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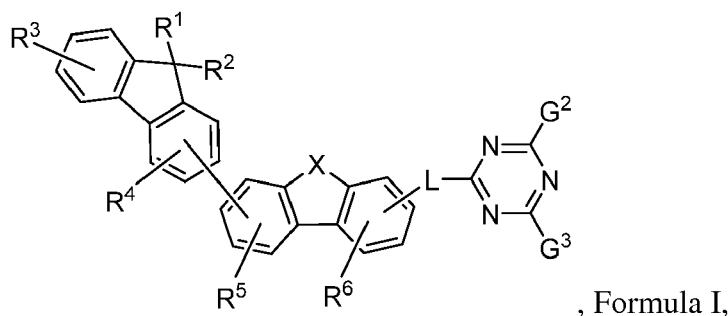
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(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT MATERIALS AND DEVICES**

(57) A compound having a structure of Formula I:



is disclosed. In the structure of Formula 1: X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se; G² and G³ are each independently selected from benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof; L is selected from phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof; G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents; R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; and R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring. Formulations and devices, such as an OLEDs, that include the compound of Formula I, and, optionally a co-host, are also described.

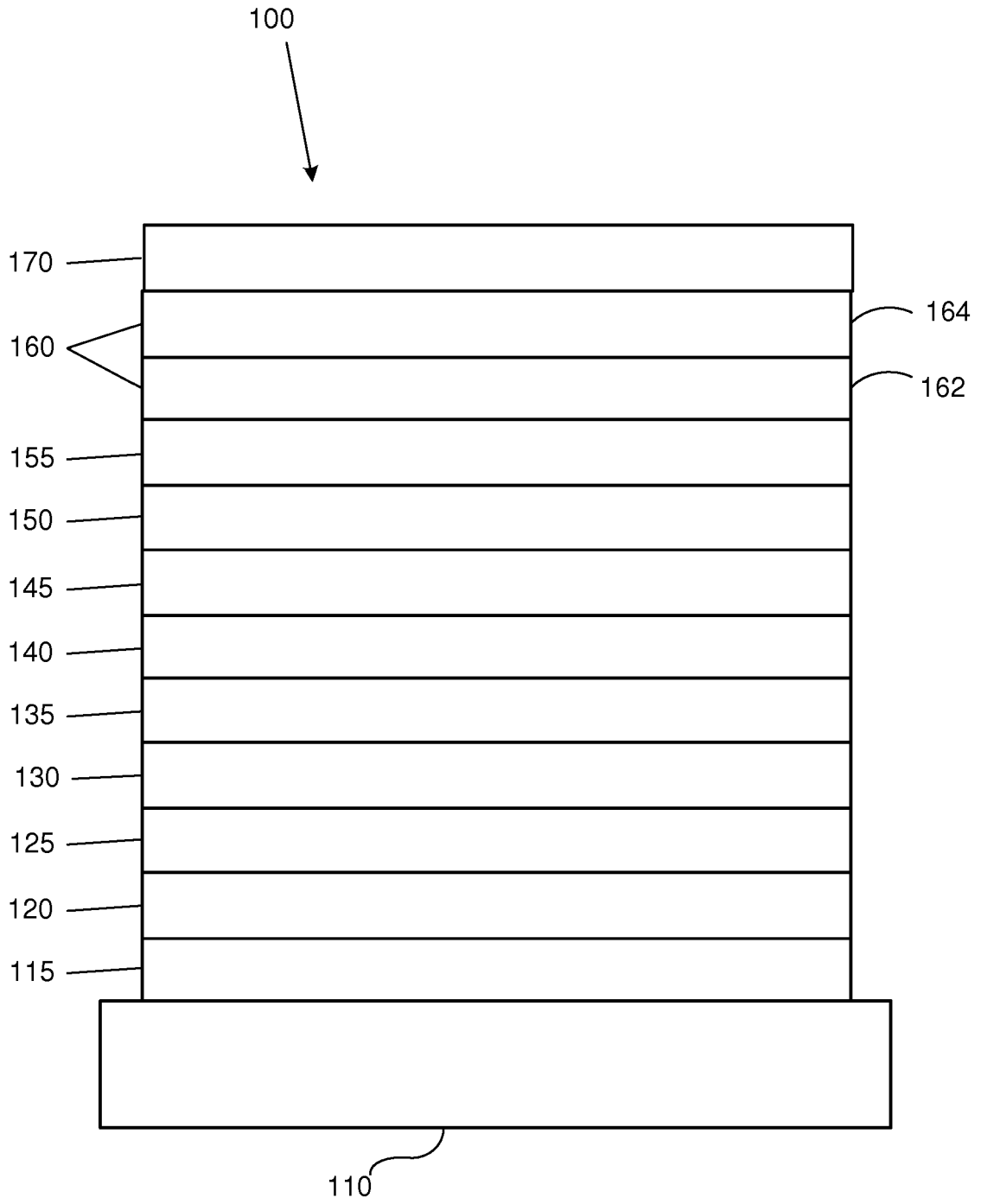


FIGURE 1

Description

PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT

5 **[0001]** The claimed invention was made by, on behalf of, and/or in connection with one or more of the following parties to a joint university corporation research agreement: Regents of the University of Michigan, Princeton University, University of Southern California, and the Universal Display Corporation. The agreement was in effect on and before the date the claimed invention was made, and the claimed invention was made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of the agreement.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 **[0002]** The present invention relates to compounds for use as hosts or co-hosts and devices, such as organic light emitting diodes, including the same.

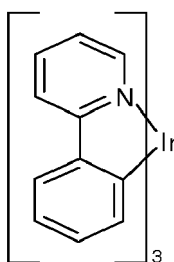
BACKGROUND

15 **[0003]** Opto-electronic devices that make use of organic materials are becoming increasingly desirable for a number of reasons. Many of the materials used to make such devices are relatively inexpensive, so organic opto-electronic devices have the potential for cost advantages over inorganic devices. In addition, the inherent properties of organic materials, such as their flexibility, may make them well suited for particular applications such as fabrication on a flexible substrate. Examples of organic opto-electronic devices include organic light emitting devices (OLEDs), organic phototransistors, organic photovoltaic cells, and organic photodetectors. For OLEDs, the organic materials may have performance advantages over conventional materials. For example, the wavelength at which an organic emissive layer emits light may generally be readily tuned with appropriate dopants.

20 **[0004]** OLEDs make use of thin organic films that emit light when voltage is applied across the device. OLEDs are becoming an increasingly interesting technology for use in applications such as flat panel displays, illumination, and backlighting. Several OLED materials and configurations are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,844,363, 6,303,238, and 5,707,745, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

25 **[0005]** One application for phosphorescent emissive molecules is a full color display. Industry standards for such a display call for pixels adapted to emit particular colors, referred to as "saturated" colors. In particular, these standards call for saturated red, green, and blue pixels. Color may be measured using CIE coordinates, which are well known to the art.

30 **[0006]** One example of a green emissive molecule is tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium, denoted Ir(ppy)₃, which has the following structure:



[0007] In this, and later figures herein, we depict the dative bond from nitrogen to metal (here, Ir) as a straight line.

50 **[0008]** As used herein, the term "organic" includes polymeric materials as well as small molecule organic materials that may be used to fabricate organic opto-electronic devices. "Small molecule" refers to any organic material that is not a polymer, and "small molecules" may actually be quite large. Small molecules may include repeat units in some circumstances. For example, using a long chain alkyl group as a substituent does not remove a molecule from the "small molecule" class. Small molecules may also be incorporated into polymers, for example as a pendent group on a polymer backbone or as a part of the backbone. Small molecules may also serve as the core moiety of a dendrimer, which consists of a series of chemical shells built on the core moiety. The core moiety of a dendrimer may be a fluorescent or phosphorescent small molecule emitter. A dendrimer may be a "small molecule," and it is believed that all dendrimers currently used in the field of OLEDs are small molecules.

55 **[0009]** As used herein, "top" means furthest away from the substrate, while "bottom" means closest to the substrate. Where a first layer is described as "disposed over" a second layer, the first layer is disposed further away from substrate.

There may be other layers between the first and second layer, unless it is specified that the first layer is "in contact with" the second layer. For example, a cathode may be described as "disposed over" an anode, even though there are various organic layers in between.

[0010] As used herein, "solution processible" means capable of being dissolved, dispersed, or transported in and/or deposited from a liquid medium, either in solution or suspension form.

[0011] A ligand may be referred to as "photoactive" when it is believed that the ligand directly contributes to the photoactive properties of an emissive material. A ligand may be referred to as "ancillary" when it is believed that the ligand does not contribute to the photoactive properties of an emissive material, although an ancillary ligand may alter the properties of a photoactive ligand.

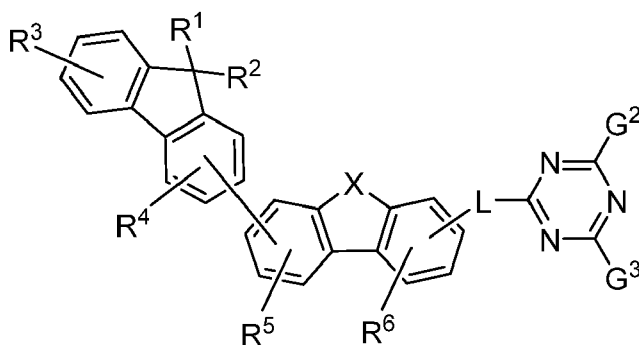
[0012] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first "Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital" (HOMO) or "Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital" (LUMO) energy level is "greater than" or "higher than" a second HOMO or LUMO energy level if the first energy level is closer to the vacuum energy level. Since ionization potentials (IP) are measured as a negative energy relative to a vacuum level, a higher HOMO energy level corresponds to an IP having a smaller absolute value (an IP that is less negative). Similarly, a higher LUMO energy level corresponds to an electron affinity (EA) having a smaller absolute value (an EA that is less negative). On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, the LUMO energy level of a material is higher than the HOMO energy level of the same material. A "higher" HOMO or LUMO energy level appears closer to the top of such a diagram than a "lower" HOMO or LUMO energy level.

[0013] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first work function is "greater than" or "higher than" a second work function if the first work function has a higher absolute value. Because work functions are generally measured as negative numbers relative to vacuum level, this means that a "higher" work function is more negative. On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, a "higher" work function is illustrated as further away from the vacuum level in the downward direction. Thus, the definitions of HOMO and LUMO energy levels follow a different convention than work functions.

[0014] More details on OLEDs, and the definitions described above, can be found in US Pat. No. 7,279,704, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] According to an embodiment, a compound having a structure of Formula I shown below:



is provided. In the structure of Formula I:

X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se;

G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof;

L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof;

G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof;

R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution;

R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution;

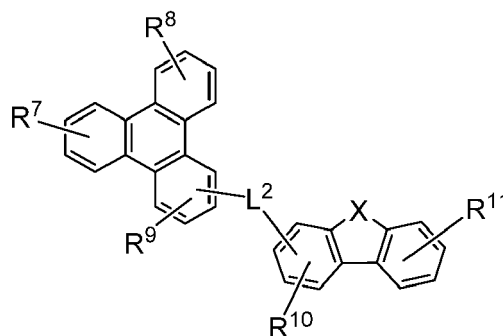
R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine,

and combinations thereof; and
 R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring.

[0016] According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a device that includes one or more organic light emitting devices is also provided. At least one of the organic light emitting devices can include an anode, a cathode, and an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode. The organic layer can include one or more emitter dopants. The organic layer can include a compound according to Formula I, and its variations, as described herein. The compound according to Formula I can be a host and the organic layer can be an emissive layer.

[0017] According to yet another embodiment, a formulation containing a compound of Formula I is provided.

[0018] According to another embodiment, a composition comprising a first and second compound is provided. The first compound can have a structure of Formula I and its variations as described herein, while the second compound can have a structure of Formula III:



Formula III. In the structure of Formula III:

X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR',

L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof,

L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof,

R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof,

R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and

R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

[0019] In another embodiment of the present disclosure, a method for fabricating an organic light emitting device comprising a first electrode, a second electrode, and a first organic layer disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, where the first organic layer comprises a first composition comprising a mixture of a first compound and a second compound is provided. The method includes providing a substrate having the first electrode disposed thereon; depositing the first composition over the first electrode; and depositing the second electrode over the first organic layer. The depositing step can be implemented using a chemical vapor deposition technique (e.g., vacuum thermal evaporation). The first compound can have a structure of Formula I and its variations as described herein, while the second compound can have a structure of Formula III, and its variations as described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020]

FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device.

FIG. 2 shows an inverted organic light emitting device that does not have a separate electron transport layer.

FIG. 3 shows Formula I as disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 [0021] Generally, an OLED comprises at least one organic layer disposed between and electrically connected to an anode and a cathode. When a current is applied, the anode injects holes and the cathode injects electrons into the organic layer(s). The injected holes and electrons each migrate toward the oppositely charged electrode. When an electron and hole localize on the same molecule, an "exciton," which is a localized electron-hole pair having an excited energy state, is formed. Light is emitted when the exciton relaxes via a photoemissive mechanism. In some cases, the exciton may be localized on an excimer or an exciplex. Non-radiative mechanisms, such as thermal relaxation, may also occur, but are generally considered undesirable.

10 [0022] The initial OLEDs used emissive molecules that emitted light from their singlet states ("fluorescence") as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,292, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Fluorescent emission generally occurs in a time frame of less than 10 nanoseconds.

15 [0023] More recently, OLEDs having emissive materials that emit light from triplet states ("phosphorescence") have been demonstrated. Baldo et al., "Highly Efficient Phosphorescent Emission from Organic Electroluminescent Devices," Nature, vol. 395, 151-154, 1998; ("Baldo-I") and Baldo et al., "Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence," Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 75, No. 3, 4-6 (1999) ("Baldo-II"), which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Phosphorescence is described in more detail in US Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 5-6, which are incorporated by reference.

20 [0024] FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device 100. The figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. Device 100 may include a substrate 110, an anode 115, a hole injection layer 120, a hole transport layer 125, an electron blocking layer 130, an emissive layer 135, a hole blocking layer 140, an electron transport layer 145, an electron injection layer 150, a protective layer 155, a cathode 160, and a barrier layer 170. Cathode 160 is a compound cathode having a first conductive layer 162 and a second conductive layer 164. Device 100 may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. The properties and functions of these various layers, as well as example materials, are described in more detail in US 7,279,704 at cols. 6-10, which are incorporated by reference.

25 [0025] More examples for each of these layers are available. For example, a flexible and transparent substrate-anode combination is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,844,363, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. An example of a p-doped hole transport layer is m-MTDATA doped with F₄-TCNQ at a molar ratio of 50:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Examples of emissive and host materials are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,238 to Thompson et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. An example of an n-doped electron transport layer is BPhen doped with Li at a molar ratio of 1:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,703,436 and 5,707,745, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, disclose examples of cathodes including compound cathodes having a thin layer of metal such as Mg:Ag with an overlying transparent, electrically-conductive, sputter-deposited ITO layer. The theory and use of blocking layers is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,097,147 and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Examples of injection layers are provided in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. A description of protective layers may be found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

30 [0026] FIG. 2 shows an inverted OLED 200. The device includes a substrate 210, a cathode 215, an emissive layer 220, a hole transport layer 225, and an anode 230. Device 200 may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. Because the most common OLED configuration has a cathode disposed over the anode, and device 200 has cathode 215 disposed under anode 230, device 200 may be referred to as an "inverted" OLED. Materials similar to those described with respect to device 100 may be used in the corresponding layers of device 200. FIG. 2 provides one example of how some layers may be omitted from the structure of device 100.

35 [0027] The simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 is provided by way of nonlimiting example, and it is understood that embodiments of the invention may be used in connection with a wide variety of other structures. The specific materials and structures described are exemplary in nature, and other materials and structures may be used. Functional OLEDs may be achieved by combining the various layers described in different ways, or layers may be omitted entirely, based on design, performance, and cost factors. Other layers not specifically described may also be included. Materials other than those specifically described may be used. Although many of the examples provided herein describe various layers as comprising a single material, it is understood that combinations of materials, such as a mixture of host and dopant, or more generally a mixture, may be used. Also, the layers may have various sublayers. The names given to the various layers herein are not intended to be strictly limiting. For example, in device 200, hole transport layer 225 transports holes and injects holes into emissive layer 220, and may be described as a hole transport layer or a hole injection layer. In one embodiment, an OLED may be described as having an "organic layer" disposed between a cathode and an anode. This organic layer may comprise a single layer, or may further comprise multiple layers of different organic materials as described, for example, with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0028] Structures and materials not specifically described may also be used, such as OLEDs comprised of polymeric materials (PLEDs) such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,247,190 to Friend et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. By way of further example, OLEDs having a single organic layer may be used. OLEDs may be stacked, for example as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,707,745 to Forrest et al, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. The OLED structure may deviate from the simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2. For example, the substrate may include an angled reflective surface to improve out-coupling, such as a mesa structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,091,195 to Forrest et al., and/or a pit structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,834,893 to Bulovic et al., which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0029] Unless otherwise specified, any of the layers of the various embodiments may be deposited by any suitable method. For the organic layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation, ink-jet, such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,013,982 and 6,087,196, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, organic vapor phase deposition (OVPD), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,337,102 to Forrest et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety, and deposition by organic vapor jet printing (OVJP), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,431,968, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Other suitable deposition methods include spin coating and other solution based processes. Solution based processes are preferably carried out in nitrogen or an inert atmosphere. For the other layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation. Preferred patterning methods include deposition through a mask, cold welding such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,294,398 and 6,468,819, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, and patterning associated with some of the deposition methods such as ink-jet and OVJD. Other methods may also be used. The materials to be deposited may be modified to make them compatible with a particular deposition method. For example, substituents such as alkyl and aryl groups, branched or unbranched, and preferably containing at least 3 carbons, may be used in small molecules to enhance their ability to undergo solution processing. Substituents having 20 carbons or more may be used, and 3-20 carbons is a preferred range. Materials with asymmetric structures may have better solution processibility than those having symmetric structures, because asymmetric materials may have a lower tendency to recrystallize. Dendrimer substituents may be used to enhance the ability of small molecules to undergo solution processing.

[0030] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the present invention may further optionally comprise a barrier layer. One purpose of the barrier layer is to protect the electrodes and organic layers from damaging exposure to harmful species in the environment including moisture, vapor and/or gases, etc. The barrier layer may be deposited over, under or next to a substrate, an electrode, or over any other parts of a device including an edge. The barrier layer may comprise a single layer, or multiple layers. The barrier layer may be formed by various known chemical vapor deposition techniques and may include compositions having a single phase as well as compositions having multiple phases. Any suitable material or combination of materials may be used for the barrier layer. The barrier layer may incorporate an inorganic or an organic compound or both. The preferred barrier layer comprises a mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,968,146, PCT Pat. Application Nos. PCT/US2007/023098 and PCT/US2009/042829, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. To be considered a "mixture", the aforesaid polymeric and non-polymeric materials comprising the barrier layer should be deposited under the same reaction conditions and/or at the same time. The weight ratio of polymeric to non-polymeric material may be in the range of 95:5 to 5:95. The polymeric material and the non-polymeric material may be created from the same precursor material. In one example, the mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material consists essentially of polymeric silicon and inorganic silicon.

[0031] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the invention can be incorporated into a wide variety of electronic component modules (or units) that can be incorporated into a variety of electronic products or intermediate components. Examples of such electronic products or intermediate components include display screens, lighting devices such as discrete light source devices or lighting panels, etc. that can be utilized by the end-user product manufacturers. Such electronic component modules can optionally include the driving electronics and/or power source(s). Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the invention can be incorporated into a wide variety of consumer products that have one or more of the electronic component modules (or units) incorporated therein. Such consumer products would include any kind of products that include one or more light source(s) and/or one or more of some type of visual displays. Some examples of such consumer products include flat panel displays, computer monitors, medical monitors, televisions, billboards, lights for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, heads-up displays, fully or partially transparent displays, flexible displays, laser printers, telephones, cell phones, tablets, phablets, personal digital assistants (PDAs), laptop computers, digital cameras, camcorders, viewfinders, micro-displays, 3-D displays, vehicles, a large area wall, theater or stadium screen, or a sign. Various control mechanisms may be used to control devices fabricated in accordance with the present invention, including passive matrix and active matrix. Many of the devices are intended for use in a temperature range comfortable to humans, such as 18 degrees C. to 30 degrees C., and more preferably at room temperature (20-25 degrees C), but could be used outside this temperature range, for example, from -40 degree C to + 80 degree C.

[0032] The materials and structures described herein may have applications in devices other than OLEDs. For example,

other optoelectronic devices such as organic solar cells and organic photodetectors may employ the materials and structures. More generally, organic devices, such as organic transistors, may employ the materials and structures.

[0033] The term "halo," "halogen," or "halide" as used herein includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

[0034] The term "alkyl" as used herein contemplates both straight and branched chain alkyl radicals. Preferred alkyl groups are those containing from one to fifteen carbon atoms and includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, and the like. Additionally, the alkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0035] The term "cycloalkyl" as used herein contemplates cyclic alkyl radicals. Preferred cycloalkyl groups are those containing 3 to 7 carbon atoms and includes cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and the like. Additionally, the cycloalkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0036] The term "alkenyl" as used herein contemplates both straight and branched chain alkene radicals. Preferred alkenyl groups are those containing two to fifteen carbon atoms. Additionally, the alkenyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0037] The term "alkynyl" as used herein contemplates both straight and branched chain alkyne radicals. Preferred alkyl groups are those containing two to fifteen carbon atoms. Additionally, the alkynyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0038] The terms "aralkyl" or "arylalkyl" as used herein are used interchangeably and contemplate an alkyl group that has as a substituent an aromatic group. Additionally, the aralkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0039] The term "heterocyclic group" as used herein contemplates aromatic and non-aromatic cyclic radicals. Hetero-aromatic cyclic radicals also means heteroaryl. Preferred hetero-non-aromatic cyclic groups are those containing 3 or 7 ring atoms which includes at least one hetero atom, and includes cyclic amines such as morpholino, piperdino, pyrrolidino, and the like, and cyclic ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, and the like. Additionally, the heterocyclic group may be optionally substituted.

[0040] The term "aryl" or "aromatic group" as used herein contemplates single-ring groups and polycyclic ring systems having 6 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably 6 to 18 carbons. The polycyclic rings may have two or more rings in which two carbons are common to two adjoining rings (the rings are "fused") wherein at least one of the rings is aromatic, e.g., the other rings can be cycloalkyls, cycloalkenyls, aryl, heterocycles, and/or heteroaryls. Additionally, the aryl group may be optionally substituted.

[0041] The term "heteroaryl" as used herein includes hetero-aromatic groups that may include 3 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably 3 to 18 carbons in the ring and contemplates single-ring hetero-aromatic groups that may include from one to three heteroatoms, for example, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, imidazole, oxazole, thiazole, triazole, pyrazole, pyridine, pyrazine and pyrimidine, and the like. The term heteroaryl also includes polycyclic hetero-aromatic systems having two or more rings in which two atoms are common to two adjoining rings (the rings are "fused") wherein at least one of the rings is a heteroaryl, e.g., the other rings can be cycloalkyls, cycloalkenyls, aryl, heterocycles, and/or heteroaryls. Additionally, the heteroaryl group may be optionally substituted.

[0042] The alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, heterocyclic group, aryl, and heteroaryl may be optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, cyclic amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0043] As used herein, "substituted" indicates that a substituent other than H is bonded to the relevant position, such as carbon. Thus, for example, where R¹ is mono-substituted, then one R¹ must be other than H. Similarly, where R¹ is di-substituted, then two of R¹ must be other than H. Similarly, where R¹ is unsubstituted, R¹ is hydrogen for all available positions.

[0044] The "aza" designation in the fragments described herein, i.e. aza-dibenzofuran, azadibenzonethiophene, etc. means that one or more of the C-H groups in the respective fragment can be replaced by a nitrogen atom, for example, and without any limitation, azatriphenylene encompasses both dibenzo[*f,h*]quinoxaline and dibenzo[*f,h*]quinoline. One of ordinary skill in the art can readily envision other nitrogen analogs of the aza-derivatives described above, and all such analogs are intended to be encompassed by the terms as set forth herein.

[0045] It is to be understood that when a molecular fragment is described as being a substituent or otherwise attached to another moiety, its name may be written as if it were a fragment (e.g. phenyl, phenylene, naphthyl, dibenzofuryl) or as if it were the whole molecule (e.g. benzene, naphthalene, dibenzofuran). As used herein, these different ways of designating a substituent or attached fragment are considered to be equivalent.

[0046] The compounds disclosed herein contain triazine linked to a fluorene-dibenzothiophene/dibenzofuran/dibenzoselenophene moiety. Fluorene, dibenzothiophene and its analogues are excellent charge transport moieties due to their rigid chemical structures conducive to molecular assembly. Triazine has a deep LUMO level that enables efficient electron injection from adjacent layers. The compounds contain two modules connected by benzene or pyridine-based linkers. One module contains fluorene connected directly to dibenzothiophene, or an analogue thereof, to produce an extended rigid structure to further promote molecular assembly. The other module contains an electron-deficient triazine moiety to provide sufficiently deep LUMO levels for electron injection. It has been determined that the separation of

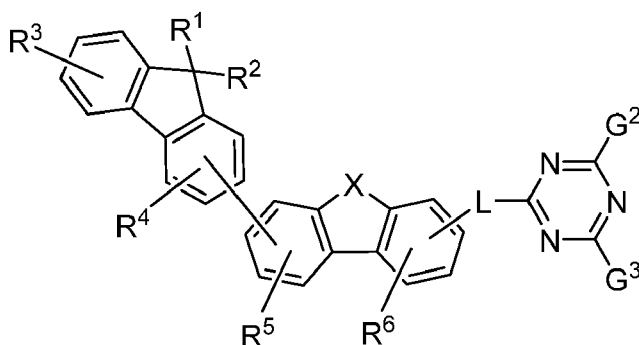
these two modules by the benzene or pyridine-based linkers enables individual tuning of the two modules. Compounds of this novel chemical structure improve OLED device performance.

[0047] According to one embodiment, a compound having a structure of Formula I shown below:

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is disclosed. In the structure of Formula I:

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X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se;

G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof;

L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof;

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G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof;

R⁴ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution;

R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution;

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R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; and

R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring.

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[0048] In some embodiments, R¹ and R² are not joined to form a ring. In other embodiments, R¹ and R² are joined to form a ring.

[0049] In some embodiments, R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, nitro, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, tert-butylmethyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-ethyloctyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, naphthalene, quinoline, and combinations thereof.

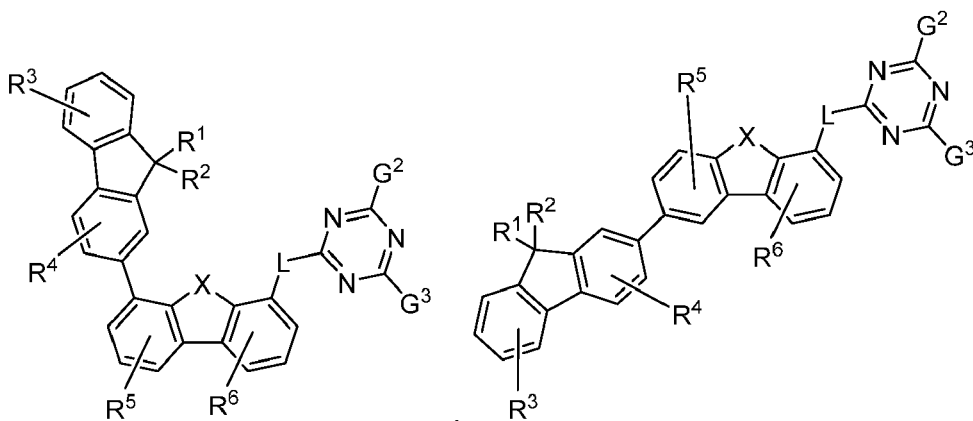
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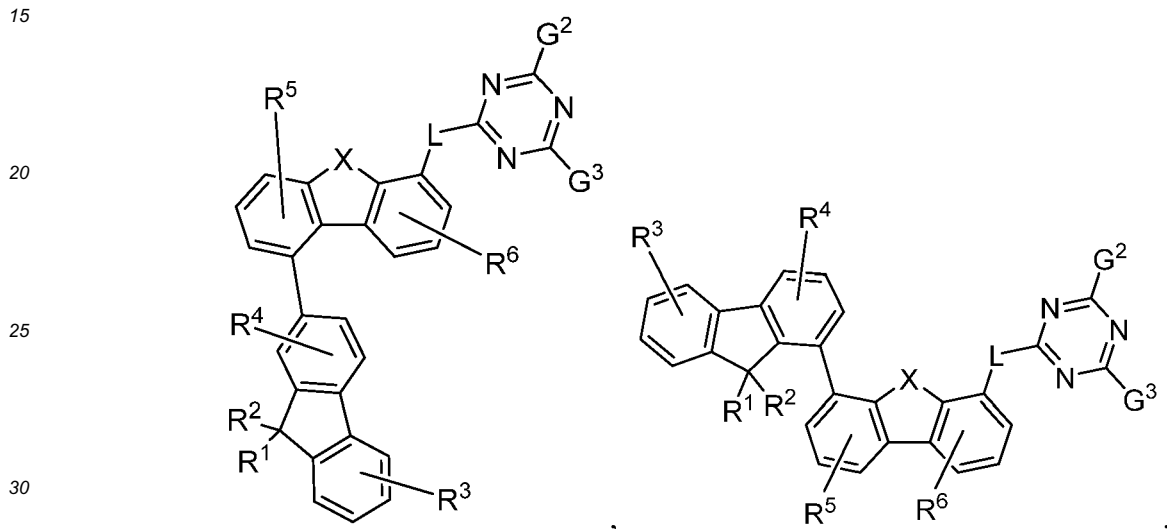
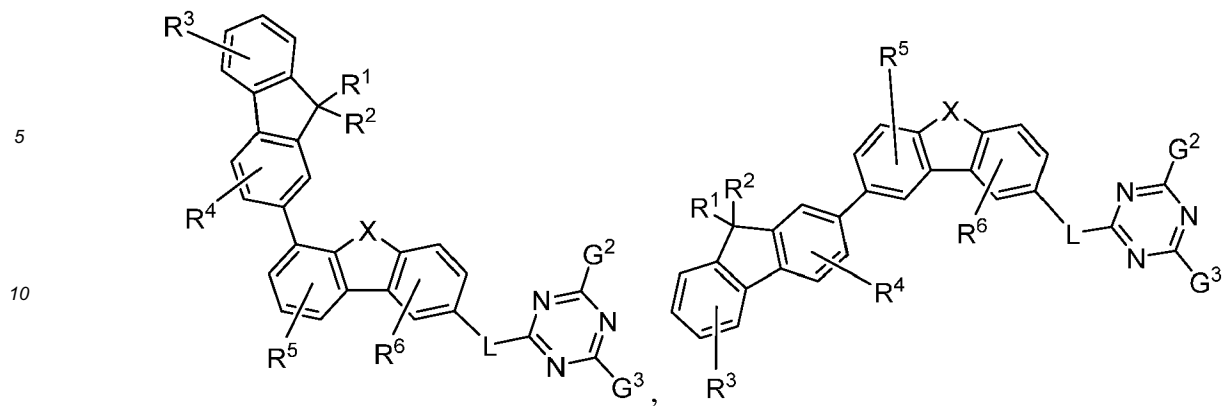
[0050] In some embodiments, the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

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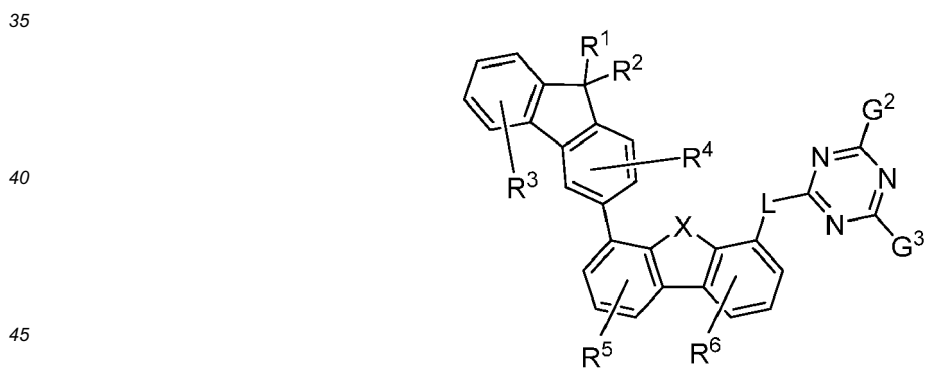
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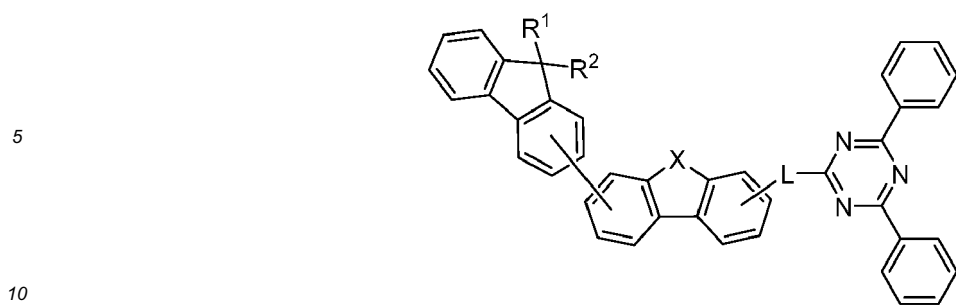
and



[0051] In some embodiments, the compound has a structure of Formula II

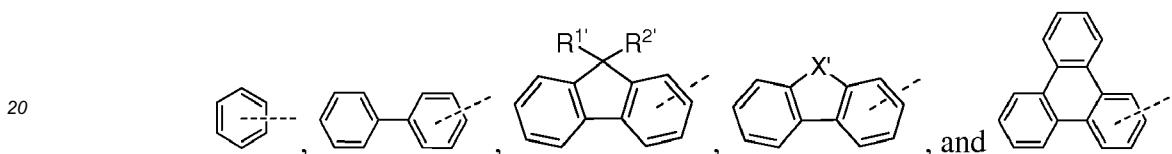
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In some embodiments, the structure of Formula II is not further substituted. In some embodiments, the structure of Formula II may be further substituted by one or more of the following: deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof.

15 **[0052]** In some embodiments, G^2 and G^3 are each independently a moiety selected from the group consisting of:



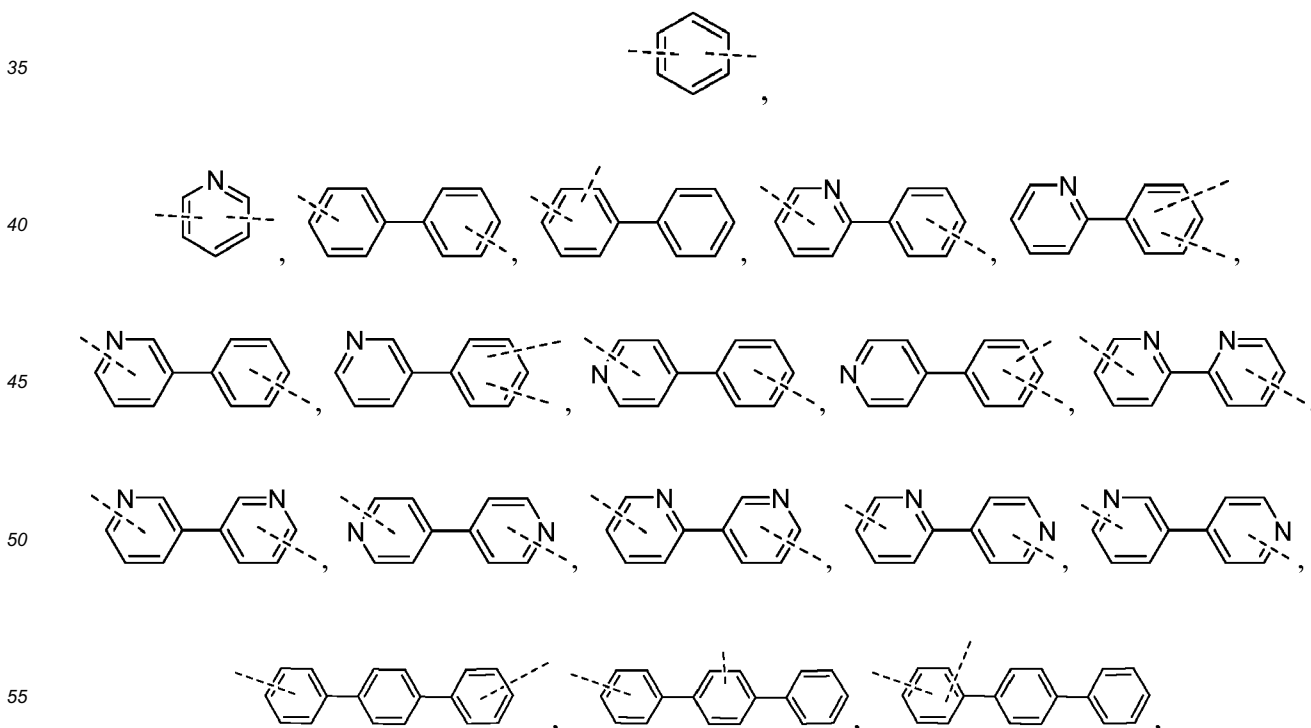
wherein R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, tertbutyl, tertbutylmethyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-ethyloctyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, and combinations thereof;

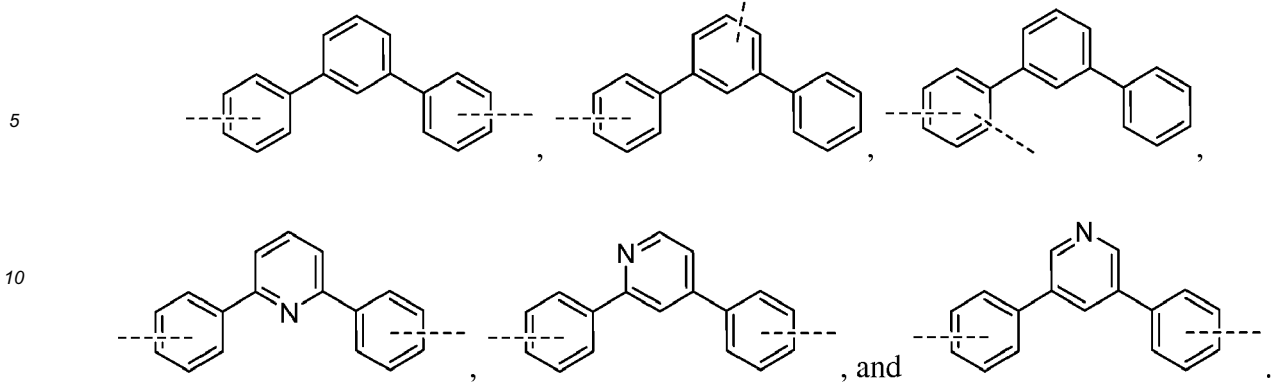
wherein R^1 and R^2 are optionally joined to form a ring; and

wherein X' is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se. In some embodiments, G^2 and G^3 are not further substituted. In other embodiments, G^2 and G^3 are further substituted by one or more of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine.

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[0053] In some embodiments, L is a moiety selected from the group consisting of:





In some embodiments, L is not further substituted. In other embodiments, L is further substituted by one or more of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine.

[0054] In some more specific embodiments, the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

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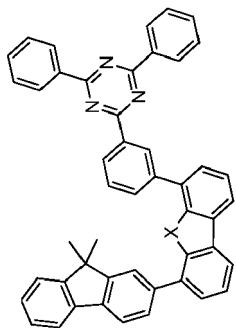
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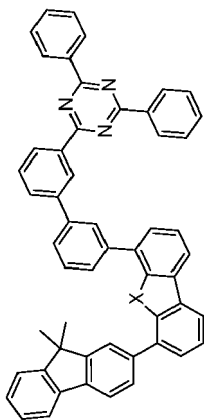
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Compounds 1 through 3, each represented by the formula:



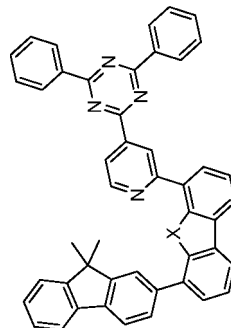
where in Compound 1: X=O, in Compound 2, X=S, and in Compound 3, X=Se

Compounds 7 through 9, each represented by the formula:

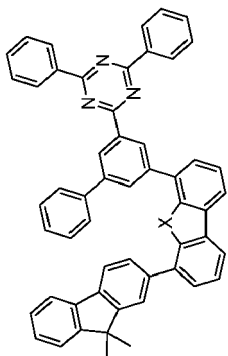


where in Compound 7: X=O, in Compound 8, X=S, and in Compound 9, X=Se

Compounds 13 through 15, each represented by the formula:

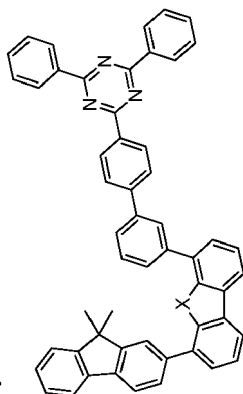


Compounds 4 through 6, each represented by the formula:



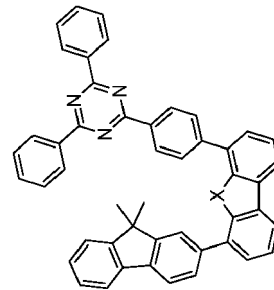
where in Compound 4: X=O, in Compound 5, X=S, and in Compound 6, X=Se

Compounds 10 through 12, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 10: X=O, in Compound 11, X=S, and in Compound 12, X=Se

Compounds 16 through 18, each represented by the formula:



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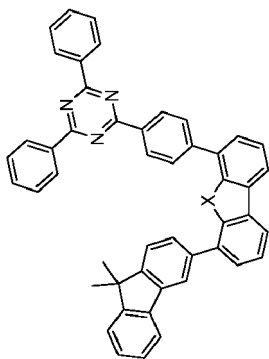
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where in Compound 16: X=O, in Compound 17, X=S, and in Compound 18, X=Se

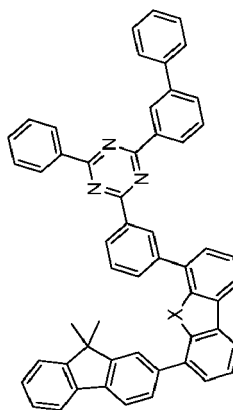
where in Compound 13: X=O, in Compound 14, X=S, and in Compound 15, X=Se

Compounds 22 through 24, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 22: X=O, in Compound 23, X=S, and in Compound 24, X=Se

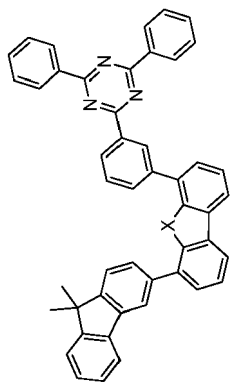
Compounds 28 through 30, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 28: X=O, in Compound 29, X=S, and in Compound 30, X=Se

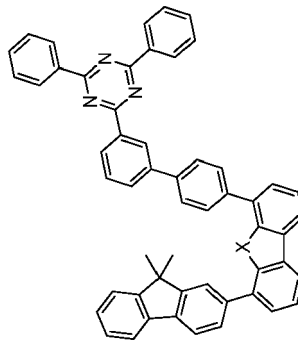
Compounds 34 through 36, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 19 through 21, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 19: X=O, in Compound 20, X=S, and in Compound 21, X=Se

Compounds 25 through 27, each represented by the formula:

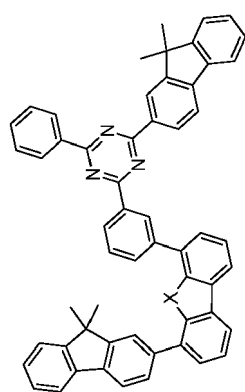


where in Compound 25: X=O, in Compound 26, X=S, and in Compound 27, X=Se

Compounds 31 through 33, each represented by the formula:

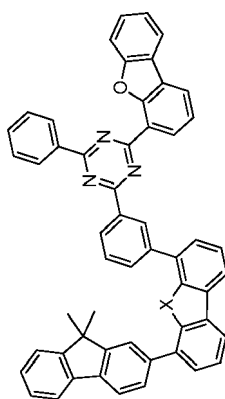
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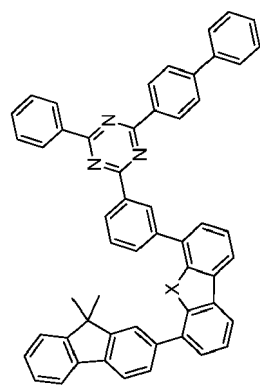
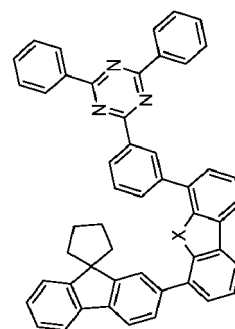
where in Compound 34: X=O, in Compound 35, X=S, and in Compound 36, X=Se

Compounds 40 through 42, each represented by the formula:



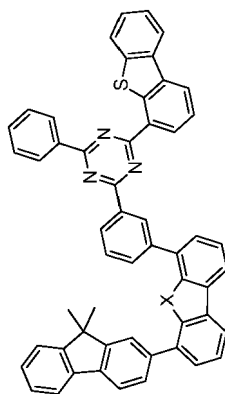
where in Compound 40: X=O, in Compound 41, X=S, and in Compound 42, X=Se

Compounds 46 through 48, each represented by the formula:



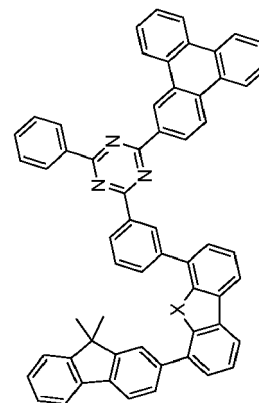
where in Compound 31: X=O, in Compound 32, X=S, and in Compound 33, X=Se

Compounds 37 through 39, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 37: X=O, in Compound 38, X=S, and in Compound 39, X=Se

Compounds 43 through 45, each represented by the formula:



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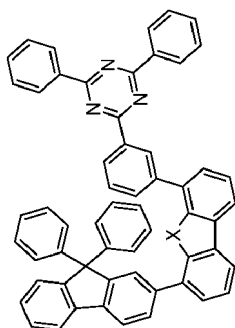
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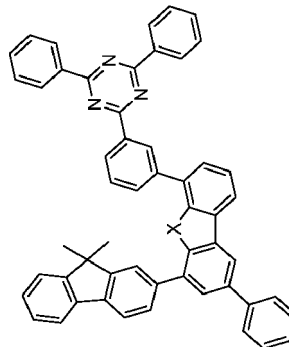
where in Compound 43: X=O, in Compound 44, X=S, and in Compound 45, X=Se

Compounds 49 through 51, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 49: X=O, in Compound 50, X=S, and in Compound 51, X=Se

Compounds 55 through 57, each represented by the formula:

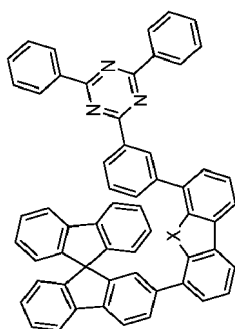


where in Compound 55: X=O, in Compound 56, X=S, and in Compound 57, X=Se

Compounds 61 through 63, each represented by the formula:

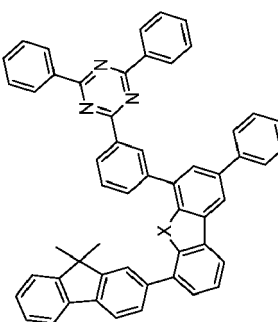
where in Compound 46: X=O, in Compound 47, X=S, and in Compound 48, X=Se

Compounds 52 through 54, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 52: X=O, in Compound 53, X=S, and in Compound 54, X=Se

Compounds 58 through 60, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 58: X=O, in Compound 59, X=S, and in Compound 60, X=Se

Compounds 64 through 66, each represented the formula:

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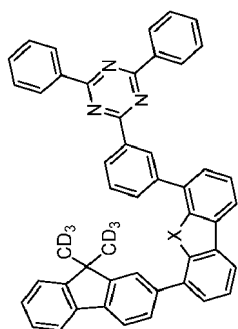
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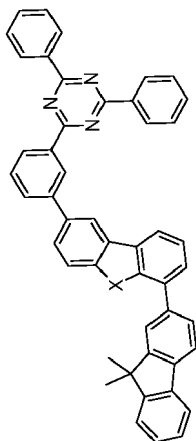
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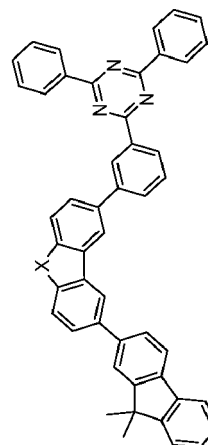
where in Compound 64: X=O, in Compound 65, X=S,
and in Compound 66, X=Se

Compounds 70 through 72, each represented by the
formula:

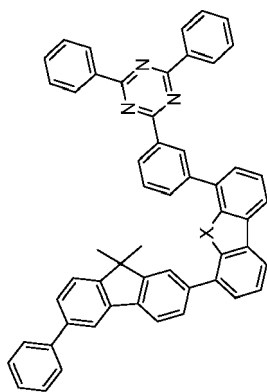


where in Compound 70: X=O, in Compound 71, X=S,
and in Compound 72, X=Se

Compounds 76 through 78, each represented by the
formula:

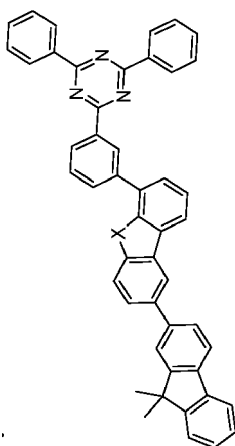


where in Compound 76: X=O, in Compound 77, X=S,
and in Compound 78, X=Se



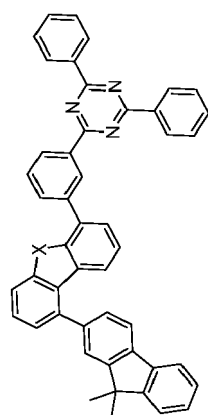
where in Compound 61: X=O, in Compound 62,
X=S, and in Compound 63, X=Se

Compounds 67 through 69, each represented by the
formula:



where in Compound 67: X=O, in Compound 68,
X=S, and in Compound 69, X=Se

Compounds 73 through 75, each represented by the
formula:



where in Compound 73: X=O, in Compound 74,
X=S, and in Compound 75, X=Se

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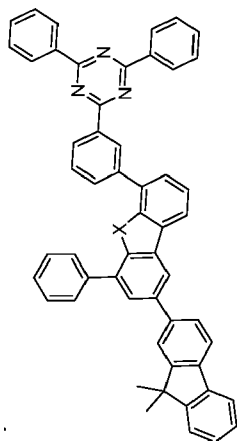
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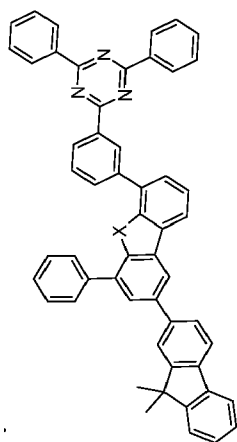
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Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the formula:



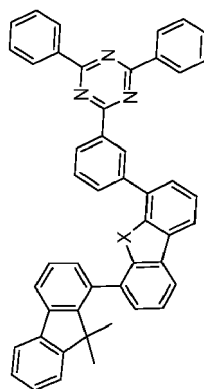
where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S, and in Compound 81, X=Se

Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the formula:



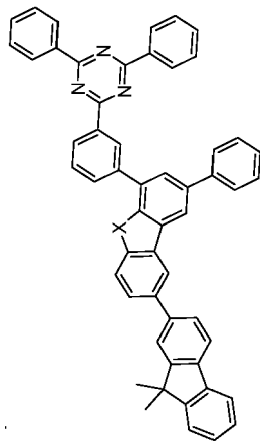
where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S, and in Compound 81, X=Se

Compounds 85 through 87, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 85: X=O, in Compound 86, X=S, and in Compound 87, X=Se

Compounds 82 through 84, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 82: X=O, in Compound 83, X=S, and in Compound 84, X=Se

Compounds 91 through 93, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 88 through 90, each represented by the formula:

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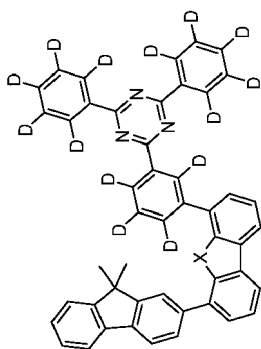
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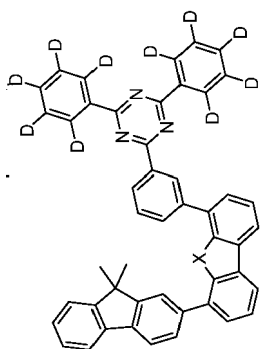
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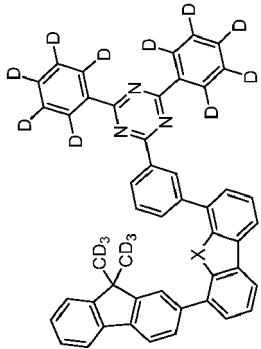


where in Compound 88: X=O, in Compound 89, X=S, where in Compound 91: X=O, in Compound 92, X=S,
and in Compound 90, X=Se and in Compound 93, X=Se



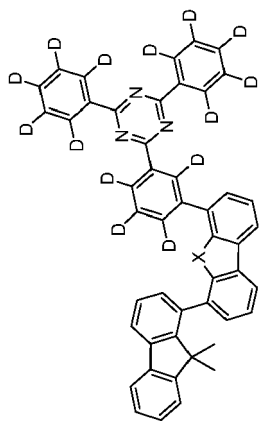
where in Compound 88: X=O, in Compound 89, X=S, where in Compound 91: X=O, in Compound 92, X=S,
and in Compound 90, X=Se and in Compound 93, X=Se

Compounds 94 through 96, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 94: X=O, in Compound 95,
X=S, and in Compound 96, X=Se

Compounds 97 through 99, each represented
by the formula:

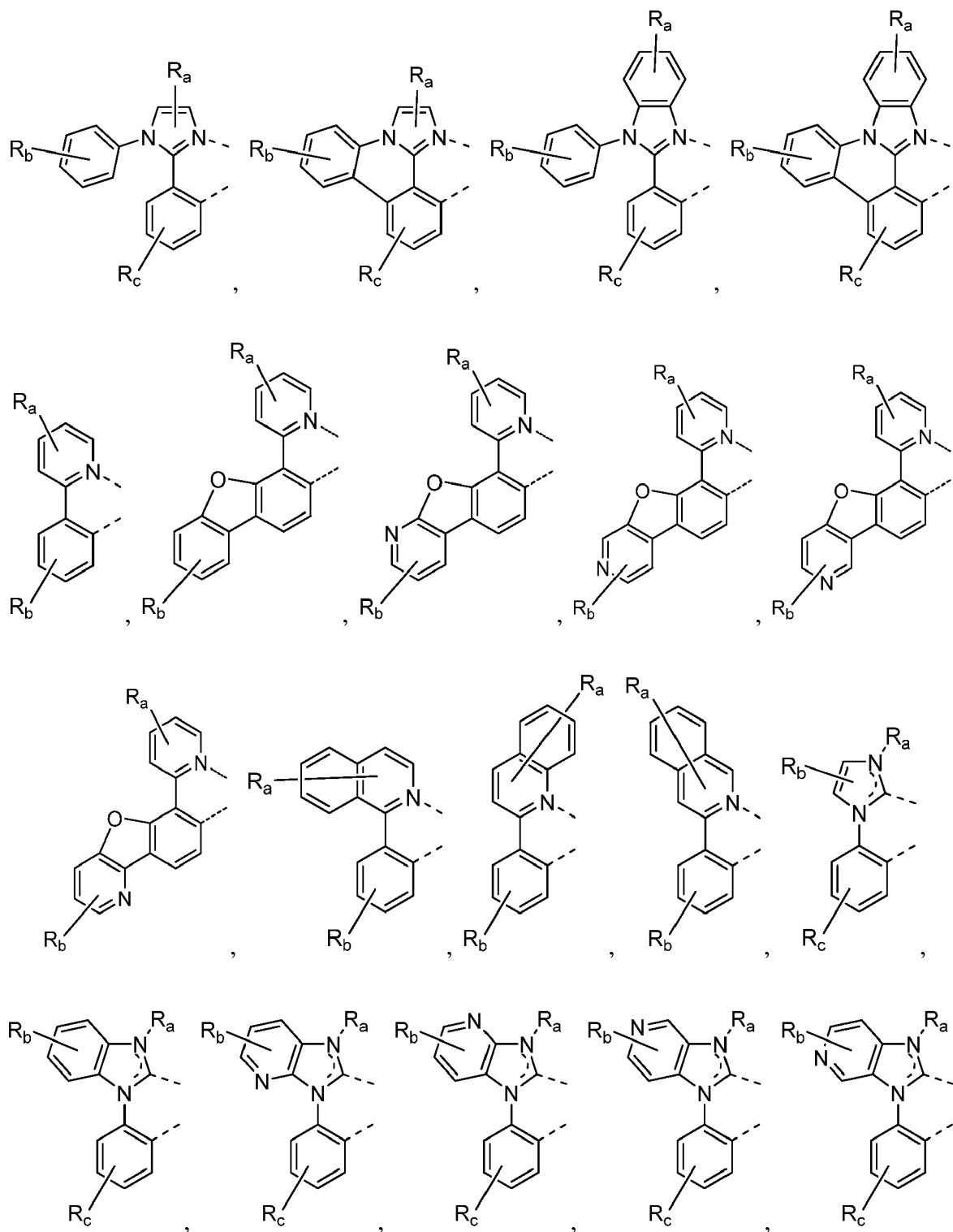


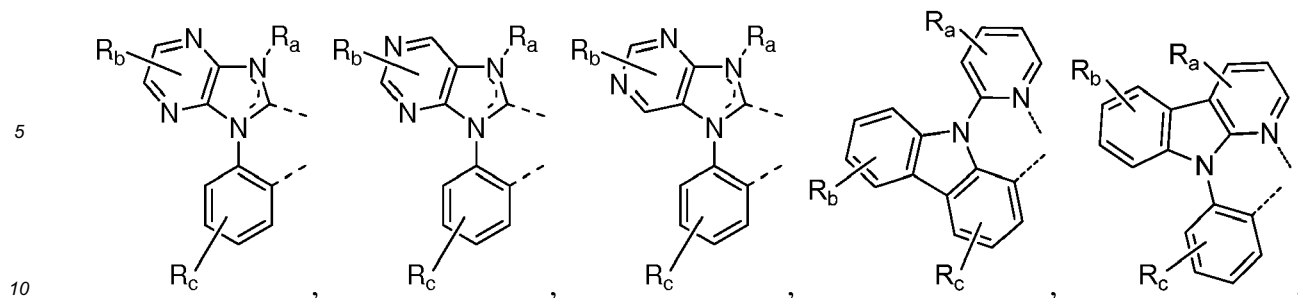
where in Compound 97: X=O, in Compound
98, X=S, and in Compound 99, X=Se

and

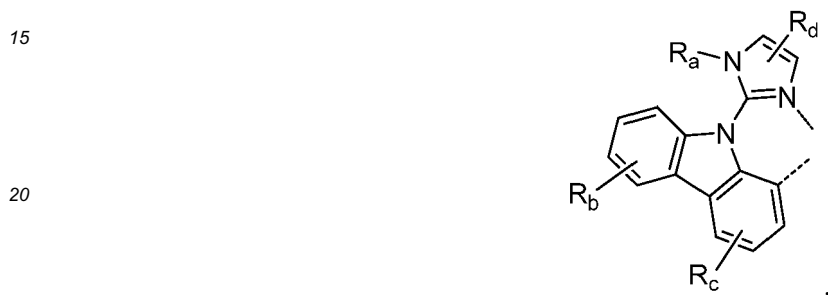
[0055] According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a device that includes at least organic light emitting device is also provided. At least one of the organic light emitting devices can include an anode, a cathode, and an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode. The organic layer can include one or more emitter dopants. The organic layer can include a compound according to Formula I, and its variations, as described herein. The compound according to Formula I can be a host and the organic layer can be an emissive layer.

[0056] In some embodiments, the organic layer further comprises an emissive dopant. In some embodiments, the emissive dopant is a transition metal complex having at least one ligand selected from the group consisting of:





and



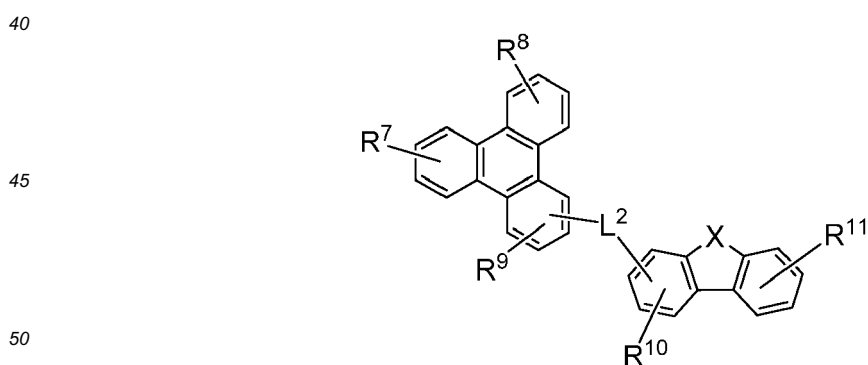
25 wherein R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d may represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution; wherein R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein two adjacent substituents of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are optionally joined to form a fused ring or form a multidentate ligand.

30 **[0057]** In some embodiments, the organic layer is a blocking layer and the compound having Formula I is a blocking material in the organic layer.

[0058] In some embodiments, the organic layer is an electron transporting layer and the compound having Formula I is an electron transporting material in the organic layer.

35 **[0059]** In some embodiments, the device is selected from the group consisting of a consumer product, an electronic component module, an organic light-emitting device, and a lighting panel.

[0060] In some embodiments, the organic layer comprises a first composition that includes a first compound and a second compound. In some embodiments, the first compound is a compound according to Formula I, and its variations, while the second compound has a structure of Formula III:



Formula III,

X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR' ,

55 wherein L^2 is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof,

wherein L^2 is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof,

wherein R¹, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof,

wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

[0061] In some embodiments, R¹, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxyl, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof.

[0062] In yet another aspect of the present disclosure, a formulation that comprises a compound according to Formula I, and its variations, is described. The formulation can include one or more components selected from the group consisting of a solvent, a co-host, an emissive material, a hole injection material, hole transport material, and an electron transport layer material, disclosed herein.

[0063] Often, the emissive layer (EML) of OLED devices exhibiting good lifetime and efficiency requires more than two components (e.g., 3 or 4 components). In one example, the EML can include two host-type compounds and an emitter combination (e.g., a hole transporting co-host (h-host), an electron transporting co-host (e-host), and a compound capable of functioning as an emitter in an OLED at room temperature). In another example, the EML can consist of one host-type compound and two emitter-type compounds (e.g., a host compound and two compounds each capable of functioning as an emitter in an OLED at room temperature). Conventionally, in order to fabricate such EMLs having three or more components, the VTE process requires three or more evaporation sources, one for each of the components. Because the concentrations of the components are important for the device performance, typically, the rate of deposition of each component is measured and controlled individually during the deposition process. This makes the VTE process complicated and costly.

[0064] Premixing two or more materials and evaporating them from one VTE sublimation crucible reduces the complexity of the fabrication process. However, in a typical manufacturing process, multiple films are deposited with one single loading of the source materials. This single-source two-component co-evaporation must be stable and produce a composition that remains constant for all the evaporated films through the evaporation process, as variations in the film composition may adversely affect the device performance. In a stable co-evaporation, the ratio of the components in the mixture should be the same as the ratio of the components in the evaporation deposited films from these premixed materials. Therefore, the concentration of the two components in the deposited film is determined by their concentration in the premixed evaporation source.

[0065] In order to obtain a stable co-evaporation from a mixture of compounds under vacuum, one would assume that the materials must have the same evaporation temperature under the same conditions. However, this may not be the only parameter one has to consider. When two compounds are mixed together, they may interact with each other and the evaporation property of the mixture may differ from their individual properties. On the other hand, materials with slightly different evaporation temperatures may form a stable co-evaporation mixture. "Evaporation temperature" of a material is measured in a vacuum deposition tool at a constant pressure, normally between 1x10⁻⁷ Torr to 1x10⁻⁸ Torr, at a 2Å/sec deposition rate on a surface positioned at a set distance away from the evaporation source of the material being evaporated, e.g., sublimation crucible in a VTE tool. The various measured values such as temperature, pressure, deposition rate, etc. disclosed herein are expected to have nominal variations because of the expected tolerances in the measurements that produced these quantitative values as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art.

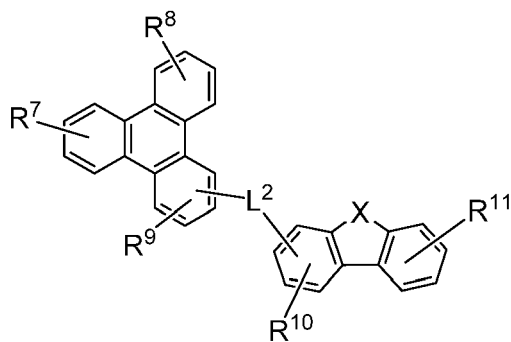
[0066] Many factors other than temperature can contribute to the ability to achieve stable co-evaporation, such as the miscibility of the different materials and the phase transition temperatures of the different materials. The inventors found that when two materials have similar evaporation temperatures, and similar mass loss rate or similar vapor pressures, the two materials can co-evaporate consistently. "Mass loss rate" of a material is defined as the mass lost over time ("milligram/minute" or "mg/min") and is determined by measuring the isothermal weight loss of the sample material over a predetermined time span by thermal gravity analysis (TGA) at a given constant temperature under a set of predefined experimental conditions. The given constant temperature is one temperature point that is chosen so that the value of mass loss rate is between about 0.005 to 0.05 mg/min. A skilled person in this field should appreciate that in order to compare two parameters, the experimental condition should be consistent. The method of measuring mass loss rate and vapor pressure is well known in the art and can be found, for example, in Bull. et al. Mater. Sci. 2011, 34, 7.

[0067] In the state of the art OLED devices, the EML may consist of three or more components. If any two of the three or more components of the EMLs can be premixed and form a stable mixture of co-evaporation source, then the number of evaporation sources required for EML layer fabrication would be reduced. In order for materials to be premixable into an evaporation source, they should co-evaporate and deposit uniformly without changing the ratio. The ratio of the components in the mixture should be the same as the ratio of the components in the evaporation deposited films from these premixed materials. Therefore, the concentration of the two components in the deposited film is controlled by their

concentration in the premixed evaporation source. Thus, it is desired to premix at least two of the components of such EMLs to reduce the number of VTE evaporation sources.

[0068] In some embodiments, this disclosure describes a new class of h- and e-hosts that can be premixed and stably co-evaporated from a single source.

[0069] In another aspect of the present disclosure, a composition comprising a first and second compound is described. The first compound can have a structure of Formula I and its variations as described herein, while the second compound can have a structure of Formula III:



Formula III.

In the structure of Formula III:

X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR',

L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof,

L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof,

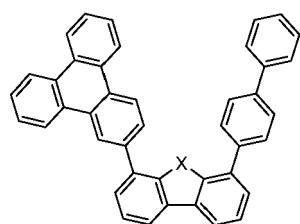
R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof,

R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and

R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

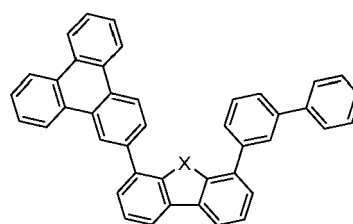
[0070] In some embodiments, the second compound is selected from the group consisting of:

Compounds H1 through H3, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound H1: X=O, in Compound H2, X=S, and in Compound H3, X=Se,

Compounds H4 through H6, each represented by the formula:

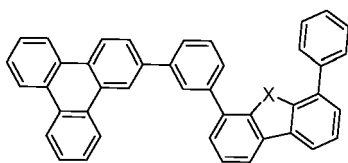


where in Compound H4: X=O, in Compound H5, X=S, and in Compound H6, X=Se,

Compounds H10 through H12, each represented by the formula:

(continued)

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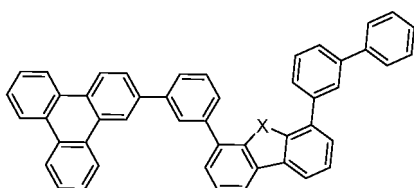
Compounds H7 through H9, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound H7: X=O, in Compound H8, X=S, and in Compound H9, X=Se,

Compounds H13 through H15, each represented by the formula:

15

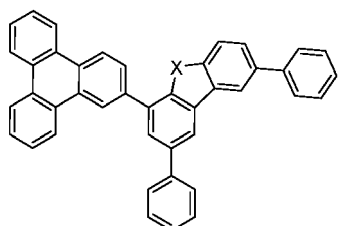


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where in Compound H13: X=O, in Compound H14, X=S, and in Compound H15, X=Se,

Compounds H19 through H21, each represented by the formula:

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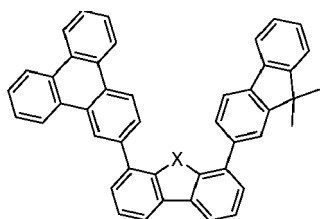
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where in Compound H19: X=O, in Compound H20, X=S, and in Compound H21, X=Se,

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Compounds H25 through H27, each represented by the formula:

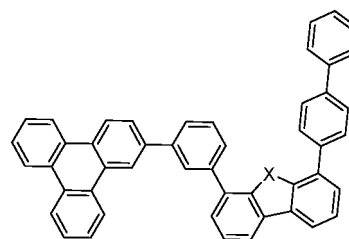
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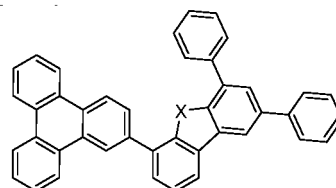
where in Compound H25: X=O, in Compound H26, X=S, and in Compound H27, X=Se

and



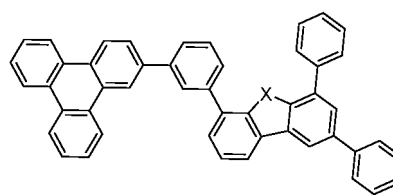
where in Compound H10: X=O, in Compound H11, X=S, and in Compound H12, X=Se,

Compounds H16 through H18, each represented by the formula:



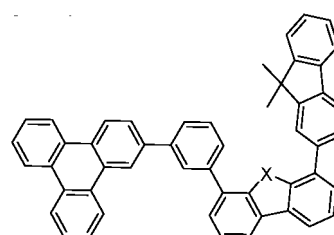
where in Compound H16: X=O, in Compound H17, X=S, and in Compound H18, X=Se,

Compounds H22 through H24, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound H22: X=O, in Compound H23, X=S, and in Compound H24, X=Se,

Compounds H28 through H30, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound H28: X=O, in Compound H29, X=S, and in Compound H30, X=Se

55

[0071] In some embodiments, the composition comprises at least one compound selected from compound 1 through compound 99, and at least one compound selected from compound H1 through compound H30. In some embodiments, the composition is selected from CP1 through CP10, as described below:

Compositions	First compound	Second compound
CP1	Compound 2	Compound H2
CP2	Compound 2	Compound H5
CP3	Compound 2	Compound H8
CP4	Compound 2	Compound H17
CP5	Compound 2	Compound H26
CP6	Compound 5	Compound H11
CP7	Compound 5	Compound H14
CP8	Compound 5	Compound H29
CP9	Compound 65	Compound H2
CP10	Compound 65	Compound H5

[0072] In some embodiments, the first compound has an evaporation temperature T1 of 150 to 350 °C; the second compound has an evaporation temperature T2 of 150 to 350 °C; the absolute value of T1-T2 is less than 20 °C; the first compound has a concentration C1 in said mixture and a concentration C2 in a film formed by evaporating the mixture in a vacuum deposition tool at a constant pressure between 1x10⁻⁶ Torr to 1x10⁻⁹ Torr, at a 2Å/sec deposition rate on a surface positioned at a predefined distance away from the mixture being evaporated; and the absolute value of (C1-C2)/C1 is less than 5%. In some embodiments, the absolute value of (C1-C2)/C1 is less than 3%.

[0073] In some embodiments, the first compound has evaporation temperature T1 of 200 to 350 °C and the second compound has evaporation temperature T2 of 200 to 350 °C. In some embodiments, the composition is in liquid form at a temperature less than T1 and T2.

[0074] In some embodiments, the first compound has a vapor pressure of P1 at T1 at 1 atm, the second compound has a vapor pressure of P2 at T2 at 1 atm; and the ratio of P1/P2 is within the range of 0.90 to 1.10.

[0075] In some embodiments, the first compound has a first mass loss rate and the second compound has a second mass loss rate, and the ratio between the first mass loss rate and the second mass loss rate is within the range of 0.90 to 1.10. In some embodiments, the ratio between the first mass loss rate and the second mass loss rate is within the range of 0.95 to 1.05. In some embodiments, the ratio between the first mass loss rate and the second mass loss rate is within the range of 0.97 to 1.03.

[0076] In some embodiments, the first compound and the second compound each has a purity in excess of 99 % as determined by high pressure liquid chromatography.

[0077] In some embodiments, the composition further comprises a third compound, where the third compound has a different chemical structure than the first and second compounds, the third compound has an evaporation temperature T3 of 150 to 350 °C, and where the absolute value of T1-T3 is less than 20 °C. In some embodiments comprising a third compound different from the first and second compounds, the third compound has a third mass loss rate, and the ratio between the first mass loss rate and third mass loss rate is within the range of 0.90 to 1.10.

[0078] In another aspect of the present disclosure, a method for fabricating an organic light emitting device comprising a first electrode, a second electrode, and a first organic layer disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, where the first organic layer comprises a first composition comprising a mixture of a first compound and a second compound is described. The method includes providing a substrate having the first electrode disposed thereon; depositing the first composition over the first electrode; and depositing the second electrode over the first organic layer. The depositing step can be implemented using a chemical vapor deposition technique (e.g., vacuum thermal evaporation). The first compound can have a structure of Formula I and its variations as described herein, while the second compound can have a structure of Formula III, and its variations as described herein.

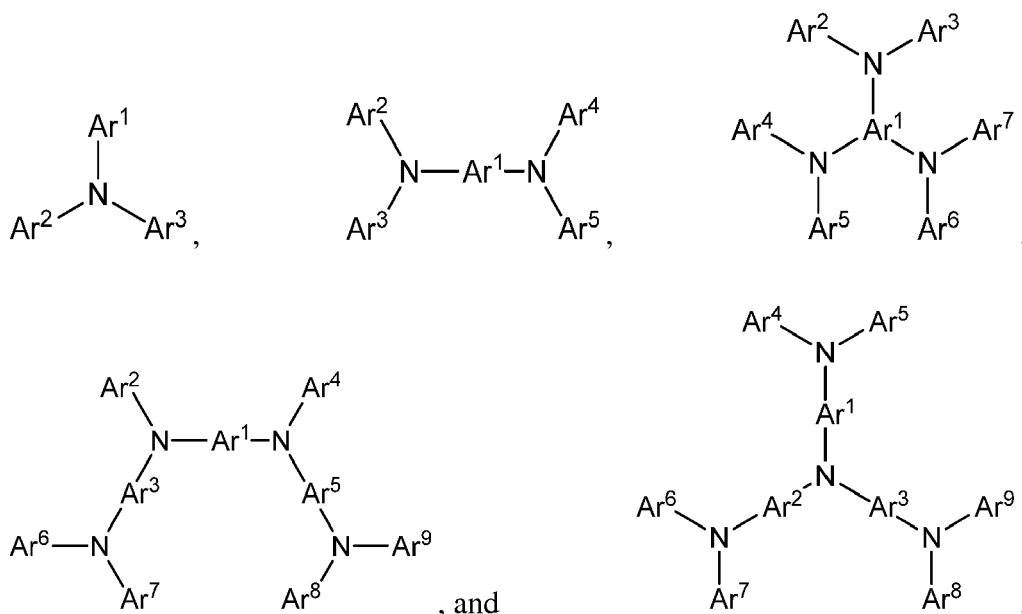
COMBINATION WITH OTHER MATERIALS

[0079] The materials described herein as useful for a particular layer in an organic light emitting device may be used in combination with a wide variety of other materials present in the device. For example, emissive dopants disclosed herein may be used in conjunction with a wide variety of hosts, transport layers, blocking layers, injection layers, electrodes and other layers that may be present. The materials described or referred to below are non-limiting examples of materials that may be useful in combination with the compounds disclosed herein, and one of skill in the art can readily consult the literature to identify other materials that may be useful in combination.

HIL/HTL:

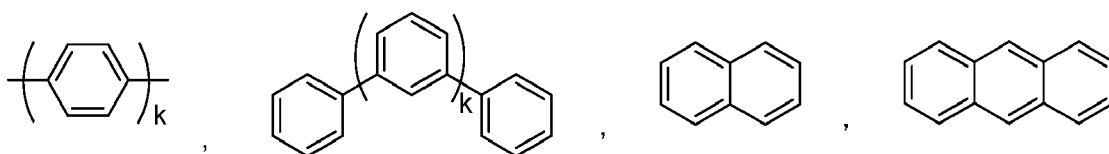
[0080] A hole injecting/transporting material to be used in the present invention is not particularly limited, and any compound may be used as long as the compound is typically used as a hole injecting/transporting material. Examples of the material include, but are not limited to: a phthalocyanine or porphyrin derivative; an aromatic amine derivative; an indolocarbazole derivative; a polymer containing fluorohydrocarbon; a polymer with conductivity dopants; a conducting polymer, such as PEDOT/PSS; a self-assembly monomer derived from compounds such as phosphonic acid and silane derivatives; a metal oxide derivative, such as MoO_x; a p-type semiconducting organic compound, such as 1,4,5,8,9,12-Hexaazatriphenylenehexacarbonitrile; a metal complex, and a cross-linkable compound.

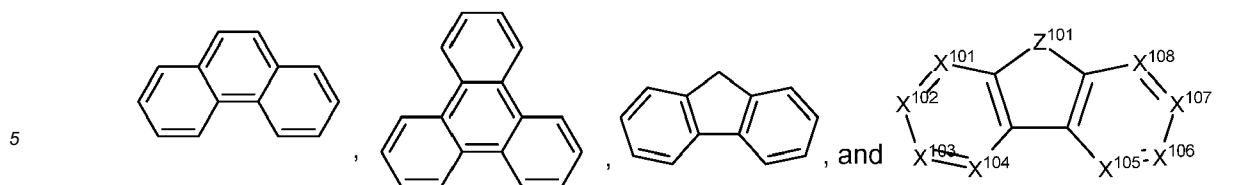
[0081] Examples of aromatic amine derivatives used in HIL or HTL include, but are not limited to the following general structures:



[0082] Each of Ar¹ to Ar⁹ is selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene; the group consisting of aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinoxaline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and the group consisting of 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Wherein each Ar is further substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0083] In one aspect, Ar¹ to Ar⁹ is independently selected from the group consisting of:





10 **[0084]** Examples of metal complexes used in HIL or HTL include, but not are limited to the following general formula:



20 wherein Met is a metal, which can have an atomic weight greater than 40; (Y¹⁰¹-Y¹⁰²) is a bidentate ligand, Y¹⁰¹ and Y¹⁰² are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L¹⁰¹ is an ancillary ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k'' is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

25 **[0085]** In one aspect, (Y¹⁰¹-Y¹⁰²) is a 2-phenylpyridine derivative. In another aspect, (Y¹⁰¹-Y¹⁰²) is a carbene ligand. In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir, Pt, Os, and Zn. In a further aspect, the metal complex has a smallest oxidation potential in solution vs. Fc⁺/Fc couple less than about 0.6 V.

Host:

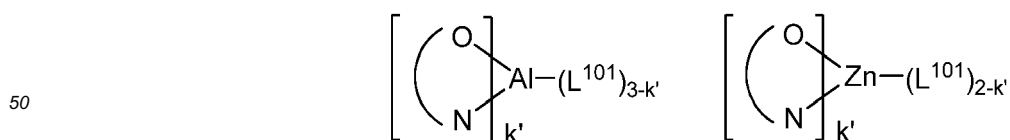
30 **[0086]** The light emitting layer of the organic EL device of the present invention preferably contains at least a metal complex as light emitting material, and may contain a host material using the metal complex as a dopant material. Examples of the host material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as the triplet energy of the host is larger than that of the dopant. While the Table below categorizes host materials as preferred for devices that emit various colors, any host material may be used with any dopant so long as the triplet criteria is satisfied.

35 **[0087]** Examples of metal complexes used as host are preferred to have the following general formula:



45 wherein Met is a metal; (Y¹⁰³-Y¹⁰⁴) is a bidentate ligand, Y¹⁰³ and Y¹⁰⁴ are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L¹⁰¹ is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k'' is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0088] In one aspect, the metal complexes are:



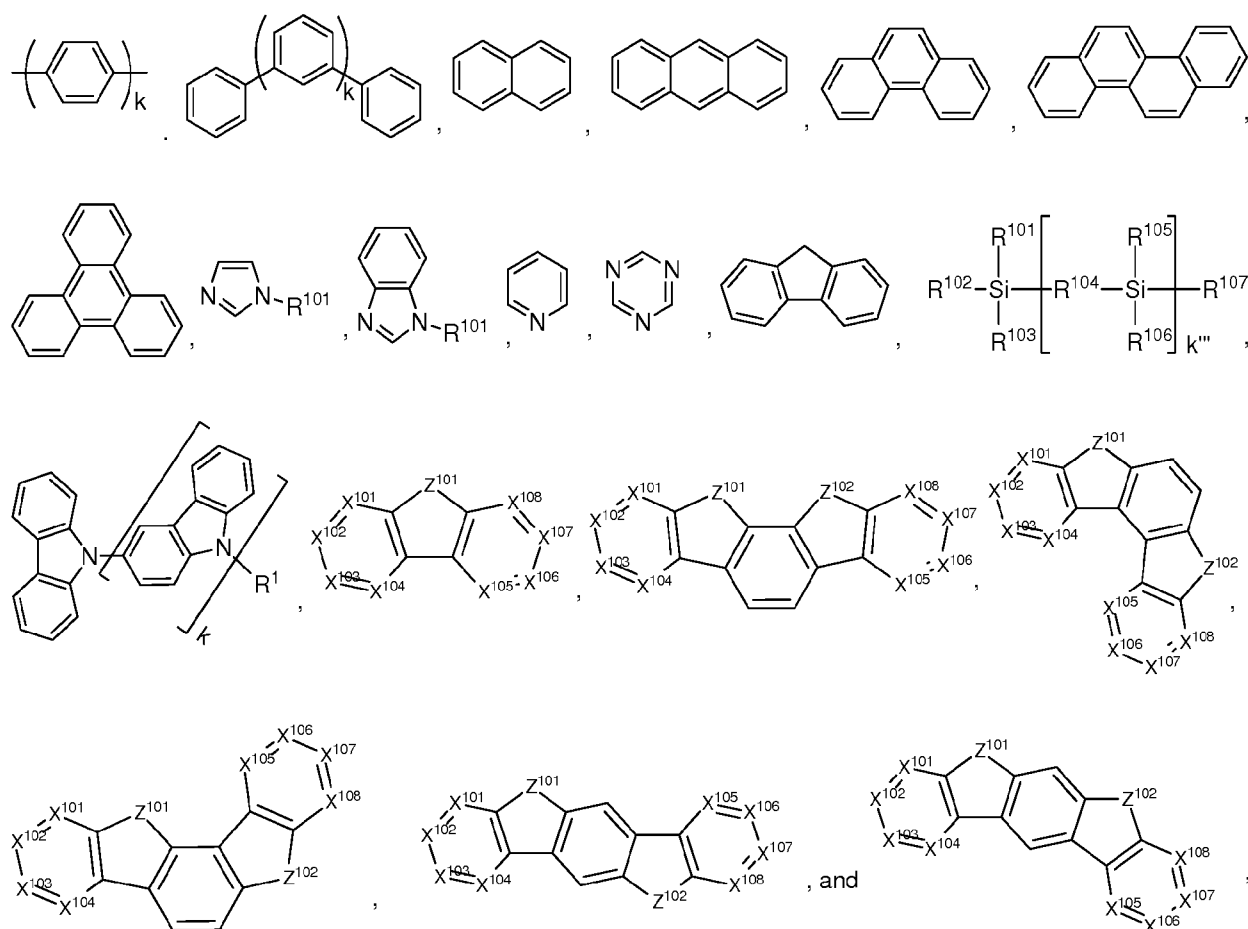
wherein (O-N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O and N.

55 **[0089]** In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir and Pt. In a further aspect, (Y¹⁰³-Y¹⁰⁴) is a carbene ligand.

[0090] Examples of organic compounds used as host are selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene; the group consisting of aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, ben-

zoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolo-dipyrindine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quino-
 5 line, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuopyridine, furodipyrindine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyrindine, benzose-
 lenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyrindine; and the group consisting of 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are
 groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic hetero-
 10 cyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Wherein each group is
 further substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl,
 carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0091] In one aspect, host compound contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



wherein R¹⁰¹ to R¹⁰⁷ is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when
 50 it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. k is an integer from 0 to 20 or 1 to 20; k''' is an integer from 0 to 20. X¹⁰¹ to X¹⁰⁸ is selected from C (including CH) or N. Z¹⁰¹ and Z¹⁰² is selected from NR¹⁰¹, O, or S.

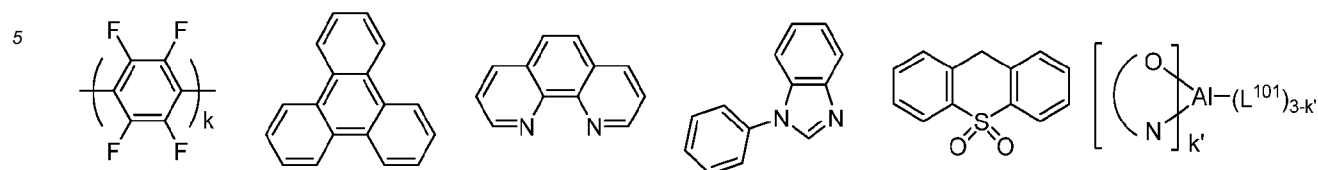
HBL:

[0092] A hole blocking layer (HBL) may be used to reduce the number of holes and/or excitons that leave the emissive
 55 layer. The presence of such a blocking layer in a device may result in substantially higher efficiencies as compared to a similar device lacking a blocking layer. Also, a blocking layer may be used to confine emission to a desired region of an OLED.

[0093] In one aspect, compound used in HBL contains the same molecule or the same functional groups used as host

described above.

[0094] In another aspect, compound used in HBL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:

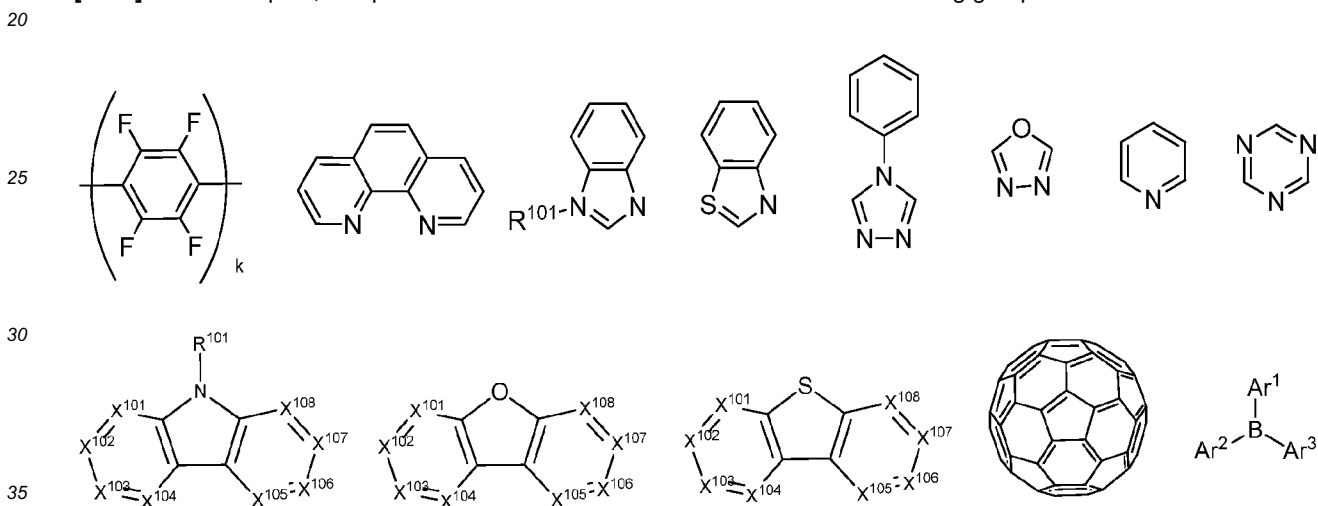


wherein k is an integer from 1 to 20; L^{101} is an another ligand, k' is an integer from 1 to 3.

ETL:

15 **[0095]** Electron transport layer (ETL) may include a material capable of transporting electrons. Electron transport layer may be intrinsic (undoped), or doped. Doping may be used to enhance conductivity. Examples of the ETL material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as they are typically used to transport electrons.

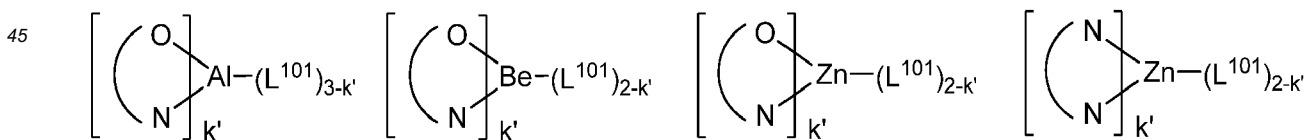
[0096] In one aspect, compound used in ETL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



wherein R^{101} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. Ar^1 to Ar^3 has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. k is an integer from 1 to 20. X^{101} to X^{108} is selected from C (including CH) or N.

40

[0097] In another aspect, the metal complexes used in ETL include, but are not limited to the following general formula:



wherein (O-N) or (N-N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O, N or N, N; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0098] In any above-mentioned compounds used in each layer of the OLED device, the hydrogen atoms can be partially or fully deuterated. Thus, any specifically listed substituent, such as, without limitation, methyl, phenyl, pyridyl, etc. encompasses undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof. Similarly, classes of substituents such as, without limitation, alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, etc. also encompass undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof.

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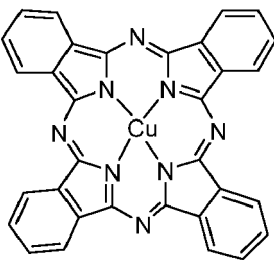
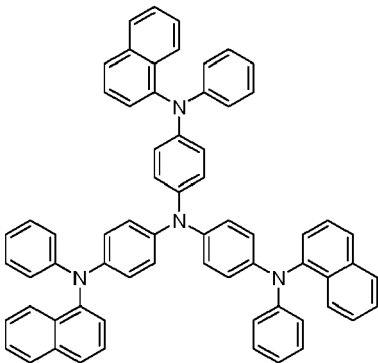
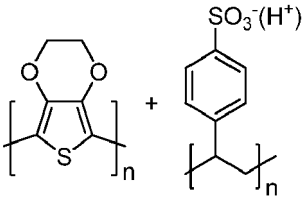
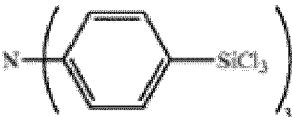
[0099] In addition to and / or in combination with the materials disclosed herein, many hole injection materials, hole transporting materials, host materials, dopant materials, exciton/hole blocking layer materials, electron transporting and

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electron injecting materials may be used in an OLED. Non-limiting examples of the materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are listed in Table A below. Table A lists non-limiting classes of materials, non-limiting examples of compounds for each class, and references that disclose the materials.

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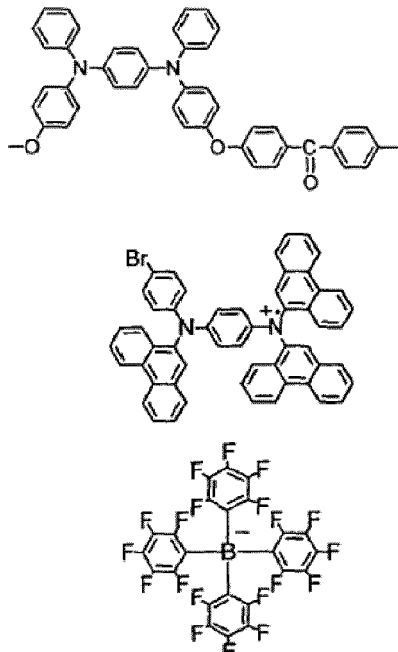
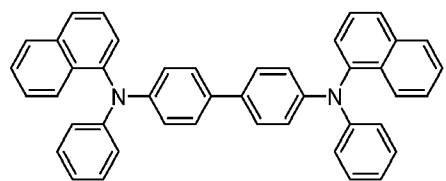
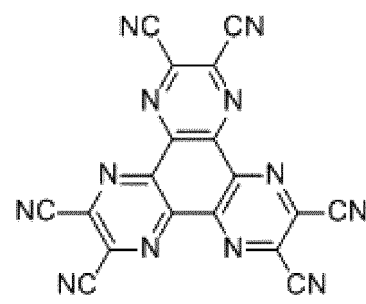
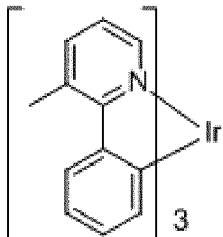
TABLE A

MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Phthalocyanine and porphyrin compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 69, 2160 (1996)
Starburst triaryl amines		J. Lumin. 72-74, 985 (1997)
CF _x Fluorohydrocarbon polymer	$\left[\text{CH}_x\text{F}_y \right]_n$	Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 673 (2001)
Conducting polymers (e.g., PEDOT:PSS, polyaniline, polythiophene)		Synth. Met. 87, 171 (1997) WO2007002683
Phosphonic acid and silane SAMs		US20030162053

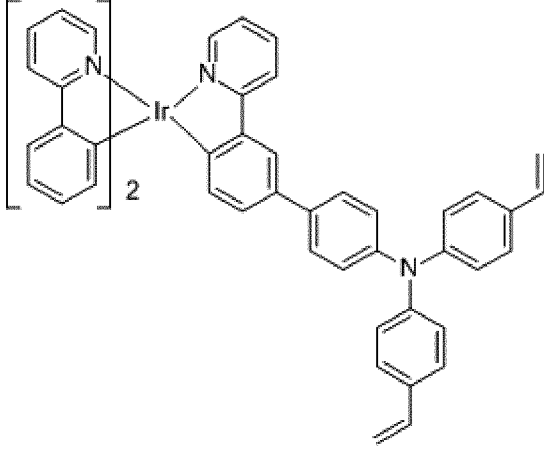
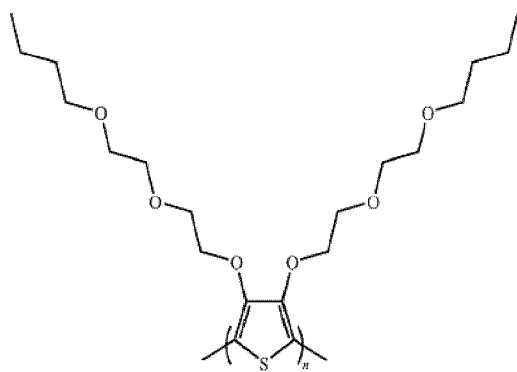
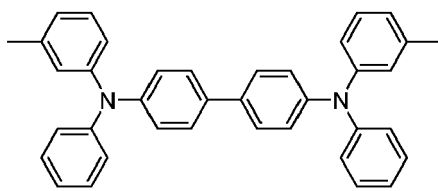
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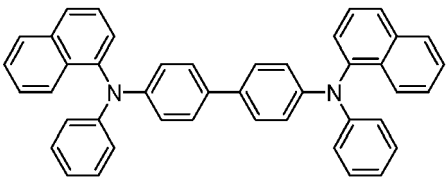
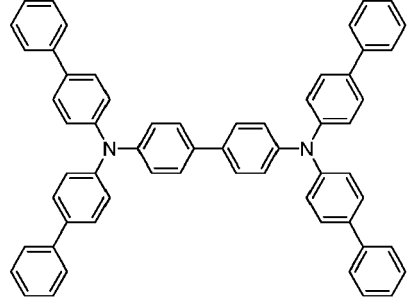
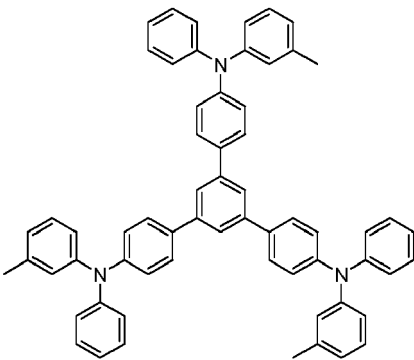
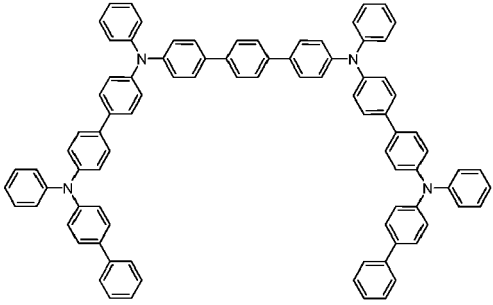
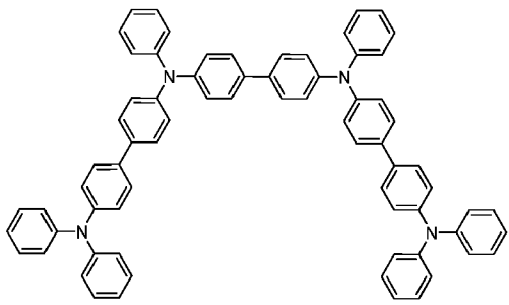
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
5 Triarylamine or polythiophene polymers with conductivity dopants 10 15 20 25	 <p style="text-align: center;">and</p>	EP1725079A1
30 Organic compounds with conductive inorganic compounds, such as molybdenum and tungsten oxides	 <p style="text-align: center;">+ MoO_x</p>	US20050123751 SID Symposium Digest, 37, 923 (2006) WO2009018009
35 n-type semiconducting organic complexes 40		US20020158242
45 Metal organometallic complexes 50		US20060240279

(continued)

MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Cross-linkable compounds	 <p>The structure shows an iridium (Ir) atom coordinated to two phenylpyridine ligands (shown in brackets with a subscript 2) and a bis(4-vinylphenyl)amine ligand. The bis(4-vinylphenyl)amine ligand consists of a central nitrogen atom bonded to two 4-vinylphenyl groups.</p>	US20080220265
Polythiophene based polymers and copolymers	 <p>The structure shows a polythiophene backbone with two long alkoxy side chains. The backbone consists of a thiophene ring with two substituents, one of which is a polymer chain. The side chains are long alkoxy chains with terminal methyl groups.</p>	WO 2011075644 EP2350216
Hole transporting materials		
Triarylamines (e.g., TPD, α -NPD)	 <p>The structure shows a triarylamine derivative, specifically N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine. It consists of a central nitrogen atom bonded to two phenyl groups and a diphenylbenzidine group.</p>	Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913(1987)

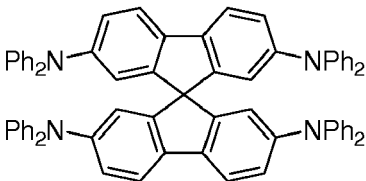
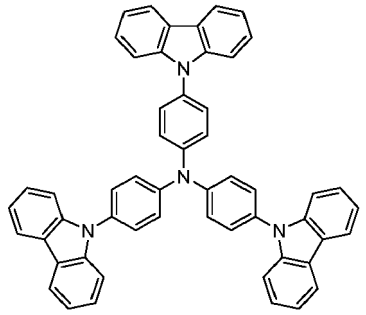
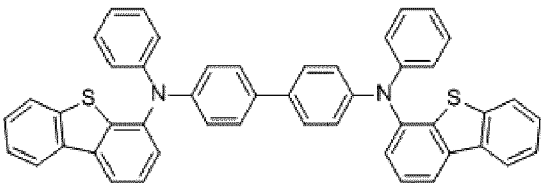
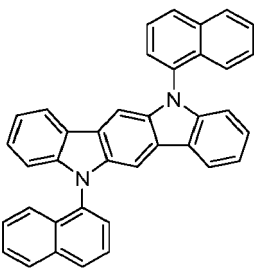
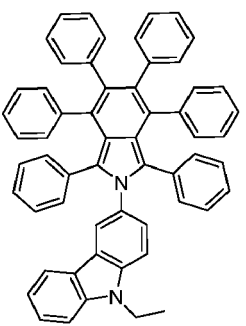
EP 3 043 398 A1

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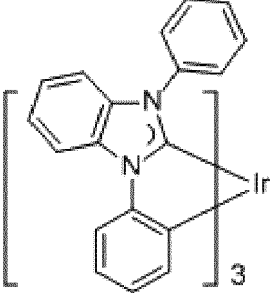
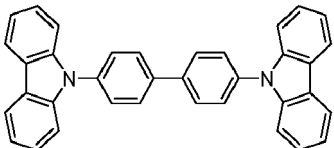
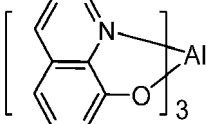
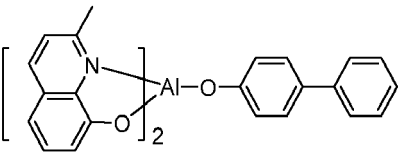
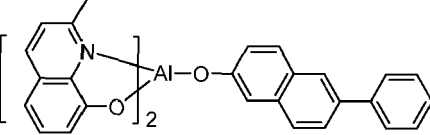
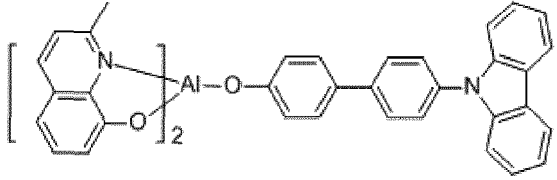
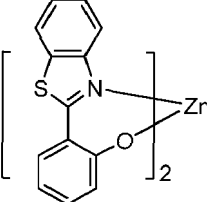
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
5		US5061569
10 15 20		EP650955
25 30		J. Mater. Chem. 3, 319 (1993)
35 40		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503 (2007)
45 50		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503 (2007)

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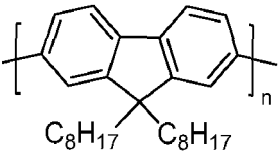
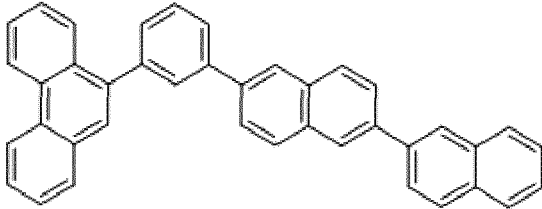
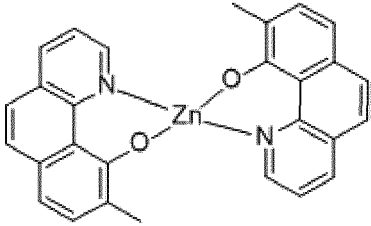
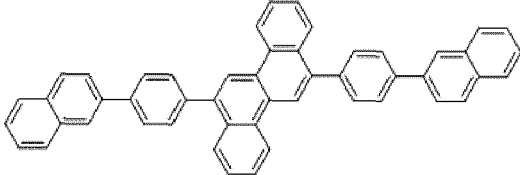
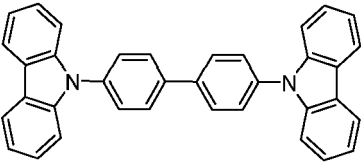
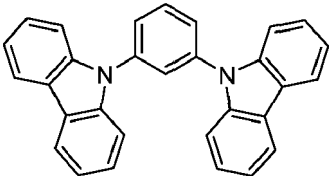
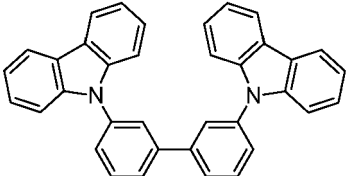
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
5 Triarylamine on spirofluorene core		Synth. Met. 91, 209 (1997)
10 Arylamine carbazole compounds		Adv. Mater. 6, 677 (1994), US20080124572
20 Triarylamine with (di)benzothiophene/(di)ben- zofuran		US20070278938, US20080106190 US20110163302
25 Indolocarbazoles		Synth. Met. 111,421 (2000)
30 Isoindole compounds		Chem. Mater. 15, 3148 (2003)

(continued)

MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
5 Metal carbene complexes		US20080018221
15 Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
Red hosts		
20 Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
25 Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq ₃ , BAlq)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)
30		US20060202194
35		WO2005014551
40 45		WO200607200
50 Metal phenoxybenzothiazole compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 123509 (2007)

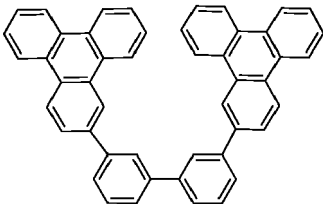
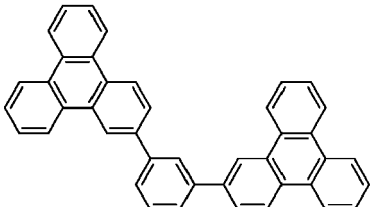
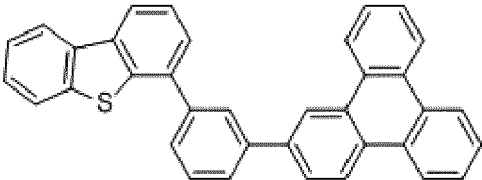
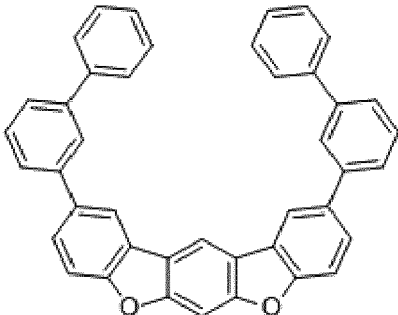
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Phosphorescent OLED host materials			
5	Conjugated oligomers and polymers (e.g., polyfluorene)		Org. Electron. 1, 15 (2000)
10	Aromatic fused rings		WO2009066779, WO2009066778, WO2009063833 US20090045731, US20090045730, WO2009008311, US20090008605, US20090009065
20	Zinc complexes		WO2010056066
25	Chrysene based compounds		WO2011086863
Green hosts			
35	Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
40			US20030175553
45			WO2001039234
50			

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(continued)

Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
5 Aryltriphenylene compounds		US20060280965
10		
15		US20060280965
20		
25		WO2009021126
30		
35		US20090309488 US20090302743 US20100012931

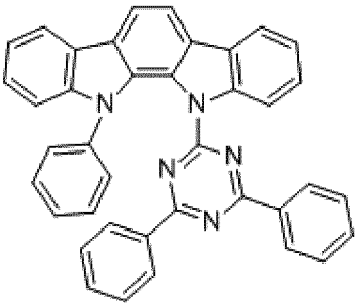
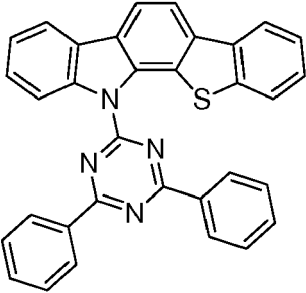
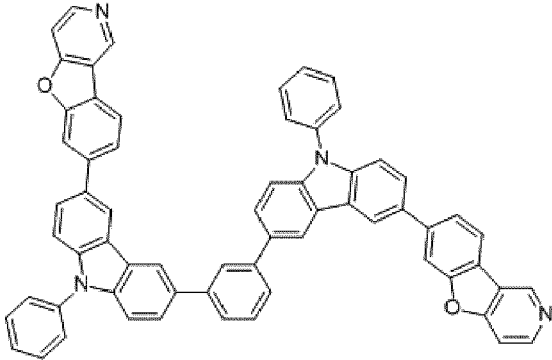
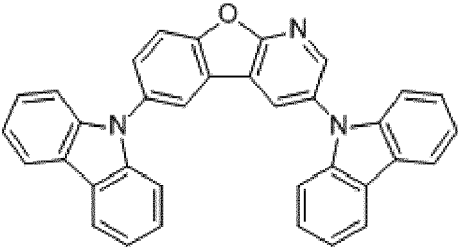
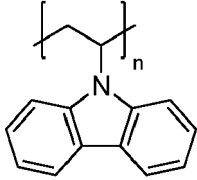
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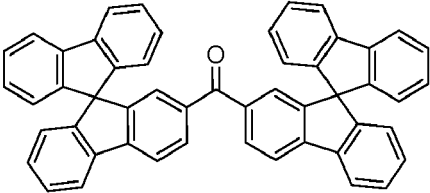
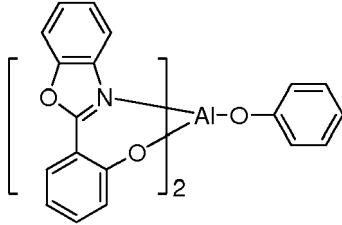
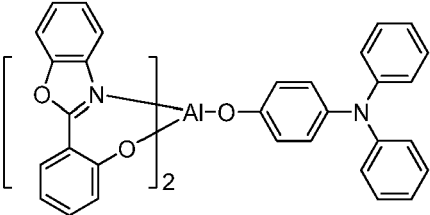
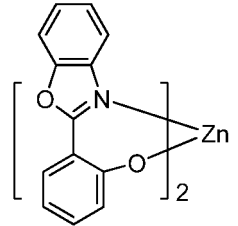
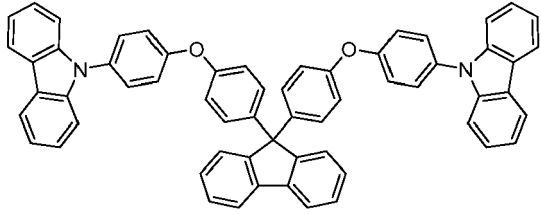
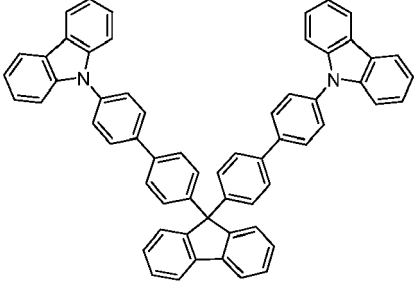
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Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
5 Donor acceptor type molecules		WO2008056746
10 15 20		WO2010107244
25 Aza-carbazole/DBT/DBF		JP2008074939
30 35 40 45		US20100187984
50 Polymers (e.g., PVK)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 77, 2280 (2000)

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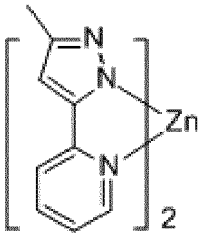
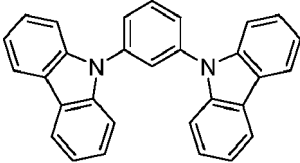
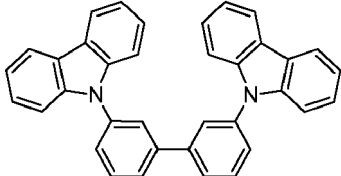
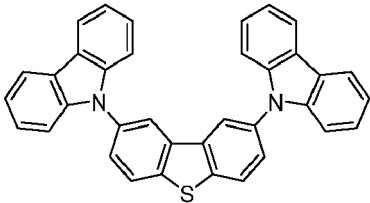
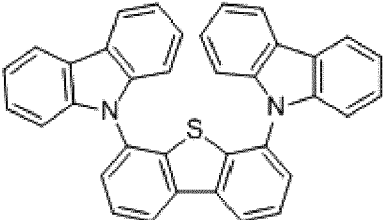
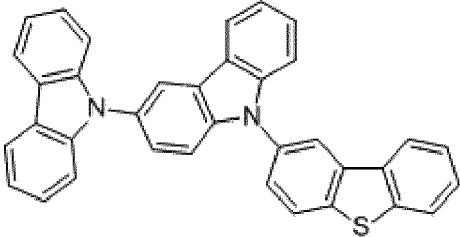
Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
5 10	Spirofluorene compounds 	WO2004093207
15 20	Metal phenoxybenzooxazole compounds 	WO2005089025
25		WO2006132173
30		JP200511610
35 40	Spirofluorene-carbazole compounds 	JP2007254297
45 50		JP2007254297

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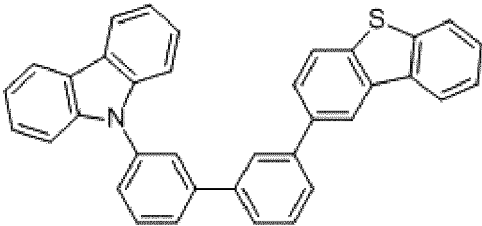
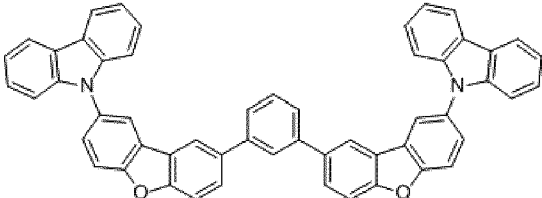
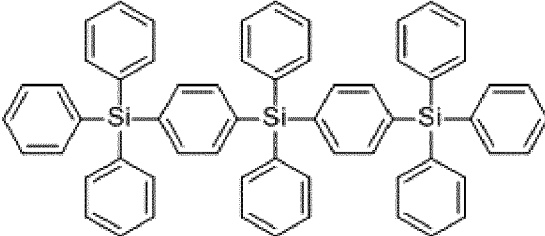
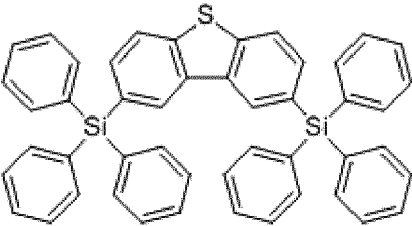
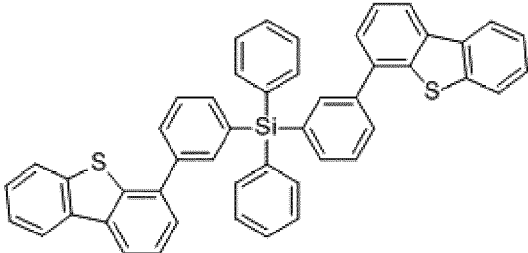
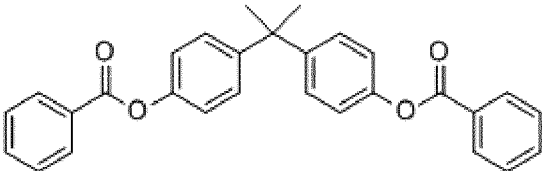
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Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
5	Indolocarbazoles	WO2007063796
10		
15		WO2007063754
20		
25	5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles (e.g., triazole, oxadiazole)	J. Appl. Phys. 90, 5048 (2001)
30		WO2004107822
35	Tetraphenylene complexes	US20050112407
40		
45		
50	Metal phenoxy pyridine compounds	WO2005030900
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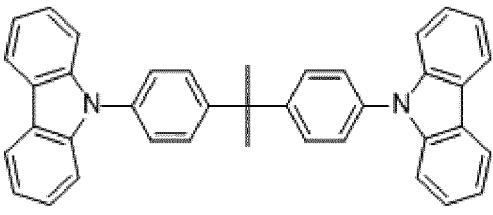
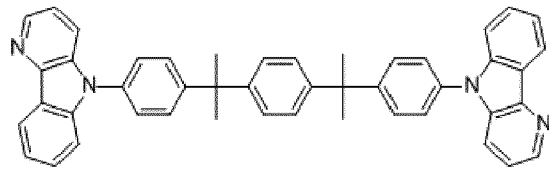
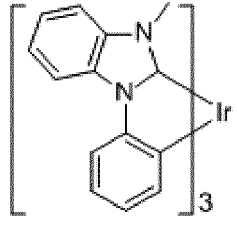
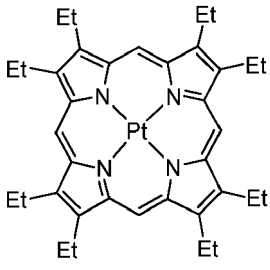
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Phosphorescent OLED host materials			
5 10	Metal coordination complexes (e.g., Zn, Al with N^N ligands)		US20040137268, US20040137267
Blue hosts			
15 20	Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett, 82, 2422 (2003)
25			US20070190359
30	Dibenzothiophene/Dibenzofuran-carbazole compounds		WO2006114966, US20090167162
35 40			US20090167162
45 50			WO2009086028

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Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
5		US20090030202, US20090017330
10		
15		US20100084966
20	Silicon aryl compounds	US20050238919
25		
30		WO2009003898
35		
40	Silicon/Germanium aryl compounds	EP2034538A
45		
50	Aryl benzoyl ester	WO2006100298
55		

(continued)

Phosphorescent OLED host materials			
5 10	Carbazole linked by non-conjugated groups		US20040115476
15	Aza-carbazoles		US20060121308
20 25	High triplet metal organometallic complex		US7154114
Phosphorescent dopants			
Red dopants			
30 35	Heavy metal porphyrins (e.g., PtOEP)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)

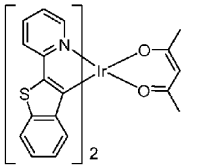
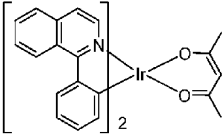
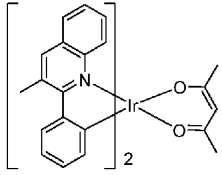
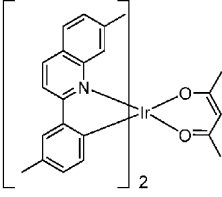
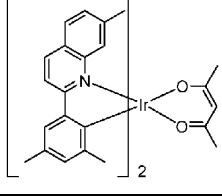
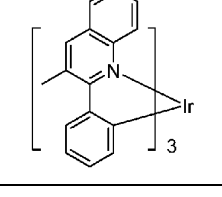
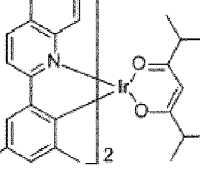
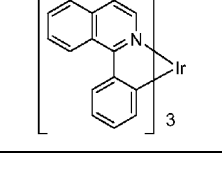

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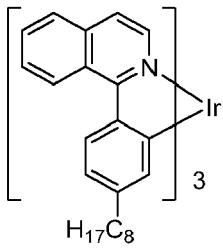
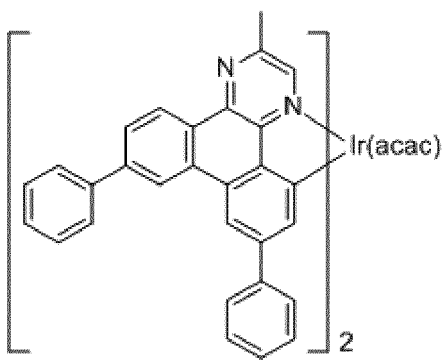
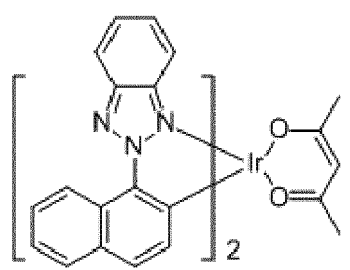
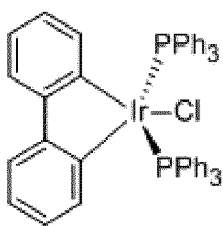
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Phosphorescent dopants		
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25		US20060202194
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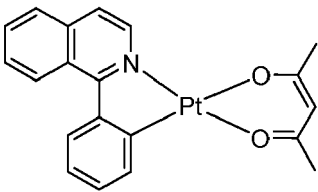
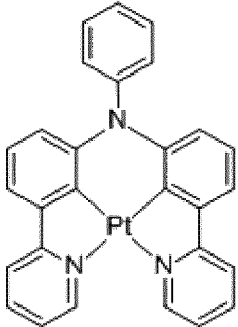
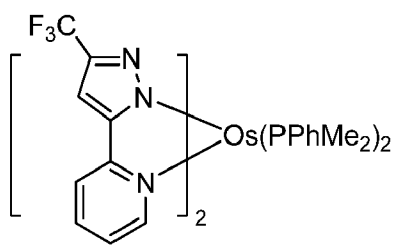
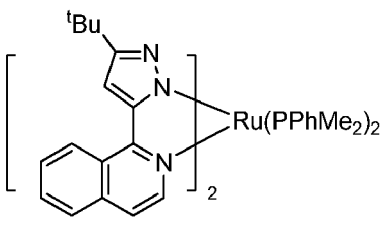
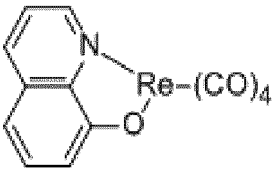
Phosphorescent dopants		
5 10	 <p>$H_{17}C_8$</p>	Adv. Mater. 19, 739 (2007)
15 20	 <p>Ir(acac)</p>	WO2009100991
25 30		WO2008101842
35 40		US7232618

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Phosphorescent dopants			
5 10	Platinum(II) organometallic complexes		WO2003040257
15 20			US20070103060
25 30	Osmium(III) complexes		Chem. Mater. 17, 3532 (2005)
35	Ruthenium(II) complexes		Adv. Mater. 17, 1059 (2005)
40 45	Rhenium (I), (II), and (III) complexes		US20050244673
Green dopants			

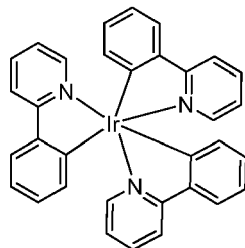
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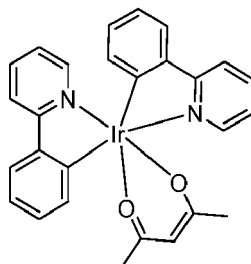
Phosphorescent dopants

Iridium(III) organometallic complexes

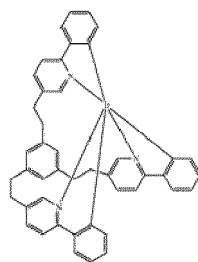


and its derivatives

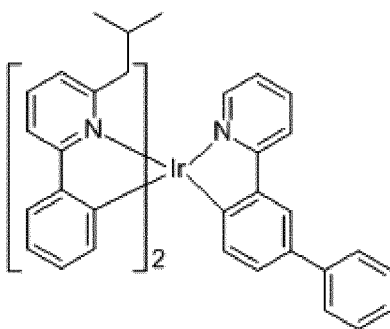
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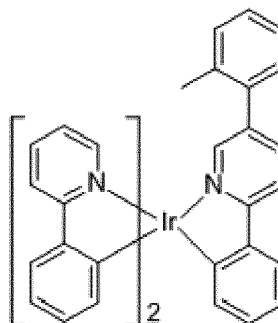
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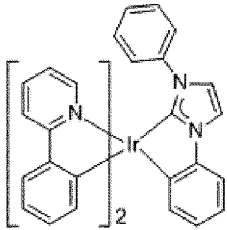
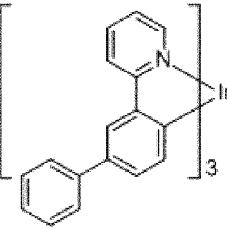
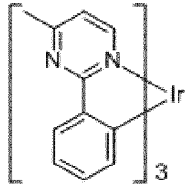
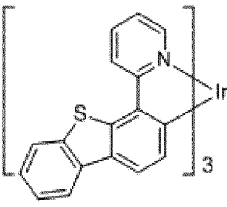
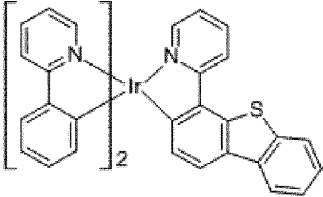
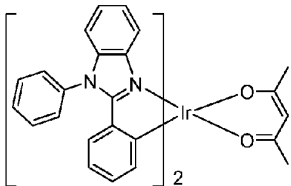
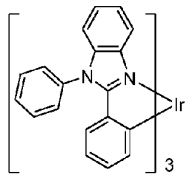


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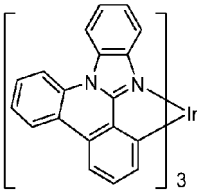
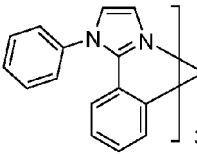
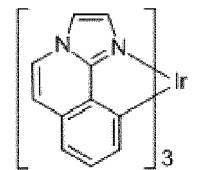
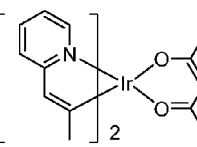
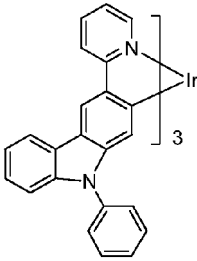
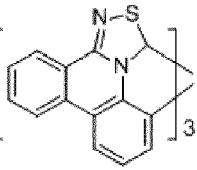
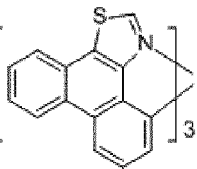
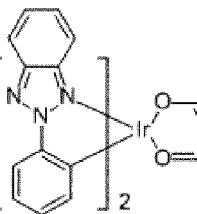


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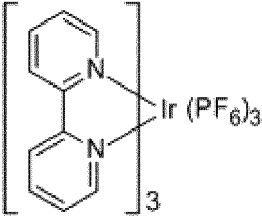
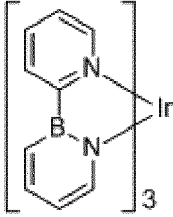
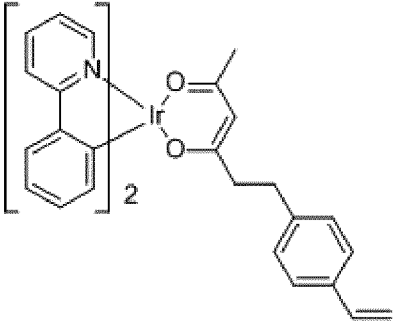
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Phosphorescent dopants		
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30		US6921915
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40		US20100244004
45		US6687266
50		Chem. Mater. 16, 2480 (2004)
55		

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Phosphorescent dopants		
5		US20070190359
10		US 20060008670 JP2007123392
15		WO2010086089, WO2011044988
20		Adv. Mater. 16, 2003 (2004)
25		Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006,45,7800
30		WO2009050290
35		US20090165846
40		US20080015355
45		
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Phosphorescent dopants		
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15		US20100295032
20	Monomer for polymeric metal organometallic compounds	US7250226, US7396598
25		
30		

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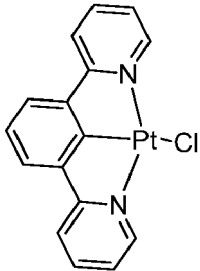
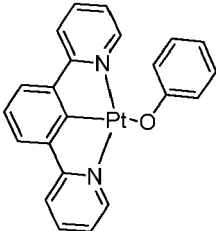
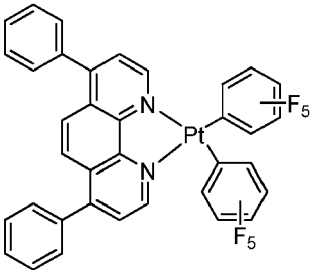
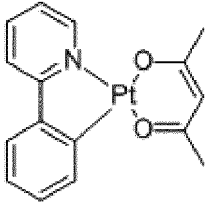
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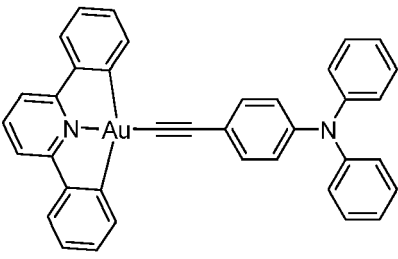
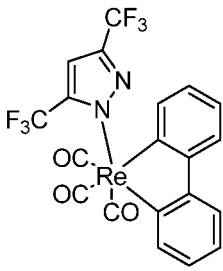
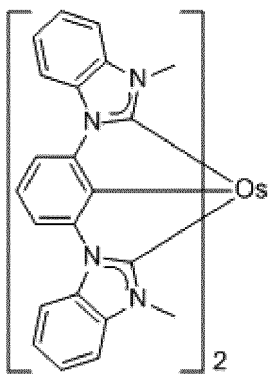
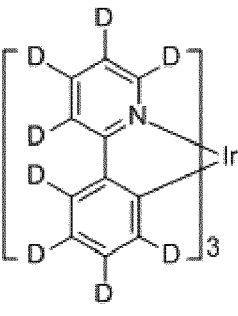
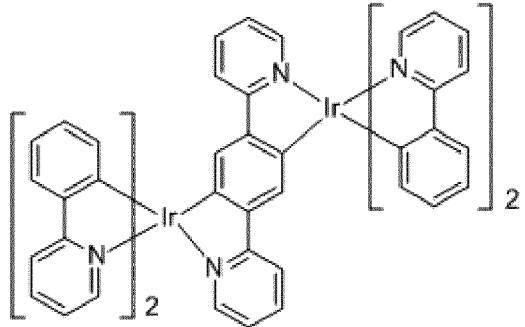
Phosphorescent dopants		
5 Pt(II) organometallic complexes, including polydentate ligands	 <p>A platinum(II) center coordinated to a terpyridine-like ligand (three nitrogen atoms) and a chloride atom.</p>	Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505 (2005)
10		
15	 <p>A platinum(II) center coordinated to a terpyridine-like ligand (three nitrogen atoms) and a phenoxide group (oxygen atom bonded to a phenyl ring).</p>	Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505 (2005)
20		
25	 <p>A platinum(II) center coordinated to a terpyridine-like ligand (three nitrogen atoms) and two pentafluorophenyl groups (phenyl rings with five fluorine atoms).</p>	Chem. Lett. 34, 592 (2005)
30		
35	 <p>A platinum(II) center coordinated to a terpyridine-like ligand (three nitrogen atoms) and a cyclic ligand (a six-membered ring with two oxygen atoms and two methyl groups).</p>	WO2002015645
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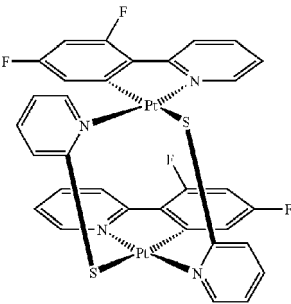
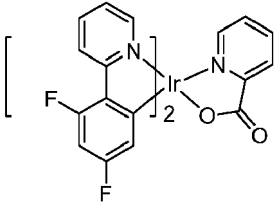
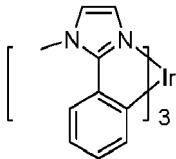
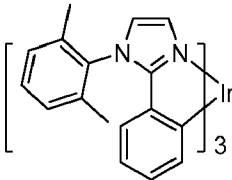
Phosphorescent dopants		
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15 20		US20060182992 US20070103060
25 30 35		WO2009000673
40 45 50		US20070111026

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(continued)

Phosphorescent dopants		
5 10	Gold complexes 	Chem. Commun. 2906 (2005)
15 20	Rhenium(III) complexes 	Inorg. Chem. 42, 1248 (2003)
25 30	Osmium(II) complexes 	US7279704
35 40	Deuterated organometallic complexes 	US20030138657
45 50 55	Organometallic complexes with two or more metal centers 	US20030152802

(continued)

<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p>Phosphorescent dopants</p> 	<p>US7090928</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>Blue dopants</p>	
<p>20</p>	<p>Iridium(III) organometallic complexes</p> 	<p>WO2002002714</p>
<p>25</p>		<p>WO2006009024</p>
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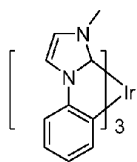
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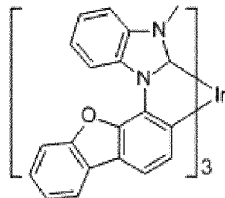
Phosphorescent dopants

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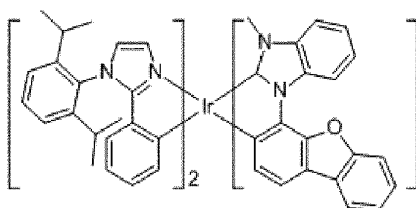
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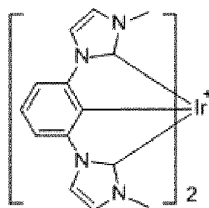
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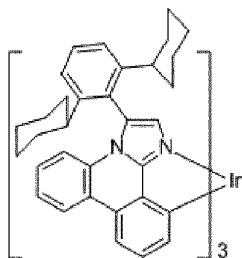
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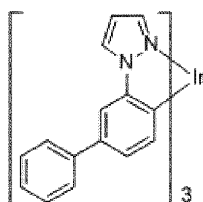
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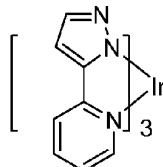
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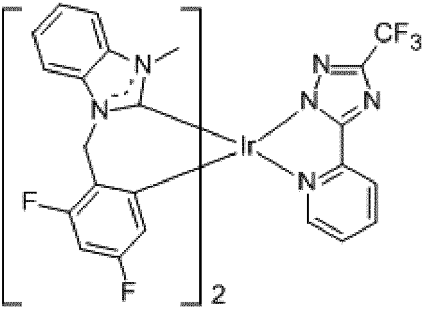
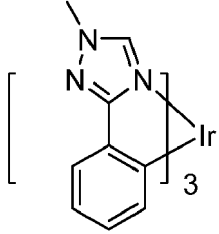
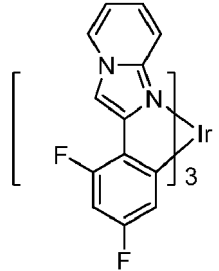
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Phosphorescent dopants		
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25 30		Inorg. Chem. 46, 4308 (2007)

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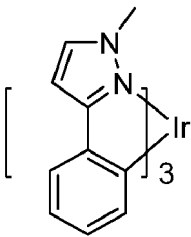
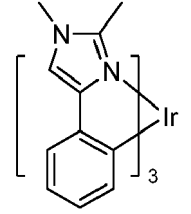
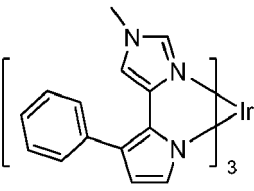
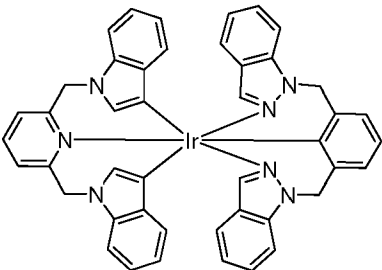
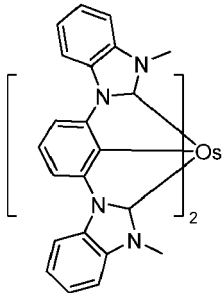
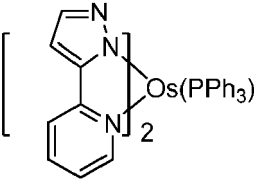
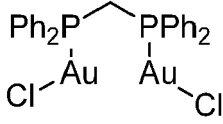
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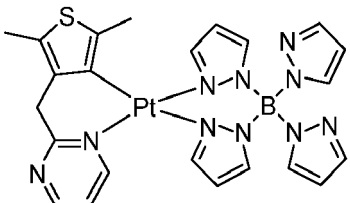
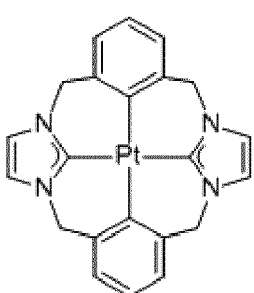
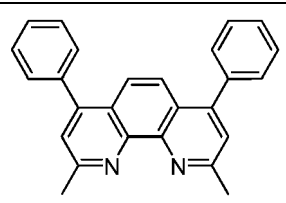
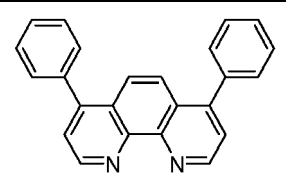
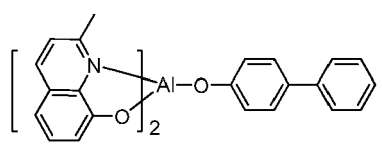
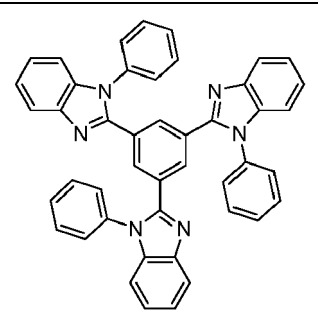
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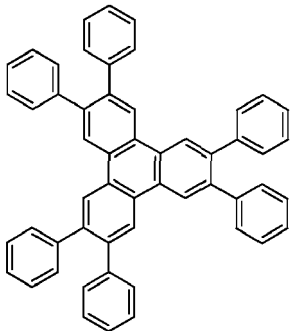
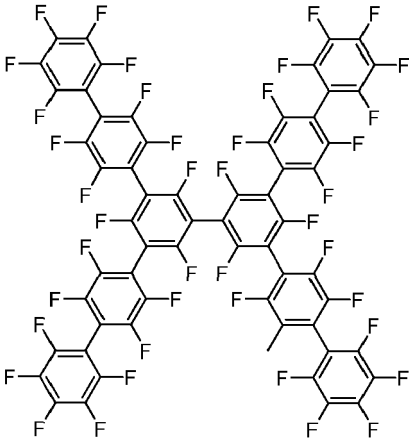
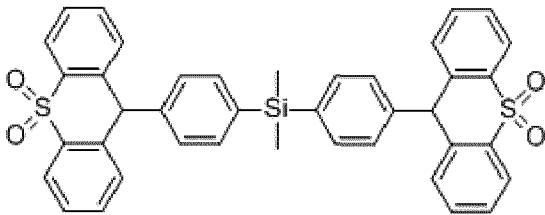
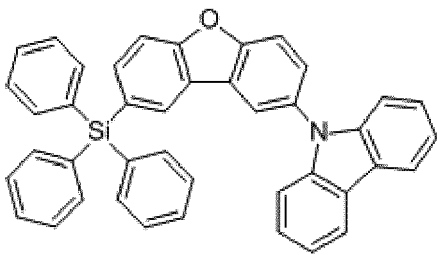
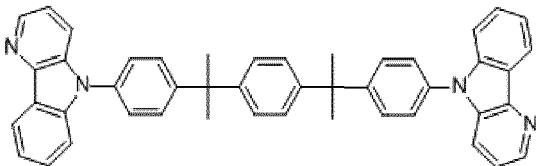
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Phosphorescent dopants		
5		WO2005123873
10		
15		WO2005123873
20		
25		WO2007004380
30		
35		WO2006082742
40		
45	Osmium(II) complexes	
50		US7279704
55		Organometallics 23, 3745 (2004)
60		
65	Gold complexes	
70		Appl. Phys. Lett.74,1361 (1999)

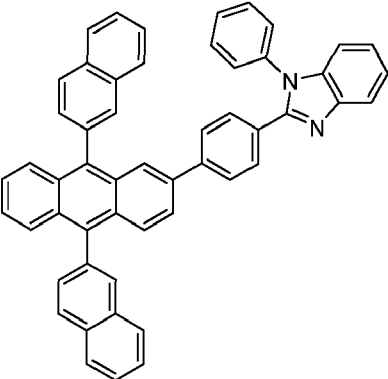
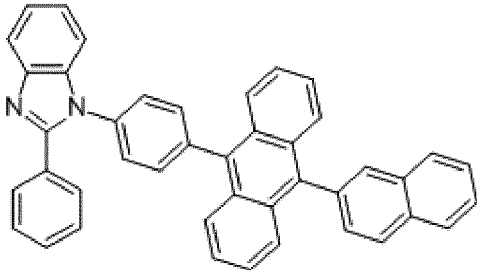
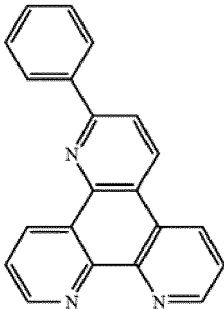
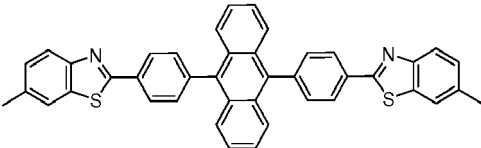
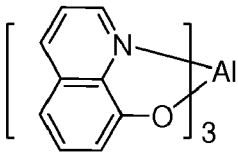
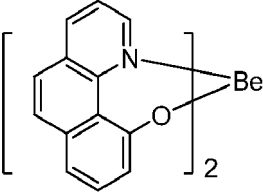
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Phosphorescent dopants		
5 10	Platinum(II) complexes 	WO2006098120, WO2006103874
15 20	Pt tetradentate complexes with at least one metal- carbene bond 	US7655323
Exciton/hole blocking layer materials		
25 30	Bathocuproine compounds (e.g., BCP, BPhen) 	Appl. Phys. Lett. 75, 4 (1999)
35		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 449 (2001)
40	Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., BAlq) 	Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 162 (2002)
45 50	5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles such as triazole, oxadiazole, imidazole, benzoimidazole 	Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 162 (2002)

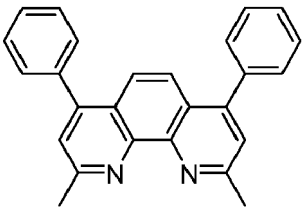
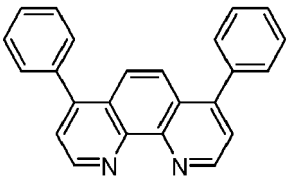
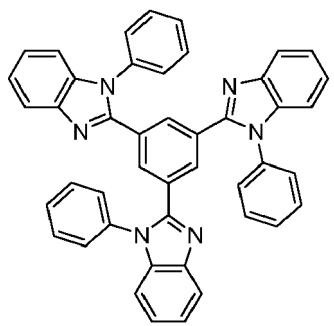
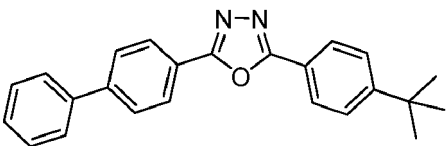
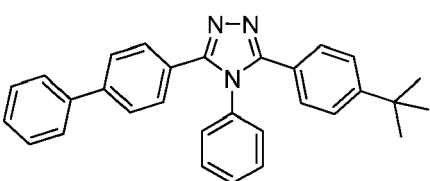
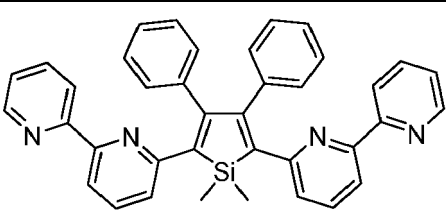
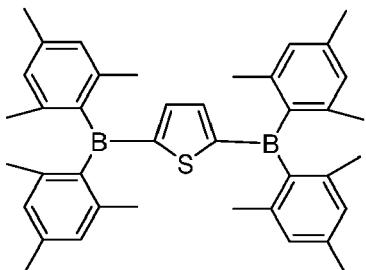
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Phosphorescent dopants			
5 10 15	Triphenylene compounds 	US20050025993	
20 25 30	Fluorinated aromatic compounds 	Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 156 (2001)	
35	Phenothiazine-S-oxide 	WO2008132085	
40 45	Silylated five-membered nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur or phosphorus dibenzoheterocycles 	WO2010079051	
50	Aza-carbazoles 	US20060121308	
55	Electron transporting materials		

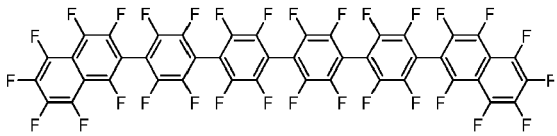
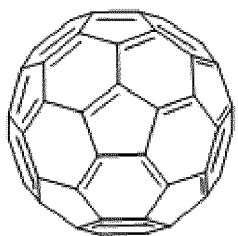
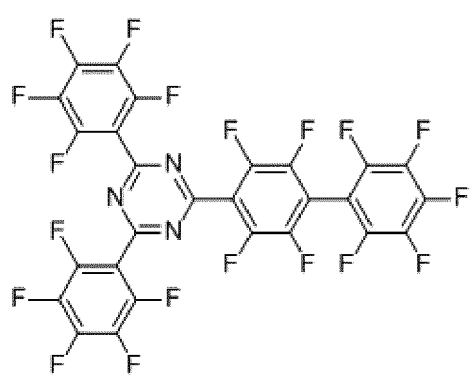
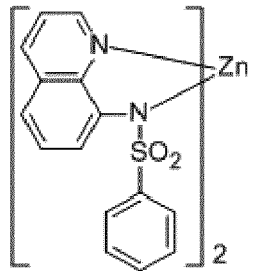
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Phosphorescent dopants		
5 10 15	Anthracenebenzimidazole compounds 	WO2003060956
20 25		US20090179554
30 35	Aza triphenylene derivatives 	US20090115316
40	Anthracene-benzothiazole compounds 	Appl. Phys. Lett. 89, 063504 (2006)
45	Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq ₃ , Zr _q ₄) 	Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913(1987) US7230107
50 55	Metal hydroxybenoquinolates 	Chem. Lett. 5, 905 (1993)

(continued)

Phosphorescent dopants			
5	Bathocuproine compounds such as BCP, BPhen, etc		Appl. Phys. Lett. 91, 263503 (2007)
10			Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 449 (2001)
15			
20	5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles (e.g., triazole, oxadiazole, imidazole, benzoimidazole)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 74, 865 (1999)
25			
30			Appl. Phys. Lett. 55, 1489 (1989)
35			
40			Jpn. J. Apply. Phys. 32, L917 (1993)
45	Silole compounds		Org. Electron. 4, 113 (2003)
50	Arylborane compounds		J. Am. Chem. Soc. 120,9714 (1998)
55			

(continued)

Phosphorescent dopants		
5 Fluorinated aromatic compounds		J. Am. Chem. Soc. 122, 1832 (2000)
10 Fullerene (e.g., C60)		US20090101870
20 Triazine complexes		US20040036077
30 Zn (N^N) complexes		US6528187

EXPERIMENTAL

Synthesis Examples

[0100] Chemical abbreviations used throughout this document are as follows:

SPhos is dicyclohexyl(2',6'-dimethoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine

Pd₂(dba)₃ is tri(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium(0),

Pd(PPh₃)₄ is tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0),

DCM is dichloromethane,

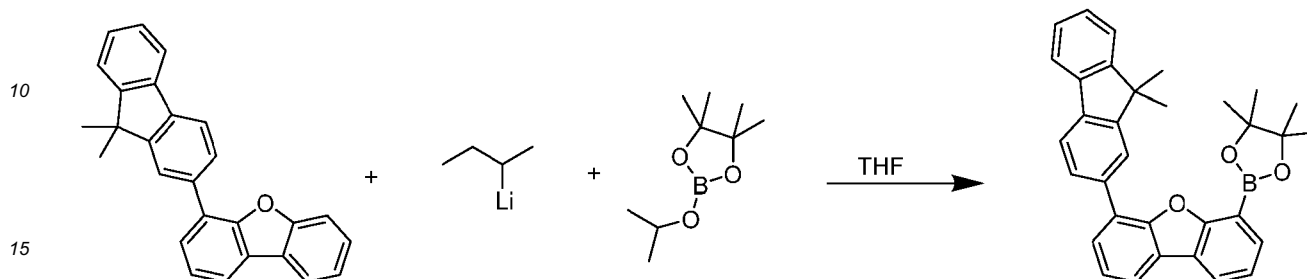
EtOAc is ethyl acetate,

DME is dimethoxyethane, and

THF is tetrahydrofuran.

Synthesis of Compound 1**Synthesis of 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]furan-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane**

5 [0101]

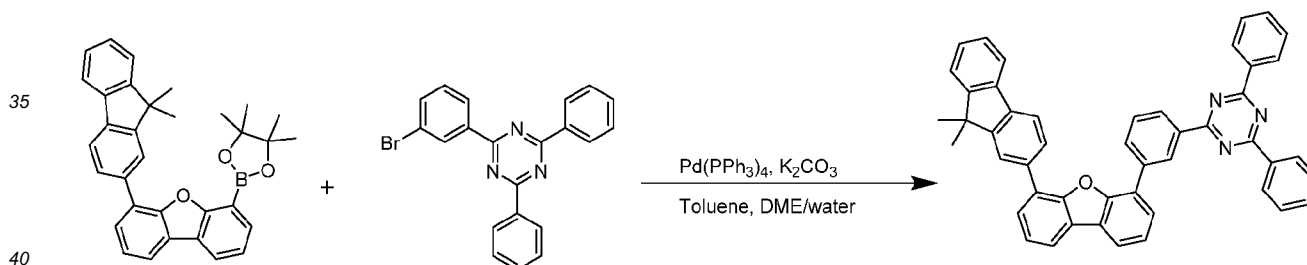


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[0102] Into a solution of 4-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]furan (11.55 g, 32.0 mmol) and THF (200 ml), a solution of sec-butyllithium 1.4 M in cyclohexane (30.9 ml, 43.3 mmol) at -78 °C was slowly added. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 hours before adding 2-isopropoxy-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (9.81 ml, 48.1 mmol) by syringe. The reaction solution was allowed to gradually warm to room temperature and stirred for 14 h. The reaction was quenched with methanol (MeOH) and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in DCM and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, then filtered, before the the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with a heptane/DCM/EtOAc (75/20/5 to 40/50/10, v/v/v) eluent and recrystallization from toluene yielded 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]furan-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (13.1 g, 84%) as a white solid.

Synthesis of Compound 1

30 [0103]



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[0104] A solution of 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]furan-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (2.63 g, 5.41 mmol), 2-(3-bromophenyl)-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (2.0 g, 5.15 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.12 g, 0.10 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (2.136 g, 15.45 mmol) in DME (31 ml), toluene (10 ml), and water (10 ml) was refluxed under nitrogen for 14 h. After cooling to room temperature, the solid was collected by filtration, washed with ethanol, redissolved in boiling toluene, then filtered through a short plug of silica gel. Upon evaporation of the solvent, the crude product was recrystallized from toluene to yield Compound 1 (3.8 g, 74%) as a white solid.

Synthesis of Compound 2

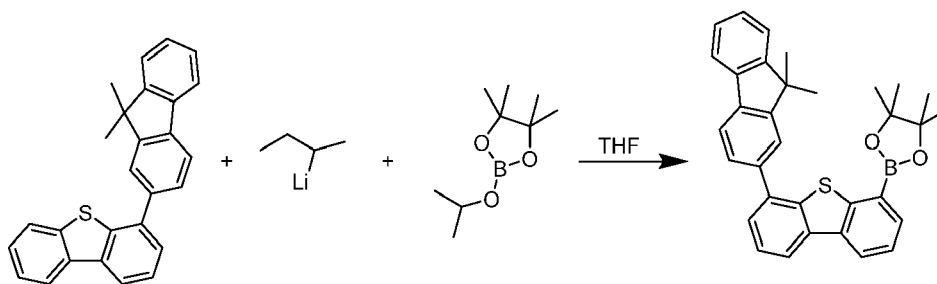
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Synthesis of 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane

55 [0105]

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[0106] Into a solution of 4-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]thiophene (10.637g, 28.3 mmol) in THF (200 ml), a solution of sec-butyllithium 1.4 M (27.2 ml, 38.1 mmol) in cyclohexane at -78 °C was added slowly. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 hours before quenching with 2-isopropoxy-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (8.65 ml, 42.4 mmol) added at one portion. The mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature, stirred overnight, and then quenched with methanol. The solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with a heptane/DCM (4/1 to 1/1) eluent and then precipitation in MeOH to yield 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (9.3 g, 65.5 % yield) as a white solid.

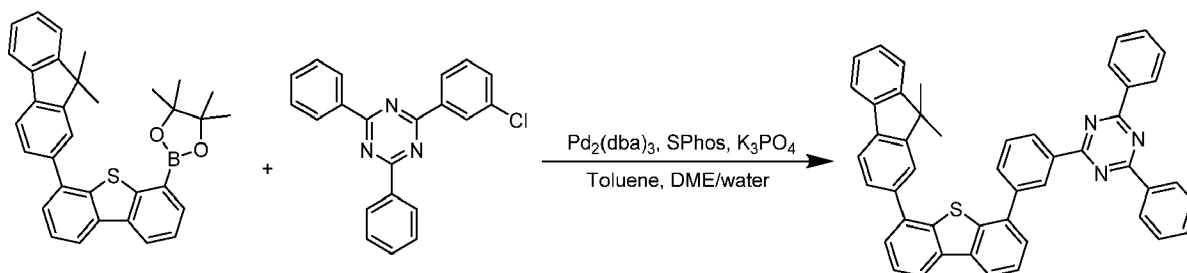
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Synthesis of Compound 2

[0107]

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[0108] A suspension of 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3.3 g, 6.57 mmol), 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (2.258 g, 6.57 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (0.120 g, 0.131 mmol), SPhos (0.108 g, 0.263 mmol), and K₃PO₄ (4.18 g, 19.70 mmol) in toluene (15.00 ml), DME (45.0 ml), and water (15 ml) was refluxed under nitrogen for 14 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction solution was quenched with water. The organic phase was isolated and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with a heptane/DCM (95/5 to 9/1) eluent to yield Compound 2 (3.1 g, 69 % yield) as a white solid.

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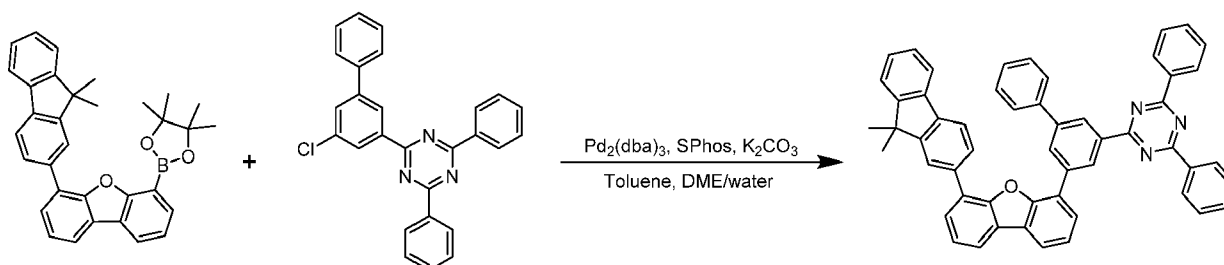
Synthesis of Compound 4

[0109]

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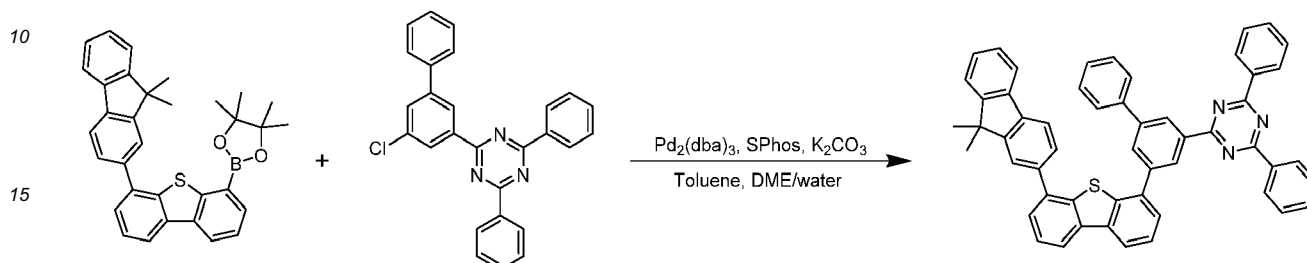


[0110] A solution of 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]furan-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3.65 g, 7.50 mmol), 2-(5-chloro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (3.0 g, 7.14 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (0.164 g, 0.179 mmol), SPhos (0.293 g, 0.714 mmol), and K₃PO₄ (4.55 g, 21.43 mmol) in DME (43 ml), toluene (14 ml), and

water (14 ml) was refluxed under nitrogen for 14 h. After cooling to room temperature, the solid was collected by filtration, washed with ethanol, redissolved in boiling toluene, and then filtered through a short plug of silica gel. After evaporating the solvent, the crude product was recrystallized from toluene to yield Compound 4 (3.5 g, 66%) as a white solid.

5 Synthesis of Compound 5

[0111]

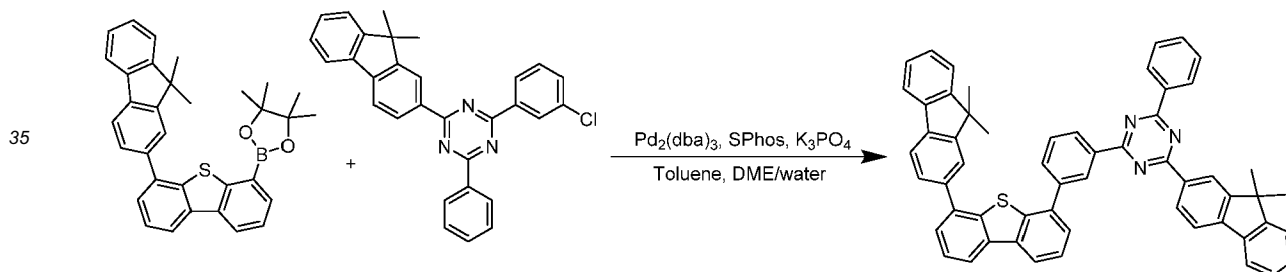


20 [0112] A solution of 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3.14 g, 6.25 mmol), 2-(5-chloro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (2.5 g, 5.95 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (0.164 g, 0.179 mmol), SPhos (0.147 g, 0.357 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (2.469 g, 17.86 mmol) in DME (36 ml), toluene (12 ml), and water (12 ml) was refluxed under nitrogen for 14 h. After cooling to room temperature, the organic layer was isolated, washed with brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with a heptane/DCM (4/1 to 2/1, v/v) eluent and recrystallization from a mixture of toluene/heptane to yield Compound 5 (2.75 g, 61%) as a white solid.

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Synthesis of Compound 35

[0113]



45 [0114] A solution of 2-(6-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (2.83 g, 5.63 mmol), 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-4-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine (2.62 g, 5.69 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (.15 g, 0.164 mmol), SPhos (0.4 g, 0.976 mmol), and K₃PO₄ (3.89 g, 16.9 mmol) in toluene (100 ml), DME (100 ml), and water (25 ml) was refluxed under nitrogen for 14 h. After cooling to room temperature, the organic layer was isolated and dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with a heptane/DCM (4/1 to 2/1, v/v) eluent and triturated with methanol to yield Compound 35 (3.65 g, 81%) as a white solid.

Device Examples

50 [0115] All OLED devices were fabricated by high vacuum (~10⁻⁷ Torr) thermal evaporation. The anode electrode was 120 nm of indium tin oxide (ITO). The cathode electrode consisted of 1 nm of LiF followed by 100 nm of Al. All devices were encapsulated with a glass lid sealed with an epoxy resin in a nitrogen glove box (<1 ppm of H₂O and O₂) immediately after fabrication, and a moisture getter was incorporated inside the package.

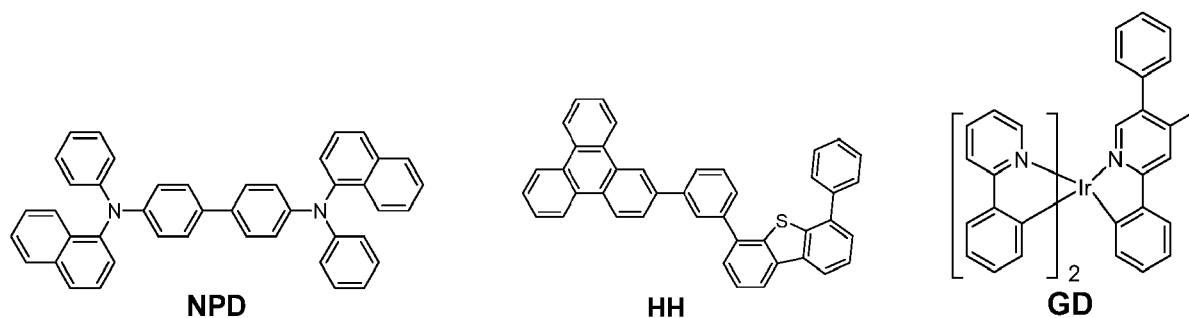
55 [0116] **Device Construction.** A first set of device examples have organic stacks consisting of, sequentially, from the ITO surface, 10 nm of LG101 (from LG Chem) as the hole injection layer (HIL), 45 nm of 4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylaminolbiphenyl (NPD) as the hole-transport layer (HTL), and 30 nm of emissive layer (EML). On top of the EML, 50 nm of inventive compounds or comparative compounds was deposited as the hole blocking layer (HBL), followed by

40 nm of tris(8-hydroxyquinolato)aluminum (Alq₃) as the electron-transport layer (ETL). The EML consists of three components: 70 wt% of HH is used as the host, with 20 wt% of inventive compound (Compound 2) or comparative compounds (CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4 and CC-5) as co-host, and 10 wt% of GD as emissive dopant. The structures of the compounds used are shown below.

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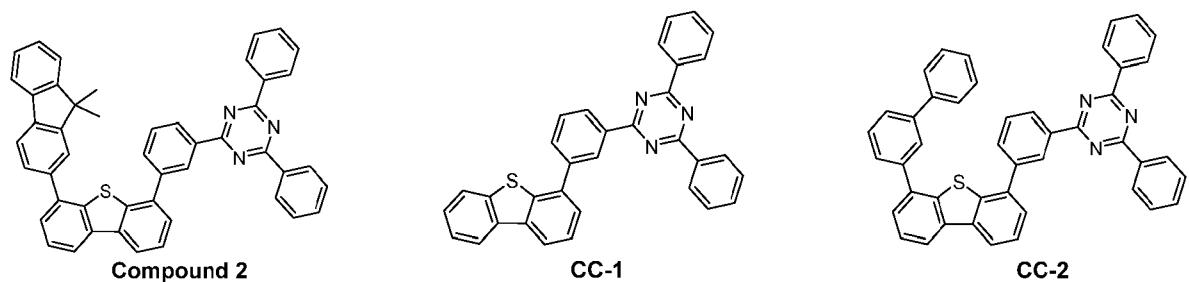
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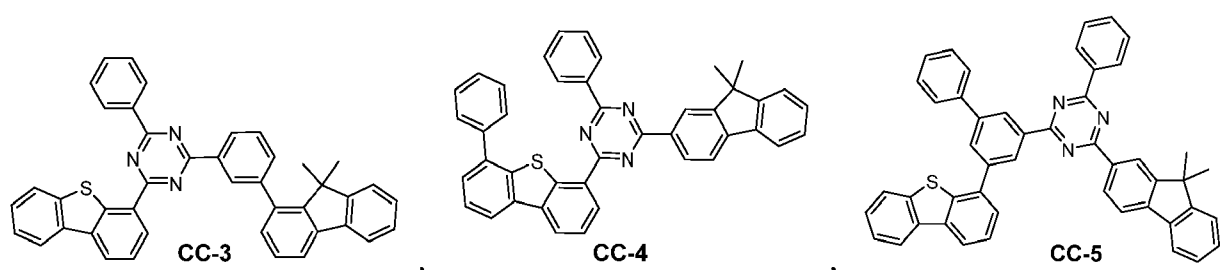
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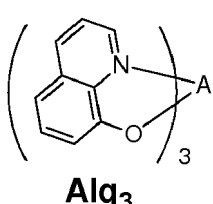
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[0117] Table 1 below is a summary of the device data. Both luminance efficiency (LE) and lifetime (LT97) were recorded at 9000 nits. LT97 is defined as the time it takes to decay to 97% of the initial luminance at a constant current density and is normalized to that of Device C-1.

50

Table 1 - Select Device Components and Results

Device ID	EML			HBL	LE [cd/A]	LT97 [AU]
	Host	Co-host	Dopant			
Device 1	HH	Compound 2	GD	Compound 2	59.9	714
Device C-1	HH	CC-1	GD	CC-1	58.7	100
Device C-2	HH	CC-2	GD	CC-2	54.8	233

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(continued)

Device ID	EML			HBL	LE [cd/A]	LT97 [AU]
	Host	Co-host	Dopant			
Device C-3	HH	CC-3	GD	CC-3	52.9	345
Device C-4	HH	CC-4	GD	CC-4	44.3	476
Device C-5	HH	CC-5	GD	CC-5	52.8	553

[0118] It was found that Device 1, which uses inventive Compound 2 in the HBL and as a co-host in the EML, has higher efficiency and longer lifetime than Devices C-1, C-2, C-3 C-4 and C-5, which use comparative compounds in the HBL and as a co-host in the EML. According to the device data, not only is the fluorene moiety an essential building block for the compounds to have high efficiency and long lifetime, but the way the fluorene moiety is connected to the compound is also crucial for superior device performance. In essence, the unique chemical structures containing fluorene, dibenzothiophene and triazine are conducive to the outstanding performance of inventive compounds.

Premixture Examples

[0119] The premixability of compounds described herein with a selected hole transporting host (h host) was evaluated by compositional analysis of films fabricated by single-source coevaporation of the premixture of these two components.

[0120] Compound 2 and Compound H8 were physically mixed, grinded and loaded into an evaporation source. The premixed compositions were thermally co-evaporated at a rate of 2 Å/s in a vacuum chamber under a pressure less than 10^{-7} Torr, and deposited onto glass substrates. The substrates were replaced continuously after deposition of 500 Å of film without stopping the deposition or cooling the source. The deposition was stopped upon material depletion. The compositions of films were analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and the results are shown in Table 2.

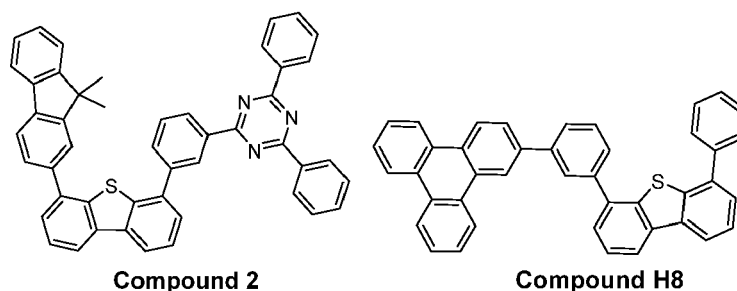


Table 2: HPLC composition (%) of sequentially deposited films from premixture comprising Compound 2 and Compound H8 with weight ratio 1:1. (HPLC Conditions C18, 100 45 min, Detection wavelength 254 nm)

Films	Compound 2	Compound H8
Plate 1	40.7	59.3
Plate 2	40.7	59.3
Plate 3	40.4	59.6
Plate 4	40.4	59.6
Plate 5	40.2	59.8
Plate 6	40.1	59.9
Plate 7	39.5	60.5
Plate 8	38.5	61.5
Plate 9	40.2	59.8

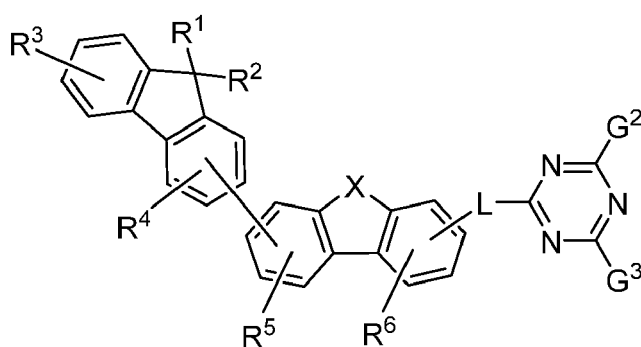
[0121] The composition of the components Compound 2 and Compound H8 did not change significantly from plate 1

through plate 9. Some fluctuations in the concentrations do not reveal any trend and can be explained by the accuracy of HPLC analysis. Normally, the change of the concentration before and after depositions within 5% throughout the process is considered to be good and useful for commercial OLED application. These results demonstrate that premixture comprising Compound 2 and Compound H8 is a stable premixture for coevaporation. The coevaporation stability of this premixture is believed to be traceable to the unique chemical structures associated with these two classes of materials.

[0122] It is understood that the various embodiments described herein are by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. For example, many of the materials and structures described herein may be substituted with other materials and structures without deviating from the spirit of the invention. The present invention as claimed may therefore include variations from the particular examples and preferred embodiments described herein, as will be apparent to one of skill in the art. It is understood that various theories as to why the invention works are not intended to be limiting.

[0123] The invention is further described by the following numbered aspects:

1. A compound having a structure of Formula I:



, Formula I;

wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se; wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof; wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof; wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution; wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution; wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; and wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring.

2. The compound of aspect 1, wherein R¹ and R² are not joined to form a ring.

3. The compound of aspect 1, wherein R¹ and R² are joined to form a ring.

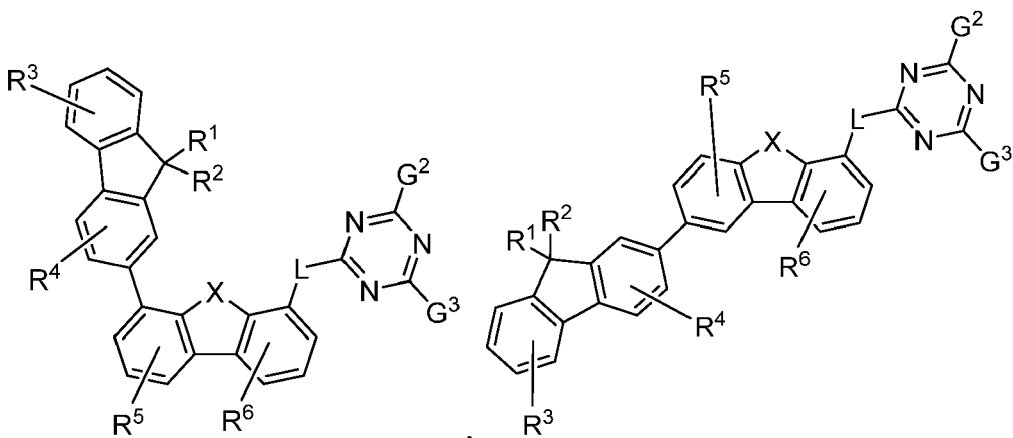
4. The compound of aspect 1, wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, nitro, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, tert-butylmethyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-ethyloctyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, naphthalene, quinoline, and combinations thereof.

5. The compound of aspect 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

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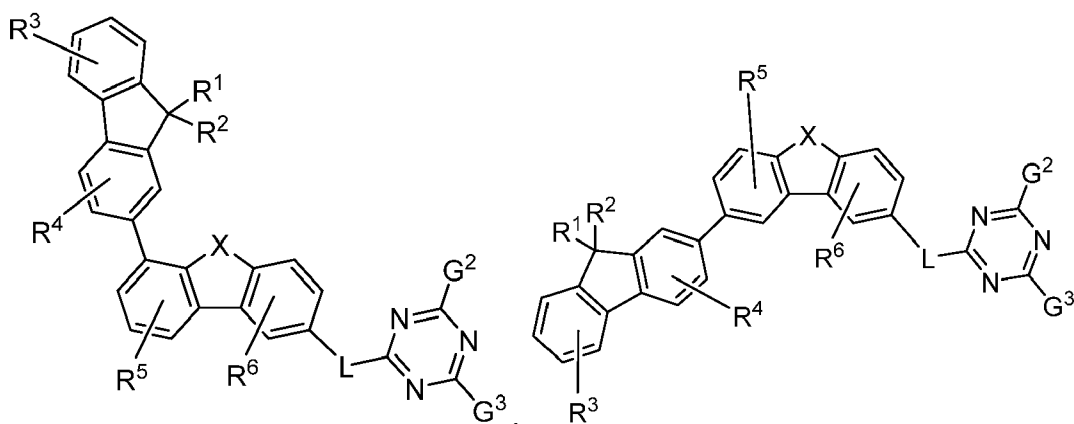
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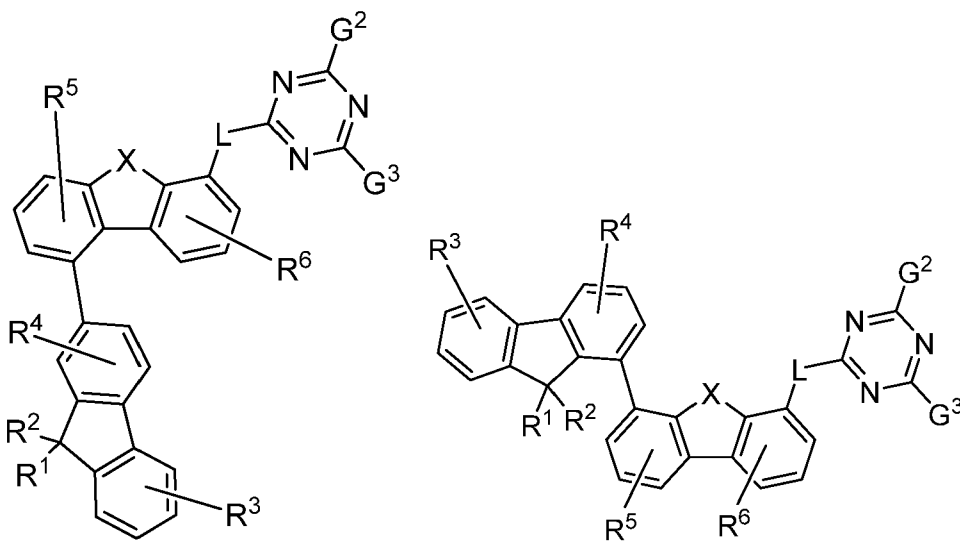
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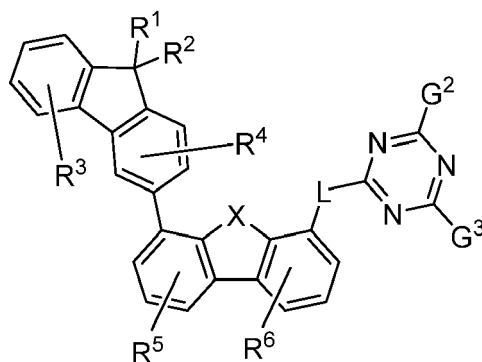
and

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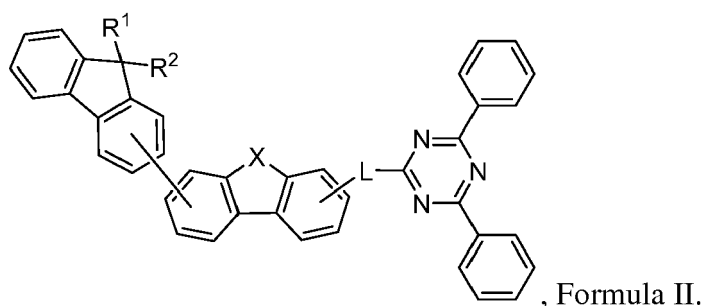


6. The compound of aspect 1, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula II:

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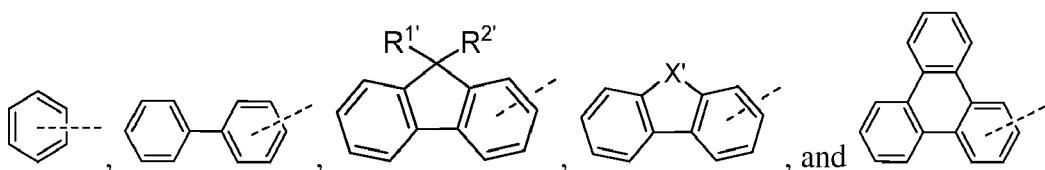
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7. The compound of aspect 1, wherein G² and G³ are each independently a moiety selected from the group consisting of:

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wherein R^{1'} and R^{2'} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, tertbutyl, tertbutylmethyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-ethyloctyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, and combinations thereof; wherein R^{1'} and R^{2'} are optionally joined to form a ring; and wherein X' is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se.

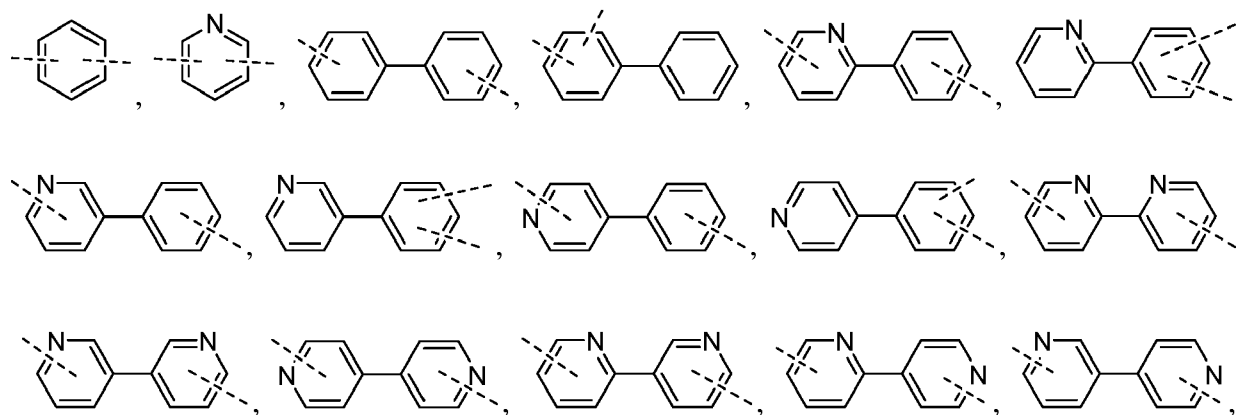
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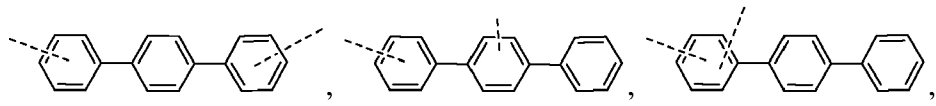
8. The compound of aspect 1, wherein L is a moiety selected from the group consisting of:

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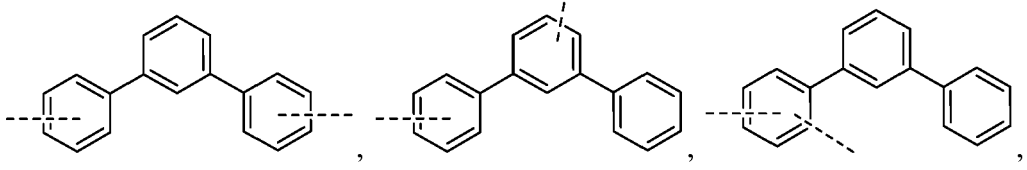
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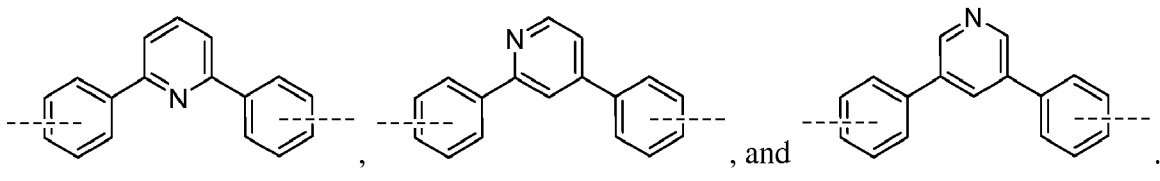


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9. The compound of aspect 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

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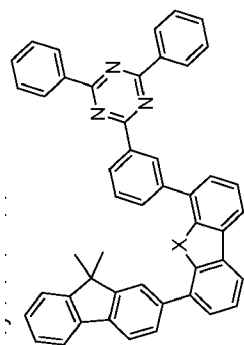
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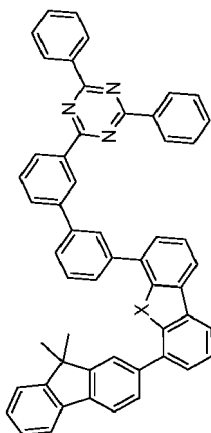
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Compounds 1 through 3, each represented by the formula:



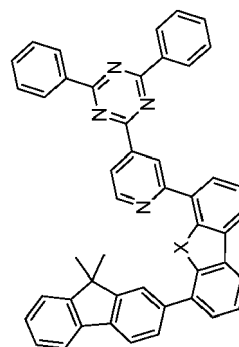
where in Compound 1: X=O, in Compound 2, X=S, and in Compound 3, X=Se

Compounds 7 through 9, each represented by the formula:



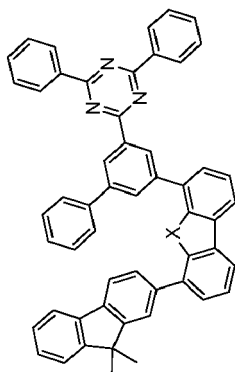
where in Compound 7: X=O, in Compound 8, X=S, and in Compound 9, X=Se

Compounds 13 through 15, each represented



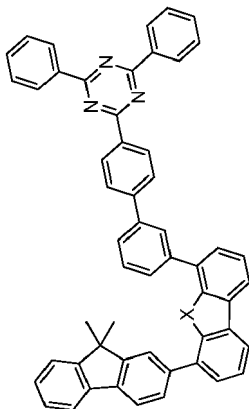
by the formula:

Compounds 4 through 6, each represented by the formula:



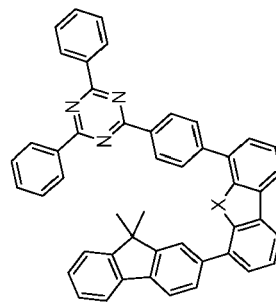
where in Compound 4: X=O, in Compound 5, X=S, and in Compound 6, X=Se

Compounds 10 through 12, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 10: X=O, in Compound 11, X=S, and in Compound 12, X=Se

Compounds 16 through 18, each represented by the formula:



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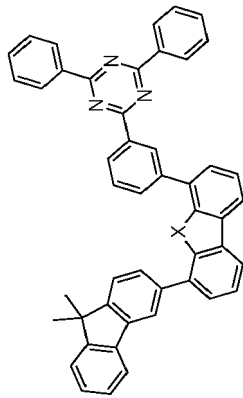
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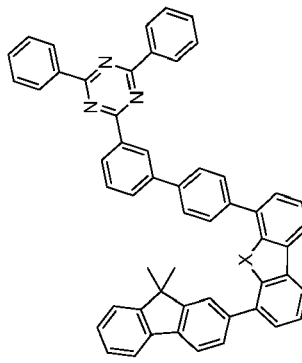
where in Compound 13: X=O, in Compound 14, X=S, and in Compound 15, X=Se

Compounds 19 through 21, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 19: X=O, in Compound 20, X=S, and in Compound 21, X=Se

Compounds 25 through 27, each represented Compounds 25 through 27, each represented Compounds by

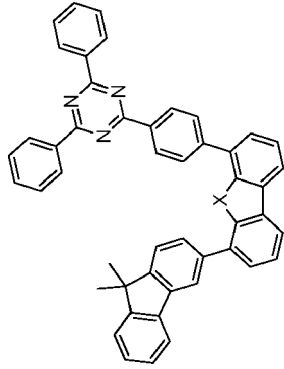


where in Compound 25: X=O, in Compound 26, X=S, and in Compound 27, X=Se

Compounds 31 through 33, each represented by the formula:

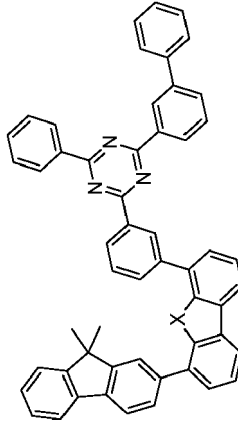
where in Compound 16: X=O, in Compound 17, X=S, and in Compound 18, X=Se

Compounds 22 through 24, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 22: X=O, in Compound 23, X=S, and in Compound 24, X=Se

Compounds 28 through 30, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 28: X=O, in Compound 29, X=S, and in Compound 30, X=Se

Compounds 34 through 36, each represented by the formula:

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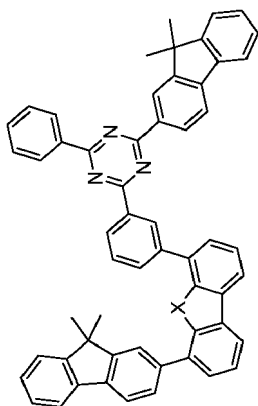
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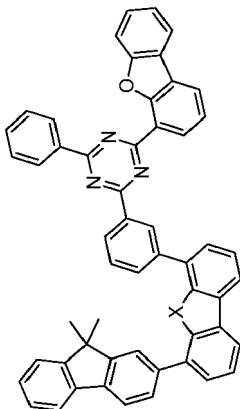
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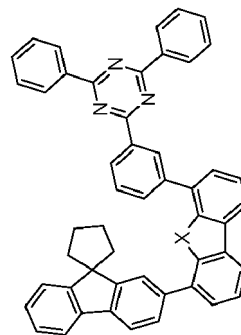
where in Compound 34: X=O, in Compound 35, X=S, and in Compound 36, X=Se

Compounds 40 through 42, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 40: X=O, in Compound 41, X=S, and in Compound 42, X=Se

Compounds 46 through 48, each represented by the formula:

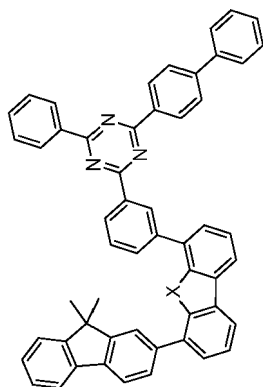


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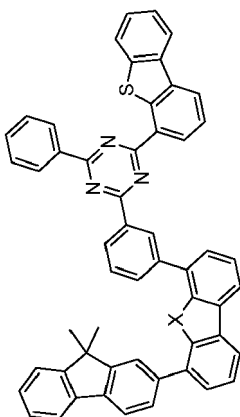
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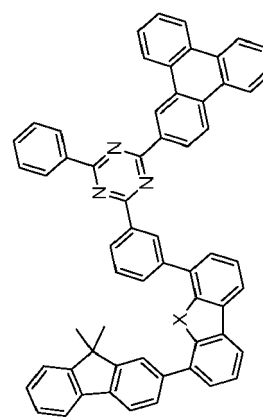
where in Compound 31: X=O, in Compound 32, X=S, and in Compound 33, X=Se

Compounds 37 through 39, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 37: X=O, in Compound 38, X=S, and in Compound 39, X=Se

Compounds 43 through 45, each represented by the formula:



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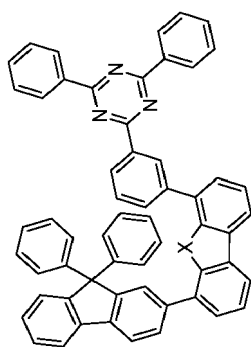
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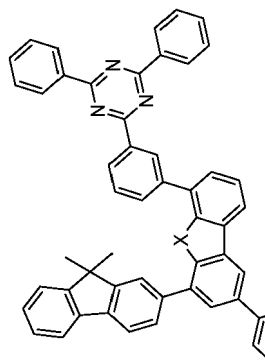
where in Compound 43: X=O, in Compound 44, X=S, and in Compound 45, X=Se

Compounds 49 through 51, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 49: X=O, in Compound 50, X=S, and in Compound 51, X=Se

Compounds 55 through 57, each represented by the formula:

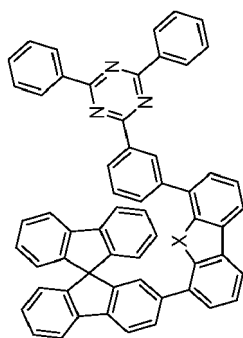


where in Compound 55: X=O, in Compound 56, X=S, and in Compound 57, X=Se

Compounds 61 through 63, each represented by the formula:

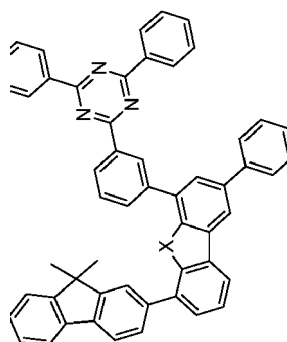
where in Compound 46: X=O, in Compound 47, X=S, and in Compound 48, X=Se

Compounds 52 through 54, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 52: X=O, in Compound 53, X=S, and in Compound 54, X=Se

Compounds 58 through 60, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 58: X=O, in Compound 59, X=S, and in Compound 60, X=Se

Compounds 64 through 66, each represented by the formula:

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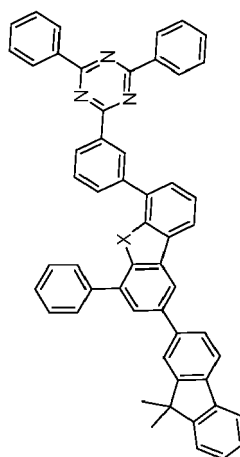
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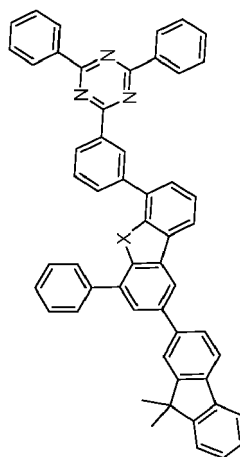
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Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the formula:



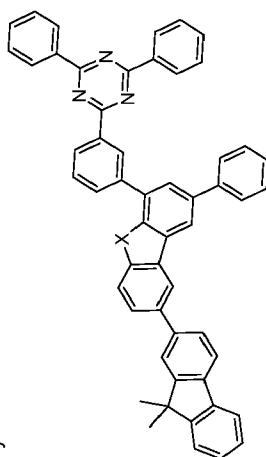
where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S, and in Compound 81, X=Se

Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the formula:



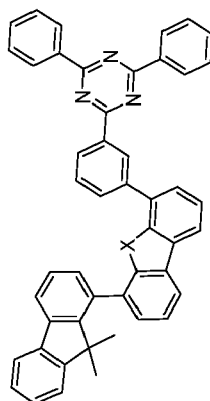
where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S, and in Compound 81, X=Se

Compounds 82 through 84, each represented by the formula:



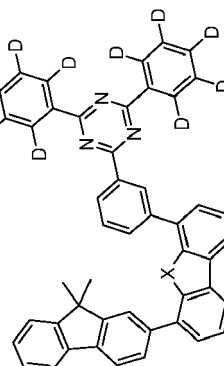
where in Compound 82: X=O, in Compound 83, X=S, and in Compound 84, X=Se

Compounds 85 through 87, each represented by the formula:

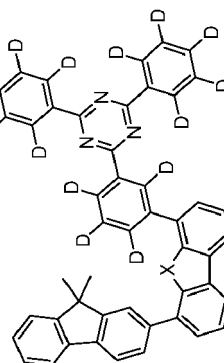


where in Compound 85: X=O, in Compound 86, X=S, and in Compound 87, X=Se

Compounds 88 through 90, each represented by the formula:



Compounds 91 through 93, each represented by the formula:

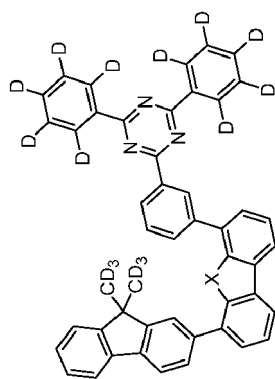


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(continued)

where in Compound 88: X=O, in Compound 89, X=S, and in Compound 90, X=Se

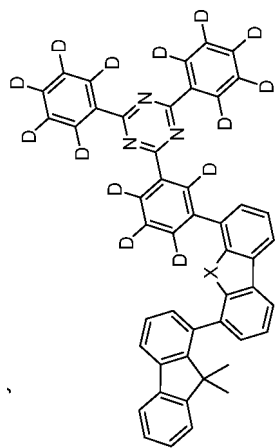
Compounds 94 through 96, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 94: X=O, in Compound 95, X=S, and in Compound 96, X=Se

where in Compound 91: X=O, in Compound 92, X=S, and in Compound 93, X=Se

Compounds 97 through 99, each represented 97 through 99, by the formula:



where in Compound 97: X=O, in Compound 98, X=S, and in Compound 99, X=Se

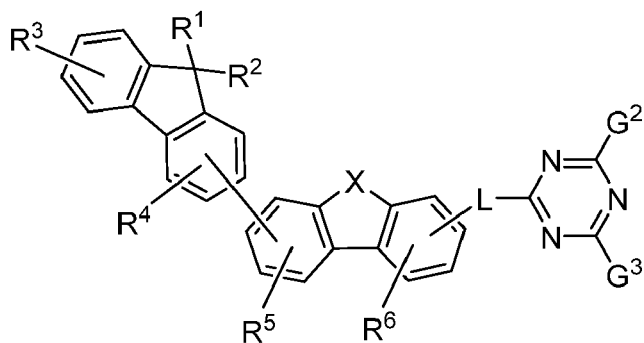
, and

10. A device comprising one or more organic light emitting devices, at least one of the one or more organic light emitting devices comprising: an anode; a cathode; and an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, comprising a compound having Formula I:

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, Formula I;

wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se; wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof; wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof; wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution; wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution; wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; and wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring.

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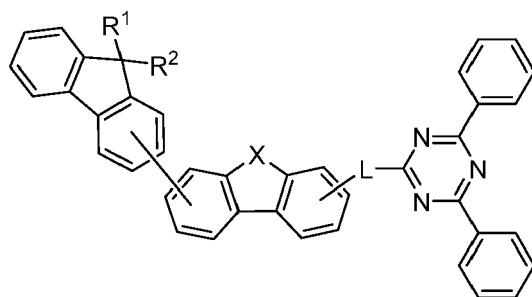
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11. The device of aspect 10, wherein the compound comprises a structure of Formula II:

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, Formula II.

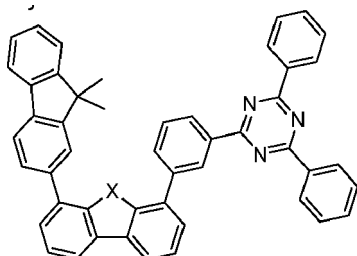
12. The device of aspect 10, wherein the compound of the Formula I is selected from the group consisting of:

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Compounds 1 through 3, each represented by the formula:

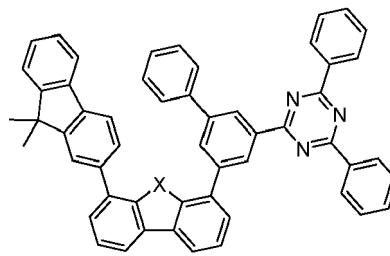
Compounds 4 through 6, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 1: X=O, in Compound 2, X=S, and in Compound 3, X=Se



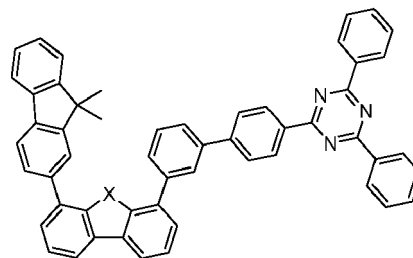
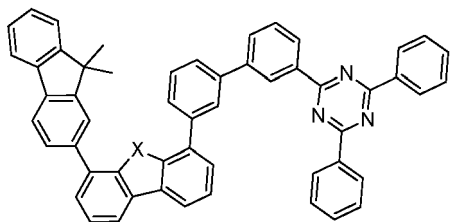
where in Compound 4: X=O, in Compound 5, X=S, and in Compound 6, X=Se

(continued)

Compounds 7 through 9, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 10 through 12, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 7: X=O, in Compound 8, X=S, and in Compound 9, X=Se

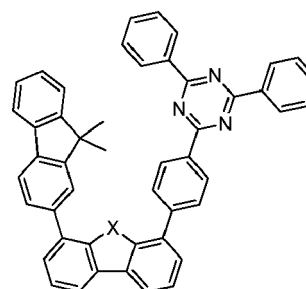
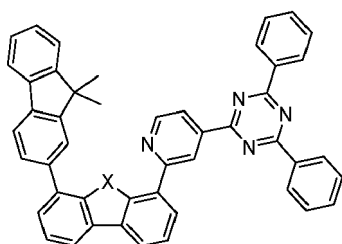
where in Compound 10: X=O, in Compound 11, X=S, and in Compound 12, X=Se

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Compounds 13 through 15, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 16 through 18, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 13: X=O, in Compound 14, X=S, and in Compound 15, X=Se

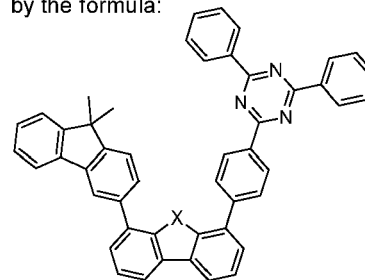
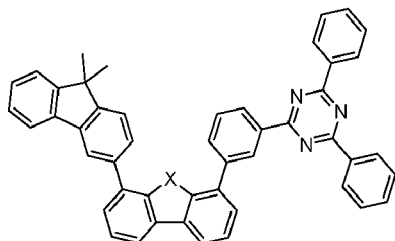
where in Compound 16: X=O, in Compound 17, X=S, and in Compound 18, X=Se

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Compounds 19 through 21, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 22 through 24, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 19: X=O, in Compound 20, X=S, and in Compound 21, X=Se

where in Compound 22: X=O, in Compound 23, X=S, and in Compound 24, X=Se

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Compounds 28 through 30, each represented by the formula:

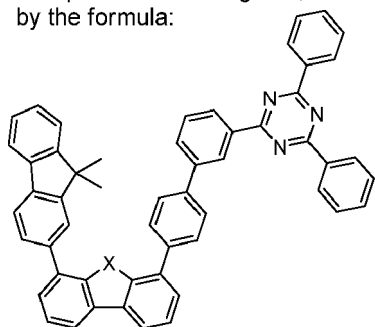
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Compounds 25 through 27, each represented by the formula:

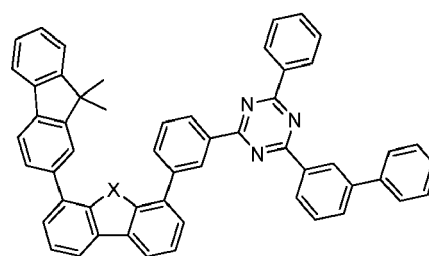
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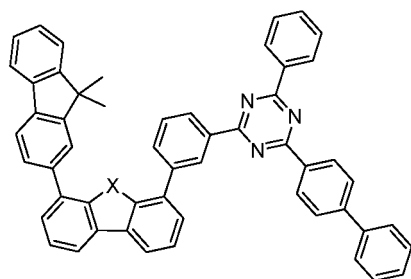
where in Compound 25: X=O, in Compound 26, X=S, and in Compound 27, X=Se



where in Compound 28: X=O, in Compound 29, X=S, and in Compound 30, X=Se

Compounds 31 through 33, each represented by the formula:

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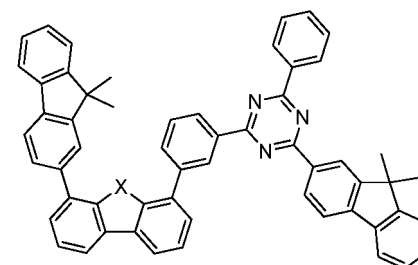


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where in Compound 31: X=O, in Compound 32, X=S, and in Compound 33, X=Se

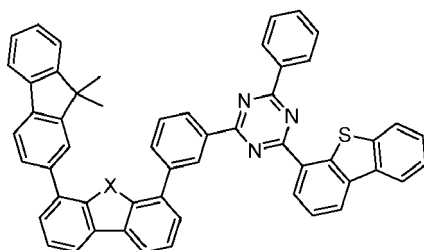
Compounds 34 through 36, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 34: X=O, in Compound 35, X=S, and in Compound 36, X=Se

Compounds 37 through 39, each represented by the formula:

35

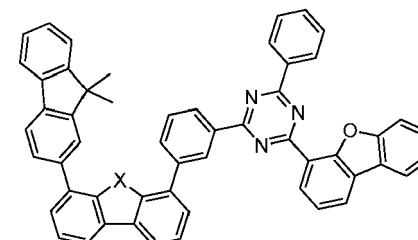


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where in Compound 37: X=O, in Compound 38, X=S, and in Compound 39, X=Se

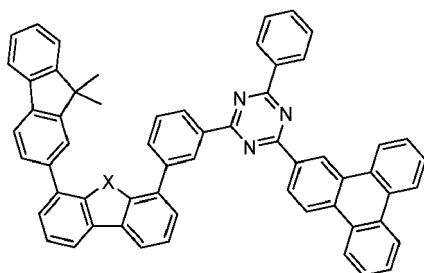
Compounds 40 through 42, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 40: X=O, in Compound 41, X=S, and in Compound 42, X=Se

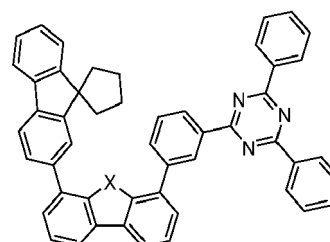
Compounds 43 through 45, each represented by the formula:

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Compounds 46 through 48, each represented by the formula:



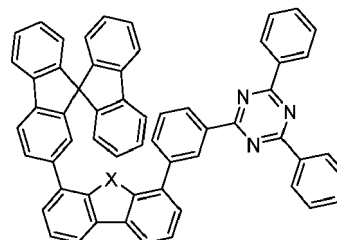
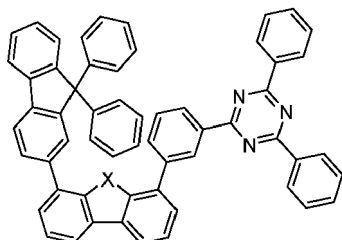
(continued)

where in Compound 43: X=O, in Compound 44, X=S,
and in Compound 45, X=Se

where in Compound 46: X=O, in Compound 47, X=S,
and in Compound 48, X=Se

Compounds 49 through 51, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 52 through 54, each represented by the
formula:

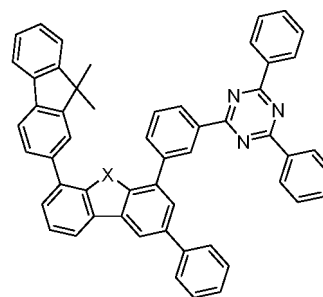
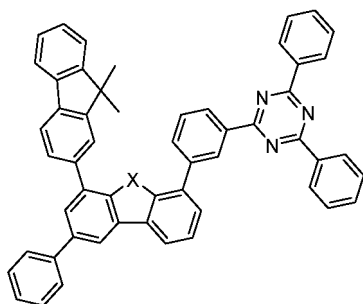


where in Compound 49: X=O, in Compound 50, X=S,
and in Compound 51, X=Se

where in Compound 52: X=O, in Compound 53, X=S,
and in Compound 54, X=Se

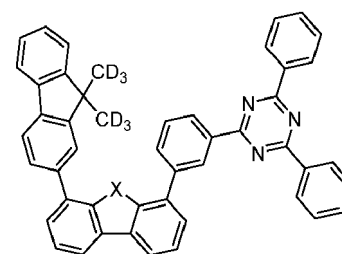
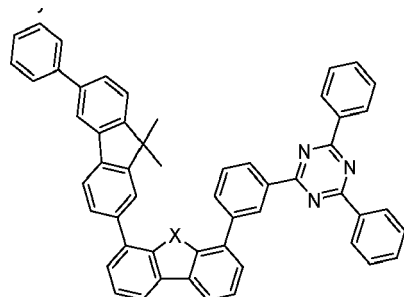
Compounds 55 through 57, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 58 through 60, each represented by the
formula:



Compounds 61 through 63, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 64 through 66, each represented by the
formula:

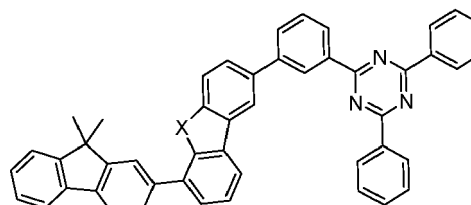
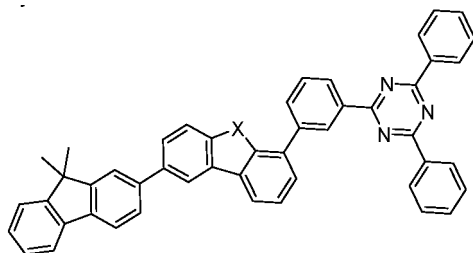


where in Compound 61: X=O, in Compound 62, X=S,
and in Compound 63, X=Se

where in Compound 64: X=O, in Compound 65, X=S,
and in Compound 66, X=Se

Compounds 67 through 69, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 70 through 72, each represented by the
formula:



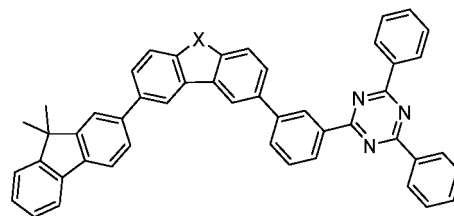
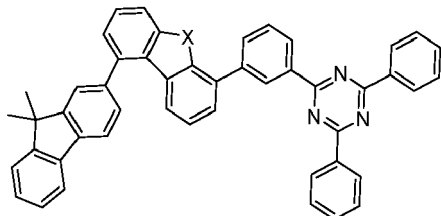
(continued)

where in Compound 67: X=O, in Compound 68, X=S,
and in Compound 69, X=Se

where in Compound 70: X=O, in Compound 71, X=S,
and in Compound 72, X=Se

Compounds 73 through 75, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 76 through 78, each represented by the
formula:

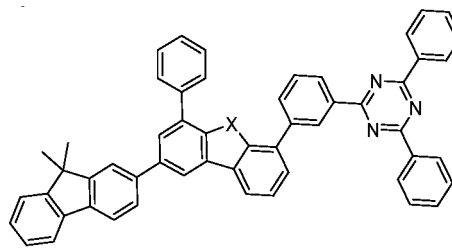
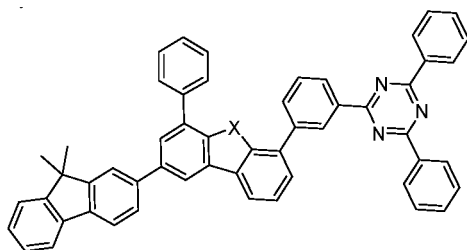


where in Compound 73: X=O, in Compound 74, X=S,
and in Compound 75, X=Se

where in Compound 76: X=O, in Compound 77, X=S,
and in Compound 78, X=Se

Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the
formula:

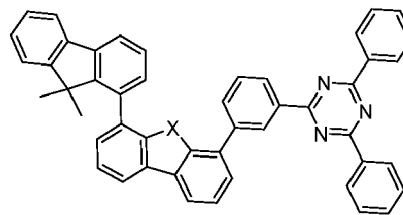
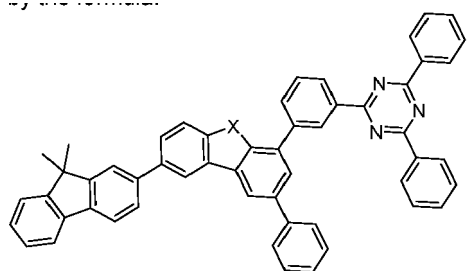


where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S,
and in Compound 81, X=Se

where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S,
and in Compound 81, X=Se

Compounds 82 through 84, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 85 through 87, each represented by the
formula:



where in Compound 82: X=O, in Compound 83, X=S,
and in Compound 84, X=Se

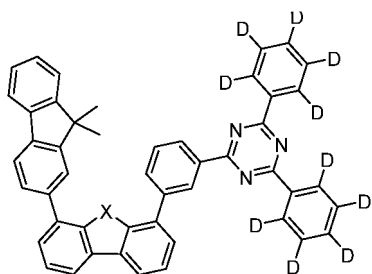
where in Compound 85: X=O, in Compound 86, X=S,
and in Compound 87, X=Se

Compounds 98 through 99, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 91 through 93, each represented by the
formula:

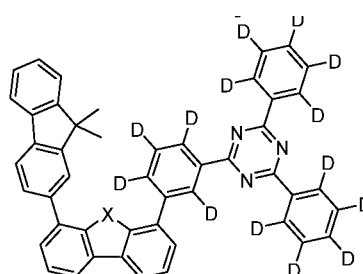
(continued)

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where in Compound 88: X=O, in Compound 89, X=S, and in Compound 90, X=Se



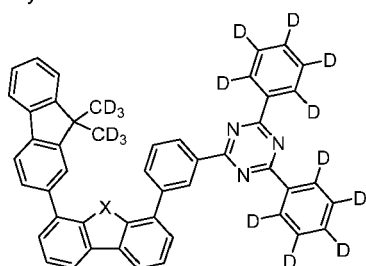
where in Compound 91: X=O, in Compound 92, X=S, and in Compound 93, X=Se

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Compounds 94 through 96, each represented by the formula:

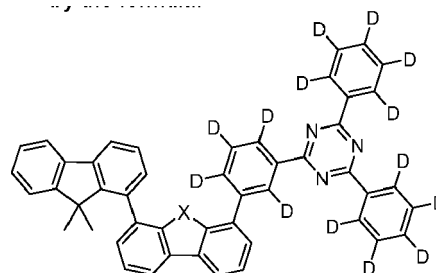
Compounds 97 through 99, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 94: X=O, in Compound 95, X=S, and in Compound 96, X=Se



where in Compound 97: X=O, in Compound 98, X=S, and in Compound 99, X=Se

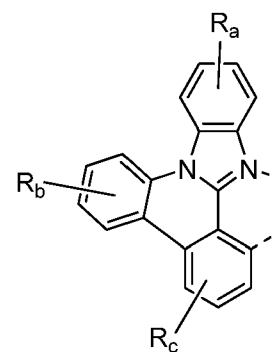
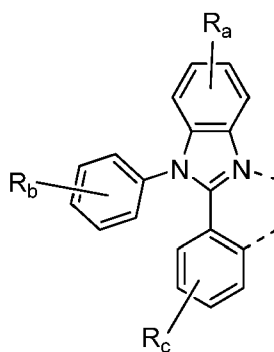
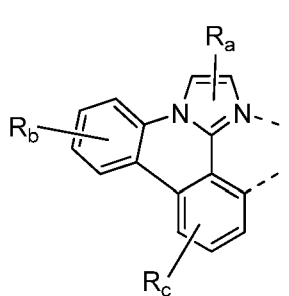
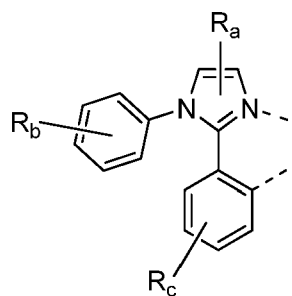
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, and ,

13. The device of aspect 10, wherein the organic layer is an emissive layer and the compound of Formula I is a host.

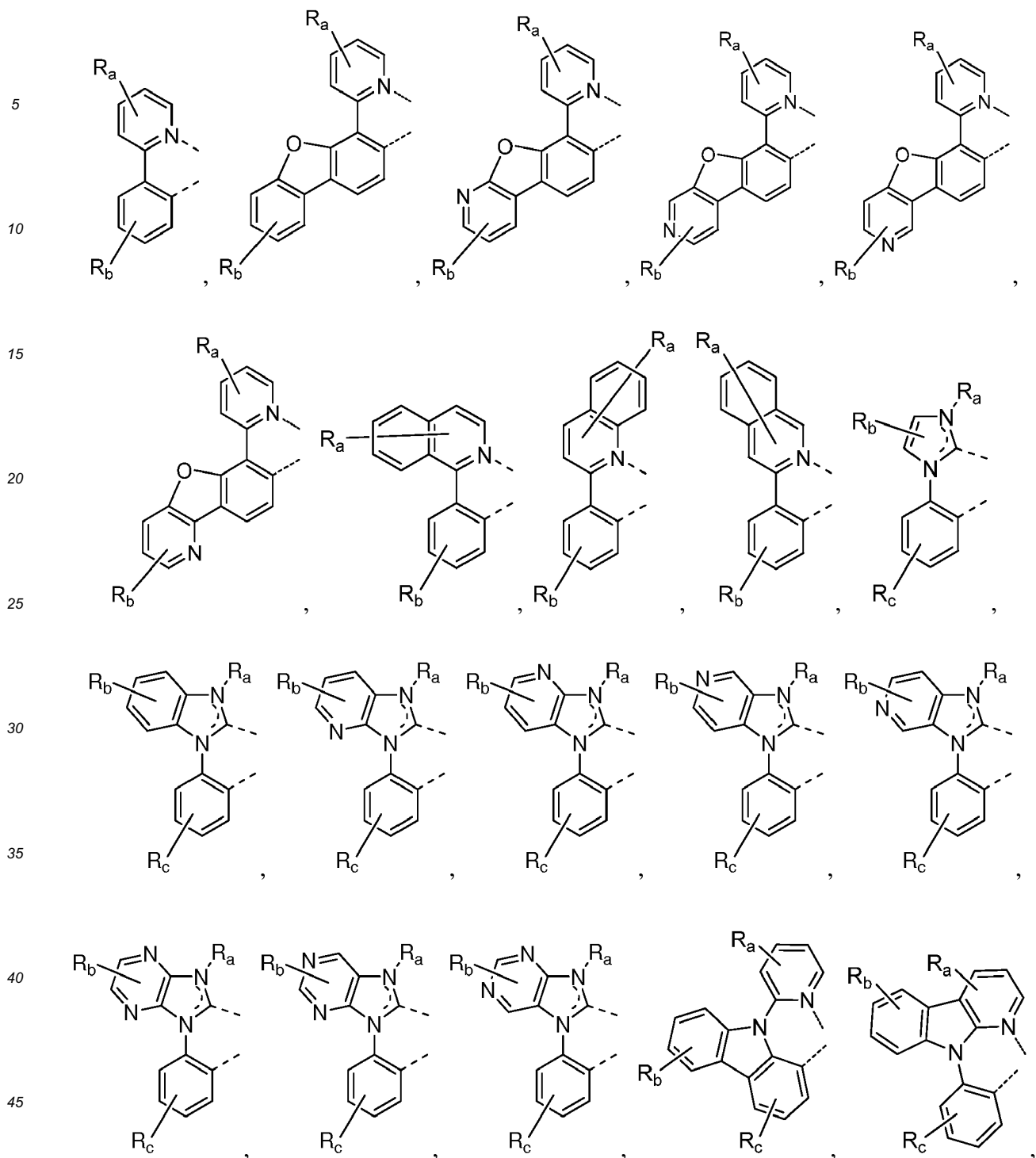
14. The device of aspect 10, wherein the organic layer further comprises an emissive dopant, wherein the emissive dopant is a transition metal complex having at least one ligand selected from the group consisting of:

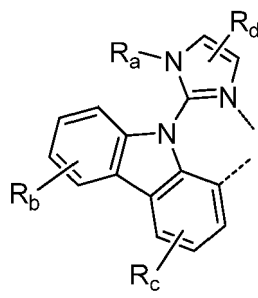
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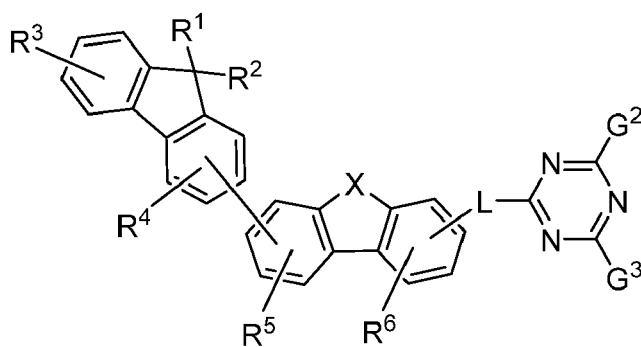
wherein R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d may represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution; wherein R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein two adjacent substituents of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are optionally joined to form a fused ring or form a multidentate ligand.

15. The device of aspect 10, wherein the organic layer is a blocking layer and the compound having Formula I is a blocking material in the organic layer.

16. The device of aspect 10, wherein the organic layer is an electron transporting layer and the compound having Formula I is an electron transporting material in the organic layer.

17. The device of aspect 10, wherein the device is selected from the group consisting of a consumer product, an electronic component module, an organic light-emitting device, and a lighting panel.

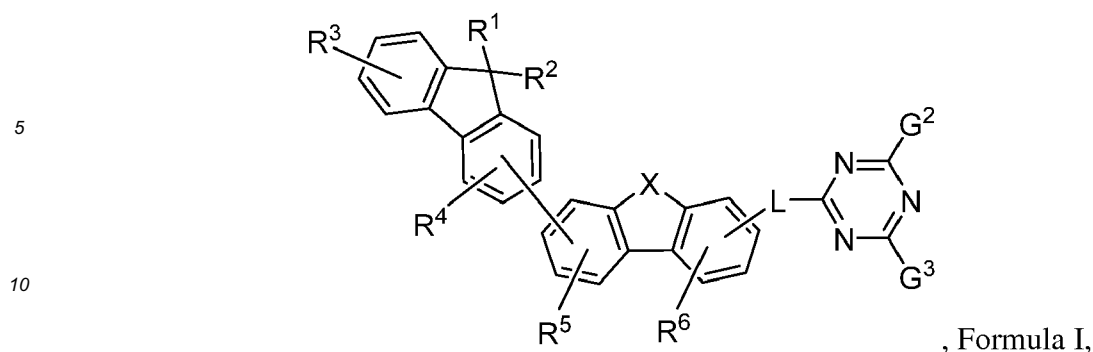
18. A formulation comprising a compound having a structure of Formula I:



, Formula I;

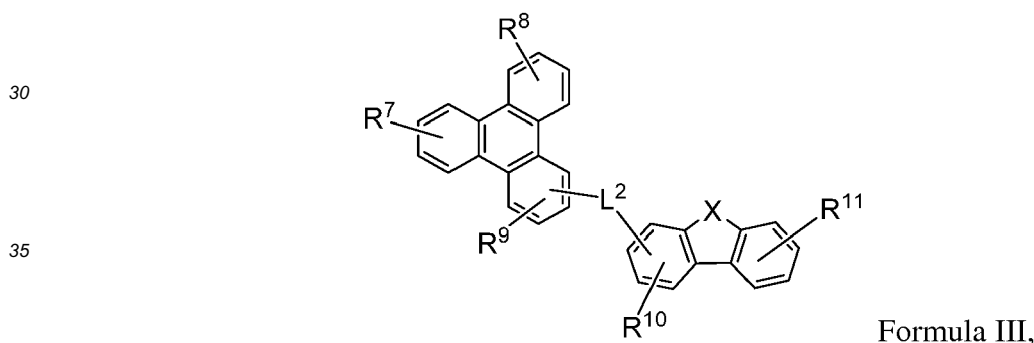
wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se; wherein G^2 and G^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof; wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof; wherein G^2 , G^3 and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; wherein R^3 represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution; wherein R^4 , R^5 and R^6 each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution; wherein R^1 , R^2 , and each R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; and wherein R^1 and R^2 are optionally joined to form a ring.

19. A composition of materials comprising a first compound and a second compound, wherein the first compound has a structure of Formula I:



15 wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se, wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof, wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution, wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, and wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring; and wherein the second compound has a structure of Formula III:

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40 wherein X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR', wherein L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof, wherein R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

50 20. The composition of aspect 19, wherein the second compound is selected from the group consisting of:

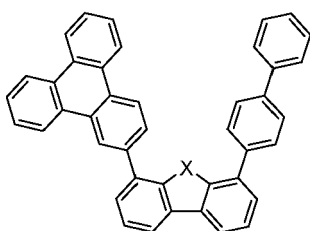
Compounds H1 through H3, each represented by the formula:

Compounds H4 through H6, each represented by the formula:

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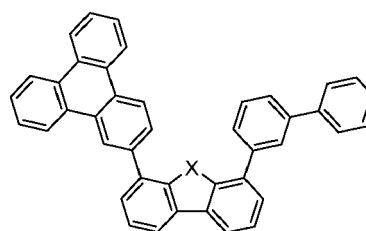
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where in Compound H1: X=O, in Compound H2, X=S, and in Compound H3, X=Se



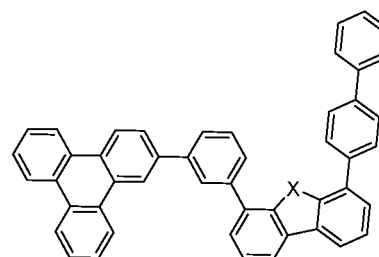
where in Compound H4: X=O, in Compound H5, X=S, and in Compound H6, X=Se

15

Compounds H7 through H9, each represented by the formula:

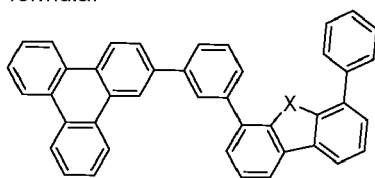
Compounds H10 through H12, each represented by the formula:

20



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by the formula:



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where in Compound H7: X=O, in Compound H8, X=S, and in Compound H9, X=Se

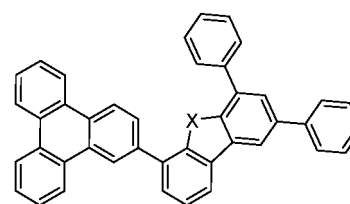
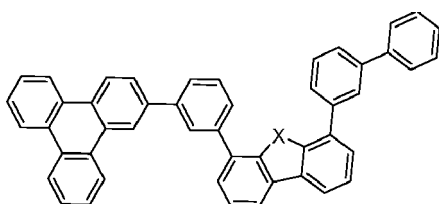
where in Compound H10: X=O, in Compound H11, X=S, and in Compound H12, X=Se

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Compounds H13 through H15, each represented by the formula:

Compounds H16 through H18, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound H13: X=O, in Compound H14, X=S, and in Compound H15, X=Se

where in Compound H16: X=O, in Compound H17, X=S, and in Compound H18, X=Se

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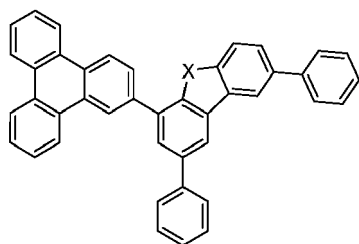
Compounds H19 through H21, each represented by the formula:

Compounds H22 through H24, each represented by the formula:

55

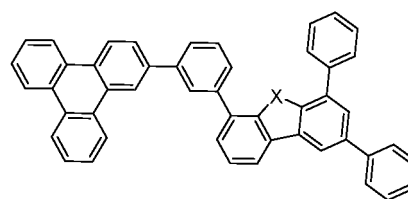
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where in Compound H19: X=O, in Compound H20, X=S, and in Compound H21, X=Se



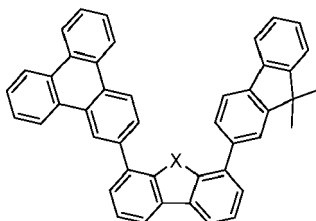
where in Compound H22: X=O, in Compound H23, X=S, and in Compound H24, X=Se

15

Compounds H25 through H27, each represented by the formula:

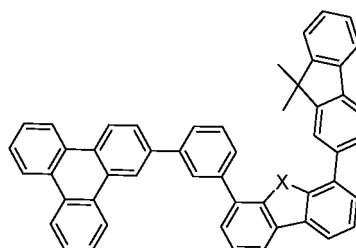
Compounds H28 through H30, each represented by the formula:

20



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where in Compound H25: X=O, in Compound H26, X=S, and in Compound H27, X=Se



where in Compound H28: X=O, in Compound H29, X=S, and in Compound H30, X=Se

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21. The composition of aspect 19, wherein the composition is selected from the group consisting of:

35

Compositions	First compound	Second compound
CP1	Compound 2	Compound H2
CP2	Compound 2	Compound H5
CP3	Compound 2	Compound H8
CP4	Compound 2	Compound H17
CP5	Compound 2	Compound H26
CP6	Compound 5	Compound H11
CP7	Compound 5	Compound H14
CP8	Compound 5	Compound H29
CP9	Compound 65	Compound H2
CP10	Compound 65	Compound H5

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22. The composition of aspect 19, wherein the first compound has an evaporation temperature T1 of 150 to 350 °C; wherein the second compound has an evaporation temperature T2 of 150 to 350 °C; wherein absolute value of T1-T2 is less than 20 °C; wherein the first compound has a concentration C1 in said mixture and a concentration C2 in a film formed by evaporating the mixture in a vacuum deposition tool at a constant pressure between 1x10⁻⁶ Torr to 1x10⁻⁹ Torr, at a 2Å/sec deposition rate on a surface positioned at a predefined distance away from the mixture being evaporated; and wherein absolute value of (C1-C2)/C1 is less than 5%.

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23. The composition of aspect 22, wherein the first compound has evaporation temperature T1 of 200 to 350 °C and the second compound has evaporation temperature T2 of 200 to 350 °C.

24. The composition of aspect 22, wherein absolute value of (C1-C2)/C1 is less than 3%.

25. The composition of aspect 22, wherein the first compound has a vapor pressure of P1 at T1 at 1 atm, the second compound has a vapor pressure of P2 at T2 at 1 atm; and wherein the ratio of P1/P2 is within the range of 0.90 to 1.10.

26. The composition of aspect 19, wherein the first compound has a first mass loss rate and the second compound has a second mass loss rate, wherein the ratio between the first mass loss rate and the second mass loss rate is within the range of 0.90 to 1.10.

27. The composition of aspect 19, wherein the first compound has a first mass loss rate and the second compound has a second mass loss rate, wherein the ratio between the first mass loss rate and the second mass loss rate is within the range of 0.95 to 1.05.

28. The composition of aspect 19, wherein the first compound has a first mass loss rate and the second compound has a second mass loss rate, wherein the ratio between the first mass loss rate and the second mass loss rate is within the range of 0.97 to 1.03.

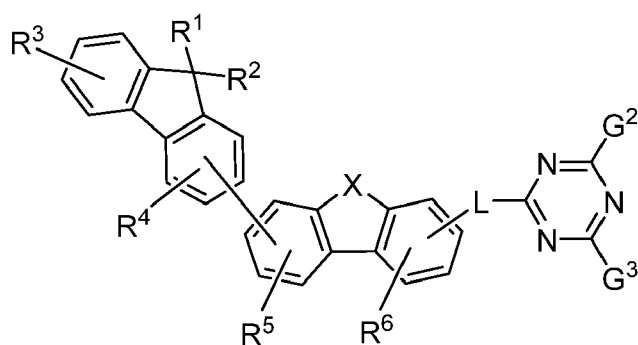
29. The composition of aspect 19, wherein the first compound and the second compound each has a purity in excess of 99 % as determined by high pressure liquid chromatography.

30. The composition of aspect 22, wherein the composition further comprises a third compound, wherein the third compound has a different chemical structure than the first and second compounds, wherein the third compound has an evaporation temperature T3 of 150 to 350 °C, and wherein absolute value of T1-T3 is less than 20 °C.

31. The composition of aspect 26, wherein the composition further comprises a third compound, wherein the third compound has a different chemical structure than the first and second compounds, wherein the third compound has a third mass loss rate and the ratio between the first mass loss rate and third mass loss rate is within the range of 0.90 to 1.10.

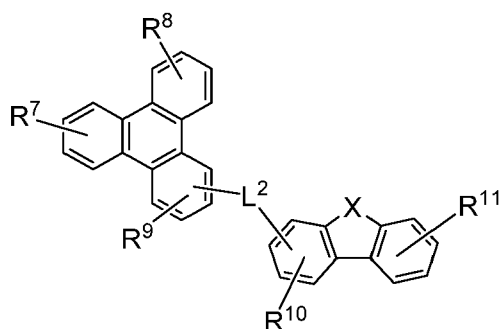
32. The composition of aspect 22, wherein the composition is in liquid form at a temperature less than T1 and T2.

33. A device comprising one or more organic light emitting devices, at least one of the one or more organic light emitting devices comprising: an anode; a cathode; and an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, comprising a first composition further comprising a mixture of a first compound and a second compound; wherein the first compound has a structure of Formula I:



, Formula I,

wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se, wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof, wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution, wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, and wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring; and wherein the second compound has a structure of Formula III:



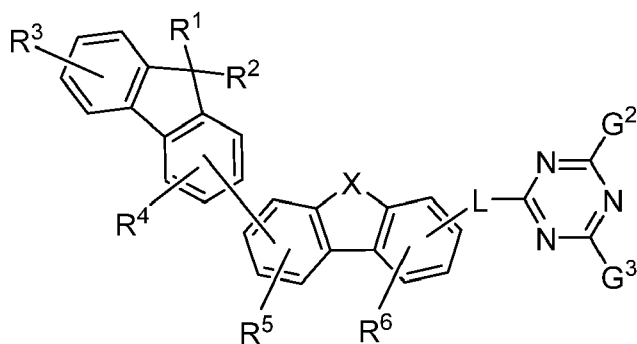
Formula III,

wherein X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR', wherein L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof, wherein R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

34. The first device of aspect 33, wherein the organic layer is an emissive layer.

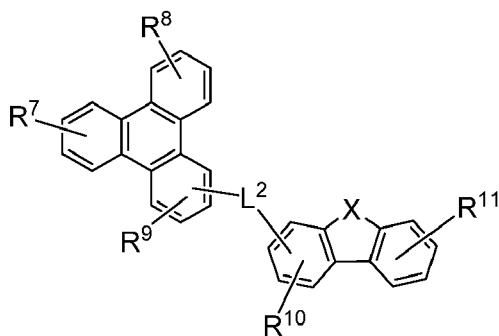
35. The first device of aspect 33, wherein the first device is selected from the group consisting of a consumer product, an electronic component module, an organic light emitting device, and a lighting panel.

36. A method for fabricating an organic light emitting device comprising a first electrode, a second electrode, and a first organic layer disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, wherein the first organic layer comprises a first composition comprising a mixture of a first compound and a second compound, the method comprising: providing a substrate having the first electrode disposed thereon; depositing the first composition over the first electrode; and depositing the second electrode over the first organic layer, wherein the first compound has a structure of Formula I:



, Formula I,

wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se, wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof, wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution, wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, and wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring; and wherein the second compound has a structure of Formula III:

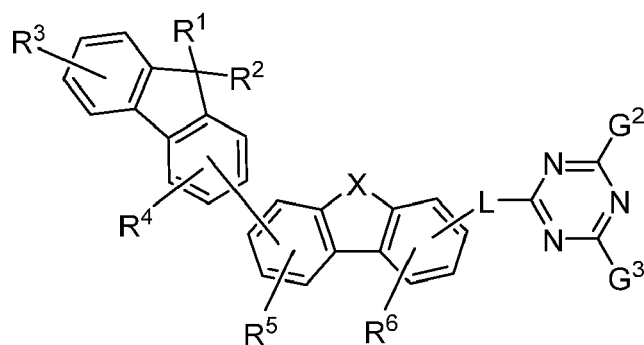


Formula III,

wherein X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR', wherein L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof, wherein L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof, wherein R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

Claims

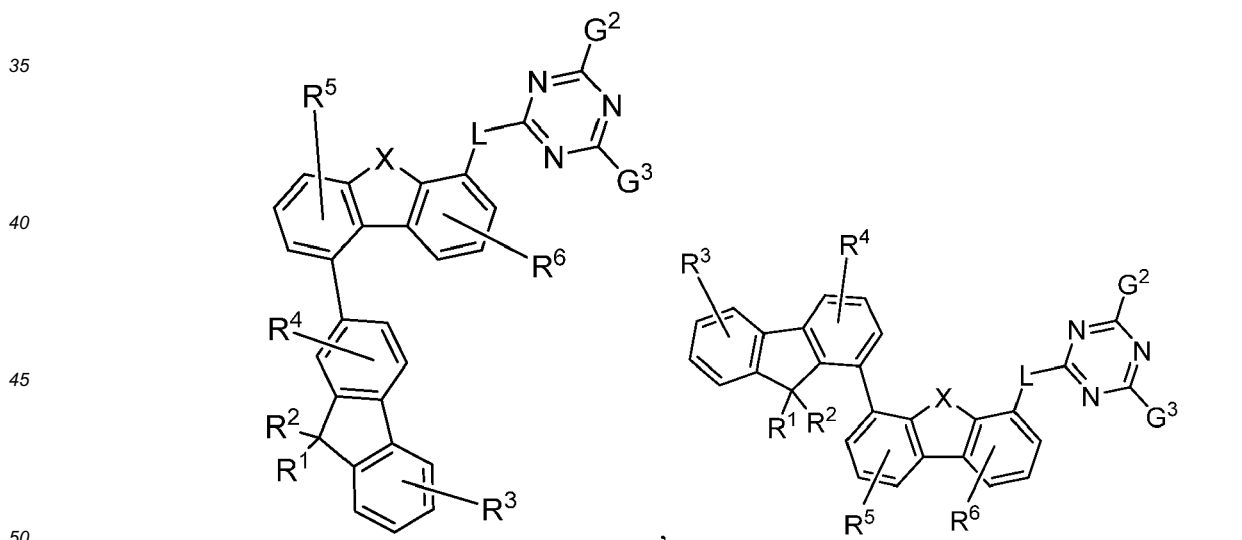
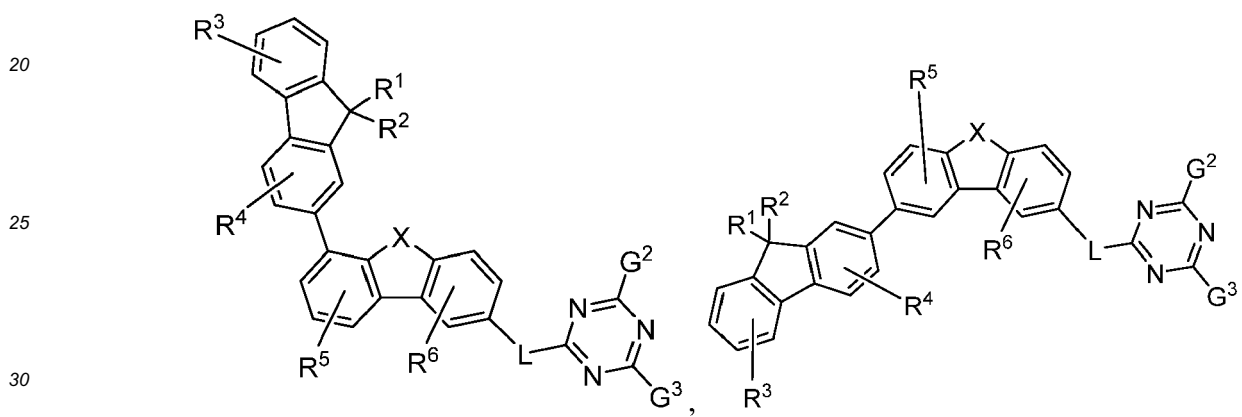
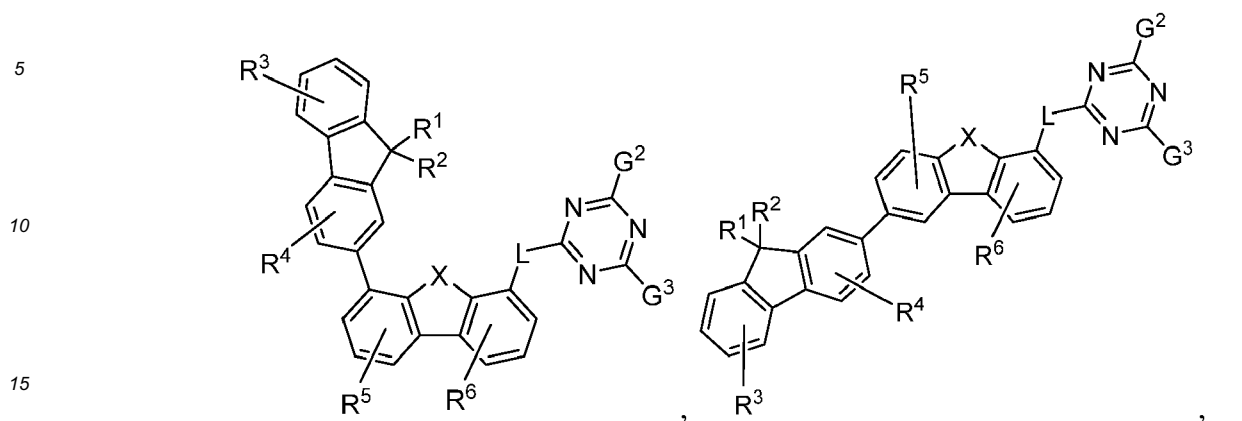
1. A compound having a structure of Formula I:



, Formula I;

wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se;
 wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof;
 wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof;
 wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof;
 wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution;
 wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution;
 wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; and
 wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

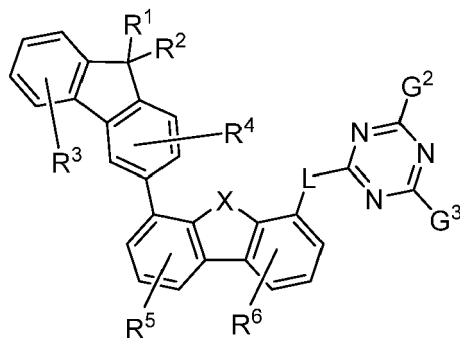


and

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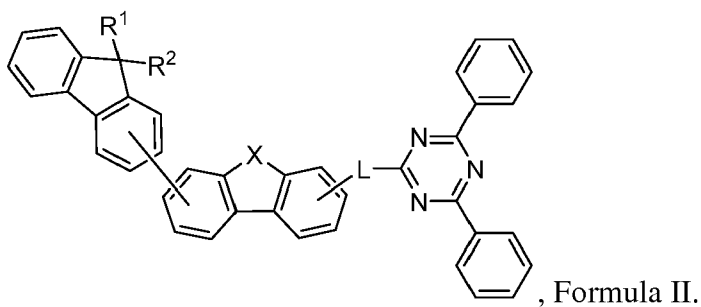


3. The compound of Claim 1, wherein the compound has a structure of Formula II:

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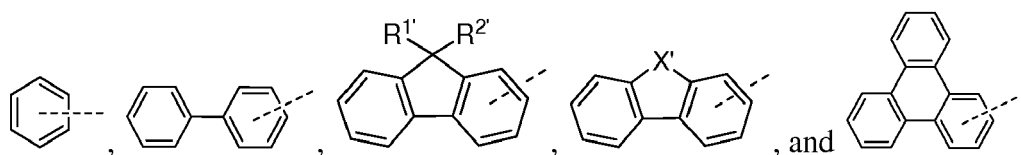
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4. The compound of Claim 1, wherein G² and G³ are each independently a moiety selected from the group consisting of:

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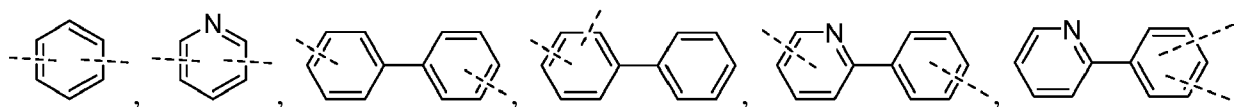
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wherein R^{1'} and R^{2'} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, tertbutyl, tertbutylmethyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-ethyloctyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, and combinations thereof; wherein R^{1'} and R^{2'} are optionally joined to form a ring; and wherein X' is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se.

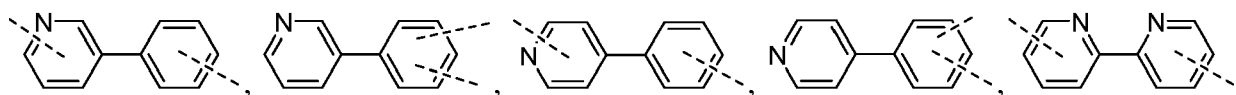
40

5. The compound of Claim 1, wherein L is a moiety selected from the group consisting of:

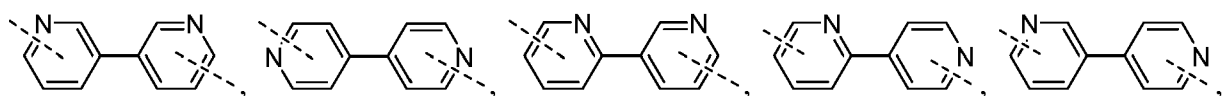
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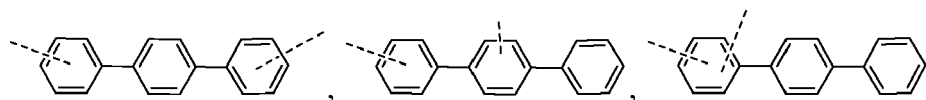


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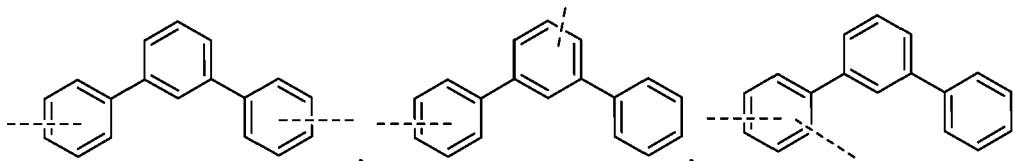


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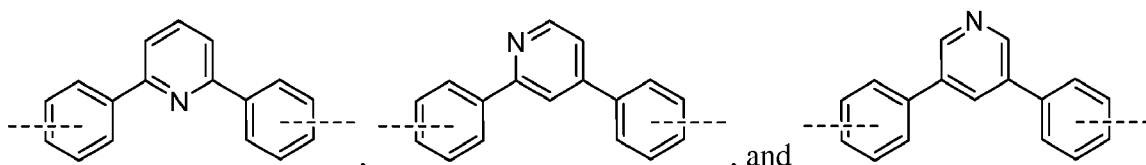




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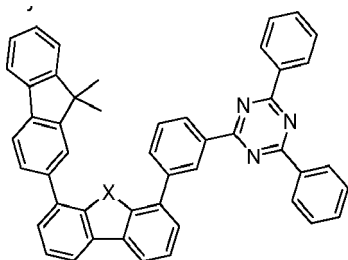


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20 6. The compound of Claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

Compounds 1 through 3, each represented by the formula:

25

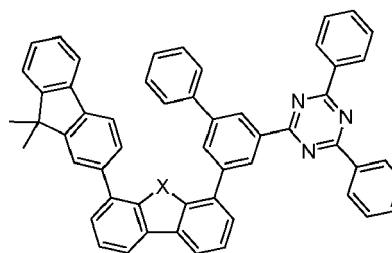


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where in Compound 1: X=O, in Compound 2, X=S, and in Compound 3, X=Se

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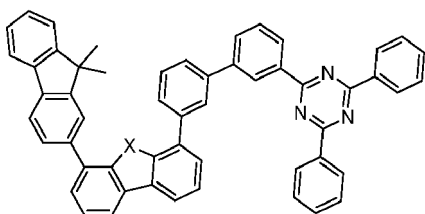
Compounds 4 through 6, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 4: X=O, in Compound 5, X=S, and in Compound 6, X=Se

Compounds 7 through 9, each represented by the formula:

40

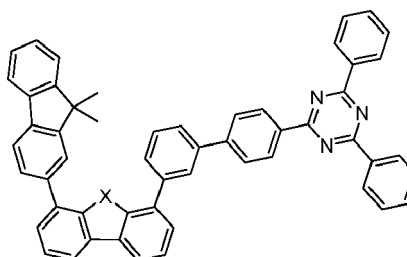


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where in Compound 7: X=O, in Compound 8, X=S, and in Compound 9, X=Se

50

Compounds 10 through 12, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 10: X=O, in Compound 11, X=S, and in Compound 12, X=Se

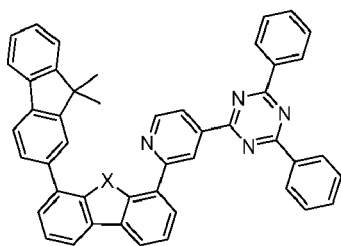
Compounds 13 through 15, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 16 through 18, each represented by the formula:

55

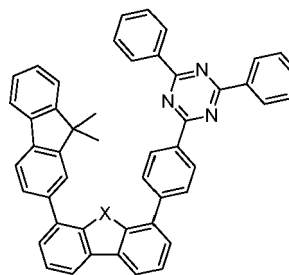
(continued)

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where in Compound 13: X=O, in Compound 14, X=S, and in Compound 15, X=Se



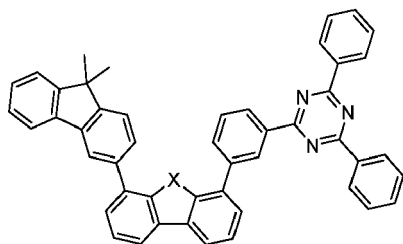
where in Compound 16: X=O, in Compound 17, X=S, and in Compound 18, X=Se

15

Compounds 19 through 21, each represented by the formula:

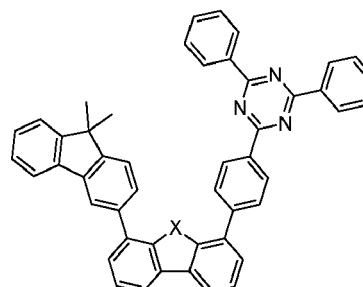
Compounds 22 through 24, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 19: X=O, in Compound 20, X=S, and in Compound 21, X=Se



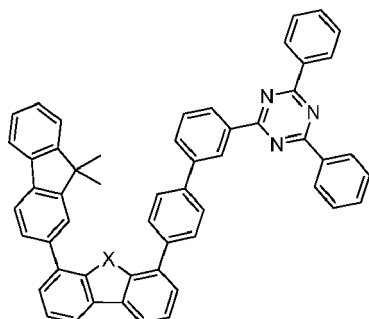
where in Compound 22: X=O, in Compound 23, X=S, and in Compound 24, X=Se

30

Compounds 25 through 27, each represented by the formula:

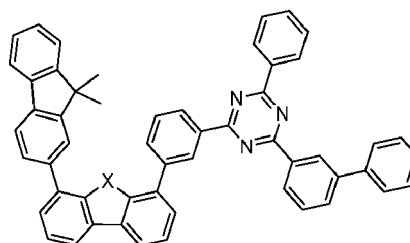
Compounds 28 through 30, each represented by the formula:

35



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where in Compound 25: X=O, in Compound 26, X=S, and in Compound 27, X=Se



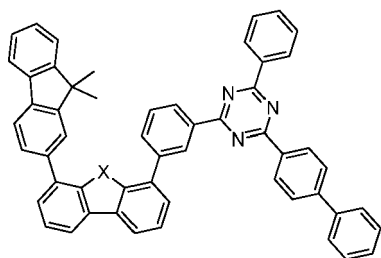
where in Compound 28: X=O, in Compound 29, X=S, and in Compound 30, X=Se

45

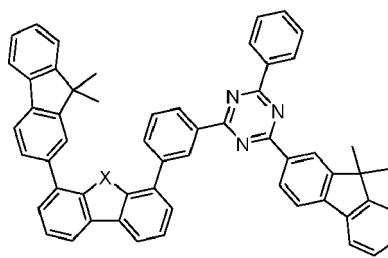
Compounds 31 through 33, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 34 through 36, each represented by the formula:

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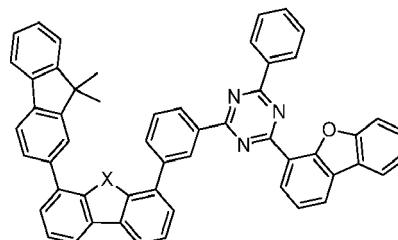
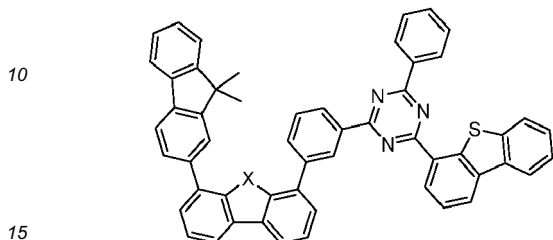
(continued)

where in Compound 31: X=O, in Compound 32, X=S, and in Compound 33, X=Se

where in Compound 34: X=O, in Compound 35, X=S, and in Compound 36, X=Se

5
Compounds 37 through 39, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 40 through 42, each represented by the formula:

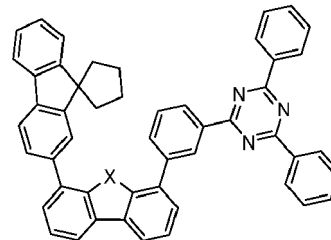
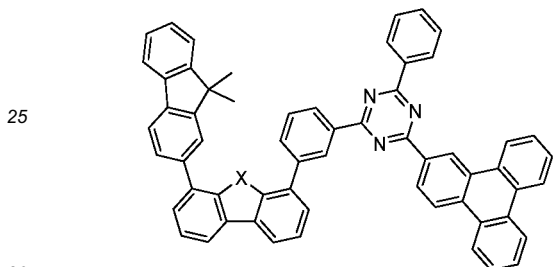


where in Compound 37: X=O, in Compound 38, X=S, and in Compound 39, X=Se

where in Compound 40: X=O, in Compound 41, X=S, and in Compound 42, X=Se

20
Compounds 43 through 45, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 46 through 48, each represented by the formula:

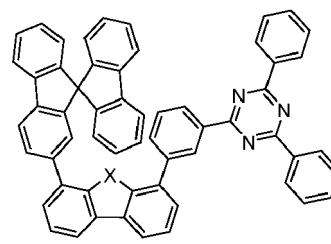
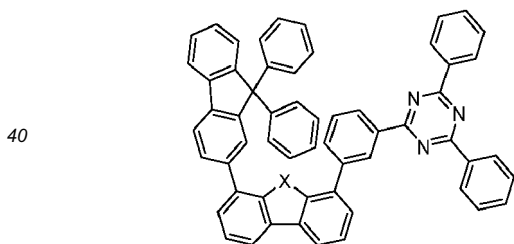


where in Compound 43: X=O, in Compound 44, X=S, and in Compound 45, X=Se

where in Compound 46: X=O, in Compound 47, X=S, and in Compound 48, X=Se

35
Compounds 49 through 51, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 52 through 54, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 49: X=O, in Compound 50, X=S, and in Compound 51, X=Se

where in Compound 52: X=O, in Compound 53, X=S, and in Compound 54, X=Se

50
Compounds 55 through 57, each represented by the formula:

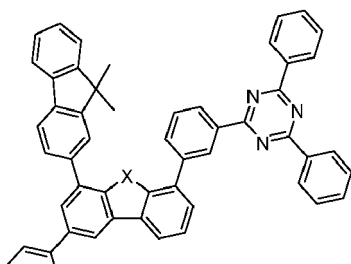
Compounds 58 through 60, each represented by the formula:

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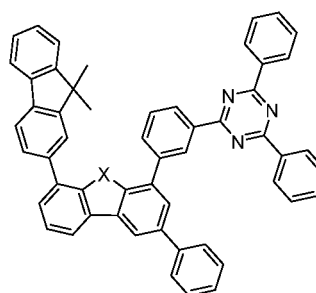
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where in Compound 55: X=O, in Compound 56, X=S, and in Compound 57, X=Se

10



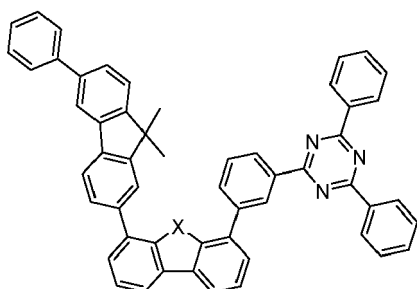
where in Compound 58: X=O, in Compound 59, X=S, and in Compound 60, X=Se

15

Compounds 61 through 63, each represented by the formula:

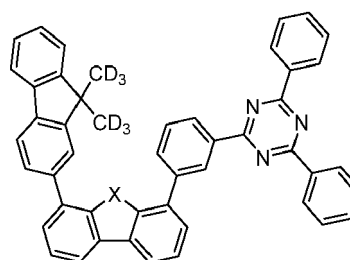
Compounds 64 through 66, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 61: X=O, in Compound 62, X=S, and in Compound 63, X=Se

25



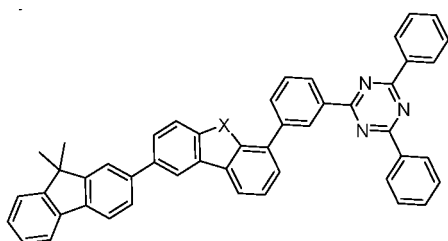
where in Compound 64: X=O, in Compound 65, X=S, and in Compound 66, X=Se

30

Compounds 67 through 69, each represented by the formula:

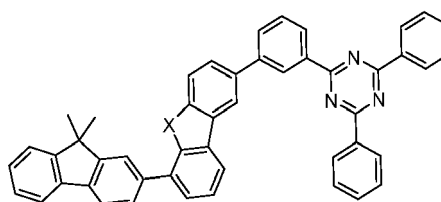
Compounds 70 through 72, each represented by the formula:

35



where in Compound 67: X=O, in Compound 68, X=S, and in Compound 69, X=Se

40



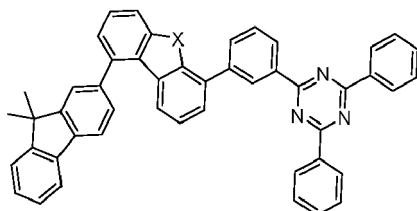
where in Compound 70: X=O, in Compound 71, X=S, and in Compound 72, X=Se

45

Compounds 73 through 75, each represented by the formula:

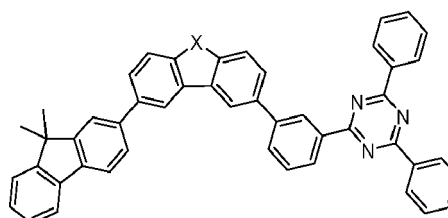
Compounds 76 through 78, each represented by the formula:

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where in Compound 73: X=O, in Compound 74, X=S, and in Compound 75, X=Se ,

55

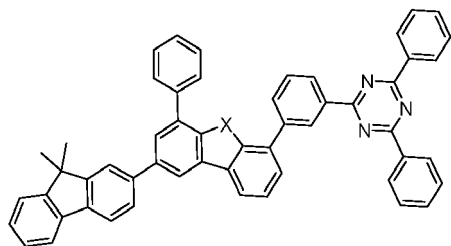


where in Compound 76: X=O, in Compound 77, X=S, and in Compound 78, X=Se

(continued)

Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the formula:

5

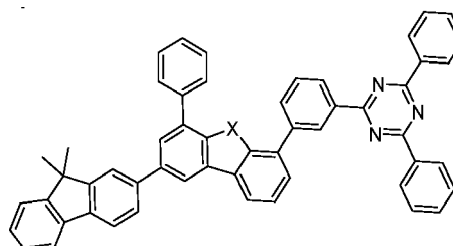


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where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S, and in Compound 81, X=Se ,

15

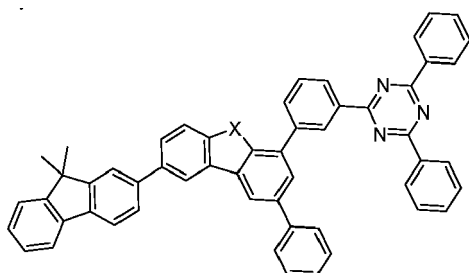
Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S, and in Compound 81, X=Se

Compounds 82 through 84, each represented by the formula:

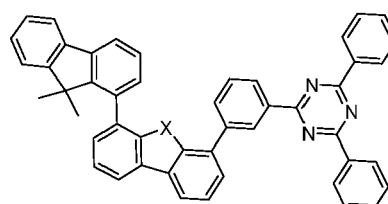
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where in Compound 82: X=O, in Compound 83, X=S, and in Compound 84, X=Se ,

30

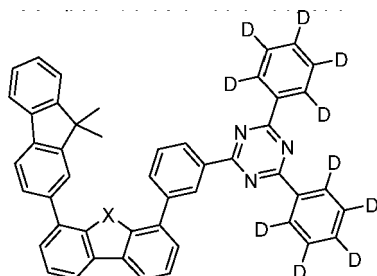


Compounds 85 through 87, each represented by the formula:

where in Compound 85: X=O, in Compound 86, X=S, and in Compound 87, X=Se

Compounds 88 through 90 each represented by the formula:

35

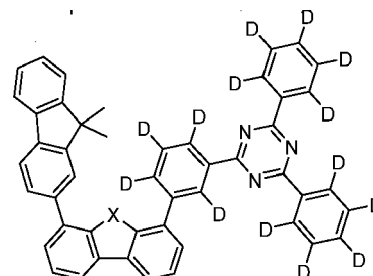


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where in Compound 88: X=O, in Compound 89, X=S, and in Compound 90, X=Se

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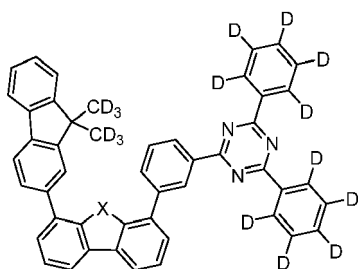
Compounds 91 through 93 each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 91: X=O, in Compound 92, X=S, and in Compound 93, X=Se

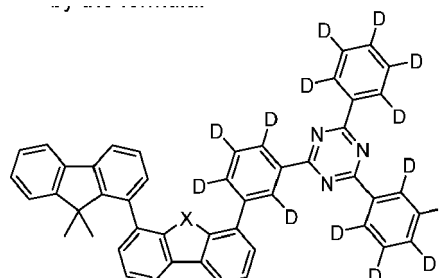
Compounds 94 through 96, each represented by the formula:

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Compounds 97 through 99, each represented by the formula:

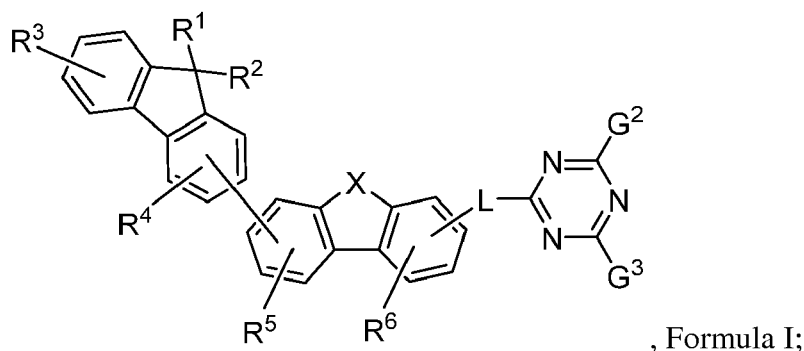


(continued)

where in Compound 94: X=O, in Compound 95, X=S, and
 in Compound 96, X=Se
 where in Compound 97: X=O, in Compound 98, X=S, and
 in Compound 99, X=Se

7. A device comprising one or more organic light emitting devices, at least one of the one or more organic light emitting devices comprising:

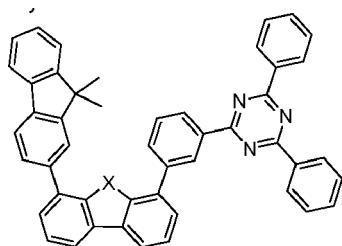
an anode;
 a cathode; and
 an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, comprising a compound having Formula I:



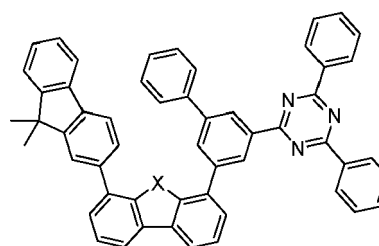
wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se;
 wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof;
 wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof;
 wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof;
 wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution;
 wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution;
 wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof; and
 wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring.

8. The device of Claim 7, wherein the compound of the Formula I is selected from the group consisting of:

Compounds 1 through 3, each represented by the formula:



Compounds 4 through 6, each represented by the formula:



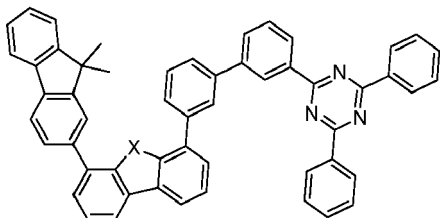
(continued)

where in Compound 1: X=O, in Compound 2, X=S,
and in Compound 3, X=Se

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Compounds 7 through 9, each represented by the
formula:

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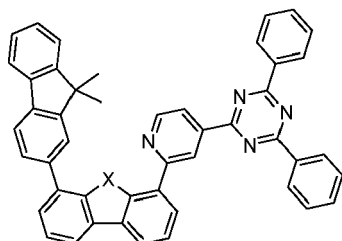
15

where in Compound 7: X=O, in Compound 8, X=S,
and in Compound 9, X=Se

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Compounds 13 through 15, each represented by the
formula:

25



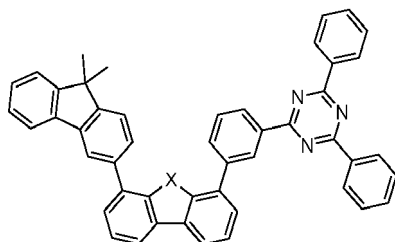
30

where in Compound 13: X=O, in Compound 14, X=S,
and in Compound 15, X=Se

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Compounds 19 through 21, each represented by the
formula:

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where in Compound 19: X=O, in Compound 20, X=S,
and in Compound 21, X=Se

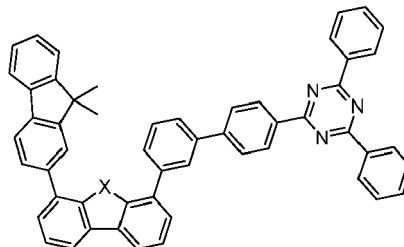
50

Compounds 25 through 27, each represented by the
formula:

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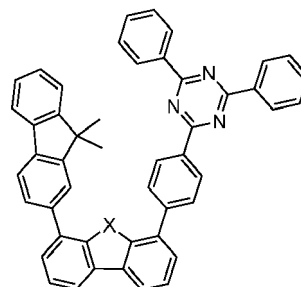
where in Compound 4: X=O, in Compound 5, X=S,
and in Compound 6, X=Se

Compounds 10 through 12, each represented by the
formula:



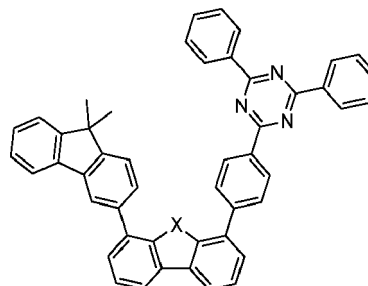
where in Compound 10: X=O, in Compound 11, X=S,
and in Compound 12, X=Se

Compounds 16 through 18, each represented by the
formula:



where in Compound 16: X=O, in Compound 17, X=S,
and in Compound 18, X=Se

Compounds 22 through 24, each represented by the
formula:

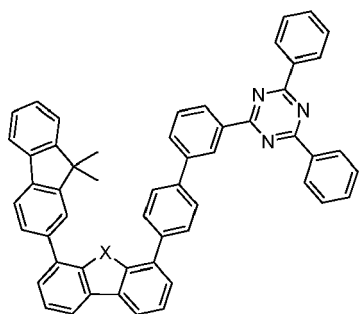


where in Compound 22: X=O, in Compound 23, X=S,
and in Compound 24, X=Se

Compounds 28 through 30, each represented by the
formula:

(continued)

5



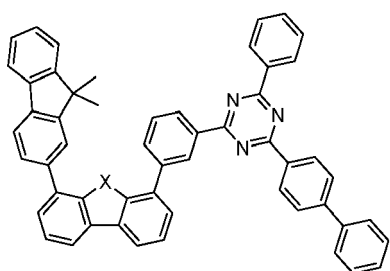
10

where in Compound 25: X=O, in Compound 26, X=S, and in Compound 27, X=Se

15

Compounds 31 through 33, each represented by the formula:

20



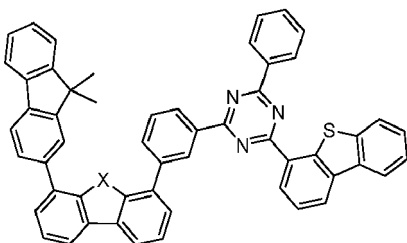
25

where in Compound 31: X=O, in Compound 32, X=S, and in Compound 33, X=Se

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Compounds 37 through 39, each represented by the formula:

35



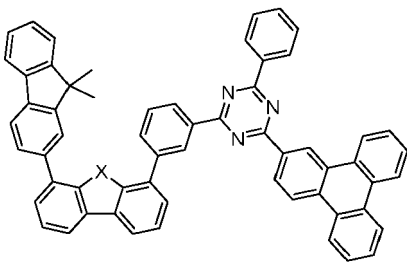
40

where in Compound 37: X=O, in Compound 38, X=S, and in Compound 39, X=Se

45

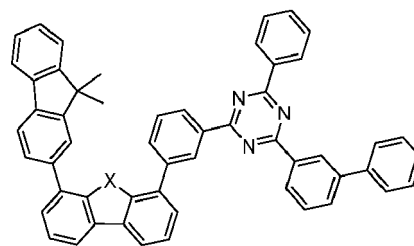
Compounds 43 through 45, each represented by the formula:

50



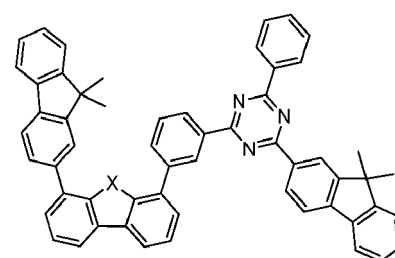
55

where in Compound 43: X=O, in Compound 44, X=S, and in Compound 45, X=Se



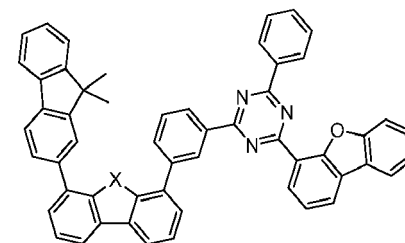
where in Compound 28: X=O, in Compound 29, X=S, and in Compound 30, X=Se

Compounds 34 through 36, each represented by the formula:



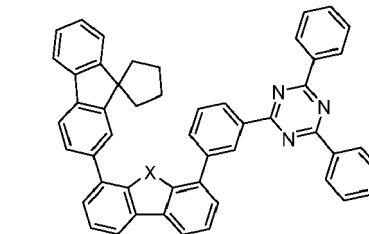
where in Compound 34: X=O, in Compound 35, X=S, and in Compound 36, X=Se

Compounds 40 through 42, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 40: X=O, in Compound 41, X=S, and in Compound 42, X=Se

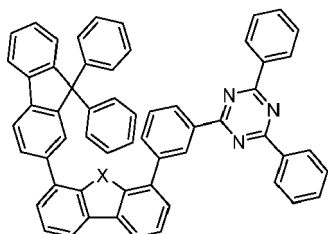
Compounds 46 through 48, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound 46: X=O, in Compound 47, X=S, and in Compound 48, X=Se

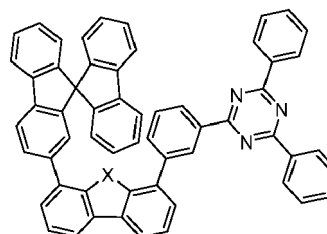
(continued)

5 Compounds 49 through 51, each represented by the formula:



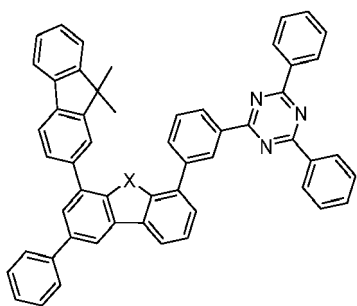
15 where in Compound 49: X=O, in Compound 50, X=S, and in Compound 51, X=Se

Compounds 52 through 54, each represented by the formula:



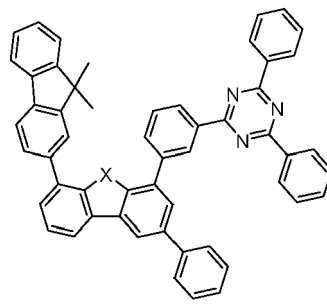
where in Compound 52: X=O, in Compound 53, X=S, and in Compound 54, X=Se

20 Compounds 55 through 57, each represented by the formula:



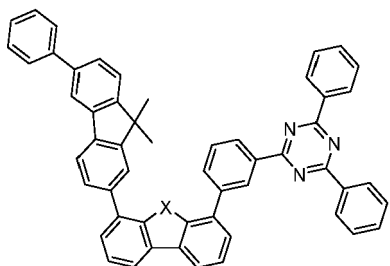
30 where in Compound 55: X=O, in Compound 56, X=S, and in Compound 57, X=Se

Compounds 58 through 60, each represented by the formula:



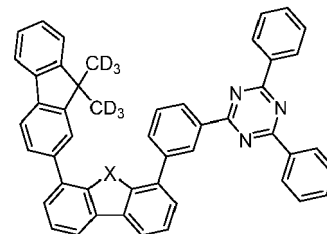
where in Compound 58: X=O, in Compound 59, X=S, and in Compound 60, X=Se

35 Compounds 61 through 63, each represented by the formula:



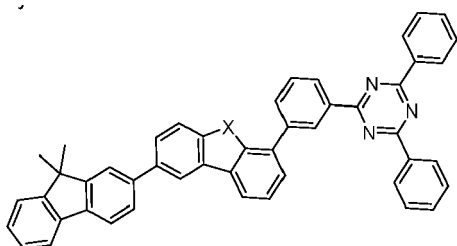
45 where in Compound 61: X=O, in Compound 62, X=S, and in Compound 63, X=Se

Compounds 64 through 66, each represented by the formula:

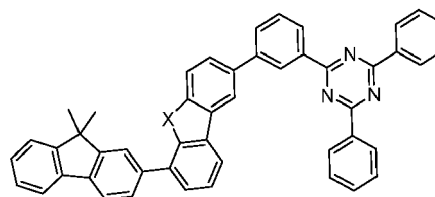


where in Compound 64: X=O, in Compound 65, X=S, and in Compound 66, X=Se

50 Compounds 67 through 69, each represented by the formula:



Compounds 70 through 72, each represented by the formula:



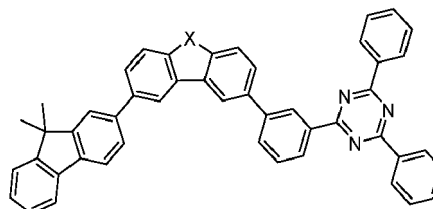
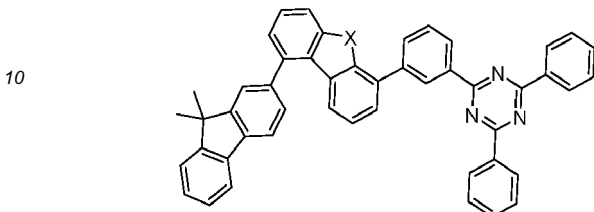
(continued)

where in Compound 67: X=O, in Compound 68, X=S,
and in Compound 69, X=Se

where in Compound 70: X=O, in Compound 71, X=S,
and in Compound 72, X=Se

5
Compounds 73 through 75, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 76 through 78, each represented by the
formula:

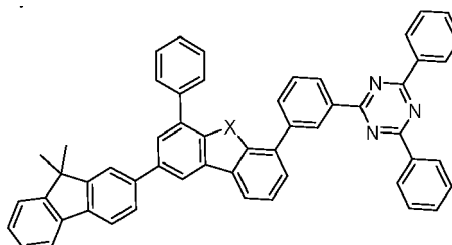
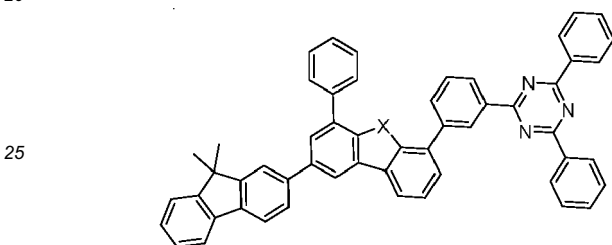


15
where in Compound 73: X=O, in Compound 74, X=S,
and in Compound 75, X=Se

where in Compound 76: X=O, in Compound 77, X=S,
and in Compound 78, X=Se

20
Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 79 through 81, each represented by the
formula:

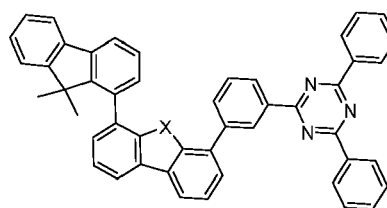
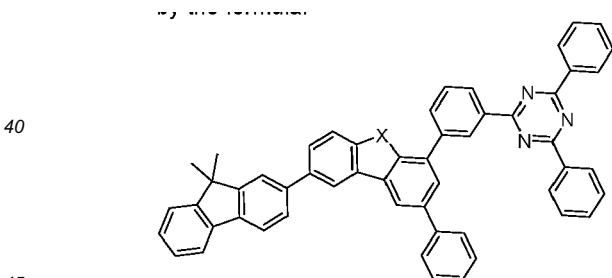


30
where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S,
and in Compound 81, X=Se

where in Compound 79: X=O, in Compound 80, X=S,
and in Compound 81, X=Se

35
Compounds 82 through 84, each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 85 through 87, each represented by the
formula:



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where in Compound 82: X=O, in Compound 83, X=S,
and in Compound 84, X=Se

where in Compound 85: X=O, in Compound 86, X=S,
and in Compound 87, X=Se

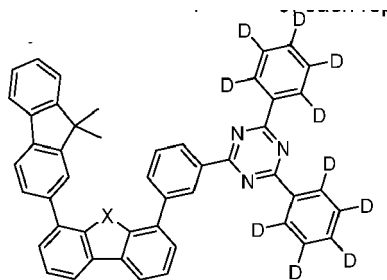
50
Compounds 88 through 90 each represented by the
formula:

Compounds 91 through 93 each represented by the
formula:

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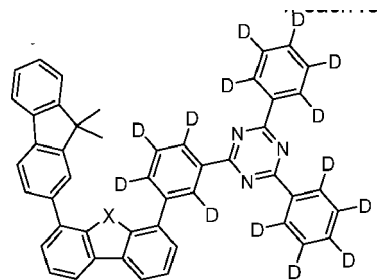
(continued)

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where in Compound 88: X=O, in Compound 89, X=S, and in Compound 90, X=Se



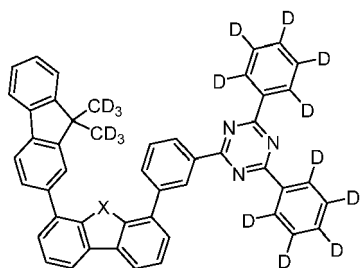
where in Compound 91: X=O, in Compound 92, X=S, and in Compound 93, X=Se

15

Compounds 94 through 96, each represented by the formula:

Compounds 97 through 99, each represented by the formula:

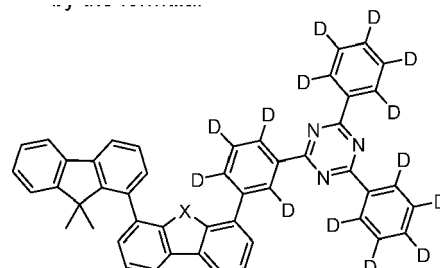
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where in Compound 94: X=O, in Compound 95, X=S, and

in Compound 96, X=Se



where in Compound 97: X=O, in Compound 98, X=S, and

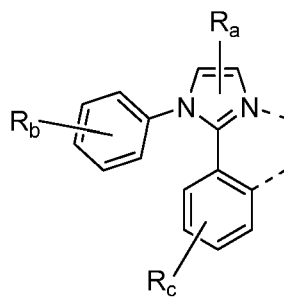
in Compound 99, X=Se,

30

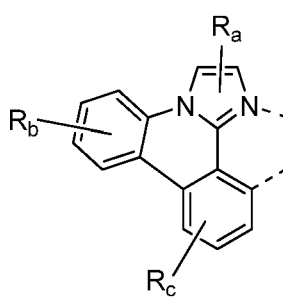
, and

9. The device of Claim 7, wherein the organic layer further comprises an emissive dopant, wherein the emissive dopant is a transition metal complex having at least one ligand selected from the group consisting of:

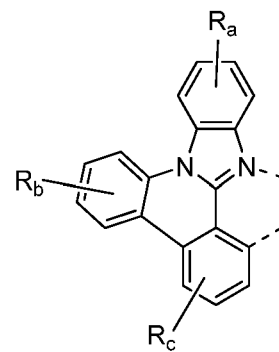
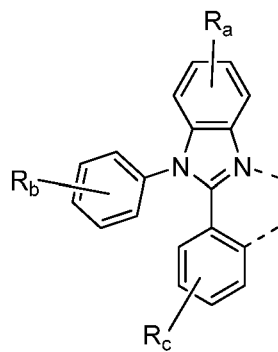
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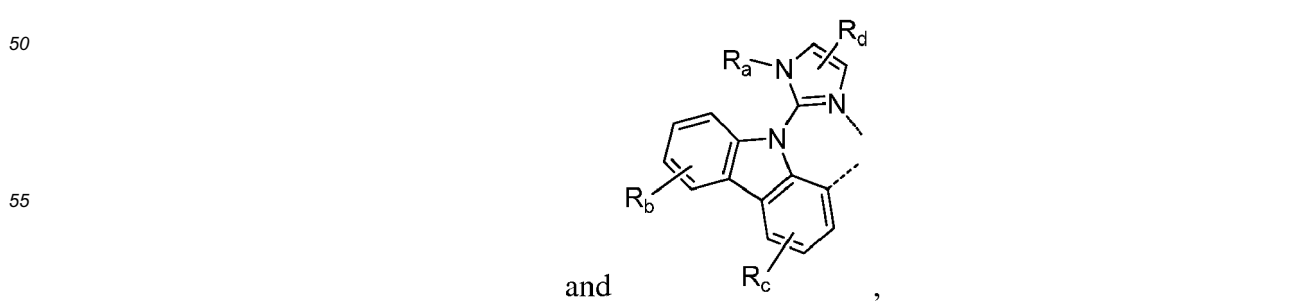
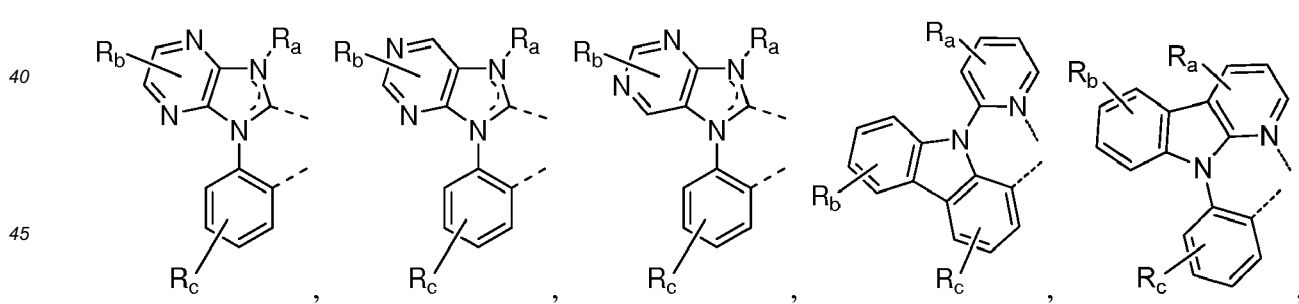
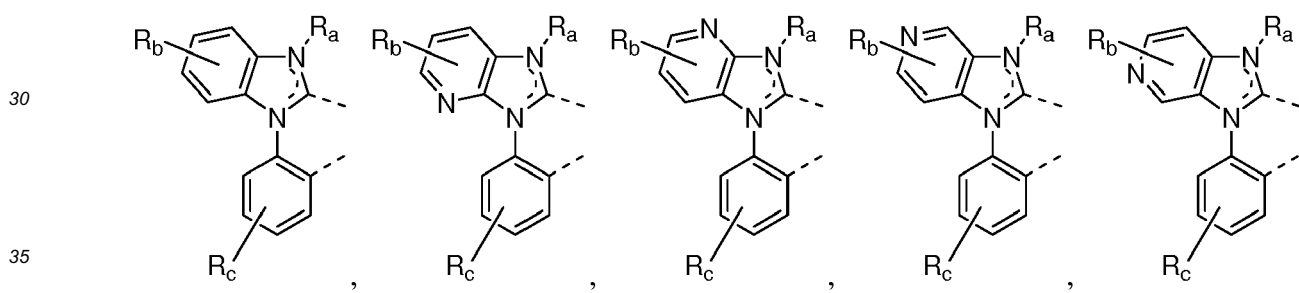
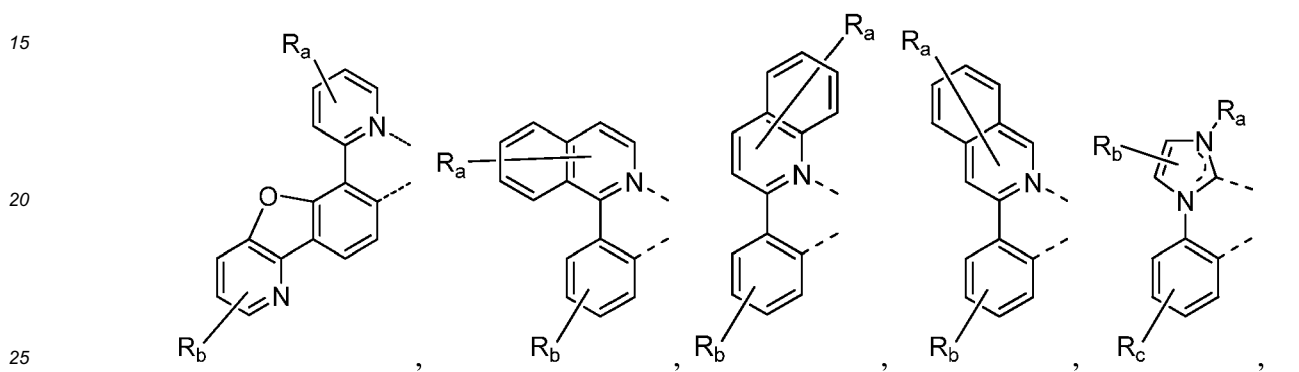
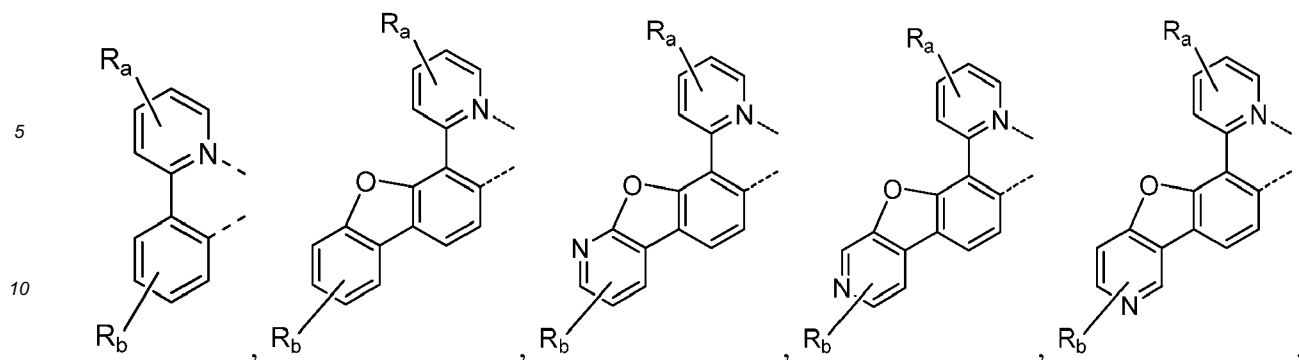


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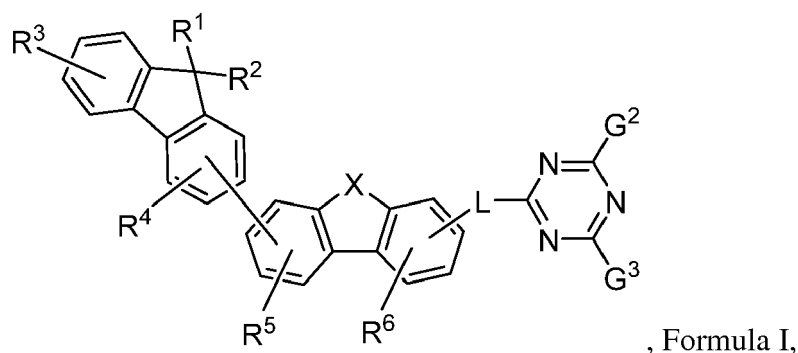
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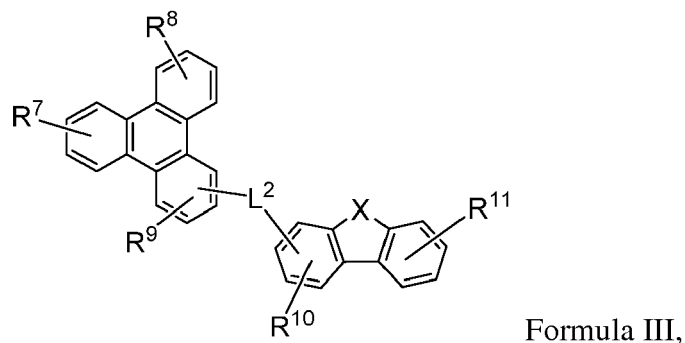
wherein R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d may represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution;
 wherein R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and
 wherein two adjacent substituents of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are optionally joined to form a fused ring or form a multidentate ligand.

10. The device of Claim 7, wherein (A) the organic layer is a blocking layer and the compound having Formula I is a blocking material in the organic layer, or (B) the organic layer is an electron transporting layer and the compound having Formula I is an electron transporting material in the organic layer.

11. A composition of materials comprising a first compound and a second compound, wherein the first compound has a structure of Formula I:



wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se,
 wherein G^2 and G^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof,
 wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof,
 wherein G^2 , G^3 and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof,
 wherein R^3 represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution,
 wherein R^4 , R^5 and R^6 each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution,
 wherein R^1 , R^2 , and each R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, and
 wherein R^1 and R^2 are optionally joined to form a ring; and
 wherein the second compound has a structure of Formula III:



wherein X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR',
 wherein L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof,

wherein L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxyl, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof,

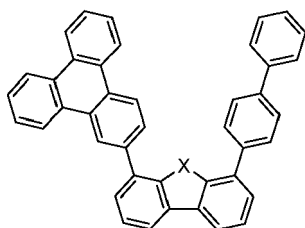
wherein R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof,

wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and

wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

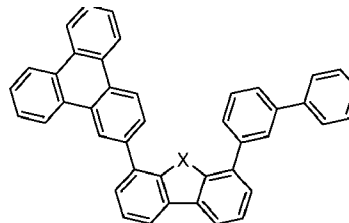
12. The composition of Claim 11, wherein the second compound is selected from the group consisting of:

Compounds H1 through H3, each represented by the formula:



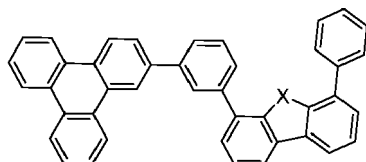
where in Compound H1: X=O, in Compound H2, X=S, and in Compound H3, X=Se

Compounds H4 through H6, each represented by the formula:



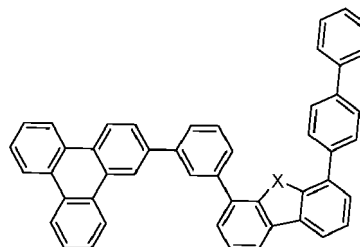
where in Compound H4: X=O, in Compound H5, X=S, and in Compound H6, X=Se

Compounds H7 through H9, each represented by the formula:



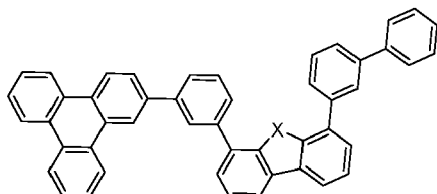
where in Compound H7: X=O, in Compound H8, X=S, and in Compound H9, X=Se

Compounds H10 through H12, each represented by the formula:



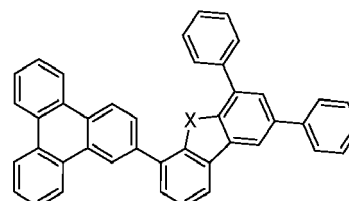
where in Compound H10: X=O, in Compound H11, X=S, and in Compound H12, X=Se

Compounds H13 through H15, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound H13: X=O, in Compound H14, X=S, and in Compound H15, X=Se

Compounds H16 through H18, each represented by the formula:

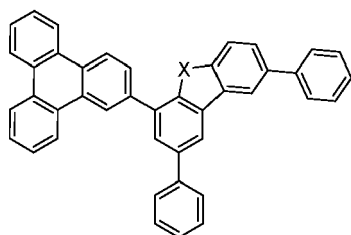


where in Compound H16: X=O, in Compound H17, X=S, and in Compound H18, X=Se

(continued)

Compounds H19 through H21, each represented by the formula:

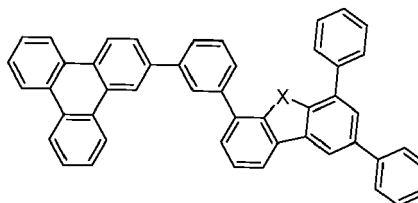
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15 where in Compound H19: X=O, in Compound H20, X=S, and in Compound H21, X=Se

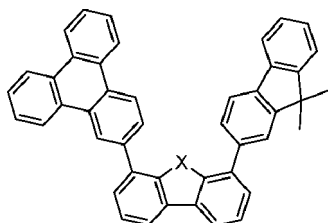
Compounds H22 through H24, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound H22: X=O, in Compound H23, X=S, and in Compound H24, X=Se

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Compounds H25 through H27, each represented by the formula:

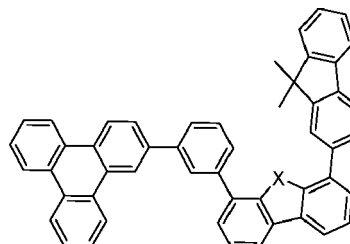


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where in Compound H25: X=O, in Compound H26, X=S, and in Compound H27, X=Se

Compounds H28 through H30, each represented by the formula:



where in Compound H28: X=O, in Compound H29, X=S, and in Compound H30, X=Se,

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13. The composition of Claim 11, wherein the composition is selected from the group consisting of:

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Compositions	First compound	Second compound
CP1	Compound 2	Compound H2
CP2	Compound 2	Compound H5
CP3	Compound 2	Compound H8
CP4	Compound 2	Compound H17
CP5	Compound 2	Compound H26
CP6	Compound 5	Compound H11
CP7	Compound 5	Compound H14
CP8	Compound 5	Compound H29
CP9	Compound 65	Compound H2
CP10	Compound 65	Compound H5

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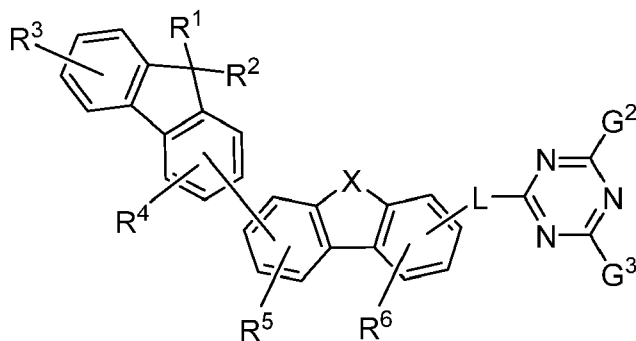
14. A device comprising one or more organic light emitting devices, at least one of the one or more organic light emitting devices comprising:

an anode;
 a cathode; and
 an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, comprising a first composition further comprising
 a mixture of a first compound and a second compound;
 wherein the first compound has a structure of Formula I:

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, Formula I,

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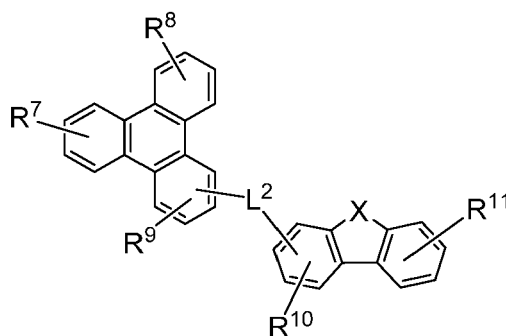
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wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se,
 wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof,
 wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof,
 wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof,
 wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution,
 wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution,
 wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, and
 wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring; and
 wherein the second compound has a structure of Formula III:

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Formula III,

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wherein X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR',
 wherein L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and combinations thereof,
 wherein L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof,
 wherein R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl,

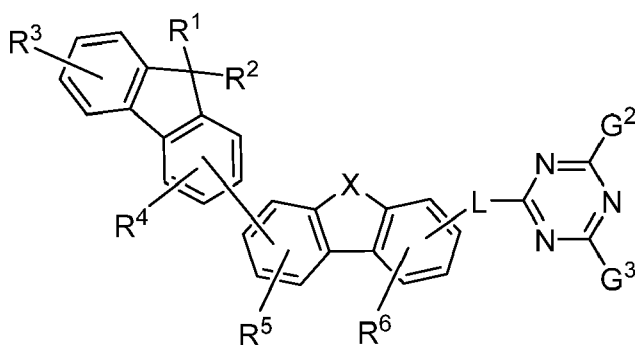
alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution, and

wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

15. A method for fabricating an organic light emitting device comprising a first electrode, a second electrode, and a first organic layer disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, wherein the first organic layer comprises a first composition comprising a mixture of a first compound and a second compound, the method comprising:

providing a substrate having the first electrode disposed thereon;
depositing the first composition over the first electrode; and

depositing the second electrode over the first organic layer, wherein the first compound has a structure of Formula I:



wherein X is selected from a group consisting of O, S and Se,

wherein G² and G³ are each independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, phenanthroline, aza-fluorene, and combinations thereof,

wherein L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl and pyridine, and combinations thereof,

wherein G², G³ and L are each optionally further substituted with one or more unfused substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof,

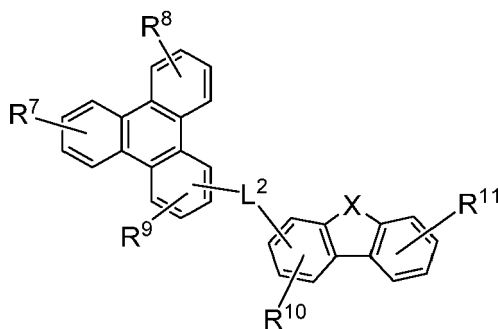
wherein R³ represents mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution,

wherein R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution,

wherein R¹, R², and each R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are an unfused substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile, silyl, benzene, biphenyl, terphenyl, pyridine, and combinations thereof, and

wherein R¹ and R² are optionally joined to form a ring; and

wherein the second compound has a structure of Formula III:



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wherein X is selected from the group consisting of S, O, Se, and NR',
wherein L² is selected from a group consisting of direct bond, phenyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorene,
triphenylene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole and pyridine, and
combinations thereof,

5 wherein L² is optionally further substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group
consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, halogen, nitro, nitrile,
silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof,

10 wherein R', R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each an unfused substituent selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy,
amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic
acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof,

wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R¹¹ each independently represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no
substitution, and

15 wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently represent mono, di, or tri substitution, or no substitution.

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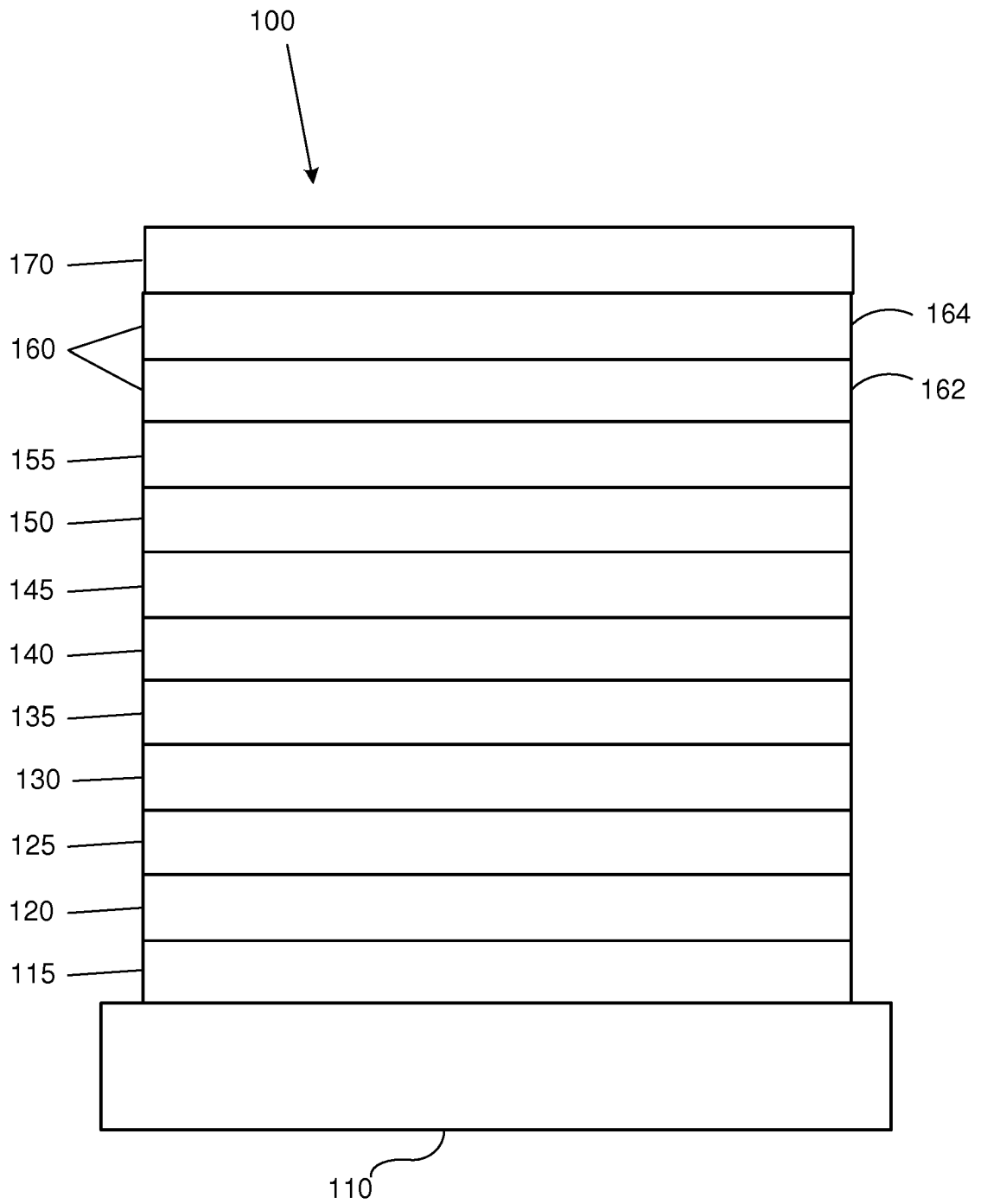


FIGURE 1

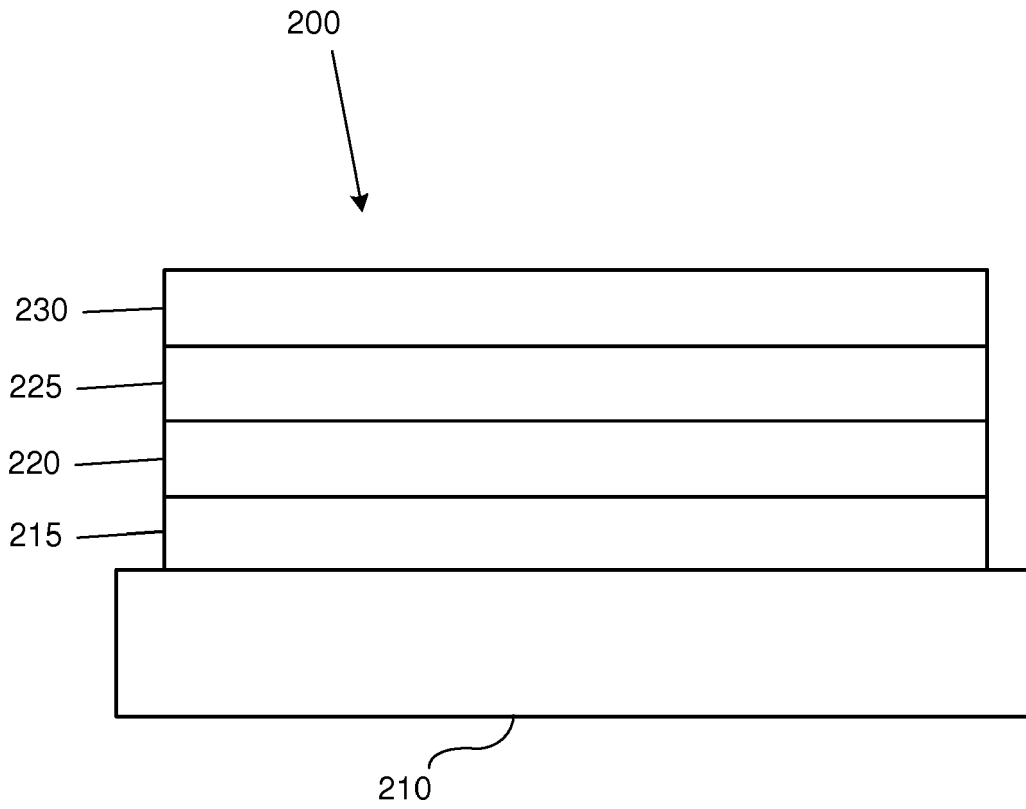
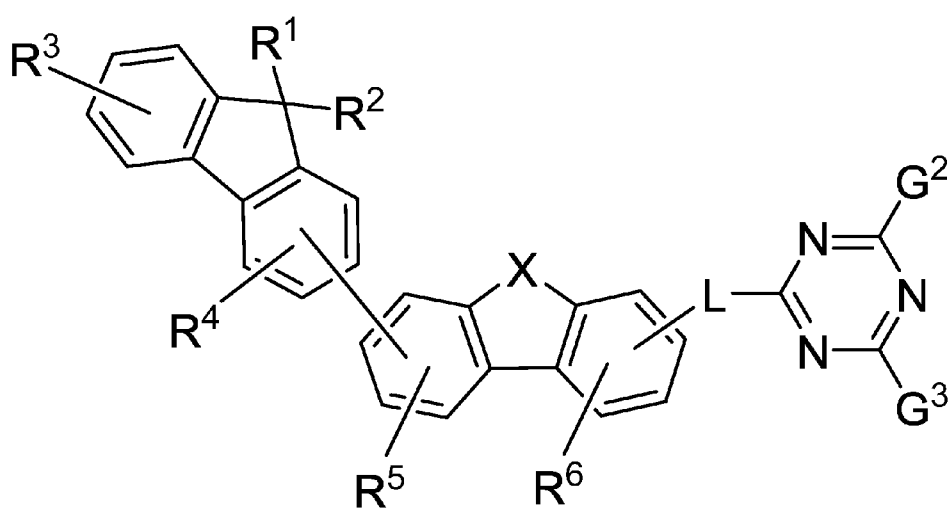


FIGURE 2



Formula I

Figure 3



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 15 20 2033

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			H01L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 23 May 2016	Examiner Welter, Steve
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

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专利名称(译)	有机电致发光材料和器件		
公开(公告)号	EP3043398A1	公开(公告)日	2016-07-13
申请号	EP2015202033	申请日	2015-12-22
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	环球展览公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	通用显示器公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	通用显示器公司		
[标]发明人	ZENG LICHANG JOSEPH SCOTT YEAGER WALTER DYATKIN ALEXEY BORISOVICH XIA CHUANJUN		
发明人	ZENG, LICHANG JOSEPH, SCOTT YEAGER, WALTER DYATKIN, ALEXEY BORISOVICH XIA, CHUANJUN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/54		
CPC分类号	C07D405/10 C07D405/14 C07D409/10 C07D409/14 C07D421/10 C07D421/14 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1088 C09K2211/1092 C09K2211/1096 H01L51/0071 H01L51/0073 H01L51/0074 H01L51/0054 H01L51/0067 H01L51/0081 H01L51/0085 H01L51/5016 H01L2251/5384 H01L51/0052 H01L51/0058 H01L51/5024 H01L51/5072 H01L51/5096 H01L51/5206 H01L51/5221 H01L2251/562		
代理机构(译)	MAIWALD专利ADVOCATE GMBH		
审查员(译)	韦尔特, 史蒂夫		
优先权	14/591555 2015-01-07 US		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了具有式I结构的化合物：在式1的结构中：X选自O，S和Se；G2和G3各自独立地选自苯，联苯，苄，萘，菲，三亚乙基，二苯并咪喃，二苯并噻吩，二苯并硒吩，吡啶，噻啶，喹啉，异喹啉，菲咯啉，氮杂苄，及其组合；L选自苯基，联苯基，三联苯基和吡啶，以及它们的组合；G2，G3和L各自任选地进一步被一个或多个未耦合的取代基取代；R1，R2和R3，R4，R5和R6各自为未耦合的取代基，选自氢，氘，烷基，烷氧基，环烷基，环烷氧基，卤素，硝基，腈，甲硅烷基，苯，联苯，三联苯，吡啶及其组合。；任选地连接R1和R2以形成环。还描述了包含式I化合物和任选的共主体的制剂和装置，例如OLED。

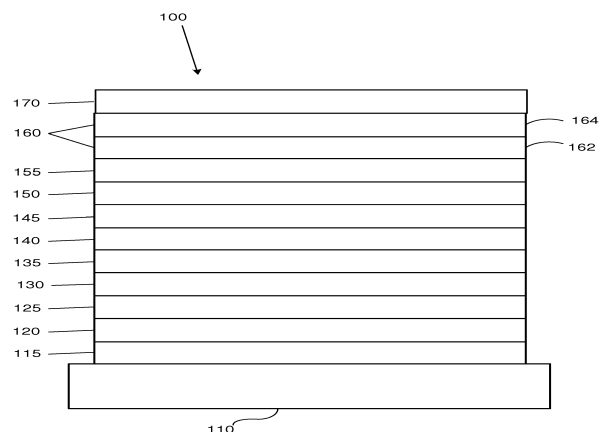


FIGURE 1