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(54) **ELECTROLUMINESCENT MATERIALS AND DEVICES**

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(76) Inventors: **Poopathy Kathirgamanathan**, North Harrow (GB); **Subramaniam Ganeshamurugan**, London (GB); **Poopathy Kathirgamanathan**, North Harrow (GB); **Subramaniam Ganeshamurugan**, London (GB)

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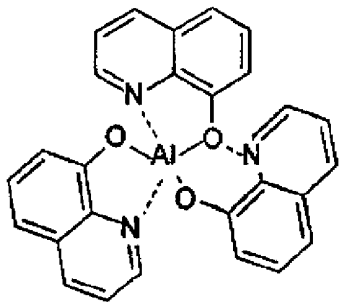
Correspondence Address:  
**David Silverstein**  
**Andover-IP-Law**  
**44 Park Street**  
**Suite 300**  
**Andover, MA 01810 (US)**

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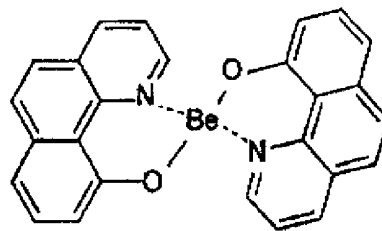
(57) **ABSTRACT**

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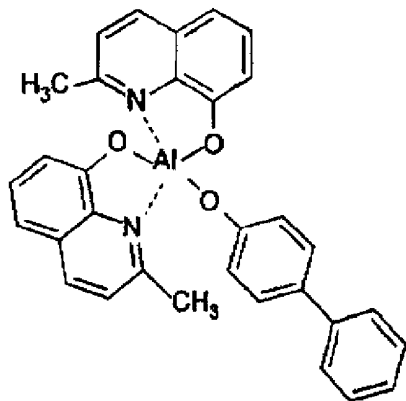
Novel ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium or platinum complexes of dibenzothiophen ligands are electroluminescent compounds.



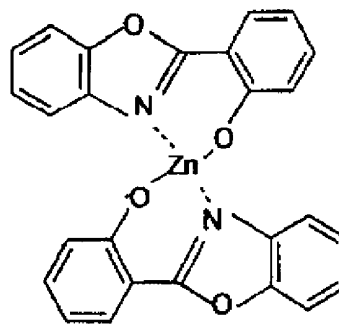
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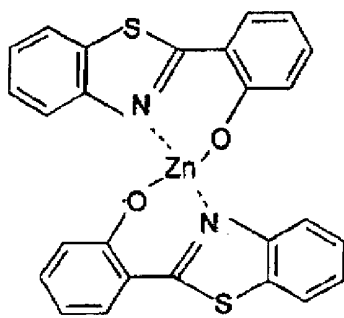
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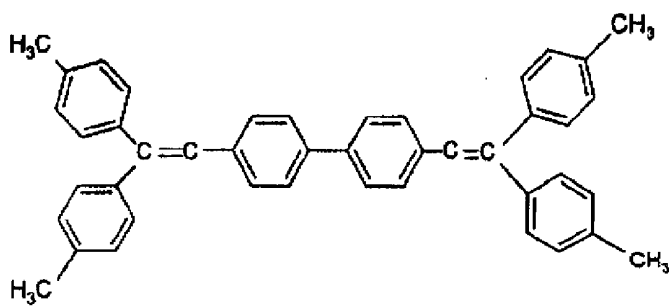
BAlq1



ZnPBO



ZnPBT



DTVb1

Fig. 1

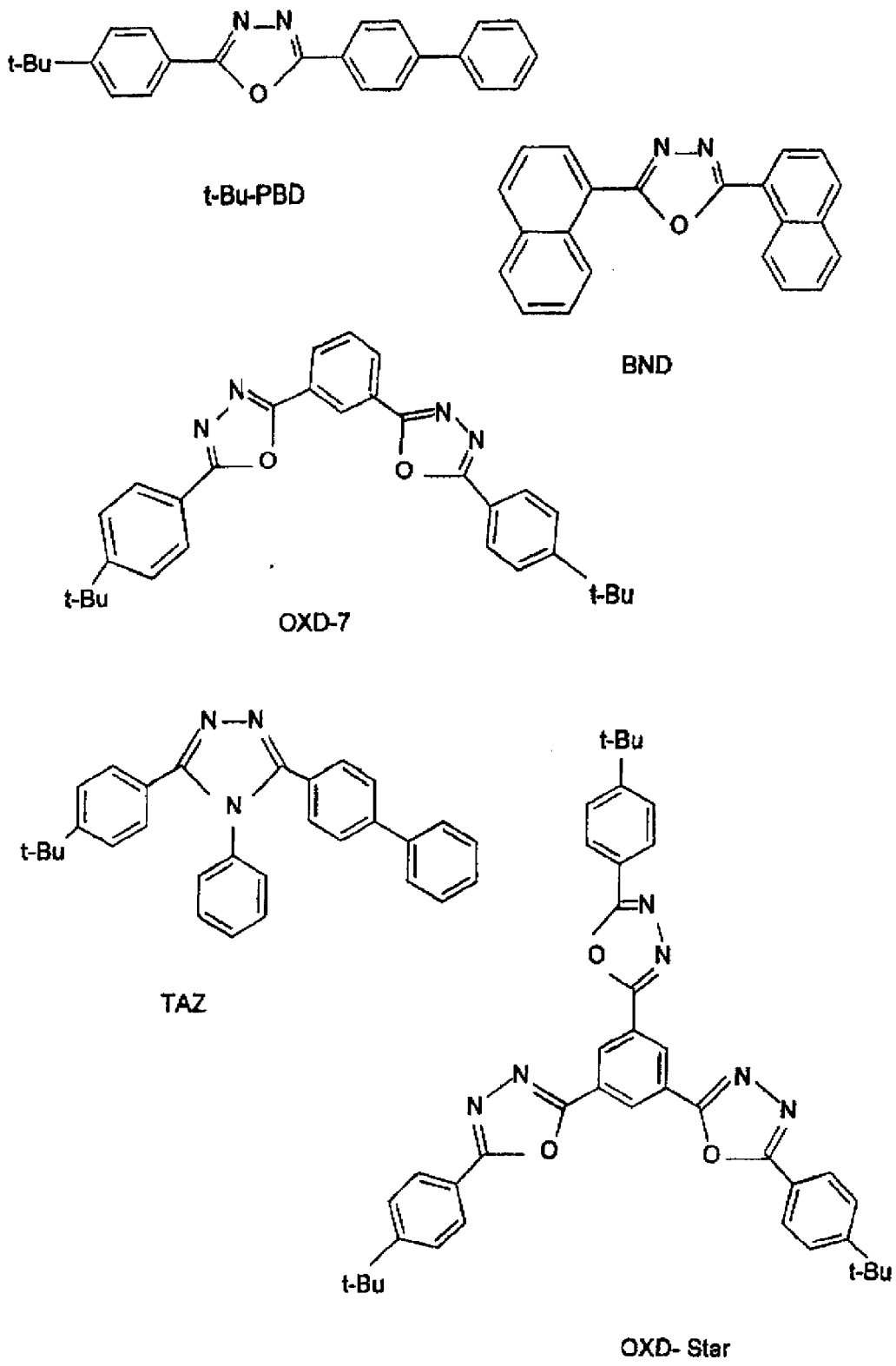


Fig. 2

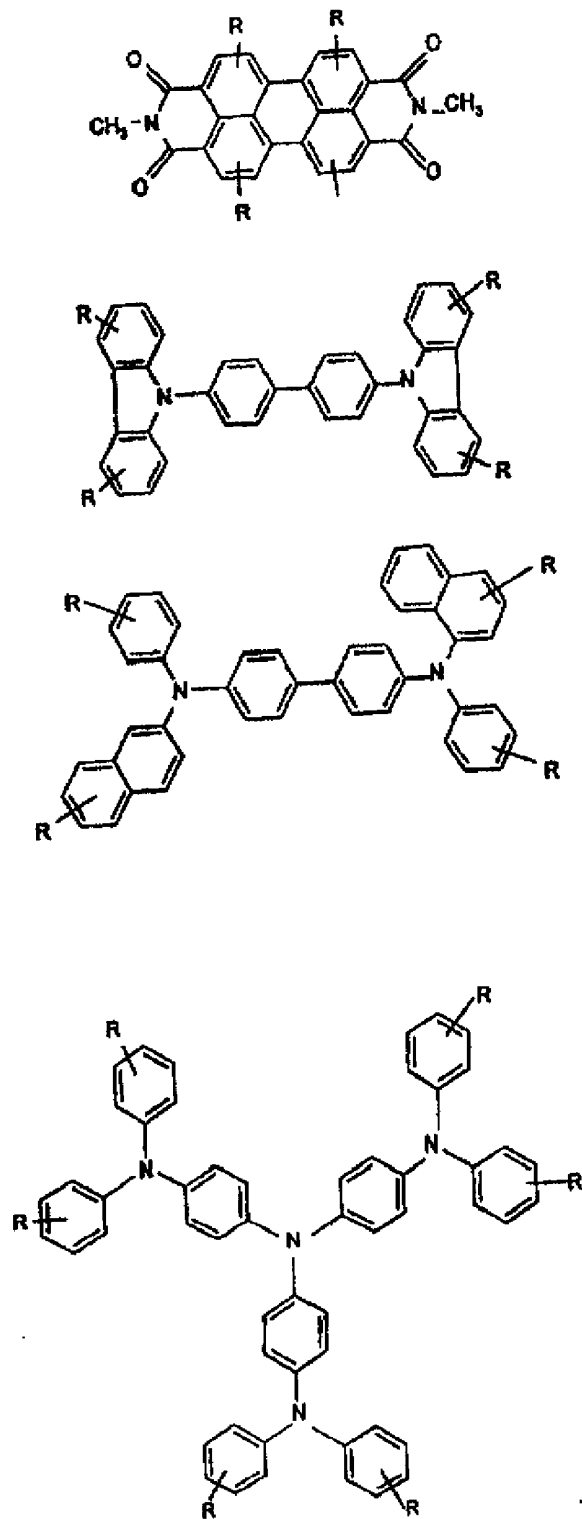


Fig. 3

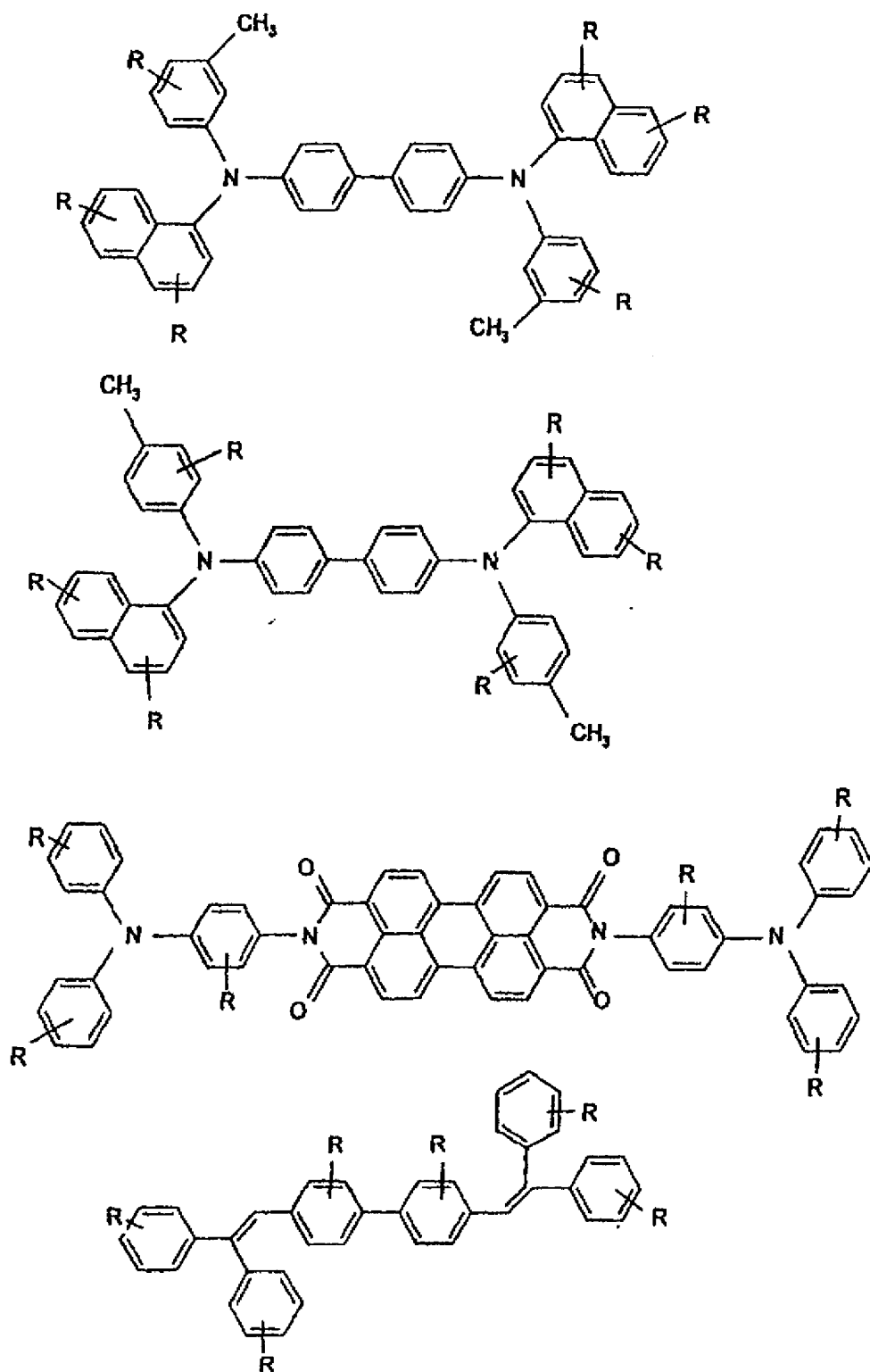
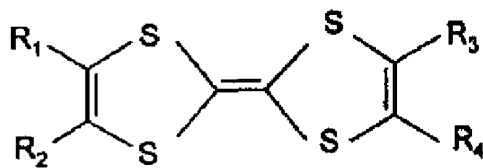
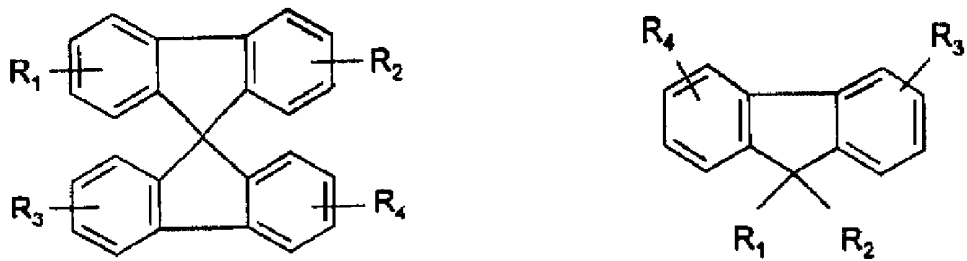


Fig. 4



or

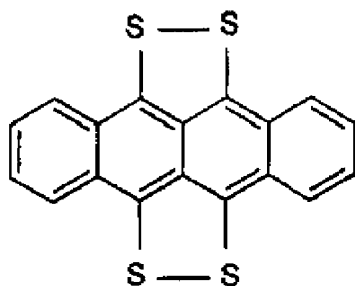
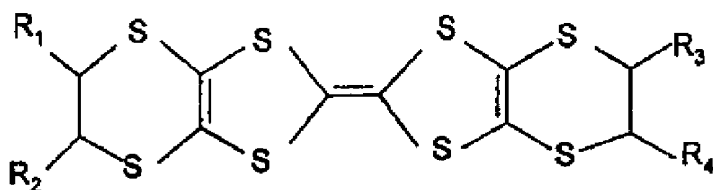


Fig. 5

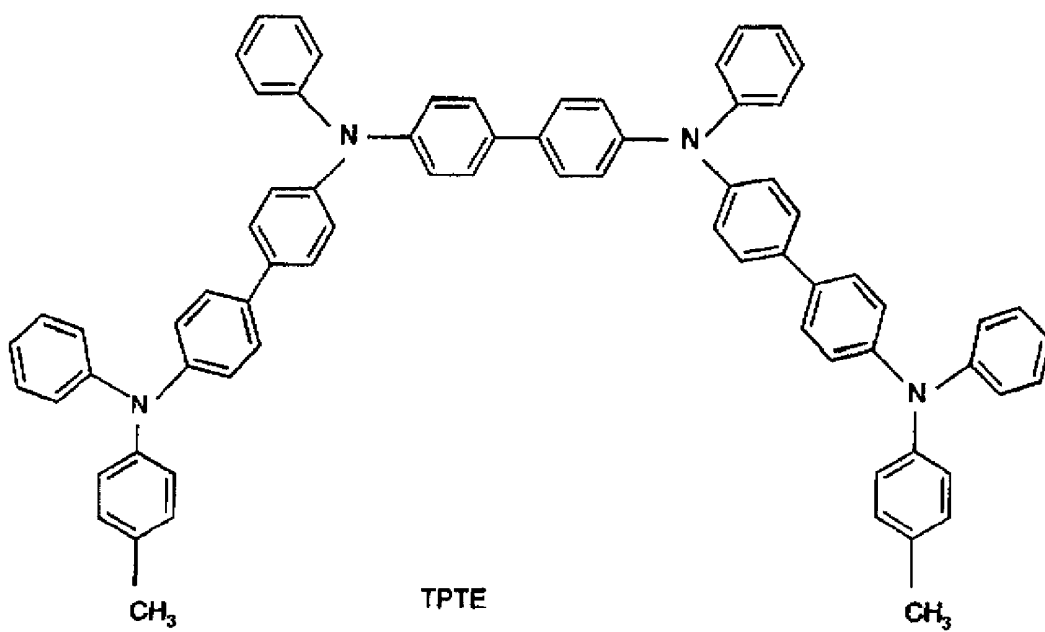
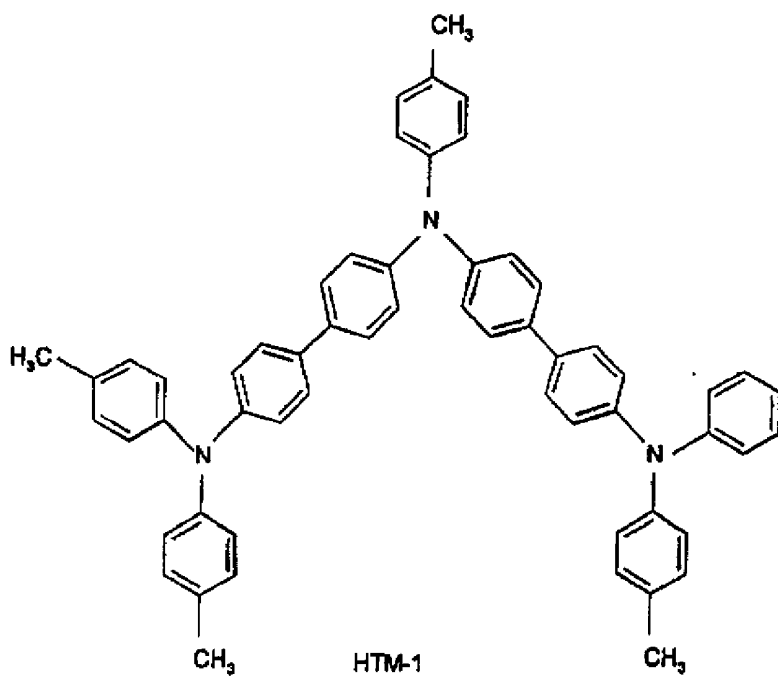


Fig. 6

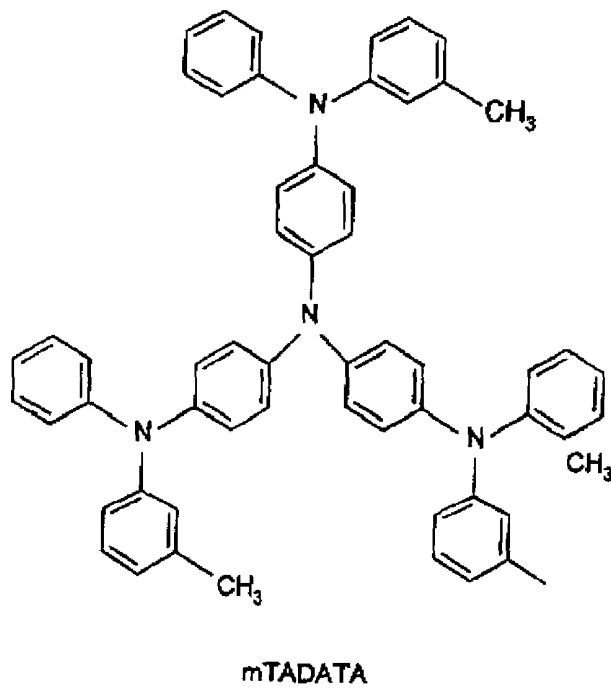
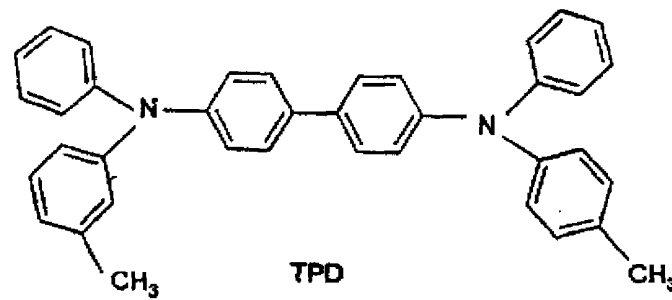
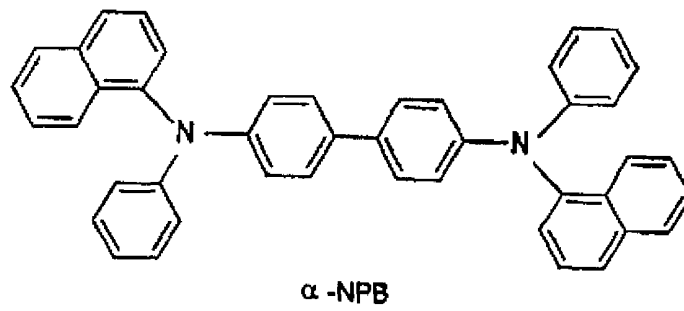


Fig. 7

## ELECTROLUMINESCENT MATERIALS AND DEVICES

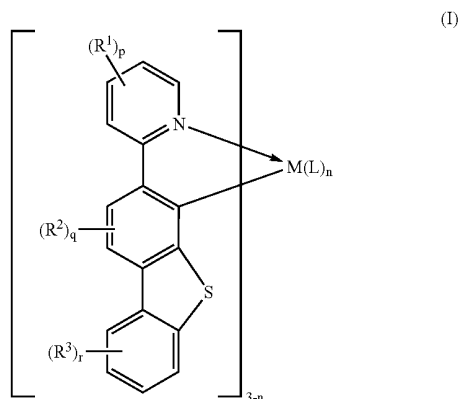
[0001] The present invention relates to electroluminescent materials and to electroluminescent devices.

[0002] Materials that emit light when an electric current is passed through them are well known and used in a wide range of display applications. Devices which are based on inorganic semiconductor systems are widely used. However these suffer from the disadvantages of high energy consumption, high cost of manufacture, low quantum efficiency and the inability to make flat panel displays. Organic polymers have been proposed as useful in electroluminescent devices, but it is not possible to obtain pure colours; they are expensive to make and have a relatively low efficiency. Another electroluminescent compound which has been proposed is aluminium quinolate, but it requires dopants to be used to obtain a range of colours and has a relatively low efficiency.

[0003] Patent application WO98/58037 describes a range of transition metal and lanthanide complexes which can be used in electroluminescent devices which have improved properties and give better results. Patent Applications PCT/GB98/01773, PCT/GB99/03619, PCT/GB99/04030, PCT/GB99/04024, PCT/GB99/04028 and PCT/GB00/00268 describe electroluminescent complexes, structures and devices using rare earth chelates. U.S. Pat. No. 5,128,587 discloses an electroluminescent device which consists of an organometallic complex of rare earth elements of the lanthanide series sandwiched between a transparent electrode of high work function and a second electrode of low work function, with a hole conducting layer interposed between the electroluminescent layer and the transparent high work function electrode, and an electron conducting layer interposed between the electroluminescent layer and the electron injecting low work function anode. The hole conducting layer and the electron conducting layer are required to improve the working and the efficiency of the device. The hole transporting layer serves to transport holes and to block the electrons, thus preventing electrons from moving into the electrode without recombining with holes. The recombination of carriers therefore mainly takes place in the emitter layer.

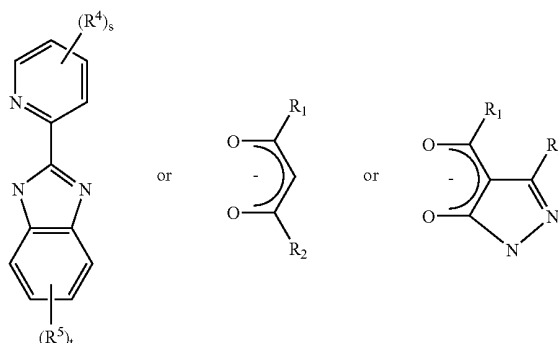
[0004] We have now discovered further electroluminescent organometallic complexes.

[0005] According to the invention there is provided complexes of formula:



-continued

wherein L is



[0006] M is ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium or platinum;

[0007] n is 1 or 2;

[0008] R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>5</sup> which may be the same or different are selected from substituted and unsubstituted hydrocarbyl groups; substituted and unsubstituted monocyclic and polycyclic heterocyclic groups; substituted and unsubstituted hydrocarbyloxy or carboxy groups; fluorocarbyl groups; halogen; nitrile; nitro; amino; alkylamino; dialkylamino; arylamino; diarylamino; N-alkylamido, N-arylamido, sulfonyl and thiophenyl; and R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> can additionally be alkylsilyl or arylsilyl;

[0009] p, s and t independently are 0, 1, 2 or 3;

[0010] subject to the proviso that where any of p, s and t is 2 or 3 only one of them can be other than saturated hydrocarbyl or halogen; and

[0011] q and r independently are 0, 1 or 2, subject to the proviso that when q or r is 2, only one of them can be other than saturated hydrocarbyl or halogen.

[0012] Preferred compounds of the above class are those in which M is iridium. The preferred value for n is 1.

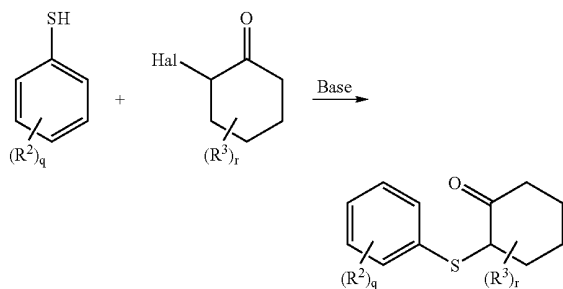
[0013] In those compounds which are ring-substituted, R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>5</sup> may be a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aliphatic or cycloaliphatic group and in the case of a cycloaliphatic group are preferably based on cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl. Where R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>5</sup> are heterocyclic, they will normally be mono- or bicyclic based on 5- or 6-membered rings, for example furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, indolyl or carbazolyl (tricyclic) which may be further substituted e.g. by methyl or other C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, methoxy or other C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy or halogen. As fluorocarbonyl there may be mentioned trifluoromethyl, and as halogen there may be mentioned fluorine, chlorine or bromine. Substituted amino groups include methylamino, dimethylamino, benzylamino and dibenzylamino. In further possibilities, at least one of R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>5</sup> may be a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic or polycyclic aromatic or aryloxy structure. For example, at least one of R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>5</sup> may be phenyl, tolyl, fluorophenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl or phenanthrenyl.

[0014] Readily available compounds of formula (I) include those where R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>5</sup> are selected from methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, fluoro, chloro or bromo.

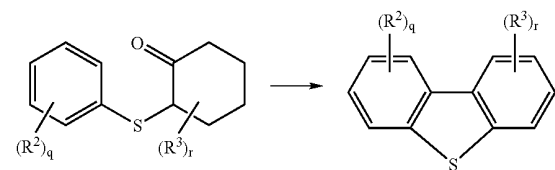
[0015] A particular compound of formula (I) above is that in which M is Ir, n is 1 and p, q, r, s and t are 0.

[0016] According to a further aspect of the invention, there is also provided a process for manufacturing a compound of formula (I) as defined above.

[0017] Synthesis of a dibenzothiophene may be achieved in two steps.  $\alpha$ -Haloketones can be prepared by reacting the ketone with chlorine, for example with cyclohexanone in *Organic Synthesis*, CV3, 188. Treating a thiophenol with an  $\alpha$ -halocyclohexanone in the presence of a base e.g. potassium hydroxide, to form a (phenylthio)cyclohexanone as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,334,078 and a review 'The Chemistry of  $\alpha$ -Haloketones and their utility in Heterocyclic Synthesis', by A. W. Erian, S. M. Sherif and H. M. Gaber in *Molecules*, 2003, 8, 793-865.

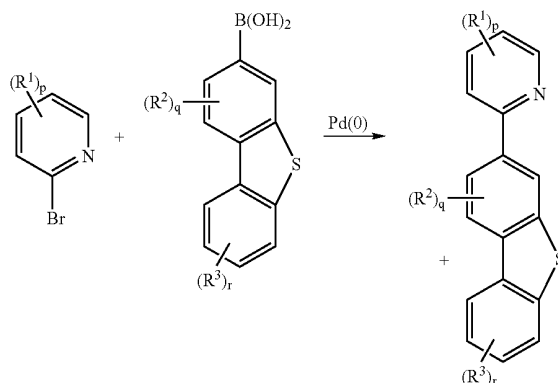


[0018] Treatment of a (phenylthio)cyclohexanone with a cyclodehydrating agent, e.g. polyphosphoric acid, yields the corresponding dibenzothiophene.

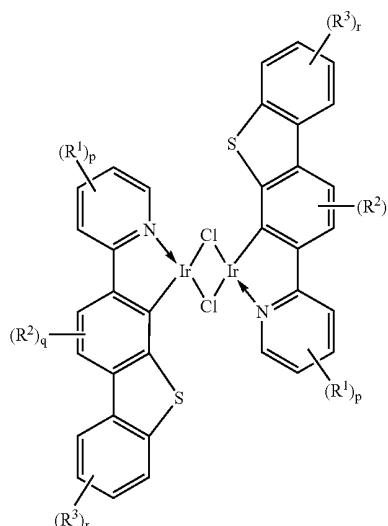


[0019] An aryl boronic acid derivative of the above dibenzothiophene may be prepared by treating the dibenzothiophene with an organolithium, for example n-butyllithium, or a Grignard reagent and trialkyl borate, for example trimethyl borate. Greater regioselectivity may be achieved by synthesizing a dibenzothiophene in which there is halogen at the position that it is desired to boronate.

[0020] Synthesis of a pyridine-substituted dibenzothiophene ligand may be achieved by a Suzuki coupling reaction of a 2-bromopyridine with a 3-dibenzothiopheneboronic acid using a palladium (0) catalyst, for example tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium e.g. according to the scheme shown below.



[0021] Heating a pyridine-substituted dibenzothiophene ligand with iridium trichloride gives the following complex:



[0022] Further treatment of the above complex with a strong base and addition of (2-pyridyl)benzimidazole or a substituted derivative thereof produces the compound of formula (I), the substituents having the same meanings as for formula (I).

[0023] In the first step, instead of thiophenol there may be used, for example, 2-bromothiophenol, 3-bromothiophenol, 4-bromothiophenol, 2-chlorothiophenol, 3-chlorothiophenol, 4-chlorothiophenol, 2-fluorothiophenol, 3-fluorothiophenol, 4-fluorothiophenol, 2-toluenethiol, 4-toluenethiol, 2-ethylthiophenol, 2-hydroxythiophenol, 3-hydroxythiophenol, 4-hydroxythiophenol, 2-methoxythiophenol, 3-methoxythiophenol, 4-methoxythiophenol, 3-ethoxythiophenol, 2-aminothiophenol, 3-aminothiophenol, 4-aminothiophenol, 4-acetamidothiophenol, 4-nitrothiophenol, 3,4-difluorothiophenol, 2,4-dimethylthiophenol, 2,5-dimethylthiophenol, 3,4-dimethylthiophenol, 3,5-dimethylthiophenol, 2,5-dimethoxythiophenol, 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)thiophenol, 2-nitro-4-

(trifluoromethyl)thiophenol or 2-naphthalenethiol. Instead of cyclohexanone there may be used, for example, 2-methylcyclohexanone, 3-methylcyclohexanone, 4-methylcyclohexanone, 4-ethylcyclohexanone, 3-isopropylcyclohexanone, 3-(trifluoromethyl)cyclohexanone, 2-nitrocyclohexanone or 4-(trimethylsilyl)cyclohexanone.

[0024] In the preparation of the pyridine-substituted dibenzothiophene ligand instead of 2-bromopyridine there may be used, for example, 2-iodopyridine, 2-chloropyridine, 2-chloro-5-iodopyridine, 2-bromo-5-iodopyridine, 2-amino-5-iodopyridine or 2-chloro-5-pyridinecarbonitrile.

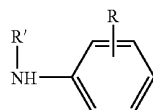
[0025] The invention also provides an electroluminescent device which comprises (i) a first electrode, (ii) a layer of an electroluminescent material of formula (I) above and (iii) a second electrode.

[0026] The thickness of the layer of the electroluminescent material is preferably from 10-250 nm, more preferably 20-75 nm.

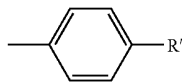
[0027] The first electrode can function as the anode and the second electrode can function as the cathode and preferably there is a layer of a hole transporting material between the anode and the layer of the electroluminescent compound.

[0028] The hole transporting material can be any of the hole transporting materials used in electroluminescent devices.

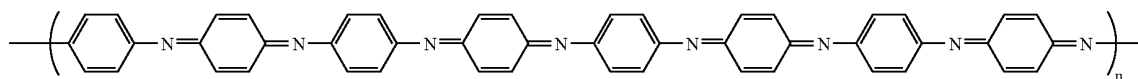
[0029] The hole transporting material can be an amine complex such as  $\alpha$ -NBP, poly(vinylcarbazole), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (TPD), an unsubstituted or substituted polymer of an amino substituted aromatic compound, a polyaniline, substituted polyanilines, polythiophenes, substituted polythiophenes, polysilanes and substituted polysilanes etc. Examples of polyanilines are polymers of:



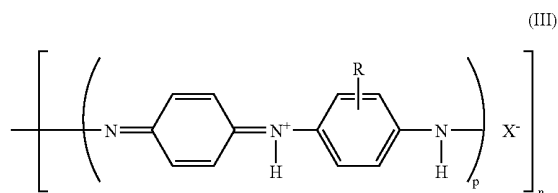
where R is in the ortho- or meta-position and is hydrogen, C1-18 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, amino, chloro, bromo, hydroxy or the group:



where R is alkyl or aryl and R' is hydrogen, C1-6 alkyl or aryl with at least one other monomer of formula II above.



[0030] Alternatively the hole transporting material can be a polyaniline. Polyanilines which can be used in the present invention have the general formula:



where p is from 1 to 10 and n is from 1 to 20, R is as defined above and X is an anion, preferably selected from Cl, Br, SO<sub>4</sub>, BF<sub>4</sub>, PF<sub>6</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, arylsulphonate, arenedicarboxylate, polystyrenesulphonate, polyacrylate alkylsulphonate, vinylsulphonate, vinylbenzene sulphonate, cellulose sulphonate, camphor sulphonate, cellulose sulphate or a perfluorinated polyanion.

[0031] Examples of arylsulphonates are p-toluenesulphonate, benzenesulphonate, 9,10-anthraquinone-sulphonate and anthracenesulphonate. An example of an arenedicarboxylate is phthalate and an example of arenecarboxylate is benzoate.

[0032] We have found that protonated polymers of the unsubstituted or substituted polymer of an amino substituted aromatic compound such as a polyaniline are difficult to evaporate or cannot be evaporated. However we have surprisingly found that if the unsubstituted or substituted polymer of an amino substituted aromatic compound is deprotonated, then it can be easily evaporated, i.e. the polymer is evaporable.

[0033] Preferably evaporable deprotonated polymers of unsubstituted or substituted polymers of an amino substituted aromatic compound are used. The deprotonated unsubstituted or substituted polymer of an amino substituted aromatic compound can be formed by deprotonating the polymer by treatment with an alkali such as ammonium hydroxide or an alkali metal hydroxide such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide.

[0034] The degree of protonation can be controlled by forming a protonated polyaniline and deprotonating. Methods of preparing polyanilines are described in the article by A. G. MacDiarmid and A. F. Epstein, Faraday Discussions, Chem Soc.88 P319, 1989.

[0035] The conductivity of the polyaniline is dependent on the degree of protonation with the maximum conductivity being when the degree of protonation is between 40 and 60%, for example about 50%.

[0036] Preferably the polymer is substantially fully deprotonated.

[0037] A polyaniline can be formed of octamer units. i.e. p is four, e.g.

[0038] The polyanilines can have conductivities of the order of  $1 \times 10^{-1}$  Siemen  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  or higher.

[0039] The aromatic rings can be unsubstituted or substituted, e.g. by a C1 to 20 alkyl group such as ethyl.

[0040] The polyaniline can be a copolymer of aniline and preferred copolymers are the copolymers of aniline with o-anisidine, m-sulphanilic acid or o-aminophenol, or o-toluidine with o-aminophenol, o-ethylaniline, o-phenylene diamine or with amino anthracenes.

[0041] Other polymers of an amino substituted aromatic compound which can be used include substituted or unsubstituted polyaminonaphthalenes, polyaminoanthracenes, polyaminophenanthrenes, etc. and polymers of any other condensed polyaromatic compound. Polyaminoanthracenes and methods of making them are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,153,726. The aromatic rings can be unsubstituted or substituted, e.g. by a group R as defined above.

[0042] Other hole transporting materials are conjugated polymers and the conjugated polymers which can be used can be any of the conjugated polymers disclosed or referred to in U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,627, WO90/13148 and WO92/03490.

[0043] The preferred conjugated polymers are poly(p-phenylenevinylene) (PPV) and copolymers including PPV. Other preferred polymers are poly(2,5dialkoxyphenylene vinylene) such as poly[2-methoxy-5-(2-methoxy-pentyl-1,4-phenylene vinylene)], poly[(2-methoxy-pentyl)-1,4-phenylenevinylene], poly[(2-methoxy-5-(2-dodecyloxy-1,4-phenylenevinylene)] and other poly(2,5 dialkoxyphenylenevinylene)s with at least one of the alkoxy groups being a long chain solubilising alkoxy group, polyfluorenes and oligofluorenes, polyphenylenes and oligophenylenes, polyanthracenes and oligoanthracenes, polythiophenes and oligothiophenes.

[0044] In PPV the phenylene ring may optionally carry one or more substituents, e.g. each independently selected from alkyl, preferably methyl, or alkoxy, preferably methoxy or ethoxy.

[0045] In polyfluorene, the fluorene ring may optionally carry one or more substituents e.g. each independently selected from alkyl, preferably methyl, alkoxy, preferably methoxy or ethoxy.

[0046] Any poly(arylenevinylene) including substituted derivatives thereof can be used and the phenylene ring in poly(p-phenylenevinylene) may be replaced by a fused ring system such as an anthracene or naphthalene ring and the number of vinylene groups in each poly(phenylenevinylene) moiety can be increased, e.g. up to 7 or higher.

[0047] The conjugated polymers can be made by the methods disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,627, WO90/13148 and WO92/03490.

[0048] The thickness of the hole transporting layer is preferably 20 nm to 200 nm.

[0049] The polymers of an amino substituted aromatic compound such as polyanilines referred to above can also be used as buffer layers with or in conjunction with other hole transporting materials e.g. between the anode and the hole transporting layer. Other buffer layers can be formed of phthalocyanines such as copper phthalocyanine.

[0050] The structural formulae of some other hole transporting materials are shown in FIGS. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the drawings, where R, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> can be the same or different and are selected from hydrogen, substituted and unsubstituted hydrocarbyl groups such as substituted and unsubstituted aliphatic groups, substituted and unsubstituted aromatic, heterocyclic and polycyclic ring structures, fluorocarbon groups such as trifluoromethyl, halogens such as fluorine or thiophenyl groups; R, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> can also form substituted and unsubstituted fused aromatic, heterocyclic and polycyclic ring structures and can be copolymerisable with a monomer, e.g. styrene. X is Se, S or O, Y can be hydrogen, substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarboxyl groups, such as substituted and unsubstituted aromatic, heterocyclic and polycyclic ring structures, fluorocarbon groups such as trifluoromethyl, halogens such as fluorine, thiophenyl or nitrile groups.

[0051] Examples of R and/or R<sup>1</sup> and/or R<sup>2</sup> and/or R<sup>3</sup> and/or R<sup>4</sup> include aliphatic, aromatic and heterocyclic groups, alkoxy, aryloxy and carboxy groups, substituted and unsubstituted phenyl, fluorophenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl and phenanthrenyl groups, alkyl groups such as t-butyl, and heterocyclic groups such as carbazole.

[0052] Optionally there is a layer of an electron injecting material between the anode and the electroluminescent material layer. The electron injecting material is a material which will transport electrons when an electric current is passed through. Electron injecting materials include a metal complex such as a metal quinolate, e.g. an aluminium quinolate, lithium quinolate, zirconium quinolate (Zr<sub>q4</sub>), a cyanoanthracene such as 9,10-dicyanoanthracene, cyano substituted aromatic compounds, tetracyanoquinodimethane, a polystyrene sulphonate or a compound with the structural formulae shown in FIGS. 1 or 2 of the drawings or M<sub>x</sub>(DBM)<sub>n</sub> where M<sub>x</sub> is a metal and DBM is dibenzoyl methane and n is the valency of M<sub>x</sub> e.g. M<sub>x</sub> is aluminium or chromium. A Schiff base can also be used in place of the DBM moiety.

[0053] Instead of being a separate layer the electron injecting material can be mixed with the electroluminescent material and co-deposited with it.

[0054] Optionally the hole transporting material can be mixed with the electroluminescent material and co-deposited with it and the electron injecting materials and the electroluminescent materials can be mixed. The hole transporting materials, the electroluminescent materials and the electron injecting materials can be mixed together to form one layer, which simplifies the construction.

[0055] The first electrode is preferably a transparent substrate such as a conductive glass or plastic material which acts as the anode; preferred substrates are conductive glasses such as indium tin oxide coated glass, but any glass which is conductive or has a conductive layer such as a metal or conductive polymer can be used. Conductive polymers and conductive polymer coated glass or plastics materials can also be used as the substrate.

[0056] The cathode is preferably a low work function metal, e.g. aluminium, barium, calcium, lithium, rare earth metals, transition metals, magnesium and alloys thereof such as silver/magnesium alloys, rare earth metal alloys etc;

aluminium is a preferred metal. A metal fluoride such as an alkali metal e.g. lithium fluoride or rare earth metal or their alloys can be used as the second electrode, for example by having a metal fluoride layer formed on a metal.

[0057] The iridium or other metal complex can be mixed with a host material

[0058] The devices of the present invention can be used as displays in video displays, mobile telephones, portable computers and any other application where an electronically controlled visual image is used. The devices of the present invention can be used in both active and passive applications of such as displays.

[0059] In known electroluminescent devices either one or both electrodes can be formed of silicon and the electroluminescent material and intervening layers of hole transporting and electron transporting materials can be formed as pixels on the silicon substrate. Preferably each pixel comprises at least one layer of an electroluminescent material and a (at least semi-) transparent electrode in contact with the organic layer on a side thereof remote from the substrate.

[0060] Preferably, the substrate is of crystalline silicon and the surface of the substrate may be polished or smoothed to produce a flat surface prior to the deposition of electrode, or electroluminescent compound. Alternatively a non-planarised silicon substrate can be coated with a layer of conducting polymer to provide a smooth, flat surface prior to deposition of further materials.

[0061] In one embodiment, each pixel comprises a metal electrode in contact with the substrate. Depending on the relative work functions of the metal and transparent electrodes, either may serve as the anode with the other constituting the cathode.

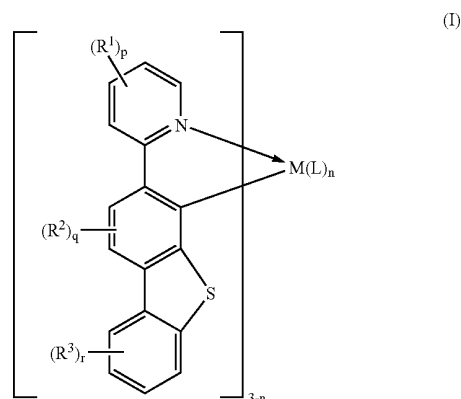
[0062] When the silicon substrate is the cathode an indium tin oxide coated glass can act as the anode and light is emitted through the anode. When the silicon substrate acts as the anode, the cathode can be formed of a transparent electrode which has a suitable work function; for example by an indium zinc oxide coated glass in which the indium zinc oxide has a low work function. The anode can have a transparent coating of a metal formed on it to give a suitable work function. These devices are sometimes referred to as top emitting devices or back emitting devices.

[0063] The metal electrode may consist of a plurality of metal layers; for example a higher work function metal such as aluminium deposited on the substrate and a lower work function metal such as calcium deposited on the higher work function metal. In another example, a further layer of conducting polymer lies on top of a stable metal such as aluminium.

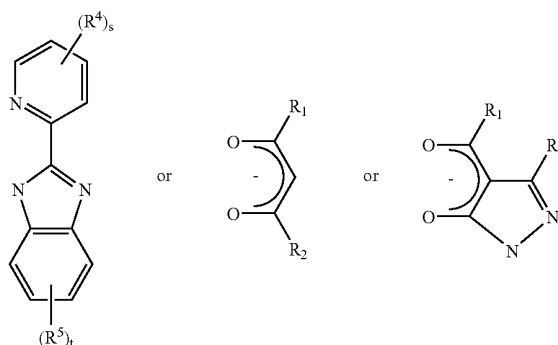
[0064] Preferably, the electrode also acts as a mirror behind each pixel and is either deposited on, or sunk into, the planarised surface of the substrate. However, there may alternatively be a light absorbing black layer adjacent to the substrate.

[0065] In still another embodiment, selective regions of a bottom conducting polymer layer are made non-conducting by exposure to a suitable aqueous solution allowing formation of arrays of conducting pixel pads which serve as the bottom contacts of the pixel electrodes.

1. An electroluminescent compound of formula:



wherein L is



M is ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium or platinum;

n is 1 or 2;

R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>5</sub> which may be the same or different are selected from substituted and unsubstituted hydrocarbyl groups; substituted and unsubstituted monocyclic and polycyclic heterocyclic groups; substituted and unsubstituted hydrocarbyloxy or carboxy groups; fluorocarbyl groups; halogen; nitrile; nitro; amino; alkylamino; dialkylamino; arylamino; diarylamino; N-alkylamido, N-arylamido, sulfonyl and thiophenyl; and R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> can additionally be alkylsilyl or arylsilyl;

p, s and t independently are 0, 1, 2 or 3;

q and r independently are 0, 1 or 2, subject to the provisos that:

where p is 2, one of the R<sub>1</sub> groups is selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above;

where p is 3, two of the R<sub>1</sub> groups are selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above;

where q is 2, one of the R<sub>2</sub> groups is selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above;

where  $r$  is 2, one of the  $R_3$  groups is selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above;

where  $s$  is 2, one of the  $R_4$  groups is selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above;

where  $s$  is 3, two of the  $R_4$  groups are selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above;

where  $t$  is 2, one of the  $R_5$  groups is selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above; and

where  $t$  is 3, two of the  $R_5$  groups are selected from saturated hydrocarbyl and halogen and the other is as defined above.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein M is iridium.

3. The compound of claim 1, wherein  $n$  is 1.

4. The compound of claim 1, wherein at least one of  $R_1$  to  $R_5$  is a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or cycloaliphatic group.

5. The compound of claim 4, wherein least one of  $R_1$  to  $R_5$  is alkyl or alkoxy.

6. The compound of claim 5, wherein at least one of  $R_1$  to  $R_5$  is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, cyclohexyl, methoxy or ethoxy.

7. The compound of claim 1, wherein at least one of  $R_1$  to  $R_5$  is a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic or polycyclic aromatic, aryloxy or heterocyclic group.

8. The compound of claim 7, wherein at least one of  $R_1$  to  $R_5$  is phenyl, tolyl, fluorophenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, anthracenyl, phenanthrenyl or carbazolyl.

9. The compound of claim 1, wherein at least one of  $R_1$  to  $R_5$  is fluoro, chloro, methylamino, dimethylamino, benzylamino or dibenzylamino.

10. The compound of claim 1, wherein at least one of  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  is trialkylsilyl or triarylsilyl.

11. The compound of claim 1, wherein M is Ir,  $n$  is 1 and  $p$ ,  $q$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$  and  $t$  are 0.

12. An electroluminescent device comprising (i) a first electrode, (ii) a second electrode and (iii) of an electroluminescent layer comprising an electroluminescent compound according to claim 1 located between the first electrode and the second electrode.

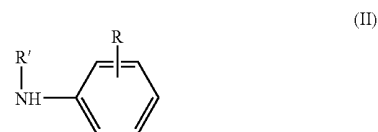
13. The device of claim 12, wherein a layer of a hole transmitting material is located between the first electrode and the electroluminescent layer.

14. The device of claim 13, in which the hole transmitting material is an aromatic amine complex.

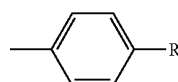
15. The device of claim 13, in which the hole transmitting material is a polyaromatic amine complex.

16. The device of claim 13, in which the hole transmitting material is a film of a material selected from  $\alpha$ -NBP, poly(vinylcarbazole), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (TPD), polyaniline, substituted polyanilines, polythiophenes, substituted polythiophenes, polysilanes and substituted polysilanes.

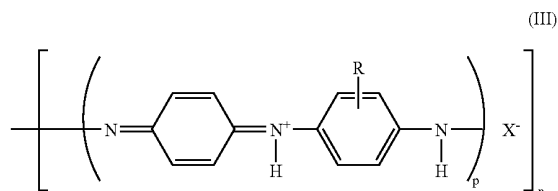
17. The device of claim 13, in which the hole transmitting material is a film of a compound which is (a) a polymer of at least two monomers of formula



where R is in the ortho- or meta-position and is selected from hydrogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_{18}$  alkyl,  $C_1$  to  $C_6$  alkoxy, amino, chloro, bromo, hydroxy or the group:



where R is alkyl or aryl and R' is selected from hydrogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_6$  alkyl or aryl; or which is (b) a polyaniline of formula:



where  $p$  is from 1 to 10 and  $n$  is from 1 to 20, R is as defined above and X is an anion or which is (c) a compound selected from FIGS. 3 to 7 of the drawings.

18. The device of claim 13, in which the hole transmitting material is a copolymer of aniline, a copolymer of aniline with o-anisidine, m-sulphanilic acid or o-aminophenol, or o-toluidine with o-aminophenol, o-ethylaniline, o-phenylene diamine or with an amino anthracene.

19. The device of claim 13, in which the hole transmitting material is a conjugated polymer.

20. The device of claim 19, in which the conjugated polymer is selected from poly(p-phenylenevinylene) (PPV) and copolymers including PPV, poly(2,5dialkoxyphenylene vinylene), poly(2-methoxy-5-(2-methoxypropyloxy)-1,4-phenylene vinylene), poly(2-methoxypropyloxy)-1,4-phenylenevinylene), poly(2-methoxy-5-(2-dodecyloxy)-1,4-phenylenevinylene) and other poly(2,5dialkoxyphenylenevinylenes) with at least one of the alkoxy groups being a long chain solubilising alkoxy group, polyfluorenes and oligofluorenes, polyphenylenes and oligophenylenes, polyanthracenes and oligo anthracenes, polythiophenes and oligothiophenes.

21. The device of claim 12 in which the electroluminescent layer comprises an electroluminescent compound in admixture with a hole transmitting material.

22. The device of claim 12, wherein a layer of an electron transmitting material is located between an electrode that serves as a cathode and the electroluminescent layer.

**23.** The device of claim 22 in which the electron transmitting material is a metal quinolate.

**24.** The device of claim 23, in which the metal quinolate is an aluminum quinolate, zirconium quinolate or lithium quinolate.

**25.** The device of claim 22, in which the electron transmitting material is of formula  $Mx(DBM)_n$  where Mx is a metal and DBM is dibenzoyl methane and n is the valency of Mx.

**26.** The device of claim 25, in which the electron transmitting material is a cyanoanthracene, a polystyrene sulphate or a compound of formulae shown in FIG. 1 or 2 of the drawings.

**27.** The device of claim 12, in which an electron transmitting material is in admixture with the electroluminescent compound.

**28.** The device of claim 12, in which the first electrode is a transparent electrically conducting glass electrode.

**29.** The device of claim 12, in which the second electrode is selected from aluminum, barium, rare earth metals, transition metals, calcium, lithium, magnesium and alloys thereof and silver/magnesium alloys.

**30.** The device of claim 12, wherein the second electrode comprises a metal having a metal fluoride layer formed on it.

**31.** The device of claim 30, wherein the metal fluoride is a lithium fluoride or rare earth fluoride.

**32.** The compound of claim 1, wherein p, q, r, s and t independently are 0 or 1.

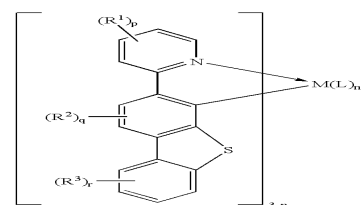
**33.** An electroluminescent device comprising (i) a first electrode, (ii) a second electrode, and (iii) an electroluminescent layer comprising a compound according to claim 32 located between the first electrode and the second electrode.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	电致发光材料和器件		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	KATHIRGAMANATHAN POOPATHY GANESHAMURUGAN SUBRAMANIAM		
申请(专利权)人(译)	KATHIRGAMANATHAN POOPATHY GANESHAMURUGAN SUBRAMANIAM		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	MERCK PATENT GMBH		
[标]发明人	KATHIRGAMANATHAN POOPATHY GANESHAMURUGAN SUBRAMANIAM		
发明人	KATHIRGAMANATHAN, POOPATHY GANESHAMURUGAN, SUBRAMANIAM		
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其他公开文献	US7985492		
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摘要(译)

二苯并噻吩配体的新型钕，铈，钇，铒，铥或铂络合物是电致发光化合物。



(1)

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