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(12) **United States Patent**
Ikeda et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,270,040 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 23, 2019**

(54) **OXYGEN-CONTAINING FUSED RING AMINE COMPOUND, SULFUR-CONTAINING FUSED RING AMINE COMPOUND AND ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENCE DEVICE**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *H01L 51/0061* (2013.01); *C07D 209/80* (2013.01); *C07D 235/08* (2013.01);
(Continued)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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(73) Assignee: **IDEMITSU KOSAN CO., LTD.**,
Chiyoda-ku (JP)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **15/658,596**

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(22) Filed: **Jul. 25, 2017**

International Search Report dated Apr. 8, 2014 in PCT/JP2013/084765.

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2017/0324043 A1 Nov. 9, 2017

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Oblon, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, L.L.P.

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/140,806, filed on Dec. 26, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,755,156.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

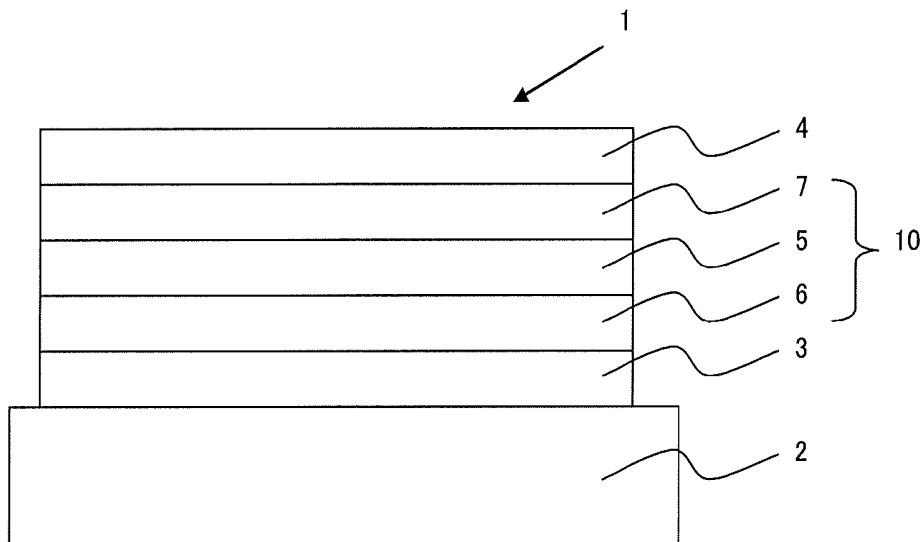
A fused amine compound including a furan ring or a thiophene ring and an organic electroluminescence device employing the amine compound. The organic electroluminescence device includes a cathode, an anode, and one or more organic thin film layers which are disposed between the cathode and the anode. The organic thin film layers include a light emitting layer and at least one layer of the organic thin film layers includes at least one amine compound.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 26, 2012 (JP) 2012-282908

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 51/50 (2006.01)
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)
(Continued)

18 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



(51) **Int. Cl.**

C07D 235/08 (2006.01)
C07D 403/14 (2006.01)
C07D 405/04 (2006.01)
C07D 409/14 (2006.01)
C07D 497/04 (2006.01)
C07D 209/80 (2006.01)
C07D 307/91 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *C07D 307/91* (2013.01); *C07D 403/14*
(2013.01); *C07D 405/04* (2013.01); *C07D*
409/14 (2013.01); *C07D 497/04* (2013.01);
H01L 51/0073 (2013.01); *H01L 51/5012*
(2013.01)

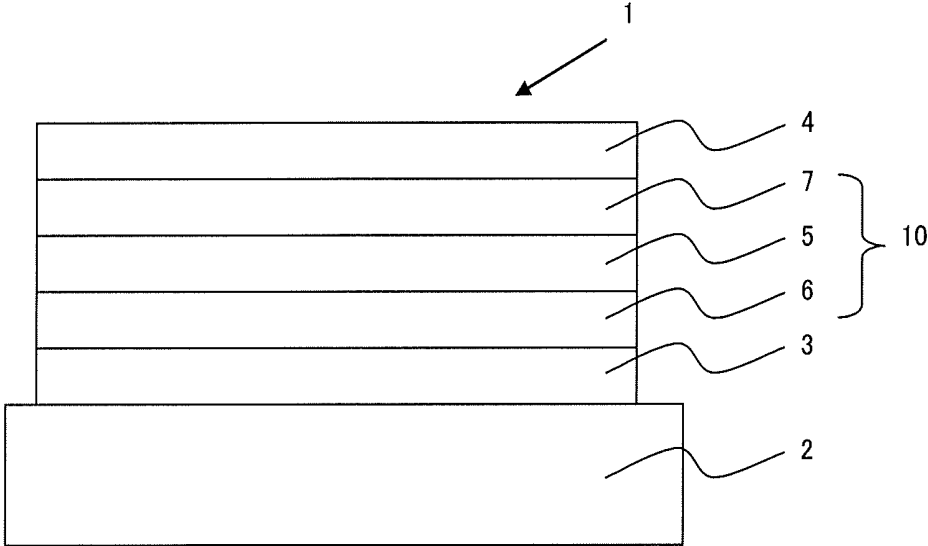
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WO 2012/045710 A1 4/2012
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1

**OXYGEN-CONTAINING FUSED RING
AMINE COMPOUND, SULFUR-CONTAINING
FUSED RING AMINE COMPOUND AND
ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENCE
DEVICE**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/140,806, which is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 2012-282908, filed on Dec. 26, 2012; the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

In an embodiment, the present invention relates to an oxygen-containing fused ring amine compound and a sulfur-containing fused ring amine compound, more in detail, an amine compound having a fused ring comprising a furan ring or a thiophene ring. In another embodiment, the present invention relates to an organic electroluminescence device employing the oxygen-containing fused ring amine compound and/or the sulfur-containing fused ring amine compound.

BACKGROUND ART

Generally, an organic electroluminescence device (organic EL device) is composed of an anode, a cathode, and one or more organic thin film layers sandwiched between the anode and the cathode. When a voltage is applied between the electrodes, electrons are injected from a cathode and holes are injected from an anode into a light emitting region. The injected electrons recombine with the injected holes in the light emitting region to form excited states. When the excited states return to the ground state, the energy is released as light.

Many researches have been made on the applications of organic EL device to display, etc. because of its possibility of a wide selection of emission colors by using various emitting materials in a light emitting layer. Particularly, the research on the materials which emit three primary red, green, blue colors has been made most actively, and the intensive research has been made to improve their properties.

One of the most important problems in the organic EL device is to achieve both high emission efficiency and low driving voltage. It has been known that a highly efficient light-emitting device is obtained by a light emitting layer wherein a several percent of a dopant material is doped into a host material. The host material is required to have a high carrier mobility and a uniform film-forming property, and the dopant material is required to have a high fluorescent quantum yield and a uniform dispersibility.

Patent Documents 1 to 3 describe fused ring amine compounds having a furan ring or a thiophene ring.

PRIOR ART

Patent Documents

Patent Document 1: JP 2011-29220A
Patent Document 2: JP 2012-503027A
Patent Document 3: WO 2012/045710

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

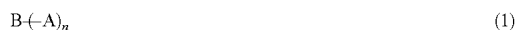
However, the devices employing the fused ring amine compounds having a furan ring or a thiophene ring disclosed

2

in Patent Documents 1 to 3 are not sufficient in lifetime and emission efficiency, and a further improvement has been required.

As a result of extensive research, the inventors have found a fused ring amine compound having a furan ring or a thiophene ring which are described below in detail.

Namely, in an embodiment of the invention, the amine compound is represented by formula (1):



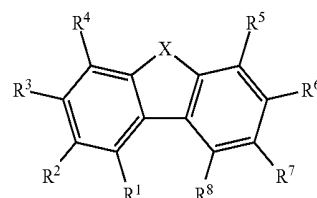
wherein

n is an integer of 1 to 4;

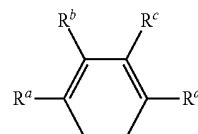
B represents a structure represented by formula (2) shown below;

A represents a group represented by formula (4) shown below; and

when n is two or more, two or more groups A may be the same or different:



wherein two adjacent groups in at least one pair of R¹ and R², R² and R³, R³ and R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, R⁶ and R⁷, and R⁷ and R⁸ are bonded to each other to form a divalent group represented by formula (3):



n group of R¹ to R⁸ and R^a to R^d represents a single bond which is bonded to the group A represented by formula (4);

each of R¹ to R⁸ which does not form the divalent group and does not represent the single bond bonded to the group A represented by formula (4), and each of R^a to R^d which does not represent the single bond bonded to the group A represented by formula (4) are independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylsilyl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, and a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms; and

X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, provided that when X represent a sulfur atom, n represents an integer of 2 to 4; and

having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, and a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms; preferably selected from a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, and a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms; and more preferably selected from a hydrogen atom and a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms; with a hydrogen atom being particularly preferred.

X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, preferably an oxygen atom.

Examples of the alkyl group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, and more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms included a methyl group, an ethyl group, a n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, a n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a s-butyl group, a t-butyl group, a pentyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), a hexyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), a heptyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), an octyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), a nonyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), a decyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), an undecyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), and a dodecyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups), with a methyl group, an ethyl group, a n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, a n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a s-butyl group, a t-butyl group, and a pentyl group (inclusive of isomeric groups) being preferred; a methyl group, an ethyl group, a n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, a n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a s-butyl group, and a t-butyl group being more preferred; and a methyl group, an ethyl group, an isopropyl group, and a t-butyl group being particularly preferred.

Examples of the cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20, preferably 3 to 6, and more preferably 5 or 6 ring carbon atoms include a cyclopropyl group, a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclooctyl group, and an adamantyl group, with a cyclopentyl group and a cyclohexyl group being preferred.

Examples of the aryl group having 6 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, and more preferably 6 to 18 ring carbon atoms include a phenyl group, a naphthylphenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, an acenaphthyl group, an anthryl group, a benzanthryl group, an aceanthryl group, a phenanthryl group, a benzo[c]phenanthryl group, a phenalenyl group, a fluorenyl group, a picenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a benzo[g]chrysenyl group, a s-indaceny group, an as-indaceny group, a fluoranthenyl group, a benzo[k]fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a benzo[b]triphenylenyl group, and a perylenyl group, with a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, and a naphthyl group being preferred, a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, and a terphenyl group being more preferred, and a phenyl group being particularly preferred.

Examples of the substituted aryl group include a phenyl-naphthyl group, a naphthylphenyl group, a tolyl group, a xylyl group, a 9,9-dimethylfluorenyl group, and a 9,9-diphenylfluorenyl group.

Examples of the alkyl portion of the alkoxy group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, and more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, the preferred alkyl portion, the more preferred alkyl portion, and the particularly preferred alkyl portion are as described above with respect to the alkyl group.

Examples of the aryl portion of the aryloxy group having 6 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, and more preferably 6 to 18 ring

carbon atoms, the preferred aryl portion, more preferred aryl portion, and the particularly preferred aryl portion are as described above with respect to the aryl group.

Examples of the alkyl portion of the alkylthio group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, and more preferably 1 to 10 carbon atoms, the preferred alkyl portion, the more preferred alkyl portion, and the particularly preferred alkyl portion are as described above with respect to the alkyl group.

Examples of the aryl portion of the arylthio group having 6 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, and more preferably 6 to 18 ring carbon atoms, the preferred aryl portion, more preferred aryl portion, and the particularly preferred aryl portion are as described above with respect to the aryl group.

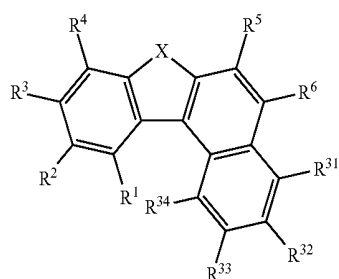
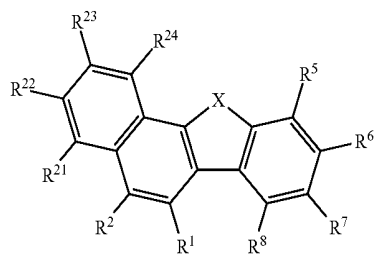
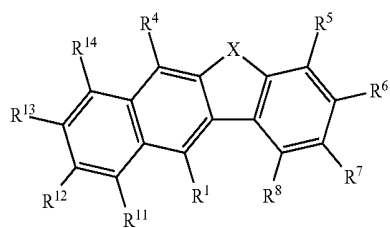
Examples of the alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50, preferably 3 to 12, and more preferably 3 to 6 carbon atoms include a monoalkylsilyl group, a dialkylsilyl group, and a trialkylsilyl group. The alkyl portion of the alkylsilyl group, the preferred alkyl portion, the more preferred alkyl portion, and the particularly preferred alkyl portion are as described above with respect to the alkyl group.

Examples of the arylsilyl group having 6 to 50, preferably 6 to 18, and more preferably 6 to 10 ring carbon atoms include a monoarylsilyl group, a diarylsilyl group, and a triarylsilyl group. The aryl portion of the arylsilyl group, the preferred aryl portion, more preferred aryl portion, and the particularly preferred aryl portion are as described above with respect to the aryl group.

The heterocyclic group having 5 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, and more preferably 6 to 18 ring atoms comprises at least one, preferably 1 to 5 hetero atoms, such as a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom. Examples of the heterocyclic group include a pyrrolyl group, a furyl group, a thienyl group, a pyridyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a triazinyl group, an imidazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an indolyl group, an isoindolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, an isobenzofuranyl group, a benzothioiophenyl group, an isobenzothioiophenyl group, an indoliziny group, a quinoliziny group, a quinolyl group, an isoquinolyl group, a cinnolyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a quinazoliny group, a quinoxaliny group, a benzimidazolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a benzothiazolyl group, an indazolyl group, a benzisoxazolyl group, a benzisothiazolyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothioiophenyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a phenothiazinyl group, a phenoxazinyl group, and a xanthenyl group, with a furyl group, a thienyl group, a pyridyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a triazinyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothioiophenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothioiophenyl group being preferred, and a benzofuranyl group, a benzothioiophenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothioiophenyl group being more preferred.

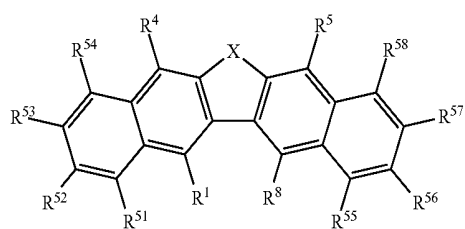
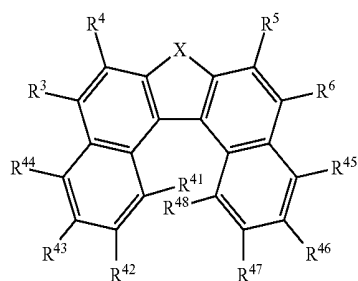
The structure B of formula (1), wherein one pair selected from R¹ and R², R² and R³, R³ and R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, R⁶ and R⁷, and R⁷ and R⁸ forms the divalent group represented by formula (3) is preferably represented by any of the following formulae (11) to (13), more preferably by formula (11) or (13):

7



wherein X and R¹ to R⁸ are as defined above, R¹¹ to R¹⁴, R²¹ to R²⁴, and R³¹ to R³⁴ are defined as in R^a to R^d, and each of 1 to 4 groups, preferably 1 or 2 groups, and more preferably 2 groups selected from ten R^x groups in each of formulae (11) to (13) represents a single bond bonded to the group A.

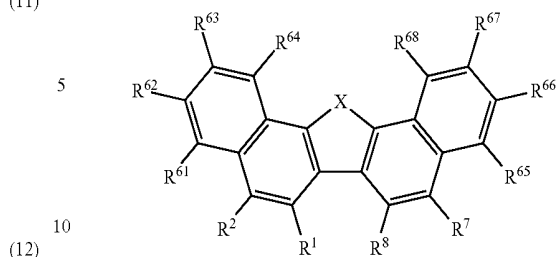
The structure B of formula (1), wherein two pairs selected from R¹ and R², R² and R³, R³ and R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, R⁶ and R⁷, and R⁷ and R⁸ form the divalent groups represented by formula (3) is preferably represented by any of the following formulae (14) to (19), more preferably by any of the following formulae (14) to (16):



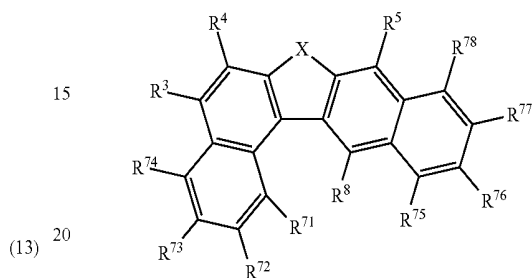
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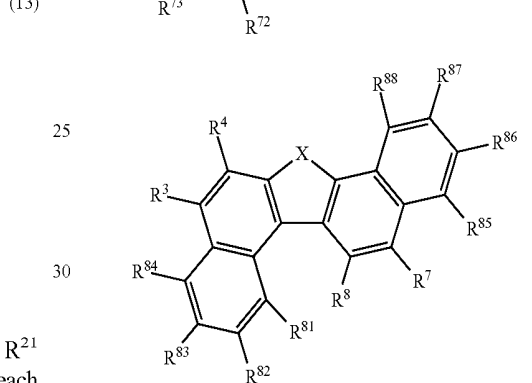
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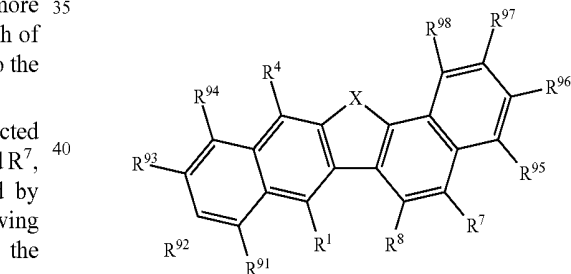
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(13) (18)



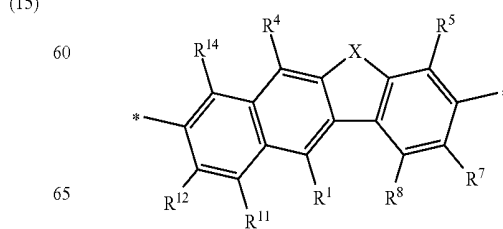
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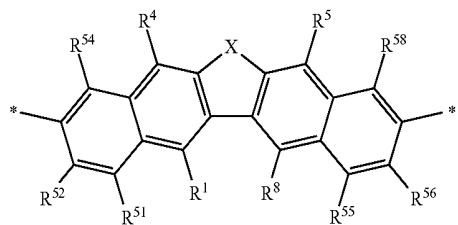
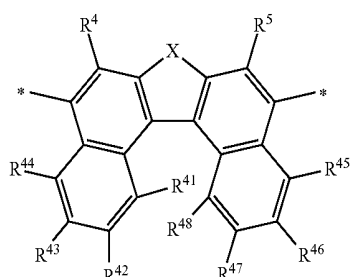
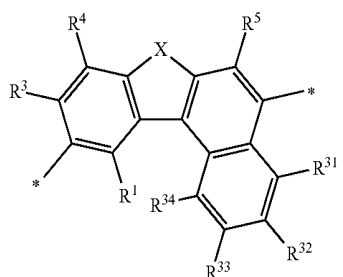
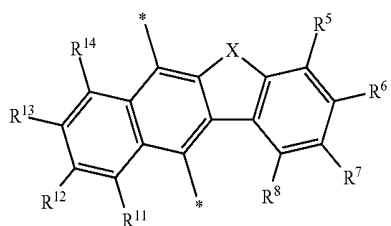
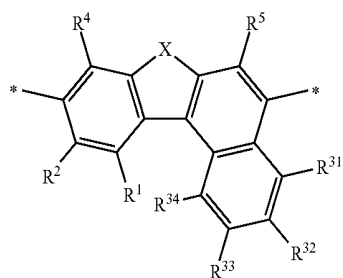
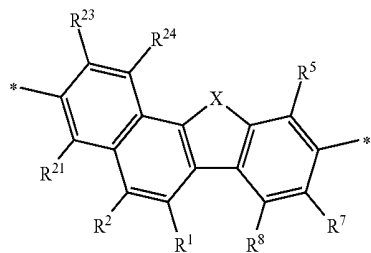
wherein X and R⁸ are as defined above, R⁴¹ to R⁴⁸, R⁵¹ to R⁵⁸, R⁶¹ to R⁶⁸, R⁷¹ to R⁷⁸, R⁸¹ to R⁸⁸, and R⁹¹ to R⁹⁸ are defined as in R^a to R^d, and each of 1 to 4 groups, preferably 1 or 2 groups, and more preferably 2 groups selected from twelve R^x groups in each of formulae (14) to (19) represents a single bond bonded to the group A.

The structure B represented by formulae (11) to (19) is preferably represented by any of the following formulae (20) to (54), more preferably by any of formulae (22) to (23), (25), (31), (33) to (36), (40) to (42), (45), (46), (48), and (51).

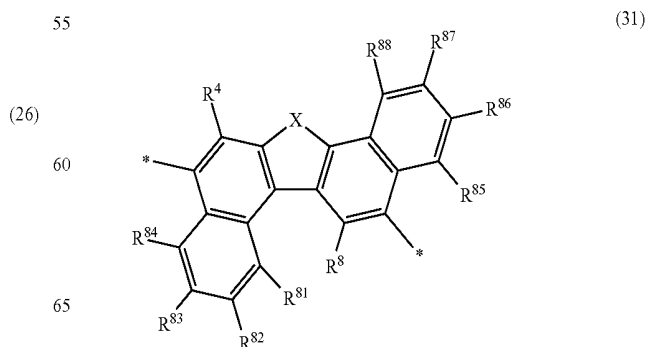
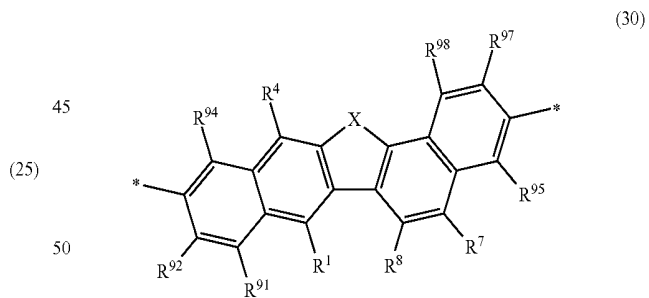
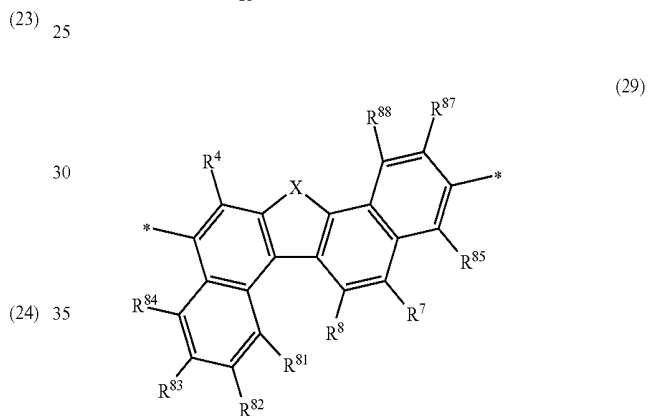
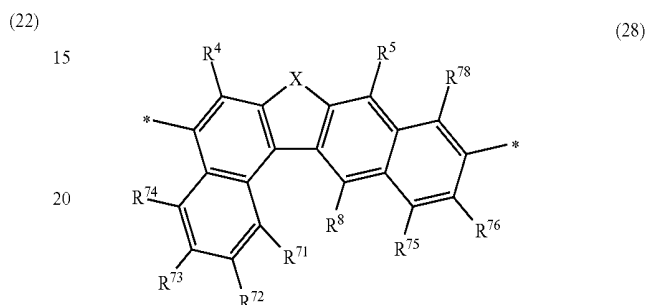
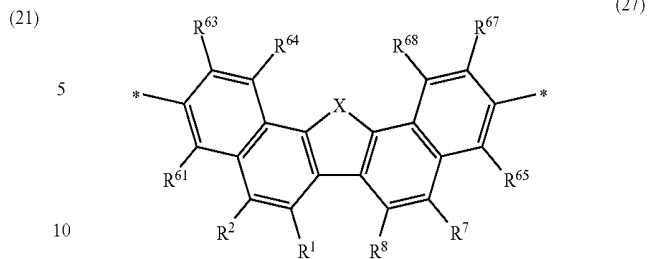
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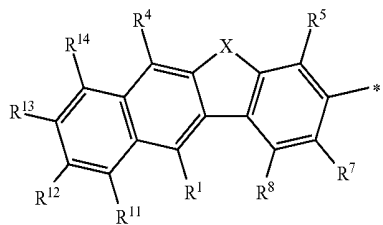
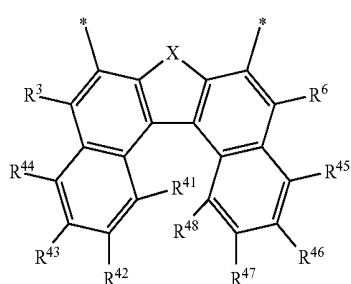
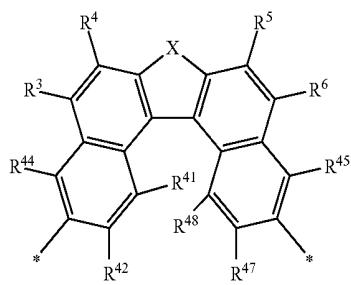
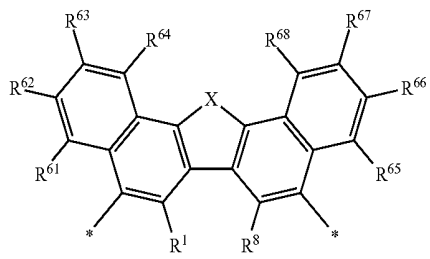
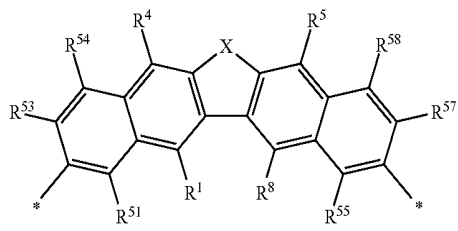
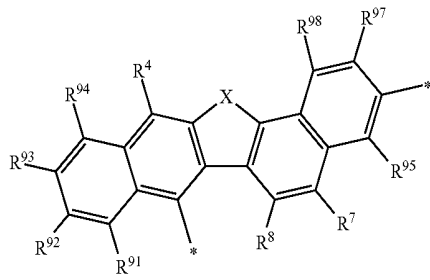


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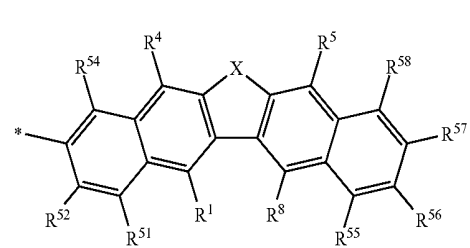
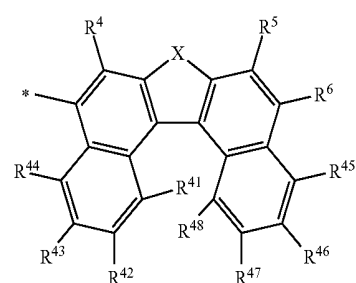
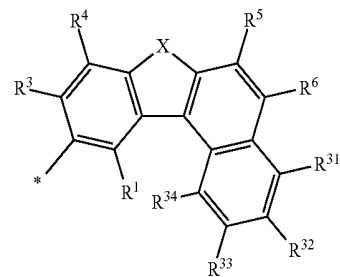
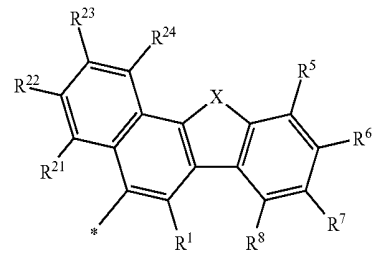
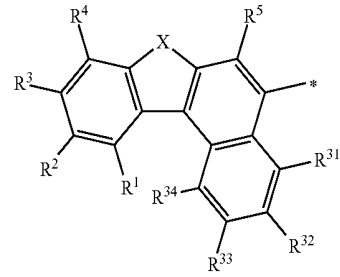
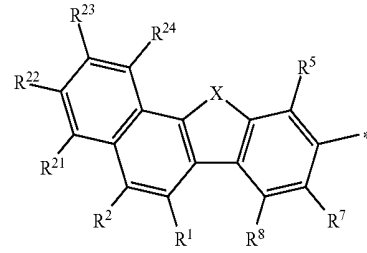
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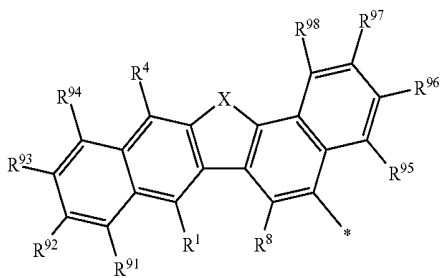
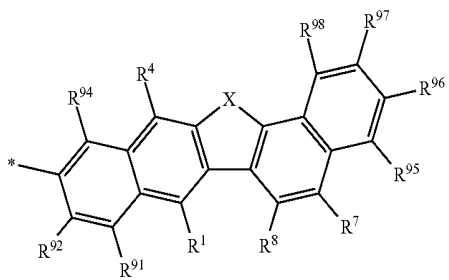
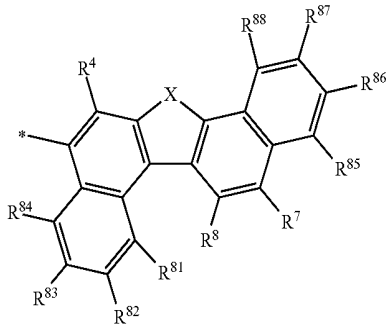
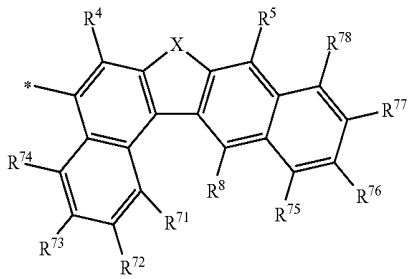
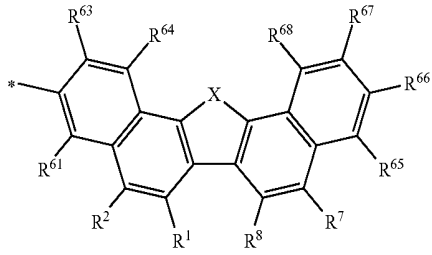
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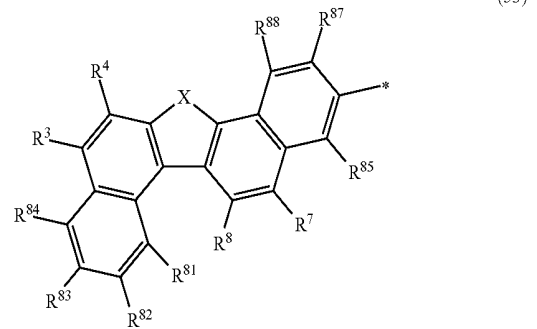
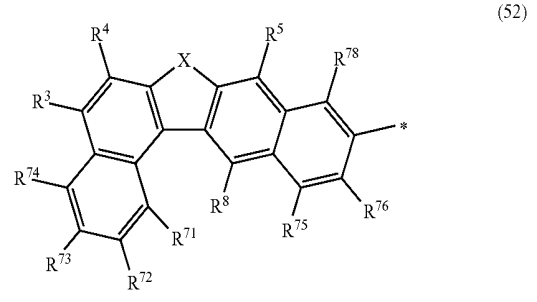
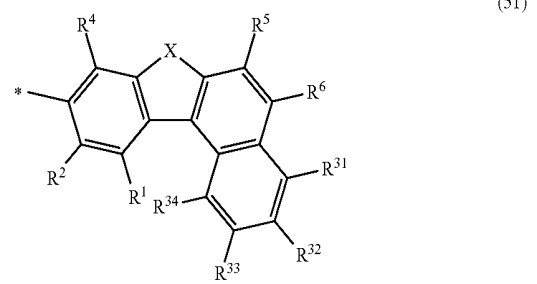
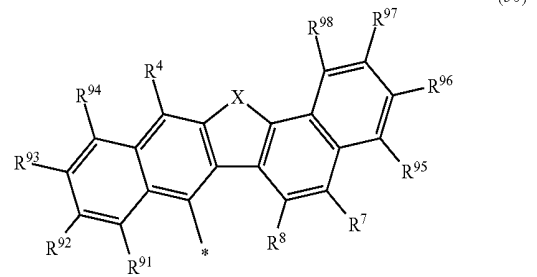
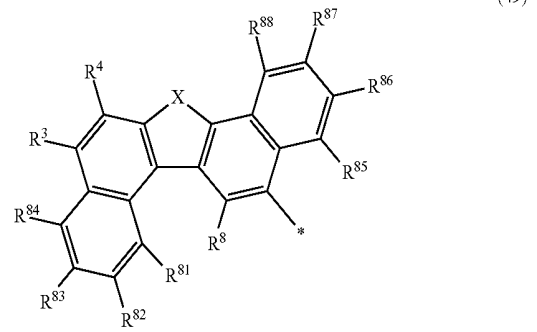
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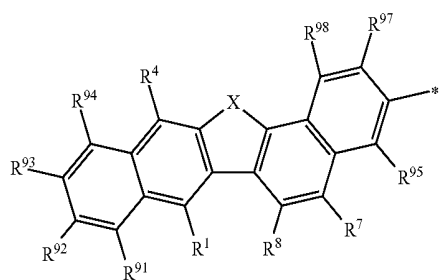
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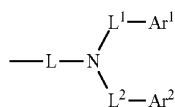
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(54)

In formulae (20) to (54), X, R¹ to R⁸, R¹¹ to R¹⁴, R²¹ to R²⁴, R³¹ to R³⁴, R⁴¹ to R⁴⁸, R⁵¹ to R⁵⁸, R⁶¹ to R⁶⁸, R⁷¹ to R⁷⁸, R⁸¹ to R⁸⁸, and R⁹¹ to R⁹⁸ are as defined above, and the character * represents a single bond bonded to the group A.

A is a group represented by formula (4). When n is two or more, two or more groups A may be the same or different.



(4)

In formula (4), each of Ar¹ and Ar² independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms.

Each of L, L¹ and L² independently represents a single bond, an arylene group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a heteroarylene group having 5 to 30 ring atoms, or a divalent linking group formed by bonding 2 to 4 groups selected from the arylene groups and the heteroarylene groups, preferably a single bond or the arylene group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, and particularly preferably a single bond. When both of Ar¹ and Ar² represent the substituted or unsubstituted aryl groups having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, L represents a single bond.

Examples of the aryl group having 6 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, more preferably 6 to 18 ring carbon atoms include a phenyl group, a naphthylphenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, an acenaphthylene group, an anthryl group, a benzanthryl group, an aceanthryl group, a phenanthryl group, a benzo[c]phenanthryl group, a phenalenyl group, a fluorenyl group, a 9,9-dimethylfluorenyl group, a picenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a benzo[g]chrysenyl group, a s-indacenyl group, an as-indacenyl group, a fluoranthryl group, a benzo[k]fluoranthryl group, a triphenylene group, a benzo[b]triphenylene group, and a perylene group, with a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, and a fluorenyl group being preferred.

The optional substituent of the aryl group is selected from a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsub-

16

stituted alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylsilyl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, and a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms, and preferably selected from an alkyl group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20, preferably 3 to 6, more preferably 5 or 6 ring carbon atoms, a mono-, di- or trialkylsilyl group having an alkyl group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a fluorine atom, and a cyano group. An alkyl group having 1 to 20 is particularly preferred.

Examples of a preferred substituted aryl group include a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, and a fluorenyl group, each substituted by the substituent mentioned above.

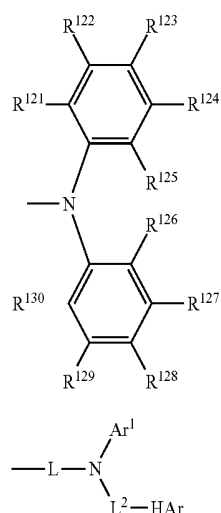
The heterocyclic group having 5 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, more preferably 6 to 18 ring atoms comprises at least one, preferably 1 to 5 hetero atoms, such as a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom. Examples of the heterocyclic group include a pyrrolyl group, a furyl group, a thienyl group, a pyridyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a triazinyl group, an imidazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an indolyl group, an isoindolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, an isobenzofuranyl group, a benzothioiophenyl group, an isobenzothioiophenyl group, an indoliziny group, a quinoliziny group, a quinolyl group, an isoquinolyl group, a cinnolyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a quinoxaliny group, a benzimidazolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a benzothiazolyl group, an indazolyl group, a benzisoxazolyl group, a benzisothiazolyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothioiophenyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a phenothiazinyl group, a phenoxazinyl group, and a xanthenyl group, with a furyl group, a thienyl group, a pyridyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a triazinyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothioiophenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothioiophenyl group being preferred, and a benzofuranyl group, a benzothioiophenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothioiophenyl group being more preferred.

The optional substituent of the heterocyclic group is selected from a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylsilyl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, and a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms, and preferably selected from an alkyl group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20, preferably 3 to 6, more preferably 5 or 6 ring carbon atoms, and an aryl group having 6 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, more preferably 6 to 18 ring carbon atoms.

Examples of a preferred substituted heterocyclic group include a furyl group, a thienyl group, a pyridyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a triazinyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothiophenyl group, each substituted by the substituent mentioned above.

The arylene group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms and the heteroarylene group having 5 to 30 ring atoms for L, L¹ and L² are divalent groups obtained by removing one hydrogen atom from the aryl group and the heterocyclic group, respectively, which are mentioned above with respect to Ar¹ and Ar². L preferably represents a single bond. Each of L¹ and L² preferably represents a single bond or the arylene group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, more preferably a single bond, 1,2-phenylene group, 1,3-phenylene group, or 1,4-phenylene group. Still more preferably, both of L¹ and L² are single bonds.

The amino group represented by formula (4) is represented preferably by formula (5) or (6), and more preferably by formula (6).



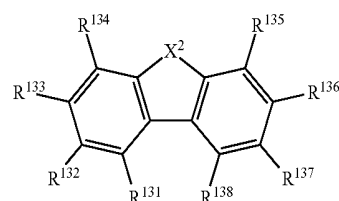
In formula (5), each of R¹²¹ to R¹³⁰ independently represents a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylsilyl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms, with a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, and a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms being preferred. Examples and preferred examples of these groups are as described above with respect to the structure B and the optional groups of the aryl groups represented by Ar¹ and Ar².

In formula (6), each of L, L² and Ar¹ are as defined above. Ar¹ represents preferably a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms and more preferably a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted terphenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted naphthyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenanthryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted fluorenyl group.

The optional substituent of the aryl group is selected from an alkyl group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20, preferably 3 to 6, and more preferably 5 or 6 ring carbon atoms, a mono-, di- or trialkylsilyl group having an alkyl group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a fluorine atom, and a cyano group, with the alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms being preferred.

Examples of preferred substituted aryl groups include a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, and a fluorenyl group, each being substituted with the above substituent.

In formula (6), HAr represents a structure represented by formula (7):



In formula (7), X² represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, preferably an oxygen atom.

One of R¹³¹ to R¹³⁸, preferably one of R¹³², R¹³⁴, R¹³⁵ and R¹³⁷, and more preferably one of R¹³⁴ and R¹³⁵ represents a single bond bonded to L².

The others of R¹³¹ to R¹³⁸ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylsilyl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms. Examples and preferred examples of these groups are as described above with respect to the structure B and the optional group of the heterocyclic group represented by Ar¹ and Ar².

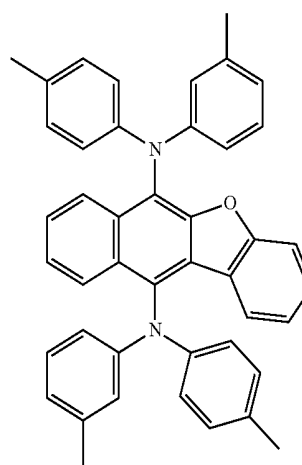
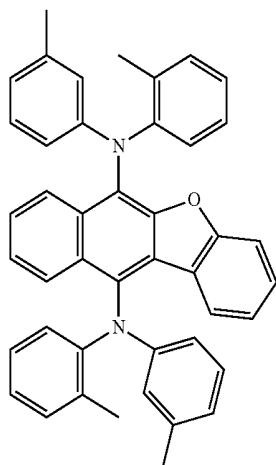
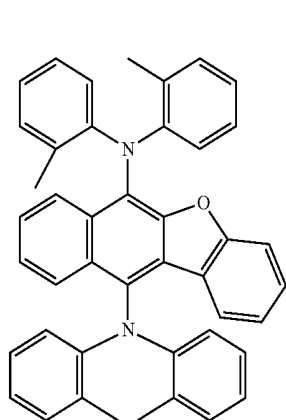
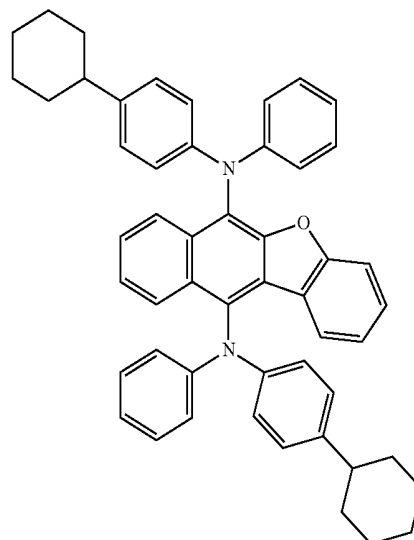
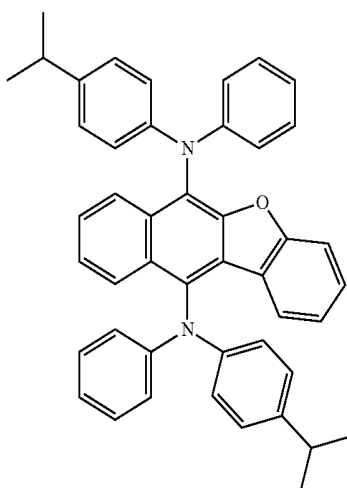
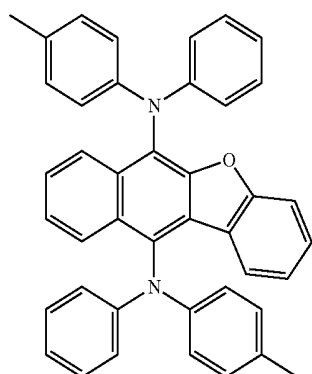
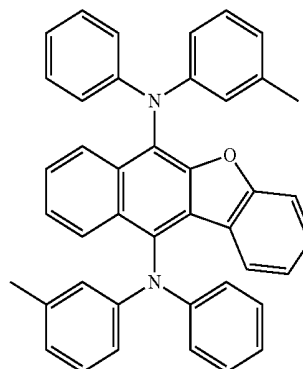
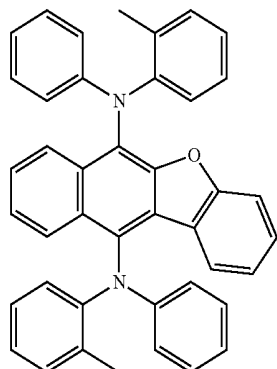
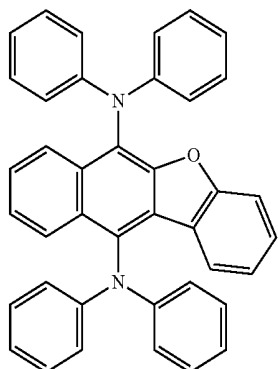
R¹³¹ to R¹³⁸ other than a single bond bonded to L² are preferably selected from a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 10, more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20, preferably 3 to 6, more preferably 5 or 6 ring carbon atoms, and an aryl group having 6 to 30, preferably 6 to 24, more preferably 6 to 18 ring carbon atoms. More preferably, one of R¹³⁴ and R¹³⁵ represents a single bond bonded to L² and the other of R¹³⁴ and R¹³⁵, and R¹³¹ to R¹³³, R¹³⁶ and R¹³⁸ are selected

19

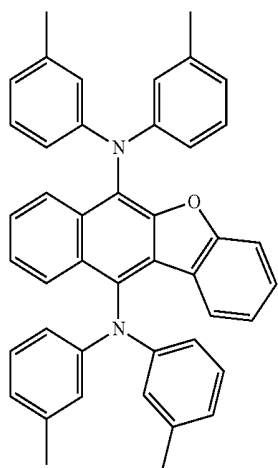
from a hydrogen atom, the alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, the cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, and the aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms.

20

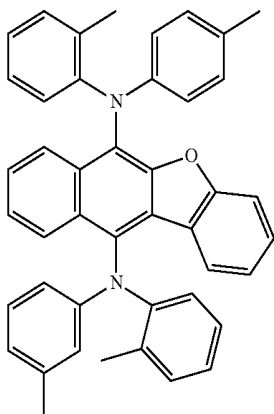
Examples of the amine compound represented by formula (1) are described below, although not limited to the following compounds.



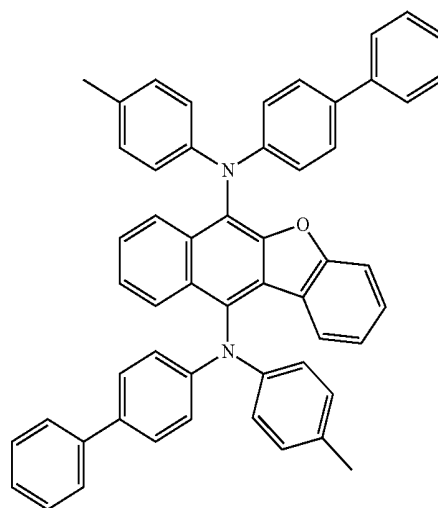
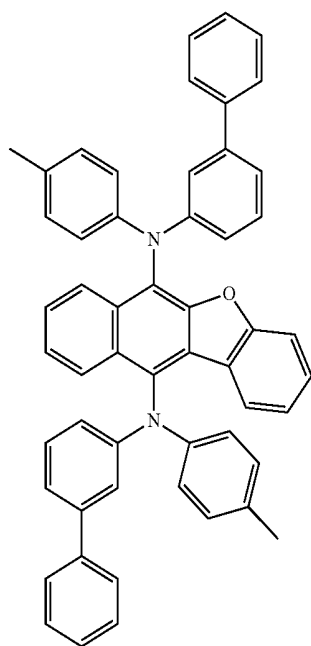
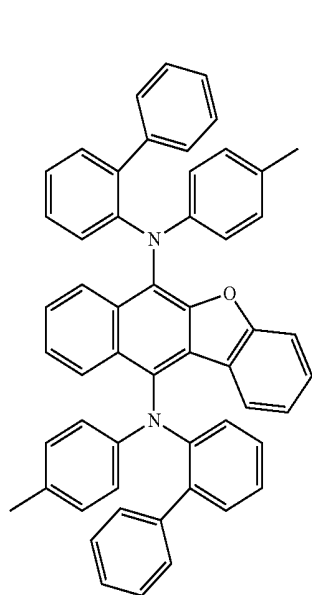
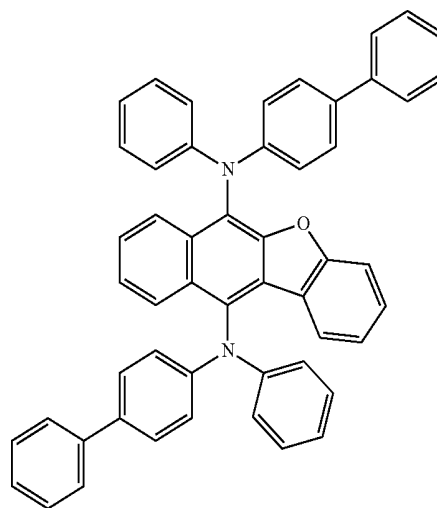
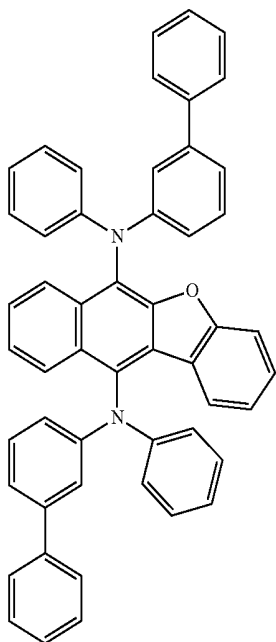
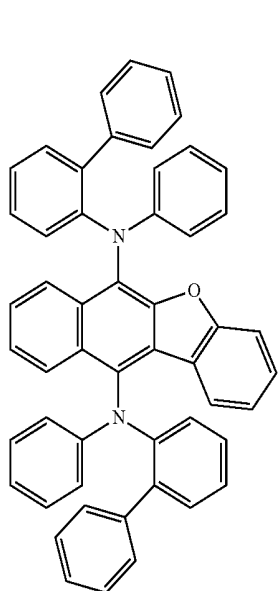
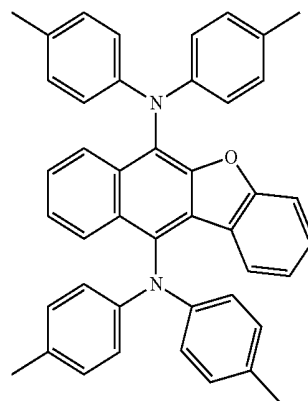
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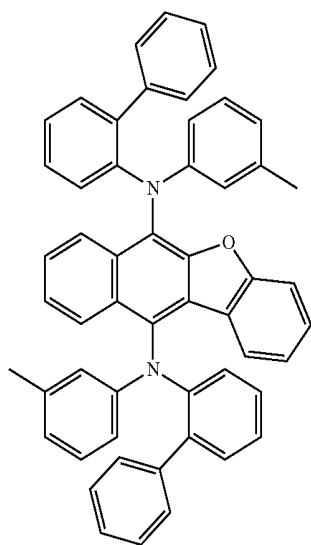
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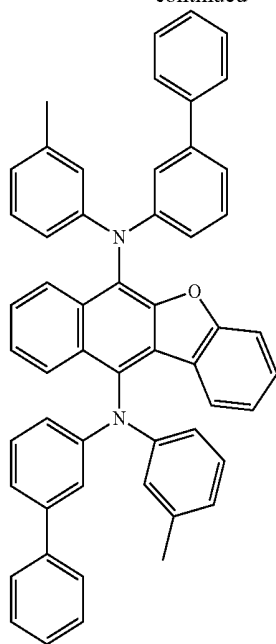
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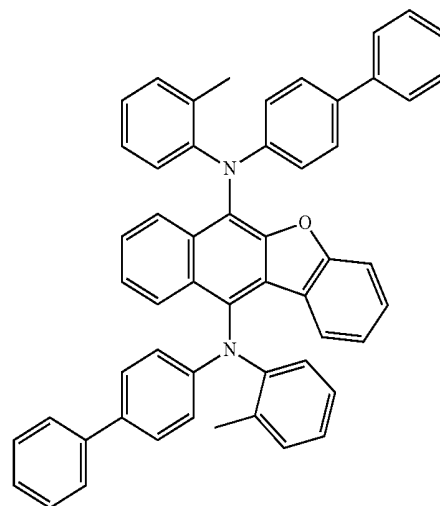
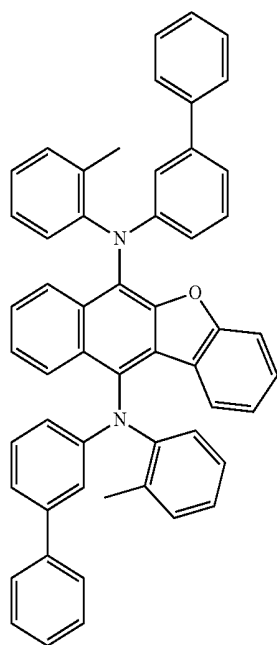
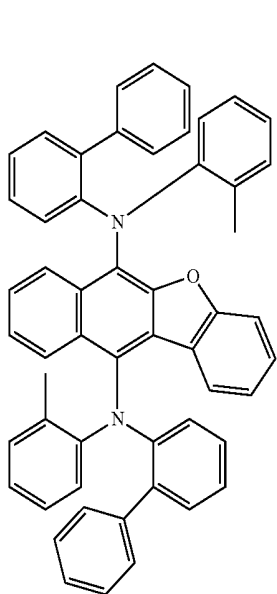
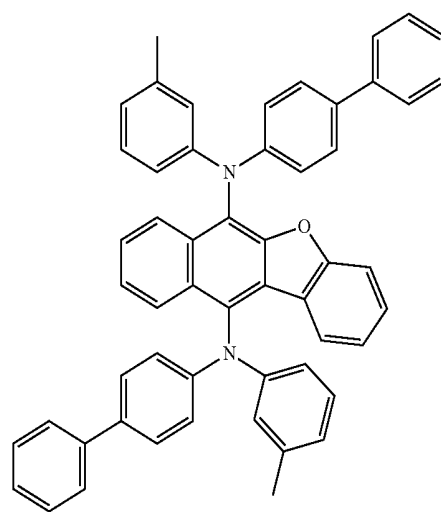
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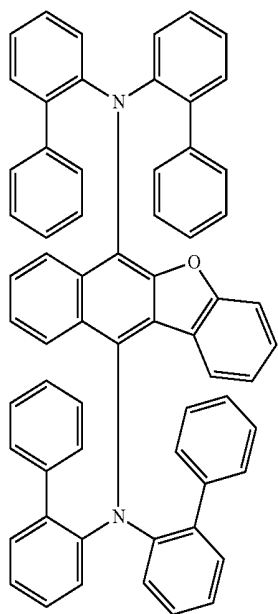
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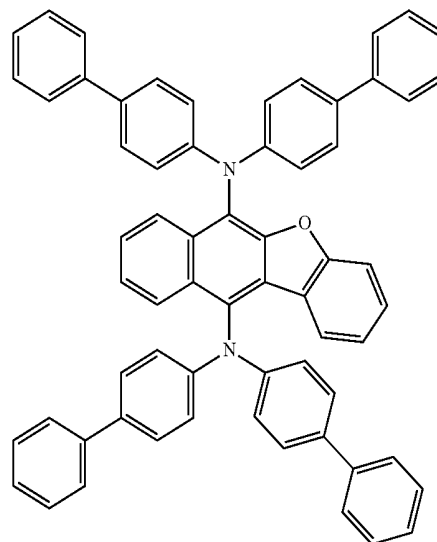
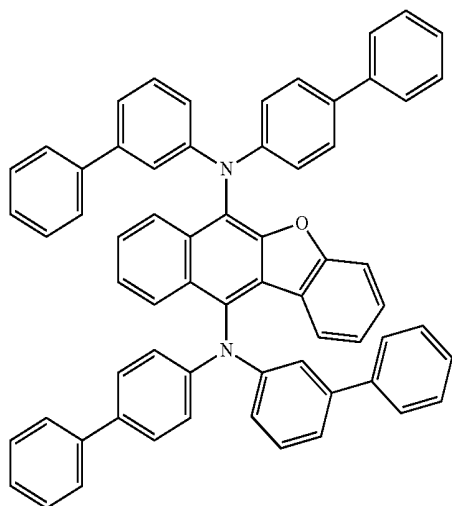
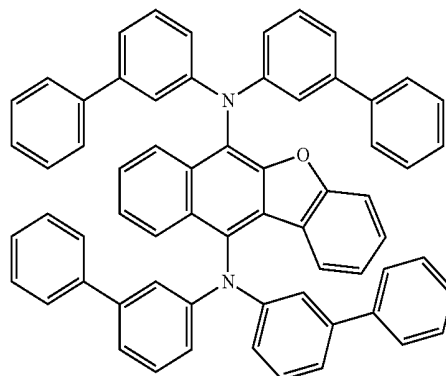
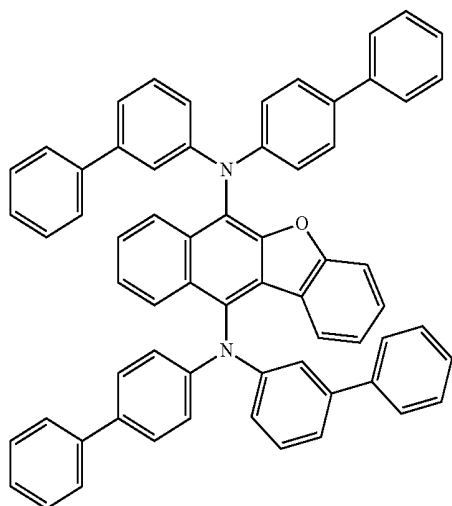
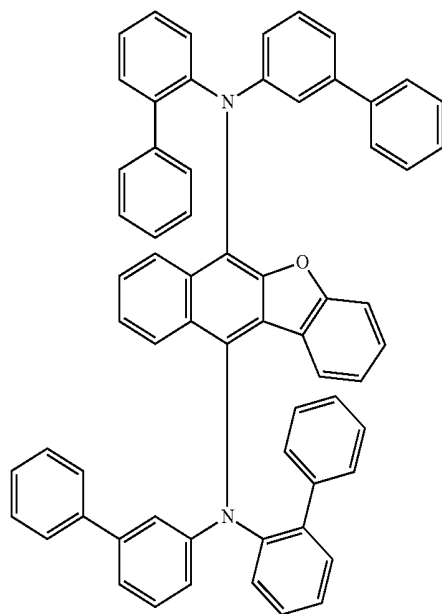


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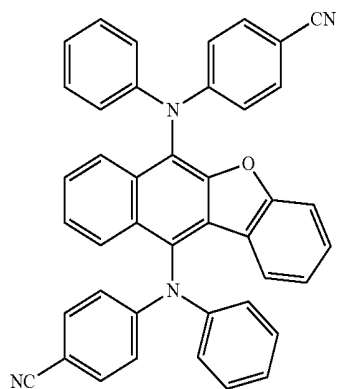


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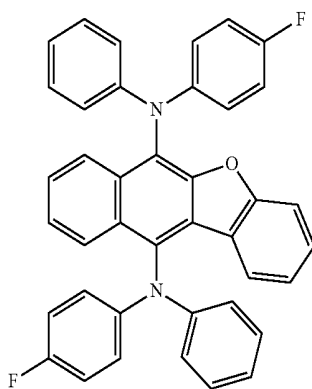
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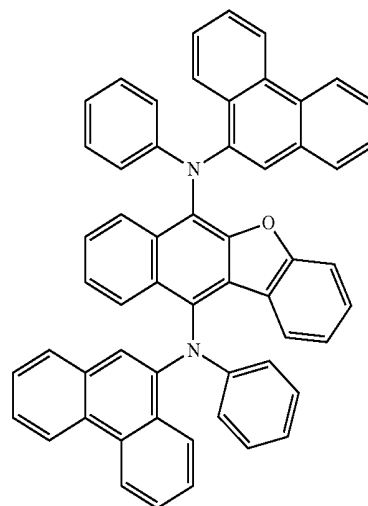
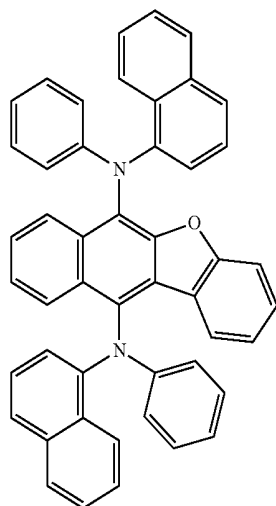
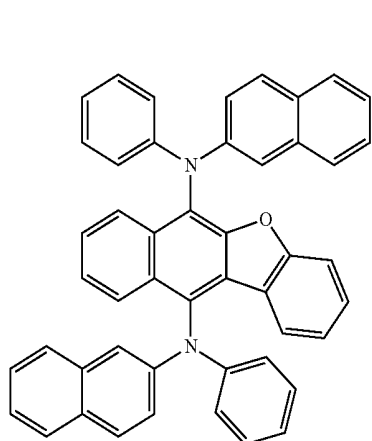
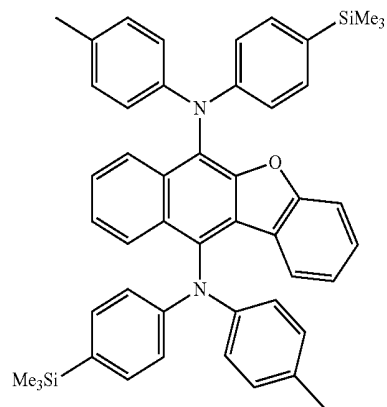
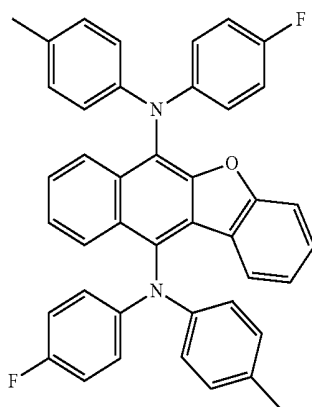
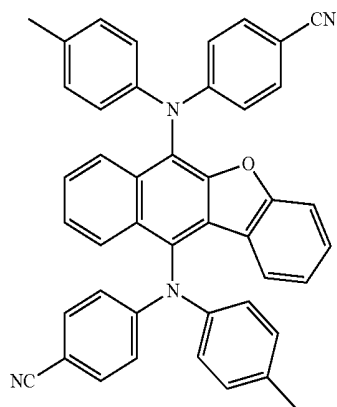
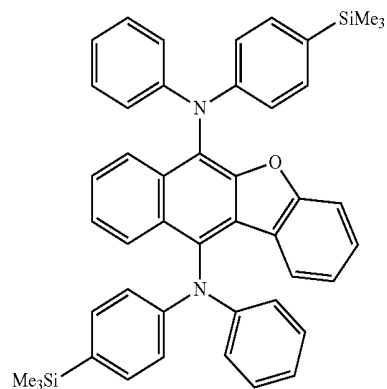
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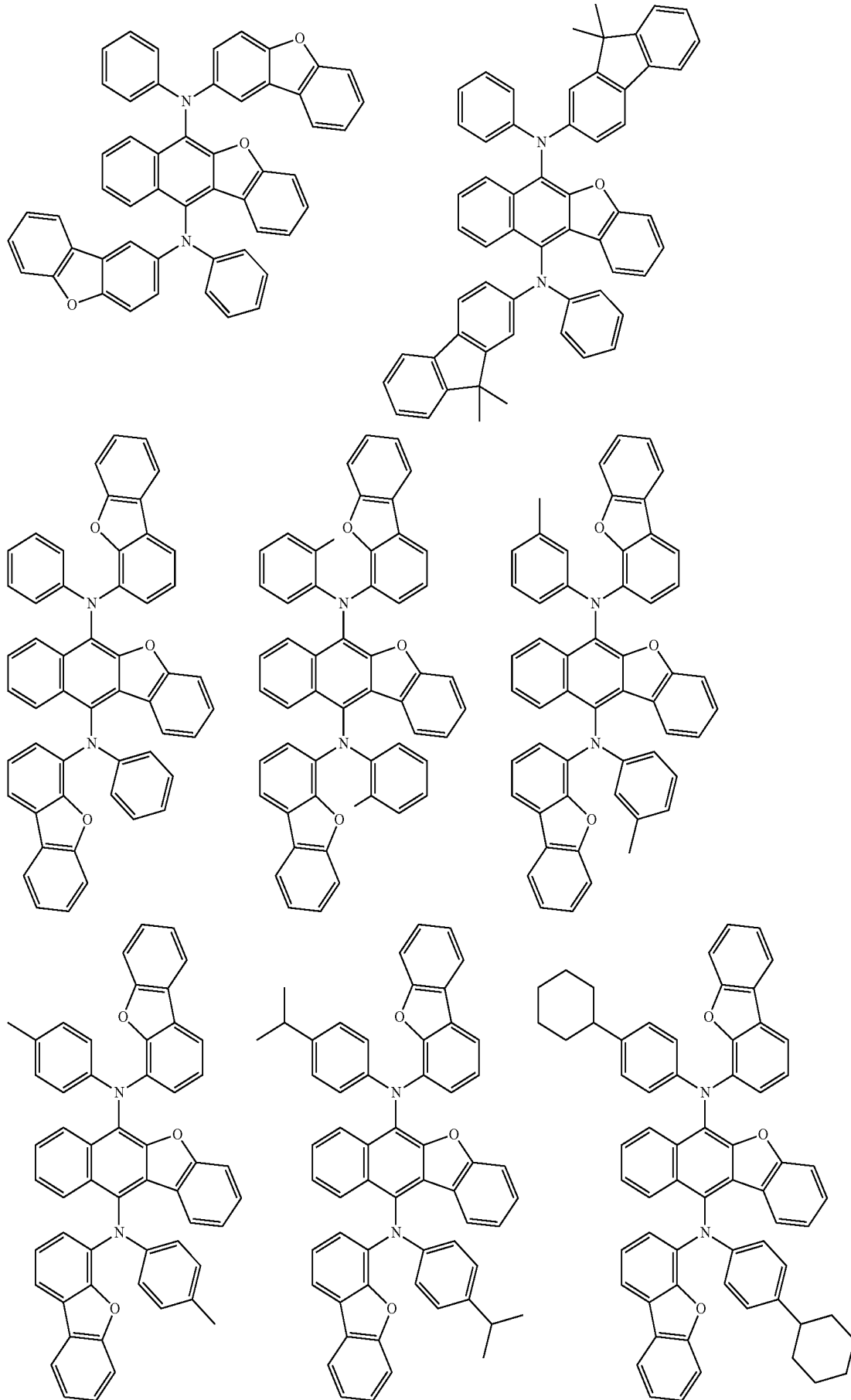
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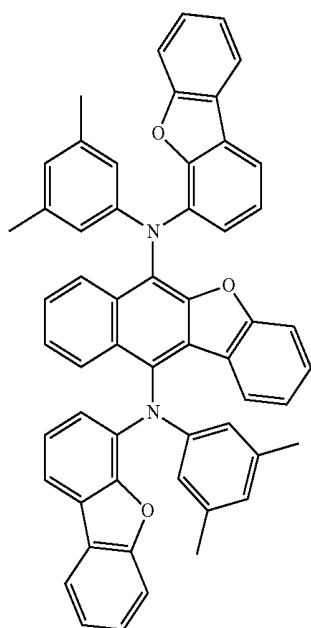
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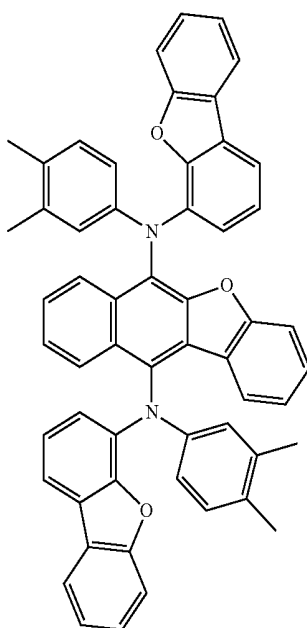
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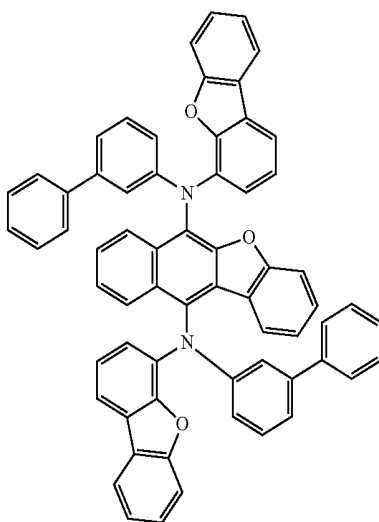
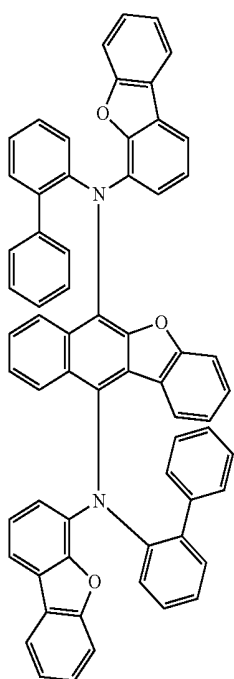
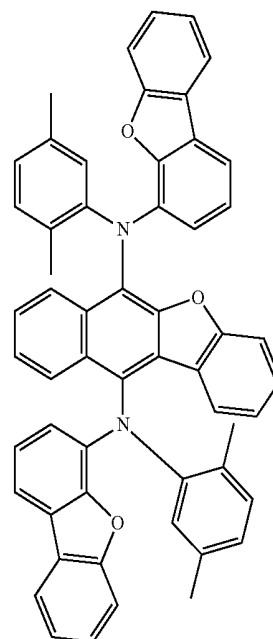
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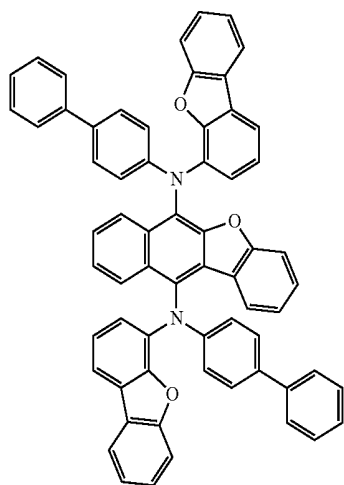
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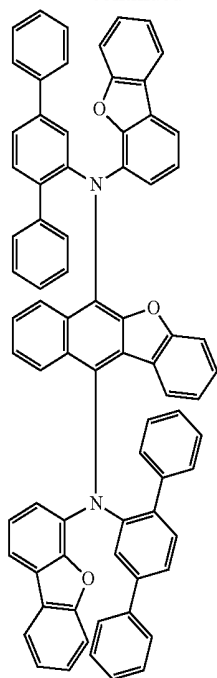
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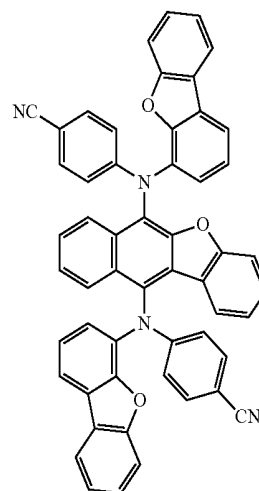
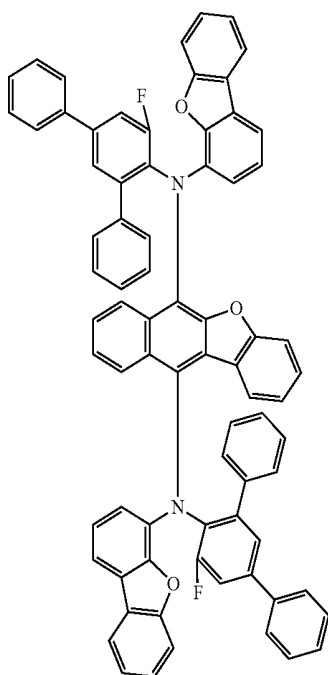
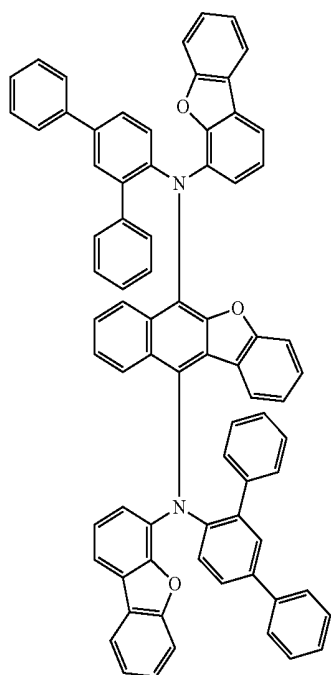
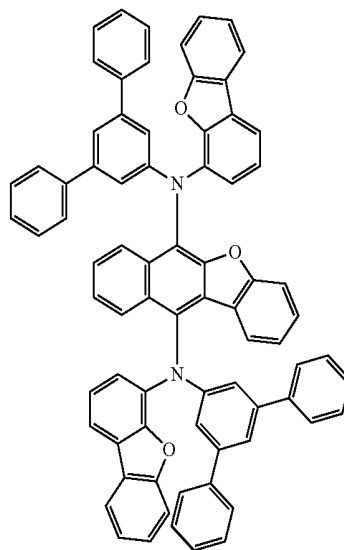
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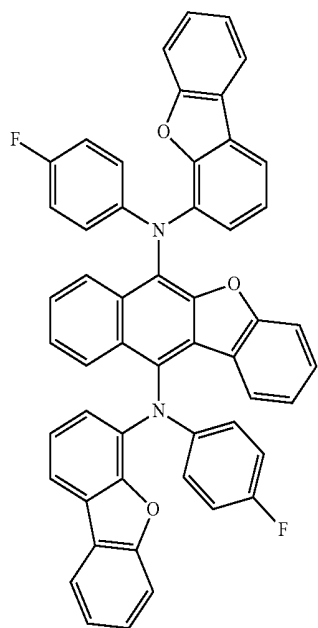
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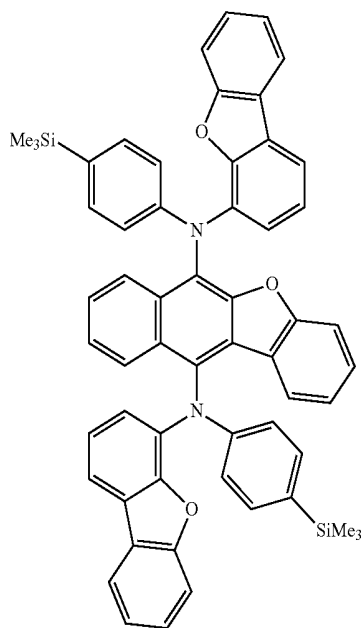
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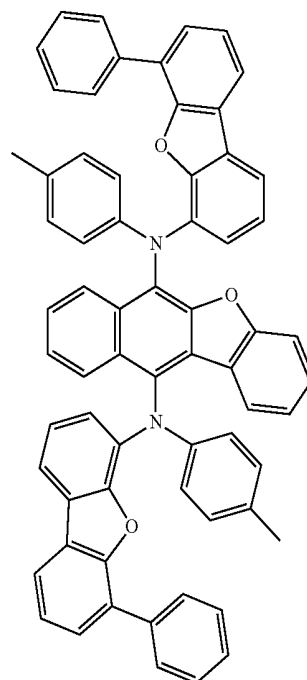
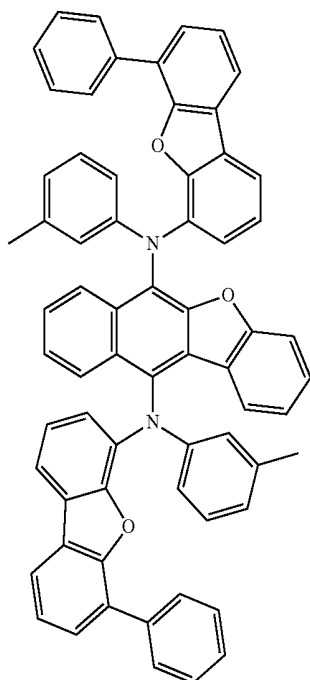
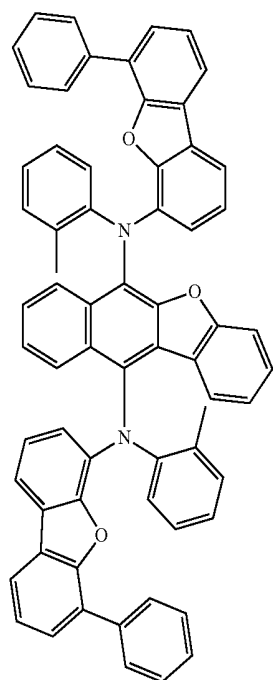
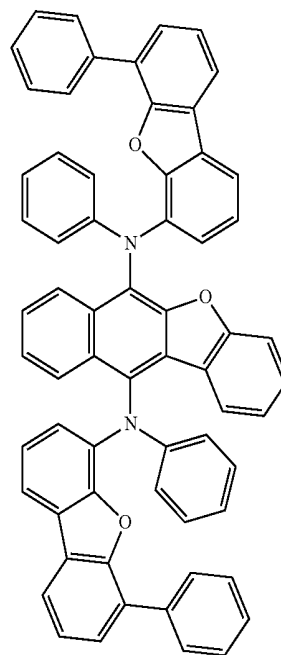
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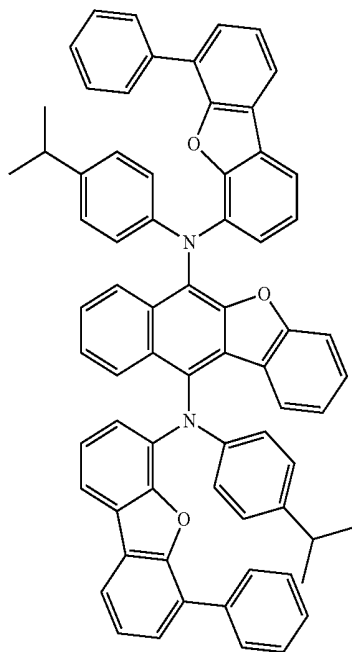
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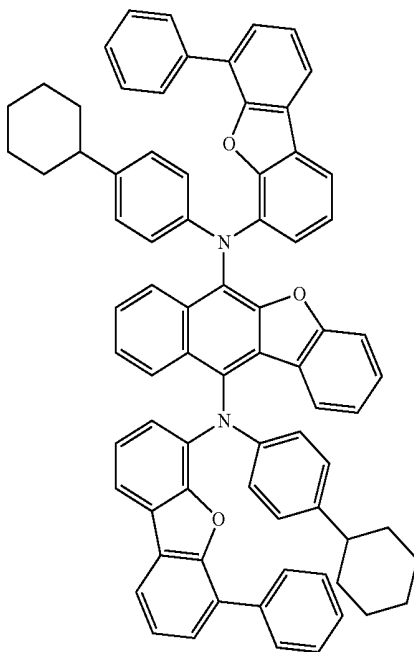
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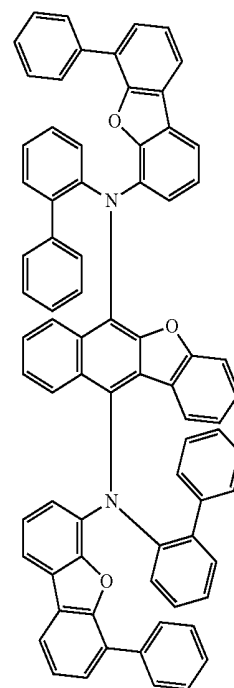
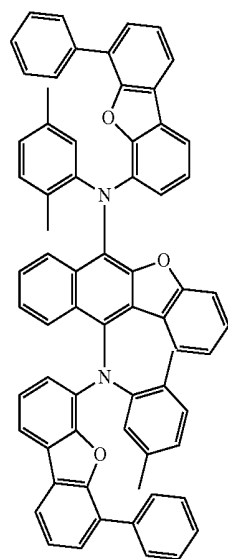
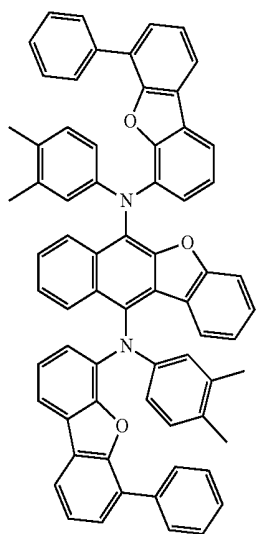
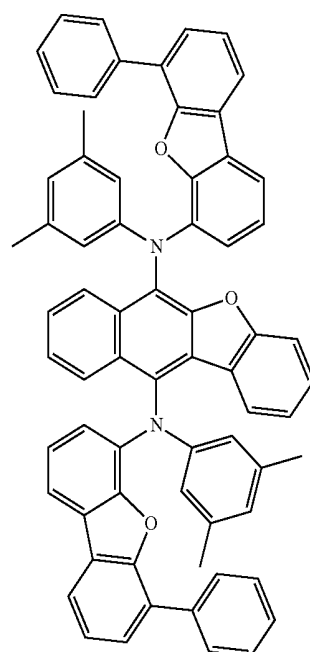
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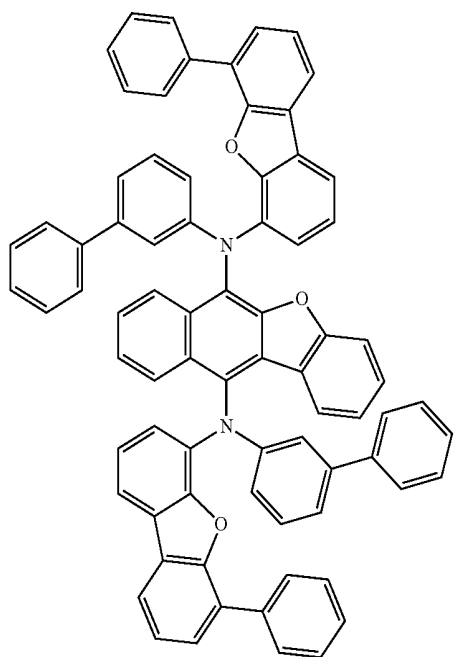
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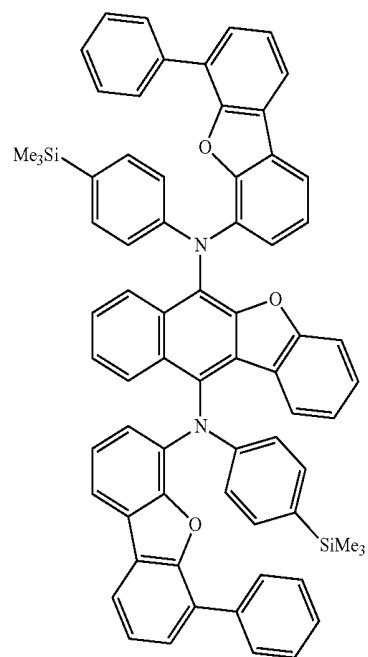
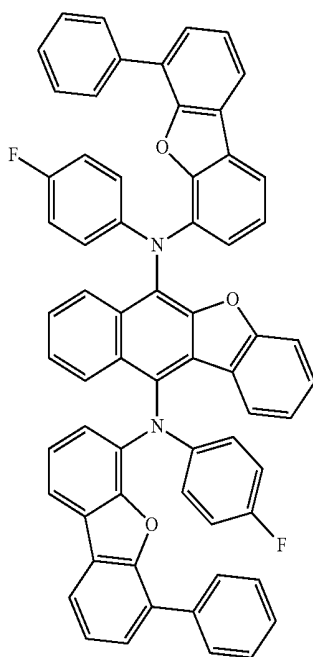
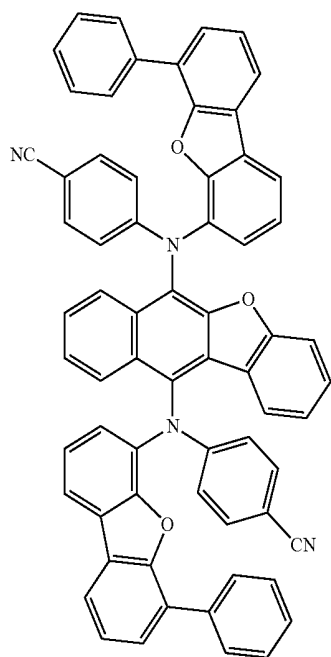
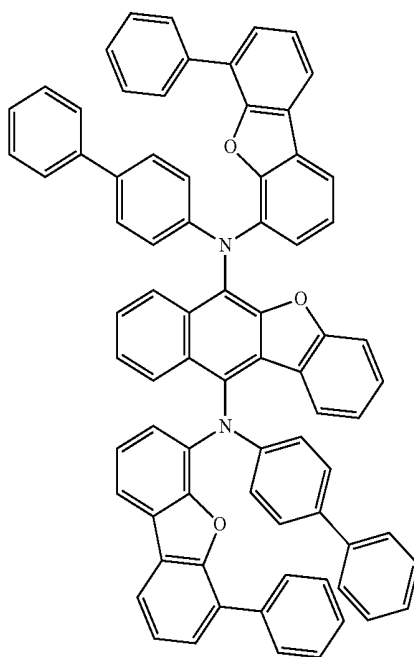


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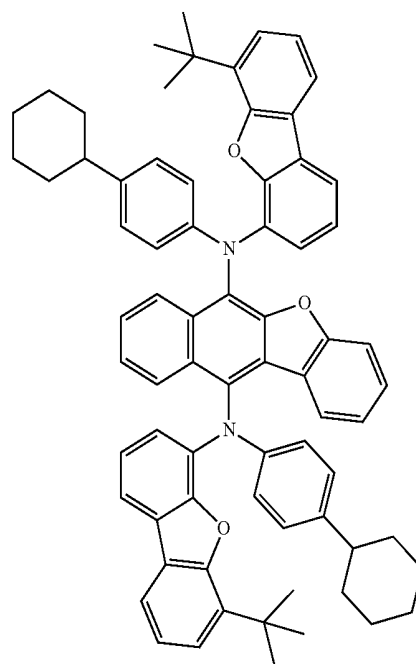
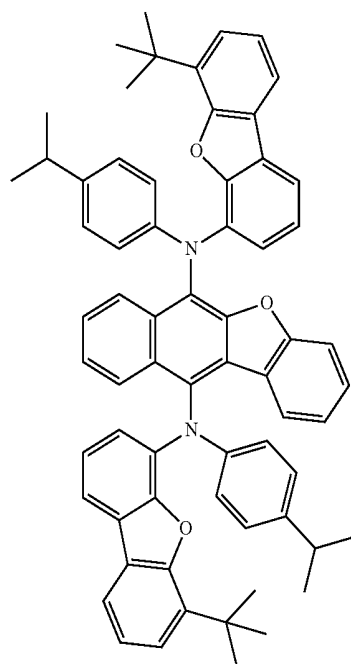
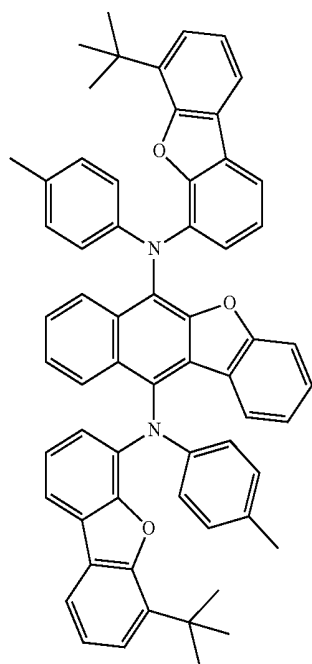
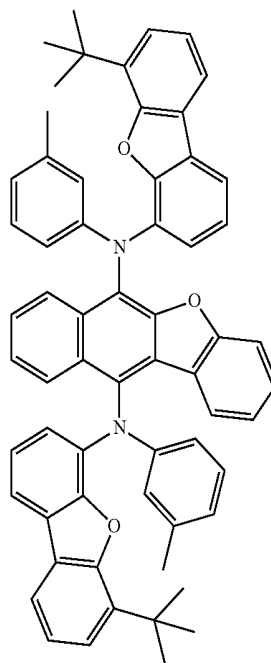
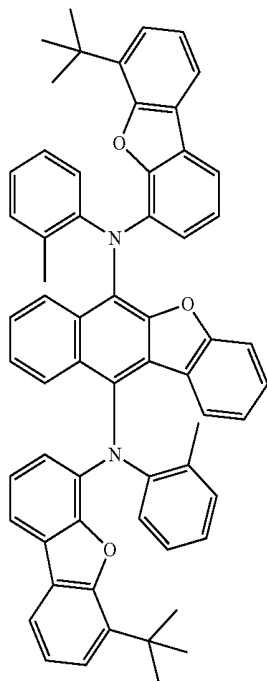
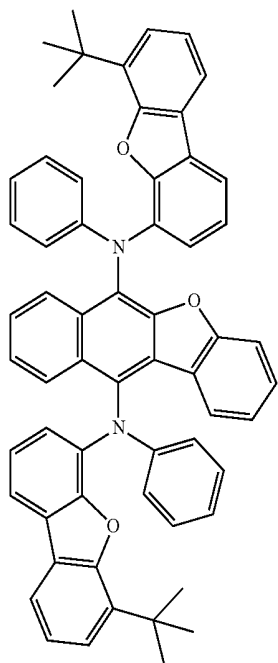
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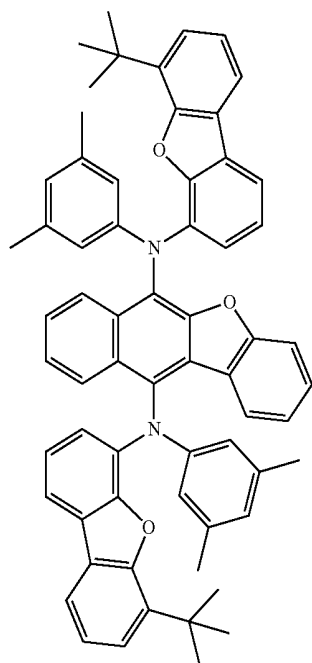
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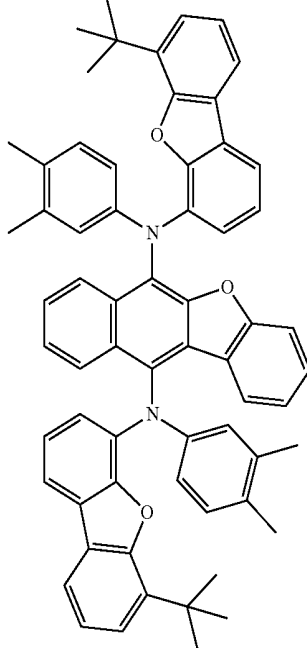
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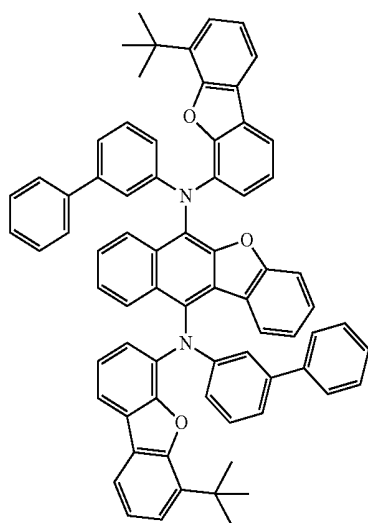
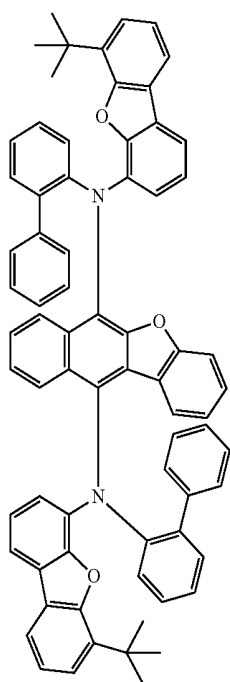
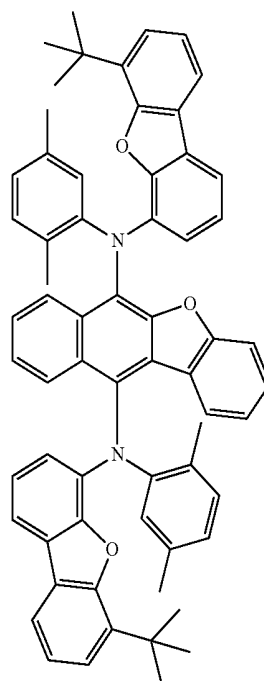
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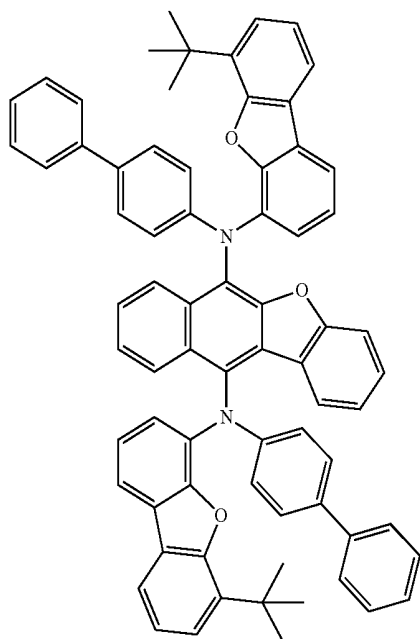
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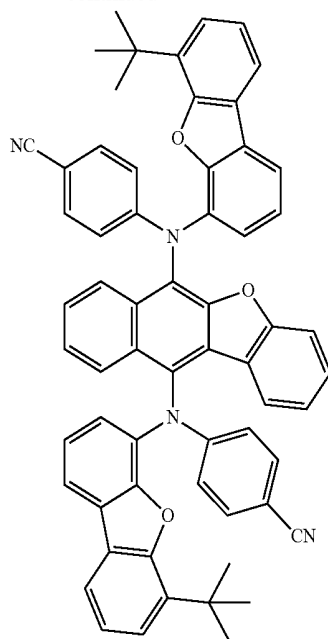
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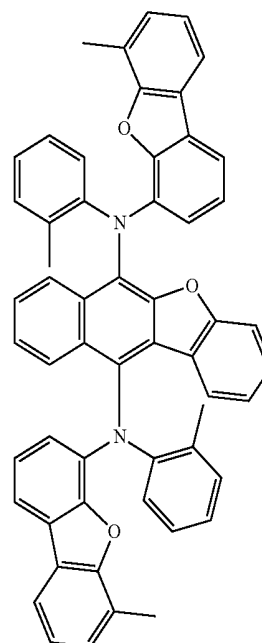
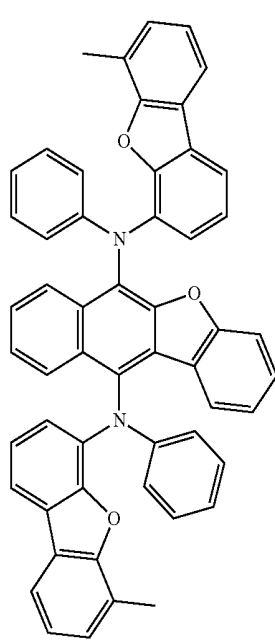
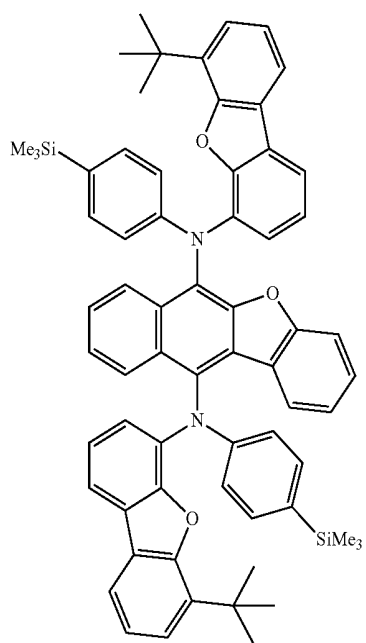
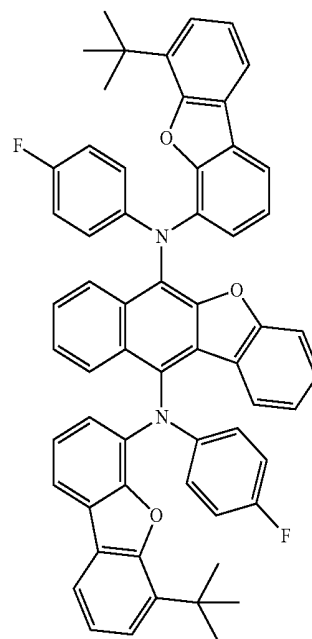
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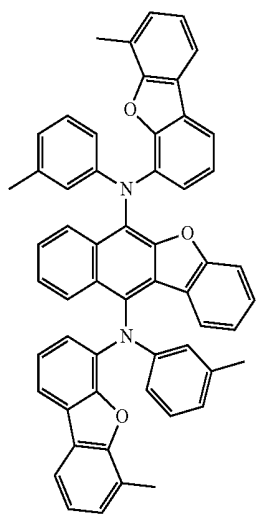
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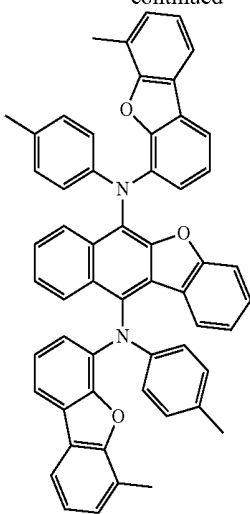
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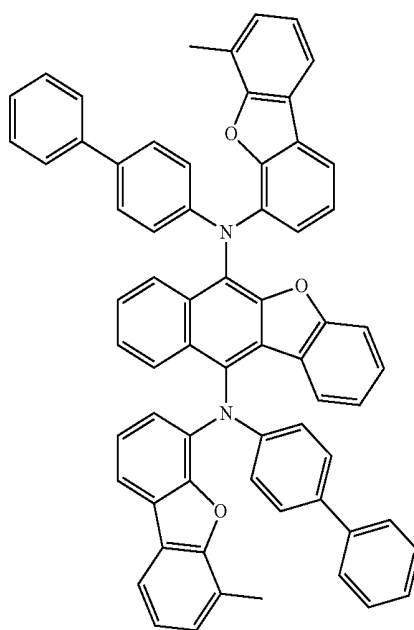
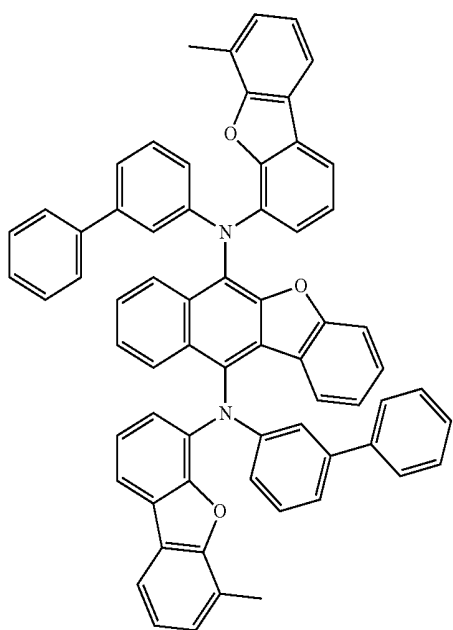
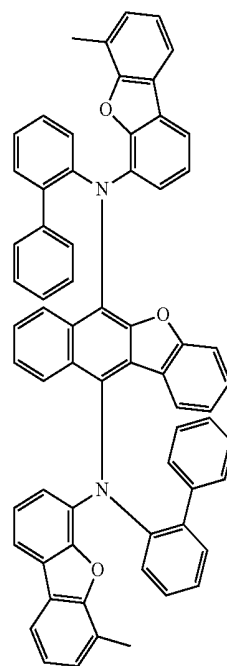
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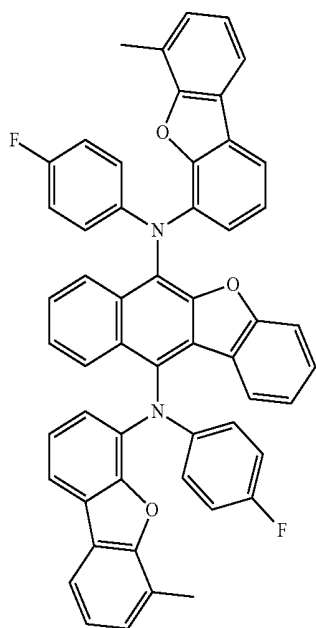
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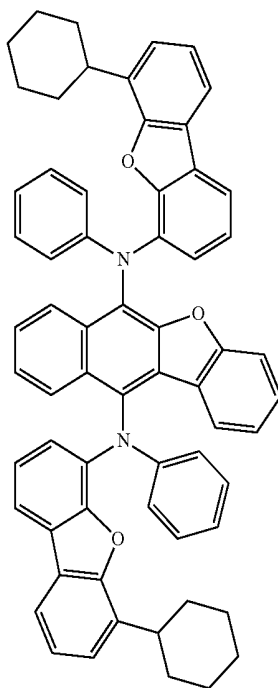
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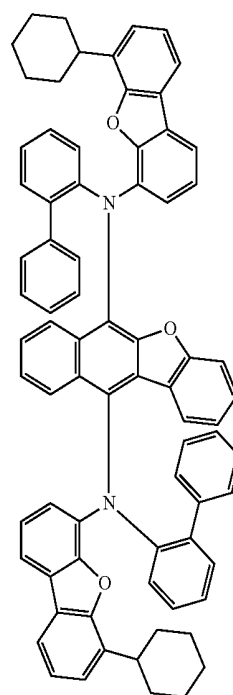
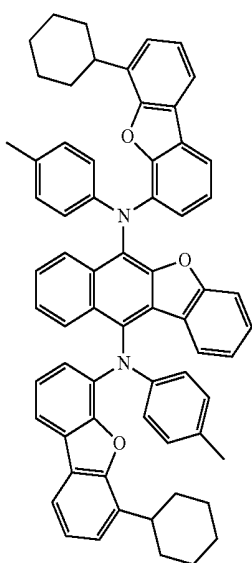
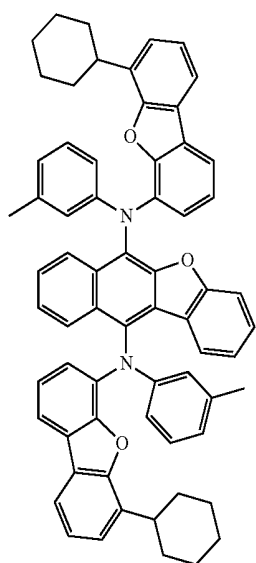
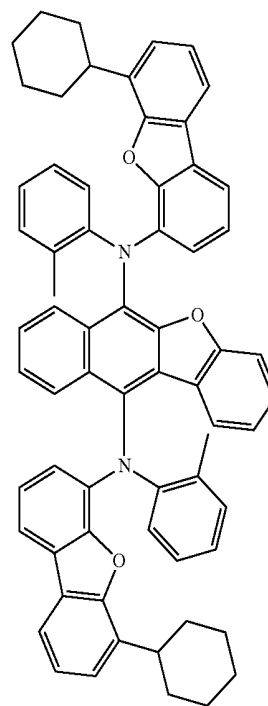
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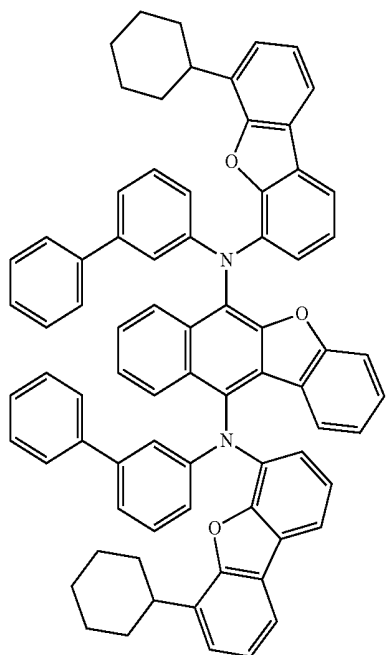
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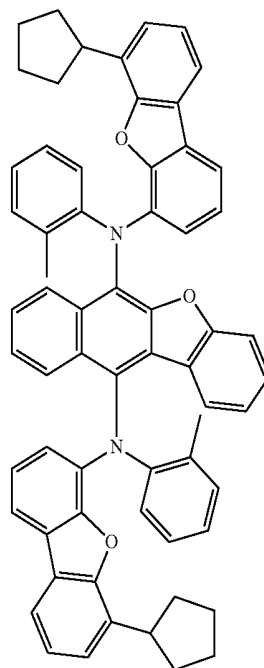
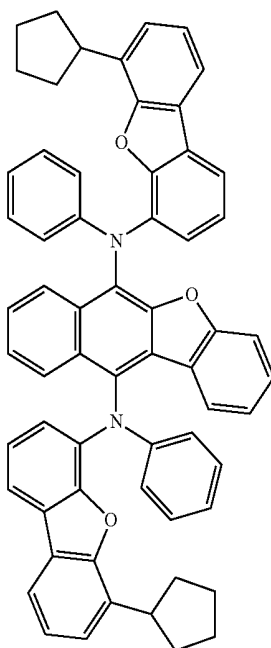
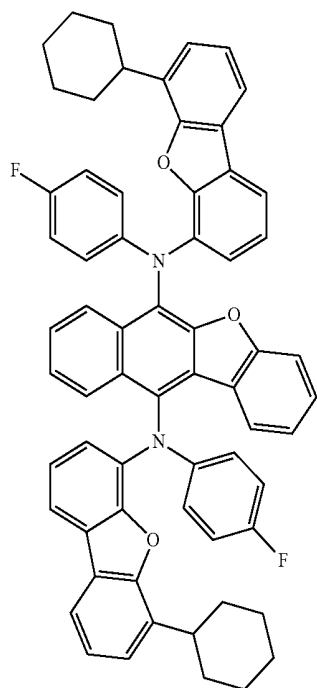
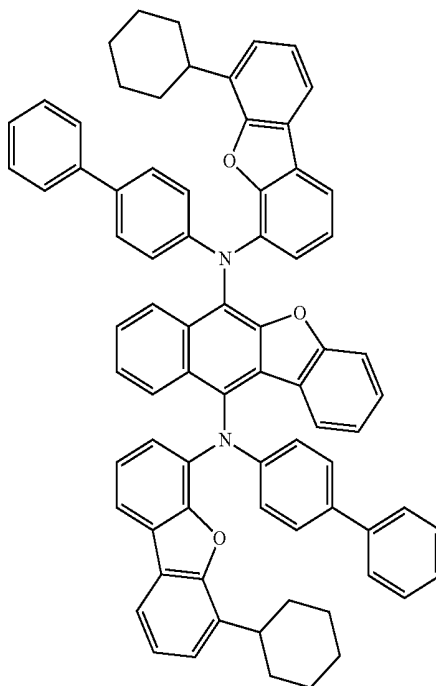


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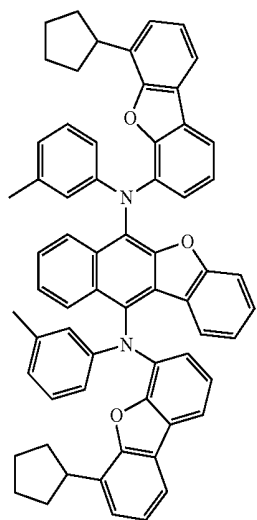


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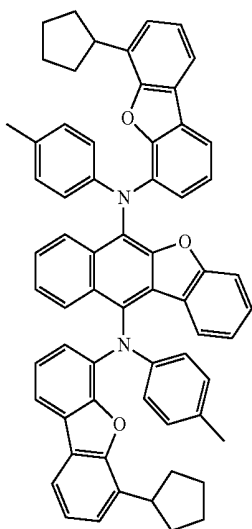
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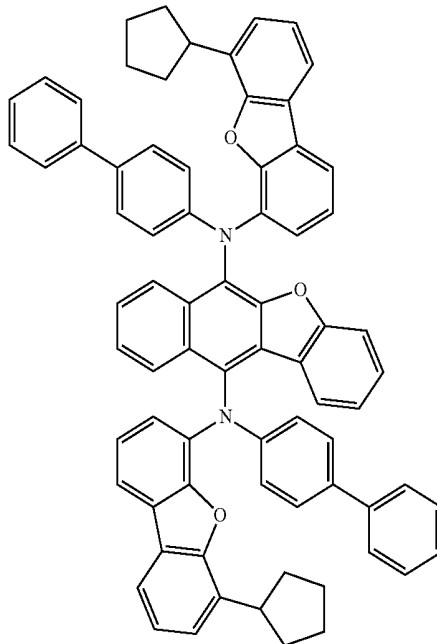
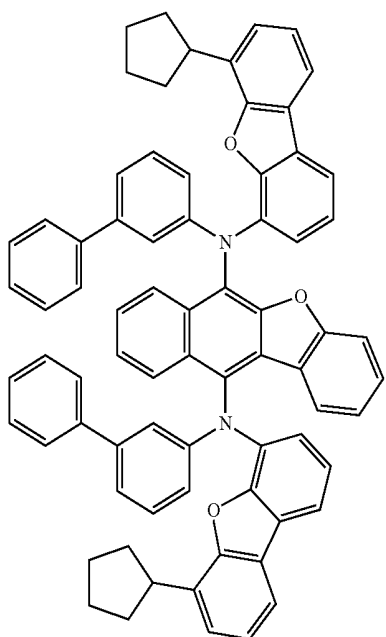
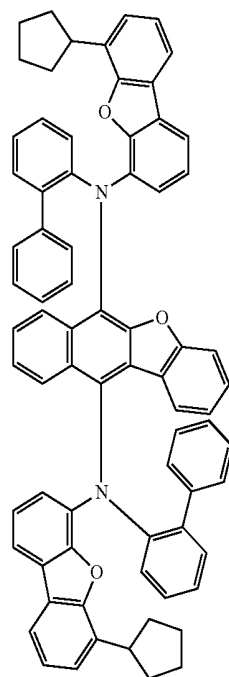
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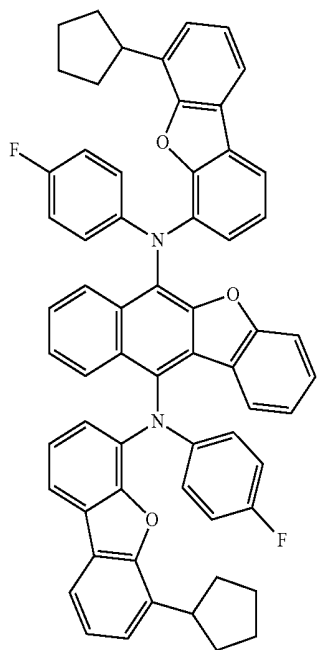
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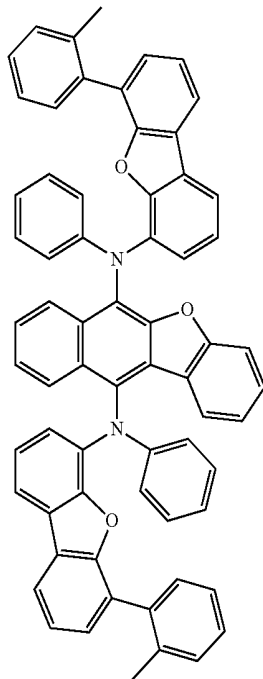
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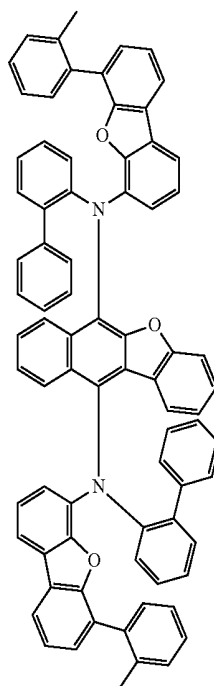
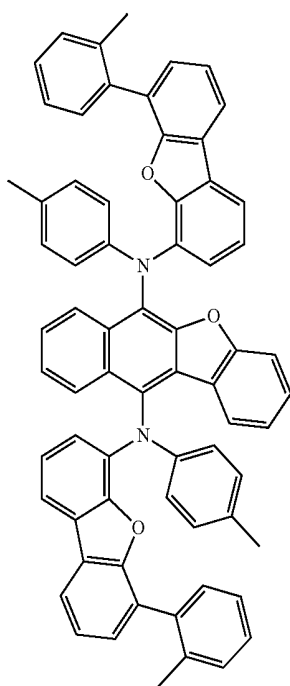
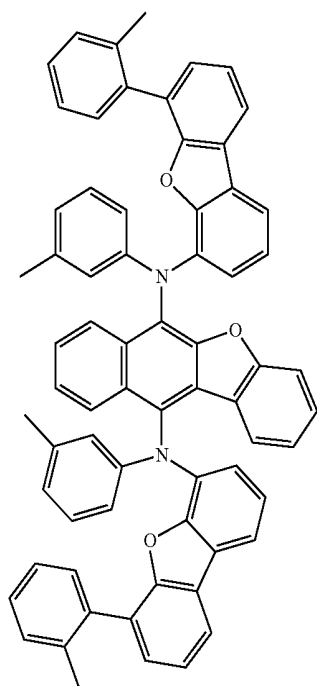
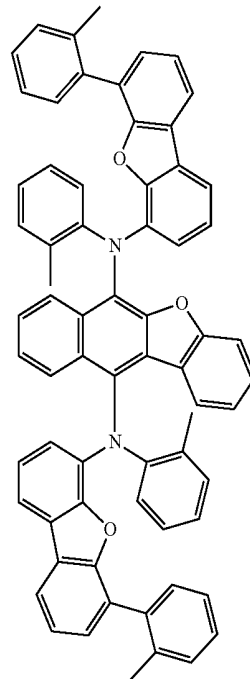
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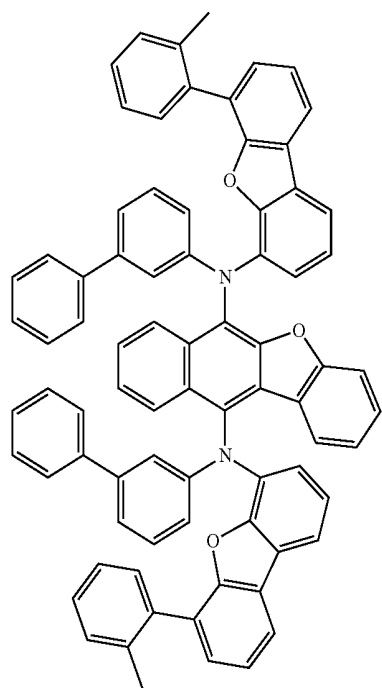
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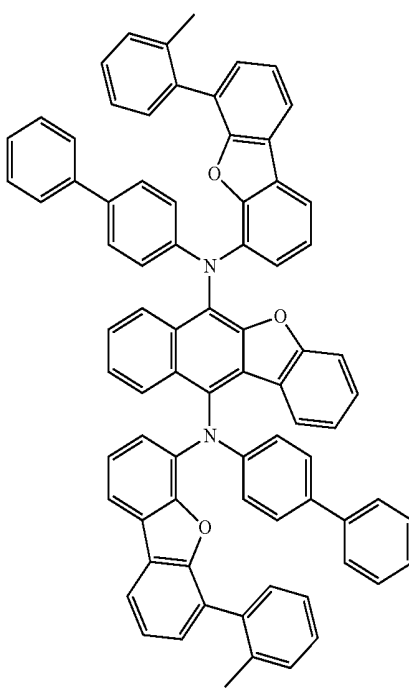
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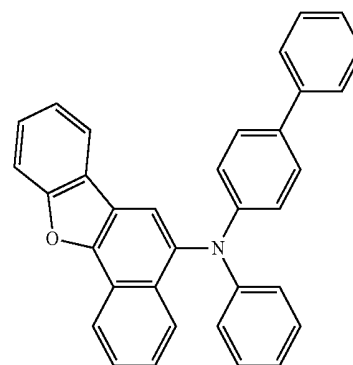
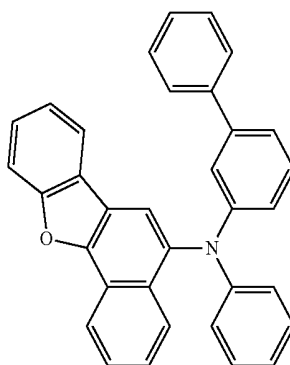
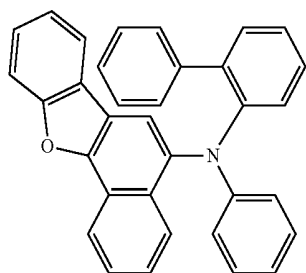
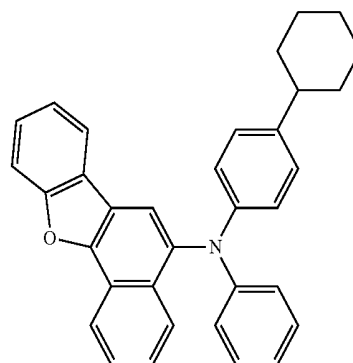
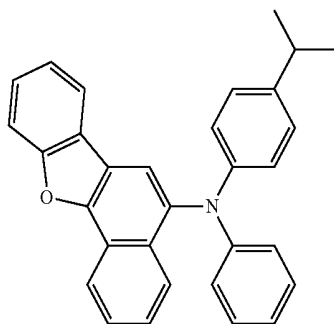
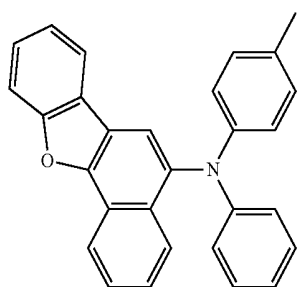
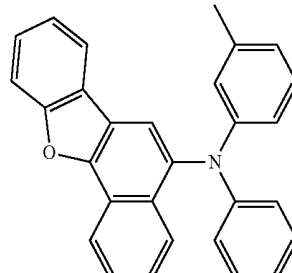
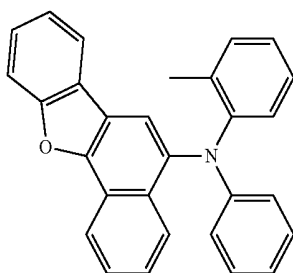
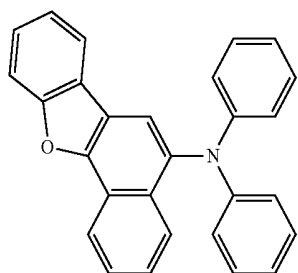
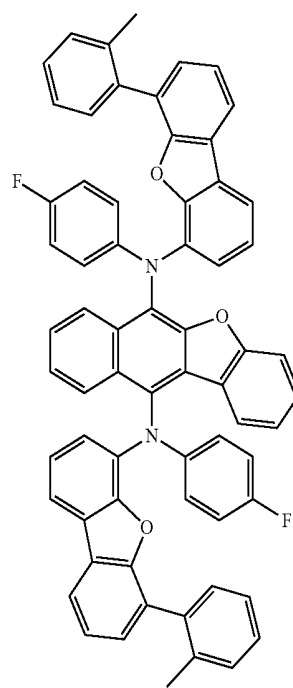
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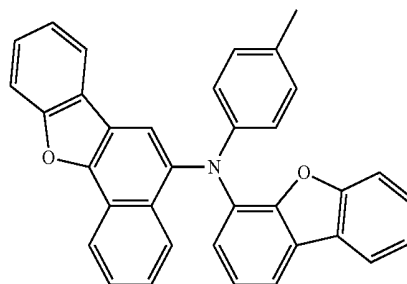
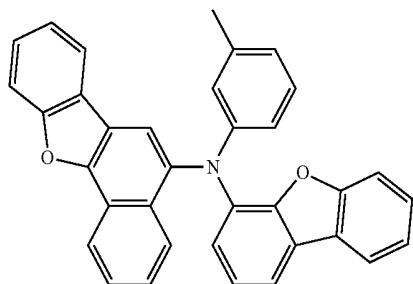
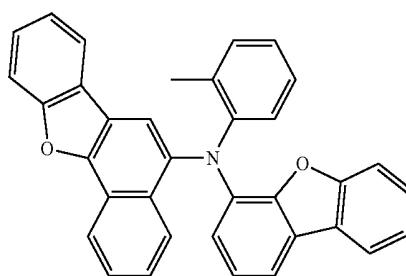
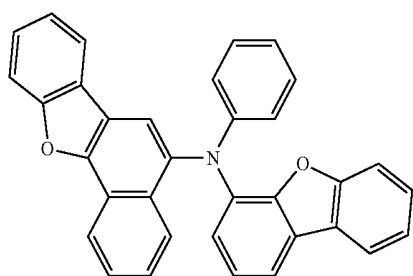
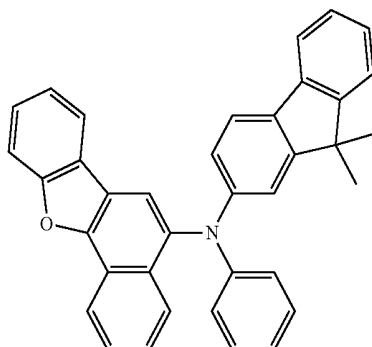
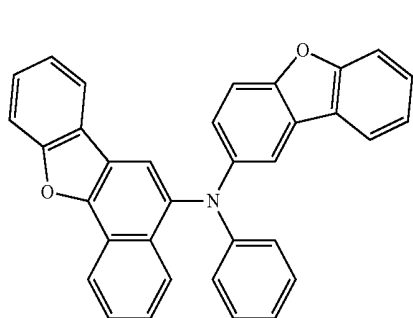
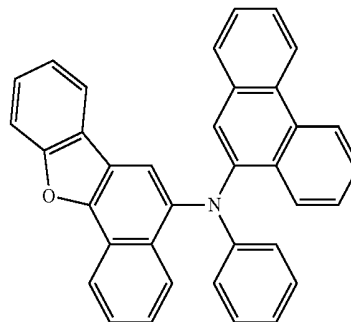
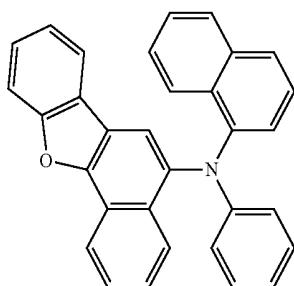
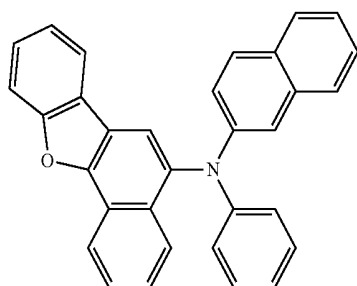
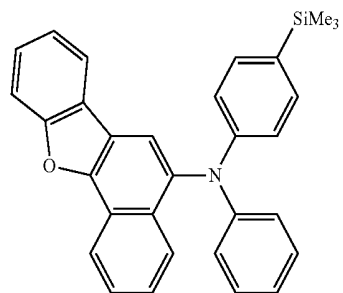
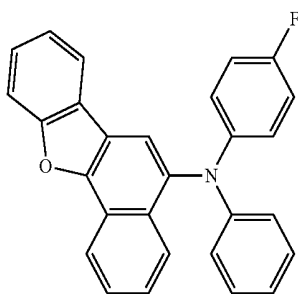
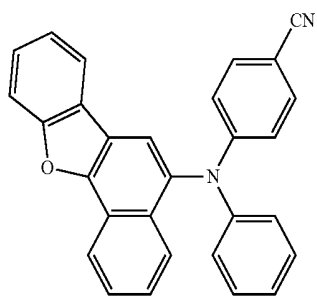
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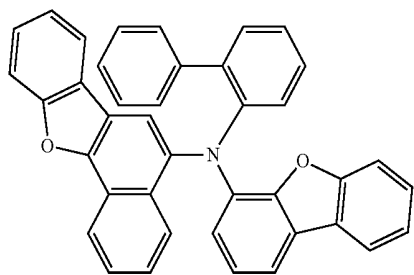
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60

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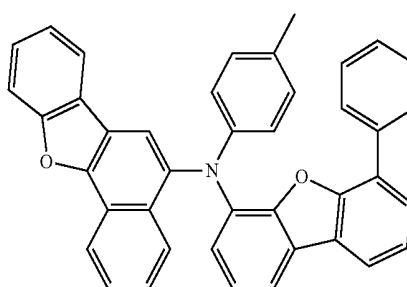
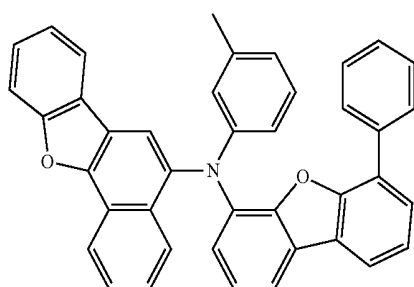
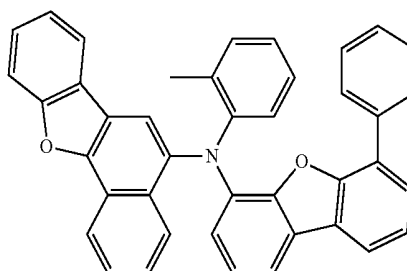
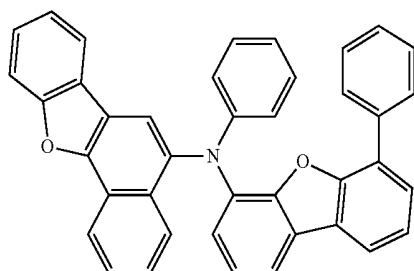
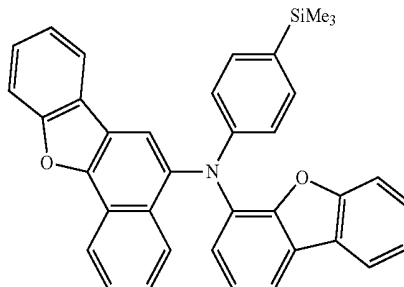
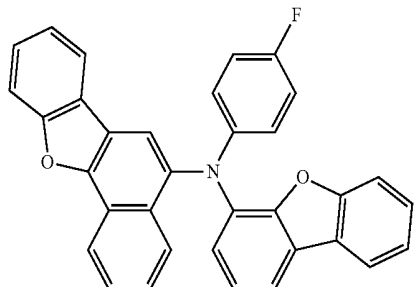
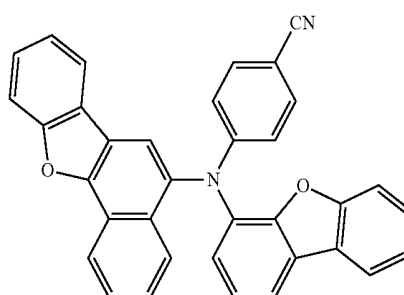
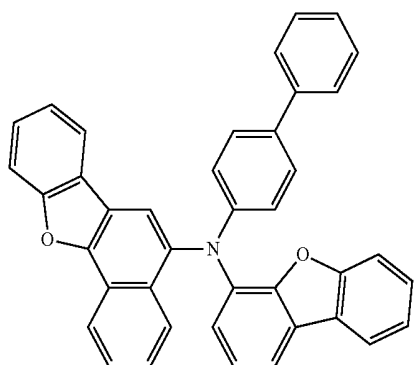
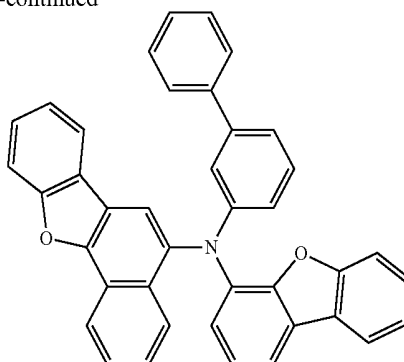


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62

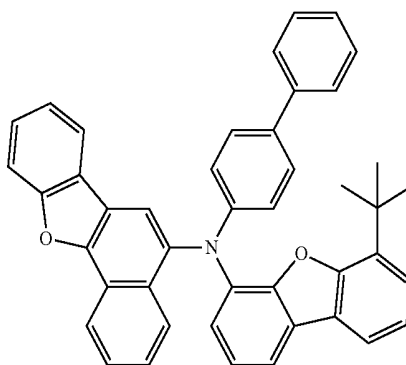
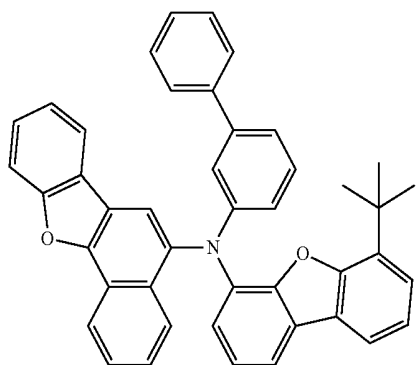
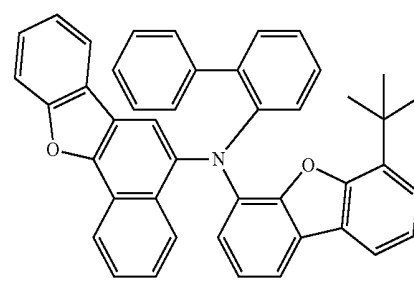
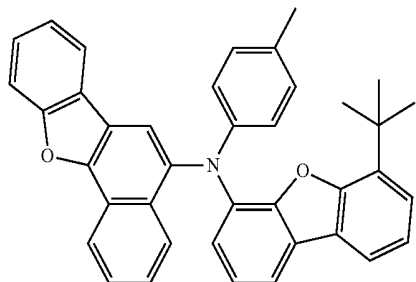
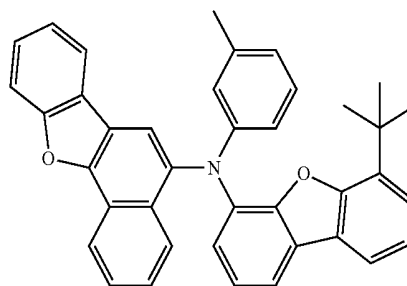
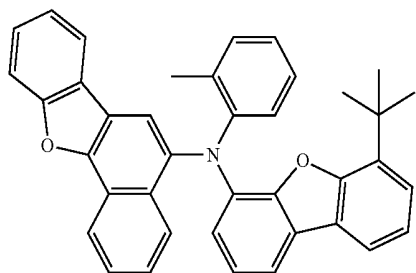
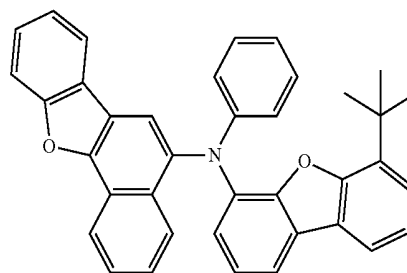
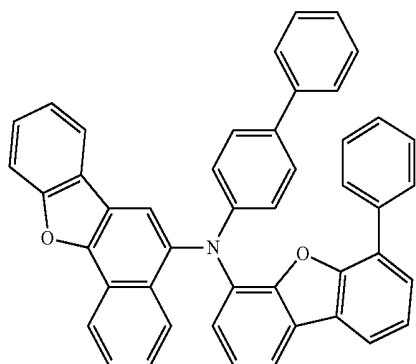
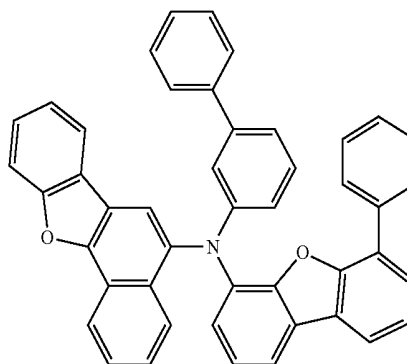
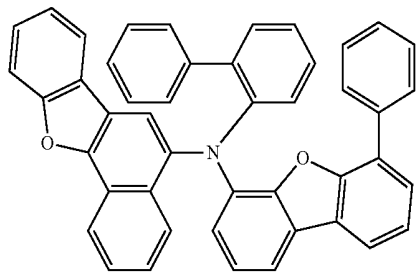
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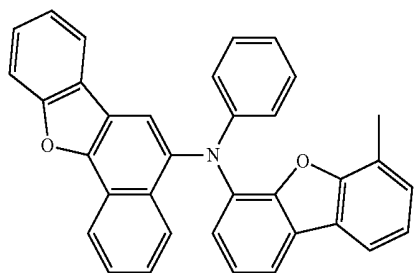
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64

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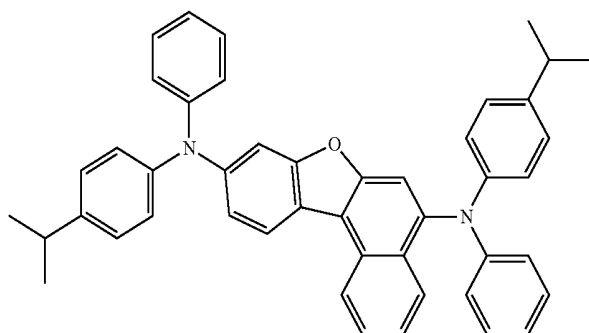
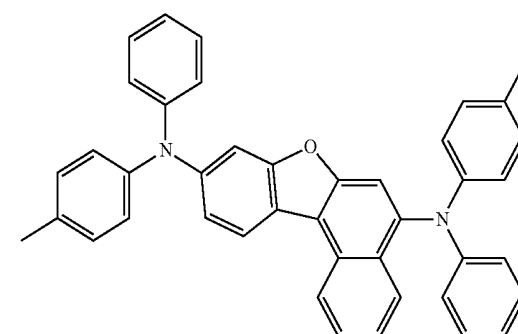
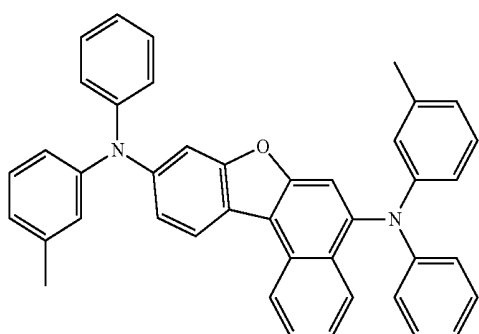
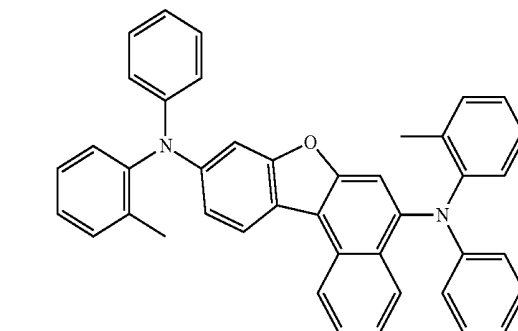
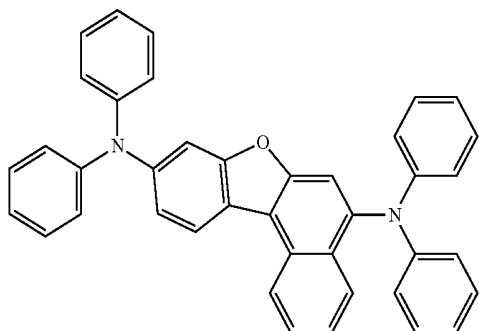
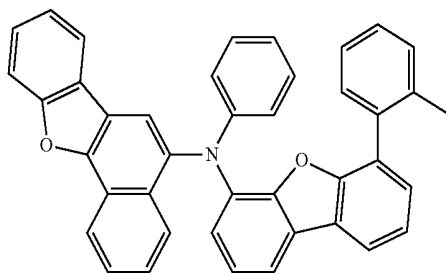
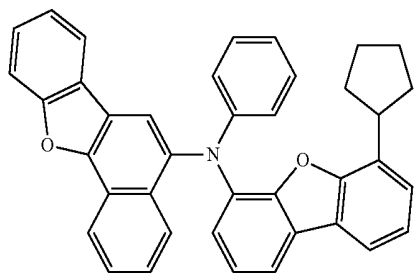
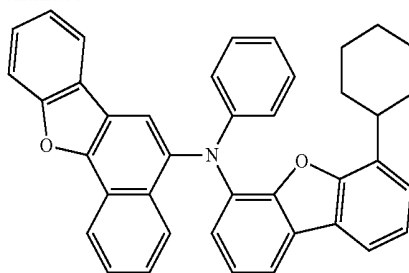


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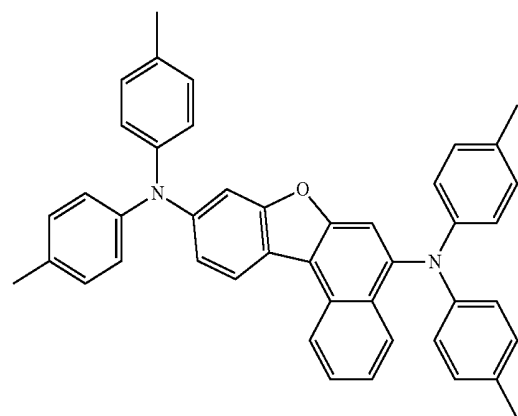
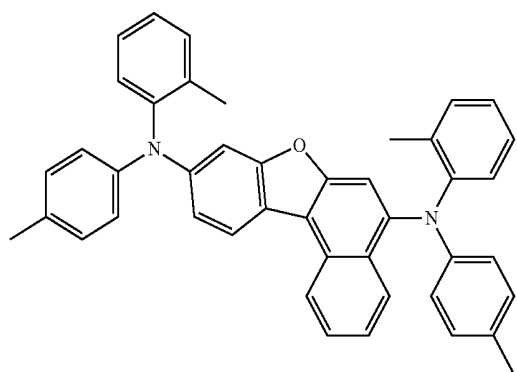
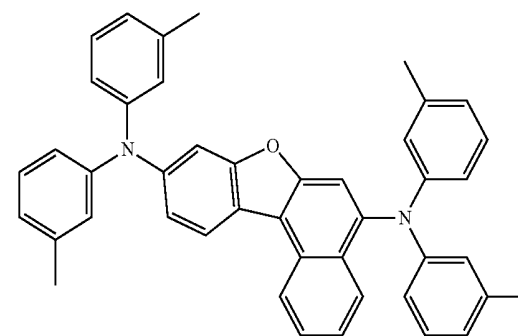
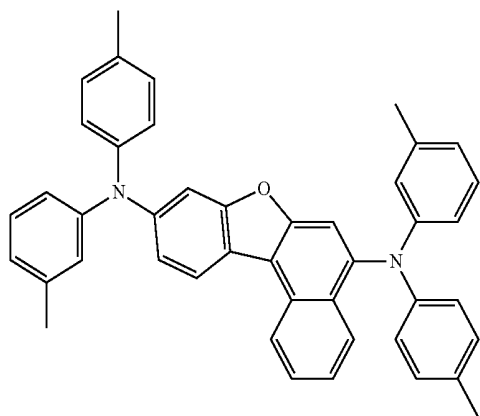
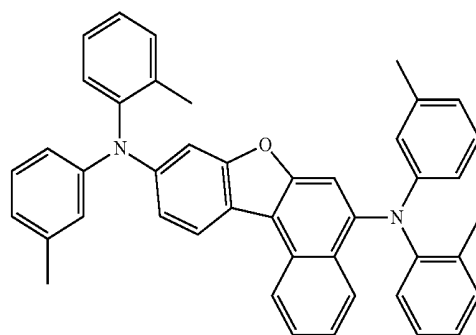
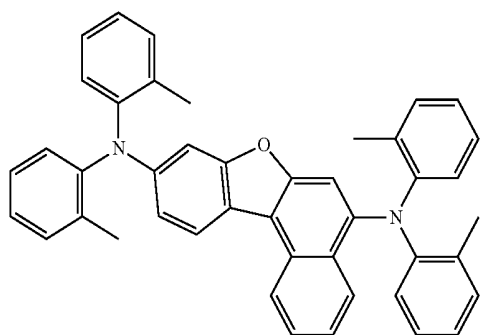
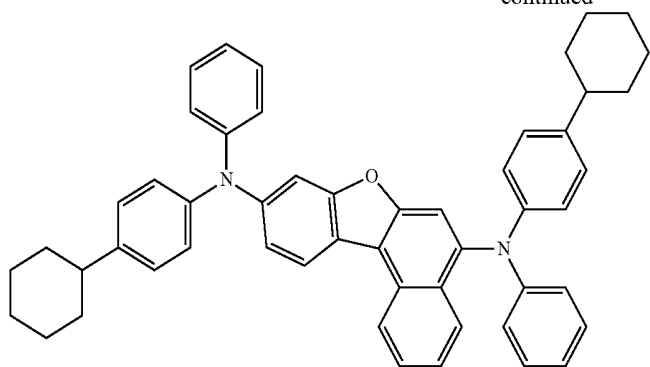
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67

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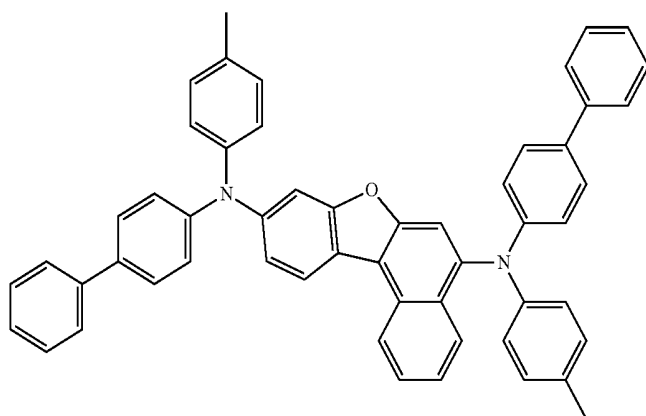
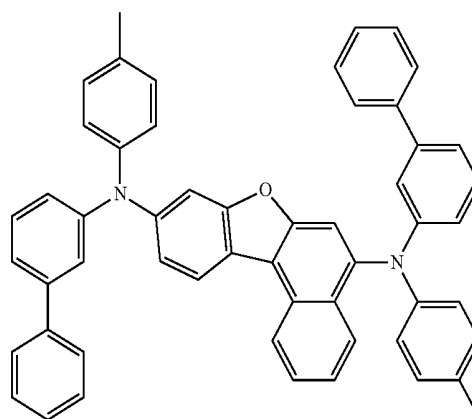
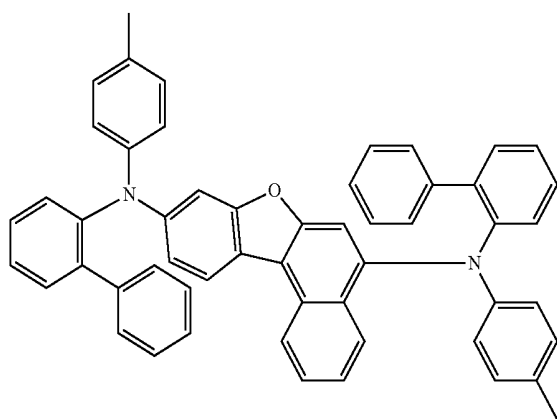
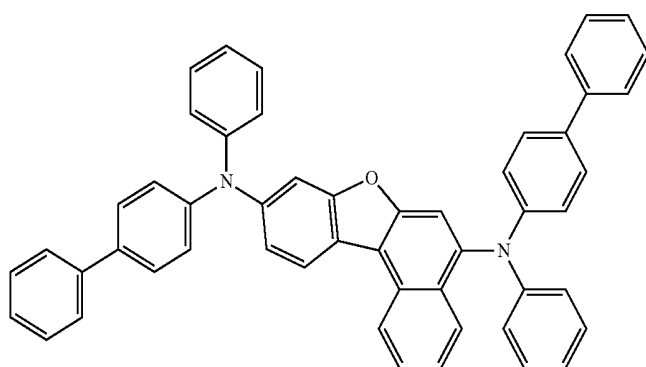
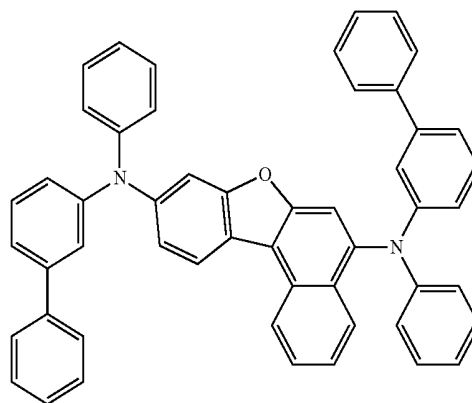
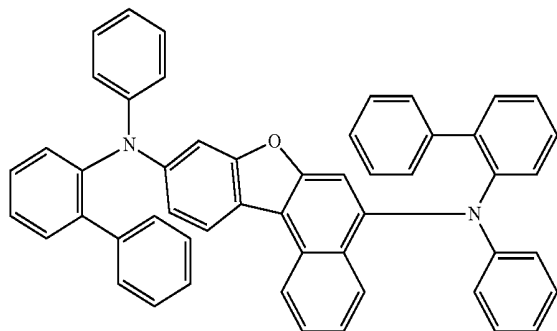
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69

70

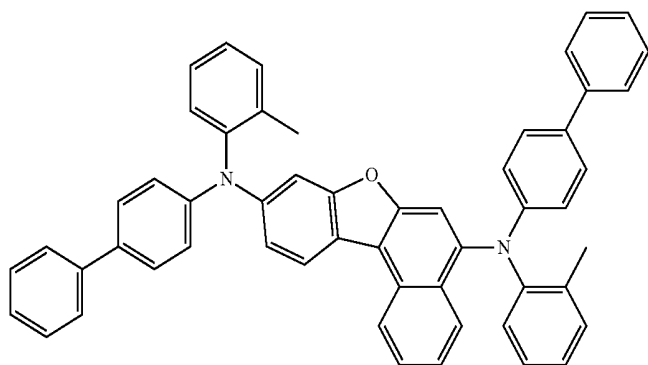
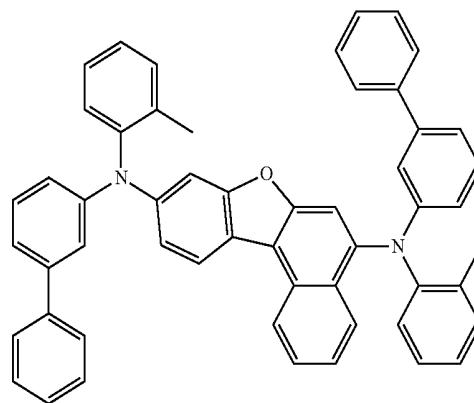
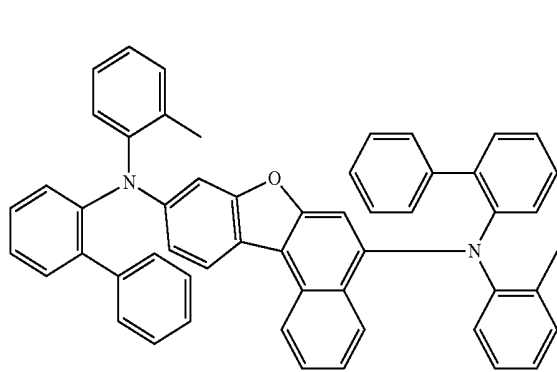
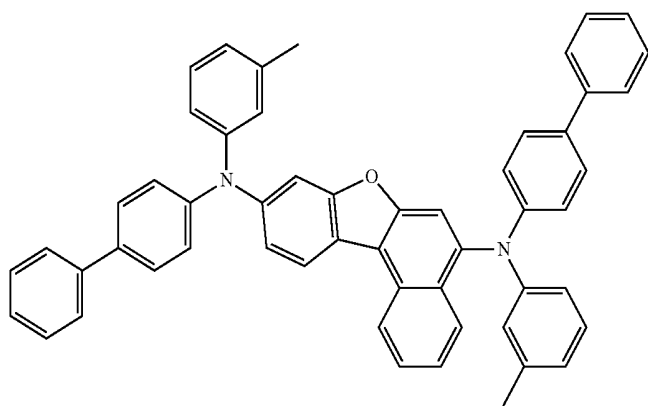
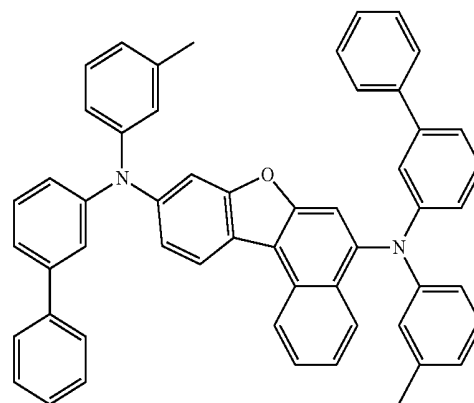
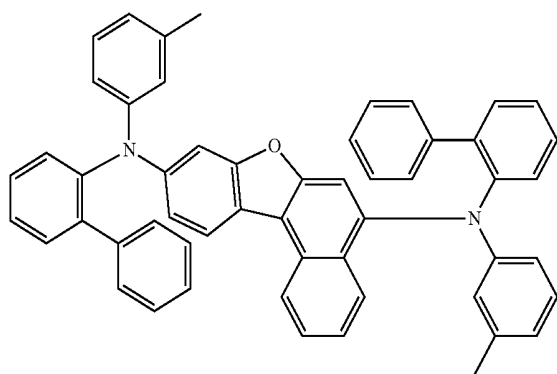
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71

72

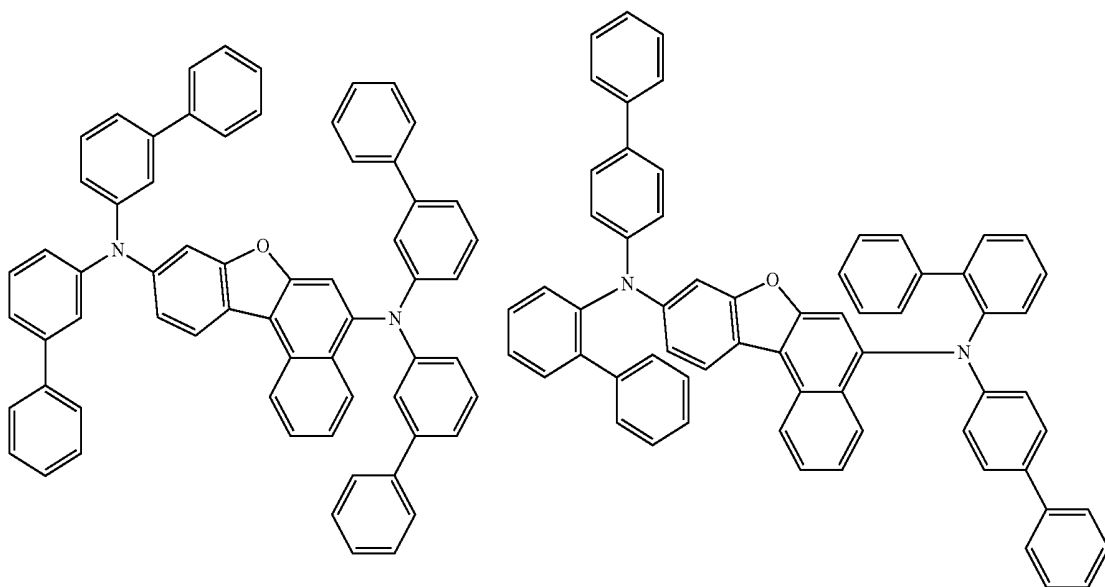
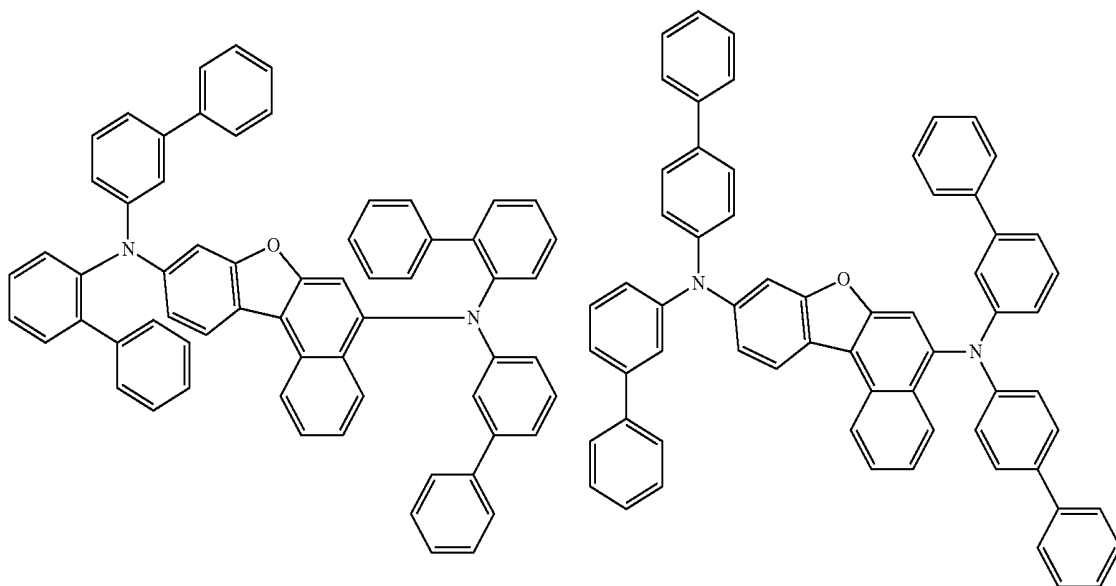
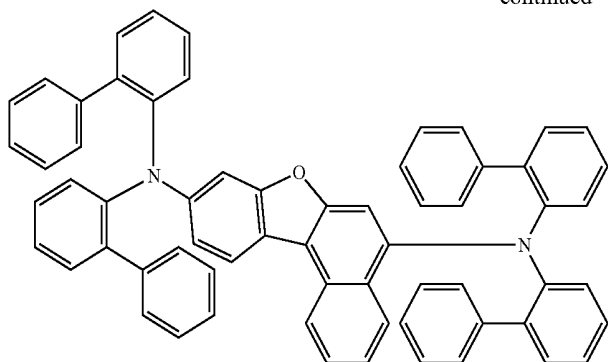
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73

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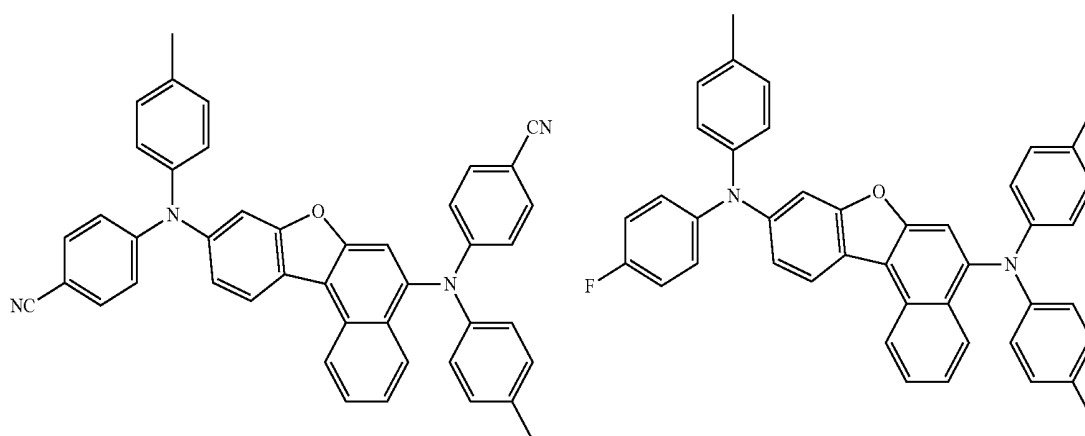
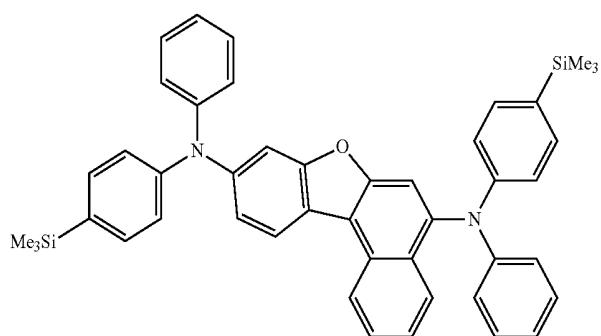
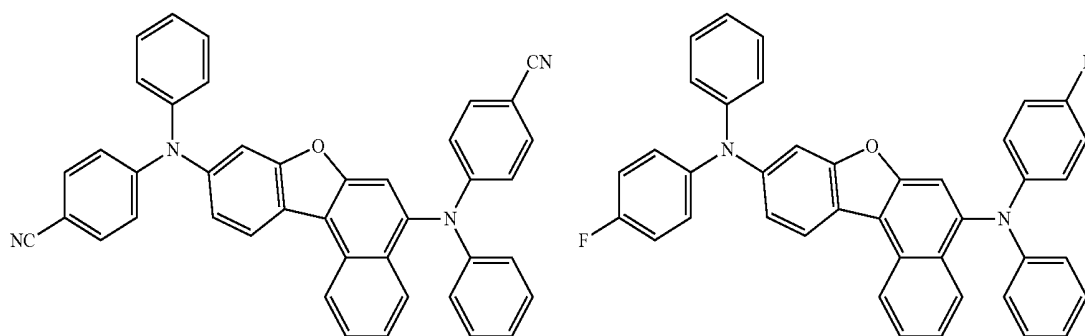
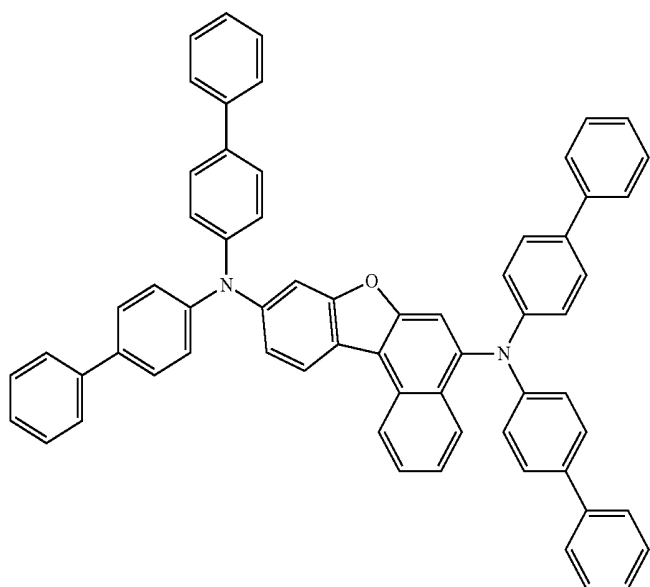
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75

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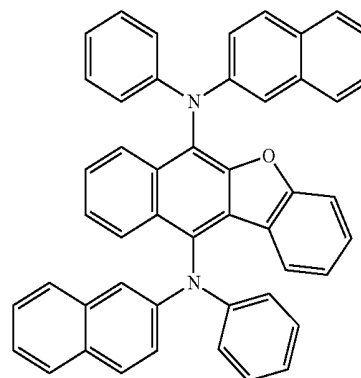
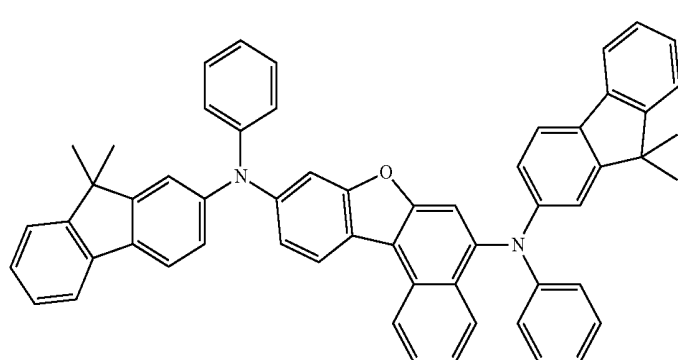
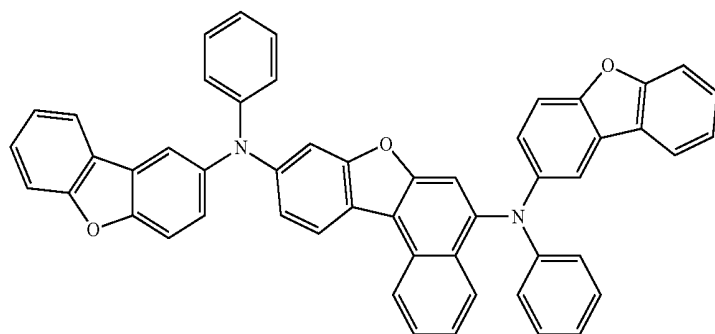
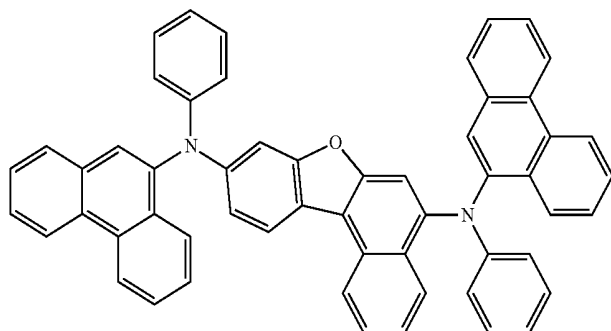
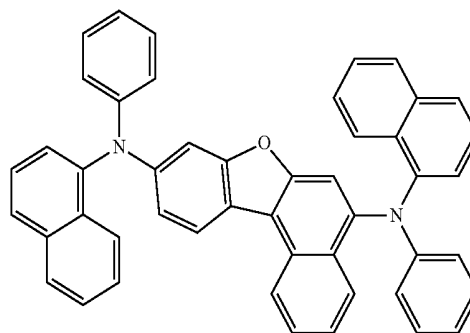
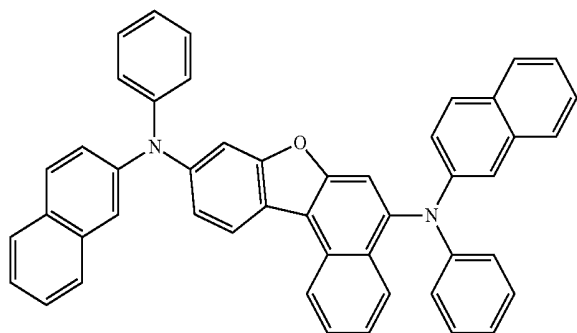
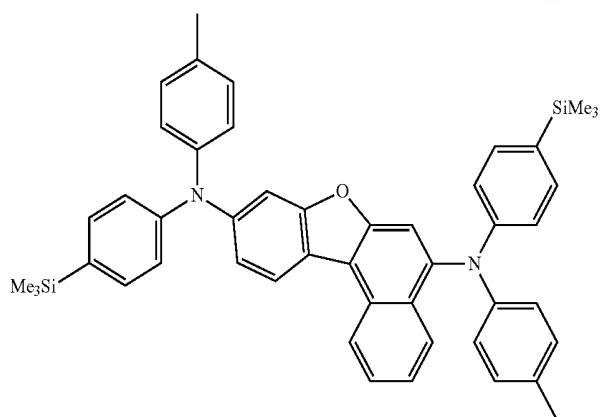
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77

78

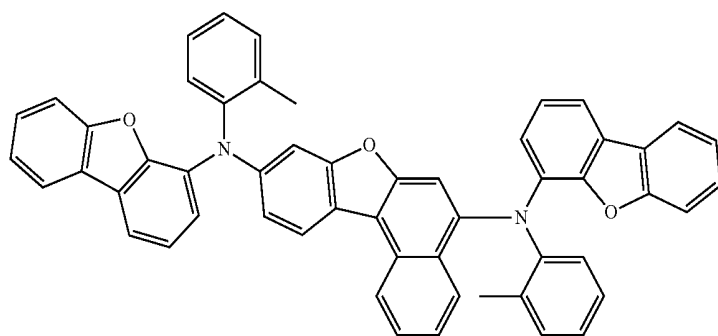
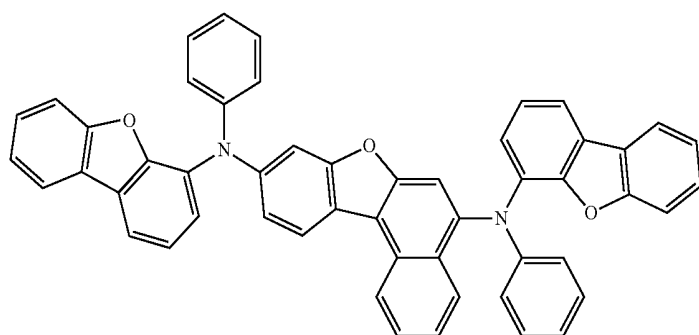
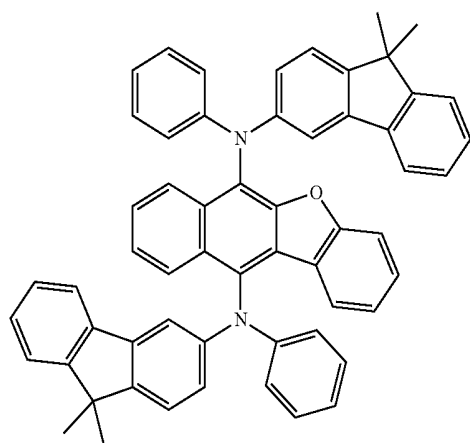
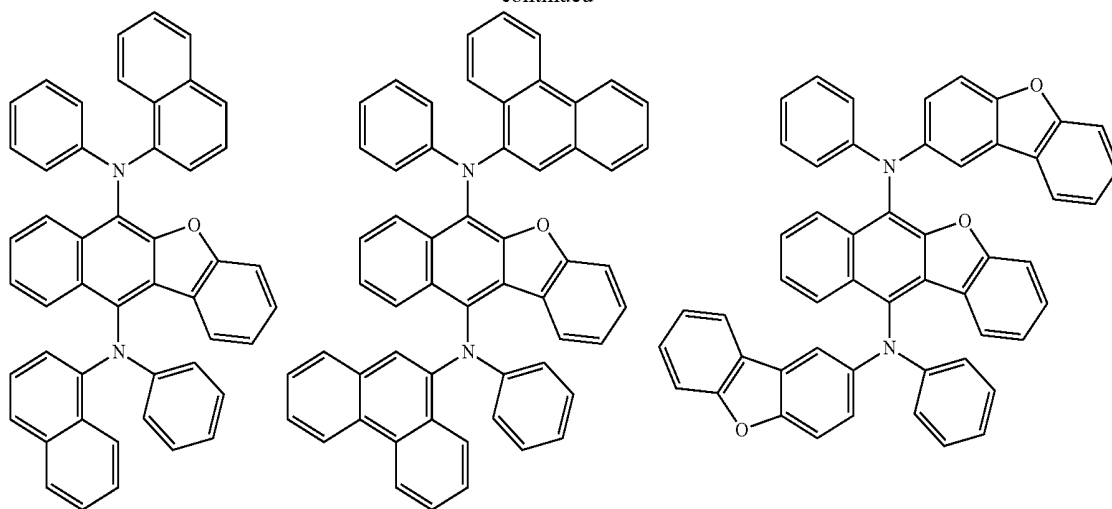
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79

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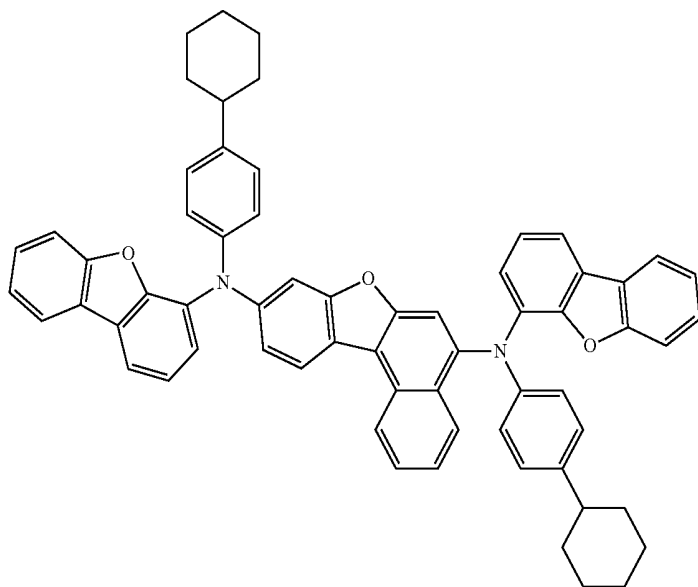
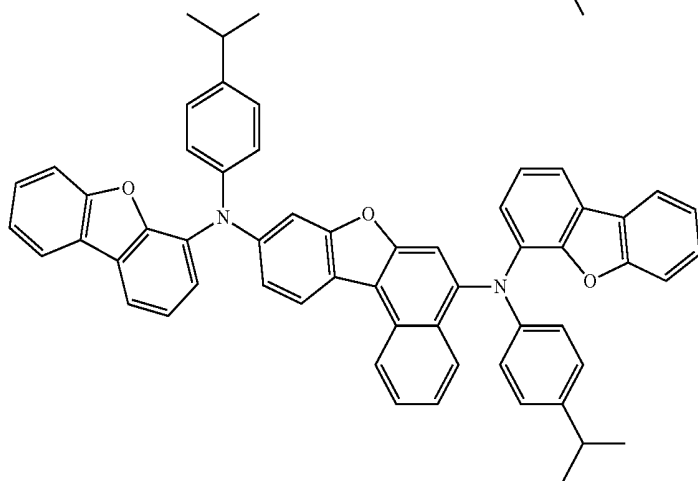
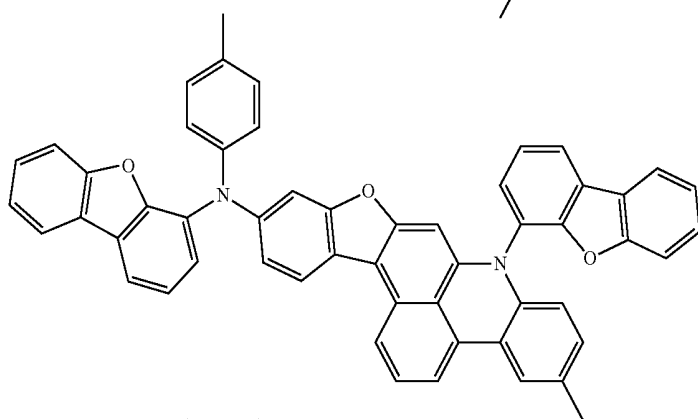
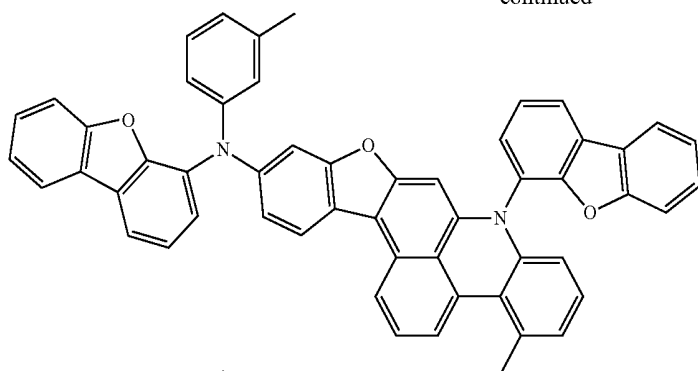
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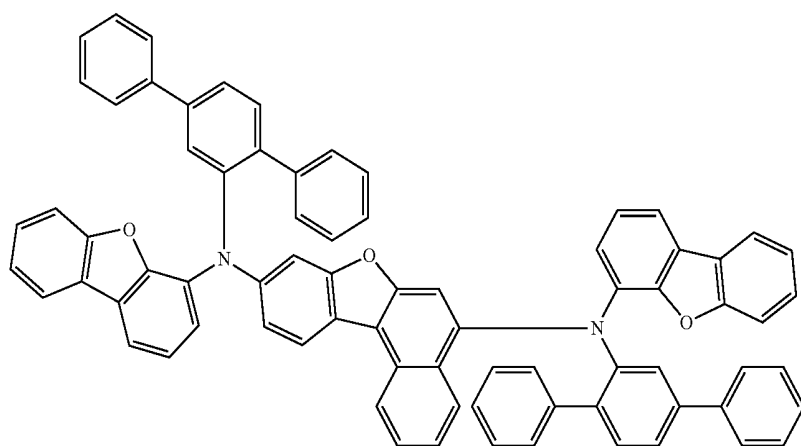
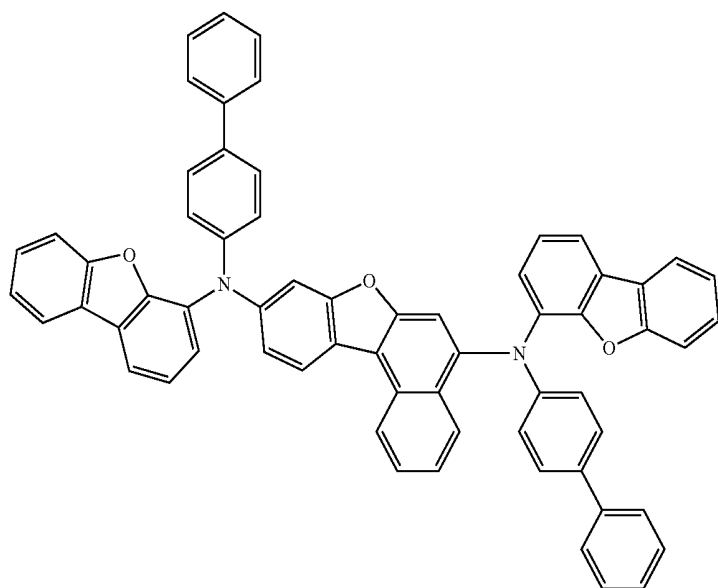
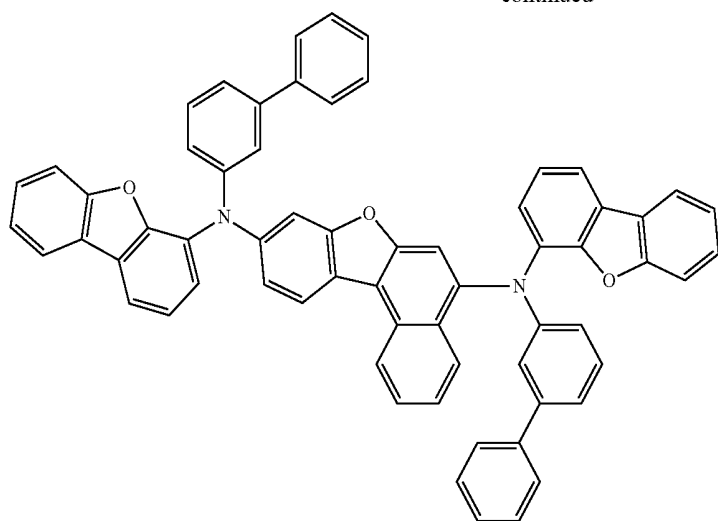
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82

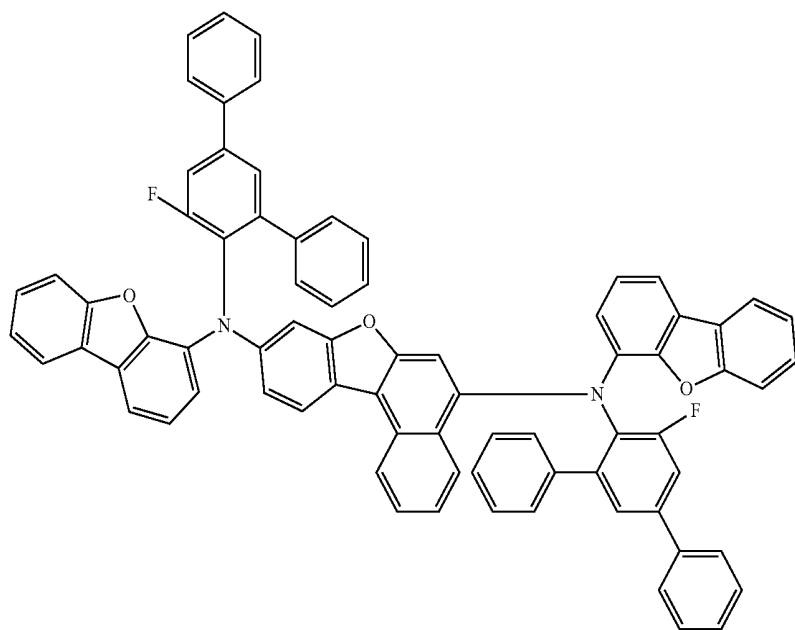
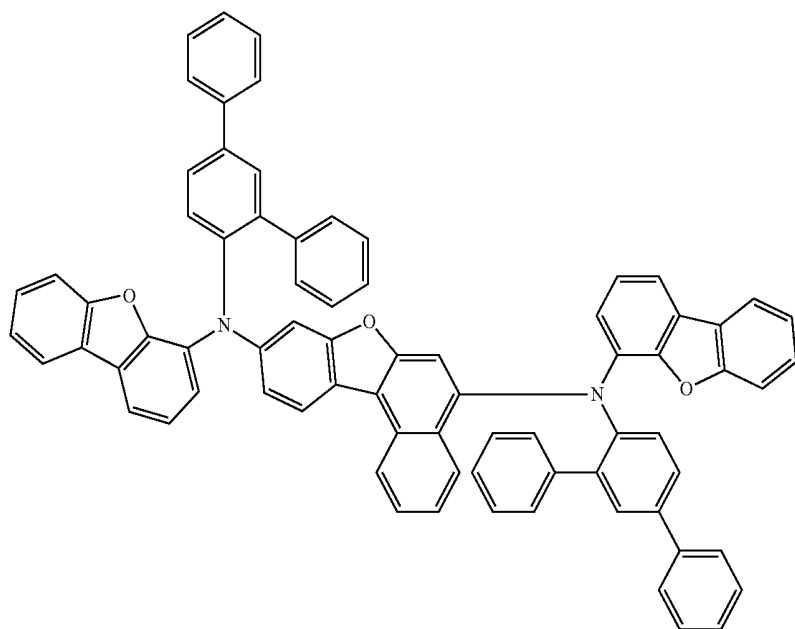
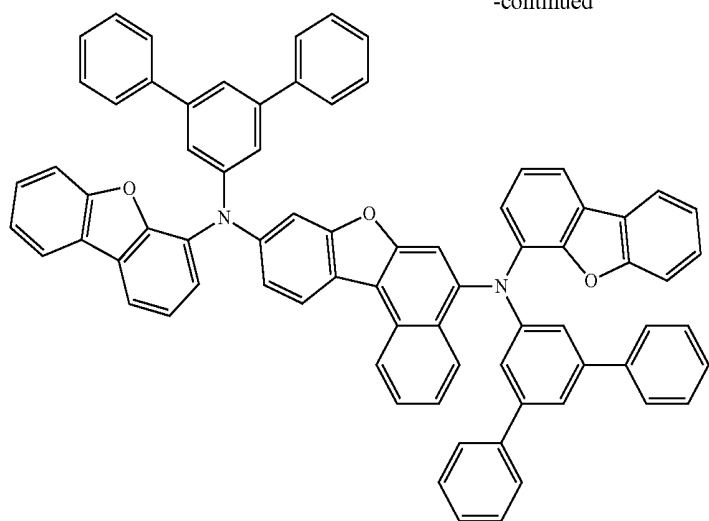
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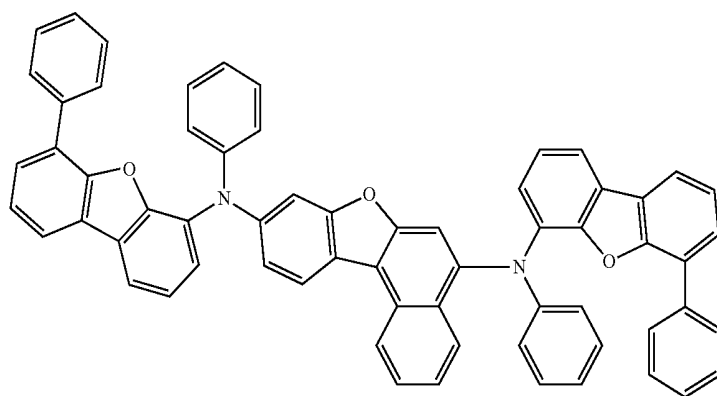
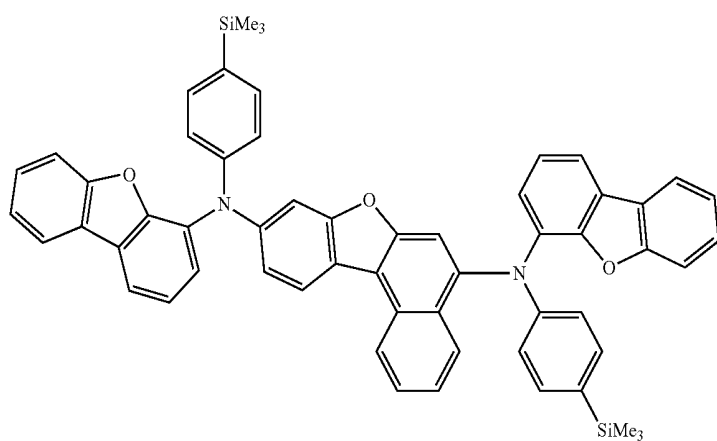
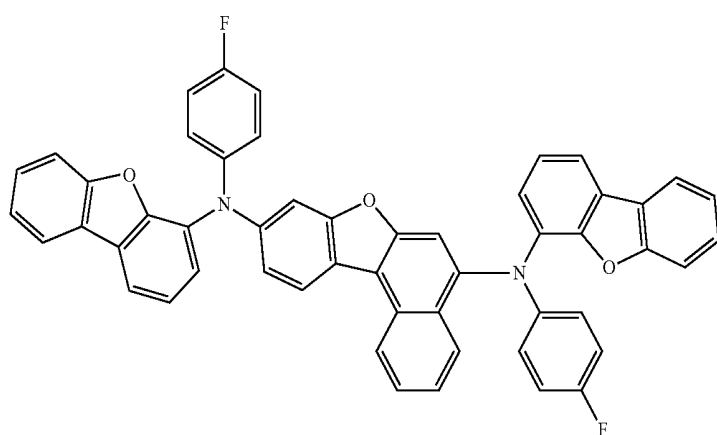
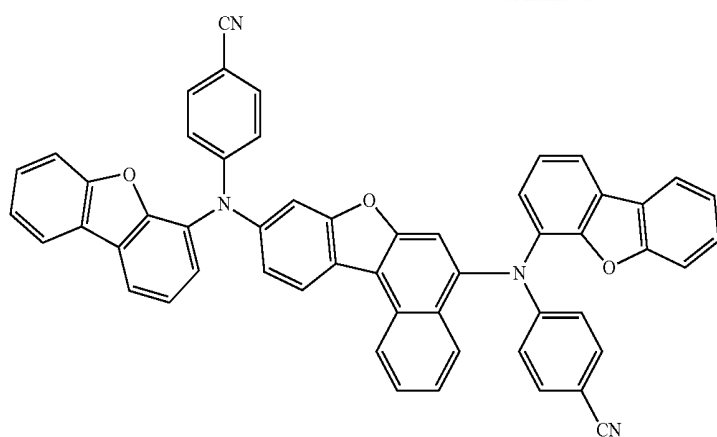
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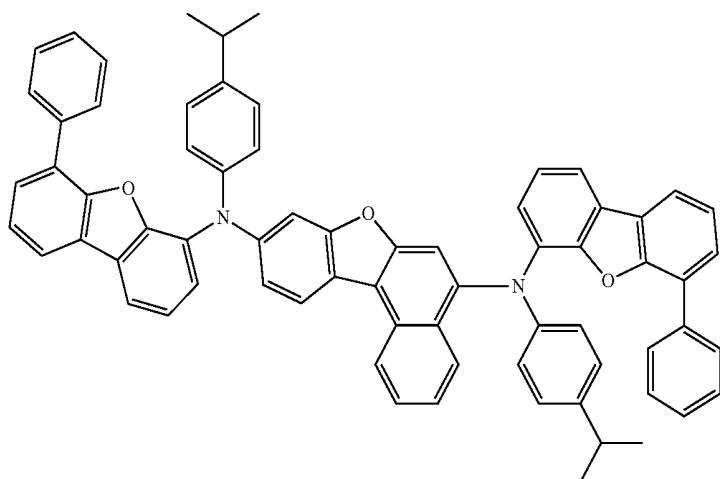
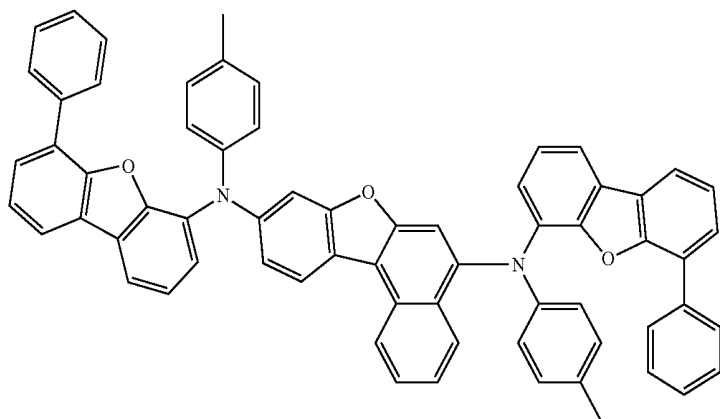
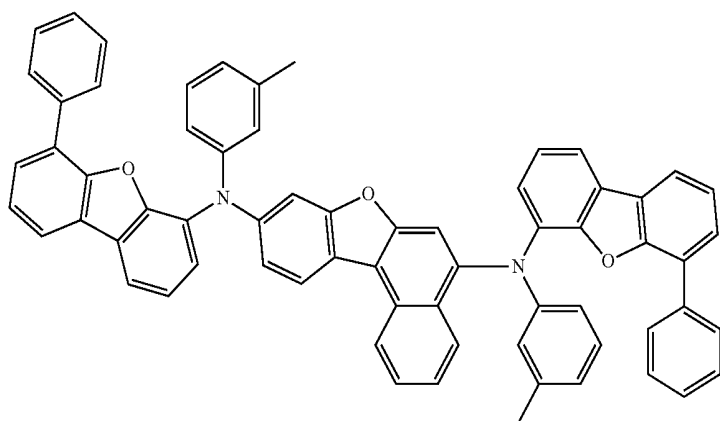
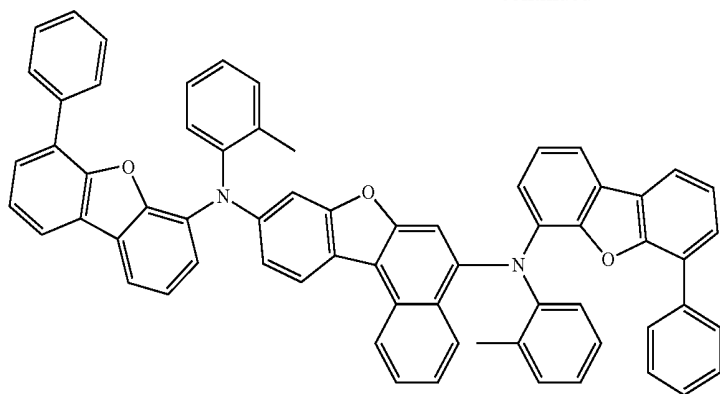
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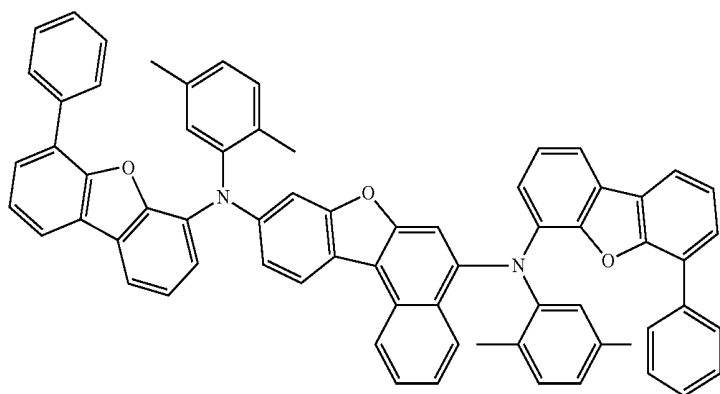
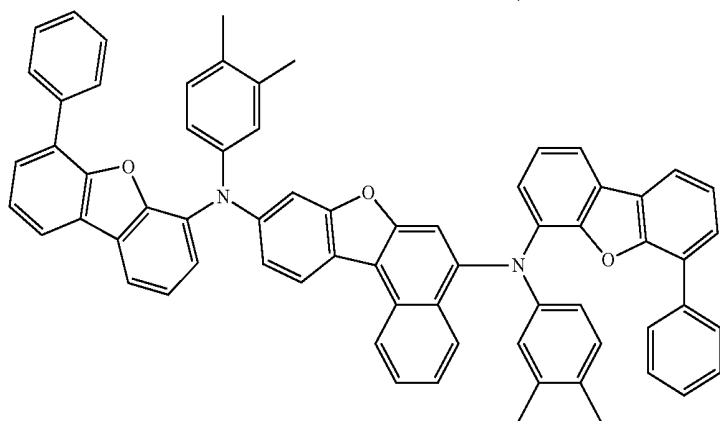
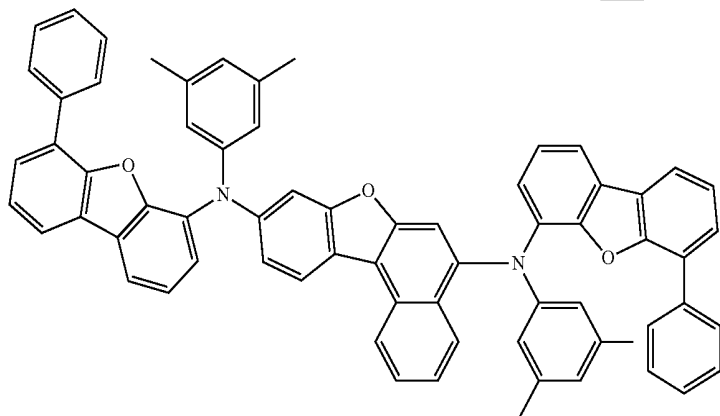
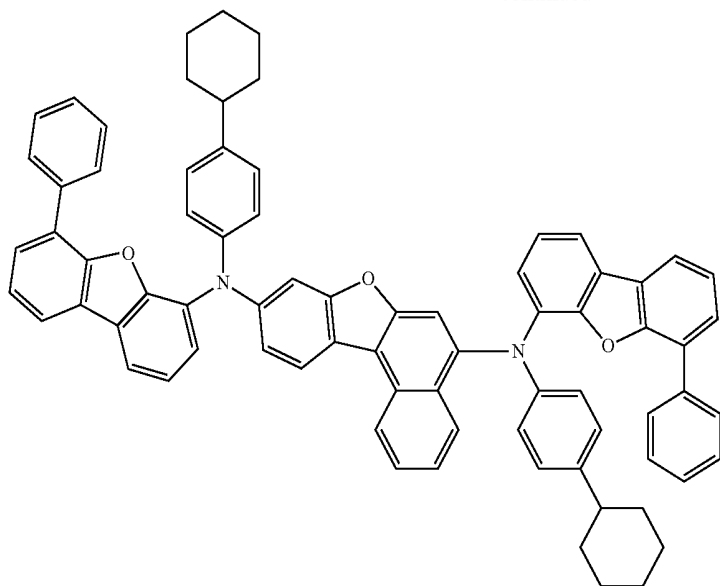
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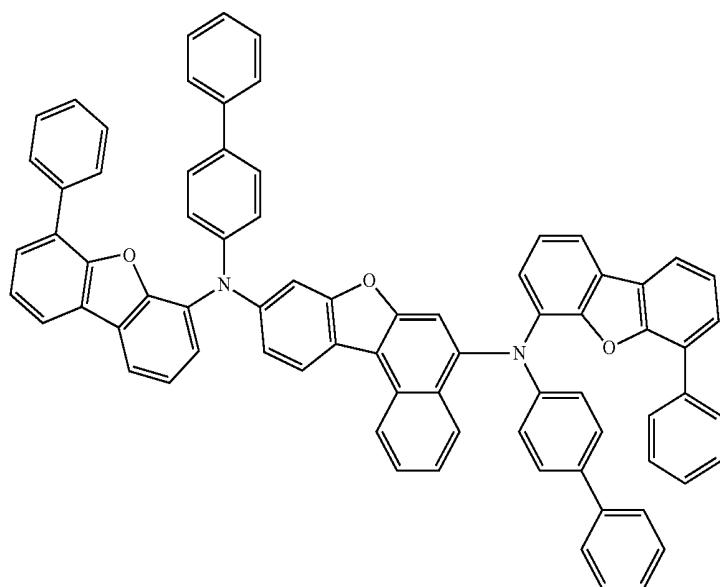
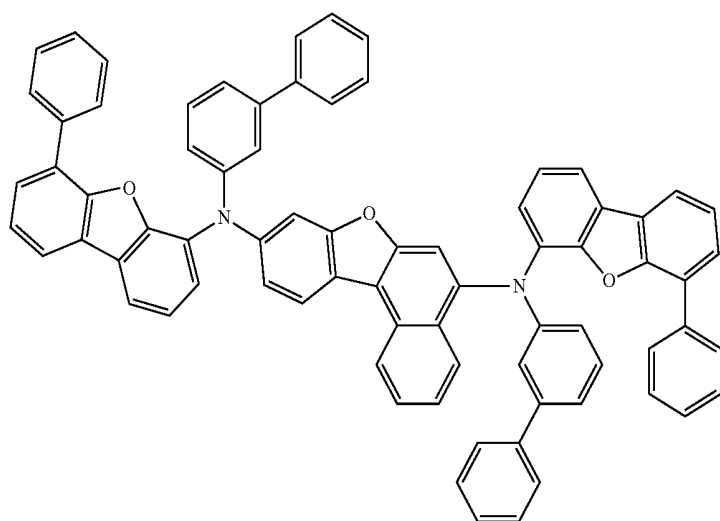
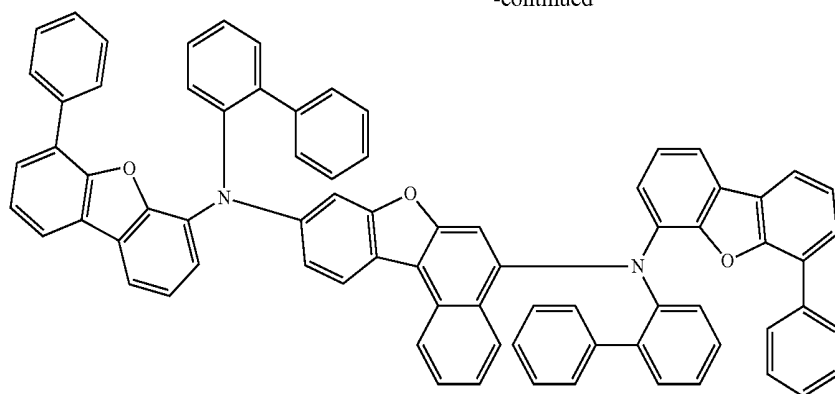
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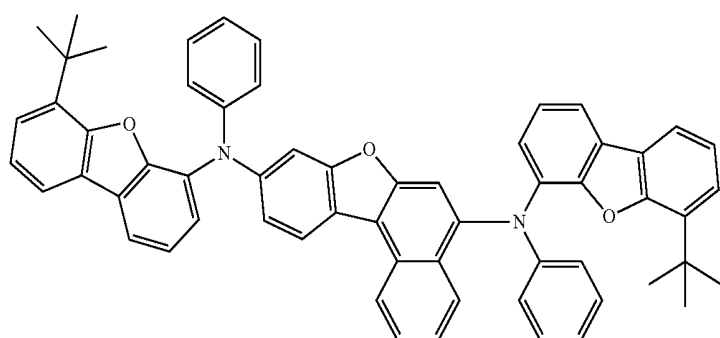
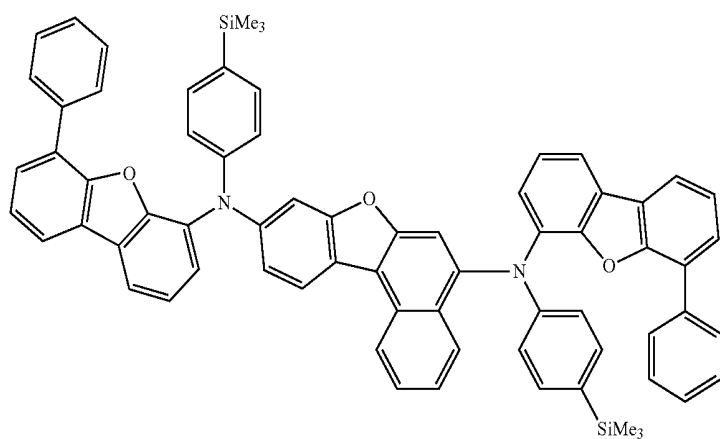
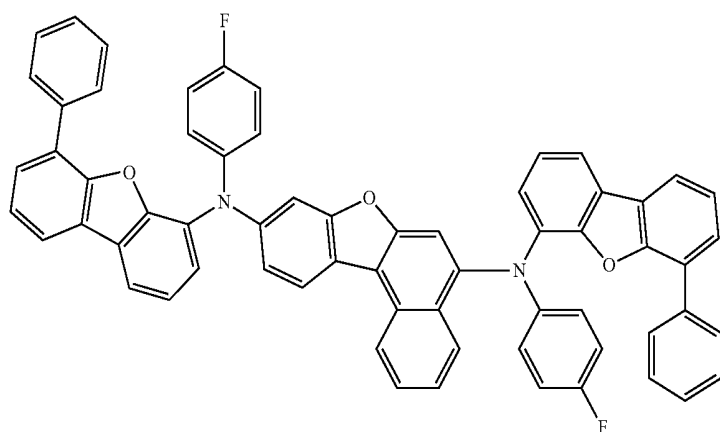
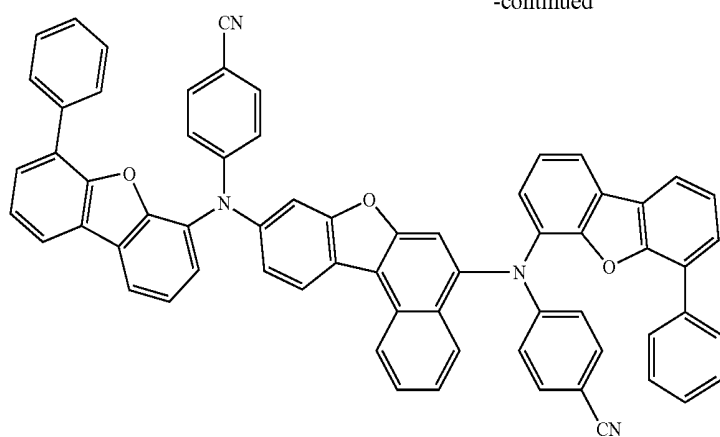
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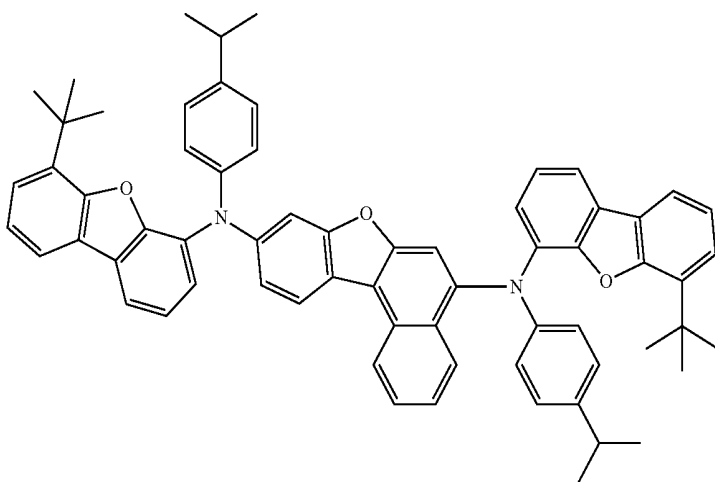
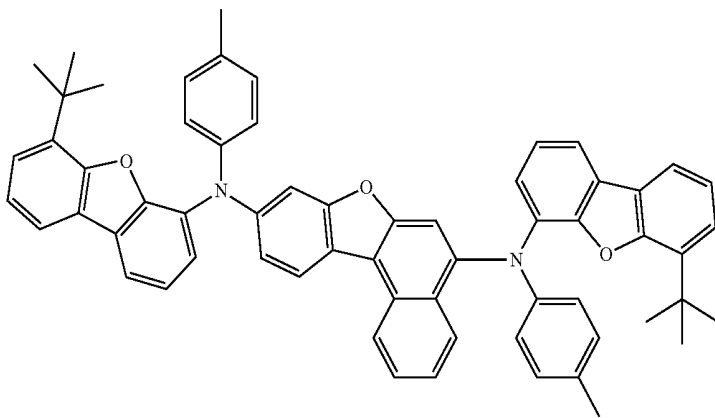
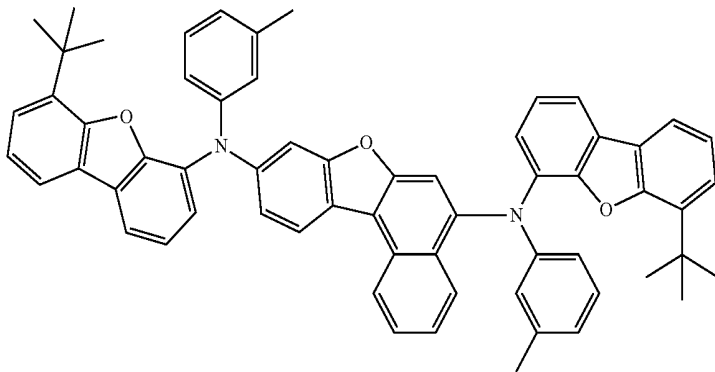
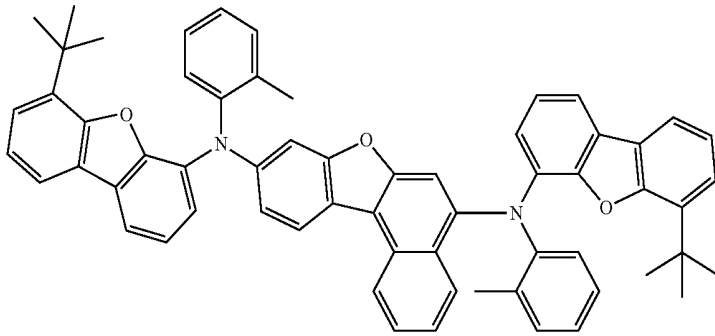
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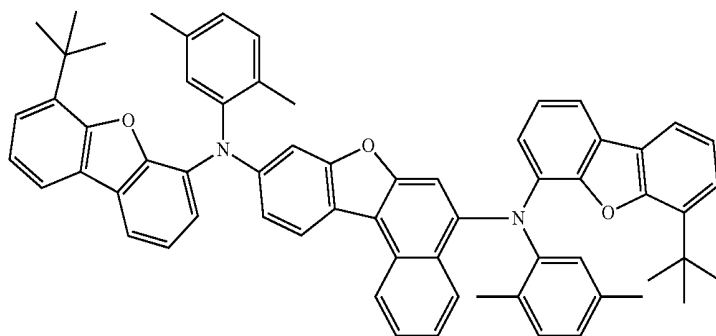
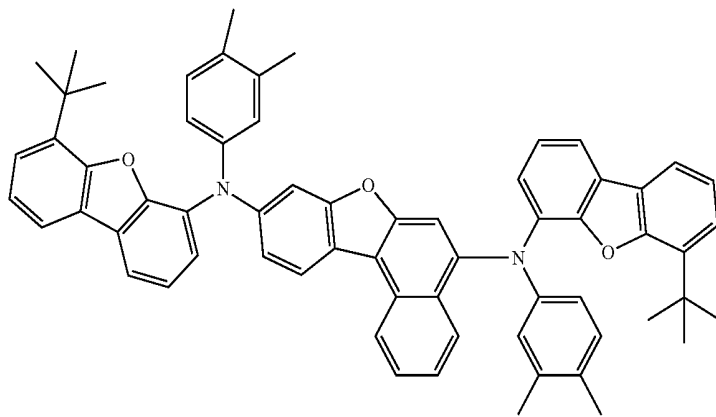
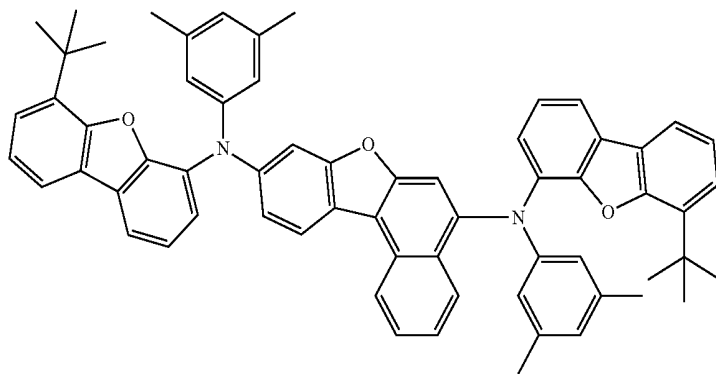
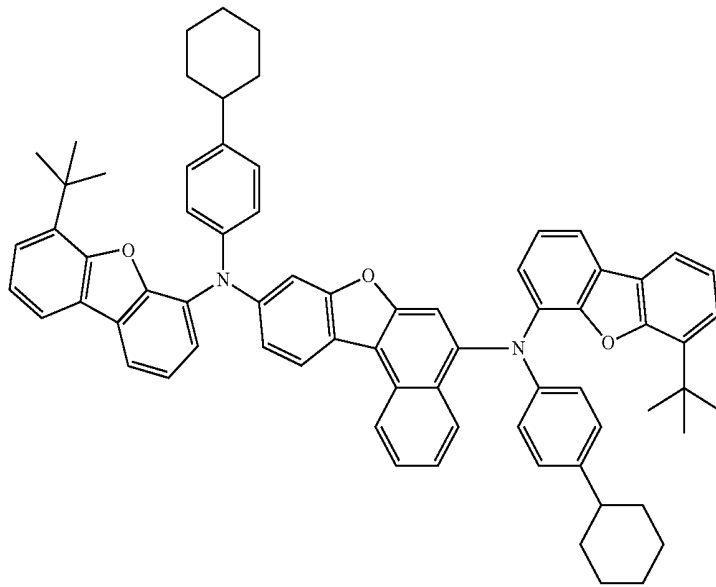
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102

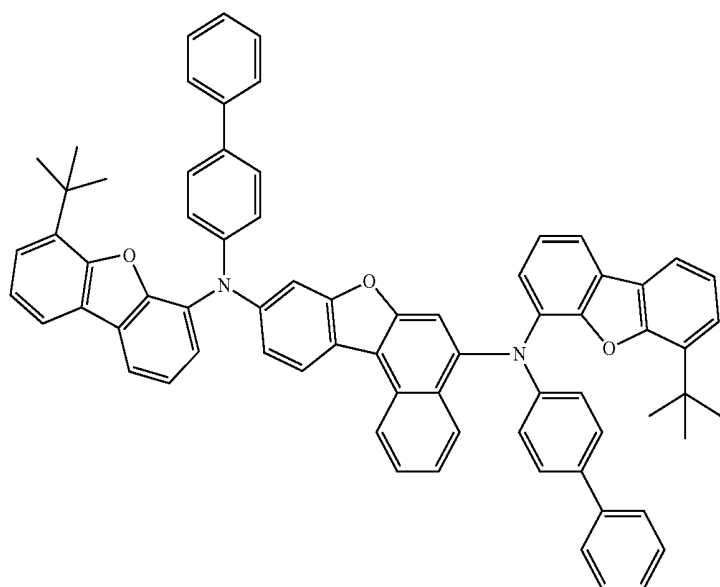
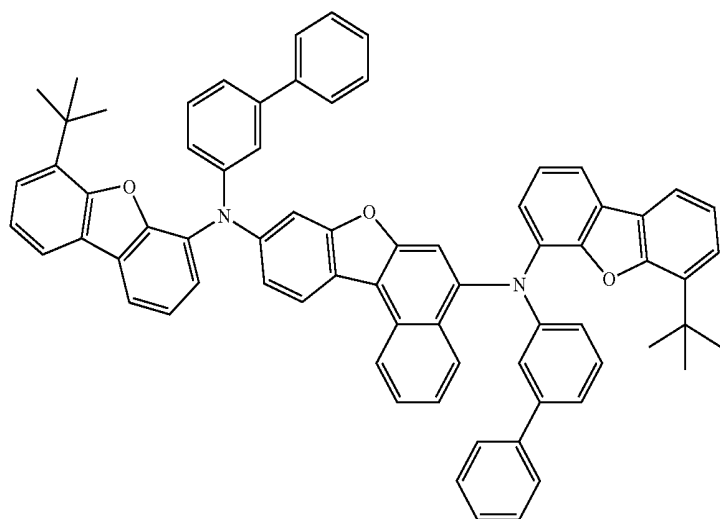
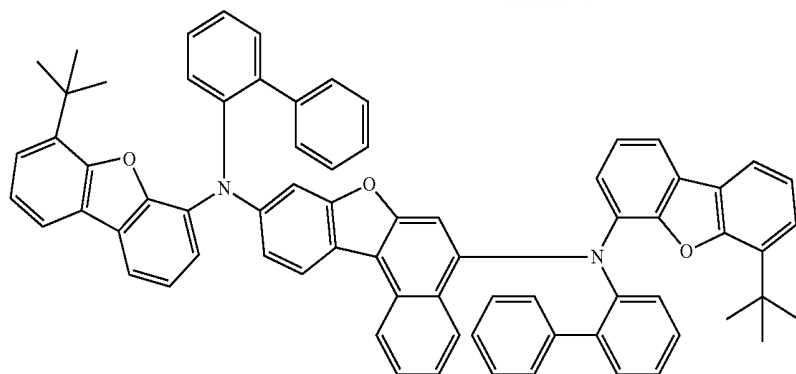
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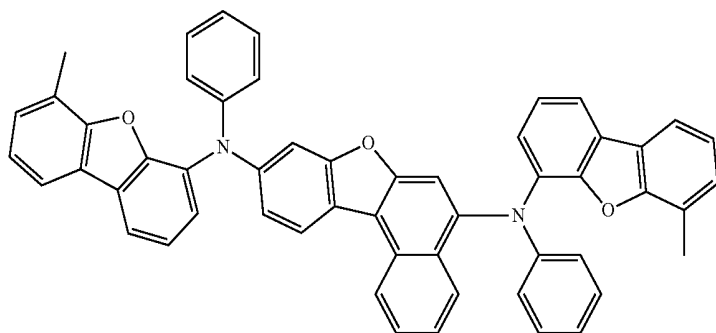
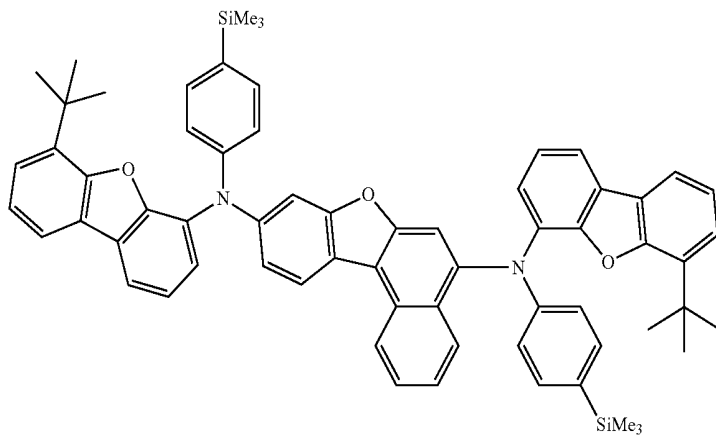
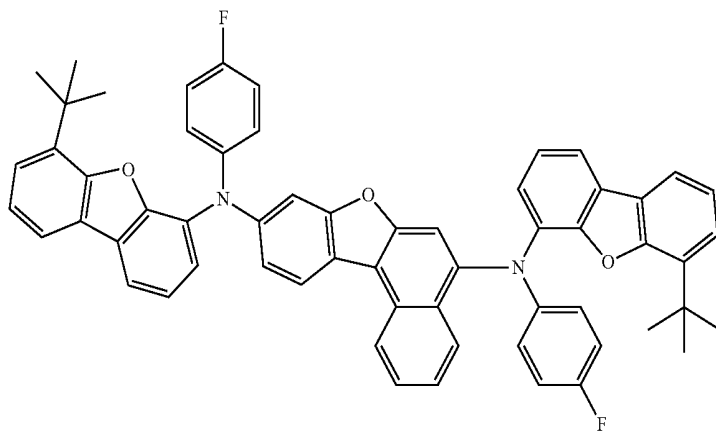
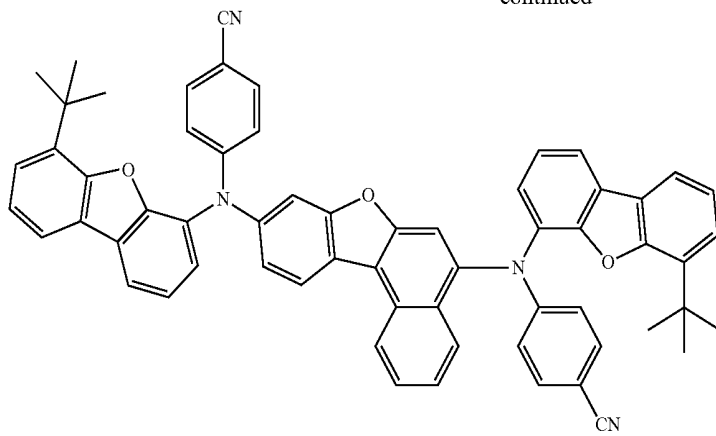
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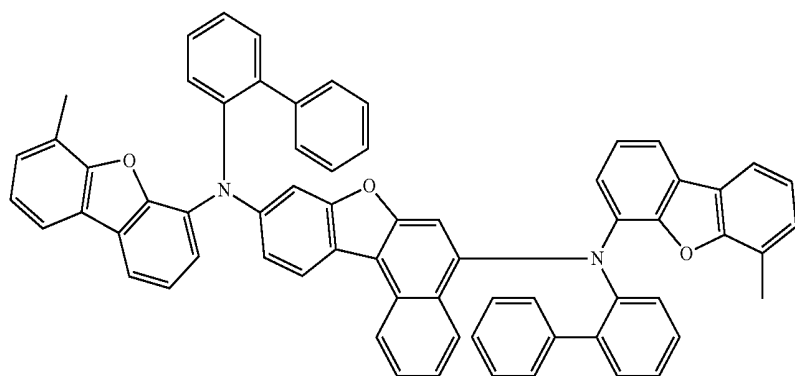
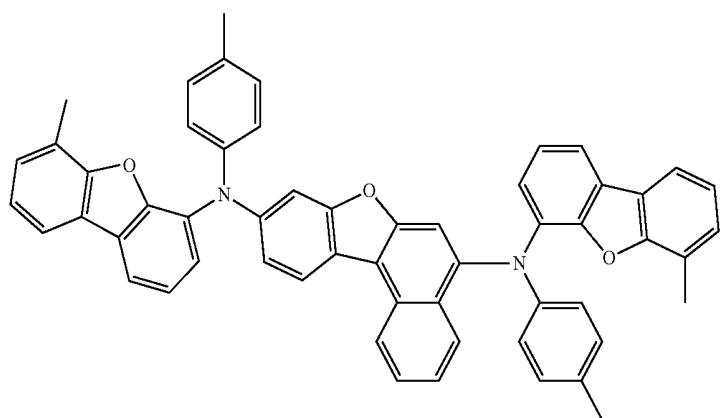
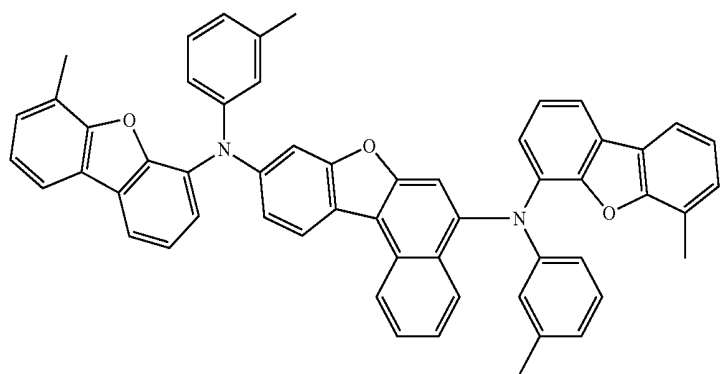
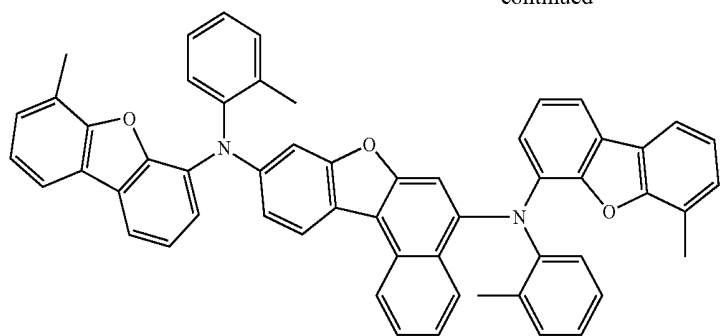
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106

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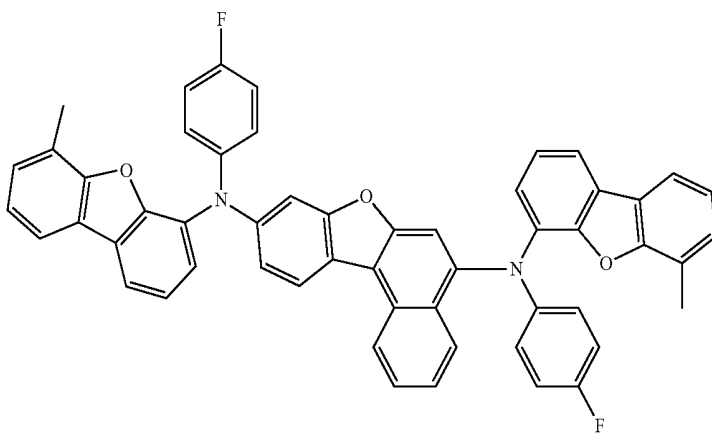
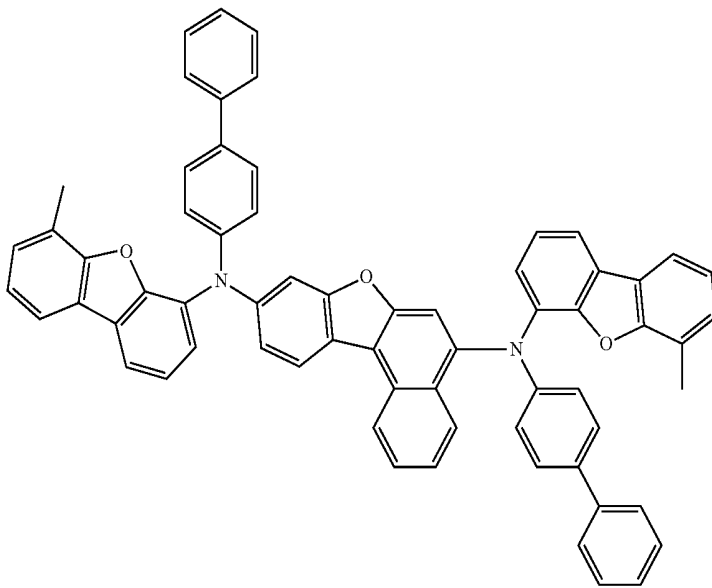
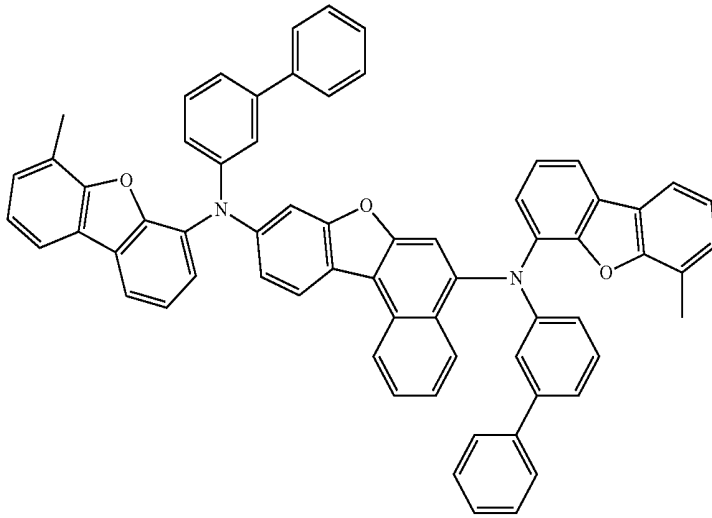
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109

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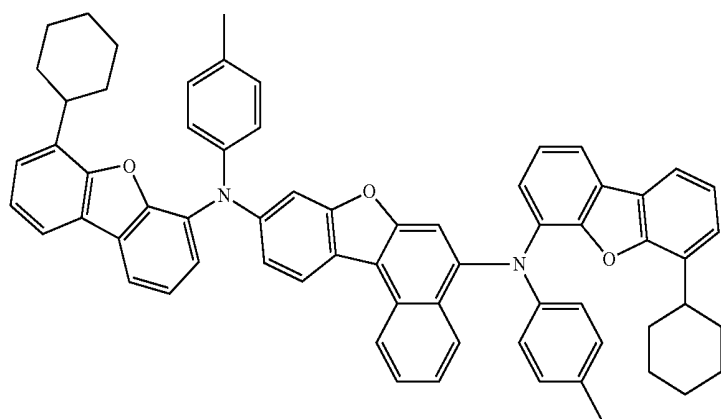
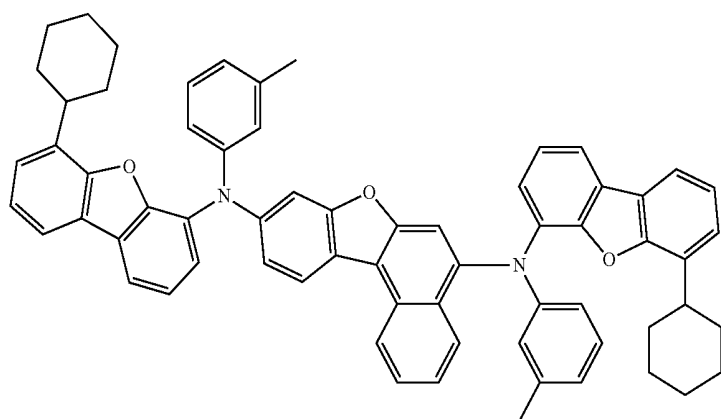
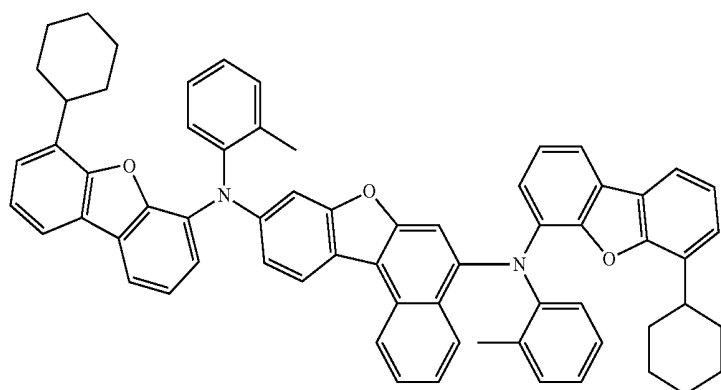
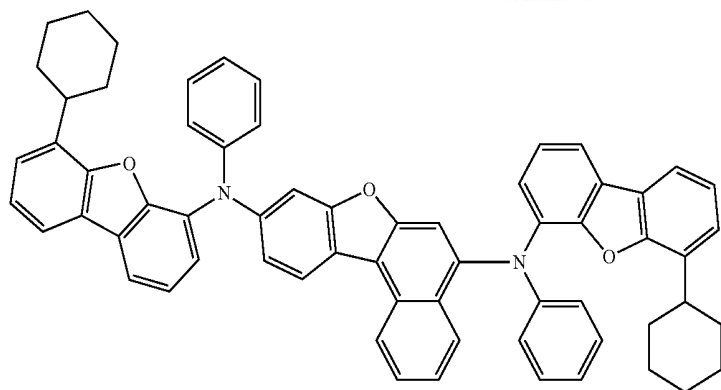
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112

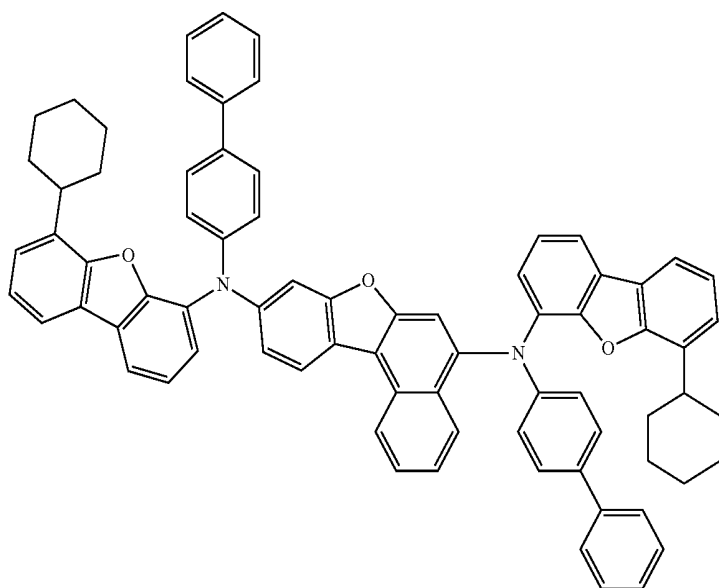
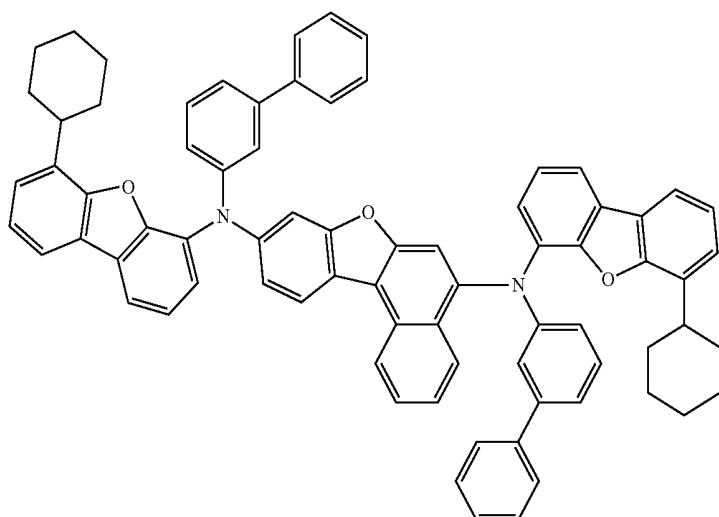
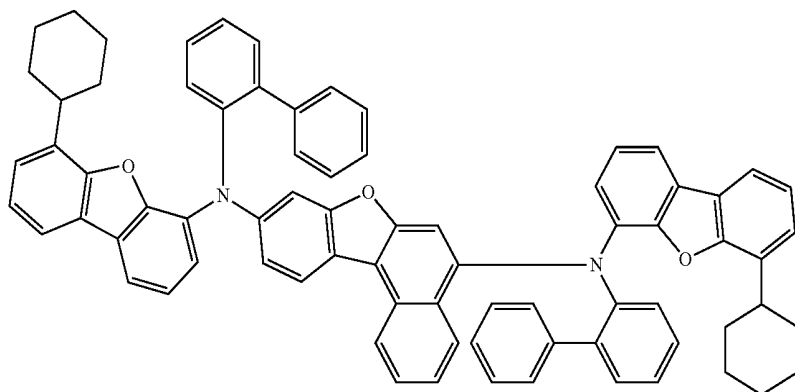
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115

116

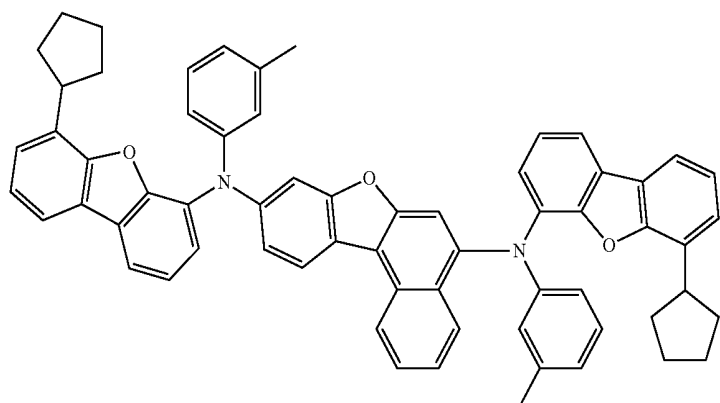
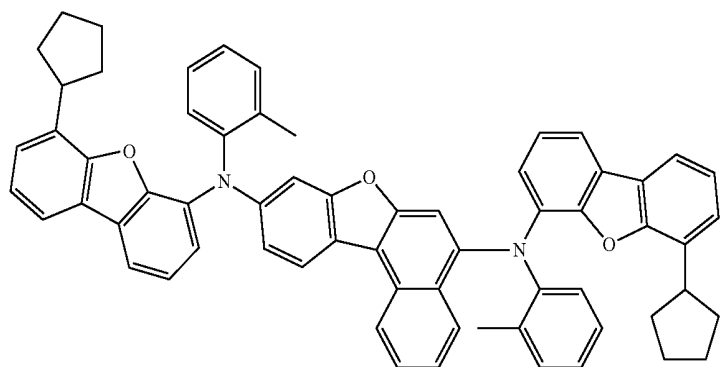
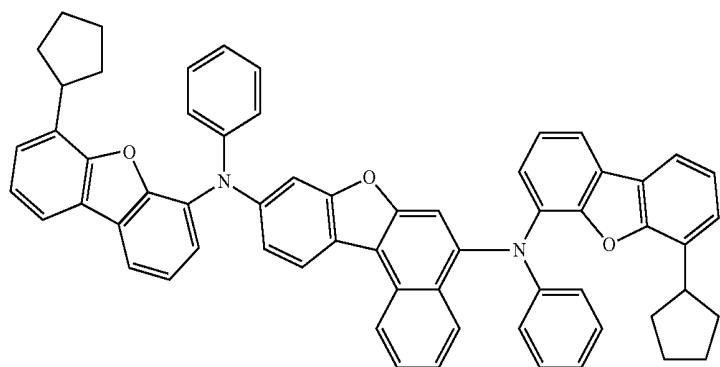
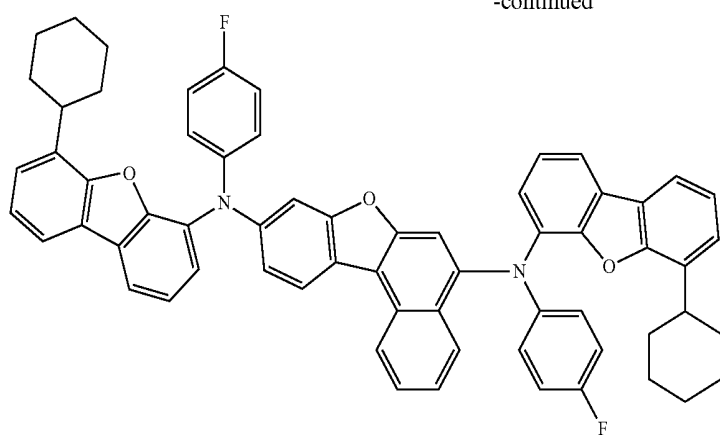
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117

118

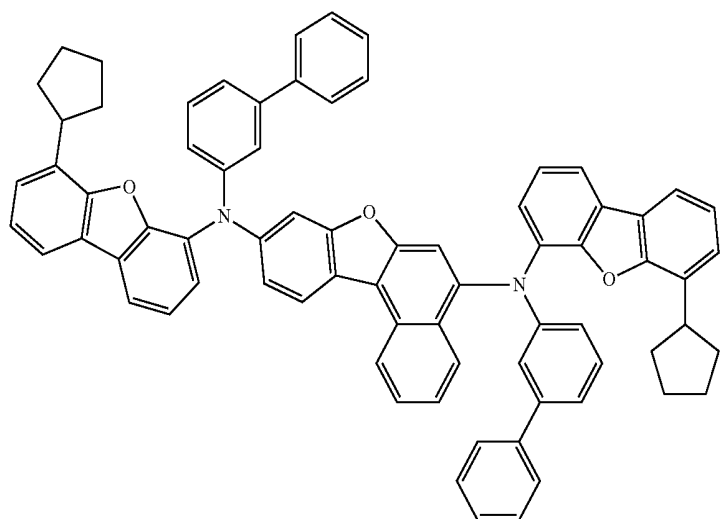
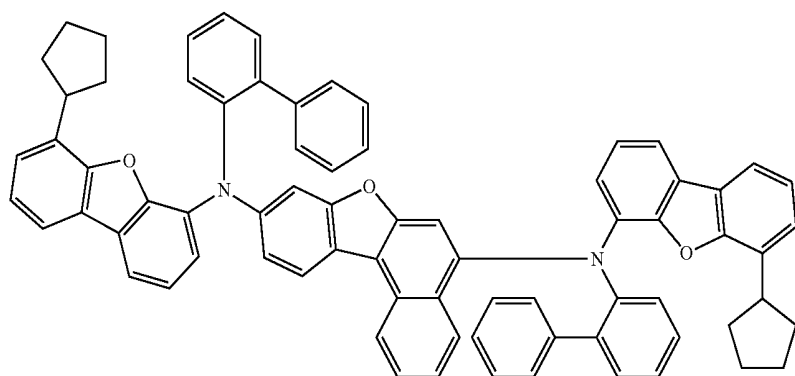
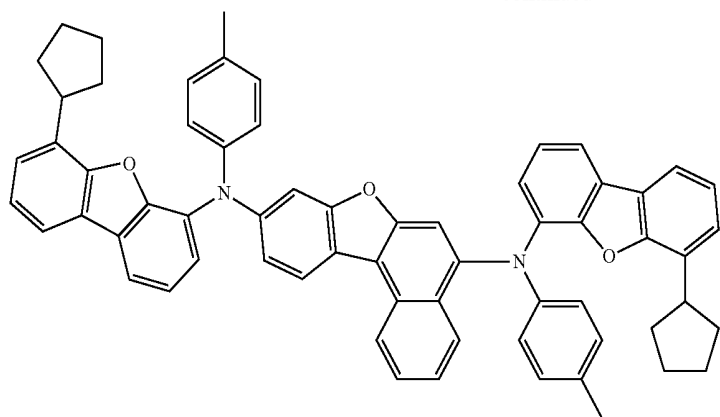
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119

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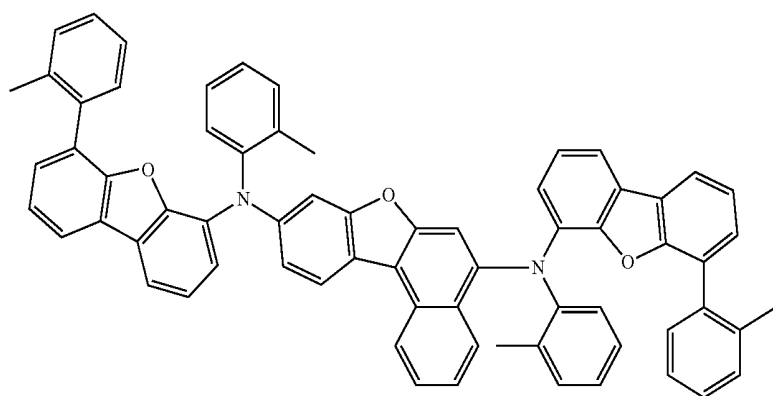
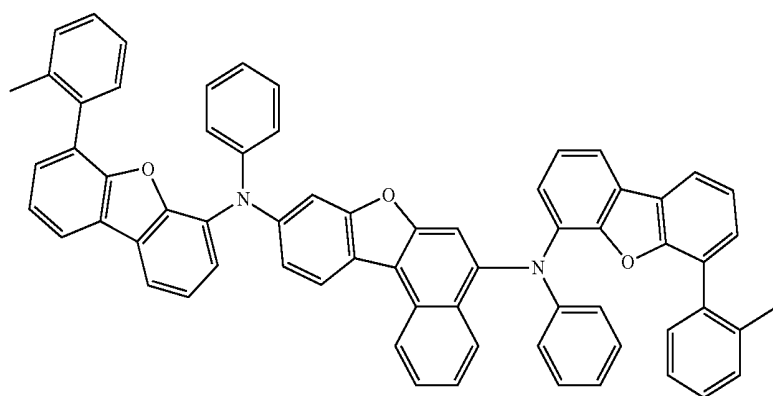
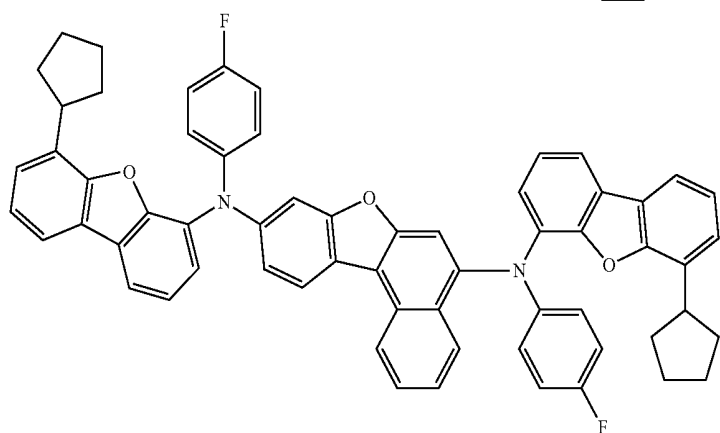
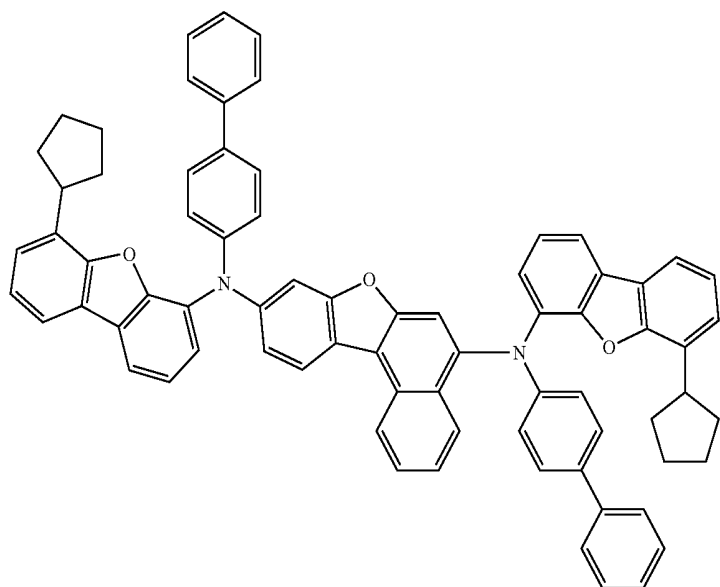
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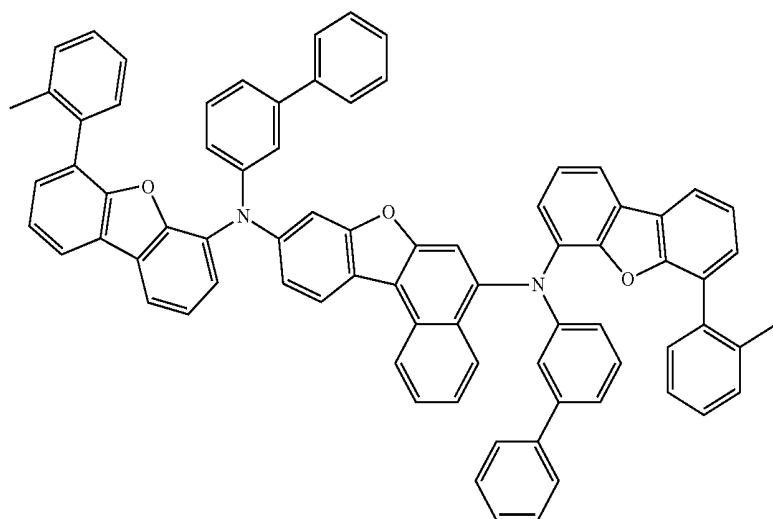
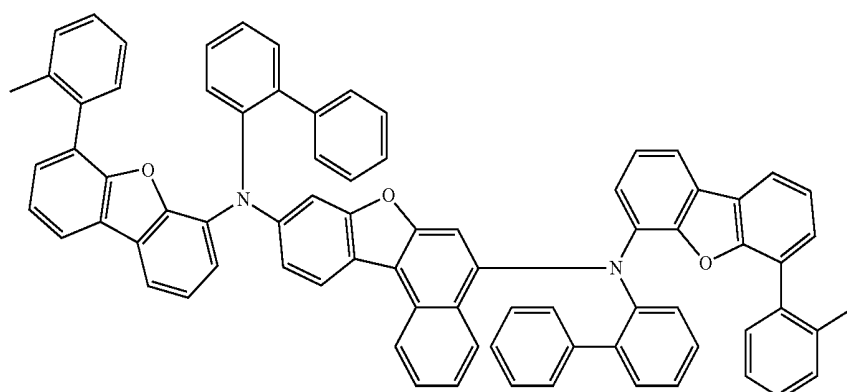
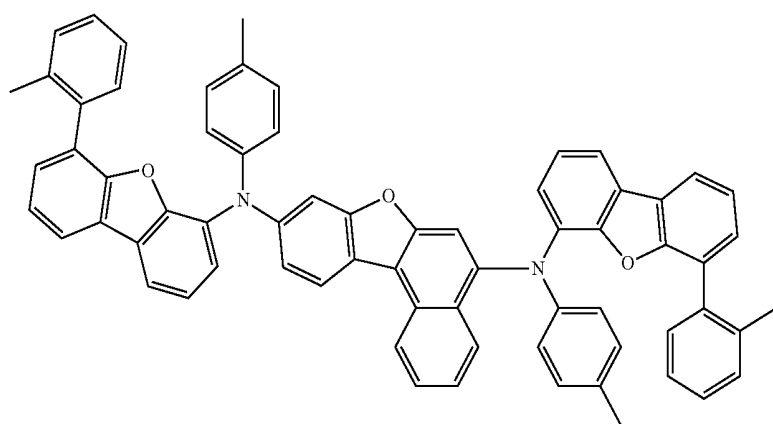
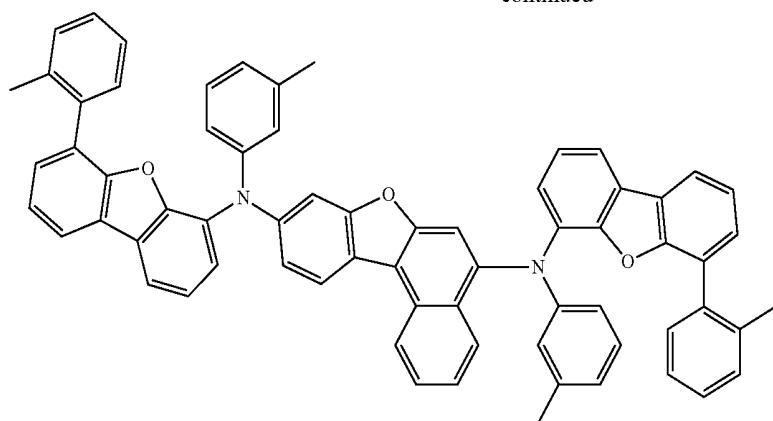
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122

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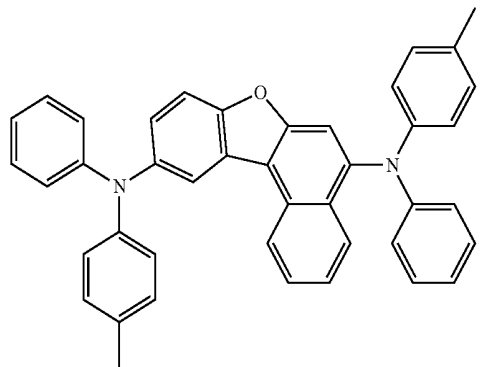
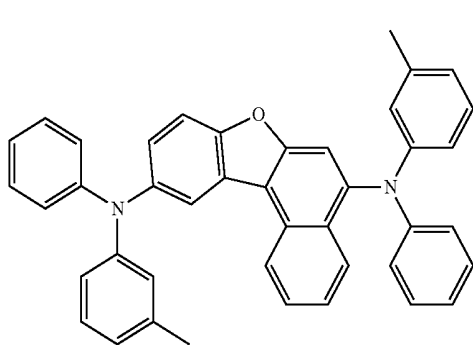
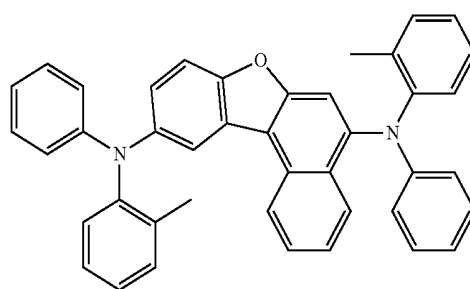
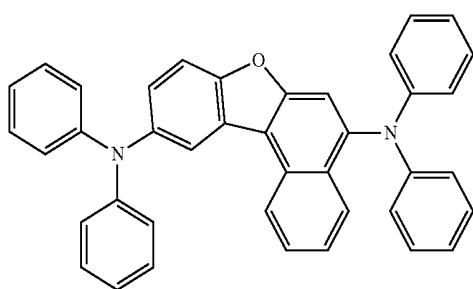
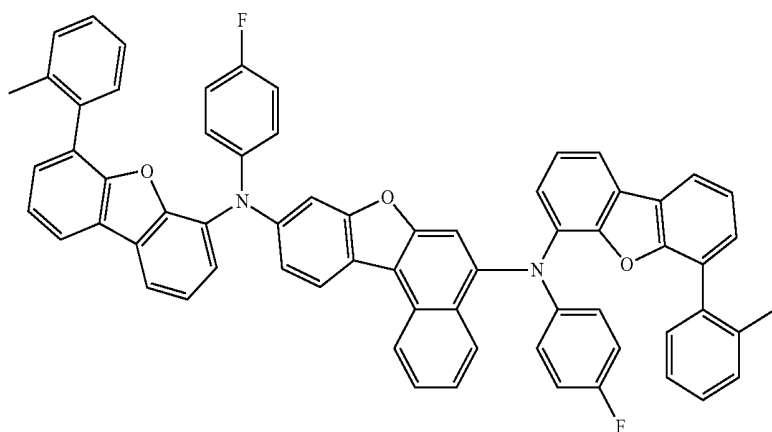
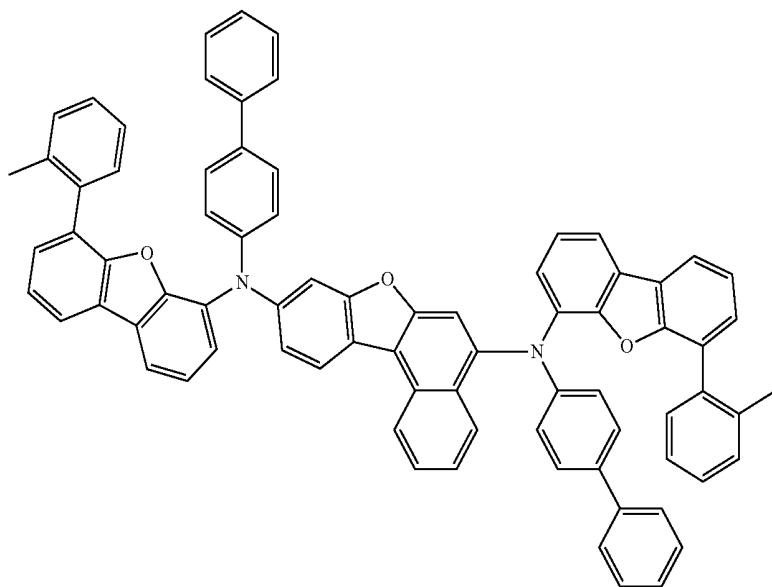
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125

126

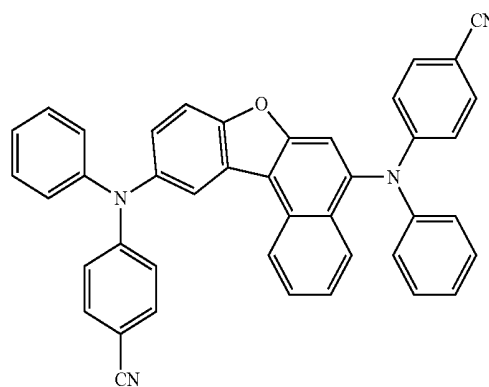
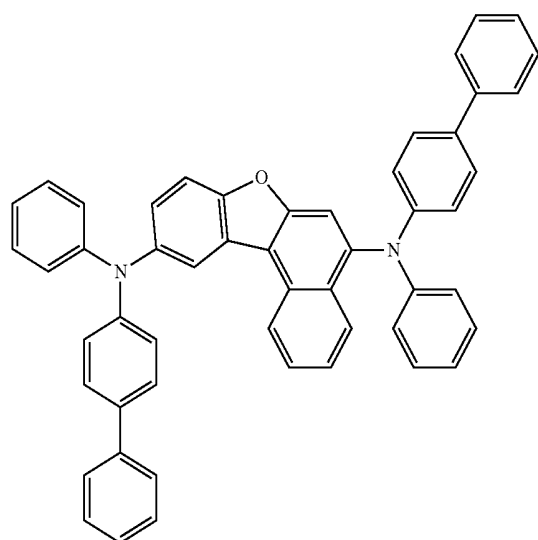
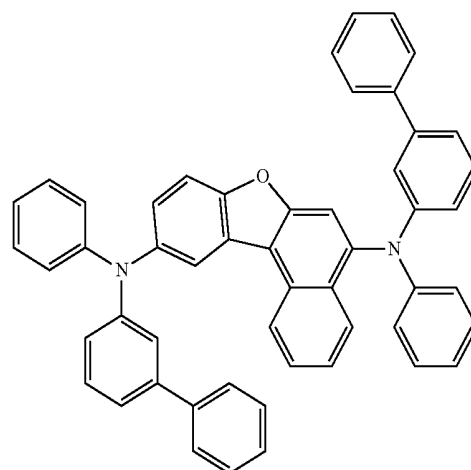
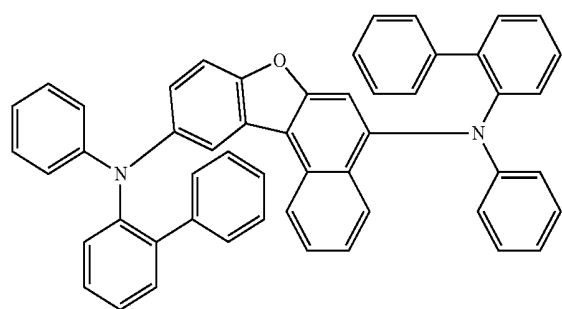
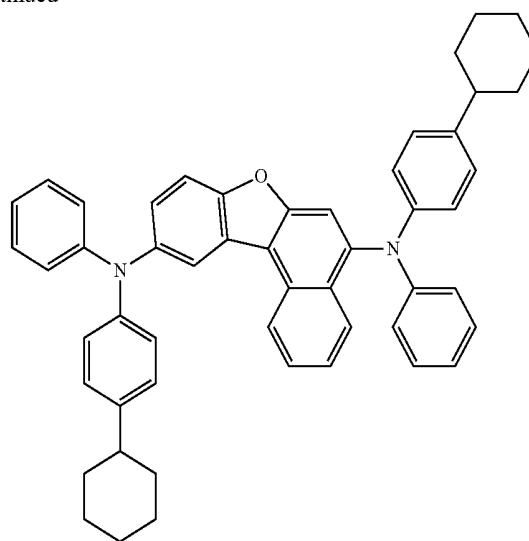
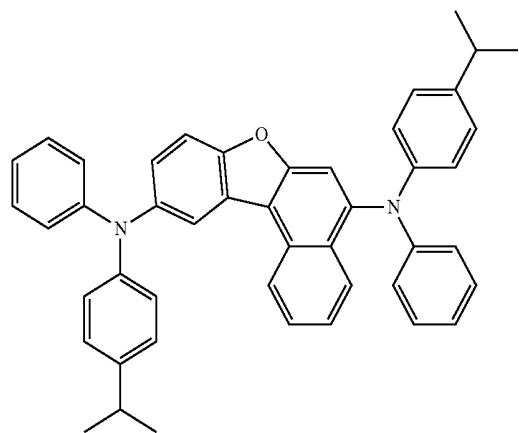
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127

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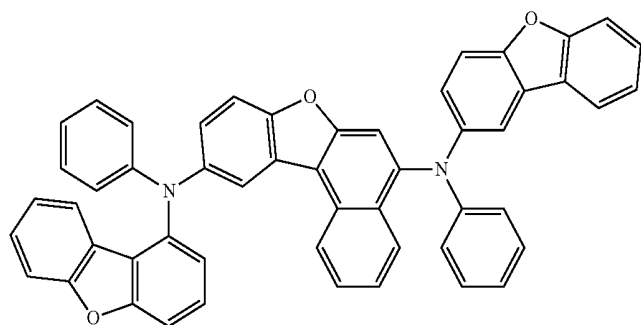
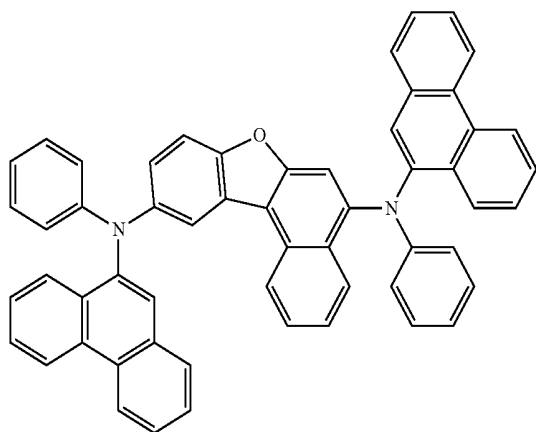
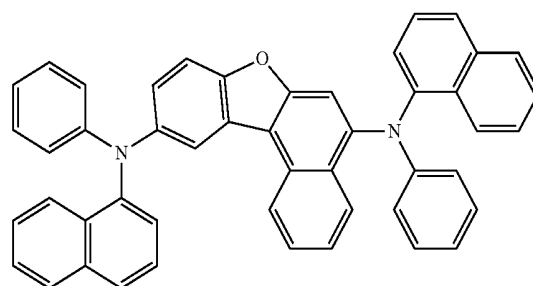
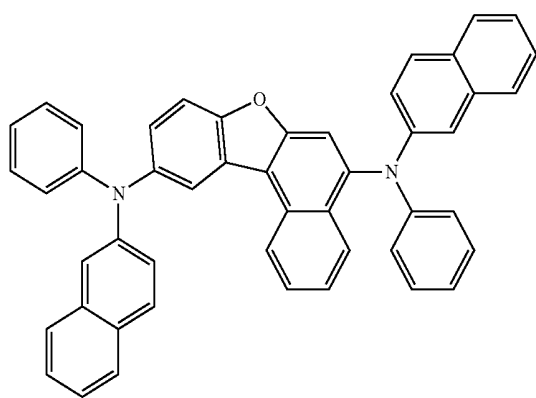
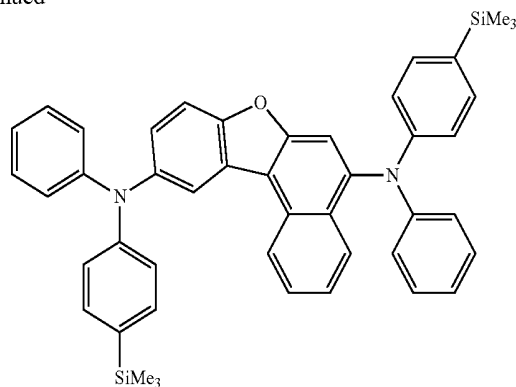
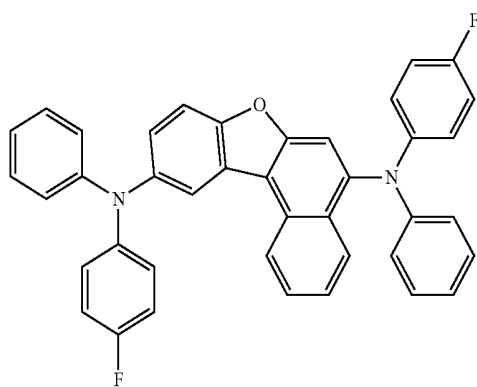
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129

130

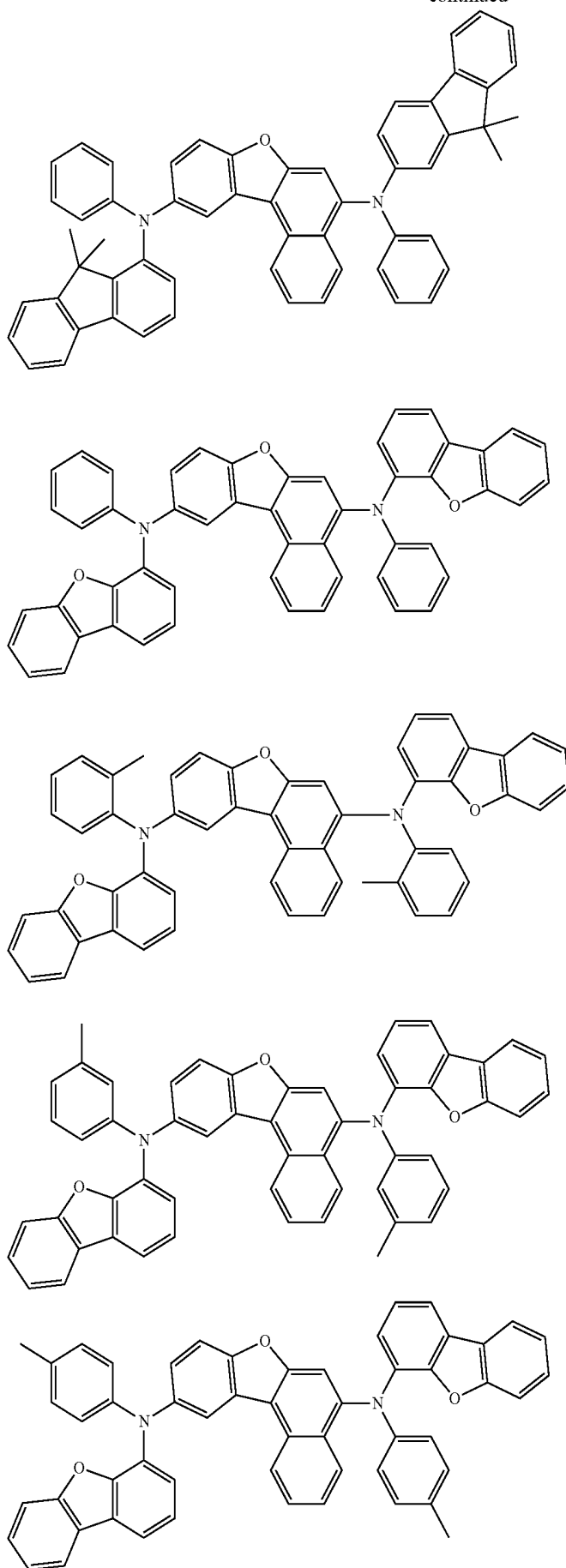
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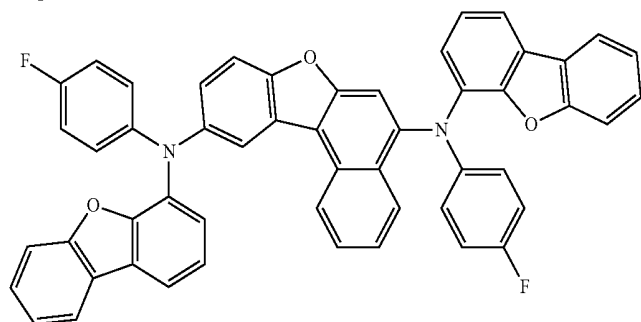
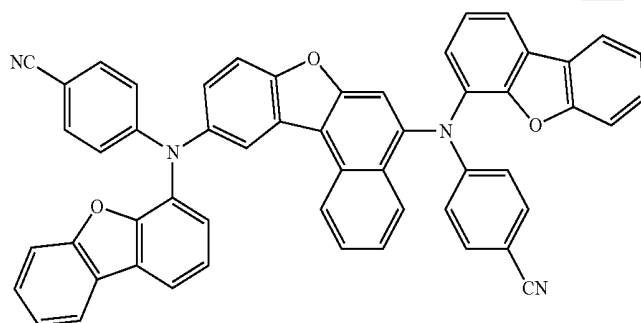
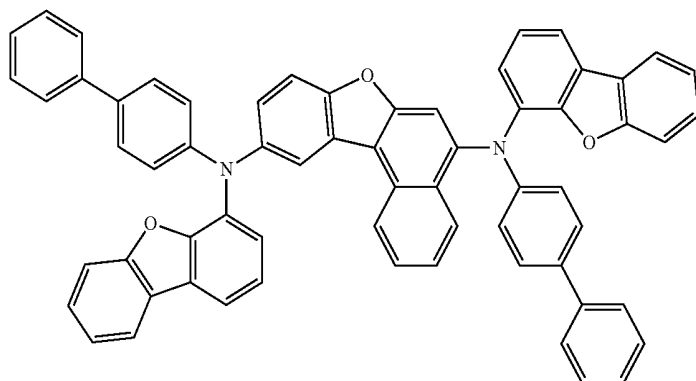
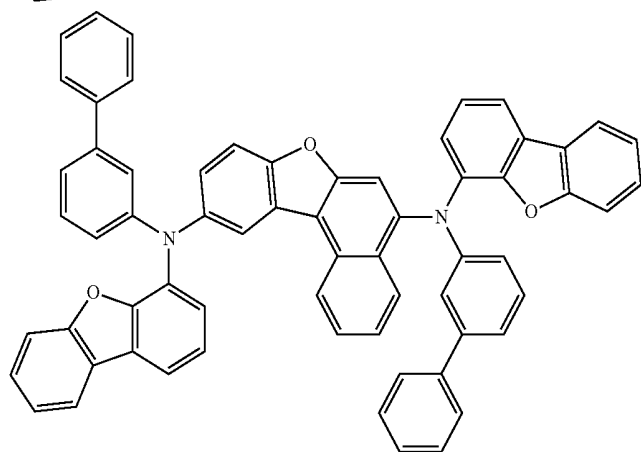
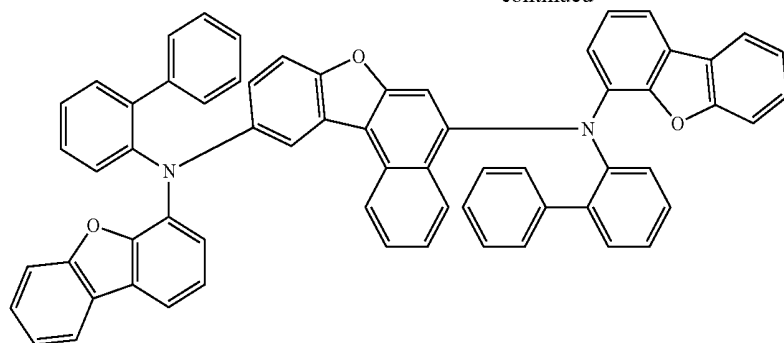
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132

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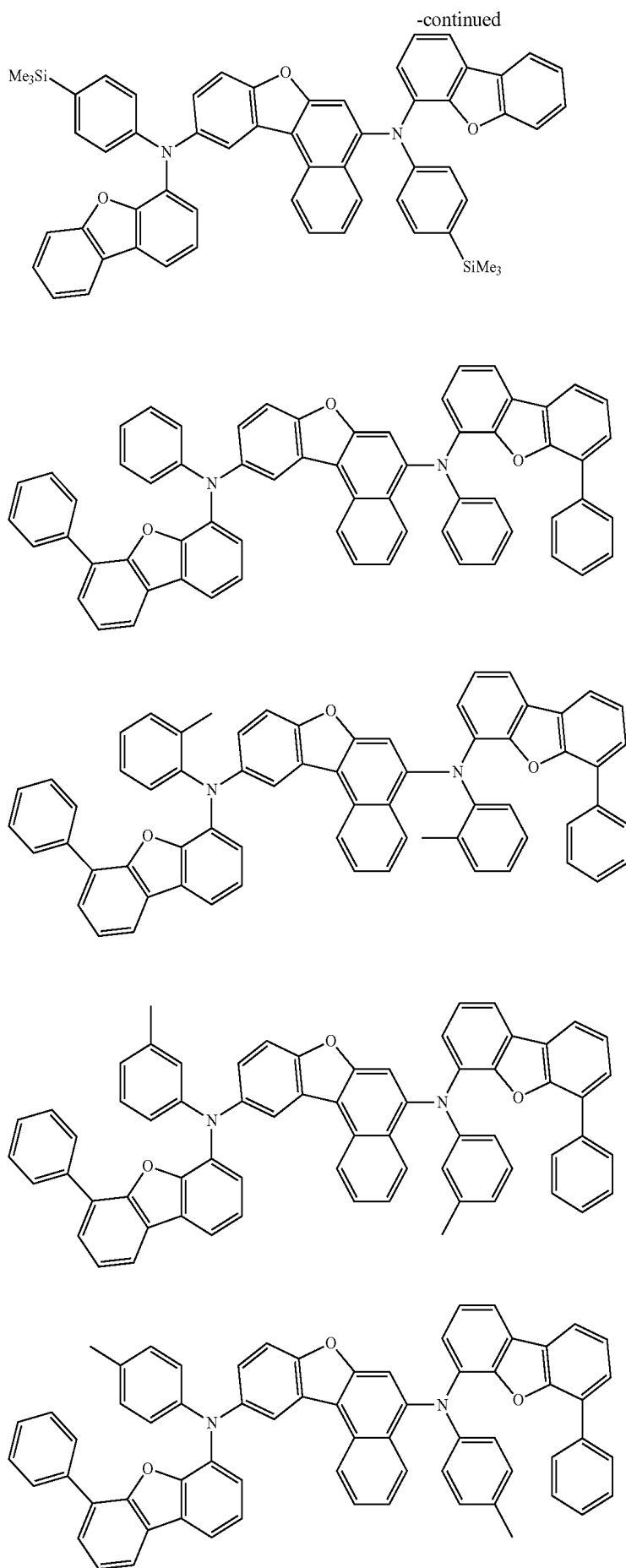


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135

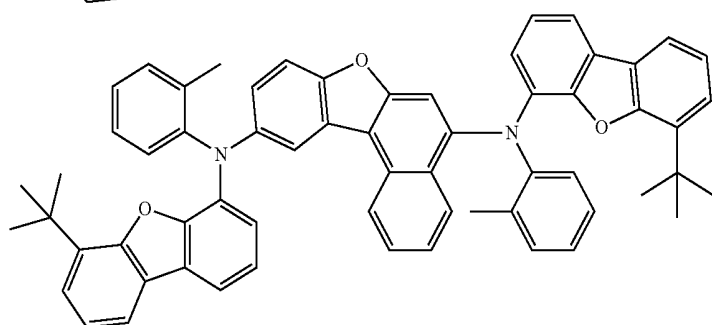
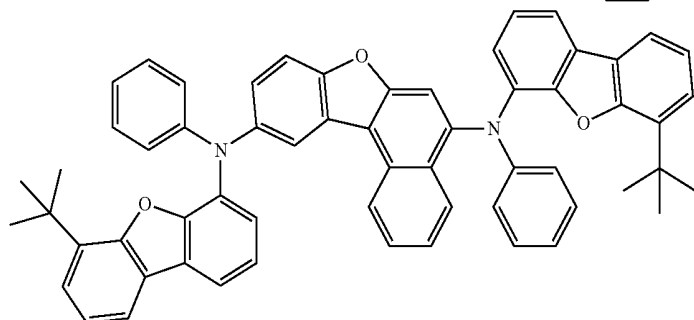
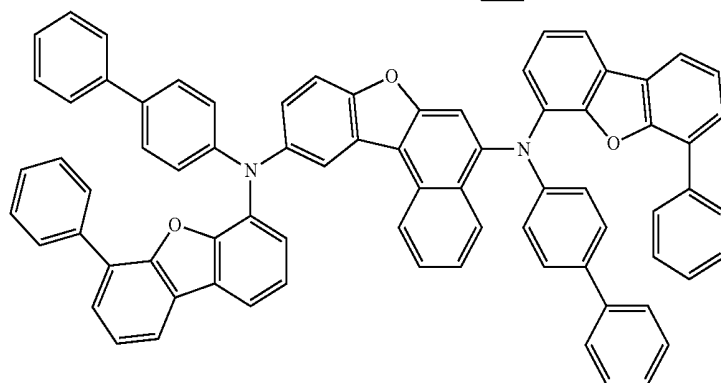
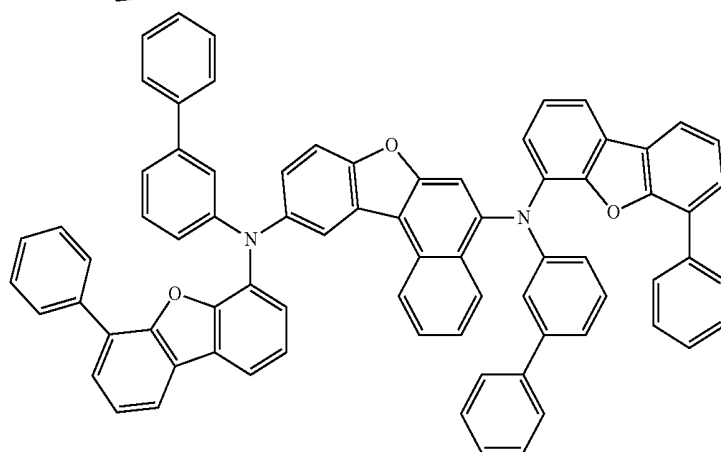
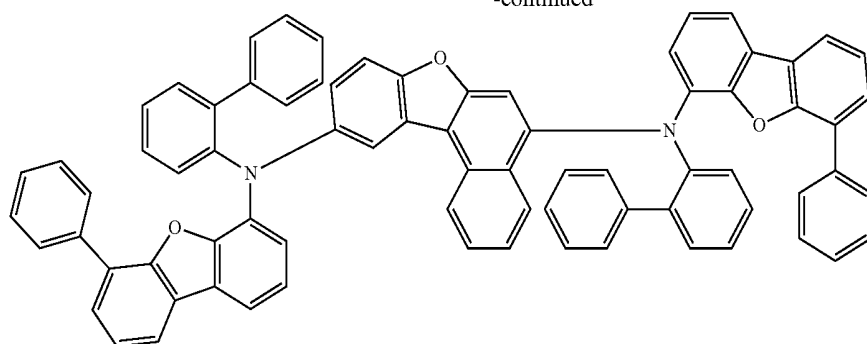
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137

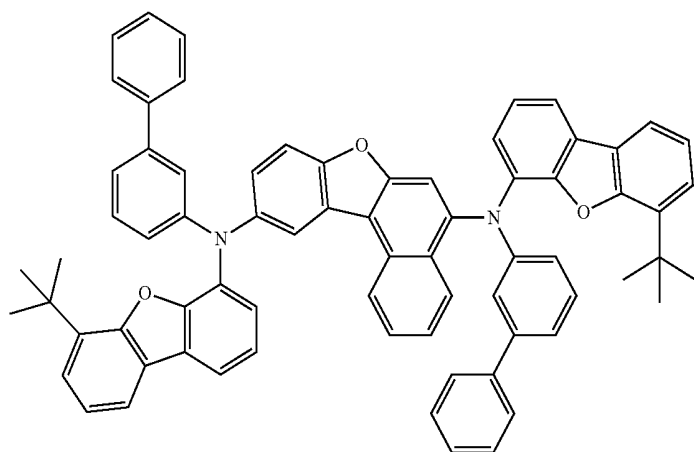
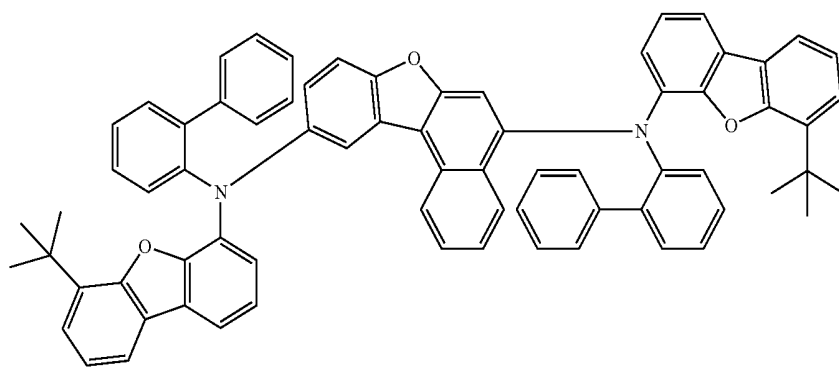
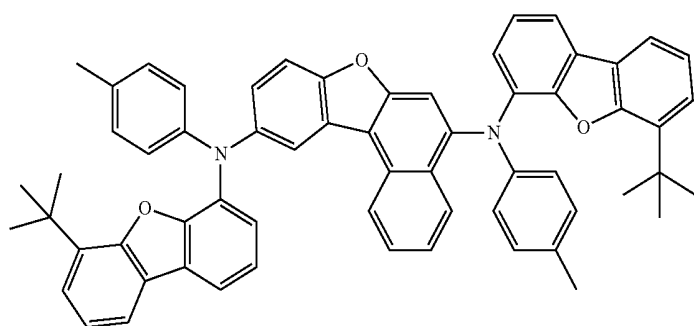
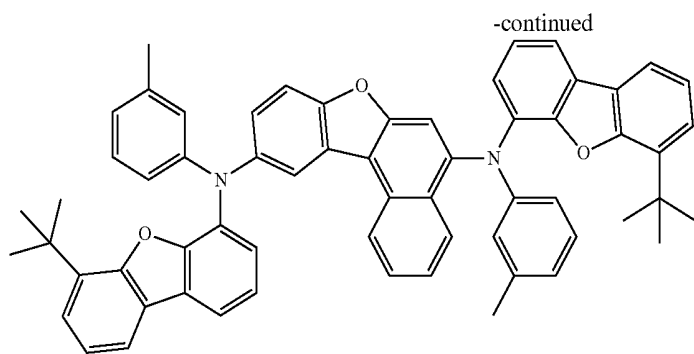
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139

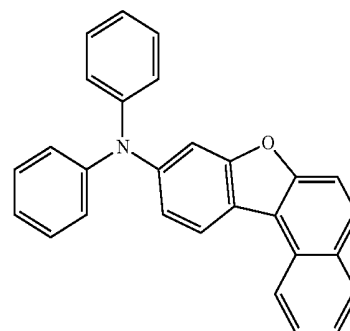
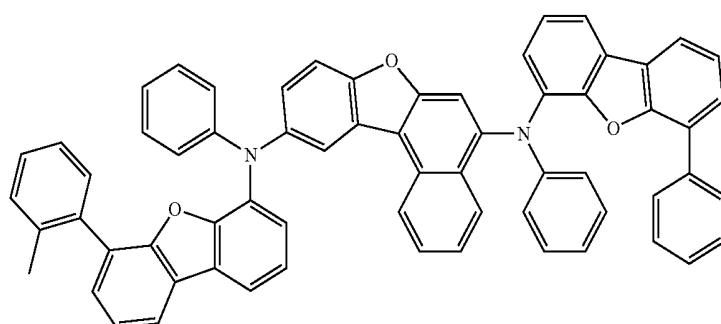
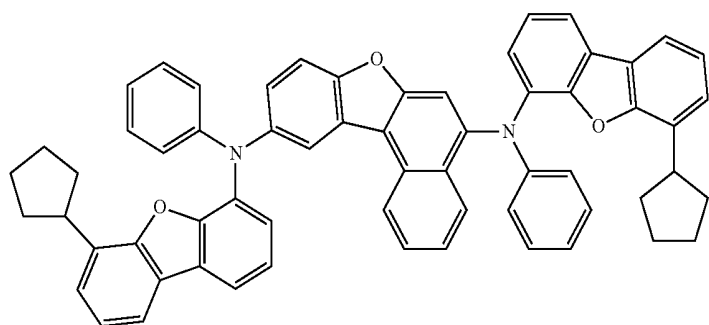
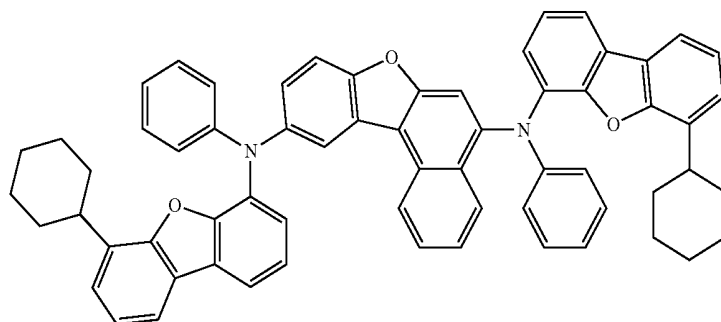
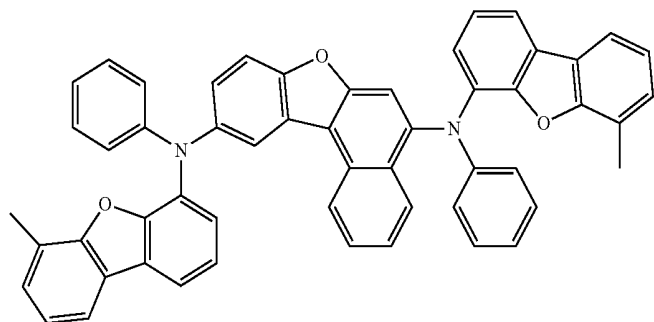
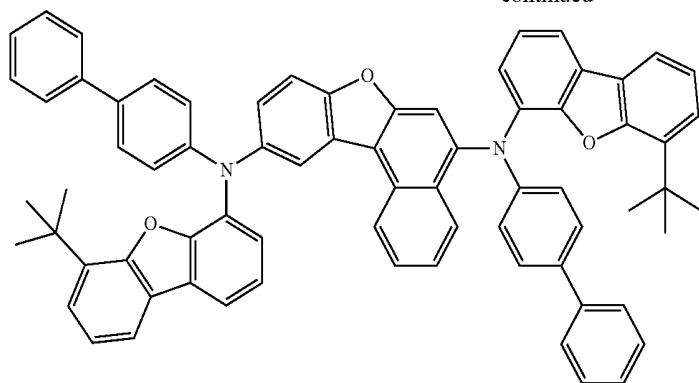
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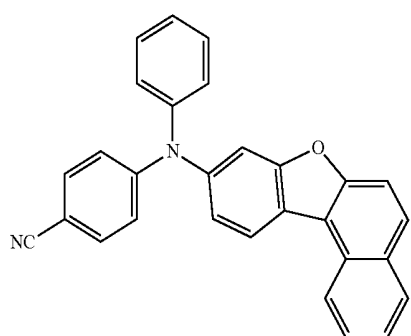
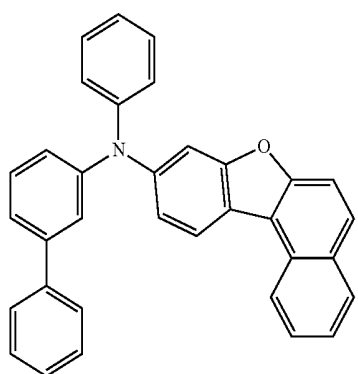
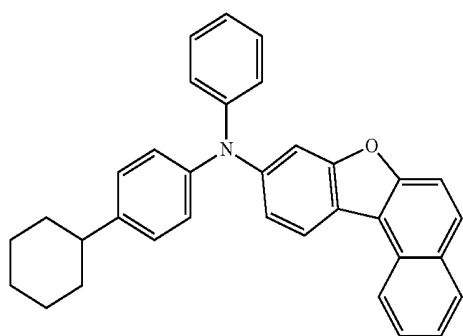
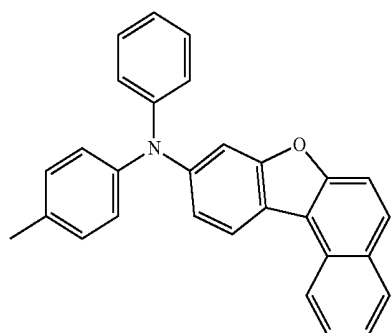
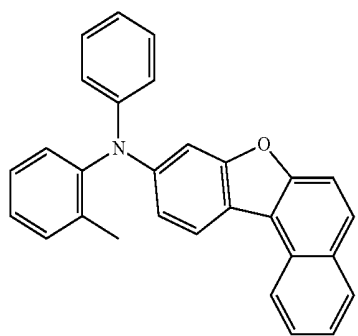
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142

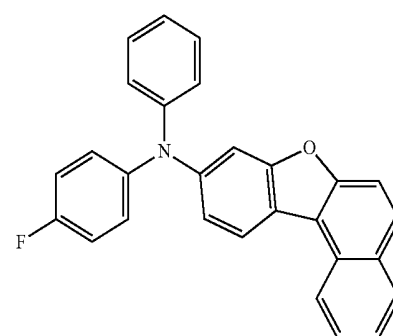
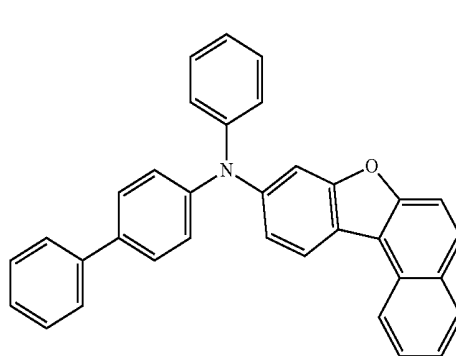
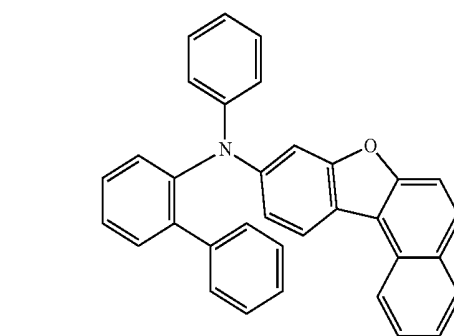
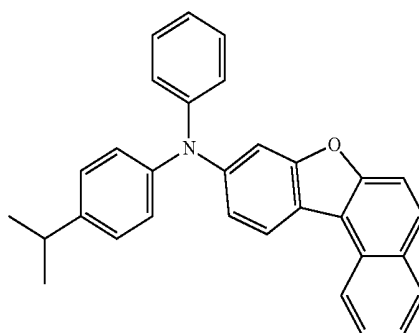
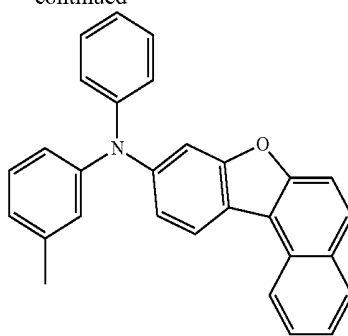


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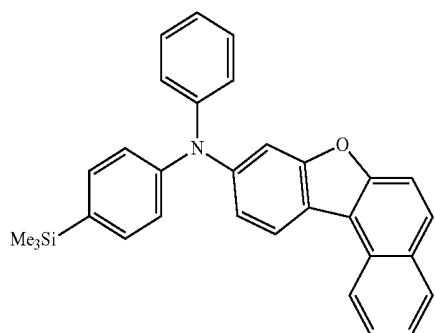


144

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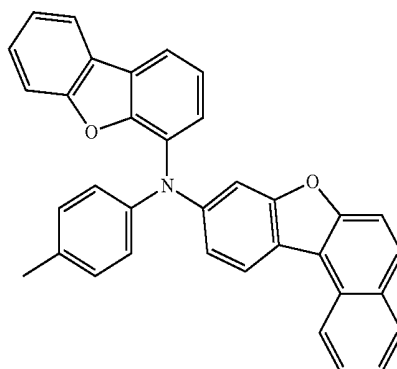
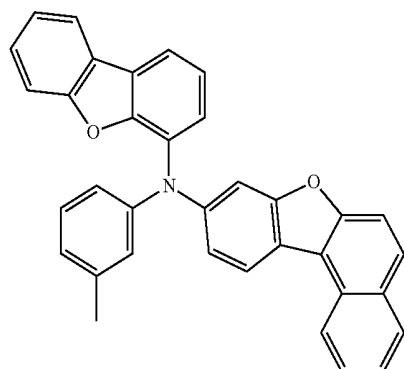
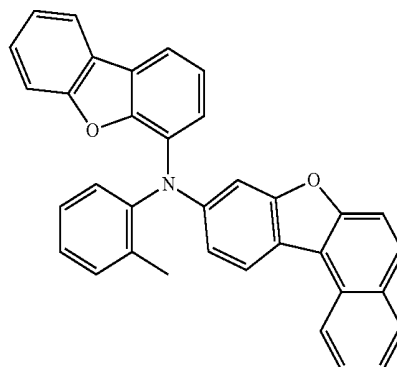
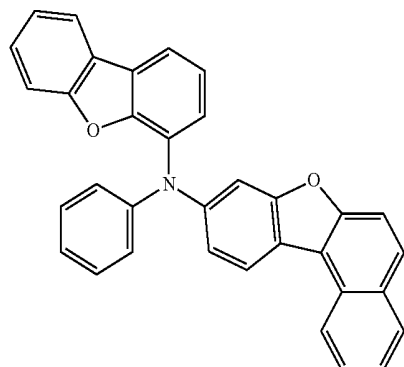
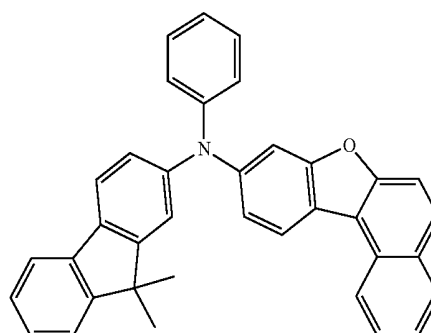
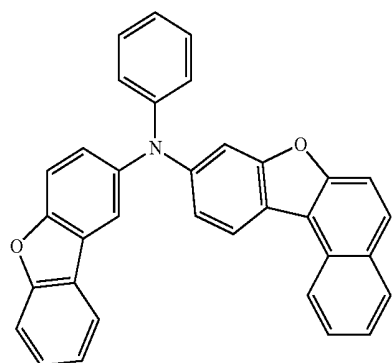
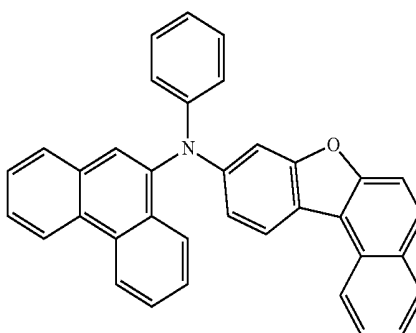
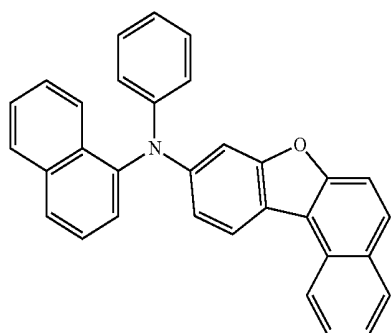
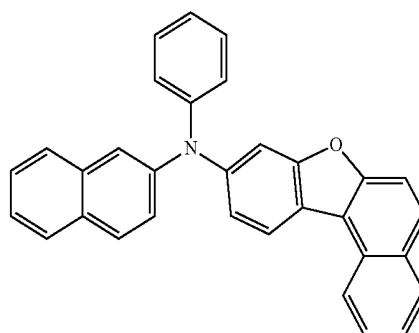


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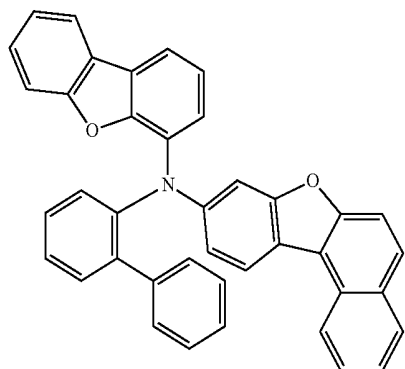


146

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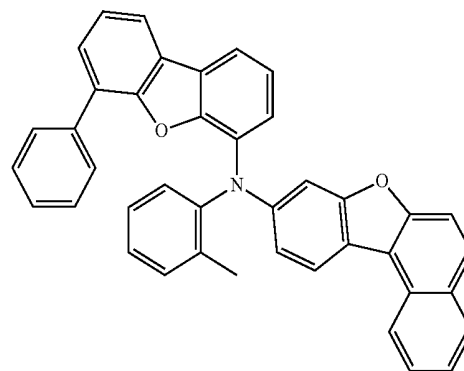
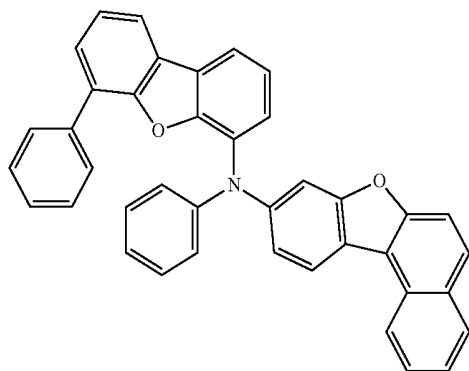
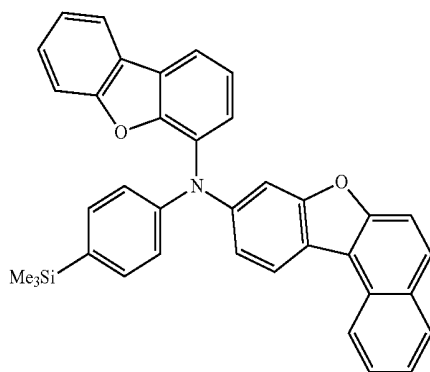
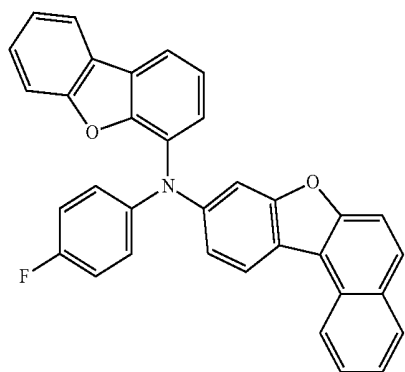
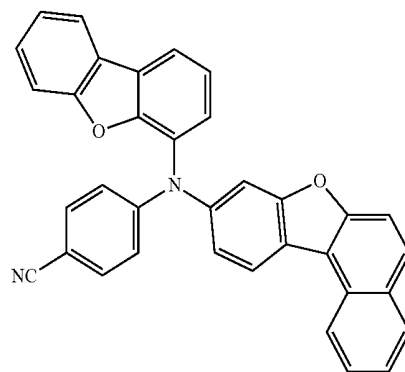
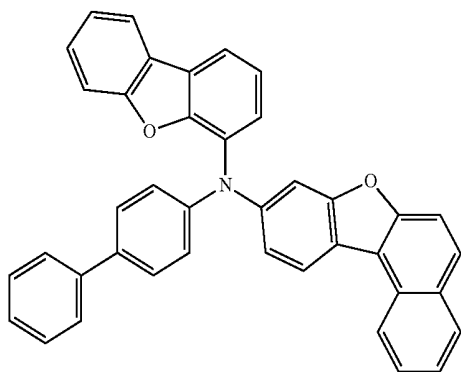
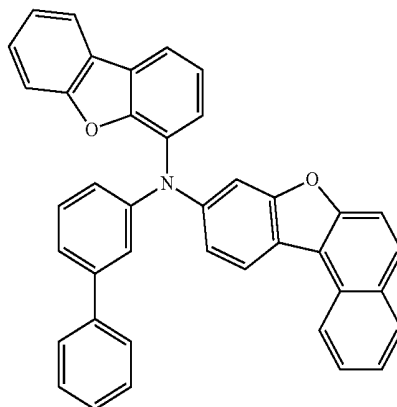


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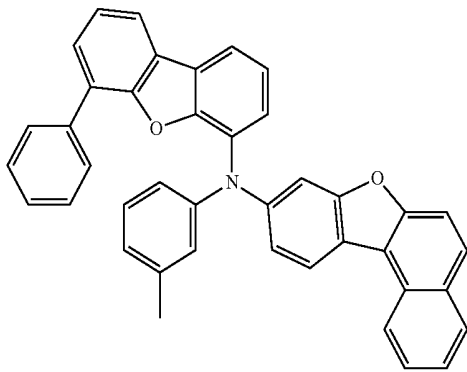


148

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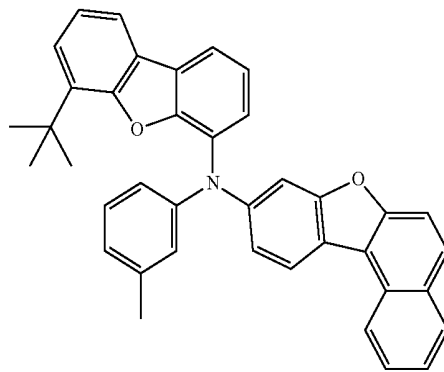
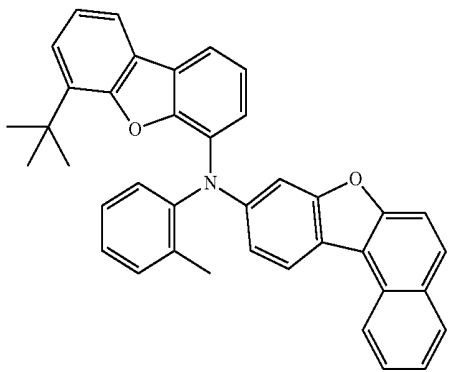
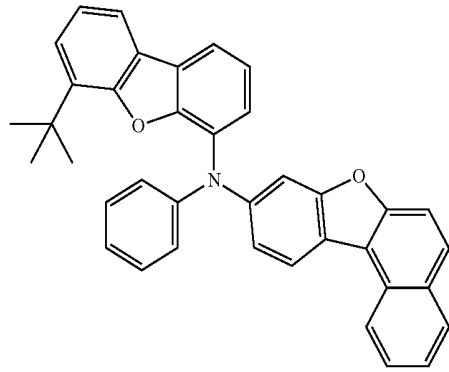
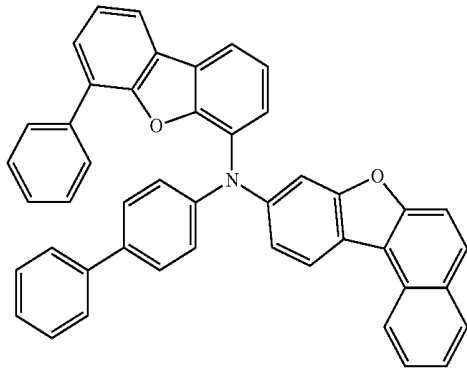
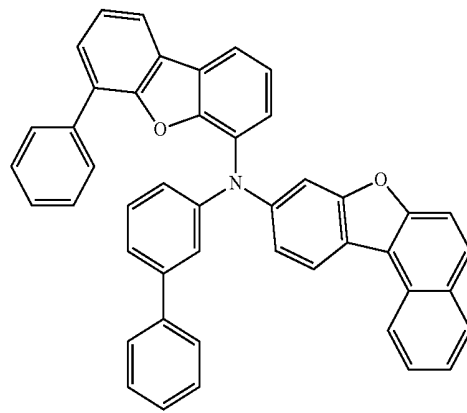
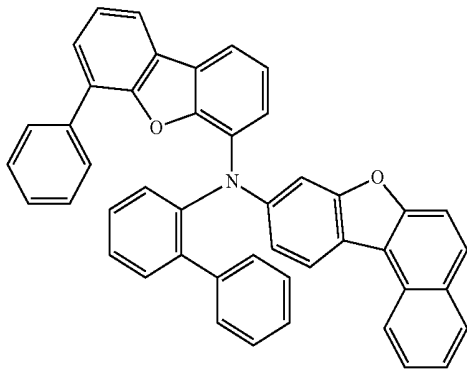
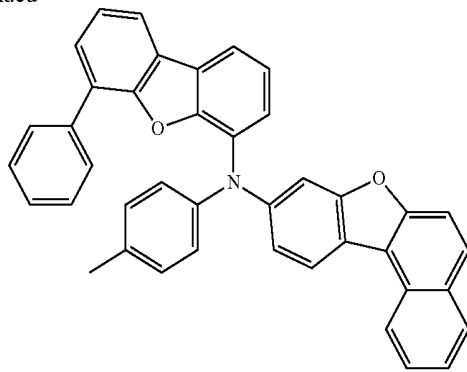


149

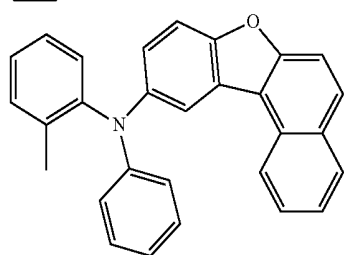
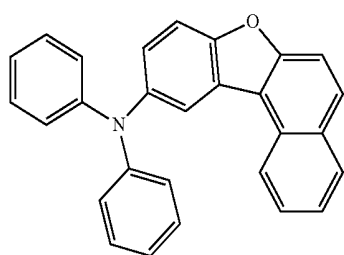
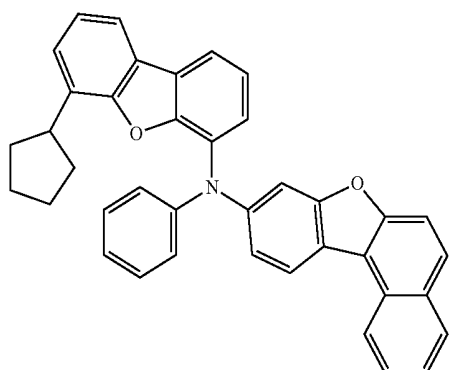
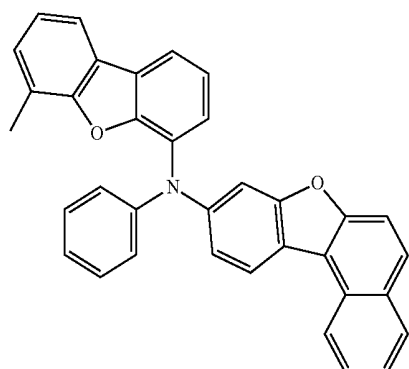
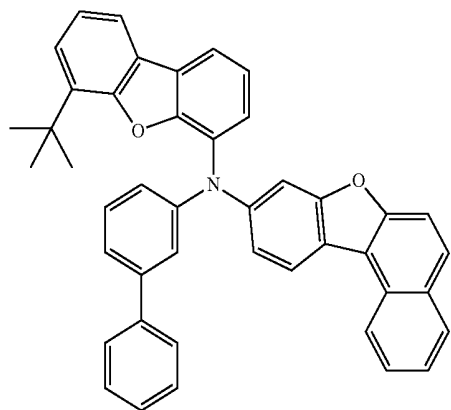
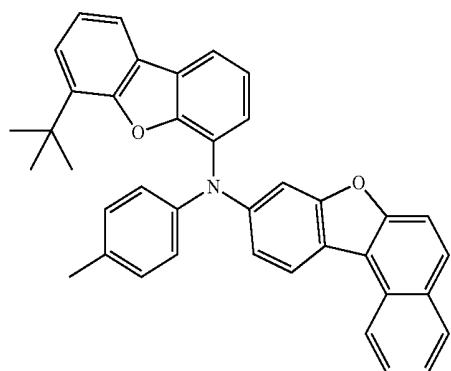


150

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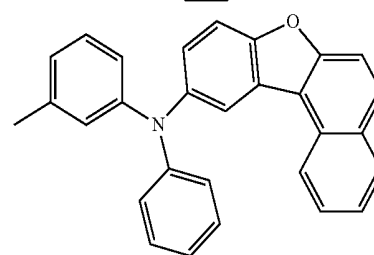
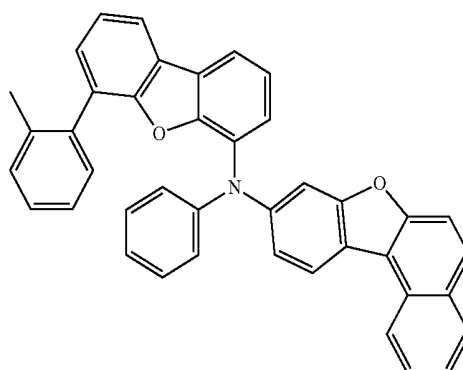
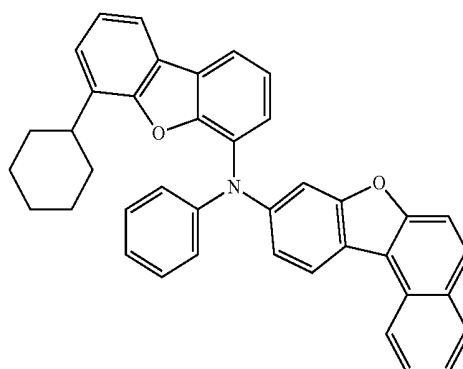
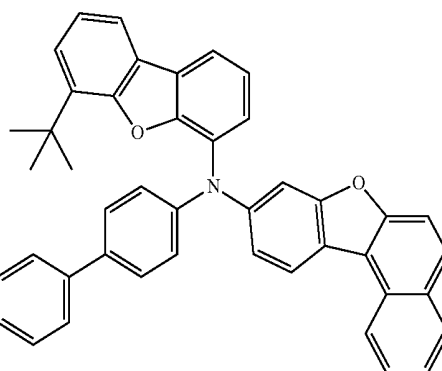
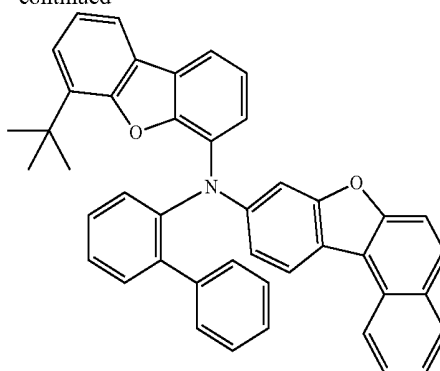


151



152

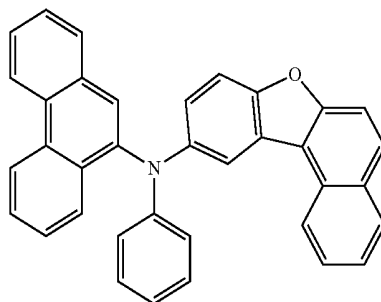
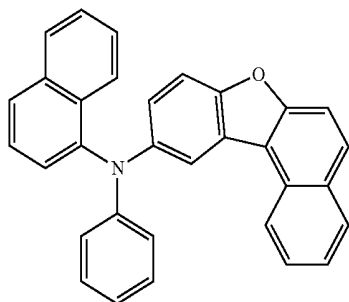
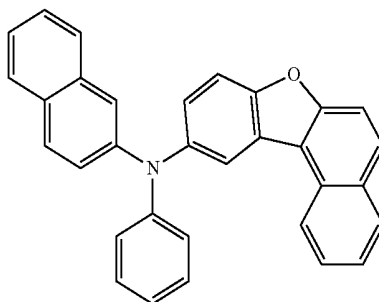
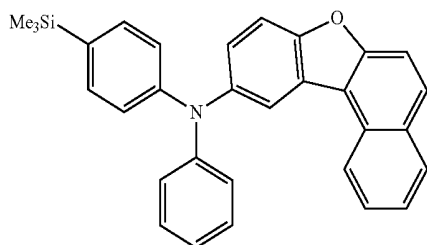
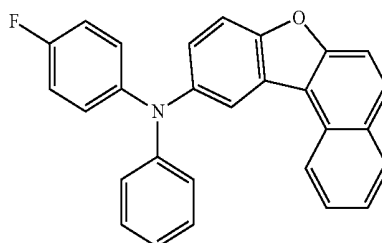
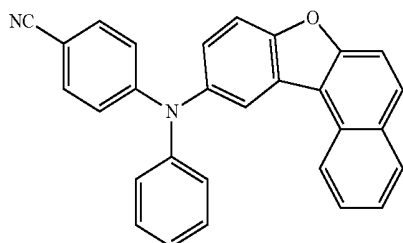
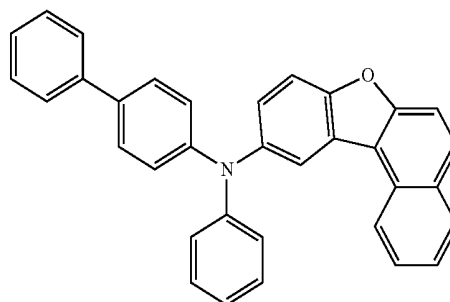
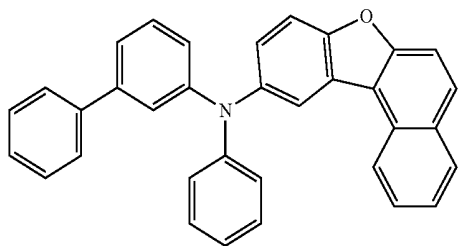
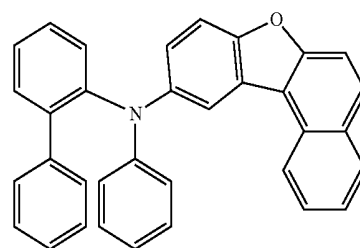
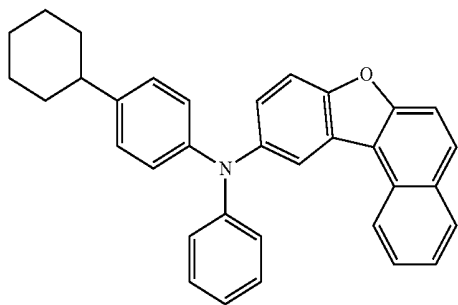
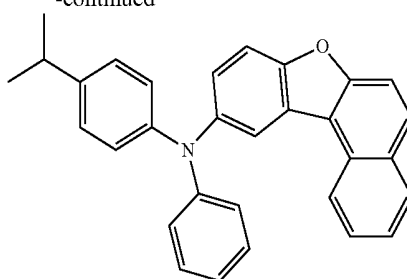
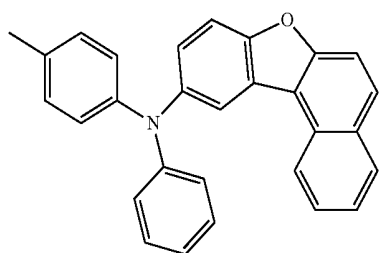
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153

154

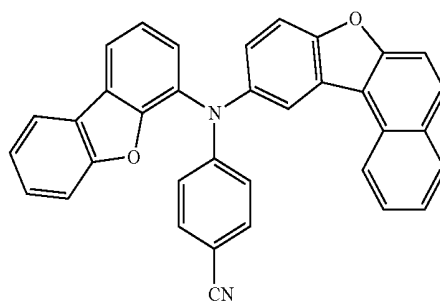
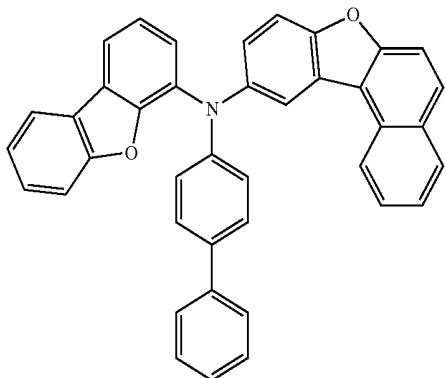
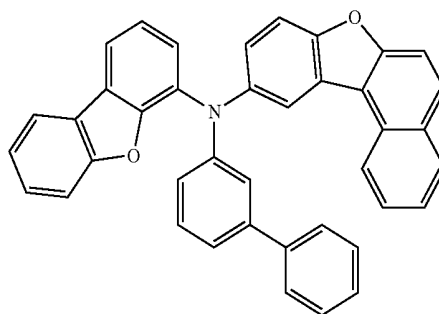
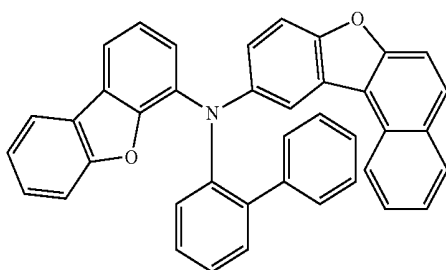
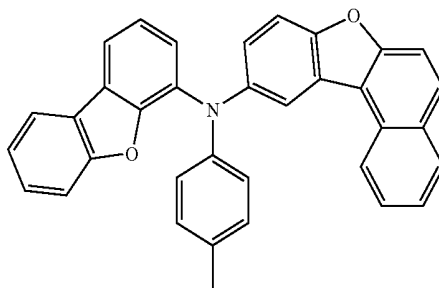
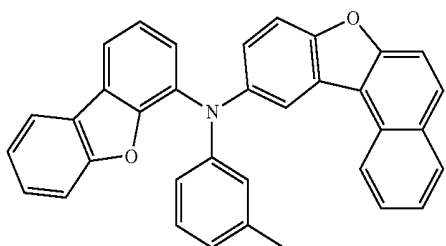
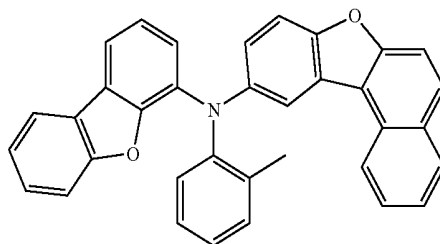
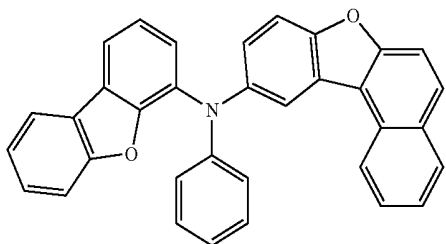
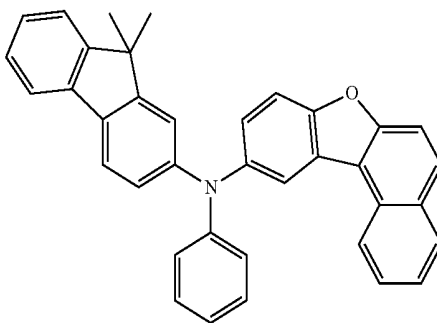
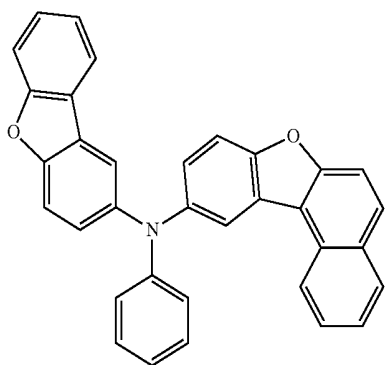
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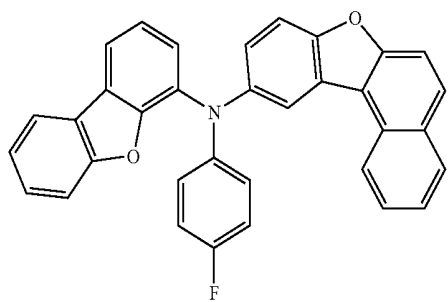
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156

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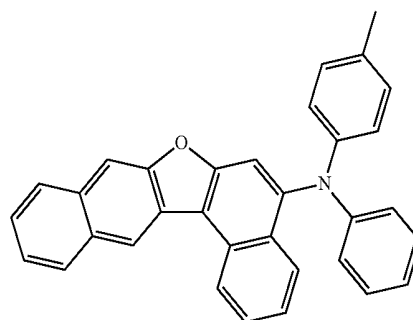
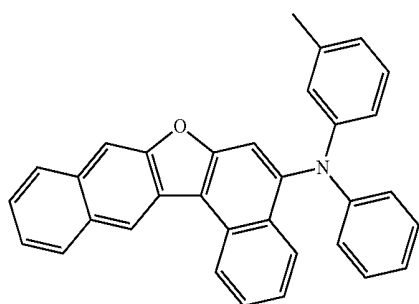
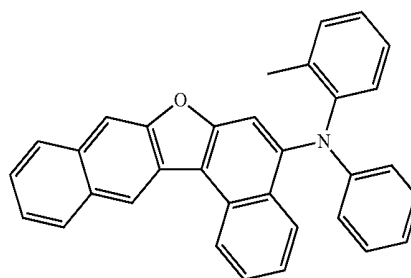
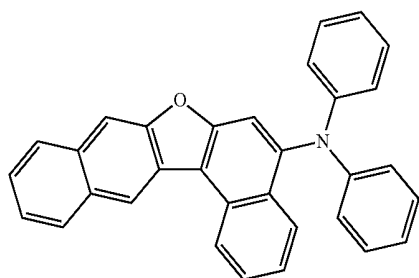
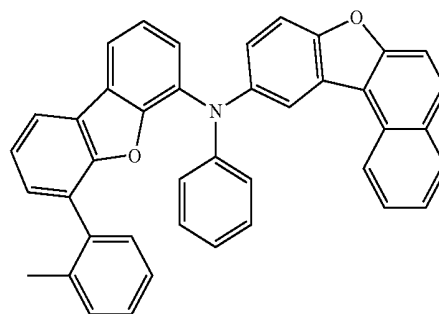
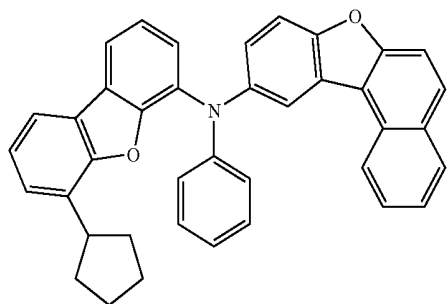
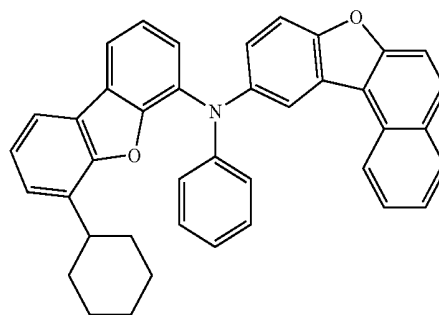
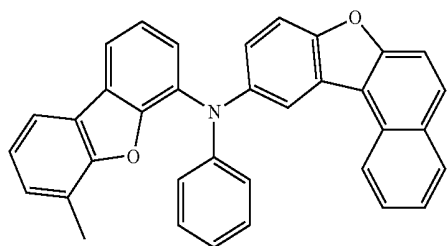
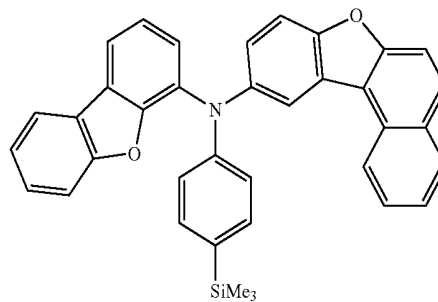


157

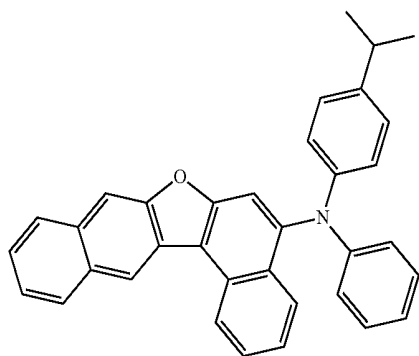


158

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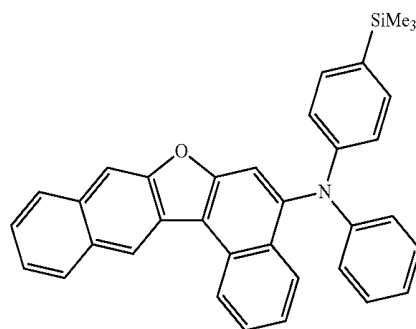
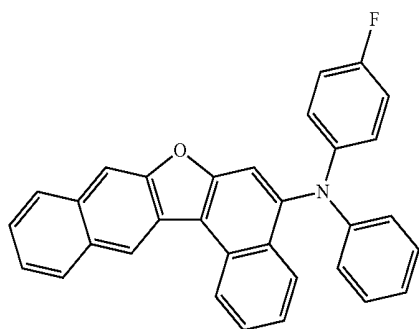
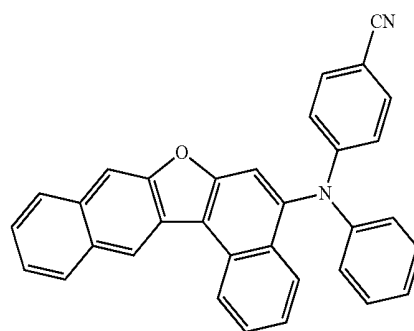
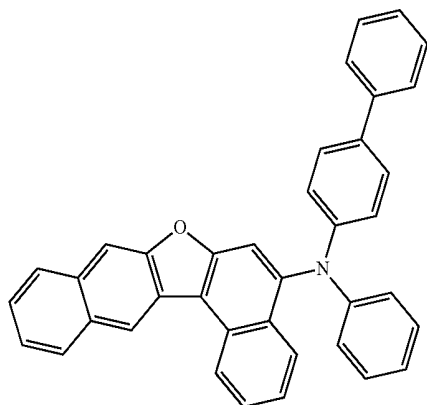
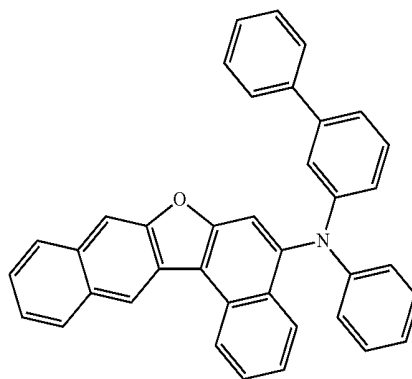
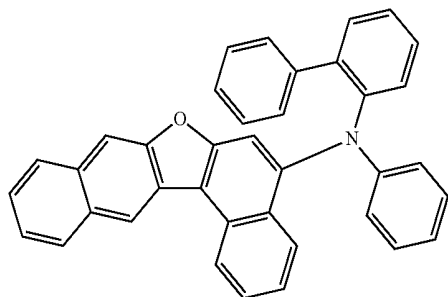
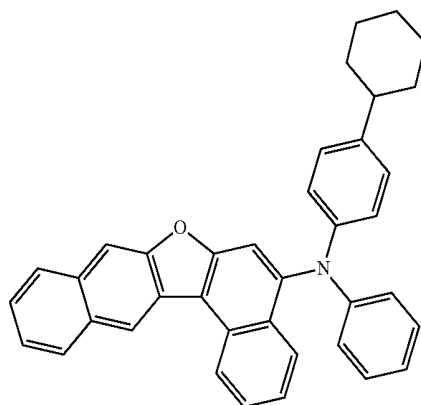


159



160

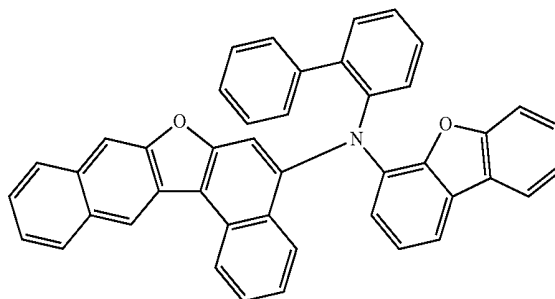
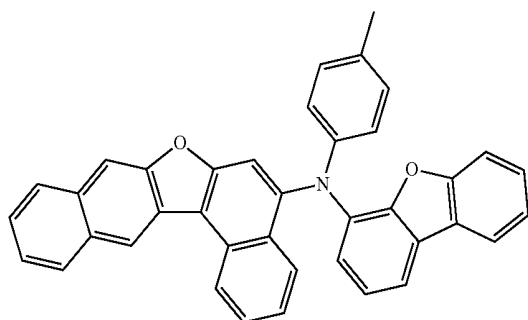
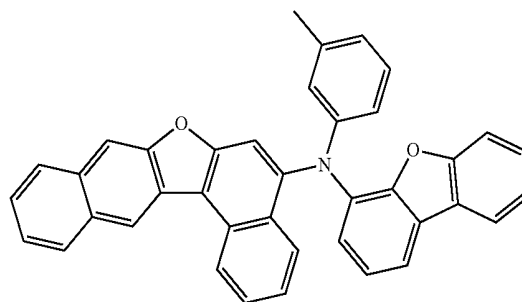
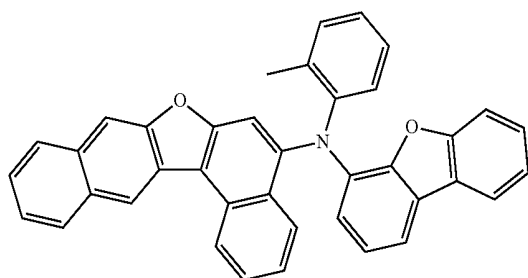
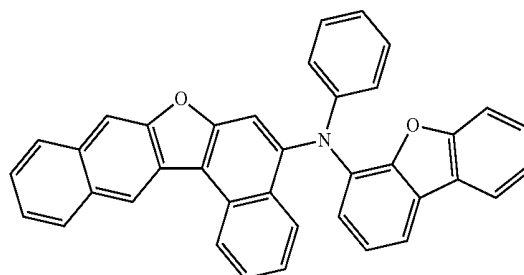
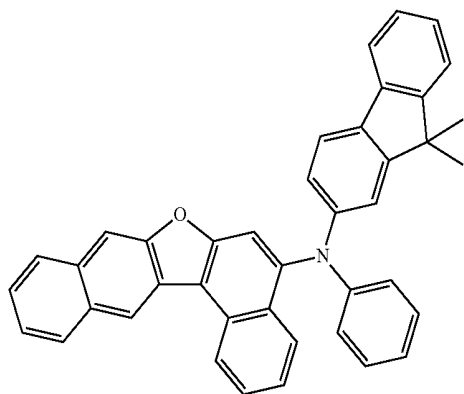
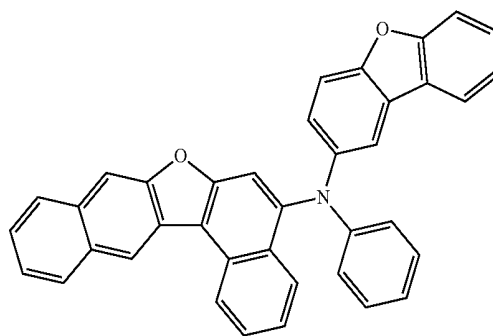
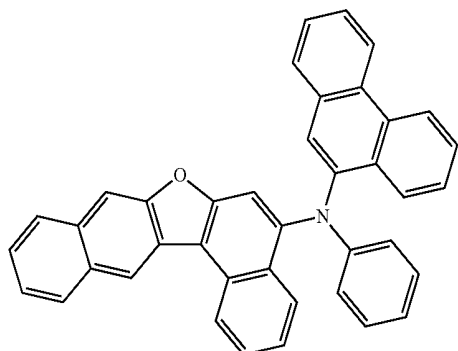
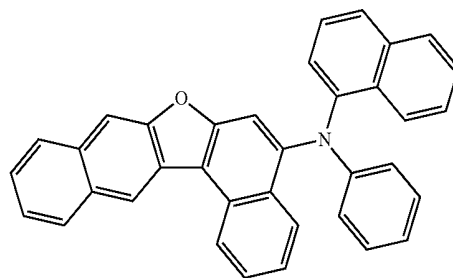
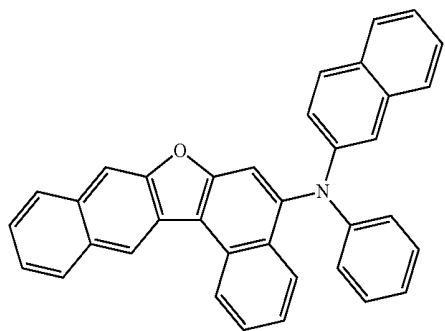
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161

162

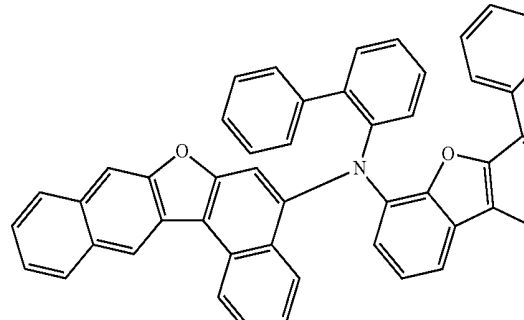
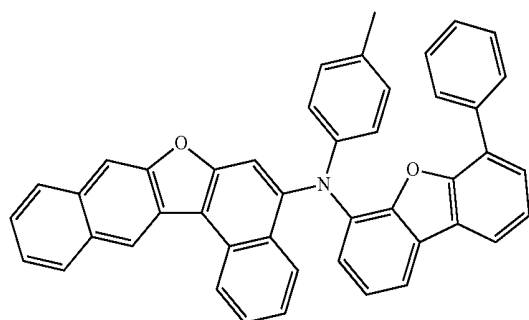
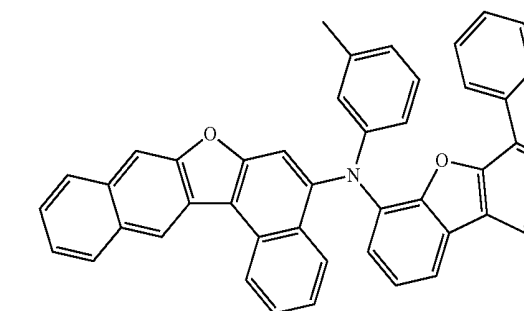
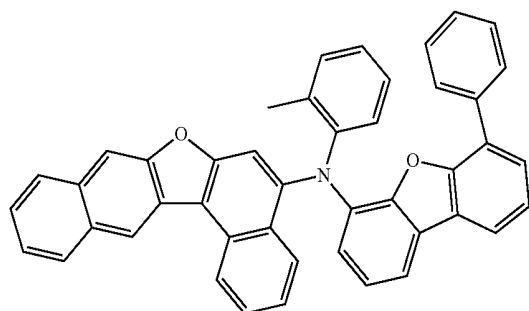
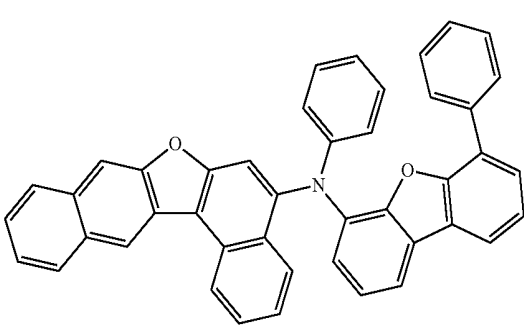
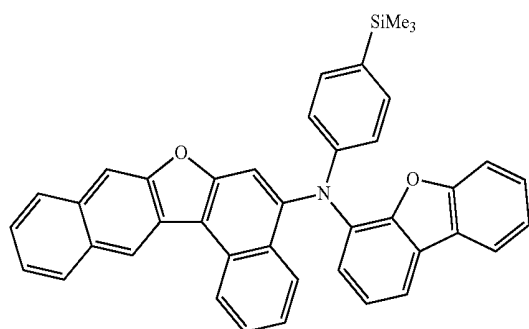
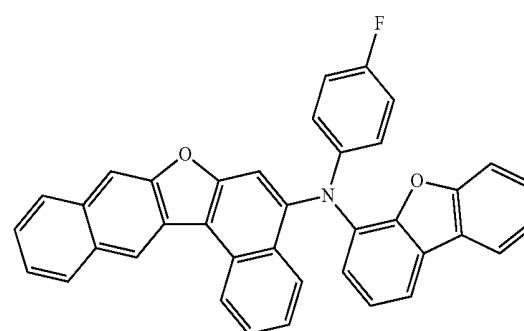
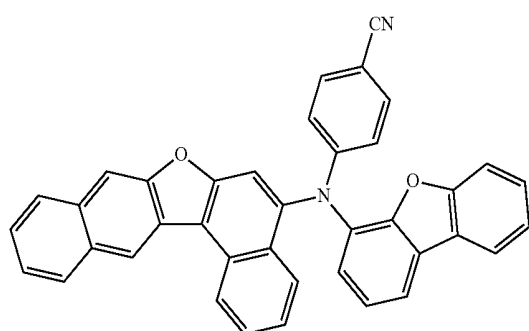
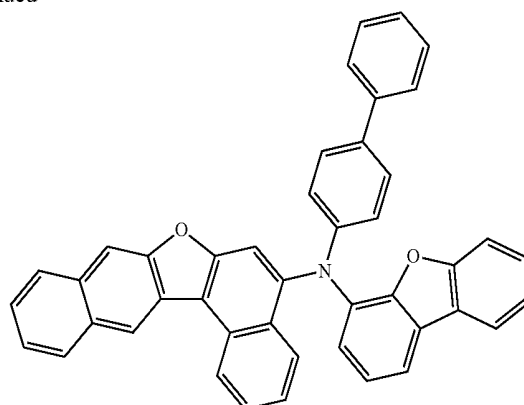
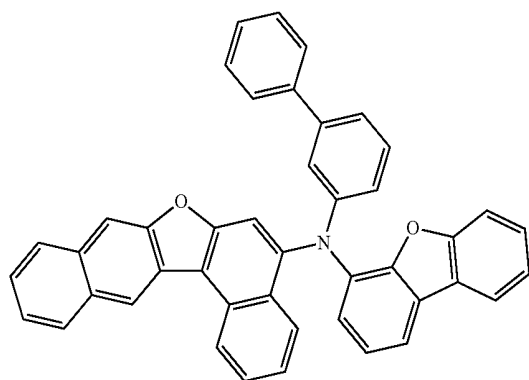
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163

164

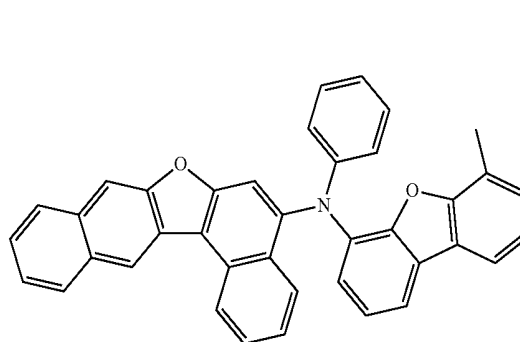
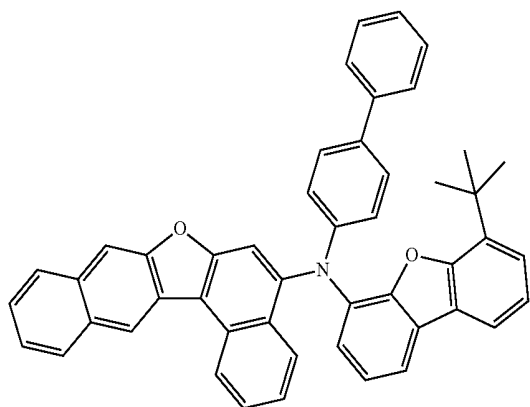
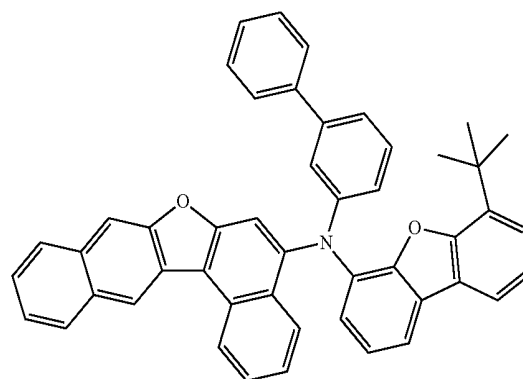
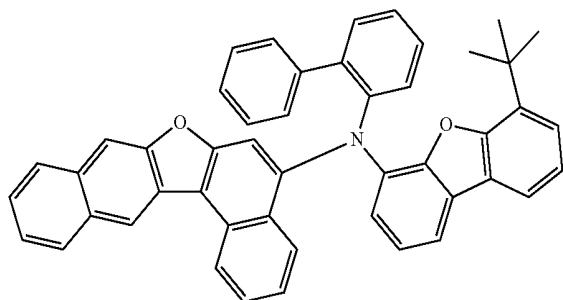
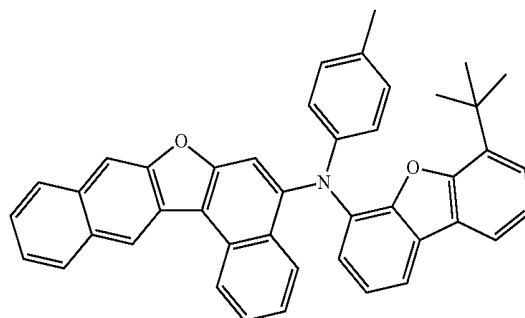
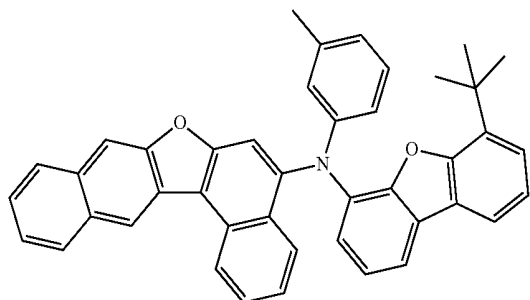
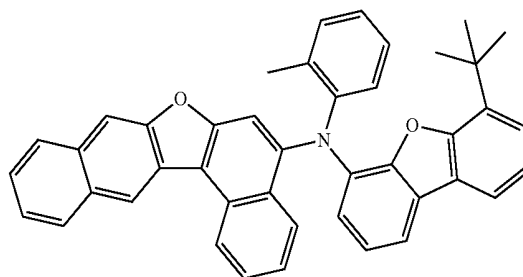
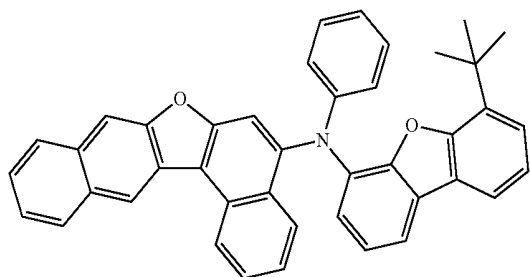
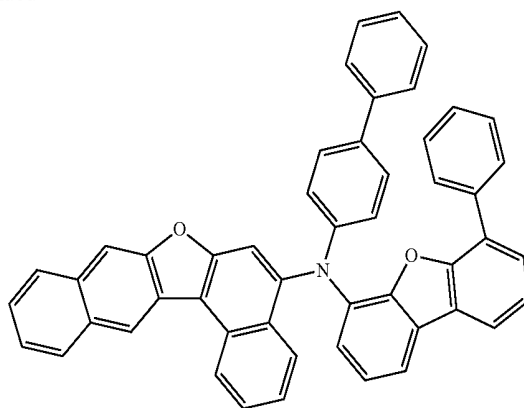
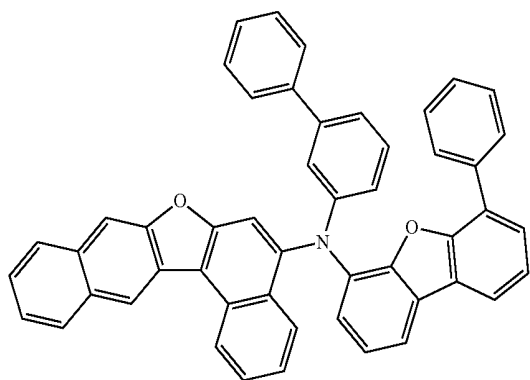
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165

166

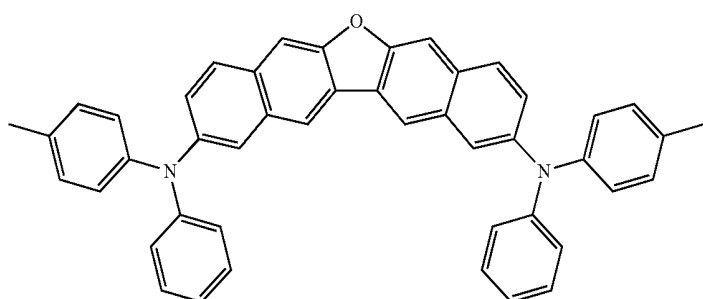
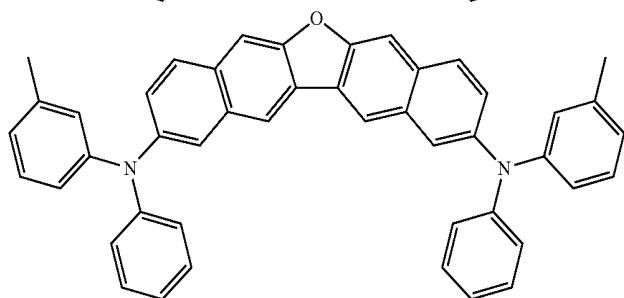
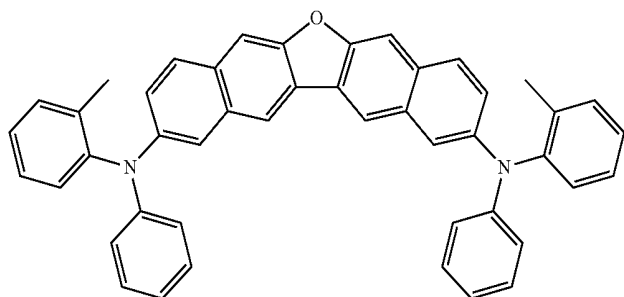
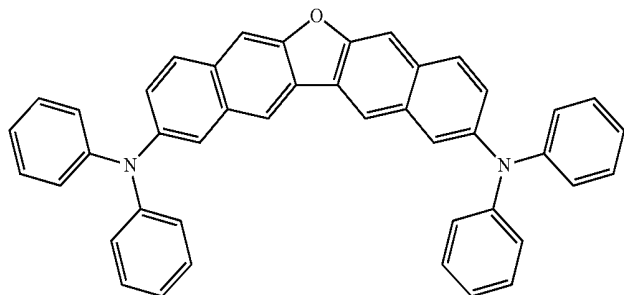
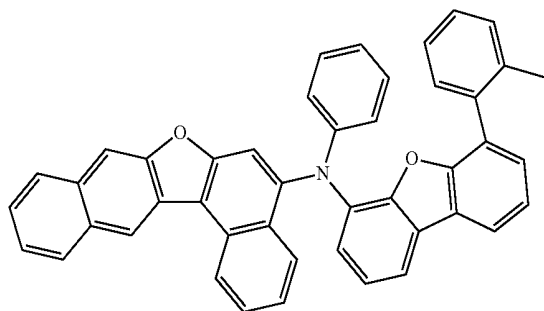
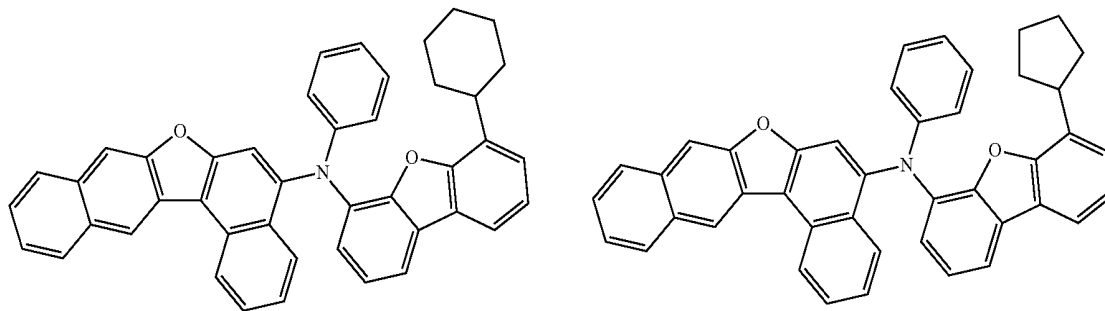
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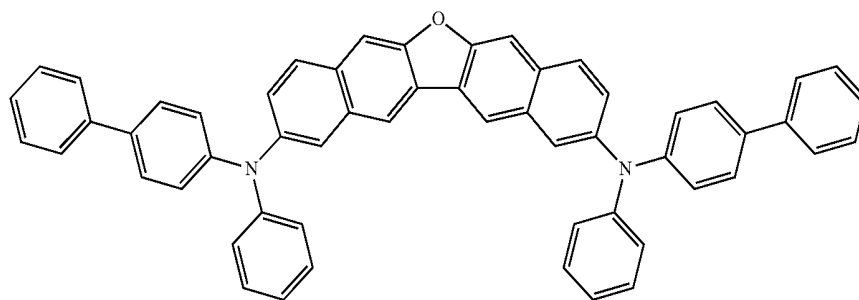
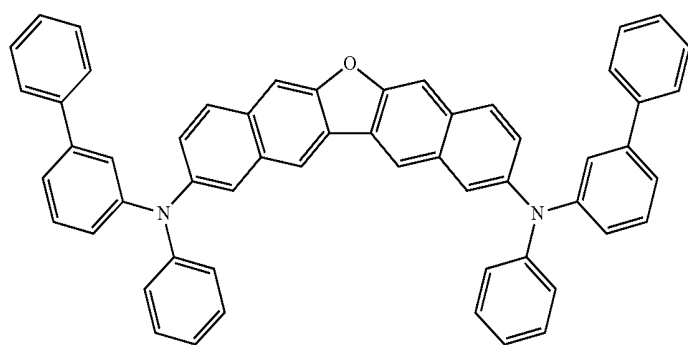
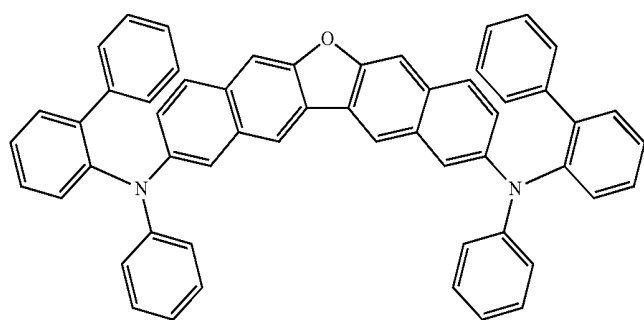
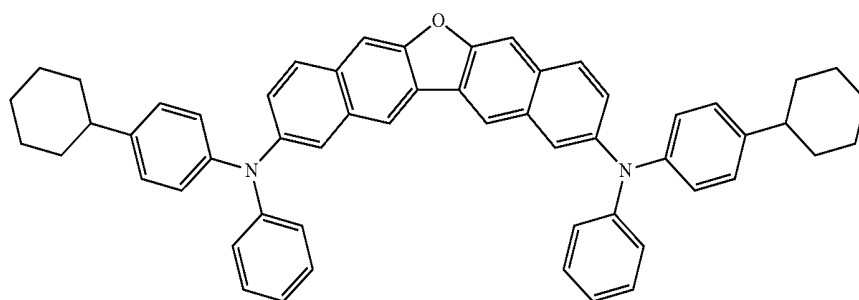
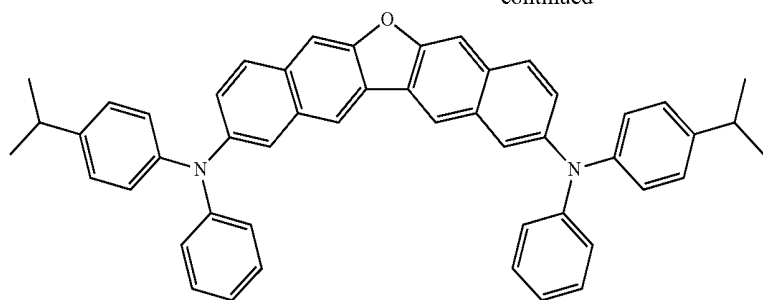
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168

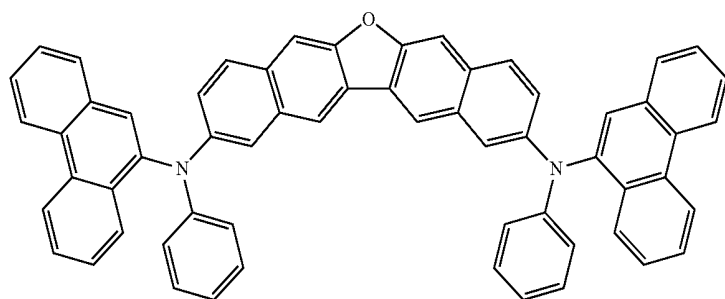
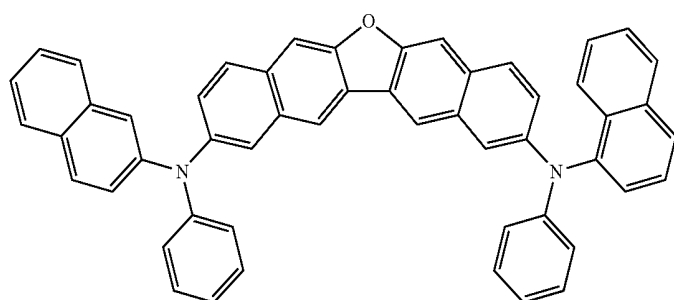
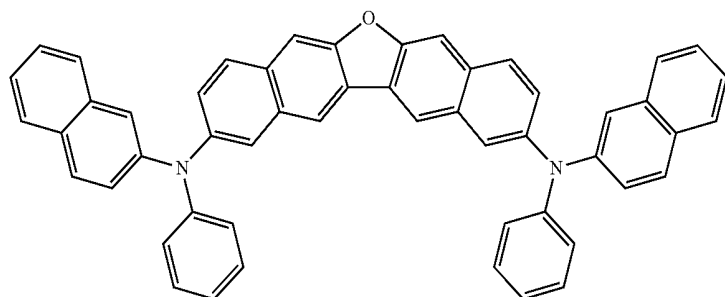
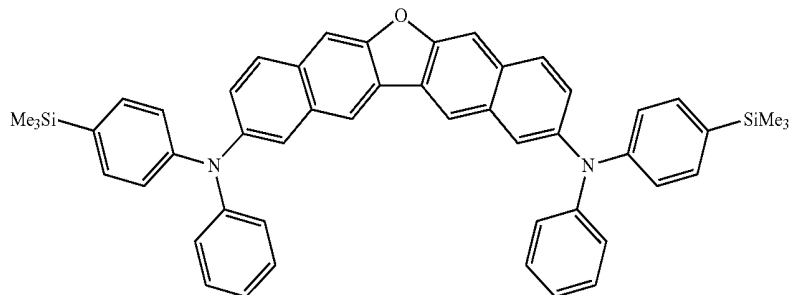
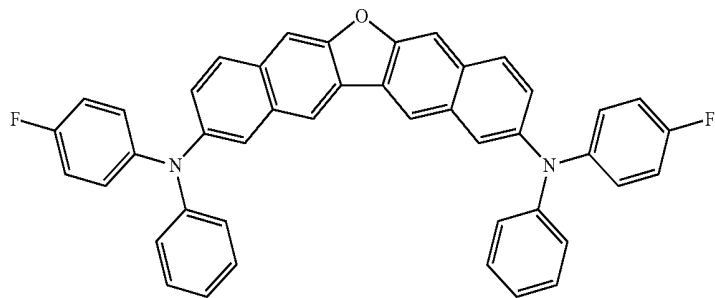
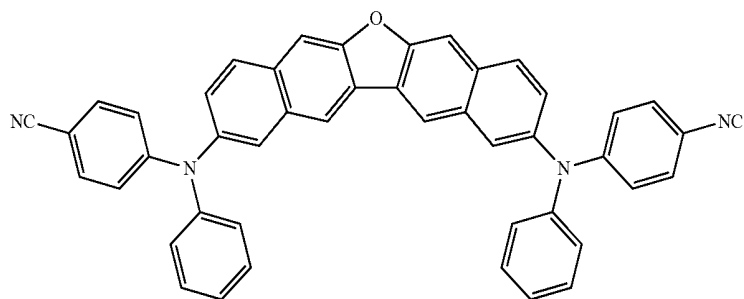
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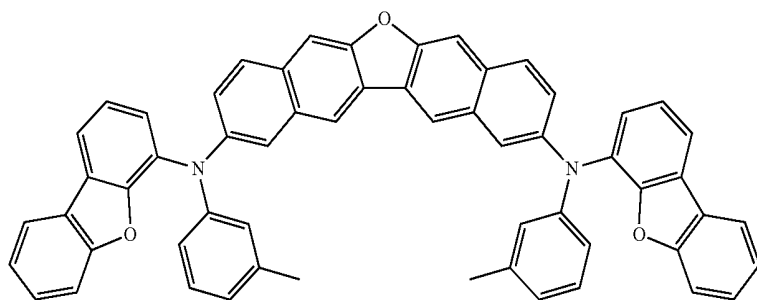
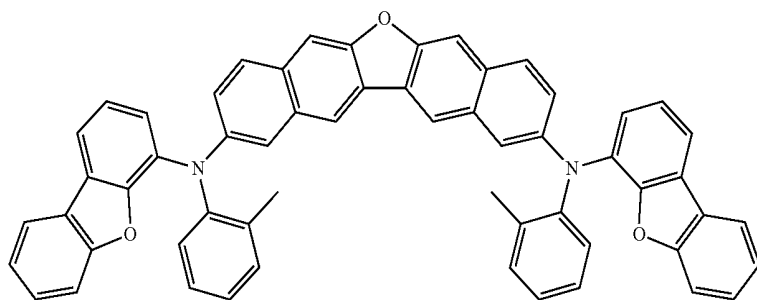
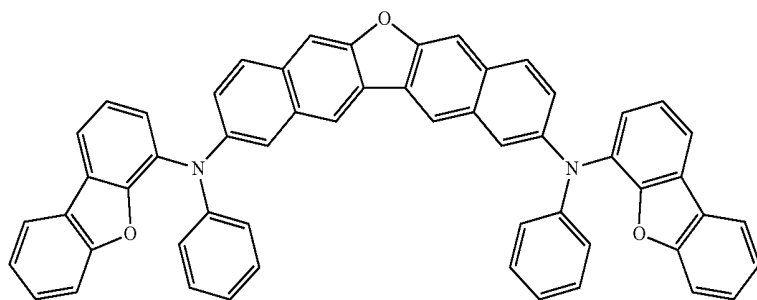
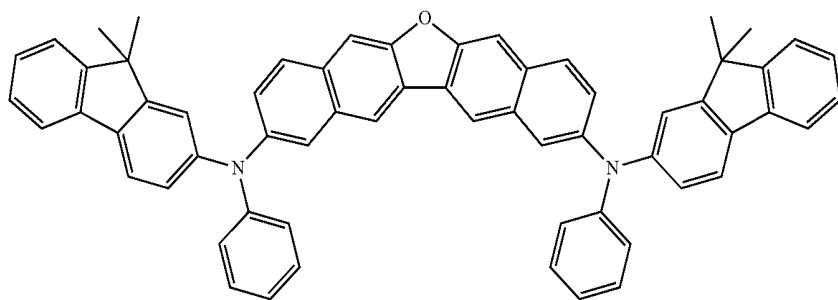
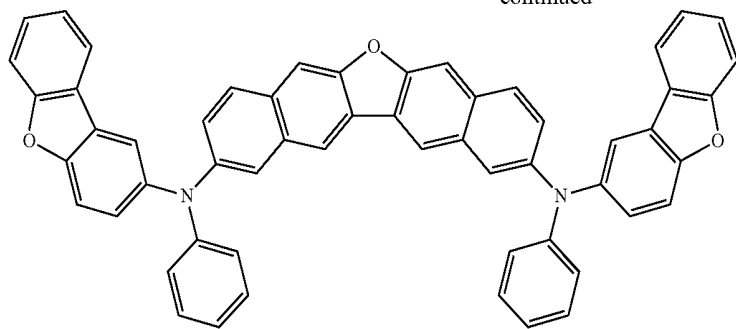
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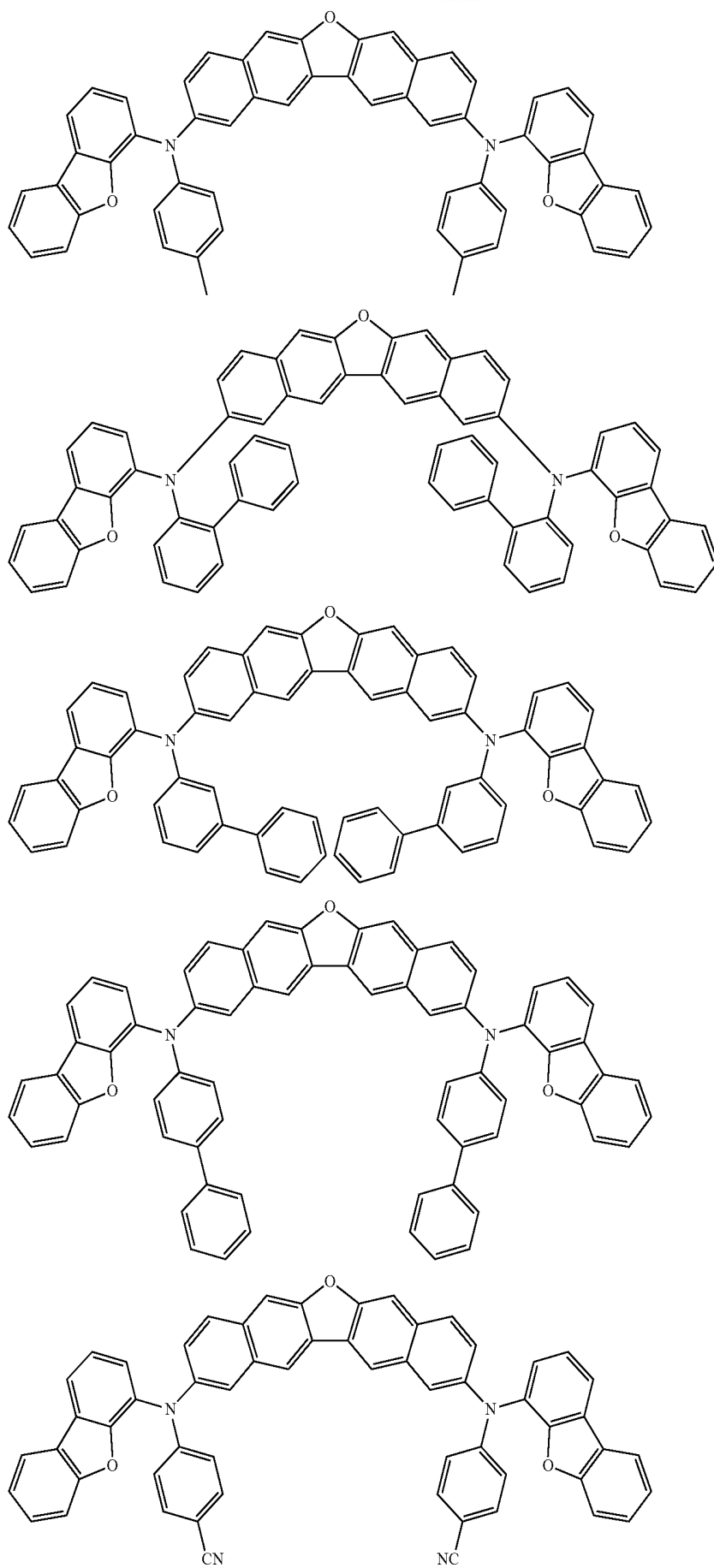
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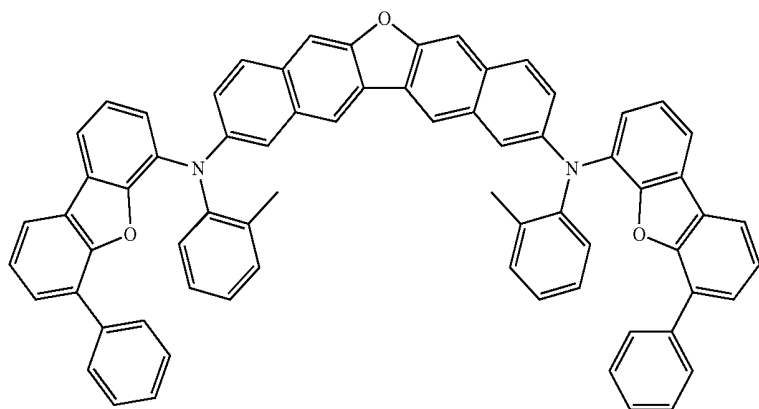
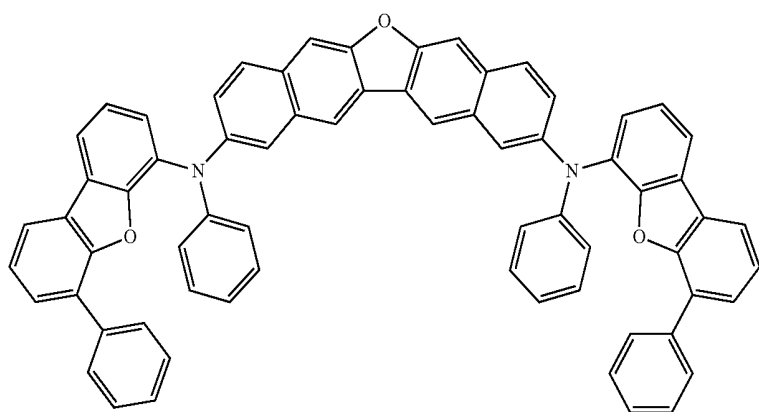
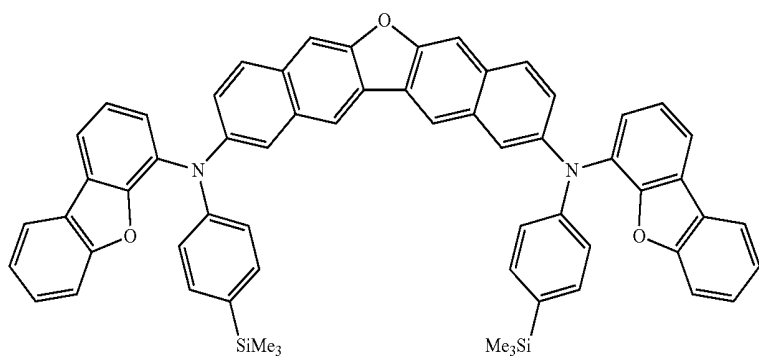
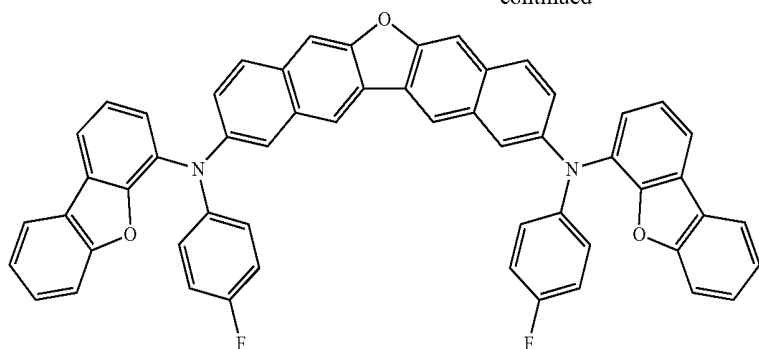
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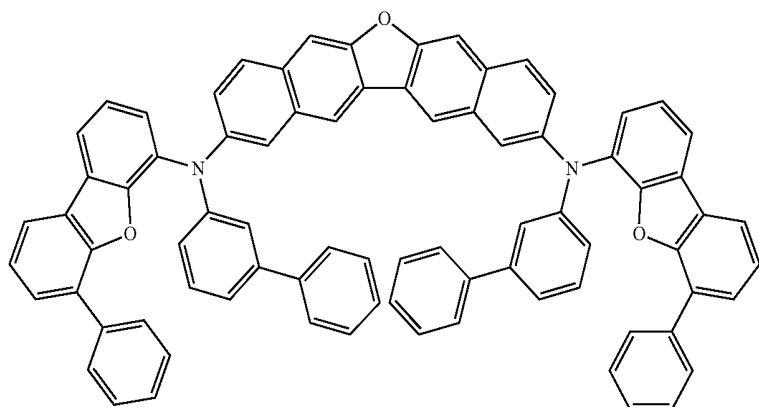
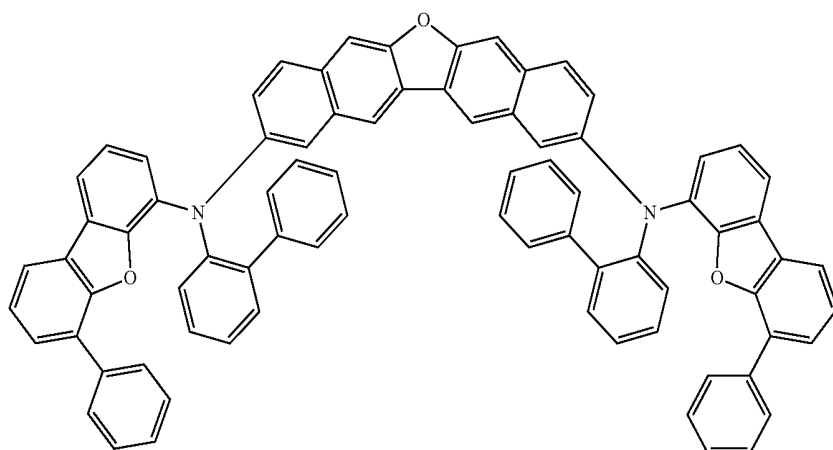
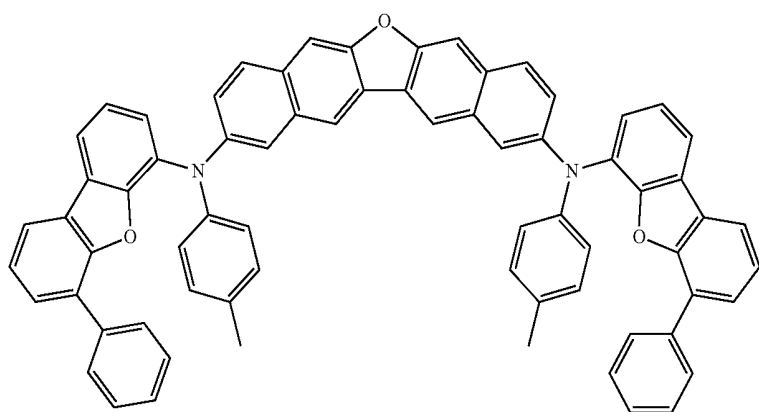
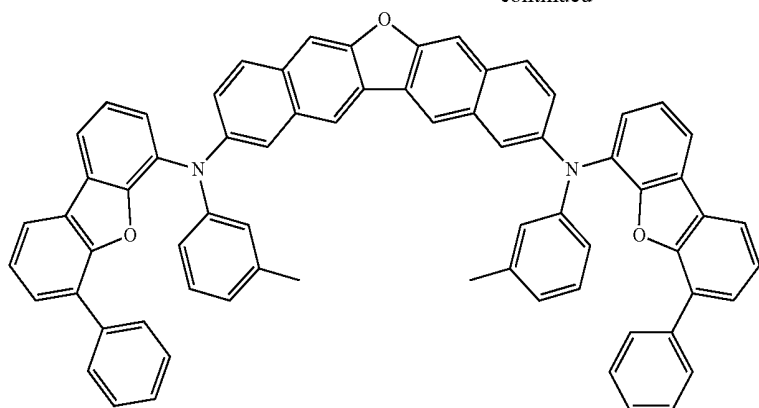
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178

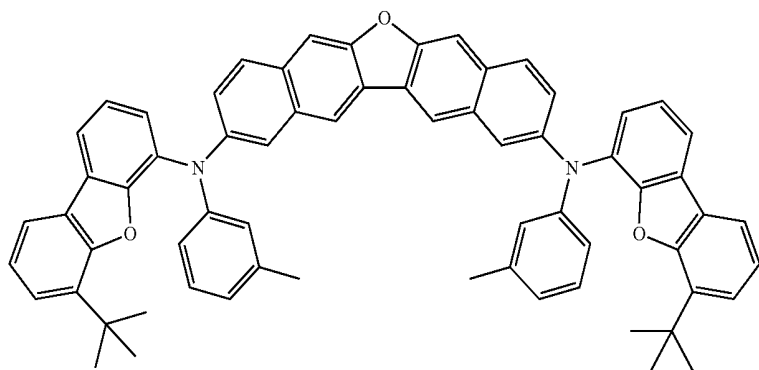
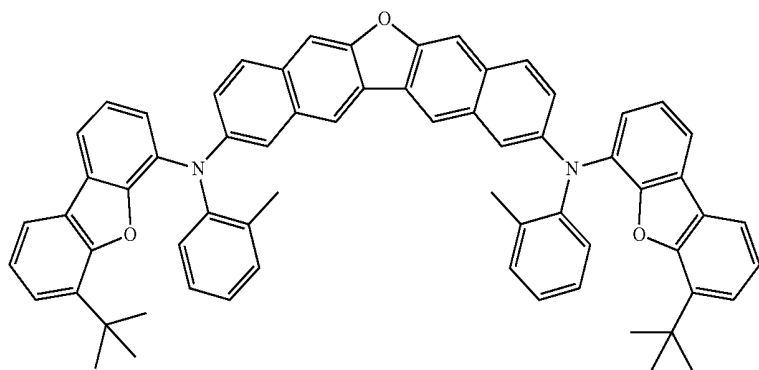
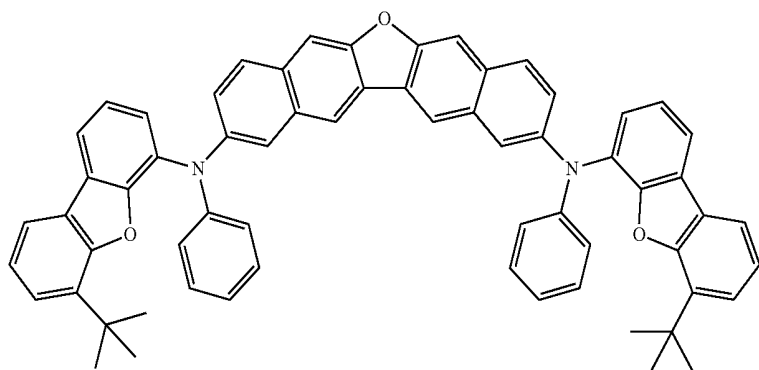
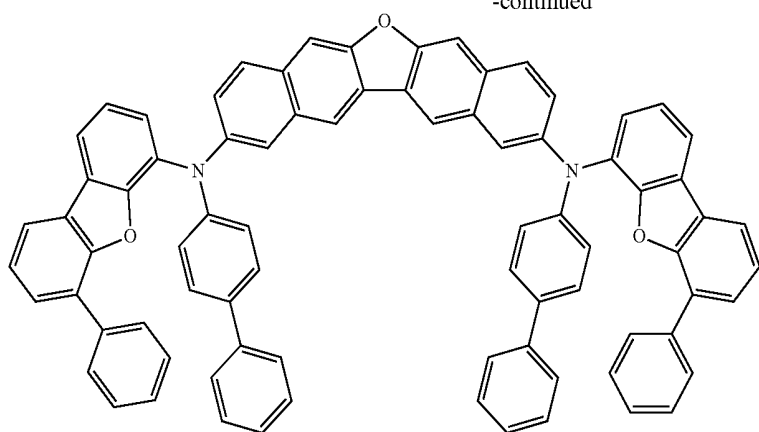
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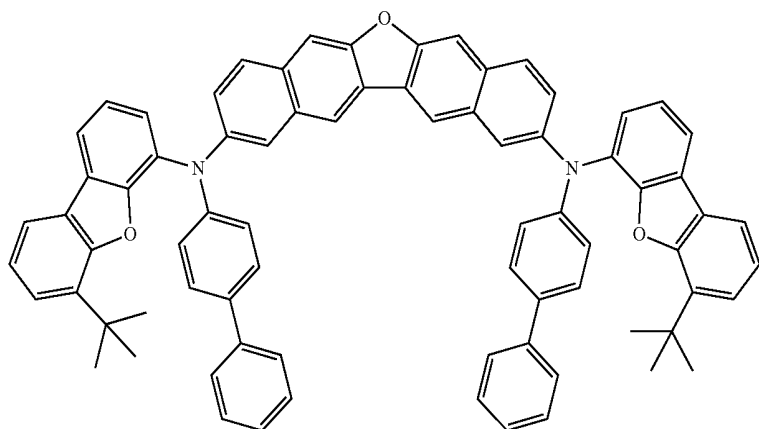
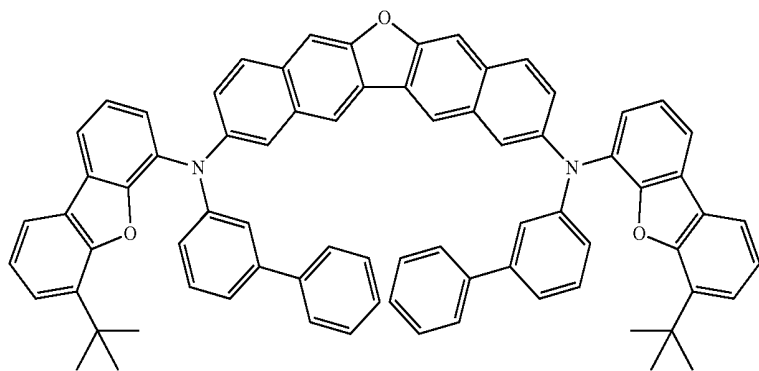
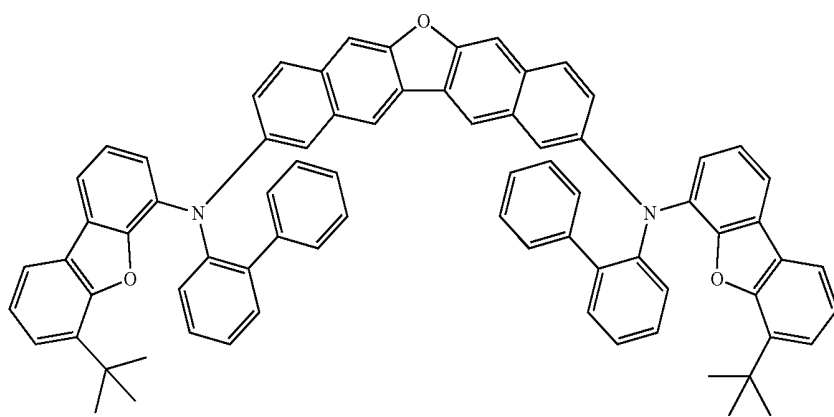
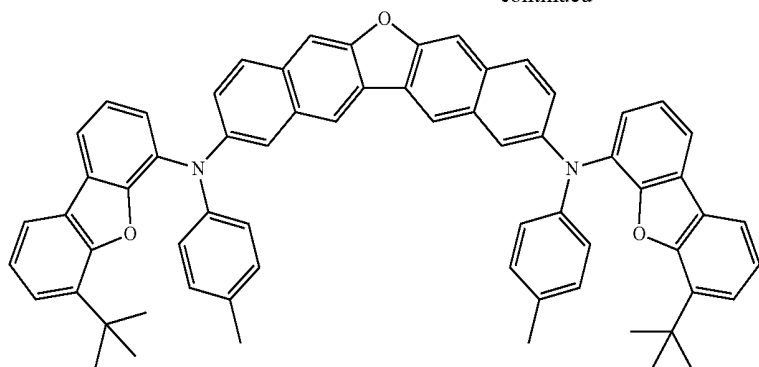
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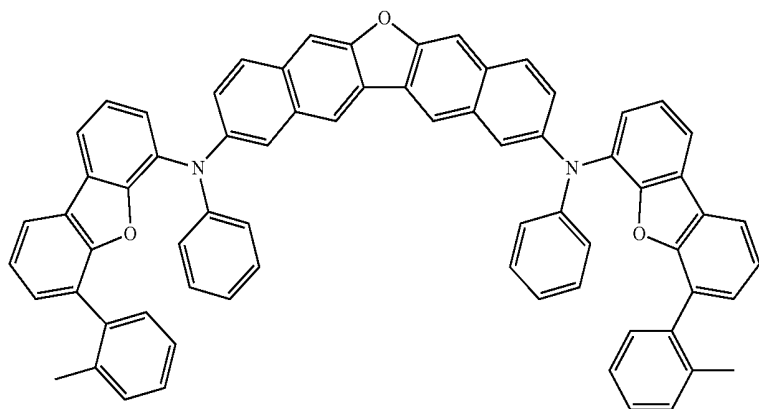
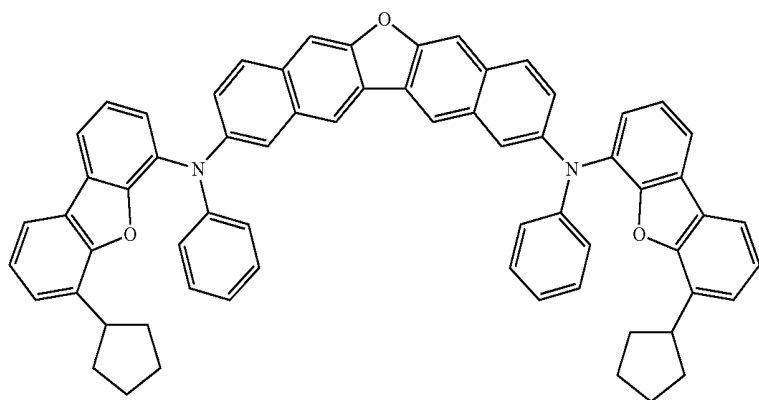
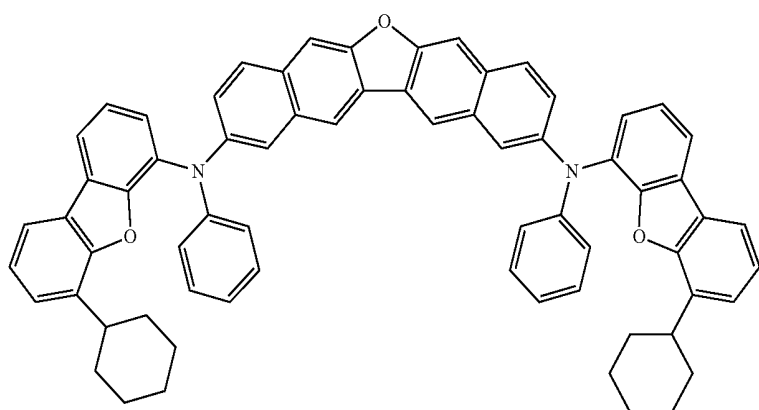
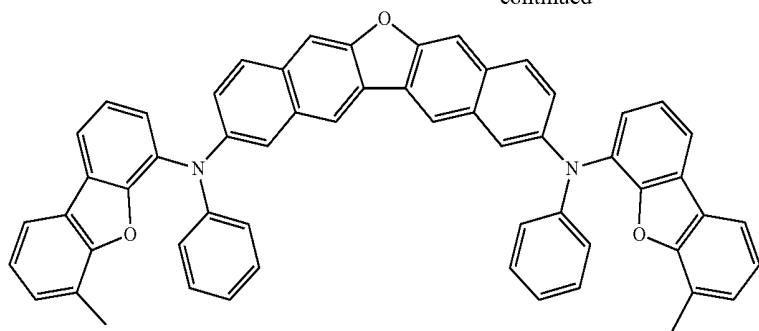
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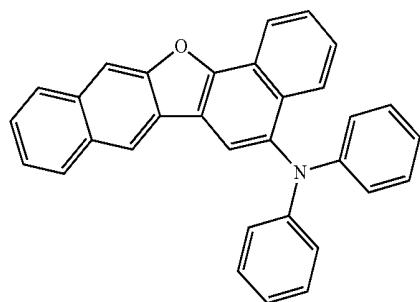
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186

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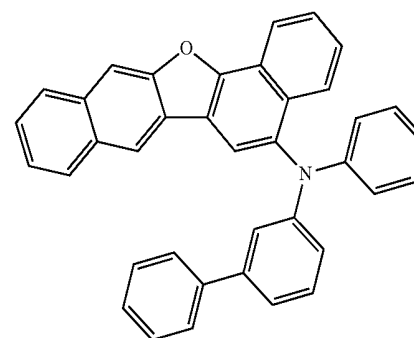
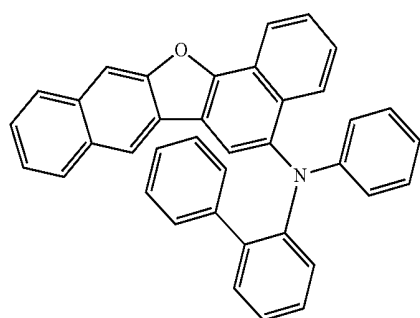
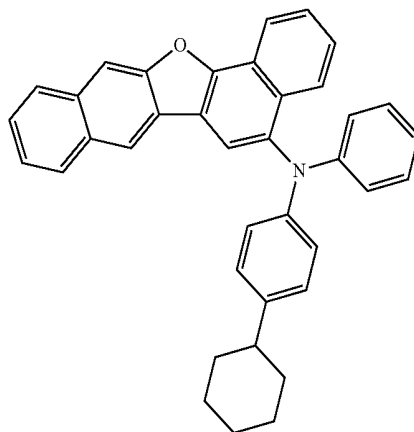
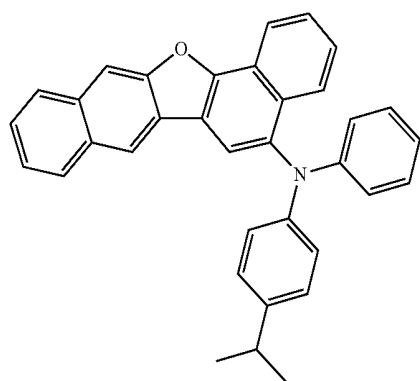
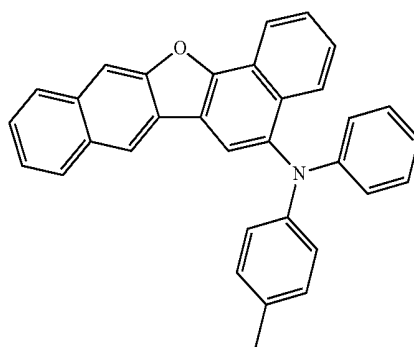
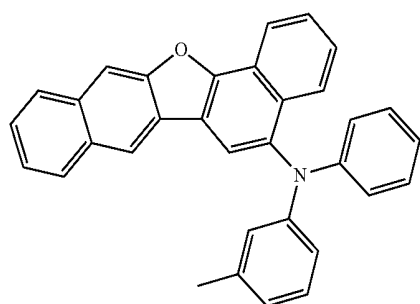
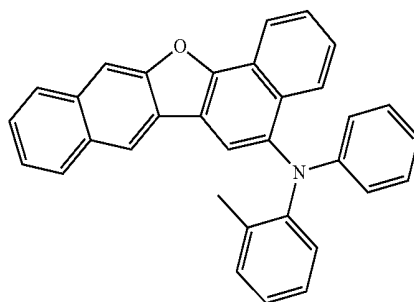


187

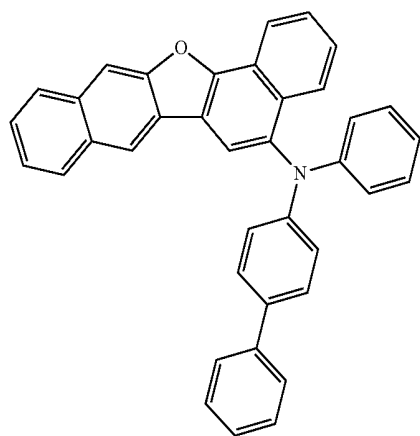


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188

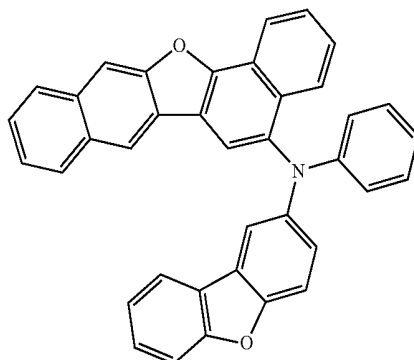
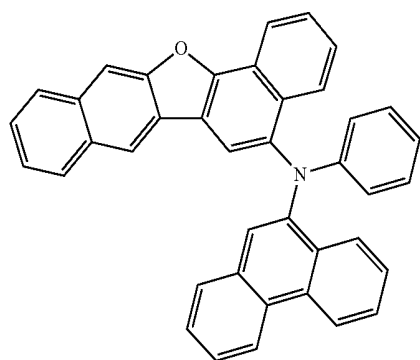
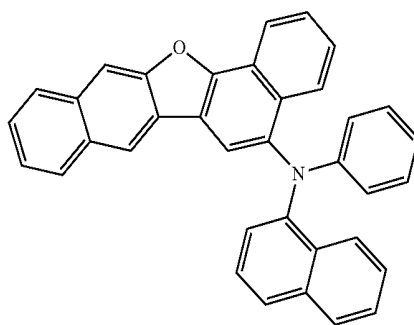
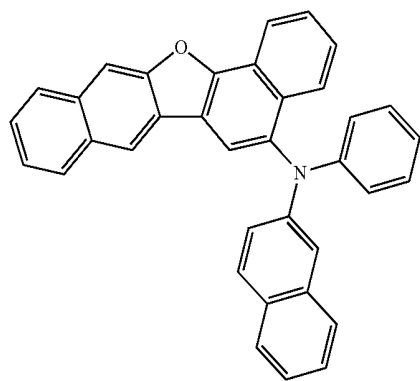
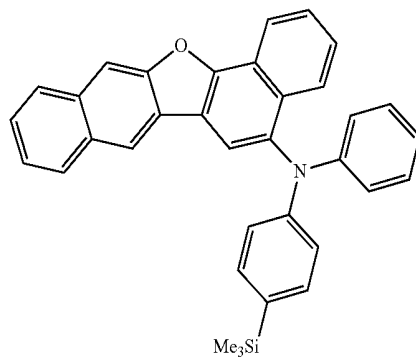
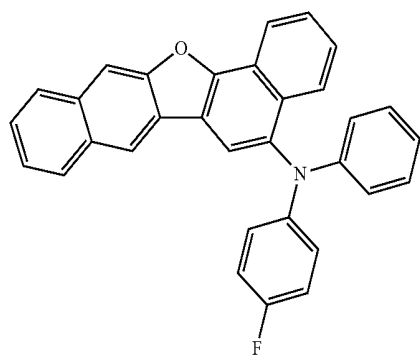
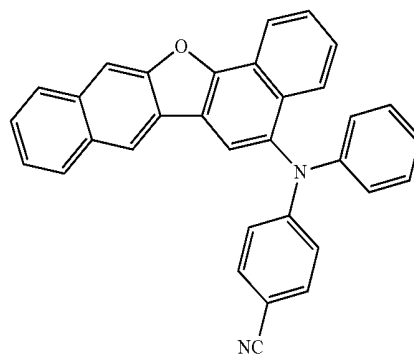


189

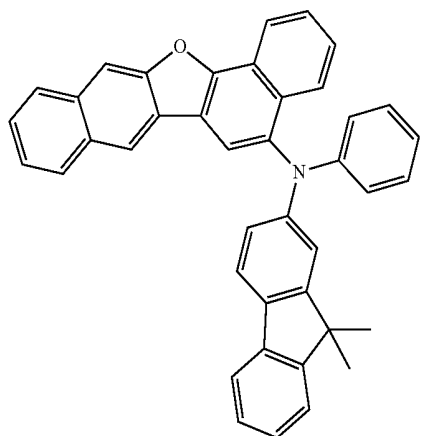


190

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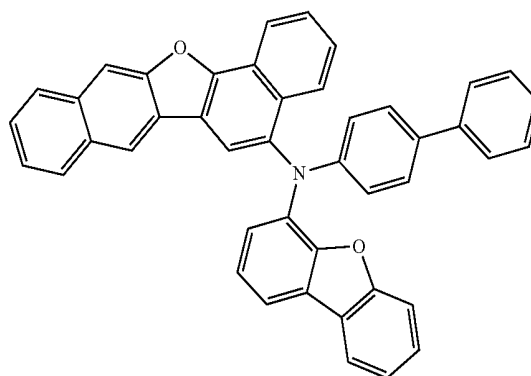
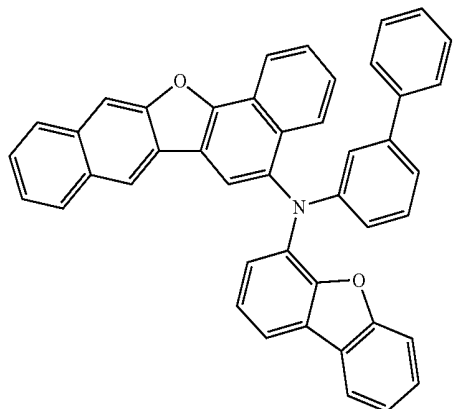
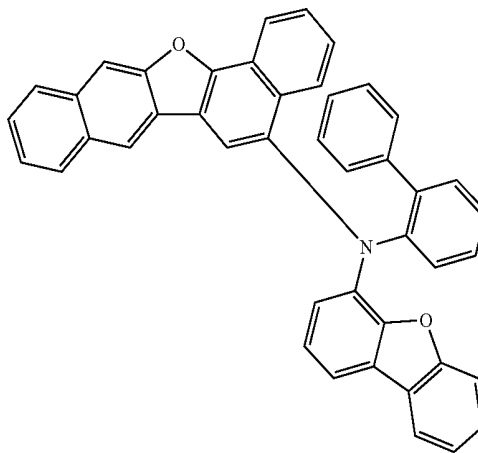
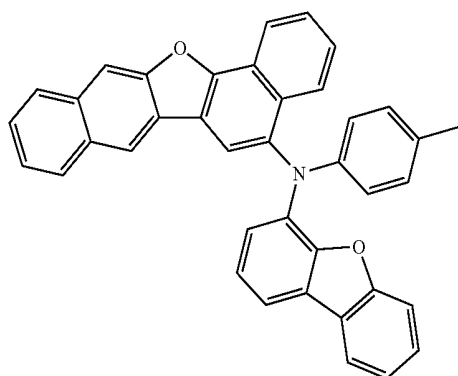
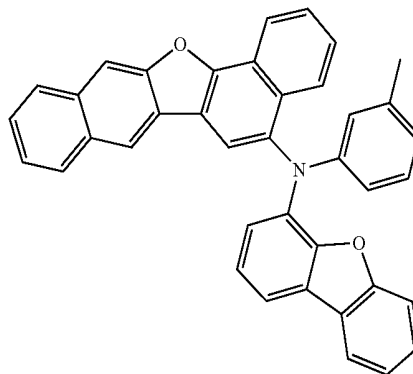
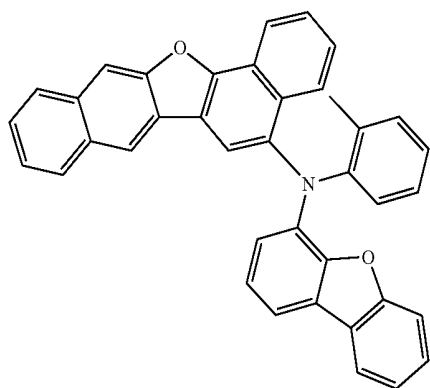
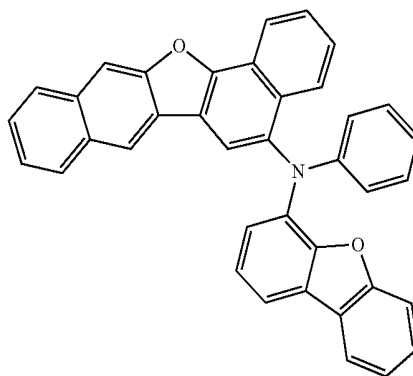


191

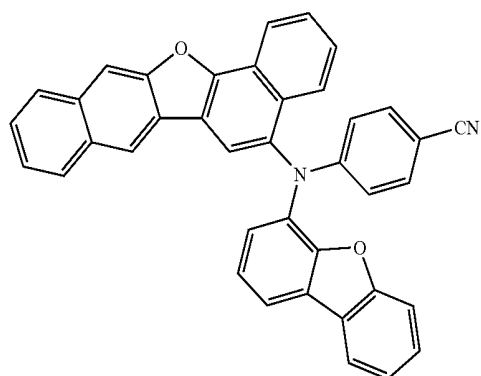


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192

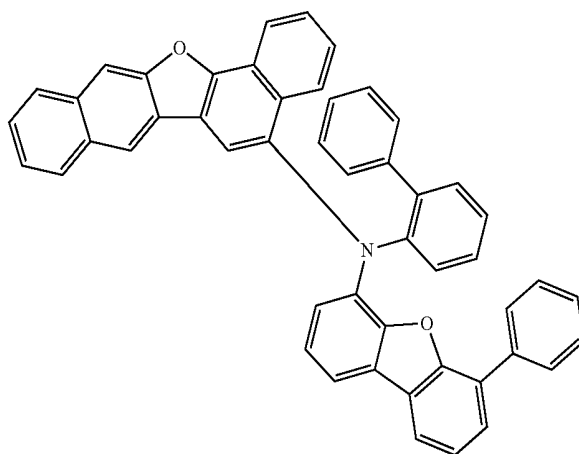
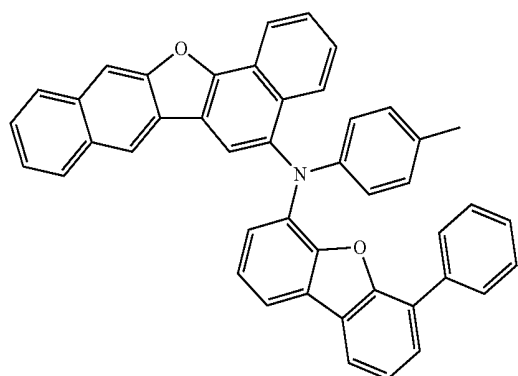
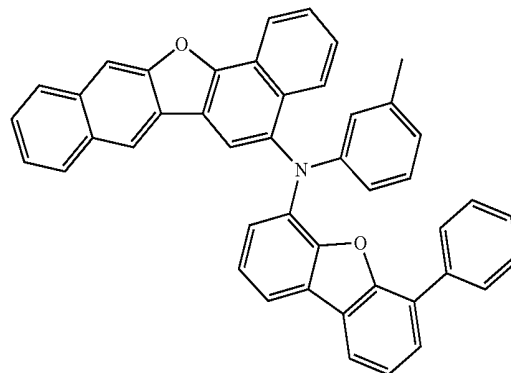
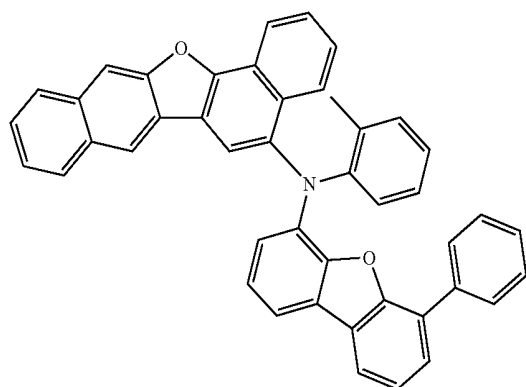
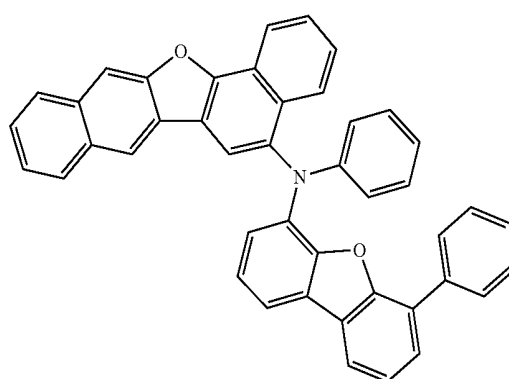
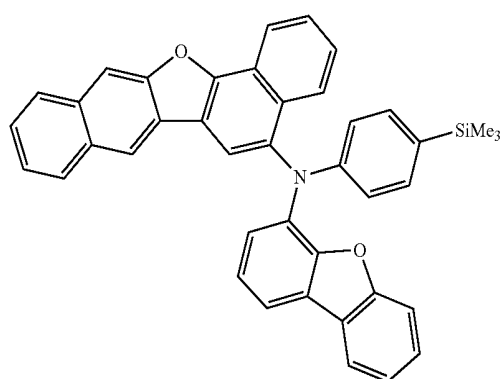
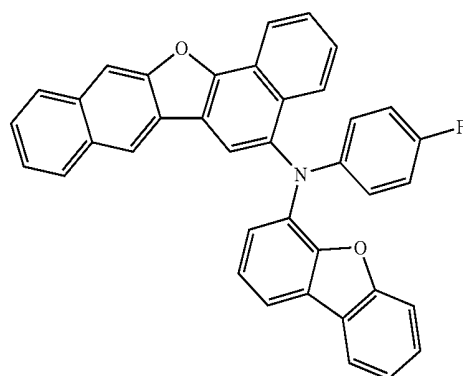


193



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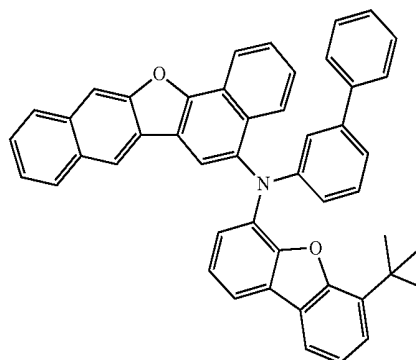
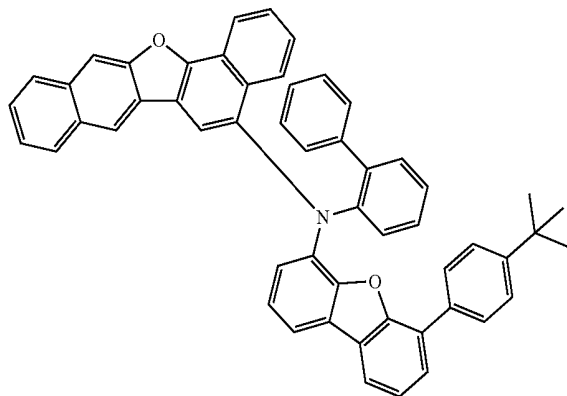
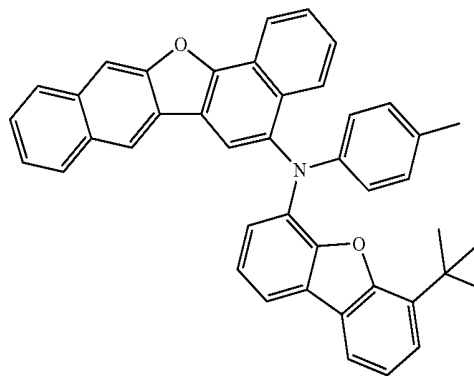
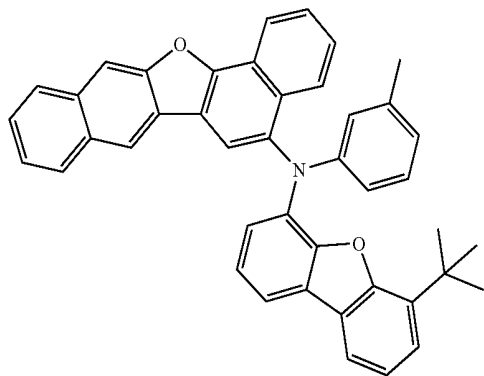
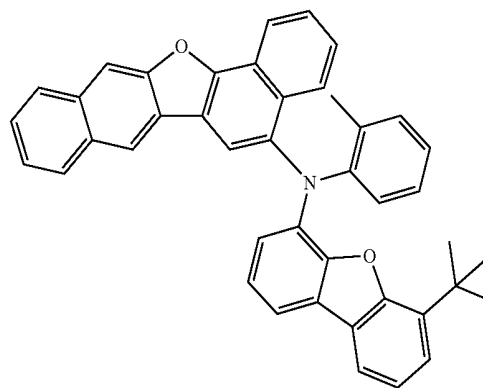
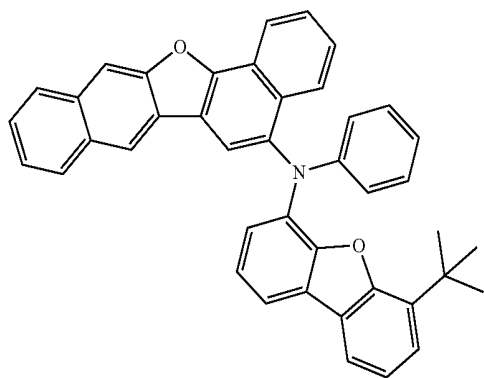
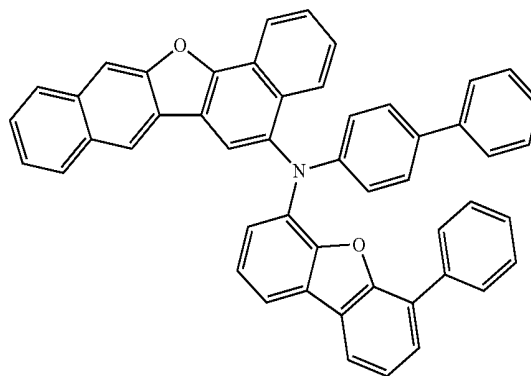
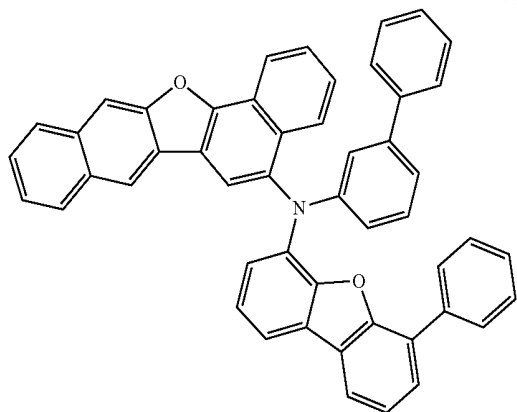
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195

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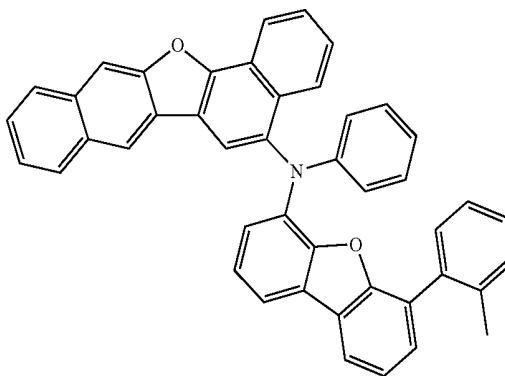
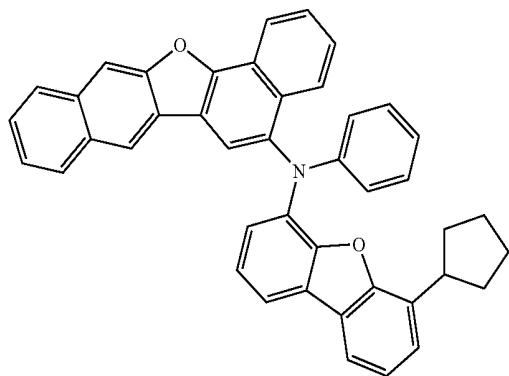
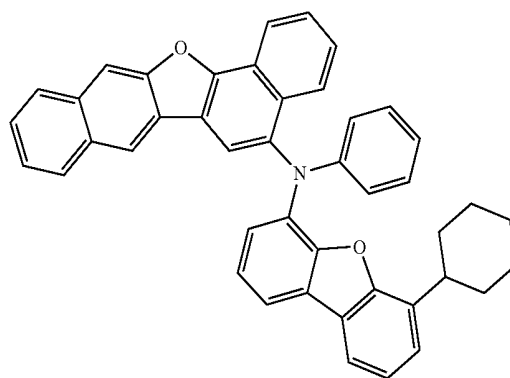
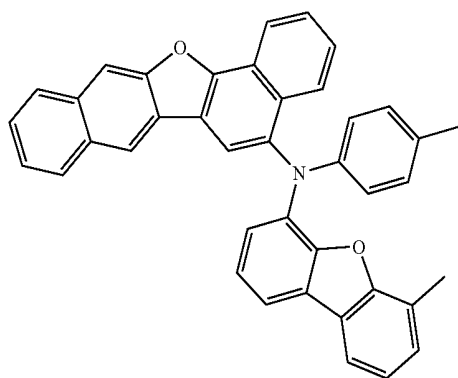
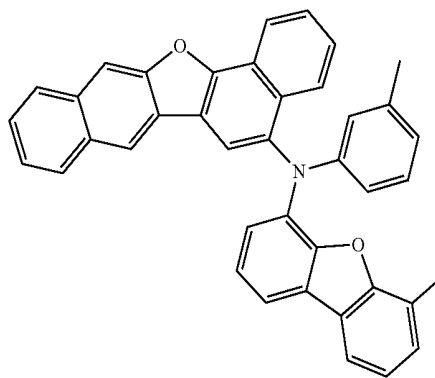
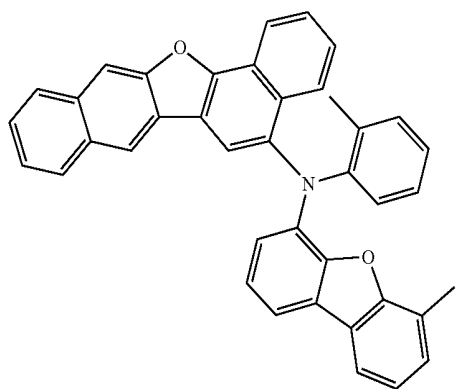
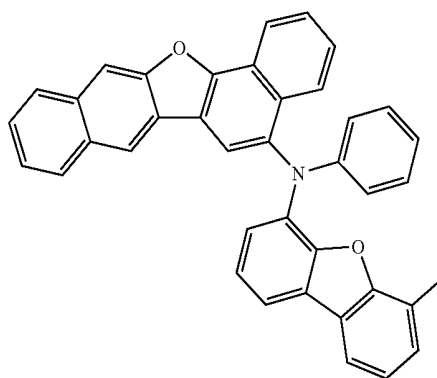
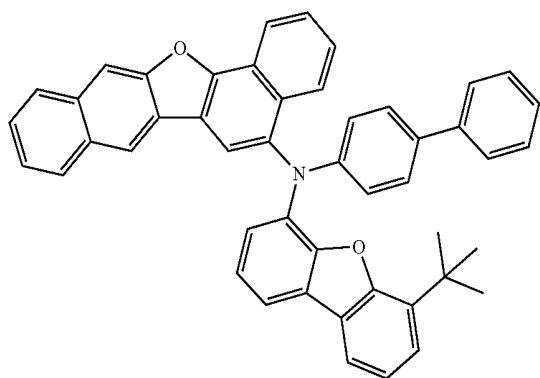
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197

198

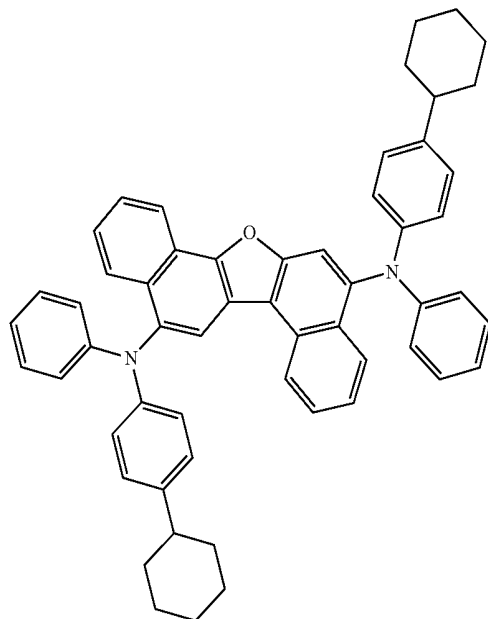
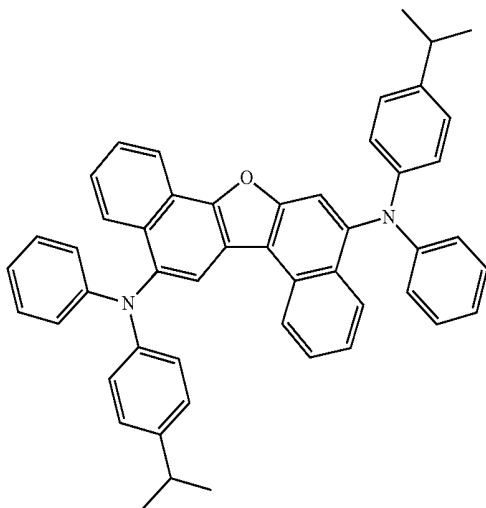
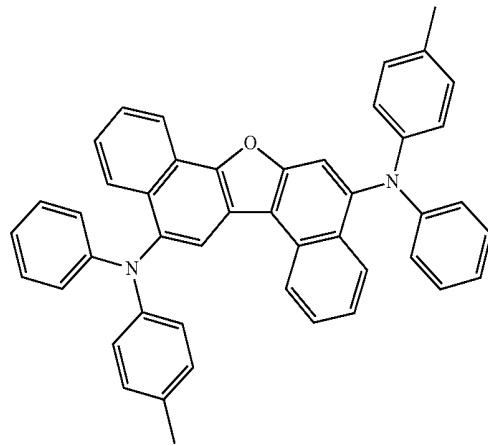
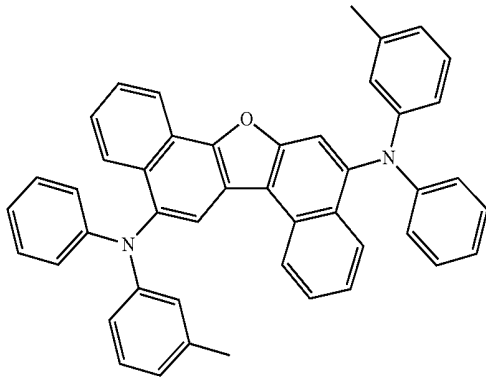
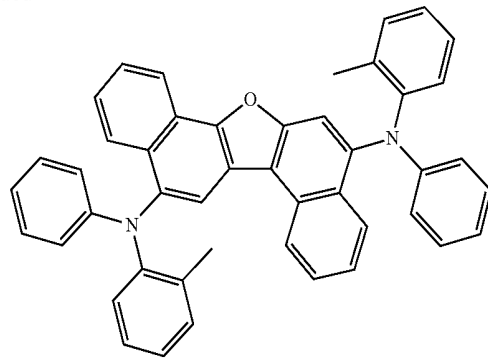
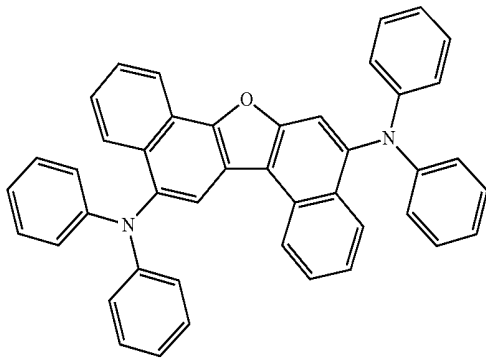
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199

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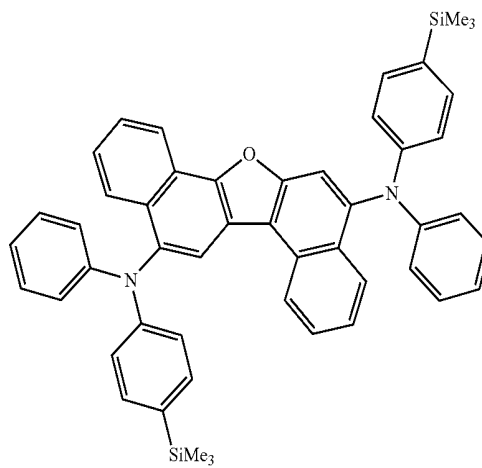
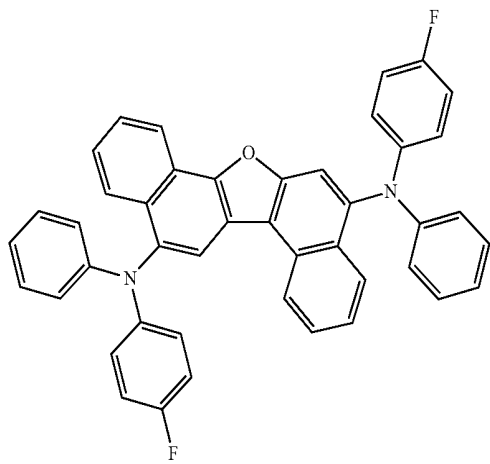
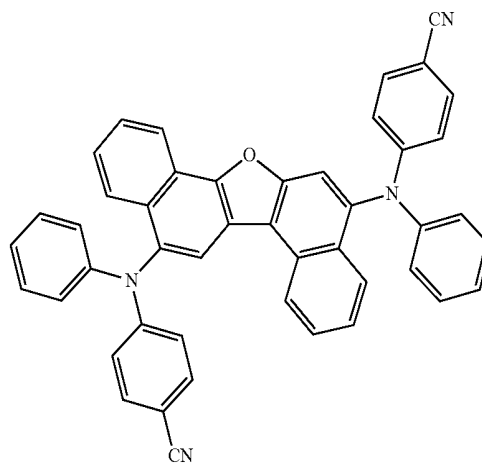
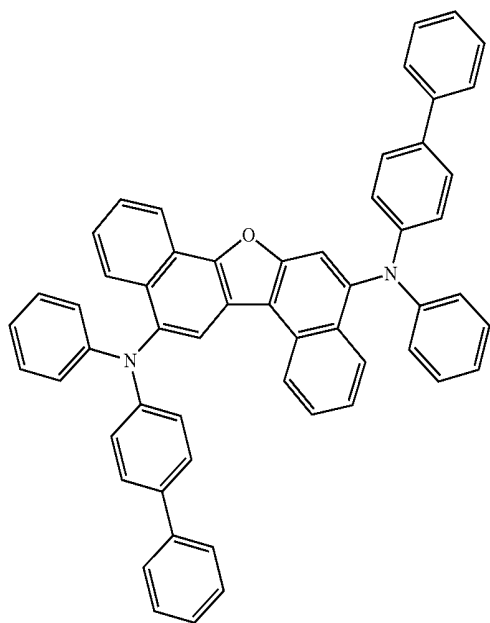
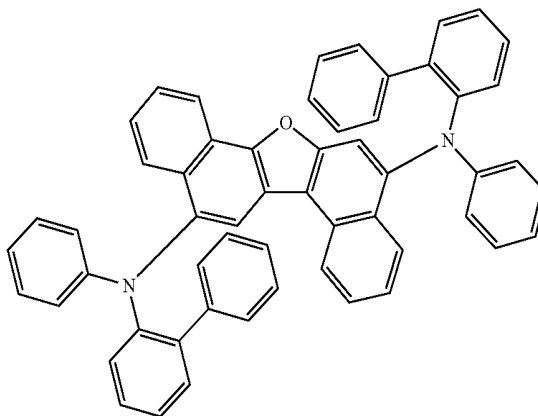
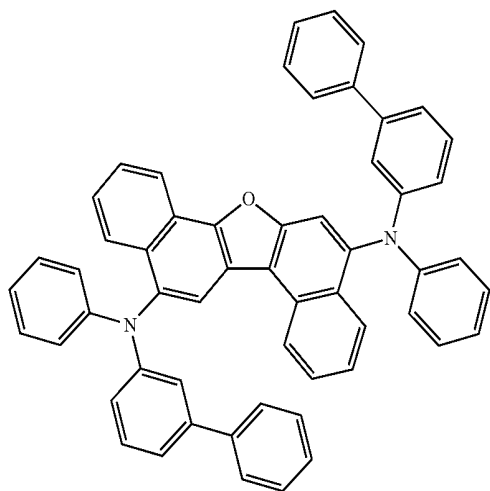
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202

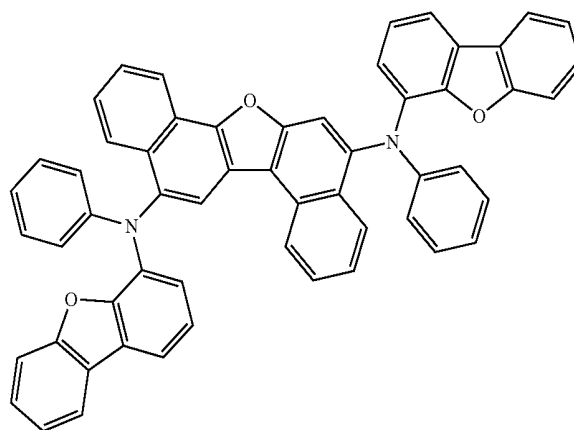
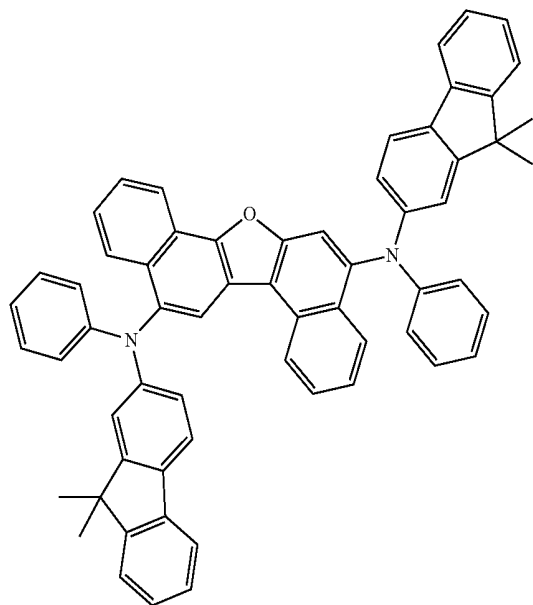
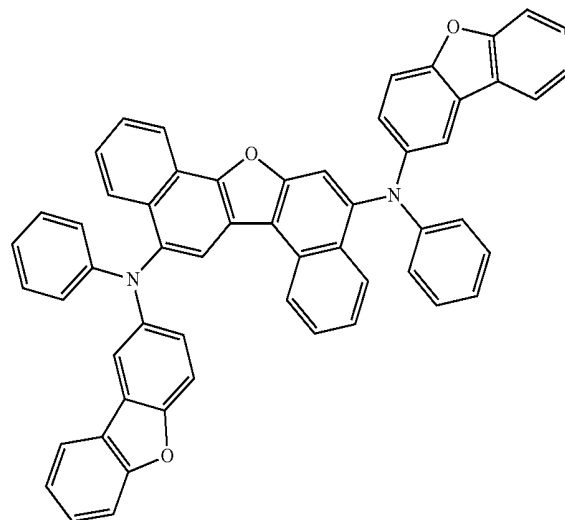
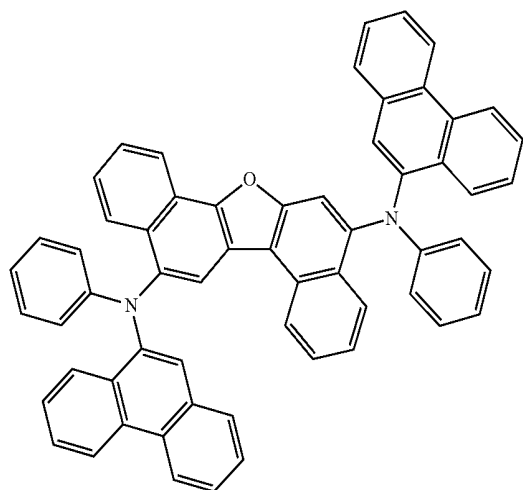
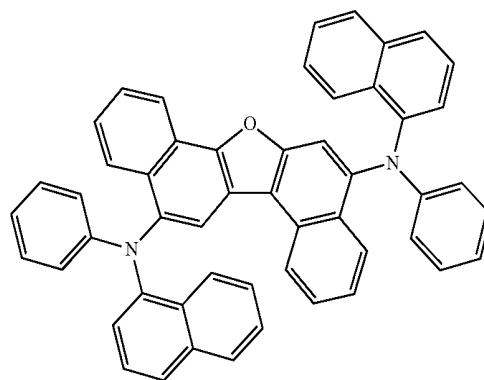
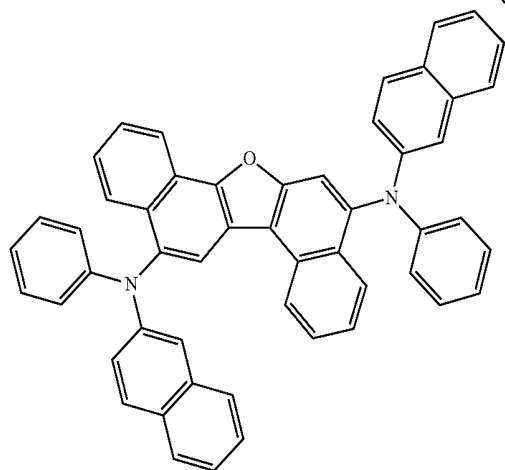
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203

204

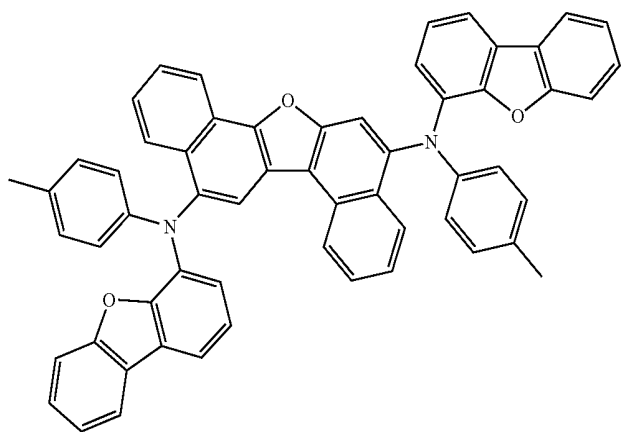
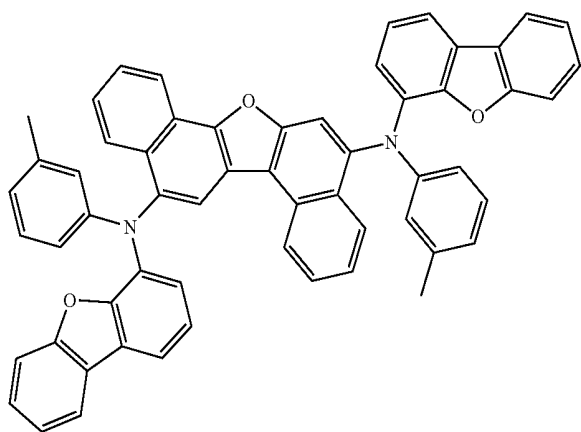
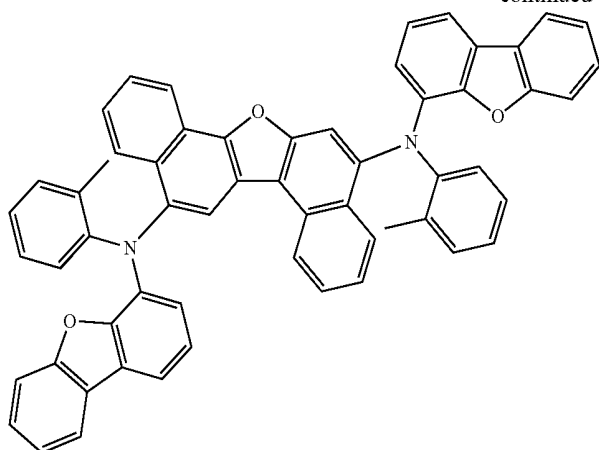
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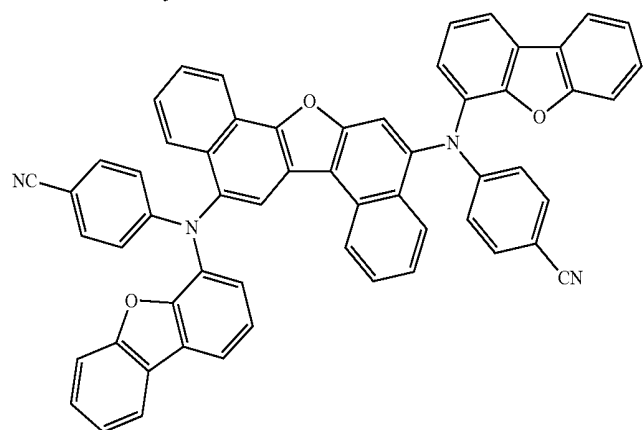
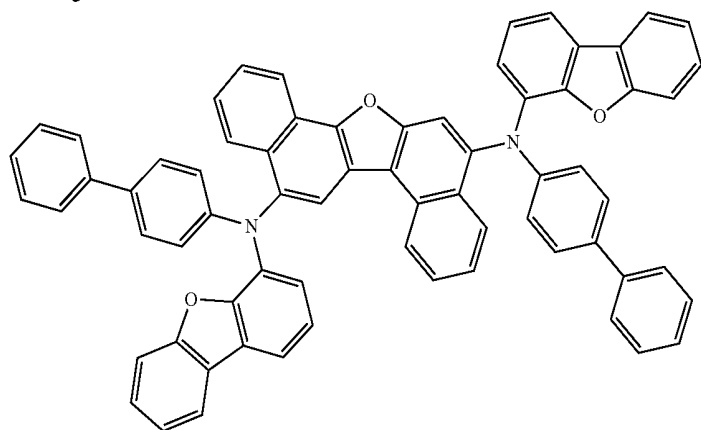
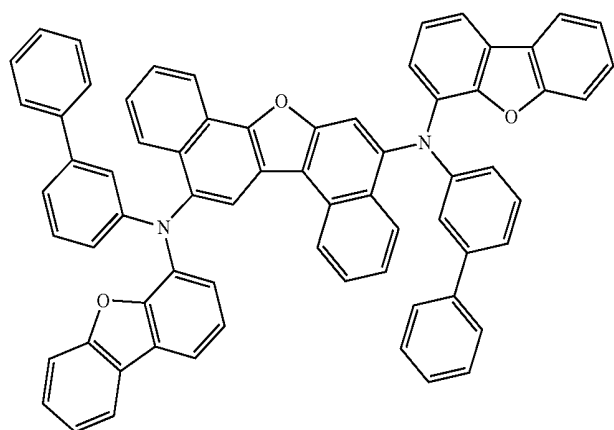
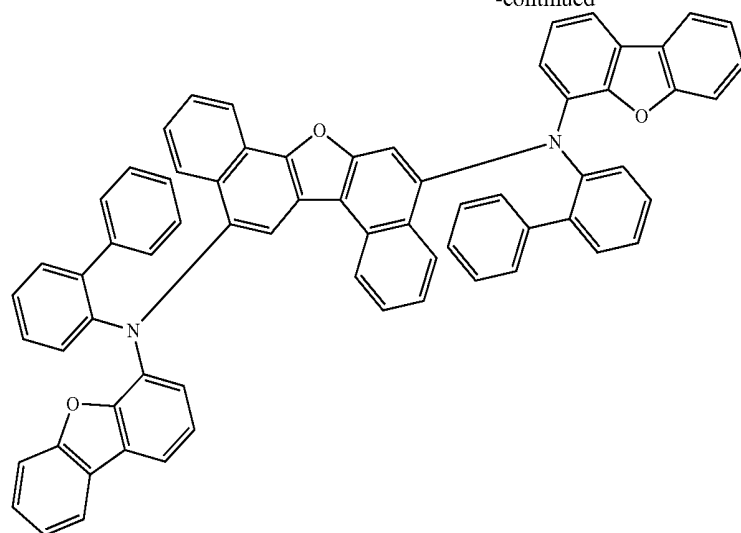
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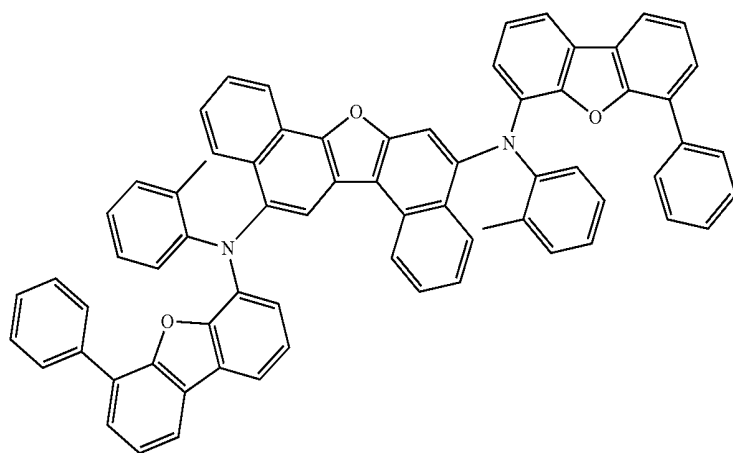
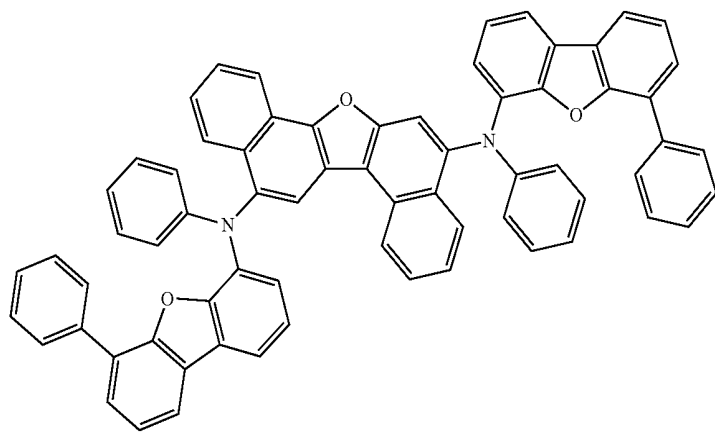
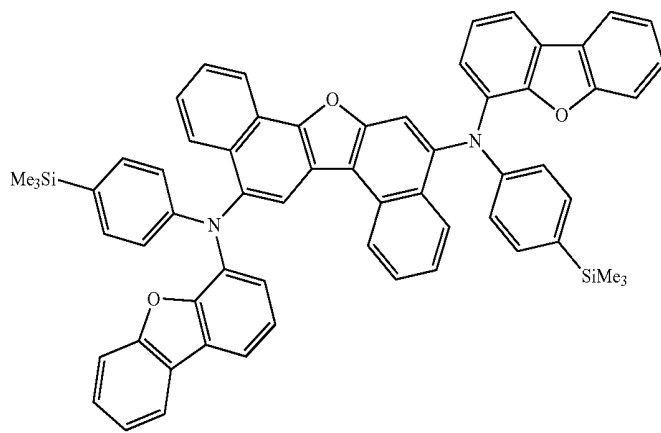
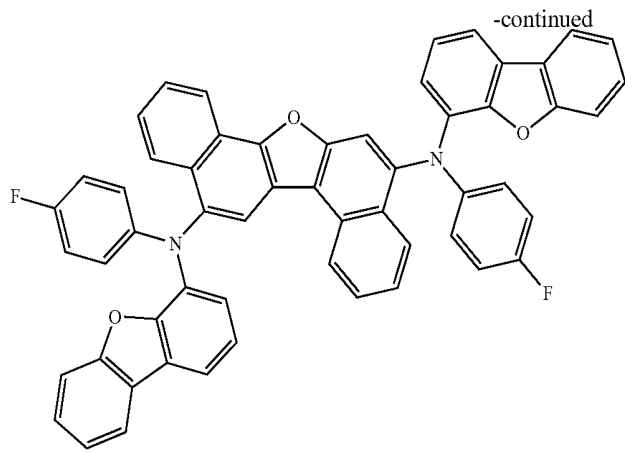
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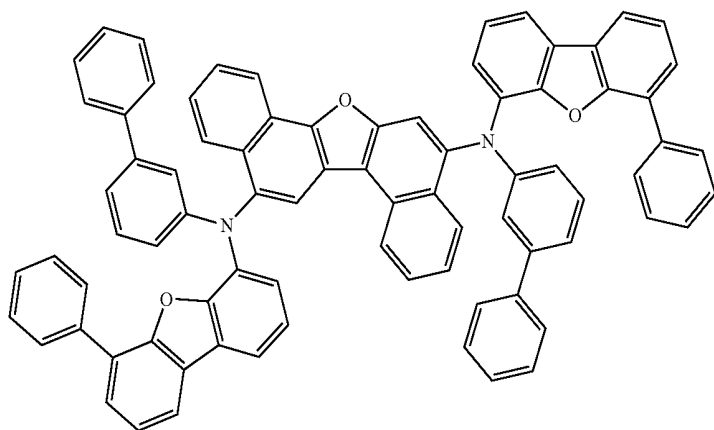
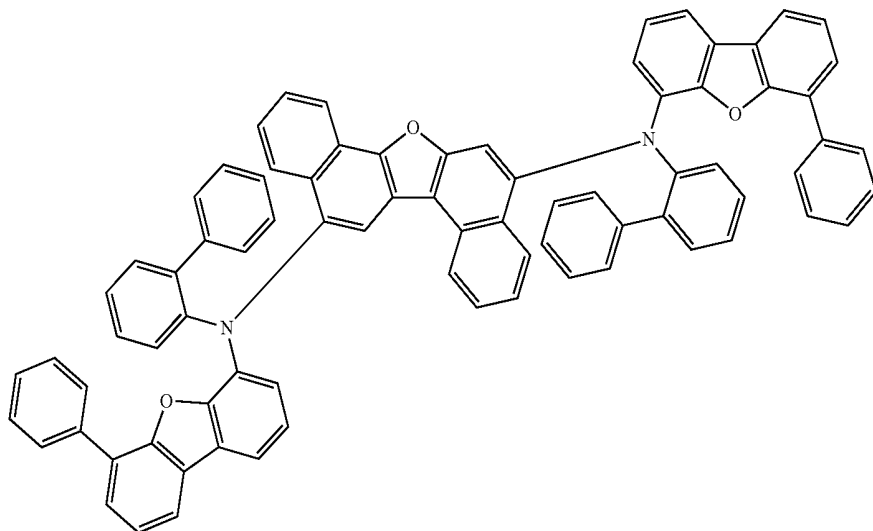
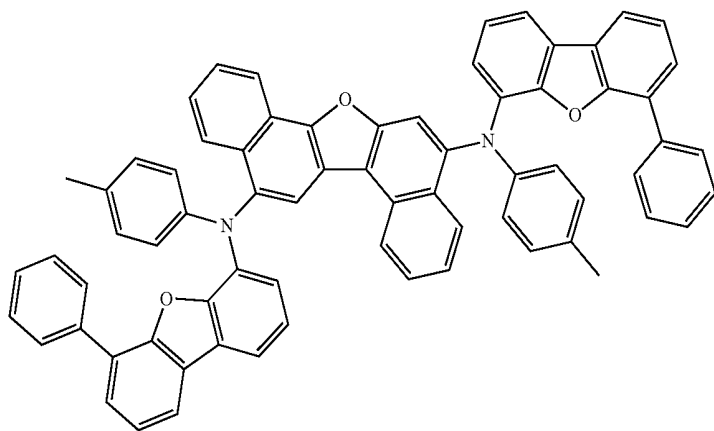
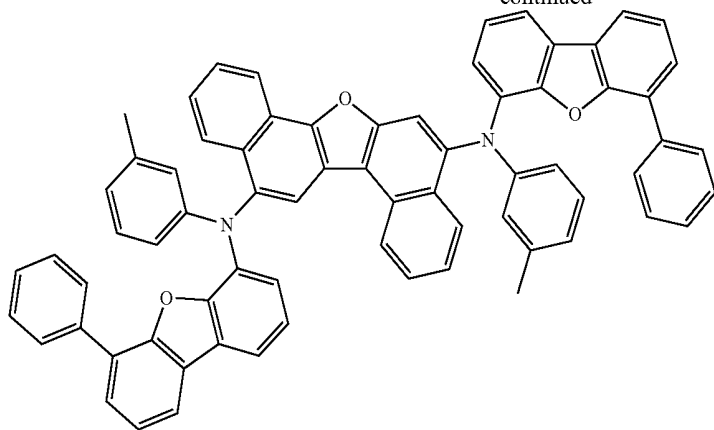


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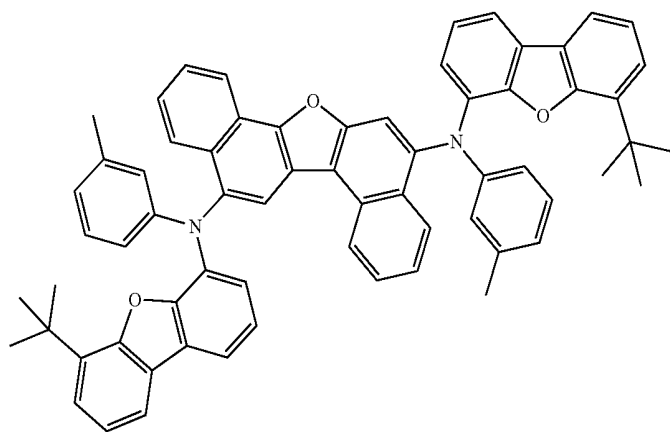
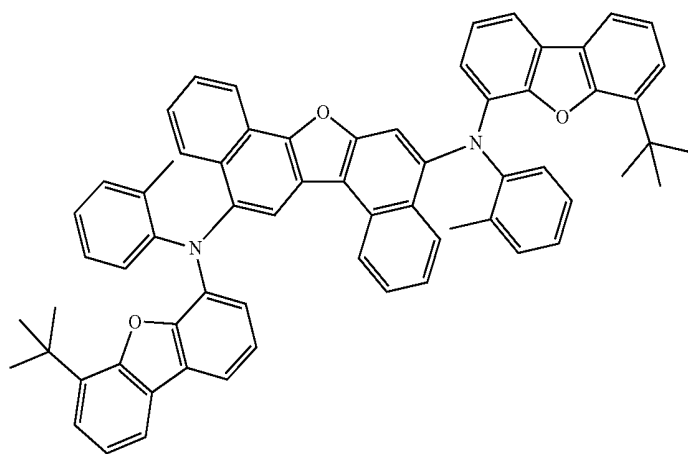
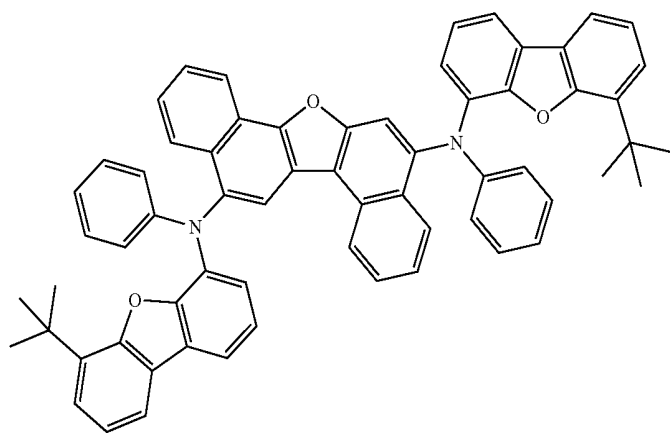
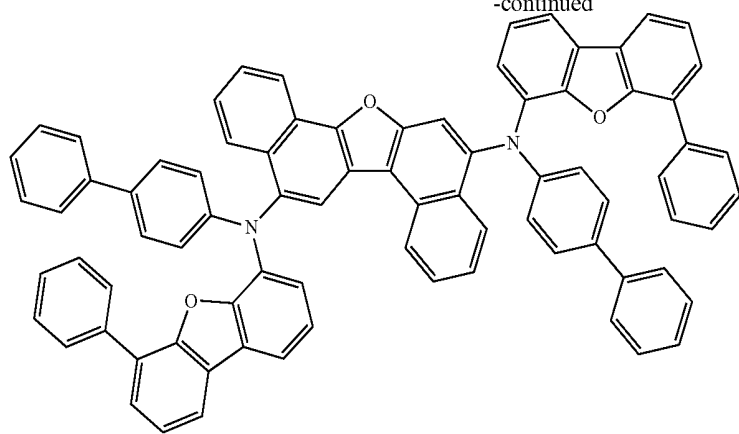




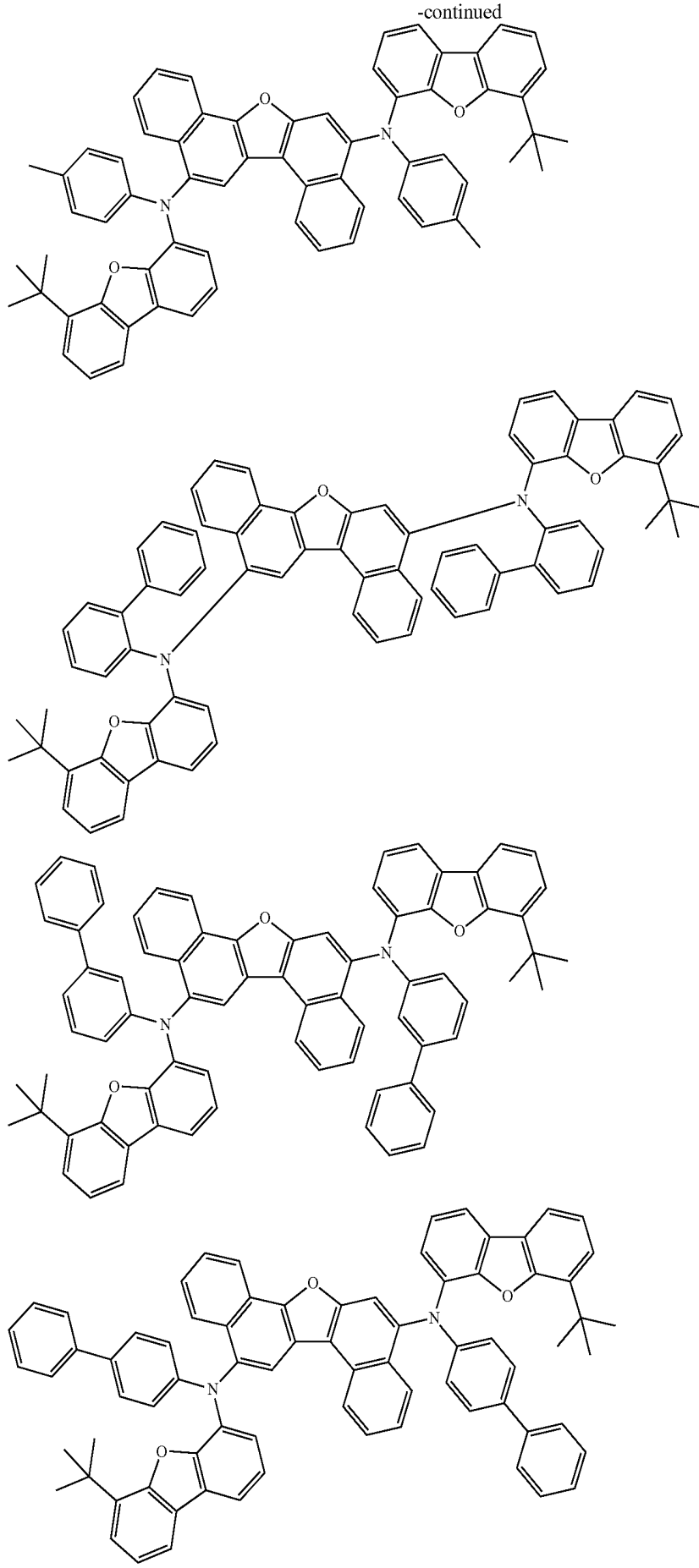
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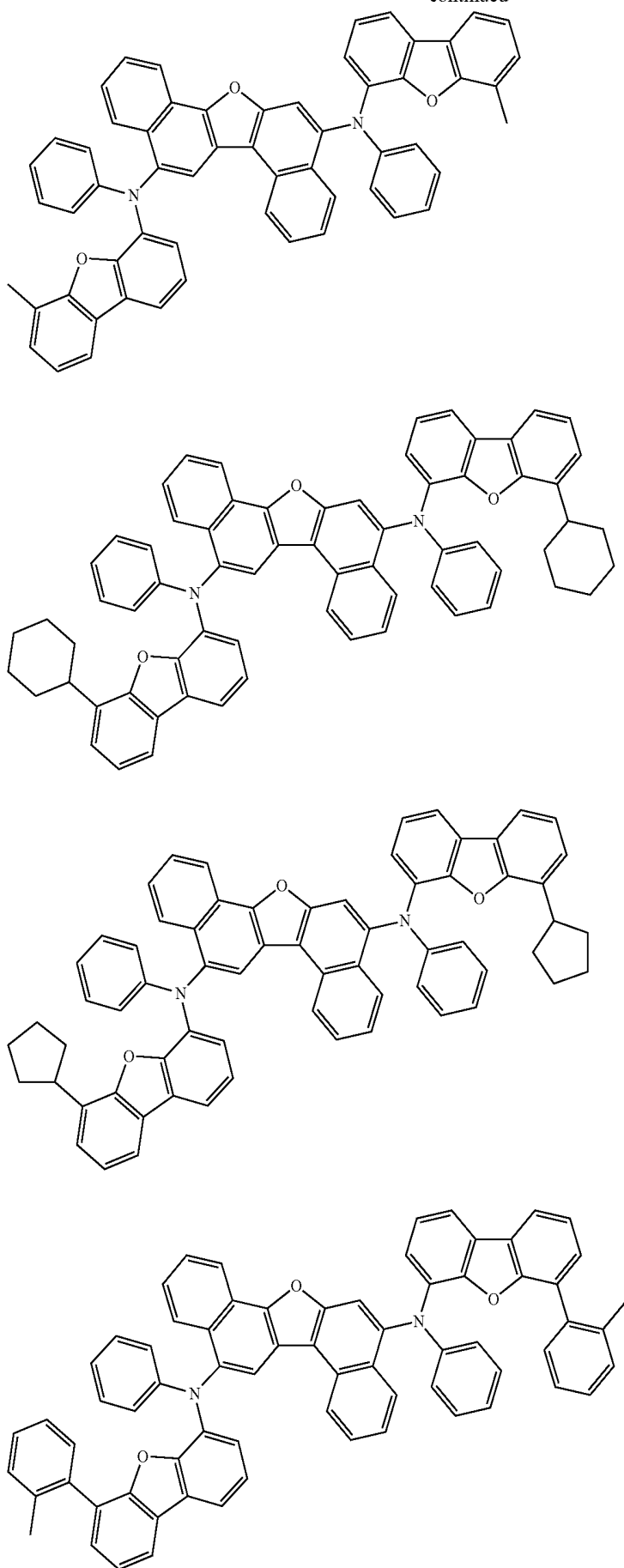
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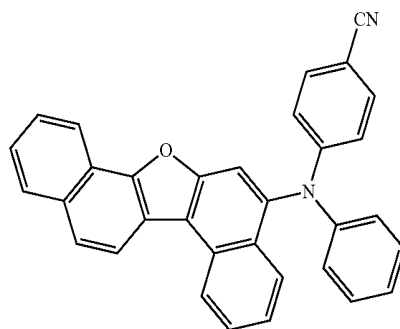
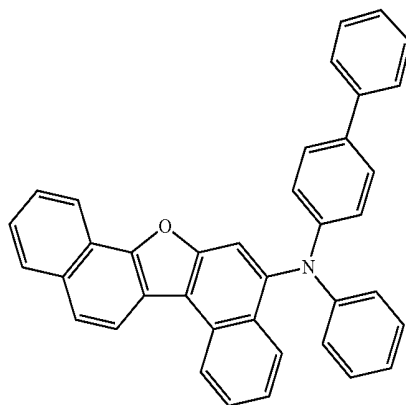
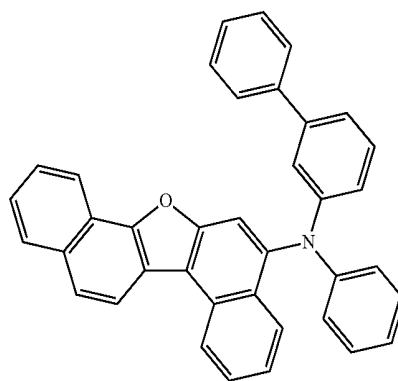
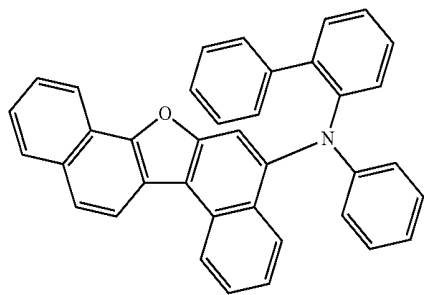
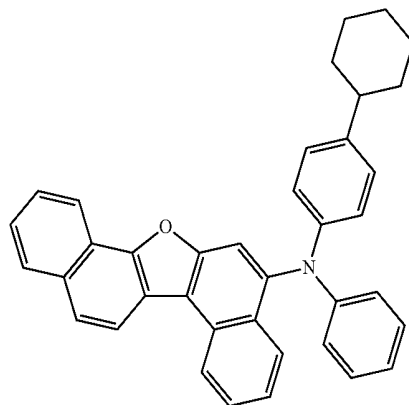
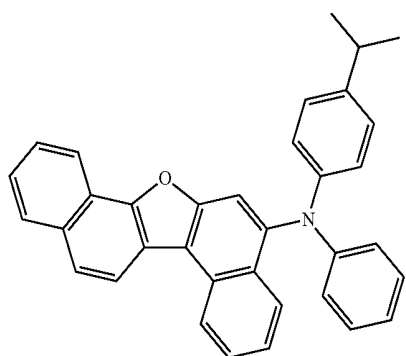
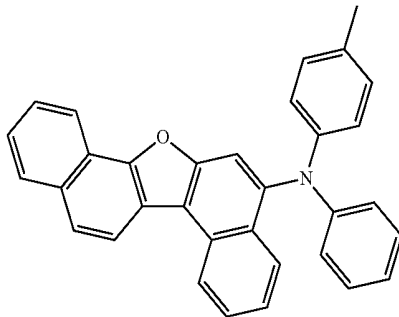
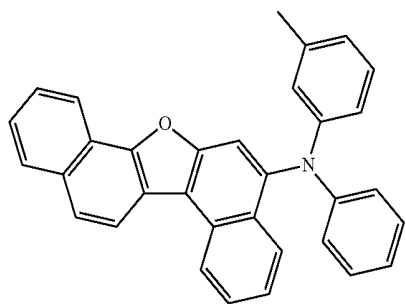
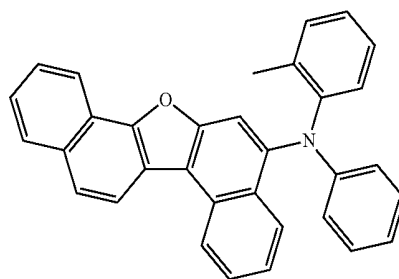
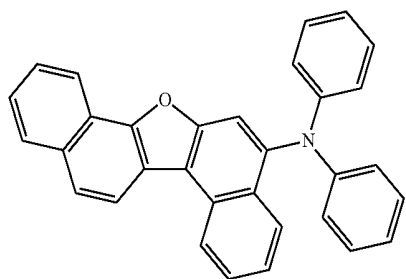
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219

220

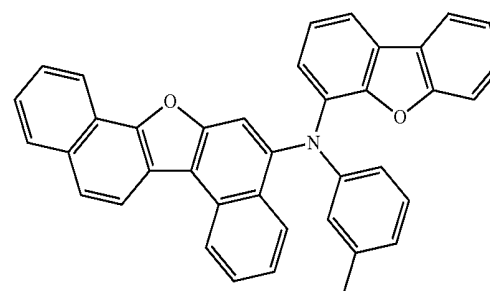
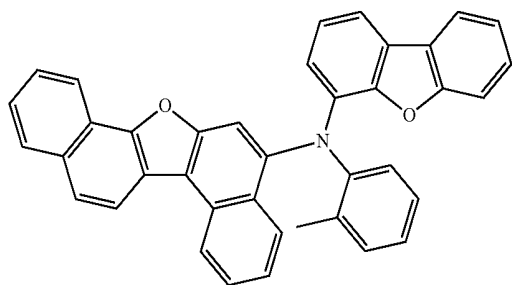
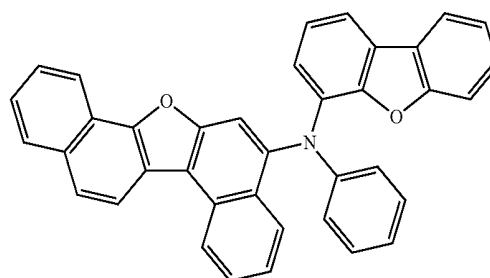
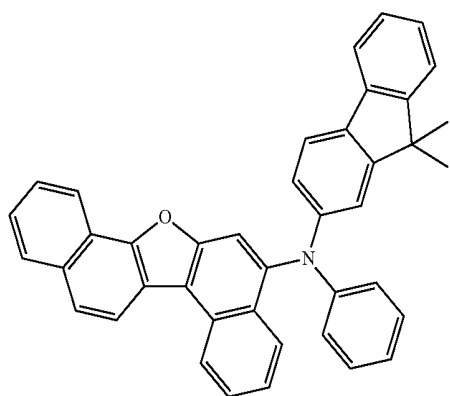
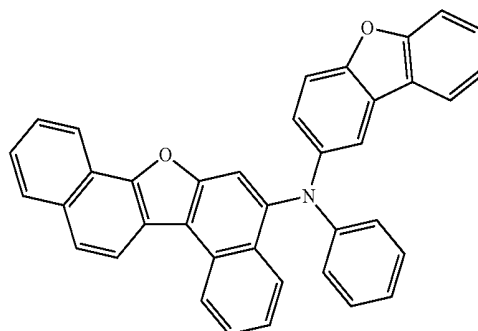
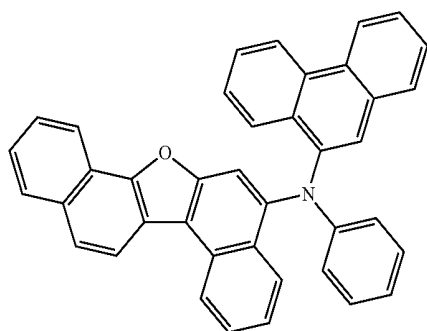
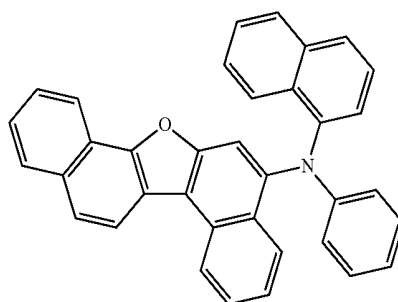
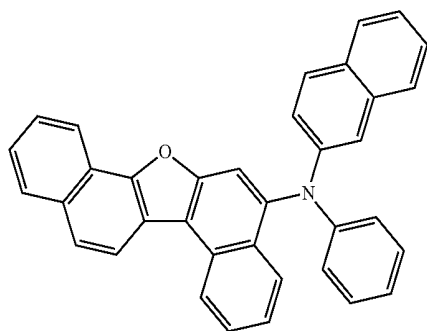
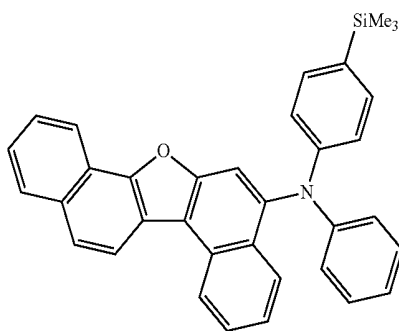
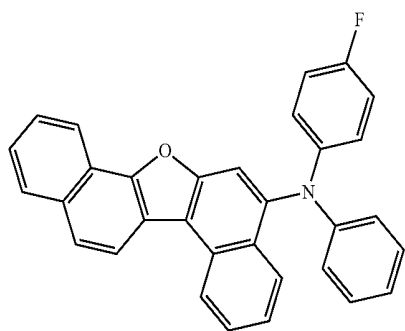
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221

222

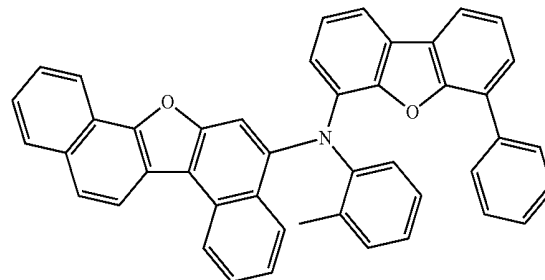
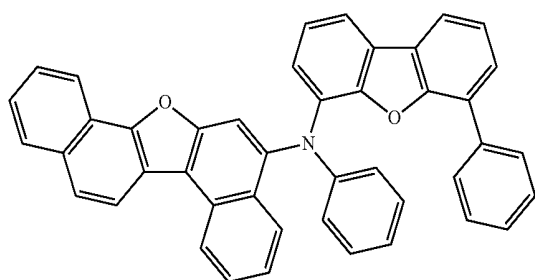
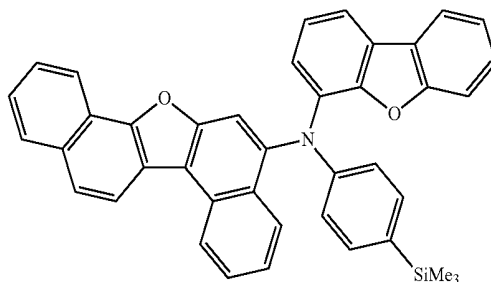
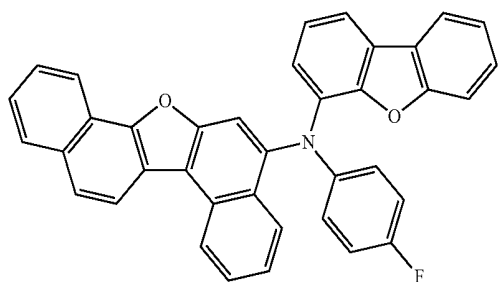
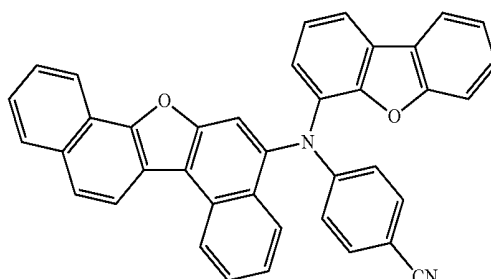
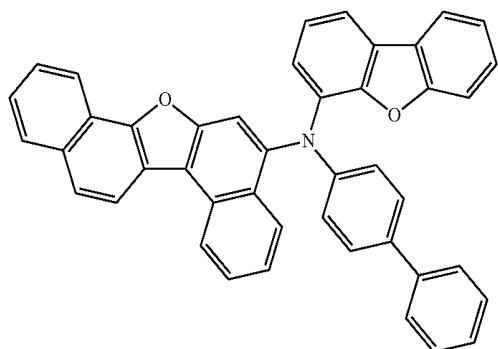
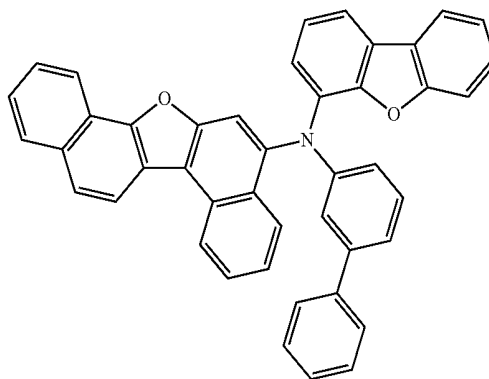
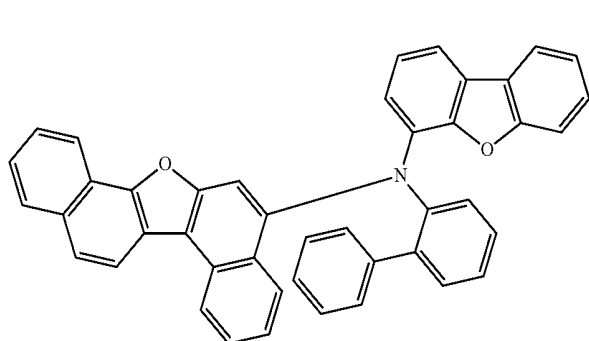
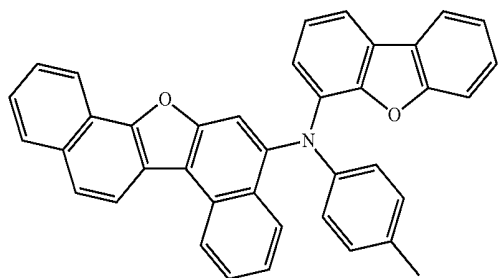
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223

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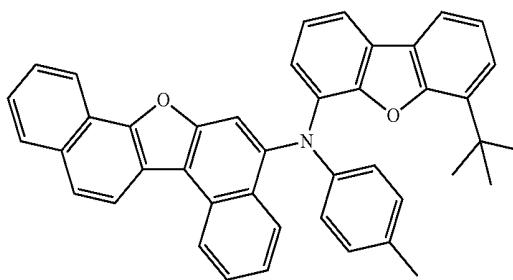
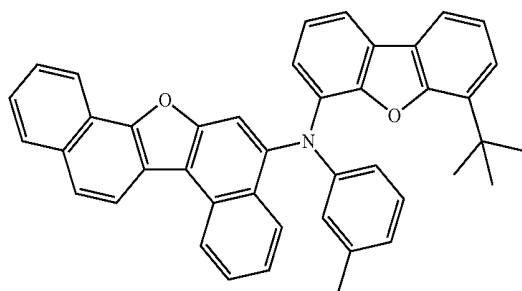
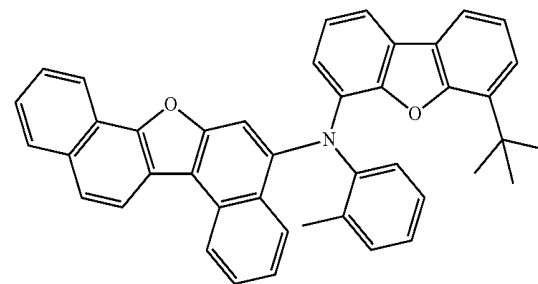
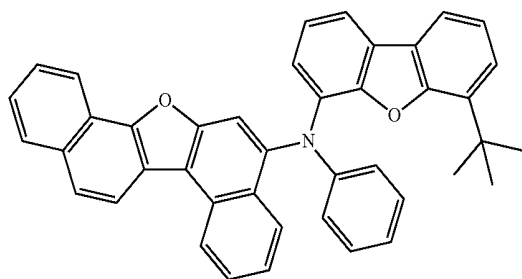
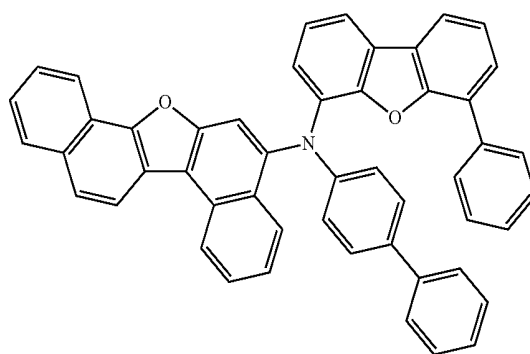
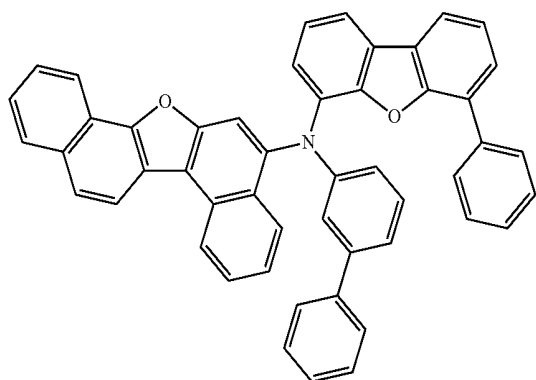
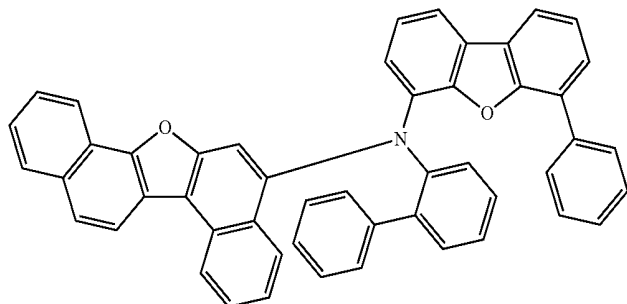
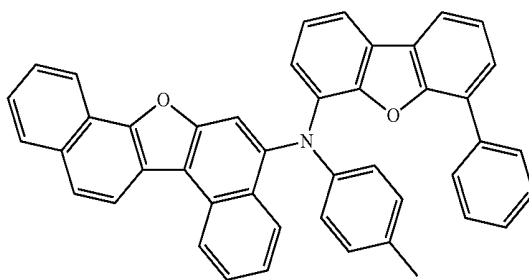
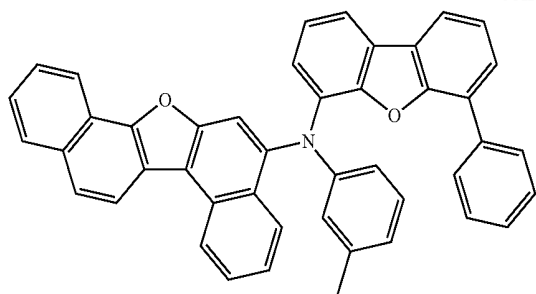
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225

226

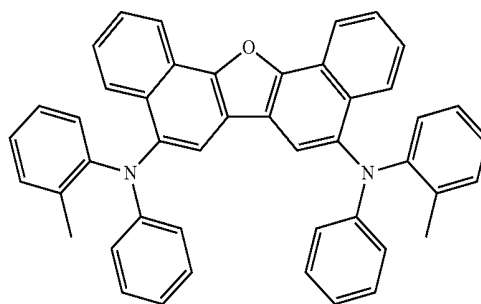
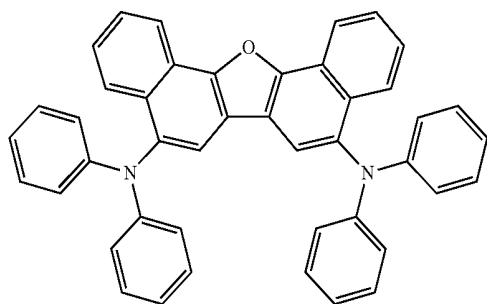
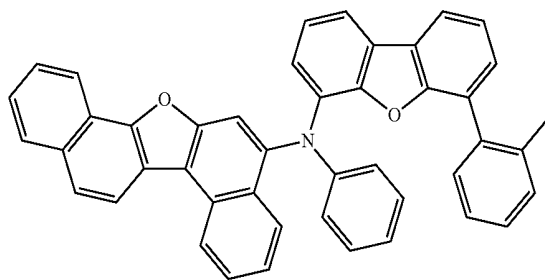
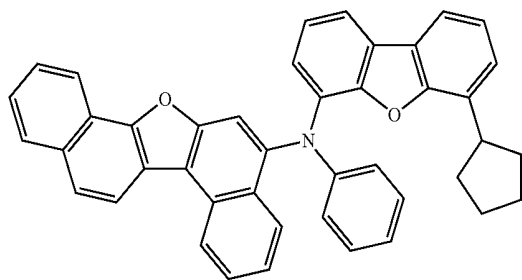
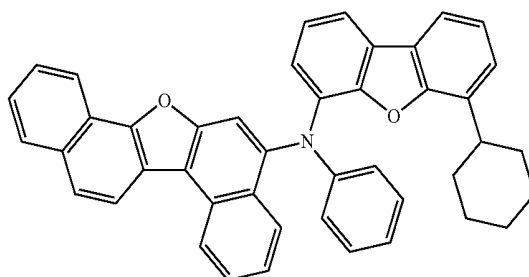
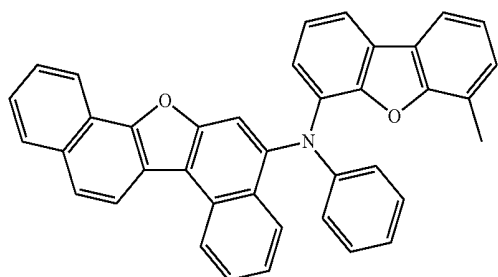
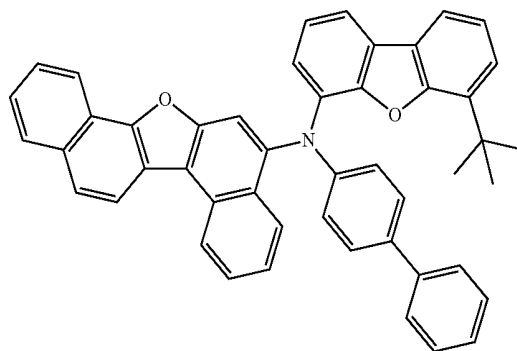
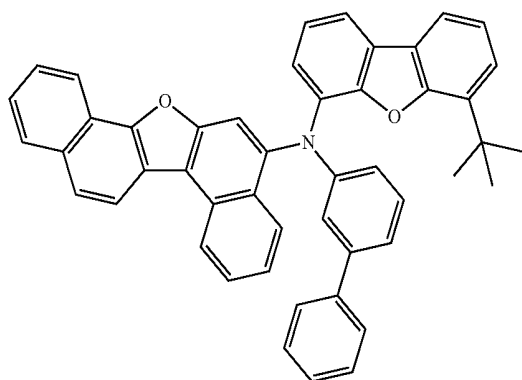
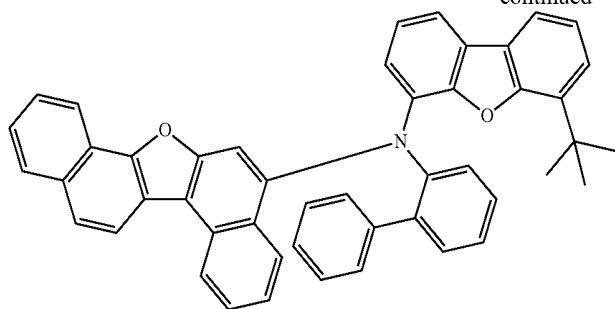
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227

228

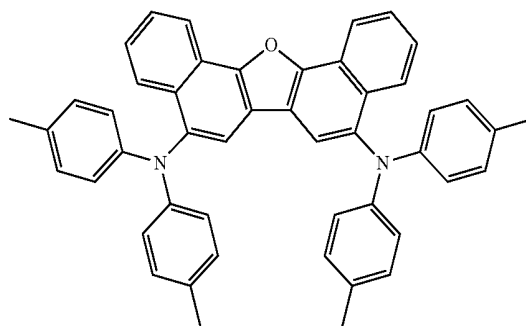
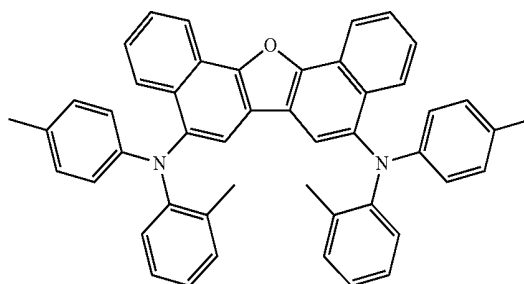
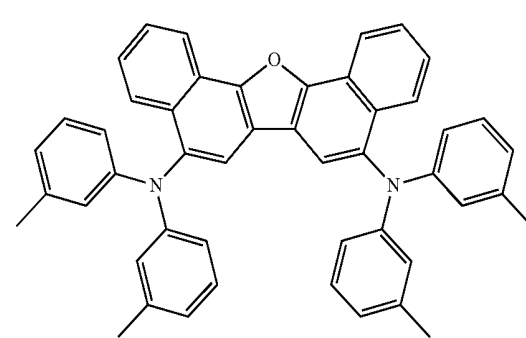
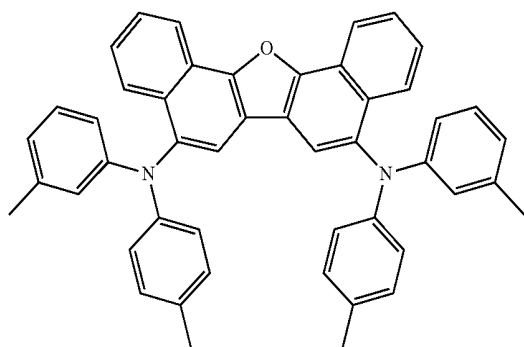
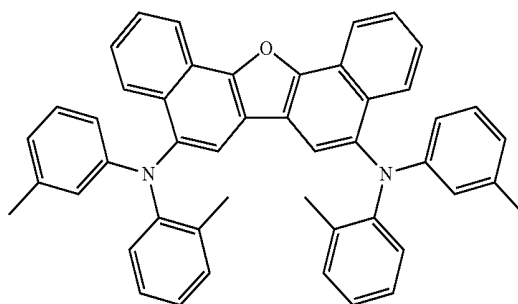
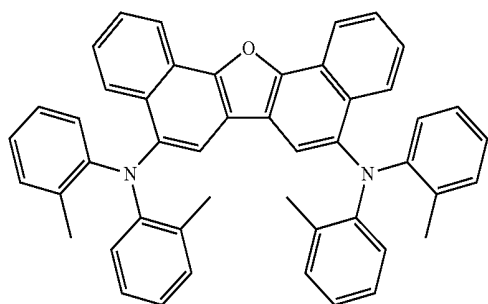
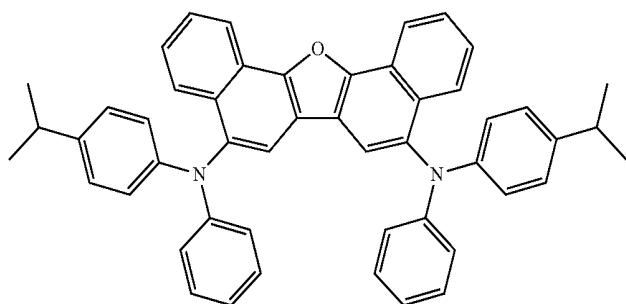
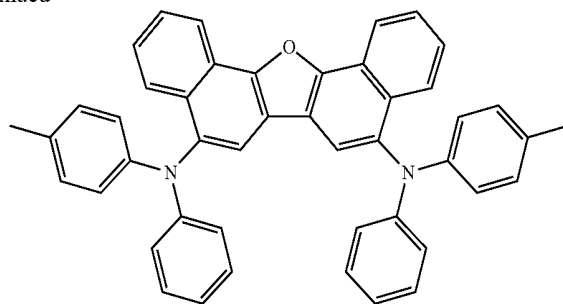
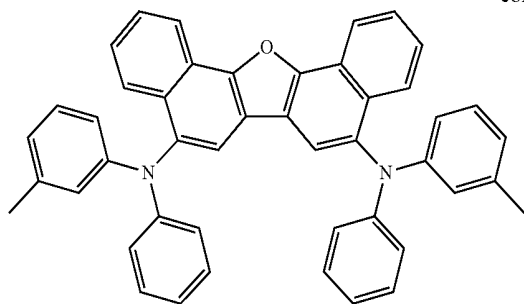
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229

230

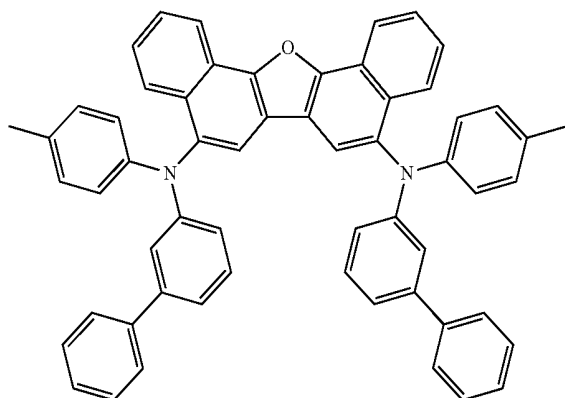
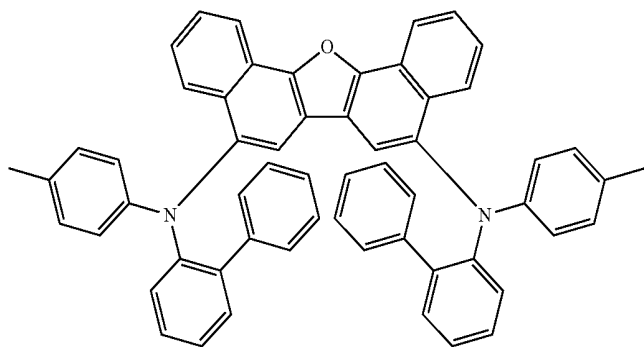
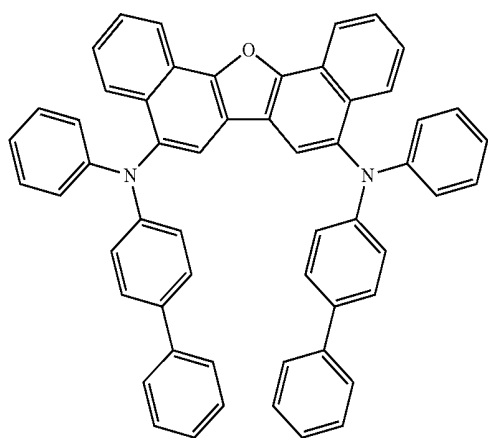
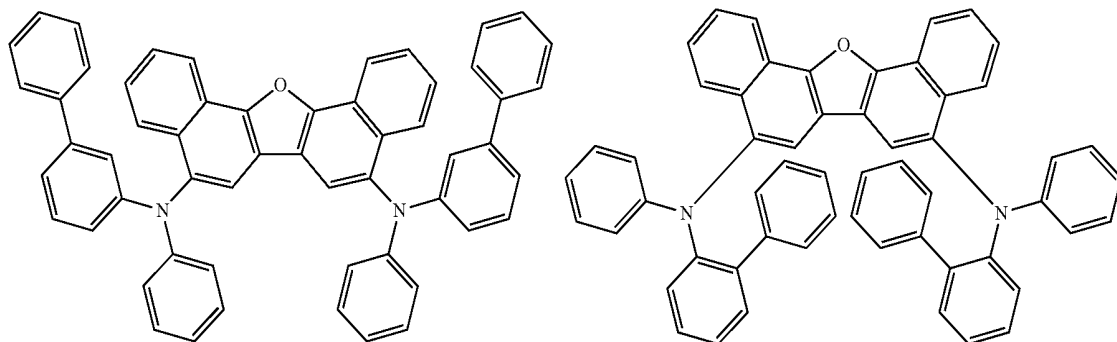
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231

232

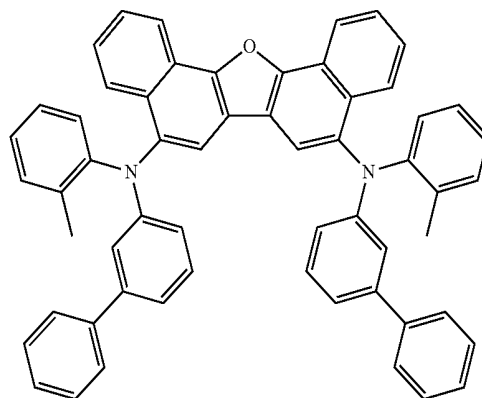
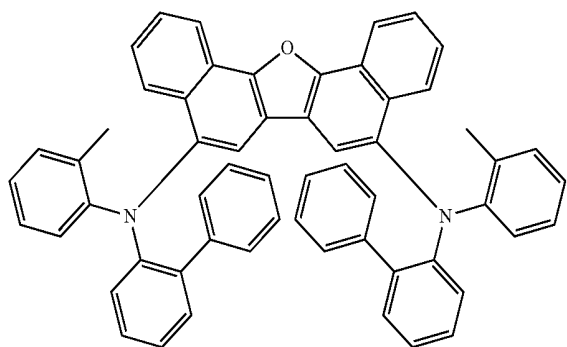
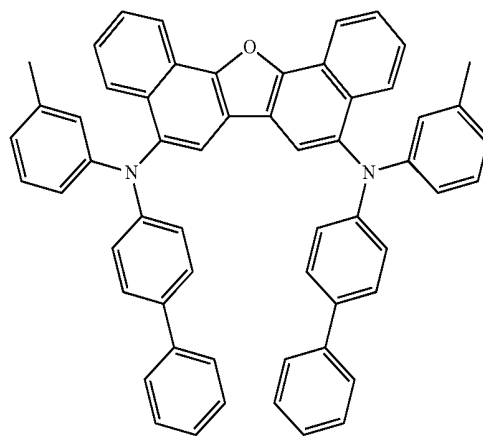
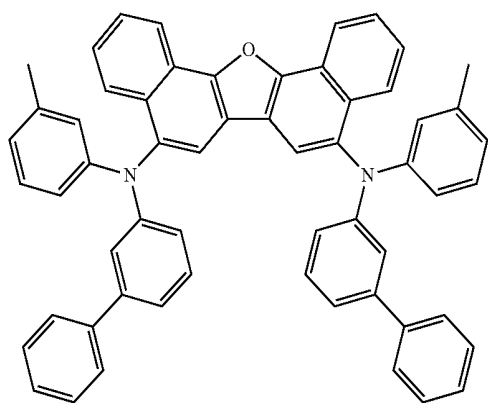
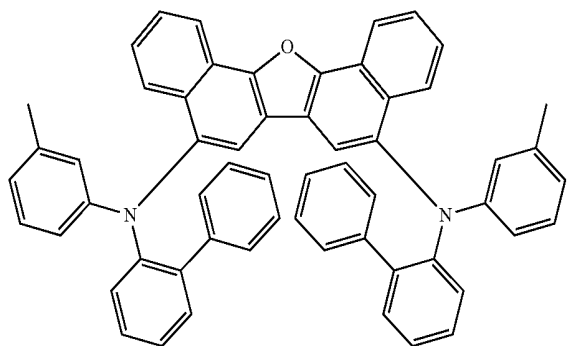
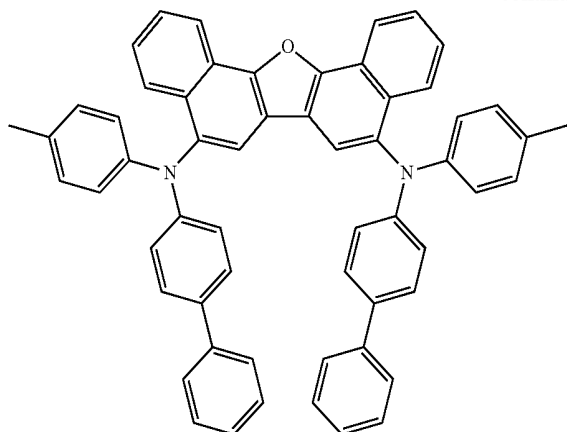
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233

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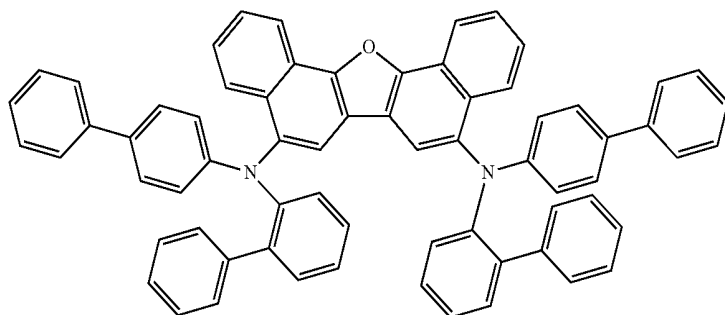
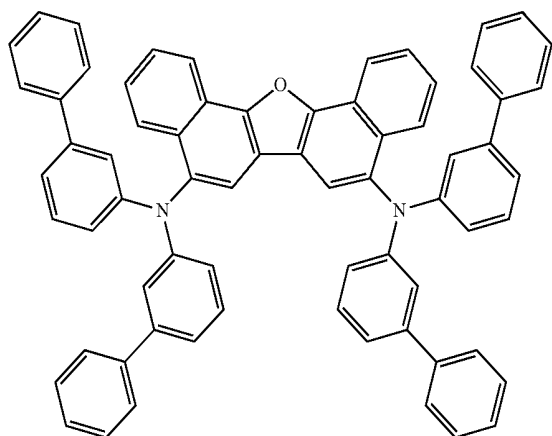
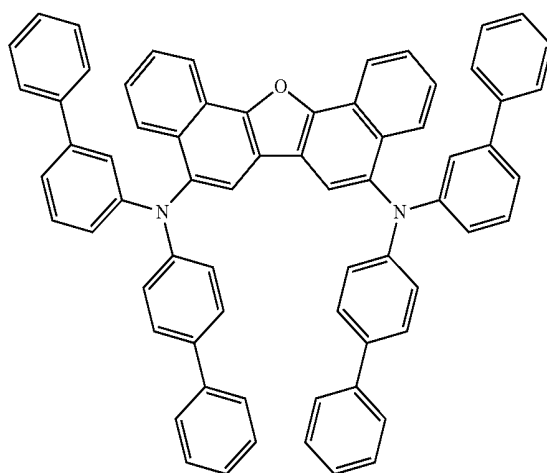
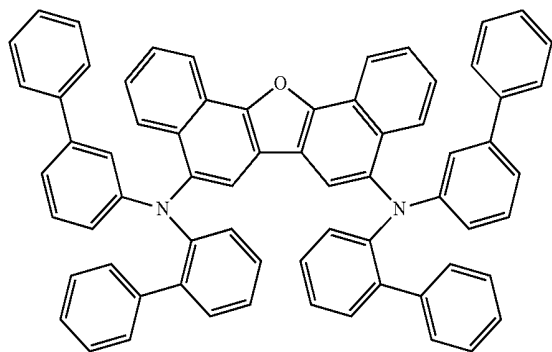
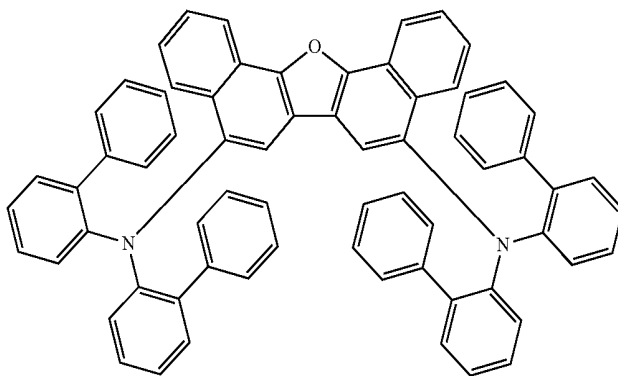
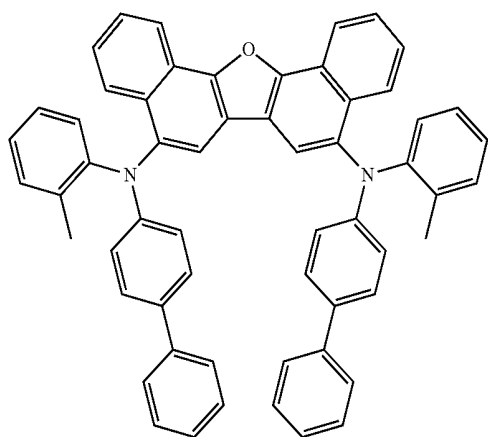
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235

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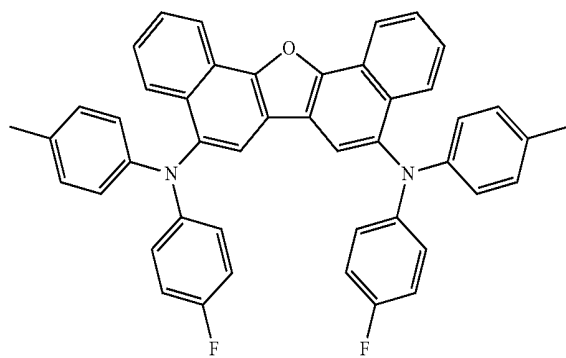
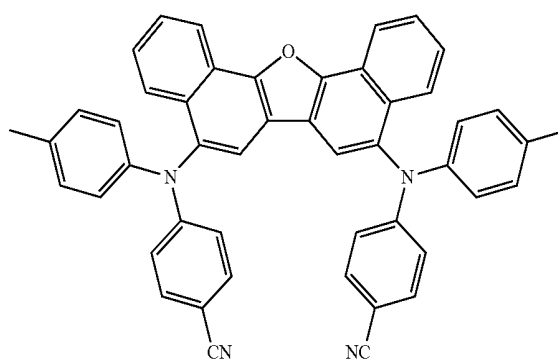
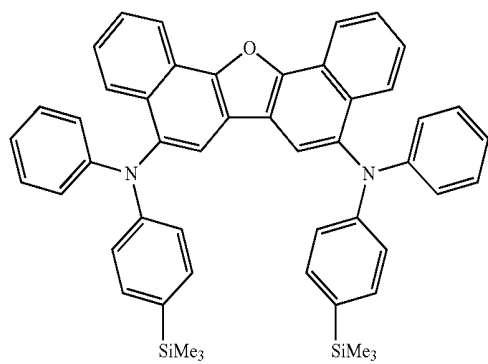
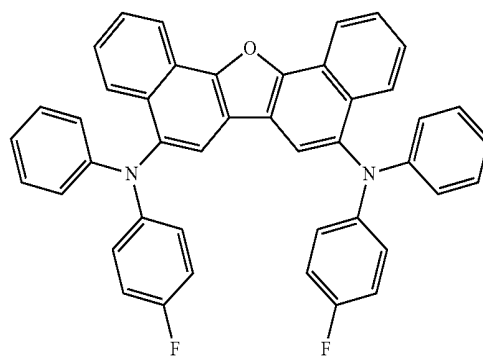
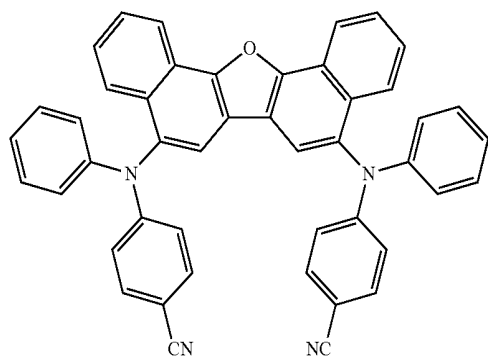
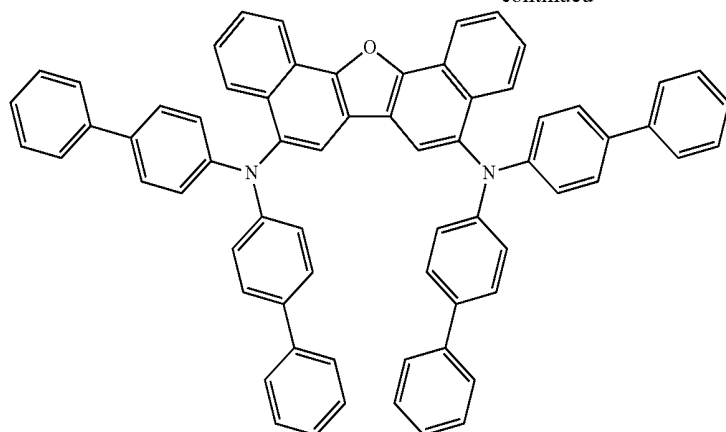
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237

238

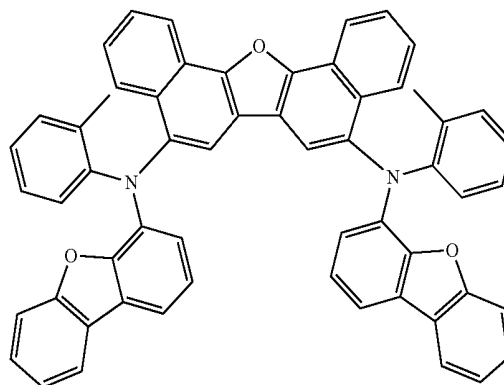
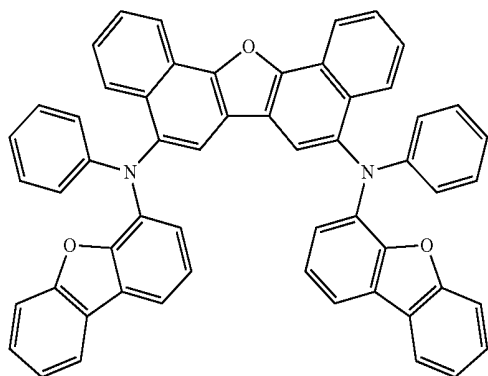
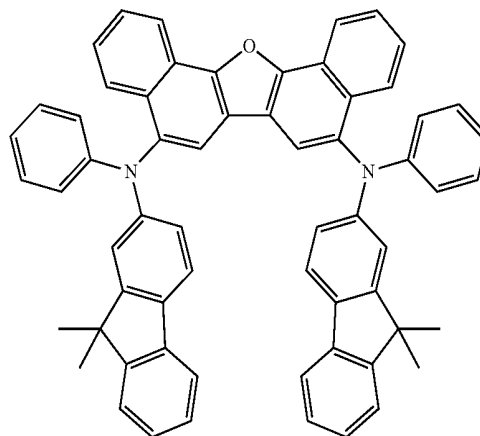
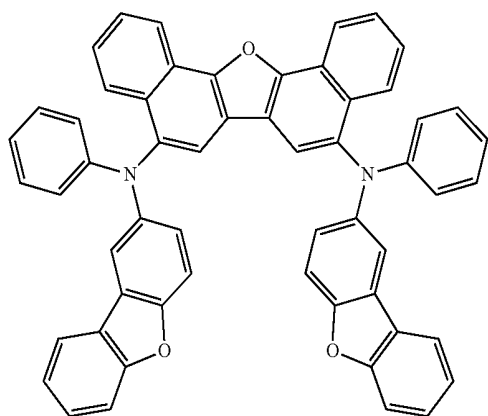
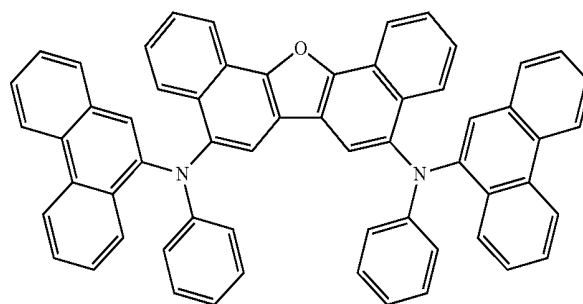
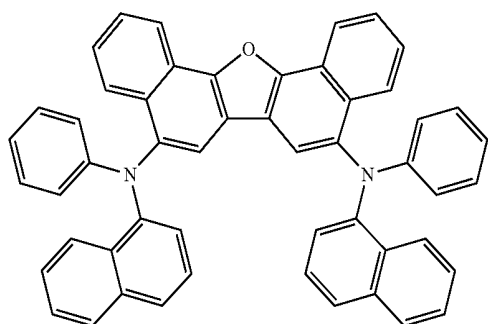
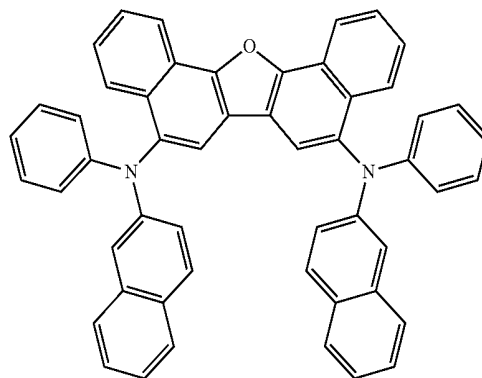
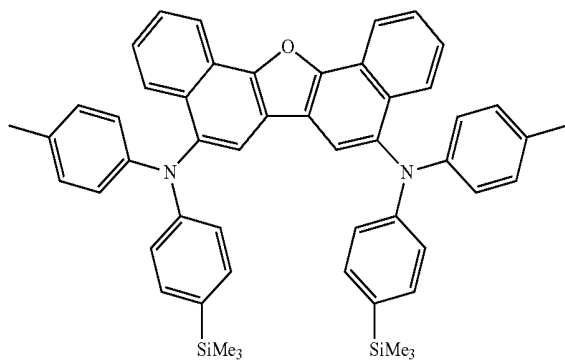
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239

240

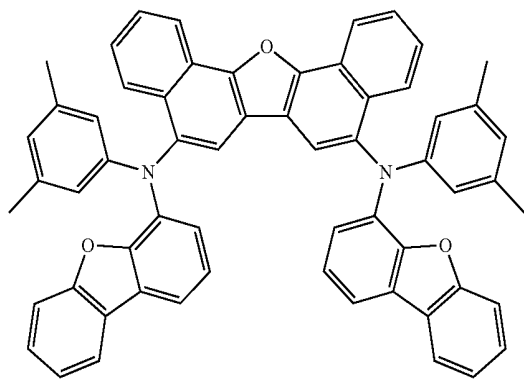
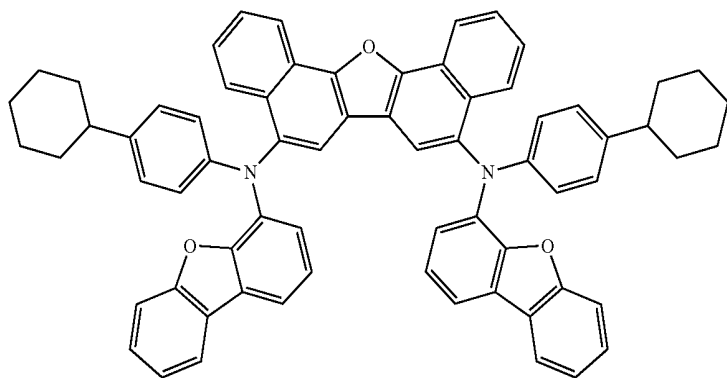
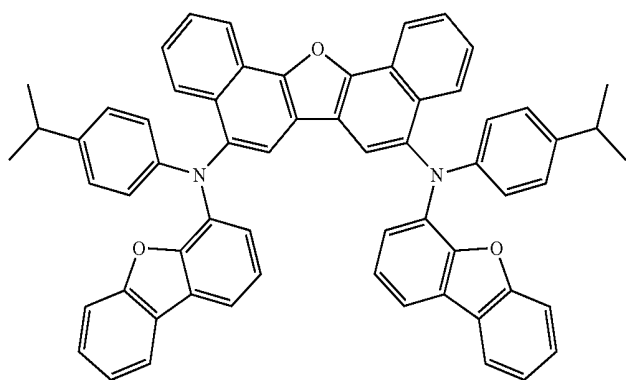
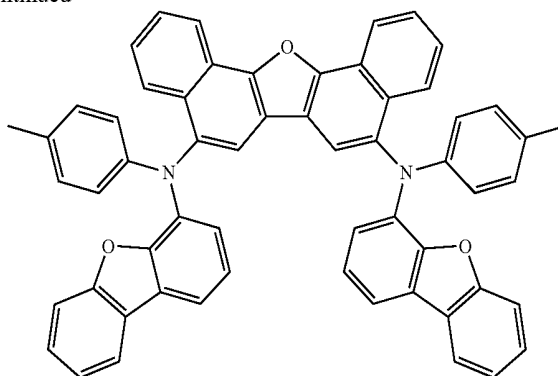
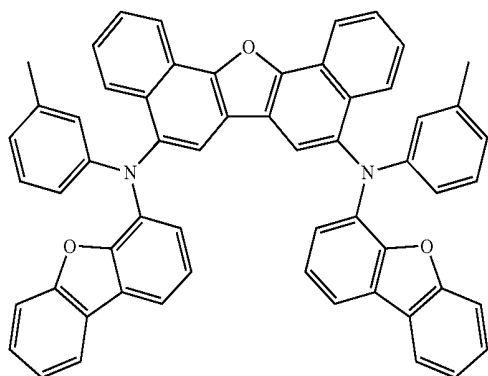
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241

242

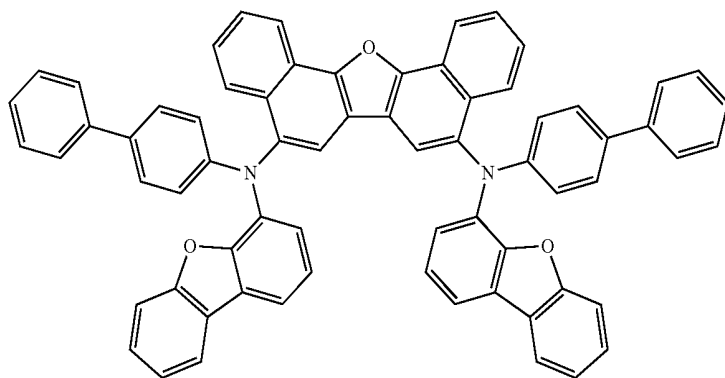
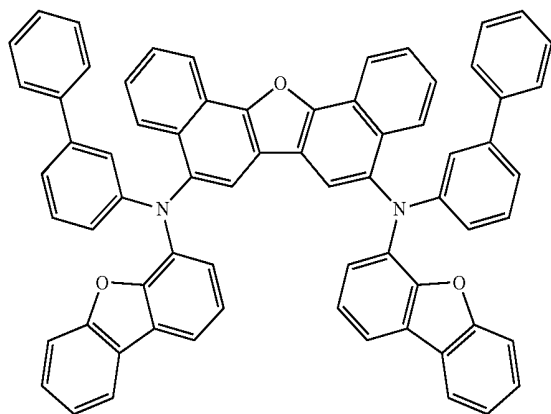
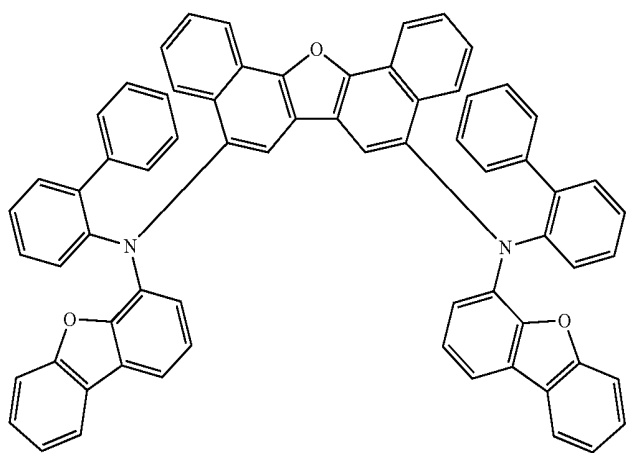
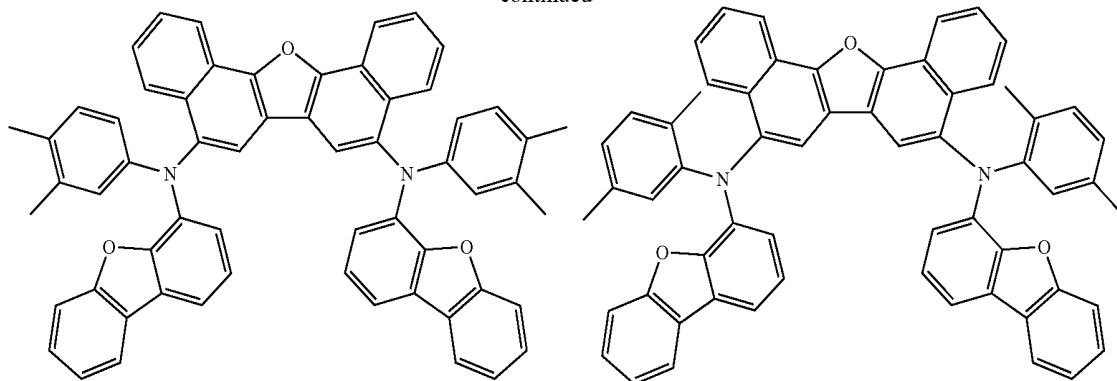
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243

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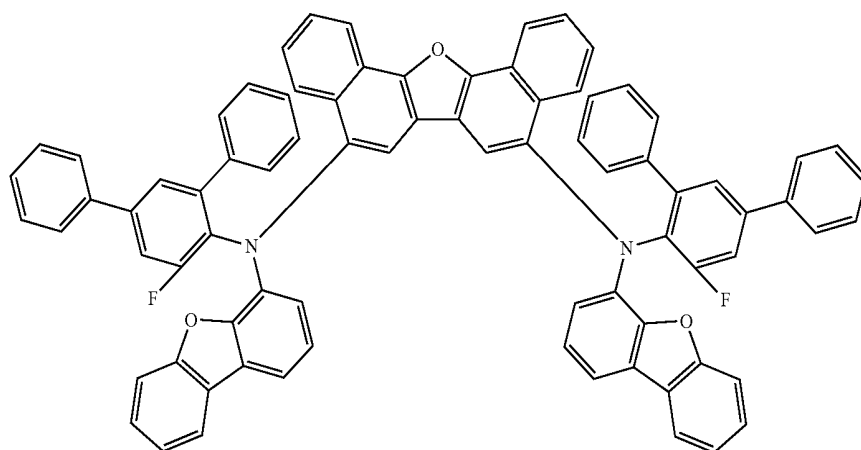
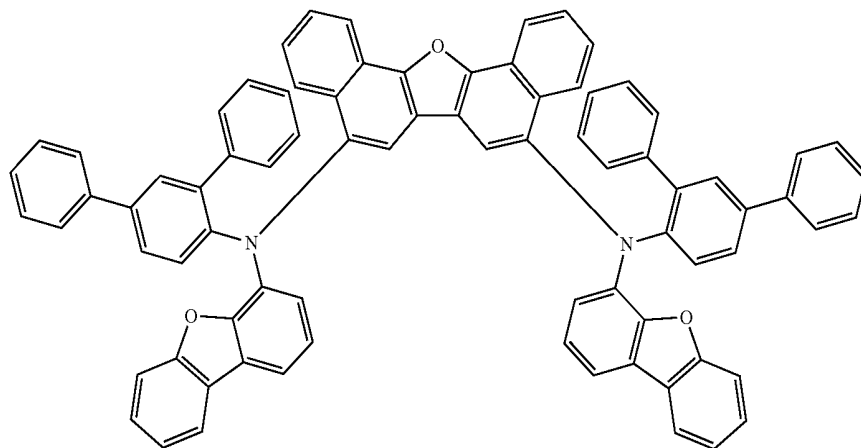
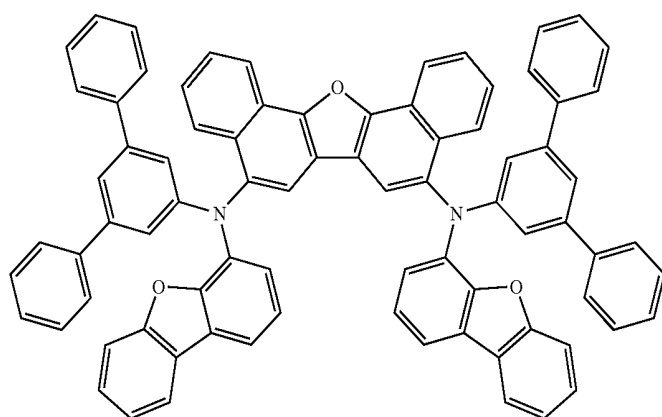
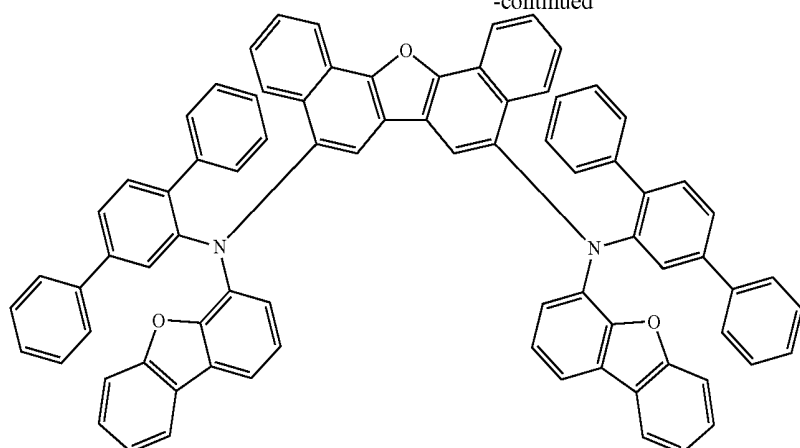
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245

246

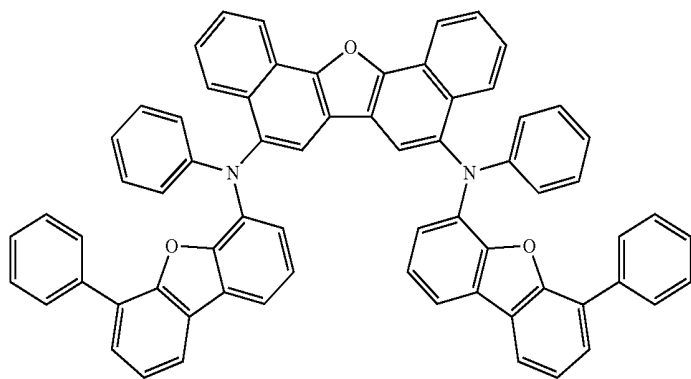
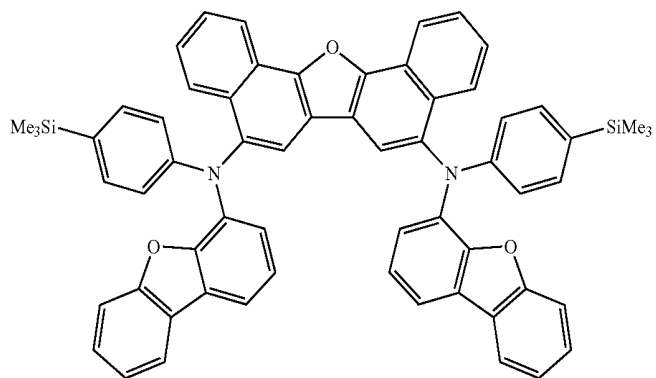
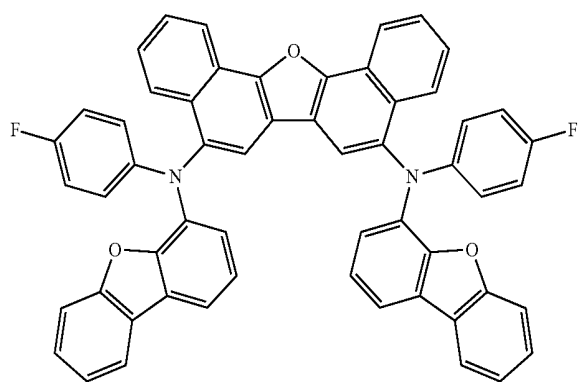
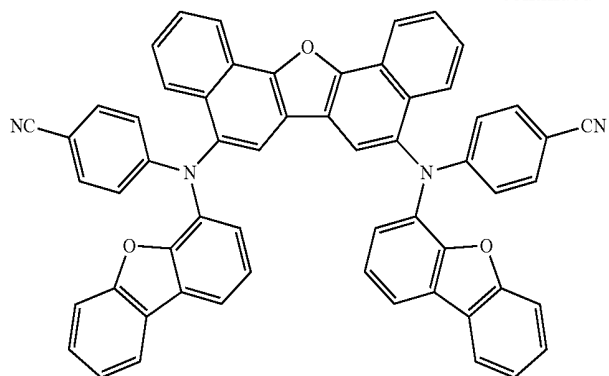
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247

248

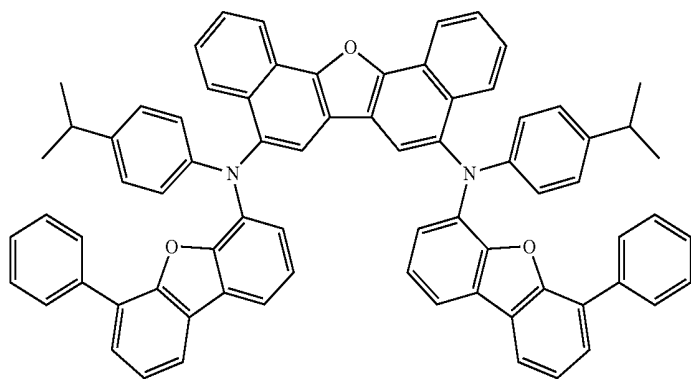
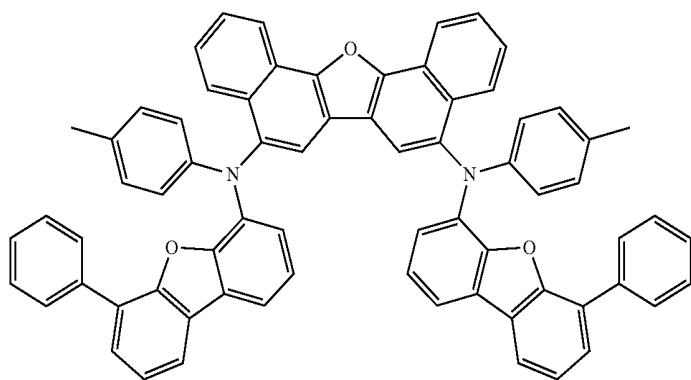
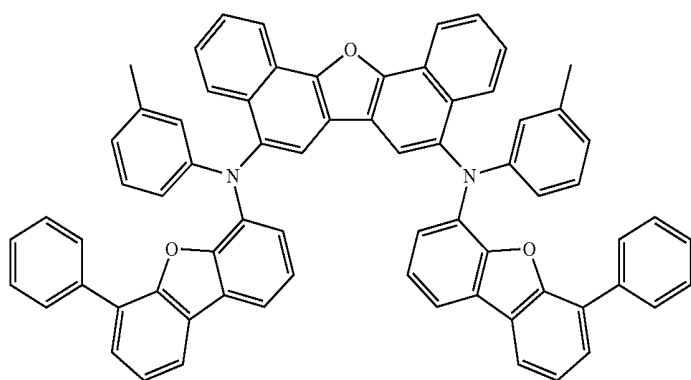
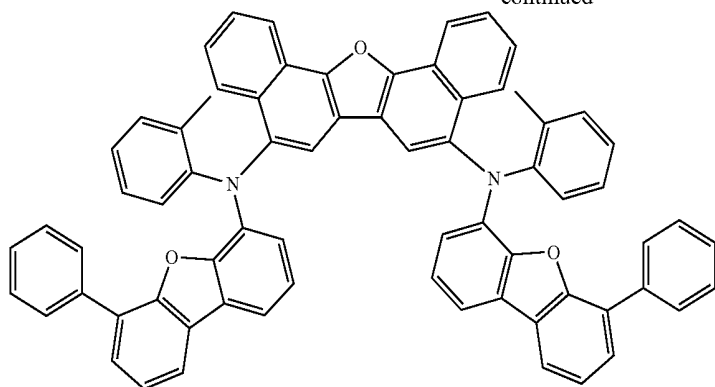
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249

250

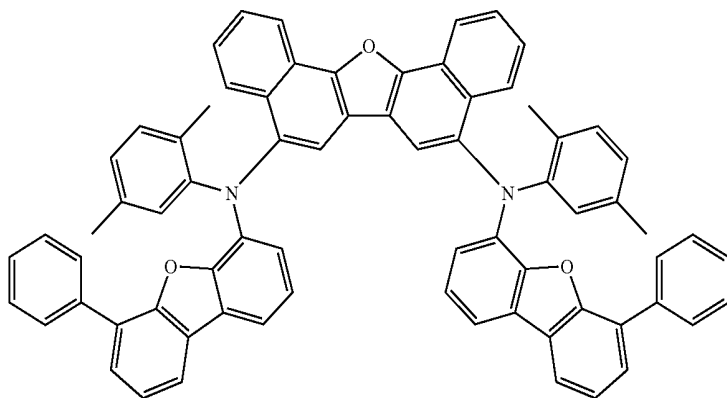
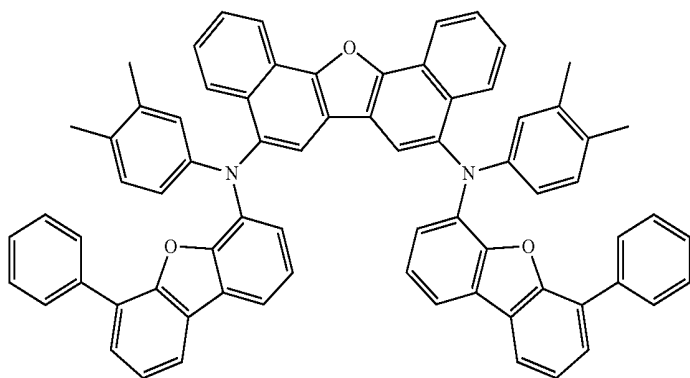
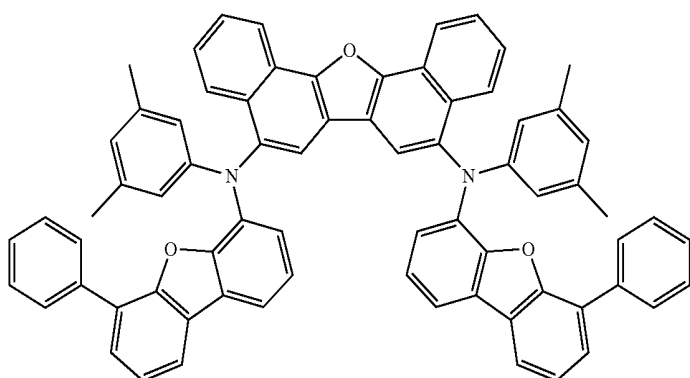
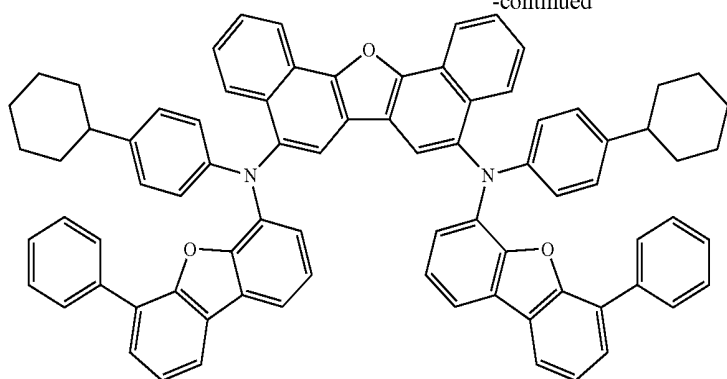
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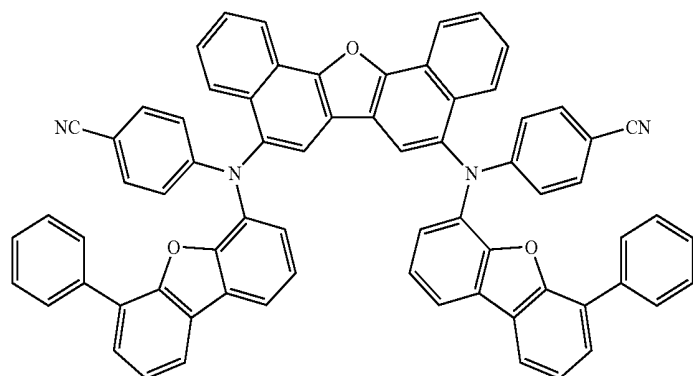
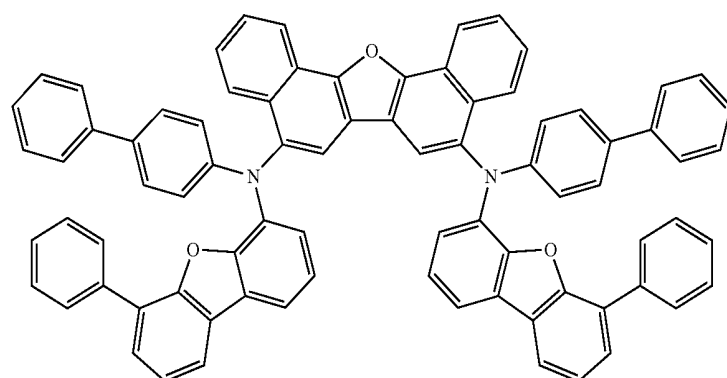
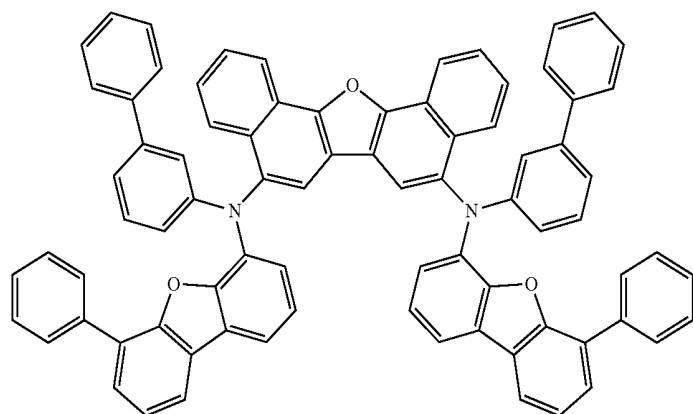
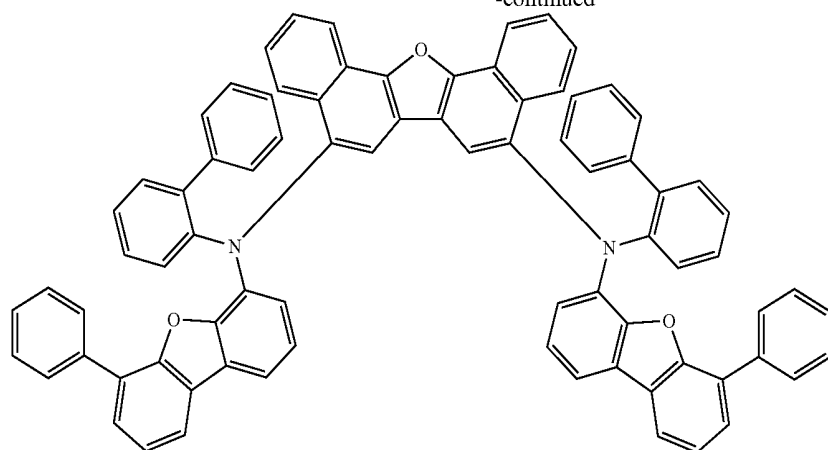
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252

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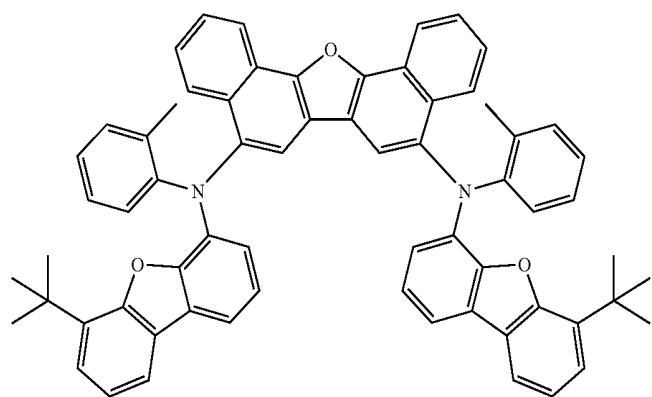
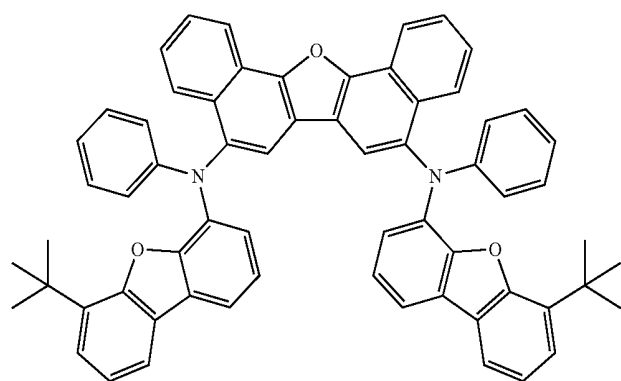
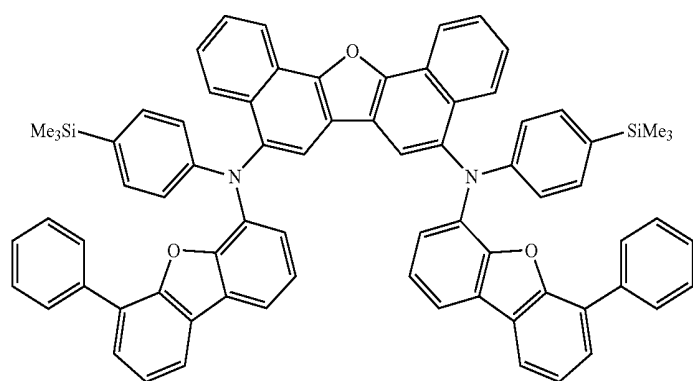
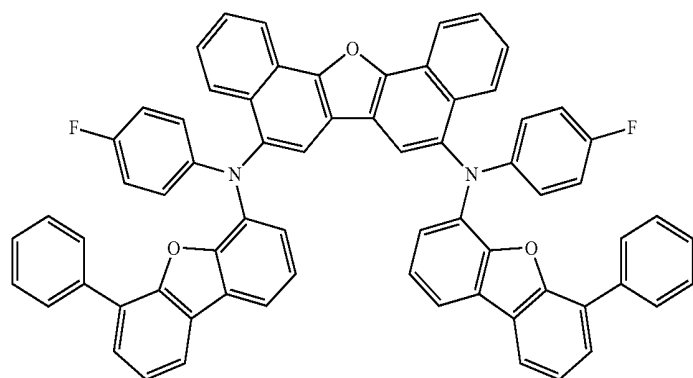
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255

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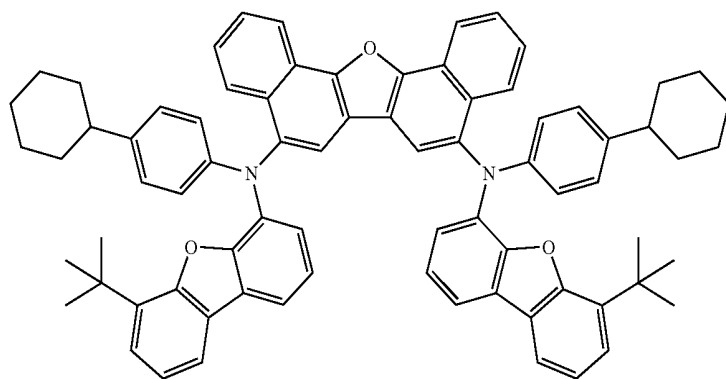
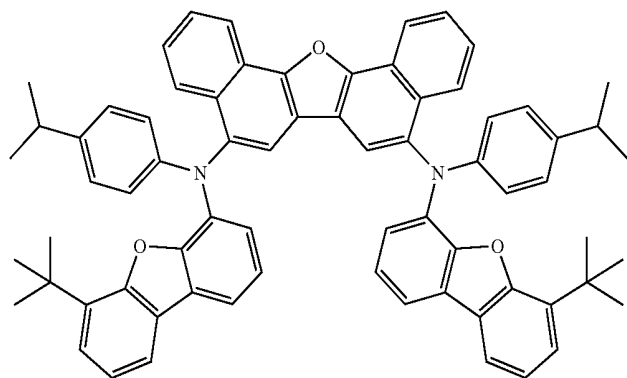
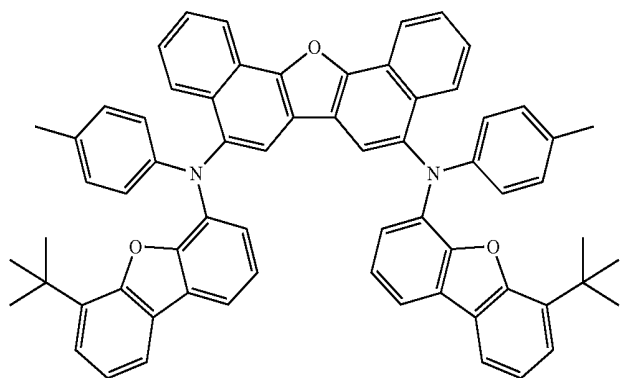
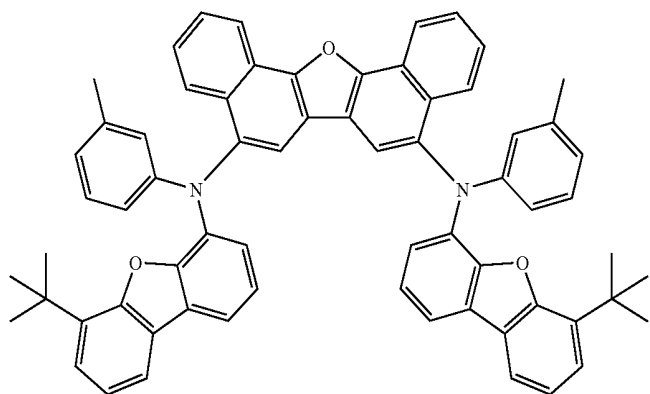
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257

258

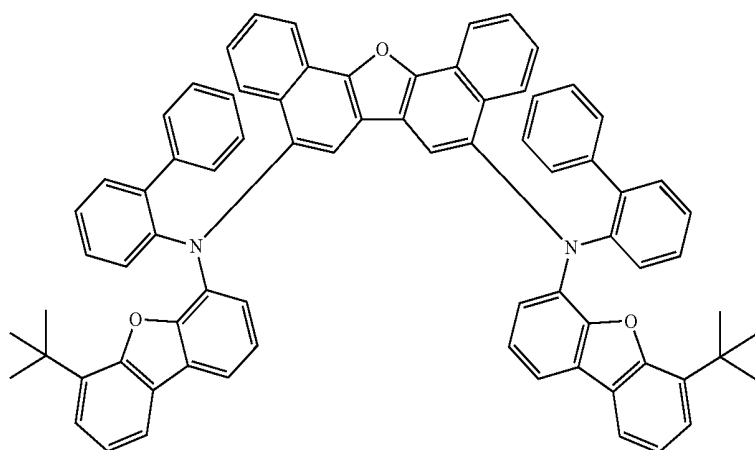
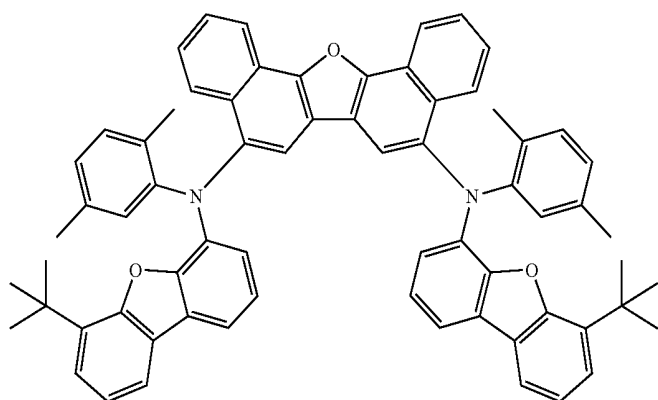
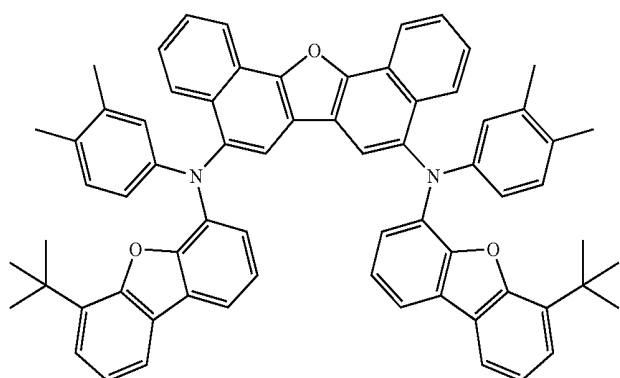
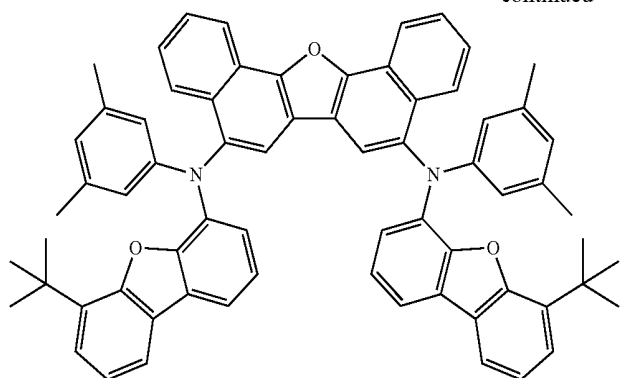
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259

260

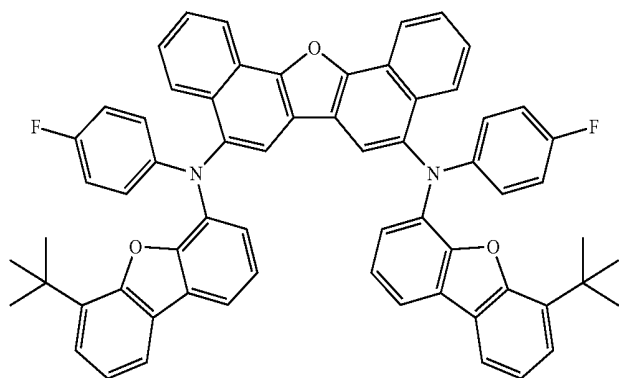
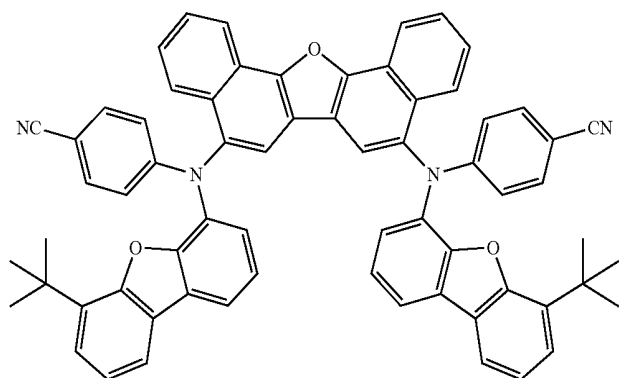
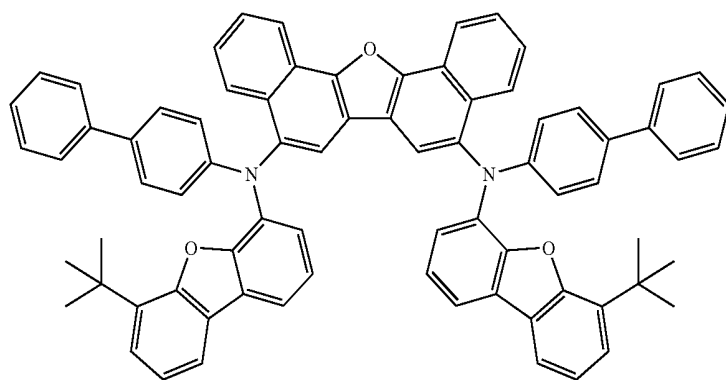
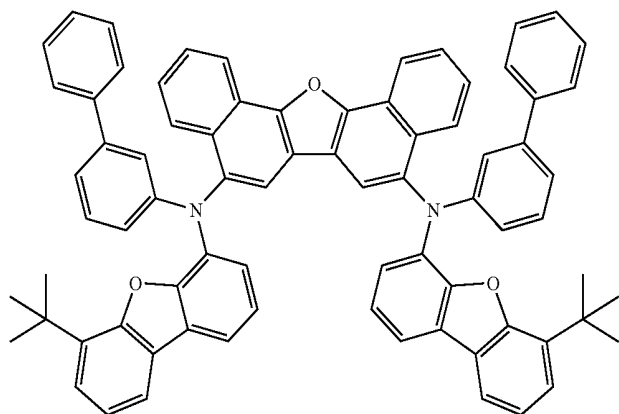
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261

262

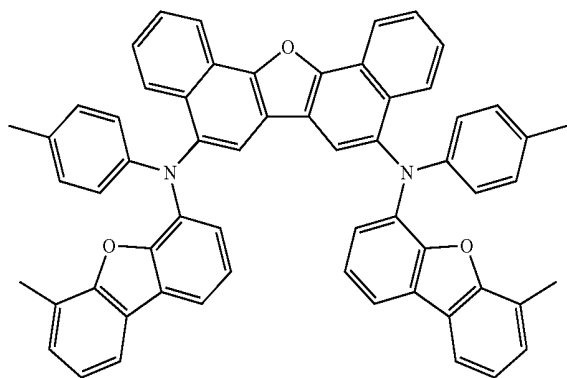
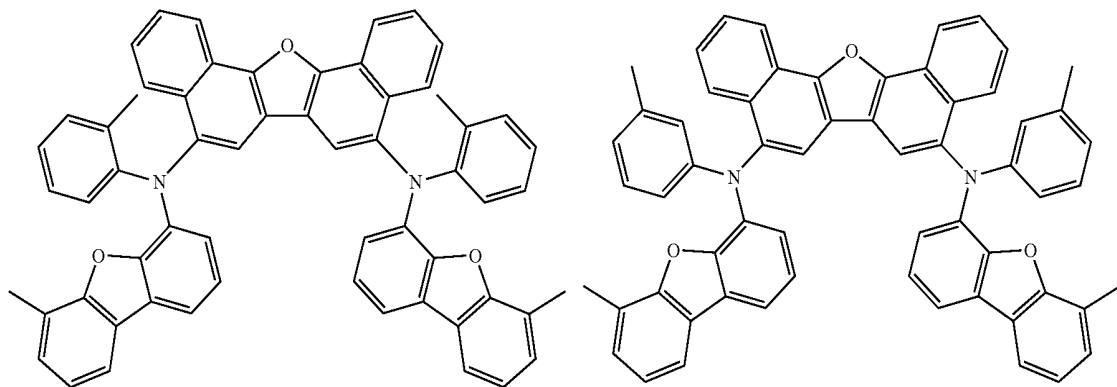
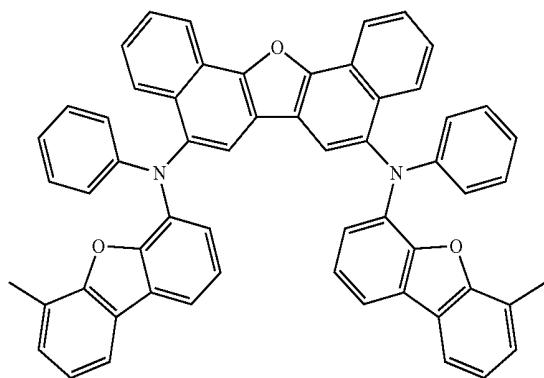
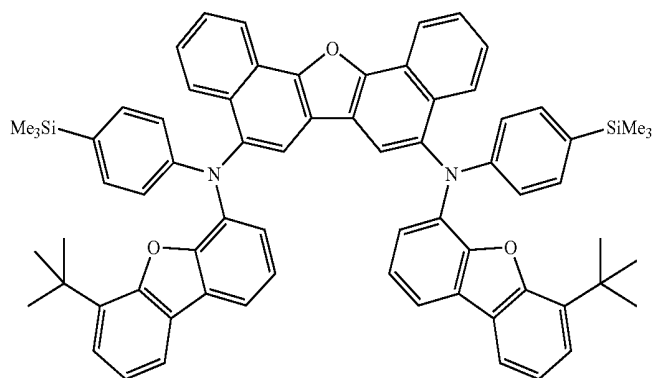
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263

264

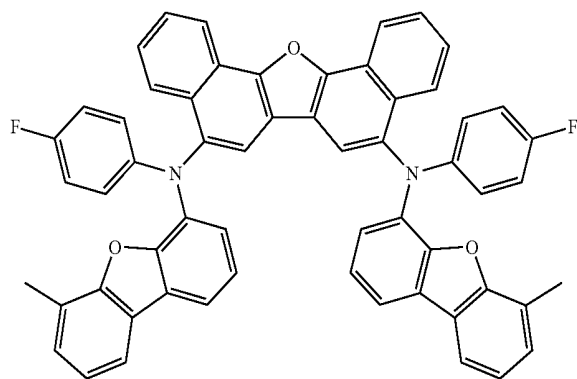
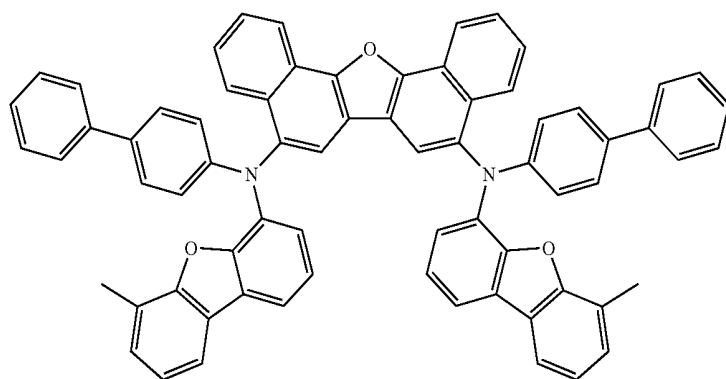
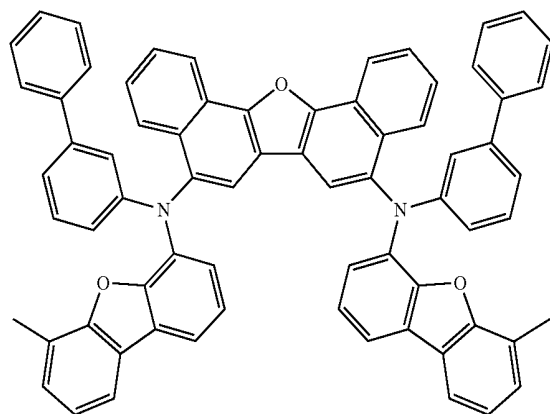
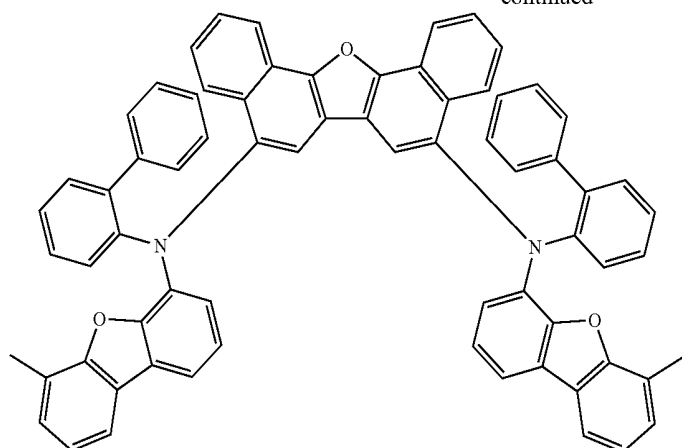
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265

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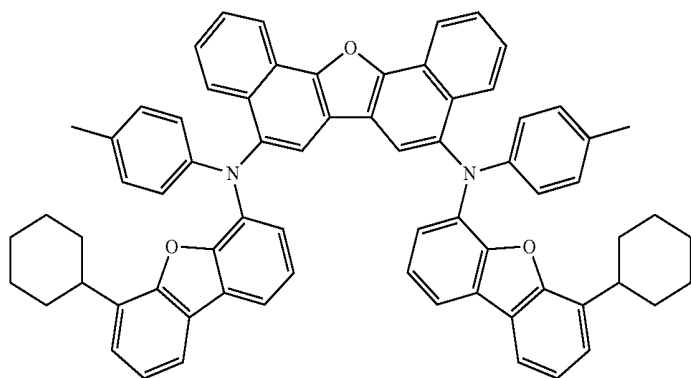
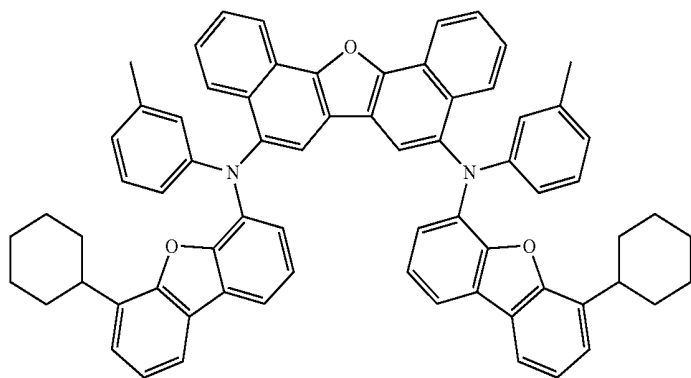
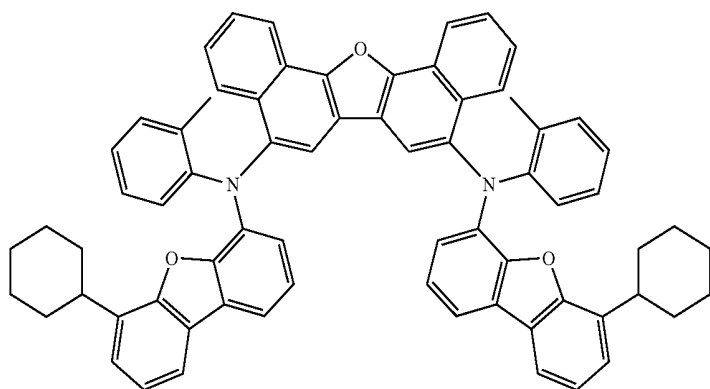
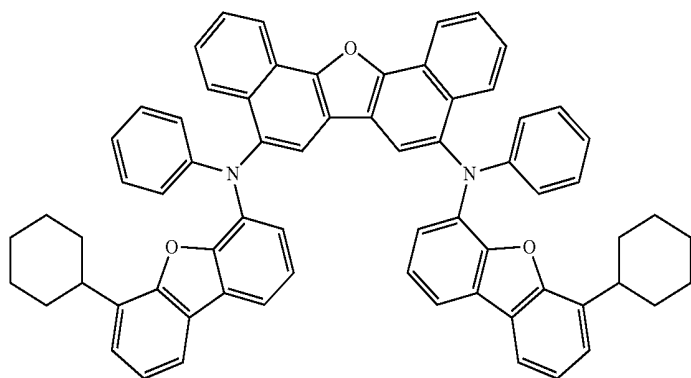
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267

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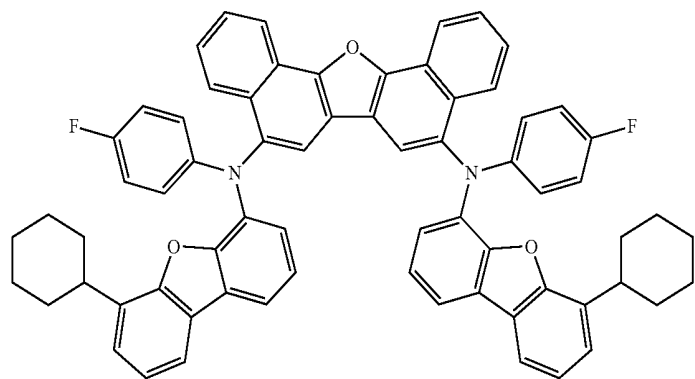
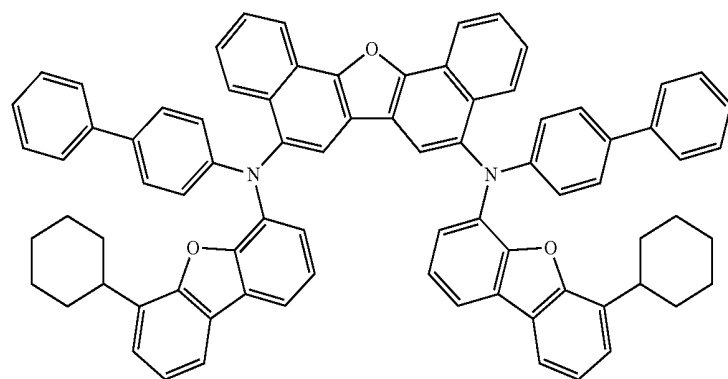
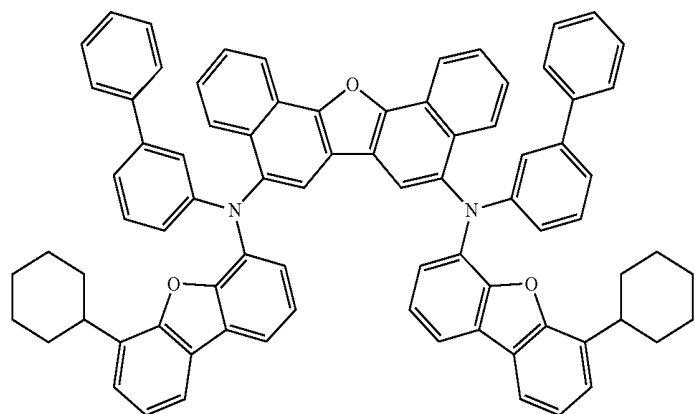
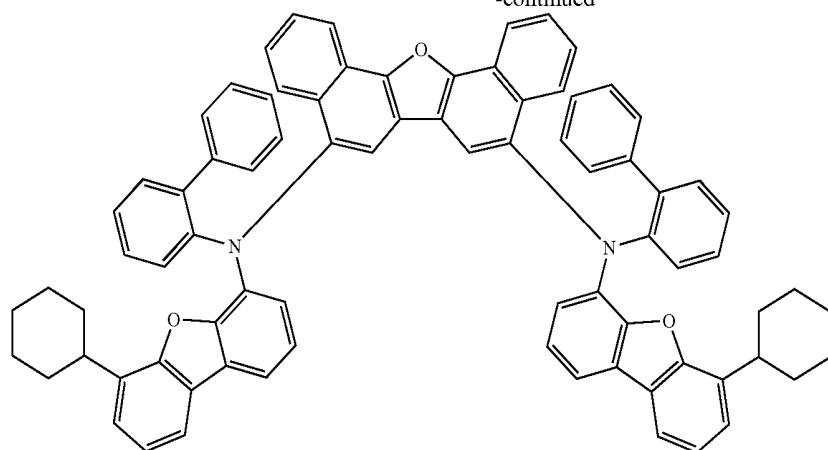
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269

270

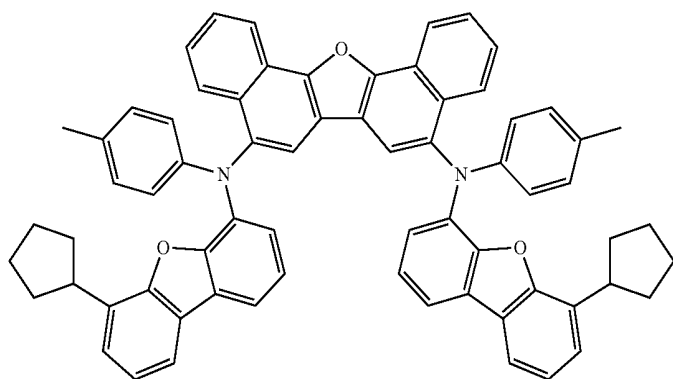
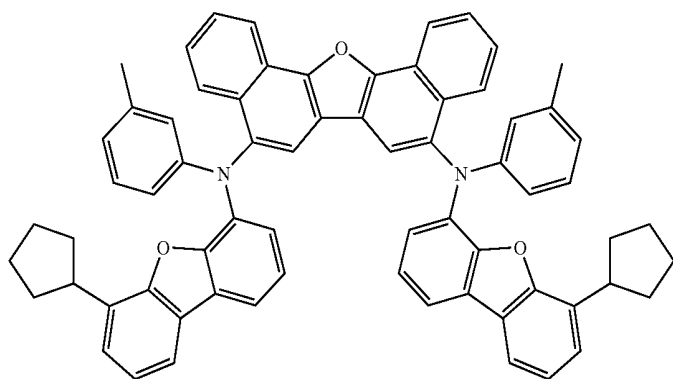
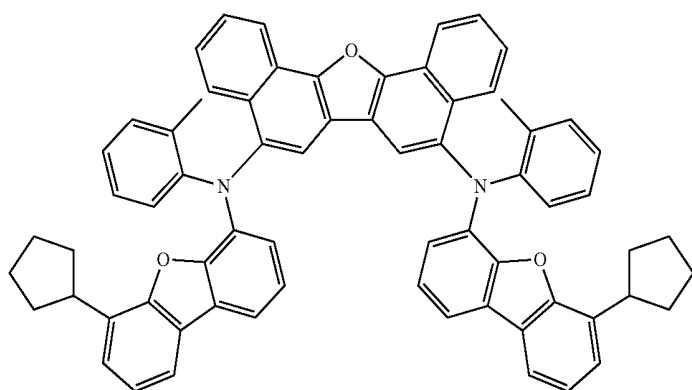
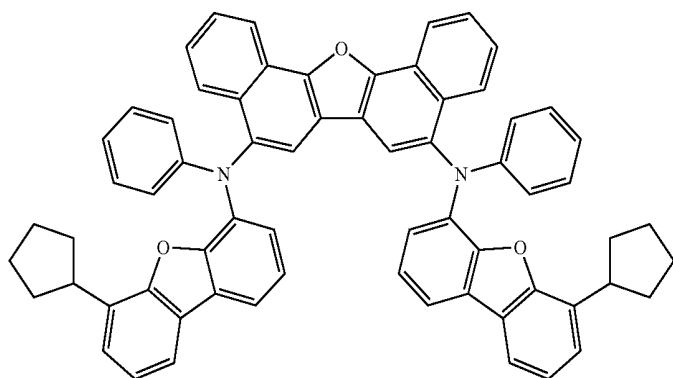
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271

272

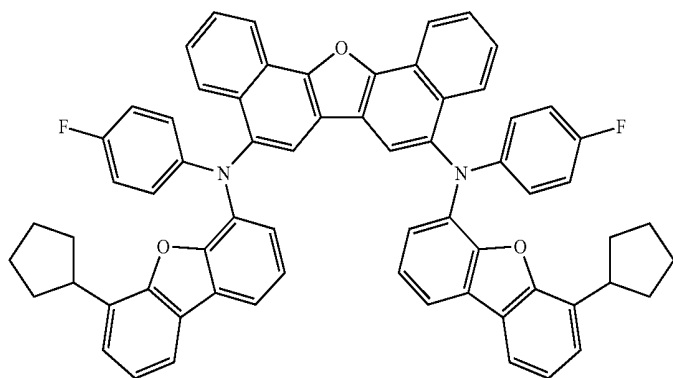
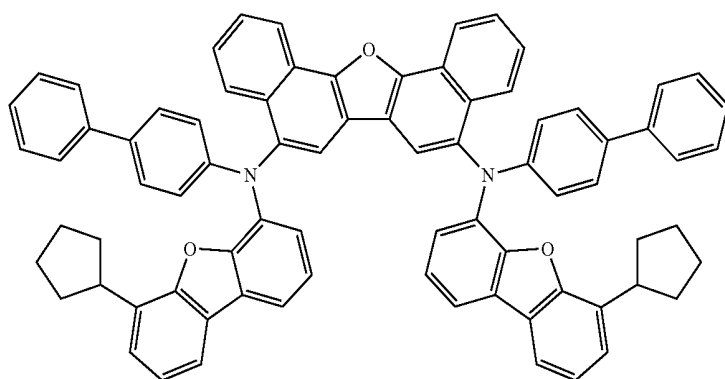
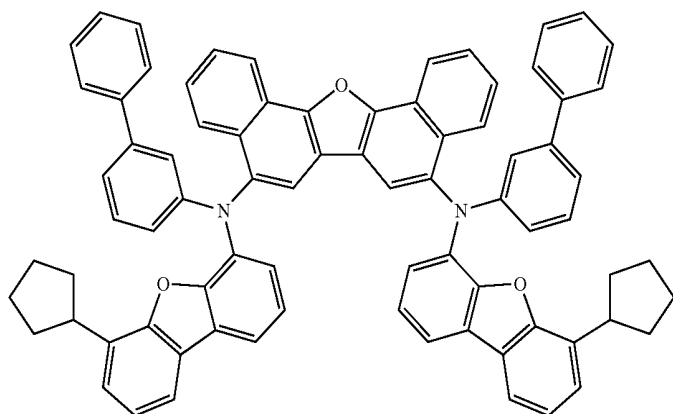
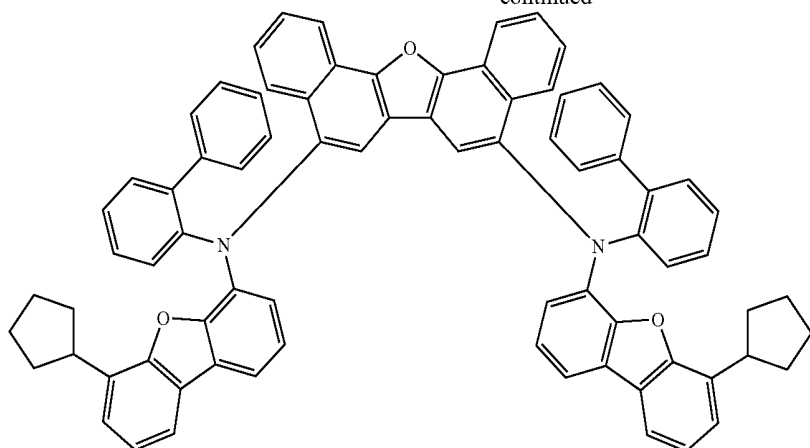
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273

274

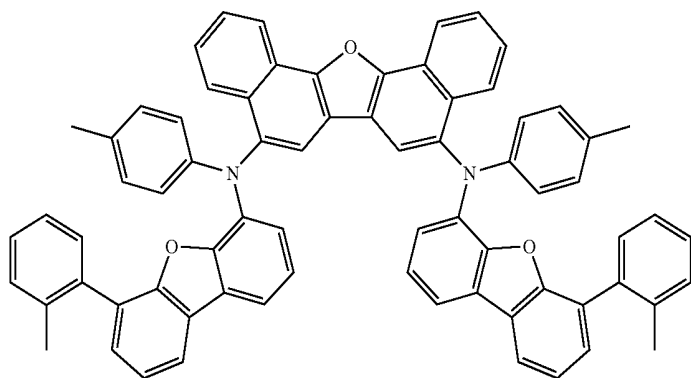
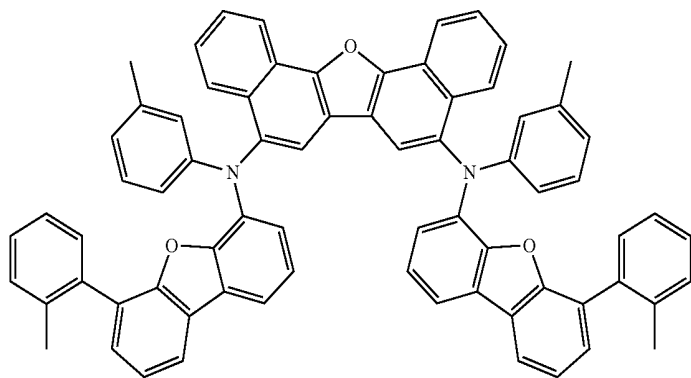
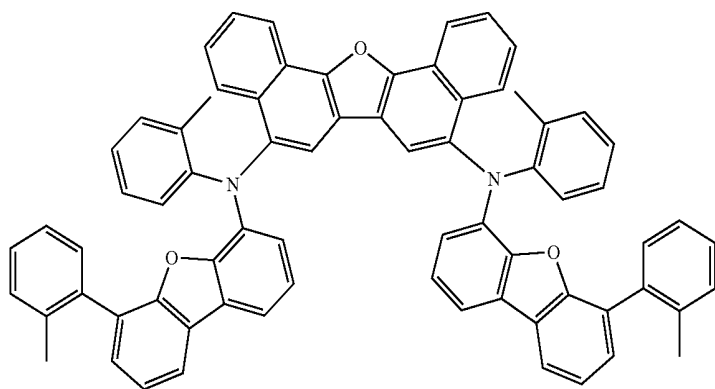
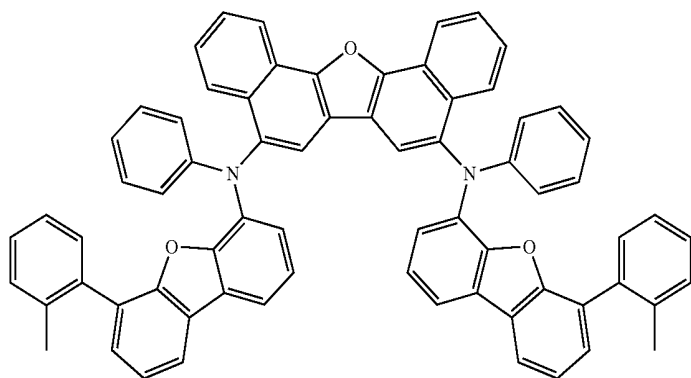
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275

276

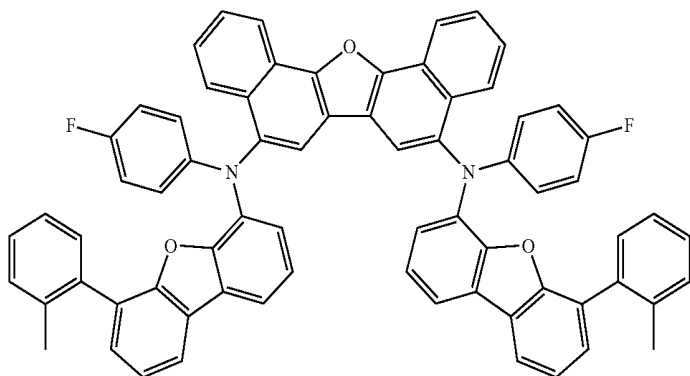
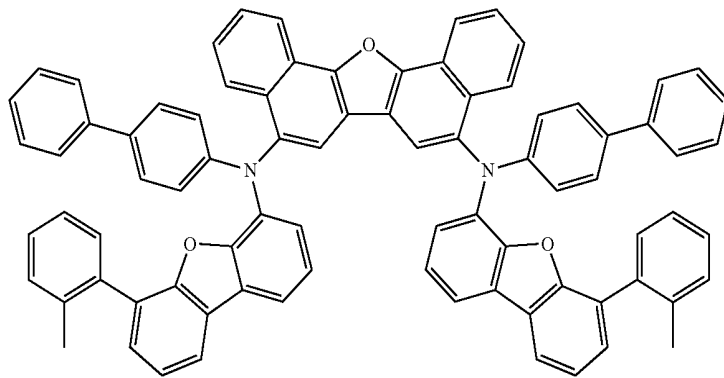
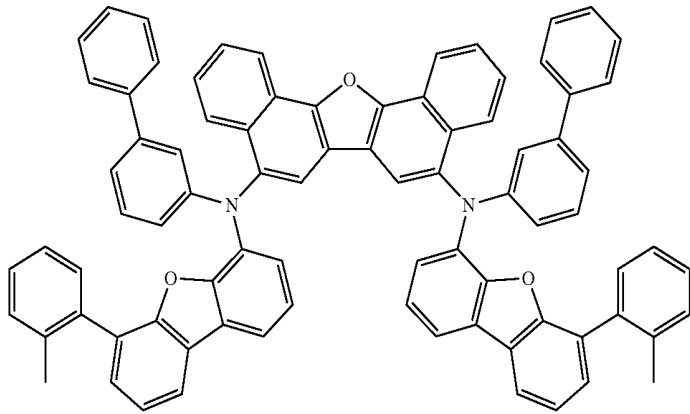
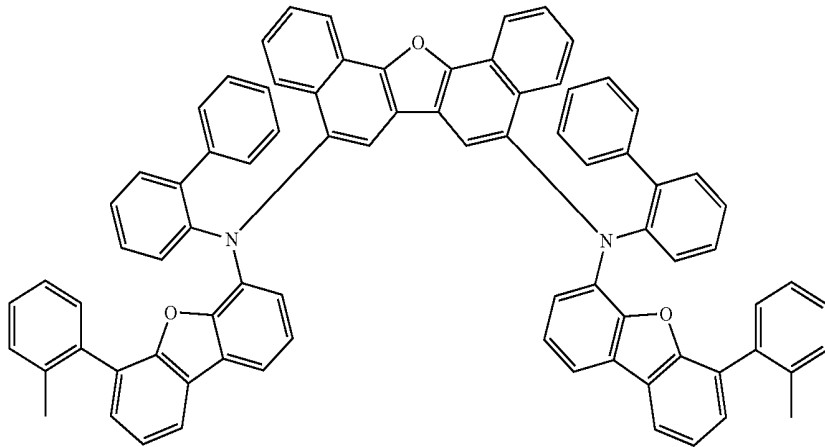
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277

278

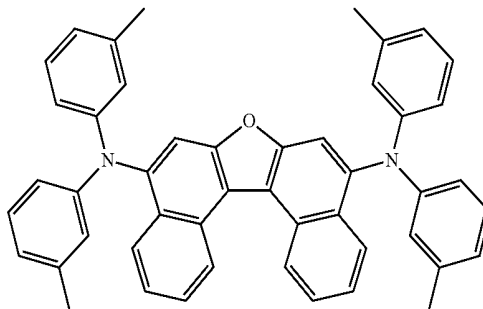
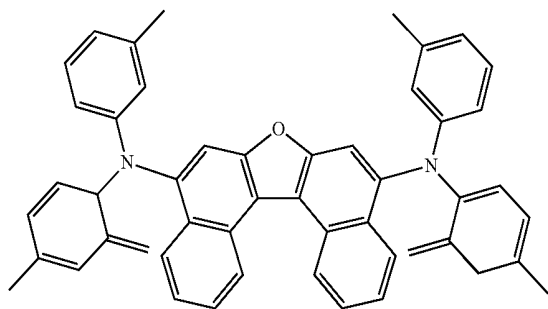
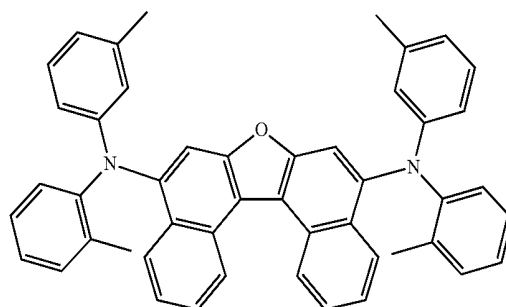
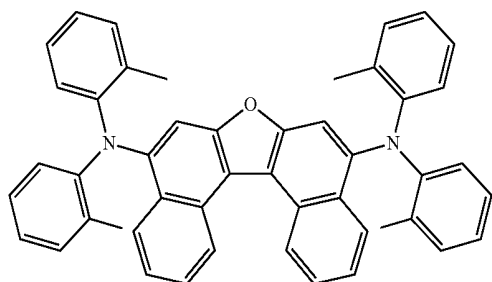
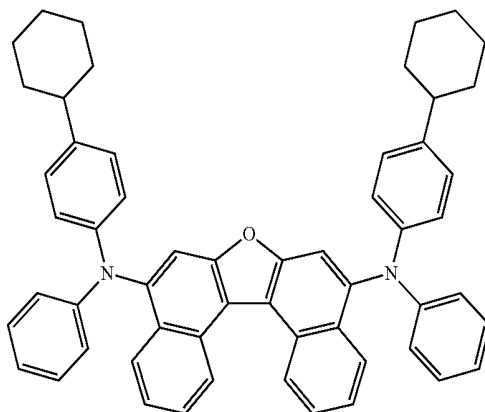
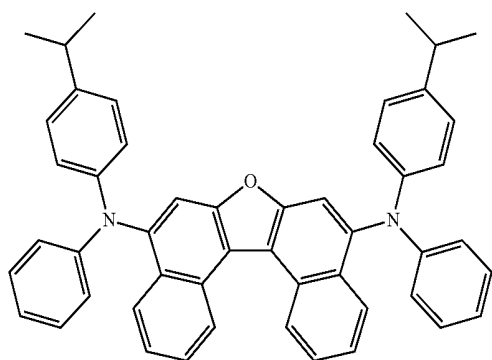
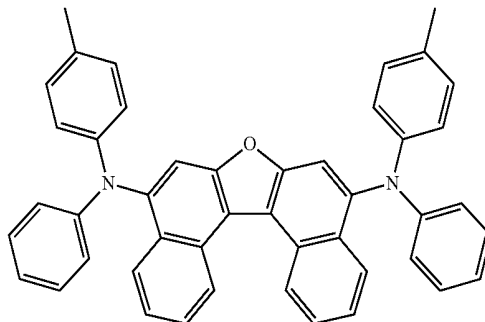
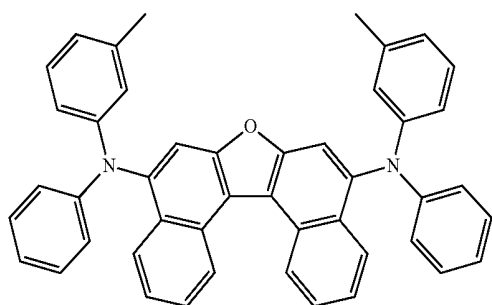
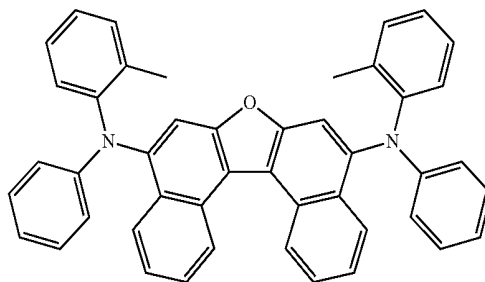
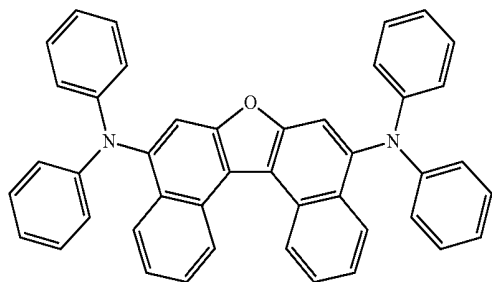
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279

280

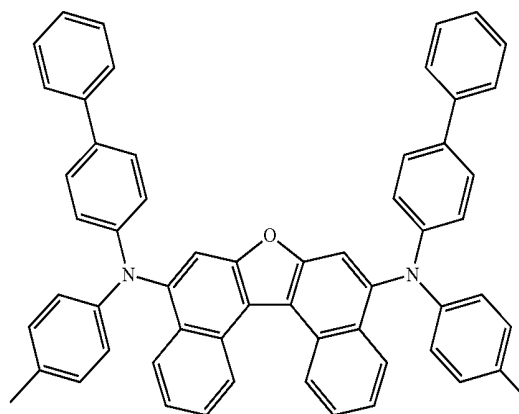
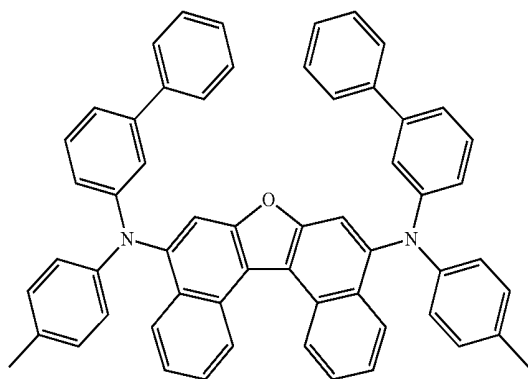
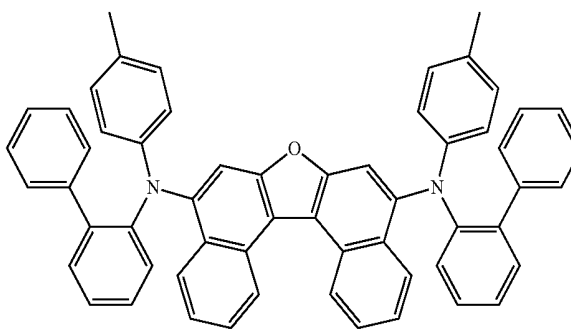
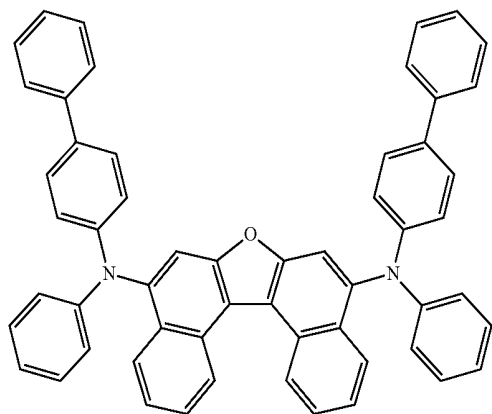
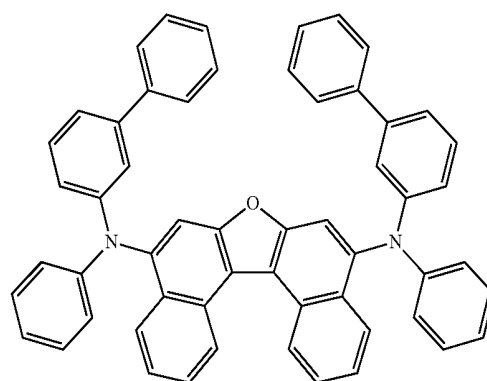
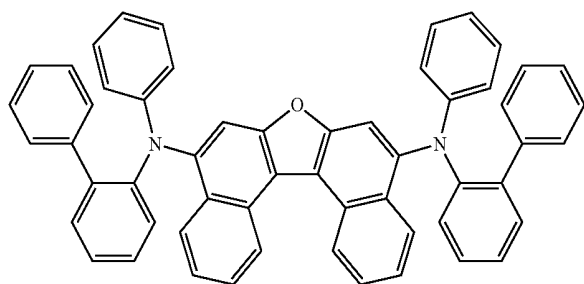
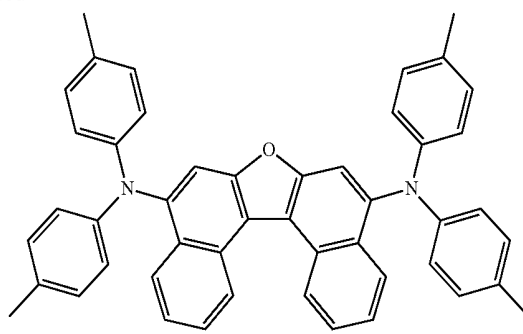
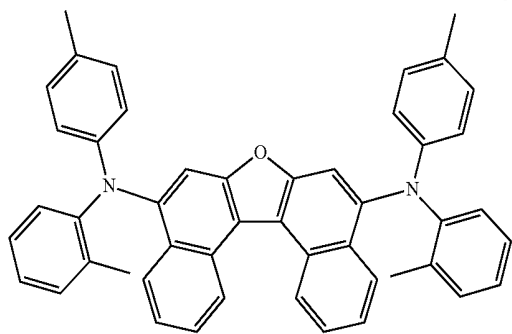
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281

282

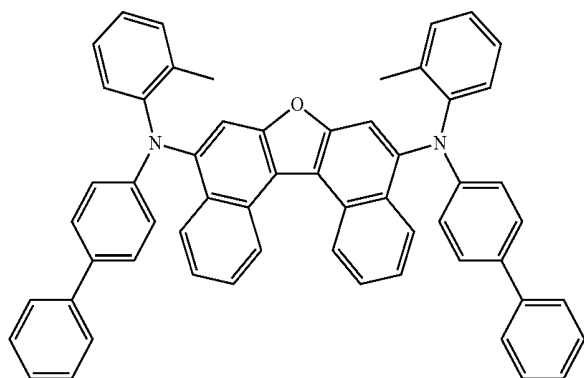
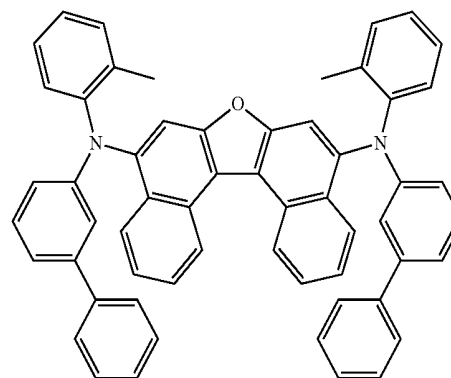
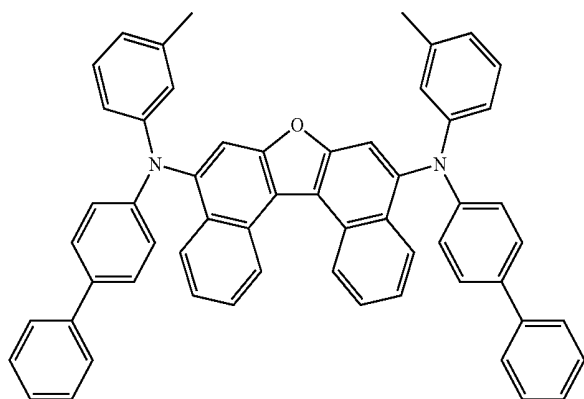
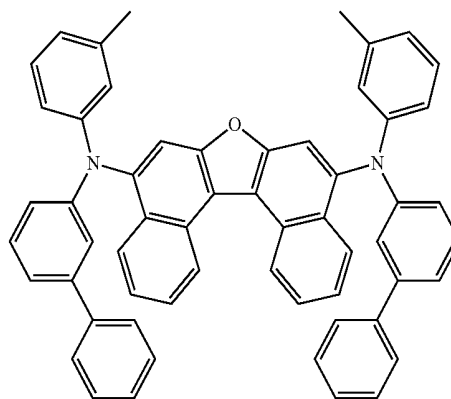
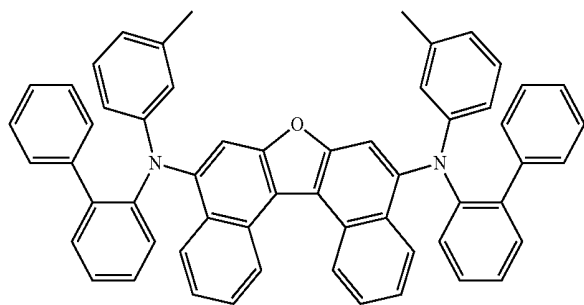
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283

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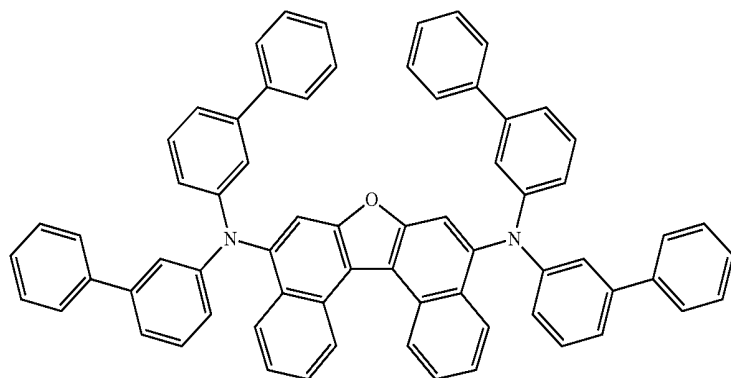
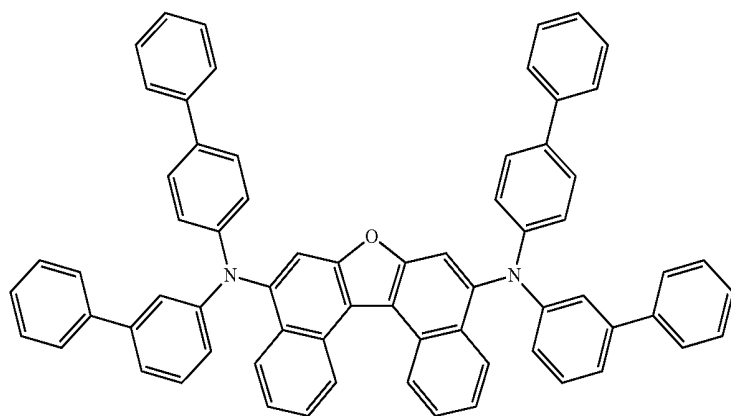
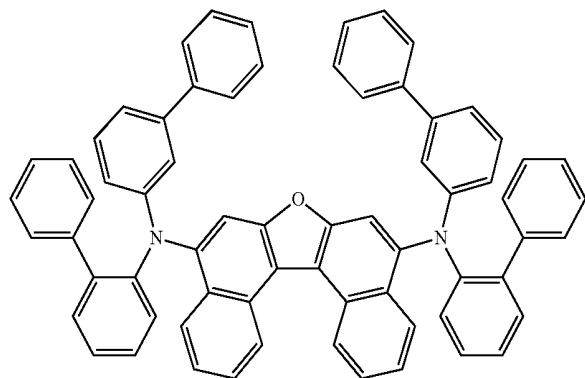
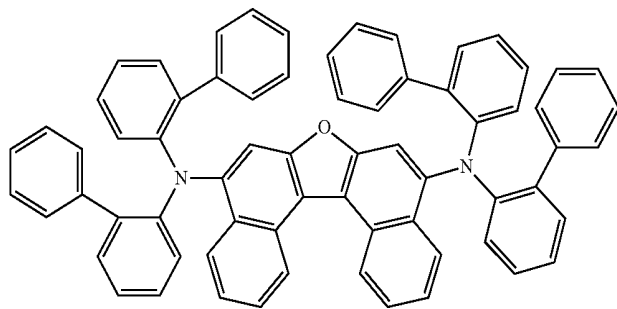
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285

286

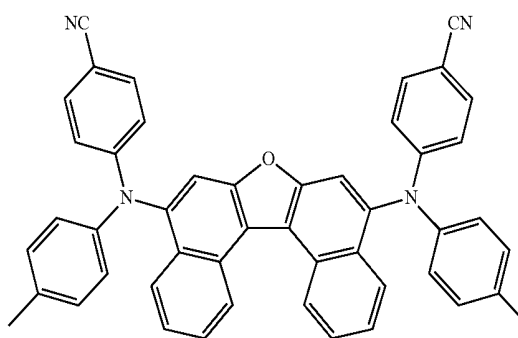
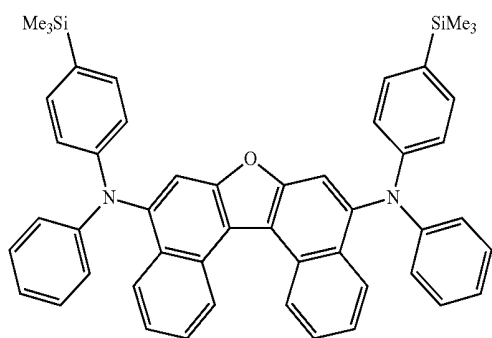
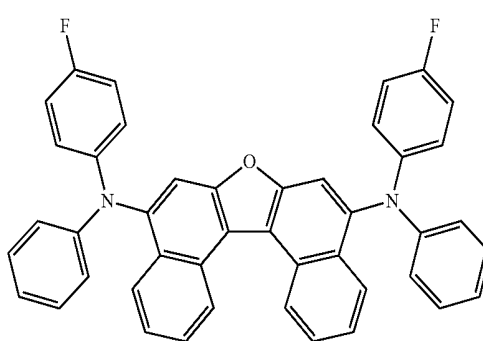
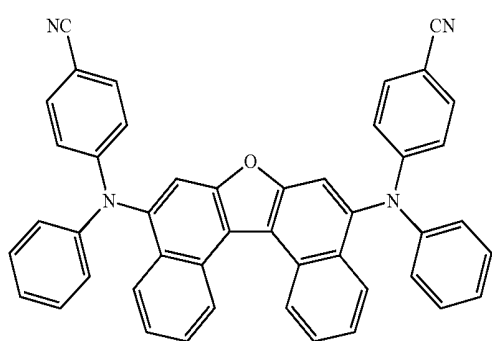
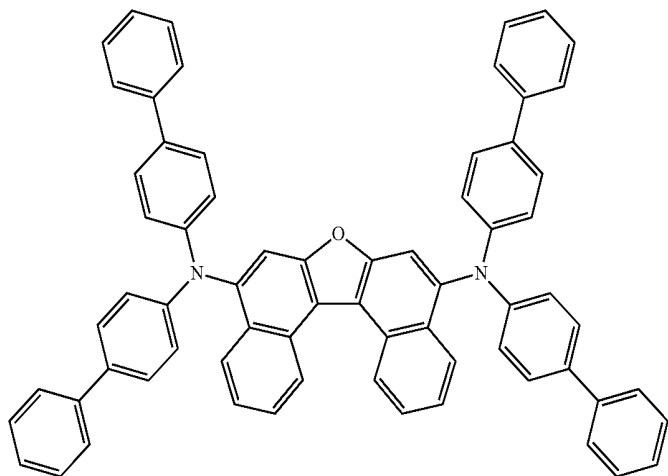
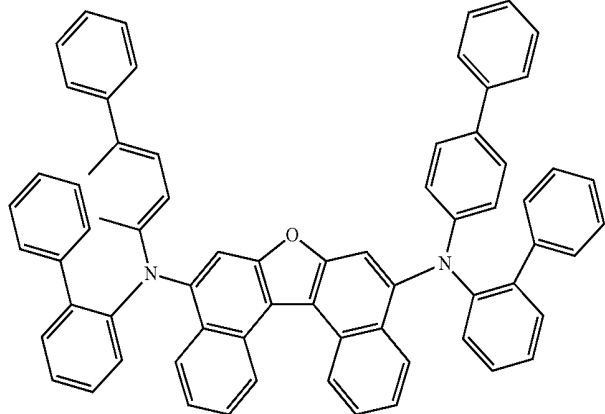
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287

288

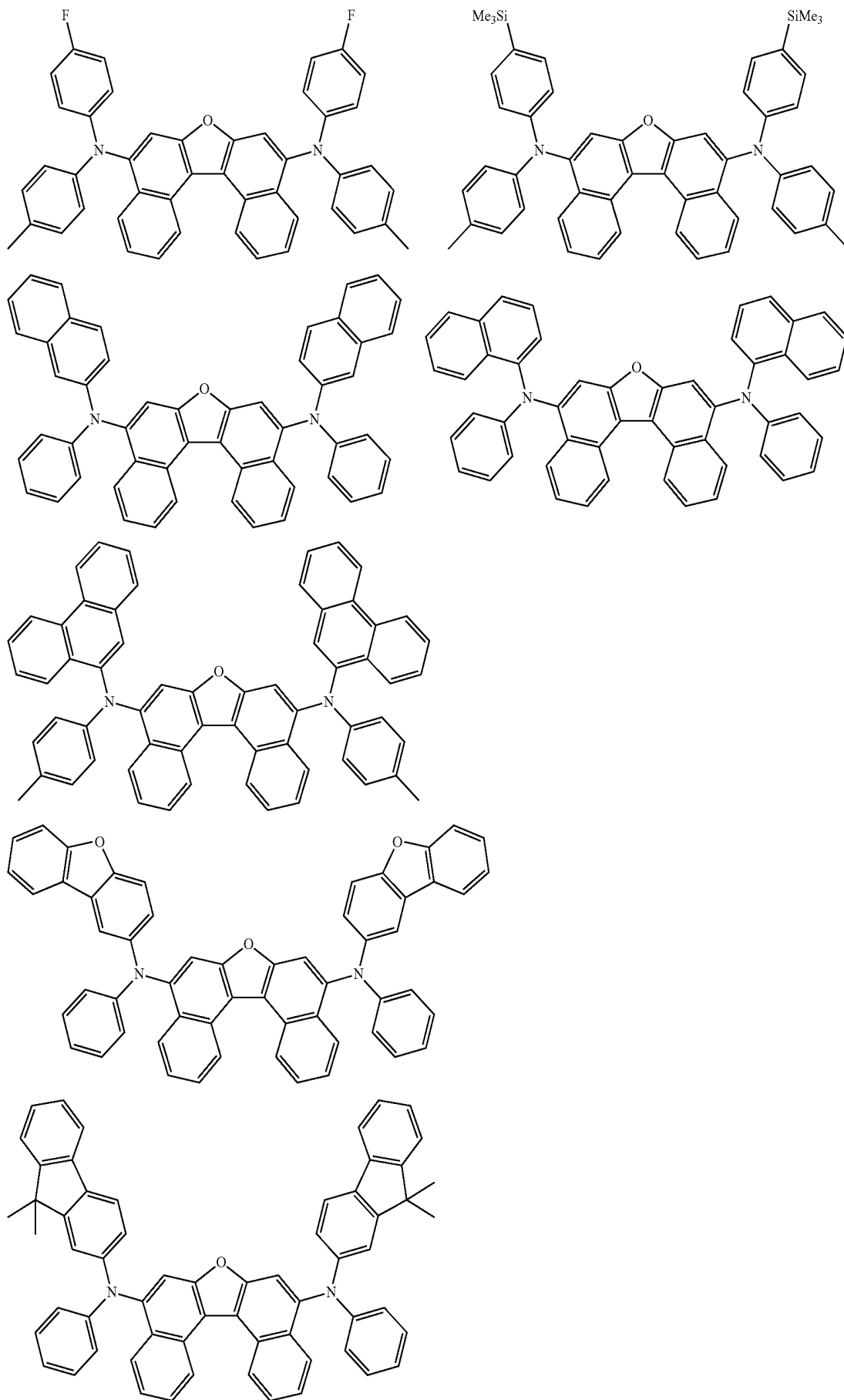
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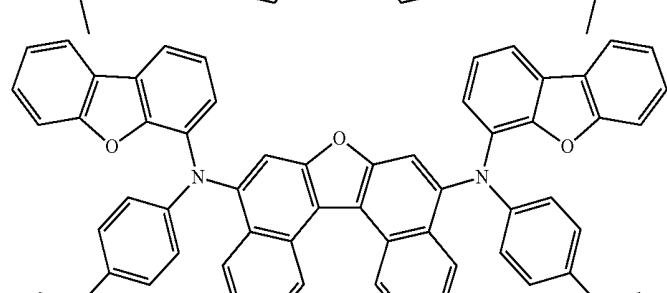
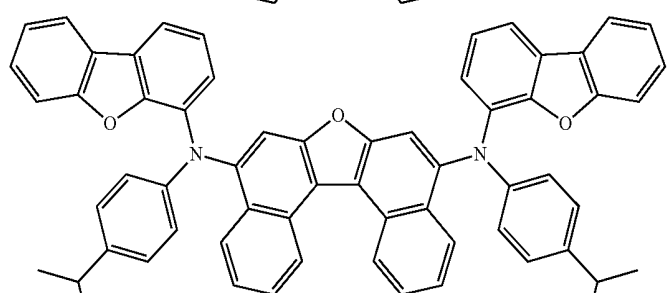
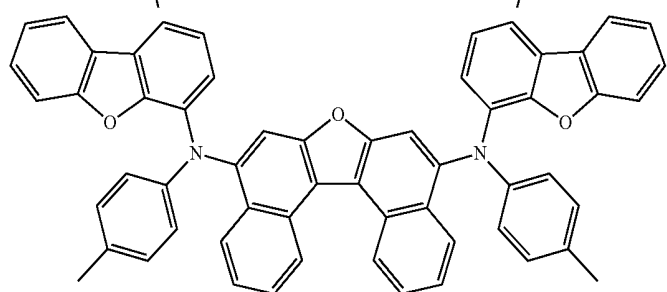
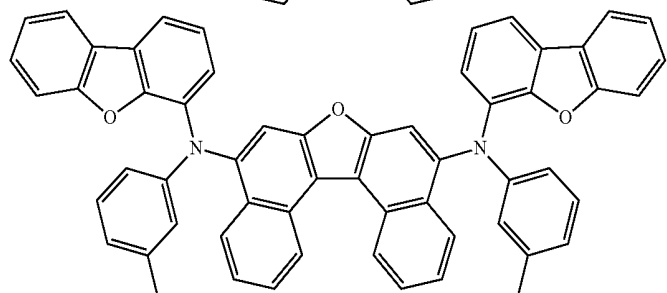
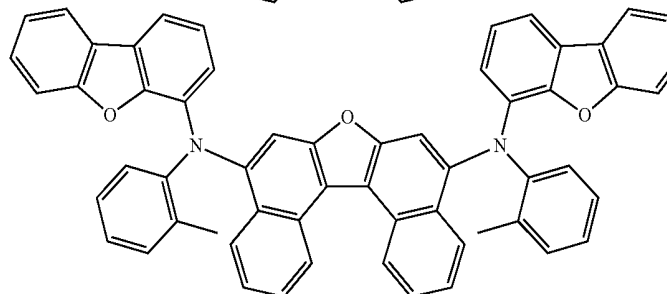
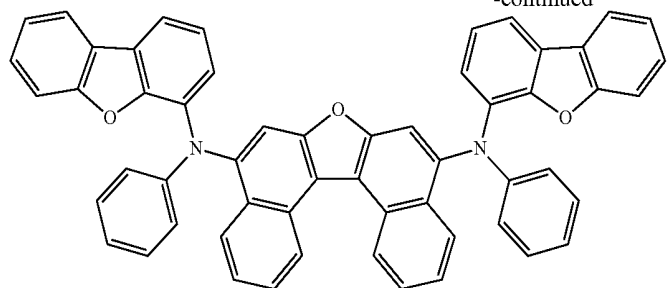
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290

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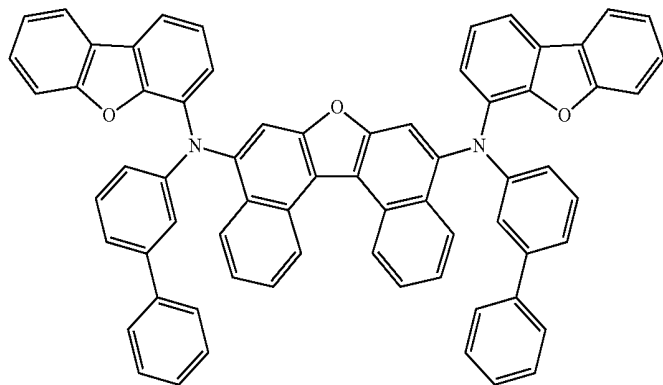
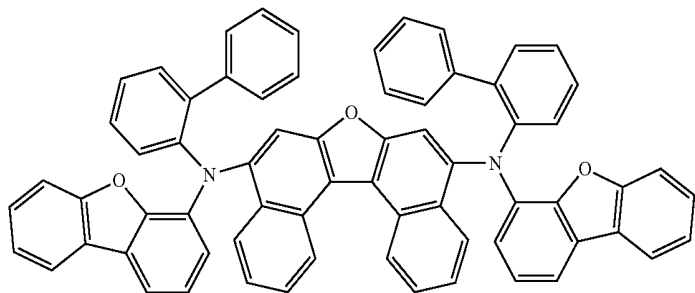
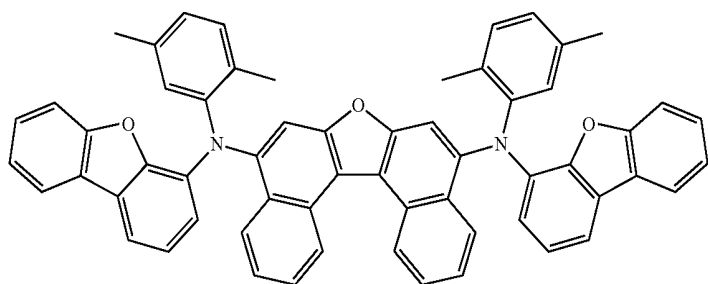
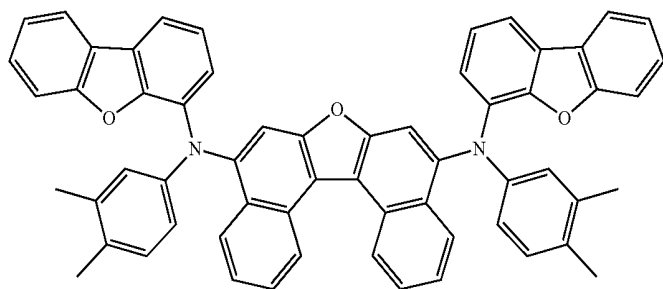
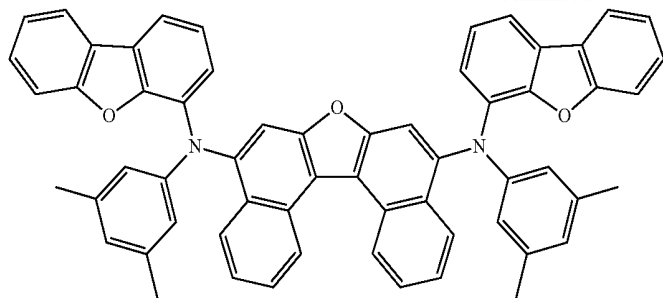
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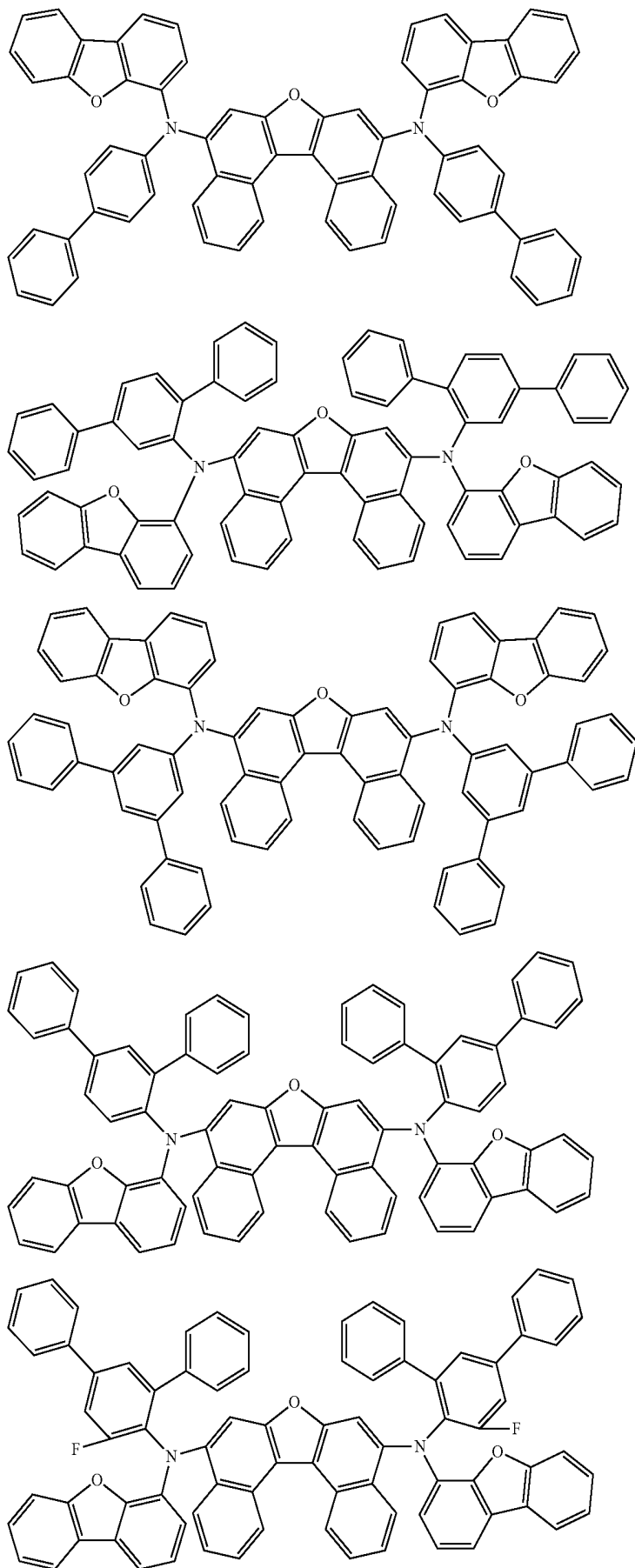
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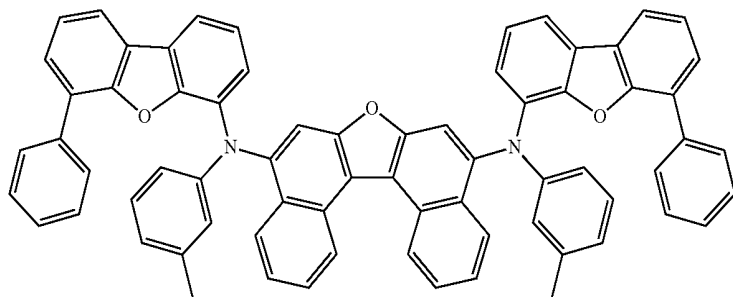
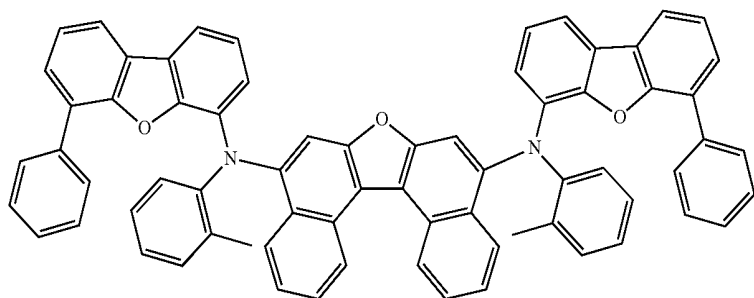
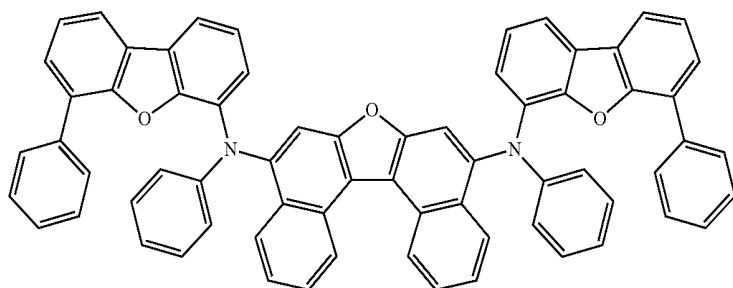
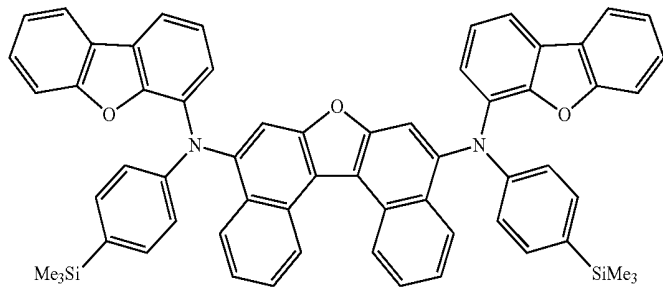
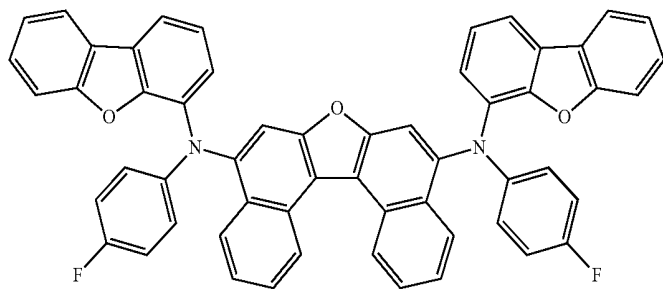
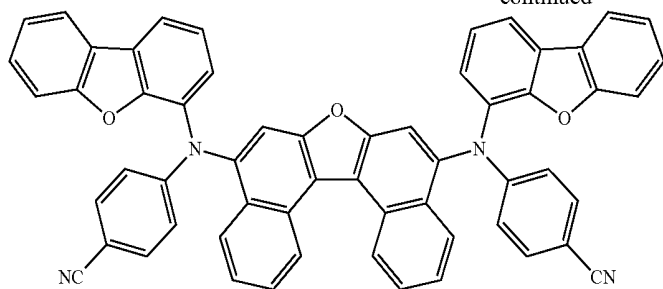
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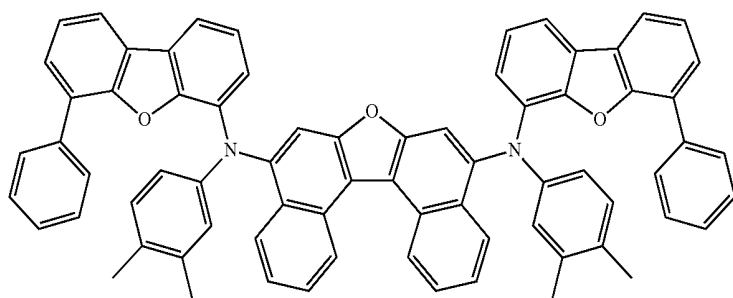
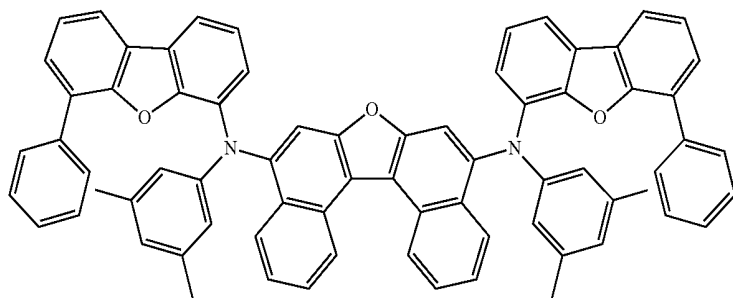
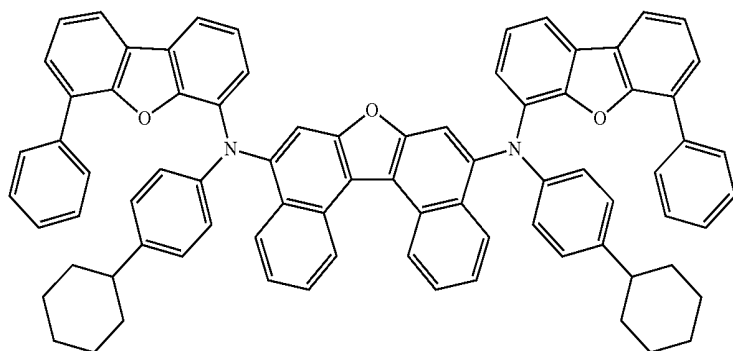
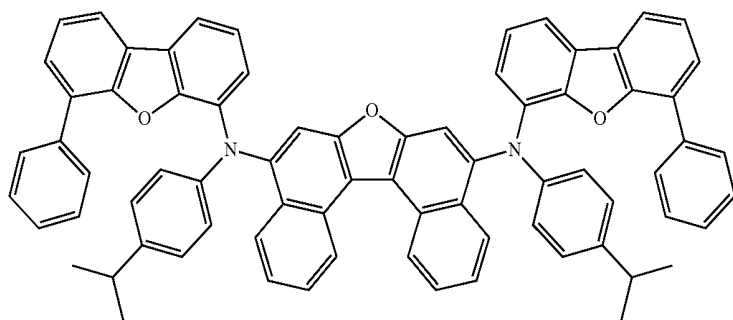
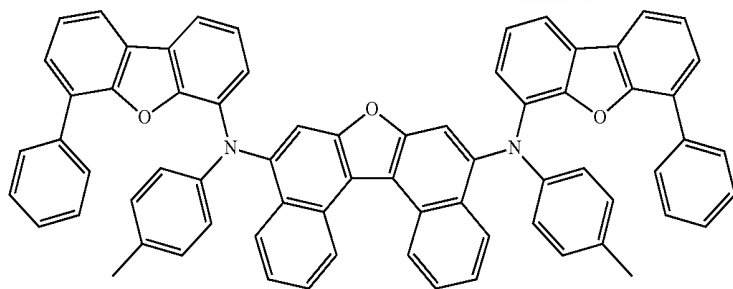
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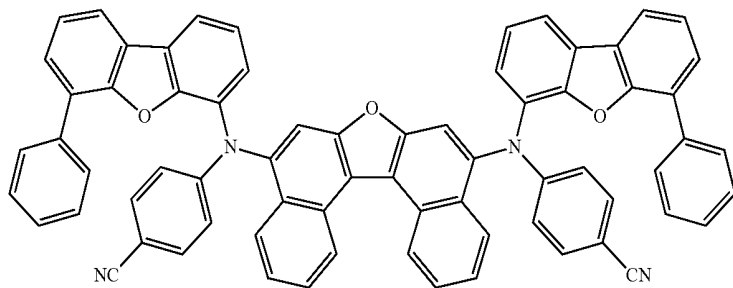
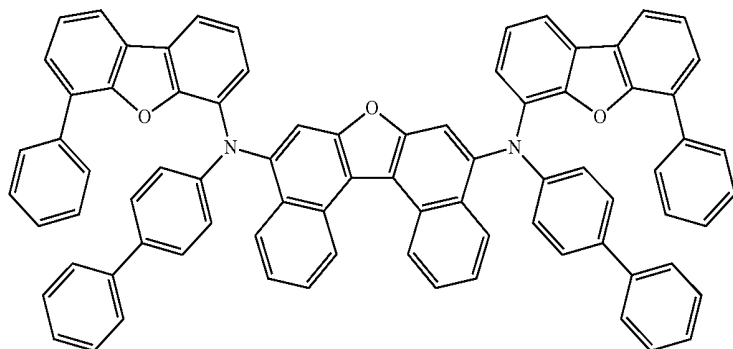
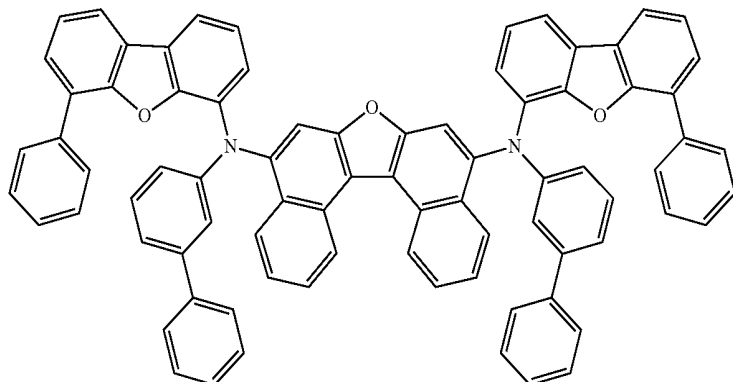
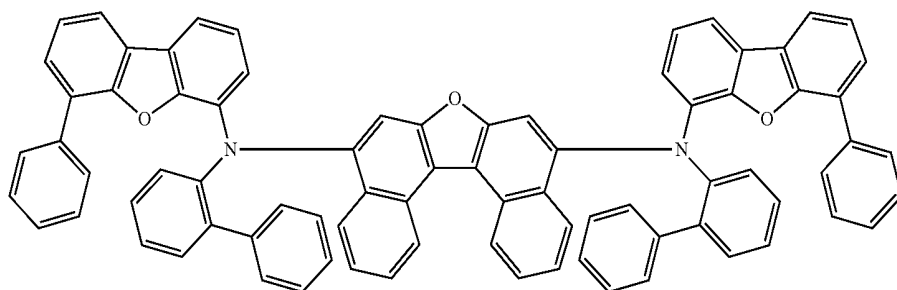
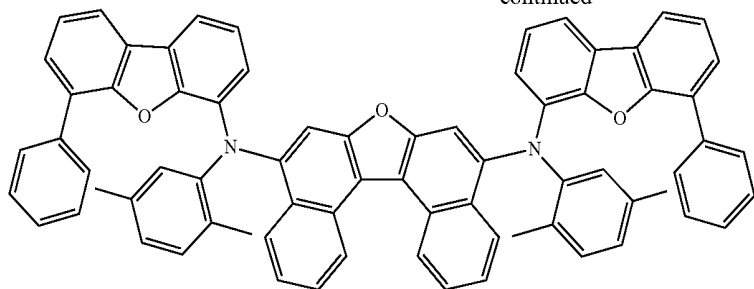
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302

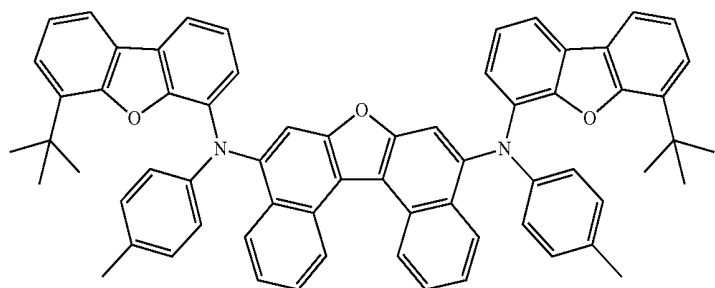
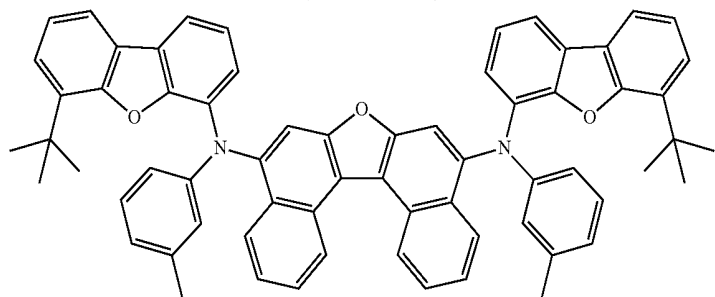
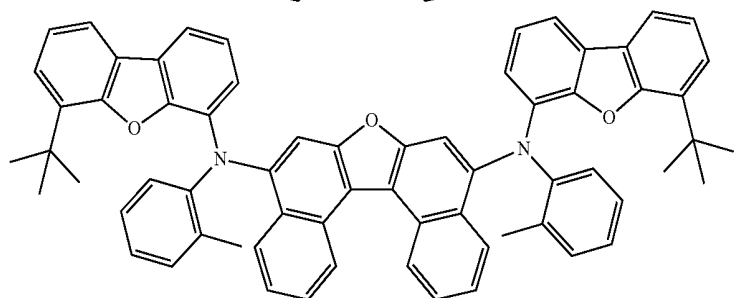
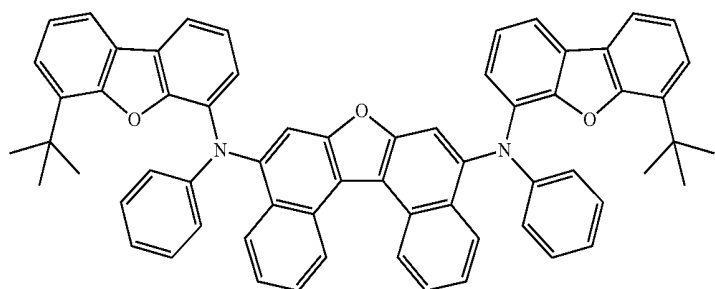
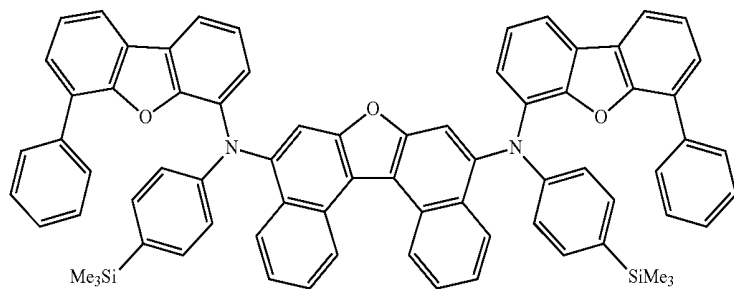
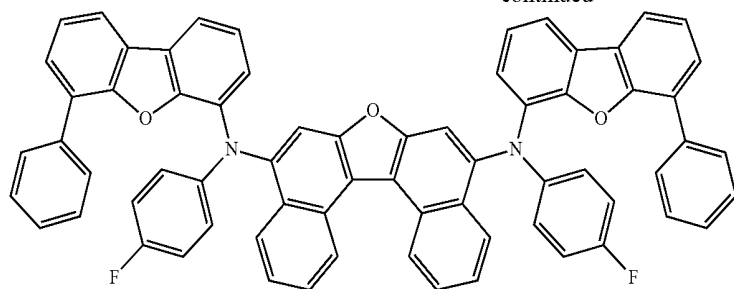
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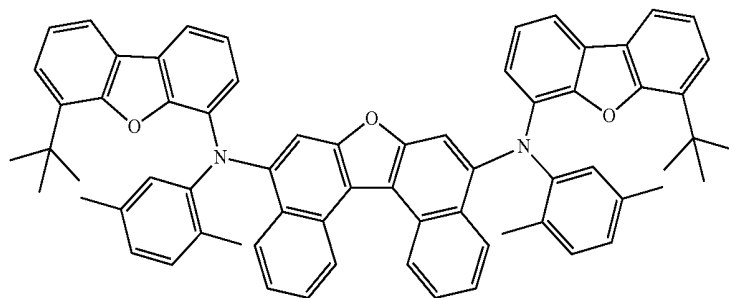
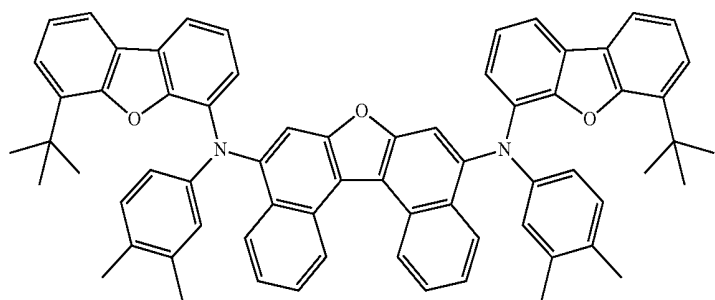
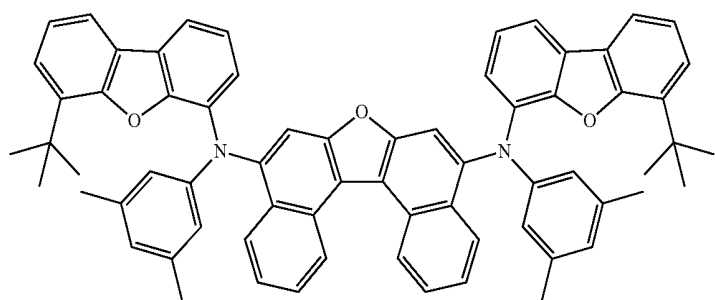
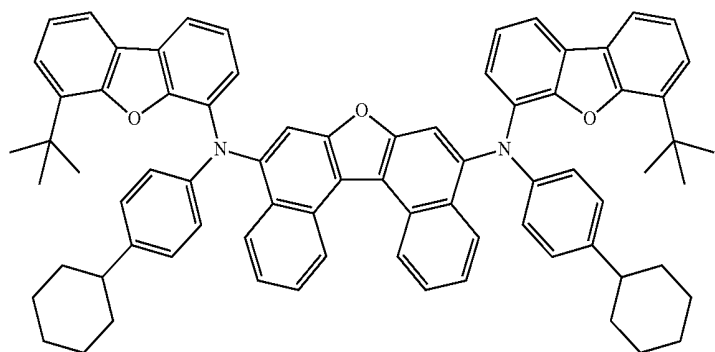
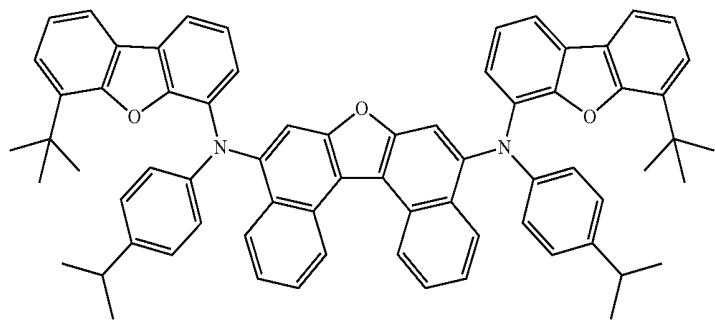
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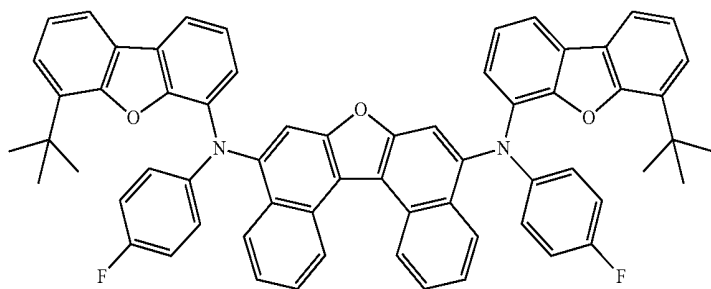
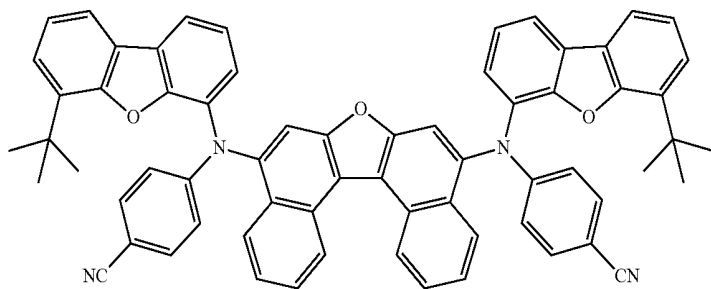
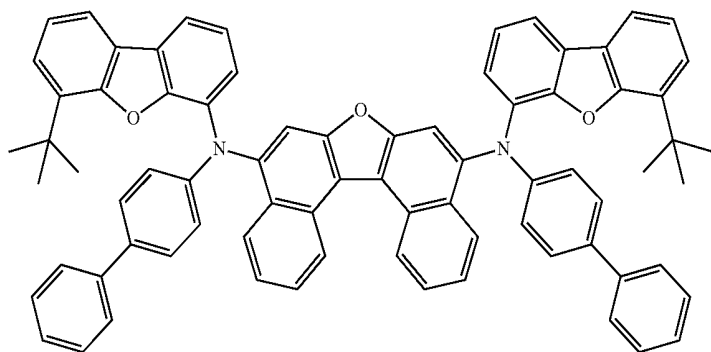
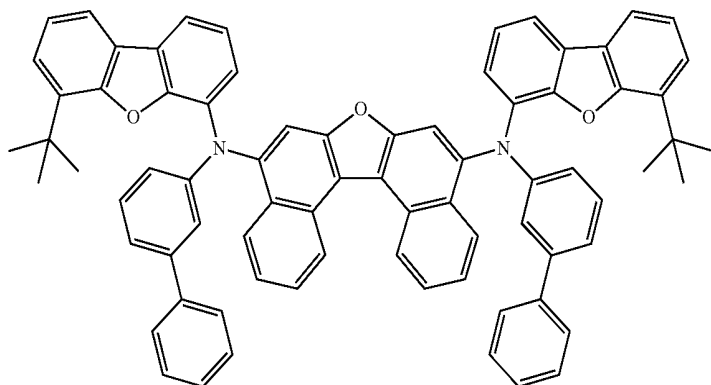
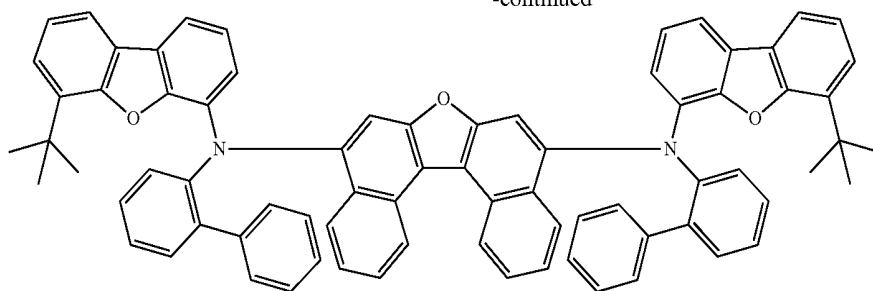
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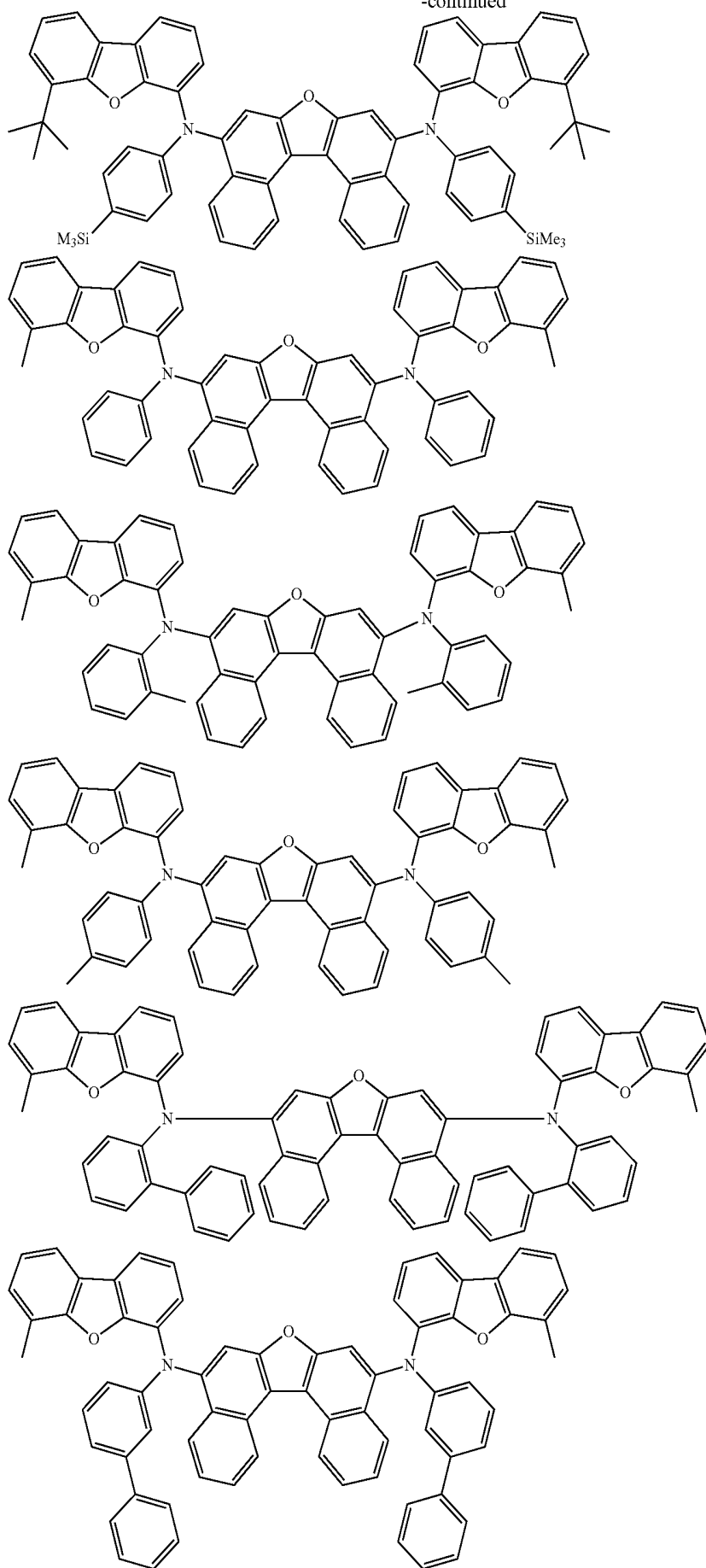
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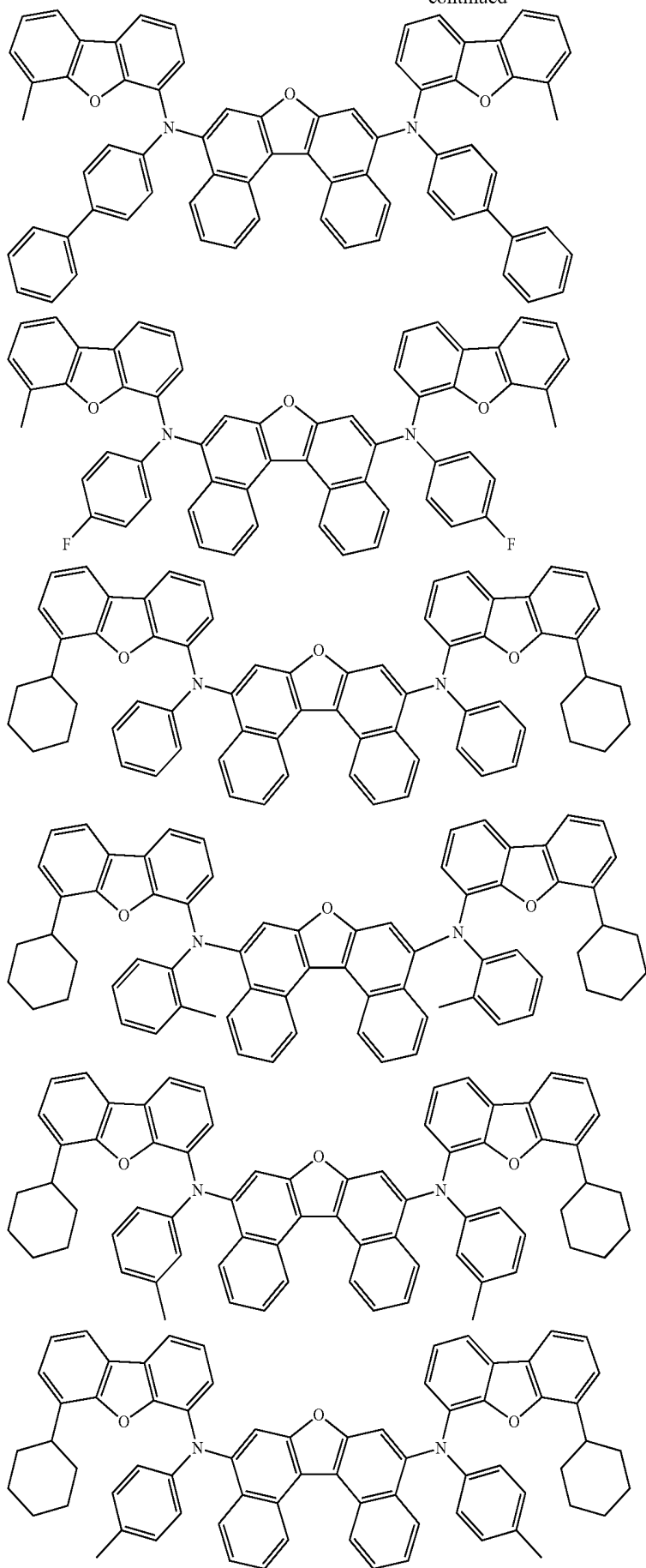
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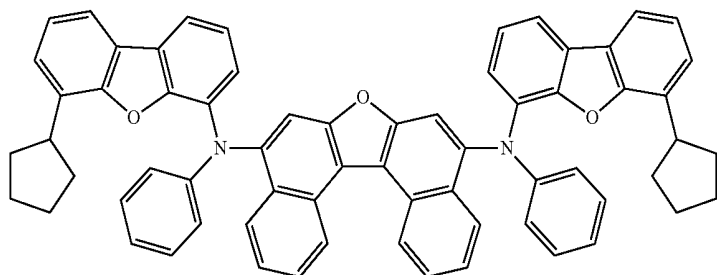
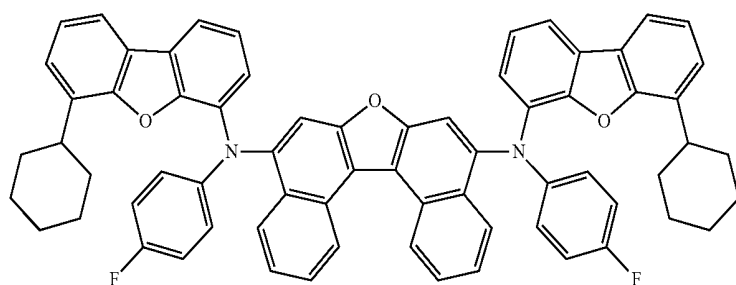
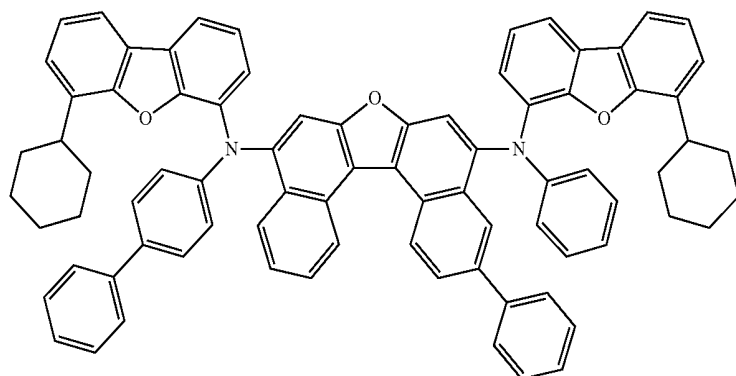
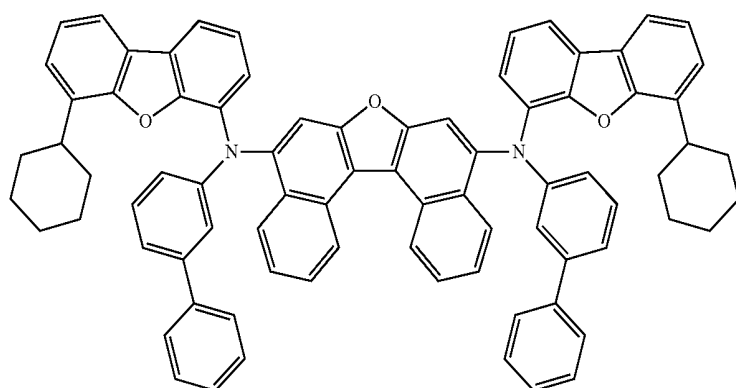
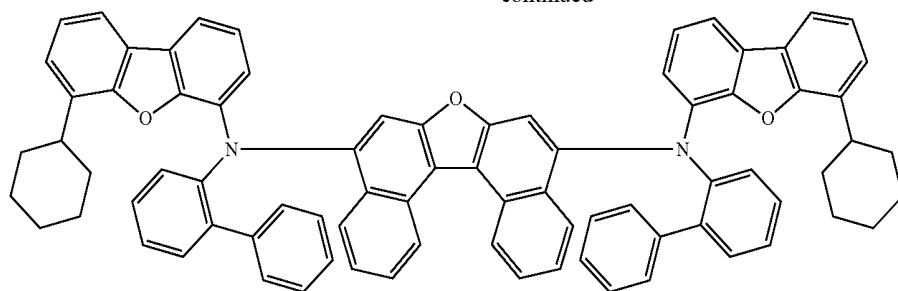
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313

314

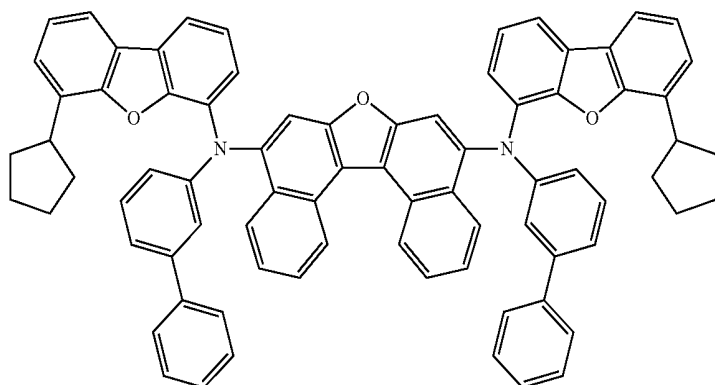
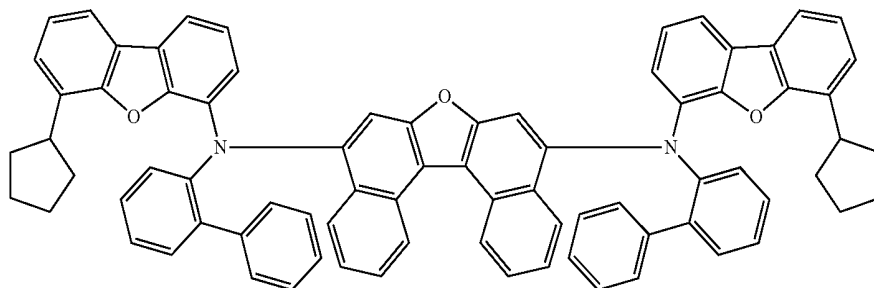
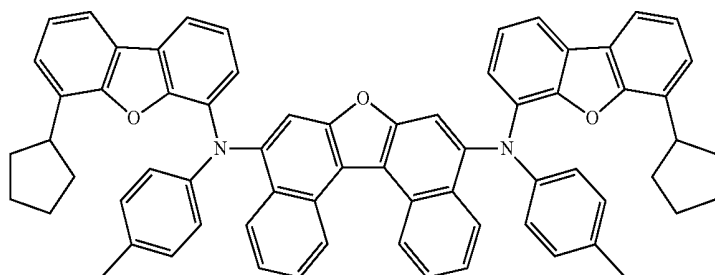
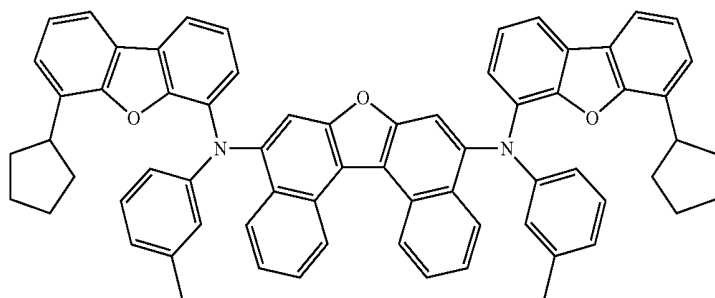
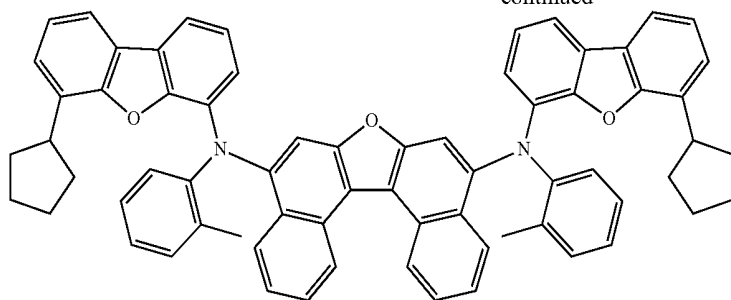
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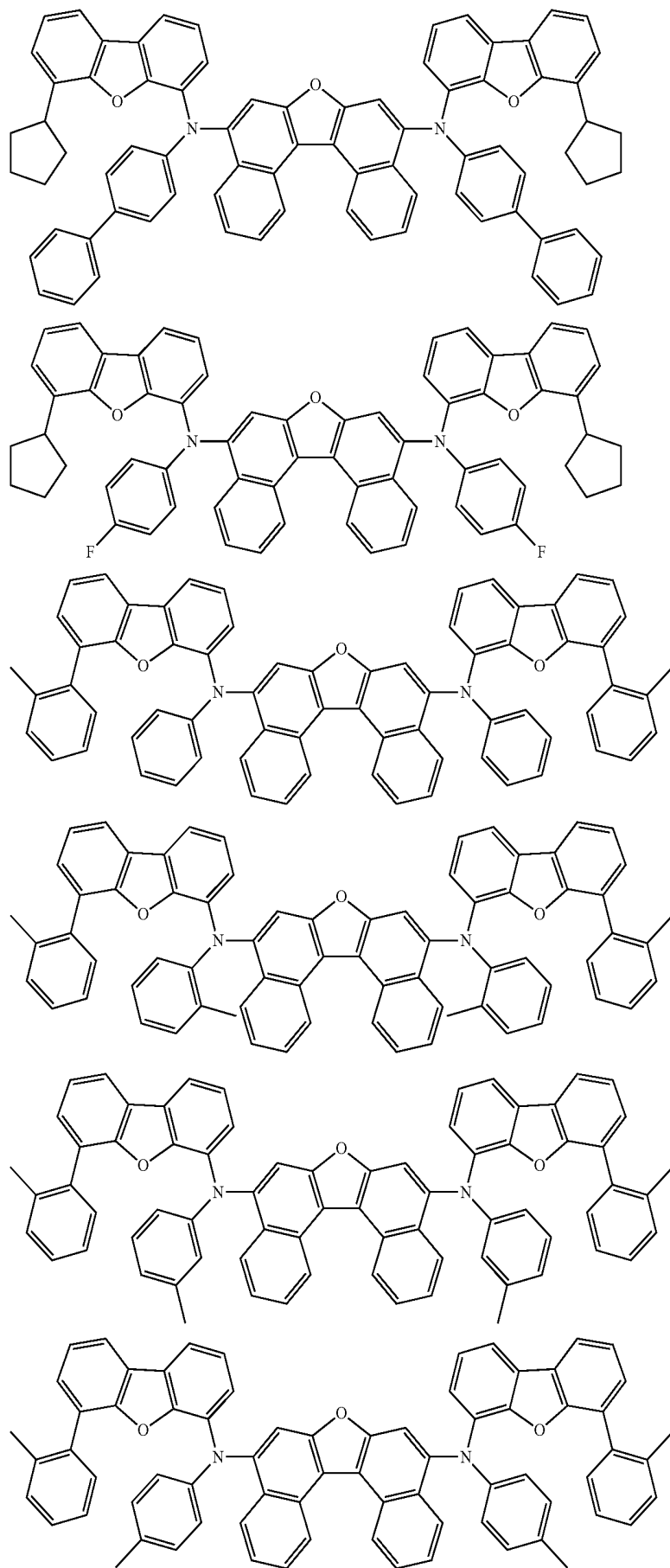
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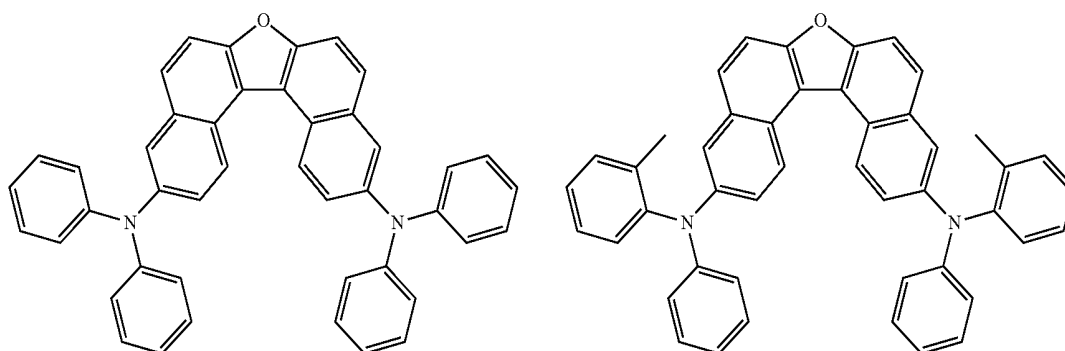
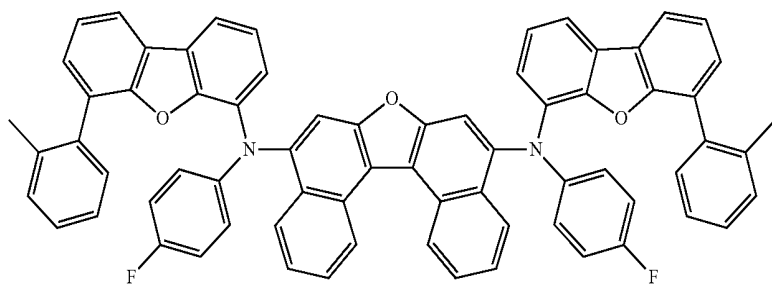
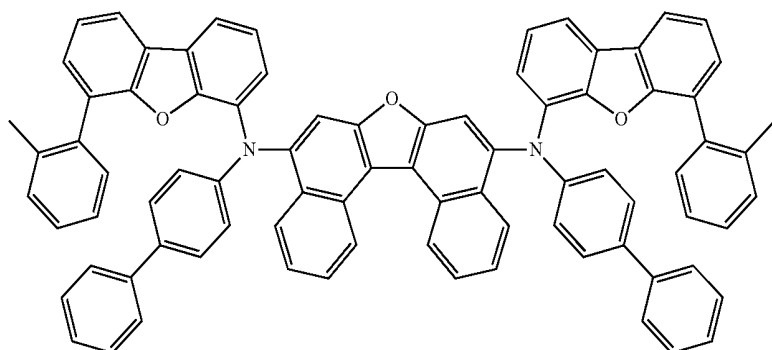
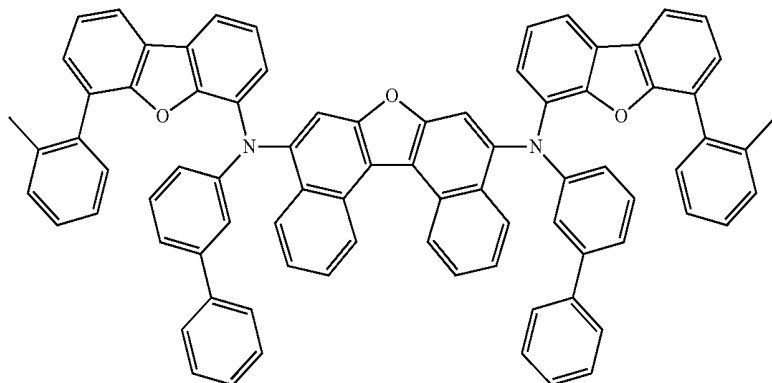
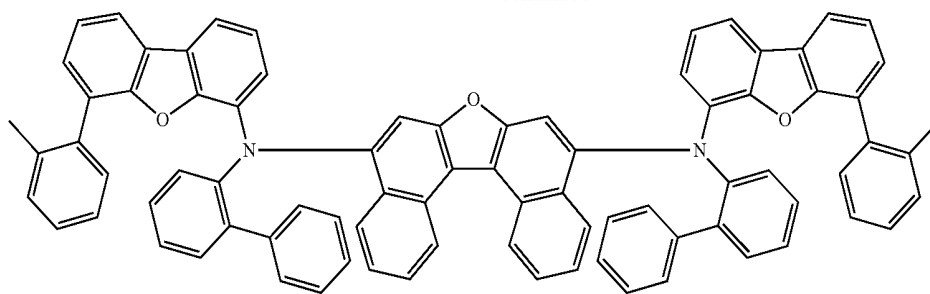
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319

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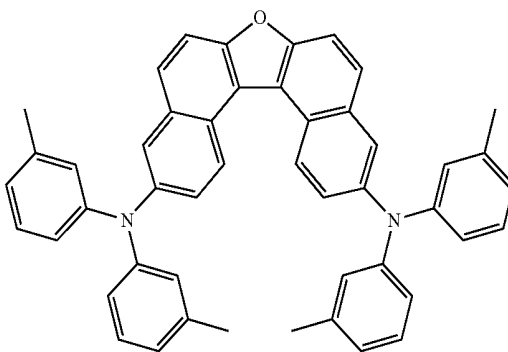
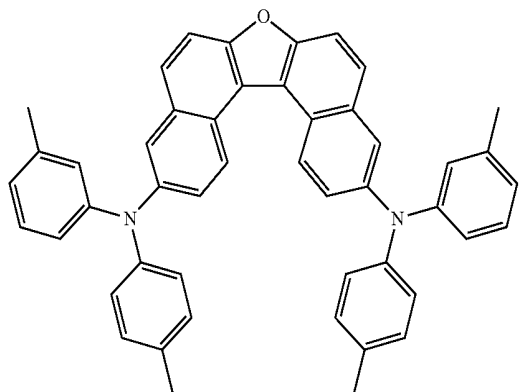
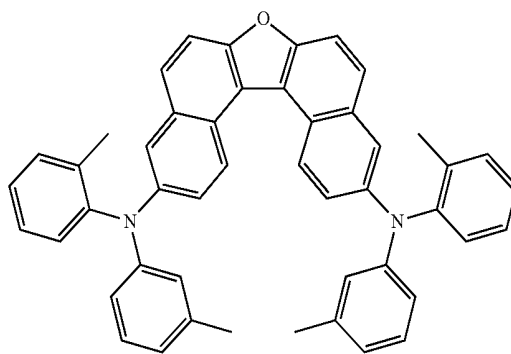
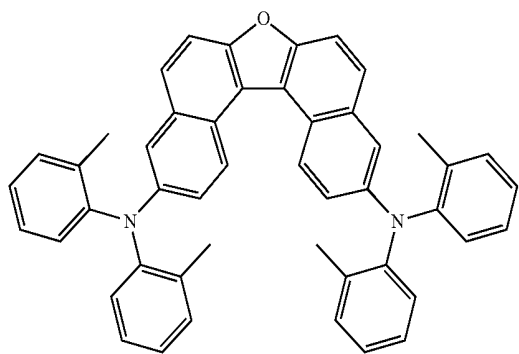
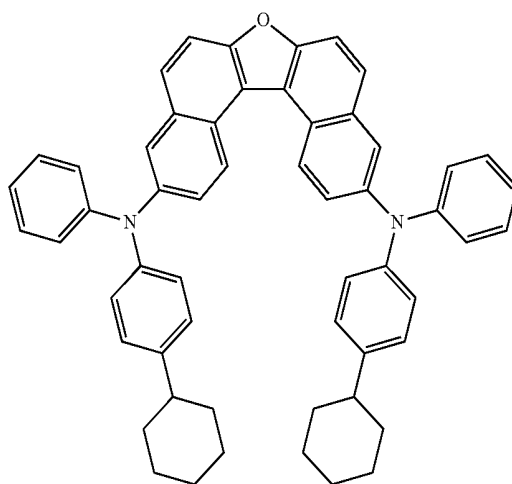
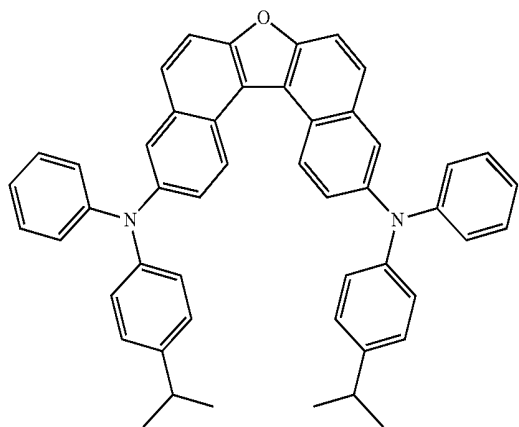
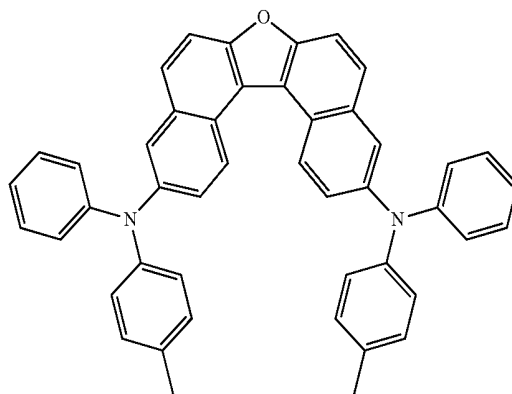
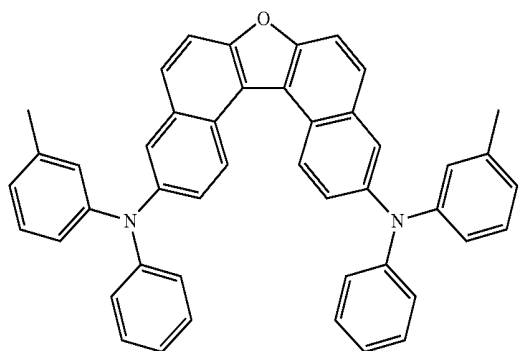
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321

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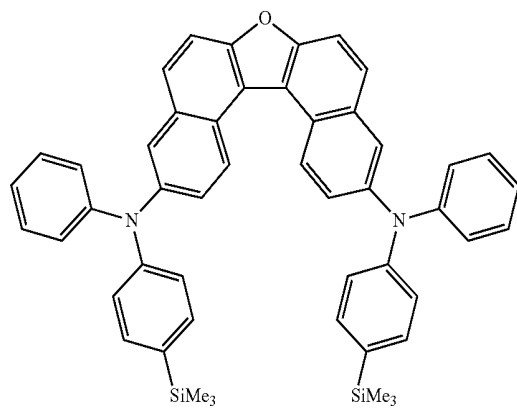
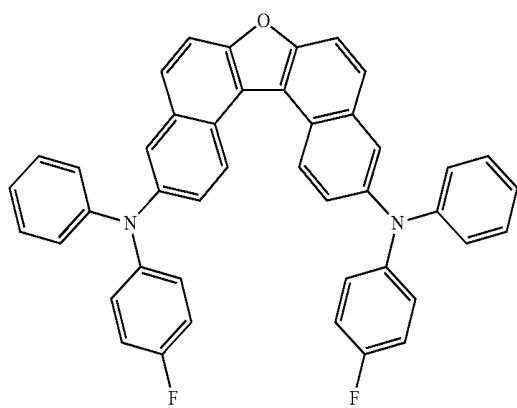
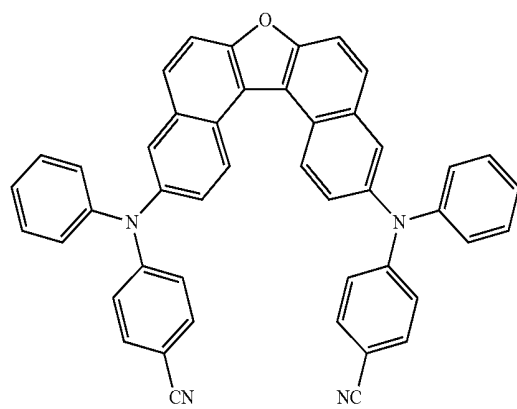
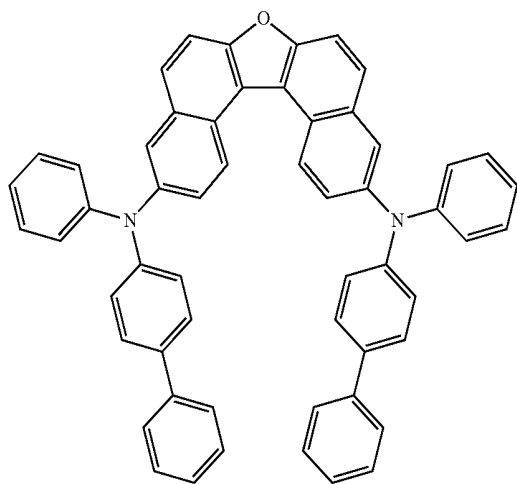
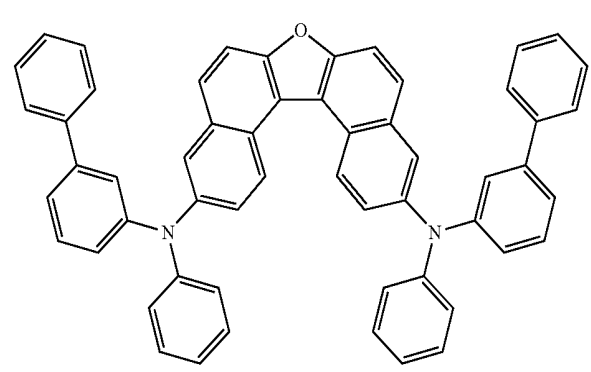
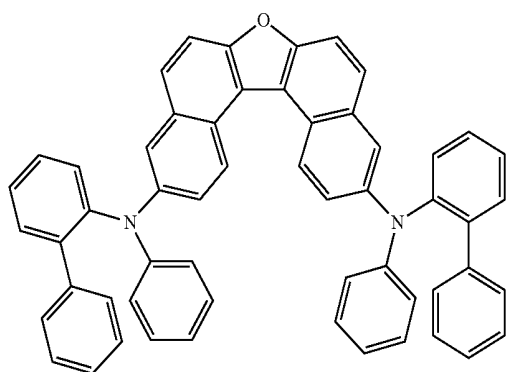
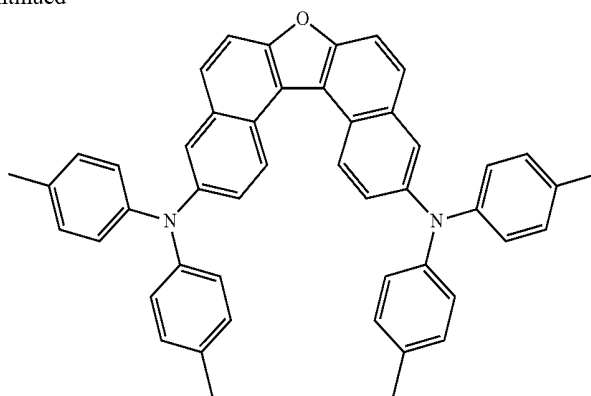
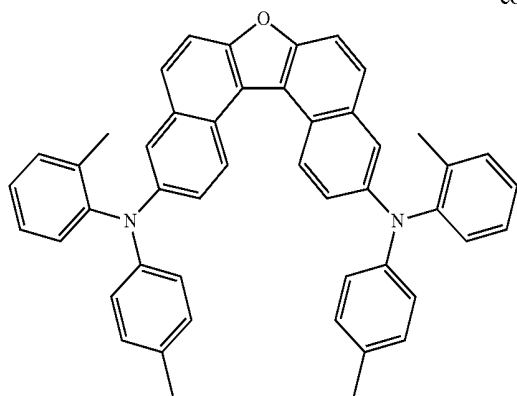
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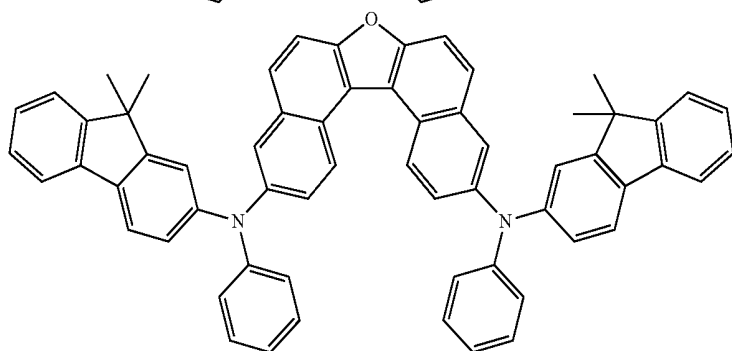
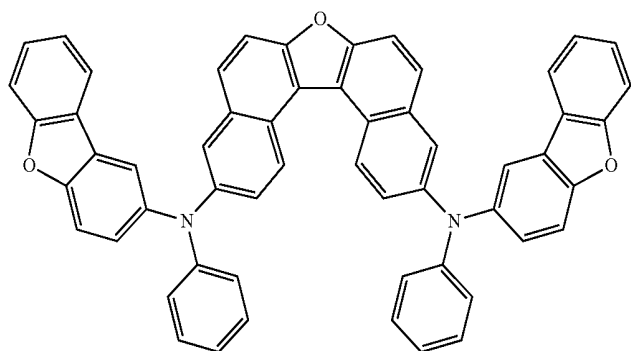
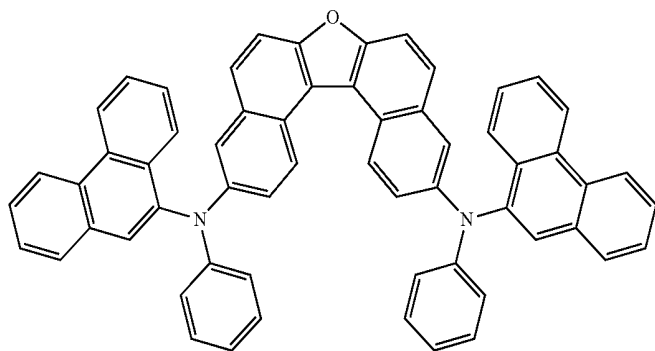
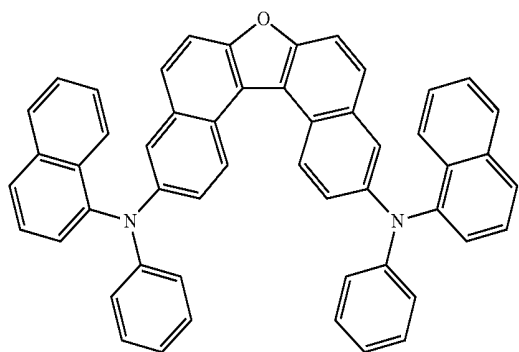
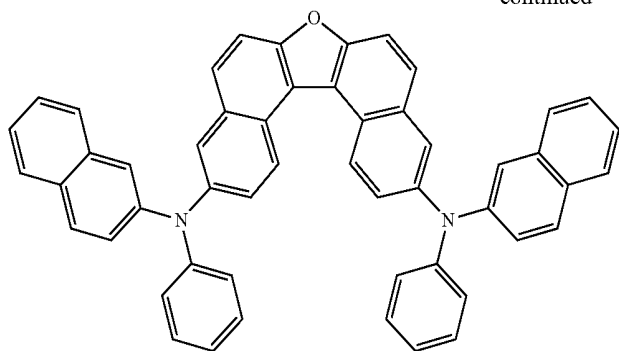
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324



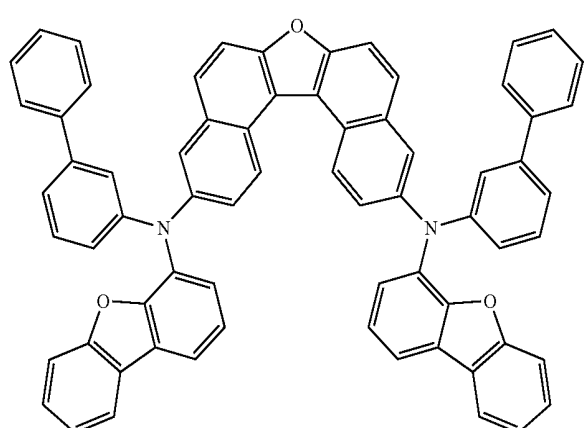
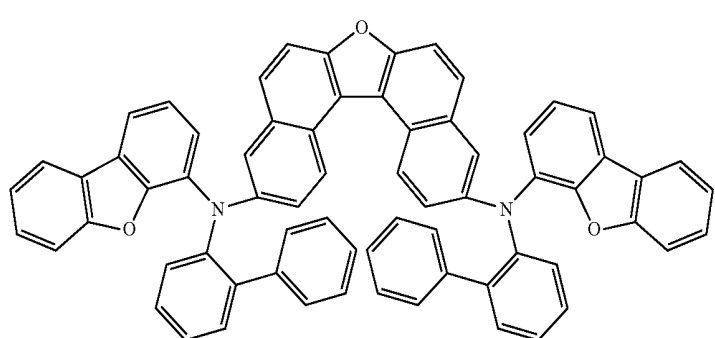
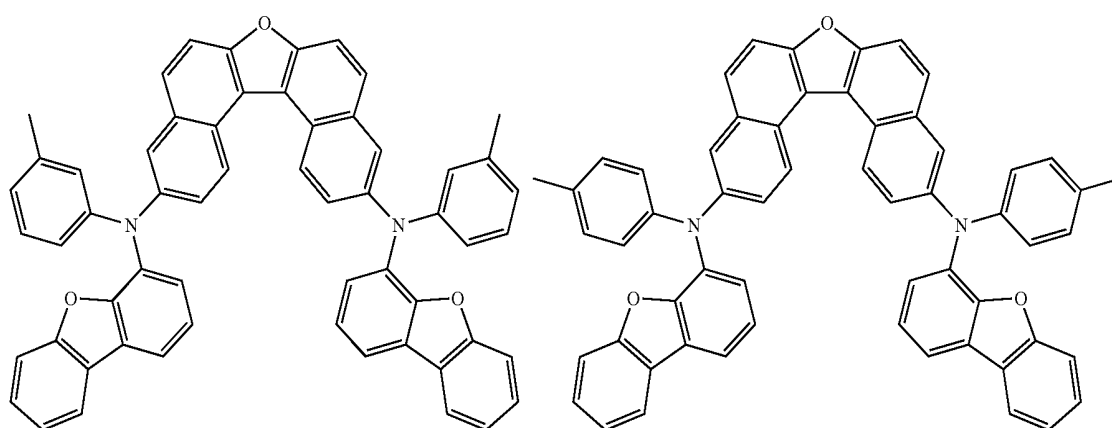
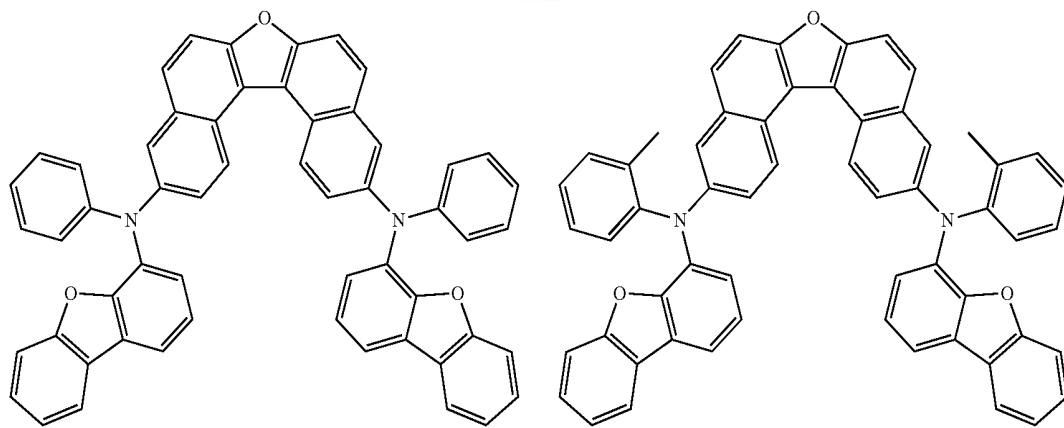
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327

328

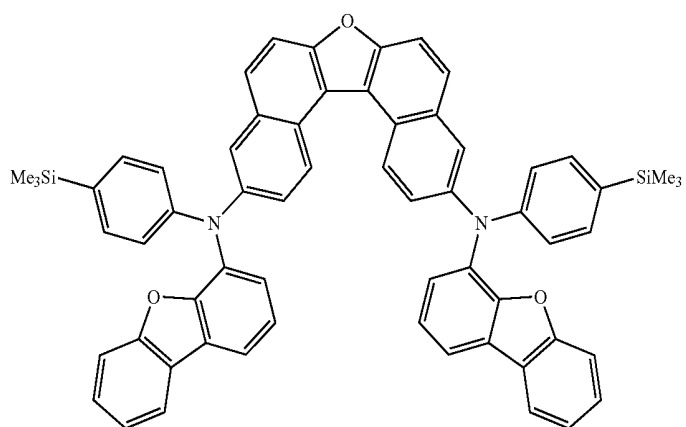
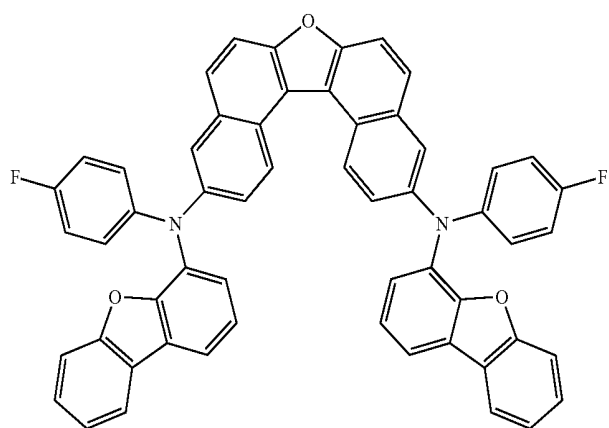
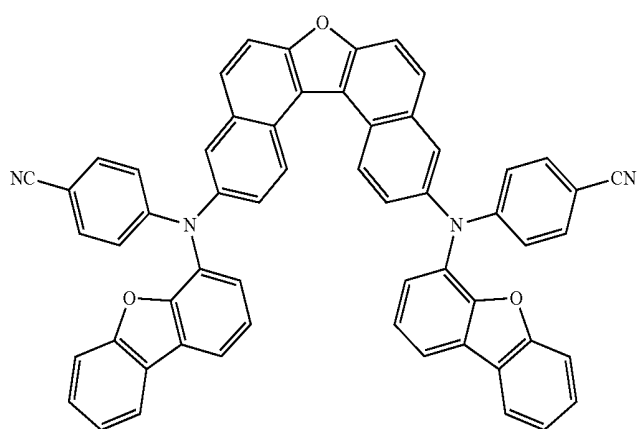
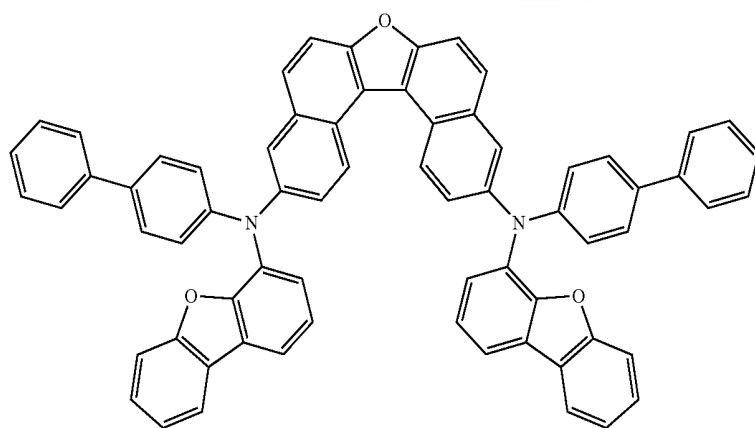
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329

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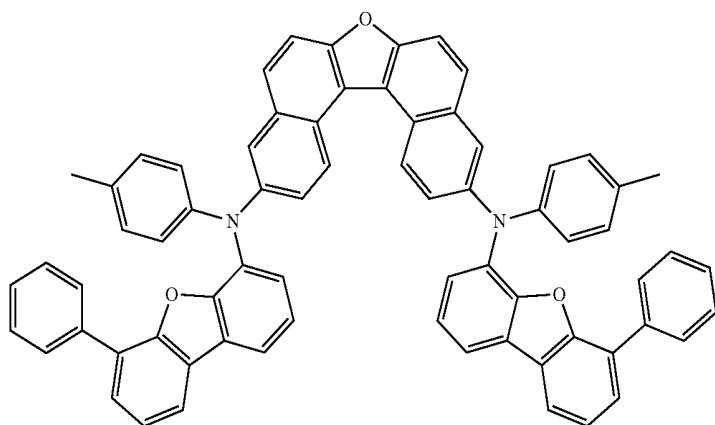
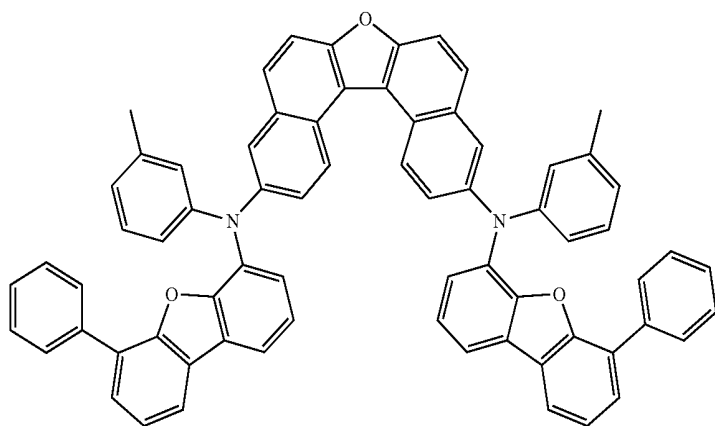
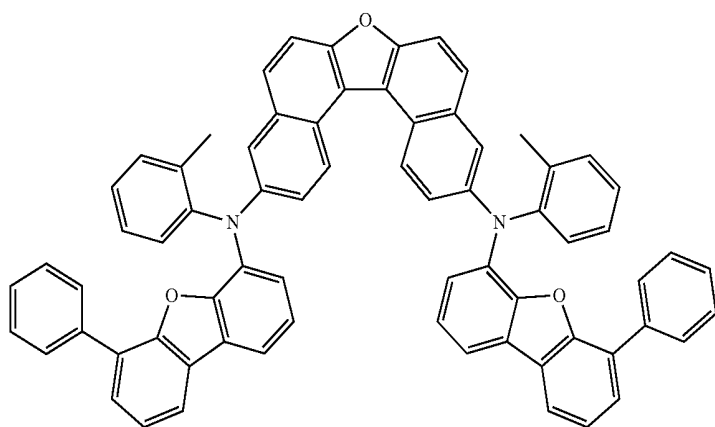
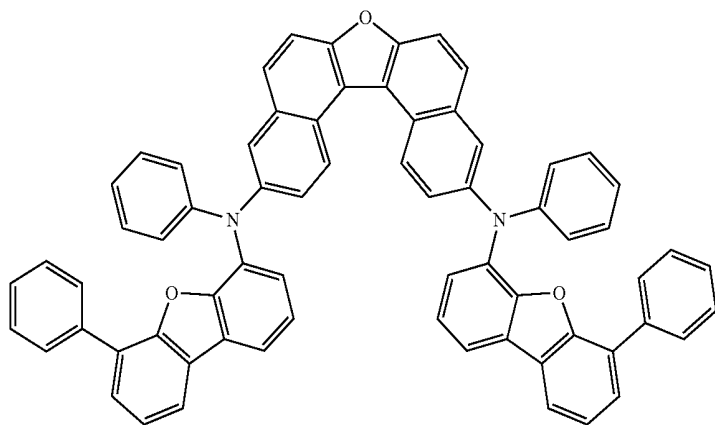
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331

332

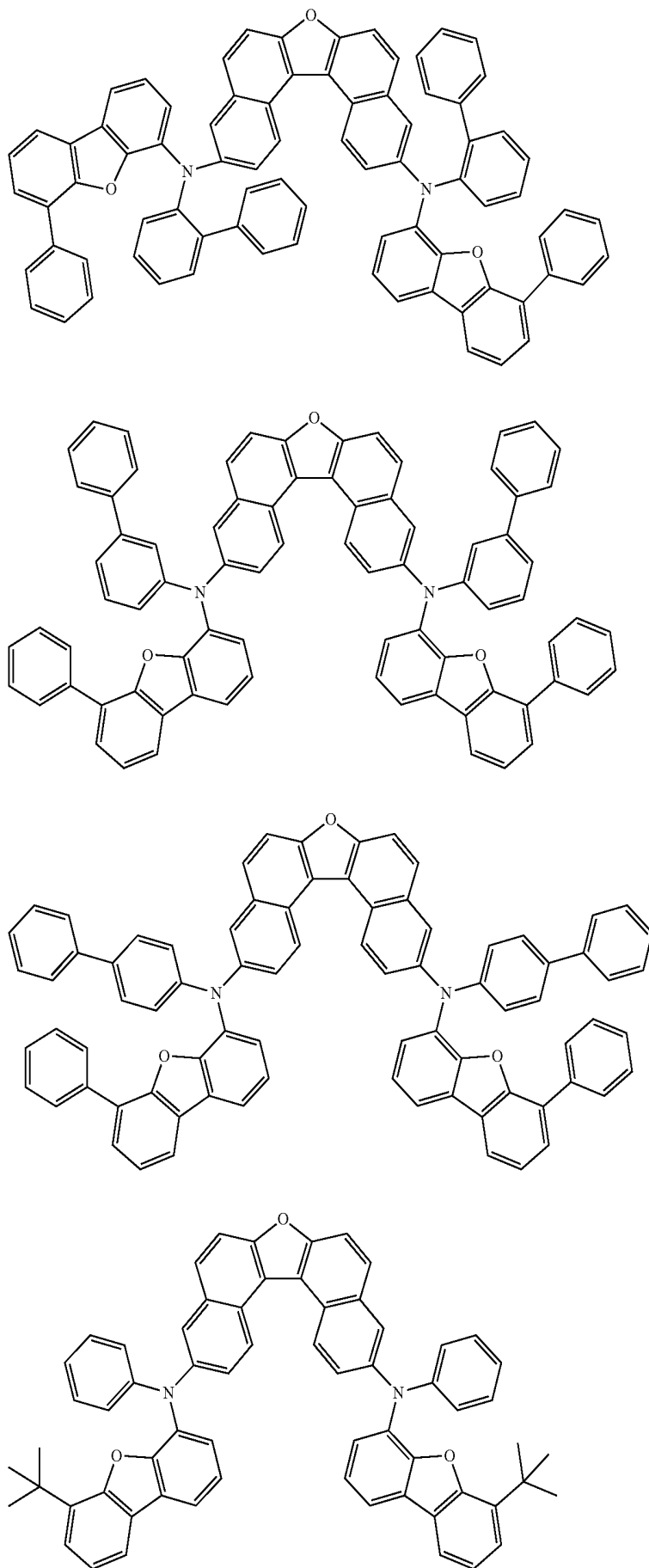
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333

334

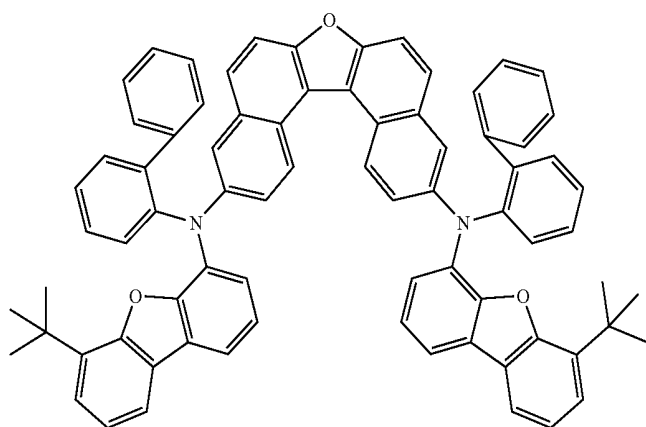
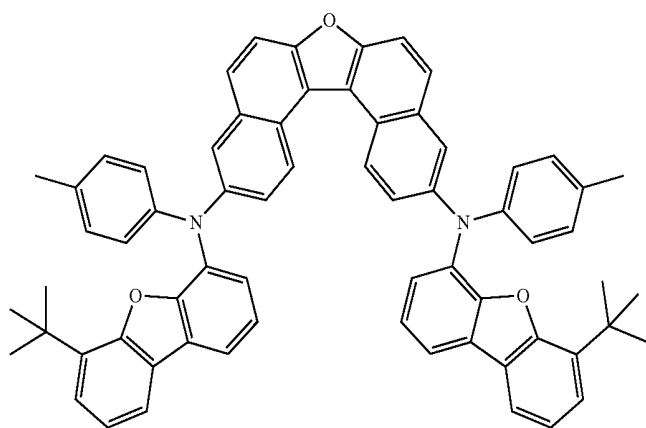
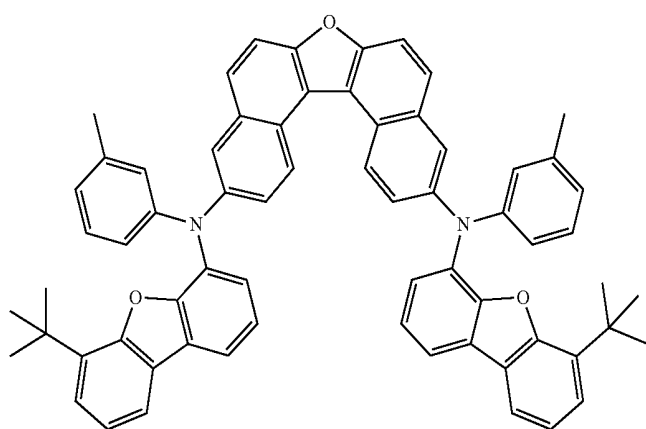
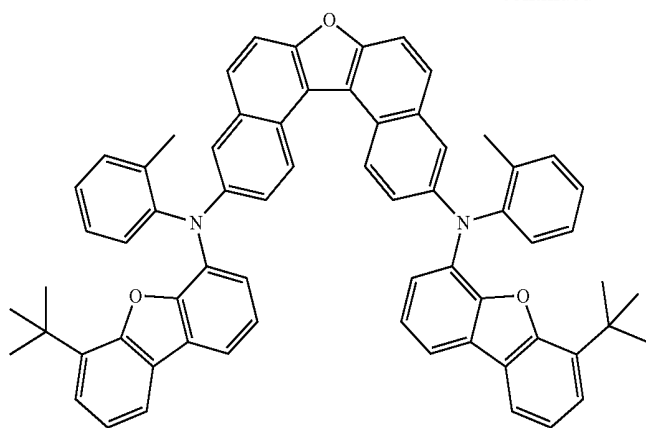
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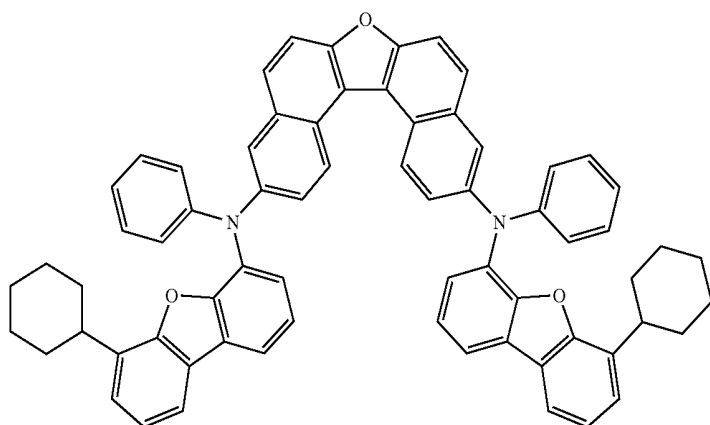
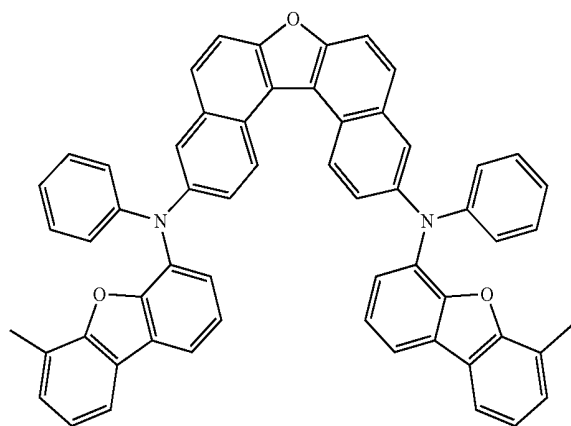
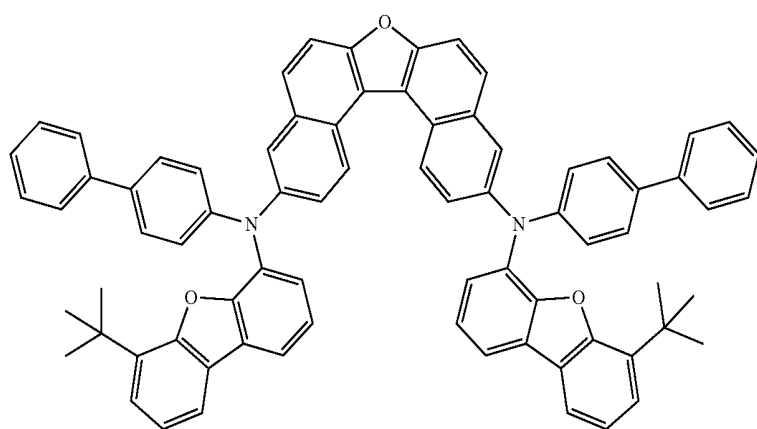
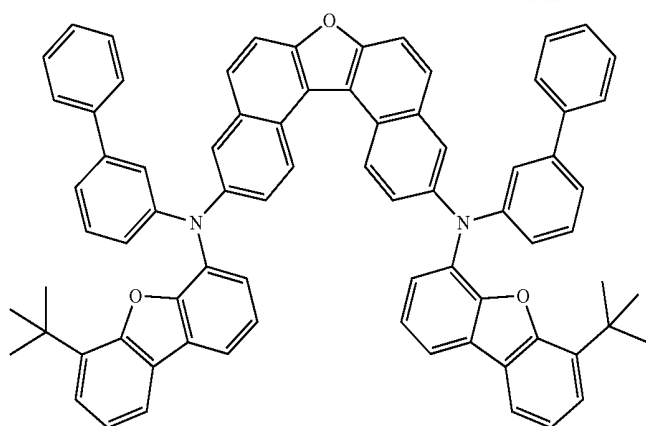
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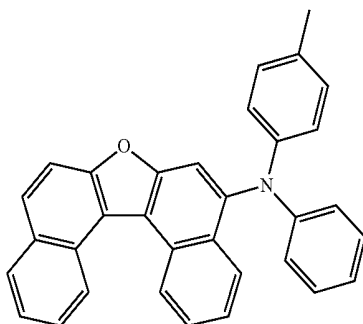
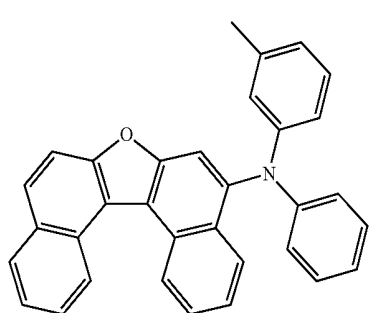
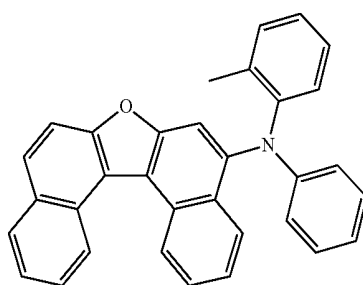
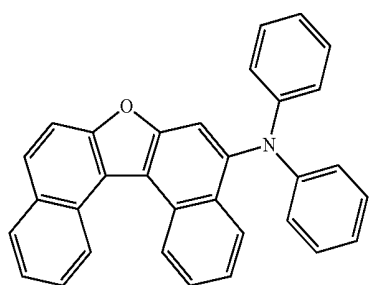
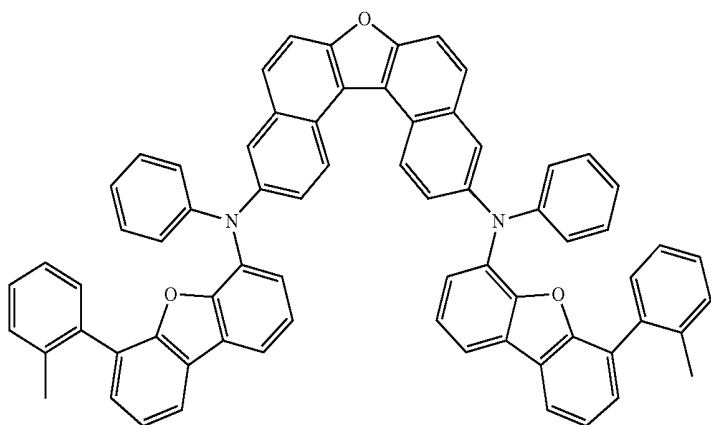
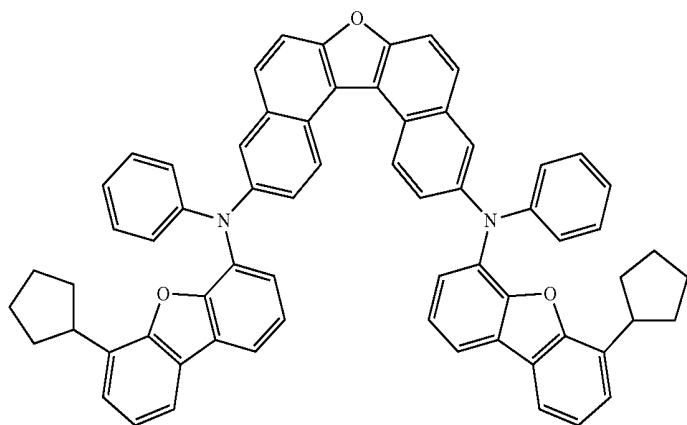
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338

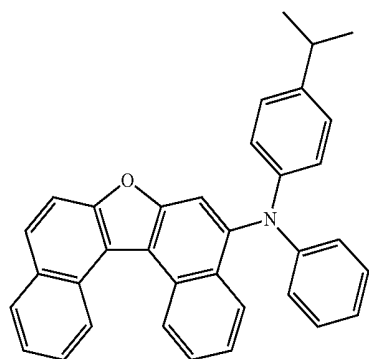
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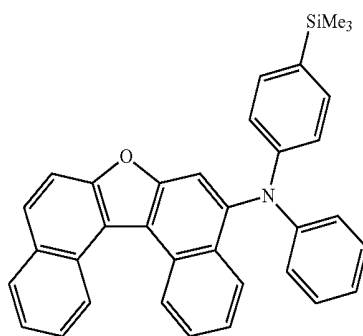
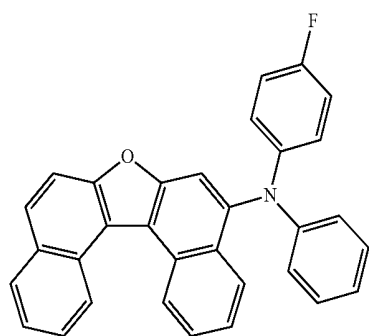
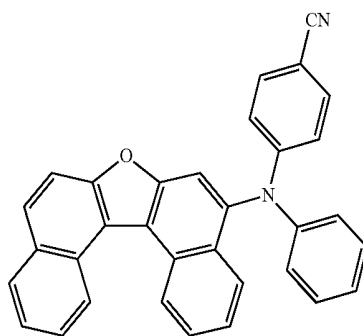
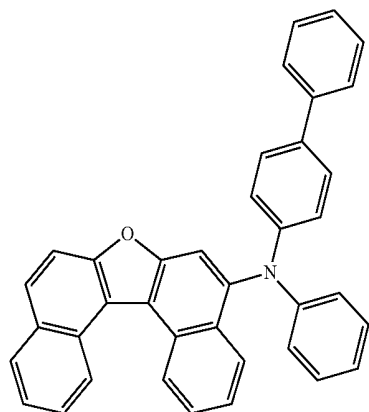
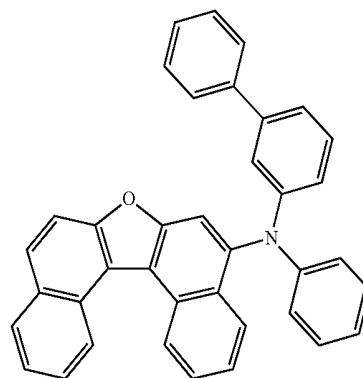
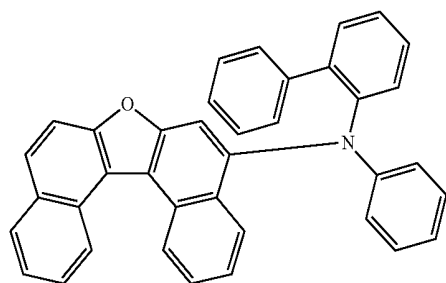
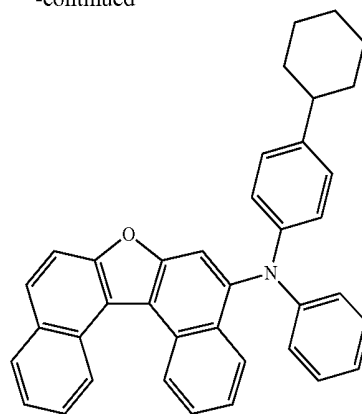


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342

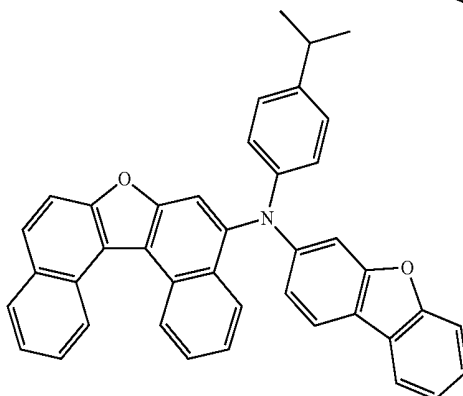
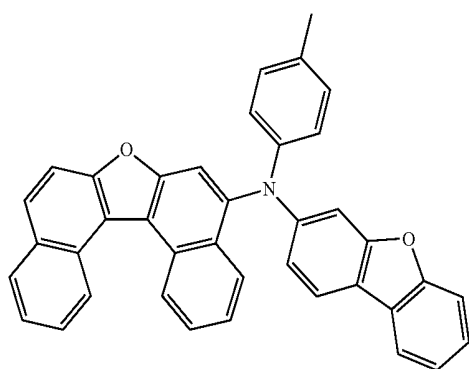
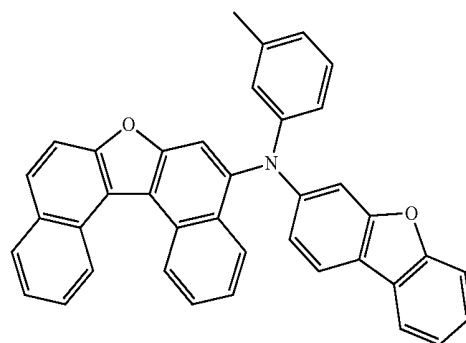
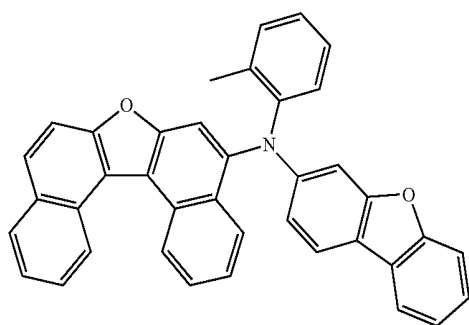
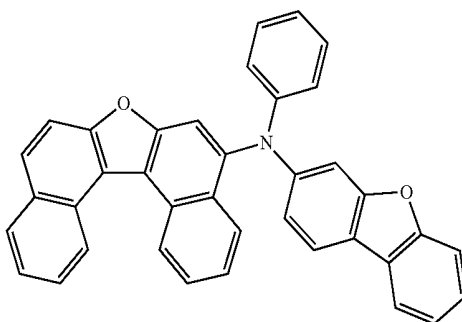
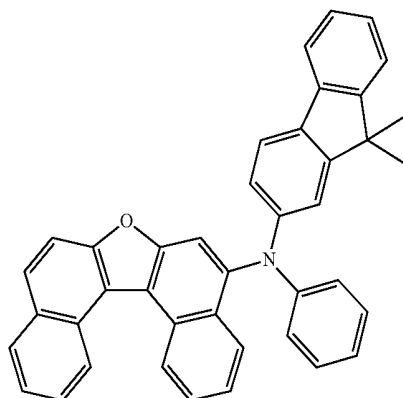
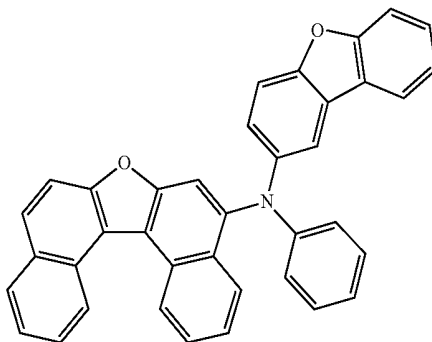
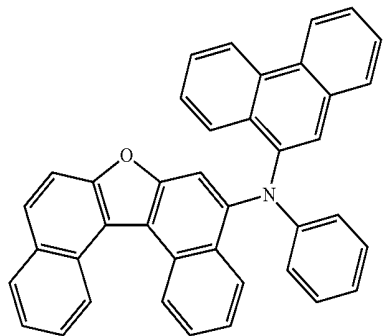
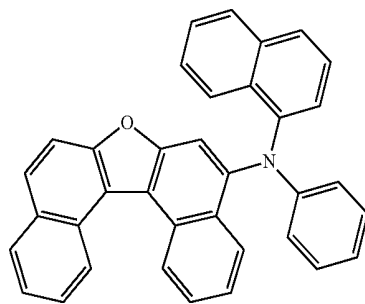
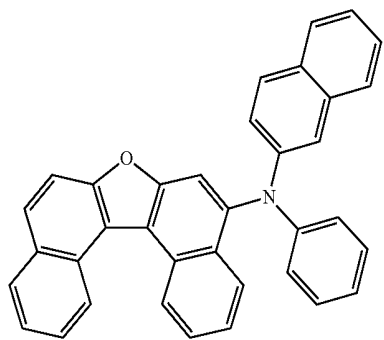
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343

344

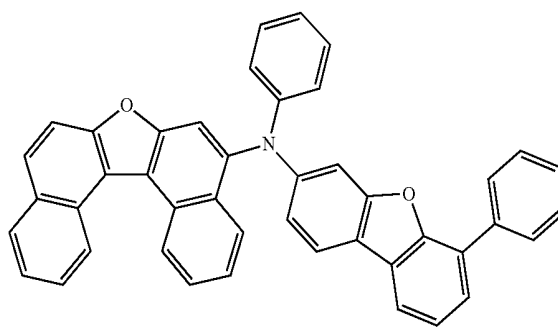
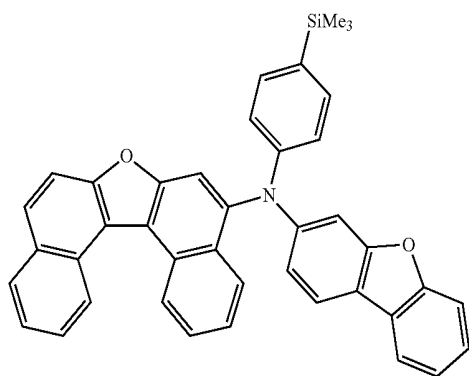
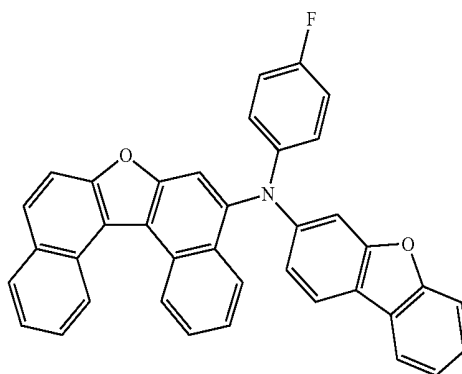
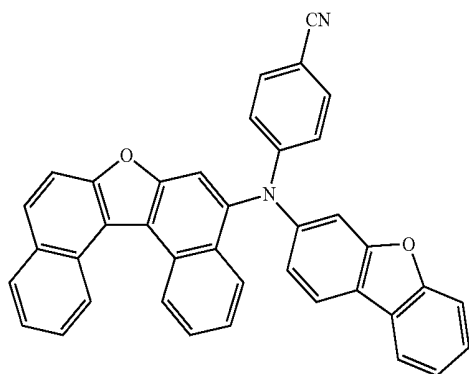
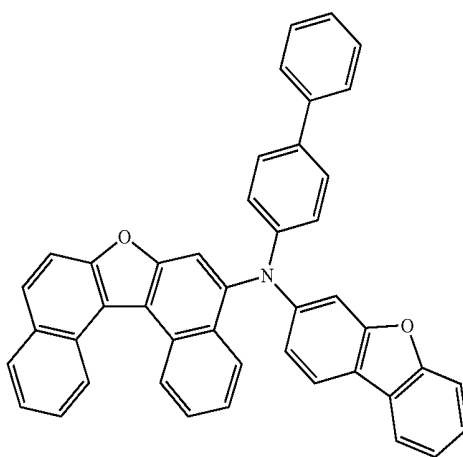
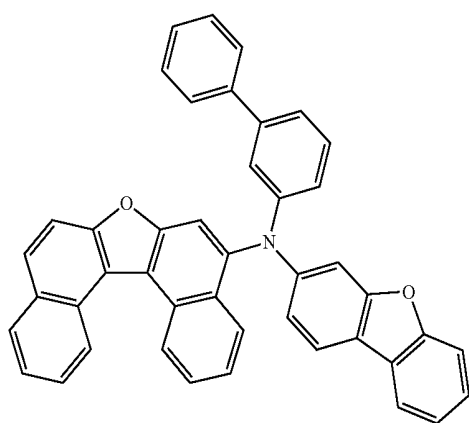
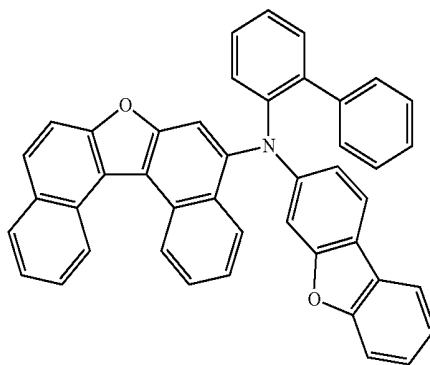
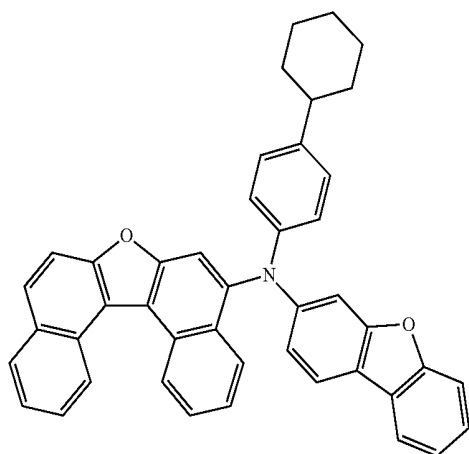
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345

346

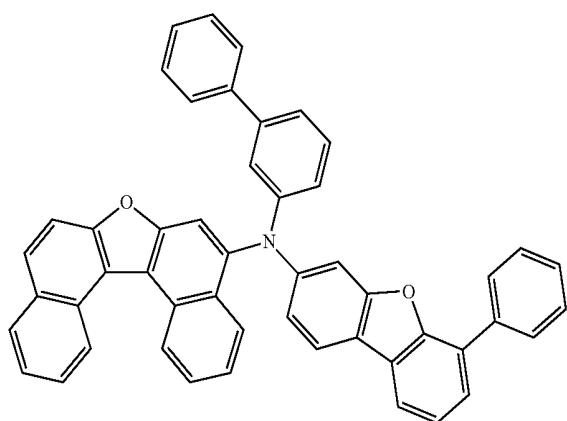
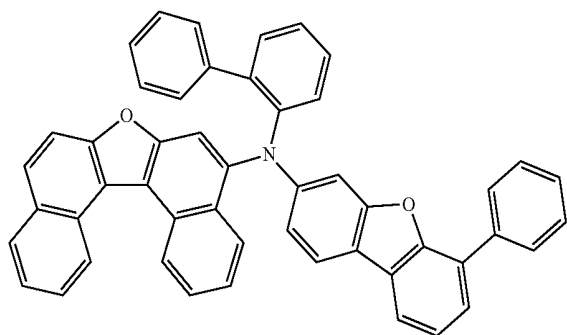
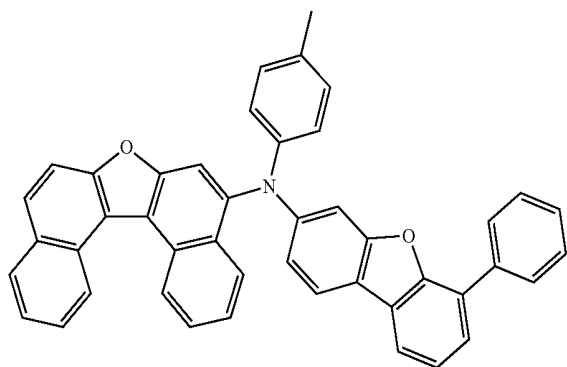
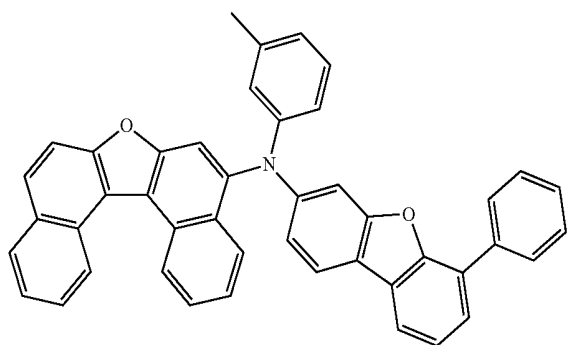
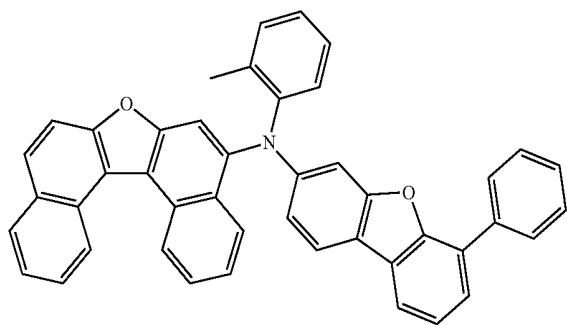
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347

348

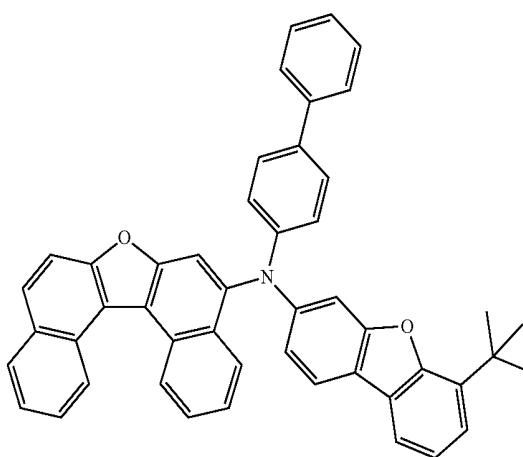
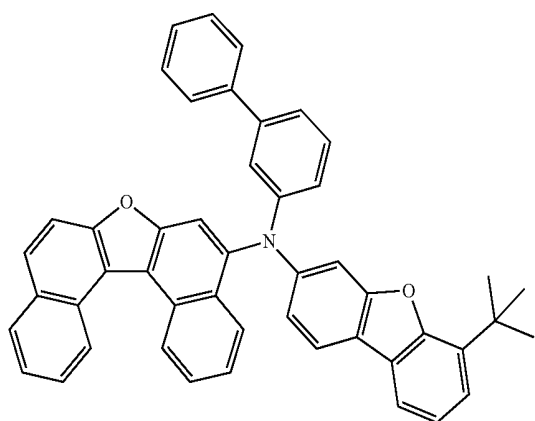
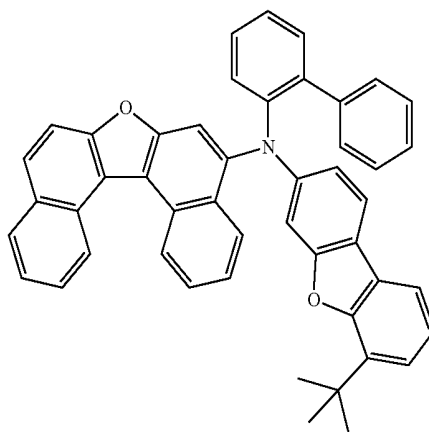
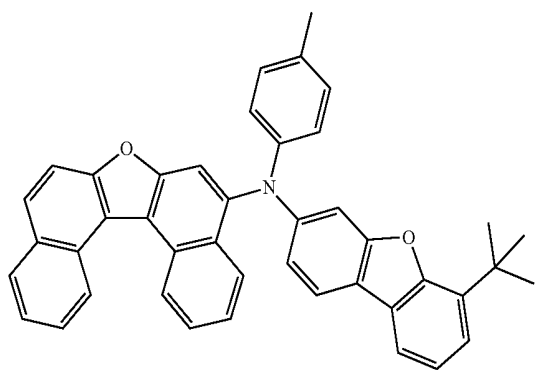
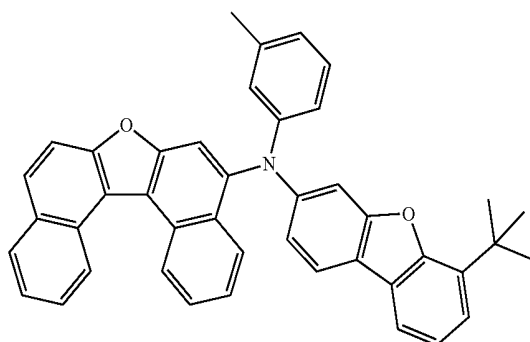
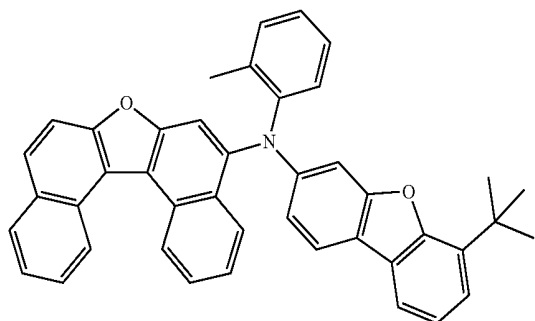
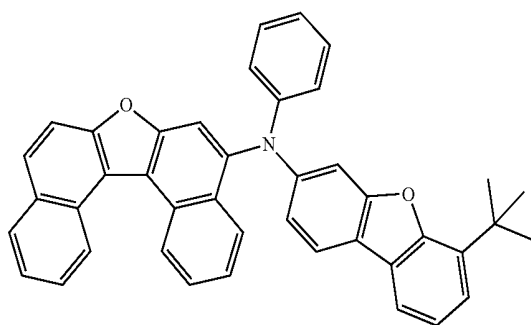
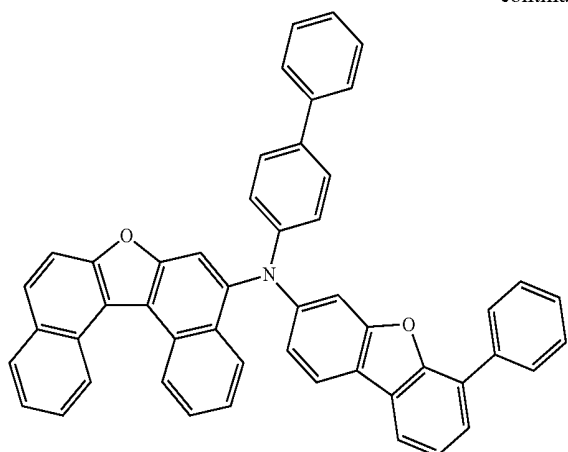
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349

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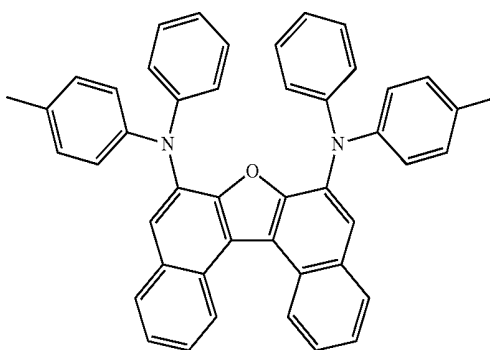
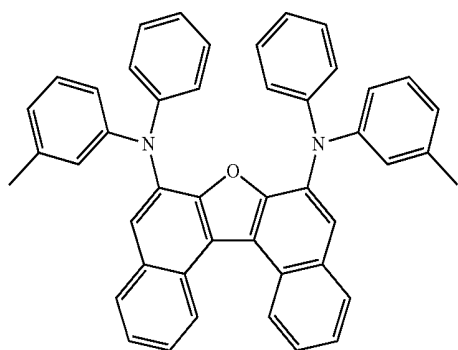
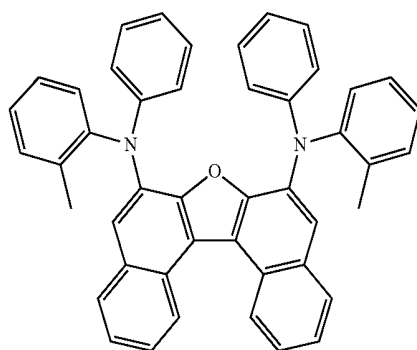
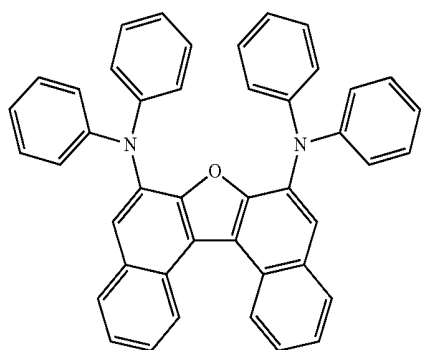
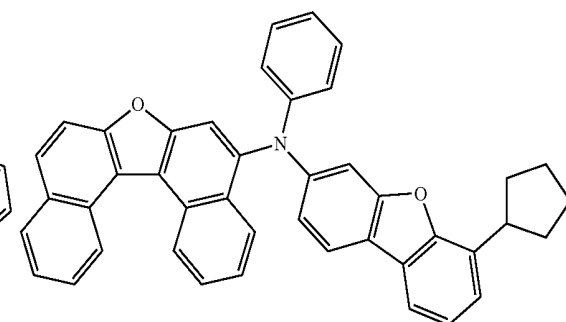
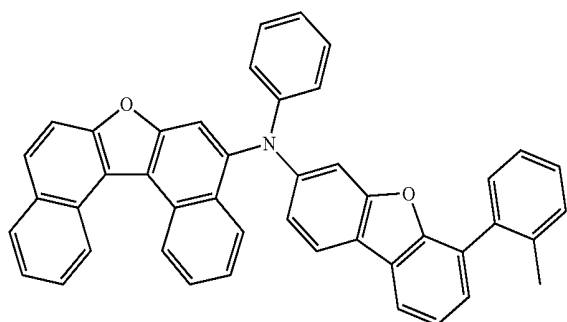
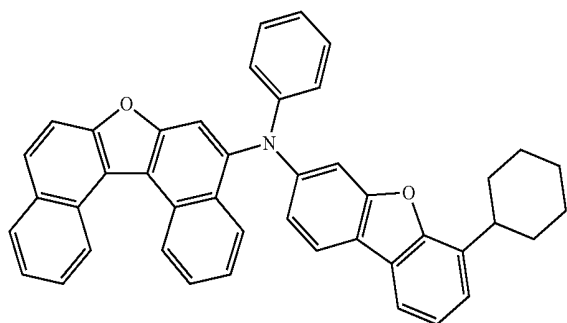
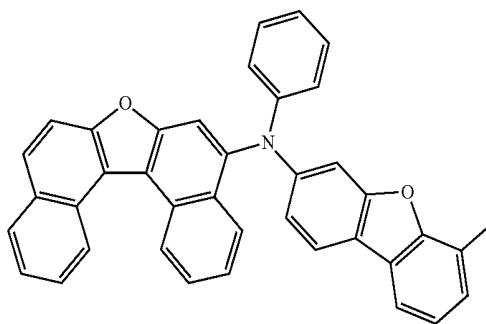
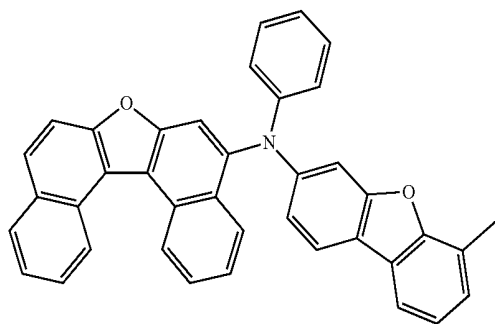
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351

352

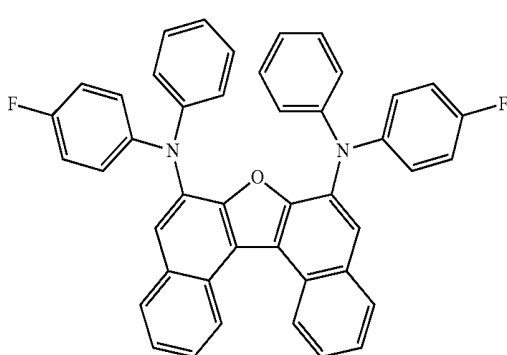
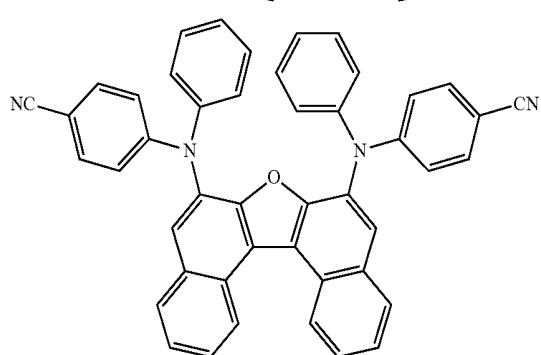
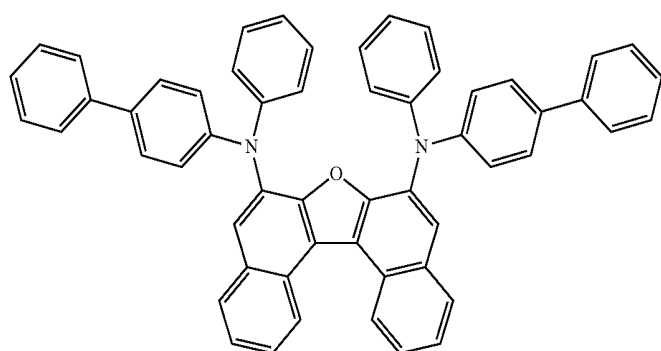
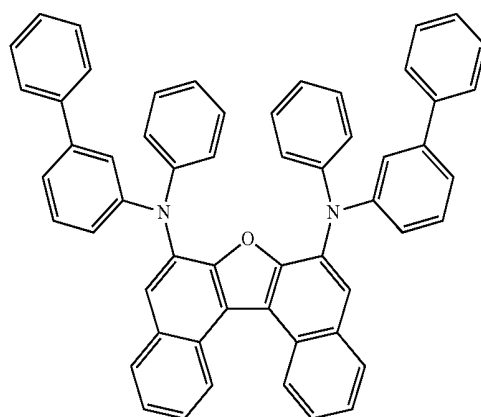
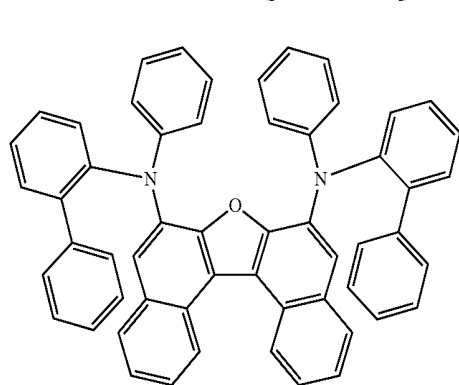
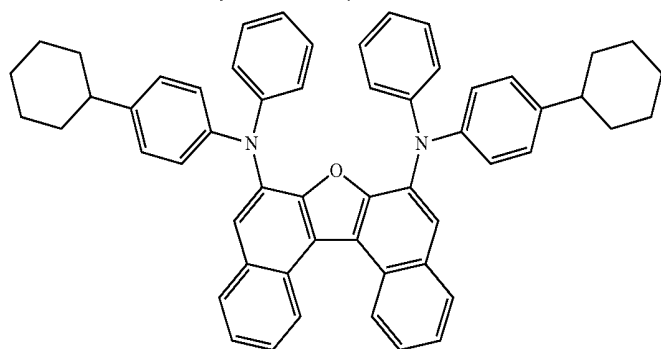
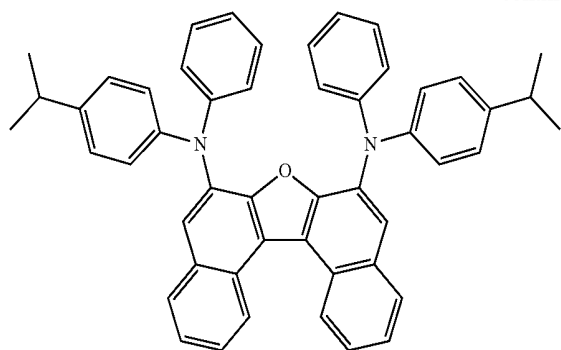
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353

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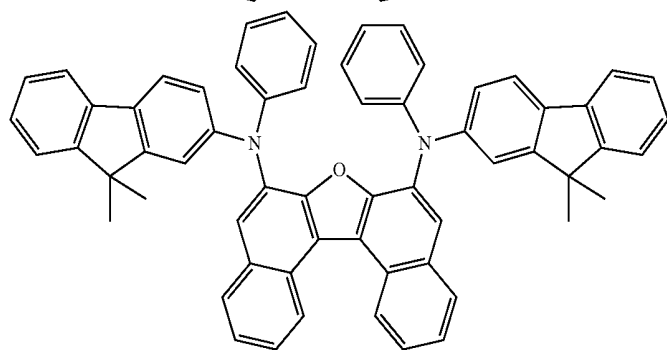
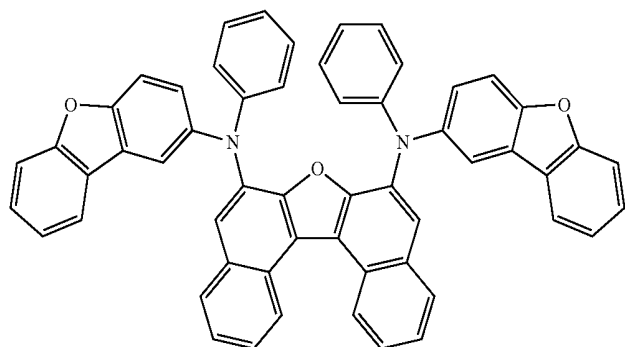
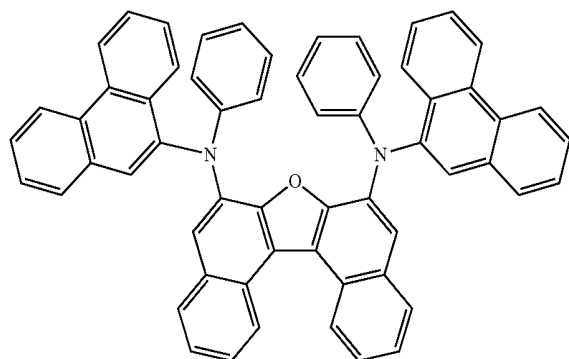
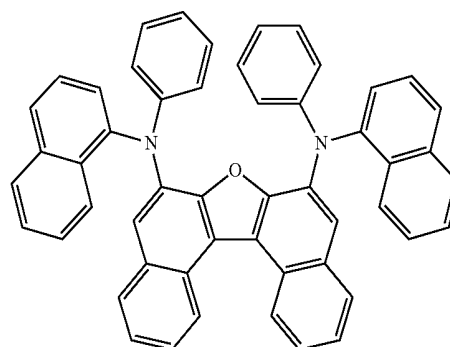
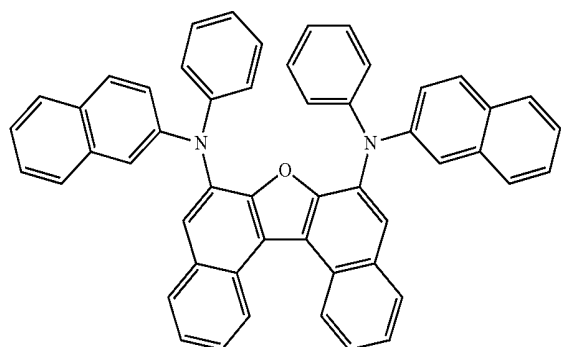
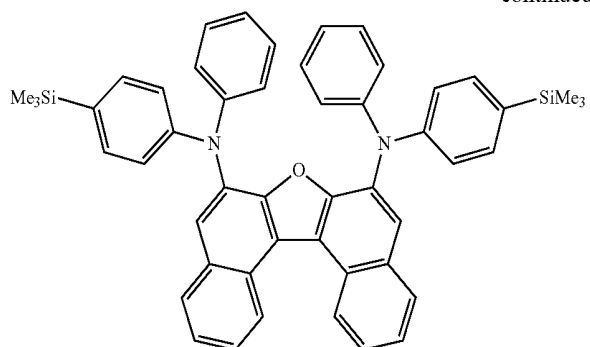
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355

356

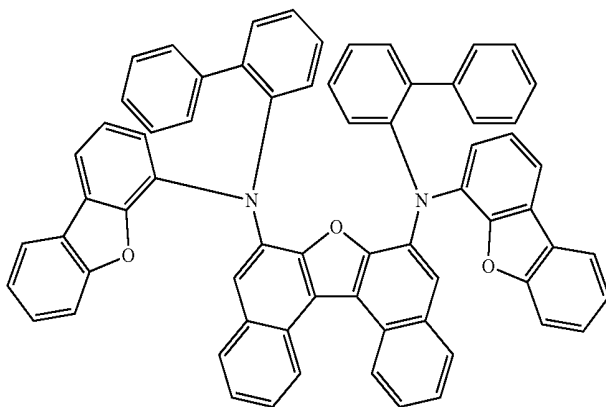
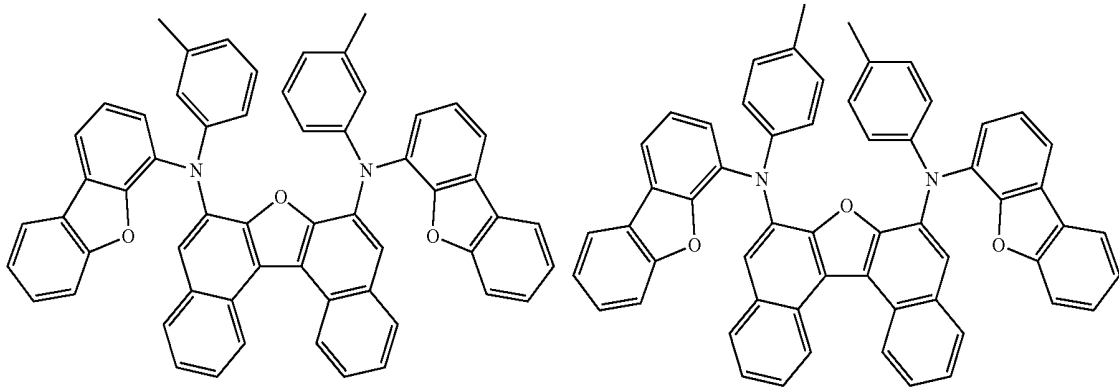
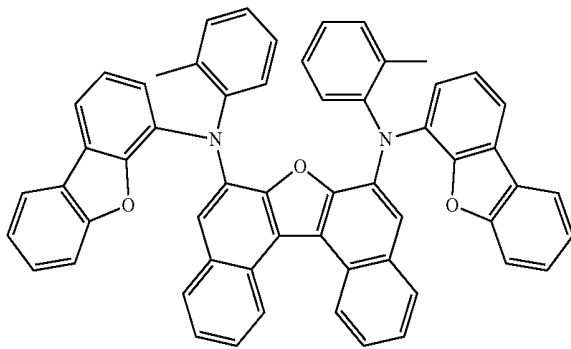
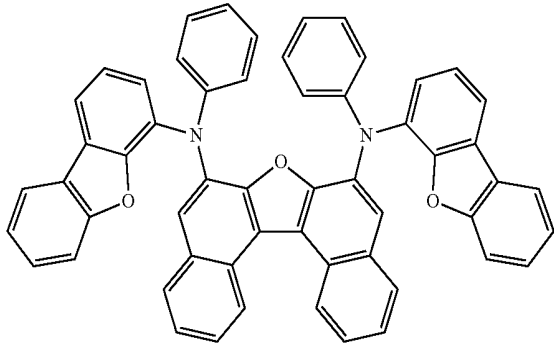
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357

358

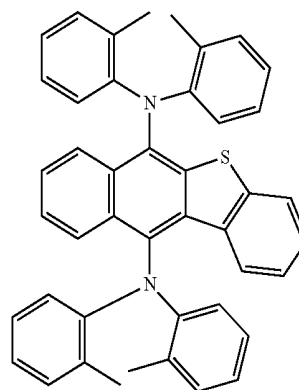
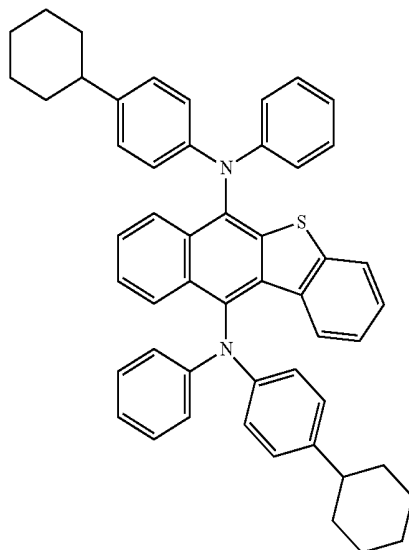
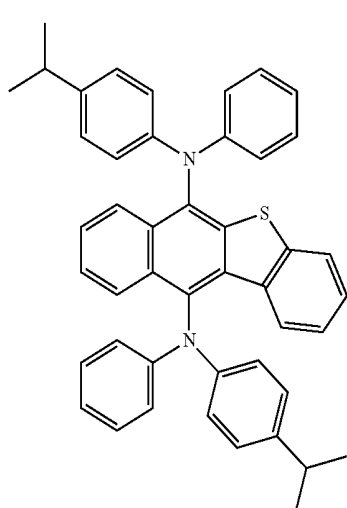
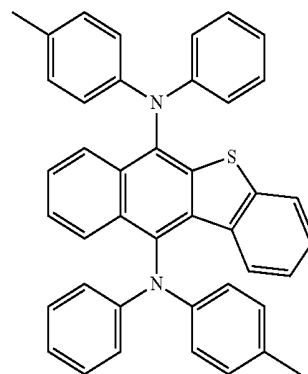
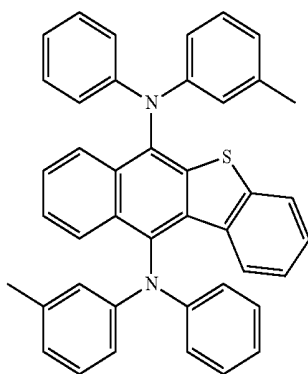
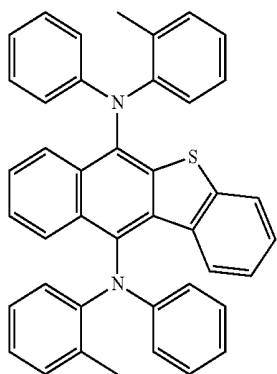
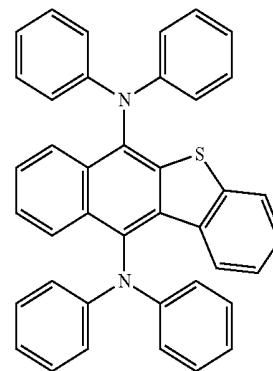
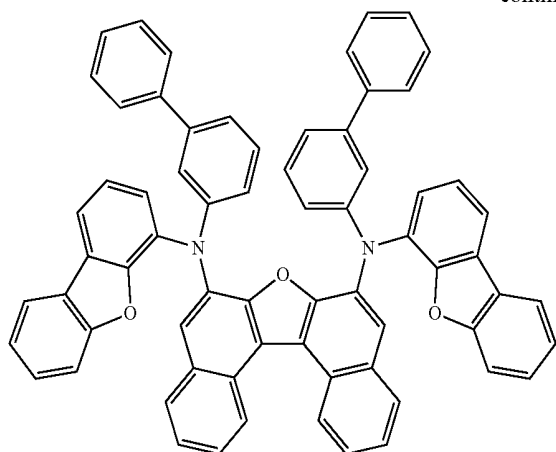
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359

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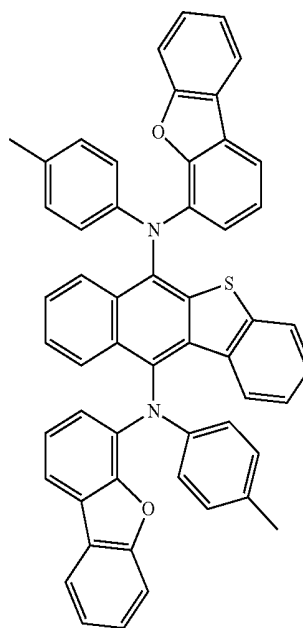
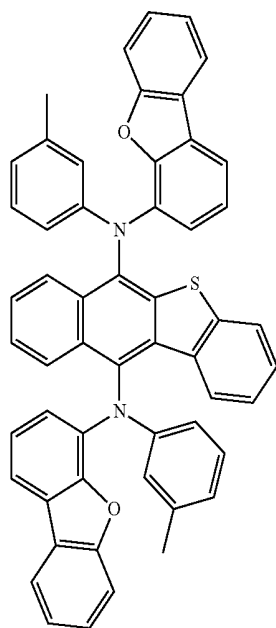
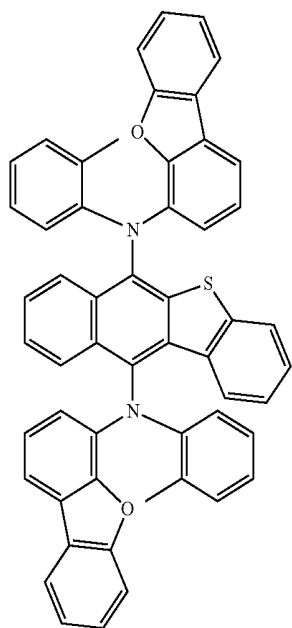
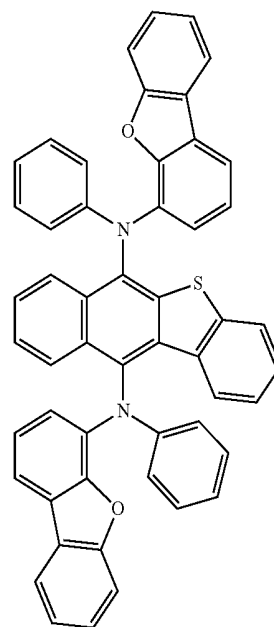
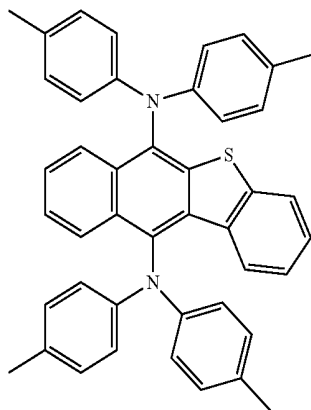
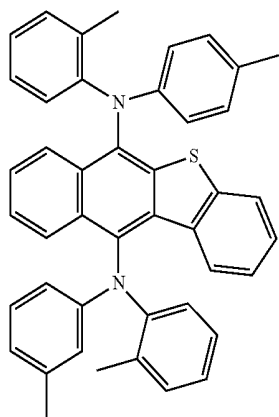
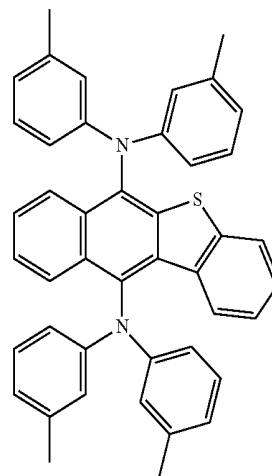
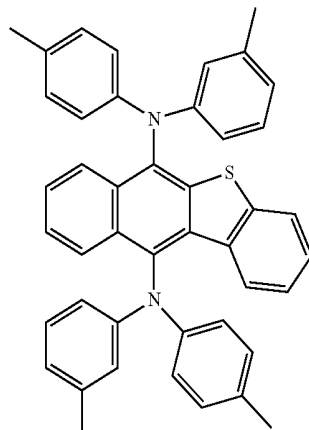
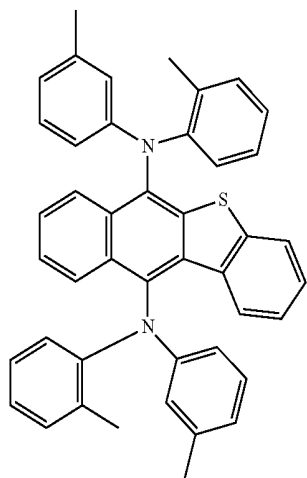
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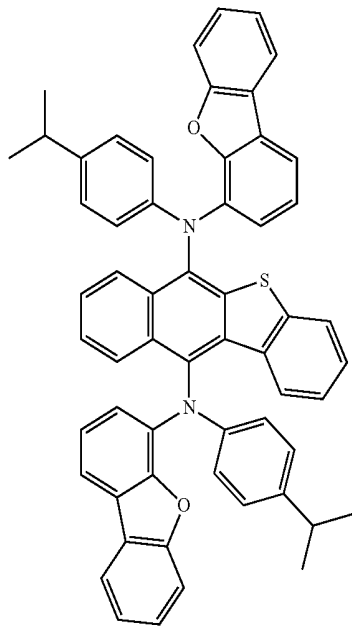
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362

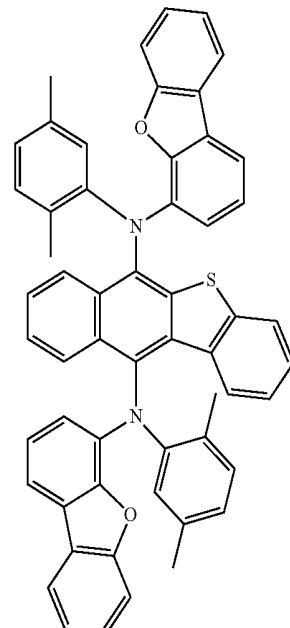
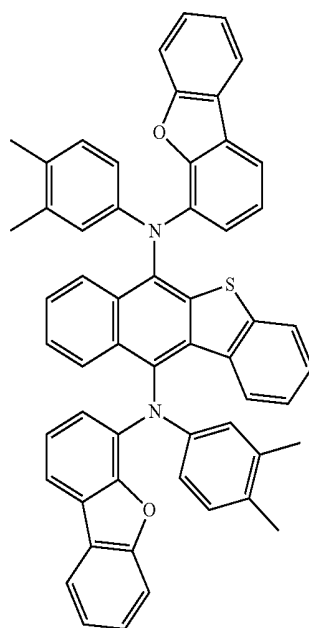
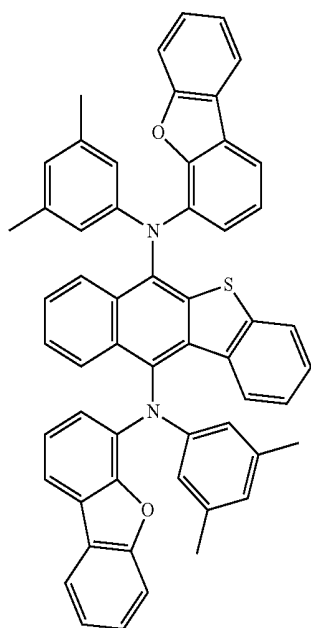
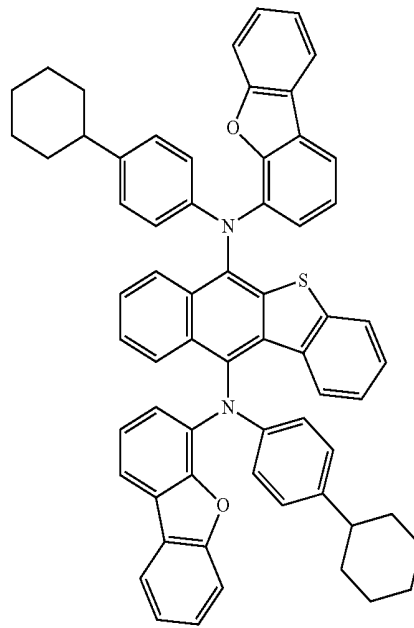


363



364

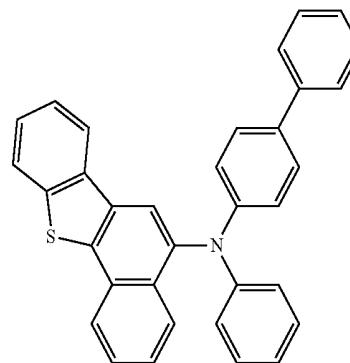
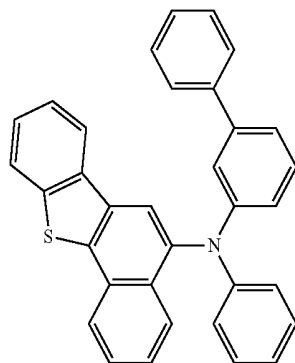
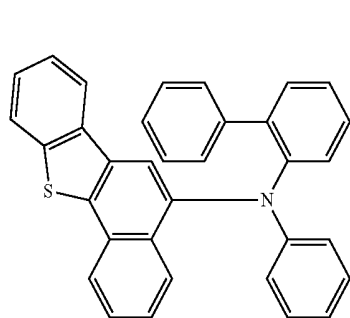
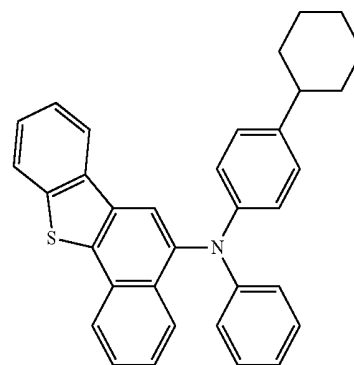
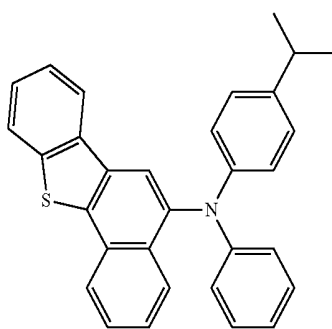
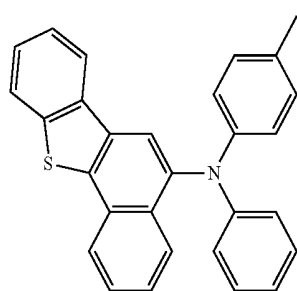
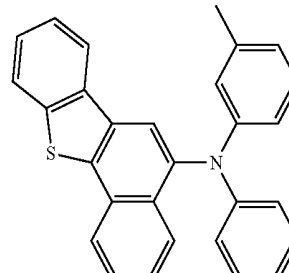
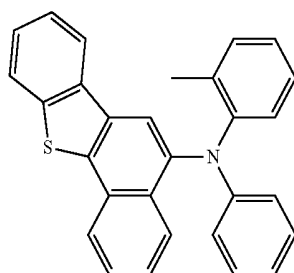
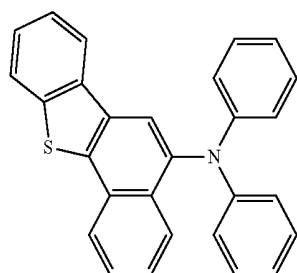
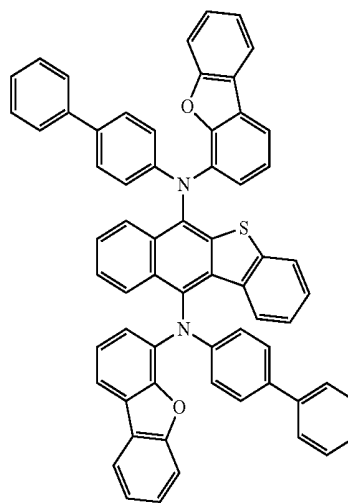
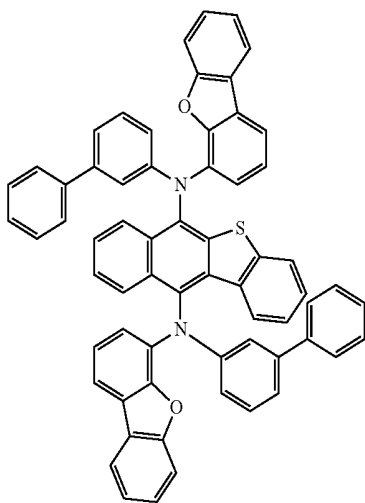
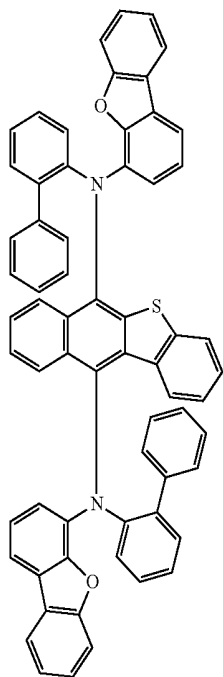
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365

366

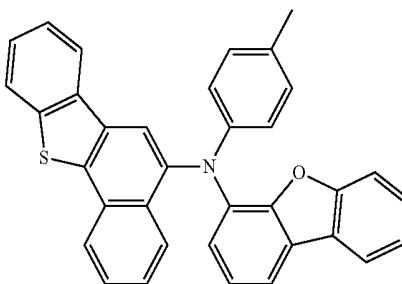
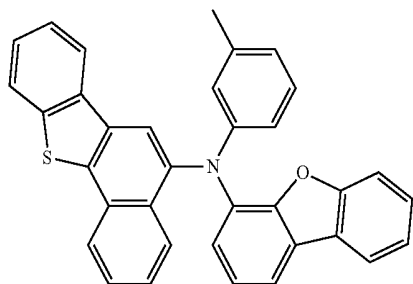
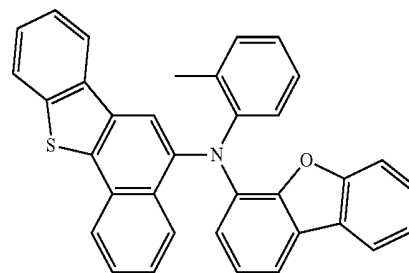
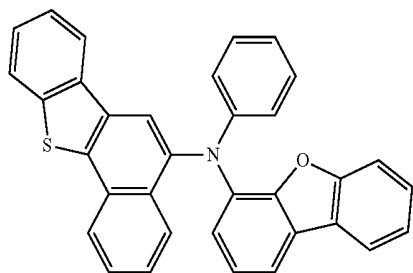
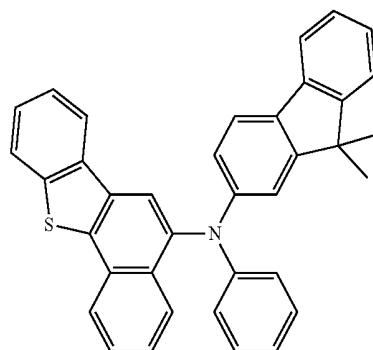
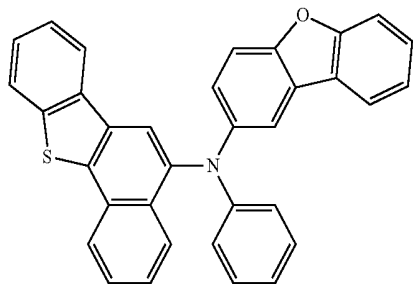
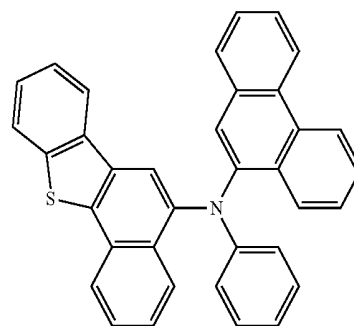
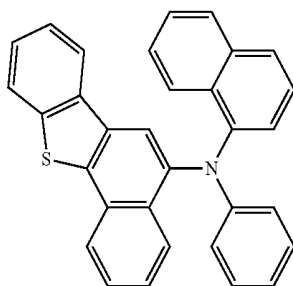
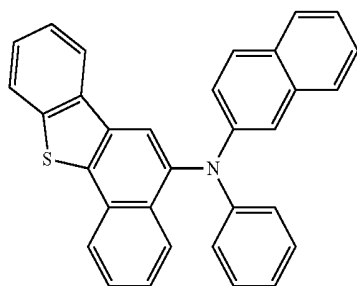
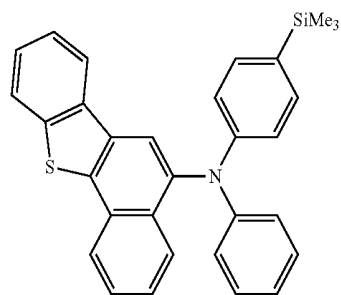
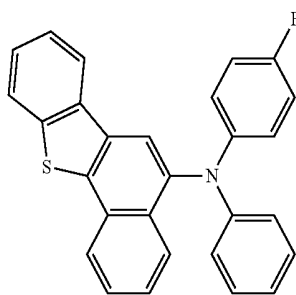
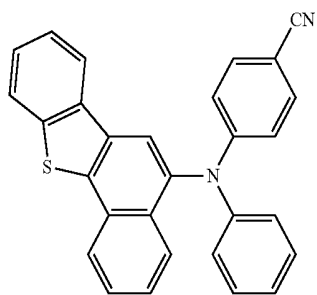
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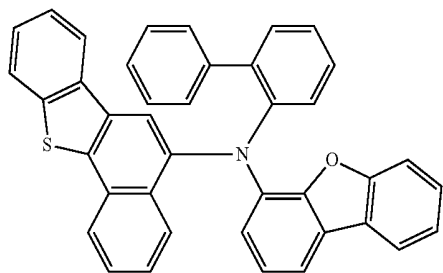
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368

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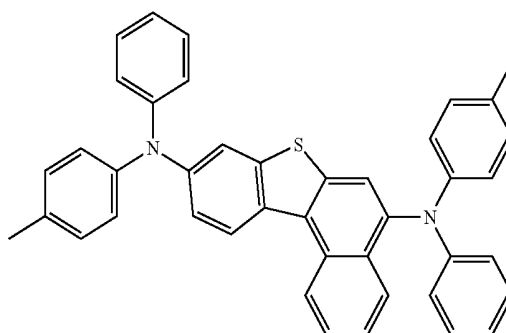
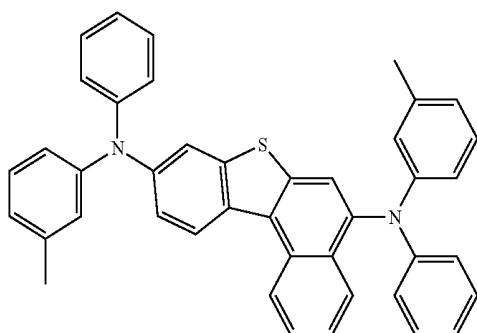
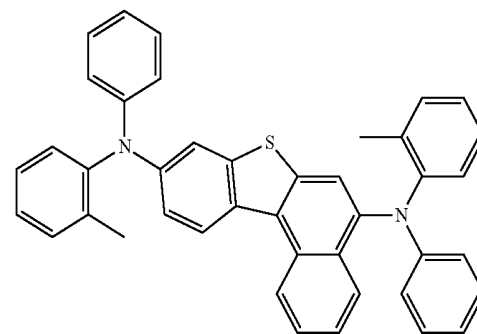
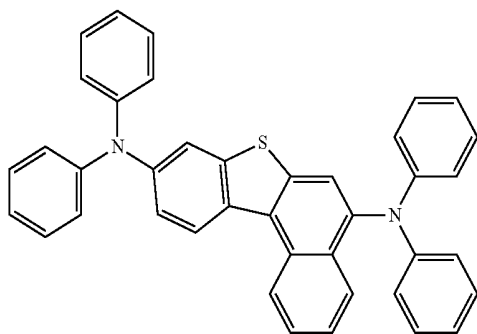
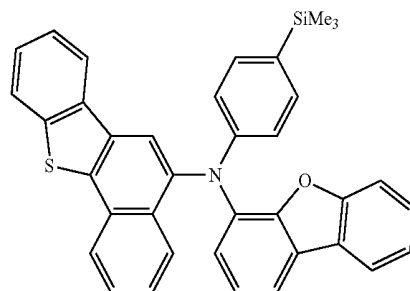
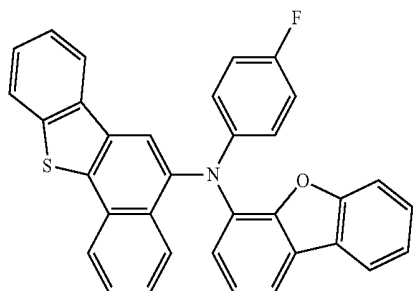
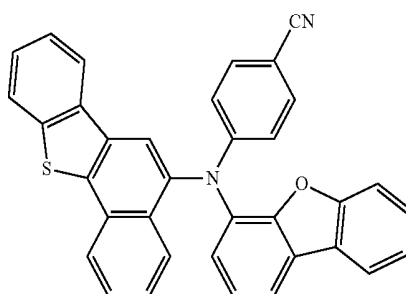
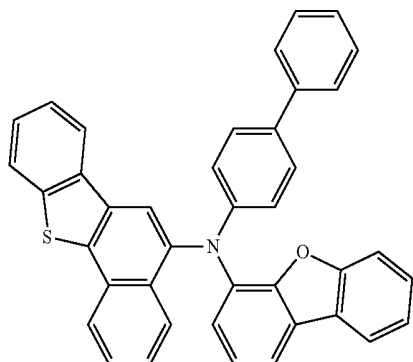
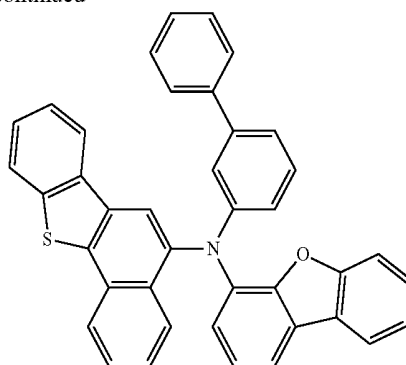


369



370

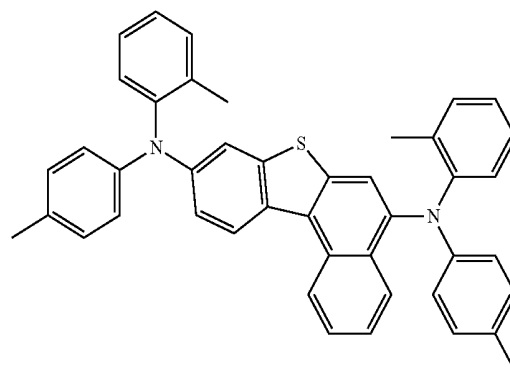
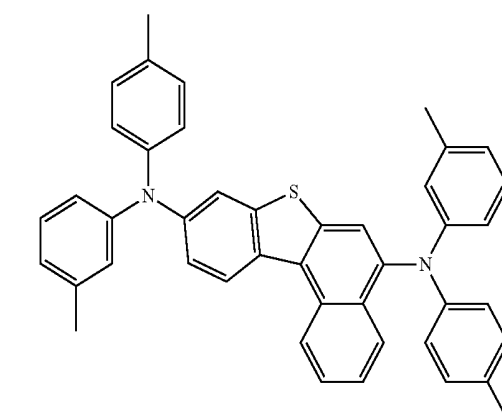
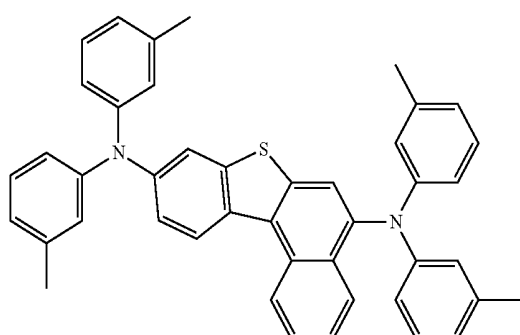
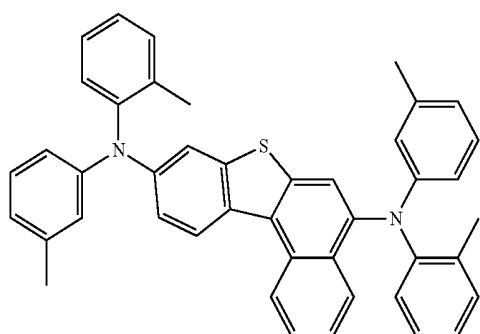
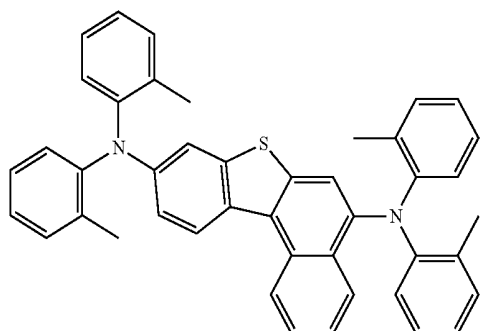
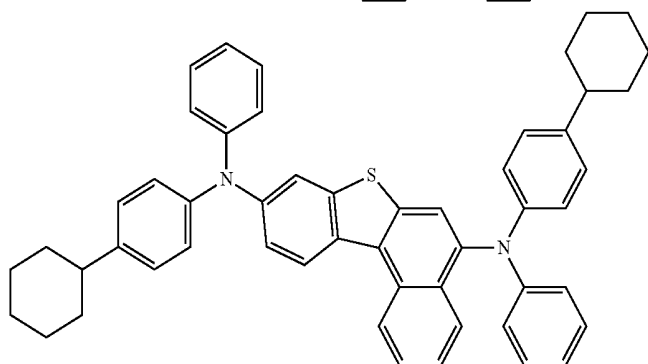
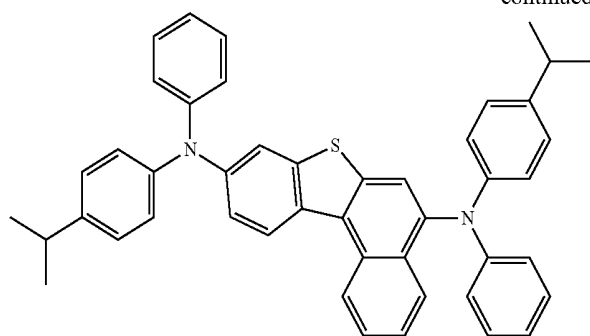
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371

372

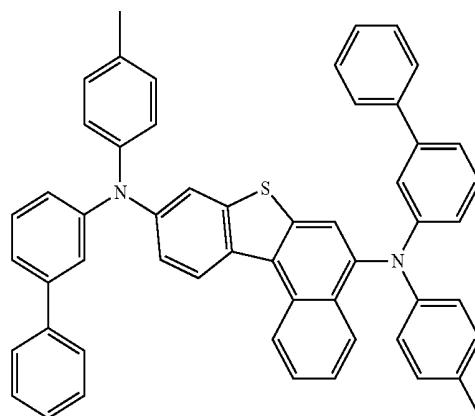
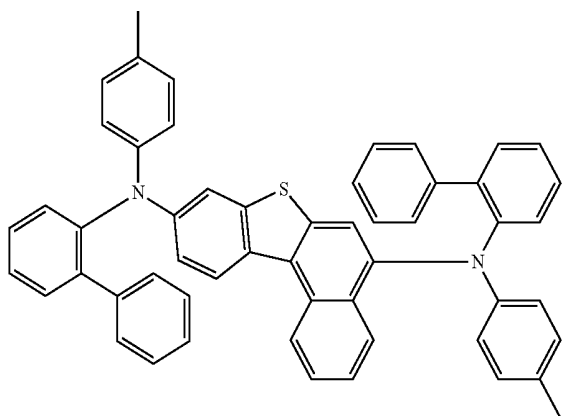
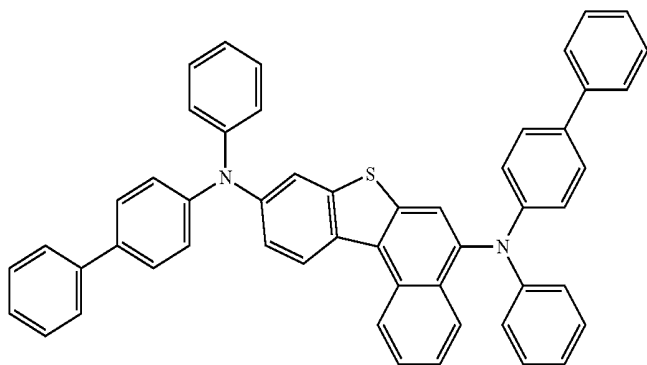
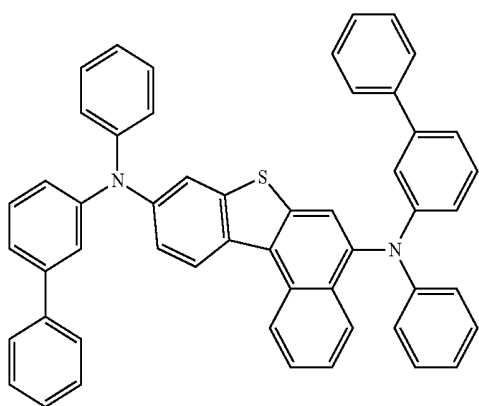
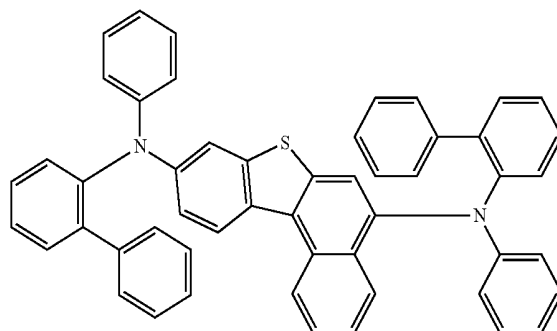
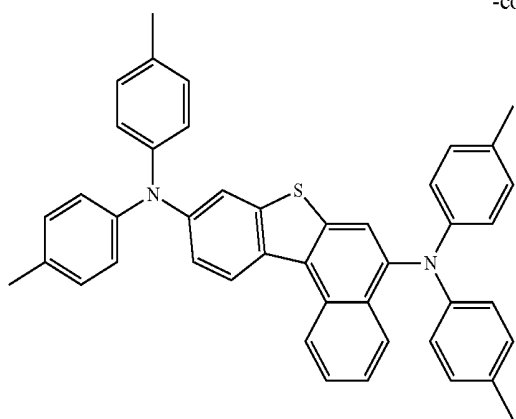
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373

374

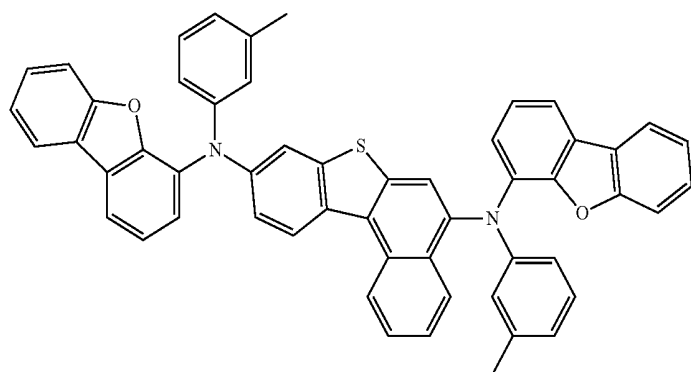
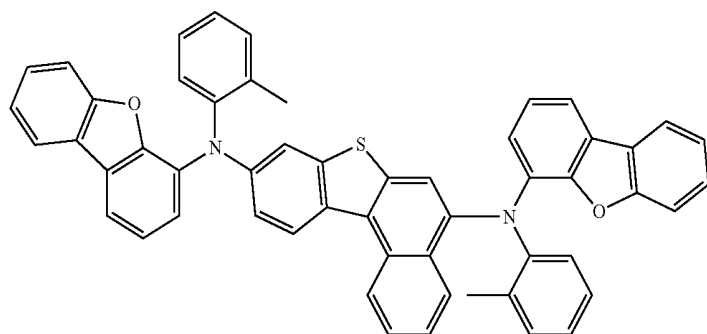
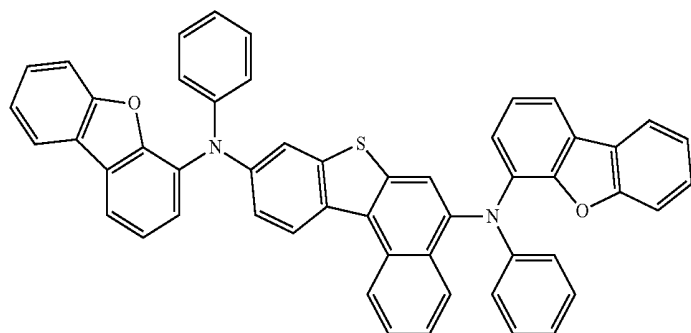
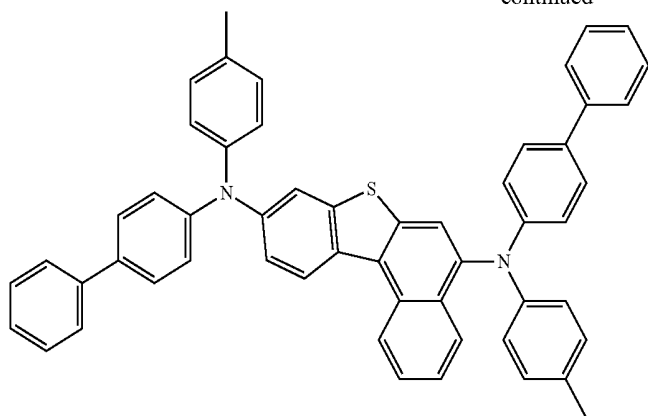
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375

376

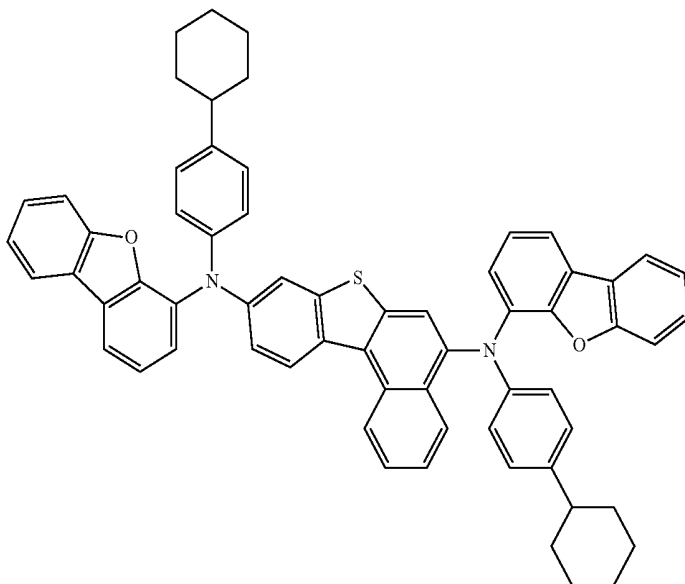
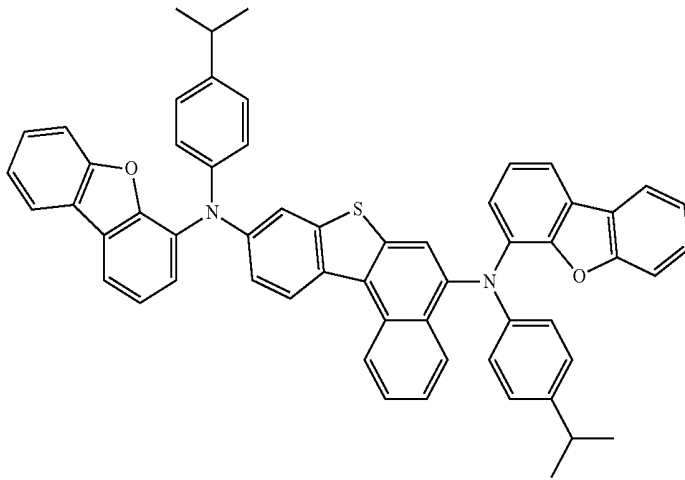
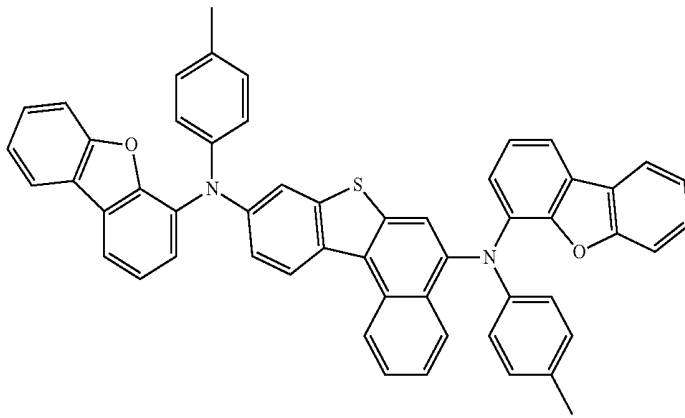
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377

378

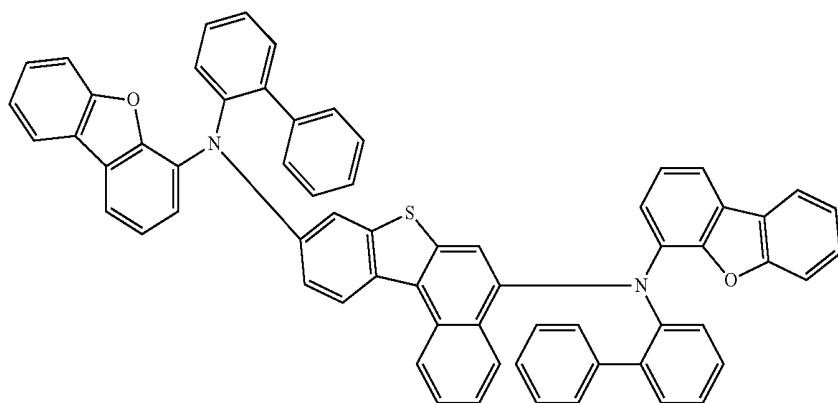
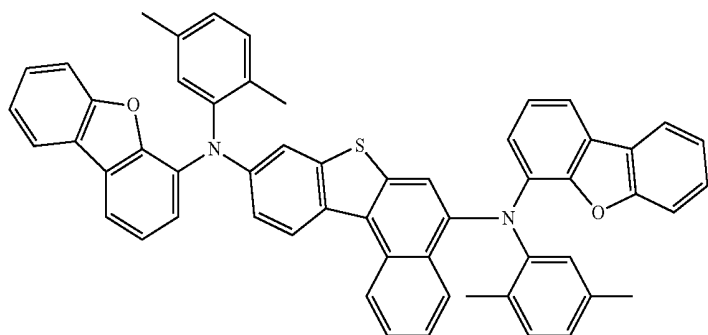
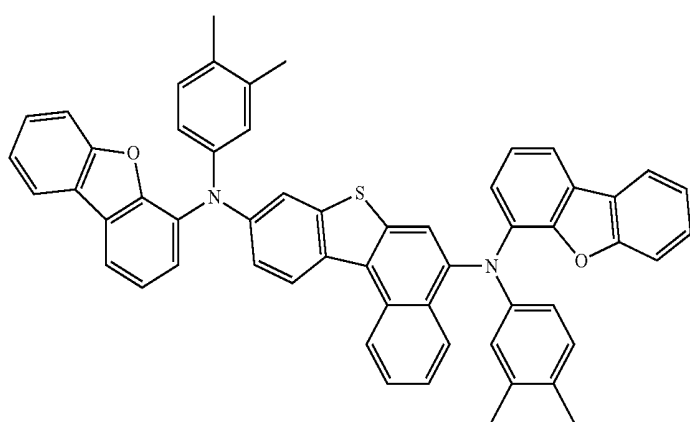
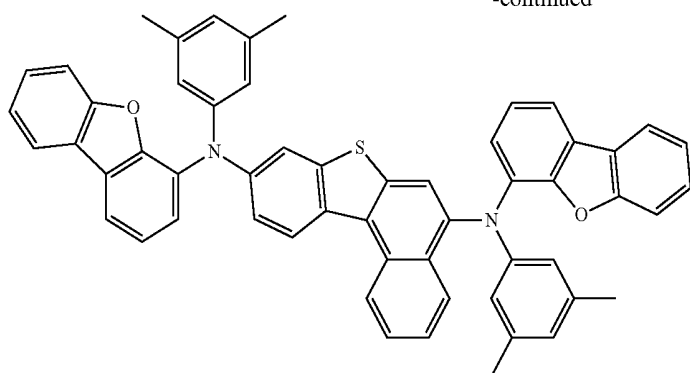
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379

380

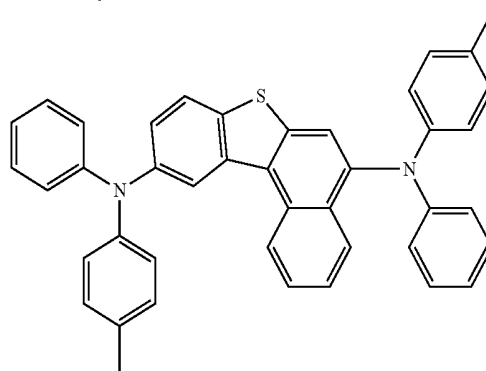
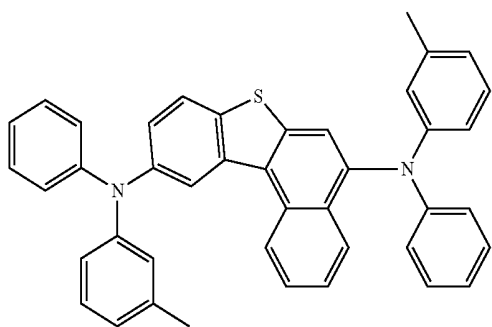
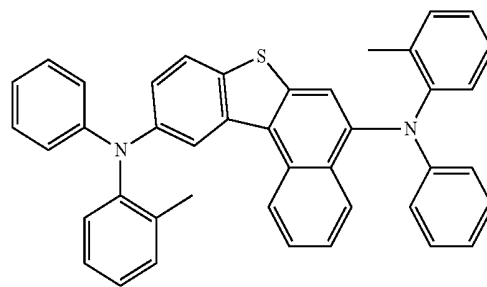
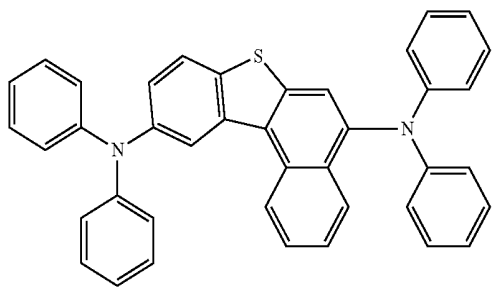
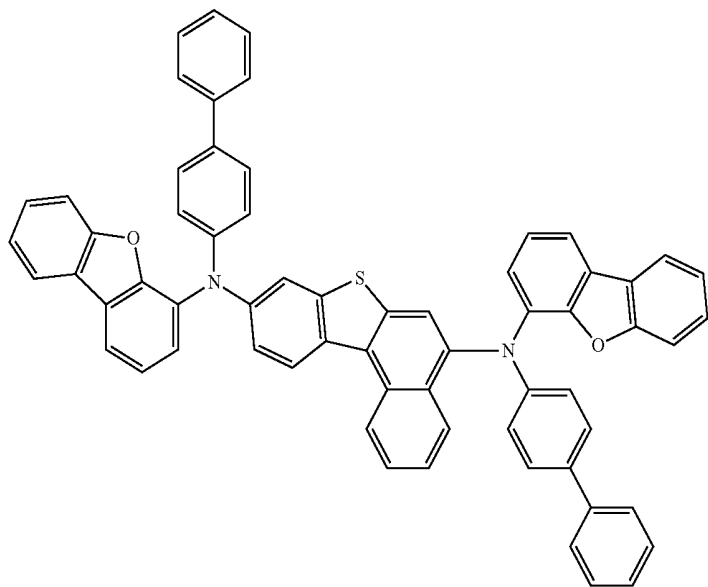
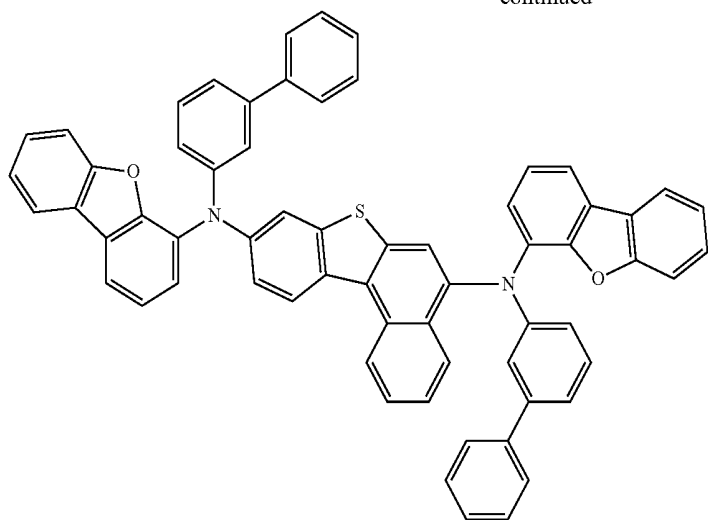
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381

382

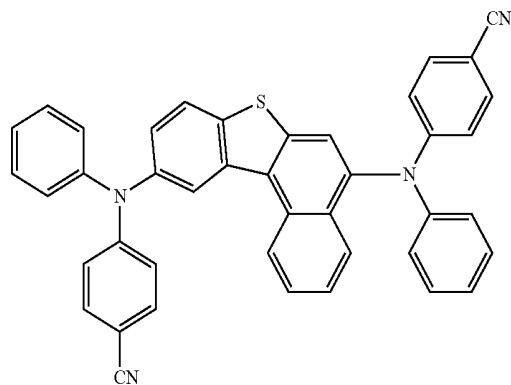
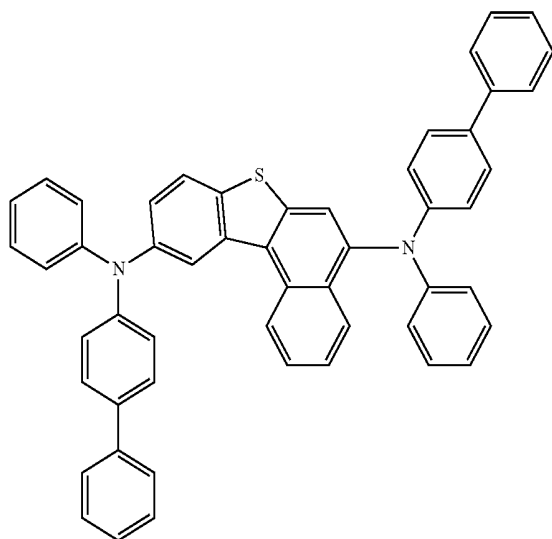
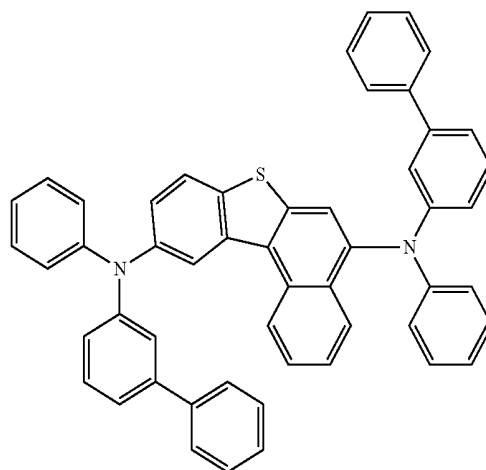
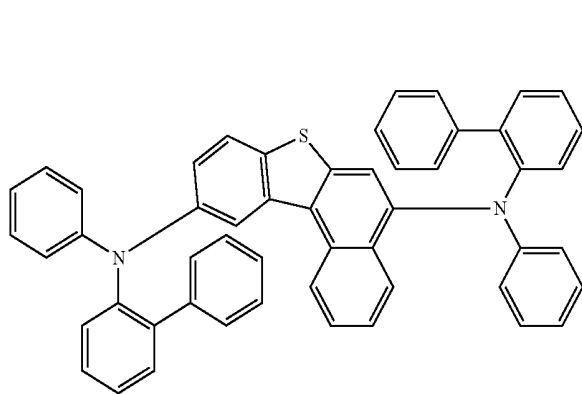
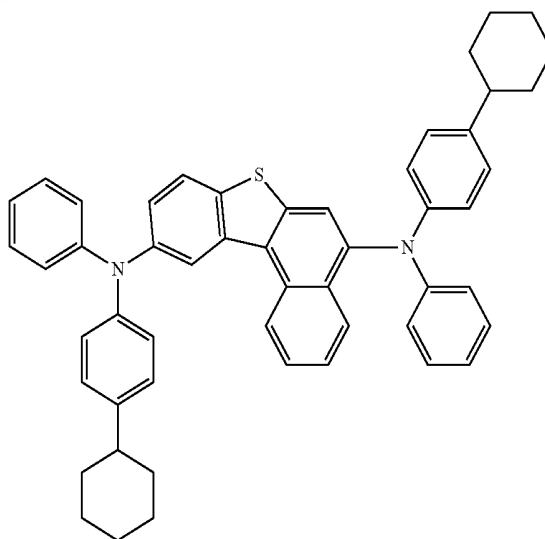
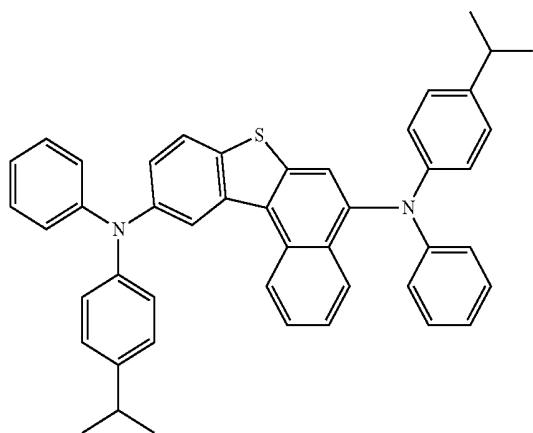
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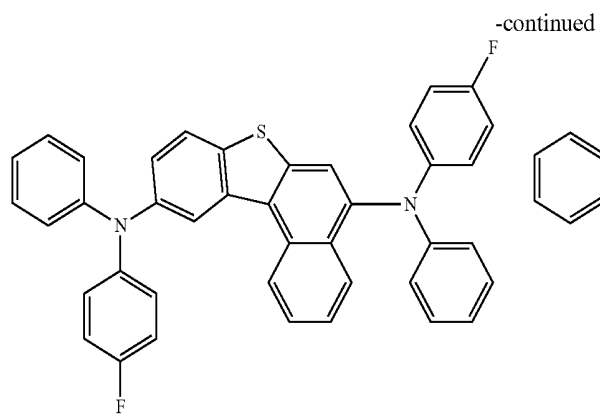
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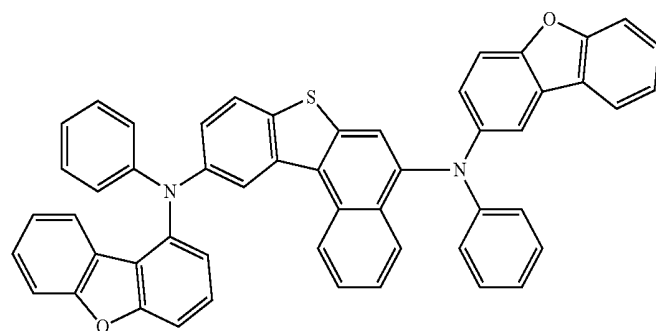
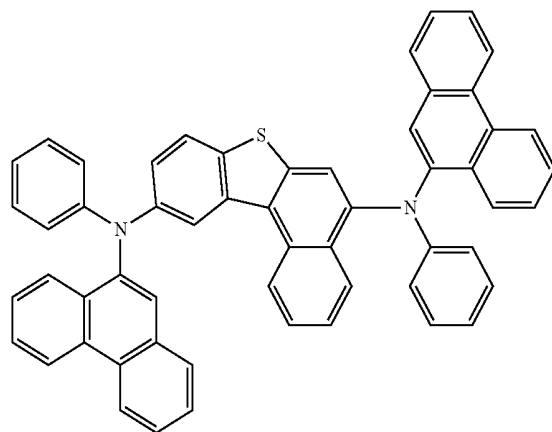
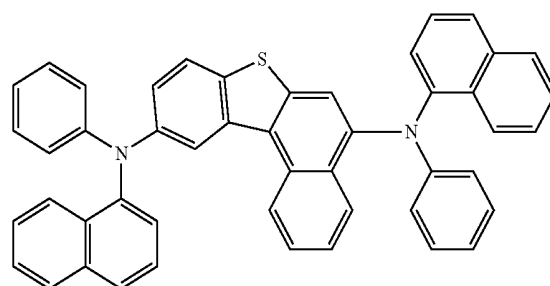
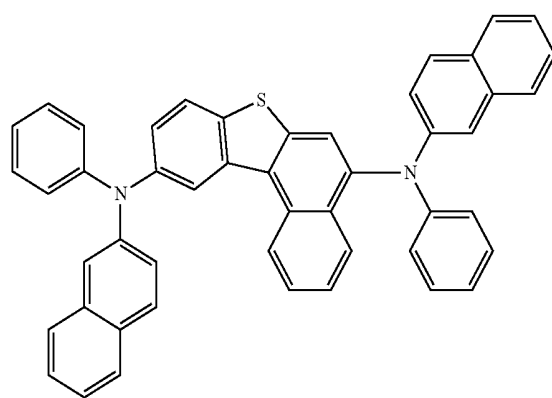
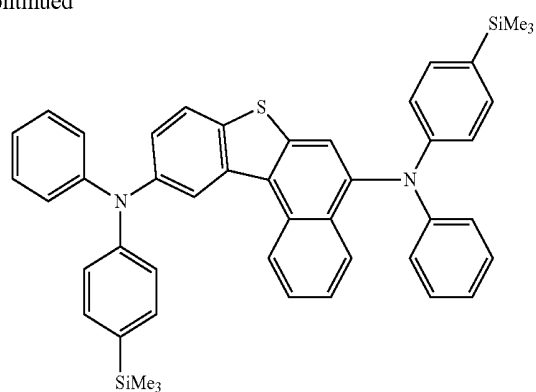
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385



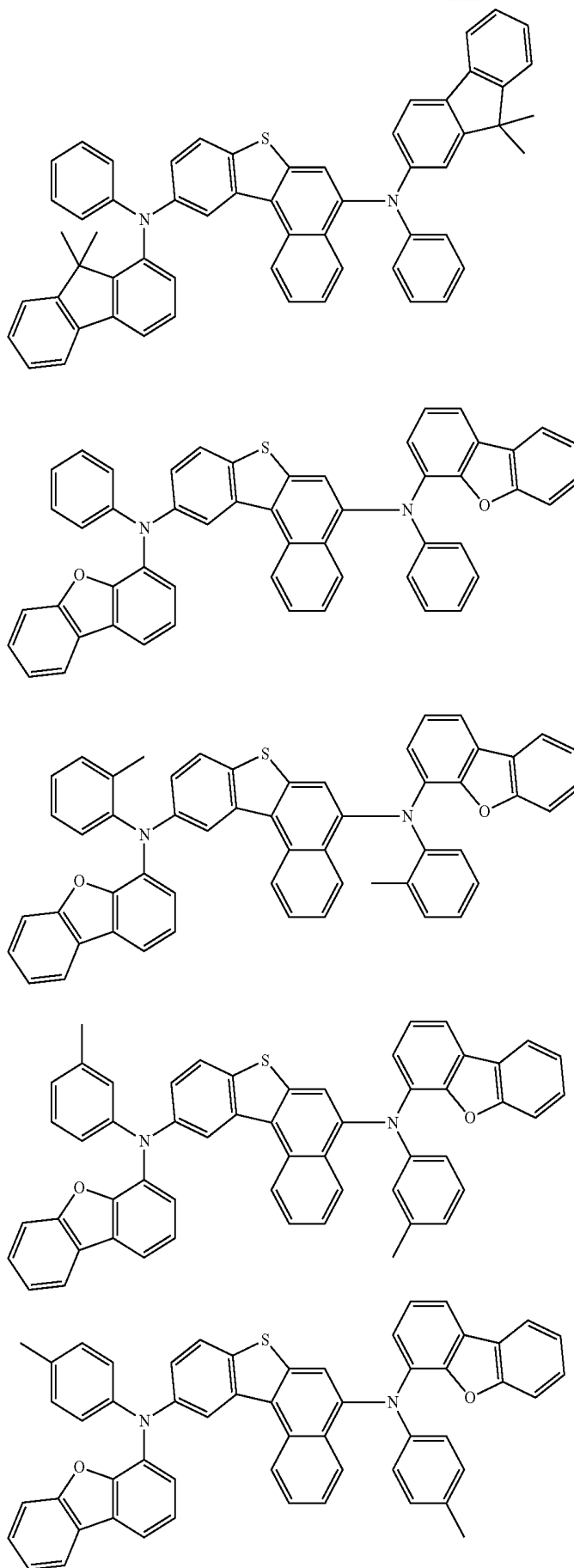
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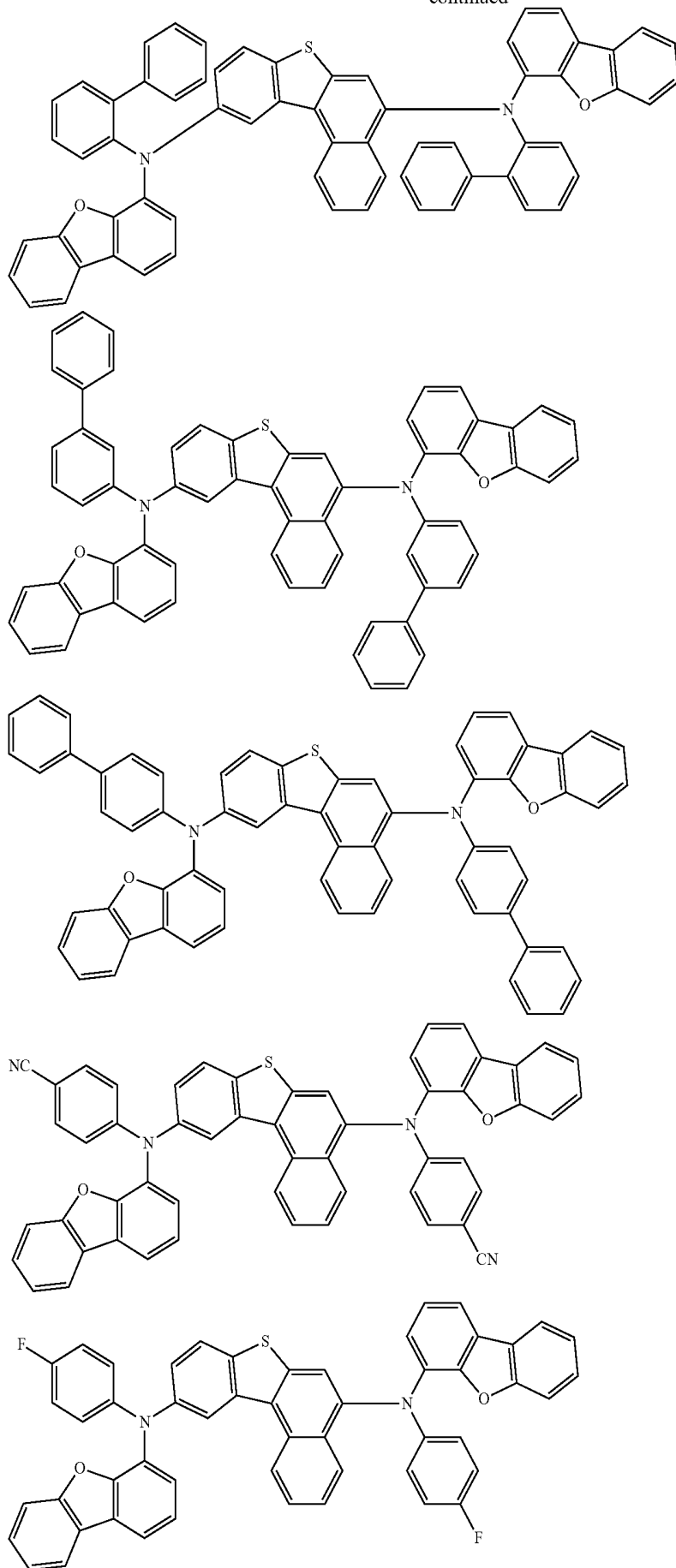
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388

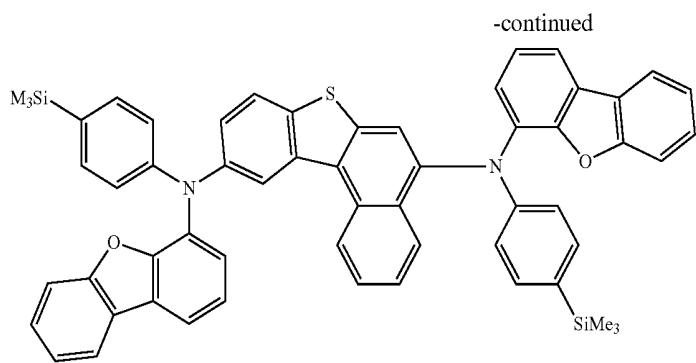
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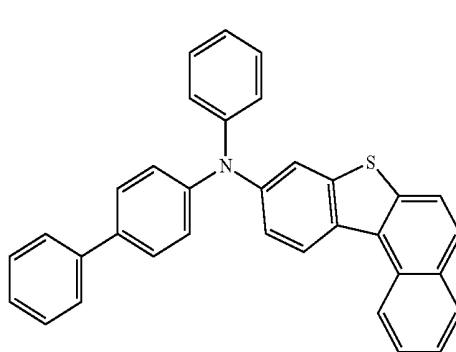
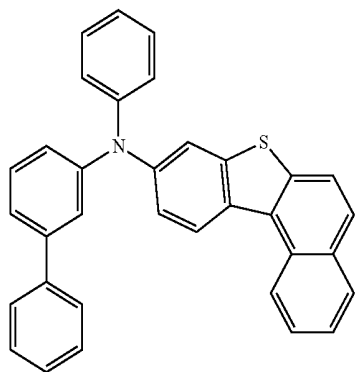
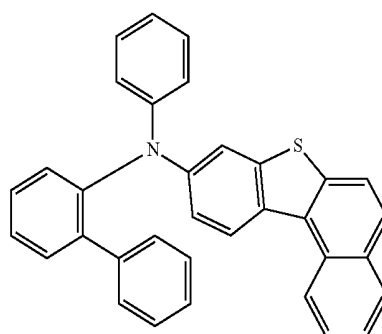
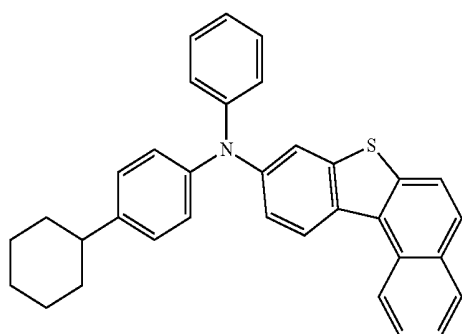
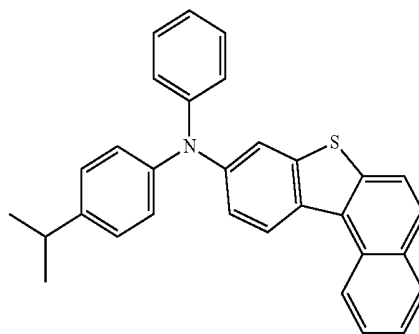
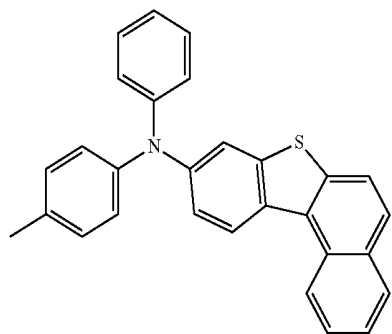
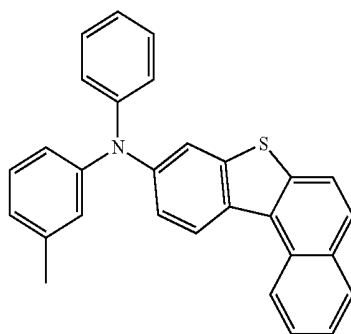
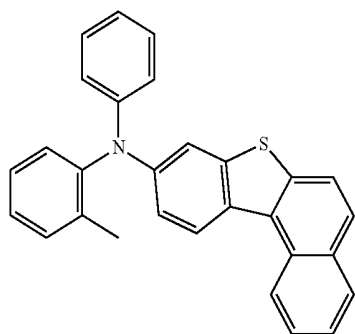
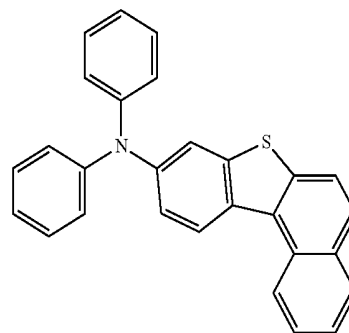
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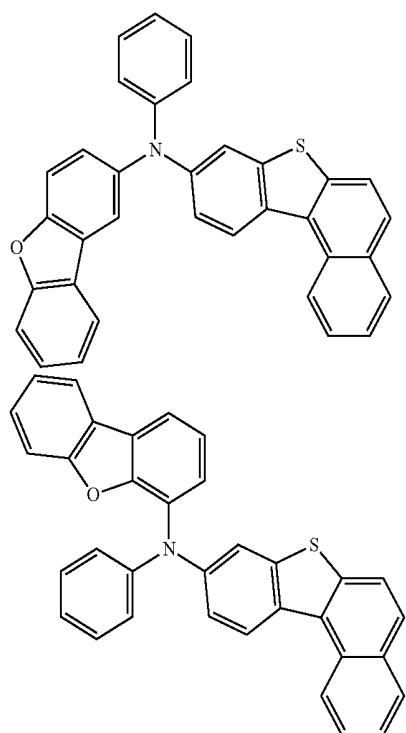
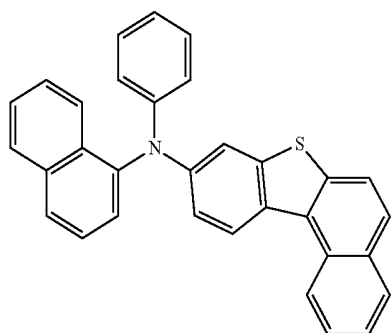
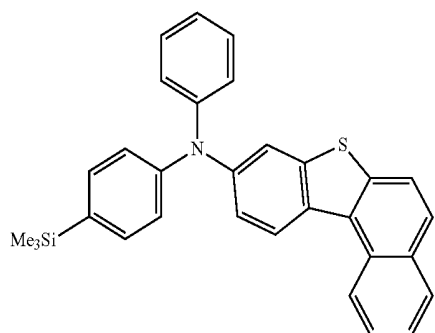
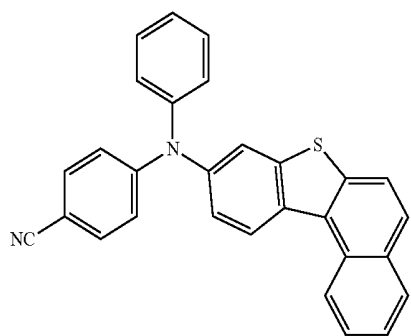
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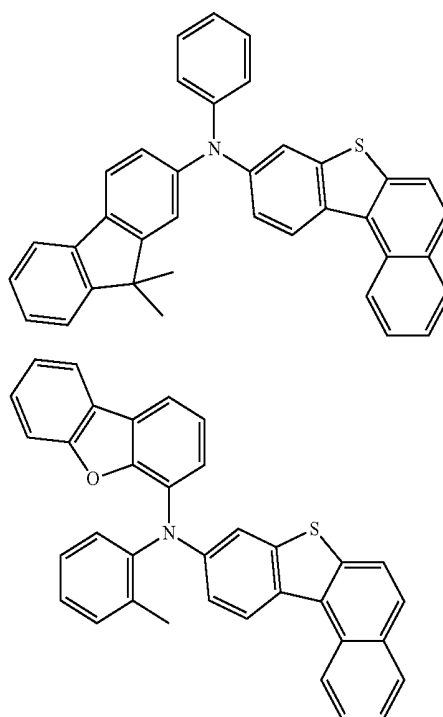
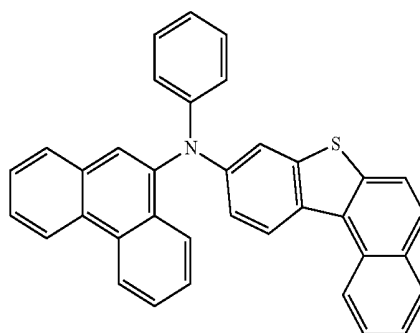
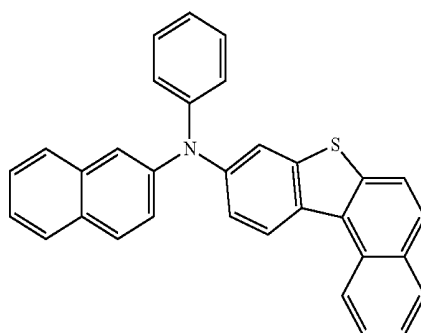
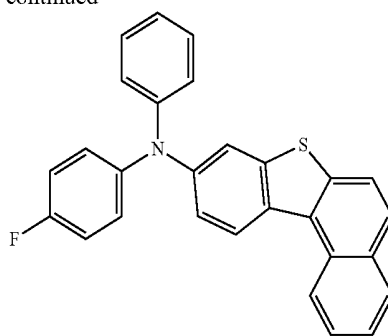


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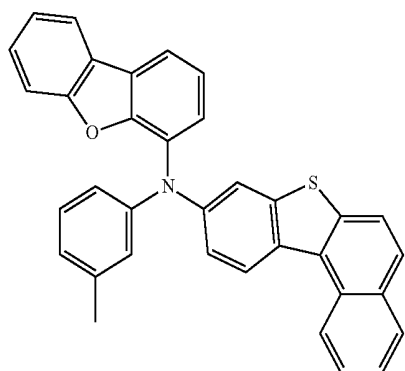


394

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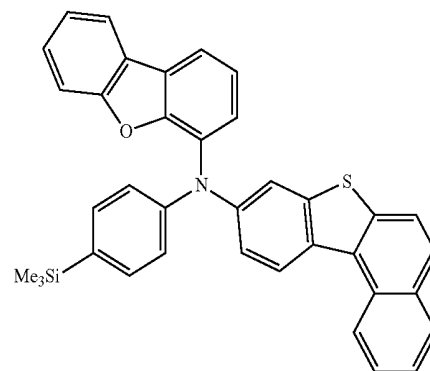
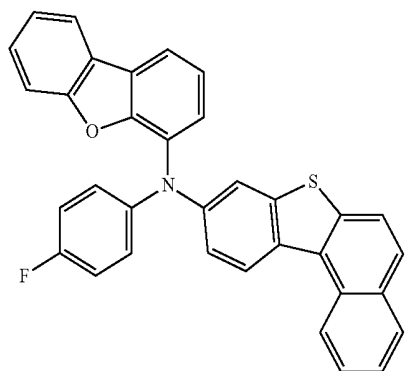
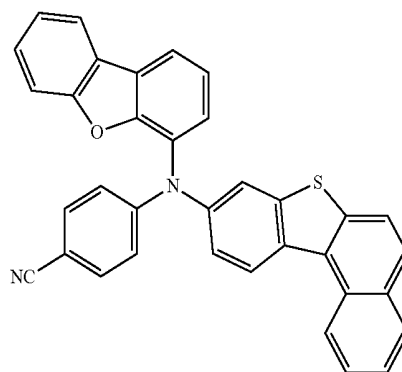
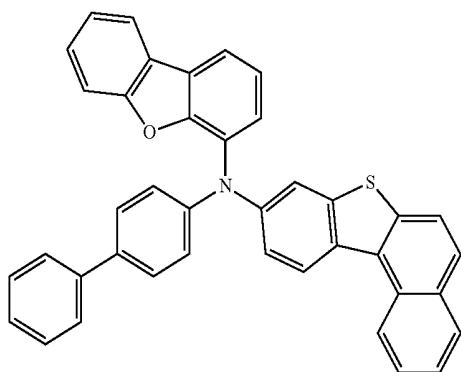
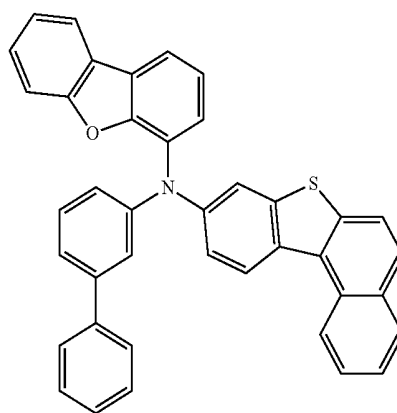
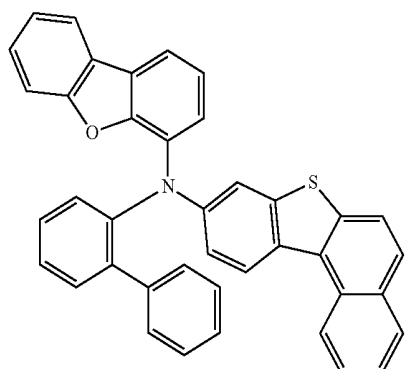
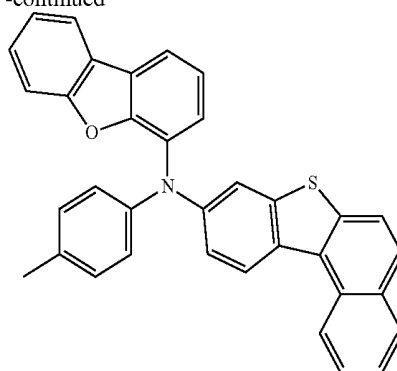


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396

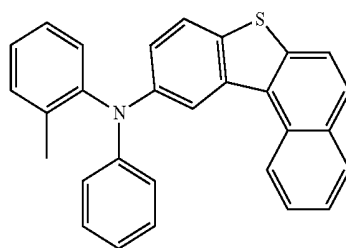
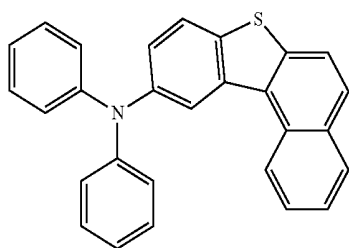
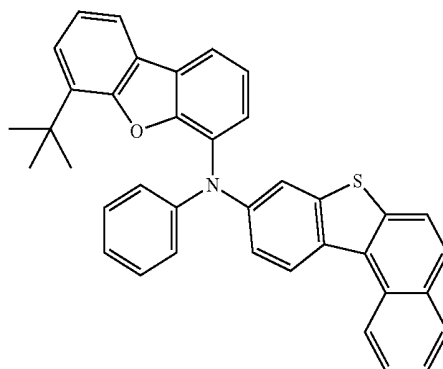
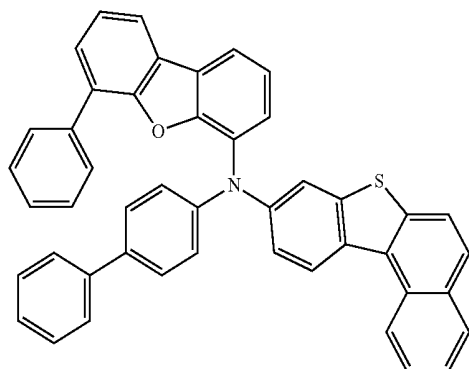
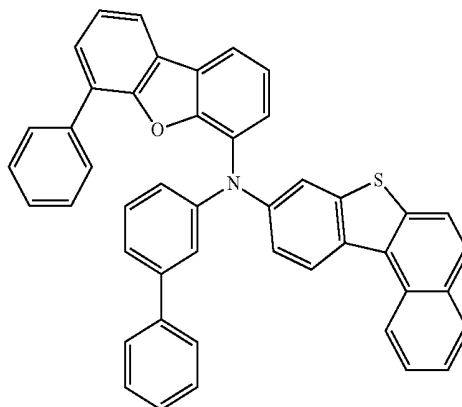
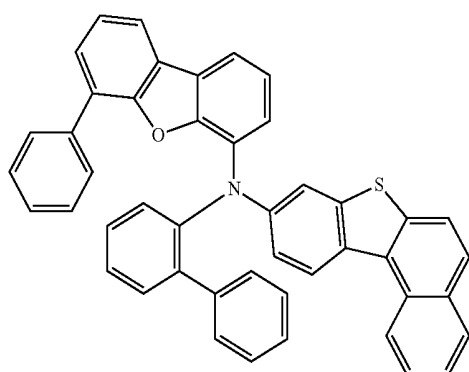
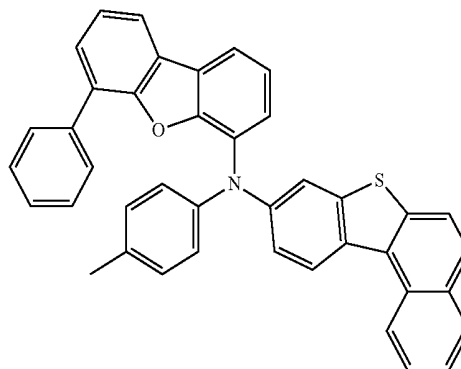
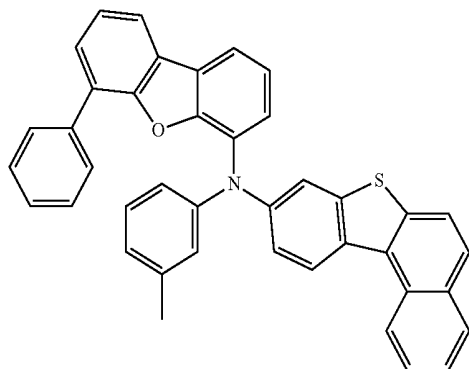
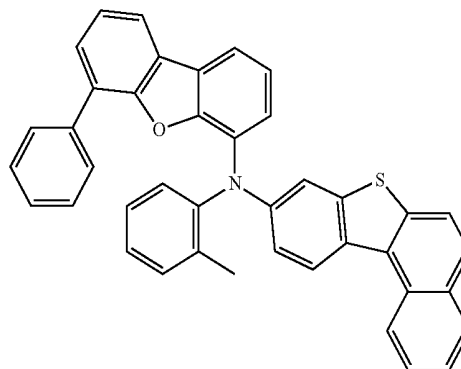
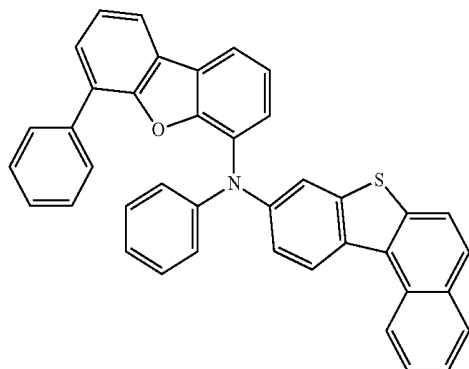
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397

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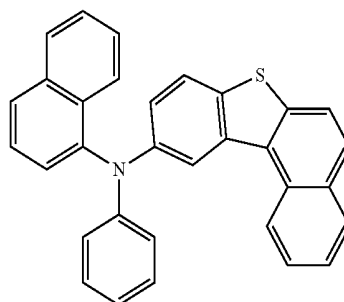
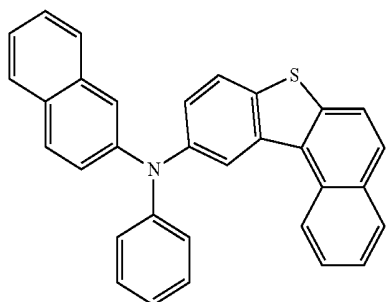
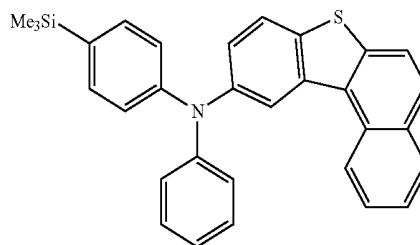
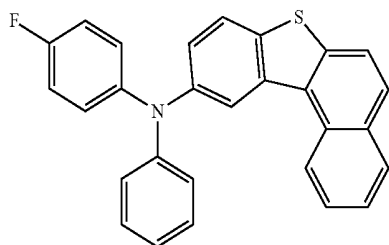
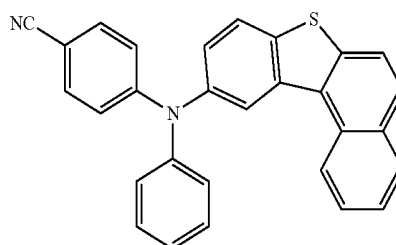
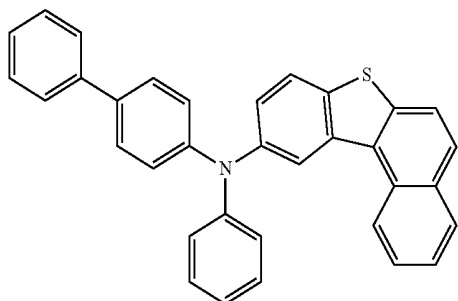
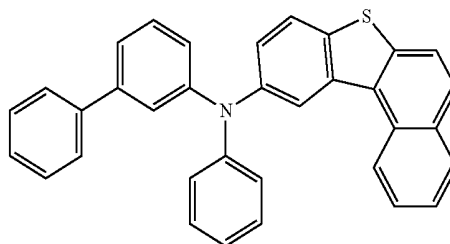
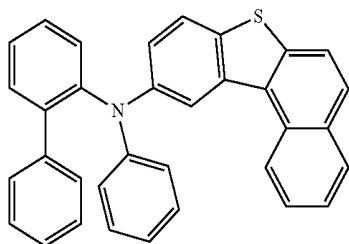
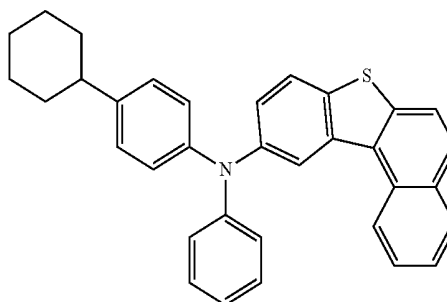
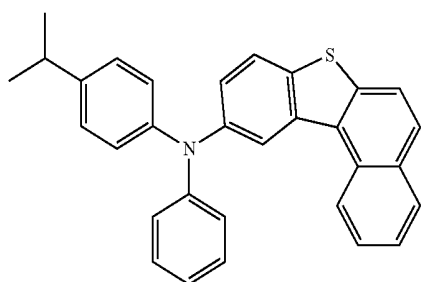
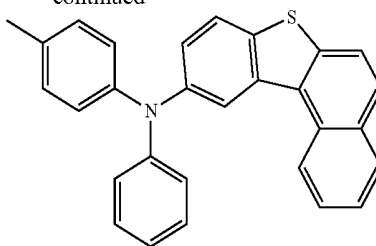
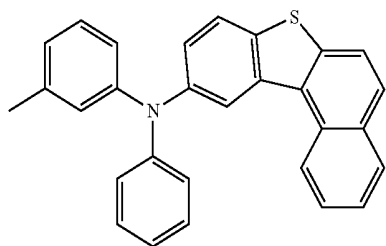
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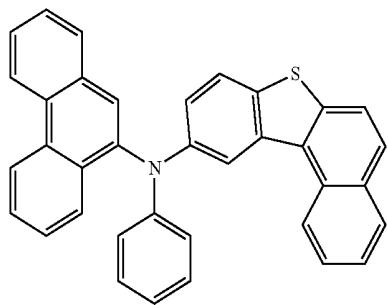
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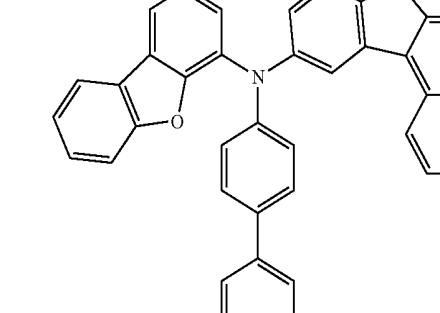
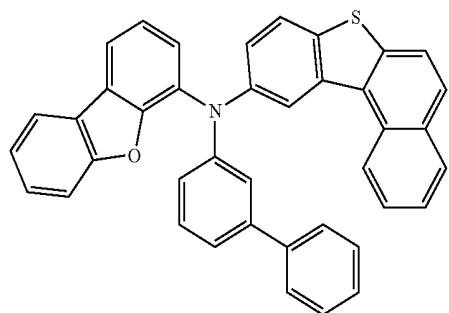
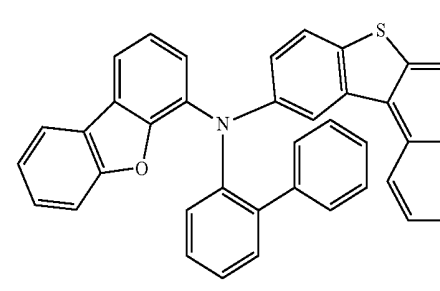
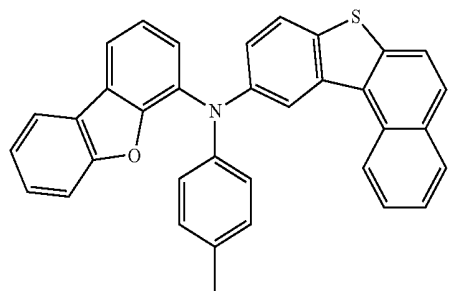
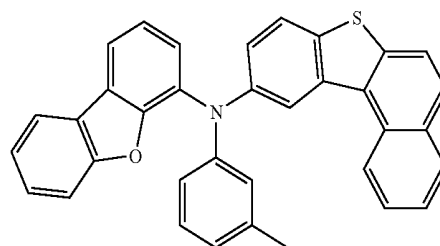
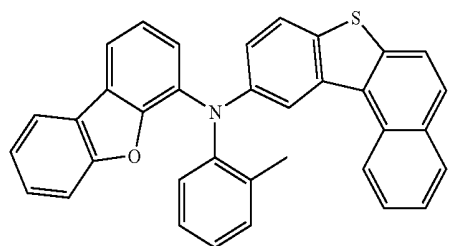
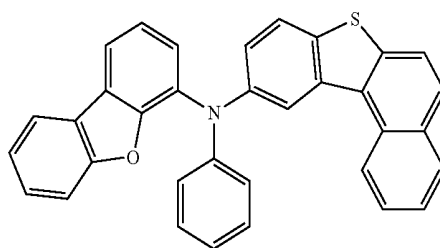
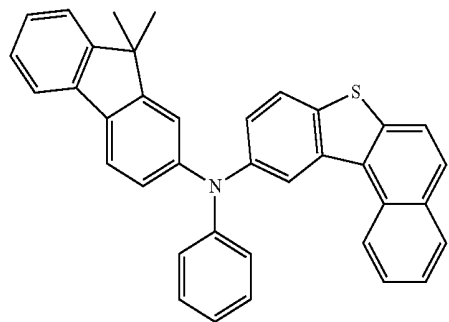
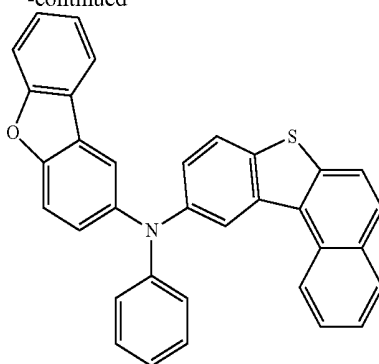


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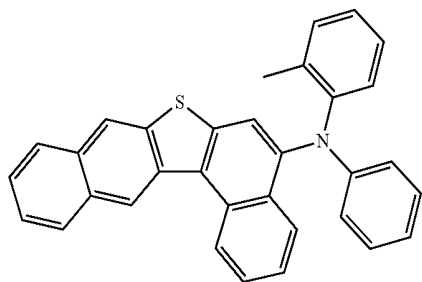
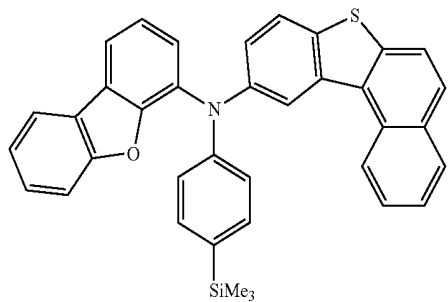
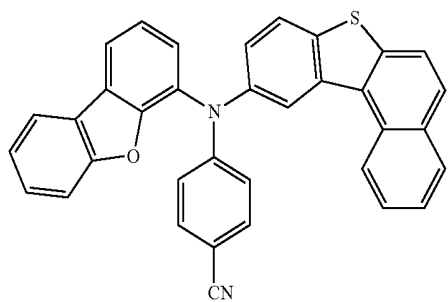


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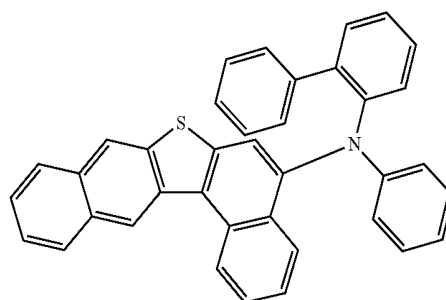
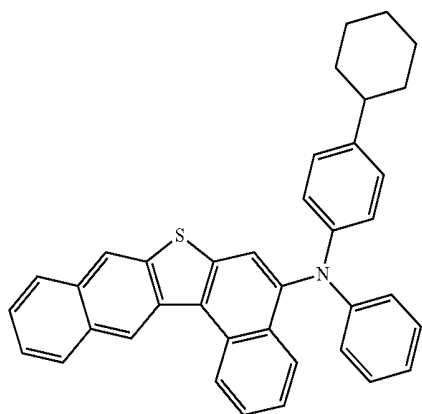
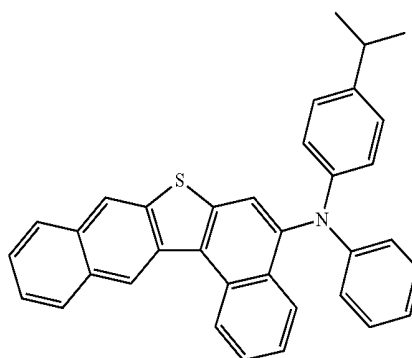
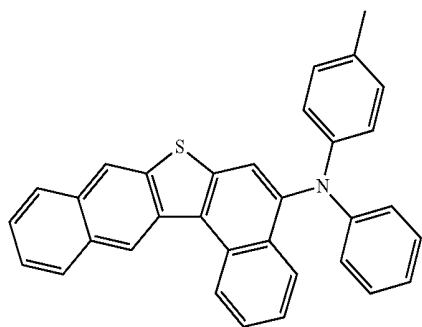
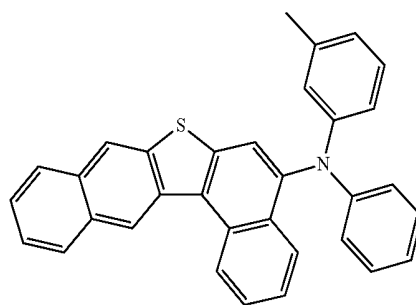
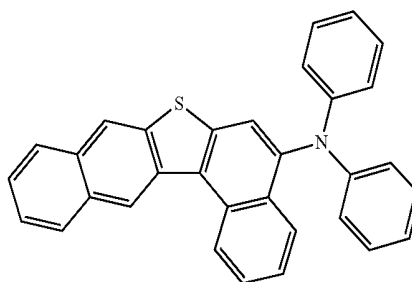
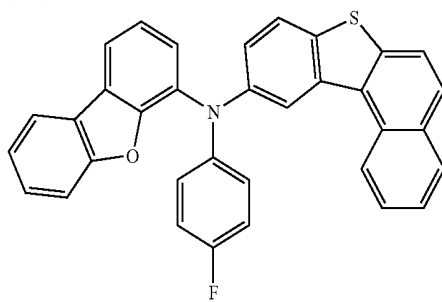


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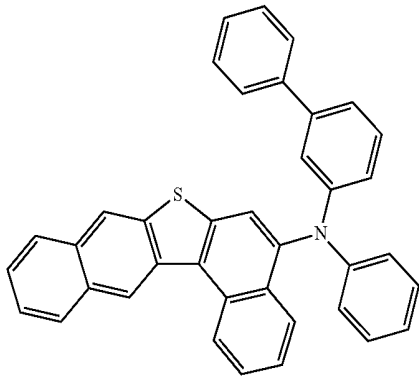


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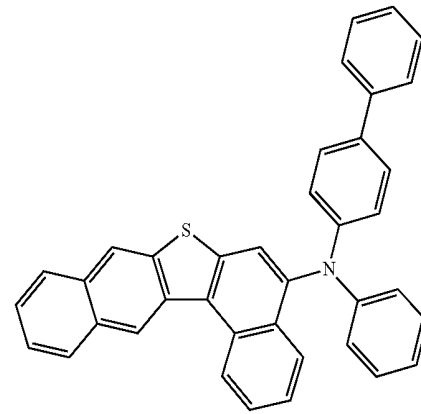
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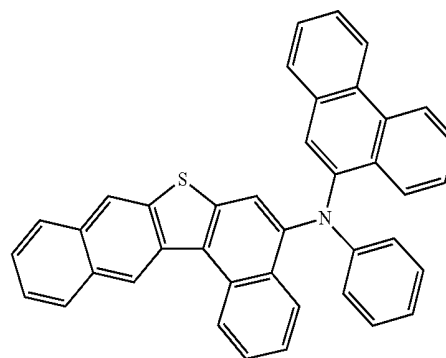
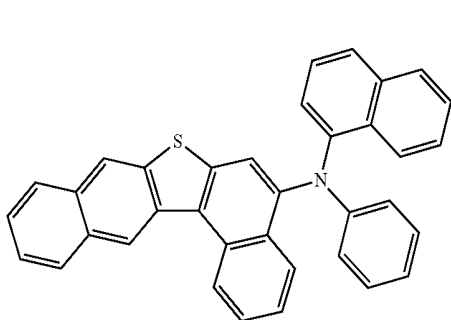
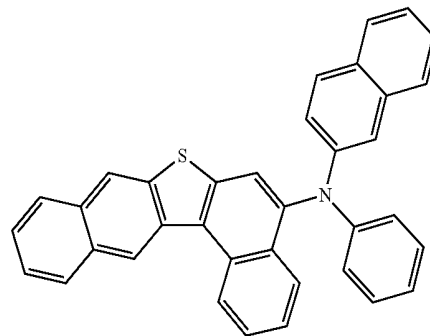
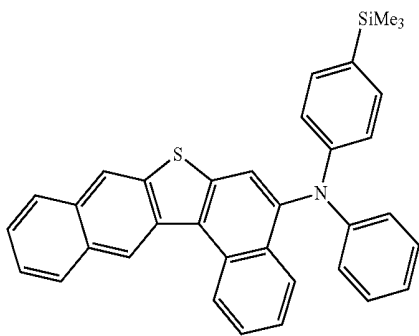
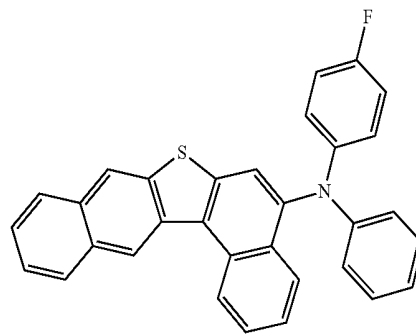
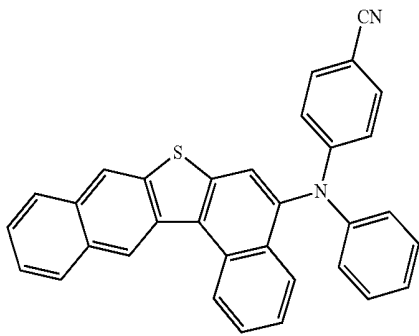
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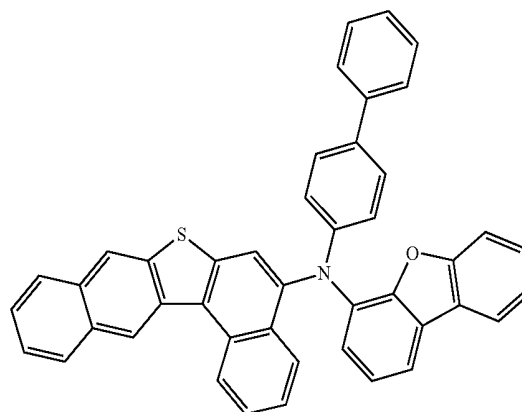
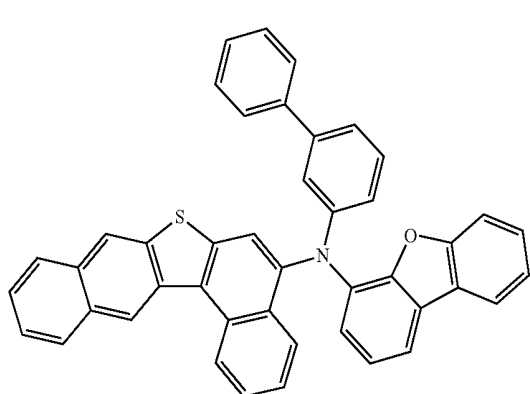
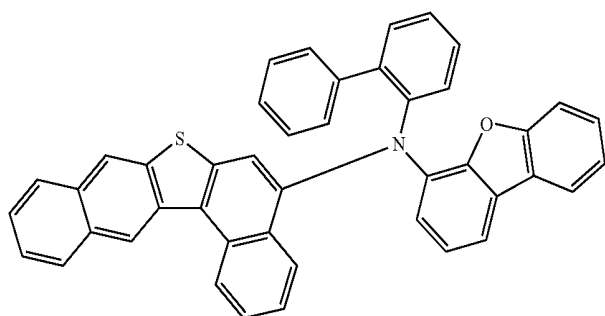
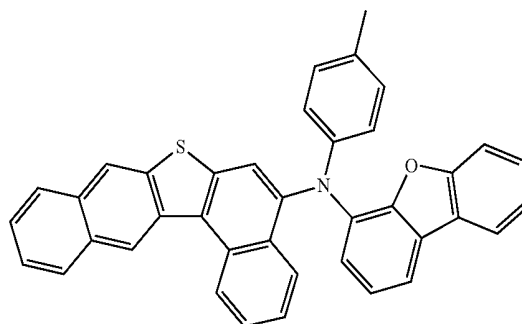
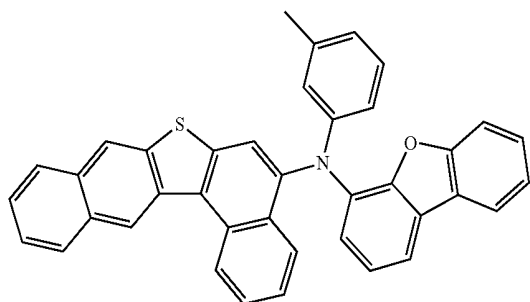
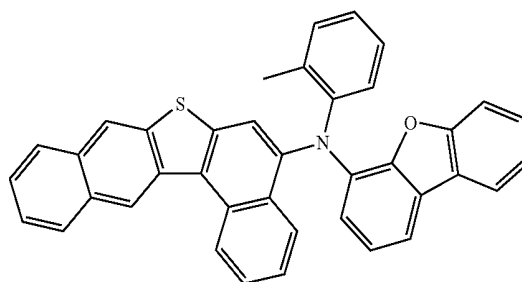
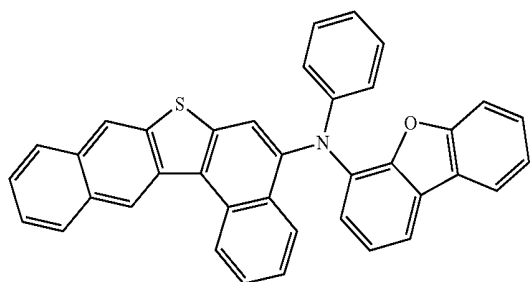
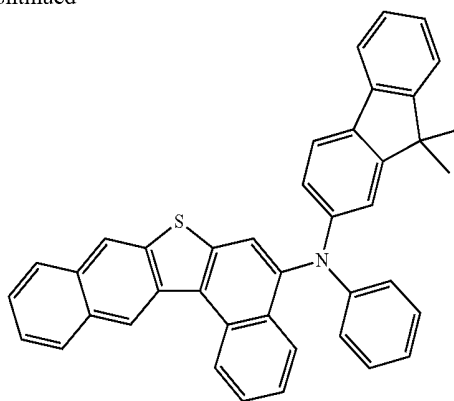
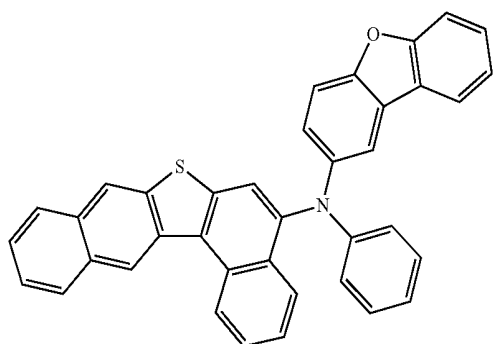
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408

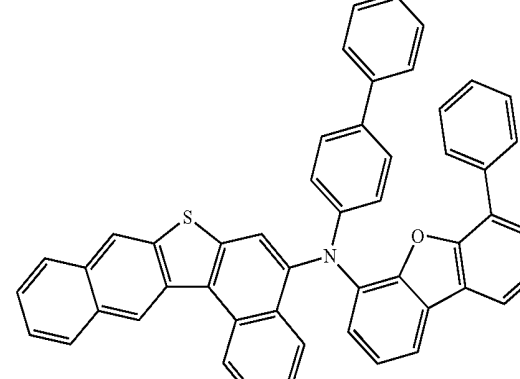
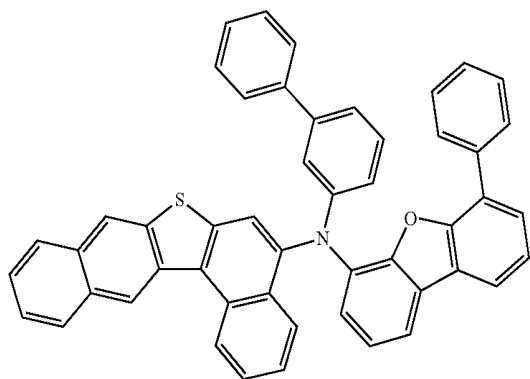
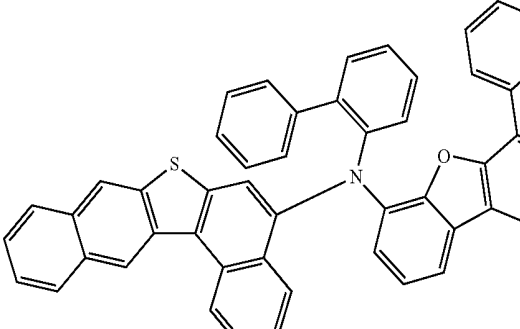
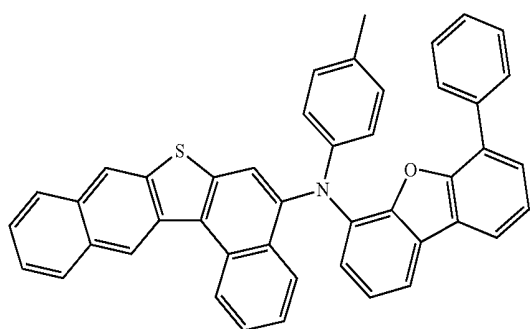
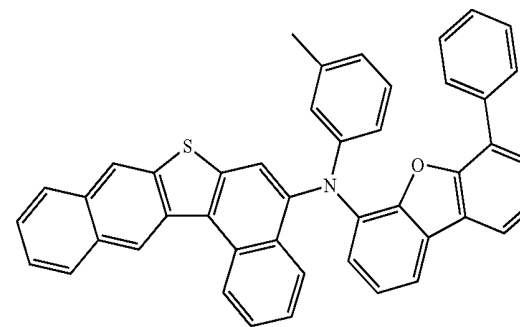
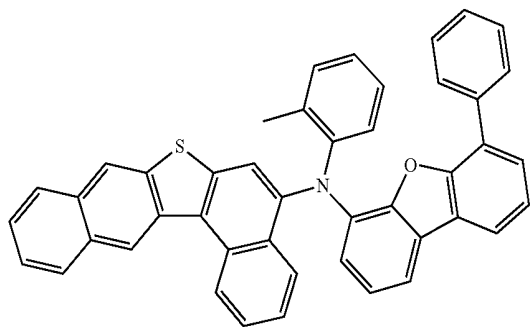
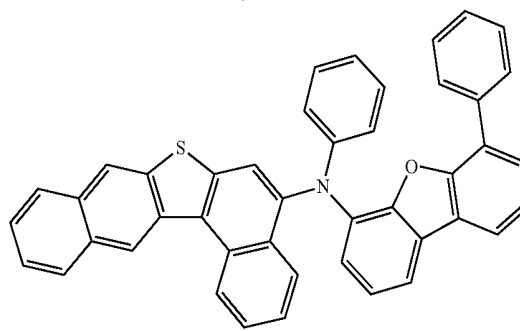
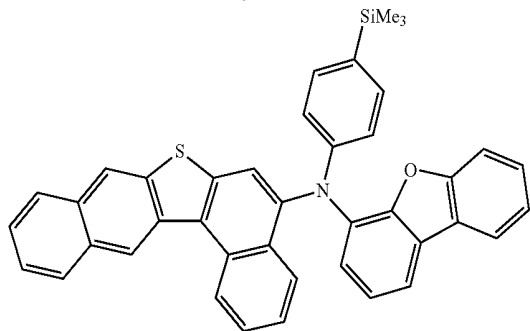
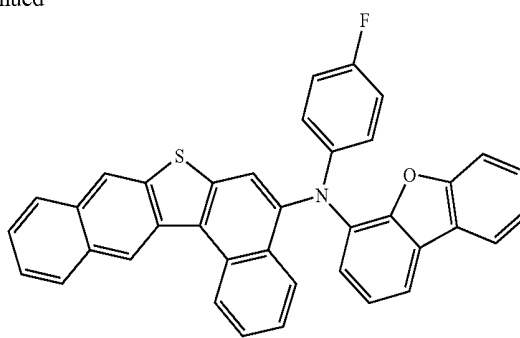
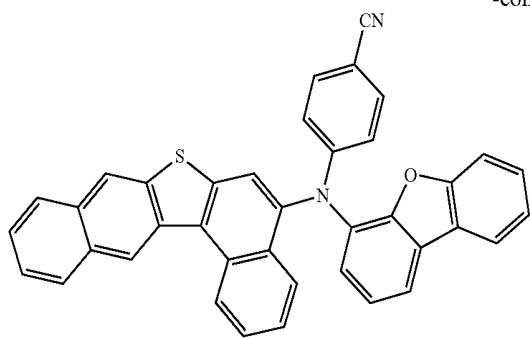
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409

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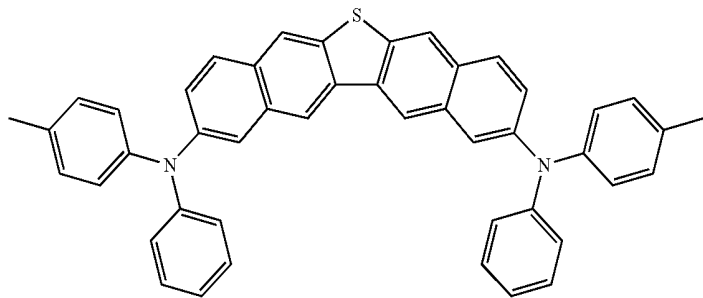
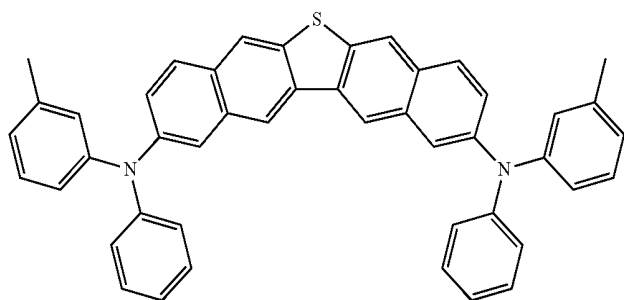
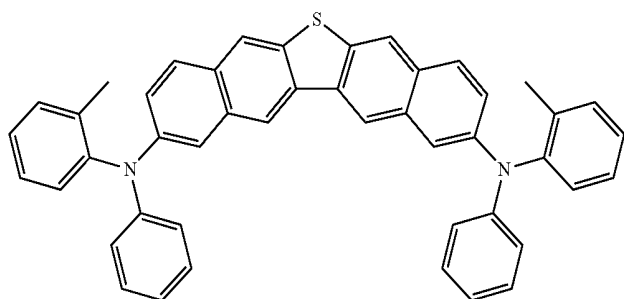
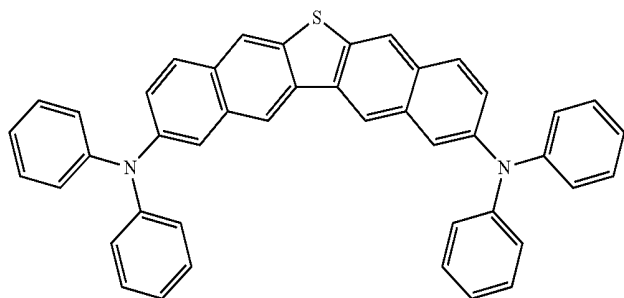
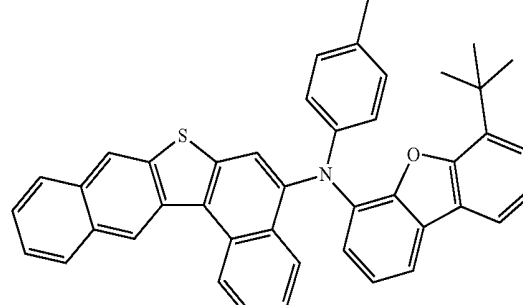
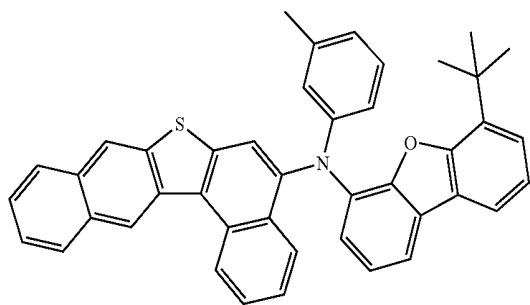
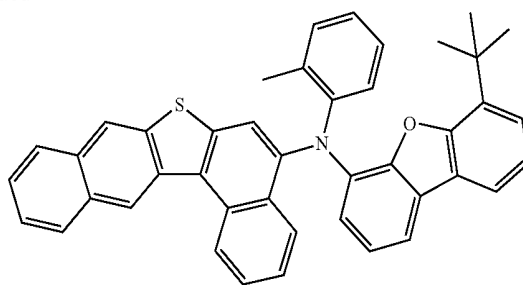
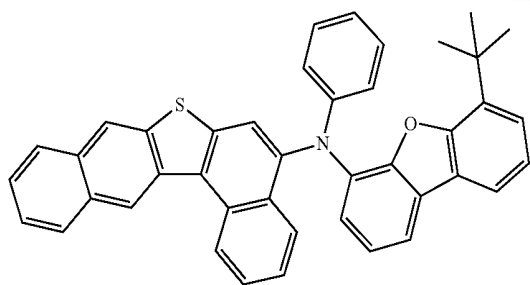
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411

412

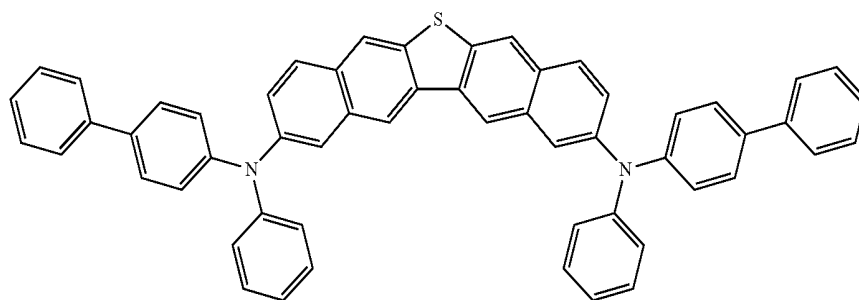
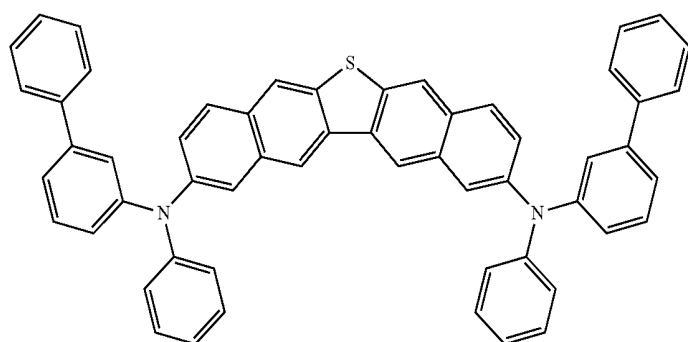
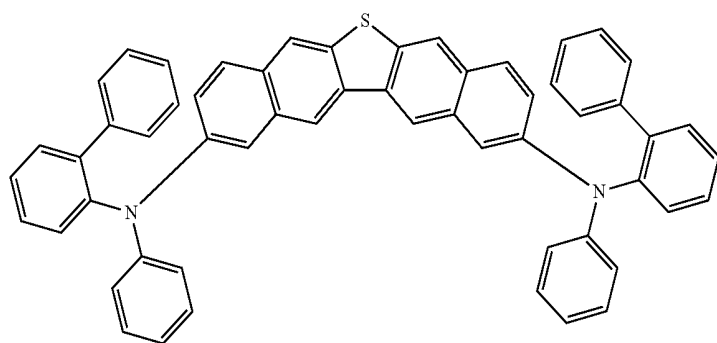
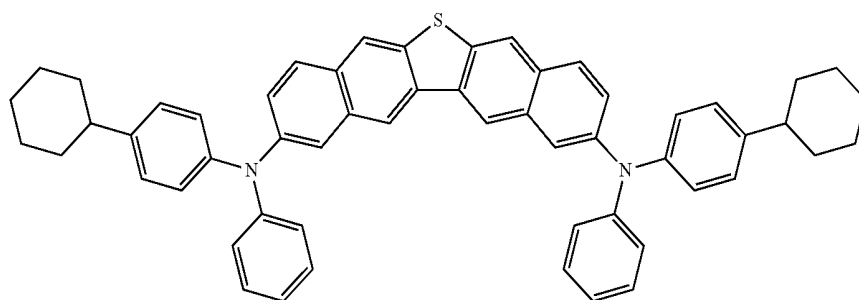
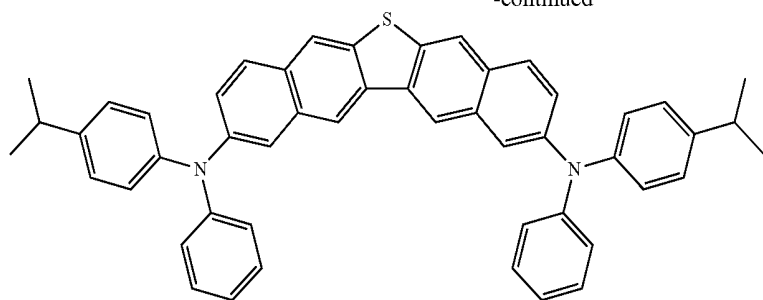
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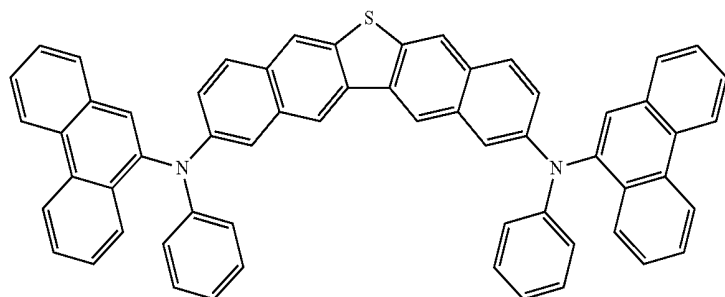
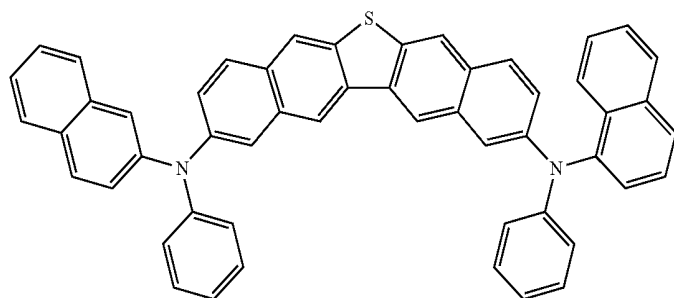
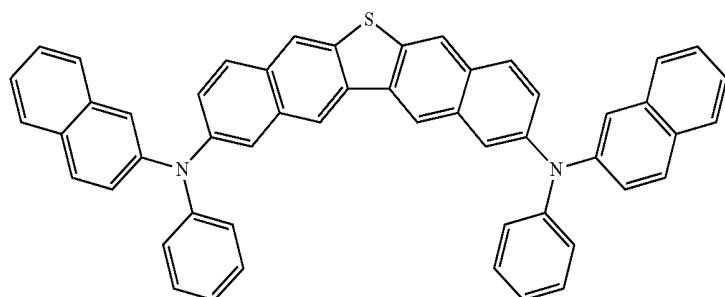
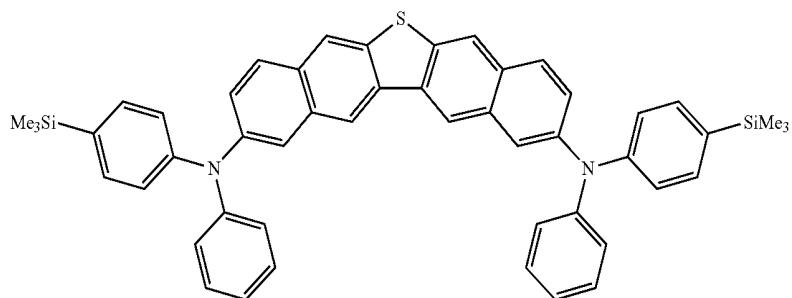
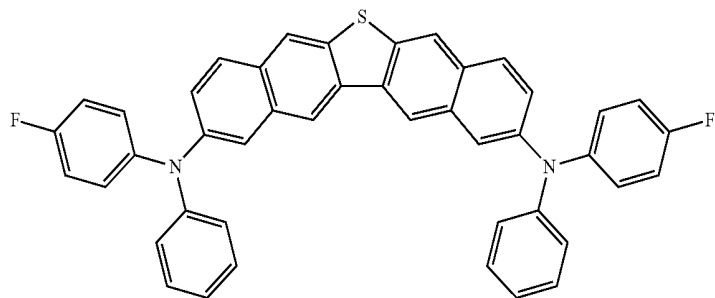
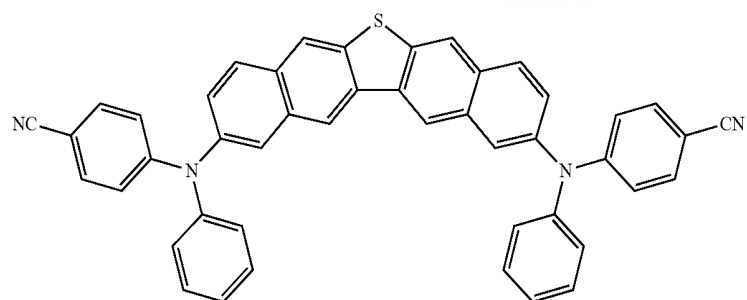
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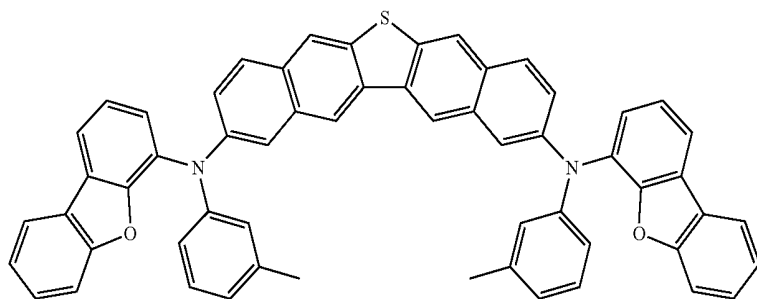
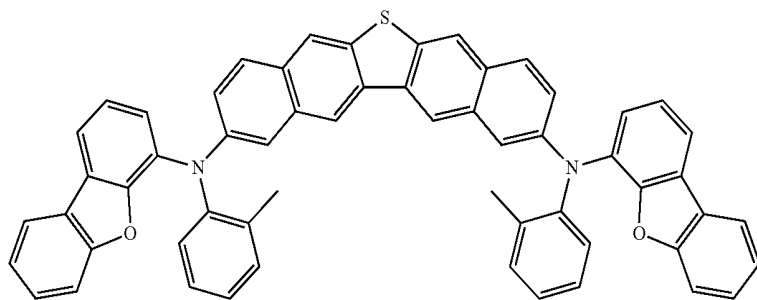
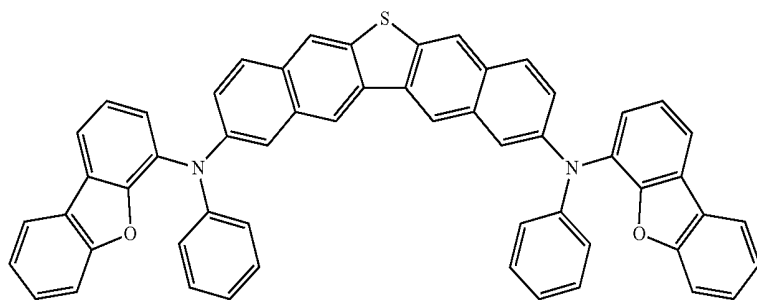
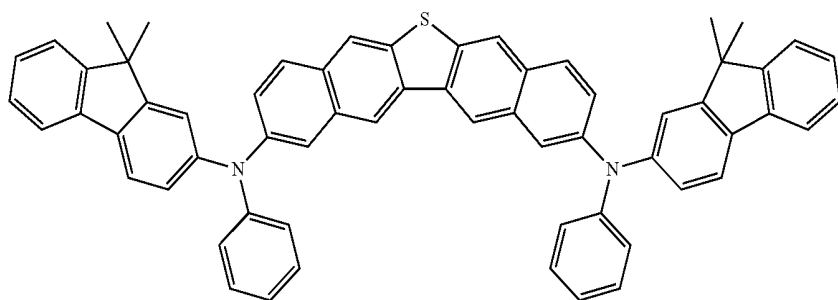
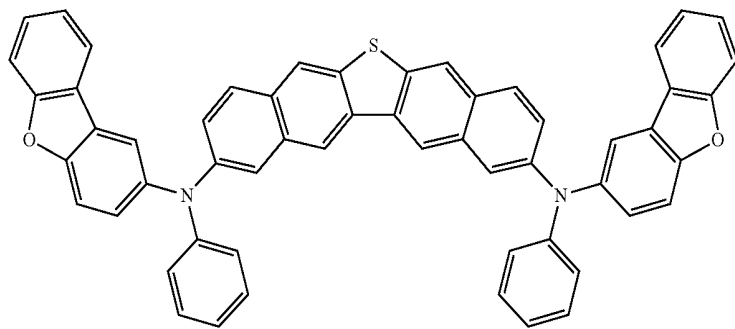
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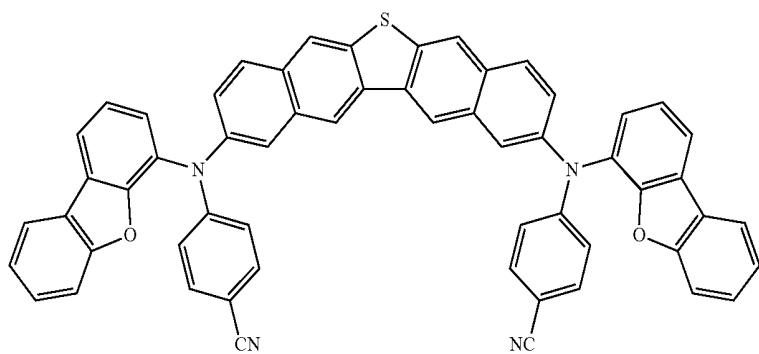
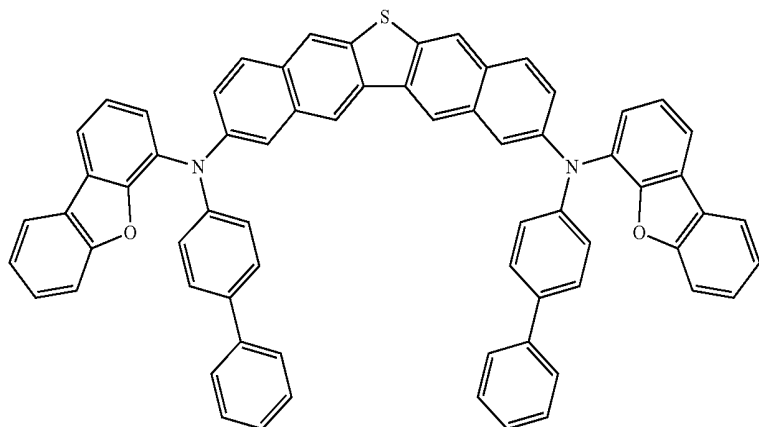
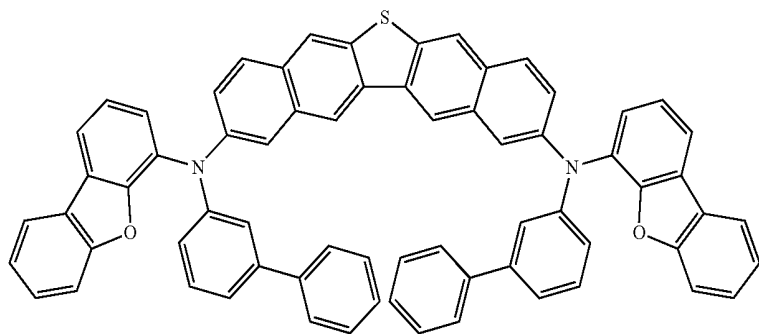
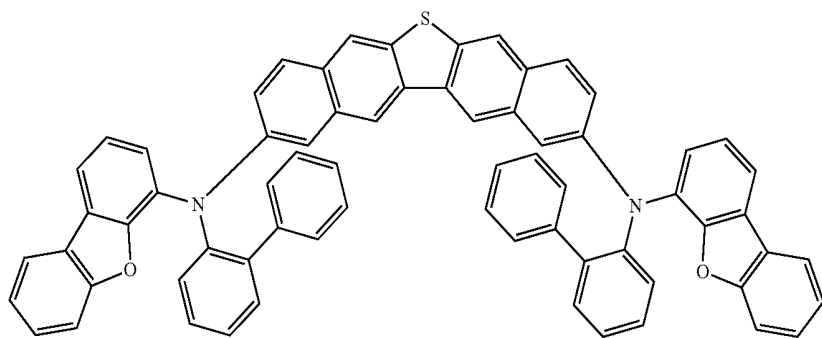
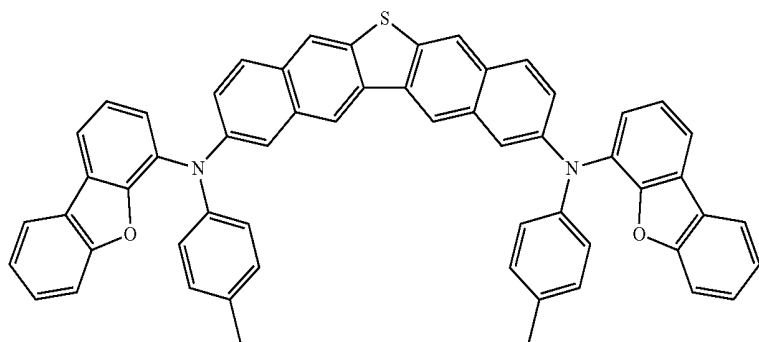
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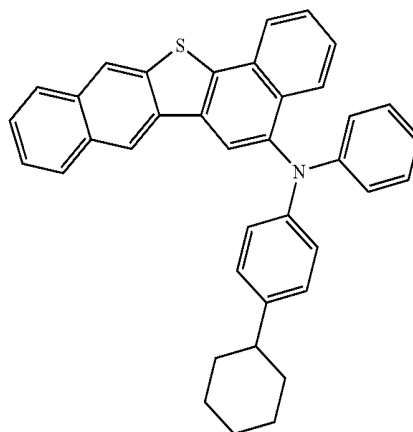
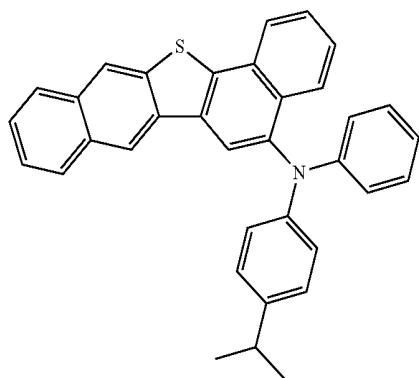
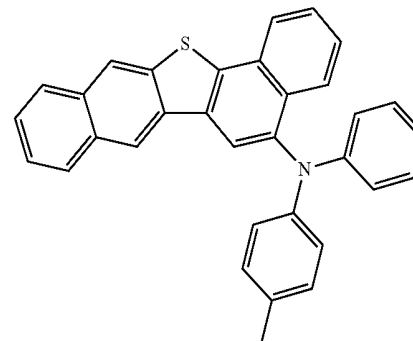
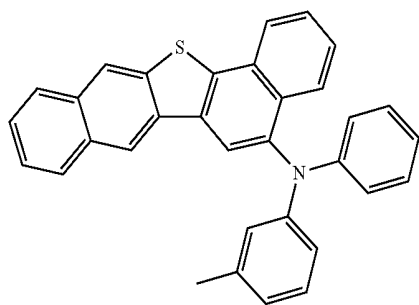
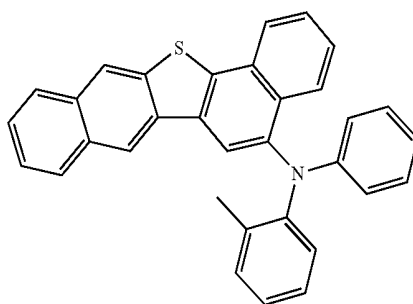
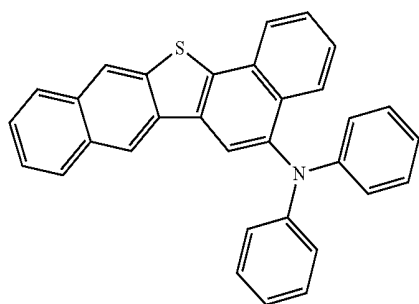
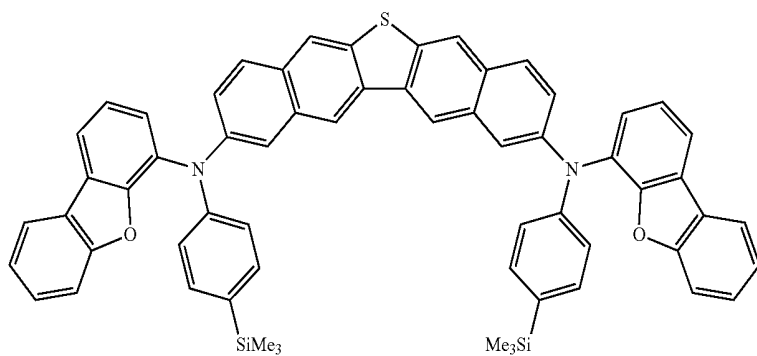
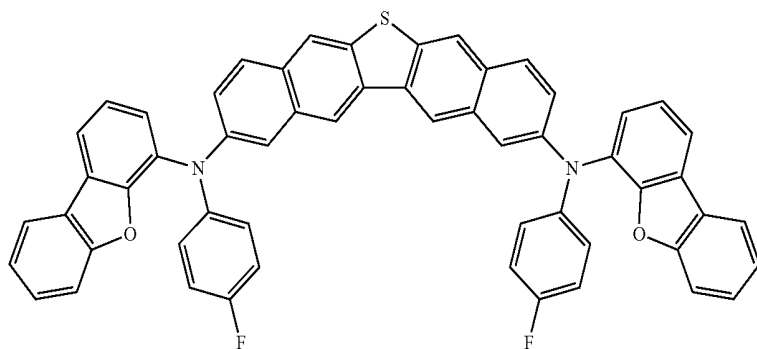
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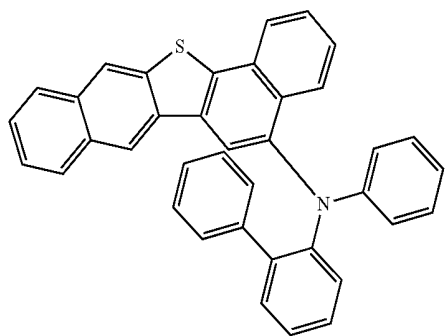
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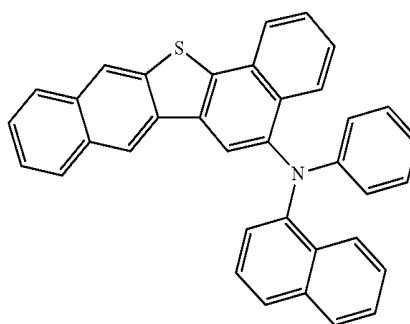
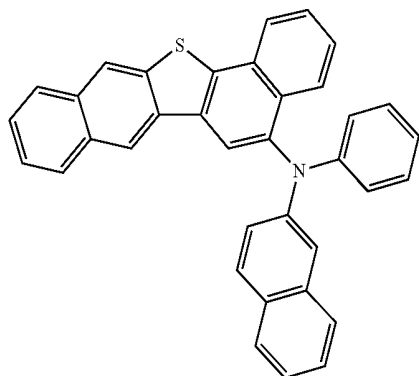
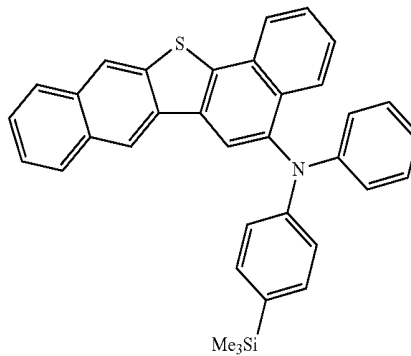
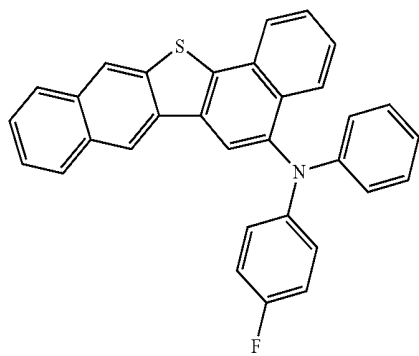
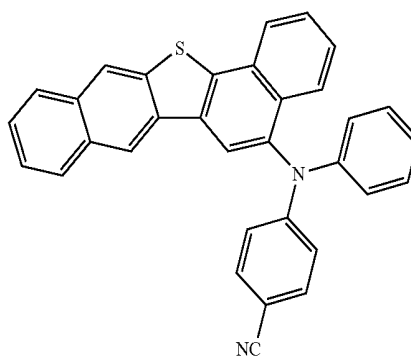
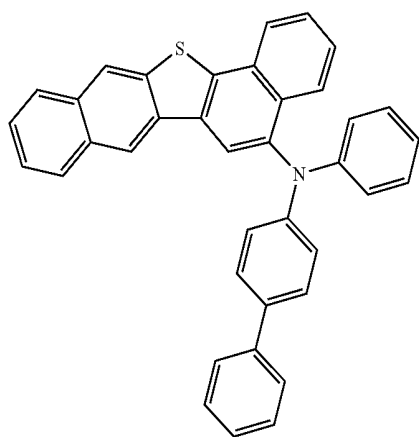
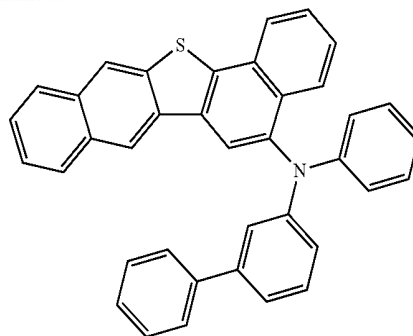


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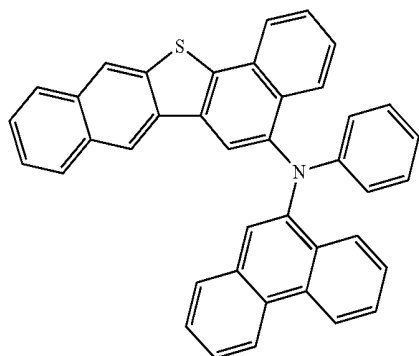


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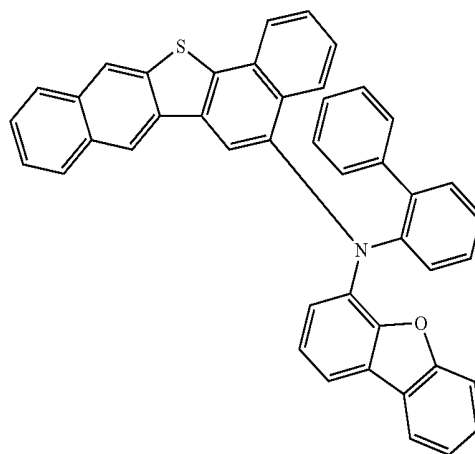
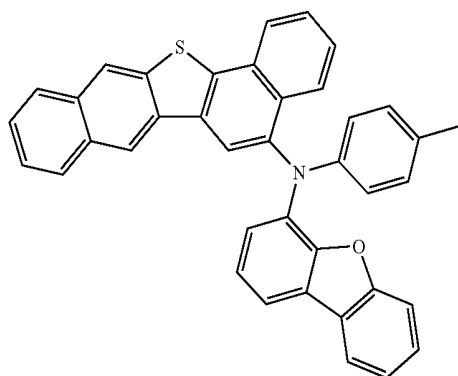
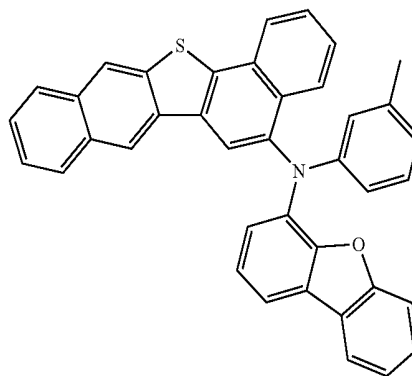
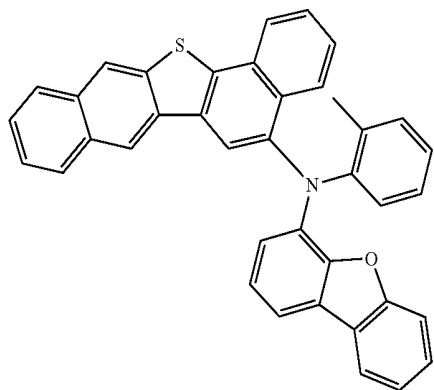
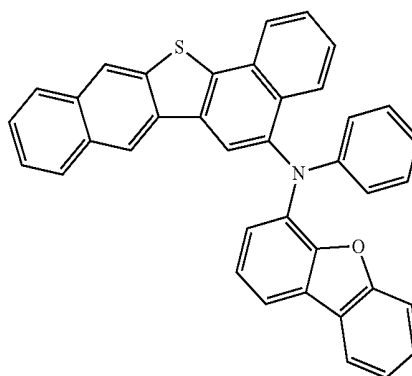
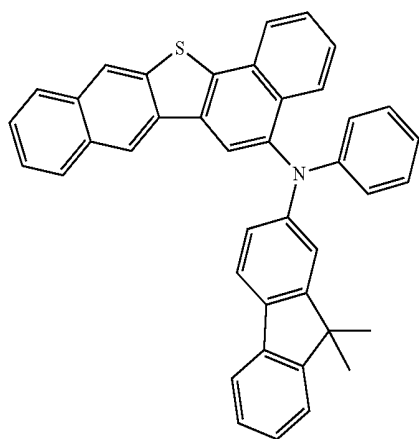
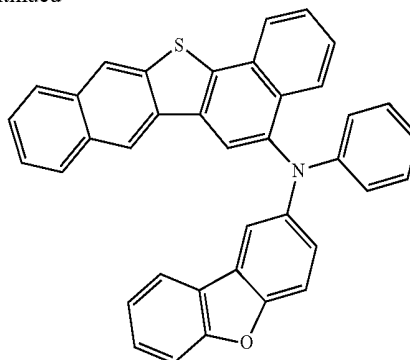


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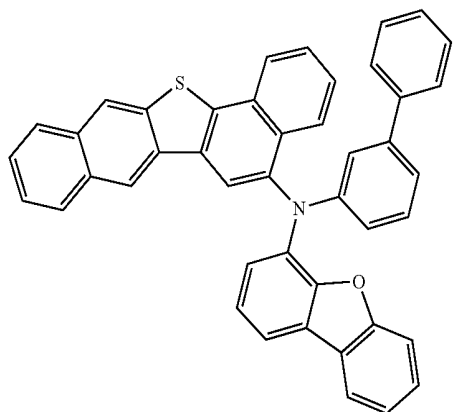


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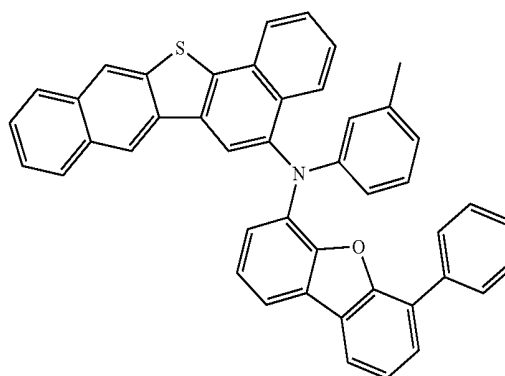
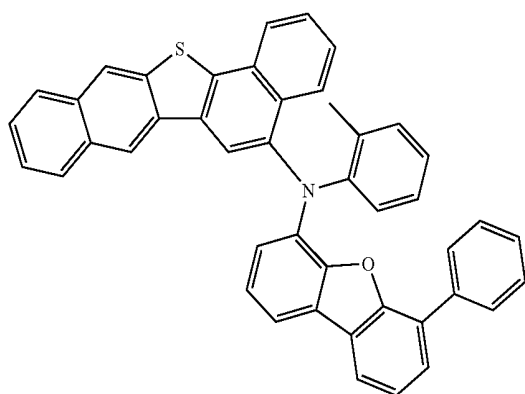
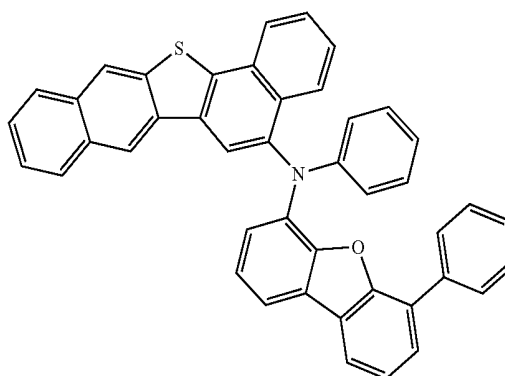
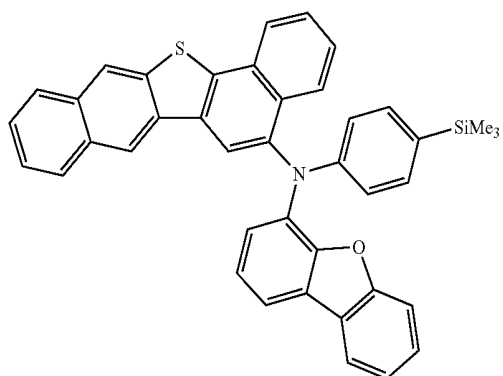
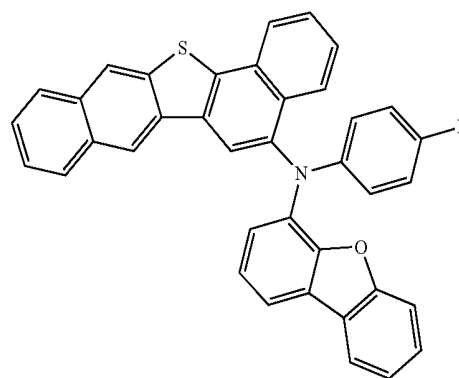
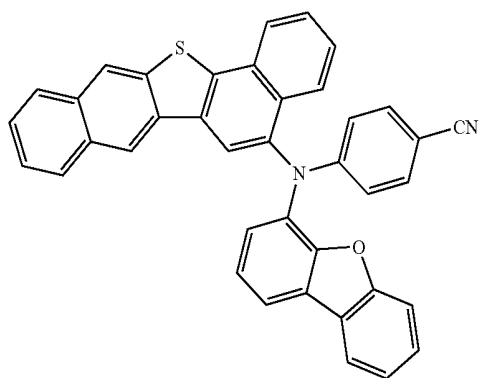
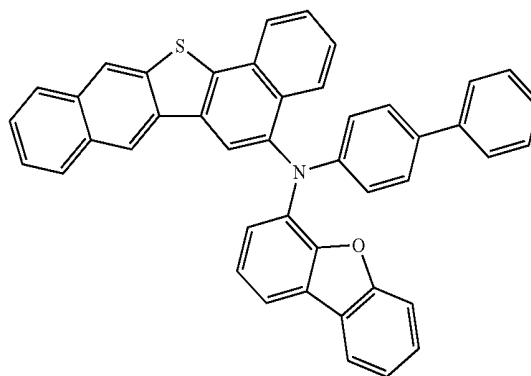


427



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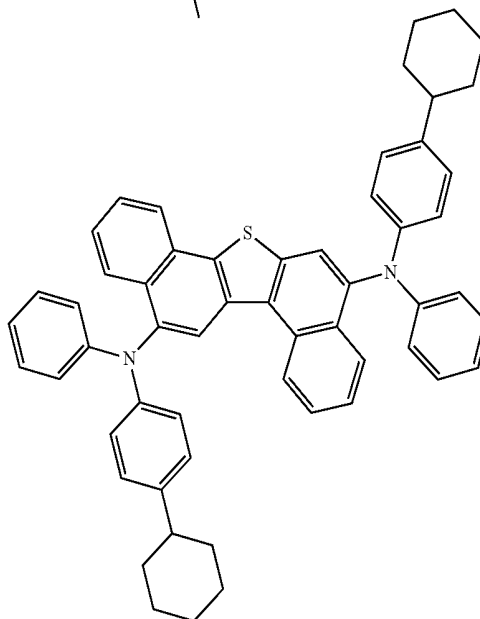
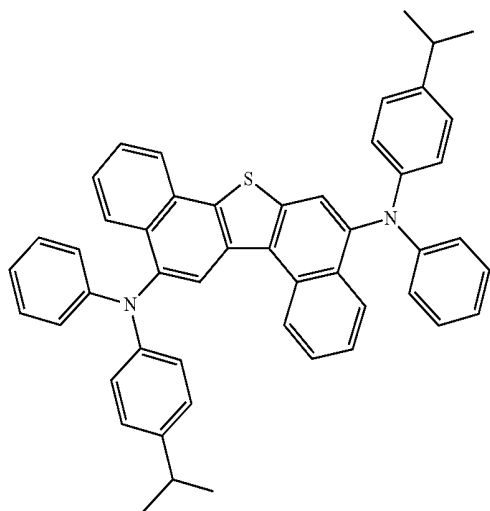
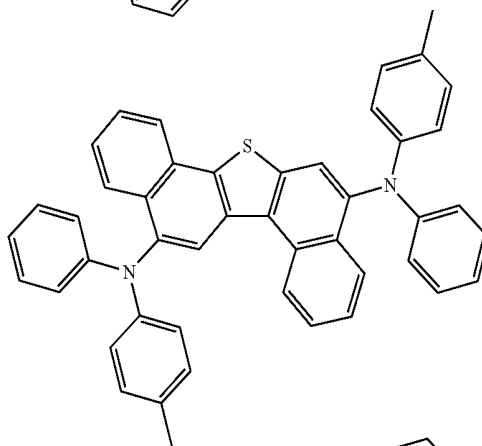
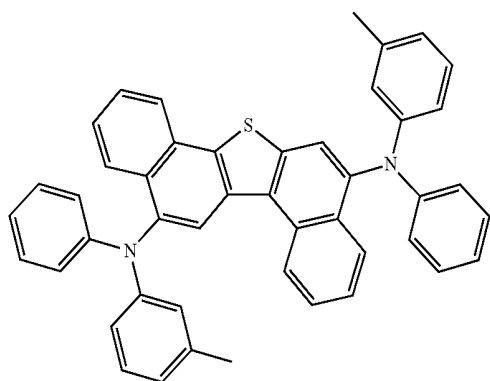
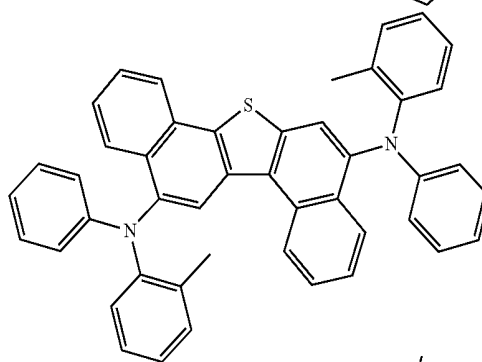
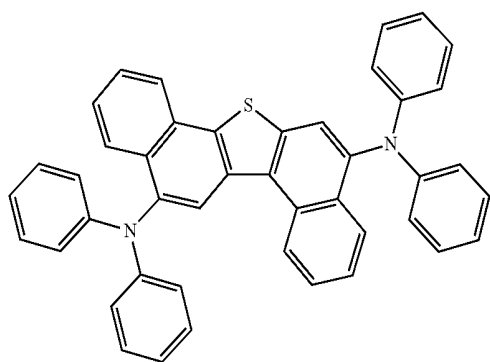
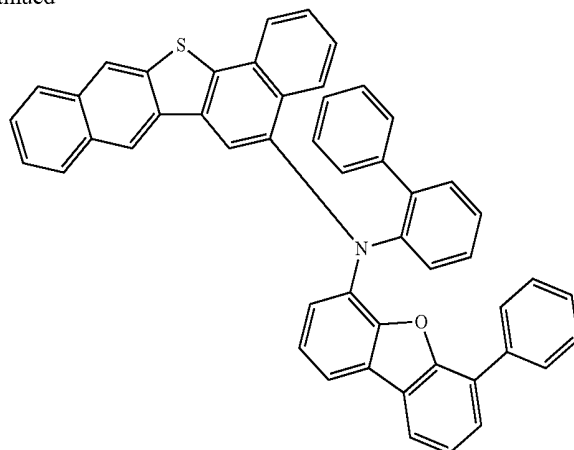
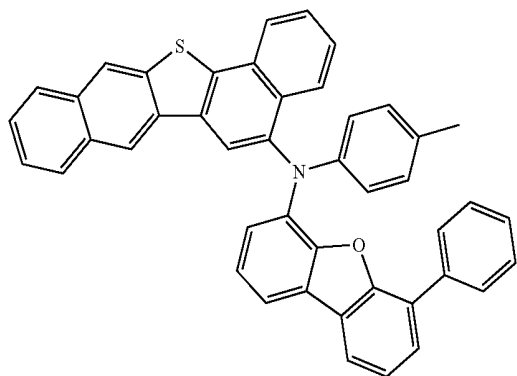
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429

430

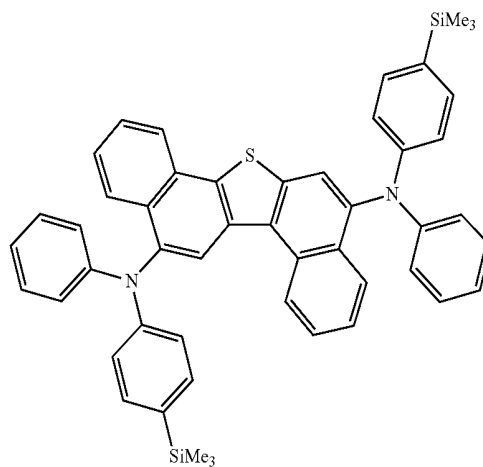
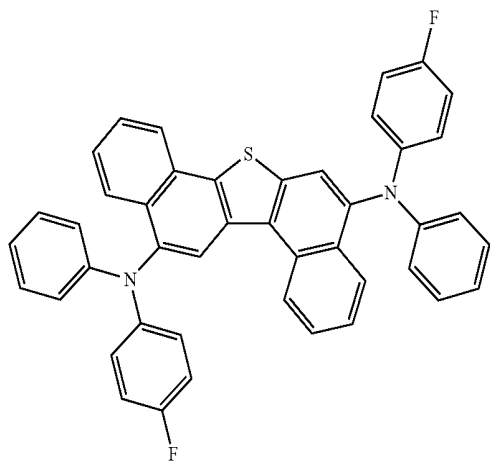
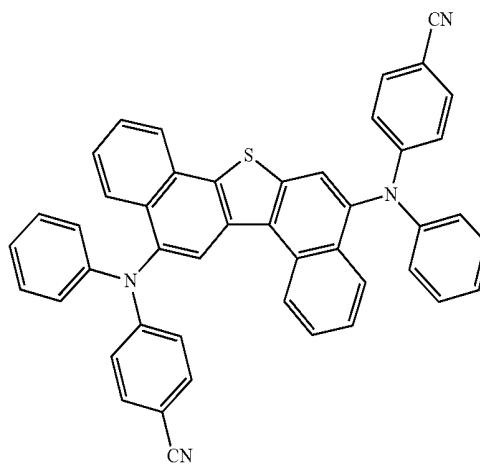
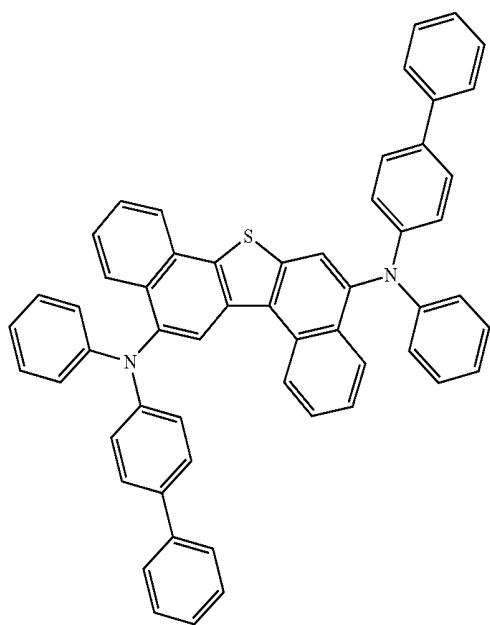
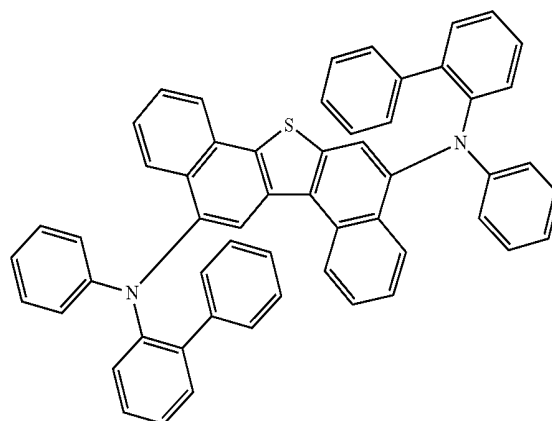
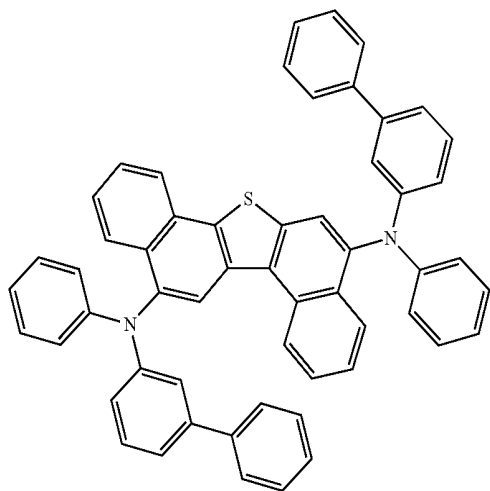
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431

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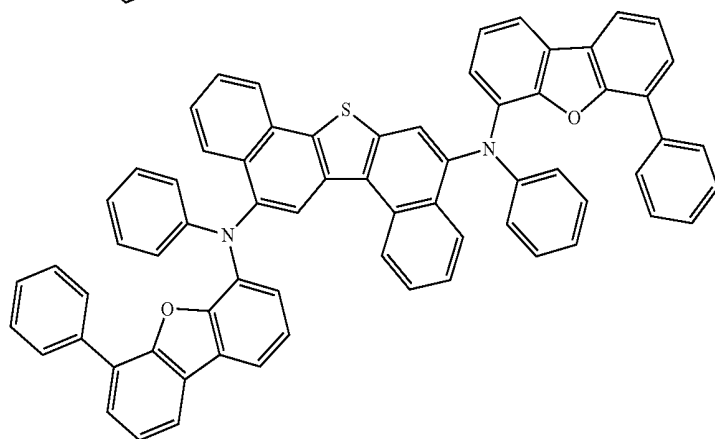
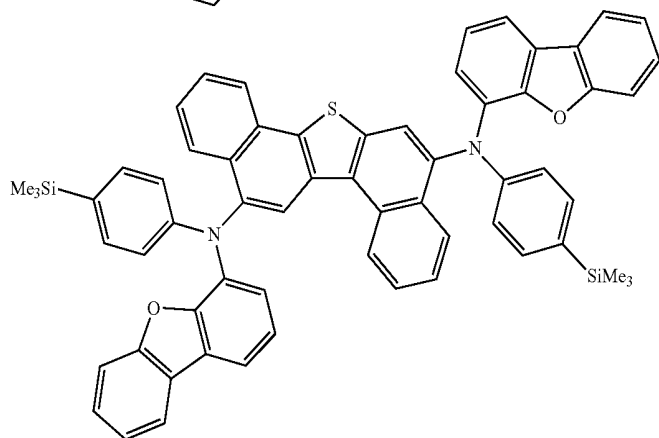
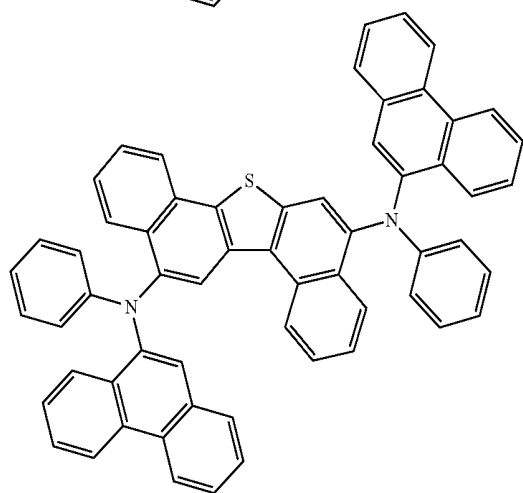
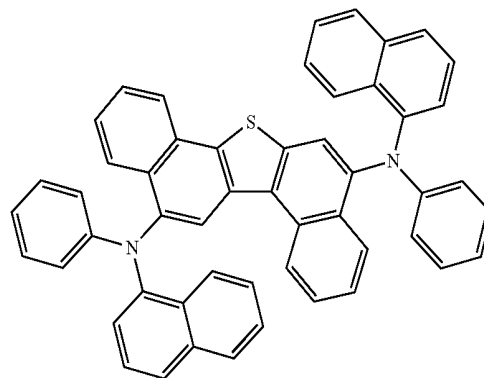
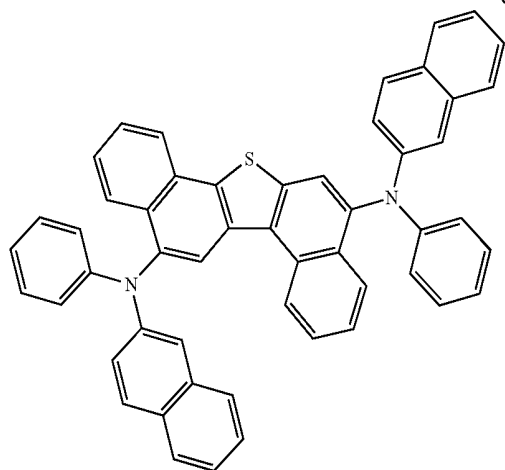
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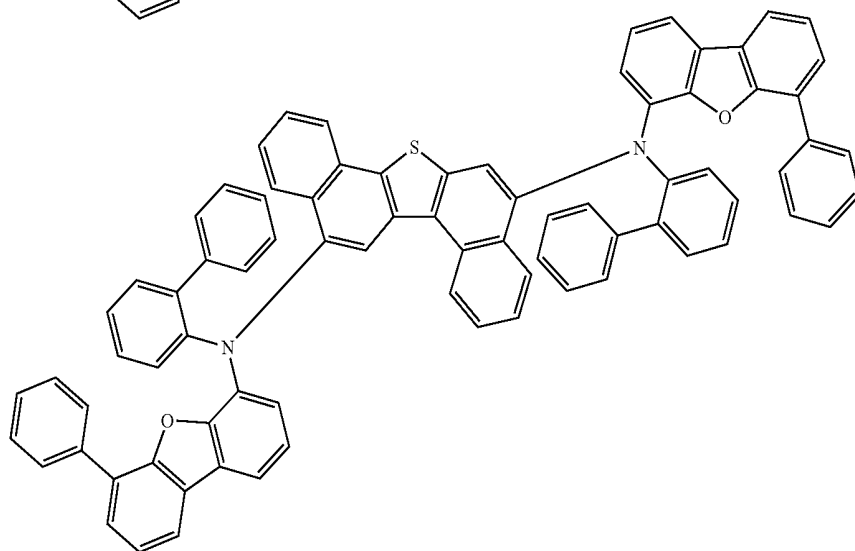
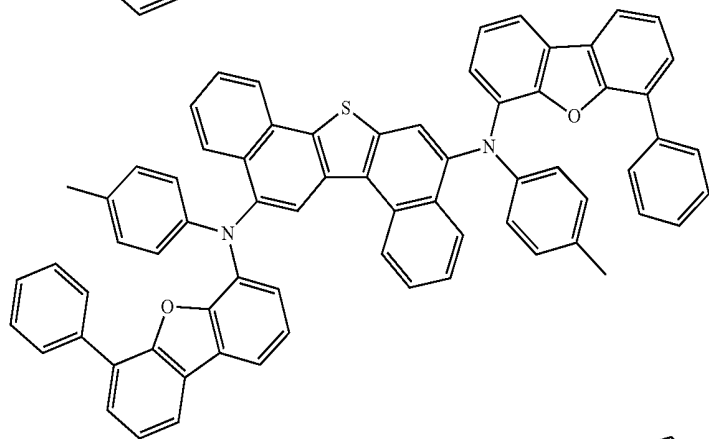
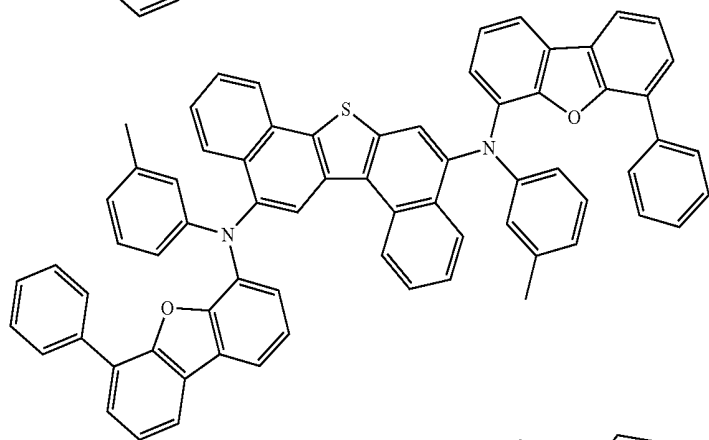
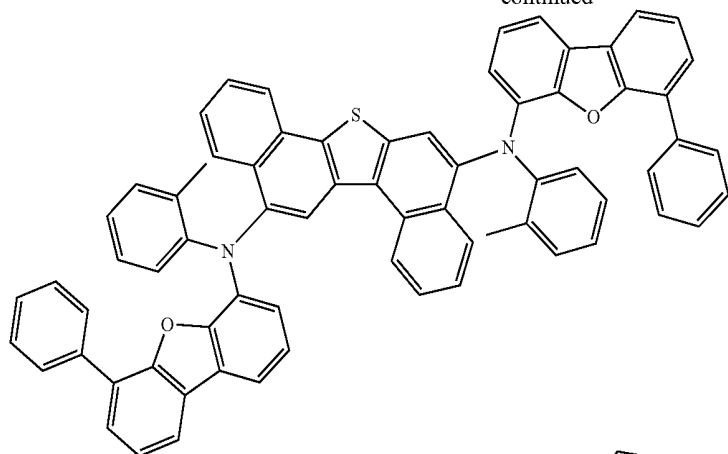
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434

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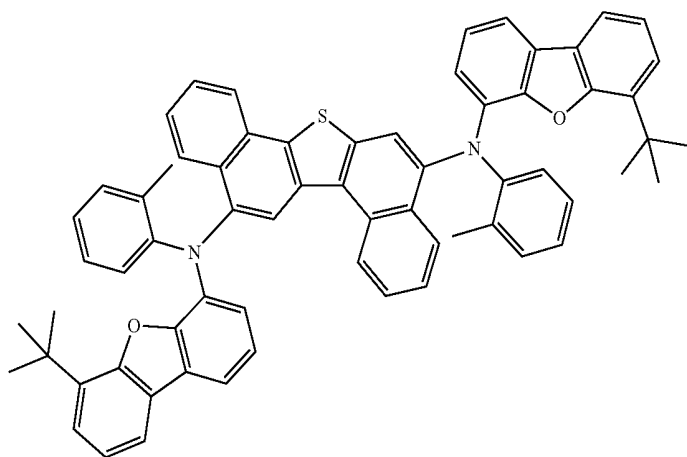
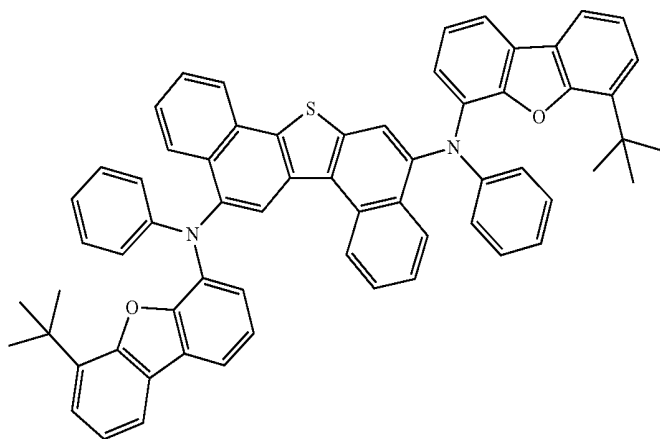
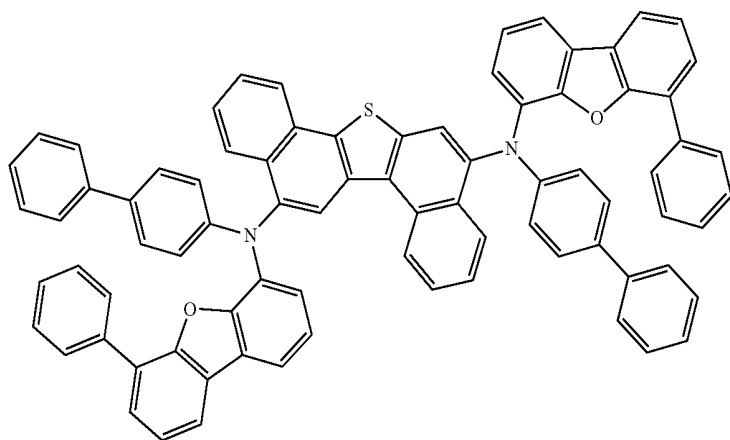
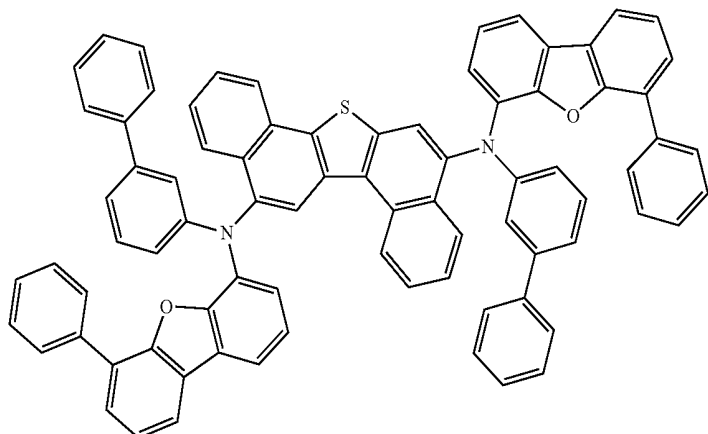
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437

438

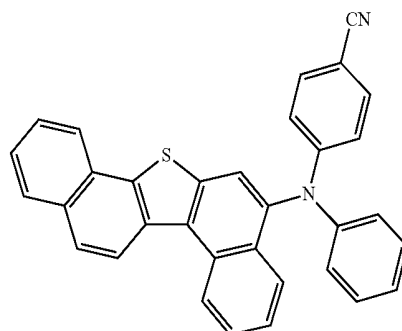
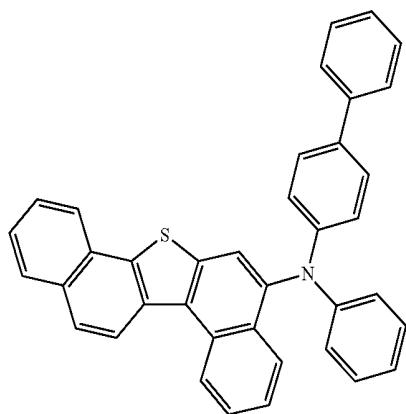
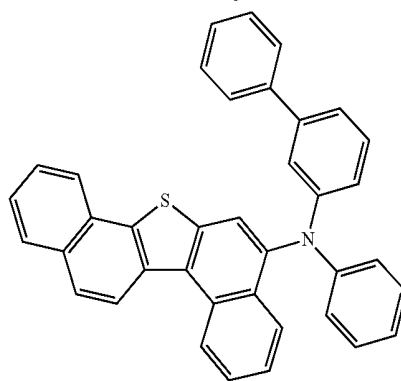
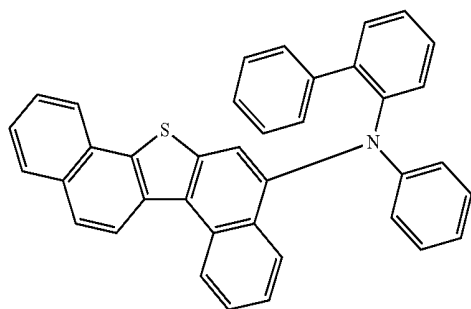
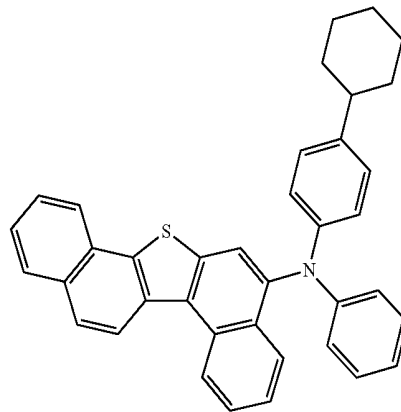
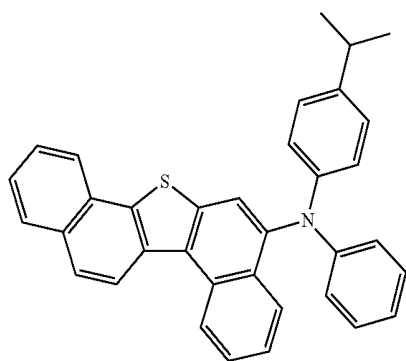
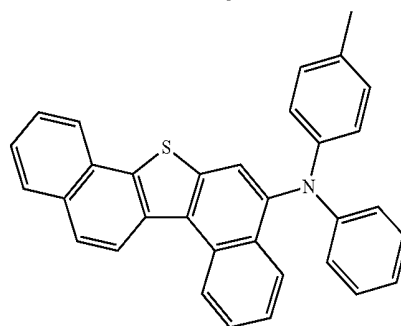
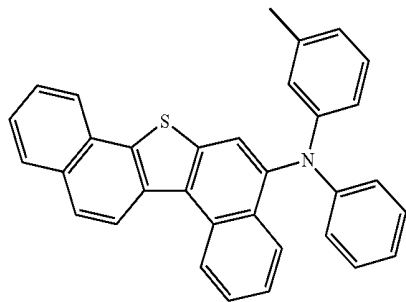
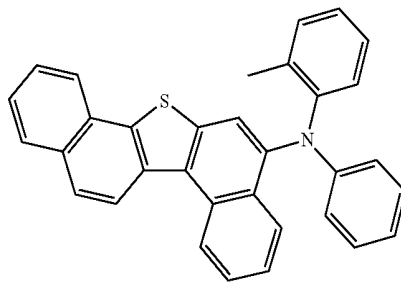
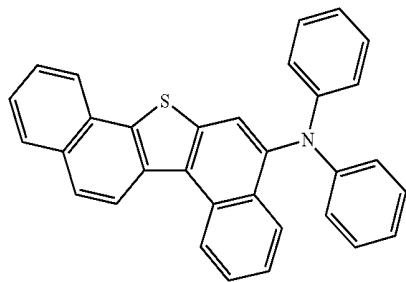
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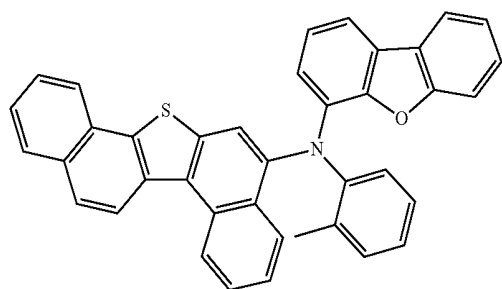
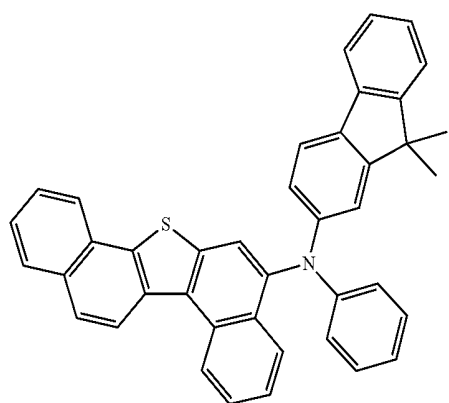
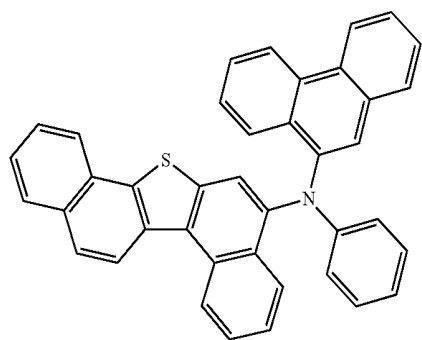
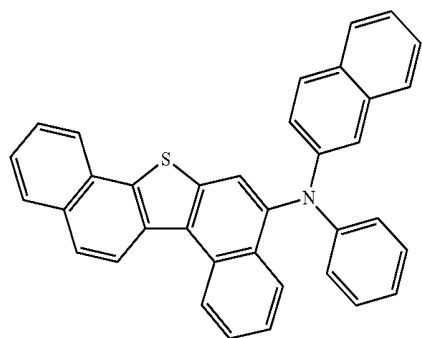
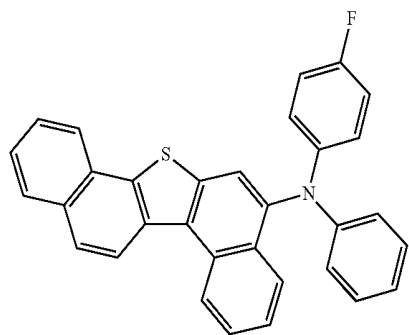
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440

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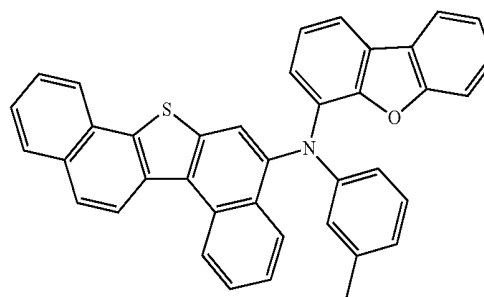
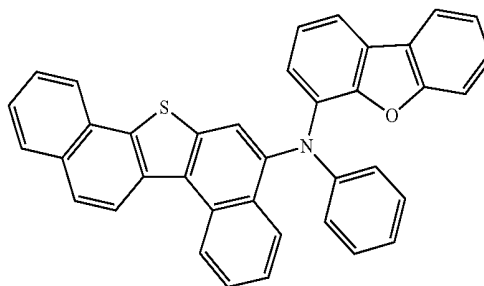
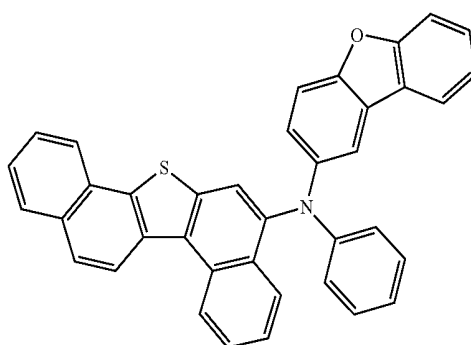
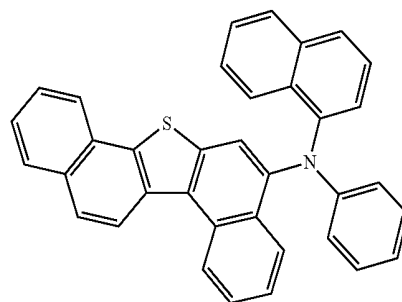
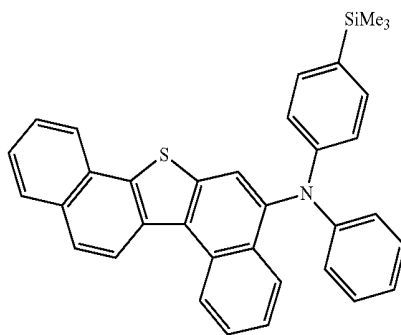


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442

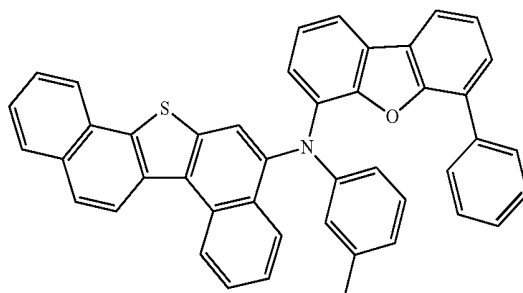
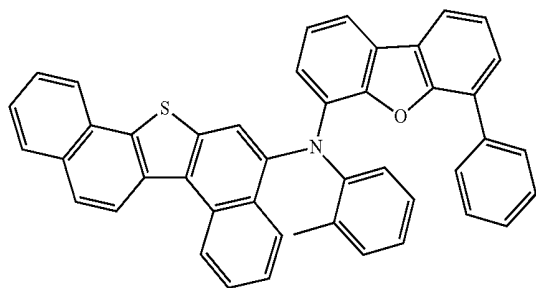
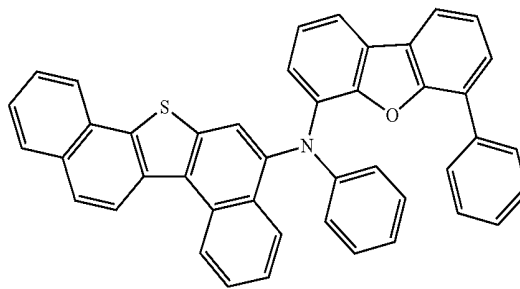
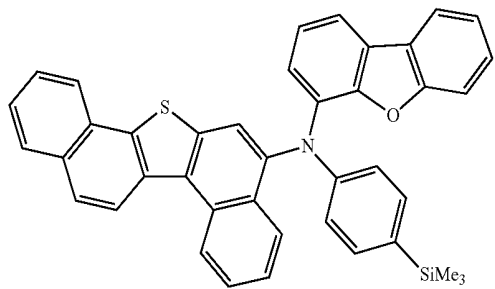
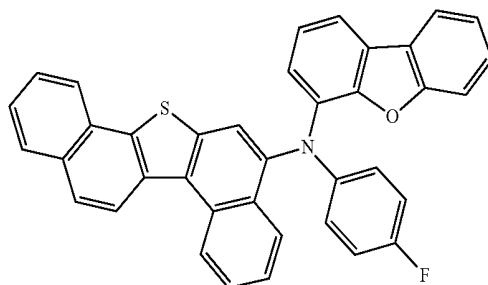
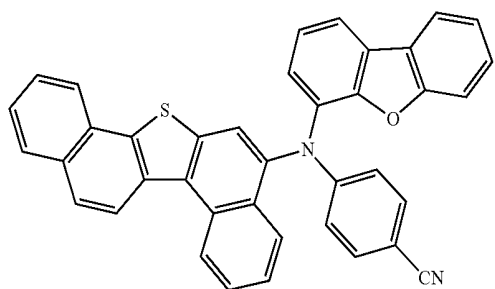
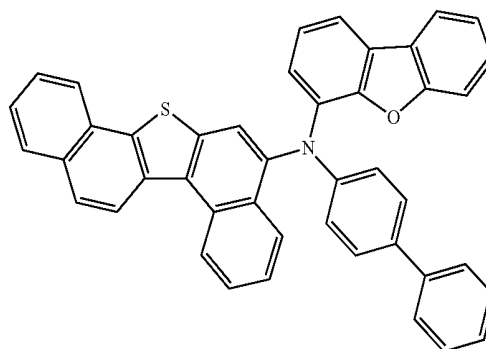
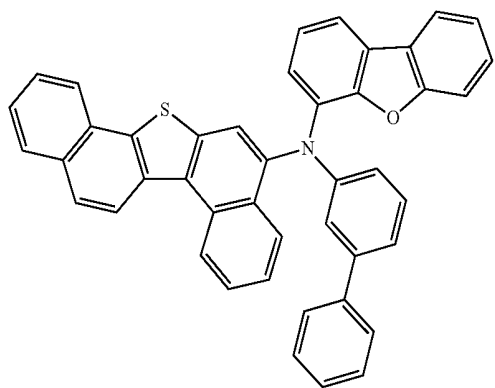
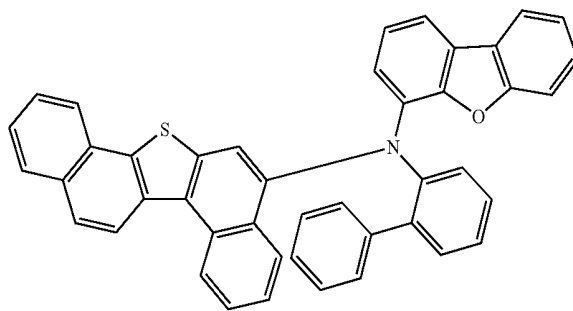
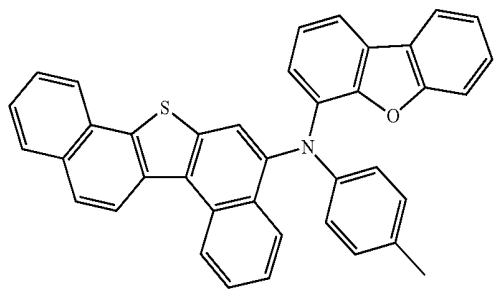
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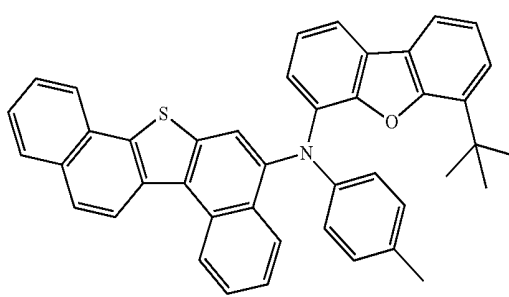
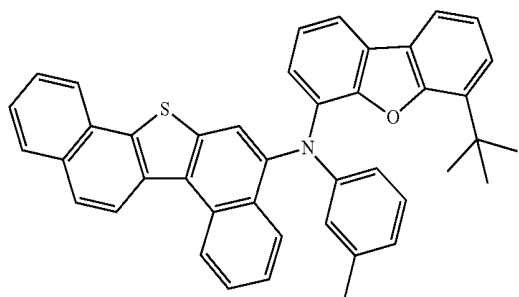
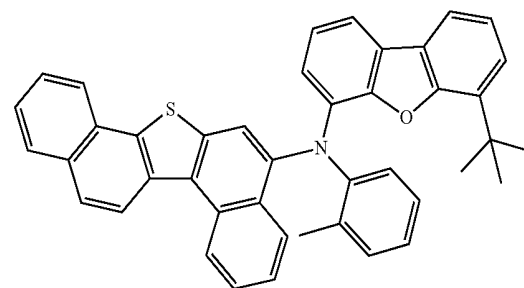
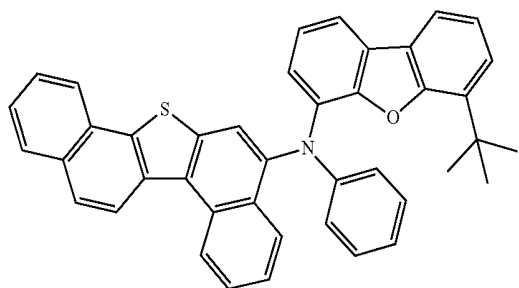
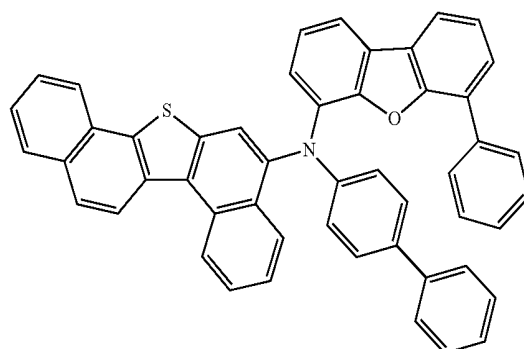
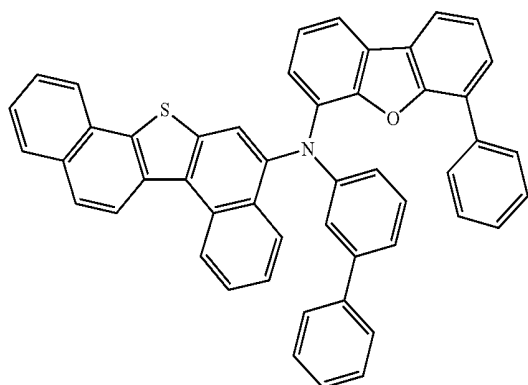
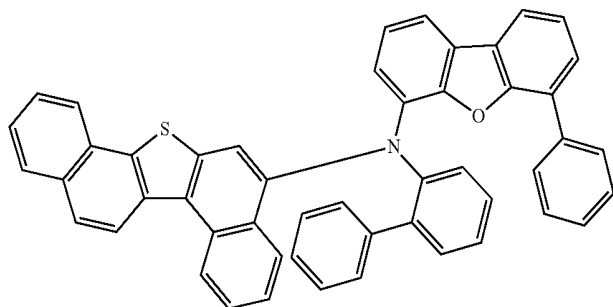
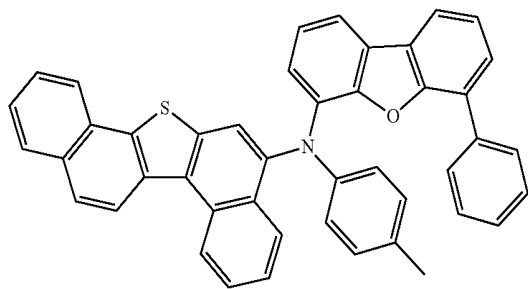
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445

446

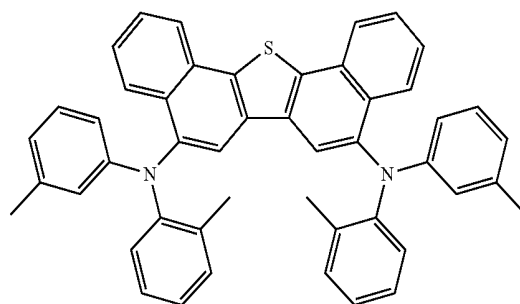
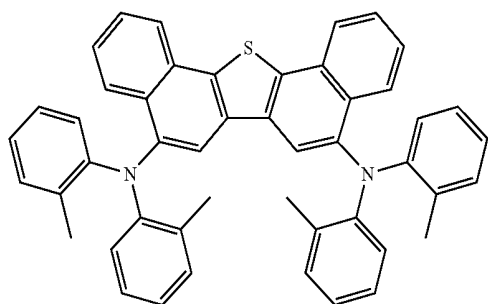
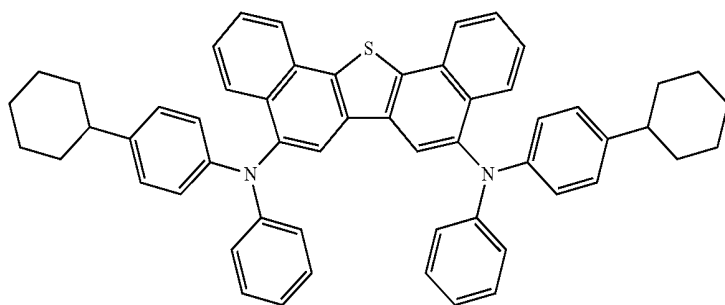
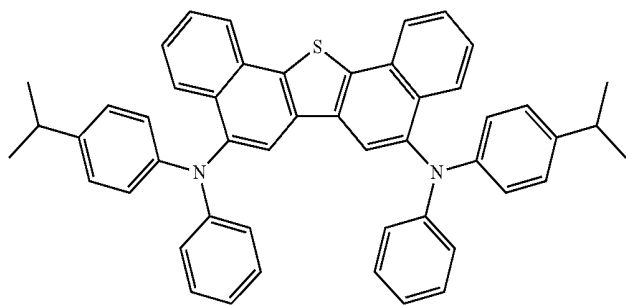
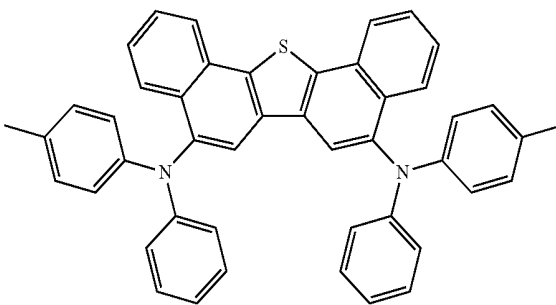
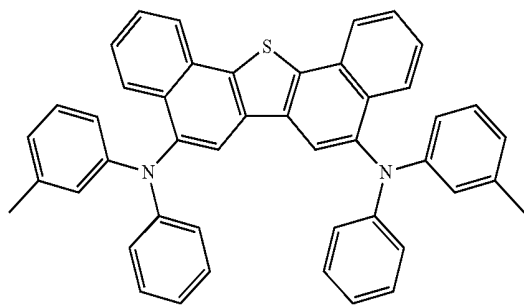
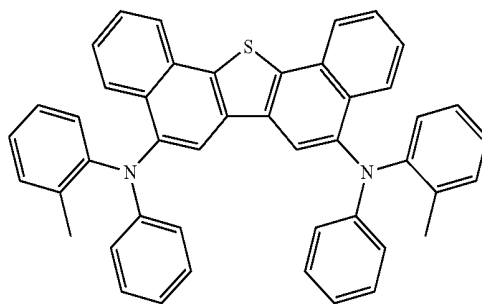
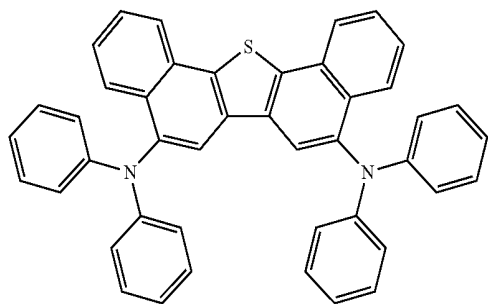
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447

448

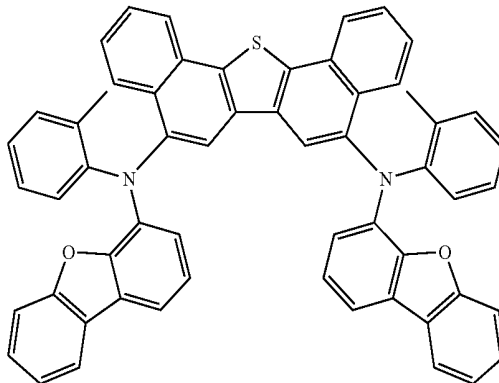
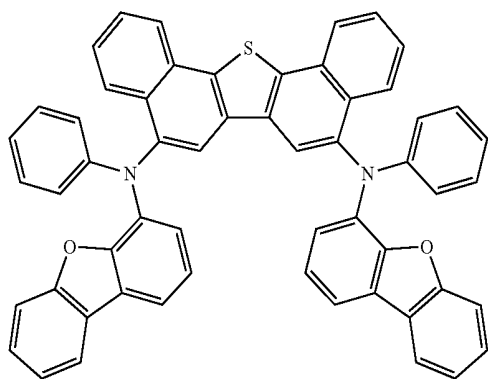
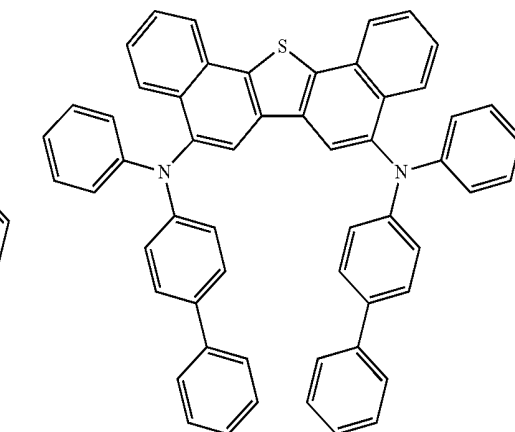
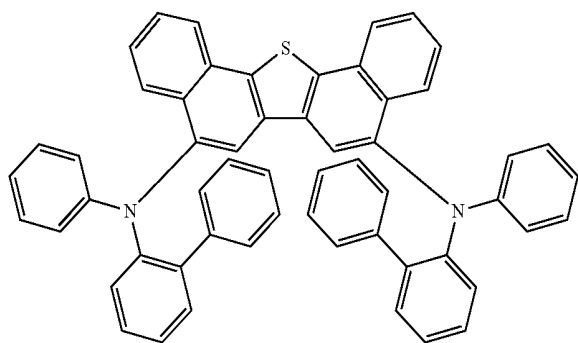
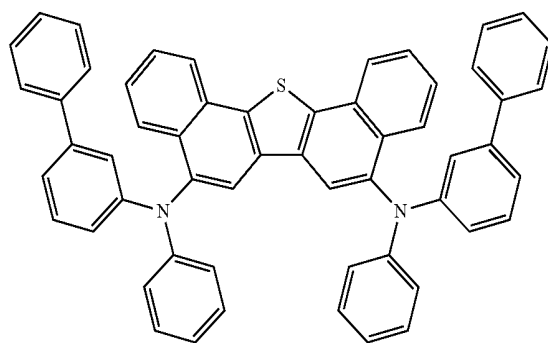
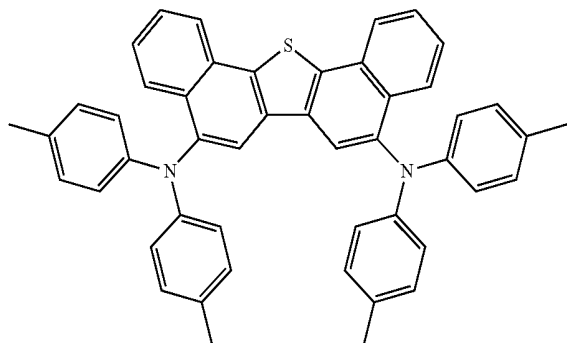
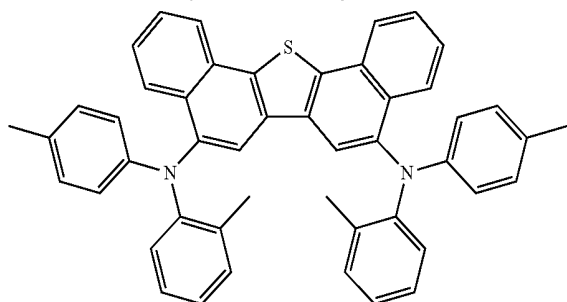
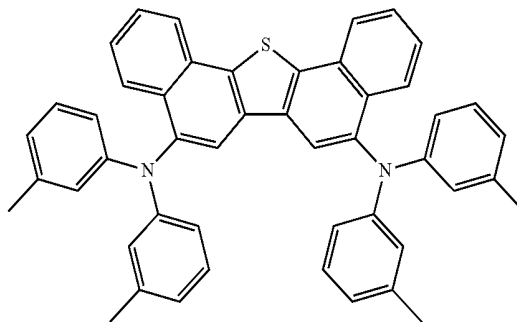
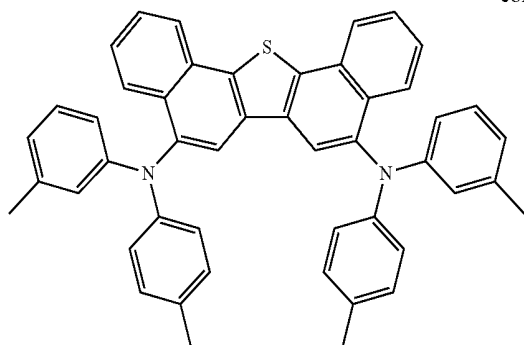
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449

450

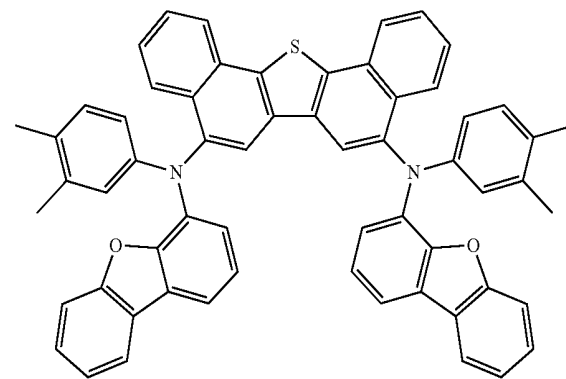
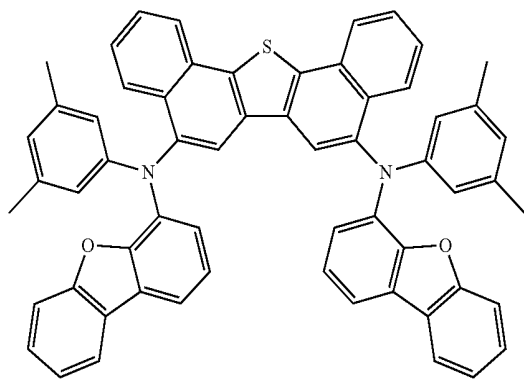
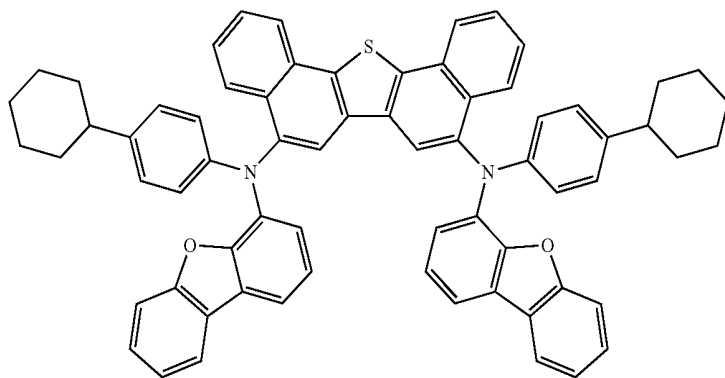
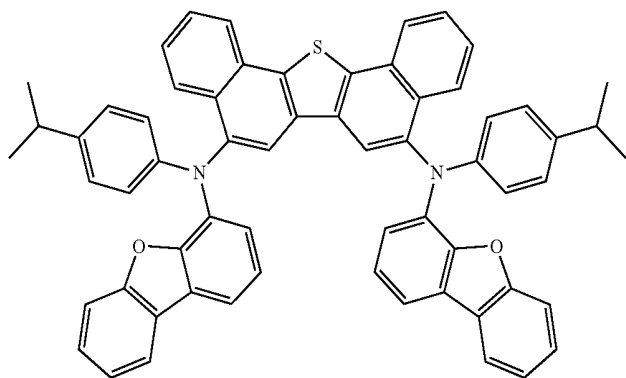
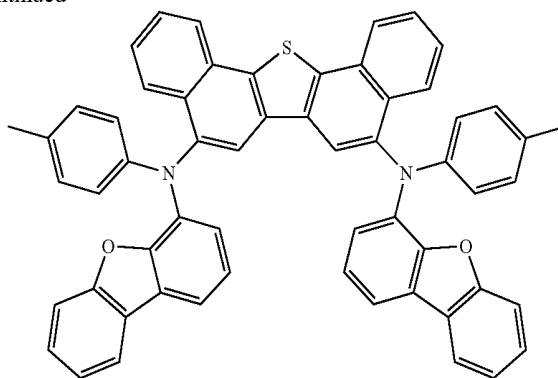
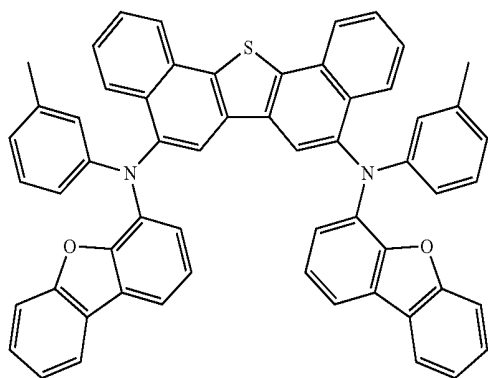
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451

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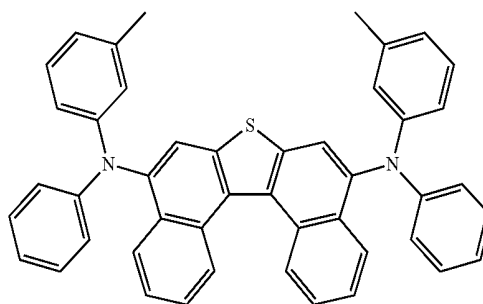
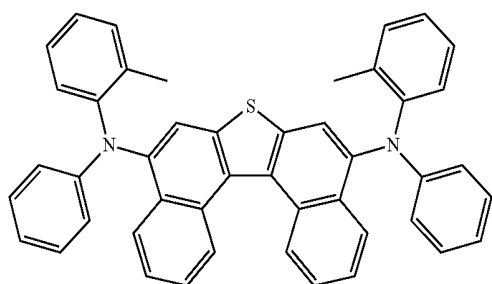
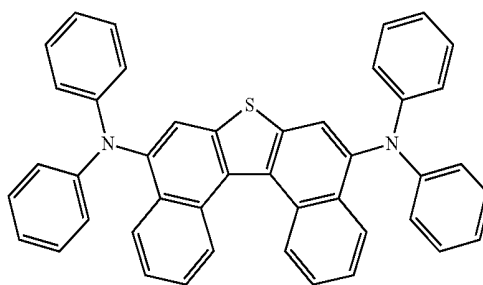
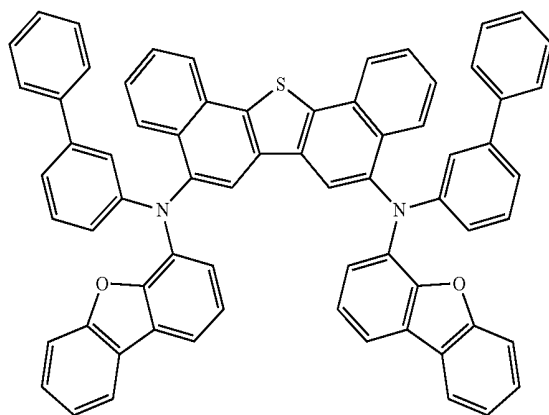
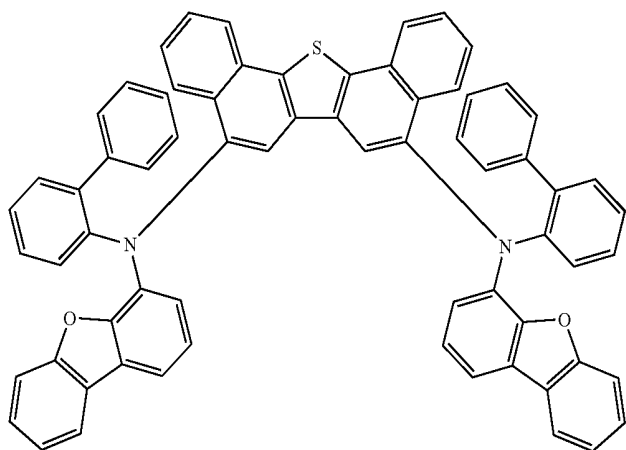
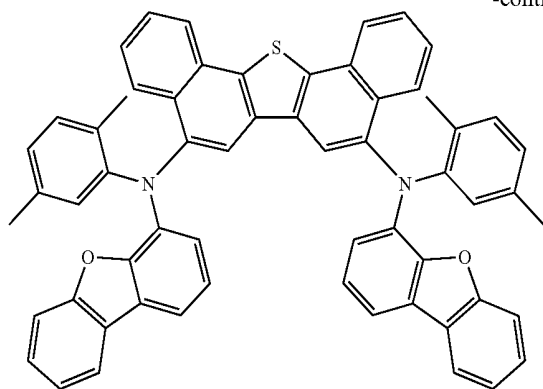
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453

454

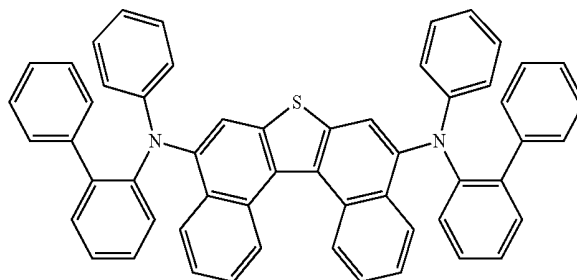
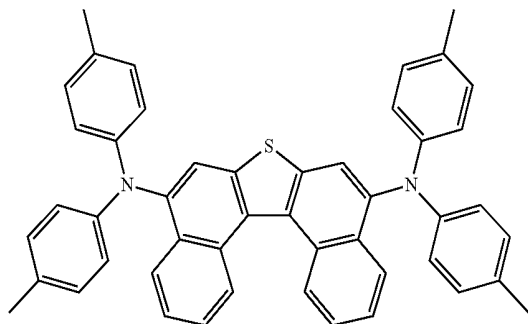
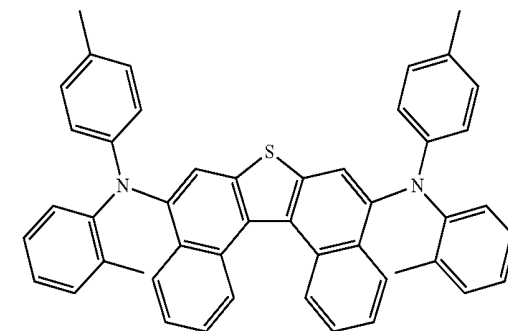
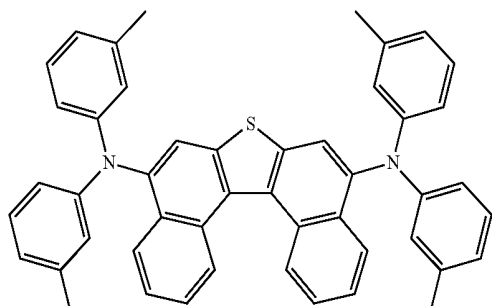
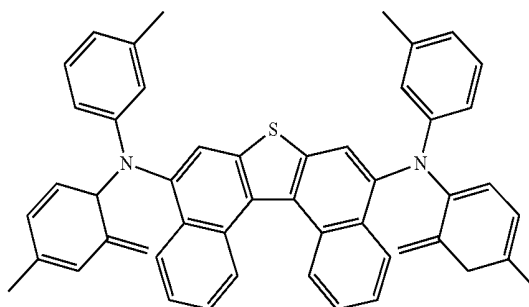
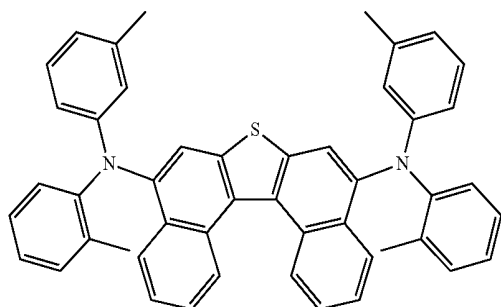
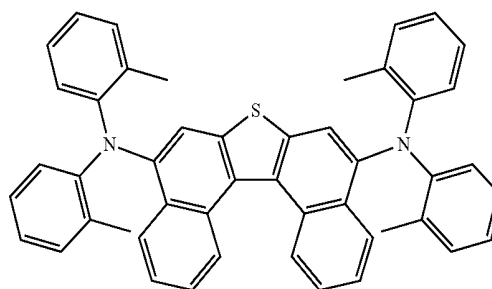
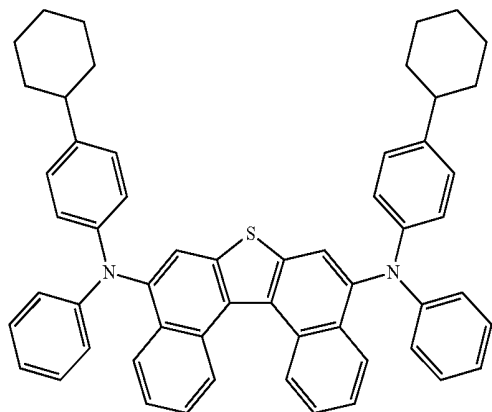
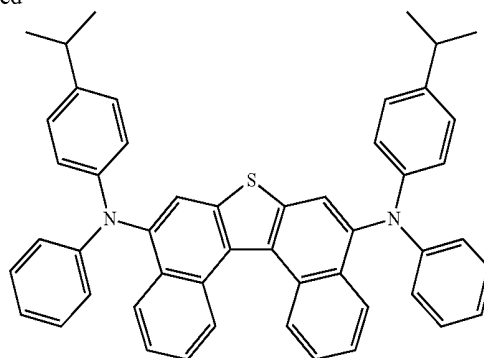
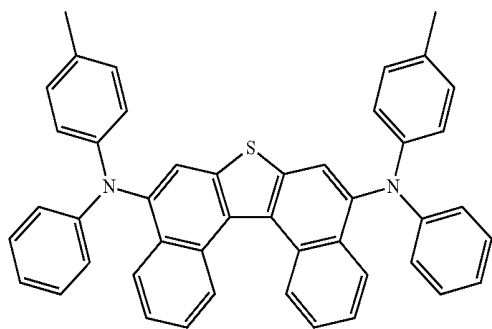
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455

456

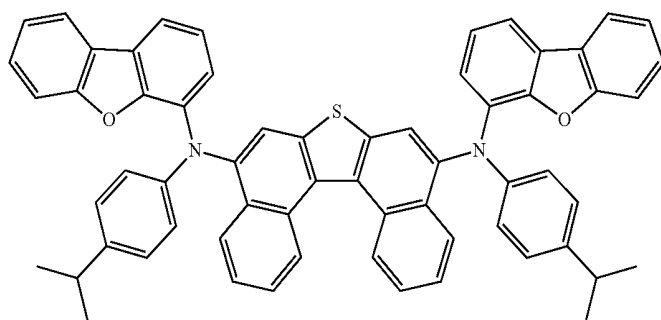
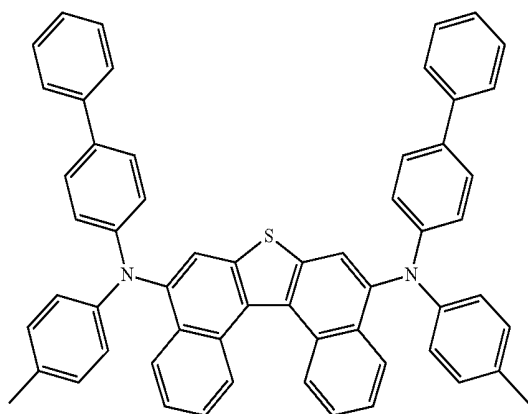
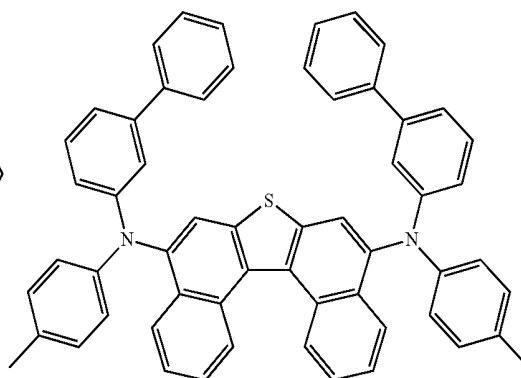
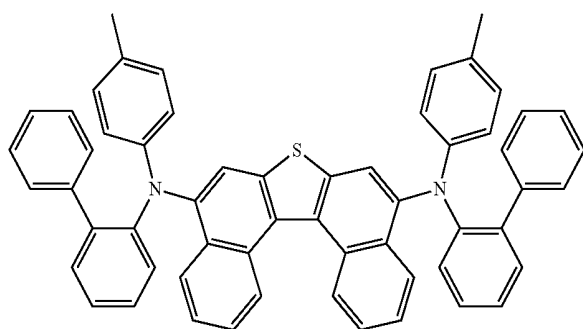
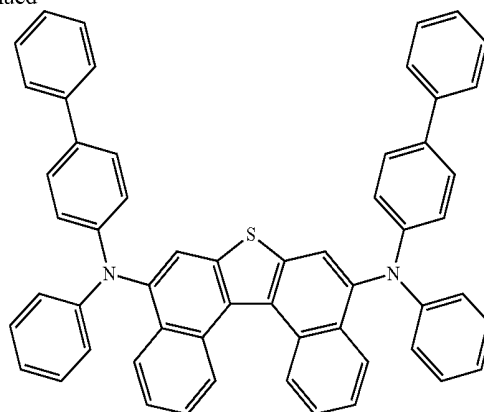
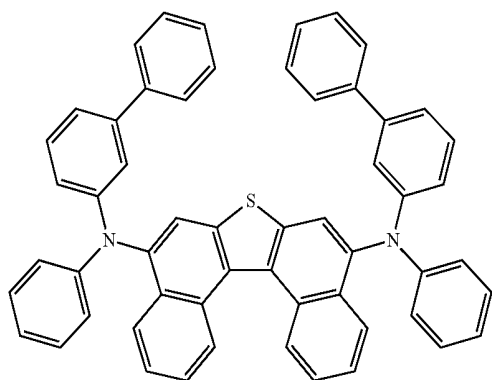
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457

458

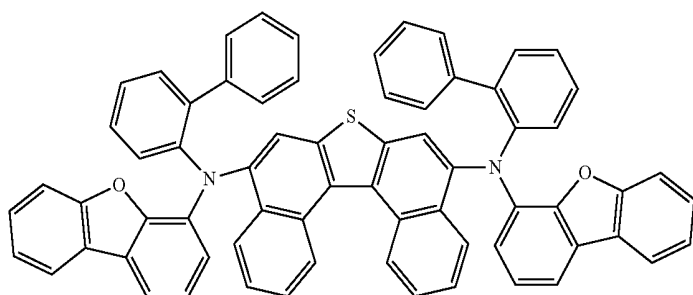
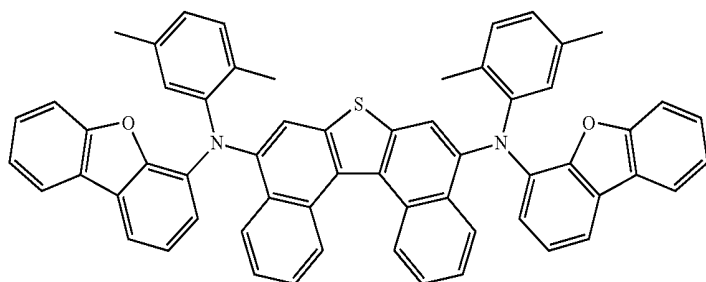
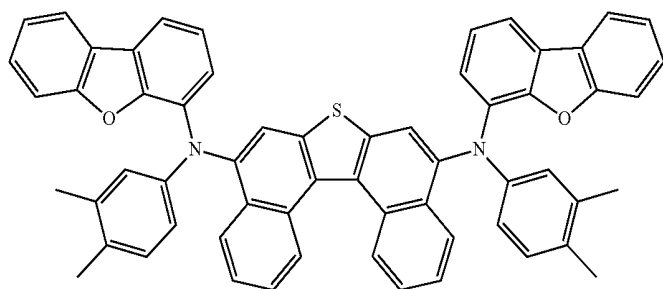
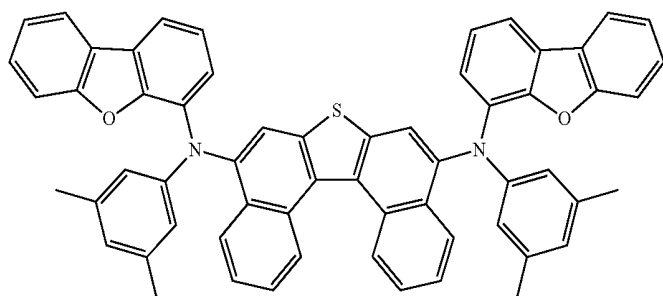
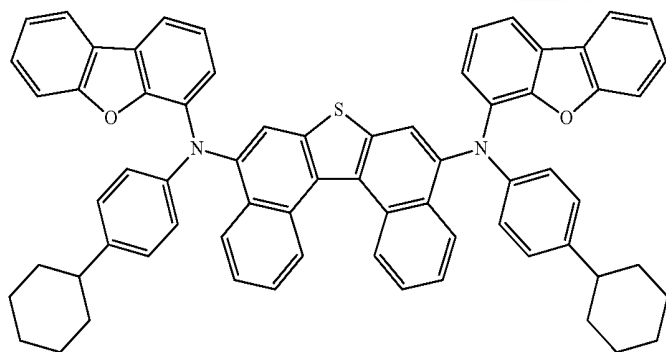
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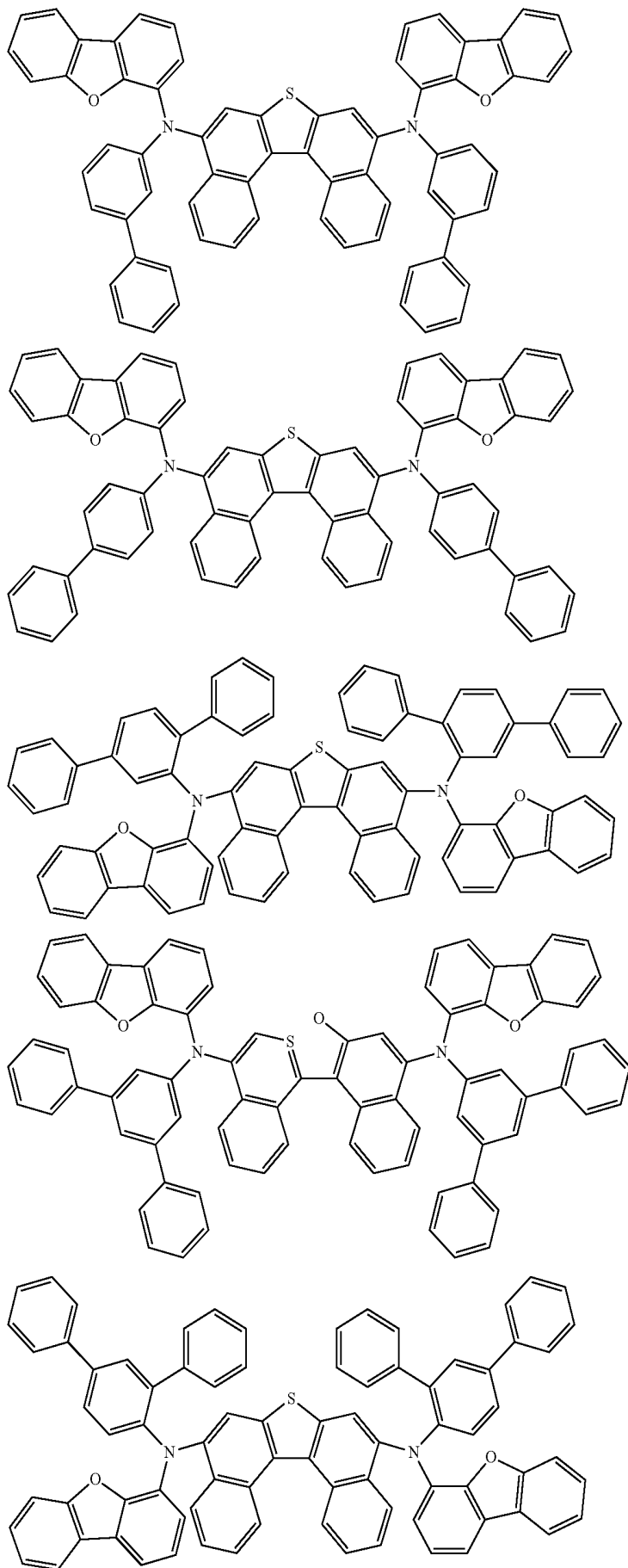
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460

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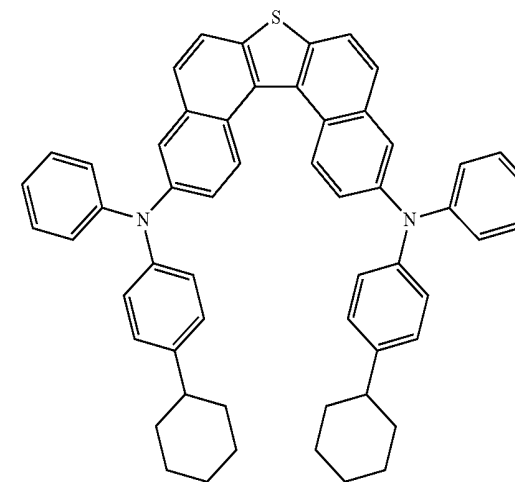
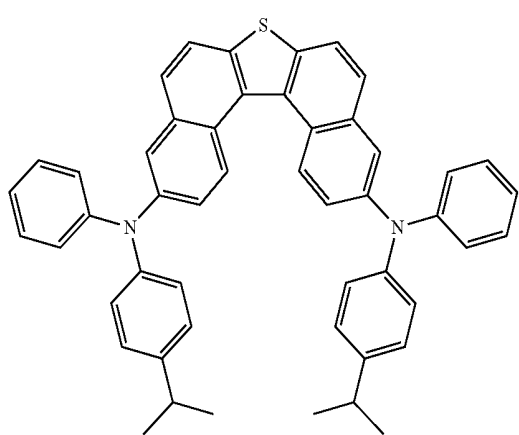
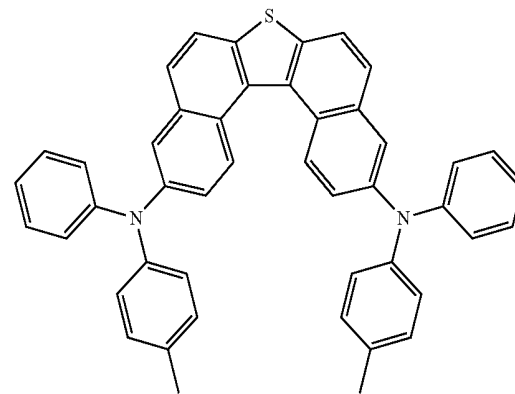
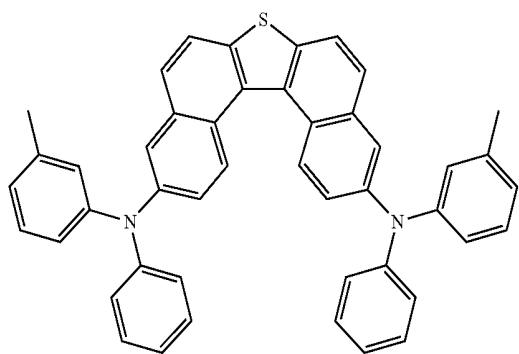
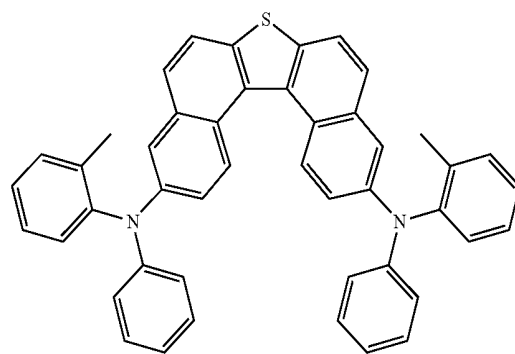
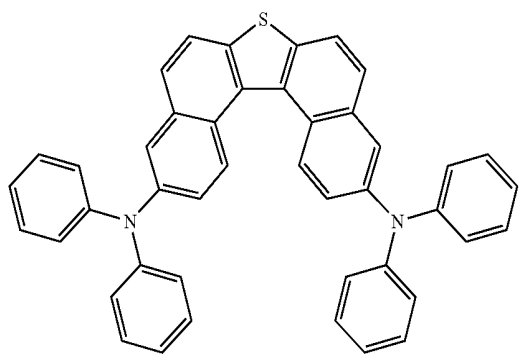
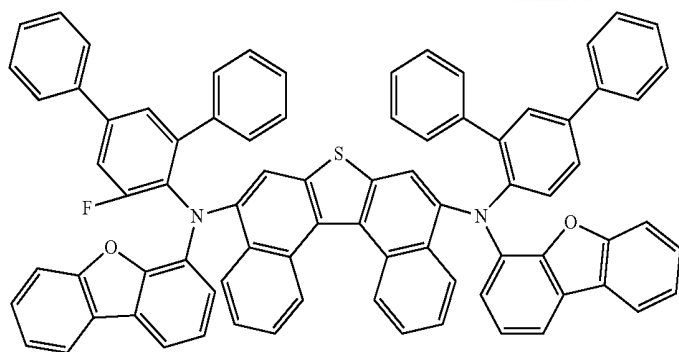
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463

464

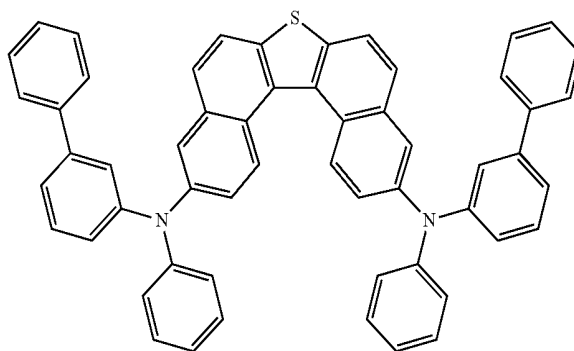
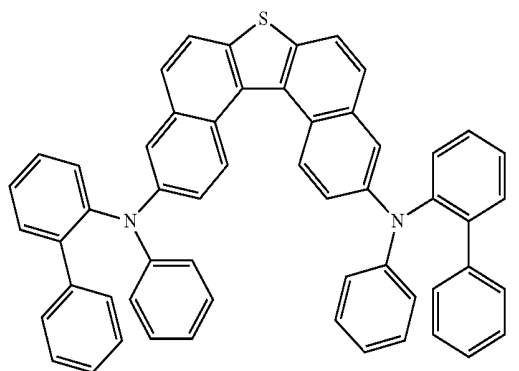
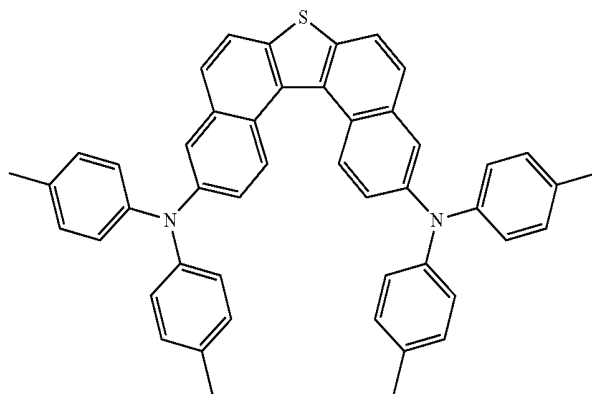
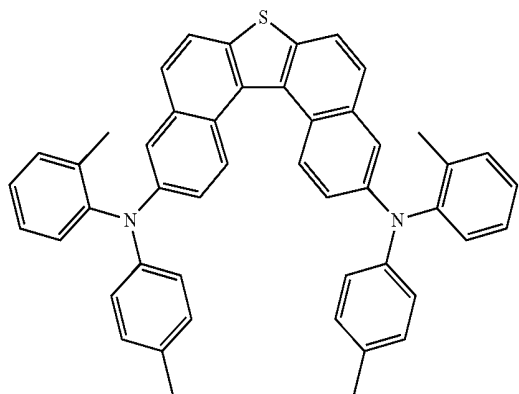
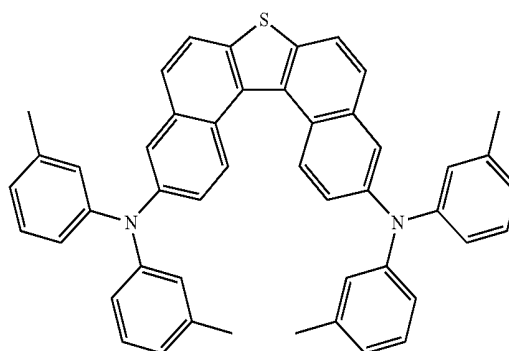
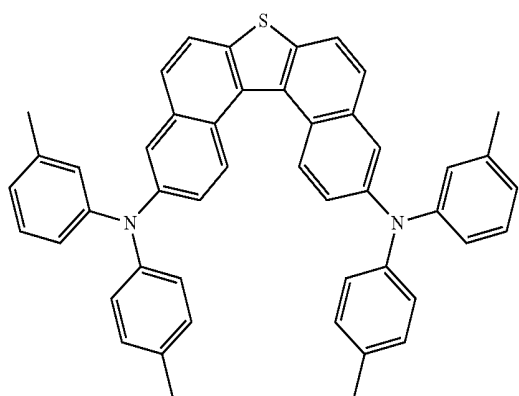
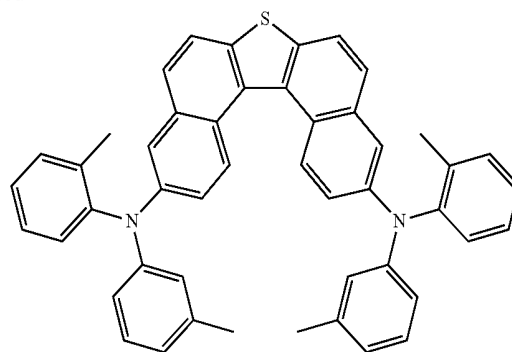
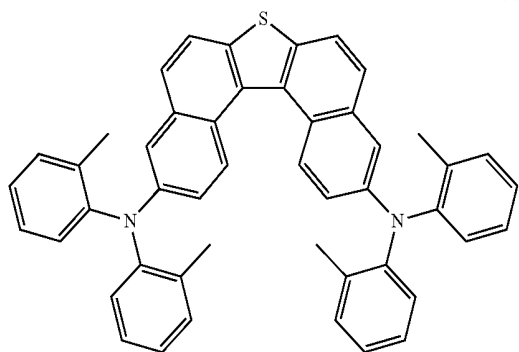
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465

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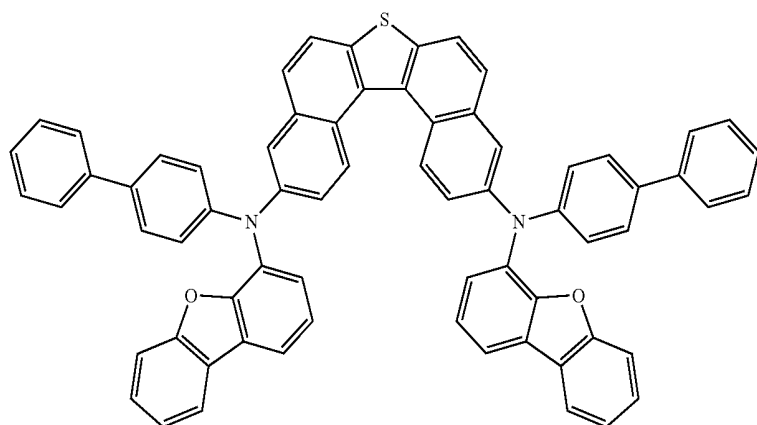
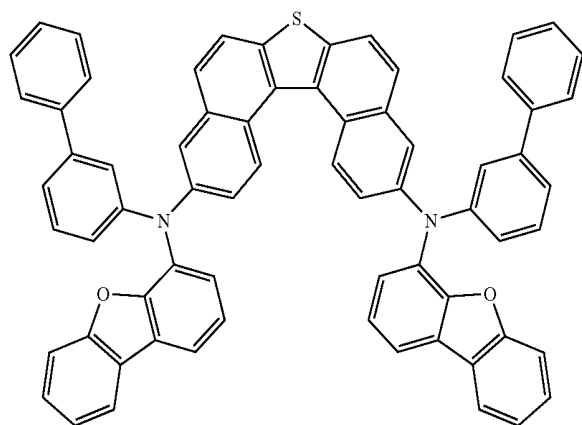
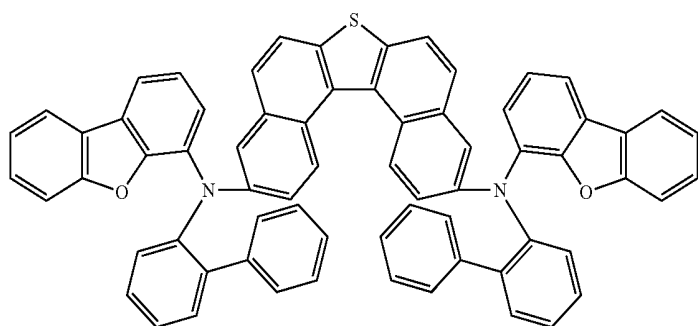
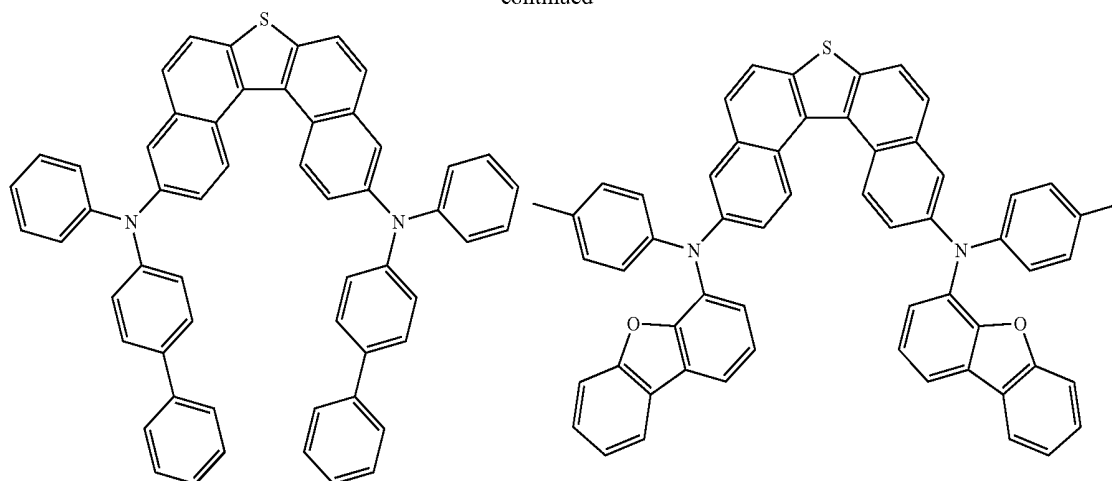
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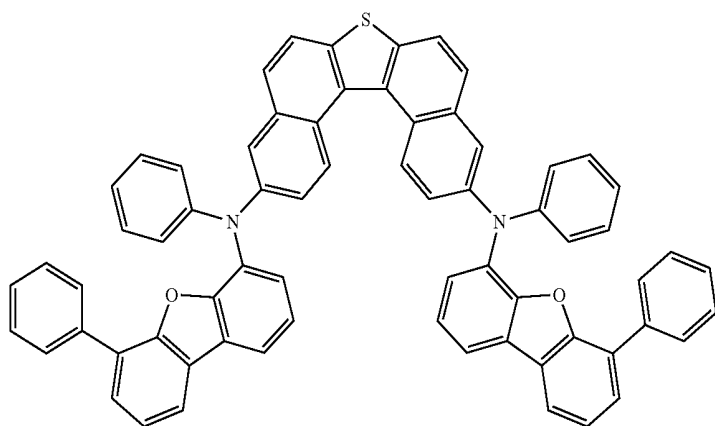
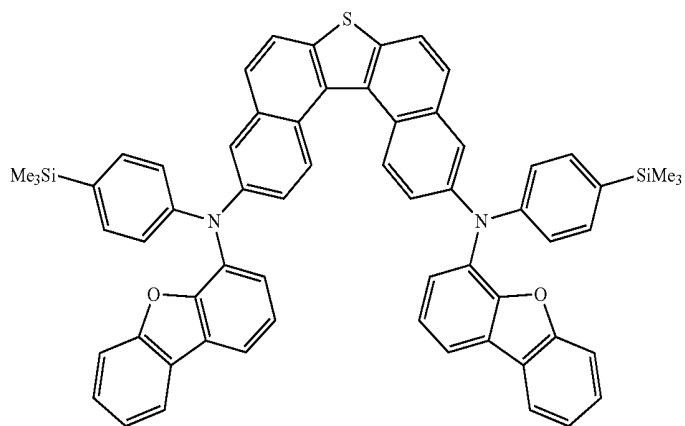
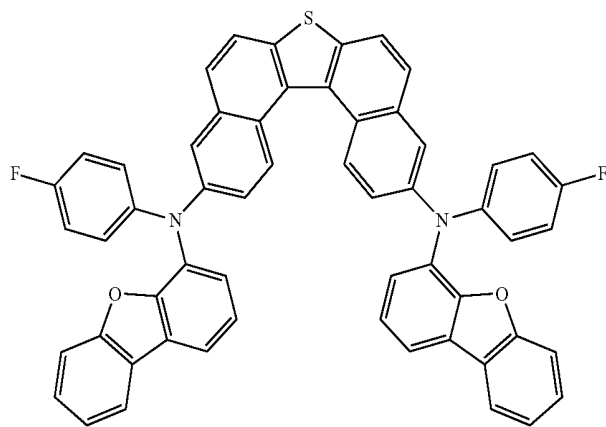
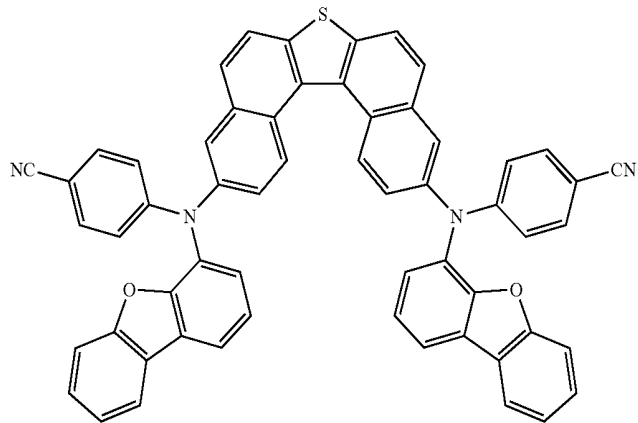
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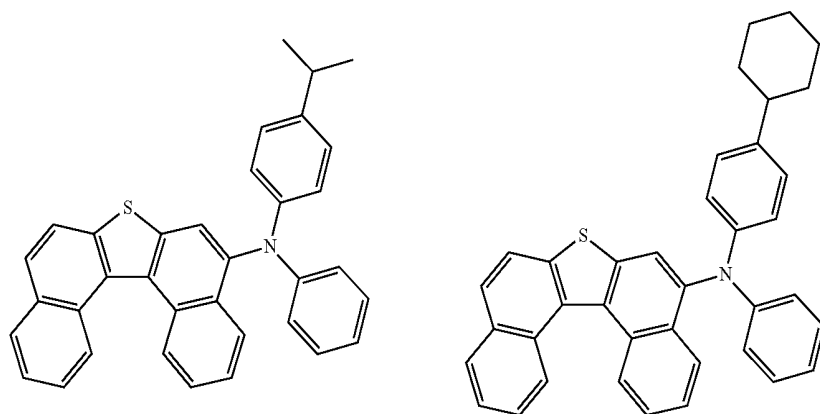
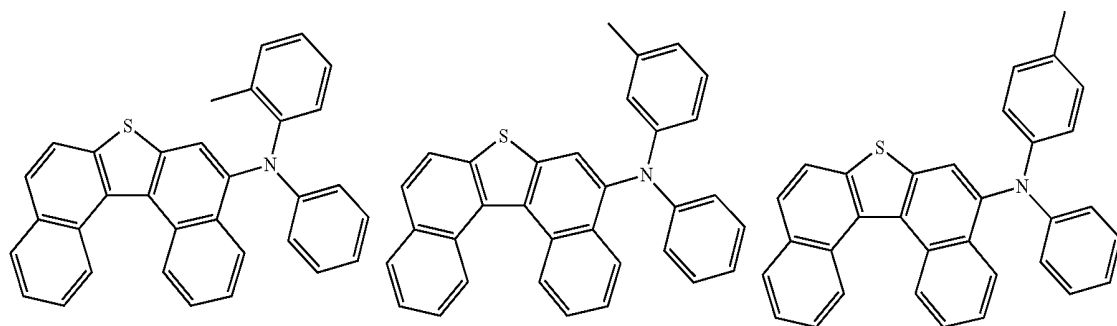
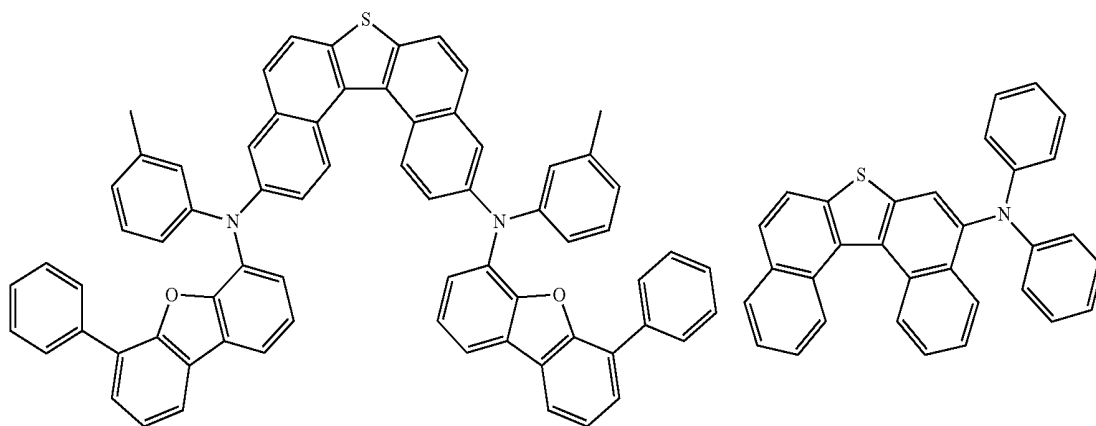
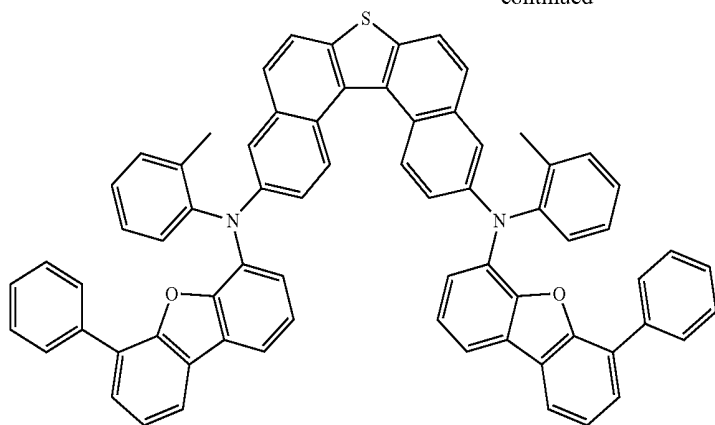
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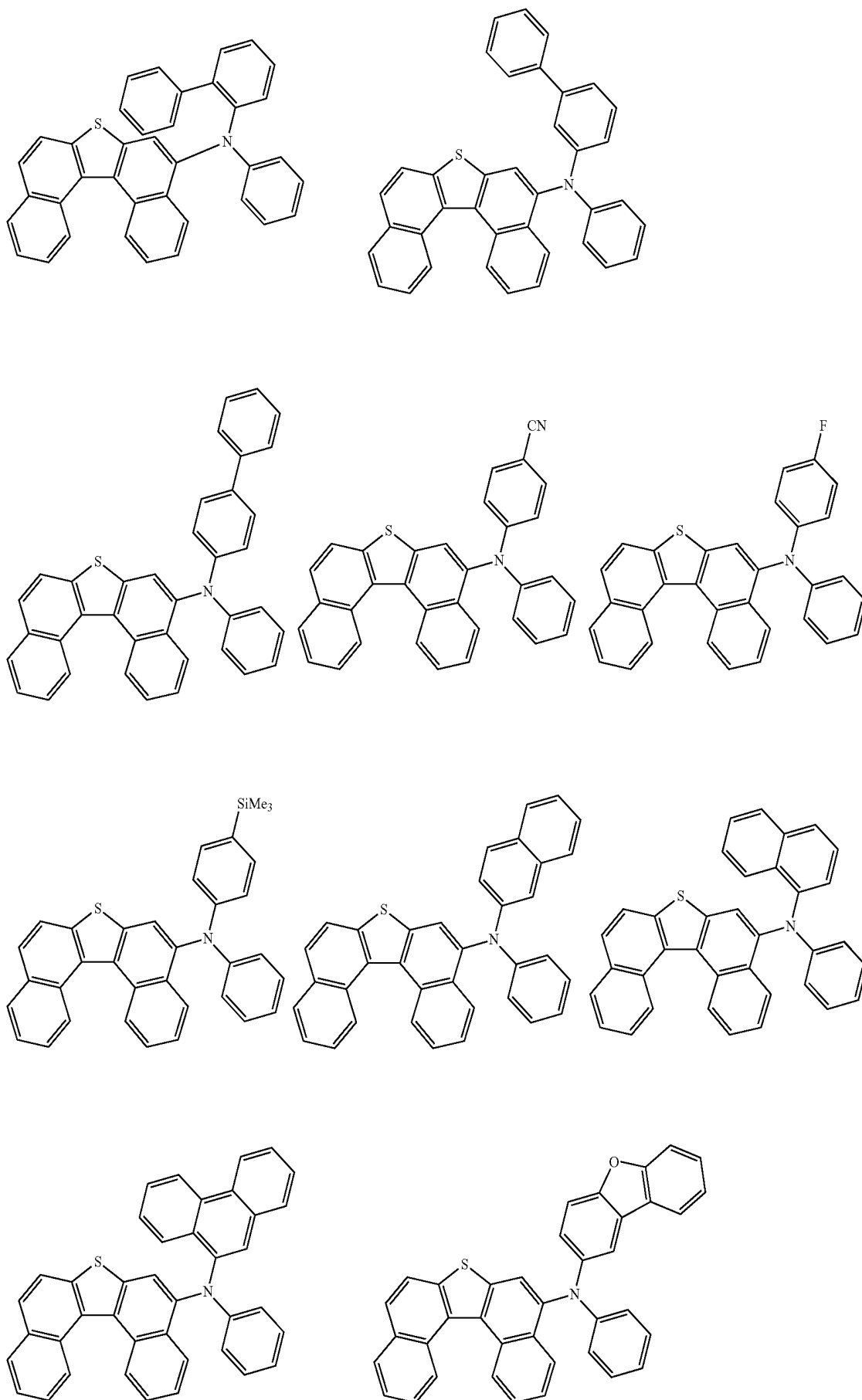
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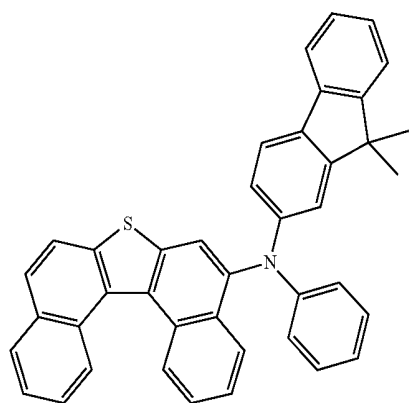
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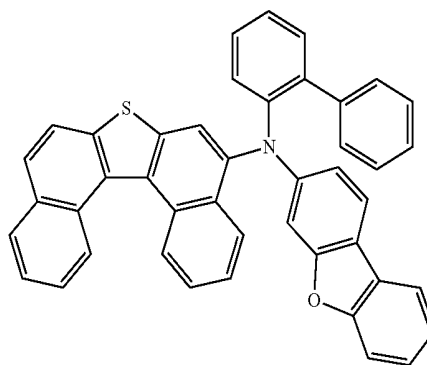
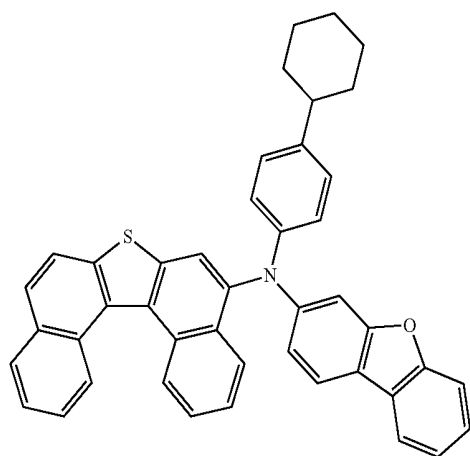
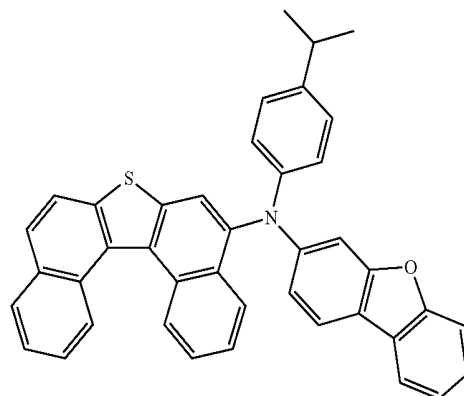
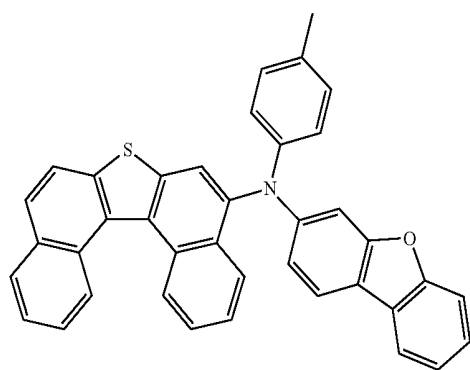
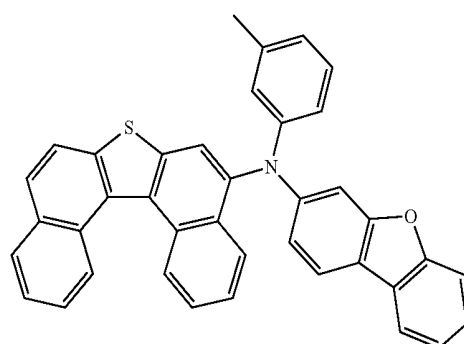
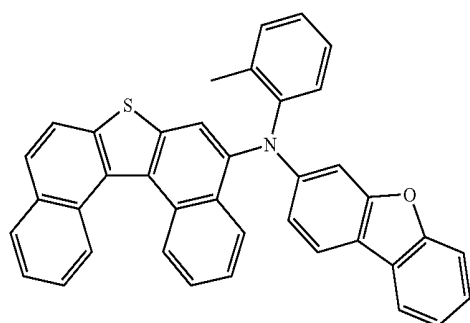
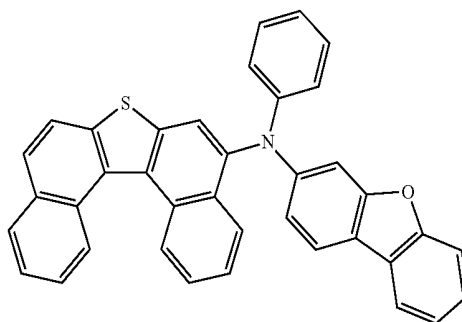


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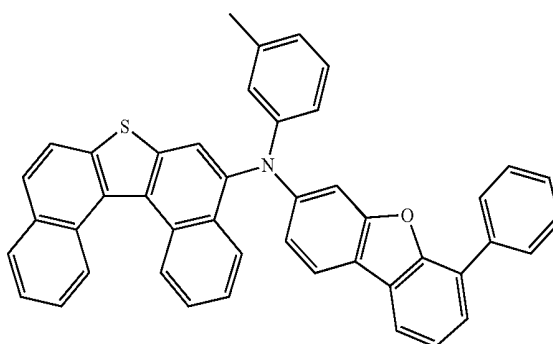
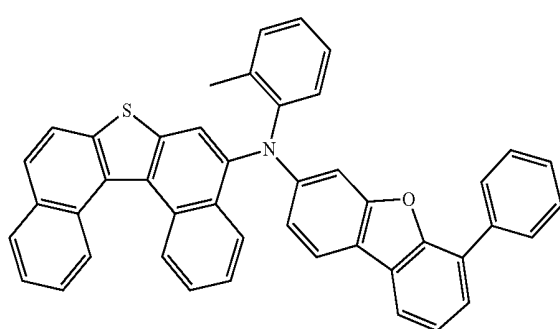
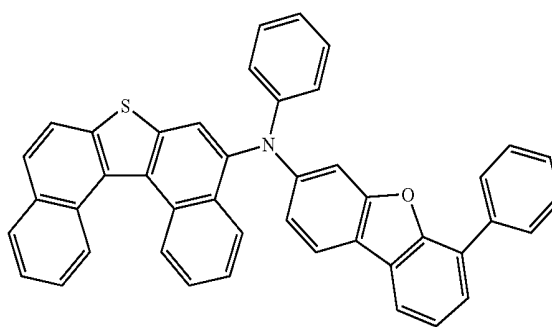
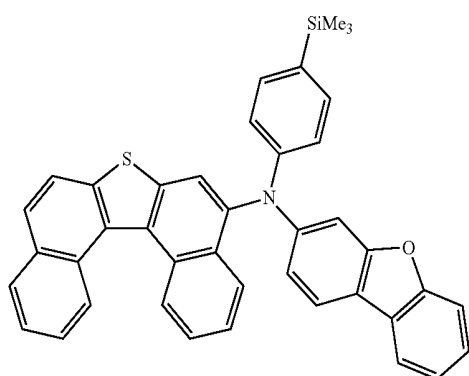
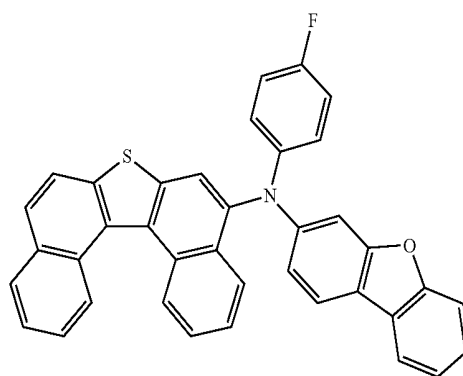
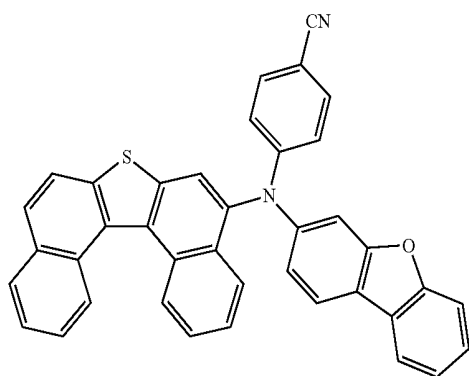
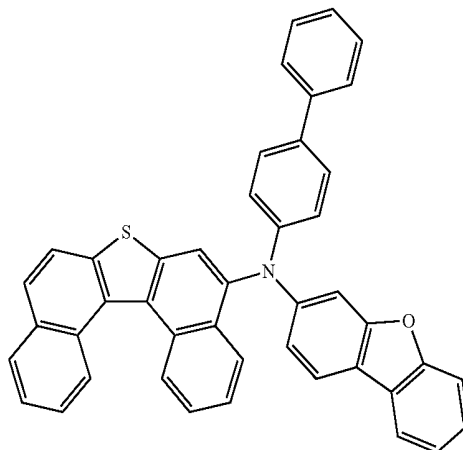
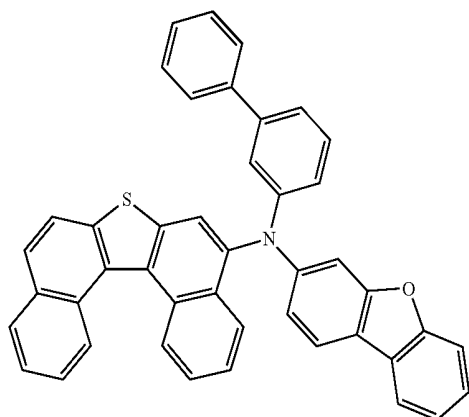
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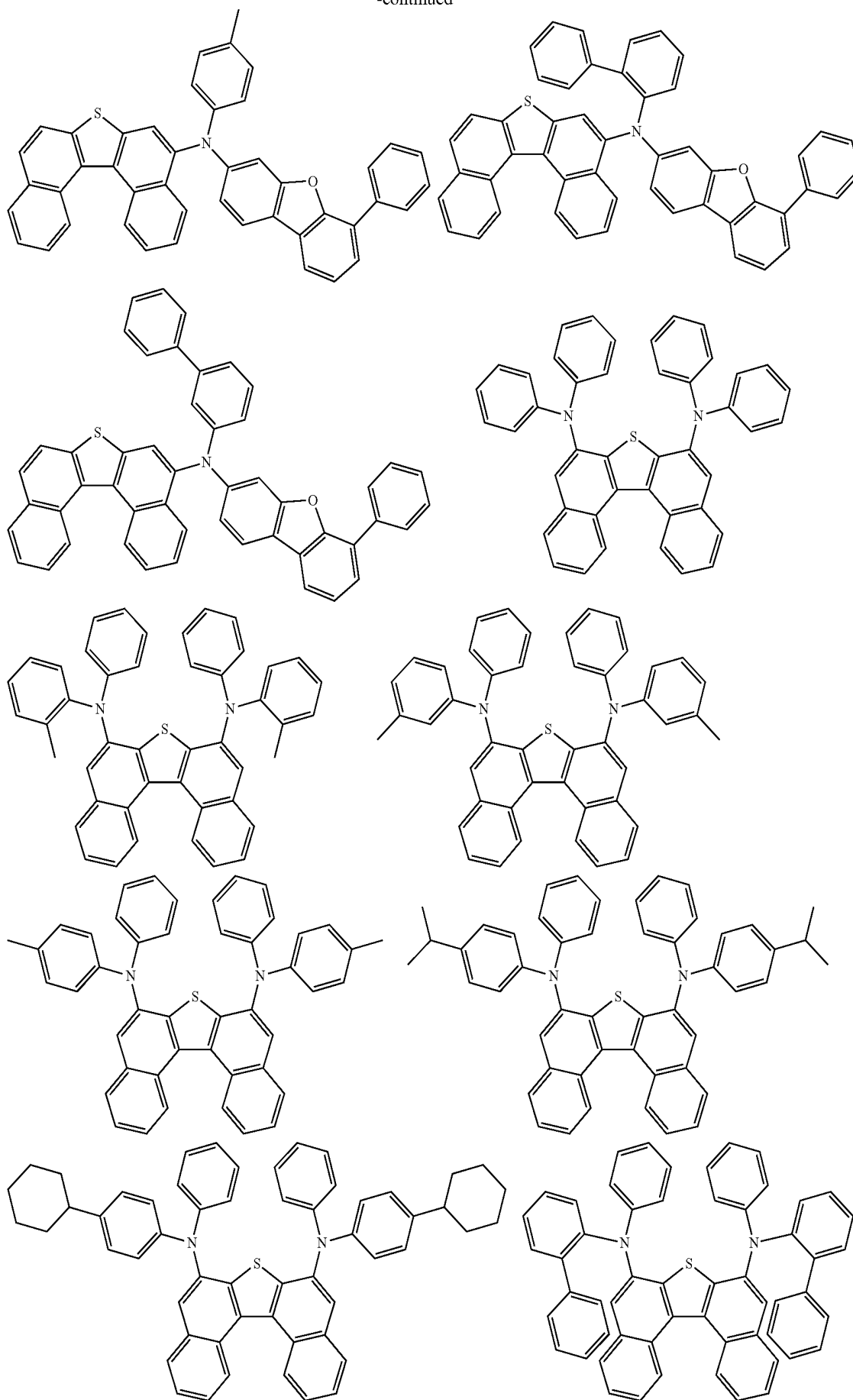
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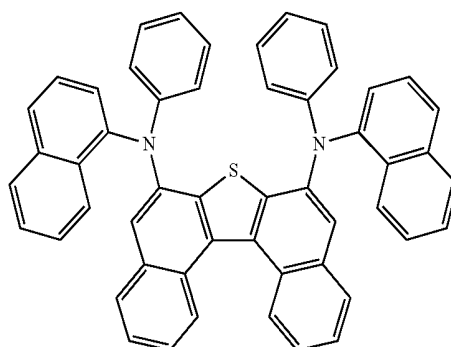
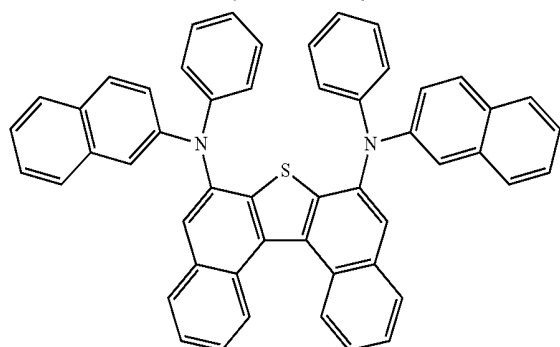
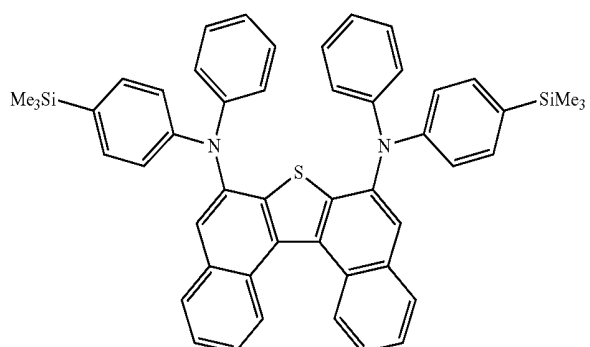
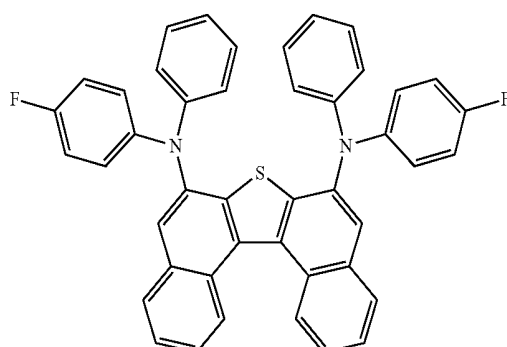
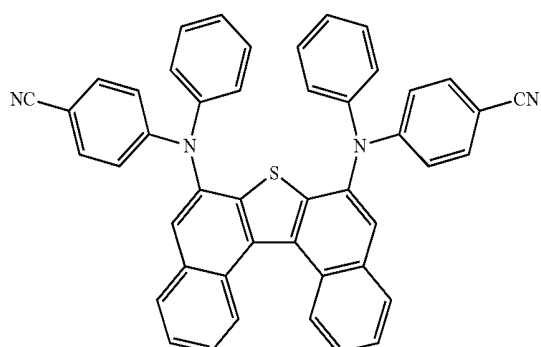
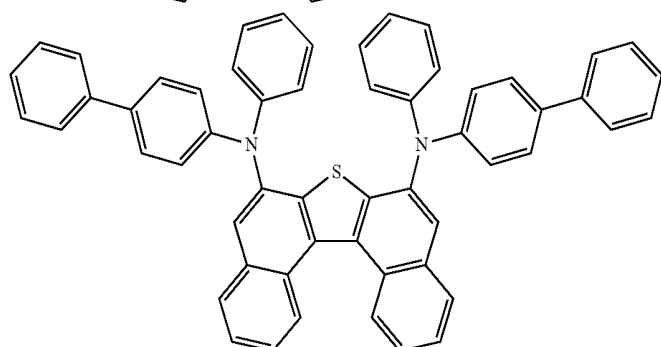
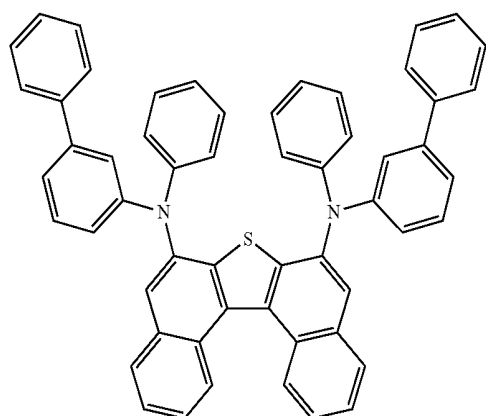
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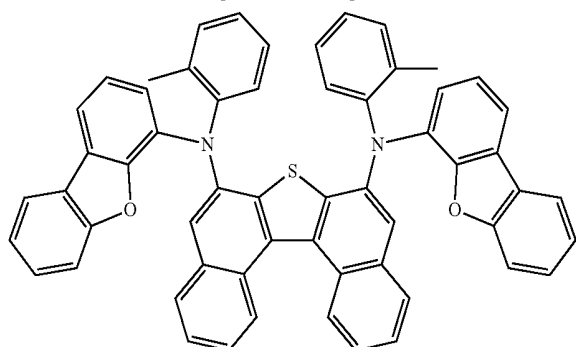
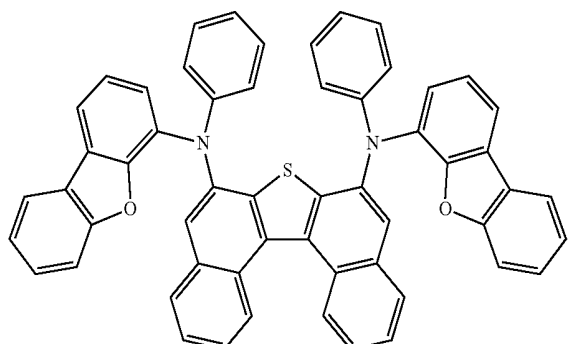
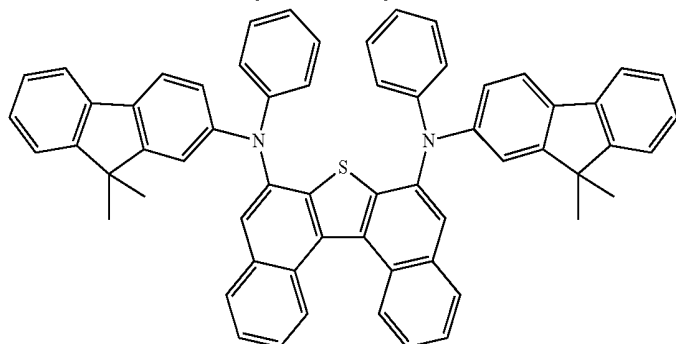
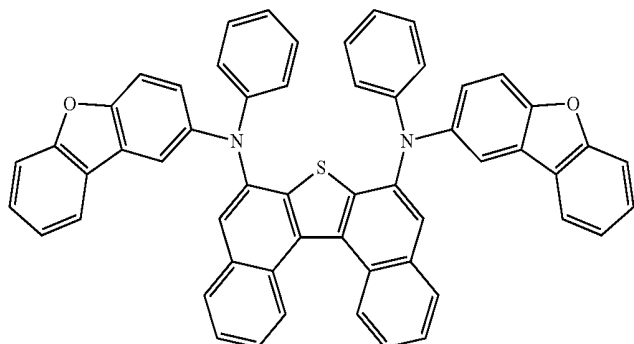
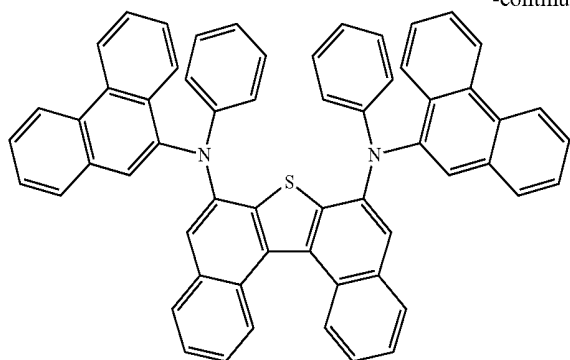
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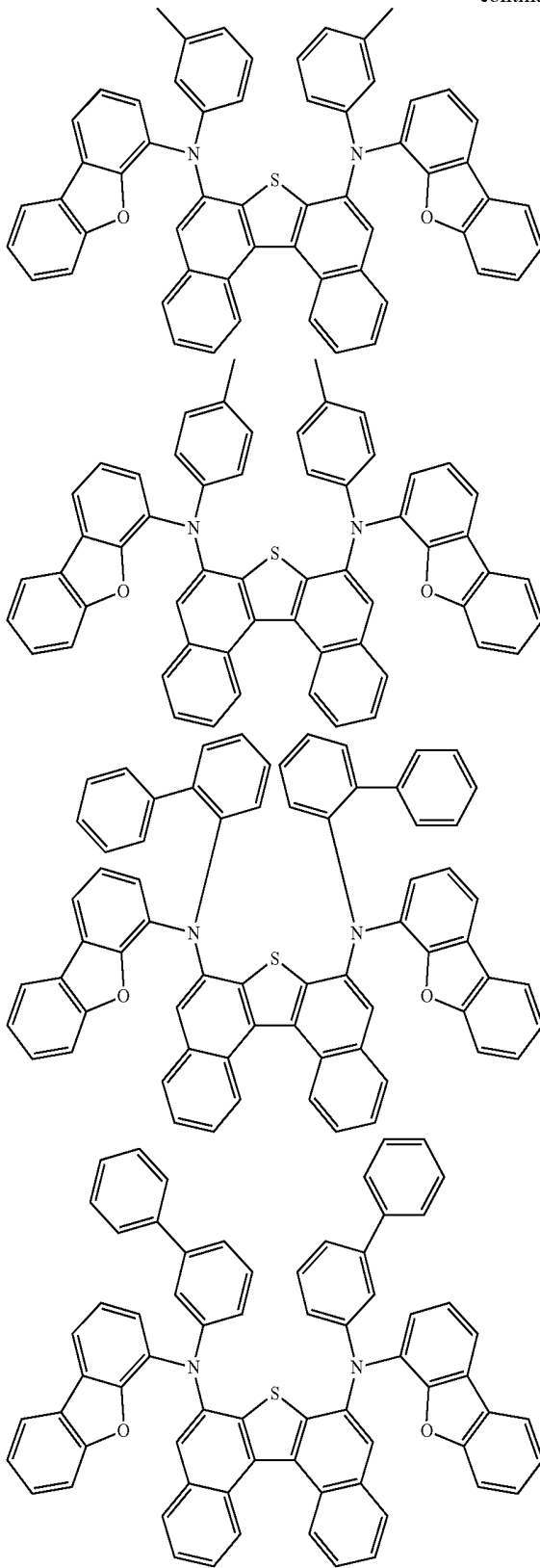
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The amine compound is useful as a material for organic EL device, particularly as a dopant material for use in a fluorescent emitting layer.

Organic EL Device

The organic EL device of another embodiment of the invention will be described below.

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The organic EL device comprises organic thin film layers between the cathode and the anode. The organic thin film layers comprise a light emitting layer and at least one layer of the organic thin film layers comprises the amine compound mentioned above.

The organic thin film layer comprising the amine compound may include a hole transporting layer, a light emitting layer, a space layer, and a blocking layer, although not limited thereto. The amine compound is preferably used in a light emitting layer, particularly preferably in a fluorescent emitting layer as a dopant because it can be expected to make the organic EL device highly efficient.

The organic EL device may be any of a single color emitting device of fluorescent or phosphorescent type, a white-emitting device of fluorescent-phosphorescent hybrid type, an emitting device of a simple type having a single emission unit, and an emitting device of a tandem type having two or more emission units. The "emission unit" referred to herein is the smallest unit for emitting light by the recombination of injected holes and injected electrons, which comprises one or more organic layers wherein at least one layer is a light emitting layer.

Representative device structures of the simple-type organic EL device are shown below.

(1) Anode/Emission Unit/Cathode

The emission unit may be a laminate comprising two or more layers selected from a phosphorescent light emitting layer and a fluorescent light emitting layer. A space layer may be disposed between the light emitting layers to prevent the diffusion of excitons generated in the phosphorescent light emitting layer into the fluorescent light emitting layer. Representative layered structures of the emission unit are shown below.

(a) hole transporting layer/light emitting layer (/electron transporting layer);

(b) hole transporting layer/first fluorescent emitting layer/second fluorescent emitting layer (/electron transporting layer);

(c) hole transporting layer/phosphorescent emitting layer/space layer/fluorescent emitting layer (/electron transporting layer);

(d) hole transporting layer/first phosphorescent emitting layer/second phosphorescent emitting layer/space layer/fluorescent emitting layer (/electron transporting layer);

(e) hole transporting layer/first phosphorescent emitting layer/space layer/second phosphorescent emitting layer/space layer/fluorescent emitting layer (/electron transporting layer); and

(f) hole transporting layer/phosphorescent emitting layer/space layer/first fluorescent emitting layer/second fluorescent emitting layer (/electron transporting layer).

The emission color of the phosphorescent light emitting layer and that of the fluorescent light emitting layer may be different. For example, the layered structure of the laminated light emitting layer (d) may be hole transporting layer/first phosphorescent light emitting layer (red emission)/second phosphorescent light emitting layer (green emission)/space layer/fluorescent light emitting layer (blue emission)/electron transporting layer. An electron blocking layer may be disposed between the light emitting layer and the hole transporting layer or between the light emitting layer and the space layer, if necessary. Also, a hole blocking layer may be disposed between the light emitting layer and the electron transporting layer, if necessary. With such an electron blocking layer or a hole blocking layer, electrons and holes are confined in the light emitting layer to increase the degree of charge recombination in the light emitting layer, thereby improving the emission efficiency.

Representative device structure of the tandem-type organic EL device is shown below.

(2) Anode/First Emission Unit/Intermediate Layer/Second Emission Unit/Cathode

The layered structure of the first emission unit and the second emission unit may be selected from those described above with respect to the emission unit.

Generally, the intermediate layer is also called an intermediate electrode, an intermediate conductive layer, a charge generation layer, an electron withdrawing layer, a connecting layer, or an intermediate insulating layer. The intermediate layer may be formed by known materials so as to supply electrons to the first emission unit and holes to the second emission unit.

A schematic structure of an example of the organic EL device is shown in FIG. 1 wherein the organic EL device 1 is constructed by a substrate 2, an anode 3, a cathode 4, and an emission unit 10 (organic thin film layers) disposed between the anode 3 and the cathode 4. The emission unit 10 includes a light emitting layer 5 which comprises at least one fluorescent emitting layer containing a fluorescent host material and a fluorescent dopant. A hole injecting layer, a hole transporting layer, etc. 6 may be disposed between the light emitting layer 5 and the anode 3. An electron injecting layer, an electron transporting layer, etc. 7 may be disposed between the light emitting layer 5 and the cathode 4. An electron blocking layer may be disposed on the anode 3 side of the light emitting layer 5, and a hole blocking layer may be disposed on the cathode 4 side of the light emitting layer 5. With these blocking layers, electrons and holes are confined in the light emitting layer 5 to increase the degree of exciton generation in the light emitting layer 5.

In the present specification, the host is referred to as a fluorescent host when combinedly used with a fluorescent dopant and as a phosphorescent host when combinedly used with a phosphorescent dopant. Therefore, the fluorescent host and the phosphorescent host are not distinguished from each other merely by the difference in their molecular structures. Namely, the fluorescent host means a material for constituting a fluorescent emitting layer containing a fluorescent dopant and does not mean that the material is not usable as a material for constituting a phosphorescent emitting layer. The same also applies to the phosphorescent host. Substrate

The organic EL device is formed on a light-transmissive substrate. The light-transmissive substrate serves as a support for the organic EL device and preferably a flat substrate having a transmittance of 50% or more to 400 to 700 nm visible light. Examples of the substrate include a glass plate and a polymer plate. The glass plate may include a plate made of soda-lime glass, barium-strontium-containing glass, lead glass, aluminosilicate glass, borosilicate glass, barium borosilicate glass, or quartz. The polymer plate may include a plate made of polycarbonate, acryl, polyethylene terephthalate, polyether sulfide, or polysulfone.

55 Anode

The anode of the organic EL device injects holes to the hole transporting layer or the light emitting layer, and an anode having a work function of 4.5 eV or more is effective. Examples of material for anode include indium tin oxide alloy (ITO), tin oxide (NESA), indium zinc oxide alloy, gold, silver, platinum, and copper. The anode is formed by making the electrode material into a thin film by a method, such as a vapor deposition method or a sputtering method. When getting the light emitted from the light emitting layer through the anode, the transmittance of anode to visible light is preferably 10% or more. The sheet resistance of anode is preferably several hundreds Ω/\square or less. The film thickness

of anode depends upon the kind of material and generally 10 nm to 1 μm, preferably 10 to 200 nm.

Cathode

The cathode injects electrons to the electron injecting layer, the electron transporting layer or the light emitting layer, and preferably formed from a material having a small work function. Examples of the material for cathode include, but not limited to, indium, aluminum, magnesium, magnesium-indium alloy, magnesium-aluminum alloy, aluminum-lithium alloy, aluminum-scandium-lithium alloy, and magnesium-silver alloy. Like the anode, the cathode is formed by making the material into a thin film by a method, such as the vapor deposition method and the sputtering method. The emitted light may be taken from the cathode, if appropriate.

Light Emitting Layer

The light emitting layer is an organic layer having a light emitting function and comprises a host material and a dopant material when a doping system is employed. The major function of the host material is to promote the recombination of electrons and holes and confine excitons in the light emitting layer. The dopant material causes the excitons generated by recombination to emit light efficiently.

In case of a phosphorescent device, the major function of the host material is to confine the excitons generated on the dopant in the light emitting layer.

To control the carrier balance in the light emitting layer, a double host (host and co-host) system may be used for the light emitting layer, for example, by combinedly using an electron transporting host and a hole transporting host.

The light emitting layer may be made into a double dopant layer, in which two or more kinds of dopant materials having high quantum yield are combinedly used and each dopant material emits light with its own color. For example, to obtain a yellow emission, a light emitting layer formed by co-depositing a host, a red-emitting dopant and a green-emitting dopant is used.

Electrons and holes can be accumulated in the interface between the light emitting layers by laminating two or more light emitting layers, thereby localizing the recombination region in the interface between the light emitting layer to improve the quantum efficiency.

The light emitting layer may be different in the hole injection ability and the electron injection ability, and also in the hole transporting ability and the electron transporting ability each being expressed by mobility.

The light emitting layer is formed, for example, by a known method, such as a vapor deposition method, a spin coating method, and LB method. Alternatively, the light emitting layer may be formed by making a solution of a binder, such as resin, and the material for the light emitting layer in a solvent into a thin film by a method such as spin coating.

The light emitting layer is preferably a molecular deposit film. The molecular deposit film is a thin film formed by depositing a vaporized material or a film formed by solidifying a material in the state of solution or liquid. The molecular deposit film can be distinguished from a thin film formed by LB method (molecular build-up film) by the differences in the assembly structures and higher order structures and the functional difference due to the structural differences.

The thickness of the light emitting layer is preferably 5 to 50 nm, more preferably 7 to 50 nm, and still more preferably 10 to 50 nm. If being 5 nm or more, the light emitting layer is easily formed. If being 50 nm or less, the increase in driving voltage is avoided.

Dopant

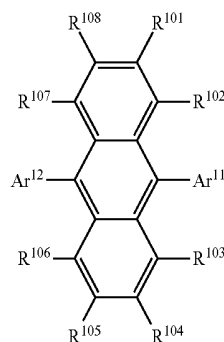
The fluorescent dopant (fluorescent emitting material) is a compound which emits light by releasing the energy of excited singlet state and not particularly limited as long as emitting light by releasing the energy of excited singlet state. Examples thereof include a fluoranthene derivative, a styrylarylene derivative, a pyrene derivative, an arylacetylene derivative, a fluorene derivative, a boron complex, a perylene derivative, an oxadiazole derivative, an anthracene derivative, a styrylamine derivative, and an arylamine derivative, with an anthracene derivative, a fluoranthene derivative, a styrylamine derivative, an arylamine derivative, a styrylarylene derivative, a pyrene derivative, and a boron complex being preferred, and an anthracene derivative, a fluoranthene derivative, a styrylamine derivative, an arylamine derivative, and a boron complex compound being more preferred.

The content of the phosphorescent dopant in the light emitting layer is not particularly limited and selected according to the use of the device. The content is preferably 0.1 to 70% by mass, more preferably 1 to 30% by mass, still more preferably 1 to 20% by mass, and particularly preferably 1 to 10% by mass. If being 0.1% by mass or more, the amount of light emission is sufficient. If being 70% by mass or less, the concentration quenching can be avoided.

Host

An anthracene derivative or a compound having a polycyclic aromatic skeleton, preferably an anthracene derivative is preferably used as the host for the light emitting layer.

For example, the following anthracene derivative represented by formula (5a) is used as the host for a blue-light emitting layer:



(5a)

wherein each of Ar¹¹ and Ar¹² independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms. Each of R¹⁰¹ to R¹⁰⁸ independently represents a group selected from a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms, a group constituted of a combination of the monocyclic group and the fused ring group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group having 7 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, and a cyano group. Preferred is the anthracene derivative wherein R¹⁰¹ to R¹⁰⁸

are all hydrogen atoms, or one of R^{101} and R^{108} , one of R^{104} and R^{105} , both of R^{101} and R^{105} , or both of R^{108} and R^{104} are selected from a monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms, preferably a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, or a terphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, preferably a methyl group, an ethyl group, a n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, a n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a s-butyl group, and a t-butyl group; or a substituted silyl group, preferably a trimethylsilyl group. More preferred is the anthracene derivative wherein R^{101} to R^{108} are all hydrogen atoms.

In formula (5a), the monocyclic group is a group composed of only a ring structure having no fused ring structure.

Examples of the monocyclic group having 5 to 50, preferably 5 to 30, and more preferably 5 to 20 ring atoms include an aromatic group, such as a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, and a quaterphenyl group; and a heterocyclic group, such as a pyridyl group, a pyrazyl group, a pyrimidyl group, a triazinyl group, a furyl group, and a thienyl group, with a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, and a terphenyl group being preferable.

In formula (5a), the fused ring group is a group composed of two or more ring structures which are fused to each other.

Examples of the fused ring group having 8 to 50, preferably 8 to 30, and more preferably 8 to 20 ring atoms include a fused aromatic ring group, such as a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, an anthryl group, a chrysenyl group, a benzoanthryl group, a benzophenanthryl group, a triphenylenyl group, a benzochrysenyl group, an indenyl group, a fluorenyl group, a 9, 9-dimethylfluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, and a benzofluoranthenyl group; and a fused heterocyclic group, such as a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an indolyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a carbazolyl group, a quinolyl group, and a phenanthrolinyl group, with a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, an anthryl group, a 9, 9-dimethylfluorenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a benzoanthryl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a carbazolyl group being preferable.

The substituent of Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} is preferably selected from the monocyclic groups and the fused ring groups mentioned above.

In formula (5a), examples of the alkyl group, the cycloalkyl group, the alkoxy group, the alkyl portion and the aryl portion of the aralkyl group, the aryloxy group, the substituted silyl group (alkylsilyl group and arylsilyl group), and the halogen atom are as defined above with respect to R^1 to R^8 and R^a to R^d of formula (2).

In formula (5a), R^{101} to R^{108} are preferably all hydrogen atoms, or one of R^{101} and R^{108} , one of R^{104} and R^{105} , both of R^{101} and R^{105} , or both of R^{108} and R^{104} are preferably selected from a monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms, for example, a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, or a terphenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, for example, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, a n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a s-butyl group, and a t-butyl group; or a substituted silyl group, for example, a trimethylsilyl group, with R^{101} to R^{108} wherein all are hydrogen atoms being more preferred.

The anthracene derivative represented by formula (5a) is preferably any of the following anthracene derivatives (A),

(B) and (C), and it is selected depending upon the constitution of the organic EL device to be applied or the required properties.

Anthracene Derivative (A)

The anthracene derivative (A) is represented by formula (5a) wherein each of Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms. Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} may be the same or different.

The anthracene derivative represented by formula (5a) wherein Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} are different substituted or unsubstituted fused ring groups (inclusive of the difference in the positions connecting to the anthracene ring) is particularly preferable. Examples of the fused ring are as described above, with a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, a benzoanthryl group, a 9, 9-dimethylfluorenyl group, and a dibenzofuranyl group being preferable.

Anthracene Derivative (B)

The anthracene derivative (B) is represented by the formula (5a) wherein one of Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} is a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms and the other is a substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms.

In a preferred anthracene derivative (B), Ar^{12} is a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, a benzoanthryl group, a 9, 9-dimethylfluorenyl group, or a dibenzofuranyl group; and Ar^{11} is an unsubstituted phenyl group or a phenyl group substituted with a monocyclic group or a fused ring group, for example, a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, a 9, 9-dimethylfluorenyl group, or a dibenzofuranyl group.

Examples of the monocyclic groups and the fused ring groups are as described above.

In another preferred anthracene derivative (B), Ar^{12} is a substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms and Ar^{11} is an unsubstituted phenyl group. The fused ring group is particularly preferably a phenanthryl group, a 9, 9-dimethylfluorenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, or a benzoanthryl group.

Anthracene Derivative (C)

The anthracene derivative (C) is represented by the formula (5a) wherein each of Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms.

In a preferred anthracene derivative (C), both of Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} are substituted or unsubstituted phenyl groups.

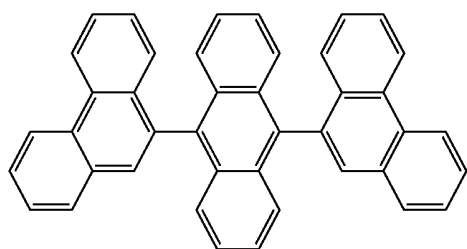
In a more preferred anthracene derivative (C), Ar^{11} is an unsubstituted phenyl group and Ar^{12} is a phenyl group substituted by a monocyclic group or a fused ring group; or each of Ar^{11} and Ar^{12} independently represents a phenyl group substituted by a monocyclic group or a fused ring group.

Examples of the monocyclic group and the fused ring group which are preferable as the substituent are as described above. The monocyclic ring as the substituent is more preferably a phenyl group and a biphenyl group, and the fused ring group as the substituent is more preferably a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, a 9, 9-dimethylfluorenyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a benzoanthryl group.

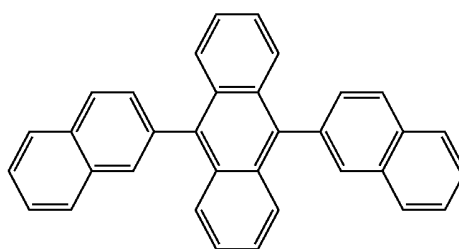
Examples of the anthracene derivative represented by formula (5a) are described below

493

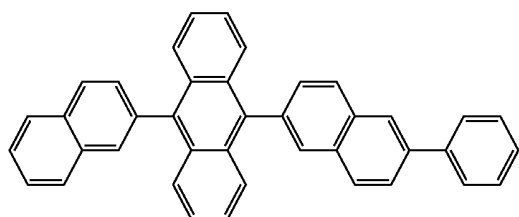
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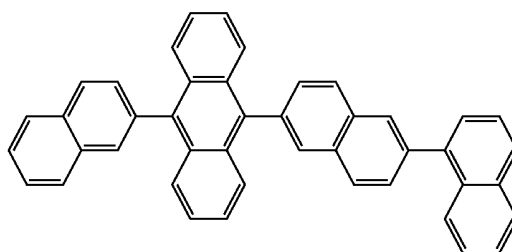
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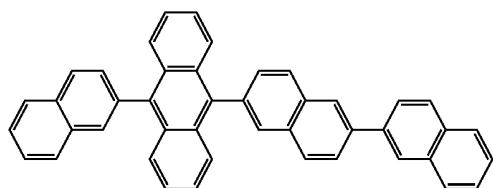
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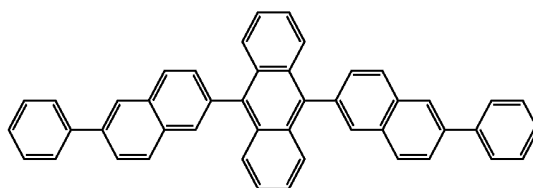
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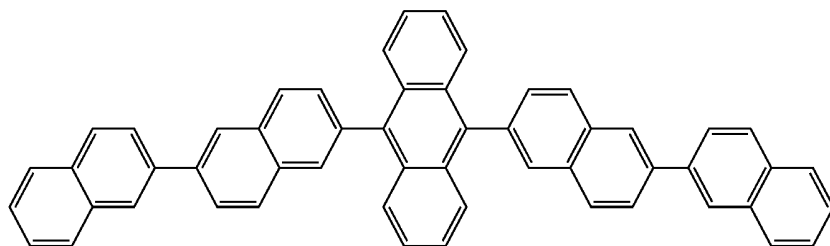
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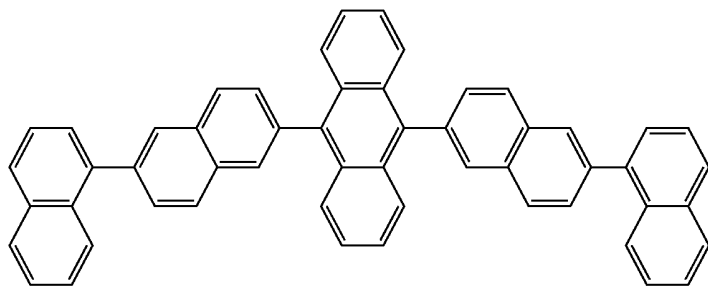
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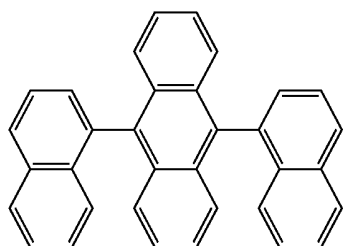
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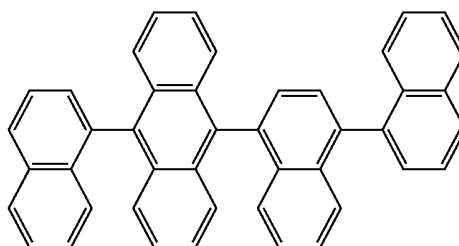
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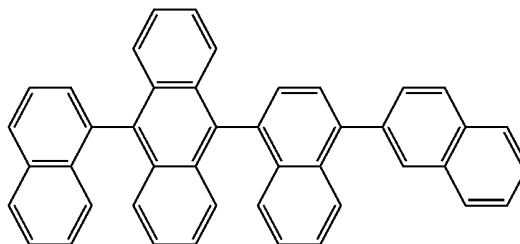
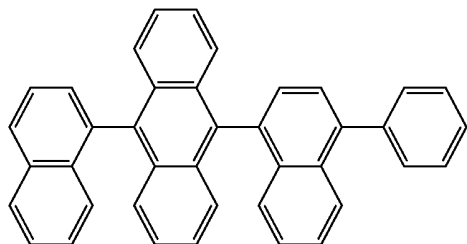
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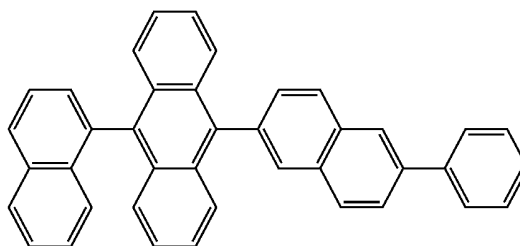
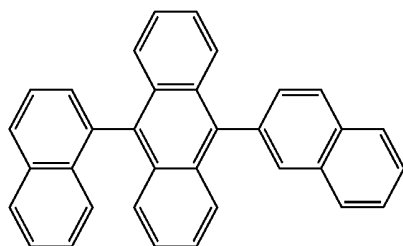
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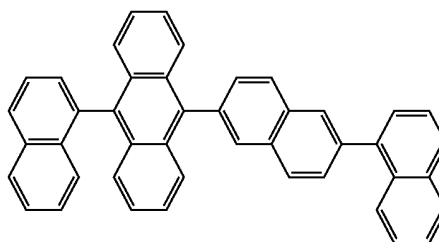
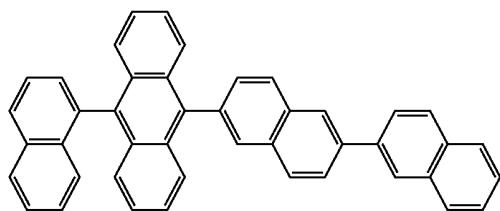
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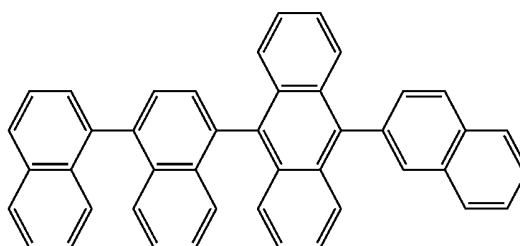
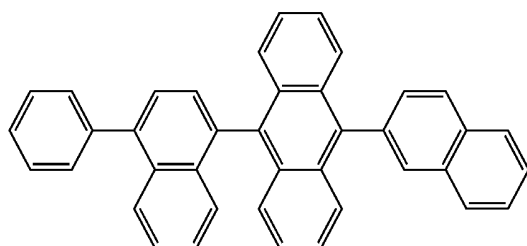
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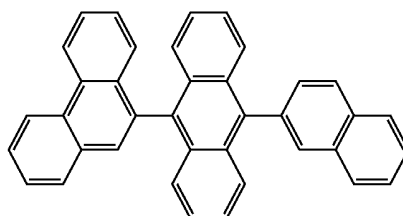
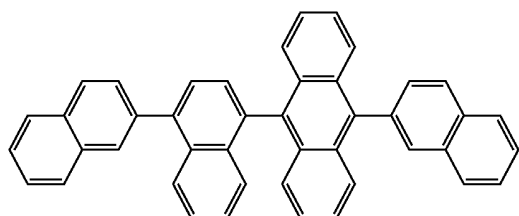
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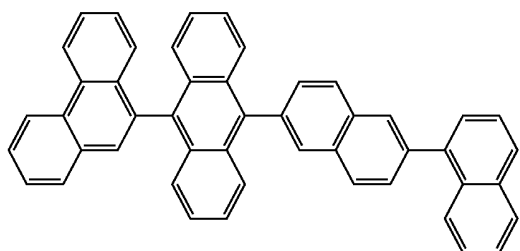
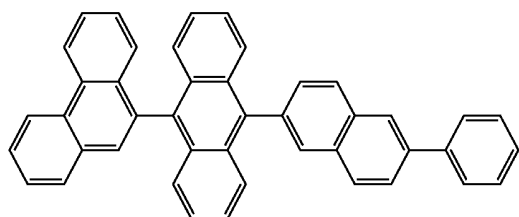
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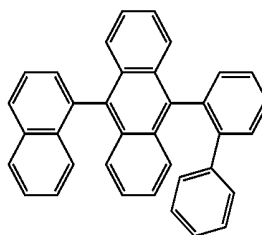
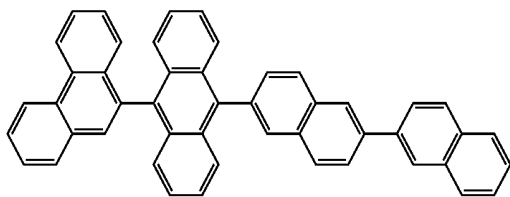


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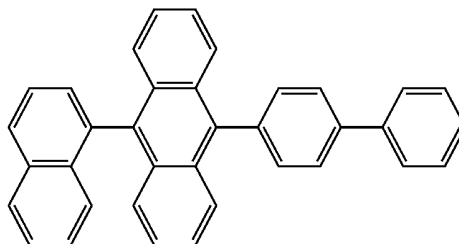
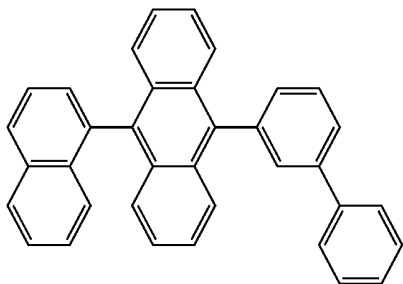
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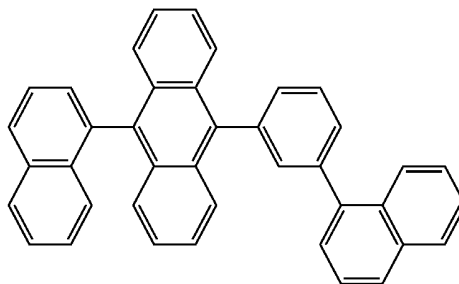
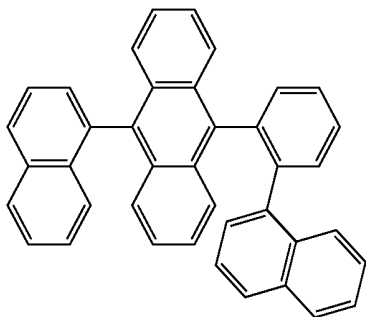
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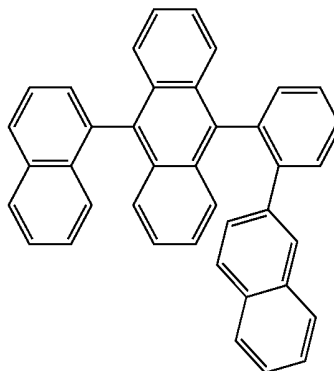
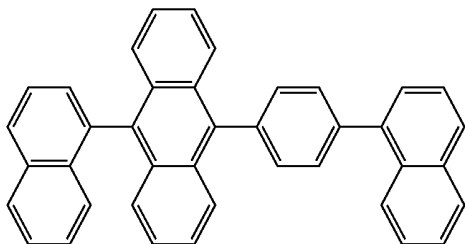
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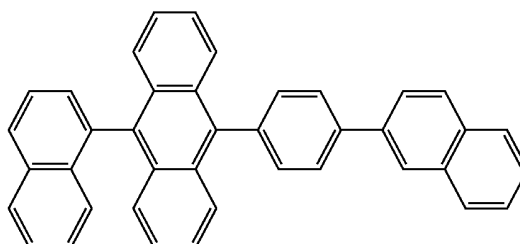
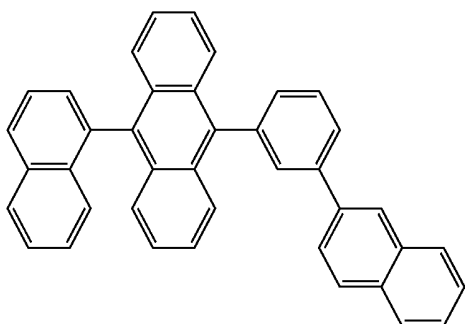
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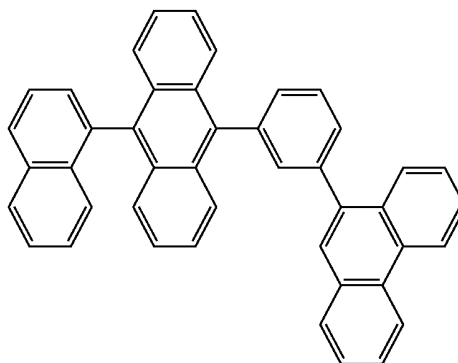
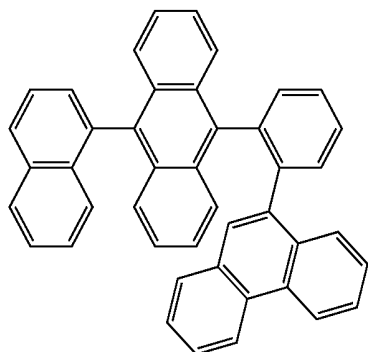


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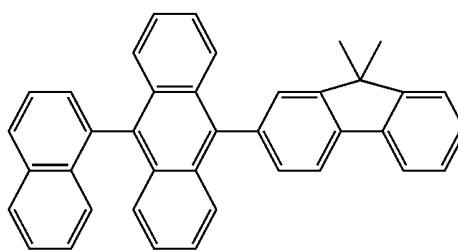
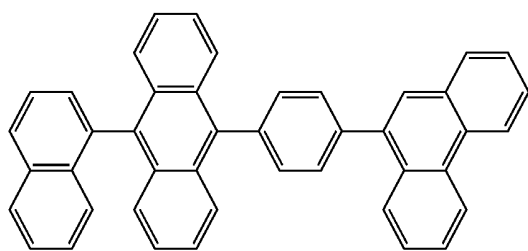
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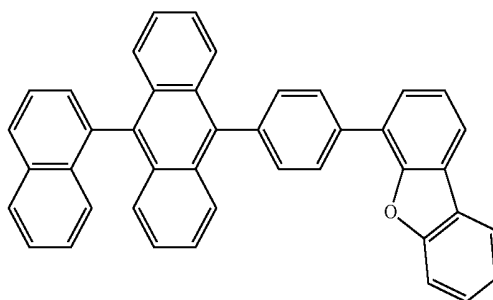
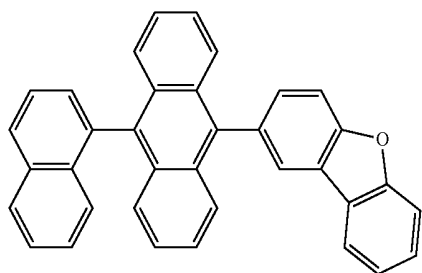
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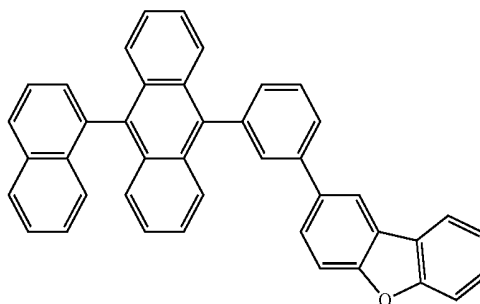
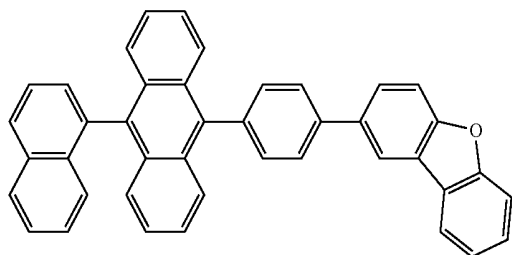
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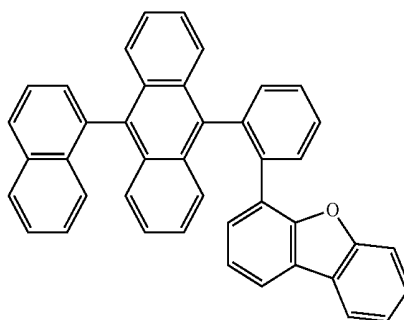
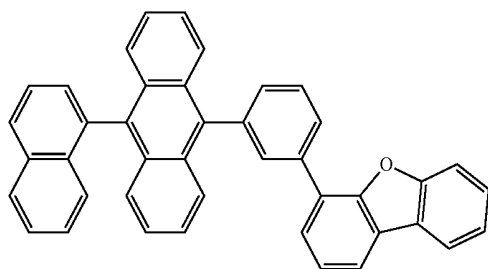
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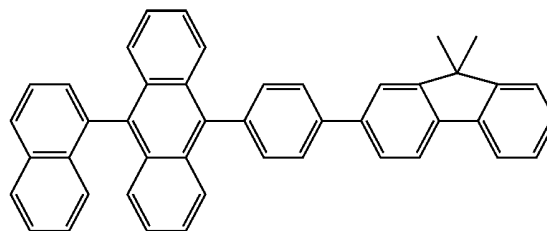
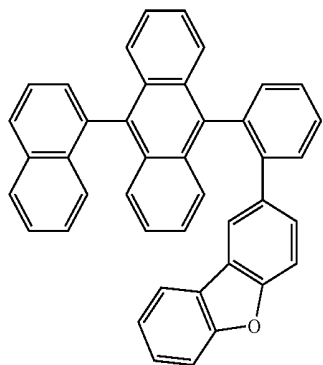


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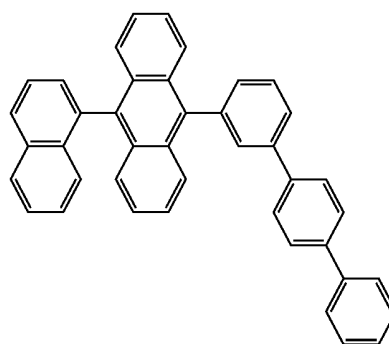
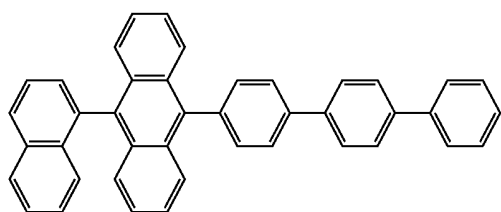
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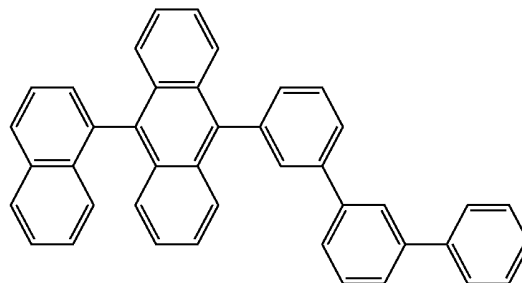
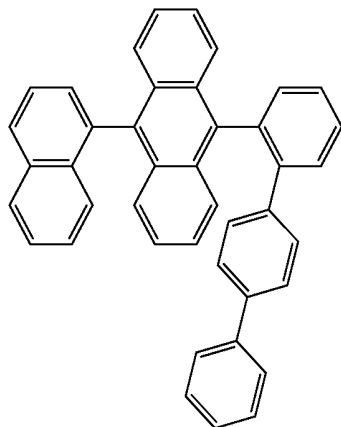
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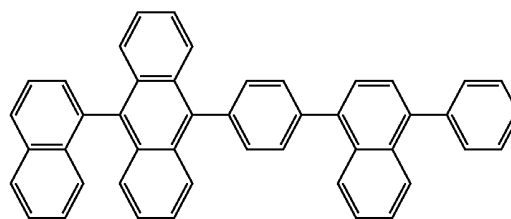
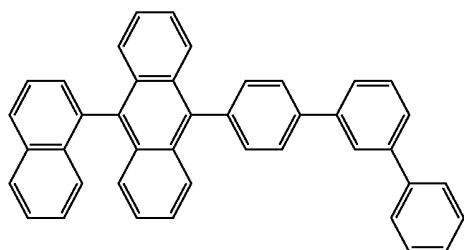
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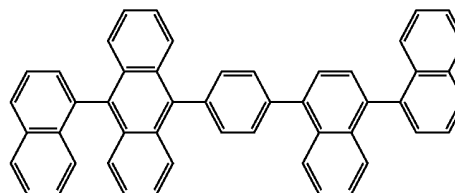
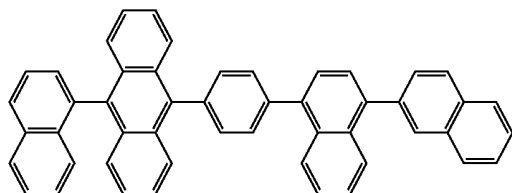
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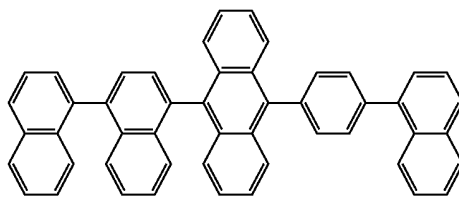
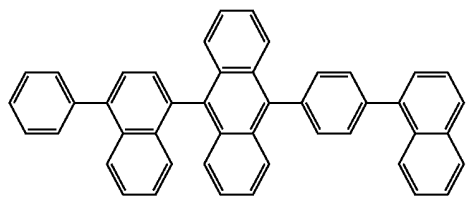
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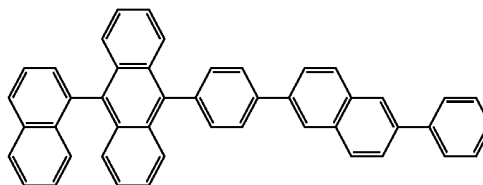
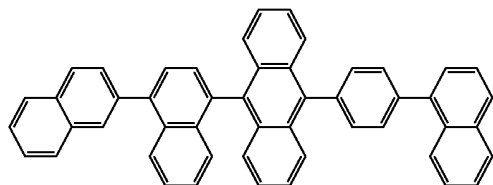
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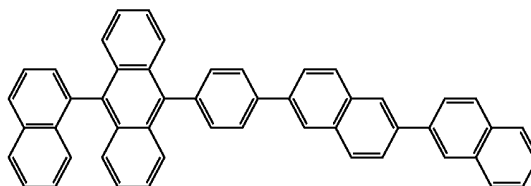
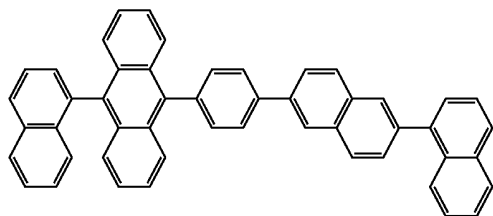
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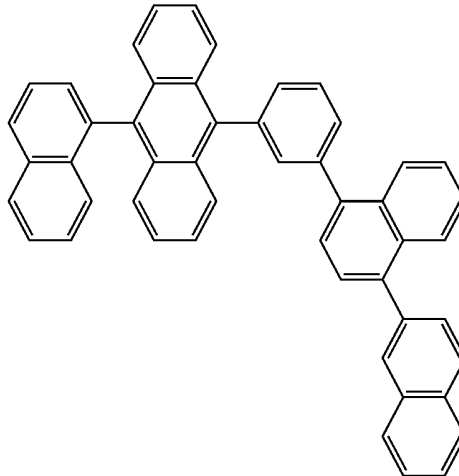
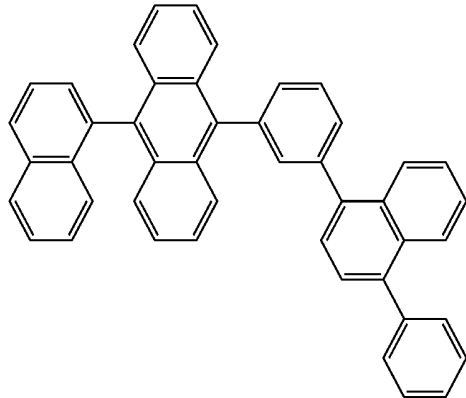
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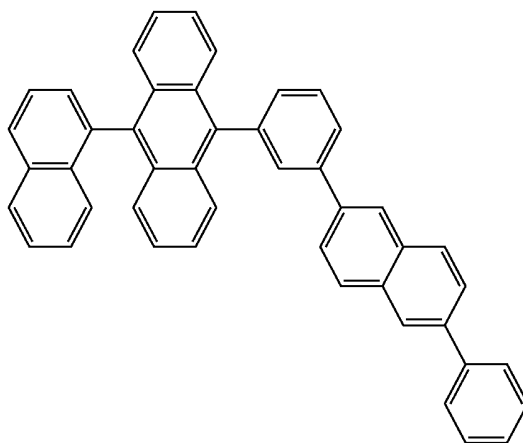
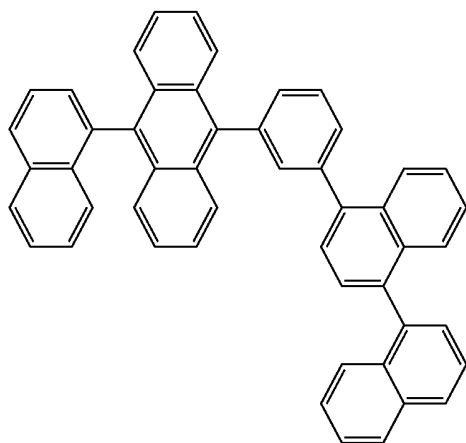
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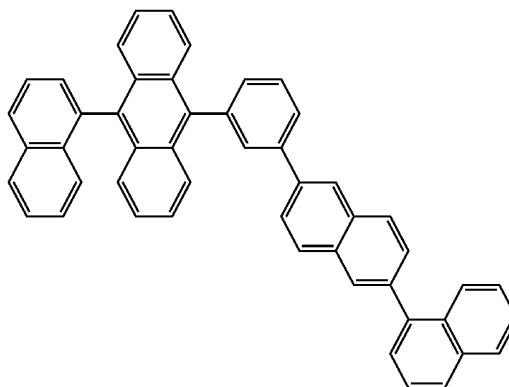
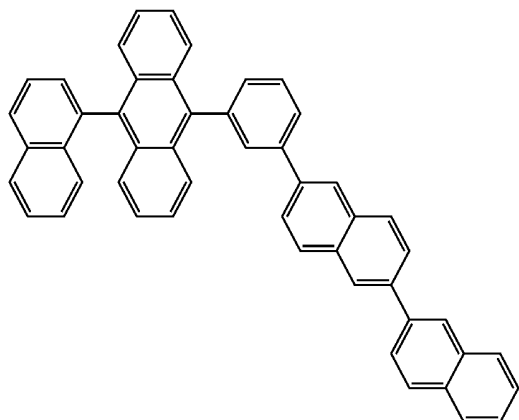
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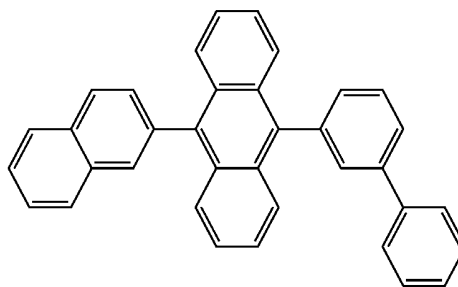
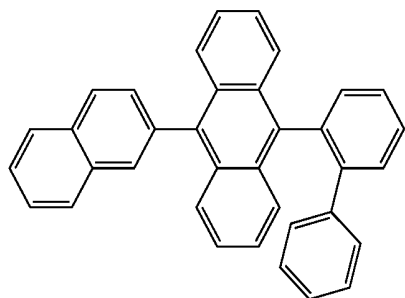
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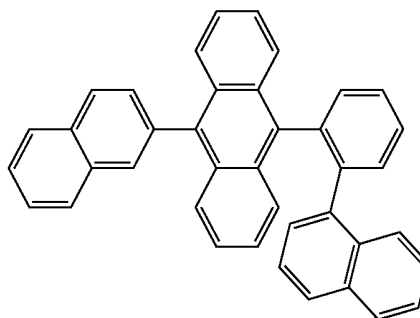
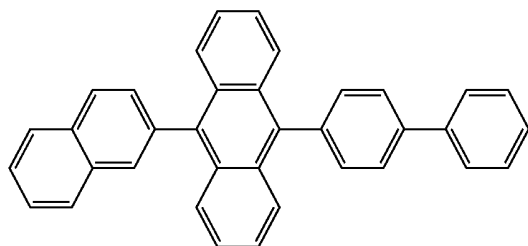
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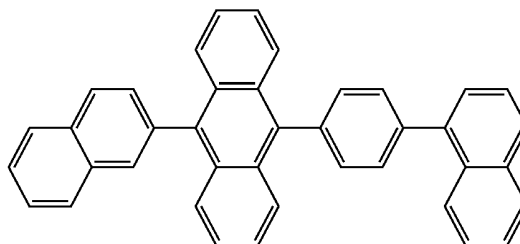
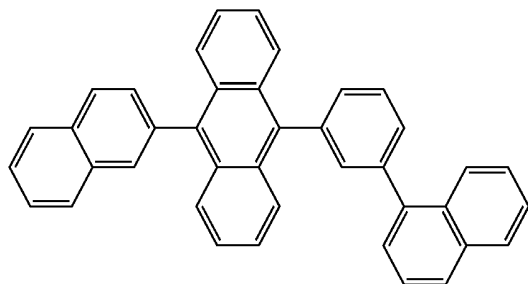
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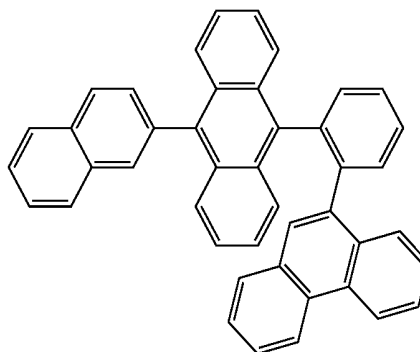
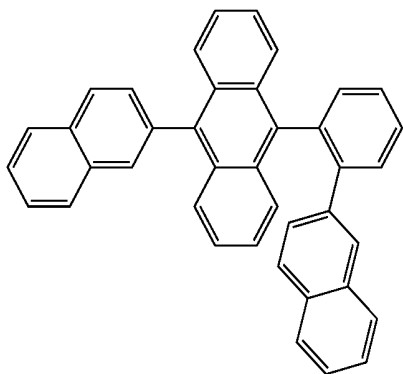


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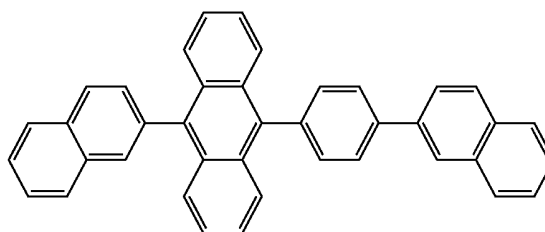
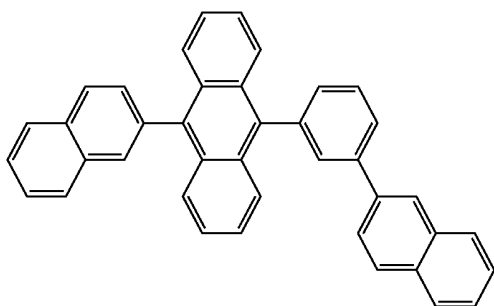
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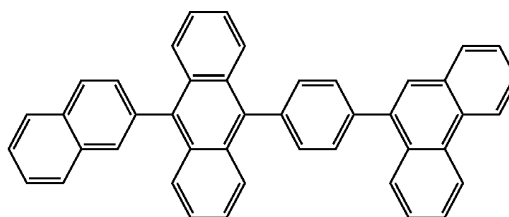
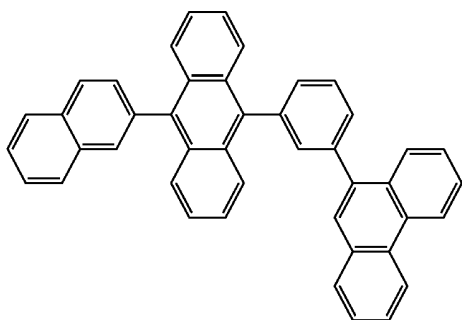
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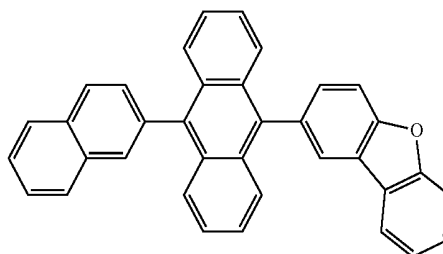
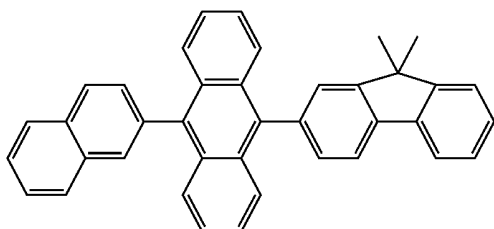
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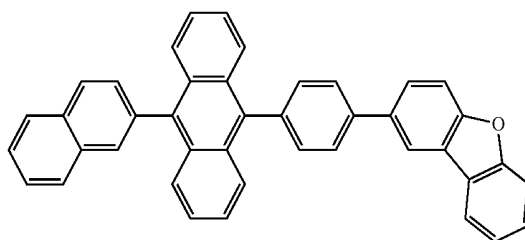
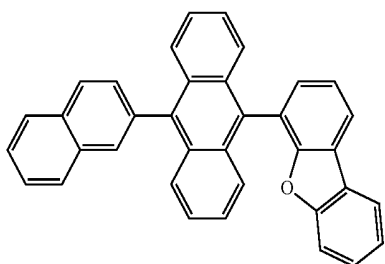
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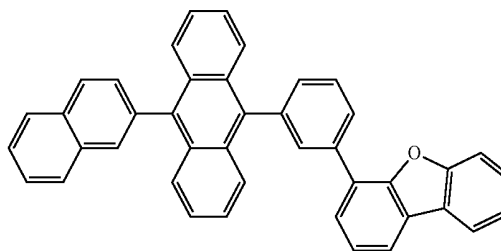
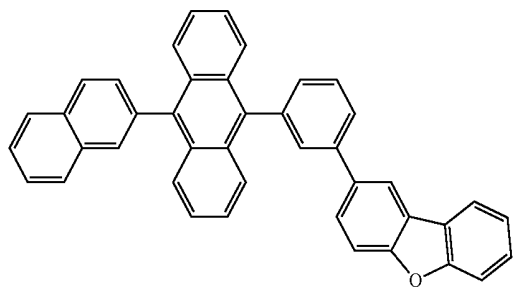


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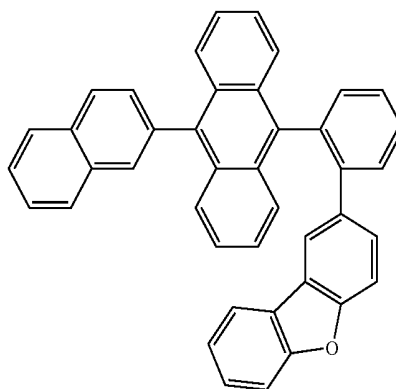
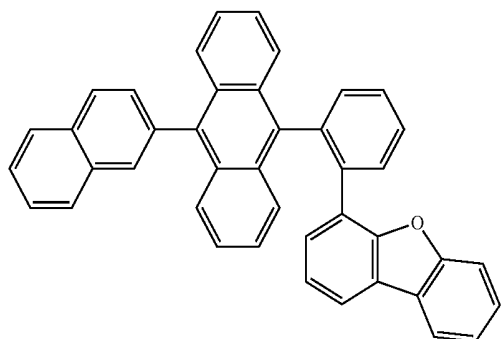
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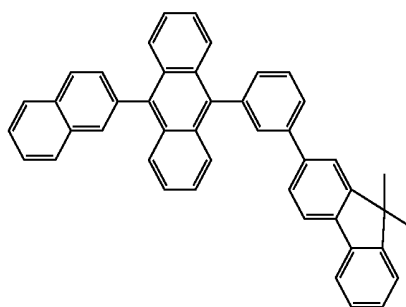
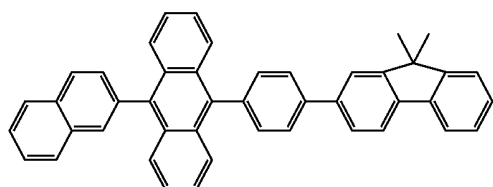
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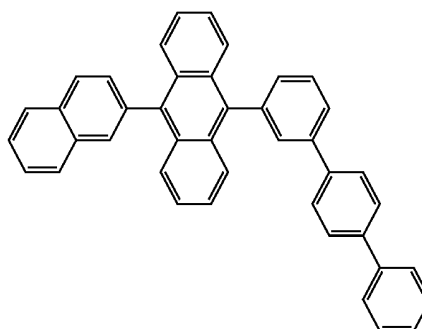
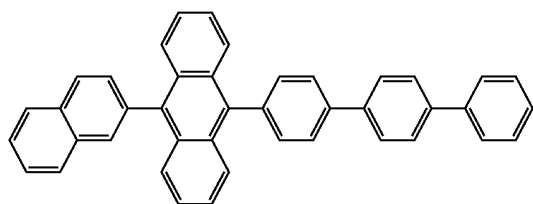
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EM87

EM88



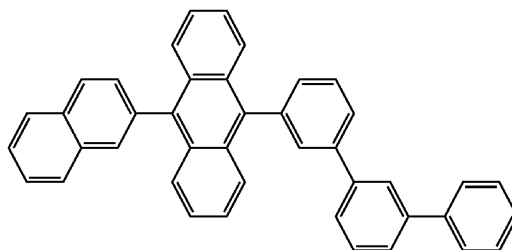
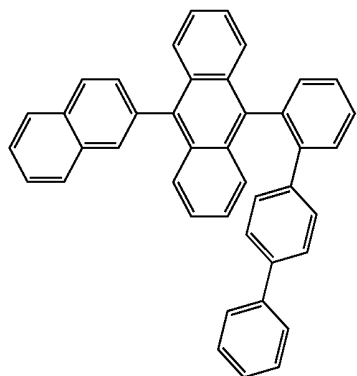
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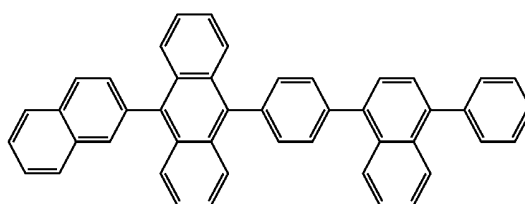
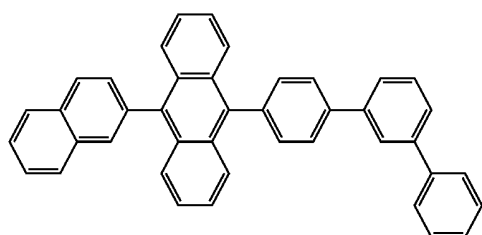
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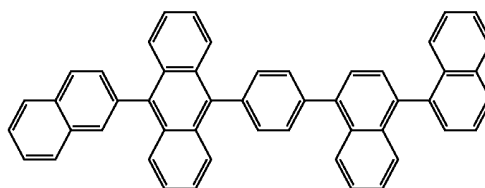
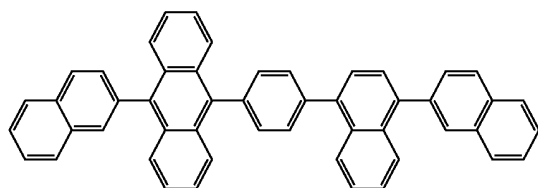
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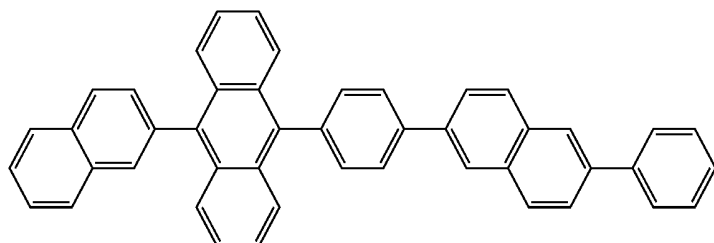


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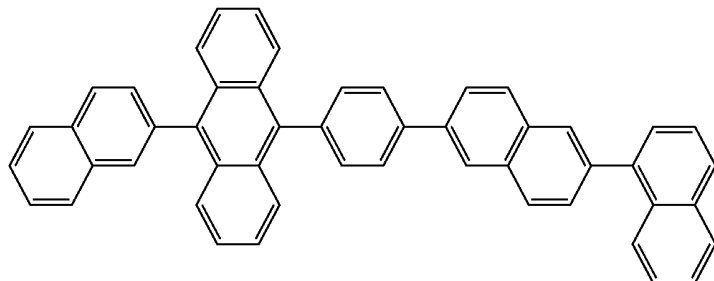
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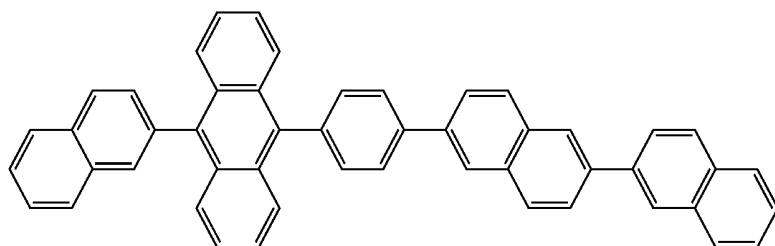
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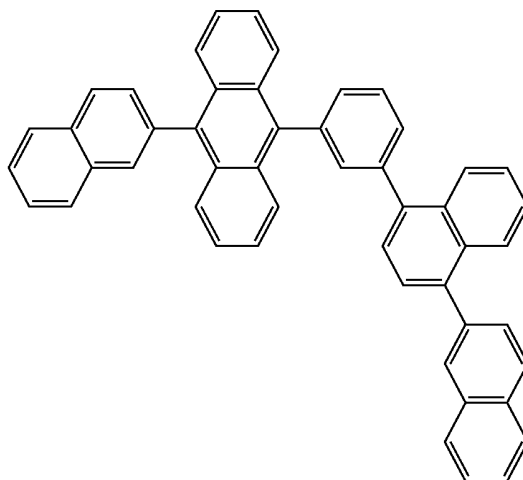
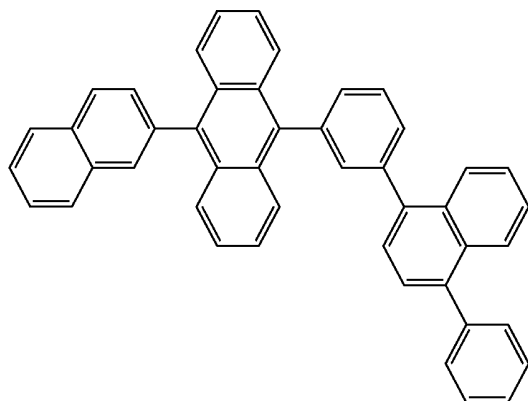


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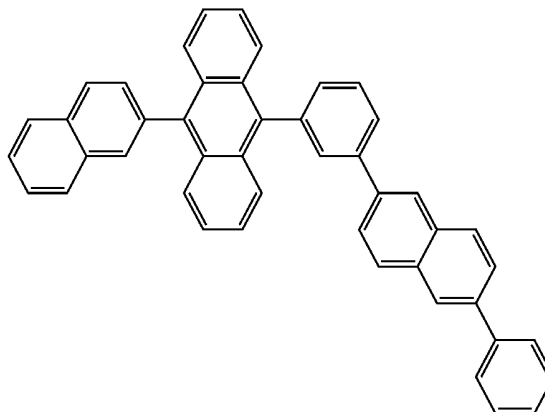
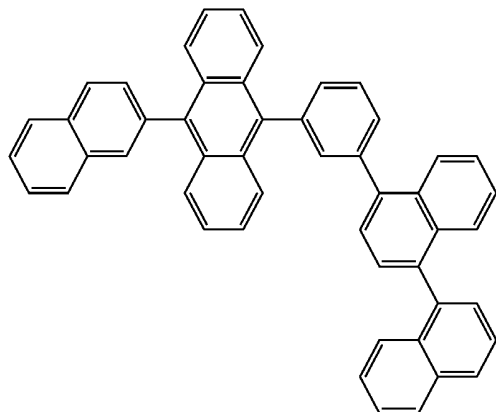
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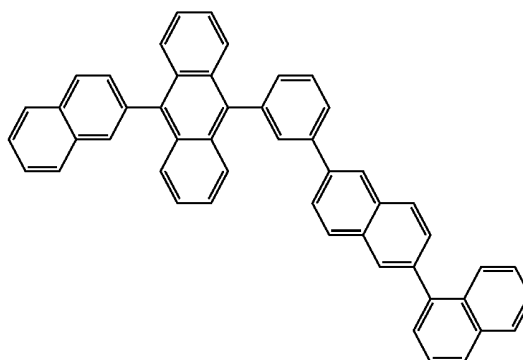
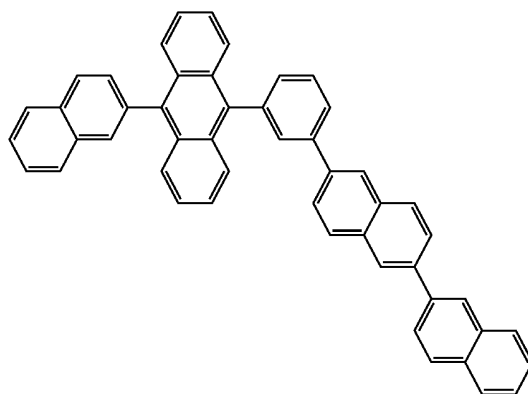
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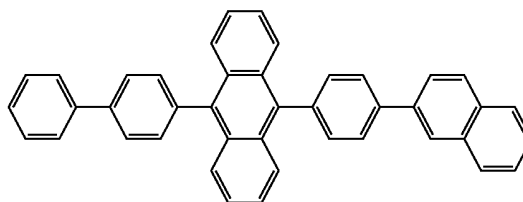
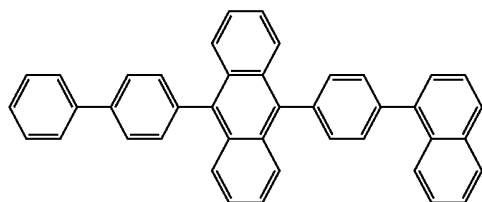
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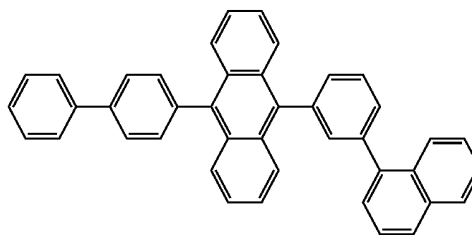
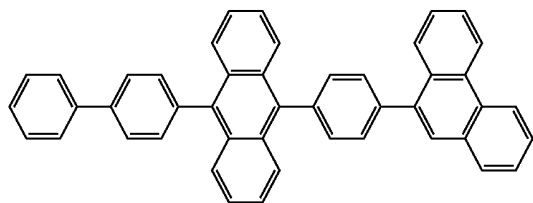


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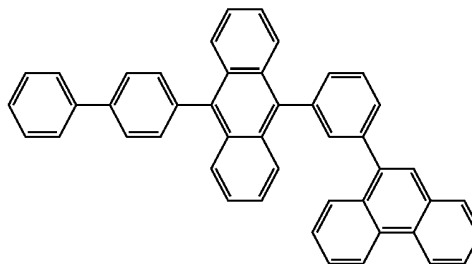
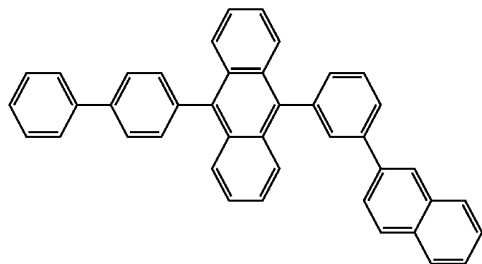
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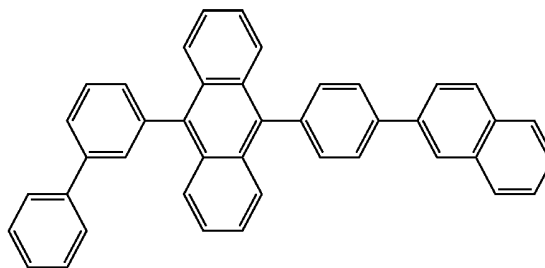
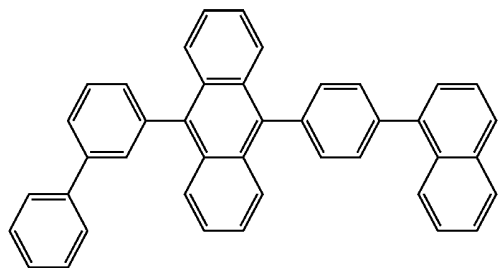
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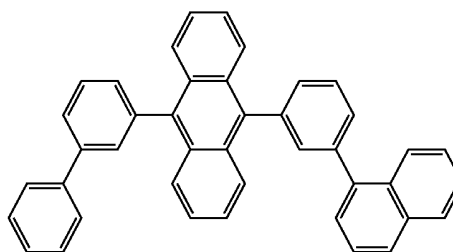
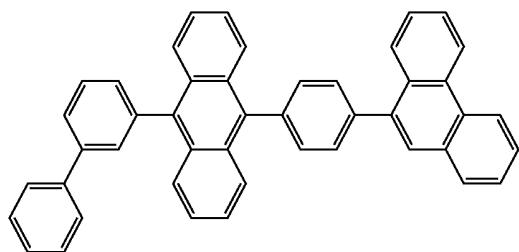
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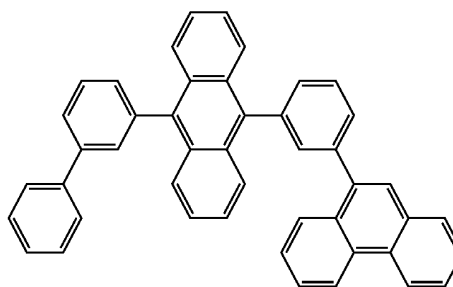
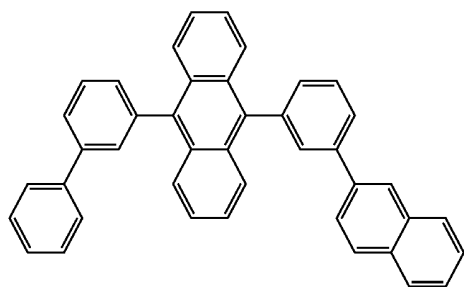
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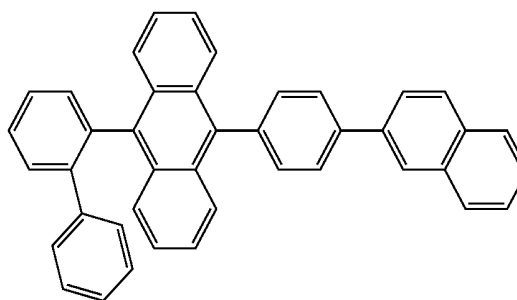
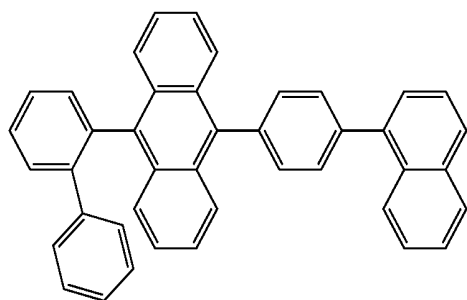
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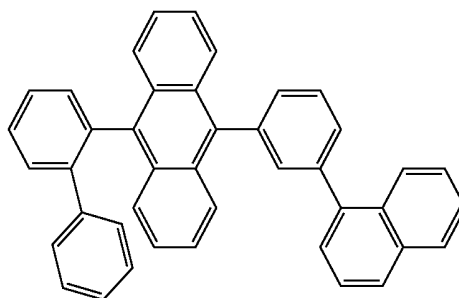
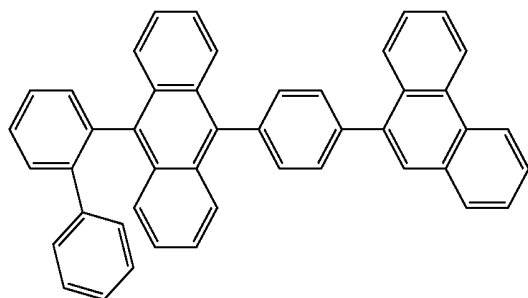


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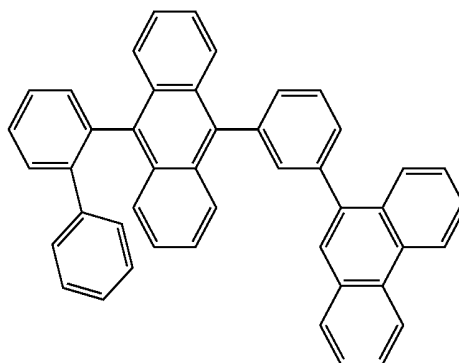
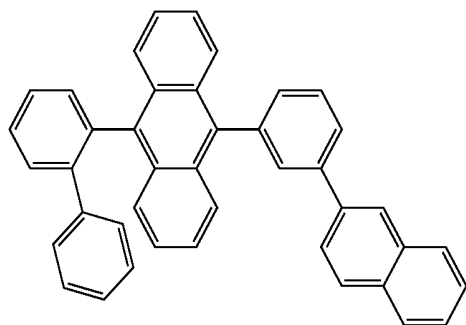
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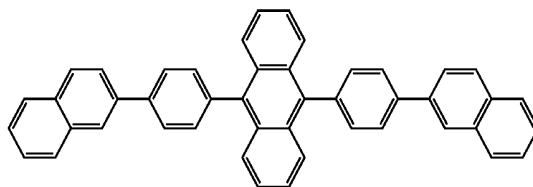
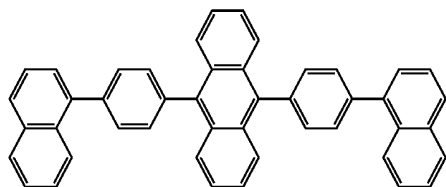
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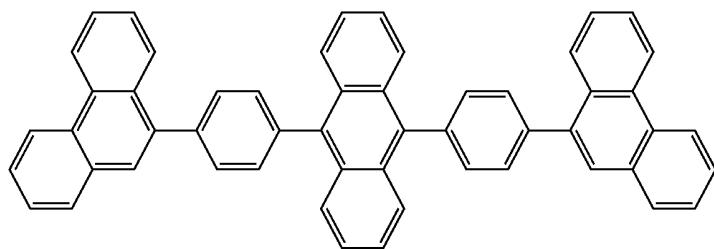


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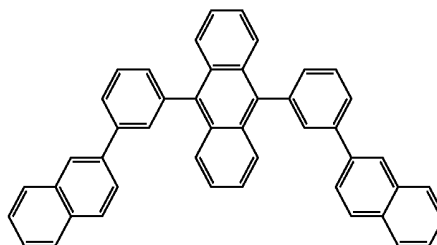
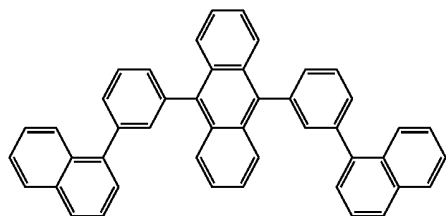


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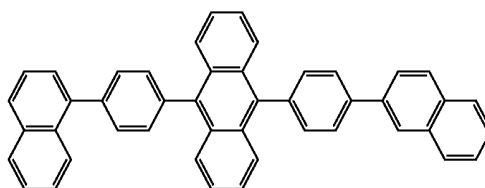
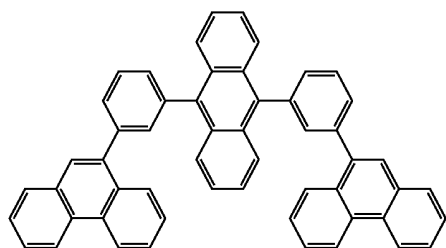
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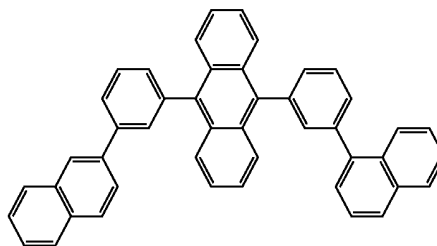
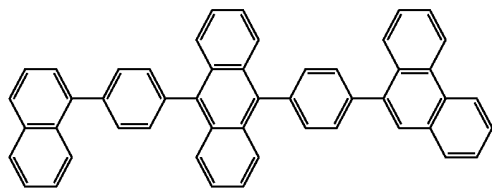


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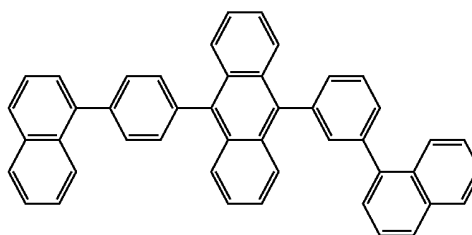
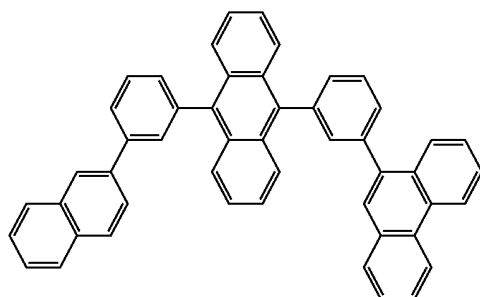
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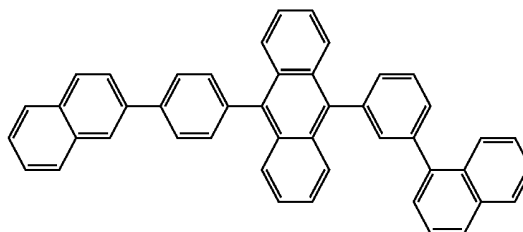
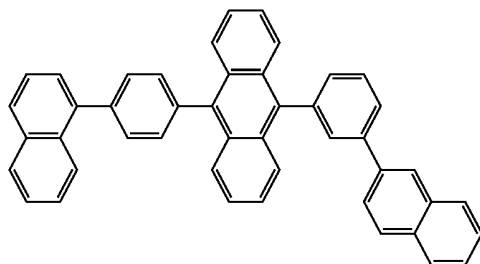
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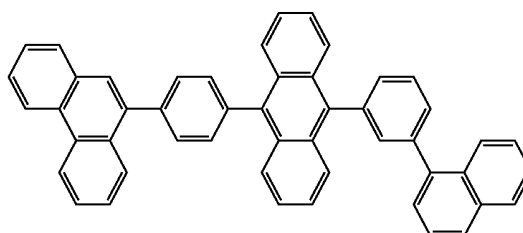
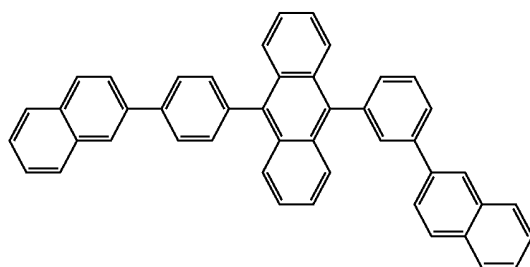
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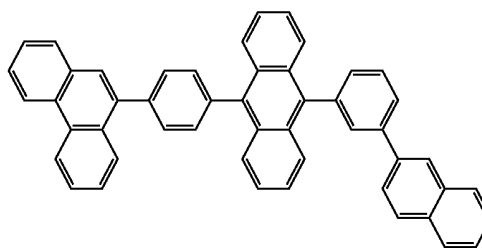
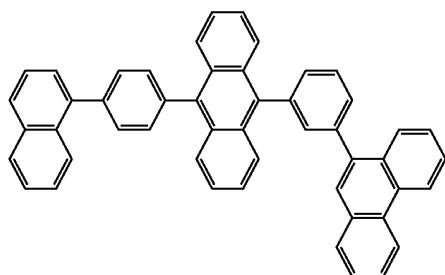
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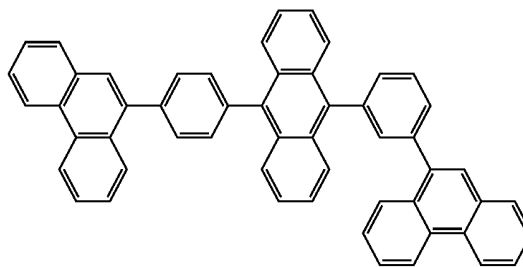
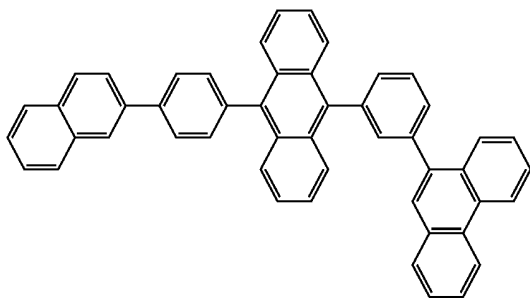


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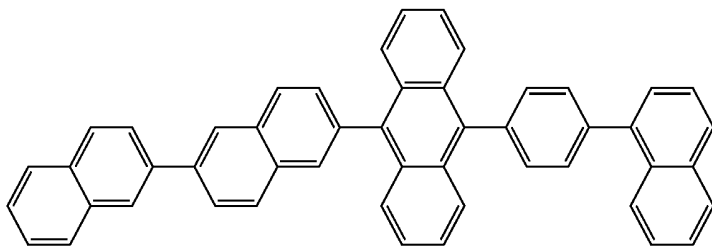
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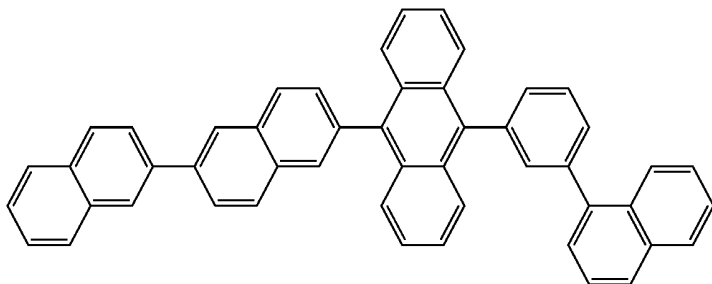
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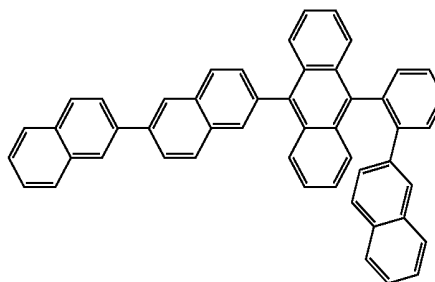
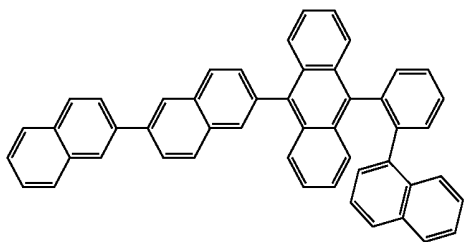


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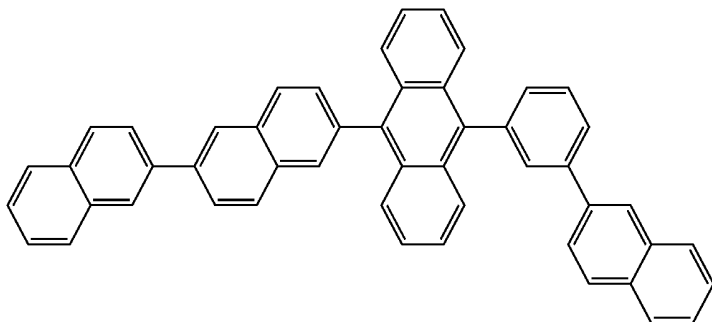


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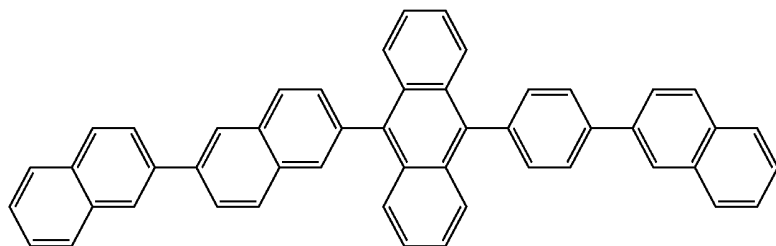


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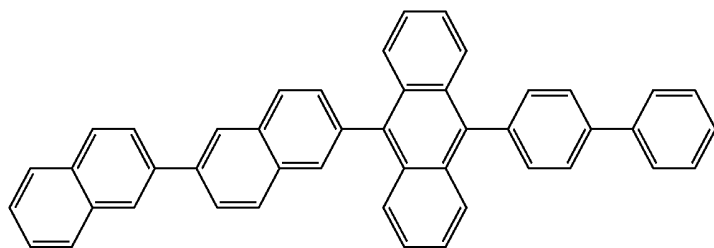
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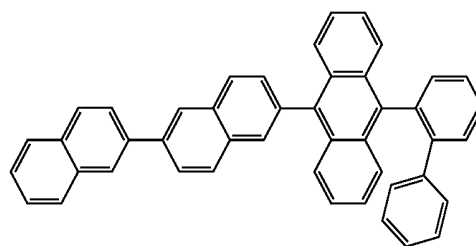
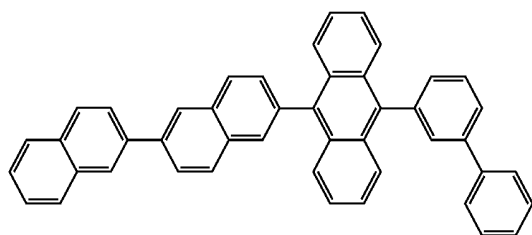


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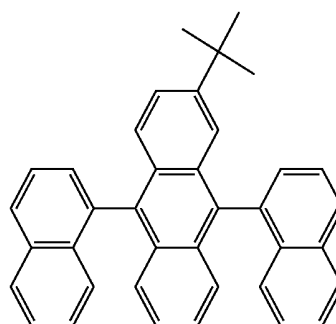
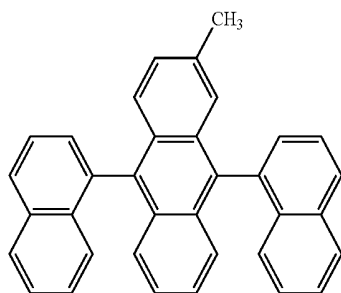
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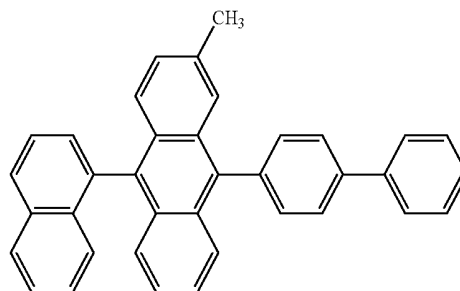
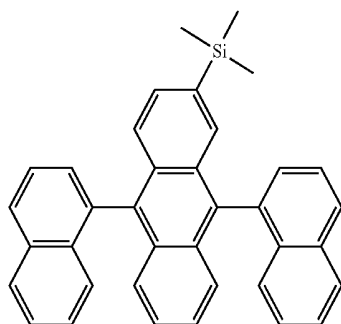
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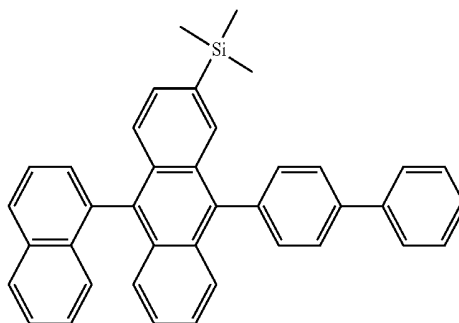
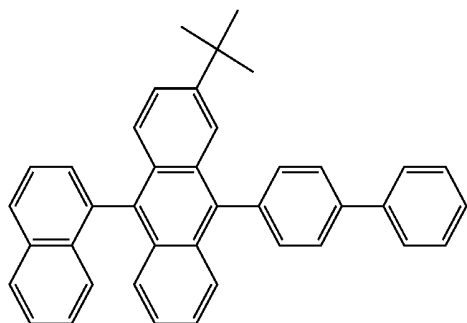


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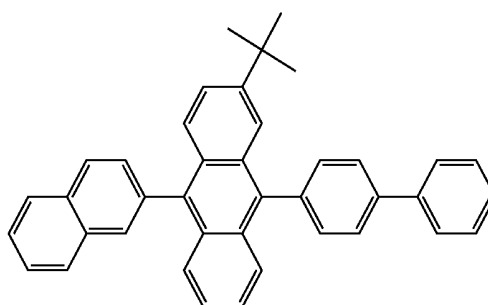
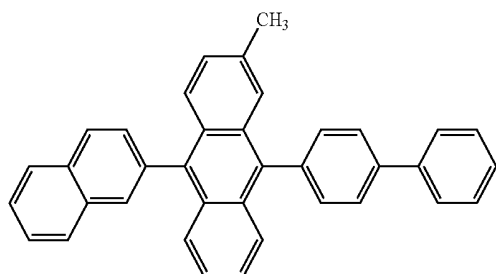
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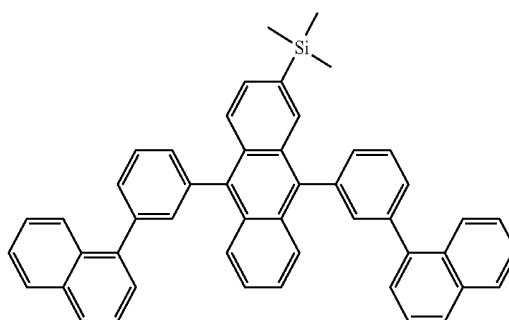
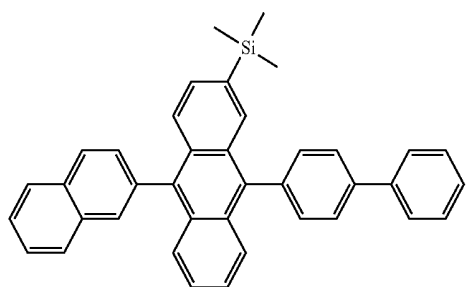
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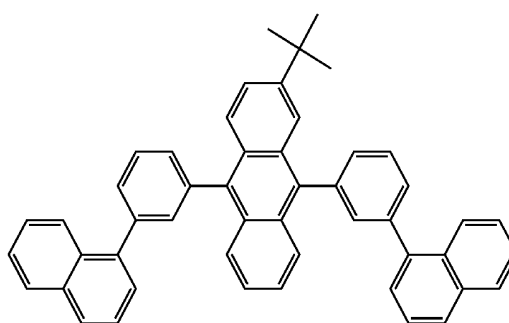
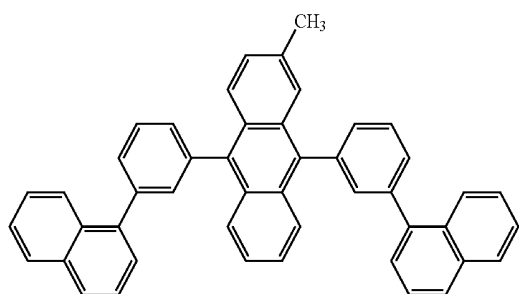
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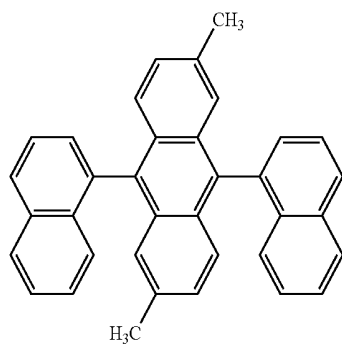


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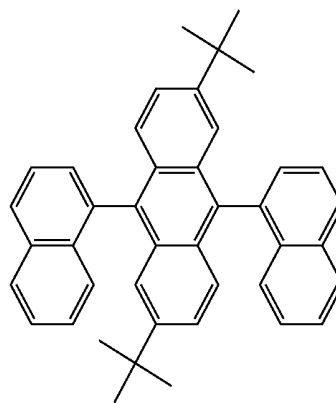


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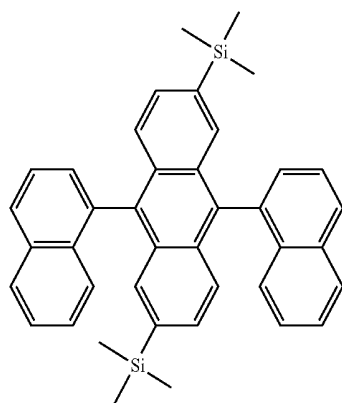
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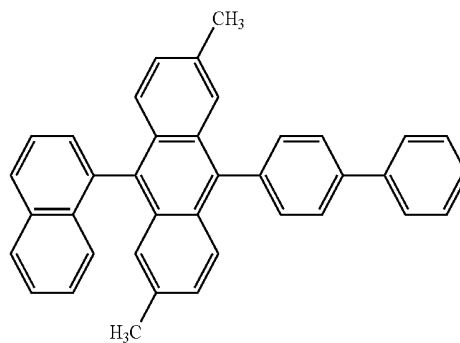


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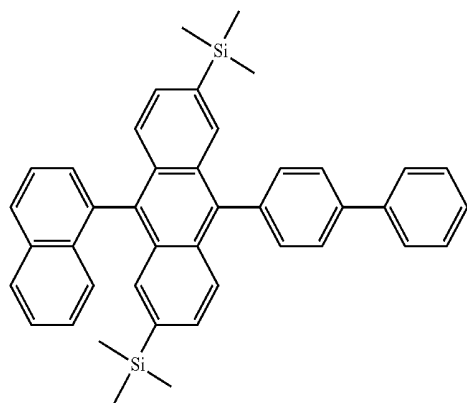
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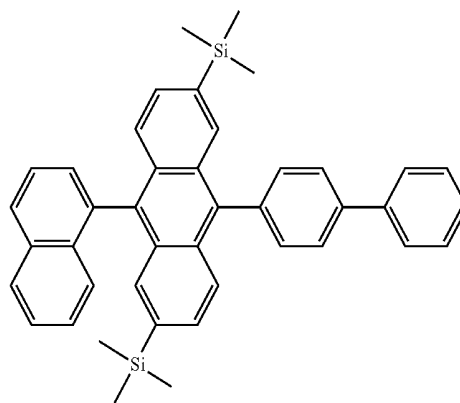
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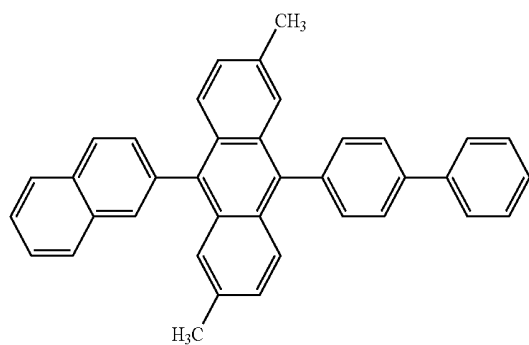
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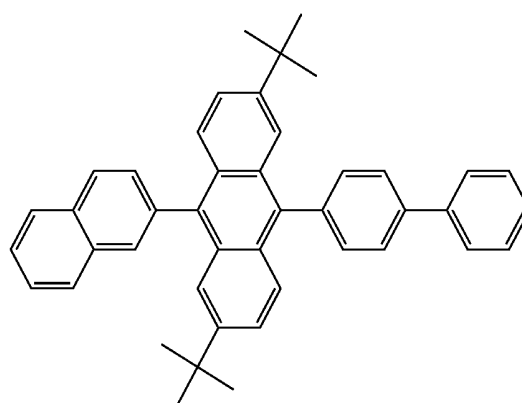
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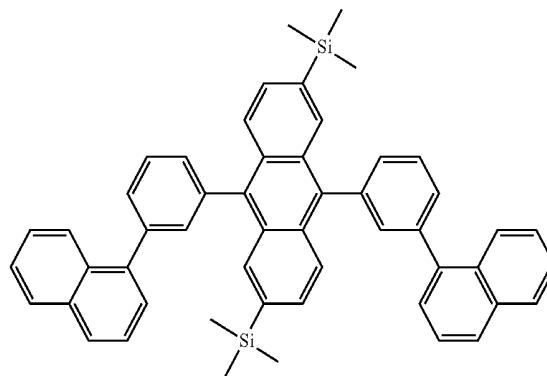
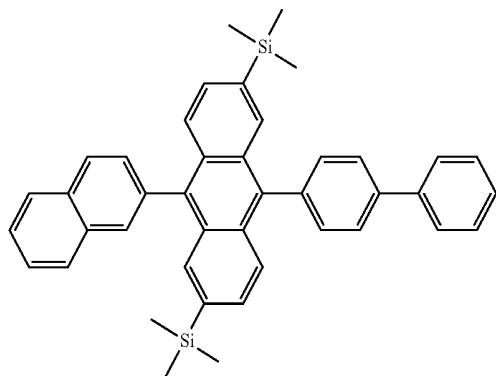
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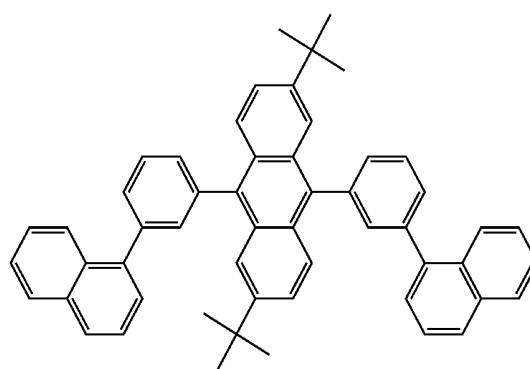
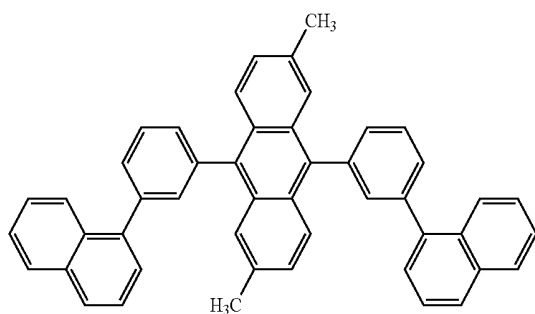
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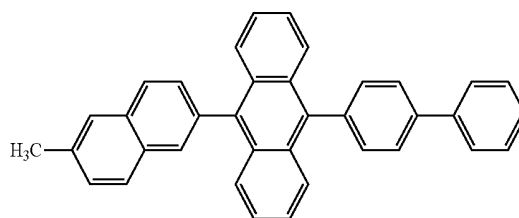
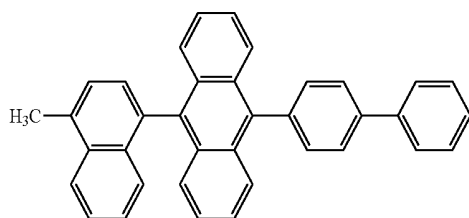
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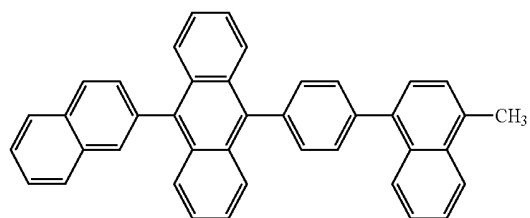
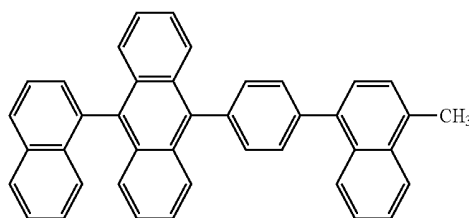
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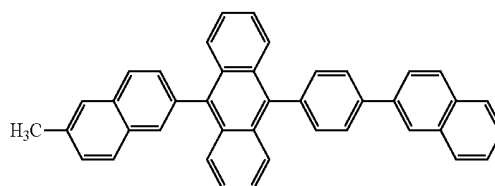
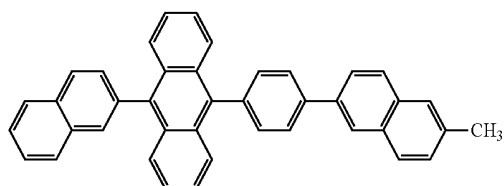
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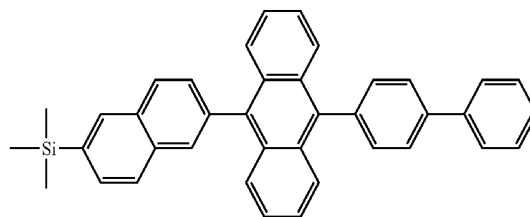
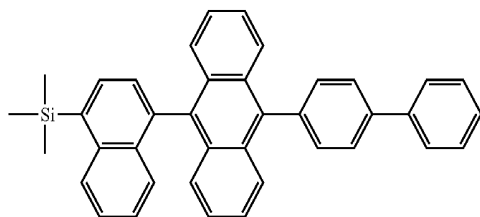


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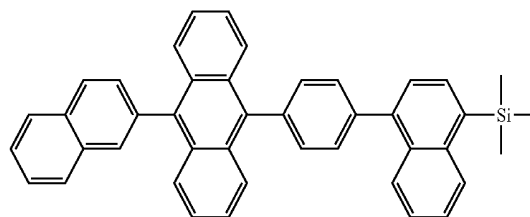
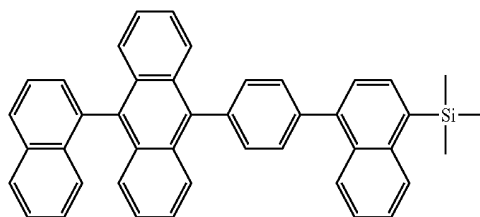
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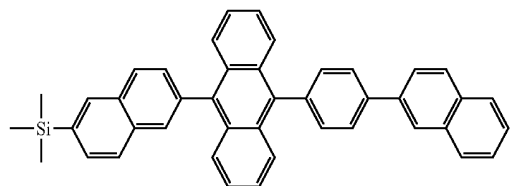
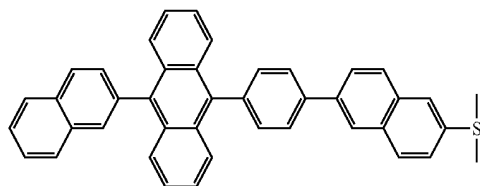
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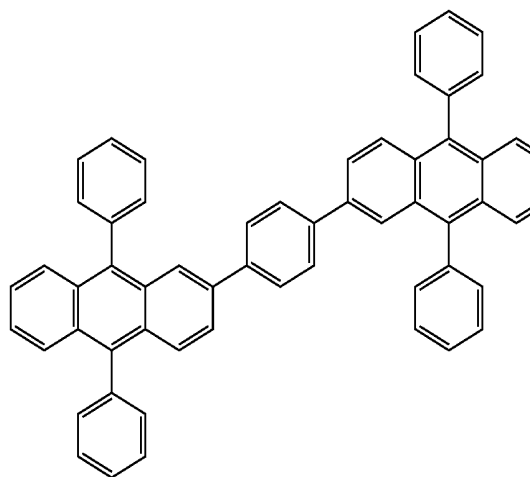
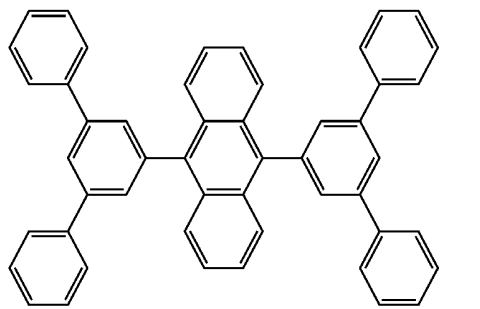
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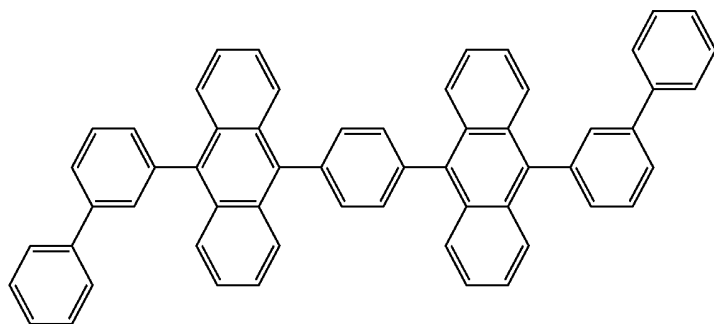


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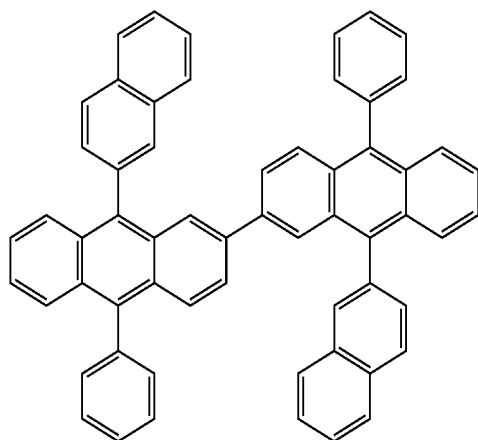
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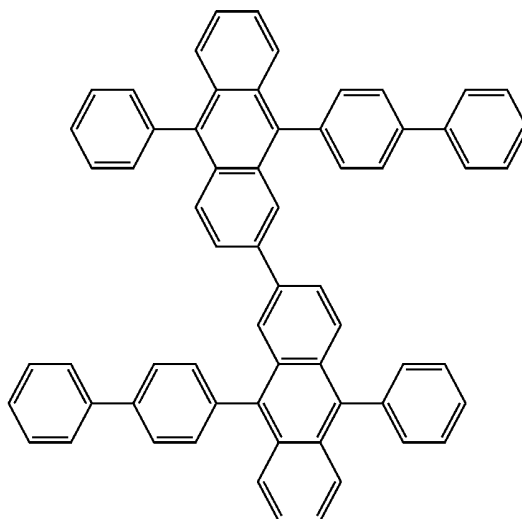


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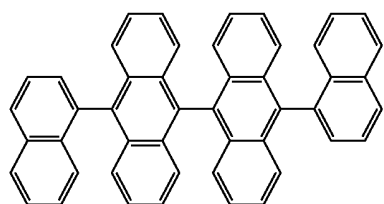


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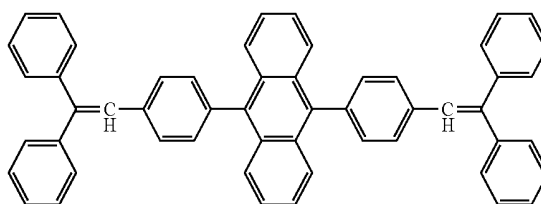
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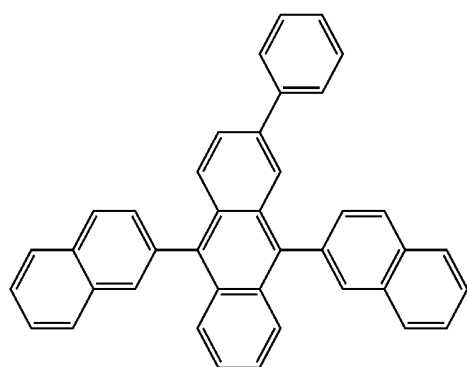
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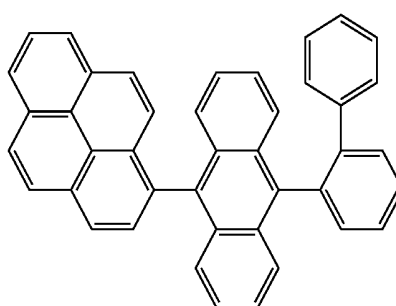
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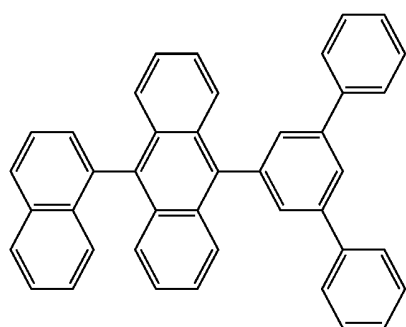
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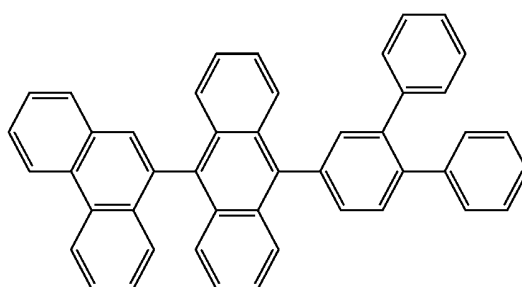
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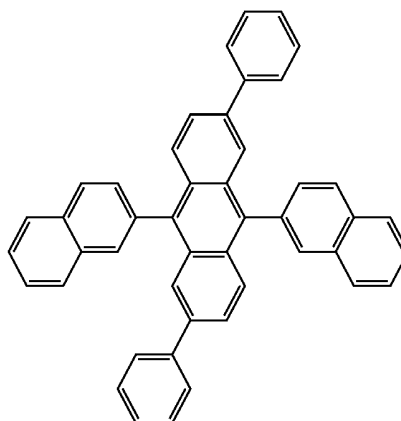
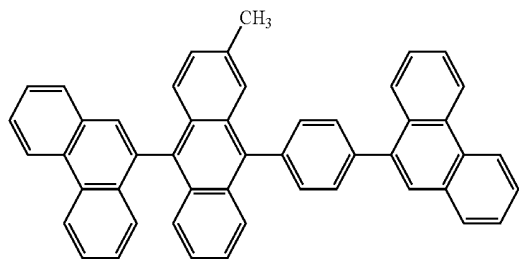
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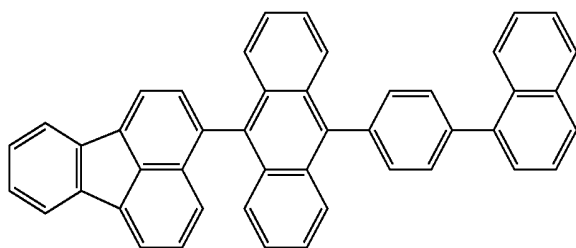
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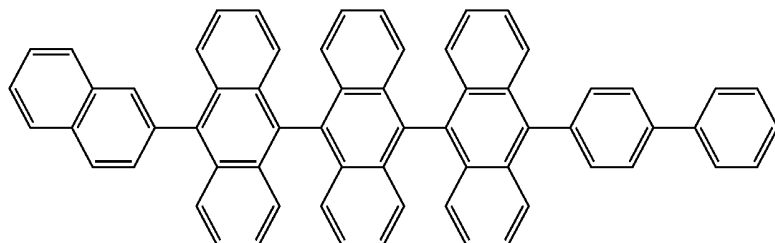
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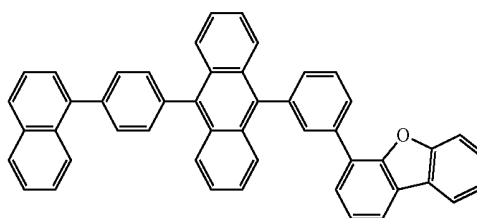
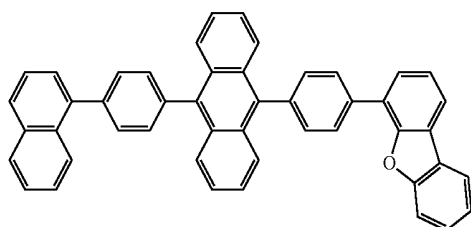


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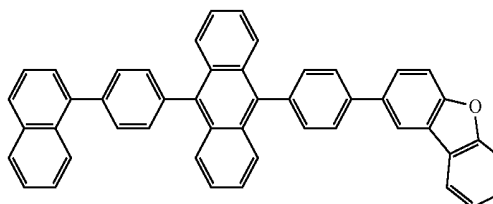
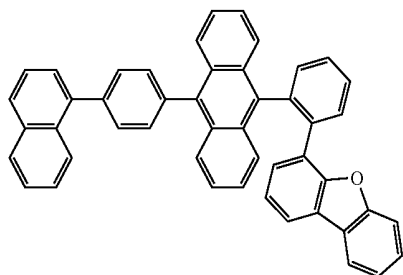
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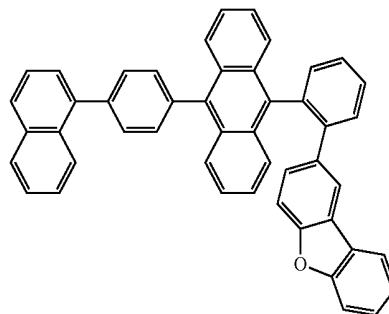
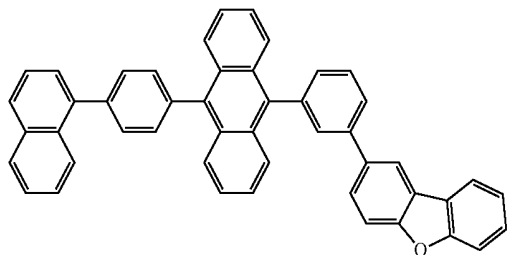


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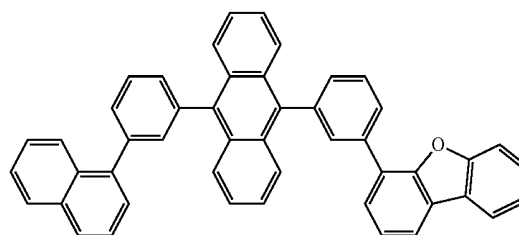
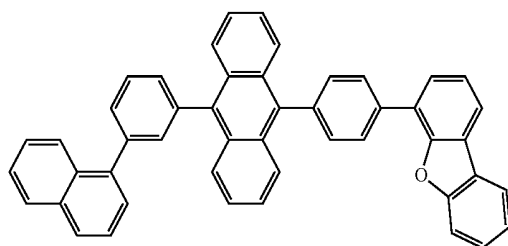
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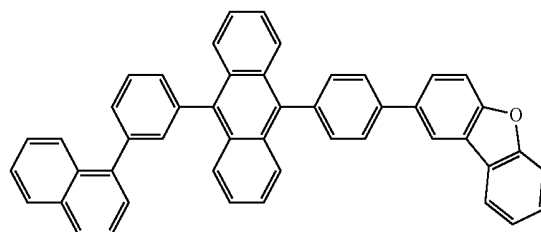
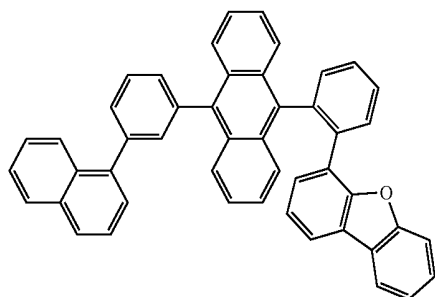
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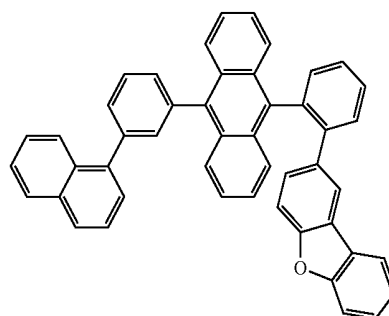
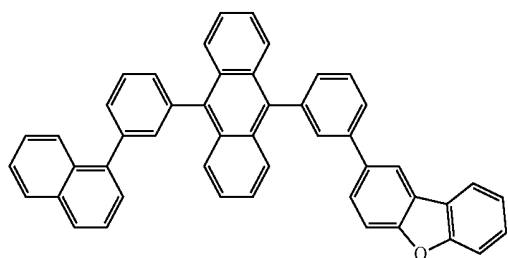
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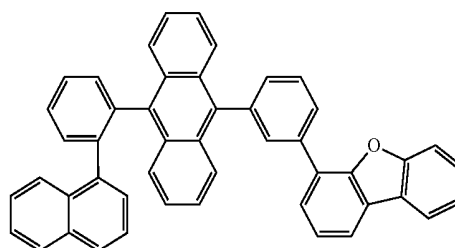
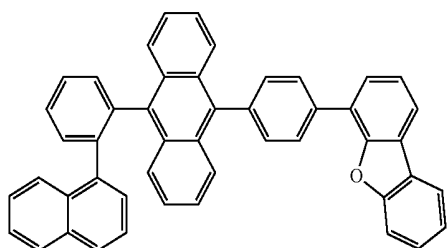
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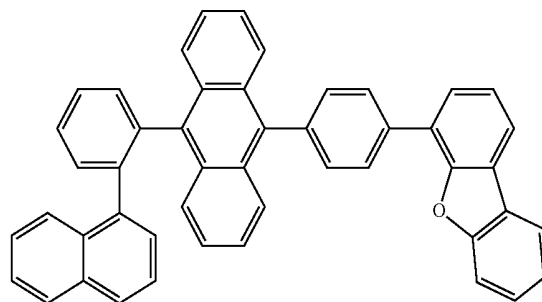
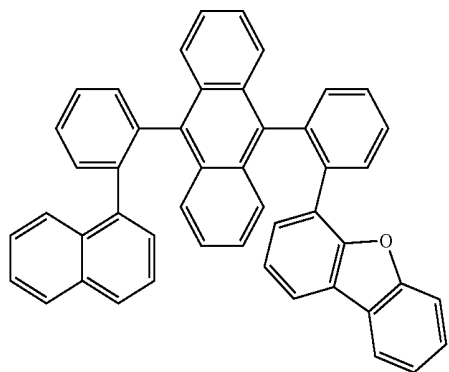


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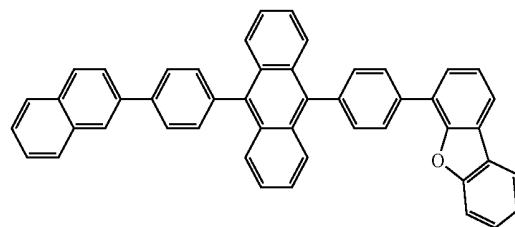
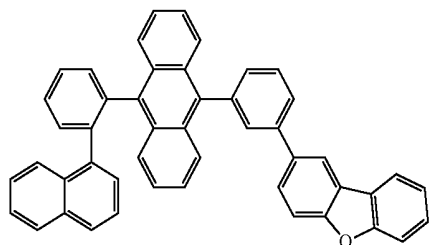
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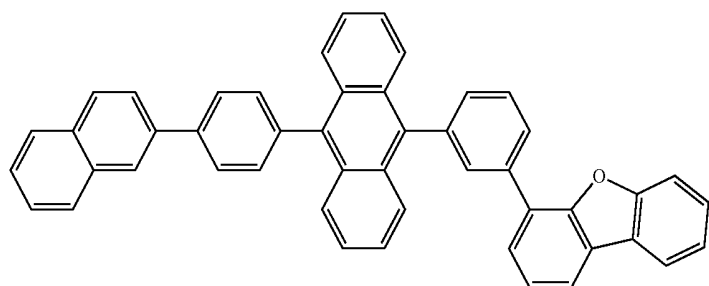


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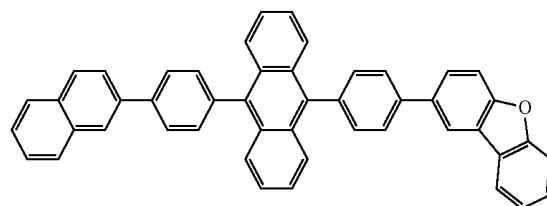
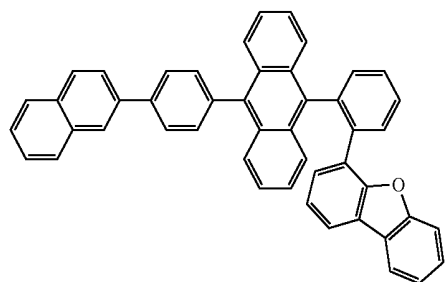


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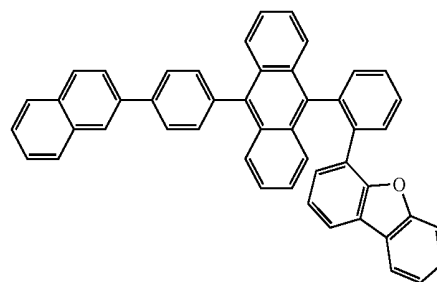
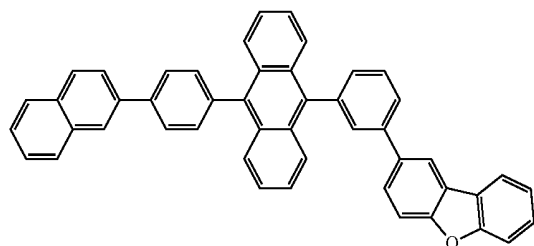
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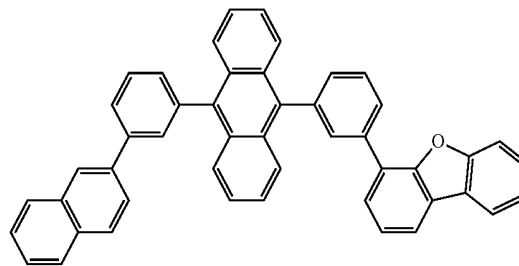
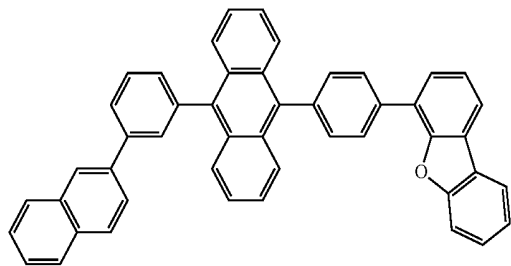


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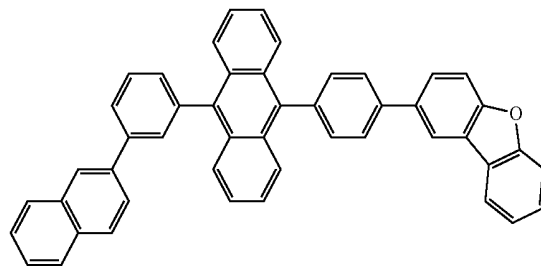
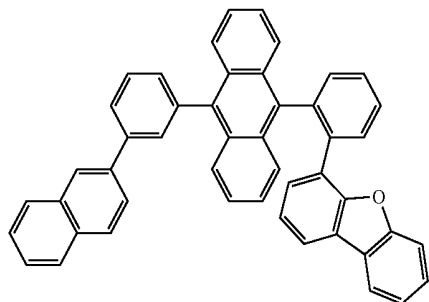
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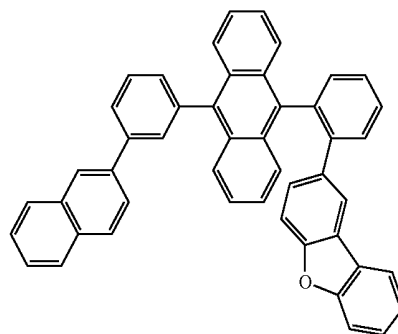
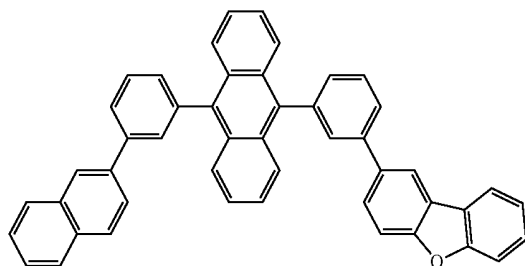
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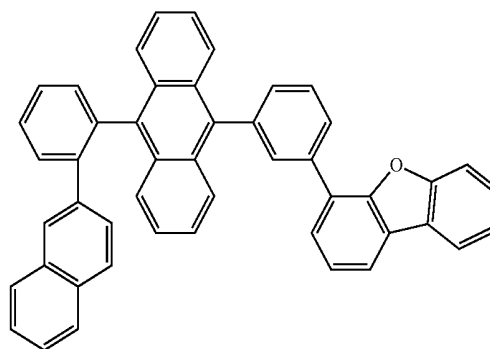
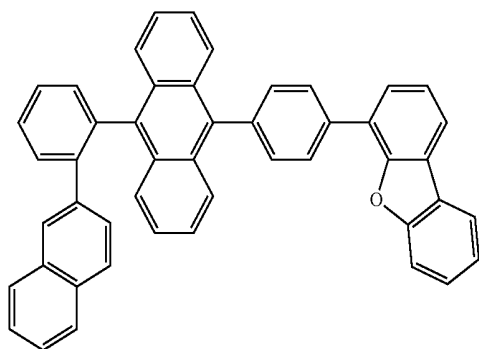
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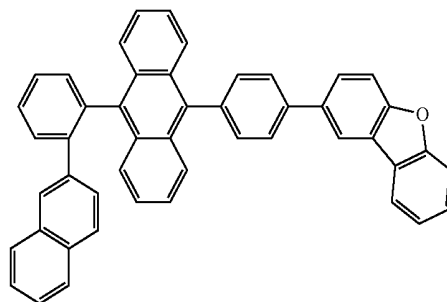
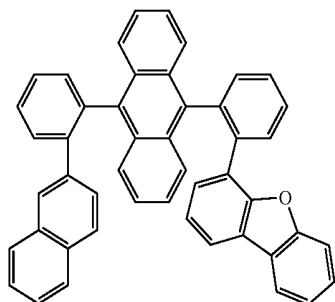
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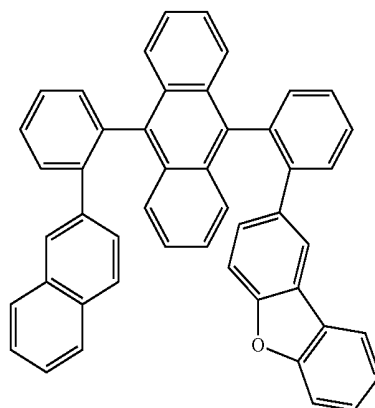
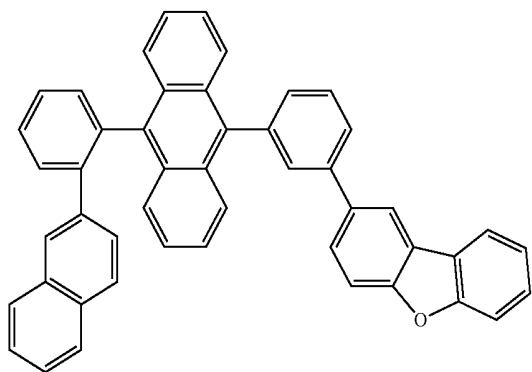


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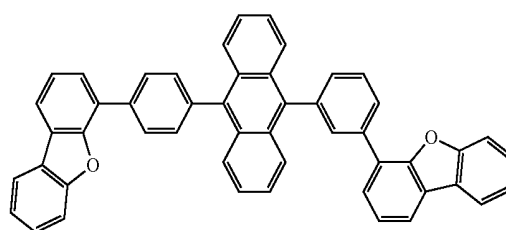
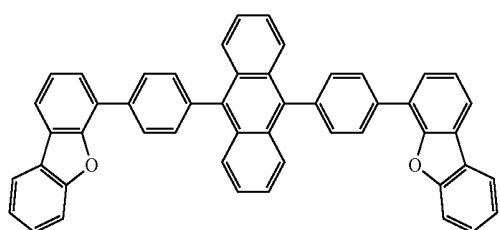
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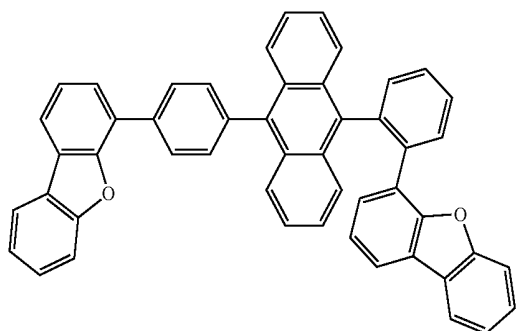


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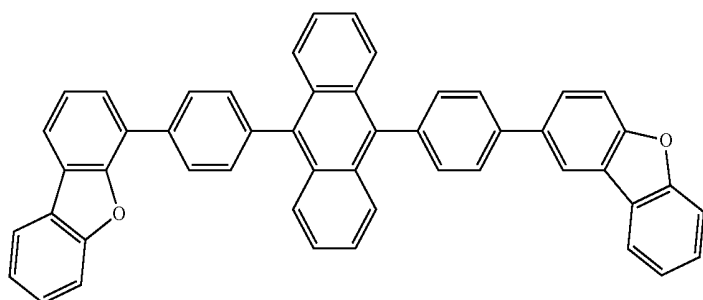
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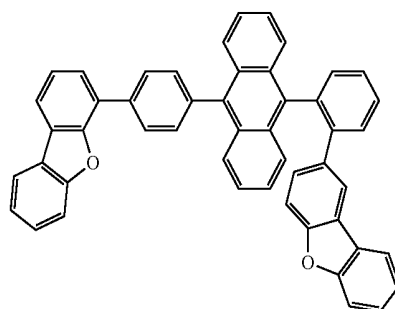
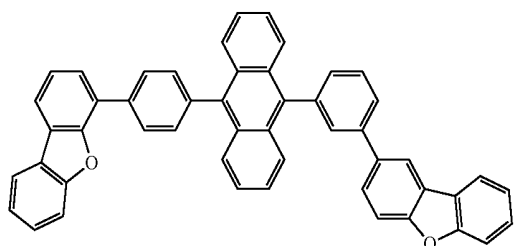


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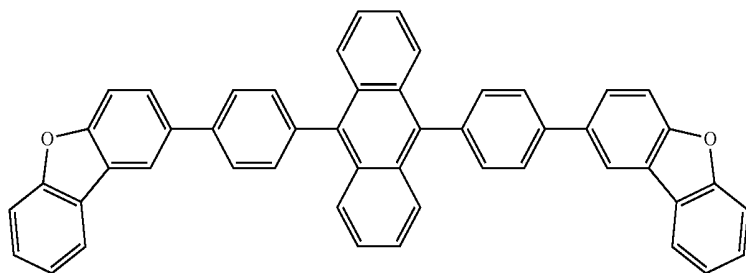


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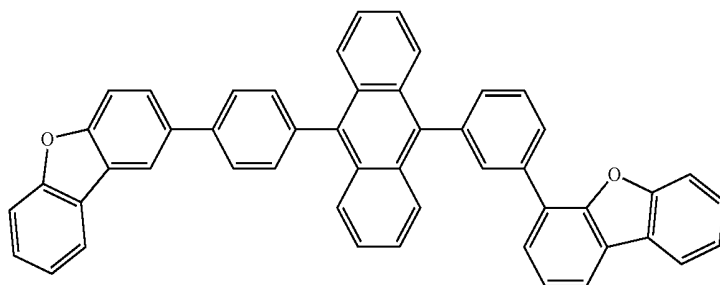
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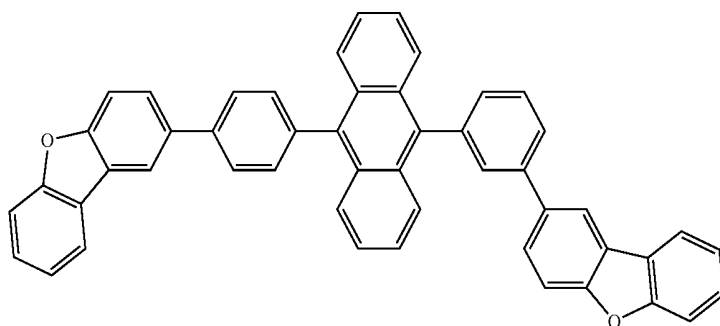
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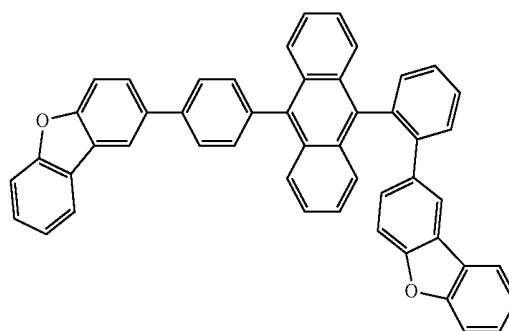
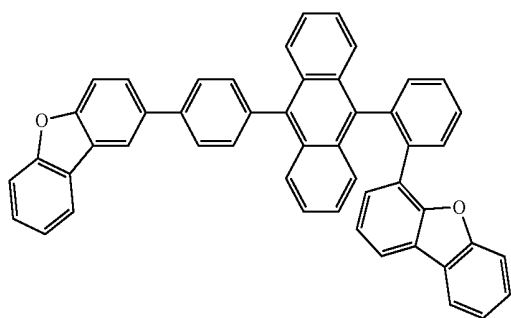


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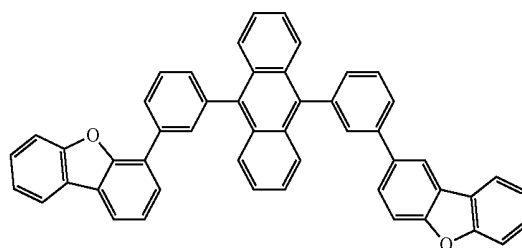
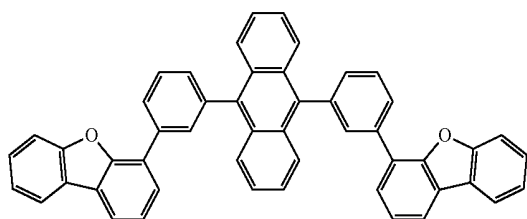
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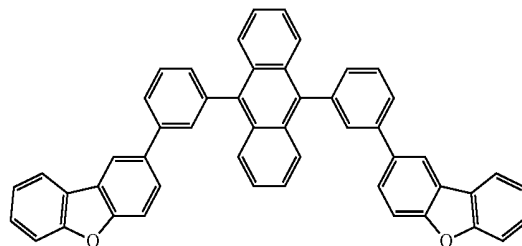
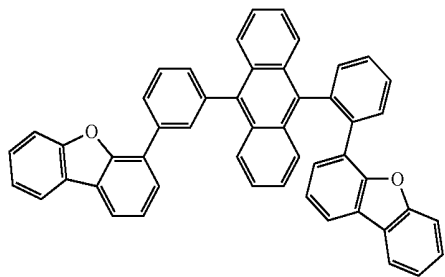


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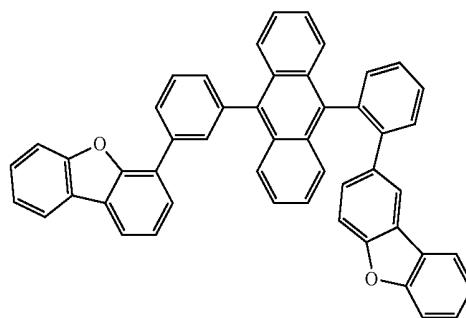
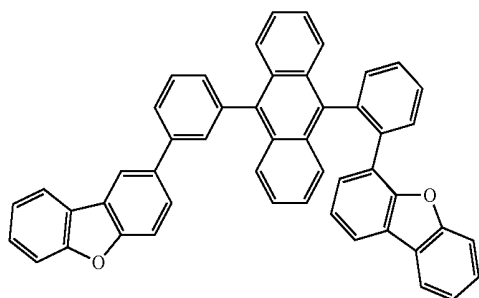
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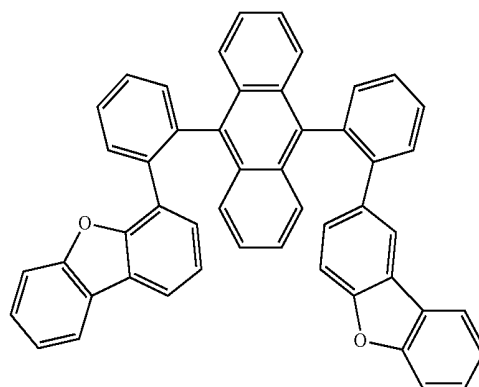
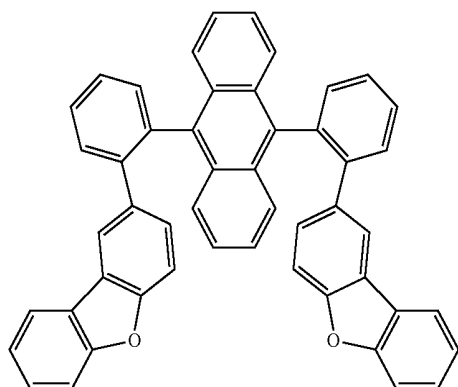
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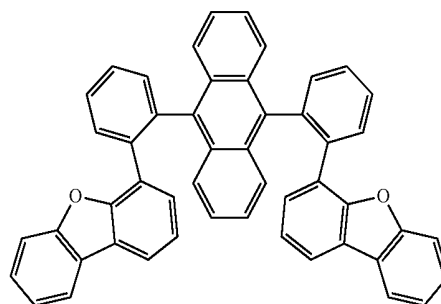
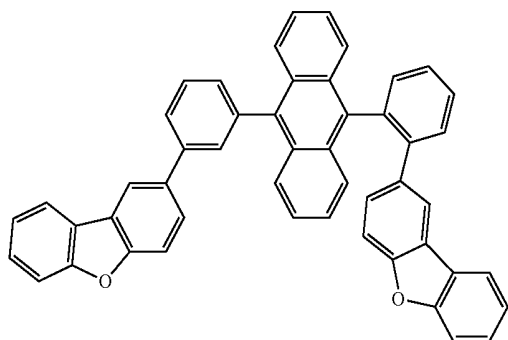
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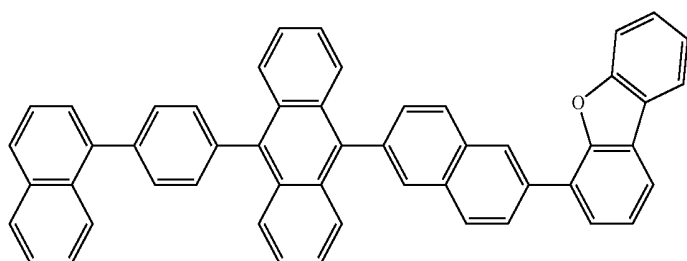


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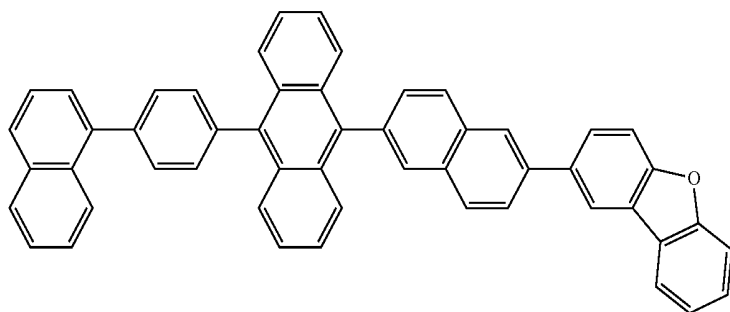


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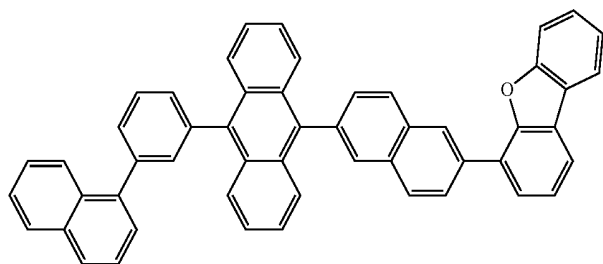


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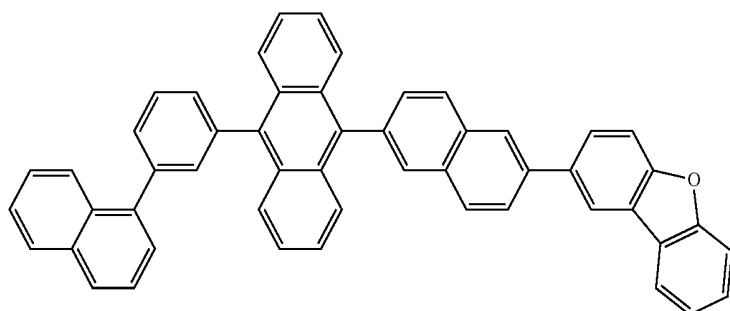
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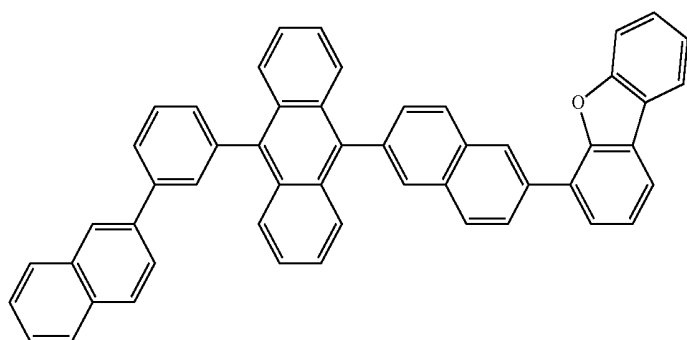
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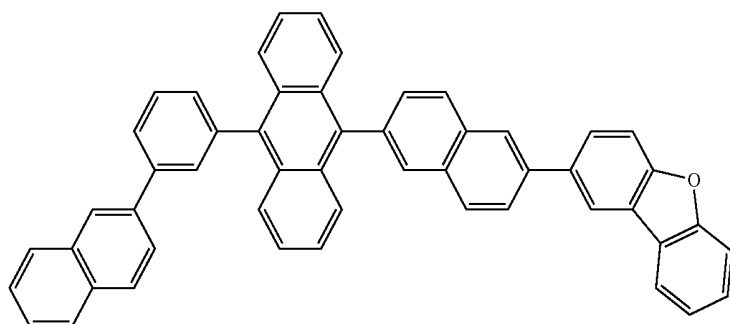
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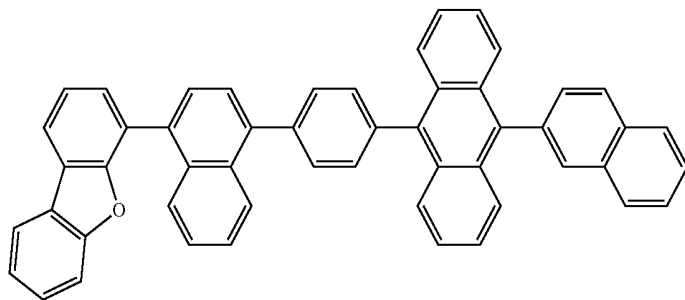


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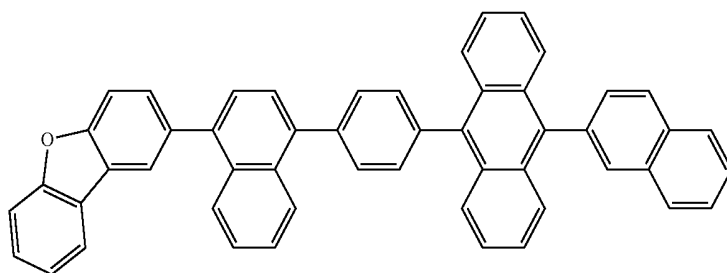
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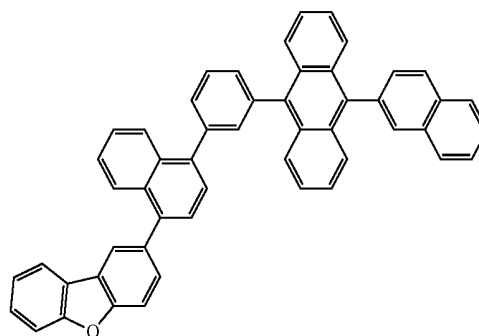
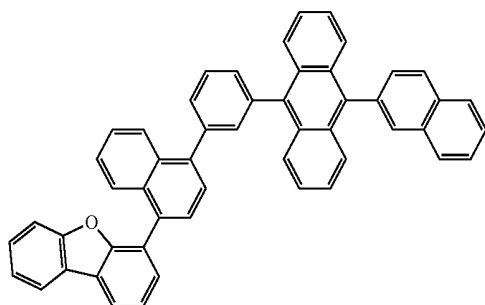


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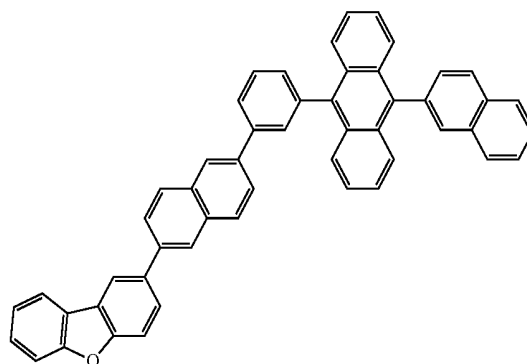
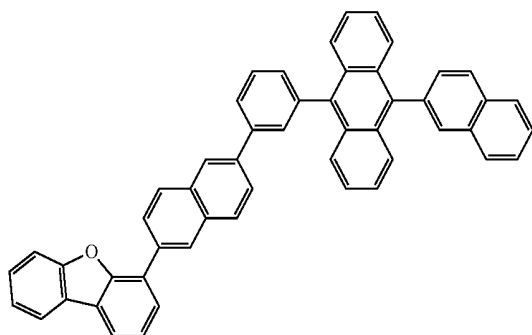
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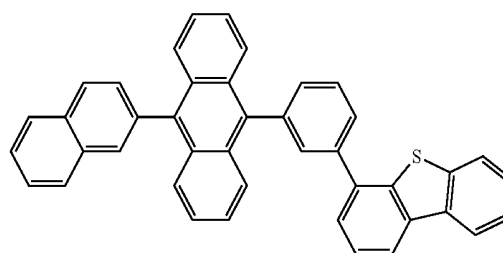
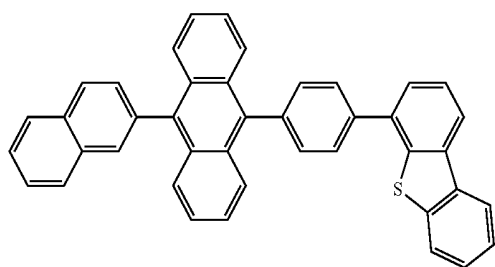
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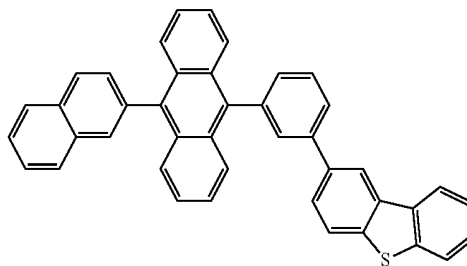
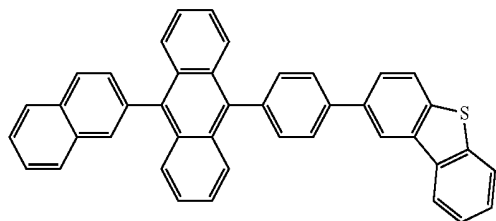


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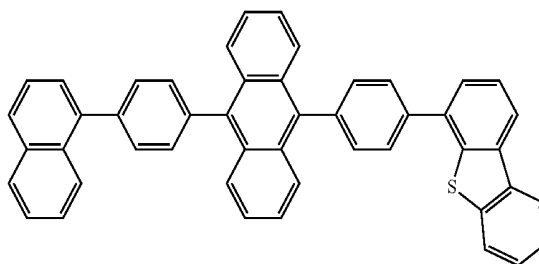
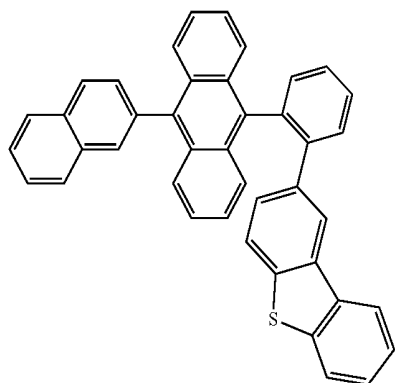
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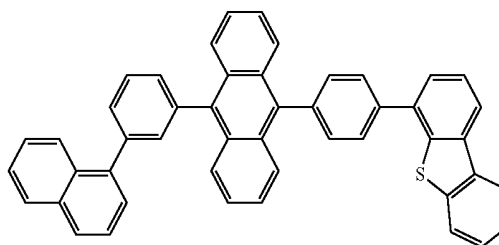
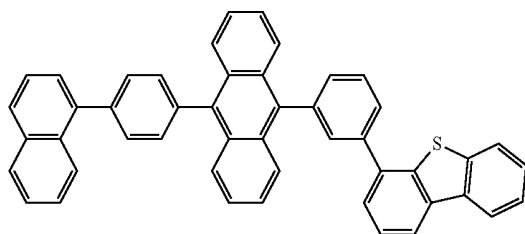
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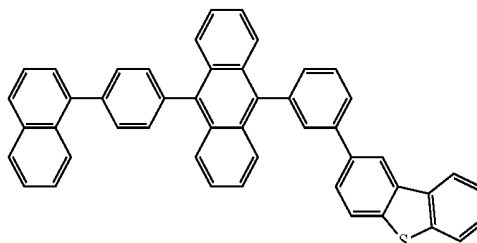
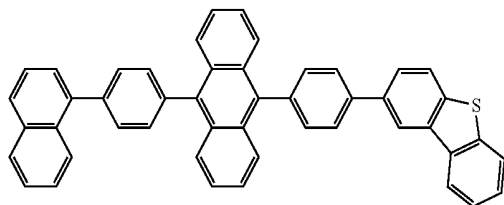
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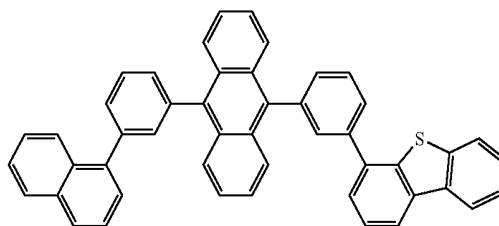
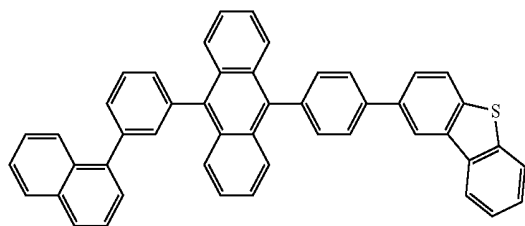
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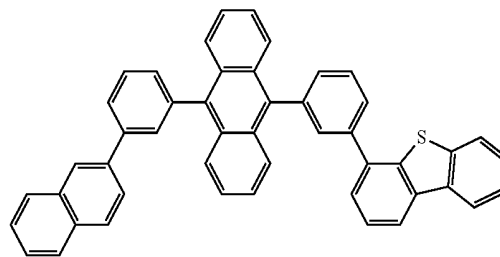
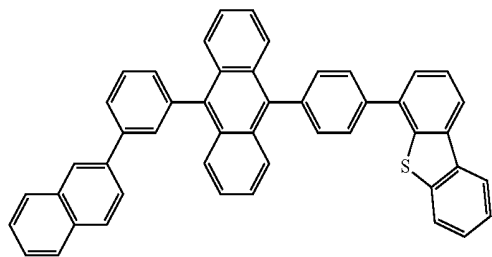


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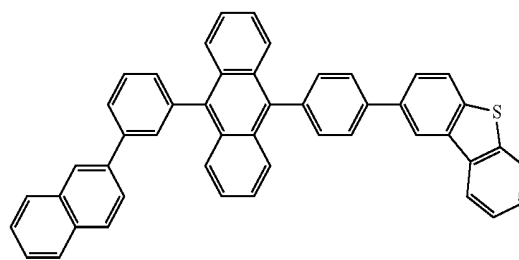
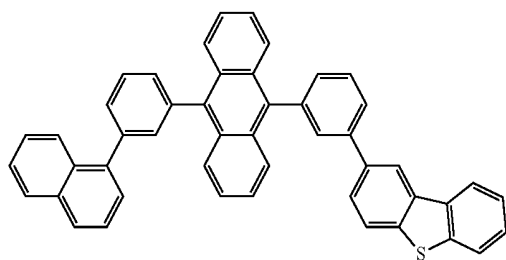
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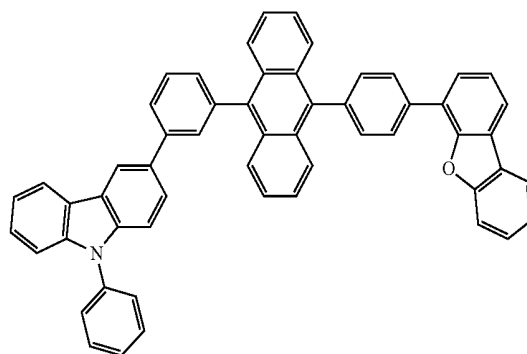
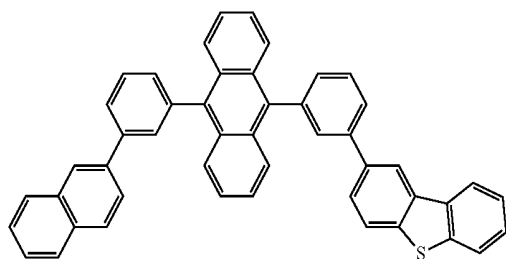
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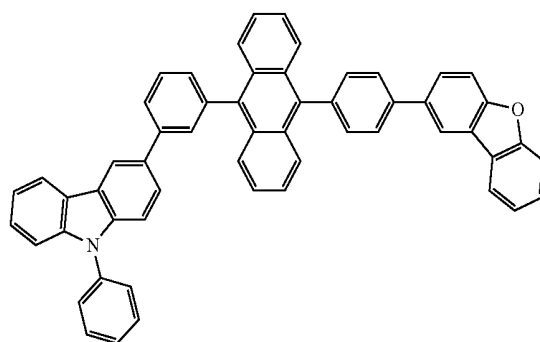
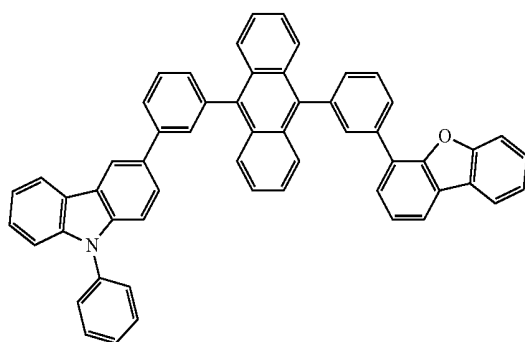
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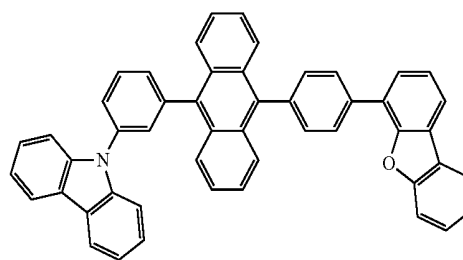
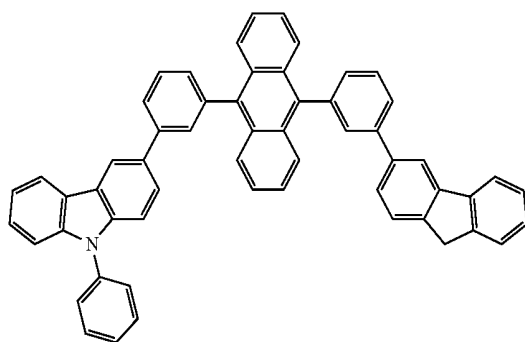
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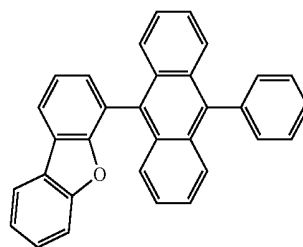
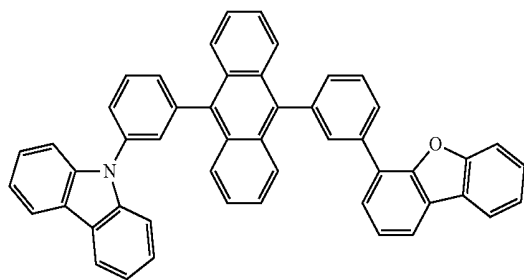


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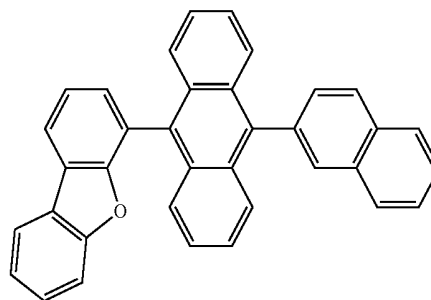
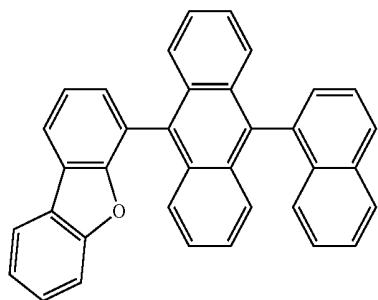
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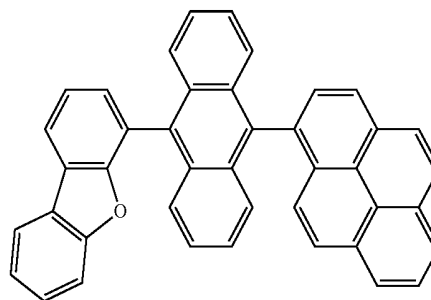
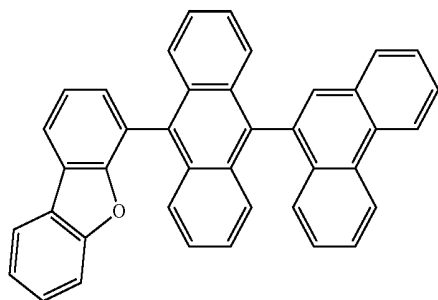
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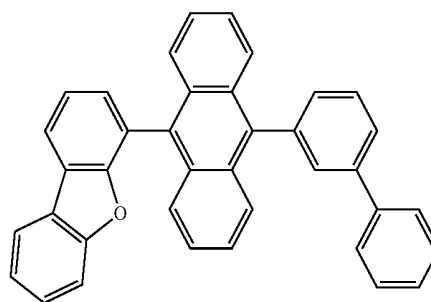
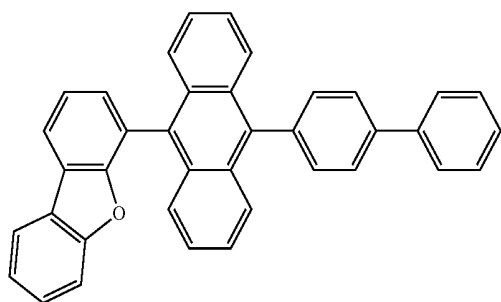
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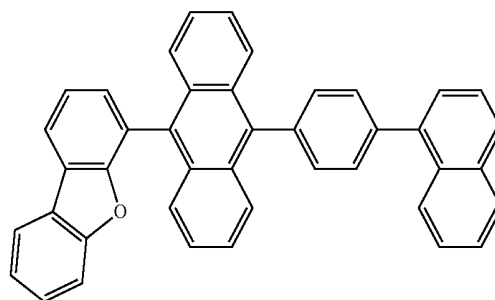
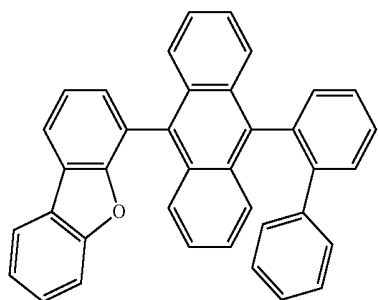
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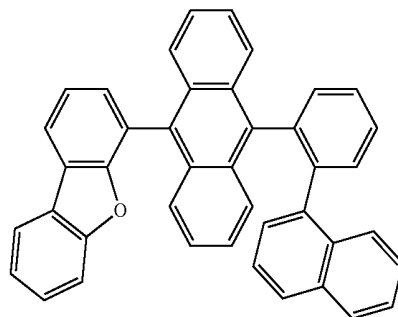
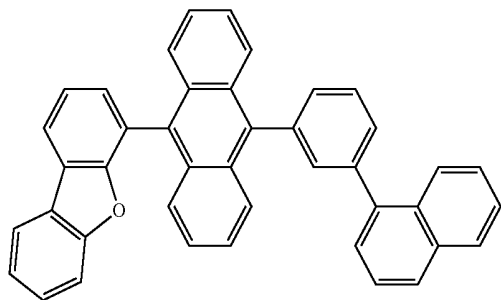


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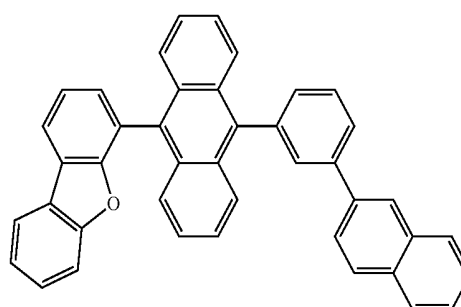
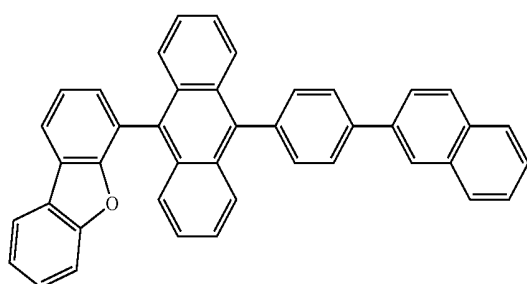
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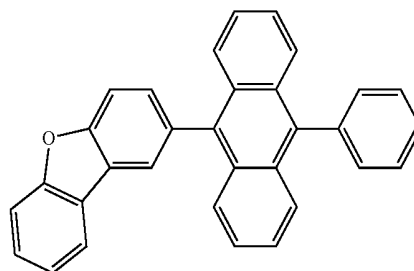
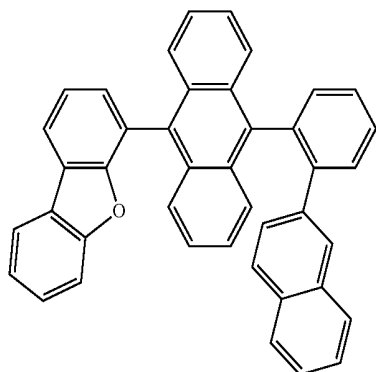
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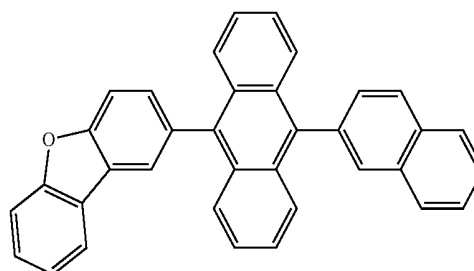
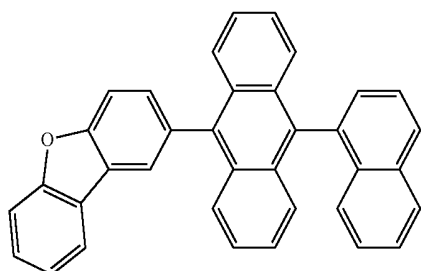
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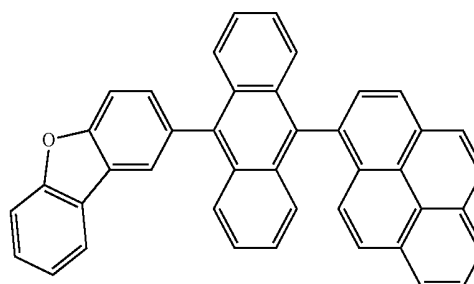
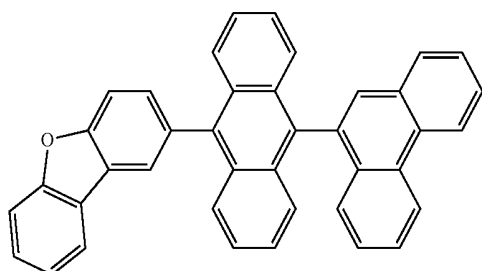
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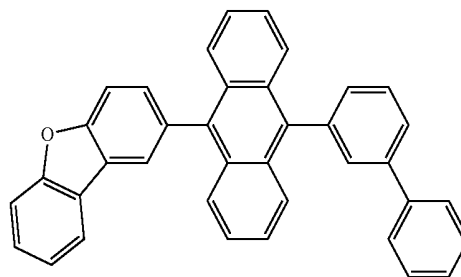
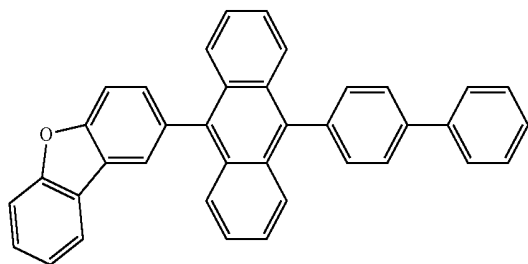


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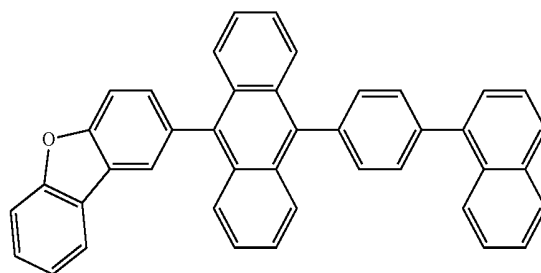
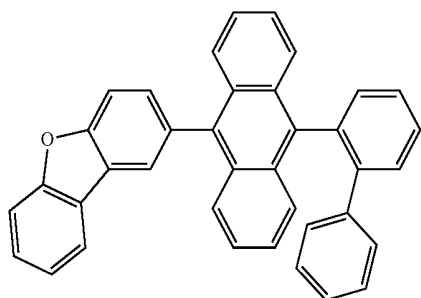
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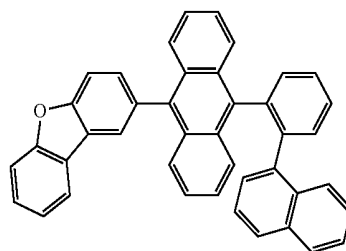
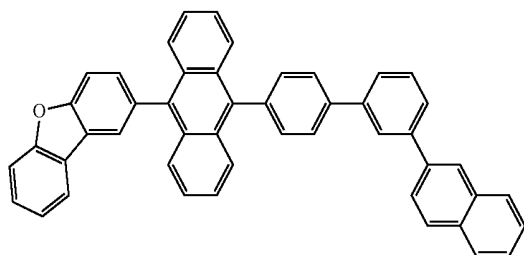
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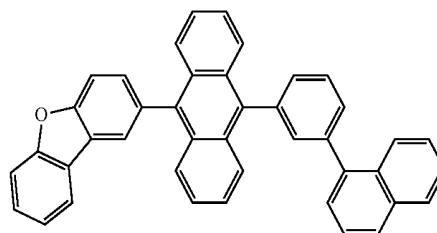
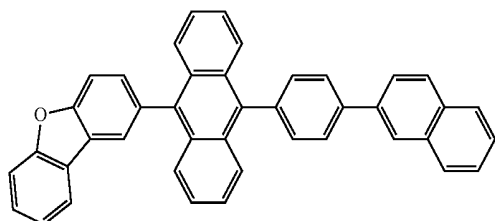
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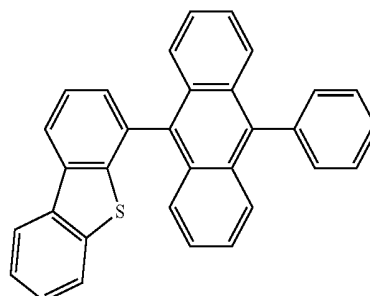
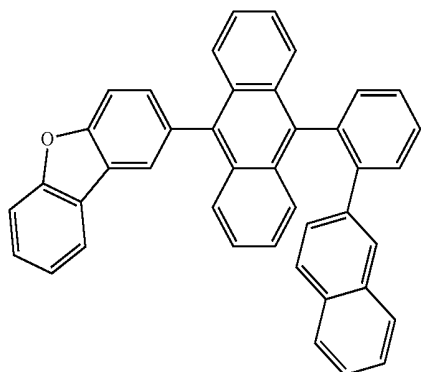
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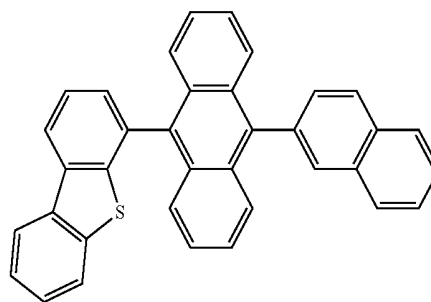
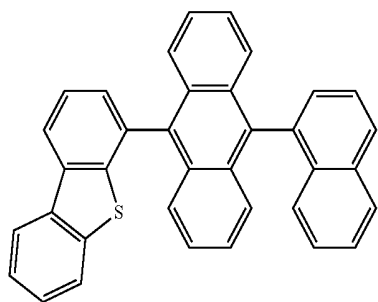


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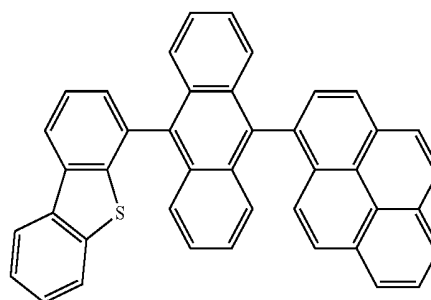
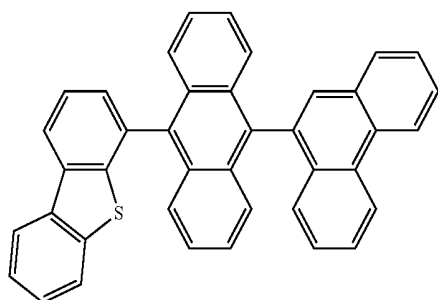
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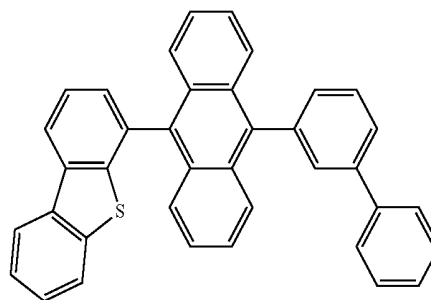
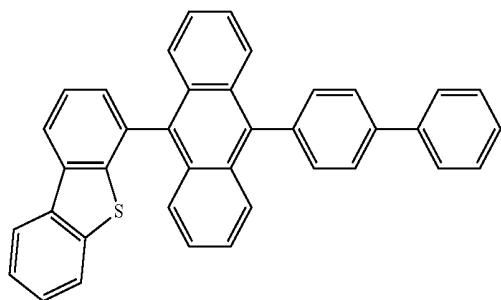
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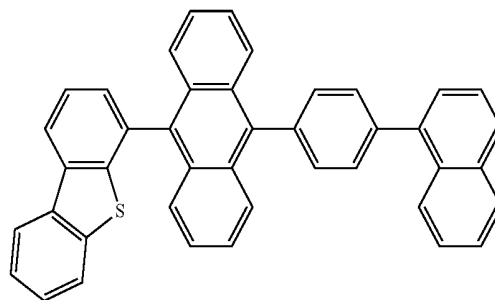
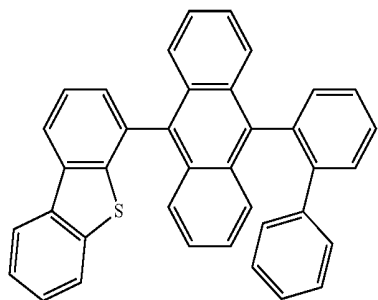
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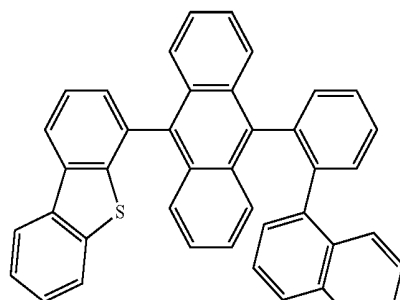
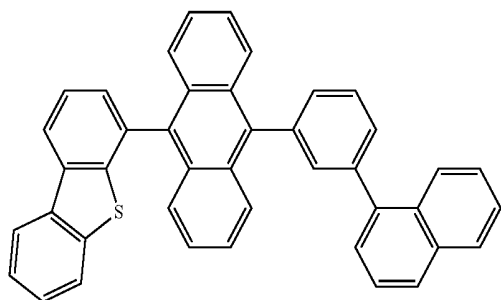
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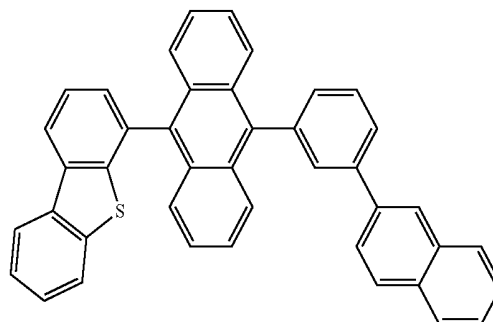
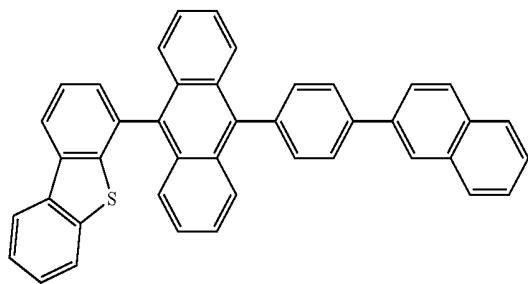


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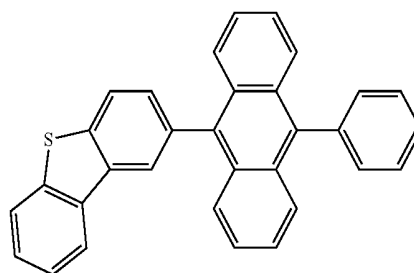
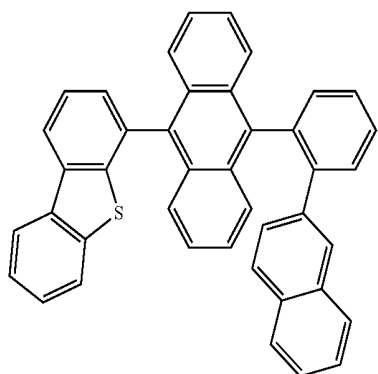
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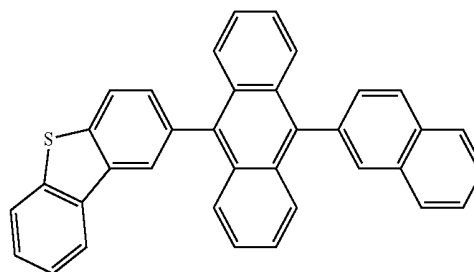
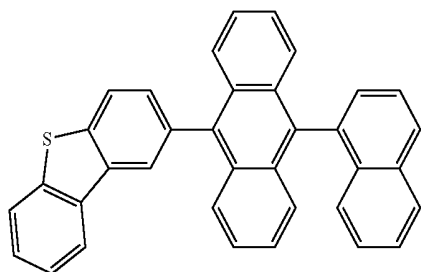
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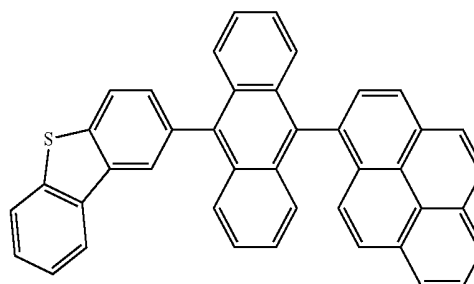
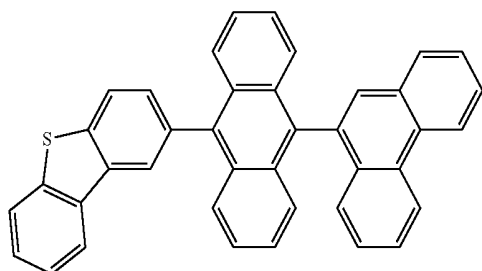
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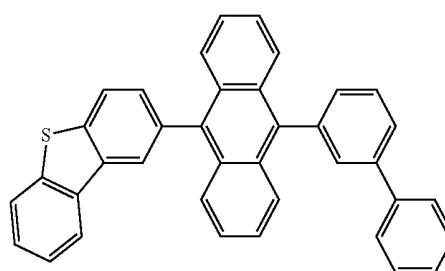
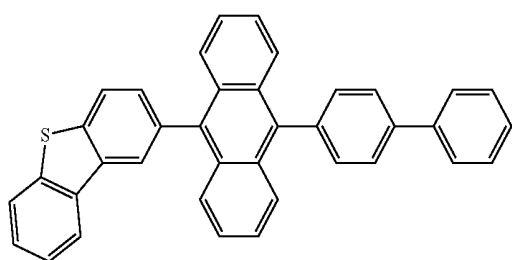
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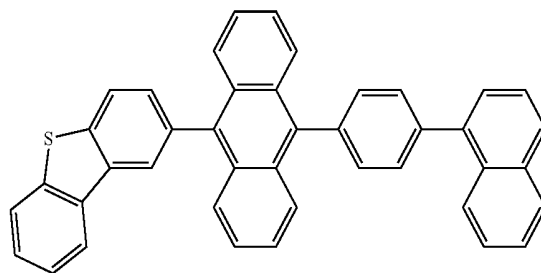
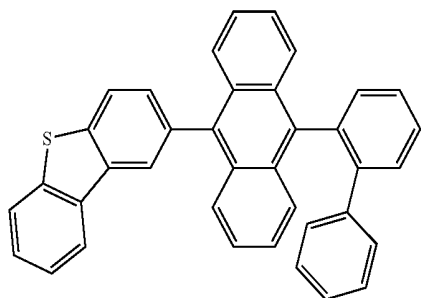


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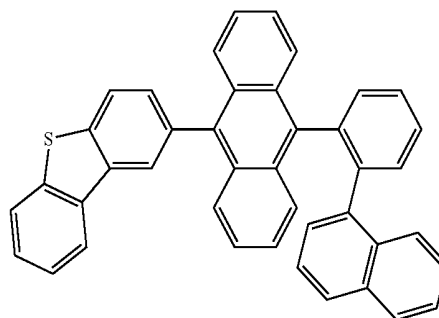
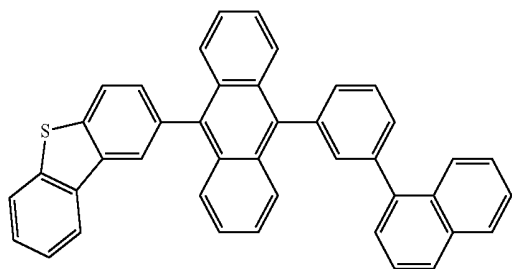
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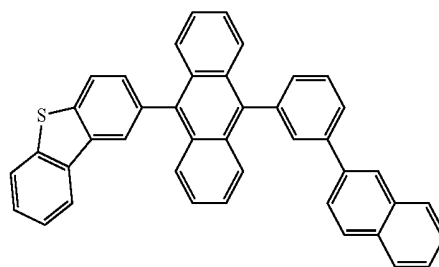
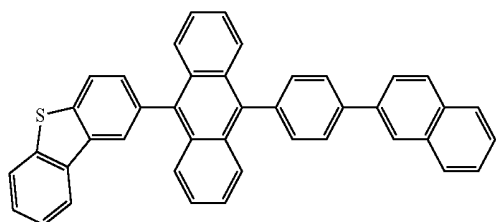
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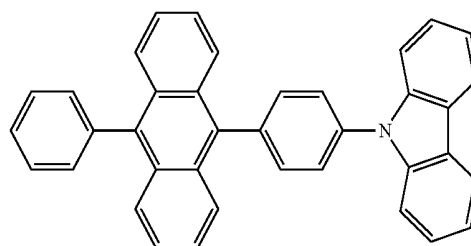
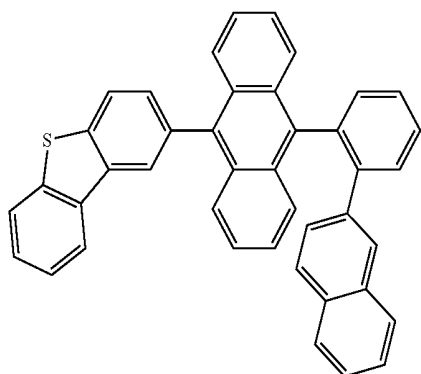
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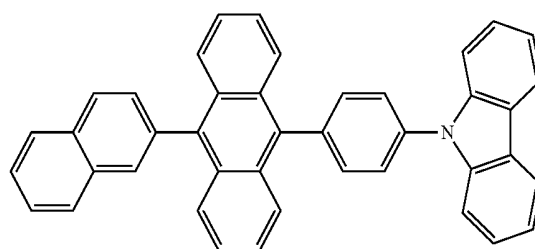
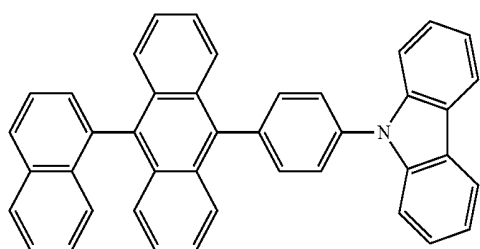
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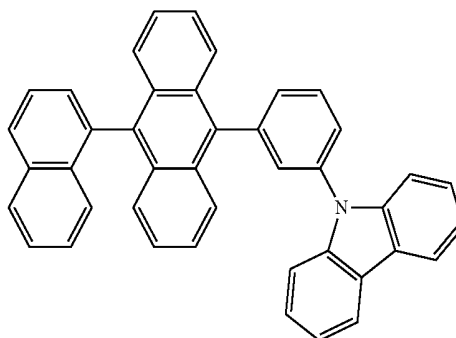
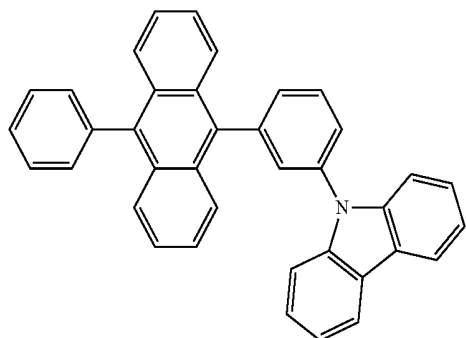


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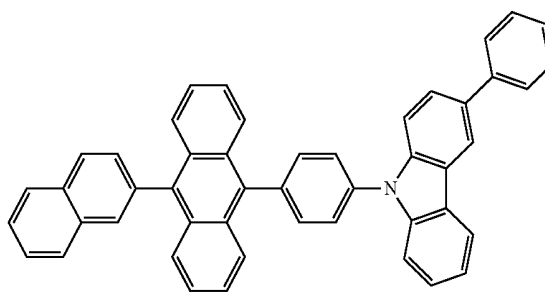
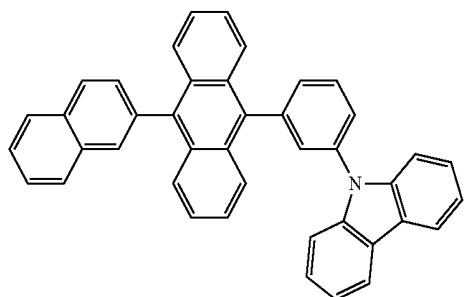
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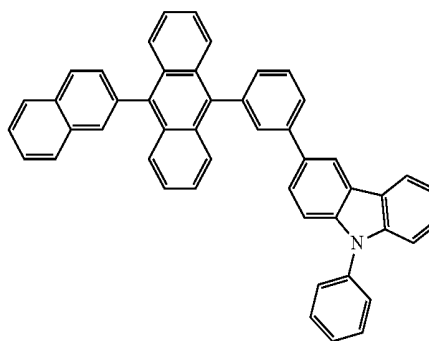
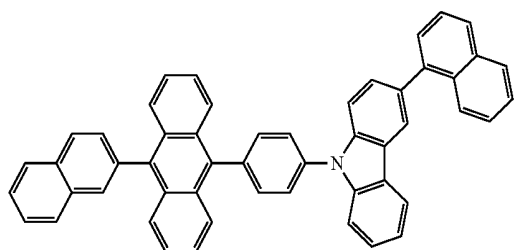
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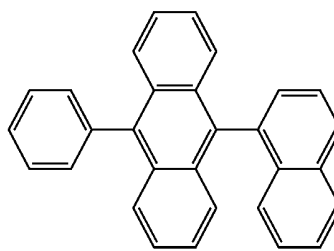
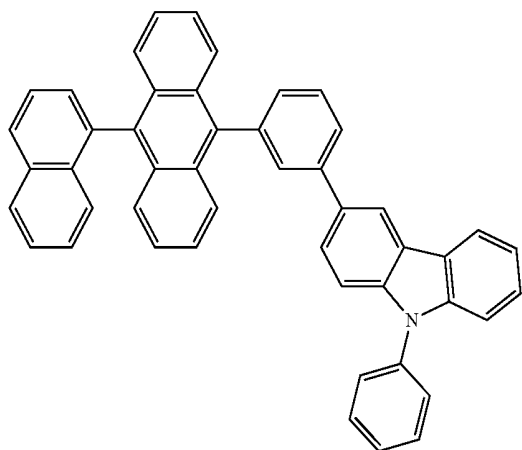
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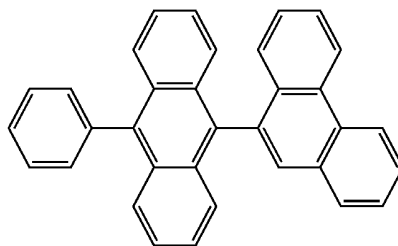
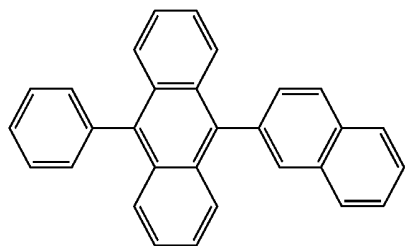


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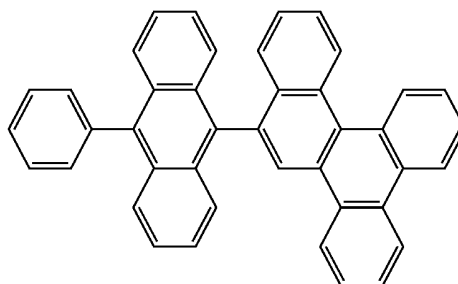
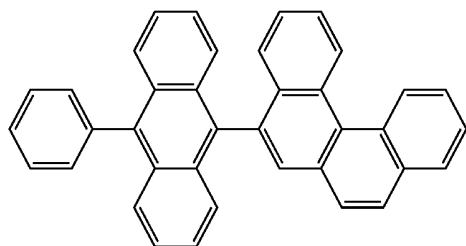
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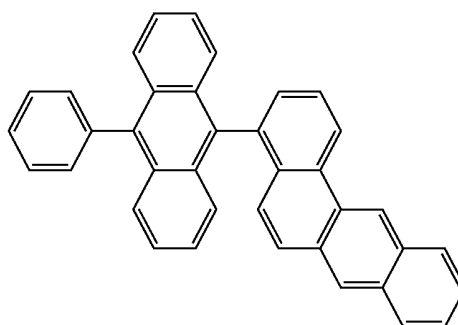
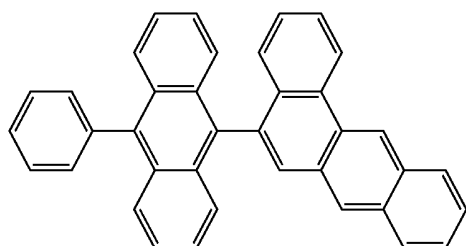
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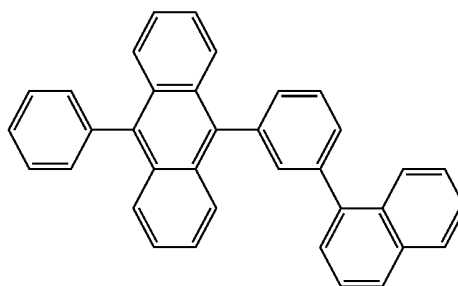
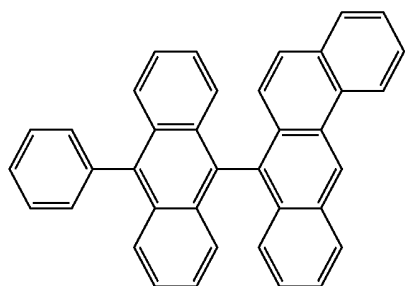
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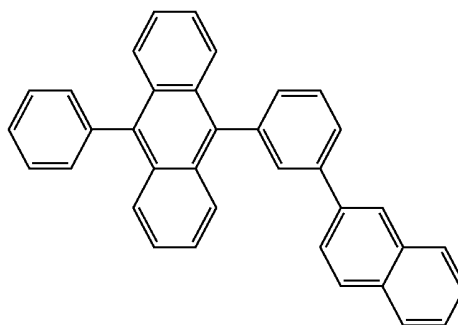
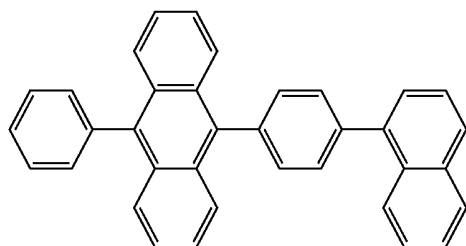
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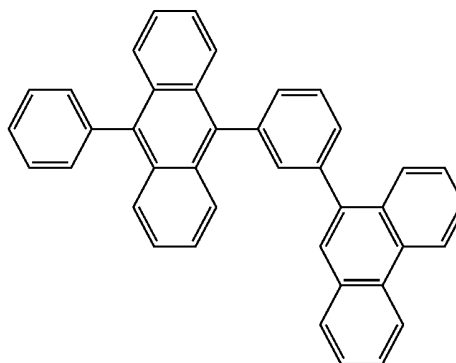
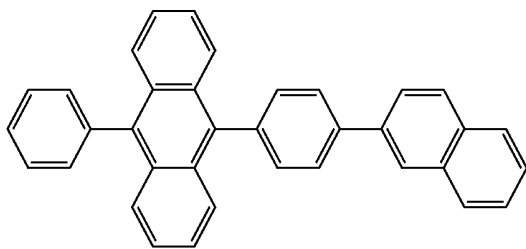


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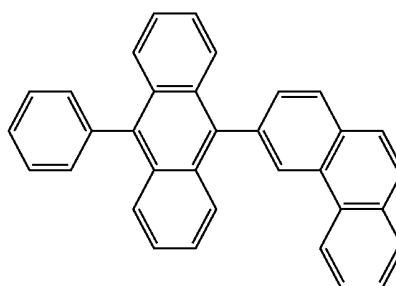
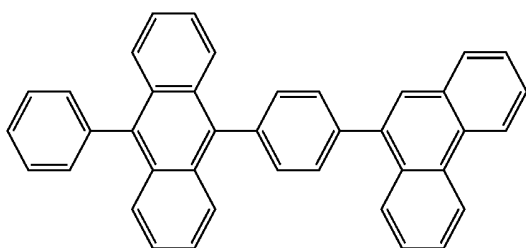
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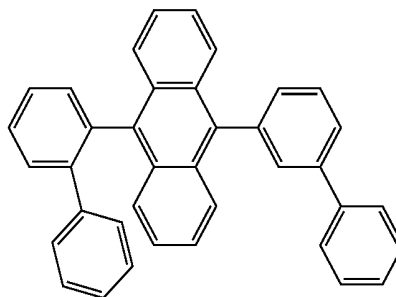
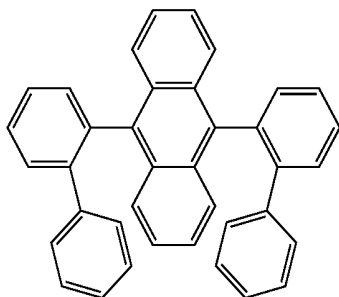
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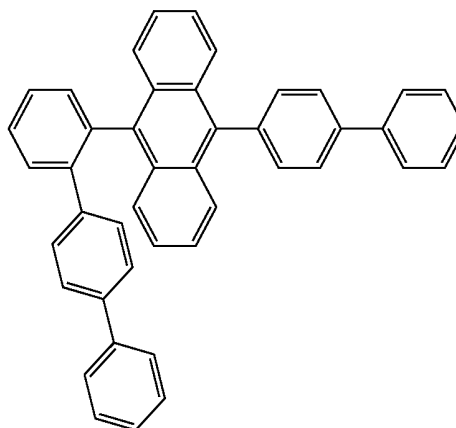
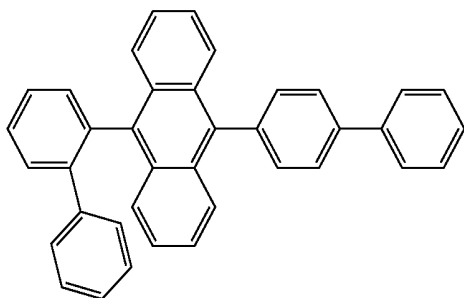
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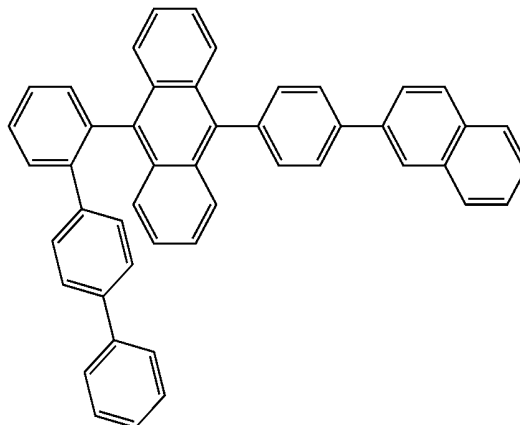
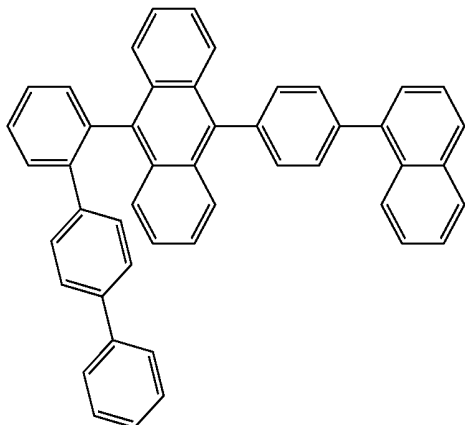


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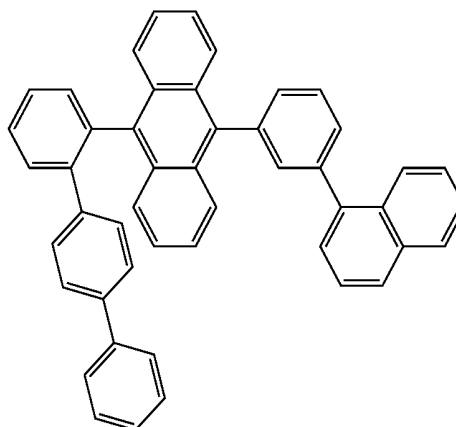
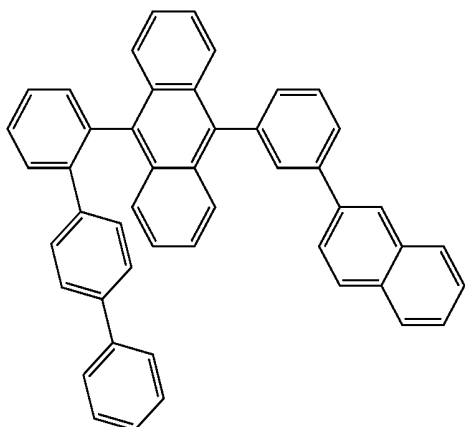
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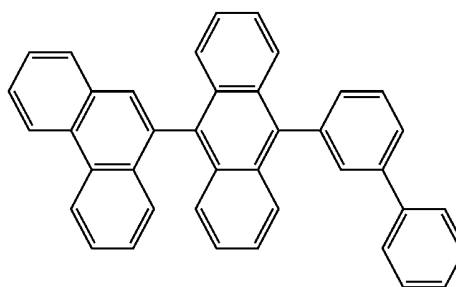
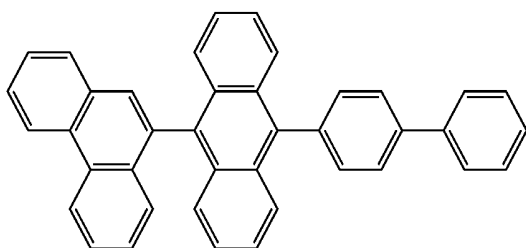
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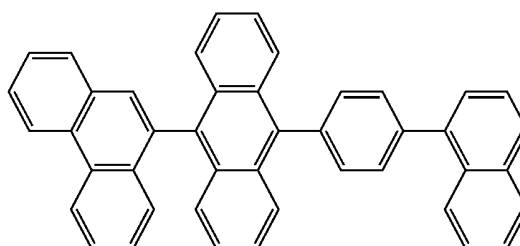
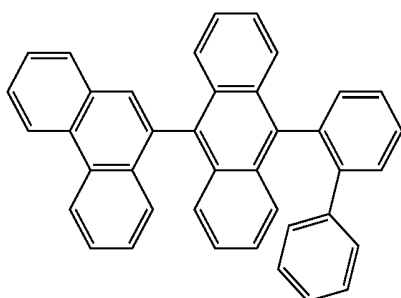
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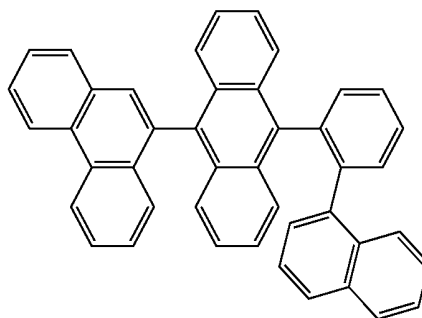
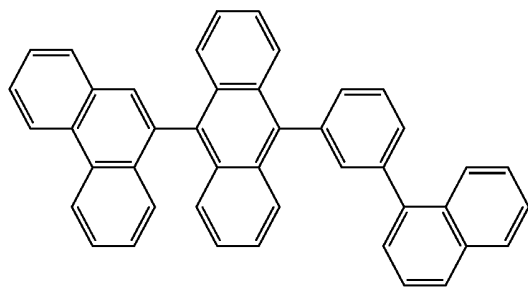


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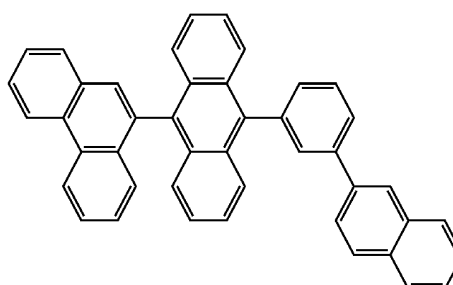
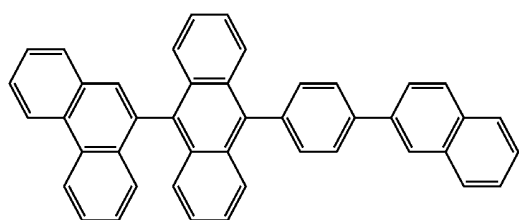
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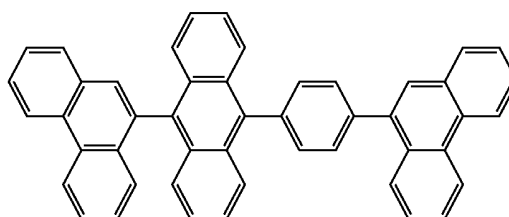
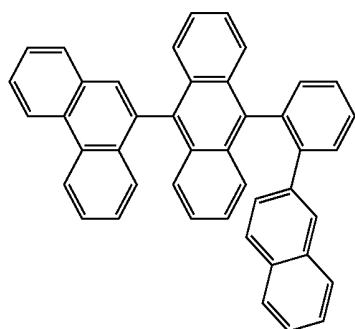
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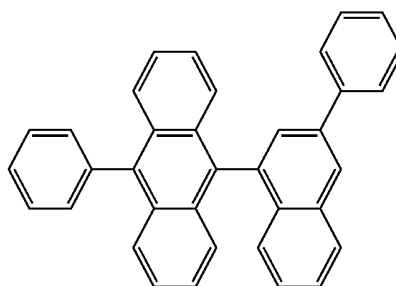
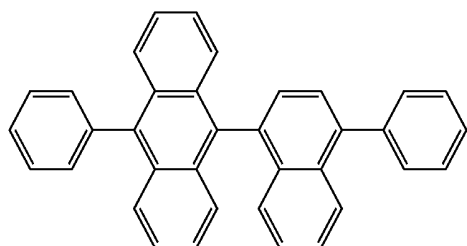
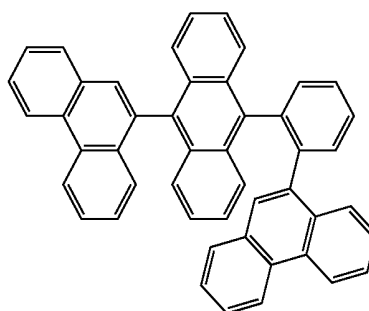
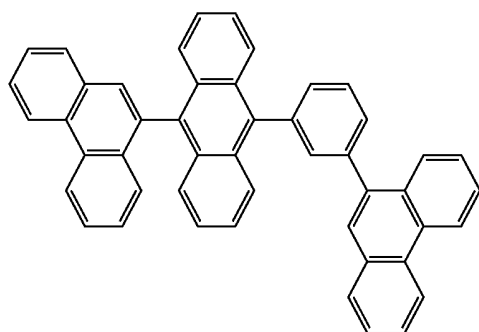
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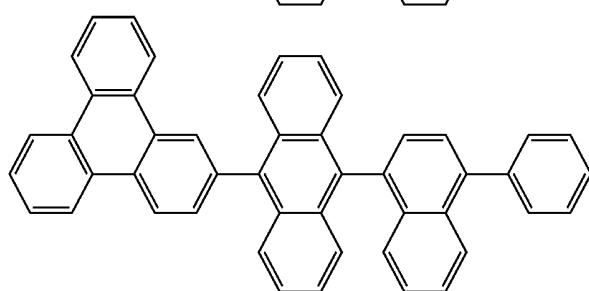
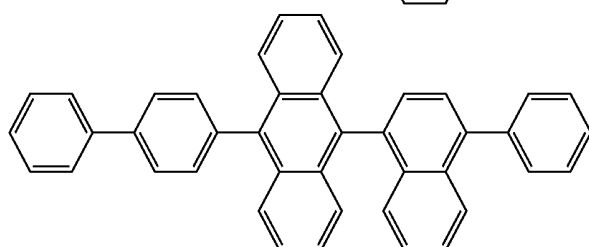
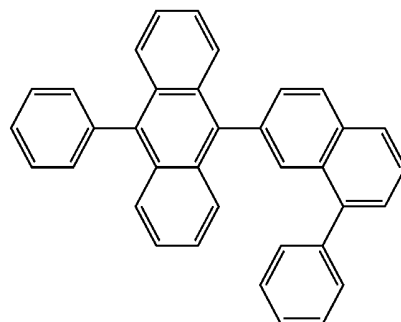
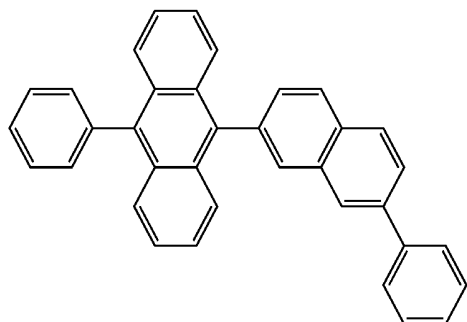
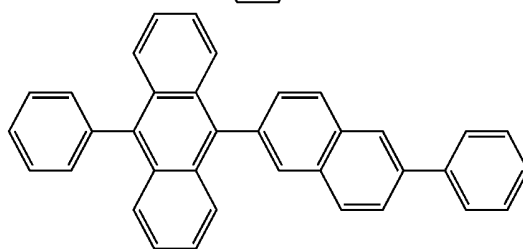
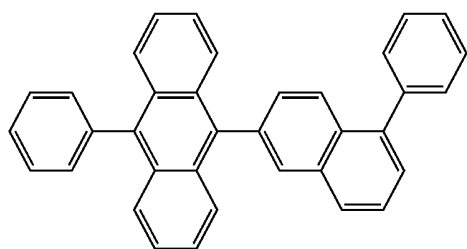
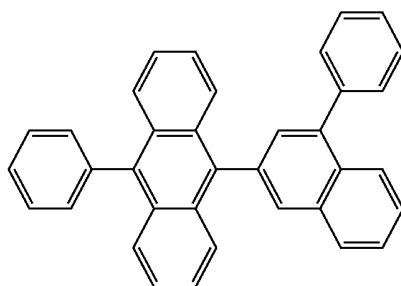
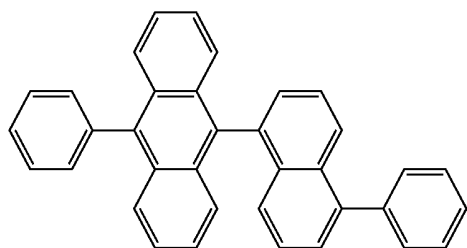
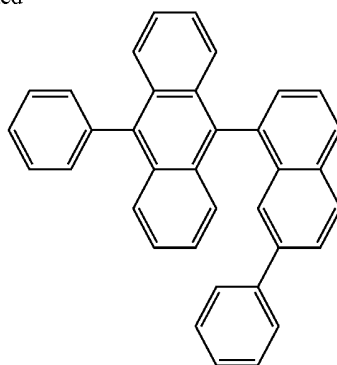
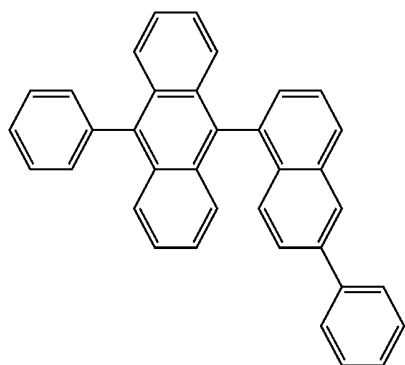
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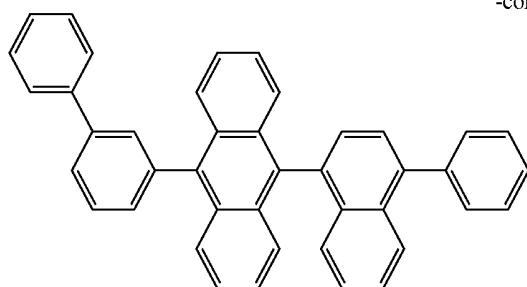
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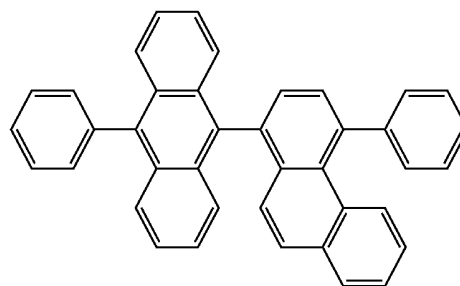


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Electron-Donating Dopant

The organic EL device preferably comprises an electron-donating dopant in the interfacial region between the cathode and the light emitting unit. With such a construction, the organic EL device has an improved luminance and an elongated lifetime. The electron-donating dopant is a metal having a work function of 3.8 eV or less or a compound containing such metal. Examples thereof include at least one compound selected from alkali metal, alkali metal complex, alkali metal compound, alkaline earth metal, alkaline earth metal complex, alkaline earth metal compound, rare earth metal, rare earth metal complex, and rare earth metal compound.

Examples of the alkali metal include Na (work function: 2.36 eV), K (work function: 2.28 eV), Rb (work function: 2.16 eV), and Cs (work function: 1.95 eV), with those having a work function of 2.9 eV or less being particularly preferred. Examples of the alkaline earth metal include Ca (work function: 2.9 eV), Sr (work function: 2.0 to 2.5 eV), and Ba (work function: 2.52 eV), with those having a work function of 2.9 eV or less being particularly preferred. Examples of the rare earth metal include Sc, Y, Ce, Tb, and Yb, with those having a work function of 2.9 eV or less being particularly preferred.

Examples of the alkali metal compound include alkali oxide, such as Li_2O , Cs_2O , K_2O , and alkali halide, such as LiF , NaF , CsF , and KF , with LiF , Li_2O , and NaF being preferred. Examples of the alkaline earth metal compound include BaO , SrO , CaO , and mixture thereof, such as $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{O}$ ($0 < x < 1$) and $\text{Ba}_x\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{O}$ ($0 < x < 1$), with BaO , SrO , and CaO being preferred. Examples of the rare earth metal compound include YbF_3 , ScF_3 , ScO_3 , Y_2O_3 , Ce_2O_3 , GdF_3 , and TbF_3 , with YbF_3 , ScF_3 , and TbF_3 being preferred.

Examples of the alkali metal complex, alkaline earth metal complex, and rare earth metal complex are not particularly limited as long as containing at least one metal ion selected from alkali metal ions, alkaline earth metal ions, rare earth metal ions, respectively. Examples of the ligand include quinolinol, benzoquinolinol, acridinol, phenanthridinol, hydroxyphenyloxazole, hydroxyphenylthiazole, hydroxydiaryloxadiazole, hydroxydiarylthiadiazole, hydroxyphenylpyridine, hydroxyphenylbenzimidazole, hydroxybenzotriazole, hydroxyfulborane, bipyridyl, phenanthroline, phthalocyanine, porphyrin, cyclopentadiene, β -diketones, azomethines, and derivative thereof.

The electron-donating dopant is added to the interfacial region preferably into a form of layer or island. The electron-donating dopant is added preferably by co-depositing the electron-donating dopant with the organic compound (light emitting material, electron injecting material, etc.) for forming the interfacial region by a resistance heating deposition method, thereby dispersing the electron-donating dopant

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into the organic material. The disperse concentration expressed by the molar ratio of the organic material and the electron-donating dopant is 100:1 to 1:100.

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When the electron-donating dopant is formed into a form of layer, a light emitting material or an electron injecting material is made into a layer which serves as an organic layer in the interface, and then, the electron-donating dopant alone is deposited by a resistance heating deposition method into a layer having a thickness preferably 0.1 to 15 nm. When the electron-donating dopant is formed into a form of island, a light emitting material or an electron injecting material is made into a form of island which serves as an organic layer in the interface, and then, the electron-donating dopant alone is deposited by a resistance heating deposition method into a form of island having a thickness preferably 0.05 to 1 nm.

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The molar ratio of the main component and the electron-donating dopant in the organic electroluminescence device is preferably 5:1 to 1:5.

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Electron Transporting Layer

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The electron transporting layer is an organic layer disposed between the light emitting layer and the cathode and transports electrons from the cathode to the light emitting layer. If two or more electron transporting layers are provided, the organic layer closer to the cathode may be called an electron injecting layer in some cases. The electron injecting layer injects electrons from the cathode to the organic layer unit efficiently.

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An aromatic heterocyclic compound having one or more heteroatoms in its molecule is preferably used as the electron transporting material for the electron transporting layer, with a nitrogen-containing ring derivative being particularly preferred. The nitrogen-containing ring derivative is preferably an aromatic ring compound having a nitrogen-containing 6- or 5-membered ring or a condensed aromatic ring compound having a nitrogen-containing 6- or 5-membered ring.

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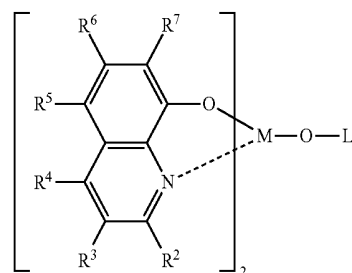
The nitrogen-containing ring derivative is preferably, for example, a chelate metal complex having a nitrogen-containing ring represented by formula (A).

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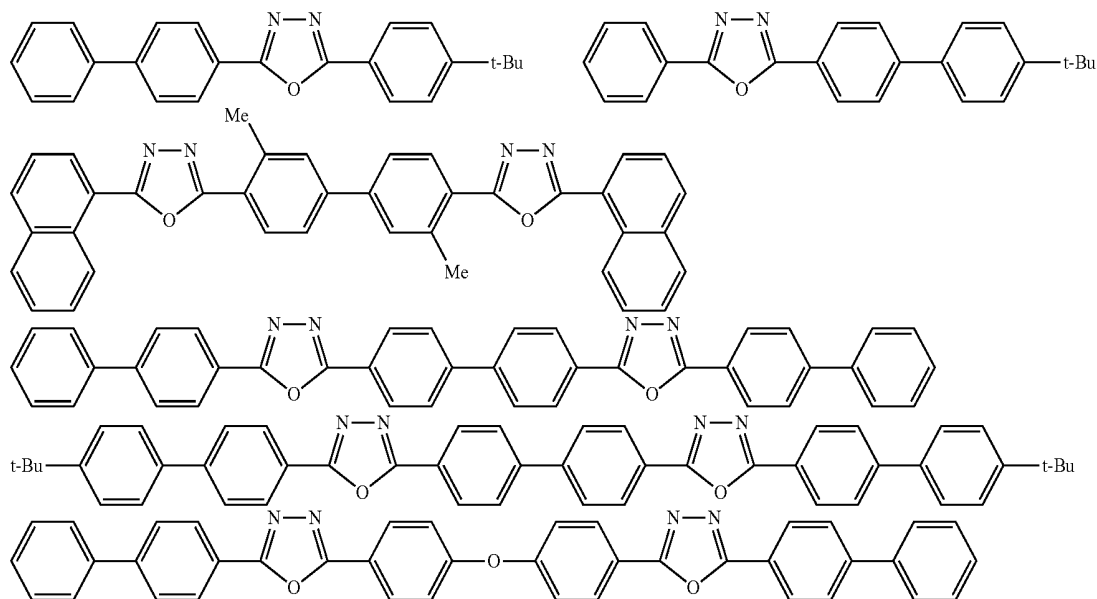


(A)

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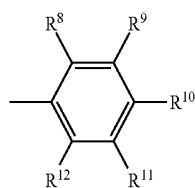
R² to R⁷ of formula (A) each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a deuterium atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms, an aryloxy group having 6 to 50 carbon atoms, an alkoxy carbonyl group, or a heterocyclic group having 5 to 50 carbon atoms, each being optionally substituted.

M is aluminum (Al), gallium (Ga), or indium (In), with In being preferred.



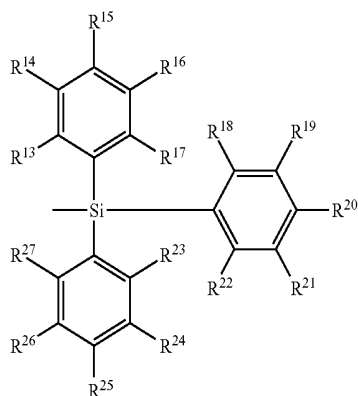
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L is a group represented by formula (A') or (A''):



(A')

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(A'')

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Examples of the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative for use as the electron transporting compound include a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative having the following formulae but exclusive of metal complex.

(A')

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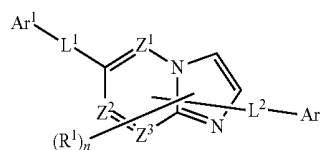
(D)

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The electron transporting layer of the organic EL particularly preferably comprises at least one of the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivatives represented by formulae (60) to (62).

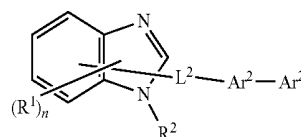
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(60)

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(61)

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R⁸ to R¹² in formula (A') each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a deuterium atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms. The adjacent two groups may form a ring structure. R¹³ to R²⁷ in formula (A'') each independently represent a

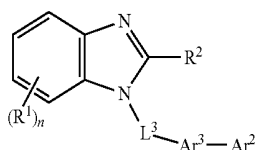
hydrogen atom, a deuterium atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms. The adjacent two groups may form a ring structure.

The electron transporting compound for the electron transporting layer is preferably a metal complex including 8-hydroxyquinoline or its derivative, an oxadiazole derivative, and a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative.

Electron transporting compounds which have a good thin film-forming property are preferably used. Examples of the electron transporting compound are shown below.

585

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In formulae (60) to (62), Z^1 , Z^2 , and Z^3 each independently represent a nitrogen atom or a carbon atom.

R^1 and R^2 each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted haloalkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

Subscript n is an integer of 0 to 5. If n is an integer of 2 or more, R^1 groups may be the same or different from each other. The adjacent two R^1 groups may bond to each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon ring.

Ar^1 represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 5 to 50 ring atoms.

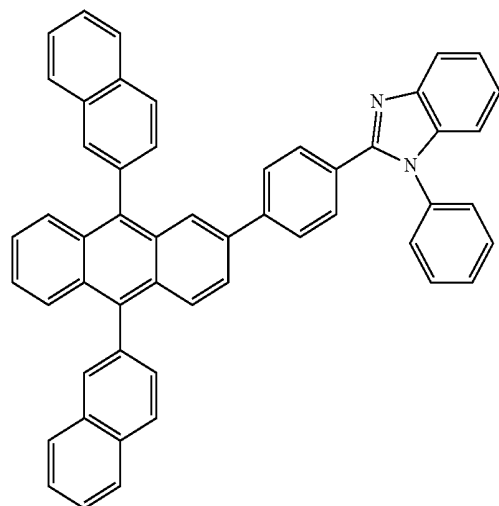
Ar^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted haloalkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms.

However, one of Ar^1 and Ar^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic hydrocarbon group having 10 to 50 ring carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic heterocyclic group having 9 to 50 ring atoms.

Ar^3 represents a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted heteroarylene group having 5 to 50 ring atoms.

L^1 , L^2 , and L^3 each independently represent a single bond, a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted divalent fused aromatic heterocyclic group having 9 to 50 ring atoms.

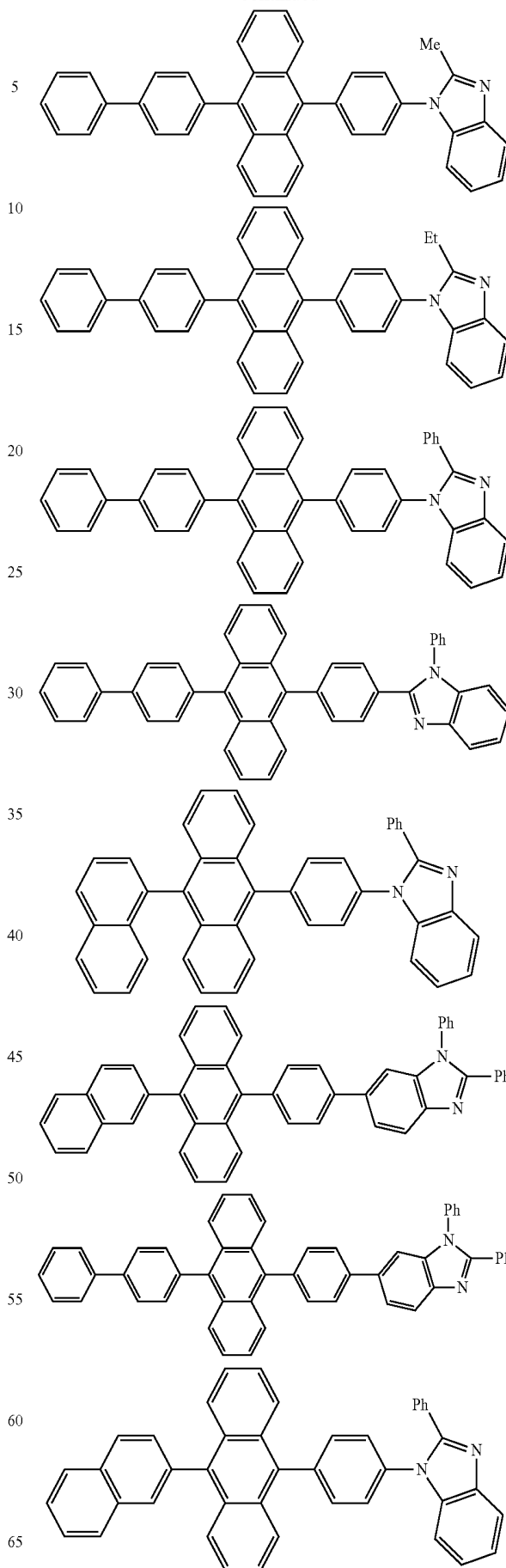
Examples of the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivatives represented by formulae (60) to (62) are shown below.



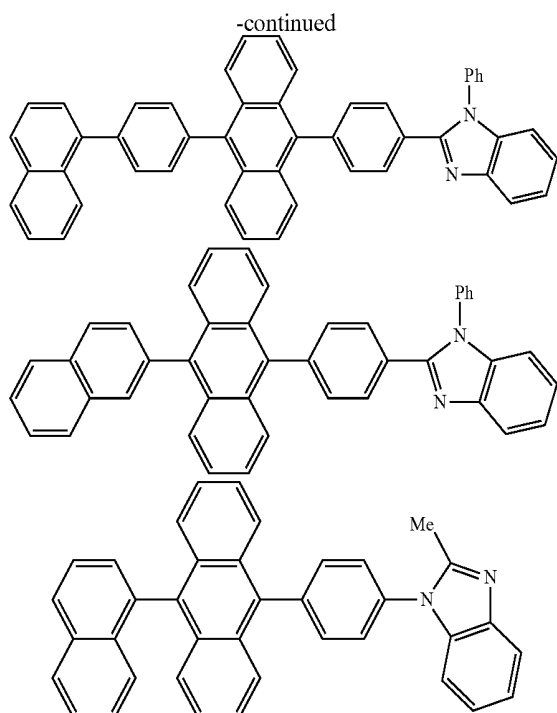
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(62)



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The thickness of the electron transporting layer is preferably 1 to 100 nm, although not particularly limited thereto.

The electron injecting layer which may be formed adjacent to the electron transporting layer preferably includes an inorganic compound, such as an insulating material and a semiconductor in addition to the nitrogen-containing ring derivative. The insulating material or semiconductor incorporated into the electron injecting layer effectively prevents the leak of electric current to enhance the electron injecting properties.

The insulating material is preferably at least one metal compound selected from the group consisting of alkali metal chalcogenides, alkaline earth metal chalcogenides, alkali metal halides and alkaline earth metal halides. The alkali metal chalcogenide, etc. incorporated into the electron injecting layer further enhances the electron injecting properties. Preferred examples of the alkali metal chalcogenides include Li_2O , K_2O , Na_2S , Na_2Se and Na_2O , and preferred examples of the alkaline earth metal chalcogenides include CaO , BaO , SrO , BeO , BaS and CaSe . Preferred examples of the alkali metal halides include LiF , NaF , KF , LiCl , KCl and NaCl . Examples of the alkaline earth metal halides include fluorides such as CaF_2 , BaF_2 , SrF_2 , MgF_2 and BeF_2 and halides other than fluorides.

Examples of the semiconductor may include oxide, nitride or oxynitride each containing at least one element selected from the group consisting of Ba, Ca, Sr, Yb, Al, Ga, In, Li, Na, Cd, Mg, Si, Ta, Sb and Zn. The semiconductor may be used singly or in combination of two or more. The inorganic compound forming the electron injecting layer preferably forms a microcrystalline or amorphous insulating thin film. When the electron injecting layer is formed from such an insulating thin film, the thin film is made more uniform to decrease the pixel defects such as dark spots. Examples of such inorganic compound include alkali metal chalcogenides, alkaline earth metal chalcogenides, alkali metal halides and alkaline earth metal halide, each being described above.

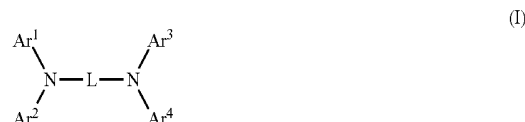
The thickness of the layer including the insulating material or the semiconductor is preferably about 0.1 to 15 nm. The electron injecting layer may include the electron-donating dopant described above.

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Hole Transporting Layer

The hole transporting layer is an organic layer formed between the light emitting layer and the anode and has a function of transporting holes from the anode to the light emitting layer. When the hole transporting layer is formed by two or more layers, the layer closer to the anode may be defined as the hole injecting layer in some cases. The hole injecting layer has a function of efficiently injecting holes from the anode to the organic layer unit.

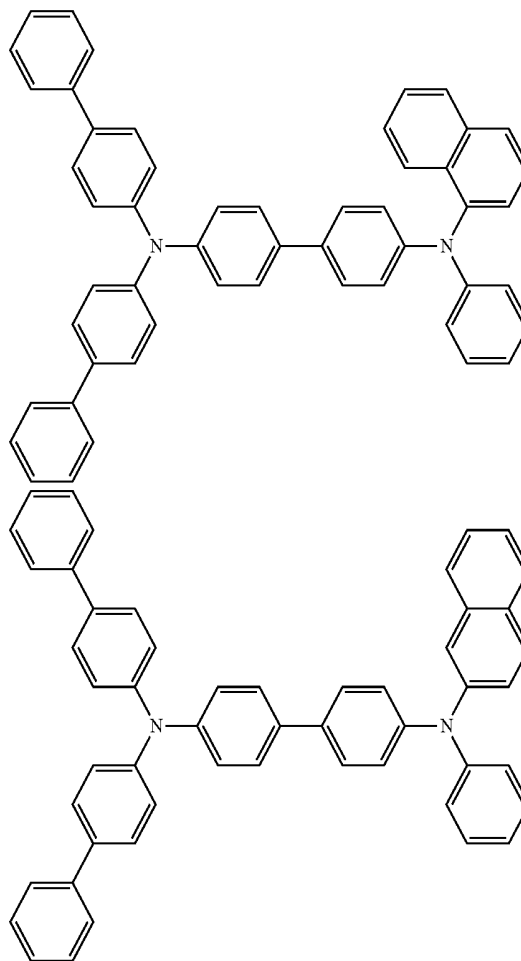
An aromatic amine compound, for example, the aromatic amine derivative represented by formula (I), is also preferably used as the material for forming the hole transporting layer.



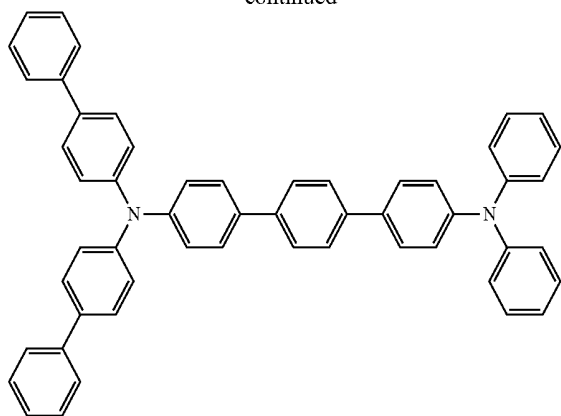
In the formula (I), each of Ar^1 to Ar^4 represents a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbon group or fused aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic heterocyclic group or fused aromatic heterocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms, or a group wherein the aromatic hydrocarbon group or fused aromatic hydrocarbon group is bonded to the aromatic heterocyclic group or fused aromatic heterocyclic group. Ar^1 and Ar^2 , or Ar^3 and Ar^4 may form a ring.

L represents a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbon group or fused aromatic hydrocarbon group each having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic heterocyclic group or fused aromatic heterocyclic group each having 5 to 50 ring atoms.

Examples of the compound represented by formula (I) are shown below.

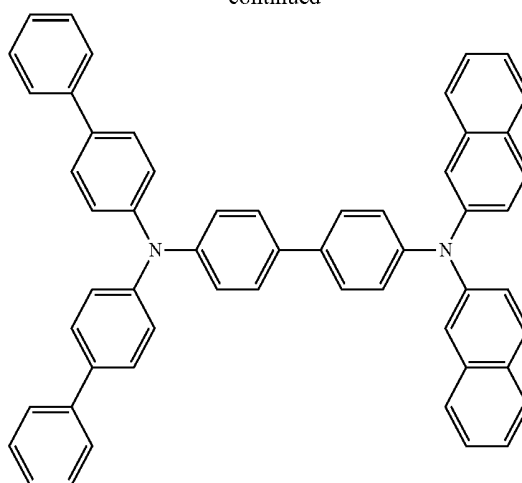


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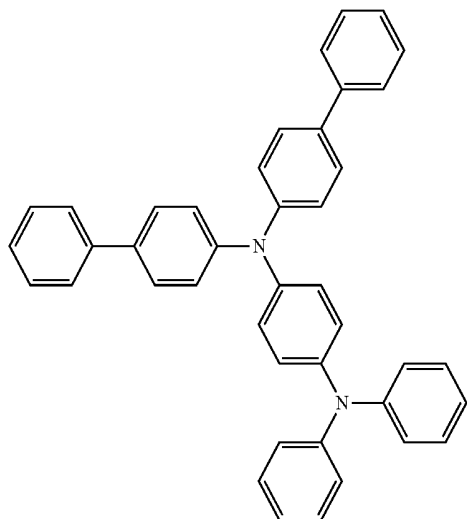


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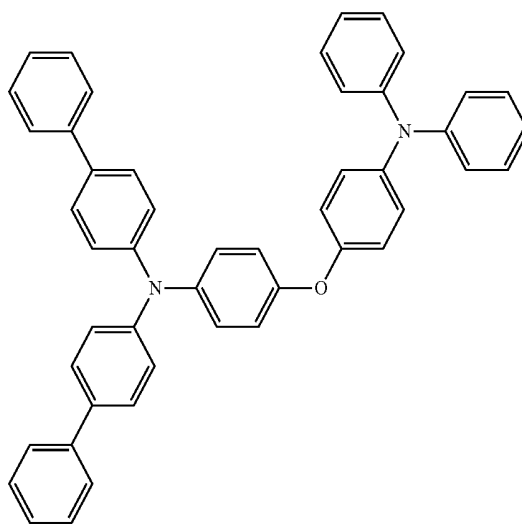
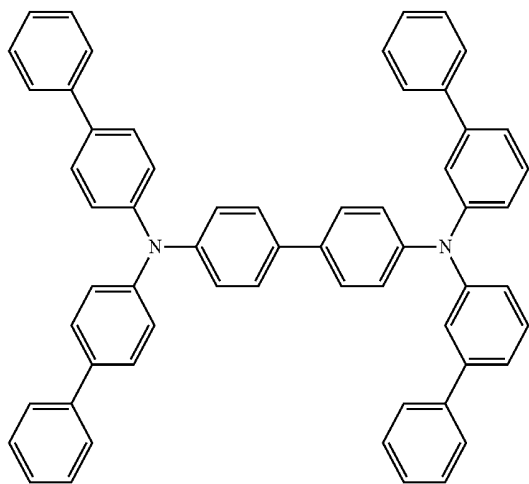
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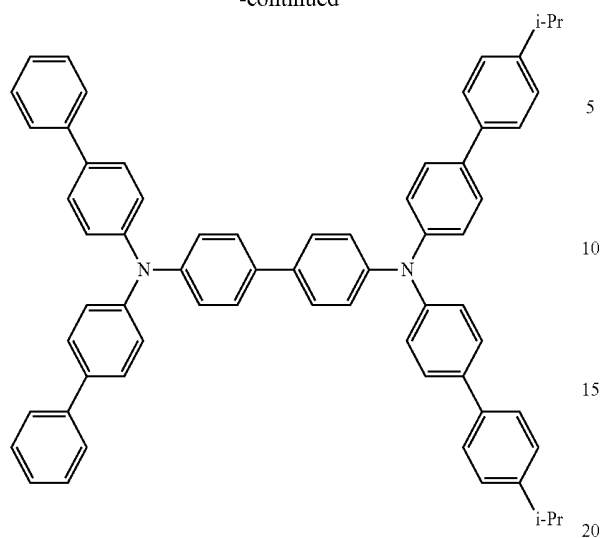
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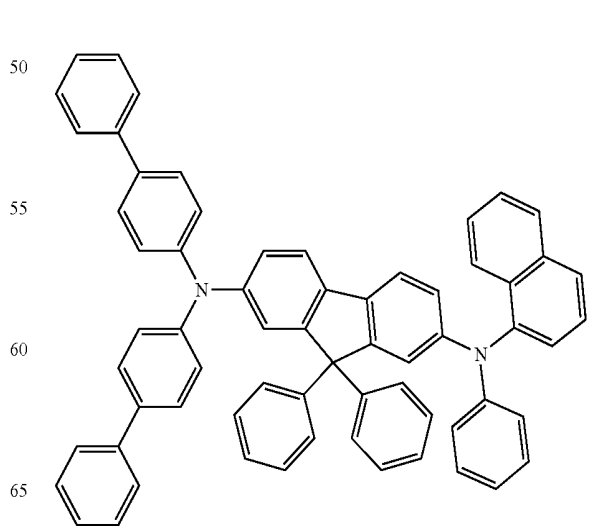
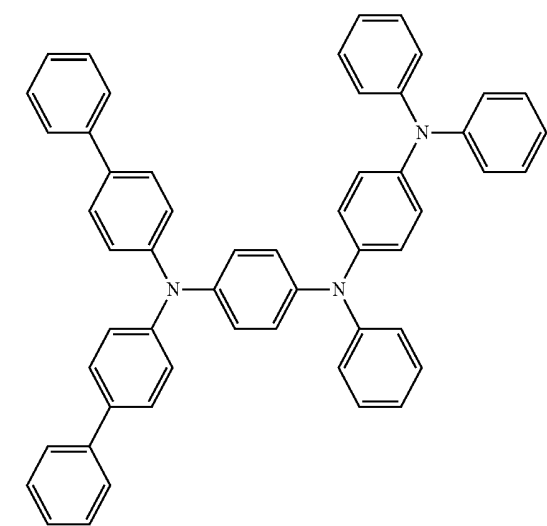
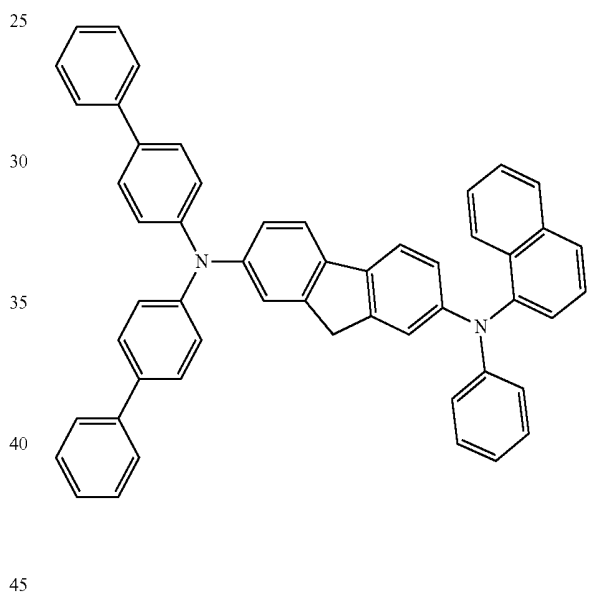
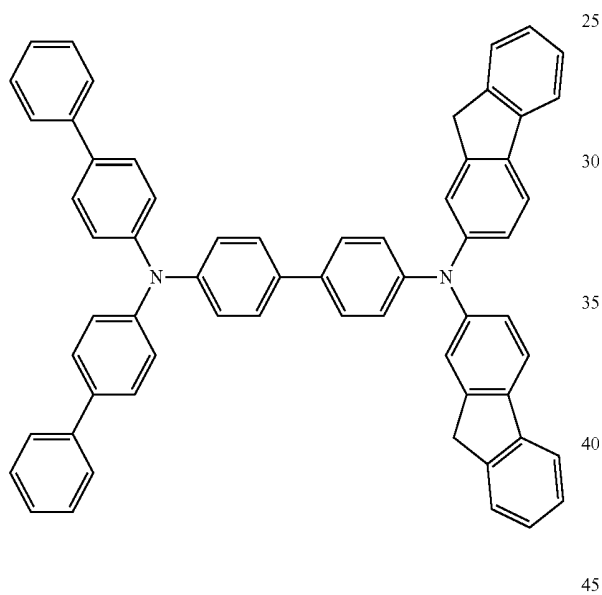
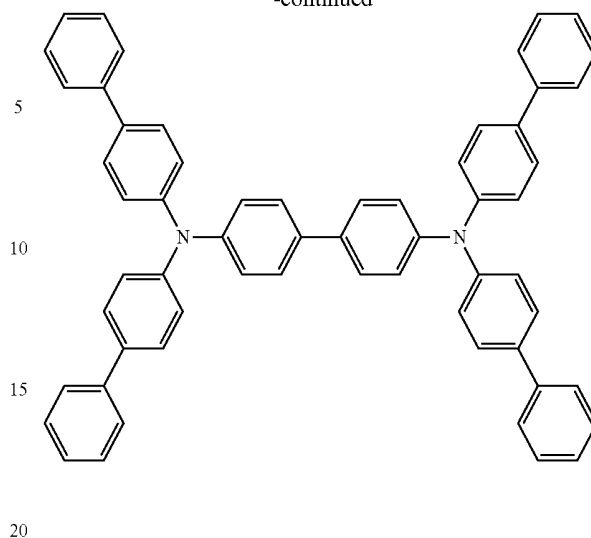
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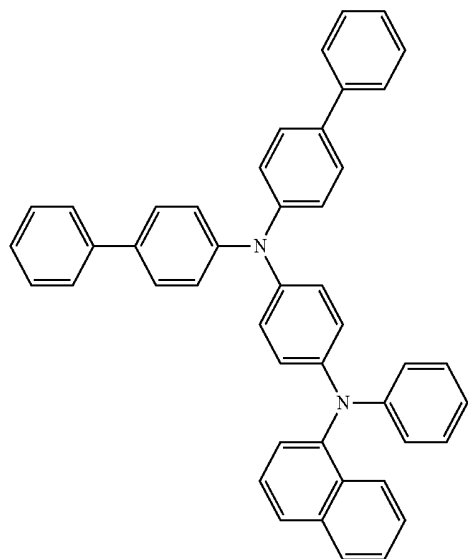
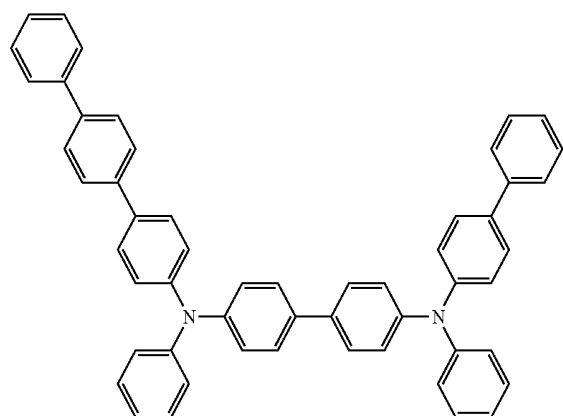
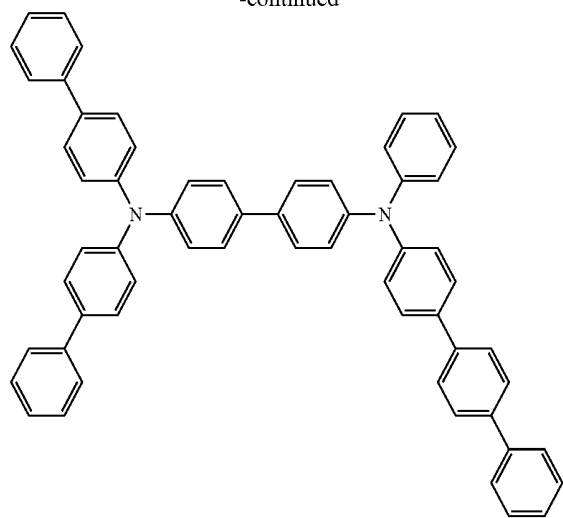
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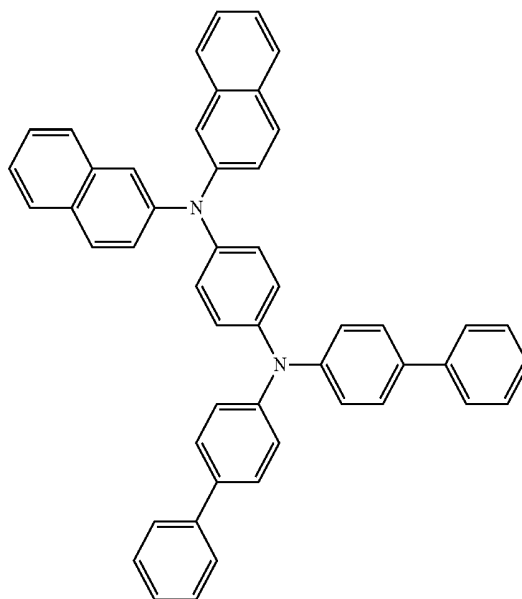
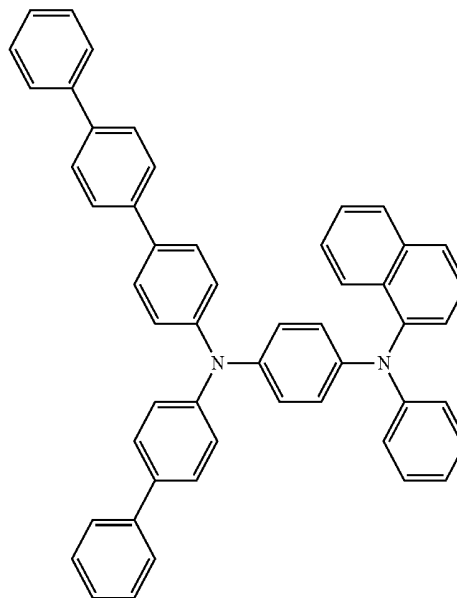
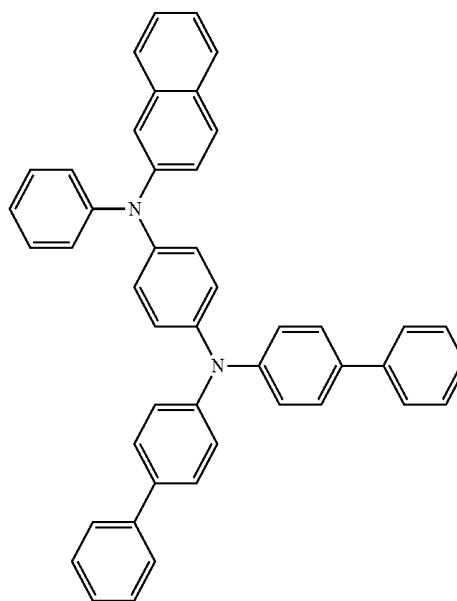
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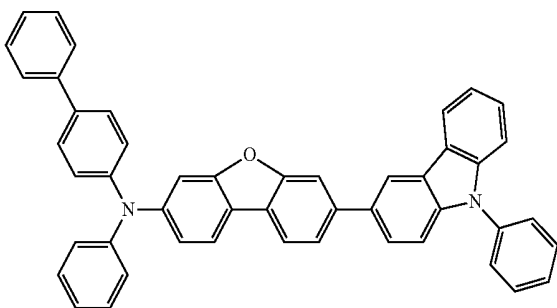
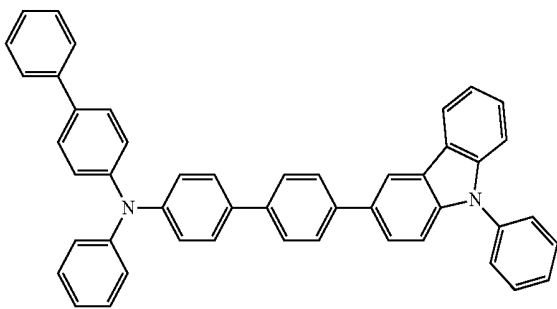
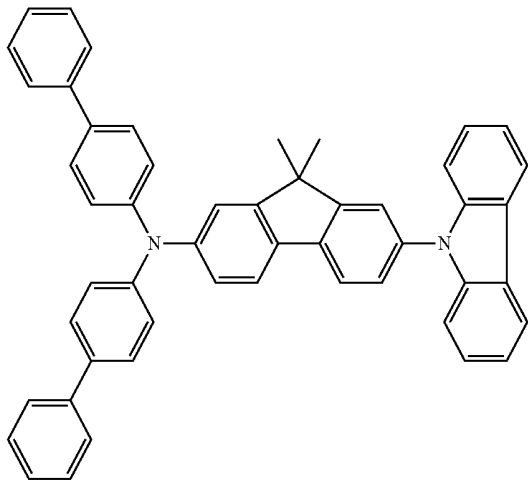
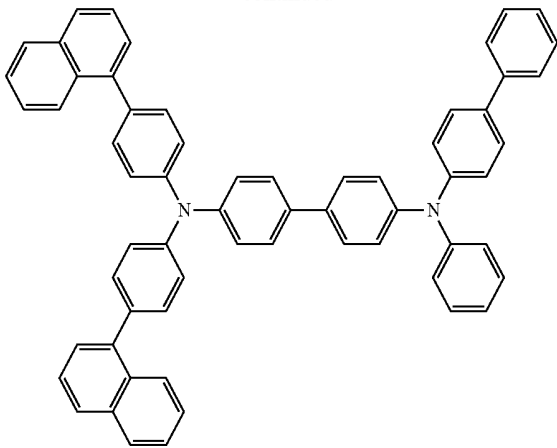
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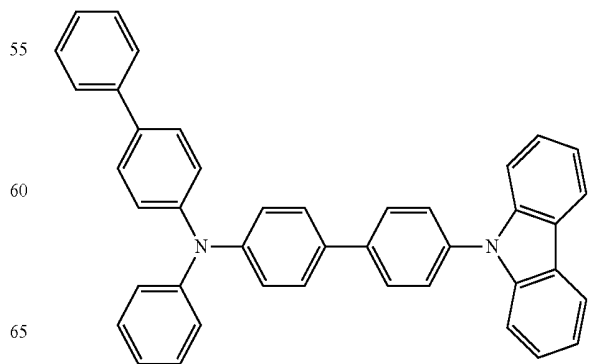
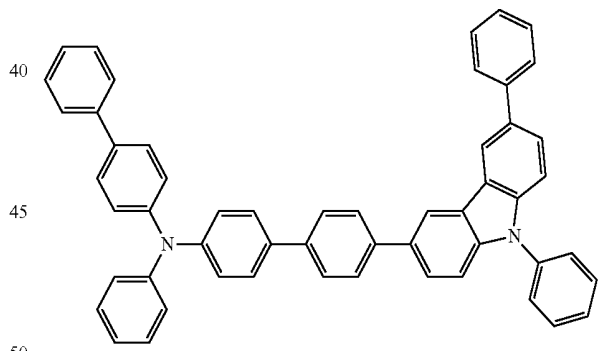
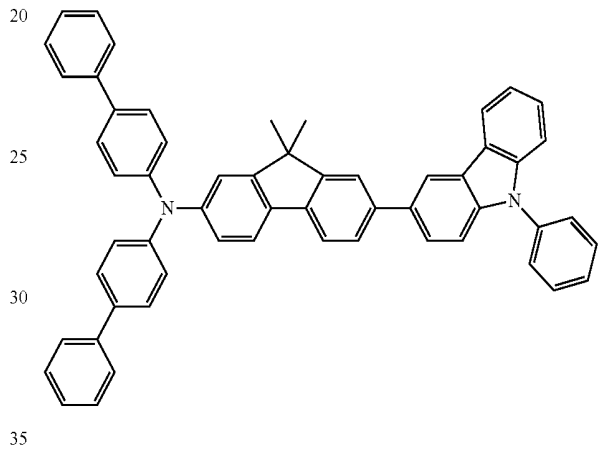
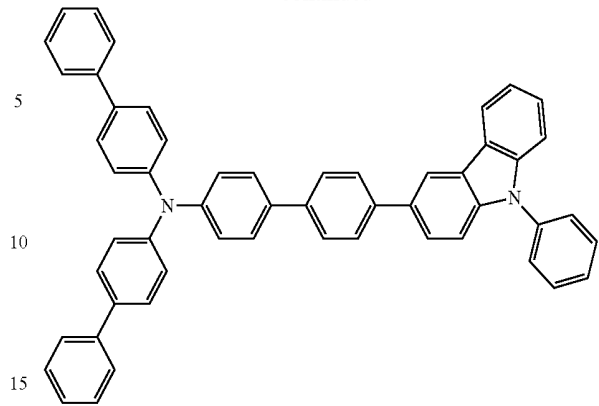
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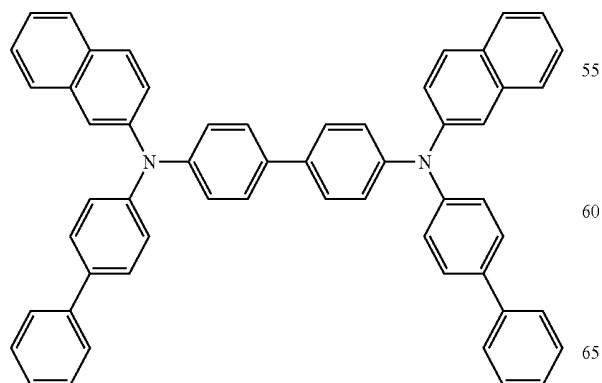
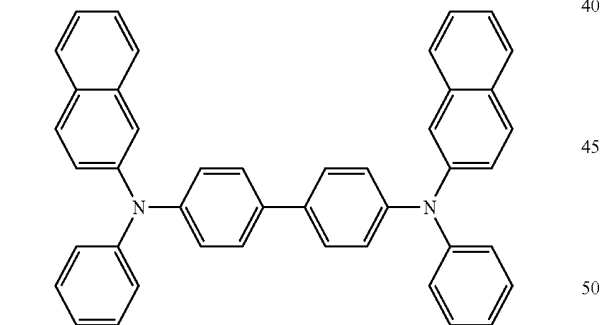
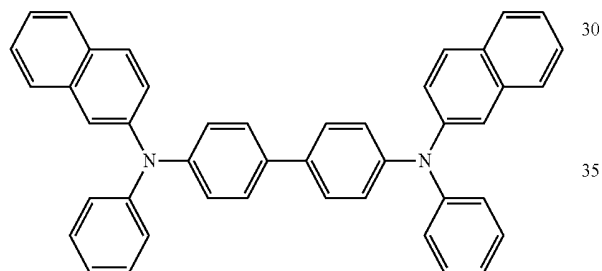
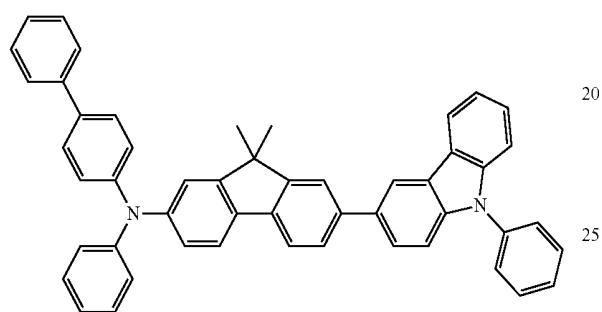
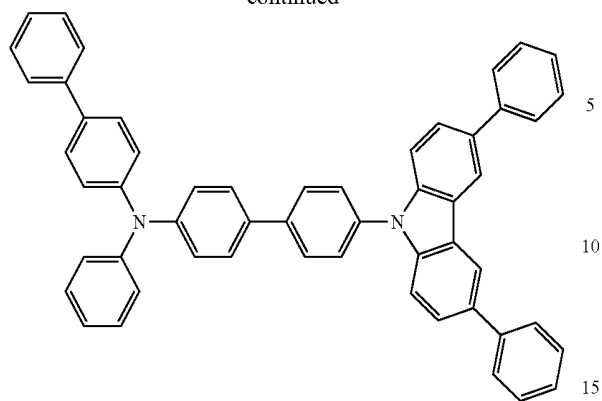
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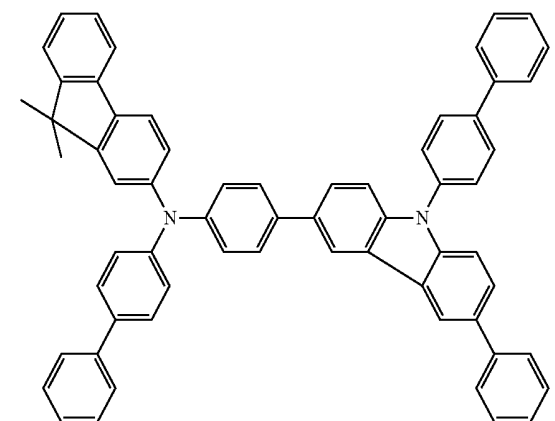
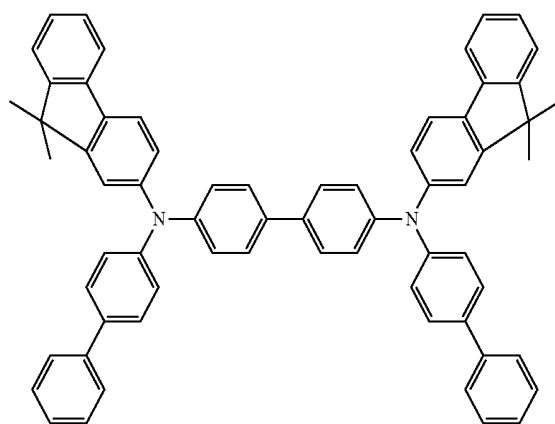
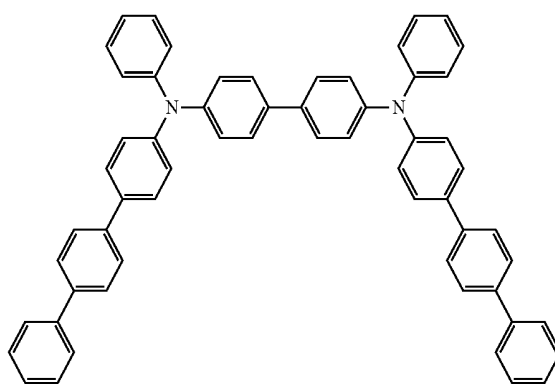
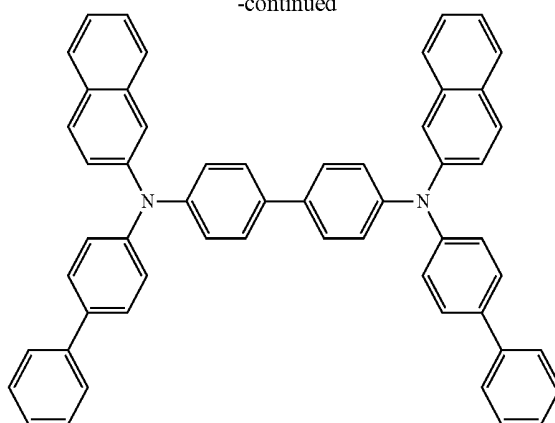
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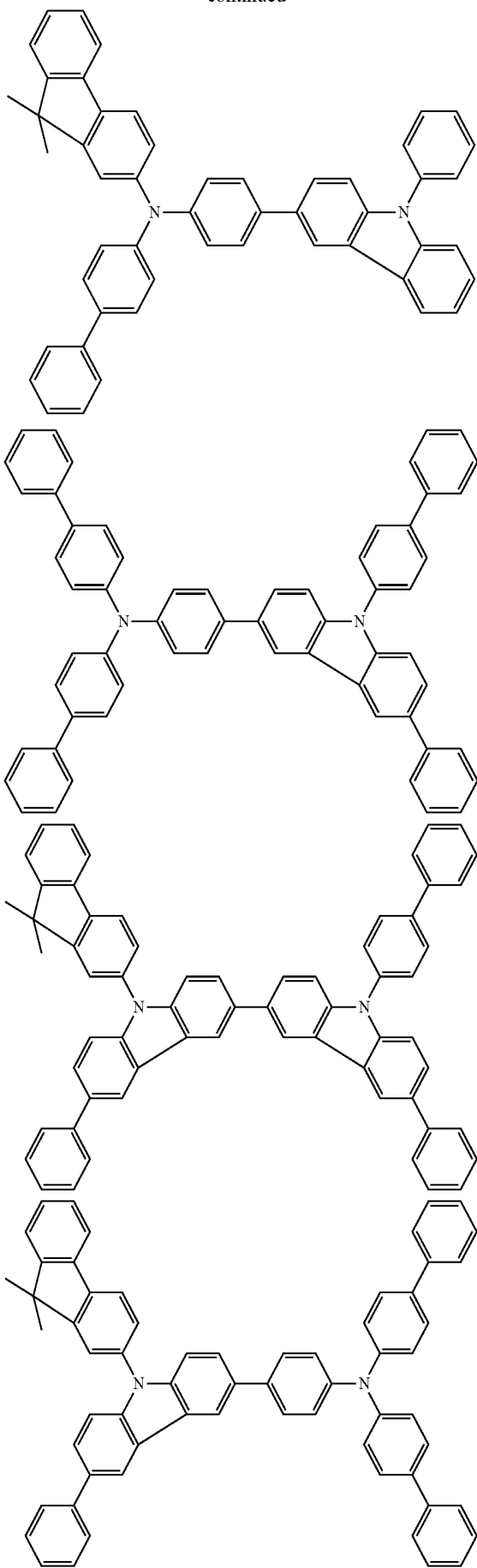


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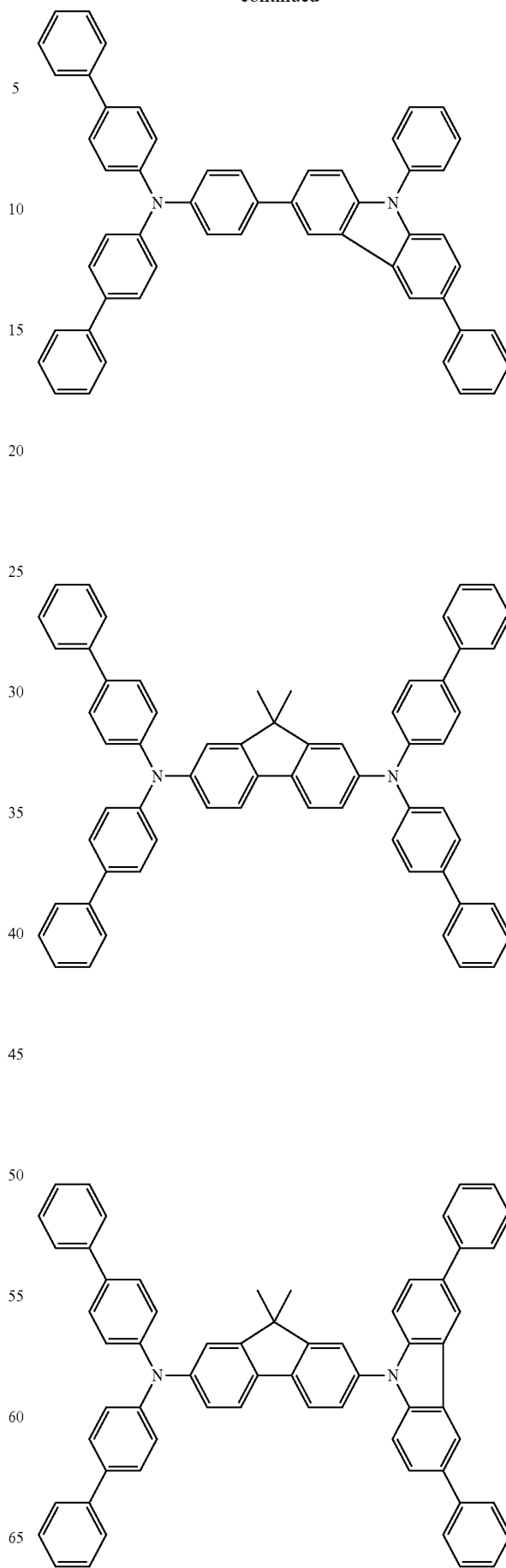
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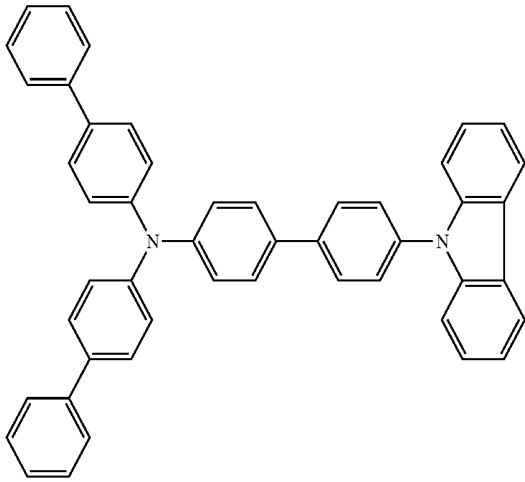
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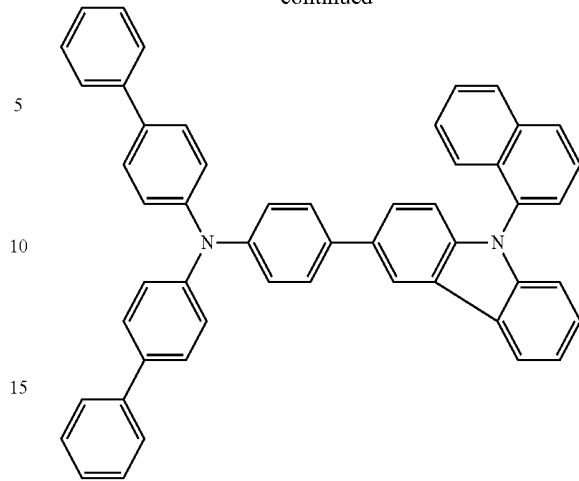
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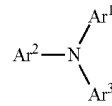
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The aromatic amine represented by formula (II) is also preferably used as the material for forming the hole transporting layer.

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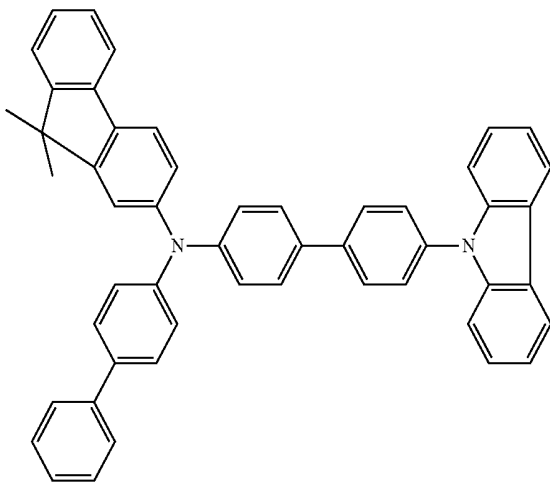
(II)



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In formula (II), each of Ar¹ to Ar³ is defined as in the definition of Ar¹ to Ar⁴ of formula (I). Examples of the compounds represented by formula (II) are shown below, although not limited thereto.

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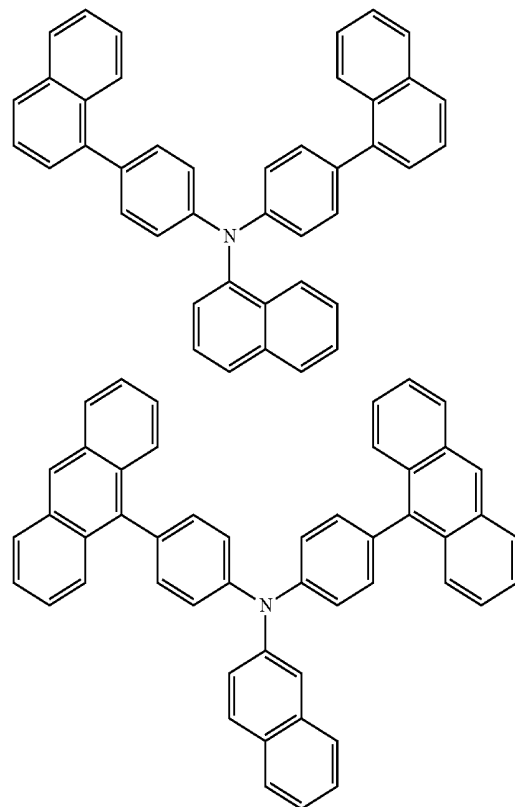
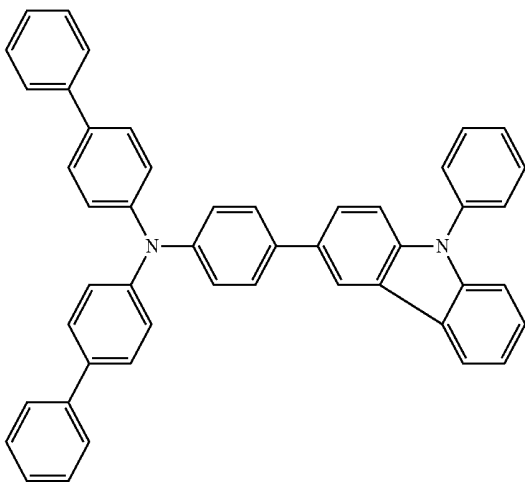
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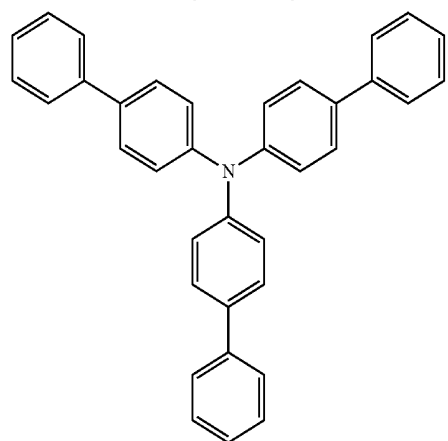
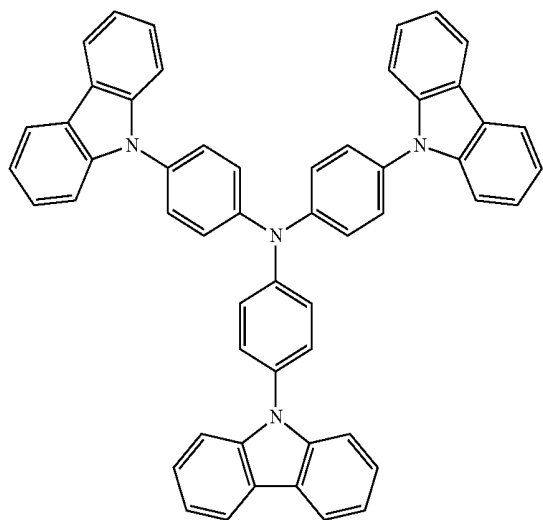
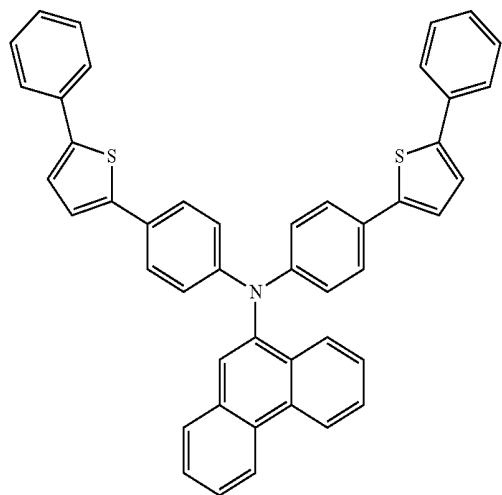
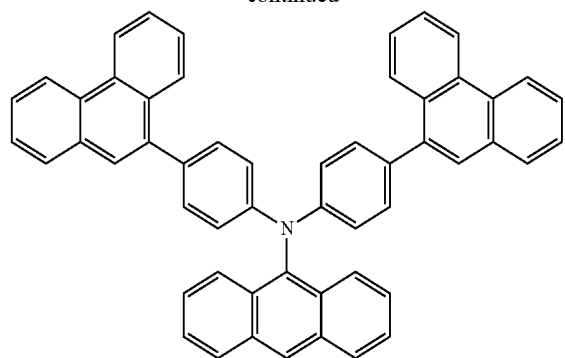
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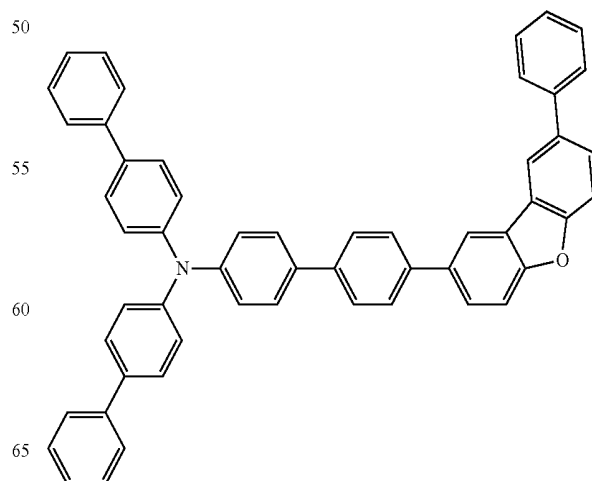
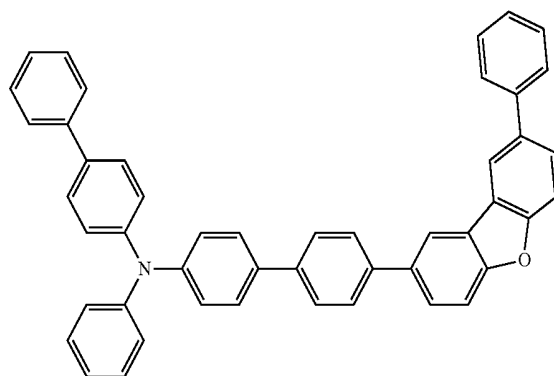
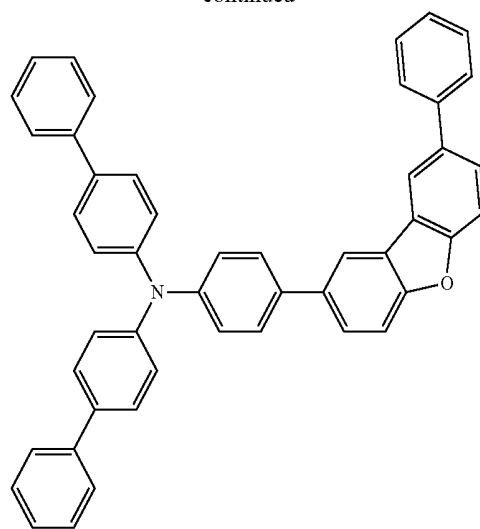
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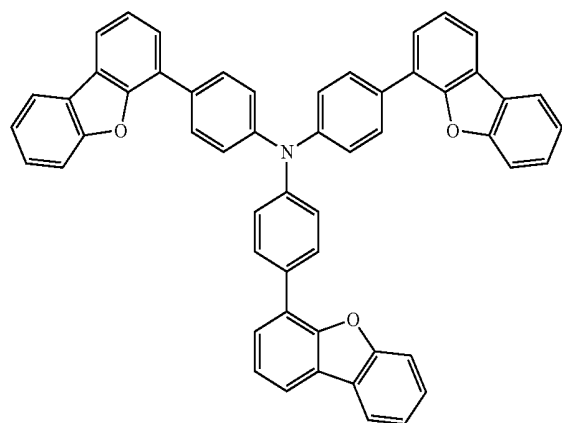
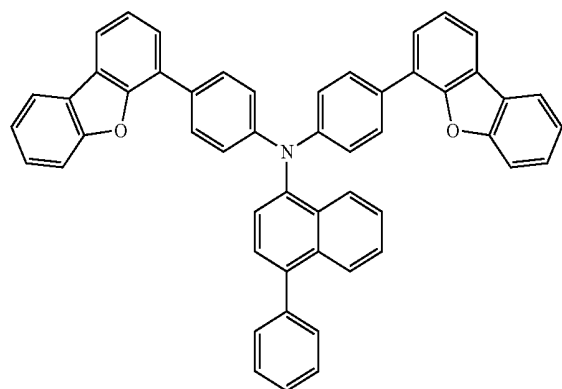
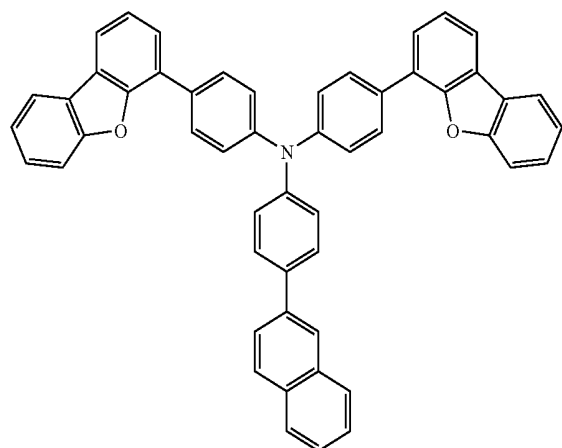
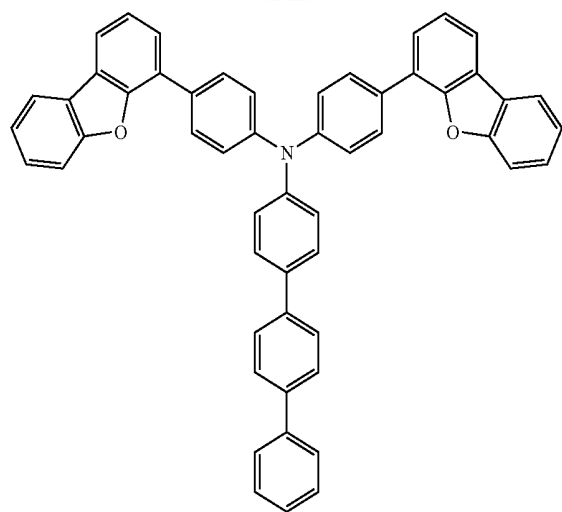
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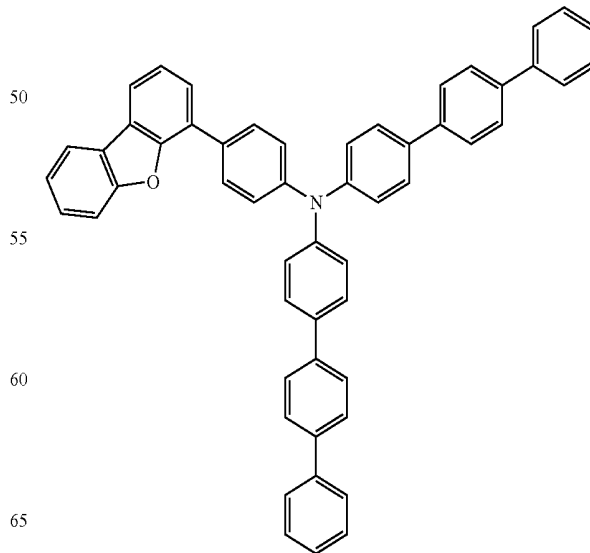
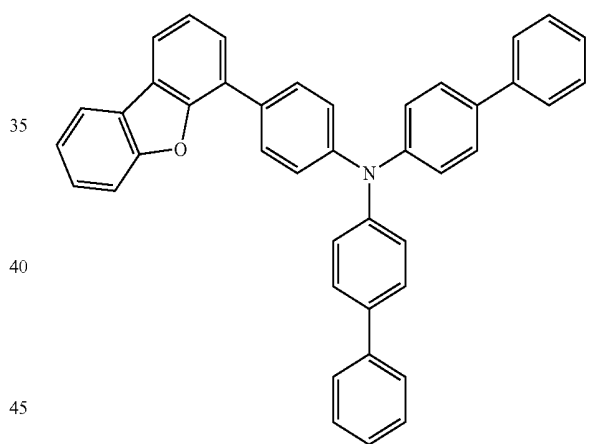
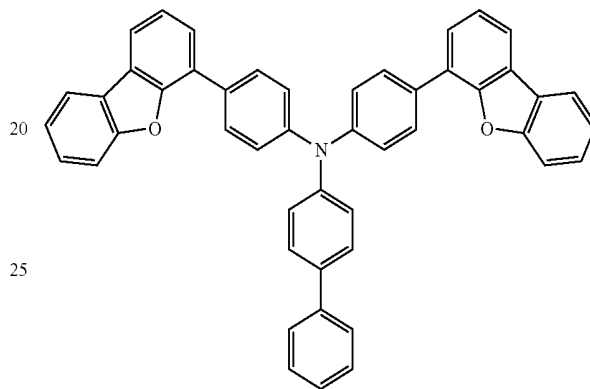
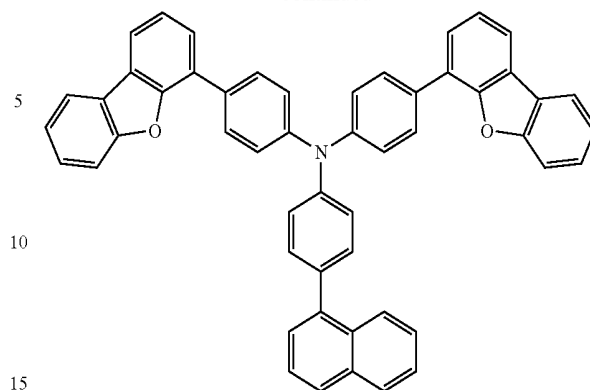
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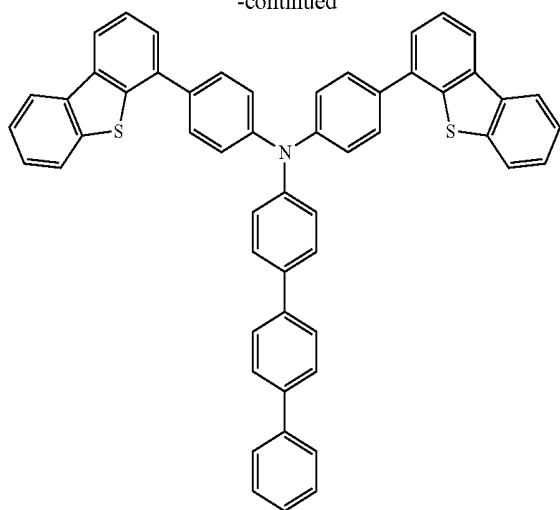
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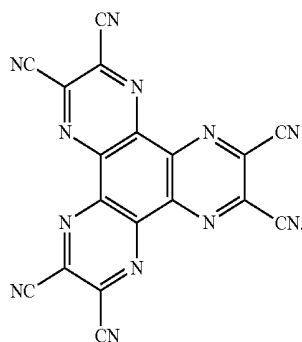


The hole transporting layer of the organic EL device may be made into two-layered structure of a first hole transporting layer (anode side) and a second hole transporting layer (cathode side).

The thickness of the hole transporting layer is preferably 10 to 200 nm, although not particularly limited thereto.

The organic EL device may have a layer comprising an acceptor material which is attached to the anode side of each of the hole transporting layer and the first hole transporting layer. With such a layer, it is expected that the driving voltage is lowered and the production cost is reduced.

The acceptor material is preferably a compound represented by the following formula:



The thickness of the layer comprising the acceptor material is preferably 5 to 20 nm, although not particularly limited thereto.

n/p Doping

The carrier injecting properties of the hole transporting layer and the electron transporting layer can be controlled by, as described in JP 3695714B, the doping (n) with a donor material or the doping (p) with an acceptor material.

A typical example of the n-doping is an electron transporting material doped with a metal, such as Li and Cs, and a typical example of the p-doping is a hole transporting material doped with an acceptor material such as, F₄TCNQ. Space Layer

For example, in an organic EL device wherein a fluorescent light emitting layer and a phosphorescent light emitting layer are laminated, a space layer is disposed between the fluorescent light emitting layer and the phosphorescent light emitting layer to prevent the diffusion of excitons generated

610

in the phosphorescent light emitting layer to the fluorescent light emitting layer or to control the carrier balance. The space layer may be disposed between two or more phosphorescent light emitting layers.

Since the space layer is disposed between the light emitting layers, a material combining the electron transporting ability and the hole transporting ability is preferably used for forming the space layer. To prevent the diffusion of triplet energy in the adjacent phosphorescent light emitting layer, the triplet energy of the material for the space layer is preferably 2.6 eV or more. The materials described with respect to the hole transporting layer are usable as the material for the space layer.

Blocking Layer

The organic EL device preferably has a blocking layer, such as an electron blocking layer, a hole blocking layer, and a triplet blocking layer, which is disposed adjacent to the light emitting layer. The electron blocking layer is a layer which prevents the diffusion of electrons from the light emitting layer to the hole transporting layer. The hole blocking layer is a layer which prevents the diffusion of holes from the light emitting layer to the electron transporting layer.

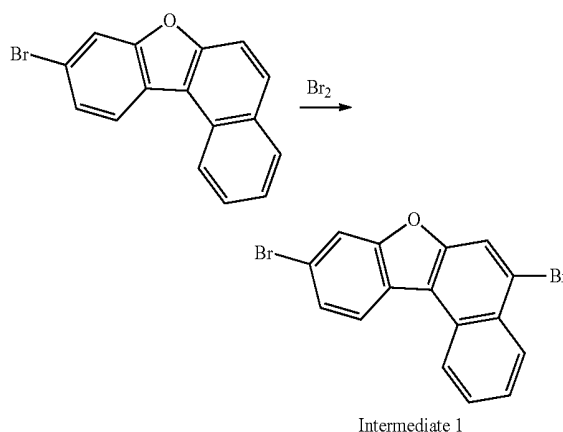
The triplet blocking layer prevents the diffusion of triplet excitons generated in the light emitting layer to adjacent layers and has a function of confining the triplet excitons in the light emitting layer, thereby preventing the deactivation of energy on molecules other than the emitting dopant of triplet excitons, for example, on molecules in the electron transporting layer.

The electron mobility of the electron injecting layer is preferably 10⁻⁶ cm²/Vs or more at an electric field strength in a range of 0.04 to 0.5 MV/cm. Within the above range, the injection of electrons from the cathode to the electron transporting layer is promoted and the injection of electrons to the adjacent blocking layer and light emitting layer is also promoted, thereby enabling to drive a device at lower voltage.

EXAMPLES

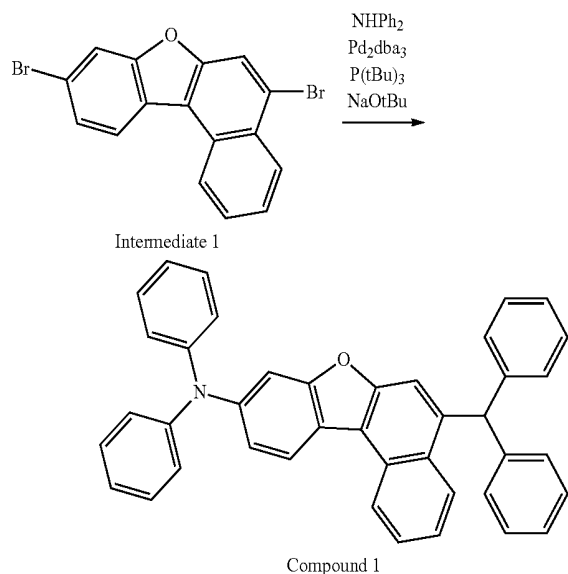
The present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the examples. However, it should be noted that the scope of the invention is not limited to the following examples.

Synthesis Example 1 (Synthesis of Compound 1)



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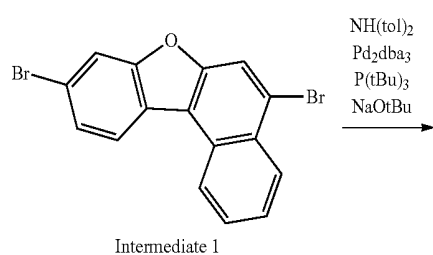
In a 500-mL four-necked flask, 9-bromonaphtho[2, 1-b]benzofuran (2.0 g, 6.7 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (140 mL). After gradually adding a solution of bromine (0.4 mL, 7.8 mmol, 1.2 eq.) in chloroform (5.0 mL), the resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h and at 50° C. for 2.5 h. The reaction solution was added with methanol, and the precipitated solid was collected by filtration to obtain the intermediate 1 (1.8 g, yield: 72%). The identification of the intermediate 1 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.



In a 500-mL four-necked flask, the intermediate 1 (1.8 g, 4.8 mmol), diphenylamine (2.0 g, 12 mmol, 2.5 eq.), tris (dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.26 g, 0.28 mmol, 6.0 mol %), and sodium t-butoxide (1.4 g, 15 mmol, 3.0 eq.) were charged. After replacing the inner atmosphere with nitrogen, dry toluene (50 mL) and a 3 M toluene solution of tri-t-butylphosphine (78 μ L, 0.23 mmol, 4.8 mol %) were added, and the resultant mixture was refluxed for 11 h under heating.

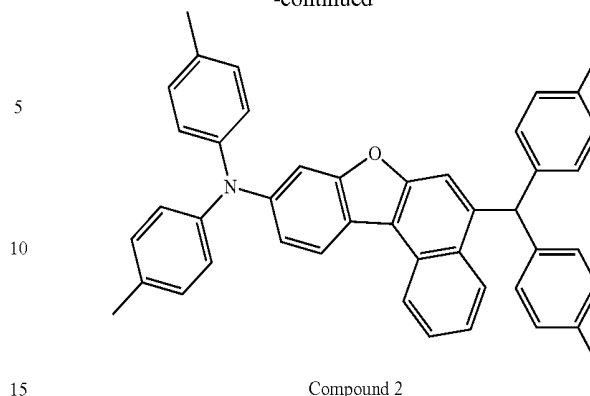
After cooling to room temperature, the reaction solution was added with water and extracted with toluene. The extract was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 1 (1.5 g, 2.7 mmol, yield: 56%). The identification of the compound 1 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 2 (Synthesis of Compound 2)



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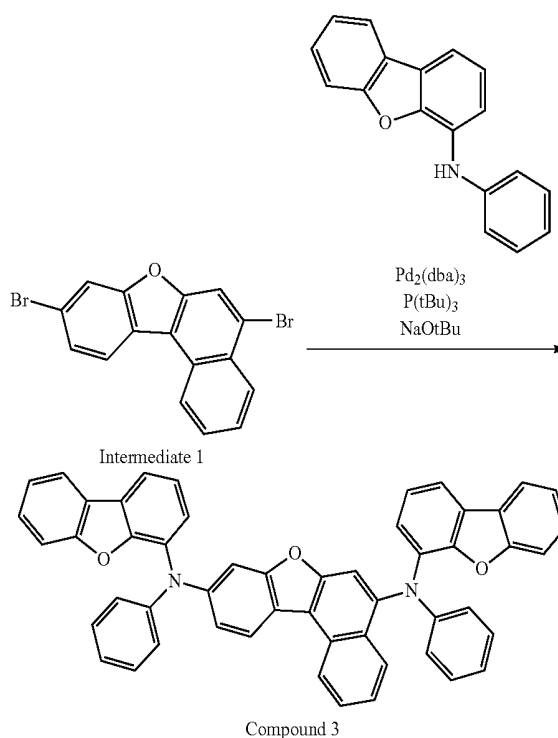
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In a 500-mL four-necked flask, the intermediate 1 (2.4 g, 6.4 mmol), ditolylamine (2.5 g, 13 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris (dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.35 g, 0.38 mmol, 6.0 mol %), and sodium t-butoxide (1.4 g, 15 mmol, 2.3 eq.) were charged. After replacing the inner atmosphere with nitrogen, dry toluene (60 mL) and a 3 M toluene solution of tri-t-butylphosphine (100 μ L, 0.30 mmol, 4.7 mol %) were added, and the resultant mixture was refluxed for 16 h under heating.

After cooling to room temperature, the reaction solution was added with water and extracted with toluene. The extract was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 2 (1.6 g, 2.6 mmol, yield: 41%). The identification of the compound 2 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 3 (Synthesis of Compound 3)

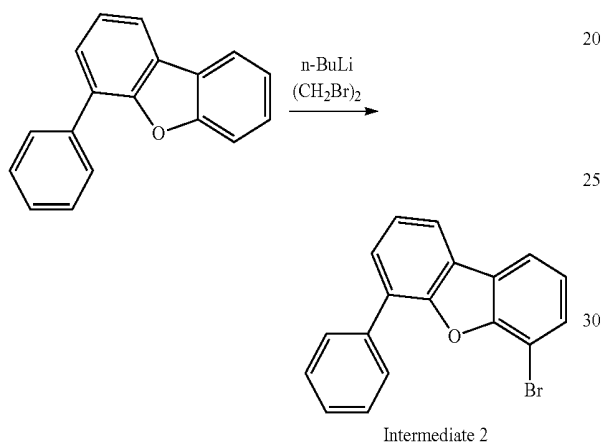


In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 1 (3.0 g, 8.0 mmol), N-phenyl-2-dibenzofuranamine (4.2 g, 16 mmol,

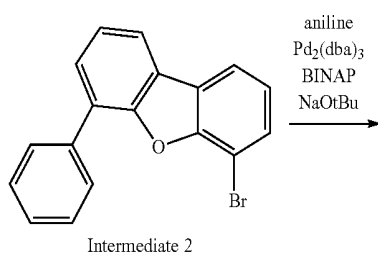
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2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.44 g, 0.48 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (47 μ L, 0.39 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (1.7 g, 18 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (32 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 5 h under heating. The reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and then concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 3 (4.4 g, 5.9 mmol, yield: 74%). The identification of the compound 3 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

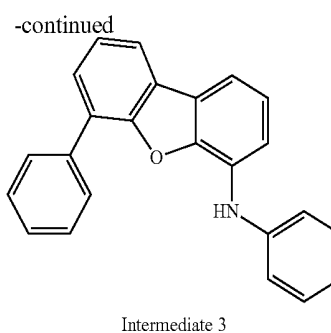
Synthesis Example 4 (Synthesis of Compound 4)



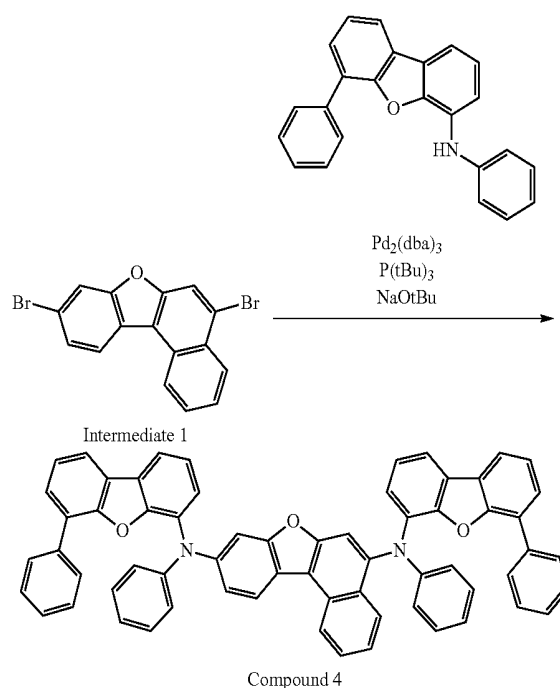
In a 500-mL three-necked flask, 4-phenyldibenzofuran (20 g, 82 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (164 mL). The obtained solution was cooled to -68° C. in a dry ice-methanol bath and added with a 1.6 M hexane solution of *n*-butyllithium (56 mL, 90 mmol, 1.1 eq.). The temperature was gradually raised and the solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The reaction solution was again cooled to -68° C. in a dry ice-methanol bath and added with 1, 2-dibromoethane (14 mL, 162 mmol, 2.0 eq.). The temperature was gradually raised and the solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The obtained reaction solution was added with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with a saturated saline solution, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the intermediate 2 (21 g, HPLC purity: 67% (inclusive of starting compound), yield: 67%). The identification of the intermediate 2 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.



614



In a 1-L three-necked flask, the intermediate 2 (26 g, ca. 55 mmol), aniline (6.0 mL, 66 mmol, 1.2 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.75 g, 0.82 mmol, 1.5 mol %), 2, 2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1, 1'-binaphthyl (1.0 g, 1.6 mmol, 3 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (5.8 g, 60 mmol, 1.1 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (220 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 6 h under heating. After washing with a saturated saline solution, the obtained solution was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the intermediate 3 (16 g, 46 mmol, yield: 82%). The identification of the intermediate 3 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

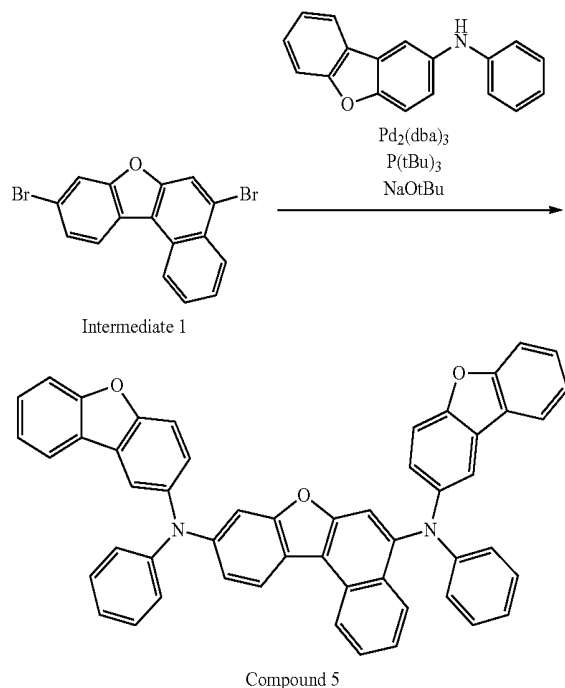


In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 1 (3.0 g, 8.0 mmol), the intermediate 3 (5.4 g, 16 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.44 g, 0.48 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (47 μ L, 0.39 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (1.7 g, 18 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charge. After adding dry toluene (48 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 6 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column

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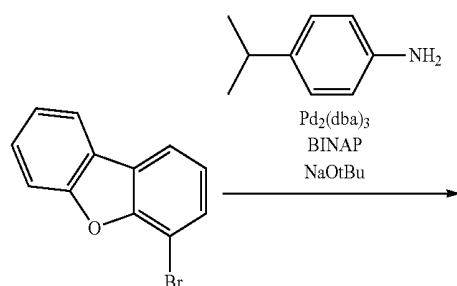
chromatography to obtain the target compound 4 (5.1 g, 5.8 mmol, yield: 73%). The identification of the compound 4 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 5 (Synthesis of Compound 5)



In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 1 (3.0 g, 8.0 mmol), N-(dibenzofuran-2-yl)-N-phenylamine (4.2 g, 16 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.44 g, 0.48 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (47 μ L, 0.39 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (1.7 g, 18 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (48 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 6 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 5 (0.98 g, 1.3 mmol, yield: 16%). The identification of the compound 5 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 6 (Synthesis of Compound 6)



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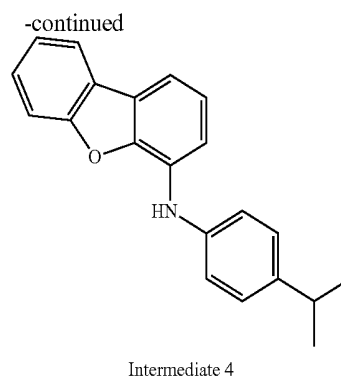
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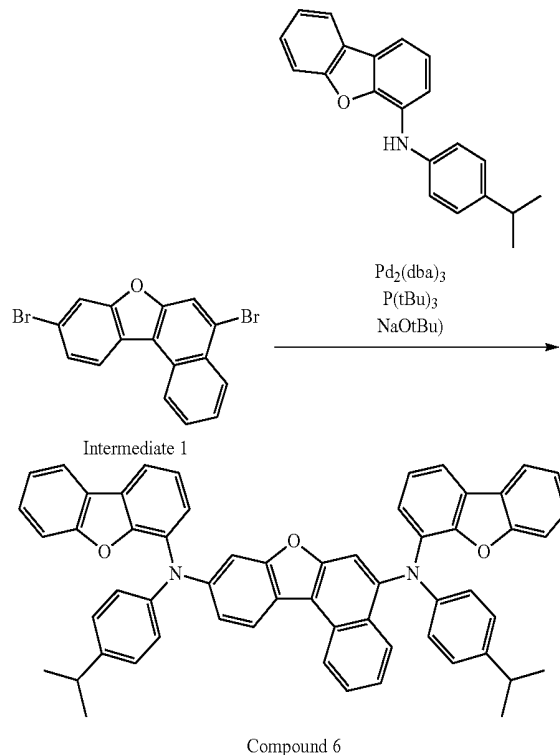
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In a 1-L three-necked flask, 4-bromodibenzofuran (25.0 g, 101 mmol), 4-isopropylaniline (16.4 g, 121 mmol, 1.2 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (2.78 g, 3.04 mmol, 3 mol %), 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (1.51 g, 24.2 mmol, 2.4 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (10.7 g, 111 mmol, 1.1 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (405 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 7 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was added with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the intermediate 4 (8.2 g, 27.2 mmol, yield: 27%). The identification of the intermediate 4 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

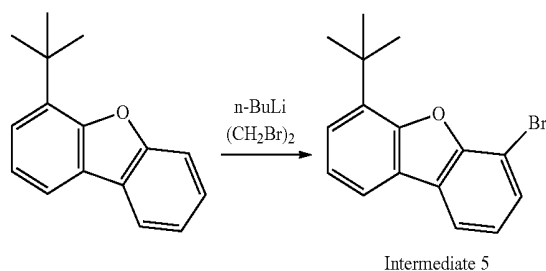


In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 1 (3.0 g, 8.0 mmol), the intermediate 4 (4.8 g, 16 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.44 g, 0.48 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (47 μ L, 0.39 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (1.7 g, 18 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (48 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 6 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a

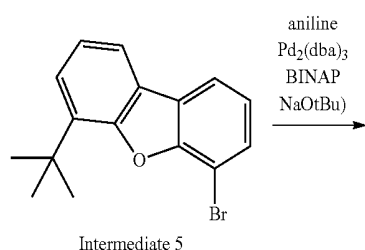
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saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 6 (5.0 g, 6.1 mmol, yield: 76%). The identification of the compound 6 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 7 (Synthesis of Compound 7)



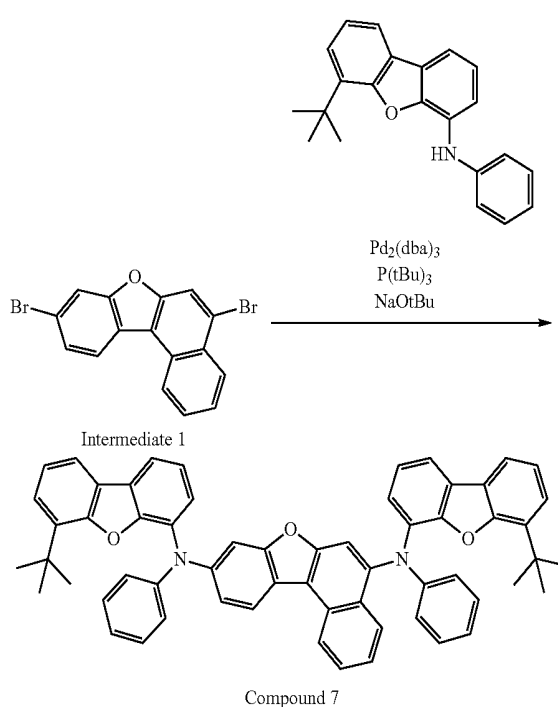
In a 500-mL three-necked flask, 4-(t-butyl)dibenzofuran (17.4 g, 78 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (155 mL). The obtained solution was cooled to -68°C . in a dry ice-methanol bath and added with a 1.6 M hexane solution of n-butyllithium (53 mL, 85 mmol, 1.1 eq.). The temperature was gradually raised and the solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The reaction solution was again cooled to -68°C . in a dry ice-methanol bath and added with 1,2-dibromoethane (13 mL, 150 mmol, 2.0 eq.). The temperature was gradually raised and the solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The obtained reaction solution was added with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with a saturated saline solution, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the intermediate 5 (21 g, HPLC purity: 80% (inclusive of starting compound), 55 mmol, yield: 71%). The identification of the intermediate 5 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.



In a 1-L three-necked flask, the intermediate 5 (20 g, ca. 55 mmol), aniline (6.0 mL, 65 mmol, 1.2 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.75 g, 0.82 mmol, 1.5 mol %),

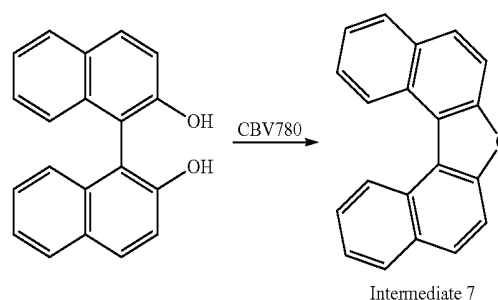
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2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (1.0 g, 1.6 mmol, 3.0 mol %), and sodium t-butoxide (5.8 g, 60 mmol, 1.1 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (220 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 6 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was added with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the intermediate 6 (16 g, 49 mmol, yield: 89%). The identification of the intermediate 6 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.



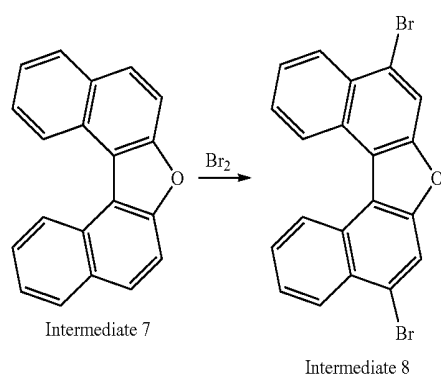
In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 1 (3.0 g, 8.0 mmol), the intermediate 6 (5.0 g, 24 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.44 g, 0.48 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-t-butylphosphine (47 μL , 0.39 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium t-butoxide (1.7 g, 18 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (48 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 6 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 7 (5.17 g, 6.1 mmol, yield: 76%). The identification of the compound 7 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 8 (Synthesis of Compound 8)

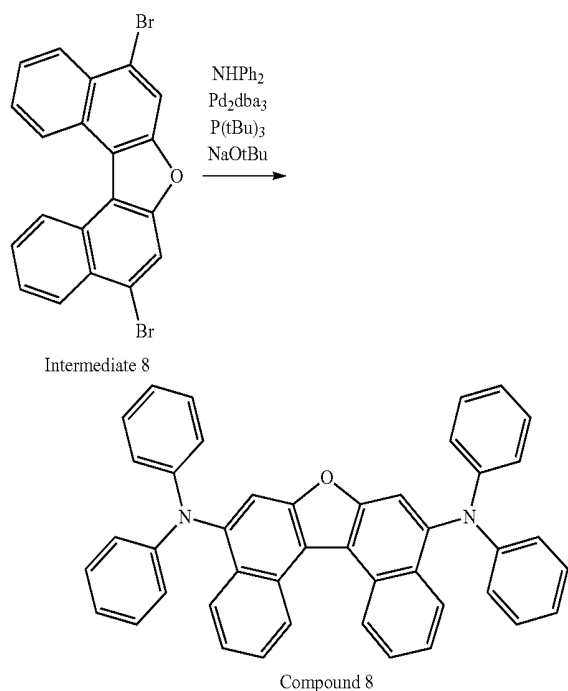


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In a 300-mL round flask, 1,1'-bi-2-naphthol (5.4 g, 19 mmol) and Zeolith CBV780 (manufactured by Zeolyst Inc.) (2.5 g) were suspended in *o*-dichlorobenzene (30 mL). The suspension was refluxed for 18 h under heating, and then, filtered under heating and washed with hot toluene. The filtrate was concentrated to such degree that *o*-dichlorobenzene still remained and then added with methanol to precipitate solid. The solid was collected by filtration to obtain the intermediate 7 as white powder (4.6 g, 18 mmol, 90%). The identification of the intermediate 7 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.



In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 7 (1.0 g, 3.7 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (40 mL). After adding a chloroform solution (2 mL) of bromine (0.4 mL, 7.8 mmol, 2.1 eq.) slowly, the solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The resultant solution was added with methanol to precipitate solid. The solid was collected by filtration to obtain the intermediate 8 (1.5 g, 3.5 mmol, 94%). The identification of the intermediate 8 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

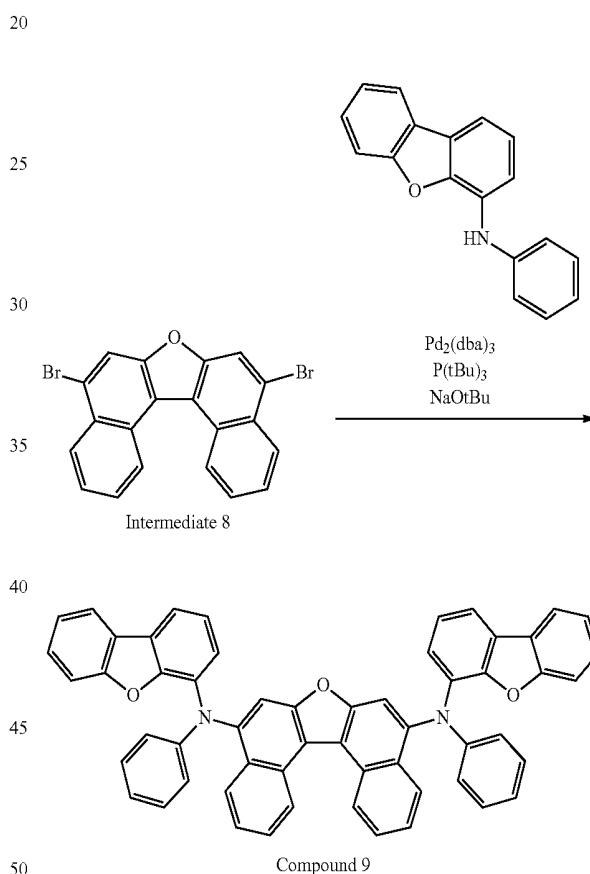


In a 500-mL four-necked flask, the intermediate 8 (1.5 g, 3.5 mmol), diphenylamine (1.5 g, 8.9 mmol, 2.5 eq.),

620

tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.20 g, 0.21 mmol, 6.0 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (0.85 g, 8.8 mmol, 2.5 eq.) were charged. After replacing the inner atmosphere with nitrogen, dry toluene (40 mL) and a 3 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (56 μ L, 0.17 mmol, 4.9 mol %) were added, and the resultant mixture was refluxed for 12 h under heating. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction solution was added with water and extracted with toluene. The extract was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 8 (1.2 g, 2.0 mmol, yield: 57%). The identification of the compound 8 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

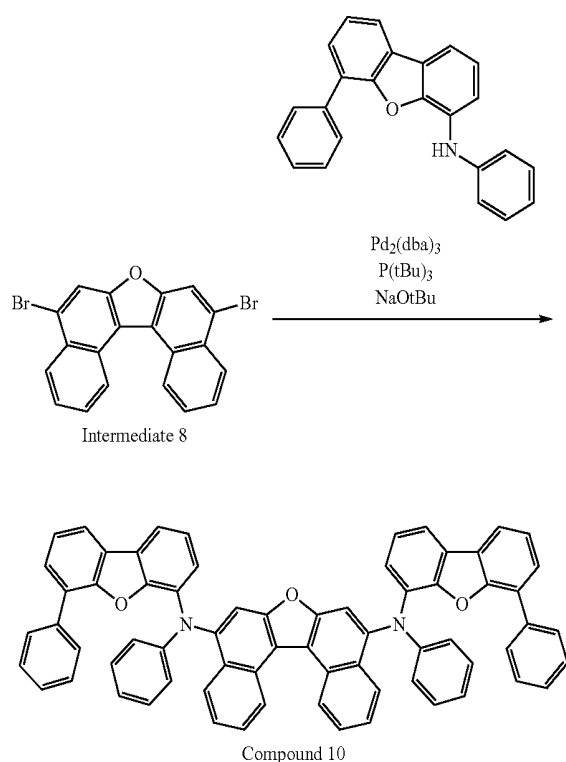
Synthesis Example 9 (Synthesis of Compound 9)



In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 8 (5.0 g, 12 mmol), *N*-phenyl-2-dibenzofuranamine (6.1 g, 24 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.65 g, 0.71 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (69 μ L, 0.57 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (2.5 g, 26 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (48 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 6 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 9 (6.4 g, 8.2 mmol, yield: 68%). The identification of the compound 9 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

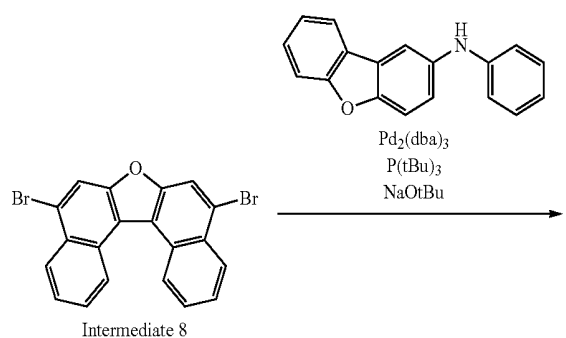
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Synthesis Example 10 (Synthesis of Compound 10)



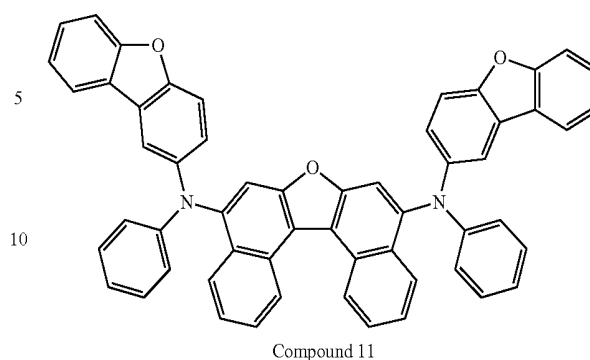
In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 8 (5.0 g, 12 mmol), the intermediate 3 (7.9 g, 24 mmol, 2.0 eq.), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (0.64 g, 0.70 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (68 L, 0.56 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (2.5 g, 26 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (47 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 3 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was added with a saturated saline solution and extracted with toluene. The extract was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 10 (2.5 g, 2.7 mmol, yield: 23%). The identification of the compound 10 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 11 (Synthesis of Compound 11)



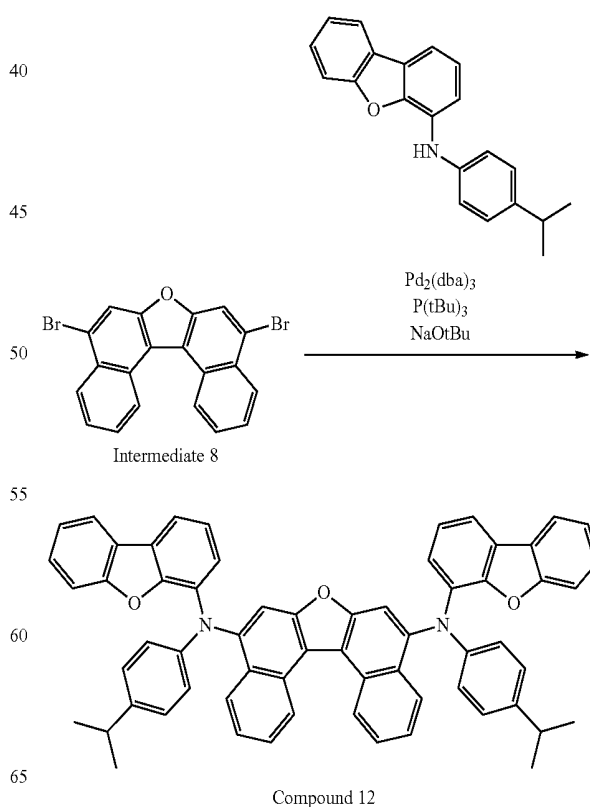
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In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 8 (5.0 g, 12 mmol), N-(dibenzofuran-2-yl)-N-phenylamine (6.3 g, 24 mmol, 2.0 eq.), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (0.64 g, 0.70 mmol, 6 mol %), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.64 g, 0.70 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (68 μL , 0.56 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (2.5 g, 26 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (50 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 7 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 11 (3.14 g, 4.0 mmol, yield: 33%). The identification of the compound 11 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

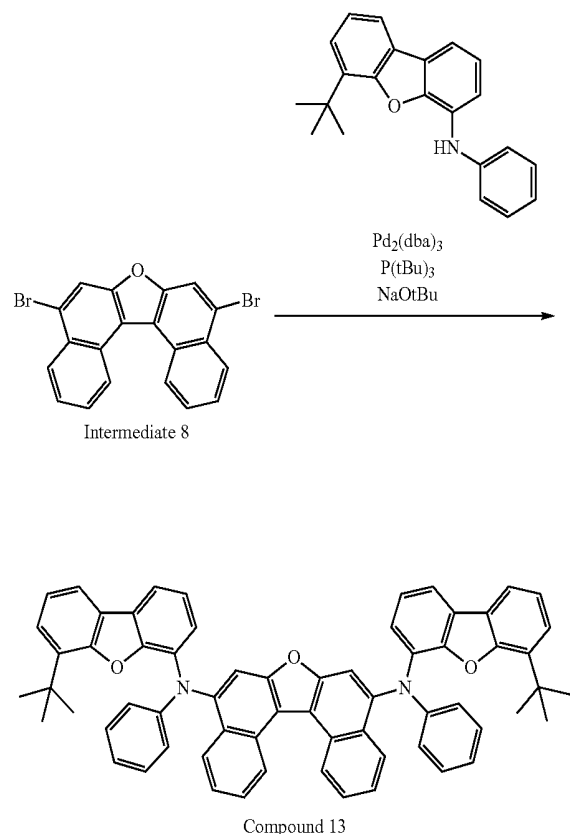
Synthesis Example 12 (Synthesis of Compound 12)



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In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 8 (5.0 g, 12 mmol), the intermediate 4 (7.1 g, 24 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.64 g, 0.70 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (68 μ L, 0.56 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (2.5 g, 26 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding dry toluene (46 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 7 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the target compound 12 (2.3 g, 2.7 mmol, yield: 23%). The identification of the compound 12 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Synthesis Example 13 (Synthesis of Compound 13)



In a 300-mL three-necked flask, the intermediate 8 (5.0 g, 12 mmol), the intermediate 6 (7.4 g, 24 mmol, 2.0 eq.), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0.64 g, 0.70 mmol, 6 mol %), a 8.23 M toluene solution of tri-*t*-butylphosphine (68 L, 0.56 mmol, 4.8 mol %), and sodium *t*-butoxide (2.5 g, 26 mmol, 2.2 eq.) were charged. After adding toluene (50 mL), the resultant mixture was refluxed for 7 h under heating. The obtained reaction solution was washed with a saturated saline solution. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to obtain the

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target compound 13 (6.4 g, 7.2 mmol, yield: 60%). The identification of the compound 13 was made by FDMS (field desorption mass spectrometry) analysis.

Example 1

A glass substrate of 25 mm \times 75 mm \times 1.1 mm thickness having an ITO transparent electrode (product of Geomatec Co., Ltd.) was cleaned by ultrasonic cleaning in isopropyl alcohol for 5 min and then UV ozone cleaning for 30 min. The thickness of the ITO transparent electrode was 130 nm.

The cleaned glass substrate having the ITO transparent electrode line was mounted to a substrate holder of a vacuum vapor deposition apparatus. The following compound (HI-1) was vapor-deposited so as to cover the ITO transparent electrode line to form an HI-1 film with a thickness of 5 nm, thereby forming a hole injecting layer.

Then, on the HI-1 film, the following compound HT-1 was vapor-deposited into an HT-1 film with a thickness of 80 nm to form a first hole transporting layer.

Then, on the HT-1 film, the following compound HT-2 was vapor-deposited into an HT-2 film with a thickness of 15 nm to form a second hole transporting layer.

Further, on the HT-2 film, the compound BH-1 was vapor-deposited into a light emitting layer with a thickness of 25 nm. Simultaneously, the compound 2 as the fluorescent emitting material was vapor co-deposited. The concentration of the compound 2 was 5.0% by mass of the total of the compound BH-1 and the compound 2. The vapor co-deposited film functions as a light emitting layer.

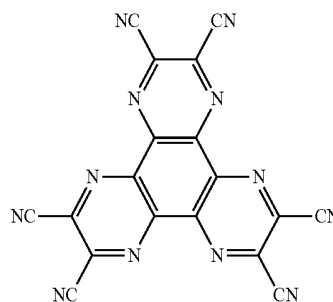
On the light emitting layer, the following compound ET-1 was vapor-deposited into an ET-1 film with a thickness of 20 nm to form a first electron transporting layer.

Then, on the ET-1 film, the following compound ET-2 was vapor-deposited into an ET-2 film with a thickness of 5 nm to form a second electron transporting layer.

Then, on the ET-2 film, LiF was vapor-deposited into a LiF film with a thickness of 1 nm at a film-forming speed of 0.1 $\text{\AA}/\text{min}$ to form an electron injecting electrode (cathode).

Finally, on the LiF film, metallic Al was vapor-deposited into a metallic Al film with a thickness of 80 nm to form a metallic Al cathode, thereby obtaining an organic EL device.

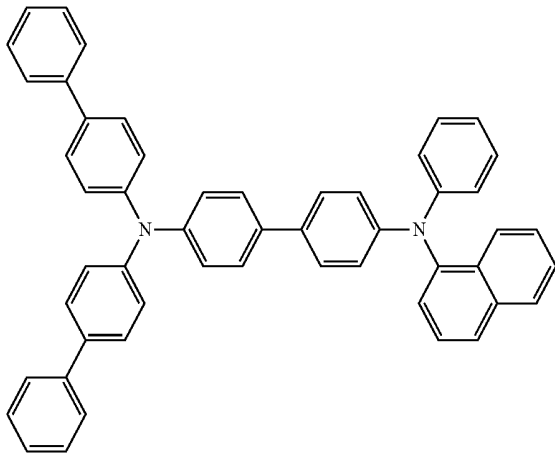
HI-1



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HT-1



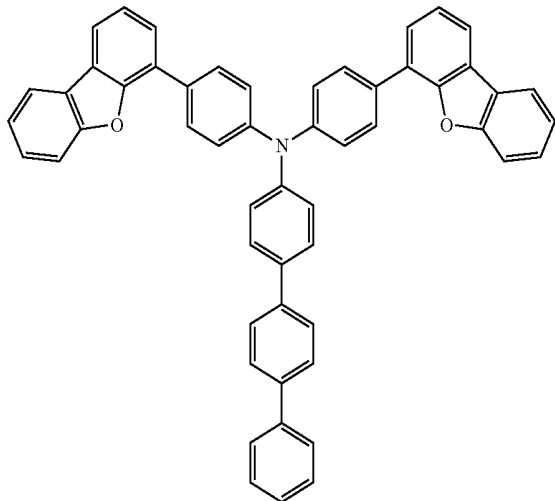
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HT-2



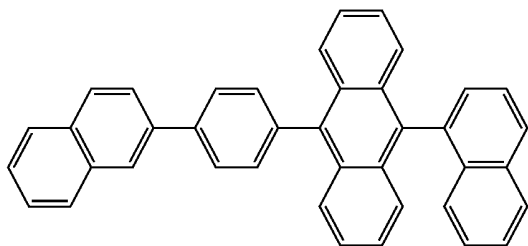
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BH-1



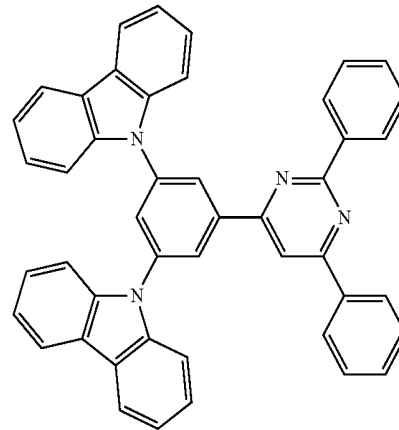
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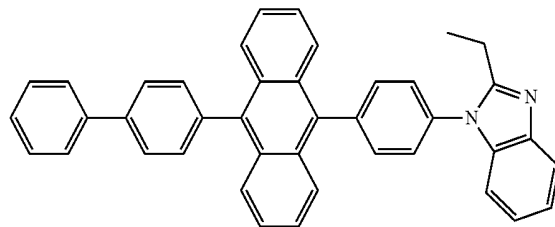
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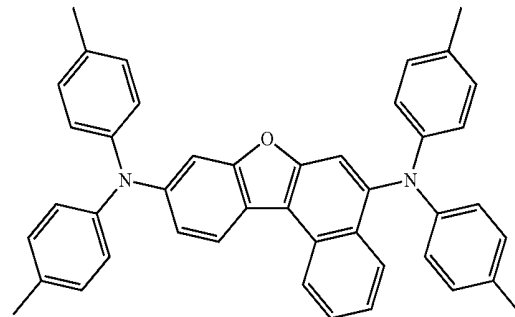
ET-1



ET-2



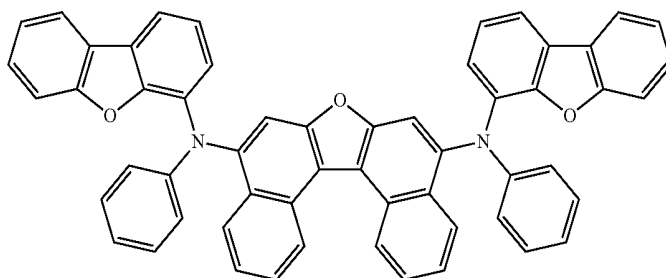
Compound 2



Examples 2 to 3

Each organic EL device was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except for using the compound 9 (Example 2) and the compound 10 (Example 3) in place of the compound 2.

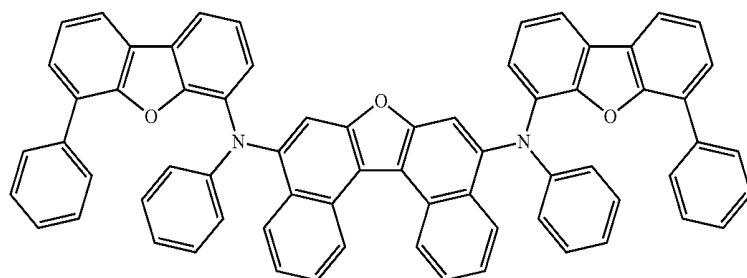
compound 9



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Compound 10

Evaluation of Organic EL Device

The obtained organic EL devices were measured for the driving voltage, the external quantum efficiency EQE, and the main peak wavelength λ_p by applying voltage to give a current density of 10 mA/cm². The results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Compound	Driving voltage (V)	External quantum efficiency (%)	Emitting color	
Example 1	compound 2	3.6	9.6	blue
Example 2	compound 9	3.6	9.6	blue
Example 3	compound 10	3.6	9.5	blue

As seen from Table 1, the amine compound of the invention realizes an organic EL device having high emission efficiency even at a low driving voltage.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

By using the combination of the materials of the invention, an organic EL device with a long lifetime and a high efficiency at a low driving voltage is obtained.

REFERENCE NUMERALS

- 1: Organic electroluminescence device
- 2: Substrate
- 3: Anode
- 4: Cathode
- 5: Light emitting layer
- 6: Hole injecting/transporting layer
- 7: Electron injecting/transporting layer
- 10: Emission unit

What is claimed is:

1. An amine compound represented by formula (1):

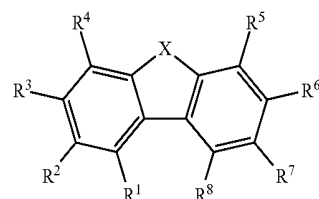


wherein:

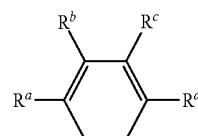
n is 1;

B represents a structure represented by formula (2) shown below;

A represents a group represented by formula (6) shown below:



wherein two adjacent groups in at least one pair of R¹ and R², R² and R³, R³ and R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, R⁶ and R⁷, and R⁷ and R⁸ are bonded to each other to form a divalent group represented by formula (3):

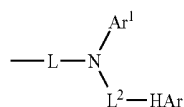


n group of R¹ to R⁸ and R^a to R^d represents a single bond which is bonded to the group A represented by formula (6);

each of R¹ to R⁸ which does not form the divalent group and does not represent the single bond bonded to the group A represented by formula (6), and each of R^a to R^d which does not represent the single bond bonded to the group A represented by formula (6) are independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylsilyl group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, and a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms; and

629

X represents an oxygen atom; and



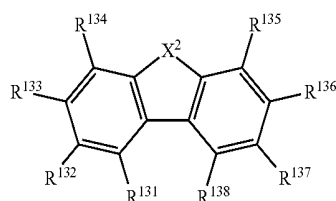
wherein:

Ar¹ represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms;

L represents an arylene group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a heteroarylene group having 5 to 30 ring atoms, or a divalent linking group formed by bonding 2 to 4 groups selected from the arylene groups and the heteroarylene groups;

L² represents a single bond, an arylene group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a heteroarylene group having 5 to 30 ring atoms, or a divalent linking group formed by bonding 2 to 4 groups selected from the arylene groups and the heteroarylene groups; and

HAr represents a structure represented by formula (7):



wherein:

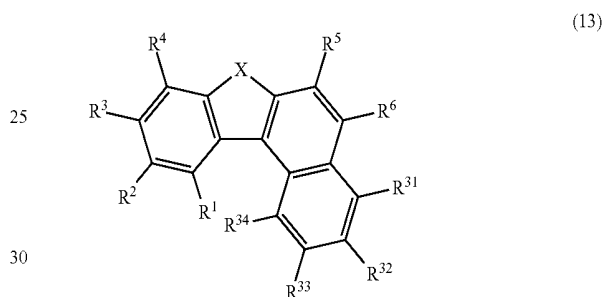
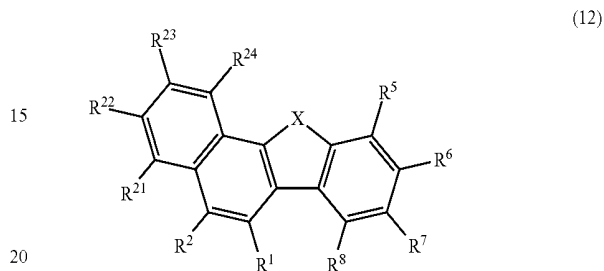
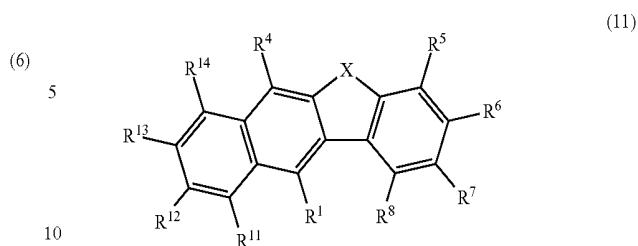
X² represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom;

one of R¹³¹ to R¹³⁸ represents a single bond bonded to L², and the others of R¹³¹ to R¹³⁸ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a cyano group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 20 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group having 6 to 30 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylsilyl group having 3 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryls group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having 5 to 30 ring atoms.

2. The amine compound according to claim 1, wherein one pair selected from R¹ and R², R² and R³, R³ and R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, R⁶ and R⁷, and R⁷ and R⁸ forms the divalent group represented by formula (3).

3. The amine compound according to claim 1, wherein the structure B is represented by any of formulae (11) to (13):

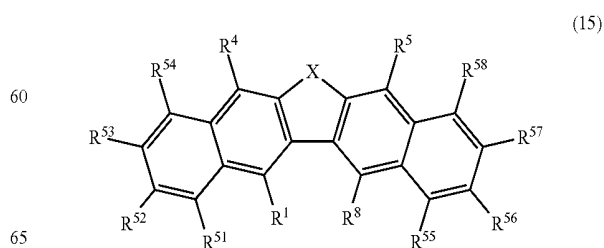
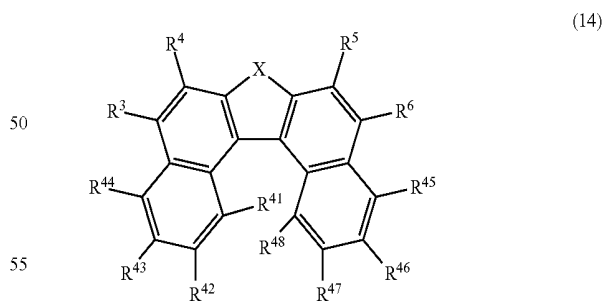
630



wherein X and R¹ to R⁸ are as defined above, and R¹¹ to R¹⁴, R²¹ to R²⁴, and R³¹ to R³⁴ are defined as in R^a to R^d.

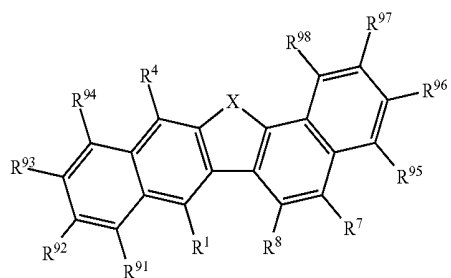
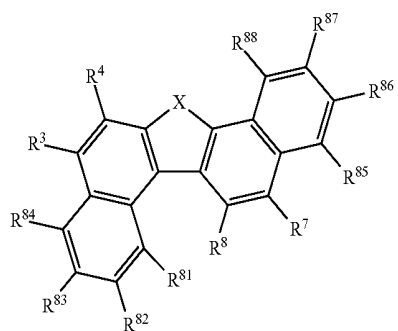
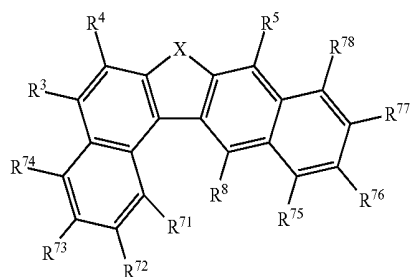
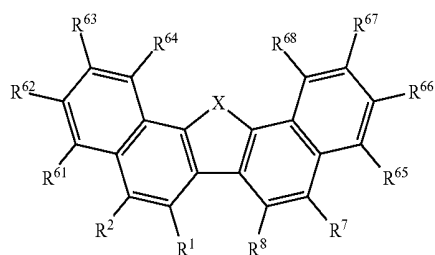
4. The amine compound according to claim 1, wherein two pairs selected from R¹ and R², R² and R³, R³ and R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, R⁶ and R⁷, and R⁷ and R⁸ form the divalent groups represented by formula (3).

5. The amine compound according to claim 1, wherein the structure B is represented by any of formulae (14) to (19):



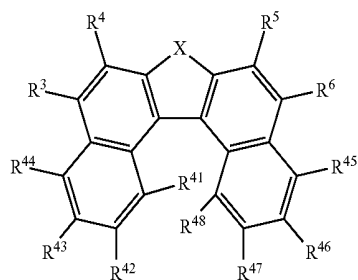
631

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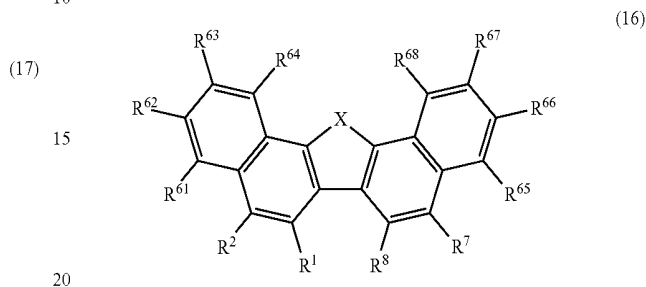
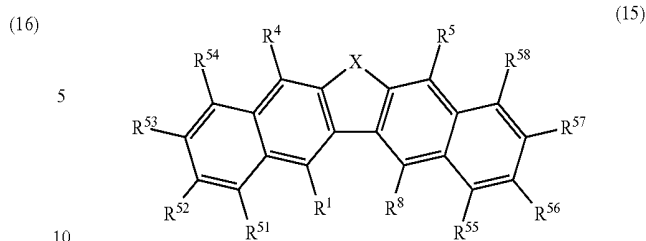
wherein X and R¹ to R⁸ are as defined above, and R⁴¹ to R⁴⁸, R⁵¹ to R⁵⁸, R⁶¹ to R⁶⁸, R⁷¹ to R⁷⁸, R⁸¹ to R⁸⁸, and R⁹¹ to R⁹⁸ are defined as in R^a to R^d.

6. The amine compound according to claim 1, wherein the structure B is represented by any of formulae (14) to (16):



632

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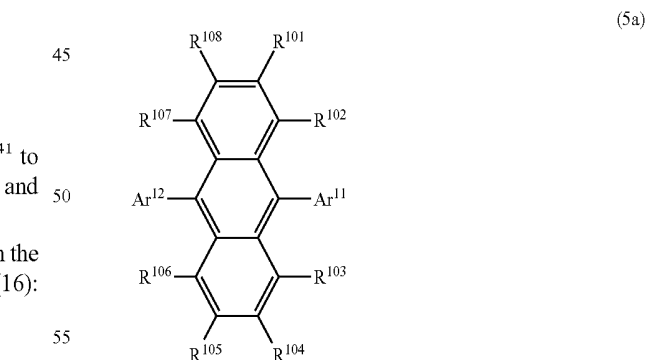
wherein X, R¹ to R⁸, R⁴¹ to R⁴⁸, R⁵¹ to R⁵⁸, and R⁶¹ to R⁶⁸ are as defined above.

7. The amine compound according to claim 1, wherein one of R¹³², R¹³⁴, R¹³⁵, and R¹³⁷ represents a single bond bonded to L².

8. An organic electroluminescence device which comprises a cathode, an anode, and one or more organic thin film layers which are disposed between the cathode and the anode, wherein the organic thin film layers comprise a light emitting layer, and at least one layer of the organic thin film layers comprises at least one amine compound according to claim 1.

9. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 8, wherein the light emitting layer comprises the amine compound.

10. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 8, wherein the at least one layer comprises the amine compound and an anthracene derivative represented by formula (5a):



wherein each of Ar¹¹ and Ar¹² independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms, and each of R¹⁰¹ to R¹⁰⁸ independently represents a group selected from a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms, a group constituted of a combination of the monocyclic group and the fused ring group, a substi-

633

tuted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group having 7 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 6 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, and a cyano group.

11. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 10, wherein each of Ar¹¹ and Ar¹² of formula (5a) independently represents the substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms.

12. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 10, wherein one of Ar¹¹ and Ar¹² of formula (5a) represents the substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring carbon atoms, and the other represents the substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms.

13. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 12, wherein in formula (5a), Ar¹² represents a naphthyl group, a phenanthryl group, a benzanthryl group, a 9,9-dimethylfluorenyl group, or a dibenzofuranyl group, and Ar¹¹ represents an unsubstituted phenyl group or a phenyl group substituted with the monocyclic group or the fused ring group.

634

14. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 12, wherein in formula (5a), Ar¹² represents the substituted or unsubstituted fused ring group having 8 to 50 ring atoms, and Ar¹¹ represents an unsubstituted phenyl group.

15. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 10, wherein each of Ar¹¹ and Ar¹² of formula (5a) independently represents the substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic group having 5 to 50 ring atoms.

16. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 15, wherein each of Ar¹¹ and Ar¹² of formula (5a) independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group.

17. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 15, wherein in formula (5a), Ar¹¹ represents an unsubstituted phenyl group, and Ar¹² represents a phenyl group substituted with the monocyclic group or the fused ring group.

18. The organic electroluminescence device according to claim 15, wherein each of Ar¹¹ and Ar¹² of formula (5a) independently represents a phenyl group substituted with the monocyclic group or the fused ring group.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	含氧稠环胺化合物，含硫稠环胺化合物和有机电致发光器件		
公开(公告)号	US10270040	公开(公告)日	2019-04-23
申请号	US15/658596	申请日	2017-07-25
申请(专利权)人(译)	出光兴产股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	出光兴产股份有限公司.		
[标]发明人	IKEDA YOICHI ITO HIROKATSU KAWAMURA MASAHIRO SAITO HIROYUKI IKEDA TAKESHI		
发明人	IKEDA, YOICHI ITO, HIROKATSU KAWAMURA, MASAHIRO SAITO, HIROYUKI IKEDA, TAKESHI		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 C07D209/80 C07D307/91 C07D497/04 C07D409/14 C07D403/14 C07D405/04 H01L51/00 C07D235/08		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0061 C07D209/80 C07D235/08 C07D307/91 C07D403/14 C07D405/04 C07D409/14 C07D497/04 H01L51/0073 H01L51/5012		
审查员(译)	CLARK, GREGORYð		
优先权	2012282908 2012-12-26 JP		
其他公开文献	US20170324043A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

包含咪唑环或噻吩环的稠合胺化合物和使用该胺化合物的有机电致发光器件。有机电致发光器件包括阴极，阳极和设置在阴极和阳极之间的一个或多个有机薄膜层。有机薄膜层包括发光层，并且至少一层有机薄膜层包括至少一种胺化合物。

