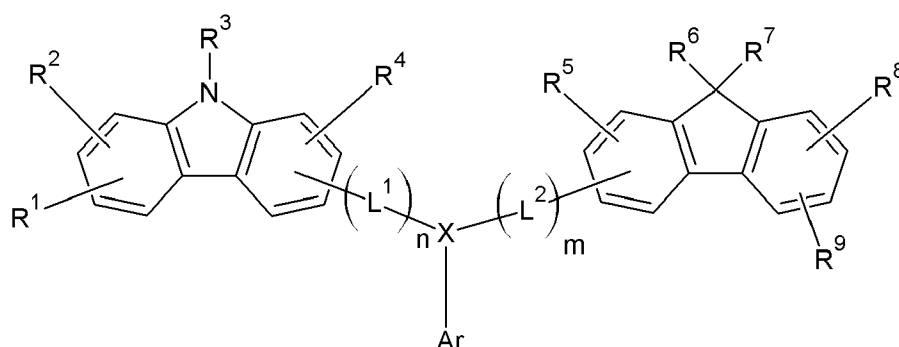
[0066] Furthermore, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device has a core and various substituents substituted in the core and thus, various energy band gaps.

[0067] When a compound having various energy levels according to a substituent is used for an organic photoelectric device, it may reinforce hole transport capability or electron transport capability and thus, have excellent effects on efficiency and driving voltage and also, excellent electrochemical and thermal stability, resultantly improving life-span of the organic photoelectric device.

[0068] According to one embodiment of the present invention, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device

represented by the following Chemical Formula 1 is provided.

[Chemical Formula 1]



[0069] In Chemical Formula 1, Ar is a substituted or unsubstituted triperylene group; a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuranyl group; or substituted or unsubstituted dibenzothiophenyl group,

X is N, B, or P,

L^1 and L^2 are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R^1 to R^9 are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferrocene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

[0070] When the Ar and R^1 to R^9 substituents are appropriately combined, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device may have excellent hole or electron properties, film stability, thermal stability and high triplet excitation energy (T1). In addition, the compound may have excellent thermal stability or excellent resistance against oxidation due to appropriate combination of the substituents.

[0071] The compound represented by the above Chemical Formula 1 has an unsymmetrical bipolar structure. The unsymmetrical bipolar structure may improve hole and electron transport capabilities and thus, improve luminous efficiency and performance of a device.

[0072] In the unsymmetrical bipolar structure, substituents may be adjusted to prepare a compound with a bulky structure and thus, lower crystalline. The compound with lower crystalline may improve life-span of a device.

[0073] In Chemical Formula 1, Ar may not be a carbazoyl group. In other words, X, a core atom, in the above Chemical Formula 1 may not be substituted with more than two carbazoyl groups. The reason is that a compound has increased symmetry and thus, increased crystalline.

[0074] The L^1 , L^2 , n, and m may be adjusted to control length of a compound, which may adjust π -conjugation length of the compound. Accordingly, the compound may be adjusted regarding a triplet energy bandgap and thus, usefully applied to an emission layer for an organic photoelectric device as a phosphorescent host

[0075] In addition, when a heteroaryl group is introduced as the substituent, a compound may have a molecule structure with bipolar properties and realize high efficiency as a phosphorescent host.

[0076] In Chemical Formula 1, a fluorenyl group, as a substituent for the core, may increase symmetry of a molecule itself and thus, hinder recrystallization of a compound. Accordingly, when this compound is used for a hole injection layer and a hole transport layer (HTL) for an organic electric field light emitting element, it may accomplish long life-span and high efficiency of the element.

[0077] The Ar is a substituted or unsubstituted triperylene group; a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuranyl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzothiophenyl group.

[0078] Since the triperylene group has a bulky structure and brings about resonance effects and thus, may suppress a side reaction occurring in the solid status of a compound, the compound may improve performance of an organic light emitting diode.

[0079] In addition, the triperylene group makes a compound bulky and lowers crystallinity of the compound, resultantly increasing life-span of a device.

[0080] Since the triperylene group has a broad bandgap and big triplet excitation energy unlike other substituents, it is combined with carbazole but does not decrease bandgap or triplet excitation energy of a compound.

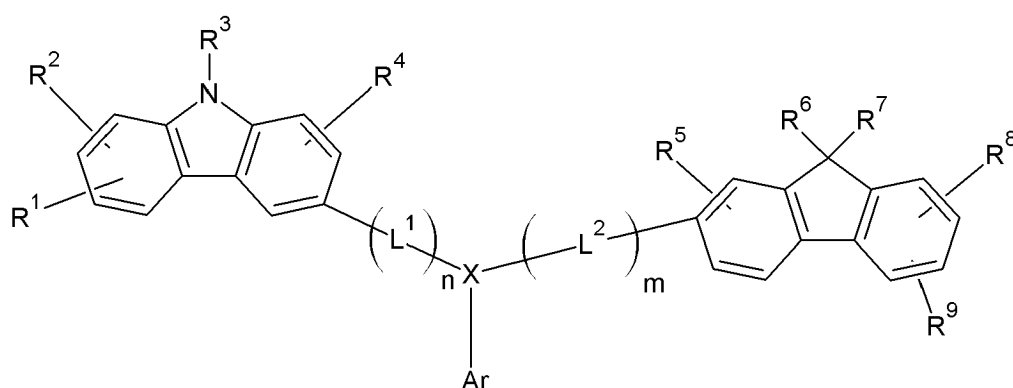
[0081] When the dibenzofuranyl group or dibenzothiophenyl group 1 having hole transport property is unsymmetrically combined as shown in the above Chemical Formula, it includes a hetero aromatic cycle withdrawing electrons and brings about unsymmetric bipolar properties all over a molecule.

[0082] The term "substituted" in the definition of "substituted or unsubstituted" may refer to one substituted with a substituent selected from deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxy group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, and a combination thereof, instead of hydrogen of each substituent.

[0083] Compared with the aforementioned basic structure of a compound, a "substituted" structure as aforementioned may subtly regulate electric-optical properties and thin film properties to optimize performance of a material for an organic photoelectric device as well as maintain basic properties of a compound.

[0084] The compound for an organic organic photoelectric device may be represented by the following Chemical Formula 2.

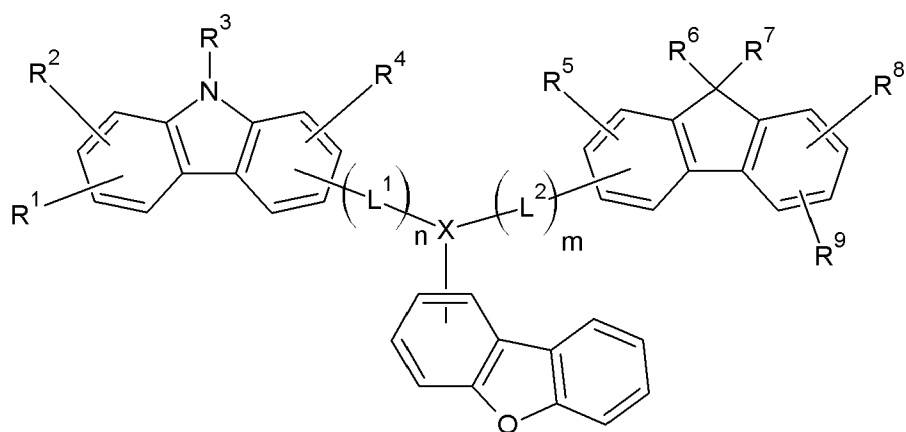
[Chemical Formula 2]



[0085] The above Chemical Formula 2 may be the same as the aforementioned Chemical Formula 1 but is limited to combination location. However, when a compound satisfies the combination location of Chemical Formula 2, it may be advantageous in terms of actual synthesis. Other than that, Chemical Formula 2 is the same as Chemical Formula 1 and will not be repeated.

[0086] The compound for an organic organic photoelectric device may be represented by the following Chemical Formula 3.

[Chemical Formula 3]

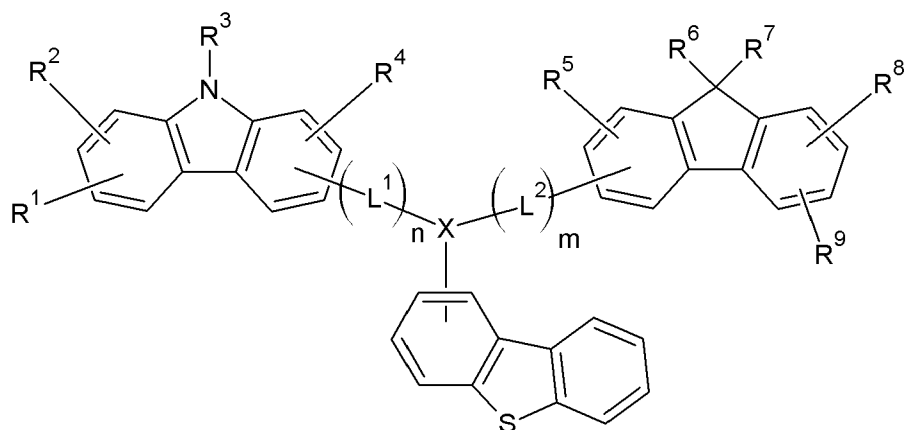


[0087] The above structure of Chemical Formula 3 restricts an Ar substituent in the above Chemical Formula 1 to be a dibenzofuranyl group

[0088] This structure may improve thermal stability of a material and remarkably increase half life-span of a device.

[0089] The compound for an organic organic photoelectric device may be represented by the following Chemical Formula 4.

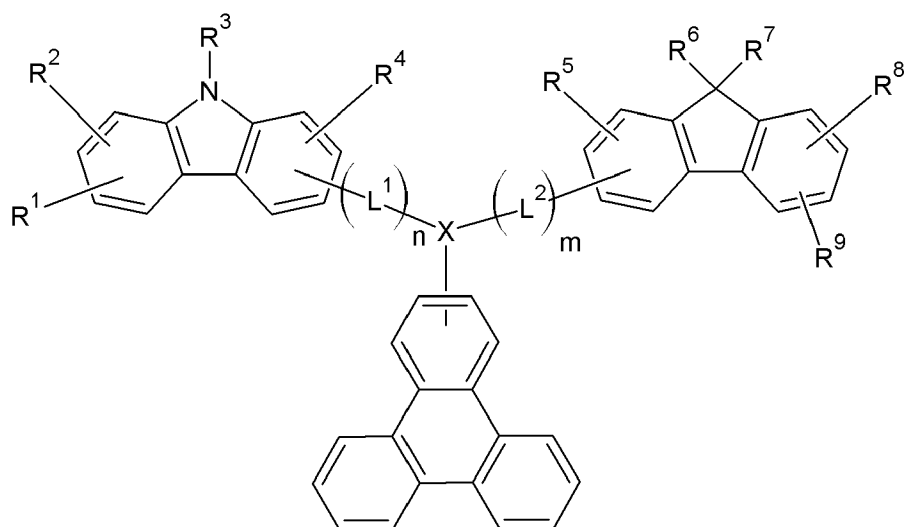
[Chemical Formula 4]



[0090] The structure of the above Chemical Formula 4 restricts an Ar substituent in the above Chemical Formula 1 to be a dibenzothiophenyl group. This structure may improve thermal stability of a material and remarkably increases half life-span of a device.

[0091] The compound for an organic organic photoelectric device may be represented by the following Chemical Formula 5.

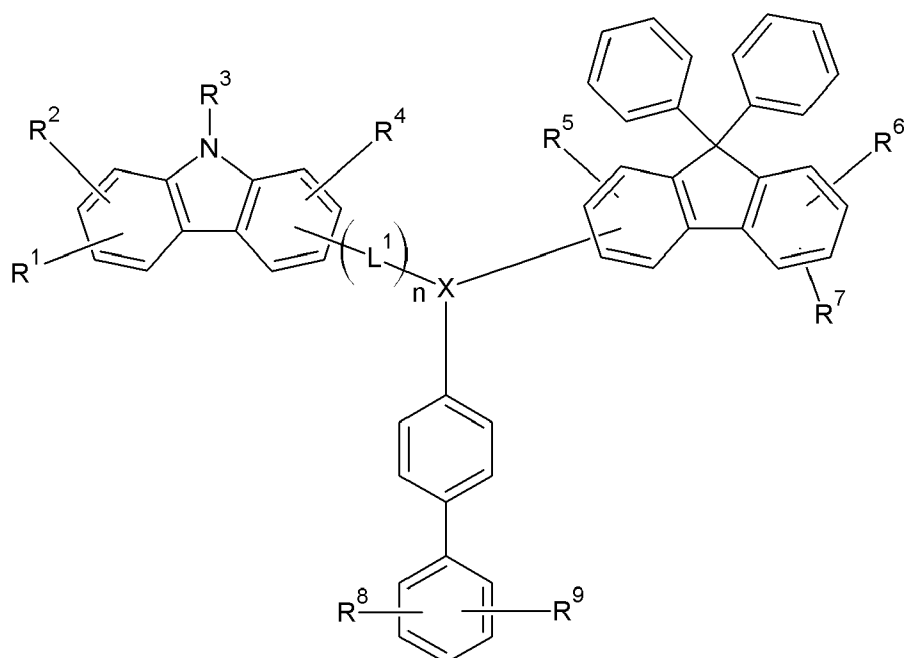
[Chemical Formula 5]



[0092] The structure of the above Chemical Formula 5 restricts an Ar substituent in the above Chemical Formula 1 to be a triphenylmethyl group. This structure broadens T1 energy of triphenylene as well as improve thermal stability of a material and thus, may be used for hole transport and injection layers of a phosphorescent light emitting material.

[0093] The compound for an organic organic photoelectric device may be represented by the following Chemical Formula 6.

[Chemical Formula 6]



[0094] In Chemical Formula 6, X is N, B, or P,

L¹ is a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n is an integer ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

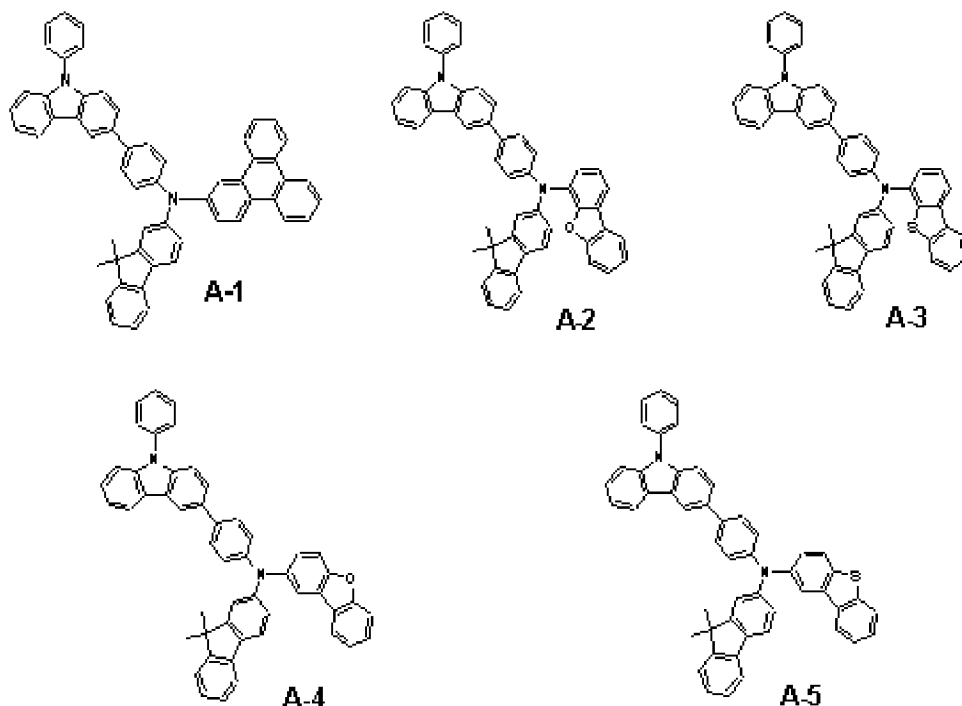
[0095] In Chemical Formula 6 L¹ may be phenylene, and n is 1.

[0096] When a material with the above Chemical Formula 6 is used to fabricate an organic photoelectric device (e.g., an organic light emitting diode), the device may have excellent life-span.

[0097] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device has remarkably improved thermal stability due to a phenyl group substituted at the positions of 9 and 9' of fluorine and a biphenyl group substituted at the position of X and thus, may not be easily decomposed due to heat, even though deposited at a higher speed during the fabrication of a device.

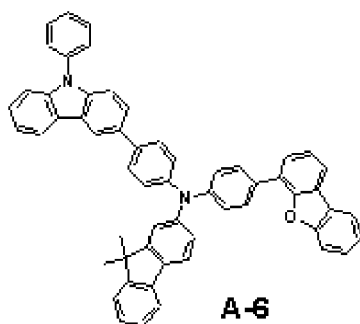
[0098] In Chemical Formulas 1 to 6, X may be N. When the X is N, it may form a tertiary amine core and further improve hole properties of an entire compound.

[0099] The compound for an organic organic photoelectric device may be represented by one of the following Chemical Formulas A-1 to A-95. Since the following structure may accomplish excellent thin film properties and improve thermal stability of a compound due to asymmetry of a molecule and excellent hole transport properties of a carbazolyl group, the compound is applied to a hole injection layer and a hole transport layer (HTL) for an organic electric field light emitting element and thus, may accomplish long life-span and high efficiency of the organic electric field light emitting element.



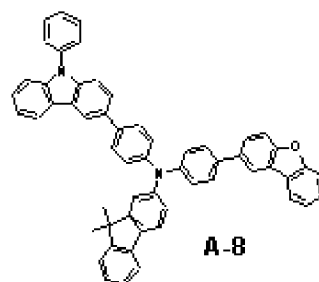
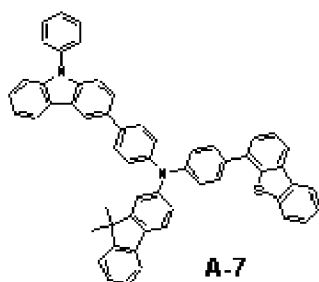
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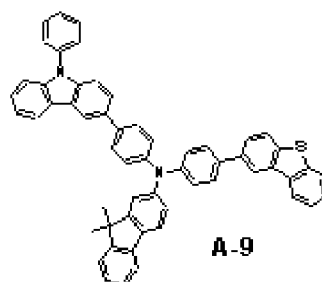
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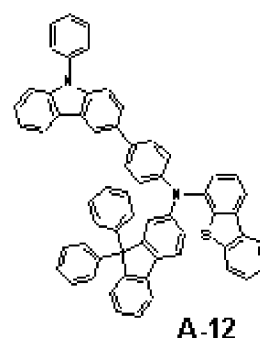
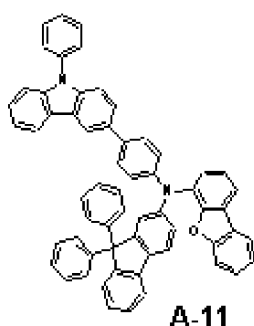
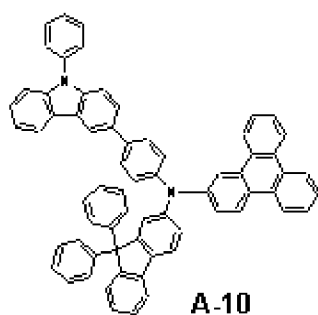
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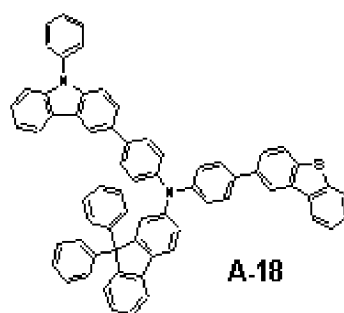
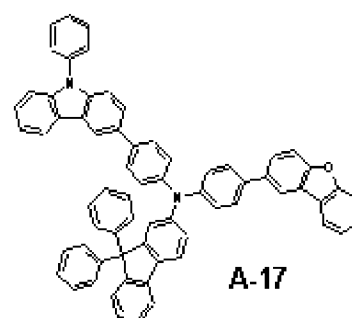
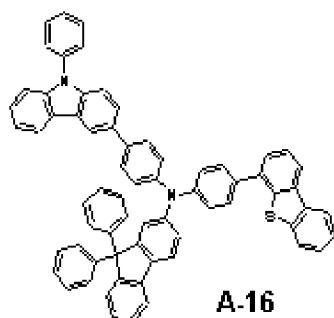
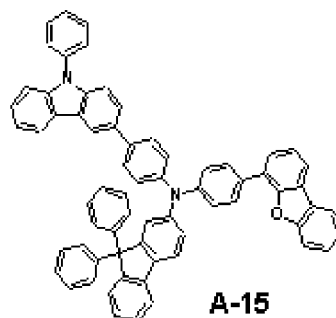
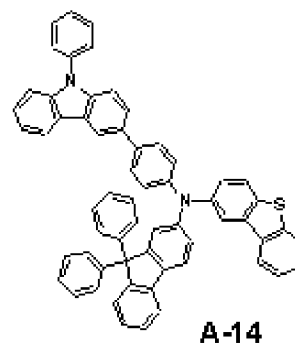
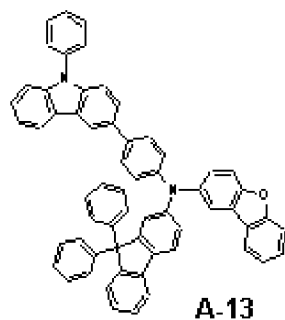
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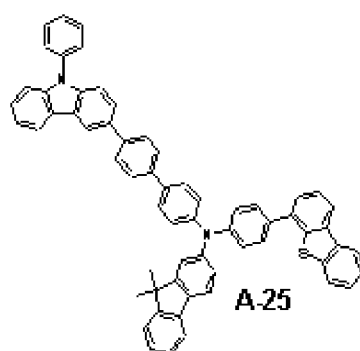
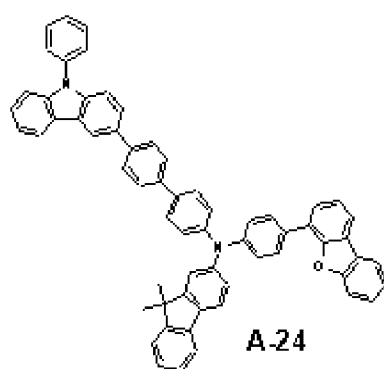
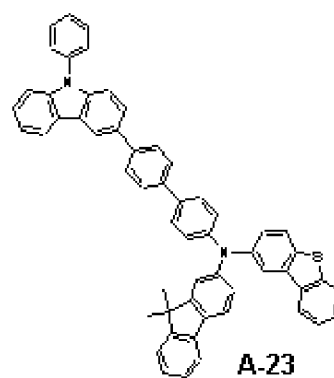
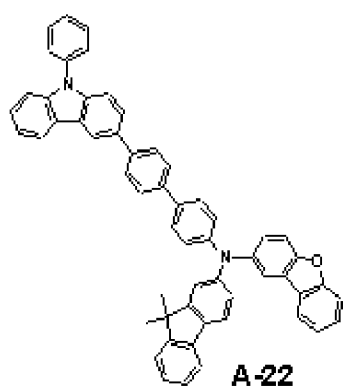
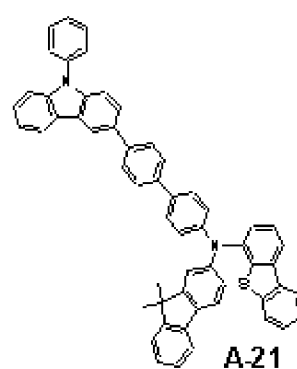
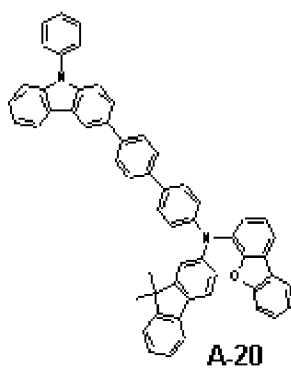
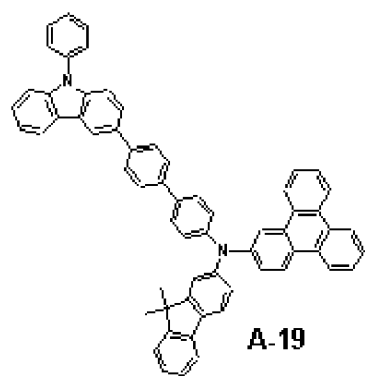


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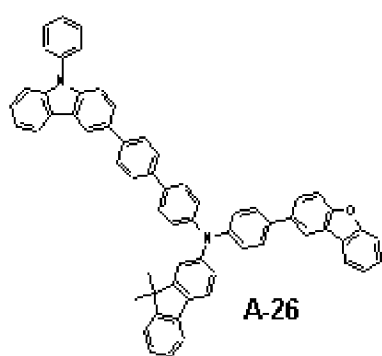
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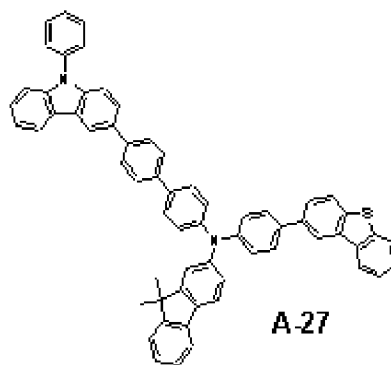




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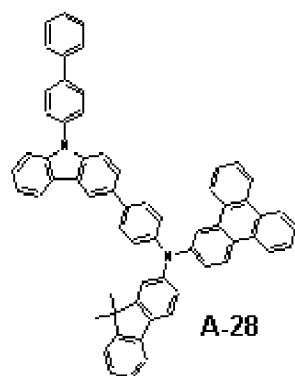


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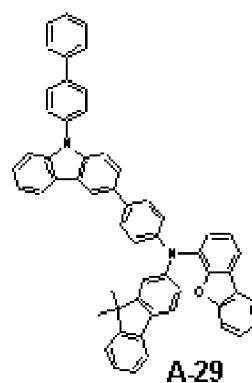


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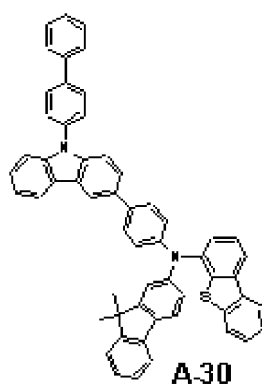


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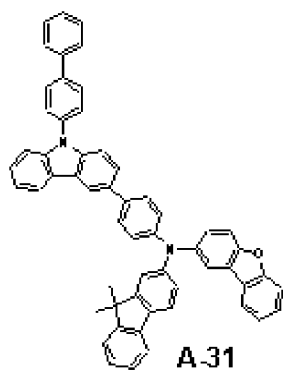
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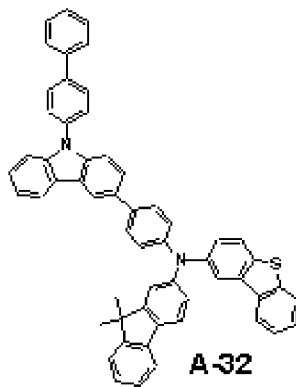


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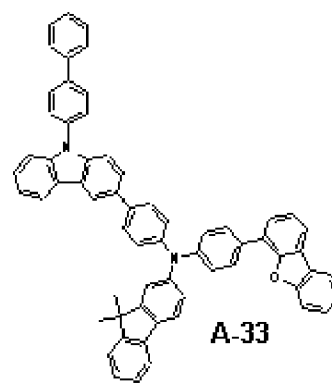
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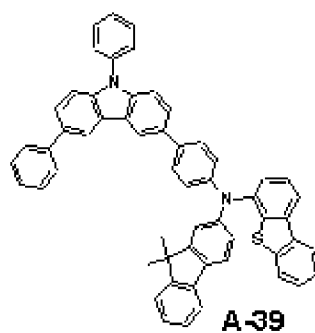
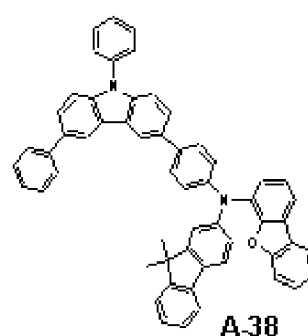
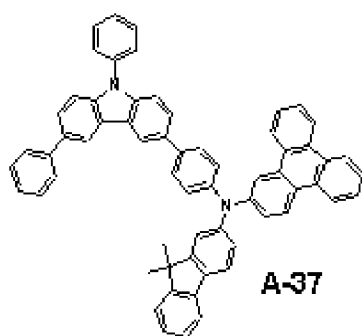
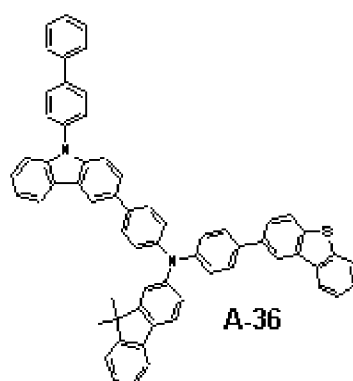
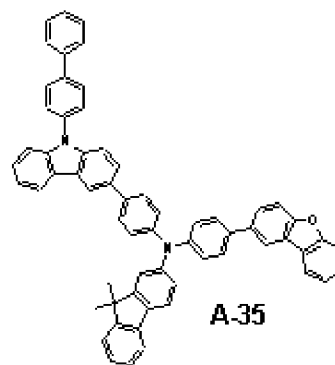
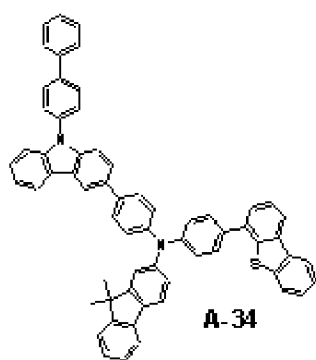


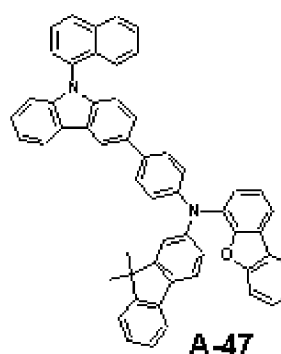
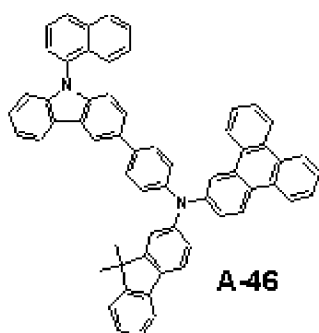
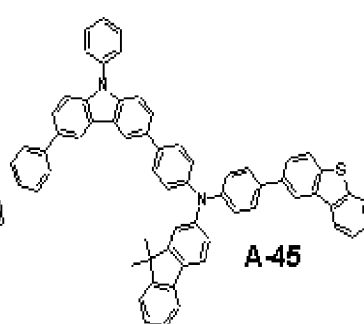
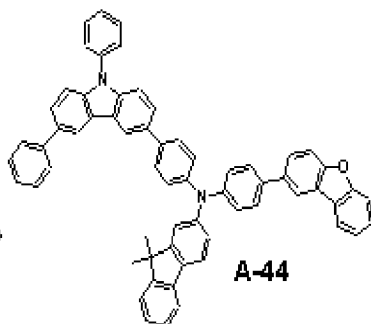
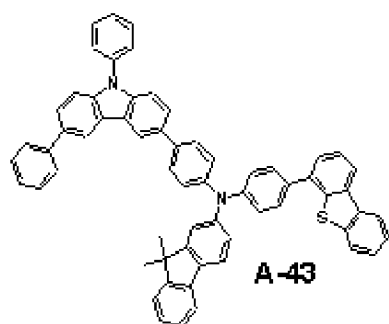
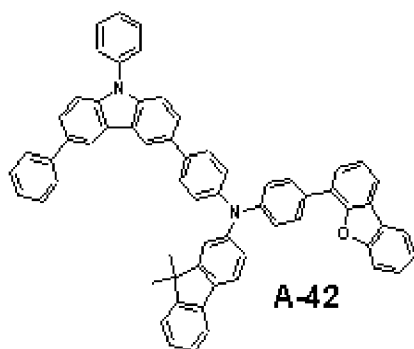
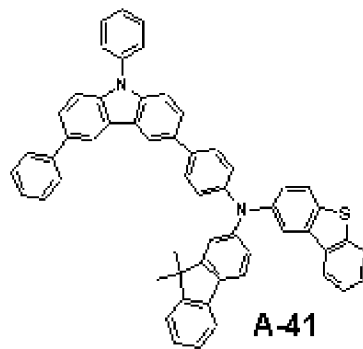
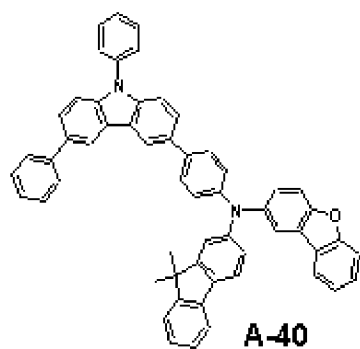
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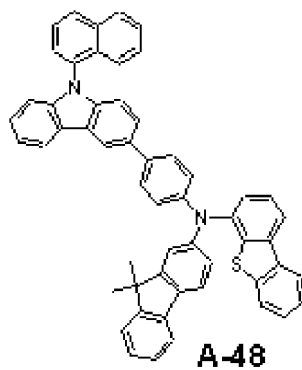






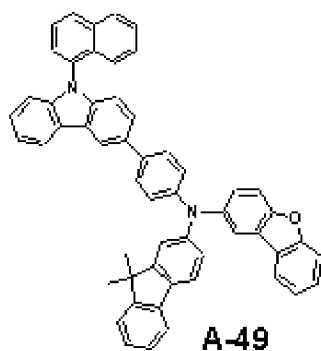
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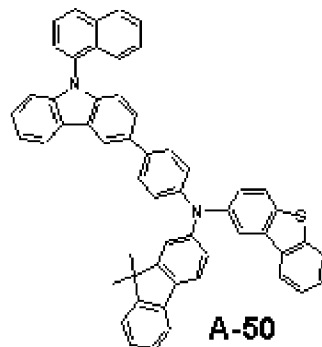


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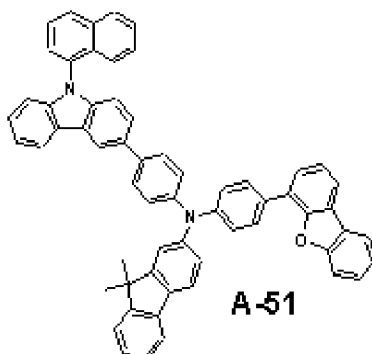


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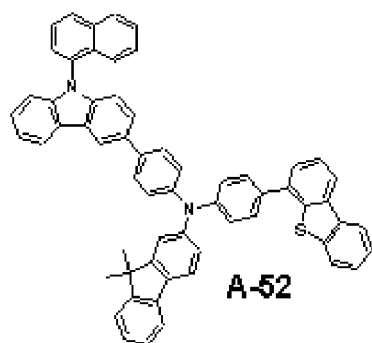
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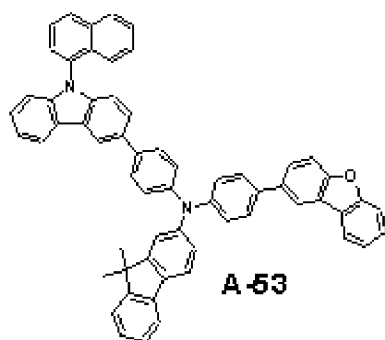
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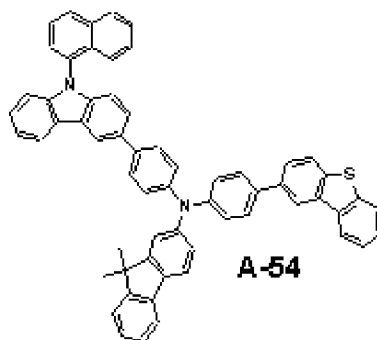


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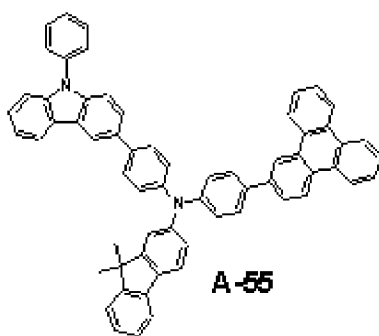
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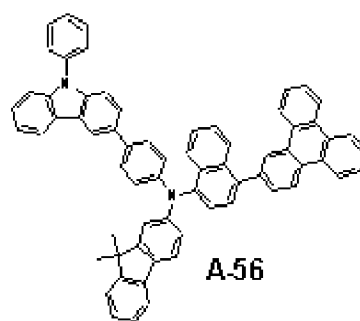
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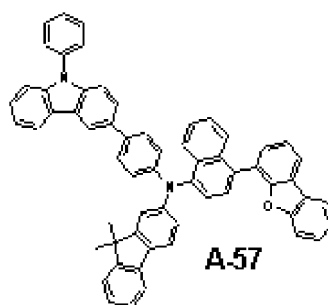


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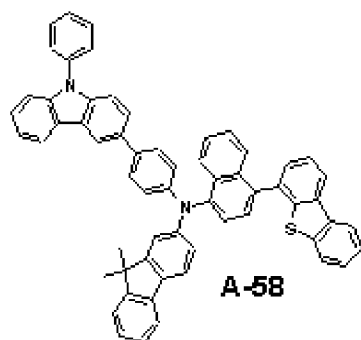
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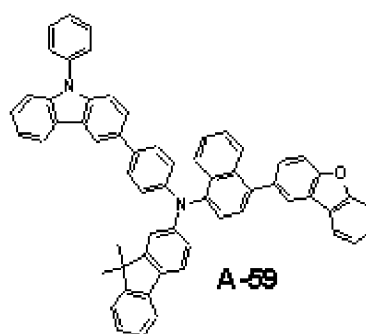


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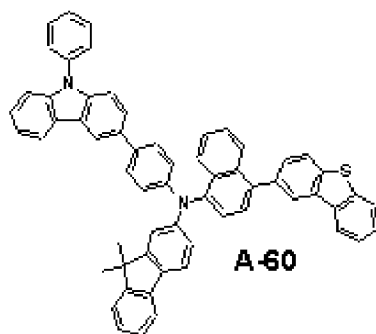


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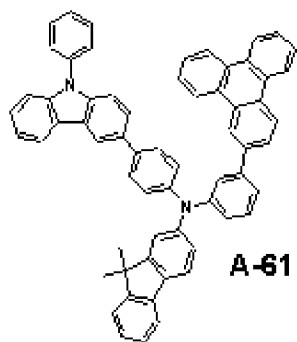
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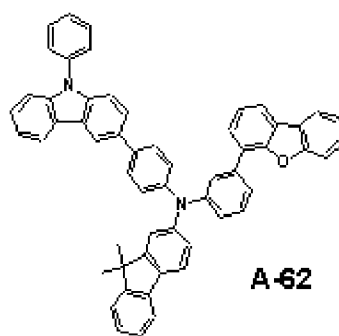


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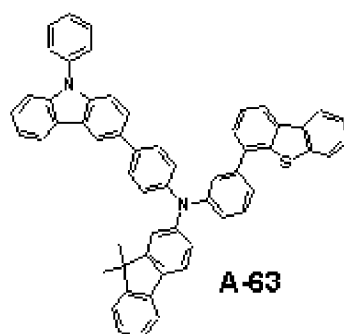


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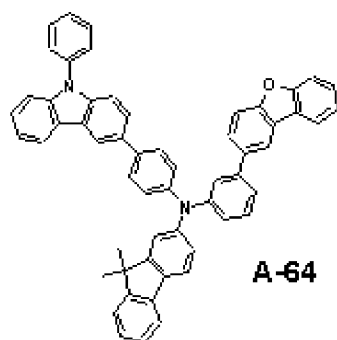
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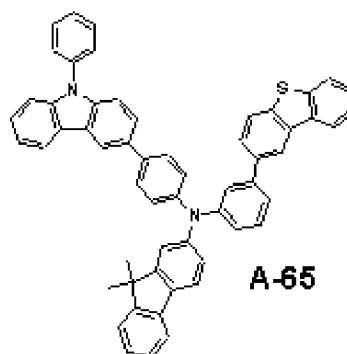


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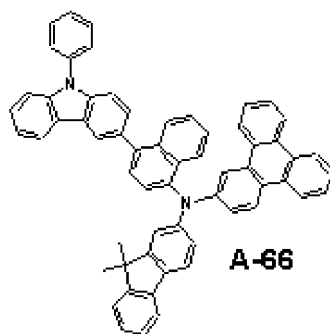
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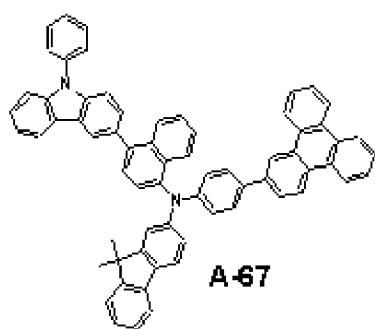
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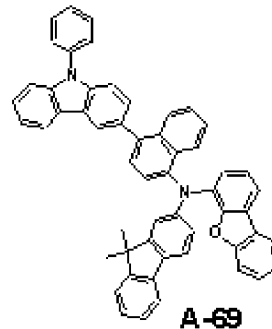
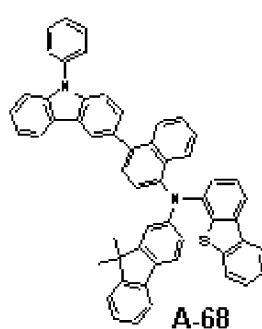


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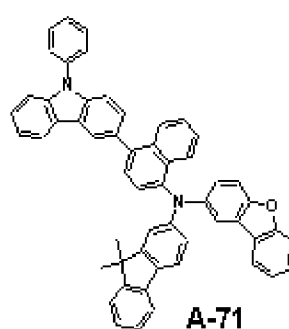
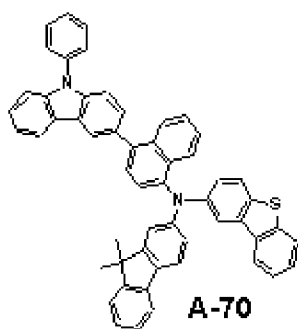


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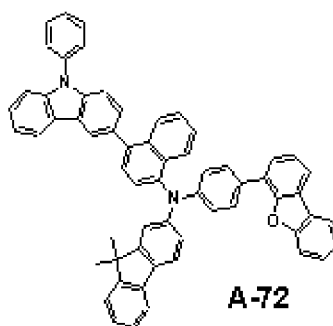
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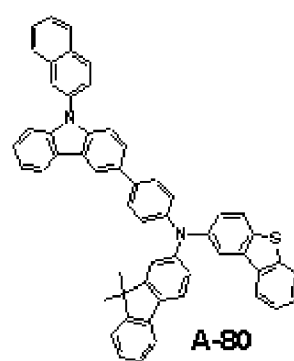
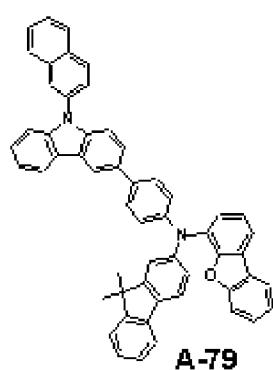
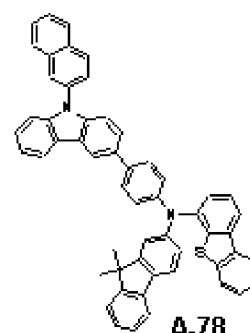
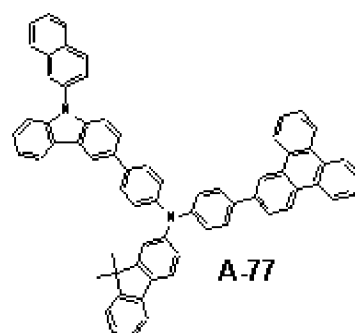
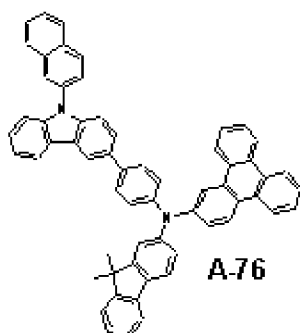
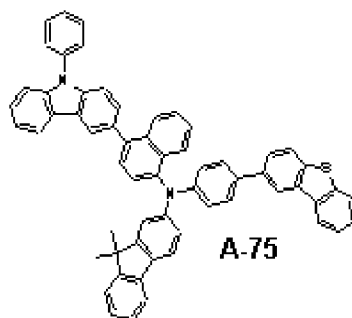
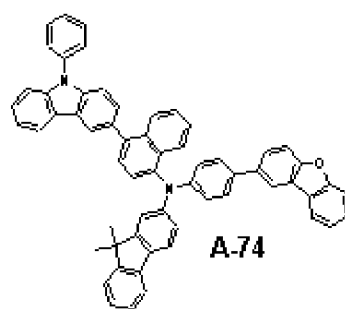
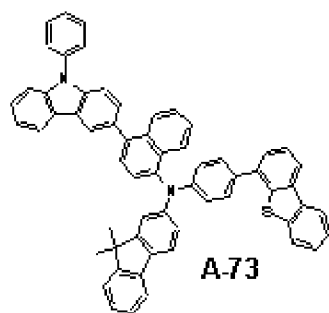
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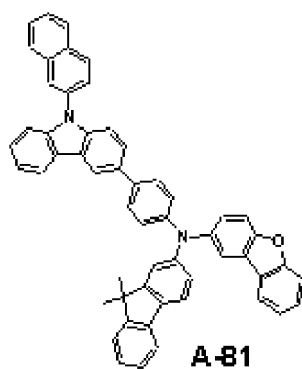
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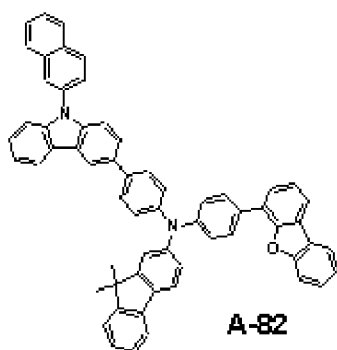
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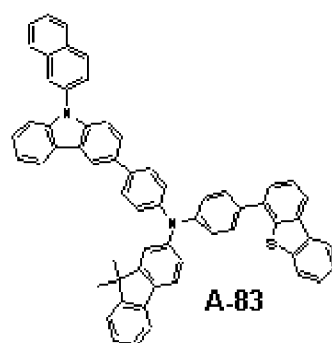


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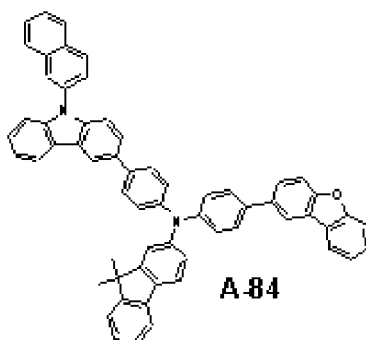


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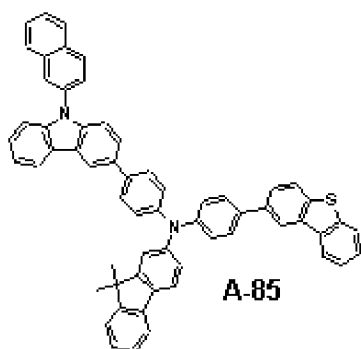
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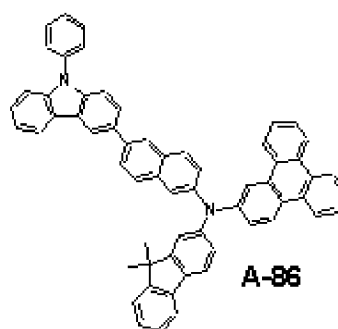


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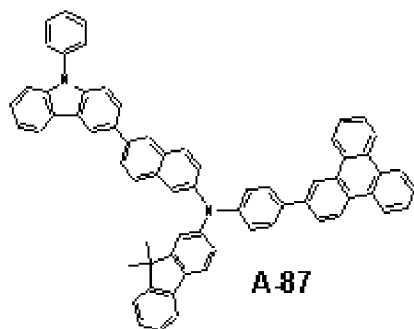
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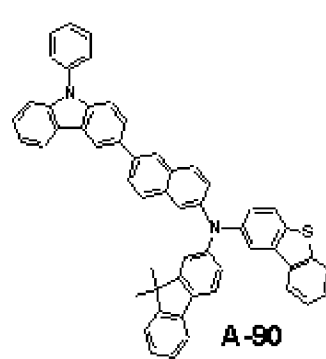
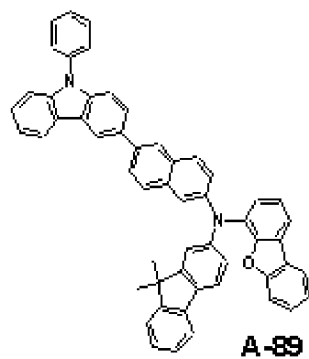
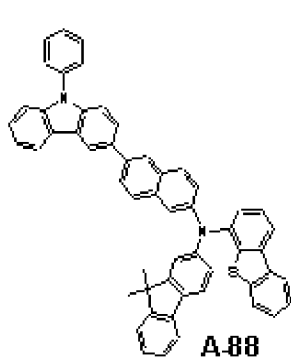
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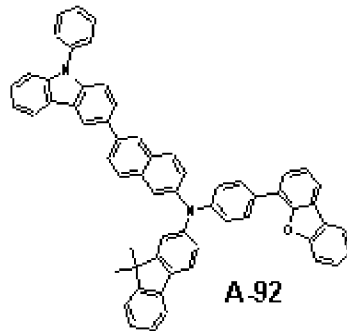
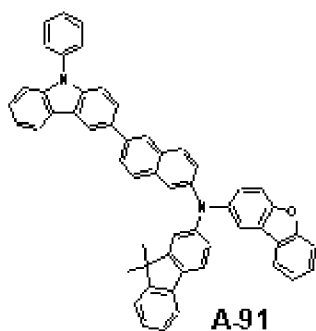
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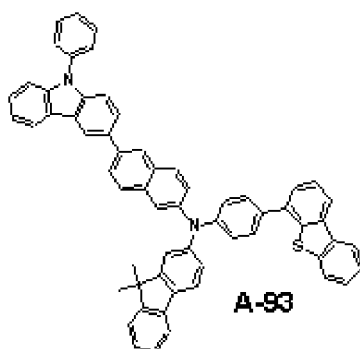
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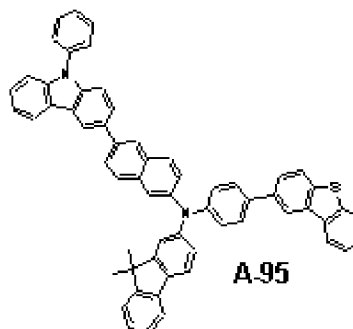
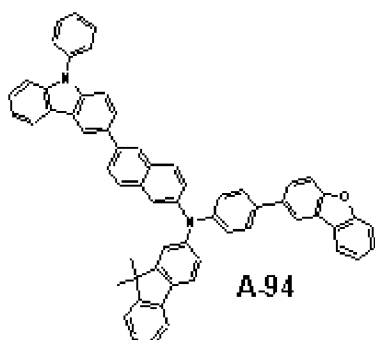


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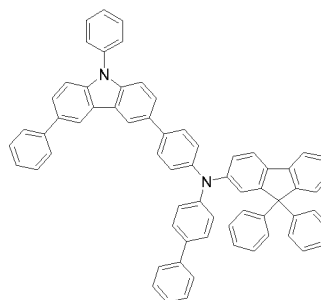
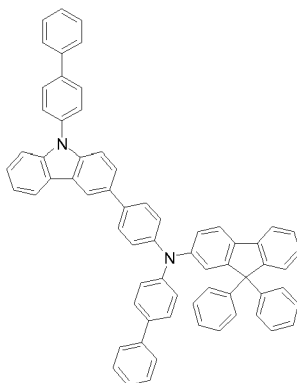
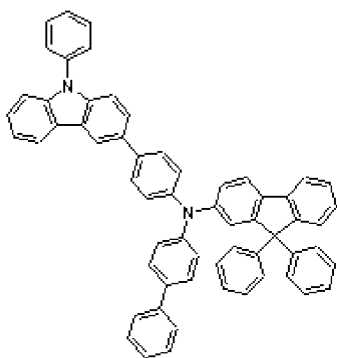
[0100] In addition, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be represented by one of the following Chemical Formulas B-1 to B-6.

[Chemical Formula B-1] [Chemical Formula B-2] [Chemical Formula B-3]

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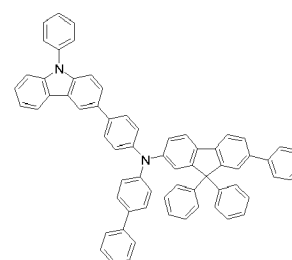
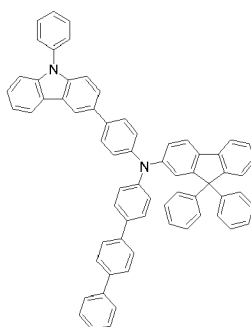
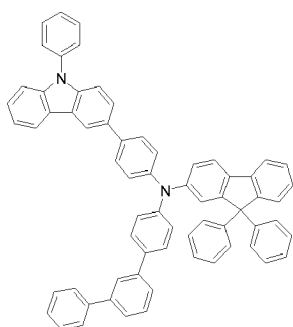


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[Chemical Formula B-4] [Chemical Formula B-5] [Chemical Formula B-6]

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[0101] When a material with the structure is used to fabricate an organic photoelectric device (e.g., organic light emitting diode), the device may have excellent life-span.

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[0102] However, then the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment of the present invention is used to form an electron blocking layer (or a hole transport layer (HTL)), a functional group with electron properties in a molecule may deteriorate electron blocking properties of the electron blocking layer. Accordingly, the compound should not include a functional group with electron properties to form an electron blocking layer. Examples of a functional group with electron properties may include benzoimidazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, and the like. However, when the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is used for an electron blocking layer or a hole transport layer (HTL) (or a hole injection layer (HIL)), the foresaid description may be limited.

[0103] When the aforementioned compound according to one embodiment of the present invention is required of both electron properties and hole properties, the functional group with electron properties may be included in a compound to effectively improve life-span of an organic light emitting diode and decrease its driving voltage.

[0104] The aforementioned compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment of the present invention may have a maximum light emitting wavelength ranging from about 320 to 500 nm and triplet excitation energy (T1) of more than 2.0 eV, in particular, ranging from 2.0 to 4.0 eV. Accordingly, the compound with high triplet excitation energy (T1) as a host may well transport a charge to a dopant and thus, increase luminous efficiency of the dopant and also, may be freely adjusted according to HOMO and LUMO energy levels and decrease driving voltage of a device. Thus, the compound may be usefully used as a host material or a charge transport material.

[0105] In addition, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device has photoactive and electric activity and thus, may be usefully applied to a nonlinear optical material, an electrode material, a discoloring material, an optical switch, a sensor, a module, a wave guide, an organic transistor, a laser, a light-absorbing agent, a dielectric material, a material for a separating membrane, and the like.

[0106] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device has a glass transition temperature of 90°C or higher and a thermal decomposition temperature of 400°C or higher and thus, excellent thermal stability. Accordingly, the compound may have high efficiency of an organic photoelectric device.

[0107] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device including the above compound may play a role in emitting light or injecting and/or transporting electrons, and it may act as a light emitting host together with a suitable dopant. In other words, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be used as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host material, a blue light emitting dopant material, or an electron transporting material.

[0108] Since the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment is used for an organic thin layer, it may improve the life span characteristic, efficiency characteristic, electrochemical stability, and thermal stability of an organic photoelectric device, and decrease the driving voltage.

[0109] Therefore, according to another embodiment, an organic optoelectronic device is provided that includes the compound for an organic optoelectronic device. The organic optoelectronic device may include an organic photoelectric device, an organic light emitting diode, an organic solar cell, an organic transistor, an organic photosensitive drum, an organic memory device, or the like. For example, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment may be included in an electrode or an electrode buffer layer in the organic solar cell to improve quantum efficiency, and it may be used as an electrode material for a gate, a source-drain electrode, or the like in the organic transistor.

[0110] Hereinafter, a detailed description relating to the organic light emitting diode will be provided.

[0111] According to another embodiment of the present invention, an organic light emitting diode includes an anode, a cathode, and at least one organic thin layer interposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein at least one organic thin layer may provide an organic photoelectric device including the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment.

[0112] The organic thin layer that may include the compound for an organic optoelectronic device may include a layer selected from the group consisting of an emission layer, a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), an electron transport layer (ETL), an electron injection layer (EIL), a hole blocking film, and a combination thereof. The at least one layer includes the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment. Particularly, the electron transport layer (ETL) or the electron injection layer (EIL) may include the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment. In addition, when the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is included in the emission layer, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be included as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host, and particularly, as a fluorescent blue dopant material.

[0113] FIGS. 1 to 5 are cross-sectional views showing an organic light emitting diode including the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0114] Referring to FIGS. 1 to 5, organic light emitting diodes 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 according to one embodiment include at least one organic thin layer 105 interposed between an anode 120 and a cathode 110.

[0115] The anode 120 includes an anode material having a large work function to help hole injection into an organic thin layer. The anode material includes: a metal such as nickel, platinum, vanadium, chromium, copper, zinc, and gold, or alloys thereof; a metal oxide such as zinc oxide, indium oxide, indium tin oxide (ITO), and indium zinc oxide (IZO); a combined metal and oxide such as ZnO-Al or SnO₂-Sb; or a conductive polymer such as poly(3-methylthiophene), poly[3,4-(ethylene-1,2-dioxy)thiophene] (PEDT), polypyrrole, and polyaniline, but is not limited thereto. It is preferable to include a transparent electrode including indium tin oxide (ITO) as an anode.

[0116] The cathode 110 includes a cathode material having a small work function to help electron injection into an organic thin layer. The cathode material includes: a metal such as magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, titanium, indium, yttrium, lithium, gadolinium, aluminum, silver, tin, lead, cesium, barium, and the like, or alloys thereof; or a multi-layered material such as LiF/Al, LiO₂/Al, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, and BaF₂/Ca, but is not limited thereto. It is preferable to include a metal electrode including aluminum as a cathode.

[0117] Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting diode 100 includes an organic thin layer 105 including only an emission layer 130.

[0118] Referring to FIG. 2, the emission layer 130 also functions as an electron transport layer (ETL), and the hole transport layer (HTL) 140 layer has an excellent binding property with a transparent electrode such as ITO or an excellent hole transporting property. The emission layer 130 also functions as an electron transport layer (ETL), and the hole transport layer (HTL) 140 layer has an excellent binding property with a transparent electrode such as ITO or an excellent hole transporting property.

[0119] Referring to FIG. 3, a three-layered organic light emitting diode 300 includes an organic thin layer 105 including an electron transport layer (ETL) 150, an emission layer 130, and a hole transport layer (HTL) 140. The emission layer 130 is independently installed, and layers having an excellent electron transporting property or an excellent hole transporting property are separately stacked.

[0120] Referring to FIG. 4, a four-layered organic light emitting diode 400 includes an organic thin layer 105 including an electron injection layer (EIL) 160, an emission layer 130, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140, and a hole injection layer (HIL) 170 for binding with the cathode of ITO.

[0121] Referring to FIG. 5, a five-layered organic light emitting diode 500 includes an organic thin layer 105 including an electron transport layer (ETL) 150, an emission layer 130, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140, and a hole injection layer (HIL) 170, and further includes an electron injection layer (EIL) 160 to achieve a low voltage.

[0122] In FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the organic thin layer 105 including at least one selected from the group consisting of an electron transport layer (ETL) 150, an electron injection layer (EIL) 160, an emission layer 130 and 230, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140, a hole injection layer (HIL) 170, and combinations thereof, includes a compound for an organic optoelectronic device. The material for the organic light emitting diode may be used for an electron transport layer (ETL) 150 including the electron transport layer (ETL) 150 or electron injection layer (EIL) 160. When it is used for the electron transport layer (ETL), it is possible to provide an organic light emitting diode having a simpler structure because it does not require an additional hole blocking layer (not shown).

[0123] Furthermore, when the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is included in the emission layer 130 and 230, the material for the organic light emitting diode may be included as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host or a fluorescent blue dopant.

[0124] The organic light emitting diode may be fabricated by: forming an anode on a substrate; forming an organic thin layer in accordance with a dry coating method such as evaporation, sputtering, plasma plating, and ion plating, or a wet coating method such as spin coating, dipping, and flow coating; and providing a cathode thereon.

[0125] Another embodiment of the present invention provides a display device including the organic light emitting diode according to the above embodiment.

[0126] Hereinafter, the embodiments are illustrated in more detail with reference to examples. However, the following are exemplary embodiments and are not limiting.

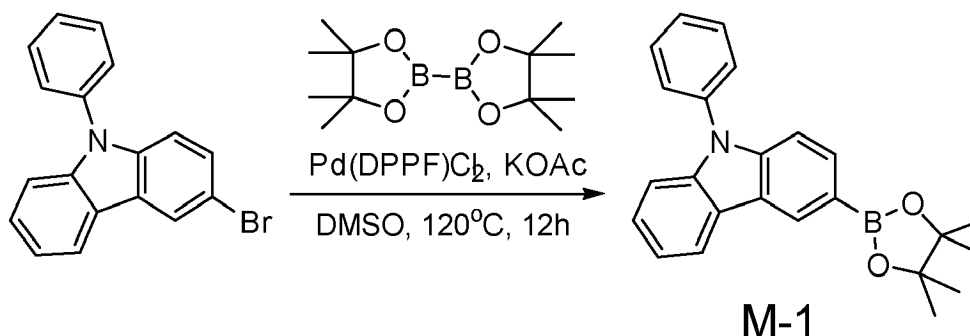
(Preparation of compound for an organic optoelectronic device)

Synthesis of Intermediate

Synthesis of Intermediate M-1

[0127]

[Reaction Scheme 1]



[0128] 50g (155.18mmol) of 3-bromo-9-phenyl-9H-carbazole, 3.41 g (4.65 mmol) of Pd(dppf)Cl₂ 51.32 g (201.8 mmol) of bis(pinacolato)diboron, and 45.8 g (465.5 mmol) of potassium acetate were dissolved in 520 ml of 1,4-dioxane.

[0129] The reactant was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours and then, three times extracted with dichloromethane and distilled water. The extracted solution was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure.

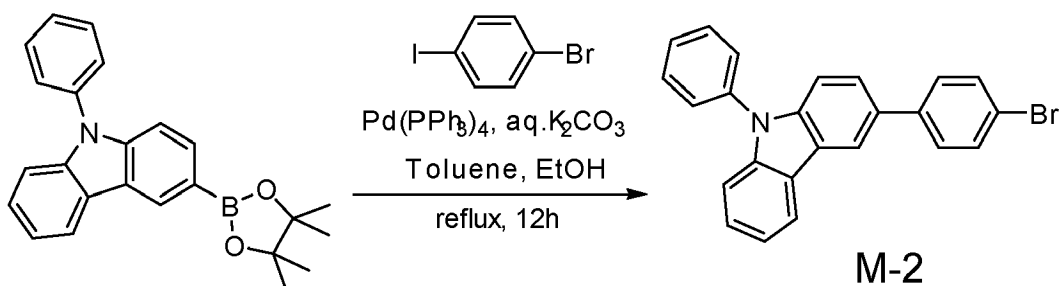
[0130] The product was purified through Silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 7:3, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-1, in a white solid of 43 g (yield: 75%).

[0131] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 369.19 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 370 g/mol),

Synthesis of Intermediate M-2

[0132]

[Reaction Scheme 2]



[0133] 40g (108.3mmol) of the intermediate M-1, 30.6 g (108.3 mmol) of 1-bromo-4-iodobenzene, and 1.25 g (1.08 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium were in a flask and dissolved in 270 ml of toluene and 135mL of ethanol under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 135 ml of an aqueous solution prepared by dissolving 31.9 g (58.9 mmol) of potassium carbonate was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated for 12 hours.

[0134] After the reaction, the resulting product was extracted with ethylacetate. The extracted solution was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure.

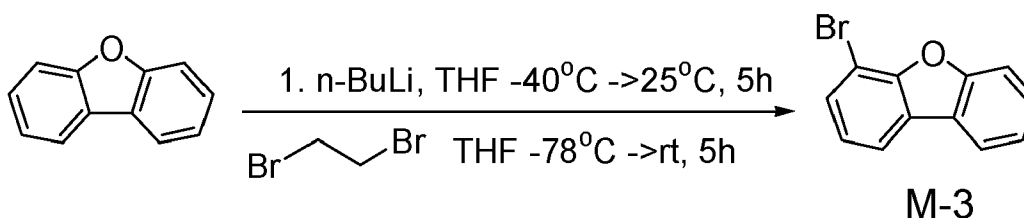
[0135] Then, the product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane in a volume ratio of 7:3, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-2, in a white solid of 35 g (yield: 81 %).

[0136] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 398.29 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 399 g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-3

[0137]

[Reaction Scheme 3]



[0138] 10g (59.5mmol) of dibenzofuran was put in a two-necked round-bottomed flask heated and dried under vacuum, and 119mL of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added thereto under a nitrogen atmosphere to dissolve the dibenzofuran. The solution was cooled down to 40°C and agitated.

[0139] Next, 26mL of 2.5M n-butyllithium (in 65.5mmol of hexane) was slowly added to the agitated reactant and agitated again at a room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 5 hours. The reactant solution was cooled down to - 78°C, and a solution prepared by dissolving 22.4g (119mmol) of dibromoethane in 10mL of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran

was slowly added thereto. The mixture was agitated at a room temperature for 5 hours.

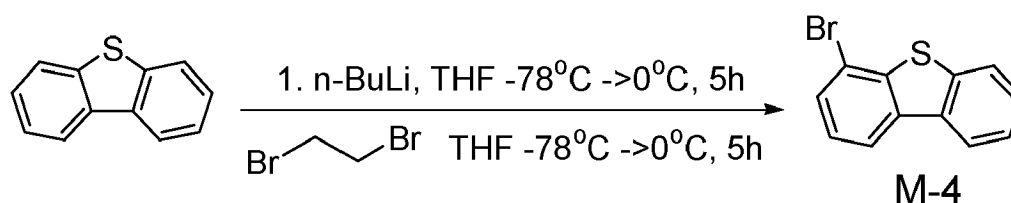
[0140] When the reaction was complete, the agitated solution was concentrated under a reduced pressure to remove a solvent therein. The resulting product was extracted with distilled water and dichloromethane. The extraction solution was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The reactant solution was recrystallized with n-hexane, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-3, in a white solid of 11 g (yield: 75%).

[0141] GC-Mass (theoretical value: 245.97 g/mol, measured value: 246 g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-4

[0142]

[Reaction Scheme 4]



[0143] 10g (54.3mmol) of dibenzothiophene was put in a two-necked round-bottomed flask heated and dried under vacuum, and 120mL of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added thereto to dissolve the dibenzothiophene. The solution was cooled down to -40°C and agitated.

[0144] Then, 24mL of 2.5M n-butyllithium (in 59.7mmol of hexane) was slowly added to the resulting product. The mixture was agitated at a room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 5 hours. The reactant solution was cooled down to -78°C, and 20.4g (108.6mmol) of 1,2-dibromoethane dissolved in 10mL of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was slowly added thereto. The resulting mixture was agitated at a room temperature for 5 hours.

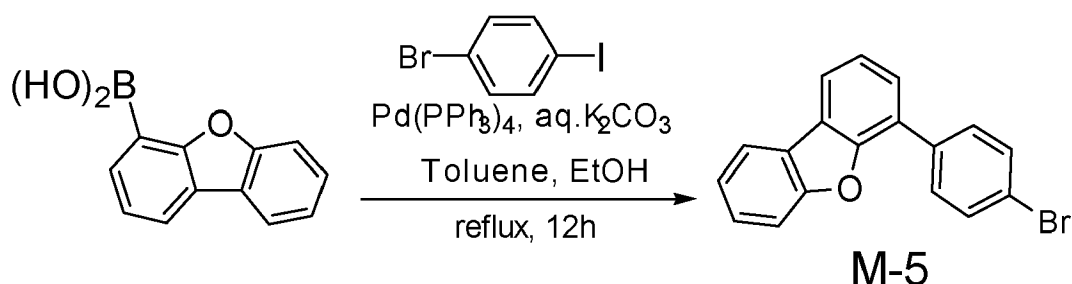
[0145] When the reaction was complete, the agitated solution was concentrated under a reduced pressure to remove a solvent and then, extracted with distilled water and dichloromethane. The extracted solution was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated again under a reduced pressure. The reactant solution was recrystallized with n-hexane, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-4, in a white solid of 11 g (yield: 77%).

[0146] GC-Mass (theoretical value: 261.95 g/mol, measured value: 262 g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-5

[0147]

[Reaction Scheme 5]



[0148] 20g (94.4mmol) of 4-dibenzofuranboronic acid, 28 g (99.2 mmol) of 1-bromo-4-iodobenzene, and 1.08 g (0.94 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium were in a flask, and 120 ml of an aqueous solution prepared by dissolving 28 g (188.8 mmol) of potassium carbonate in 240 ml of toluene and 120mL of ethanol under a nitrogen atmosphere was added thereto. The mixture was agitated for 12 hours.

[0149] When the reaction was complete, the resulting reactant was extracted with ethylacetate, dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting product was purified through a silica

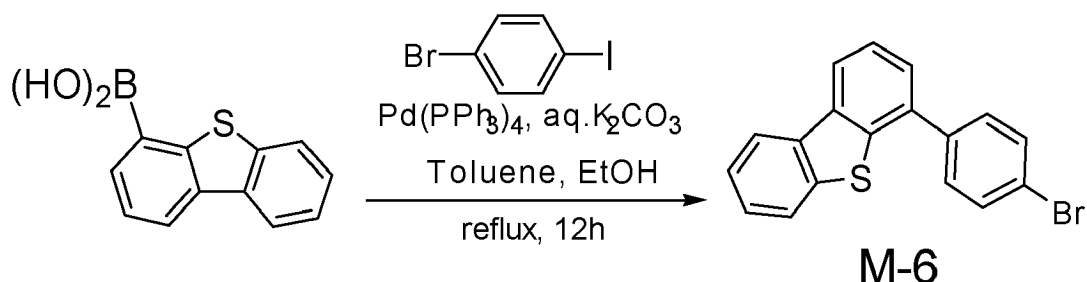
gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 9:1, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-5, in a white solid of 27 g (yield: 89%).

[0150] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 322.00 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 323 g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-6

[0151]

[Reaction Scheme 6]



[0152] 20g (87.69mmol) of 4-dibenzothiopheneboronic acid, 27.3 g (96.46 mmol) of 1-bromo-4-iodobenzene, and 1.01 g (0.88 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium were put in a flask and dissolved in 220 ml of toluene and 110mL of ethanol under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 110 ml of an aqueous solution prepared by dissolving 25.8 g (175.4 mmol) of potassium carbonate therein was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated for 12 hours.

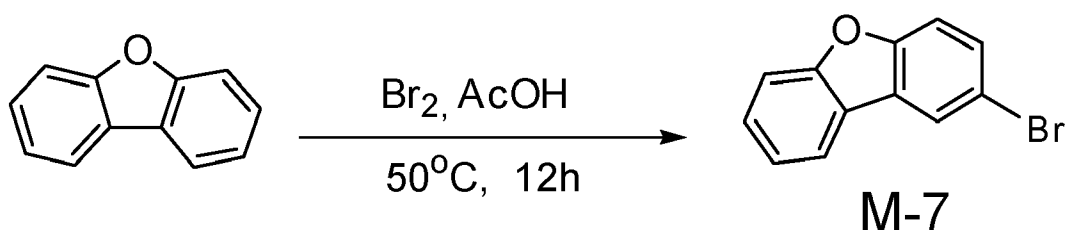
[0153] When the reaction was complete, the reactant was extracted with ethylacetate. The extracted solution was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 9:1, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-6, in a white solid of 25 g (yield: 83%).

[0154] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 337.98 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 338 g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-7

[0155]

[Reaction Scheme 7]



[0156] 30g (178.4mmol) of dibenzofuran was put in a round-bottomed flask and dissolved in 270g of acetic acid, and 29g (181.5mmol) of bromine dissolved in 6g of acetic acid at 50°C was slowly added thereto for 4 hours. The reactant solution was additionally agitated at 50°C for 8 hours and cooled down and then, added to distilled water. The obtained orange solid was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with a sodium thiosulfite aqueous solution. Then, the organic layer was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure.

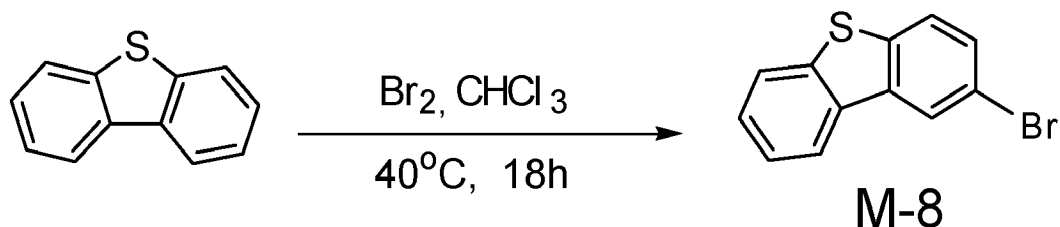
[0157] The resulting product was recrystallized with dichloromethane/n-hexane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:3, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-7, in a white solid of 10.1 g (yield: 23%).

[0158] GC-Mass (theoretical value: 245.97 g/mol, measured value: 246 g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-8

[0159]

[Reaction Scheme 8]



[0160] 30g (162.8mmol) of dibenzothiophene was put in a round-bottomed flask and dissolved in 2L of chloroform, and 27.3g (170.9mmol) of bromine was slowly added thereto at a room temperature for 6 hours. The reactant solution was additionally agitated at 40°C for 12 hours and cooled down and then, extracted with a sodium thiosulfite aqueous solution. The obtained organic layer was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure.

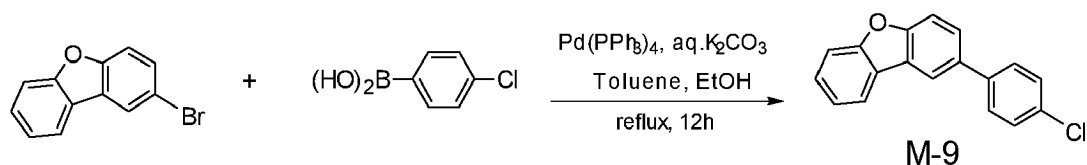
[0161] The resulting product was recrystallized with ethylacetate/n-hexane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:3, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-8, in a white solid of 15.4g (yield: 36%).

[0162] GC-Mass (theoretical value: 261.95 g/mol, measured value: 262 g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-9

[0163]

[Reaction Scheme 9]



[0164] 20g (127.9mmol) of 4-chlorophenylboronic acid, 30.0 g (121.5 mmol) of the intermediate M-7, and 1.48 g (1.28 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium were put in a flask and dissolved in 320 ml of toluene and 160mL of ethanol under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 160 ml of an aqueous solution in which 37.7g (255.8 mmol) of potassium carbonate was dissolved was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated for 12 hours.

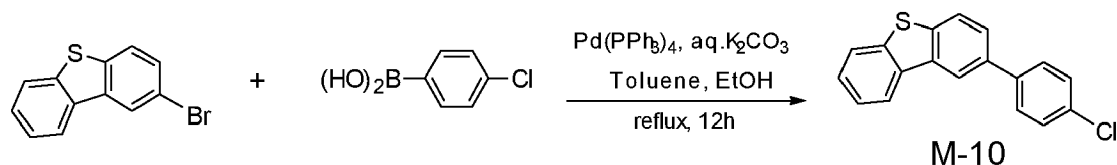
[0165] When the reaction was complete, the extracted solution was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 9:1, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-9, in a white solid of 28.1 g (yield: 83%).

[0166] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 278.05 g/mol, measured value: $\text{M}+1 = 279$ g/mol)

Synthesis of Intermediate M-10

[0167]

[Reaction Scheme 10]



10 **[0168]** 20g (127.9mmol) of 4-chlorophenylboronic acid, 32.0 g (121.5 mmol) of the intermediate M-8, and 1.48 g (1.28 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenyl)phosphine palladium were put in a flask and dissolved in 320 ml of toluene and 160mL of ethanol under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 160 ml of an aqueous solution in which 37.7g (255.8 mmol) of potassium carbonate was dissolved was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated for 12 hours.

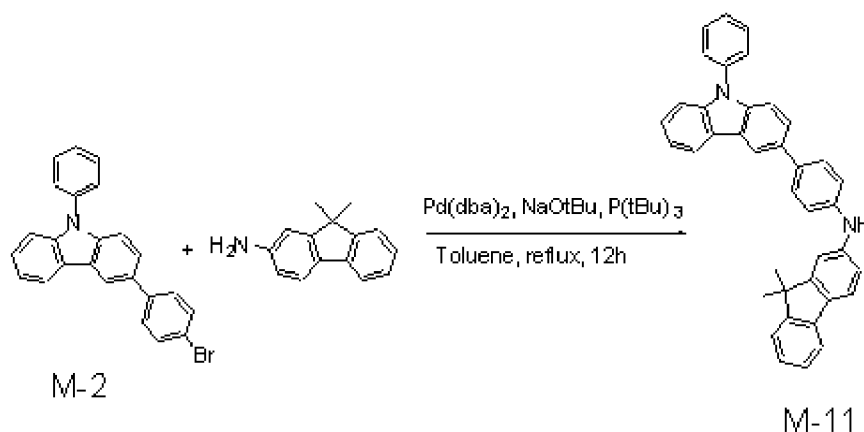
15 **[0169]** When the reaction was complete, the extracted solution was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane in a volume ratio of 9:1, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-9, in a white solid of 30.4 g (yield: 85%).

[0170] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 294.03 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 295 g/mol)

20 Synthesis of Intermediate M-11

[0171]

25 [Reaction Scheme 11]



35 **[0172]** 30 g (75.3 mmol) of the intermediate M-2, 18.92 g (90.39 mmol) of 2-amino-9,9'-dimethylfluorene, 26.06 g (271.16 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.46 g (2.26 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 600 ml of toluene, and 1.3 g (2.26 mmol) of Pd(dba)₂ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

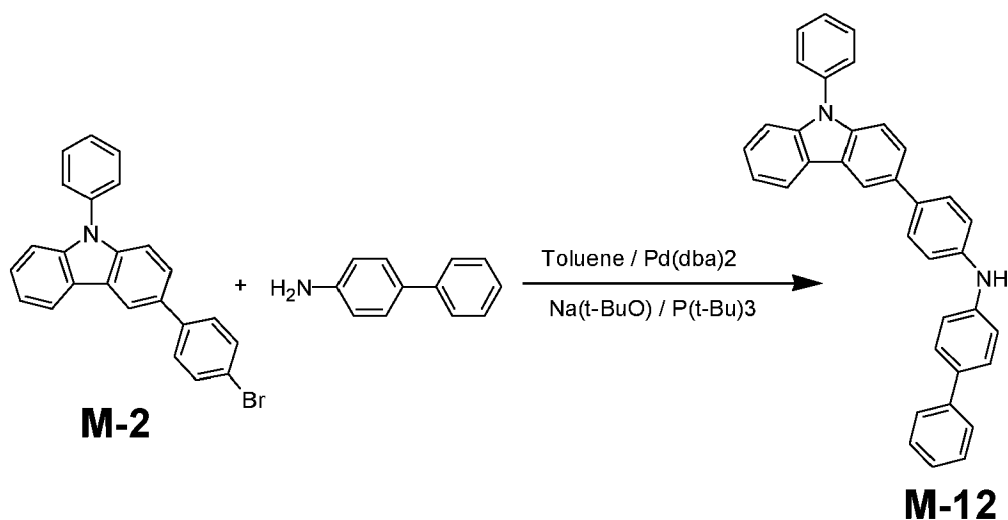
40 **[0173]** When the reaction was complete, the reactant was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:1 and recrystallized in a mixed solvent of methylenechloride/n-hexane, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-11, in a white solid of 30.9 g (yield: 78%).

45 **[0174]** LC-Mass (theoretical value: 526.24 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 527.24 g/mol)

50 Synthesis of Intermediate M-12

55 **[0175]**

[Reaction Scheme 12]



[0176] 30 g (75.3 mmol) of the intermediate M-2, 15.29 g (90.39 mmol) of 4-aminobiphenyl, 26.06 g (271.16 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.46 g (2.26 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 600 ml of toluene, and 1.3 g (2.26 mmol) of Pd(dba)₂ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

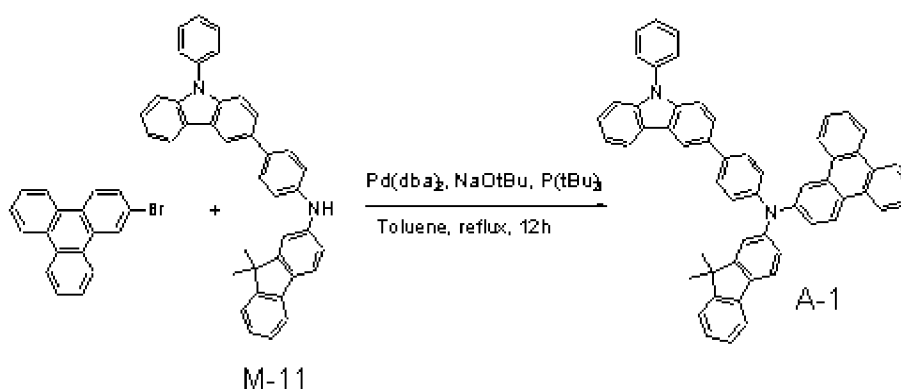
[0177] When the reaction was complete, the product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. Then, the obtained organic layer was dried with magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane in a volume ratio of 1:1 and then, recrystallized in a mixed solvent of methylenechloride/n-hexane, obtaining a desired compound, an intermediate M-12, in a white solid of 28.4 g (yield: 77.5%).

[0178] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 486.21 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 487.21 g/mol)

Example 1: Preparation of Compound A-1

[0179]

[Reaction Scheme 13]



[0180] 5.6 g (18.23 mmol) of 2-bromo triphenylene, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 5.26 g (54.68 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of Pd(dba)₂ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

[0181] When the reaction was complete, the mixture was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:1 and recrystallized in a mixed solvent of methylenechloride/ethylacetate, obtaining a desired compound

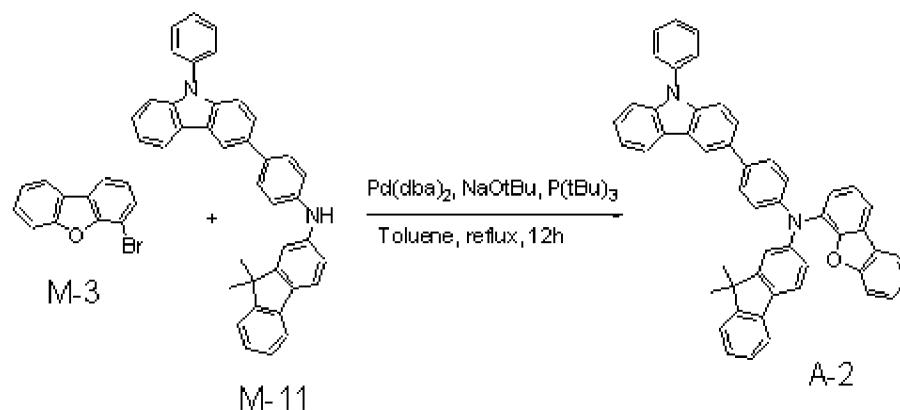
A-1, a white solid of 6.88g (yield: 60.1 %).

[0182] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 752.32 g/mol, measured value: $M+1 = 753.32$ g/mol)

Example 2: Preparation of Compound A-2

[0183]

[Reaction Scheme 14]



[0184] 4.13 g (16.71 mmol) of 4-bromo dibenzofuran, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

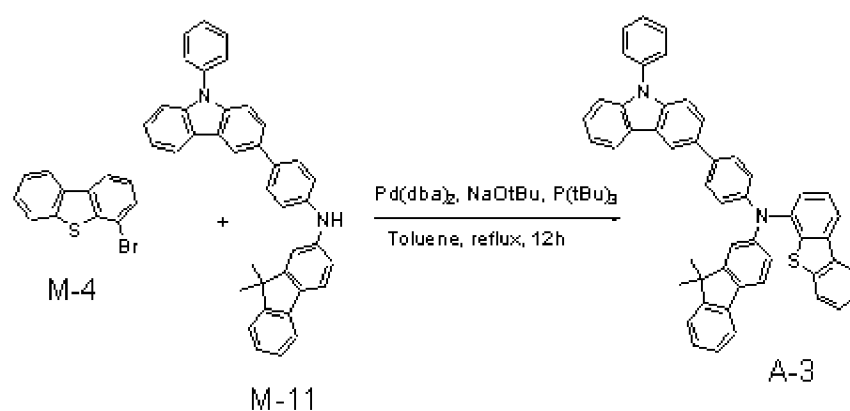
[0185] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The obtained product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography with n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:1, obtaining a desired compound A-2, in a white solid of 9.0g (yield: 85.5%).

[0186] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 692.28 g/mol, measured value: $M+1 = 693.28$ g/mol)

Example 3: Preparation of Compound A-3

[0187]

[Reaction Scheme 15]



[0188] 4.4 g (16.71 mmol) of 4-bromo dibenzothiophene, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine was dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, and

0.26g (0.46 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

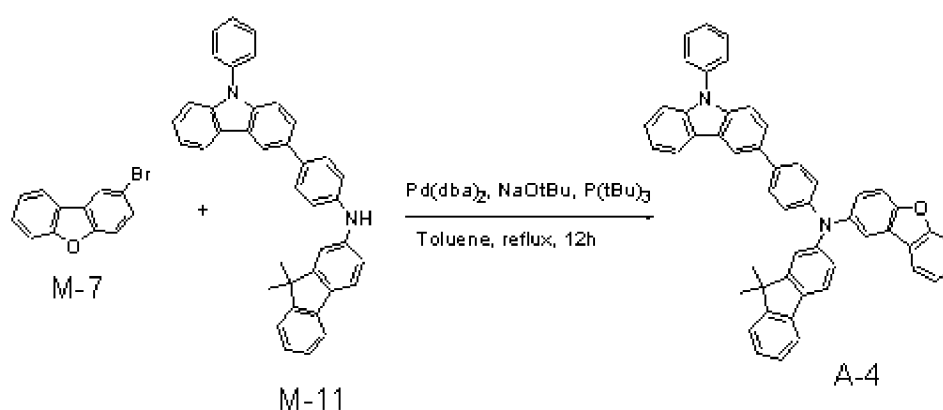
[0189] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The obtained product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:1, obtaining a desired compound A-3 in a white solid of 9.0g (yield: 83.58%).

[0190] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 708.91 g/mol, measured value: $\text{M}+1 = 709.91$ g/mol)

Example 4: Preparation of Compound A-4

[0191]

[Reaction Scheme 16]



[0192] 4.13 g (16.71 mmol) of 2-bromo dibenzofuran, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

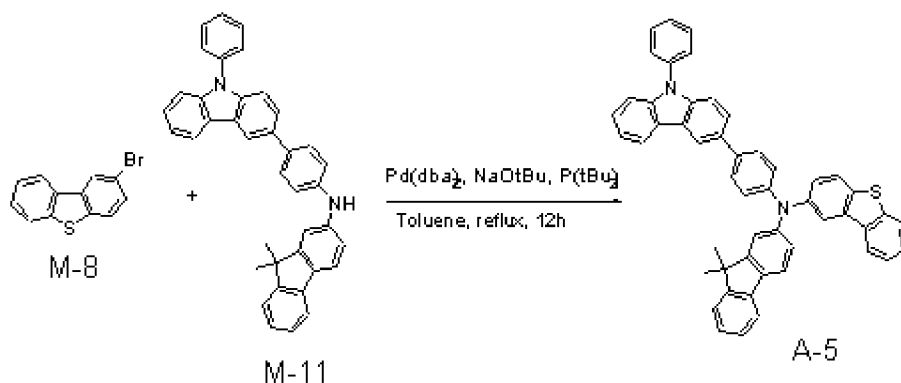
[0193] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The obtained product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:1, preparing a desired compound A-4 in a white solid of 8.7g (yield: 82.6%).

[0194] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 692.28 g/mol, measured value: $\text{M}+1 = 693.28$ g/mol)

Example 5: Preparation of Compound A-5

[0195]

[Reaction Scheme 17]



[0196] 4.4 g (16.71 mmol) of 2-bromo dibenzothiophene, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 200 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

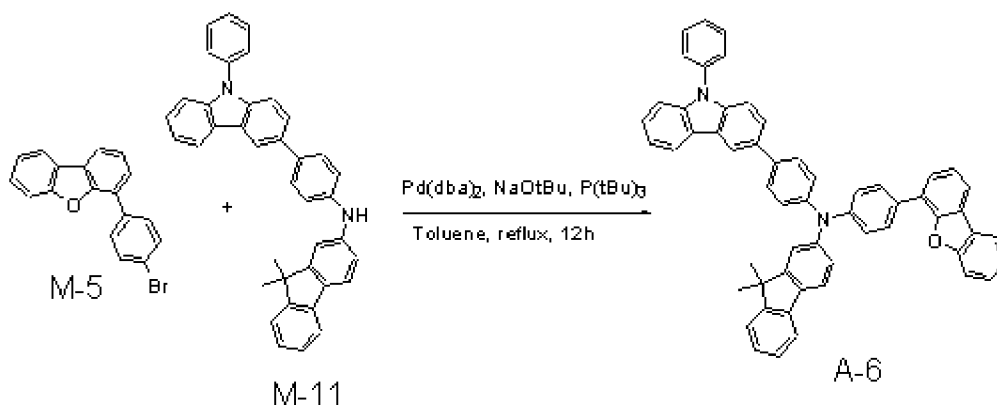
[0197] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The prepared product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 1:1, obtaining a desired compound A-5 in a white solid of 8.4g (yield: 78%).

[0198] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 708.91 g/mol, measured value: $\text{M}+1 = 709.91$ g/mol)

Example 6: Preparation of Compound A-6

[0199]

[Reaction Scheme 18]



[0200] 5.4 g (16.71 mmol) of the intermediate M-5, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 300 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

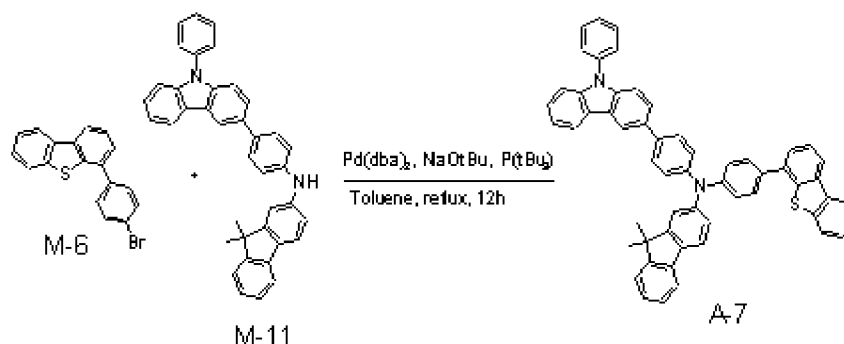
[0201] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The prepared product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 4:1, obtaining a desired compound A-6 in a white solid of 9.2g (yield: 78.7%).

[0202] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 768.31 g/mol, measured value: $\text{M}+1 = 769.31$ g/mol)

Example 7: Preparation of Compound A-7

[0203]

[Reaction Scheme 19]



[0204] 5.67 g (16.71 mmol) of the intermediate M-6, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine was dissolved in 300 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of Pd(dba)₂ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

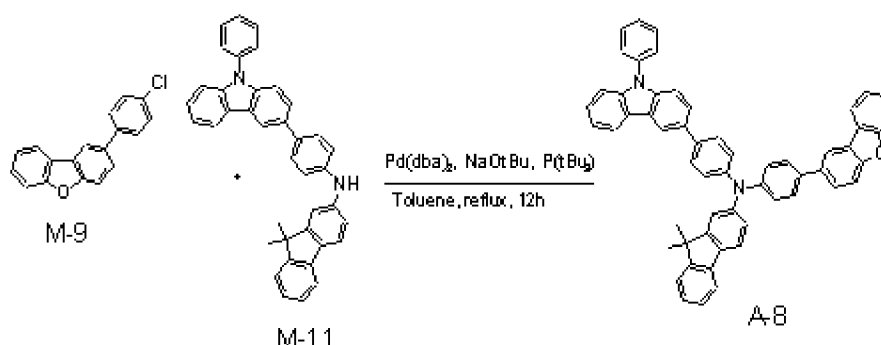
[0205] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The prepared product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 4:1, obtaining a desired compound A-7 in a white solid of 9.5g (yield: 79.6%).

[0206] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 784.29 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 785.29 g/mol)

Example 8: Preparation of Compound A-8

[0207]

[Reaction Scheme 20]



[0208] 4.66 g (16.71 mmol) of the intermediate M-9, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 300 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of Pd(dba)₂ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

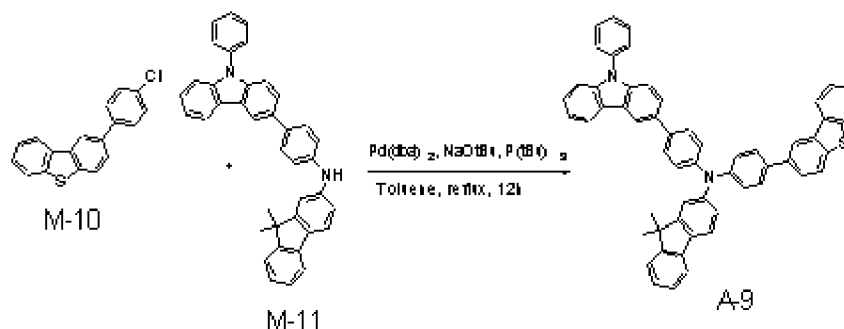
[0209] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The prepared product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane mixed in a volume ratio of 4:1, obtaining a desired compound A-8 in a white solid of 9.0g (yield: 77%).

[0210] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 768.31 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 769.31 g/mol)

Example 9: Preparation of Compound A-9

[0211]

[Reaction Scheme 21]



[0212] 4.93 g (16.71 mmol) of the intermediate M-10, 8.0 g (15.19 mmol) of the intermediate M-11, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 300 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of Pd(dba)₂ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

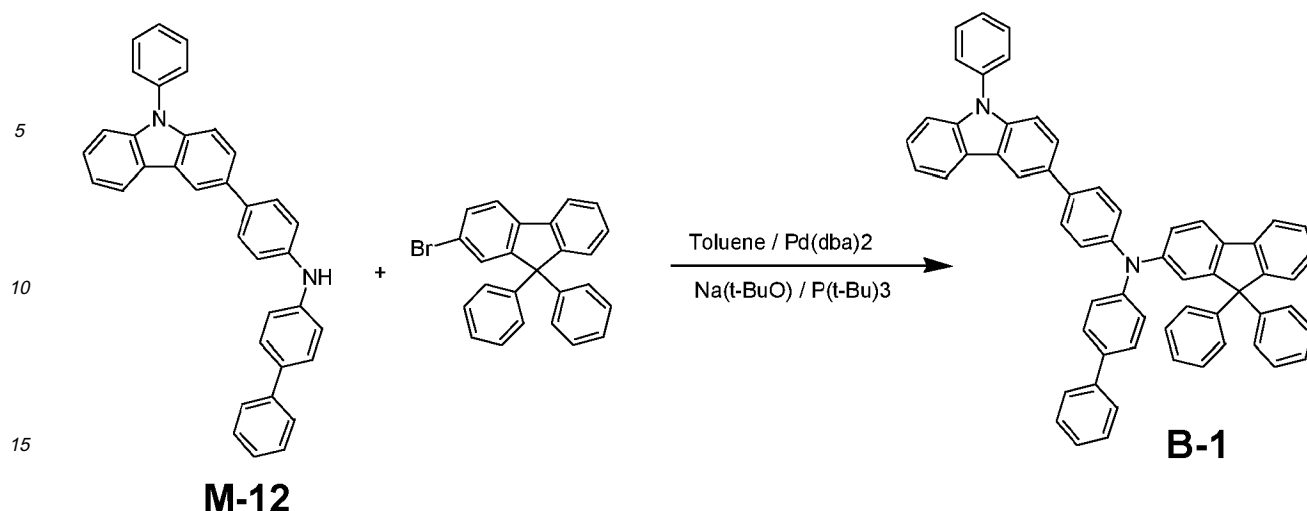
[0213] When the reaction was complete, the resulting mixture was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The obtained product was purified through a silica gel column chromatography by using n-hexane/dichloromethane in a volume ratio of 4:1, obtaining a desired compound A-9 in a white solid of 9.4g (yield: 78.8%).

[0214] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 784.29 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 785.29 g/mol)

Example Ad-1: Preparation of Compound B-1

[0215]

[Reaction Scheme 22]



[0216] 6 g (15.1 mmol) of 2-bromo-9,9'-diphenyl fluorene, 6.52 g (13.4 mmol) of the intermediate M-12, 4.82 g (50.13 mmol) of sodium t-butoxide, and 0.09g (0.46 mmol) of tri-tert-butylphosphine were dissolved in 300 ml of toluene, and 0.26g (0.46 mmol) of Pd(dba)₂ was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed and agitated under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours.

[0217] When the reaction was complete, the resulting product was extracted with toluene and distilled water. The obtained organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered and then, concentrated under a reduced pressure. The prepared product was twice recrystallized in a mixed solvent of methylene chloride/acetone, obtaining a desired compound B-1, a white solid of 9.5g (yield: 88.7%).

[0218] LC-Mass (theoretical value: 802.33 g/mol, measured value: M+1 = 803.33 g/mol)

Fabrication of Organic light emitting diode

Example 10

[0219] A glass substrate coated with a 1500Å-thick ITO (Indium tin oxide) thin film was cleaned with a distilled water ultrasonic wave. Next, the glass substrate was ultrasonic wave-cleaned with a solvent such as isopropyl alcohol, acetone, methanol, and the like and then, cleaned in a plasma cleaner by using oxygen plasma for 5 minutes and moved with a vacuum evaporator. The ITO transparent electrode was used as a positive electrode, and 4,4'-bis[N-[4-{N,N-bis(3-methylphenyl)amino}-phenyl]-N-phenylamino]biphenyl (DNTPD) was vacuum-deposited to form a 600Å-thick hole injection layer (HIL) thereon. Then, the compound of Example 1 was vacuum-deposited to form a 300Å-thick hole transport layer (HTL) on the hole injection layer (HIL). On the hole transport layer (HTL), a 250Å-thick emission layer was vacuum deposited by using 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene (ADN) as a host and 3wt% of 2,5,8,11-tetra(tert-butyl)perylene (TBPe) as a dopant.

[0220] On the emission layer, Alq₃ was vacuum-deposited to form a 250Å-thick electron transport layer (ETL). On the electron transport layer (ETL), LiF was vacuum-deposit to be 10Å thick, and sequentially, Al is formed to be 1000Å thick to fabricate a cathode. Then, the cathode was used to fabricate an organic light emitting diode.

[0221] The organic light emitting diode had a structure of five organic thin layers, in particular, Al 1000Å / LiF 10Å / Alq₃ 250Å / EML[ADN:TBPe=97:3] 250 Å / A-1 300Å / DNTPD 600Å / ITO 1500Å.

Example 11

[0222] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 10 except for using A-6 according to Example 6 instead of A-1 according to Example 1.

Example 12

[0223] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 10 except for using A-7 according to Example 7 instead of A-1 according to Example 1.

Example Ad-2

[0224] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 10 except for using B-1 according to Example Ad-1 instead of A-1 according to Example 1.

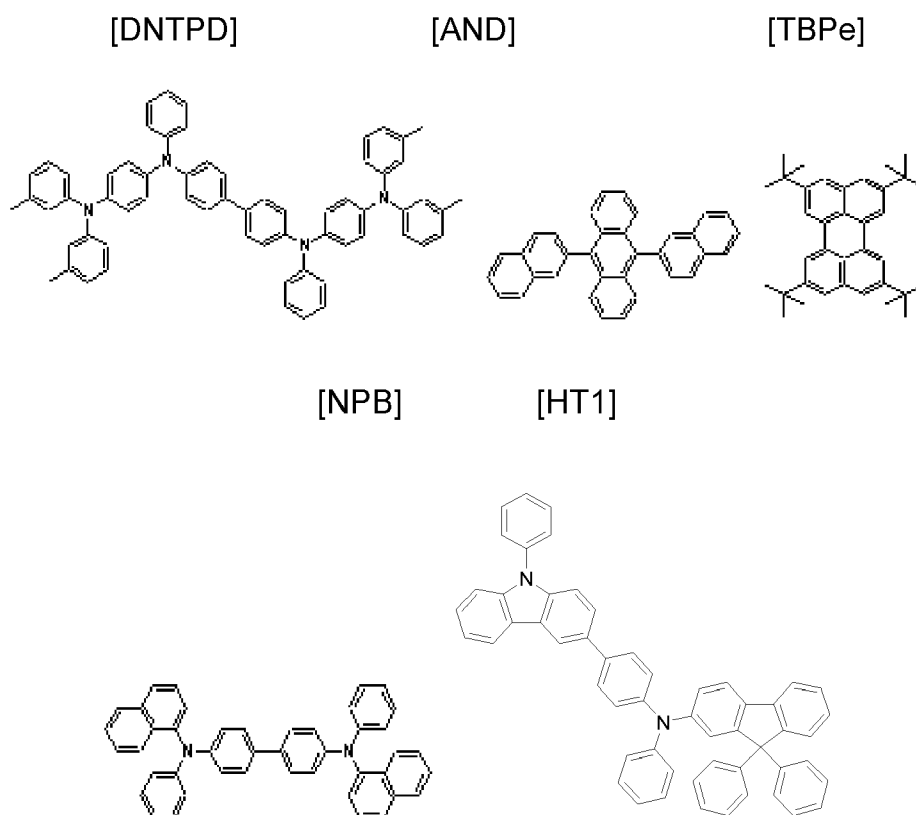
Comparative Example 1

[0225] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 10 except for using NPB instead of the compound A-1 of Example 1.

Comparative Example 2

[0226] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 10 except for using H1 instead of the compound A-1 of Example 1.

[0227] The compounds used in Examples and Comparative Examples are provided as follows.

**(Thermal Stability Evaluation of Material)**

[0228] Each specimen was measured regarding glass transition temperature and decomposition temperature by measuring DSC and TGA. The results are provided in the following Table 1.

[Table 1]

Materials	Tg (°C)	Td (°C)
Example 1 A-1	161	483
Example 6 A-6	142	487
Example 7 A-7	142	513

(continued)

Materials	Tg (°C)	Td (°C)
Example Ad-1 B-1	150	507
Tg: glass transition temperature Td: decomposition temperature		

[0229] As shown in Table 1, the compounds according to Examples 1, 6, 7, and Ad-1 had a decomposition temperature of about 500°C or so and thus, very high thermal stability compared with 392°C of the decomposition temperature of carbazole biphenyl (CBP).

[0230] In addition, the compounds according to Examples 1, 6, 7, and Ad-1 had remarkably high glass transition temperature compared with 90°C of the glass transition temperature of a generally-known compound for an organic optoelectronic device.

(Performance Evaluation of Organic light emitting diode)

[0231] Each organic light emitting diode according to Examples 10 to 12 and Ad-2 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 were measured regarding current density change and luminance change depending voltage change and luminous efficiency. In particular, the measurements were made in the following method, and the results are provided in the following Table 2.

(1) Current density change depending on voltage change

[0232] The organic light emitting diodes were measured regarding current per unit device by using a current-voltage system (Keithley 2400) while its voltage was increased from 0 V to 10 V and current density by dividing the current value by an area.

(2) Luminance change depending on voltage change

[0233] The organic light emitting diodes was measured regarding luminance by using a luminance meter (Minolta Cs-1000A) while its voltage was increased from 0 V to 10 V.

(3) Luminous efficiency

[0234] The luminance and current density obtained (1) and (2) and voltage were used to calculate current efficiency (cd/A) of the same current density (10 mA/cm²).

[Table 2]

Devices	HTL	Voltage (V)	EL color	Efficiency (cd/A)	half life-span (h) @1000cd/m ²
Example 10	A-1	6.2	Blue	6.0	1,500
Example 11	A-6	6.2	Blue	5.7	1,700
Example 12	A-7	6.1	Blue	5.9	2,000
Example Ad-2	Ad-1	6.0	Blue	5.6	2,000
Comparative Example 1	NPB	7.1	Blue	4.9	1,250
Comparative Example 2	HT1	6.2	Blue	5.5	1,500

[0235] Based on the results of Table 2, the organic light emitting diodes according to Examples 10 to 12 and Ad-2 had remarkably excellent efficiency and half life-span compared with those of Comparative Examples 1 and 2.

[0236] In addition, the organic light emitting diodes according to Examples 10 to 12 and Ad-2 had remarkably improved half life-span compared with those of Comparative Examples 1 and 2. In particular, the organic light emitting diodes according to Examples 12 and Ad-2 had 2,000 hours (h) of half life- span compared with 1250 hours and thus, more than about 1.6 times improved half life-span. Considering life-span of a device to be the most important factor in terms

of actual commercialization of the device, the organic light emitting diodes according to Examples turned out to have a satisfactory life-span.

[0237] While this invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be practical exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Therefore, the aforementioned embodiments should be understood to be exemplary but not limiting the present invention in any way.

<Description of Symbols>

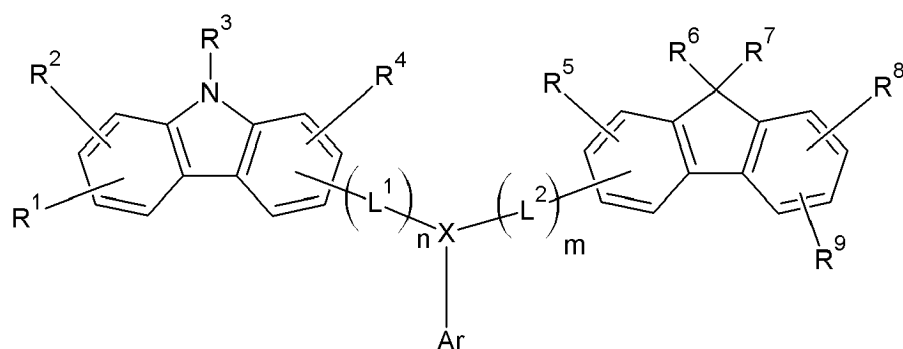
[0238]

100: organic light emitting diode	110: cathode
120: anode	105: organic thin layer
130: emission layer	140: hole transport layer (HTL)
150: electron transport layer (ETL)	160: electron injection layer (EIL)
170: hole injection layer (HIL) transport layer (ETL)	230: emission layer + electron

Claims

1. A compound for an organic optoelectronic device represented by the following Chemical Formula 1:

[Chemical Formula 1]



wherein, in Chemical Formula 1,

Ar is a substituted or unsubstituted triphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuranyl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzothiophenyl group,

X is N, B or P,

L¹ and L² are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

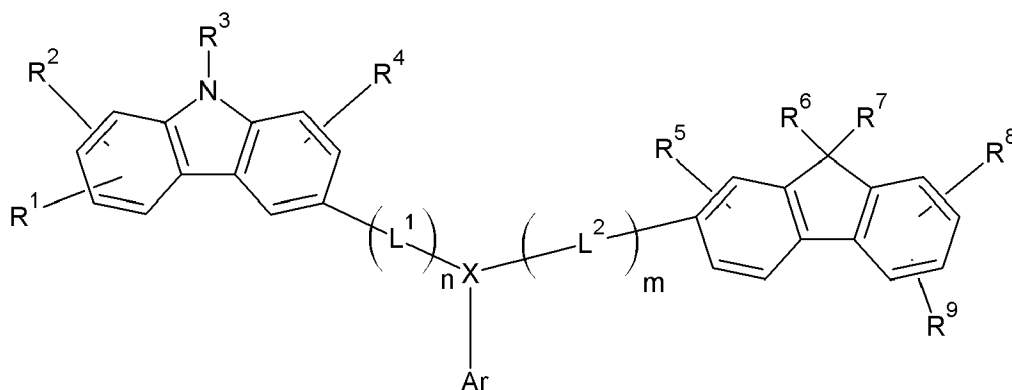
n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxy carbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted

or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

2. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formula 2:

[Chemical Formula 2]



wherein, in Chemical Formula 2,

Ar is a substituted or unsubstituted triperylene group; a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuranyl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzothiophenyl group,

X is N, B or P,

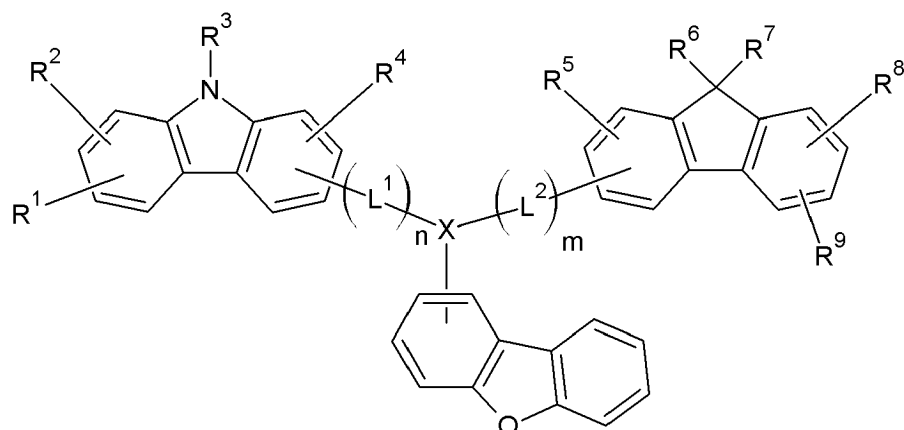
L¹ and L² are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

3. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1 or 2, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formula 3:

[Chemical Formula 3]



wherein, in Chemical Formula 3,

X is N, B or P,

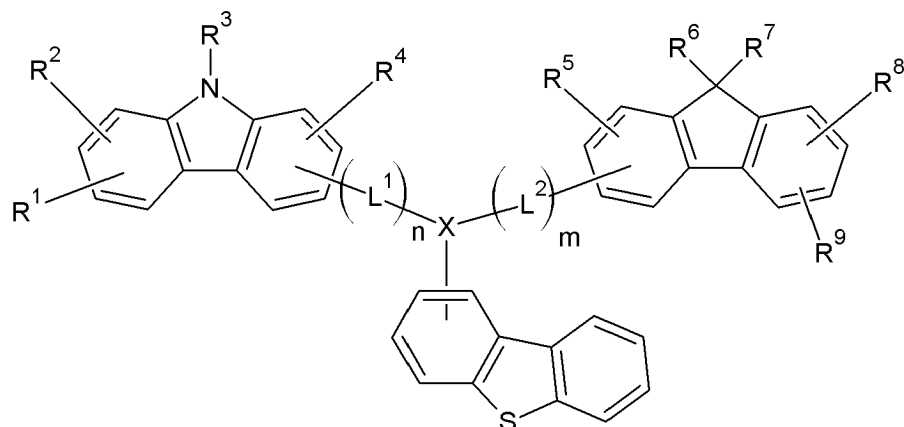
L^1 and L^2 are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R^1 to R^9 are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

4. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 3, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formula 4:

[Chemical Formula 4]



wherein, in Chemical Formula 4,

X is N, B or P,

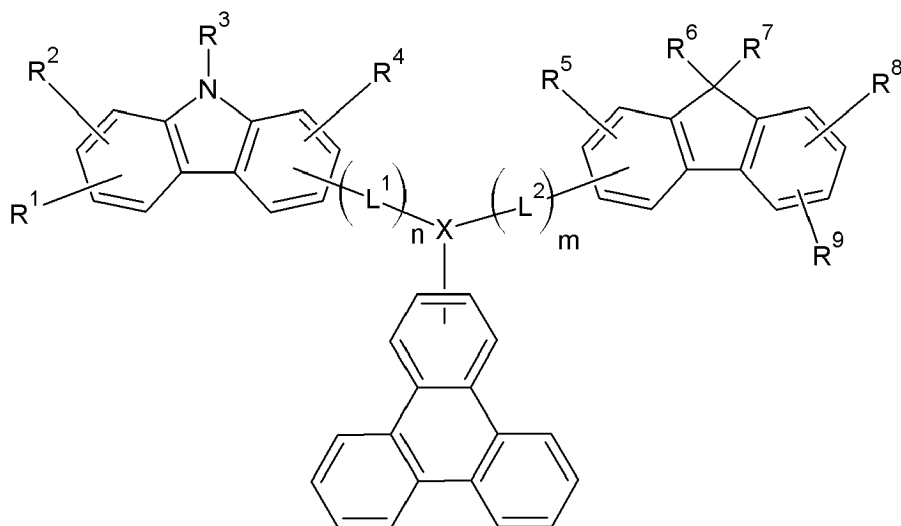
L^1 and L^2 are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10

alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,
 n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

5. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 4, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formula 5:

[Chemical Formula 5]



wherein, in Chemical Formula 5,

X is N, B or P,

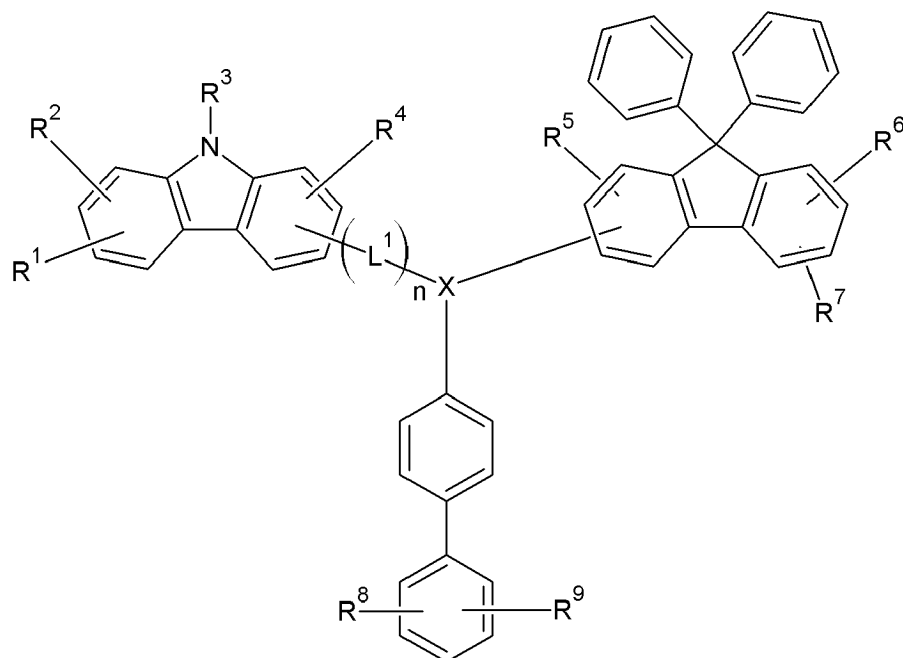
L¹ and L² are the same or different and independently a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

n and m are the same or different and independently integers ranging from 0 to 3, and

R¹ to R⁹ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

6. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1, to 5 wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formula 6:

[Chemical Formula 6]



wherein, in Chemical Formula 6,

X is N, B or P,

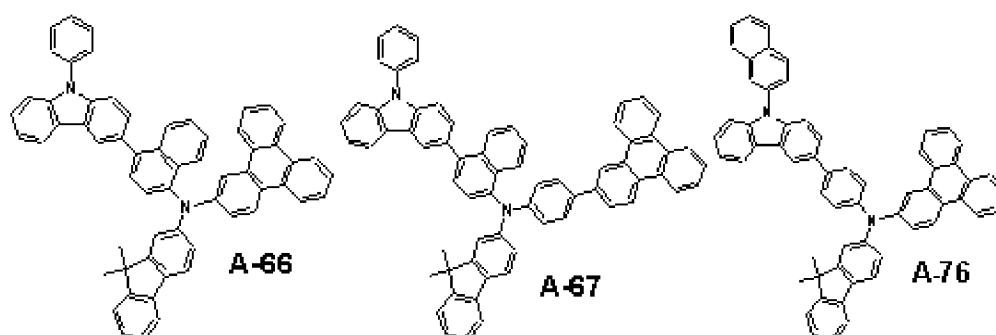
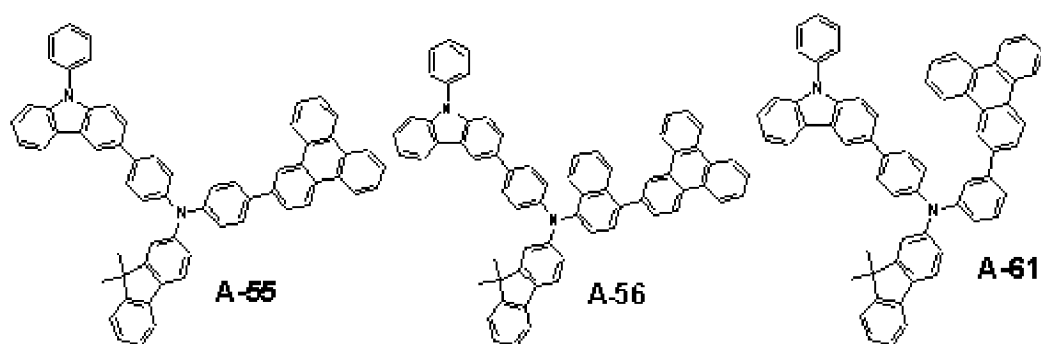
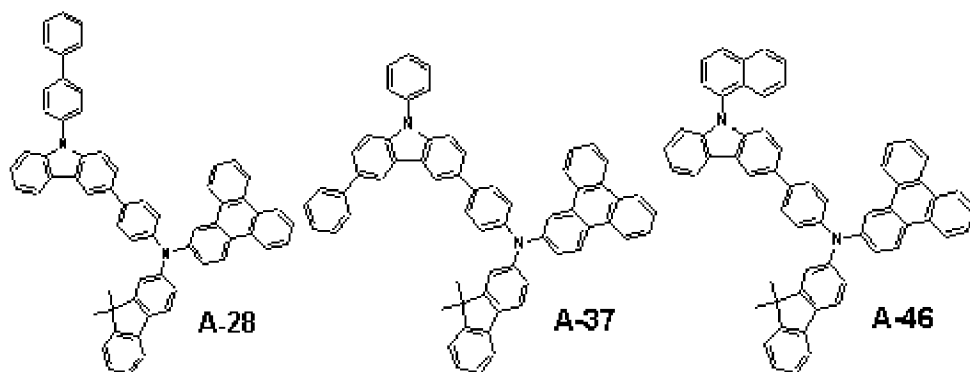
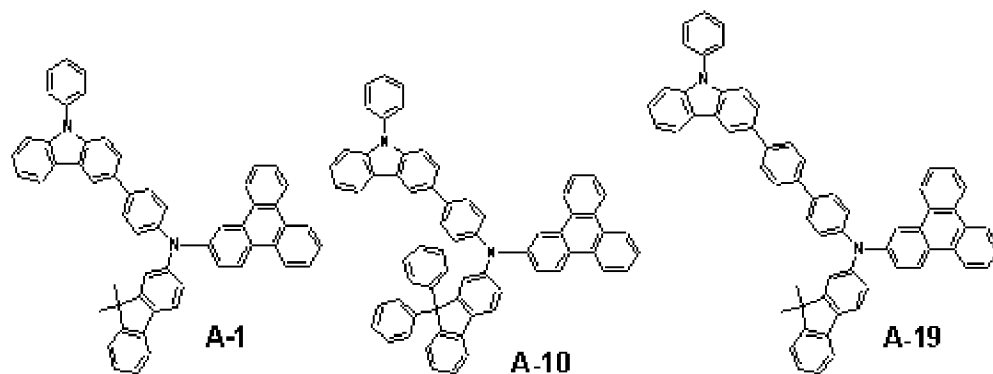
L^1 is a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C10 alkynylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylene group or a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroarylene group,

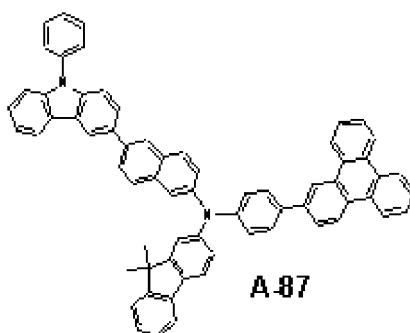
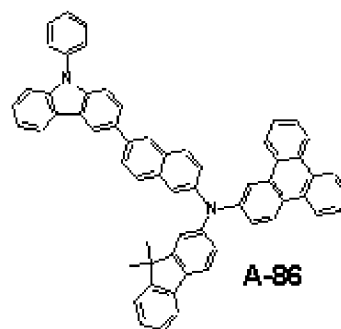
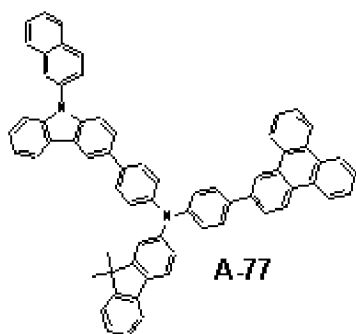
n is an integer ranging from 0 to 3, and

R^1 to R^9 are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a halogen, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a carboxyl group, a ferroceny group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 aryloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 acyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acyloxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 acylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C20 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C7 to C20 aryloxycarbonylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfamoylamino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 sulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C20 arylthiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 heterocyclothiol group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 ureide group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, or a combination thereof.

7. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 6, wherein X is N.

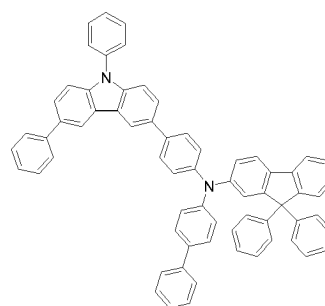
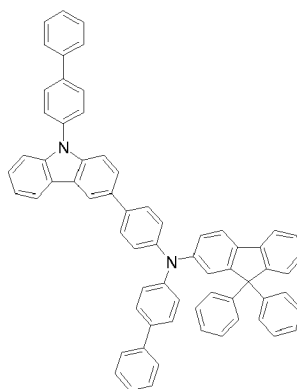
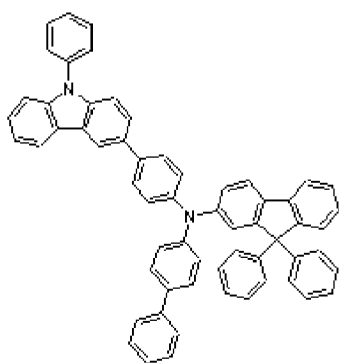
8. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 7, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formula A-1, A-10, A-19, A-28, A-37, A-46, A-55, A-56, A-61, A-66, A-67, A-76, A-77 A-86 or A-87:





9. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 8, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by one of the following Chemical Formulas B-1 to B-6:

[Chemical Formula B-1] [Chemical Formula B-2] [Chemical Formula B-3]



[Chemical Formula B-4] [Chemical Formula B-5] [Chemical Formula B-6]

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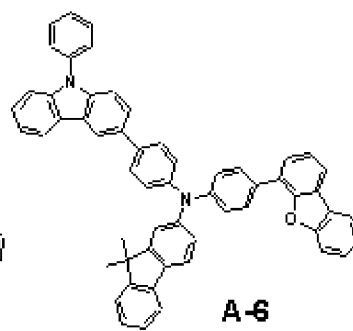
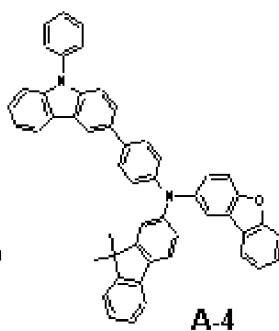
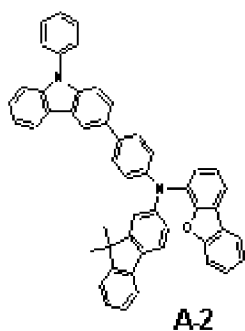
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10. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1, to 9, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula A-2, A-4, A-6, A-8, A-11, A-13, A-15, A-17, A-20, A-22, A-24, A-26, A-29, A-31, A-33, A-35, A-38, A-40, A-42, A-44, A-47, A-49, A-51, A-53, A-57, A-59, A-62, A-64, A-69, A-71, A-72, A-74, A-79, A-81, A-82, A-84, A-89, A-91, A-92 or A-94.

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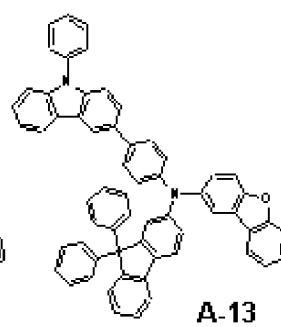
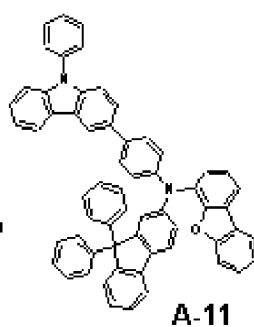
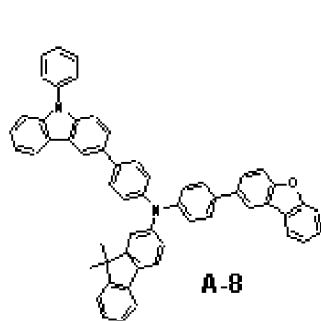
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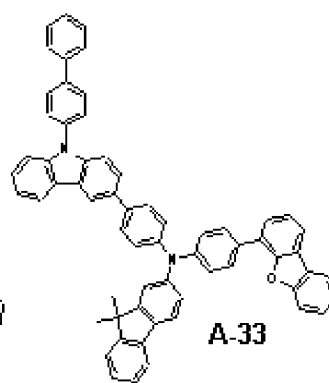
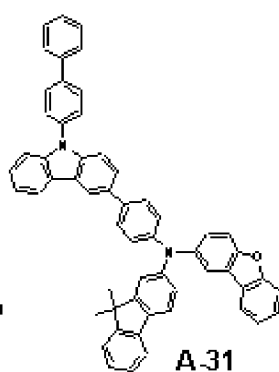
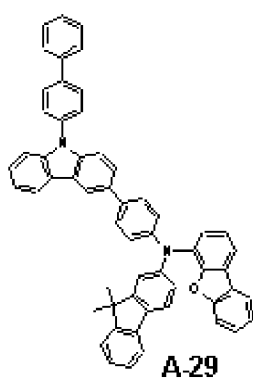
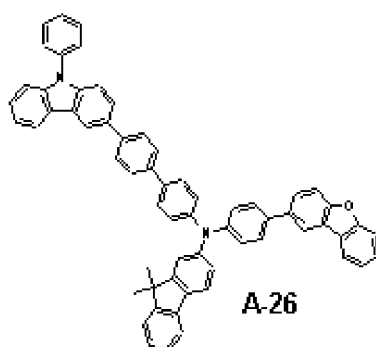
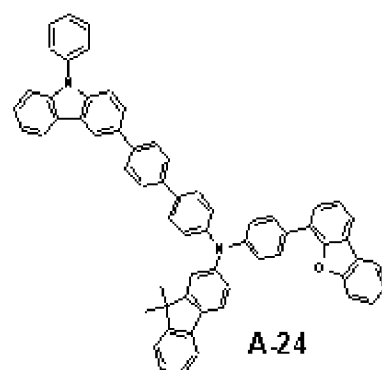
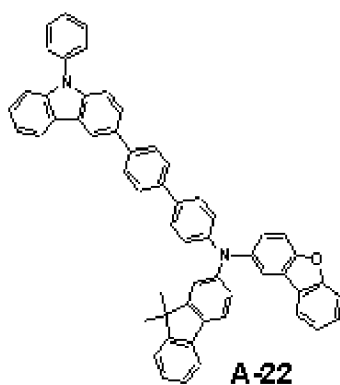
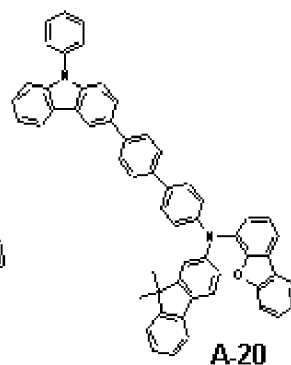
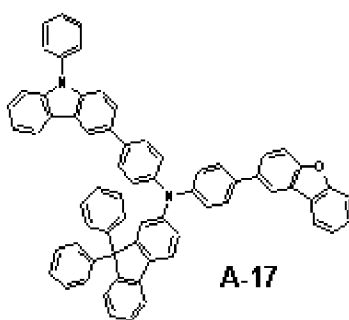
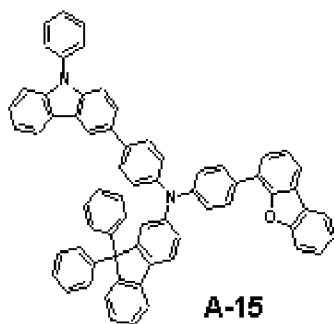
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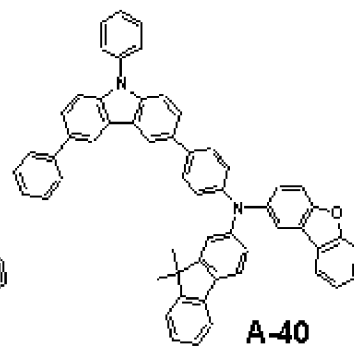
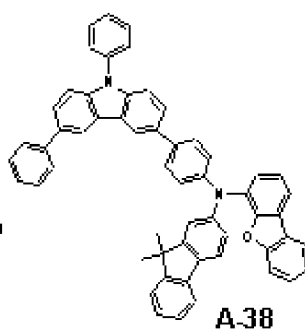
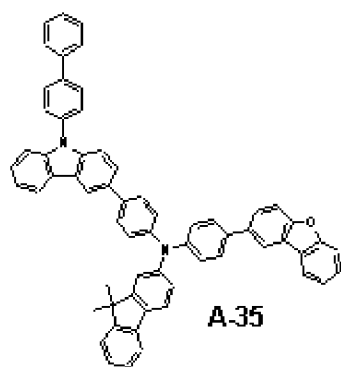
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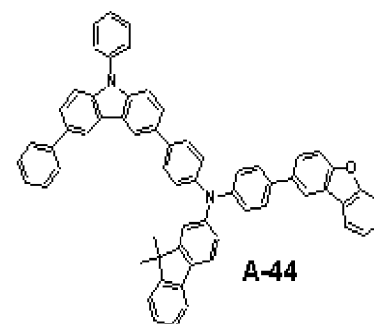
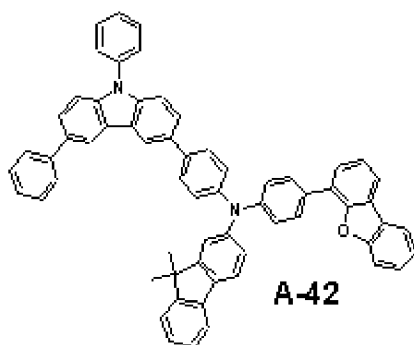
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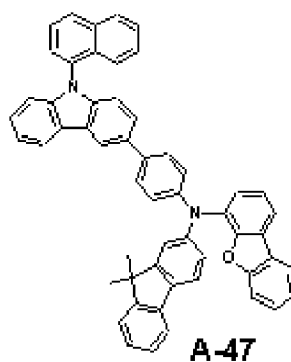
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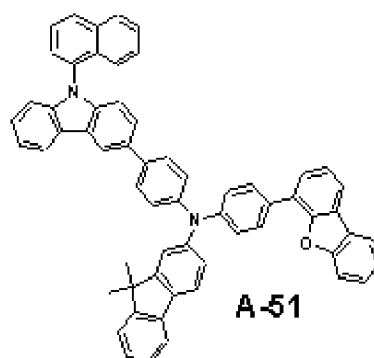
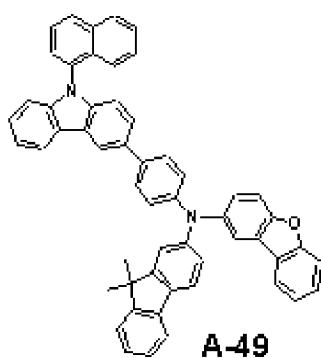
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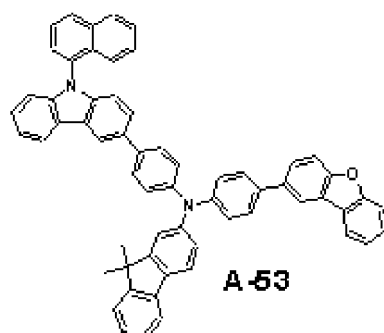
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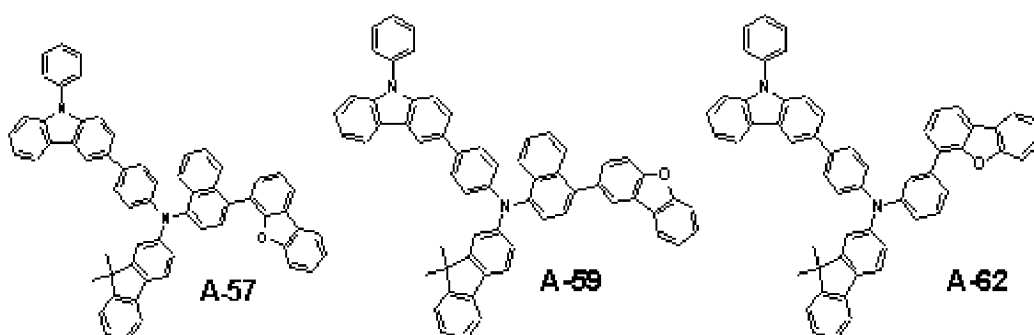
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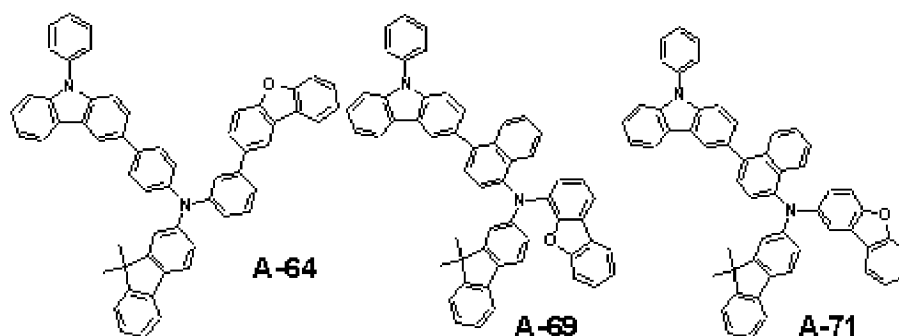
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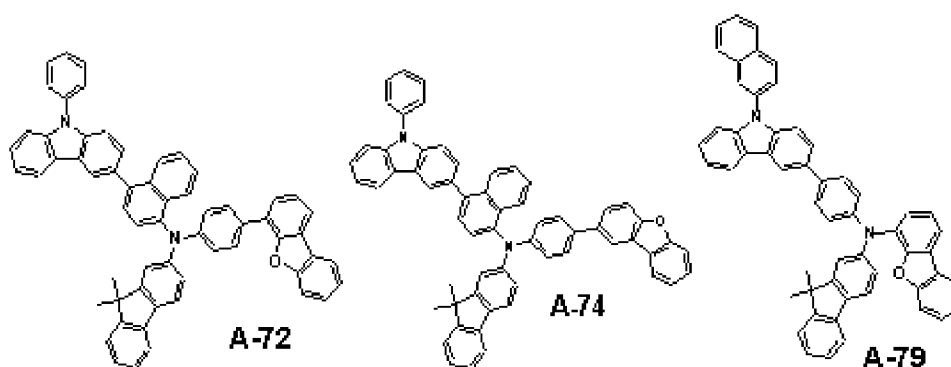
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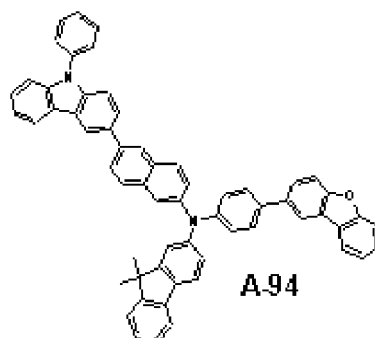
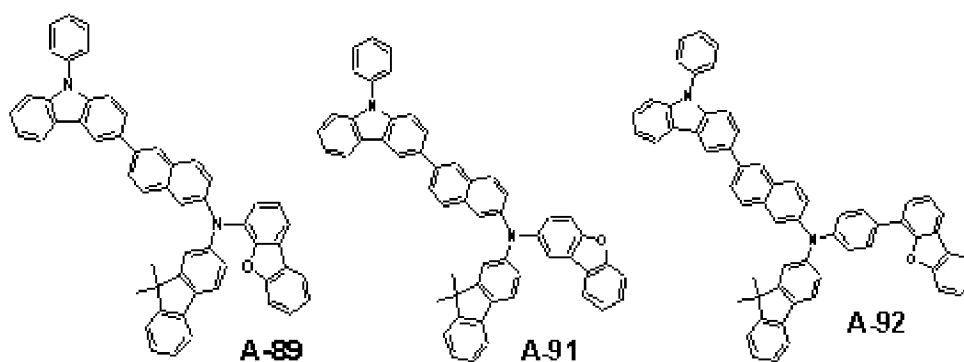
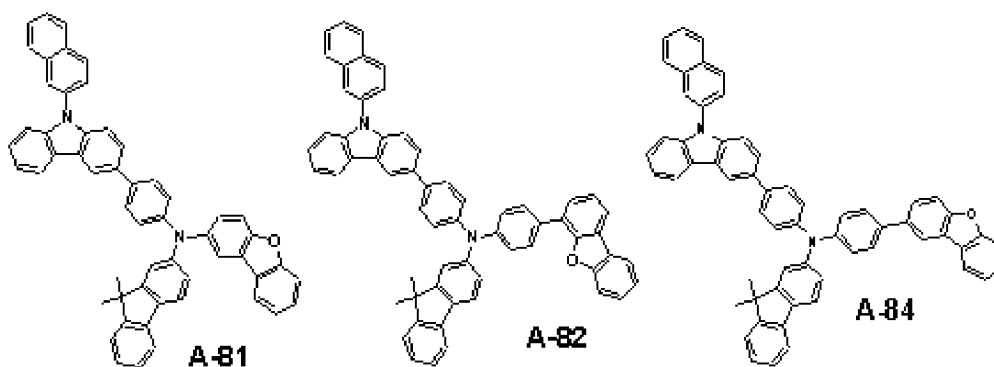
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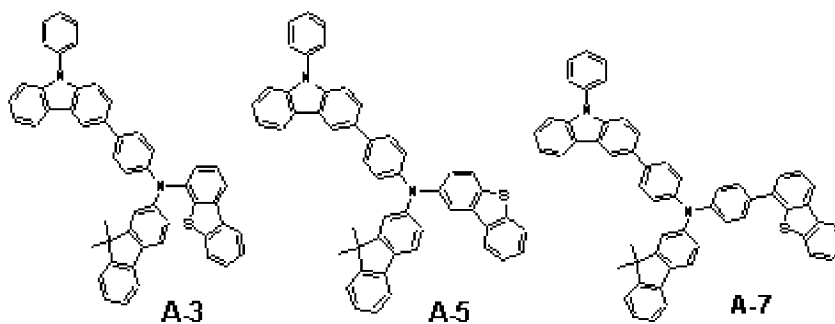
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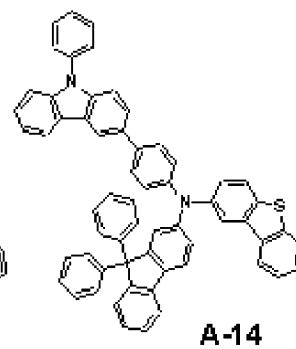
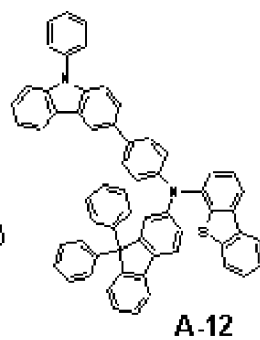
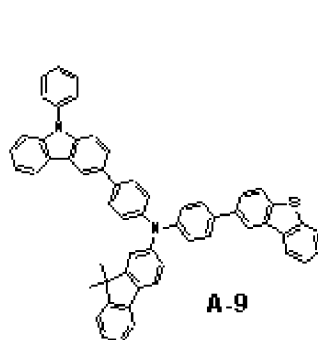


11. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 10, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula A-3, A-5, A-7, A-9, A-12, A-14, A-16, A-18, A-21, A-23, A-25, A-27, A-30, A-32, A-34, A-36, A-39, A-41, A-43, A-45, A-48, A-50, A-52, A-54, A-58, A-60, A-63, A-65, A-68, A-70, A-73, A-75, A-78, A-80, A-83, A-85, A-88, A-90, A-93 or A-95.



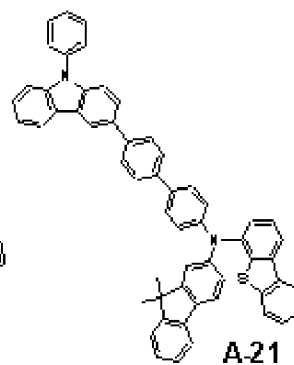
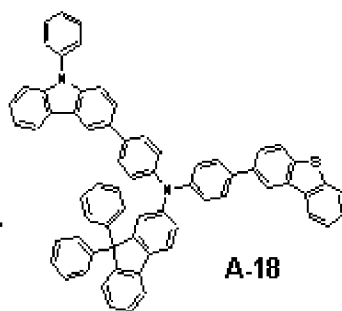
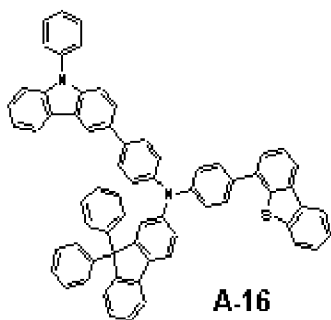
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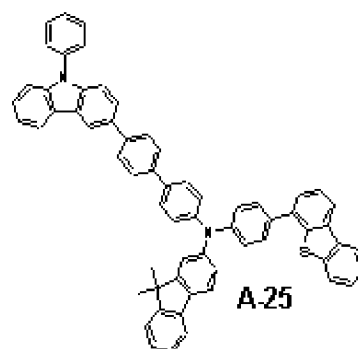
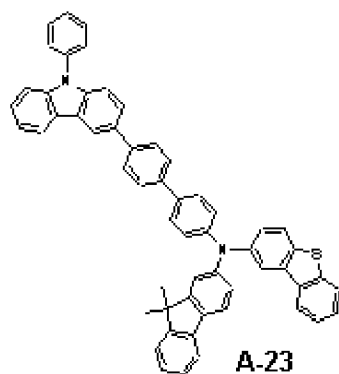
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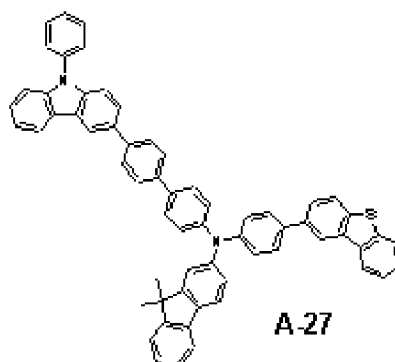
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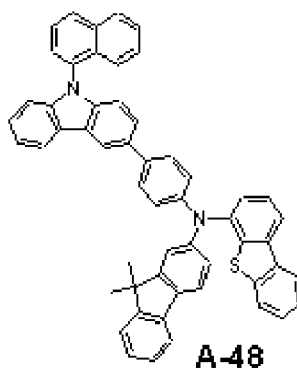
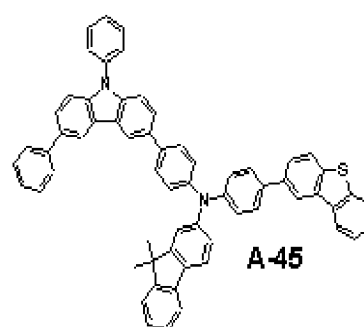
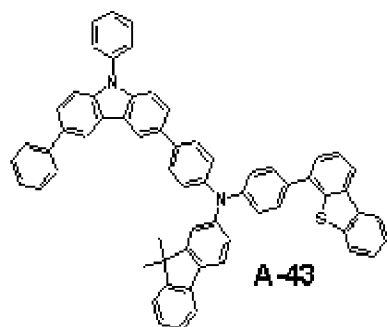
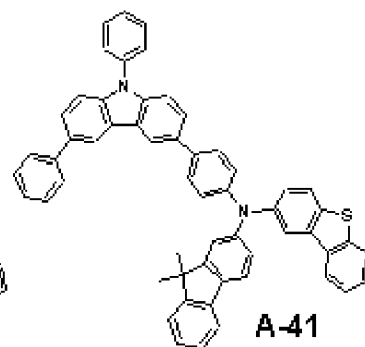
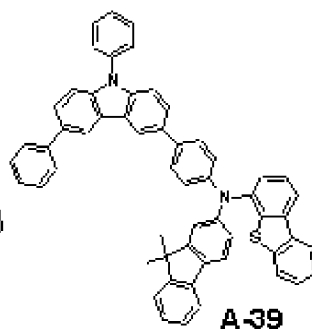
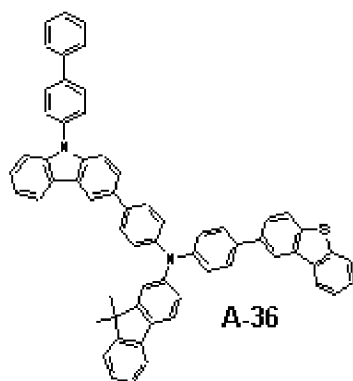
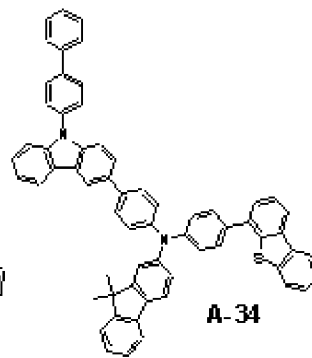
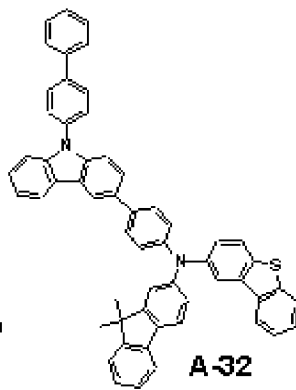
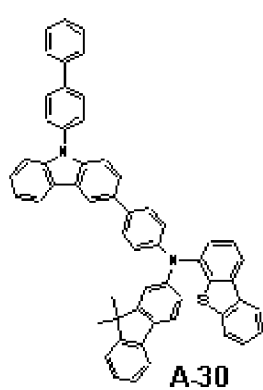
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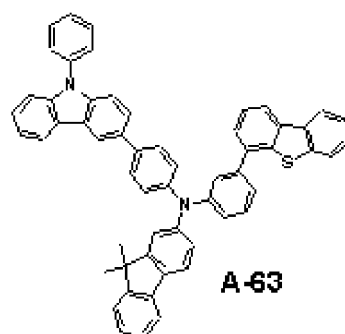
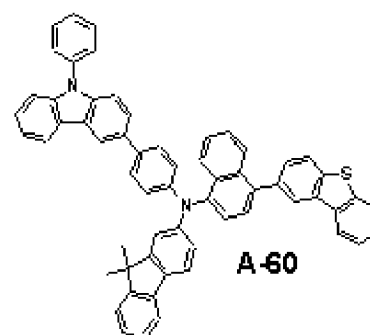
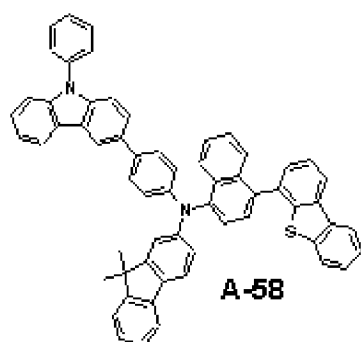
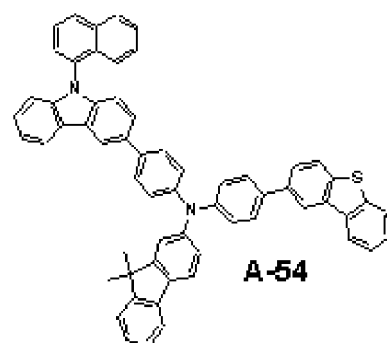
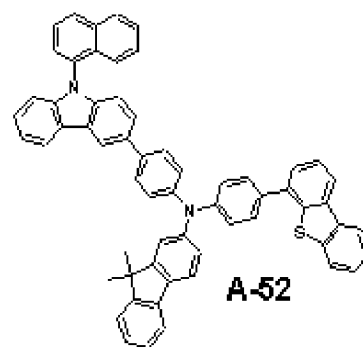
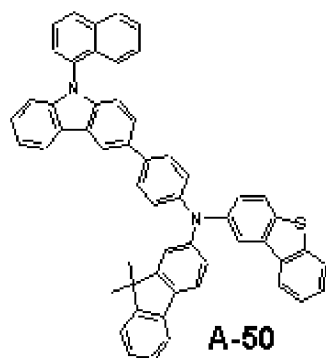
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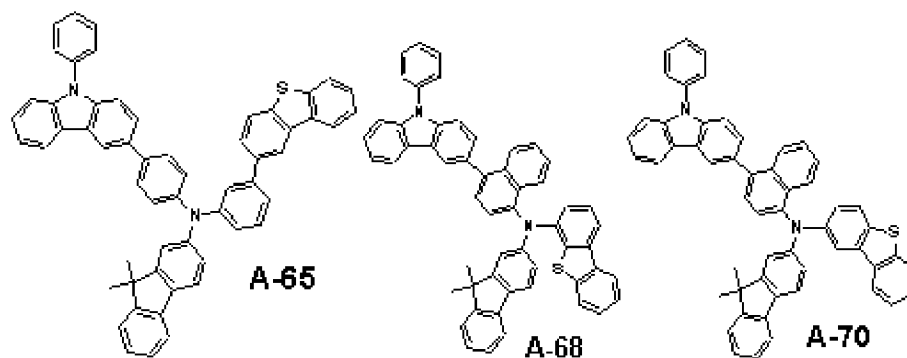
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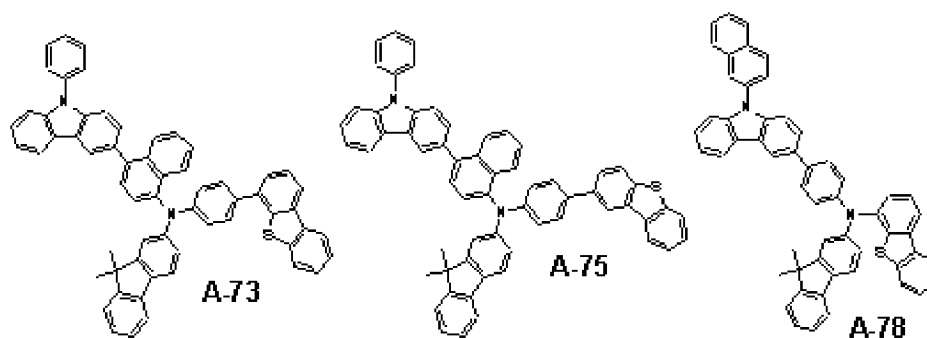
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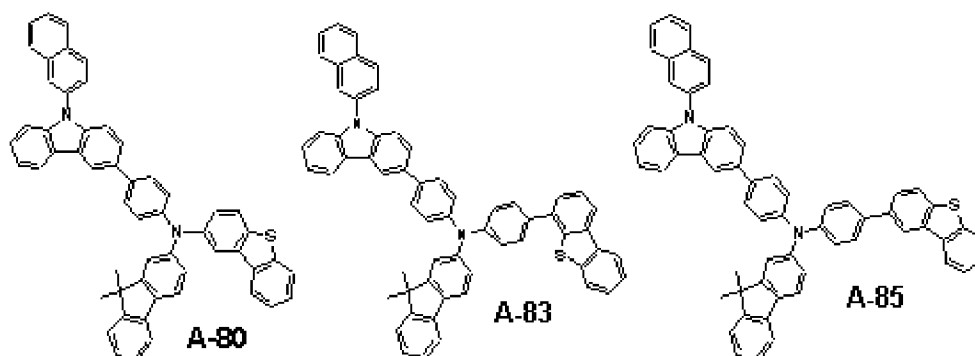
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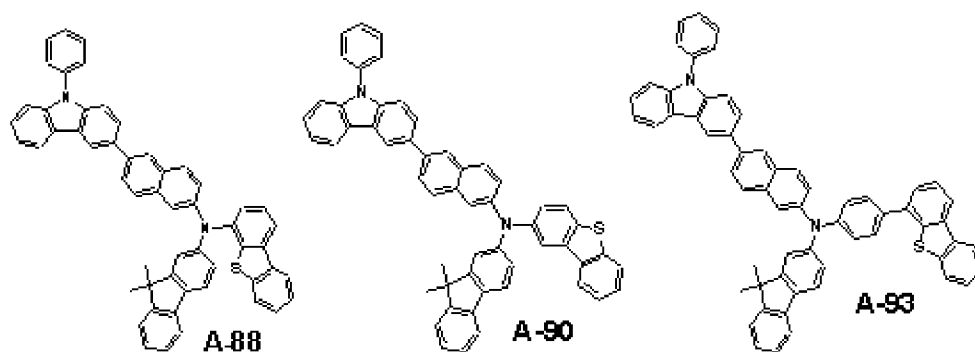
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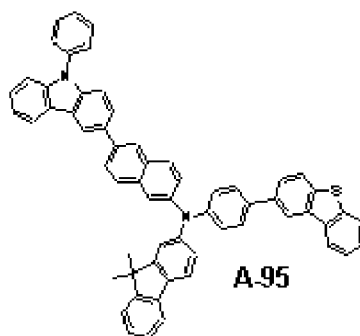
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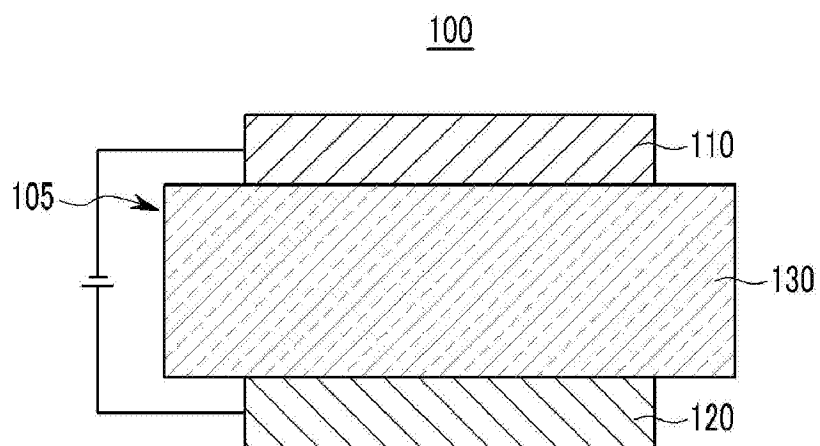


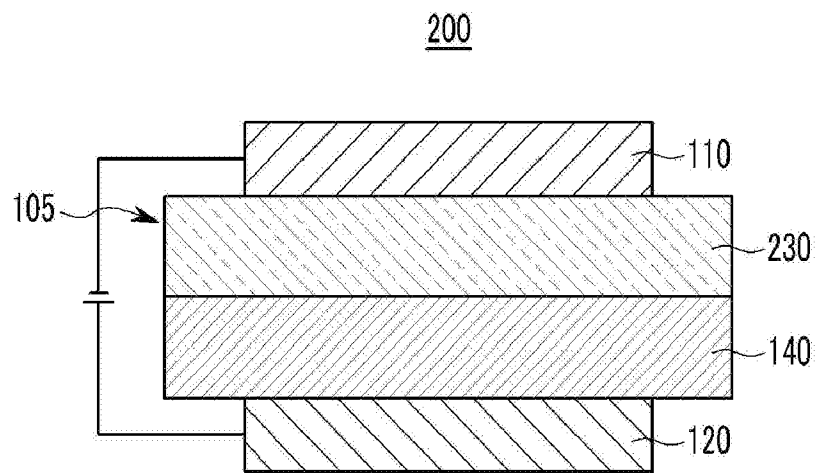
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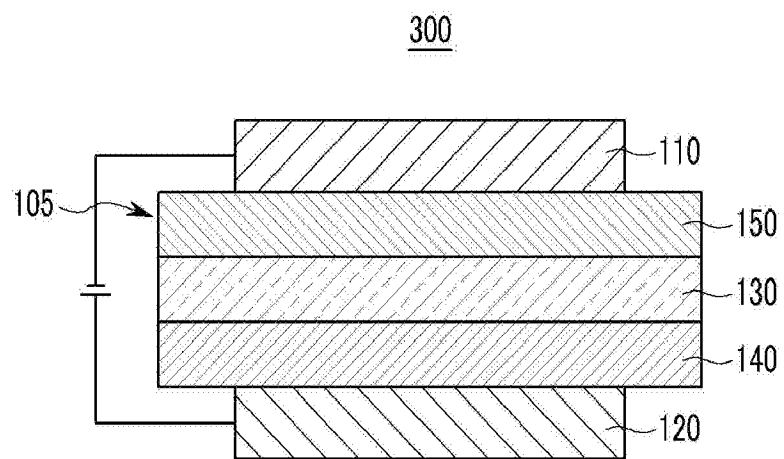


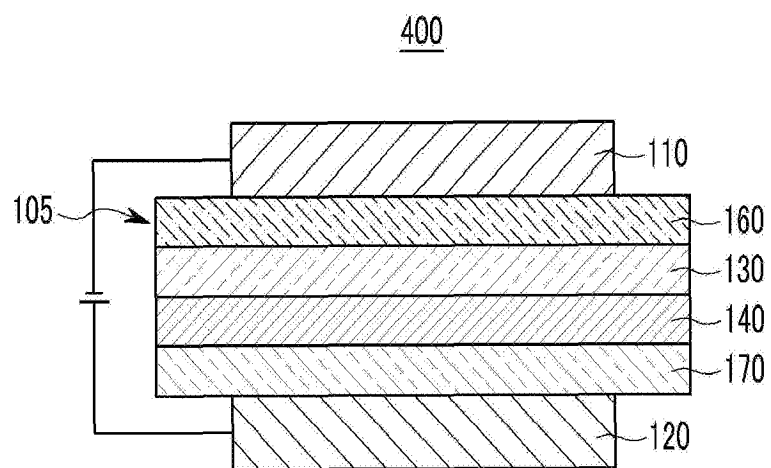
12. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 11, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is used as a hole transport material or hole injection material of an organic light emitting diode.
13. An organic light emitting diode comprising an anode, a cathode, and at least one organic thin layer interposed between the anode and cathode, wherein at least one organic thin layer includes the compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claims 1 to 12.
14. The organic light emitting diode of claim 13, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is a hole transport layer (HTL) or a hole injection layer (HIL).
15. A display device comprising the organic light emitting diode according to claims 13 or 14.

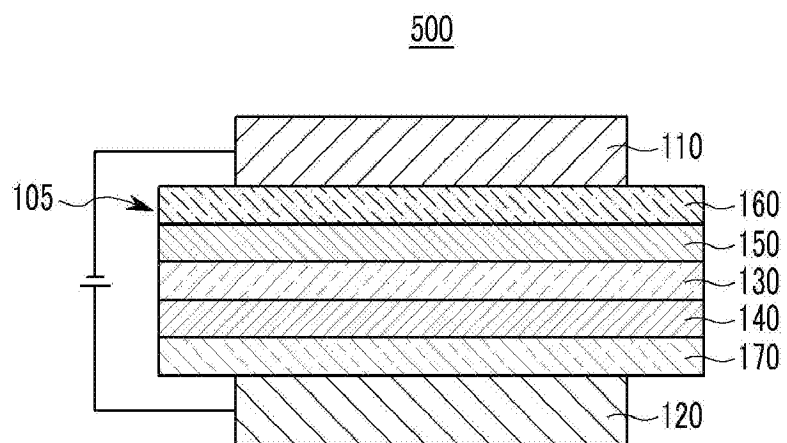
【FIG. 1】











专利名称(译)	用于有机光电器件的化合物，包括其的有机发光二极管和包括发光二极管的显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP2421064A2	公开(公告)日	2012-02-22
申请号	EP2011177750	申请日	2011-08-17
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申请(专利权)人(译)	第一毛织INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	第一毛织INC.		
[标]发明人	JUNG SUNG HYUN HUH DAL HO RYU DONG WAN LEE KYOUNG MI KANG EUI SU CHAE MI YOUNG		
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代理机构(译)	MICHALSKI , STEFAN		
优先权	1020100079778 2010-08-18 KR 1020100131038 2010-12-20 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2421064A3 EP2421064B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供用于有机光电子器件的化合物，有机发光二极管和包括有机发光二极管的显示器。用于有机光电子器件的化合物由以下化学式1表示：由于优异的电化学和热稳定性，以及高发光效率 and 低驱动电压，提供了具有优异寿命的有机光电子器件。

【FIG. 1】

