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Maunoury et al.

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(54) **SPIROBIFLUORENE COMPOUND FOR LIGHT EMITTING DEVICES**

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(73) Assignee: **SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**, Tokyo (JP)

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(2), (4) Date: **Aug. 16, 2013**

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PCT Pub. Date: **Apr. 19, 2012**

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Oct. 11, 2010 (EP) 101875159

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)
C07C 13/72 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01L 51/0058** (2013.01); **C07C 13/72**
(2013.01); **C07D 209/86** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01L 51/0058
See application file for complete search history.

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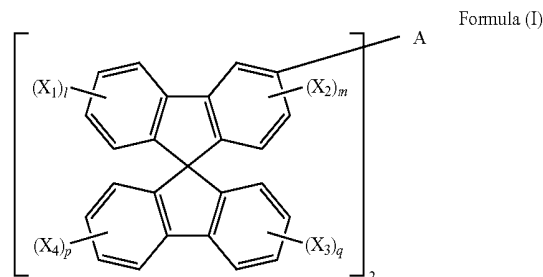
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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Panitch Schwarze Belisario & Nadel LLP

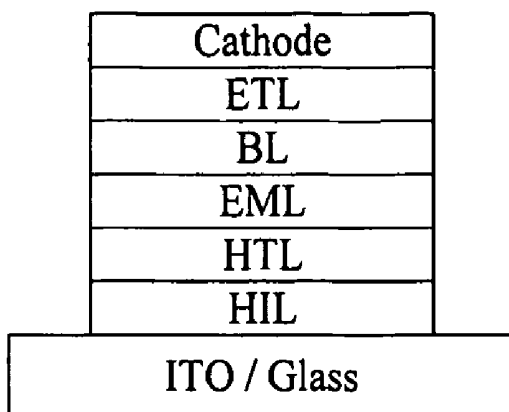
(57) **ABSTRACT**

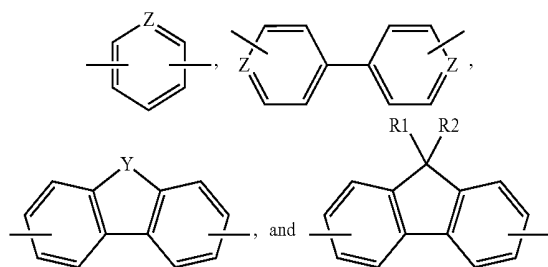
A compound represented by Formula (I) or (II).



wherein A is a single bond or a divalent residue of biphenyl, triphenyl,

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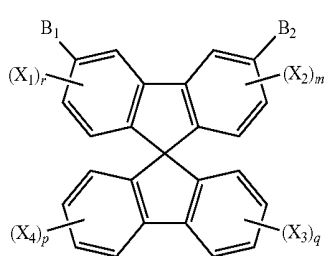


in each of which one or more hydrogen atoms attached in the carbon atoms may be replaced by a substituent other than hydrogen, wherein Z is any one selected from N, O, S, and SiR, Y is N—R, O, S, Si(R)₂ where R is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl or aryl, R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen or C₁₋₂₀ alkyl;

X1 to X4 are independently selected from substituents other than spirobifluorenyl, A, B₁ or B₂

l, p and q are integers of from 0 to 4;

m is an integer of from 0 to 3,



Formula (II)

wherein B1 and B2 are independently selected from hydrogen and a heterocyclic group;

r is an integer of from 0 to 3; and

X1 to X4, m, p, and q are as defined in Formula (I), with the proviso that B1 and B2 are not hydrogen simultaneously.

The use of such compounds in OLEDs is also claimed.

7 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

(51) Int. Cl.

H05B 33/20 (2006.01)
C07D 333/76 (2006.01)
C07D 405/04 (2006.01)
C07D 409/04 (2006.01)
C07D 209/86 (2006.01)
C07D 307/91 (2006.01)
H01L 51/50 (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl.

CPC **C07D 307/91** (2013.01); **C07D 333/76** (2013.01); **C07D 405/04** (2013.01); **C07D 409/04** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0072** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0073** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0074** (2013.01); **H05B 33/20** (2013.01); **C07C 2603/94** (2017.05); **C09K 2211/185** (2013.01); **H01L 51/5016** (2013.01)

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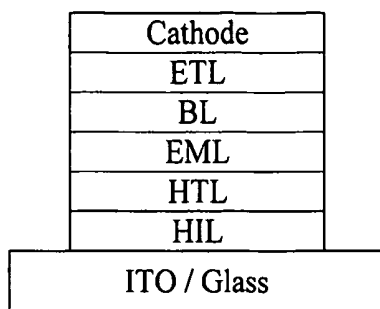


Fig. 1

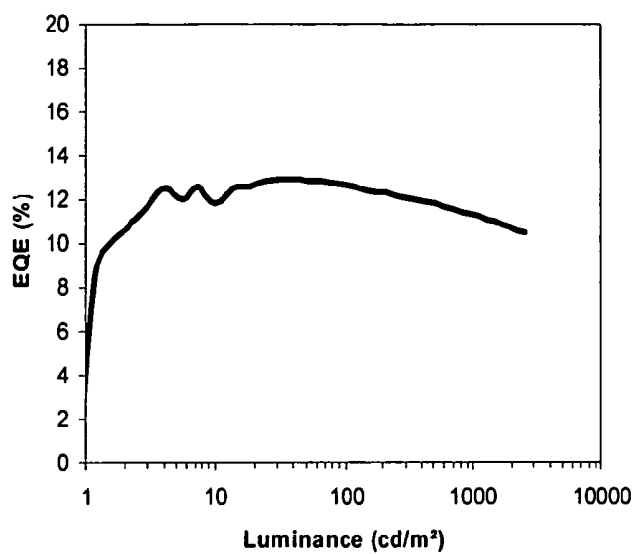


Fig. 2

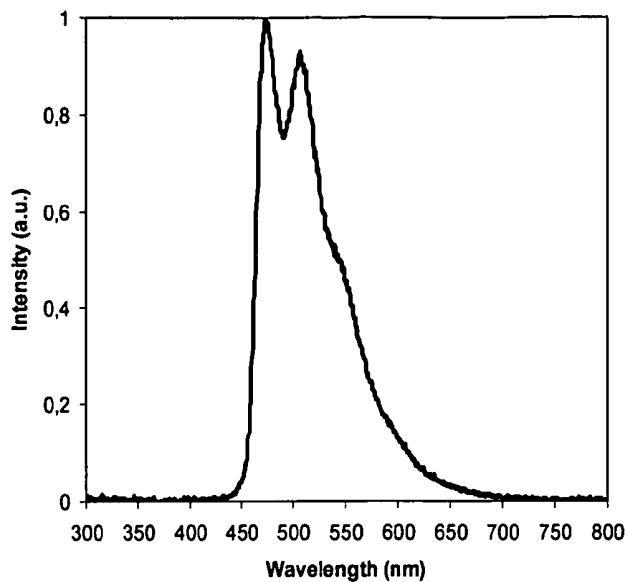


Fig. 3

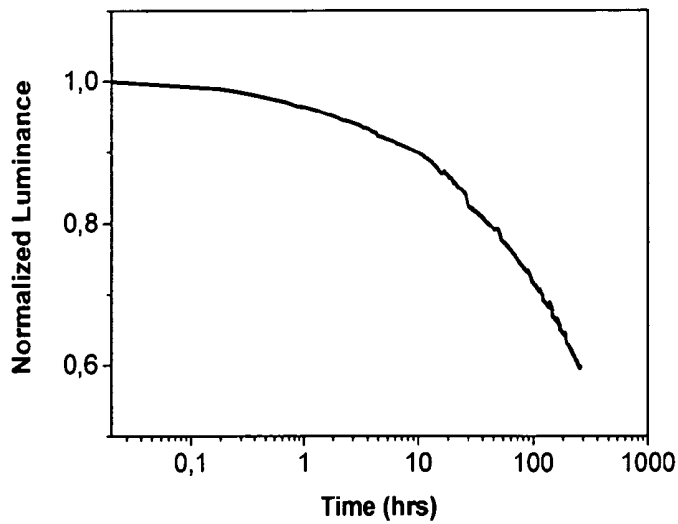


Fig. 4

SPIROBIFLUORENE COMPOUND FOR LIGHT EMITTING DEVICES

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to compounds based on spirobifluorene and light emitting devices comprising said compounds.

BACKGROUND ART

Various organic light emitting devices have been under active study and development, particularly those based on electroluminescence (EL) from small organic materials. For such organic devices, the ability to form morphologically stable amorphous films is a key requirement for the development of small materials for organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs). That is because when a small molecule compound is used as the organic light-emitting material, crystallization usually occurs if the molecule of the compound is too small and its structure is too symmetrical. Therefore, when applied in an organic light-emission layer, the small molecule compound is vulnerable to morphological change such as crystallization, and once the crystal is formed, it yields negative impacts upon the light-emitting nature and service life of the OLED.

Thermal stress during device operation can lead to such phase transitions from the amorphous state to the thermodynamically stable polycrystalline state leading to dramatic degradation of the device. As a result it is crucial to design materials featuring high glass transition temperature ($T_g > 150^\circ \text{C.}$) in order to stabilize the amorphous state. For improving the stability of devices in order to increase operational lifetime, several host materials have been reported.

Especially, designing materials having a spiro linkage has been a very successful strategy to obtain OLEDs materials with enhanced morphological stability while keeping their electro-optical functionality.

US2006/0141287 discloses light-emitting layers which include a solid organic material containing a mixture of at least two components. The first host component is an organic compound capable of transporting electrical charges and also forms an aggregate. The second component of the mixture is an organic compound capable of transporting electrical charges and, upon mixing with the first host component, is capable of forming a continuous and substantially pin-hole-free layer. In the reference, as the second component, various compounds such as substituted fluorene derivatives, and spirobifluorene derivatives, etc. are used.

US2010/0072887 also discloses light-emitting devices which are made of layers containing organoselenium compounds such as dibenzoselenophene, benzo[b]selenophene, or benzo[c]selenophene derivatives. These organoselenium compounds may serve as hosts for phosphorescent organometallic dopants.

In addition to the above patent references, there are several literature references disclosing spirobifluorene compounds. In Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) (2004), 16(18), 1624-1629, hosts based on oligomers of the carbazole and 9,9'-spirobifluorene (spiro) building blocks, especially para and meta interconnected oligomers, suitable for efficient color-tunable triplet emission, are investigated in terms of the triplet excited-state properties. In this literature reference, the improvement of hole and electron injection in hosts for blue-, green- and red-light emission is also expected for the oligomer. Further, Chemical Physics Letters

(2008), 461(1-3), 9-15 also includes simulation results on a series of spiro-linked oligofluorenes and derivatives.

JP 2010/027681 discloses 3,6-Bis-N-carbazolyl-9,9'-spirobifluorene.

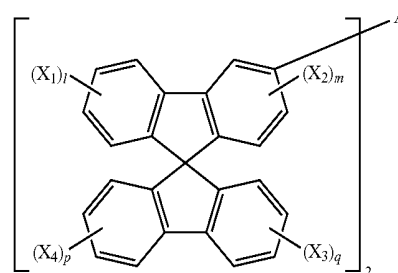
However, none of the above-disclosed materials meets all the requirements necessary for OLED application, particularly suitable energy level for high phosphorescent efficiency (high triplet energy), high morphological stability, while maintaining other electro-optic and processing properties under operational conditions of the device, such as emission color, dimensional stability, etc. Thus, there has been a need to develop new host materials, which are capable of satisfying all of the requirements indicated above.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

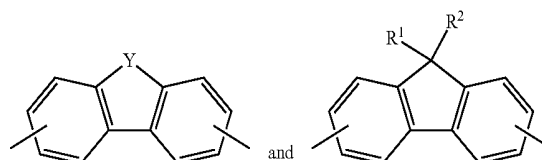
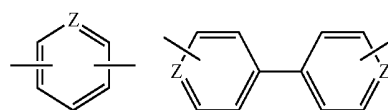
Surprisingly, it has been found that a spirobifluorene-based compound substituted by an appropriate substituent as defined in the appended claims exhibits both a good lifetime and a good efficiency when it is used in light emitting devices.

In one aspect of the present invention, compounds represented by Formula (I) or (II) are provided as below.

Formula (I)



wherein A is a single bond or a divalent residue of biphenyl, triphenyl,

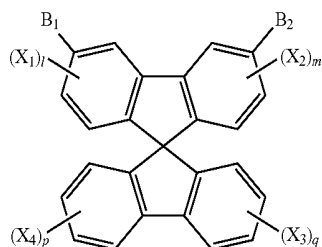


in each of which one or more hydrogen atoms attached in the carbon atoms may be replaced by a substituent other than hydrogen, wherein Z is any one selected from N, O, S, and SiR, Y is N—R, O, S or Si(R)₂ where R is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl or aryl, R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁₋₂₀ alkyl;

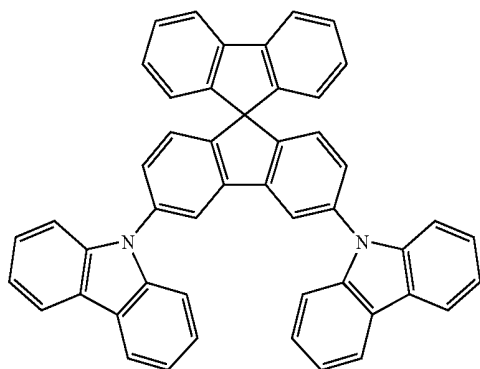
X_1 to X_4 are independently selected from substituents other than spirobifluorenyl;

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1, p and q are independently selected from integers of from 0 to 4;
m is an integer of from 0 to 3,



wherein B₁ and B₂ are independently selected from hydrogen, and a heterocyclic group;
r is an integer of from 0 to 3; and
X₁ to X₄, m, p, and q are as defined in Formula (I), with the proviso that B₁ and B₂ are not hydrogen simultaneously with the exception of 3,6-Bis-N-carbazolyl-9,9'-spirobifluorene of the formula



The compounds of the present invention can be used in various applications, including in OLED, photovoltaic cells or organic semiconductor devices. For example, those compounds can act as an efficient host material for phosphorescent emitters in OLED. The present invention also provides a device, preferably a light emitting device, comprising said compound.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device having separate electron transport, hole transport, and emissive layers, as well as other layers.

FIG. 2 shows external quantum efficiency versus luminescence for the device of Example 2.

FIG. 3 shows the electroluminescence (EL) spectrum for Example 2.

FIG. 4 shows lifetest data (luminescence versus time at L₀=2000 Cd/m²) for the device of Example 2.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Designing materials having a spiro linkage has been a very successful strategy to obtain OLEDs materials with enhanced morphological stability while keeping their electro-optical functionality. This concept is based on the idea of connecting two molecular π-systems with equal or different

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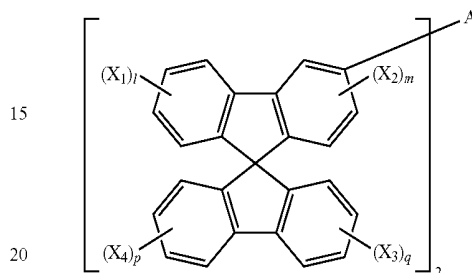
functions (emission, charge transport) via a common sp³-hybridized atom. In addition to the spiro linkage, in a compound of the present invention, a substituent is introduced in specific positions to control the triplet energy of the present compound.

The present invention provides a host material, which can be represented by Formula (I) or (II).

Formula (II)

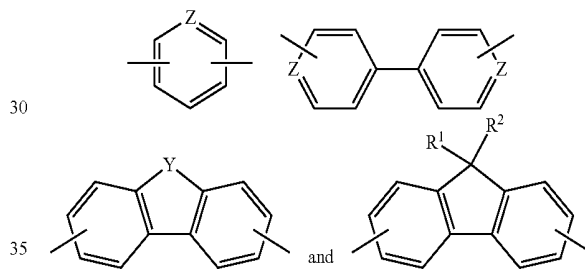
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Formula (I)



wherein A is a single bond or a divalent residue of biphenyl, triphenyl,

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in each of which one or more hydrogen atoms attached in the carbon atoms may be replaced by a substituent other than hydrogen, wherein Z is any one selected from N, O, S, and SiR, Y is N—R, O, S or Si(R)₂ where R is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl or aryl, R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen and C₁₋₂₀ alkyl;

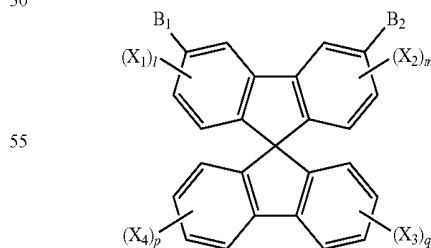
X₁ to X₄ are independently selected from substituents other than spirobifluorenyl,

1, p and q are integers of from 0 to 4;

m is an integer of from 0 to 3,

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Formula (II)



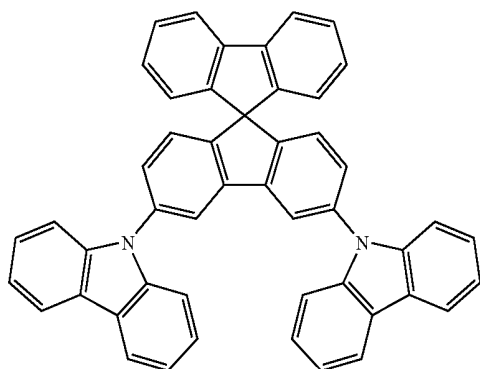
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wherein B₁ and B₂ are independently selected from hydrogen and a heterocyclic group;

r is an integer of from 0 to 3; and

X₁ to X₄, m, p, and q are as defined in Formula (I), with the proviso that B₁ and B₂ are not hydrogen simultaneously, with the exception of 3,6-Bis-N-carbazolyl-9,9'-spirobifluorene of the following formula

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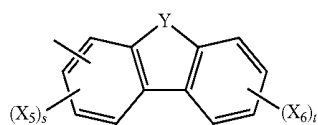


Although it is apparent from formula II, it may be expressly mentioned here that X₁ to X₄ when present (i.e. in those cases where at least one of m, p, q and r is not zero) in compounds of formula II are different from B₁ and/or B₂.

In some embodiments, the compound is represented by Formula (I) and l, m, p and q are 0. In other embodiments, the compound is represented by Formula (II) and m, r, p and q are 0.

In accordance with the present invention, A, B₁ and B₂ are substituted in meta position of the spirobifluorene ring since the substitution in the meta position should break the conjugation between the spirobifluorene moieties and the rest of the molecule, ensuring a high triplet energy, and the oligomers of meta-substituted spirobifluorene have higher triplet energy compared to para-substituted ones so that the former is more suitable as hosts for blue emitters. Moreover, the presence of the spiro moieties leads to a high glass transition temperature and promotes the formation of morphologically stable amorphous films, which are essential features for hosts in the OLED emissive layer to produce blue or white light.

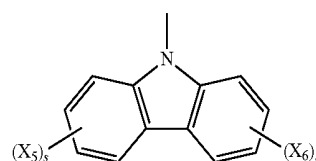
In a specific aspect of the invention, A is a single bond. In another aspect, B₁ is hydrogen and B₂ is a heterocyclic group. The heterocyclic group can be preferably selected from, but is not limited to, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofurane, acridine, dibenzosilole, and bipyridine each of which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents other than hydrogen. In one specific embodiment, the heterocyclic group is represented by Formula (III).



wherein Y is N—R, O, S, Si(R)₂ where R is C1-20 alkyl or C1-20 aryl; X₅ and X₆ are independently selected from substituents other than hydrogen; and s is an integer of from 0 to 3 and t is an integer of from 0 to 4.

In another embodiment, the heterocyclic group is represented by Formula (IV).

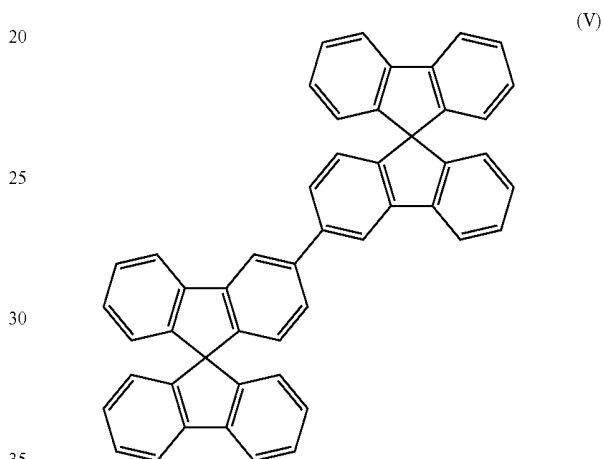
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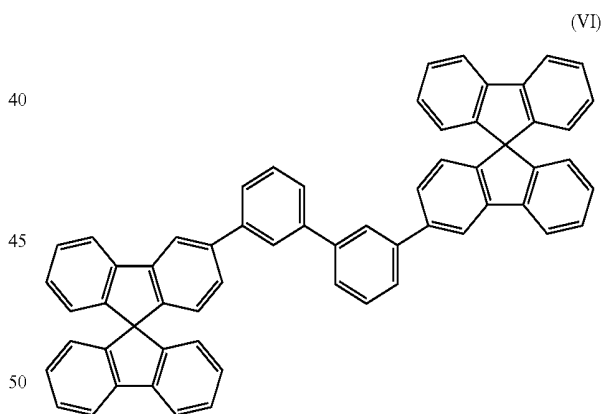
(33)

wherein X₅ and X₆ are independently selected from substituents other than hydrogen; and s and t are independently selected from integers of from 0 to 4.

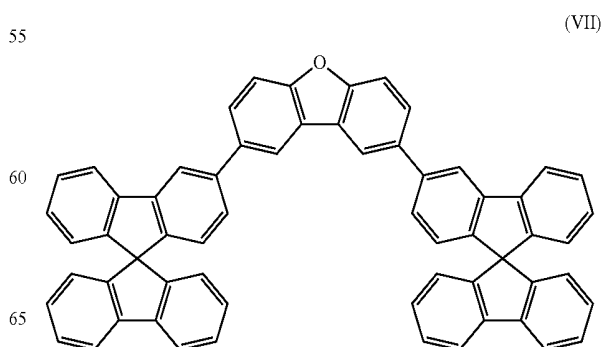
In more specific embodiments, the compounds of the present invention are represented by any one of Formulae (V) to (VIII).



(V)



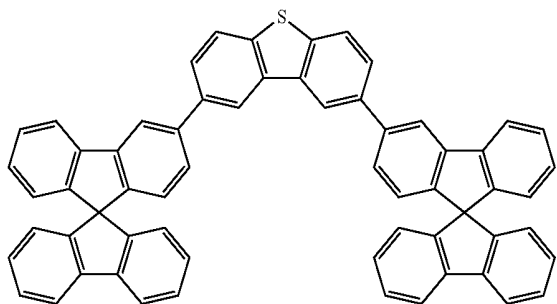
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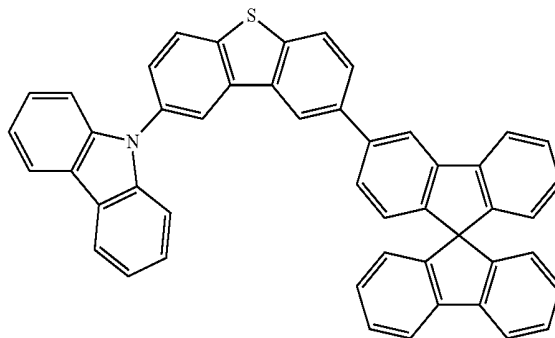
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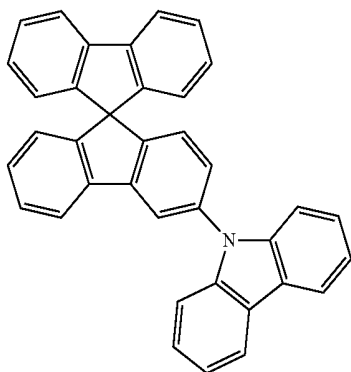
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In another specific aspect of the present invention, the compounds are represented by any one of the following formulae IX to XIX

(XIII)

(IX)



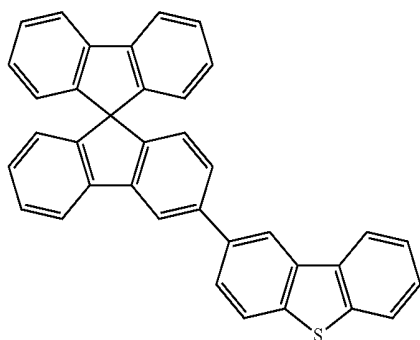
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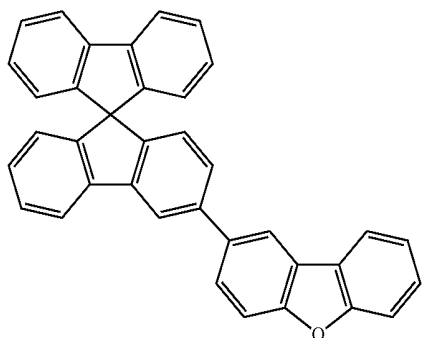


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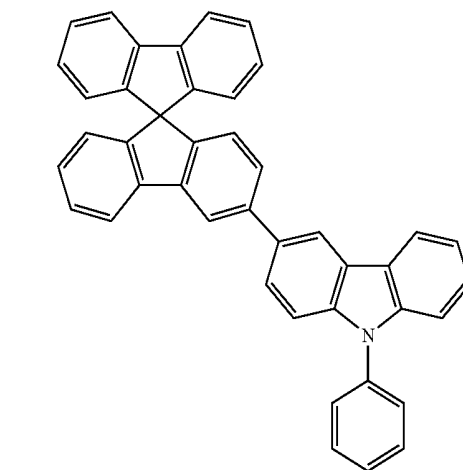


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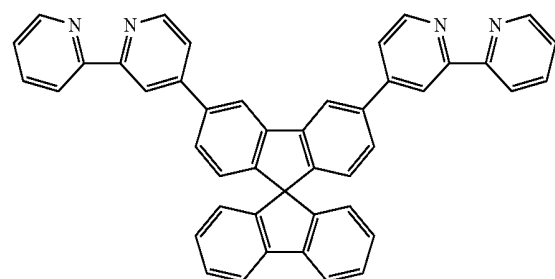
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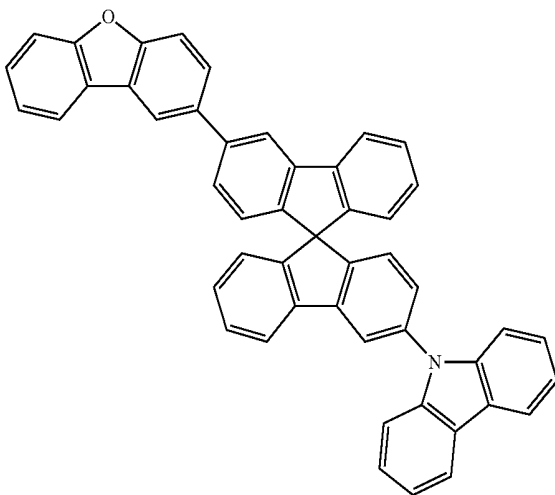
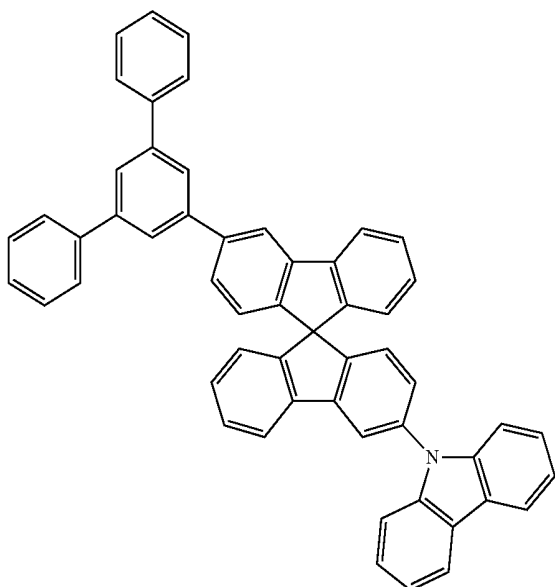
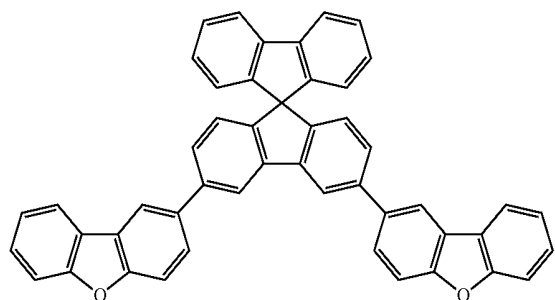
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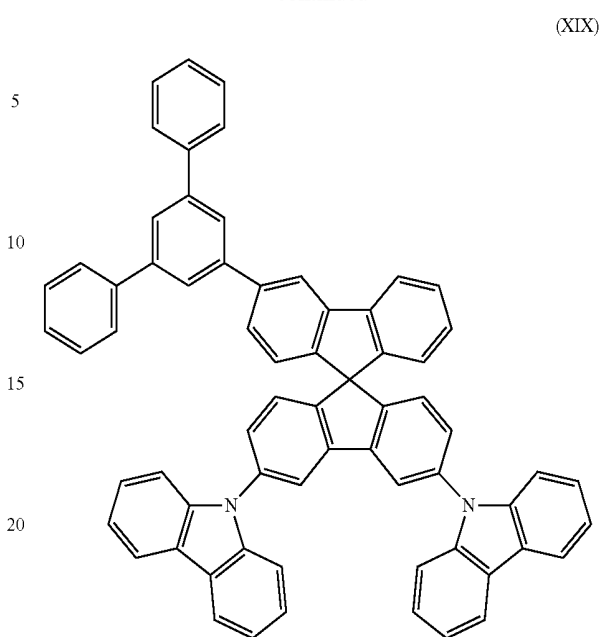
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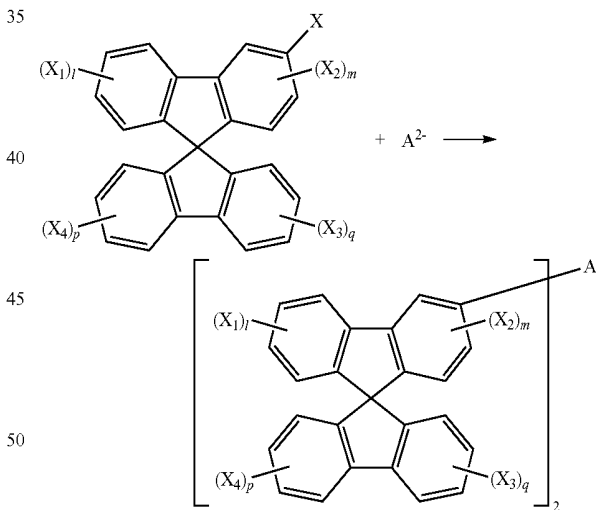


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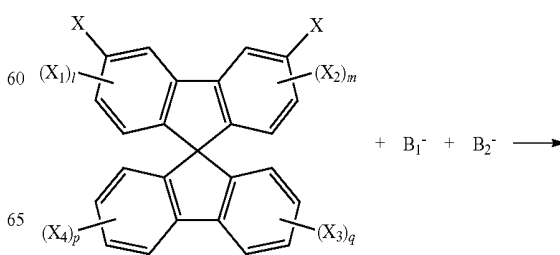


The synthesis of the compounds of the present invention can be accomplished by any known method. Generally, according to the embodiments of the present invention, the compounds of Formulae (I) and (II) can be prepared by the following reaction schemes:

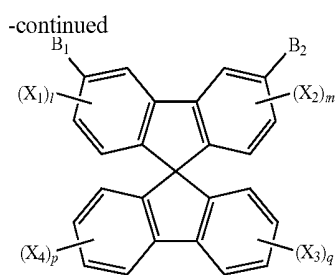
Scheme 1.



Scheme 2.

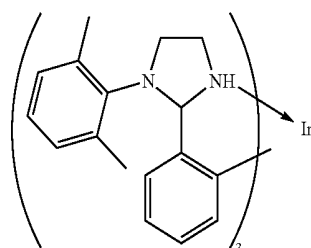


11



wherein X is a leaving group such as halogen, preferably bromine atom.

The present invention is directed to a light emitting device comprising the spirobifluorene compounds of Formula (I) or (II) as above and a light emitting compound. Suitable emitting compounds can be selected from those known in the art and hereafter developed including, without limitation, a metal complex represented by Formula (XX) as disclosed in US 2008/238305:



Formula (XX)

The above mentioned metal complexes, in particular iridium complexes, can exhibit a phosphorescent emission in the visible region of the spectrum. In specific embodiments, the emissive compound exhibits a phosphorescent emission in the blue region of the spectrum.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to an OLED comprising the compound of Formula (I) or (II) and a light emitting compound, specifically a metal complex.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to use of the compound of Formula (I) or (II) and a light emitting compound such as metal complexes as defined above in an OLED.

The OLED device generally comprises:

a glass substrate;

a generally transparent anode such as an indium-tin oxide (ITO) anode;

a hole transporting layer (HTL);

an emissive layer (EML);

an electron transporting layer (ETL); and

a generally metallic cathode such as an Al layer. The emissive layer comprises the host material, and also comprises an emissive material (dopant). The emissive material is adapted to emit light when voltage is applied across the device. The emissive material can be a phosphorescent emitter, more specifically an iridium complex such as those represented by Formula (IX) as above. Those layers are well known in the art, as recited in US 2010/0190984, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein for entirety.

If the emissive material is used as a dopant in a host layer comprising the spirobifluorene compound, then it is generally used in an amount of at least 1 wt %, specifically at least 3 wt %, and more specifically at least 5 wt %, with respect

12

to the total weight of the host and the dopant. Further, it is generally used in an amount of at most 30 wt %, specifically at most 25 wt %.

The present invention also relates to a use of the compounds according to the present invention in OLED, photovoltaic cells or organic semiconductor devices.

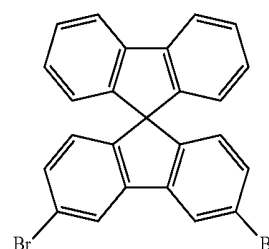
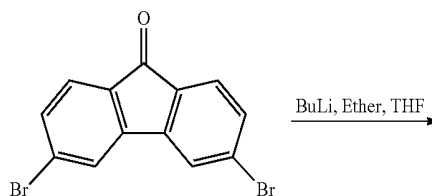
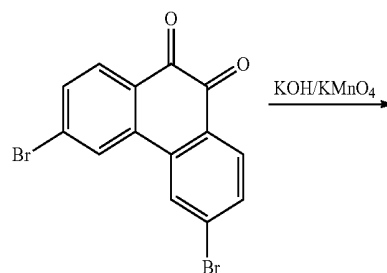
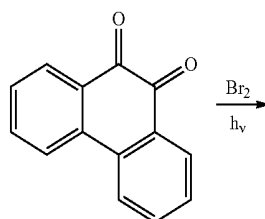
EXAMPLES

Hereinafter, the present invention will be explained in detail with reference to examples and comparative examples. These examples, however, should not in any sense be interpreted as limiting the scope of the present invention. Further, units are expressed by weight unless otherwise described.

Synthetic Methods

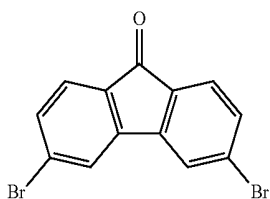
All reactions were realized under inert atmosphere. The boronic esters used were purchased or synthesized following the usual methods. The solvents and reagents were used as received. All products tested in device were sublimed twice.

Synthetic Example 1



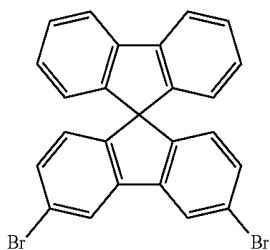
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3,6-dibromo-fluorenone



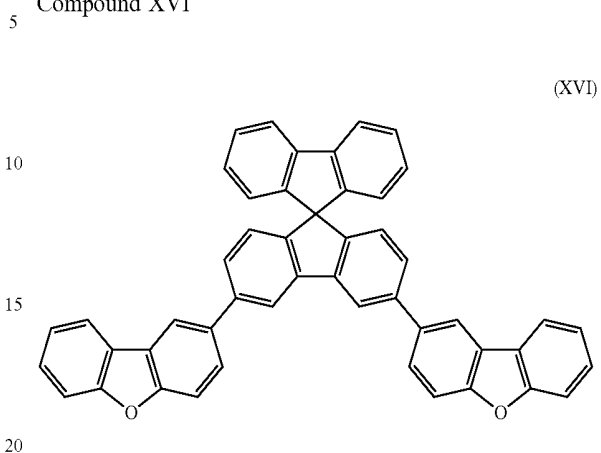
This compound was synthesized following the method of Yong Cao et al. (*Advanced Materials*, (2008), 20, 2359-2364).

3,6-dibromo-spirobifluorene (3,6-Di-Br-SBF)

**14**

Following the method used hereinafter for the formation of 3-bromospirobifluorene, the dibromo compound was isolated with 48% yield.

Compound XVI

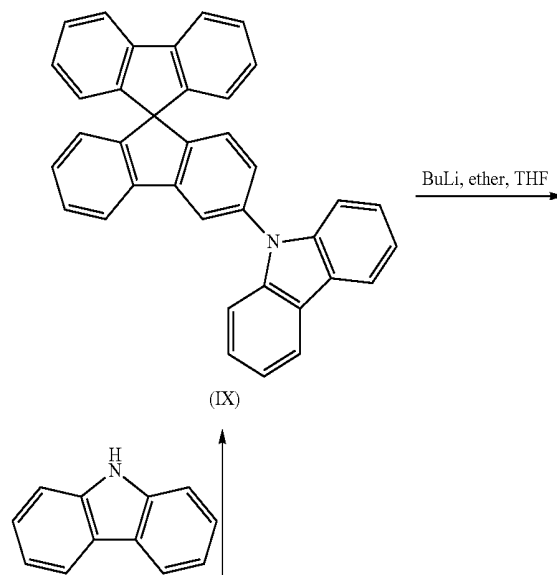
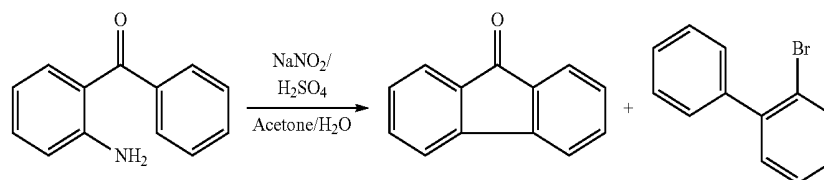


(XVI)

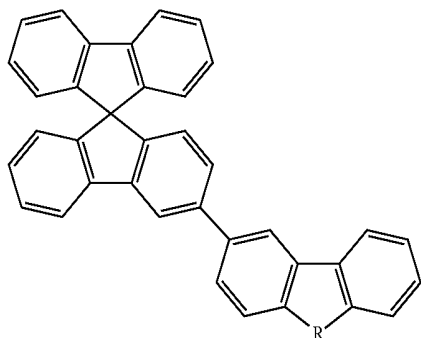
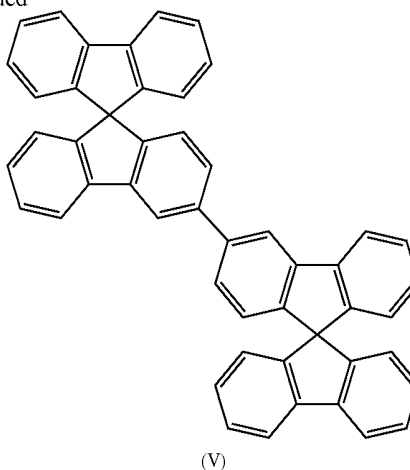
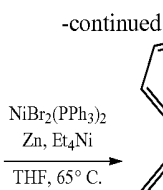
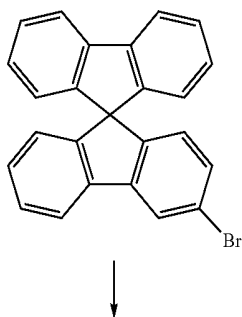
3 equivalents of the boronic ester of dibenzofuran (17.1 mmol) and 3,6-Di-Br-SBF (5.7 mmol) were solubilized in toluene. The catalyst Pd(PPh₃)₄, the Na₂CO₃ and EtOH were then added and the medium was warmed to reflux for 24 h. After evaporation and usual work-up, a white solid was recovered and a flash chromatography afforded the desired product (yield 60%).

25

Synthetic Examples 2-6

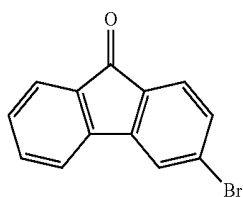


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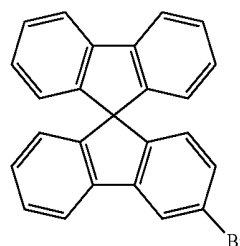


R = S, O or N-tolyl

3-Bromo-fluorenone



3-bromo-spirobifluorene (3-SBF)



In a three ways flask 60 ml of water were added to 8.9 ml of HCl (37% w/w, 2.1 equivalents) and the medium was cooled to 0° C. NaNO₂ (1.5 equivalents), dissolved in 50 ml of water, was added dropwise at 0° C. At the end of the addition, 4-amino-2-bromobenzophenone (one equivalent, 15.0 g, 51.6 mmol) solubilized in a mixture of acetone/water (400/230 ml), was added carefully. After 30 minutes at room temperature, the mixture was warmed at 60° C. for 3 hours.

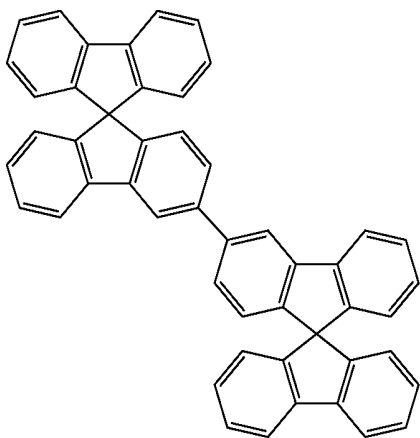
After extraction with methylene chloride and evaporation of the organic phase, a brown solid was recovered (17.4 g) and a flash chromatography was realized. The pure compound was recovered after crystallization with hexane (4.2 g, 32% yield).

This compound was made in two steps from 3-bromo-fluorenone. First, 2-bromobiphenyl (1.05 equivalents, 4.0 g, 16.5 mmol) was solubilized in 102 ml of anhydrous diethyl ether (Et₂O). This solution was cooled to -60° C. and BuLi (1.16 eq.) was added dropwise. After 10 min at this temperature, a white precipitate appeared which was redissolved when the medium was warmed to room temperature. 3-bromo-fluorenone was then added and the reaction mixture was let at 45° C. for one night.

After addition of NH₄Cl (5% aq., 260 ml) and extraction with Et₂O, 7.0 g of the alcohol was obtained. This solid was solubilized in 141 ml of AcOH and hydrolized by the addition of 78 ml of HCl/dioxane (20 eq.). After evaporation of the solvents, the solid was chromatographed to afford 5.86 g of the target compound (94% yield).

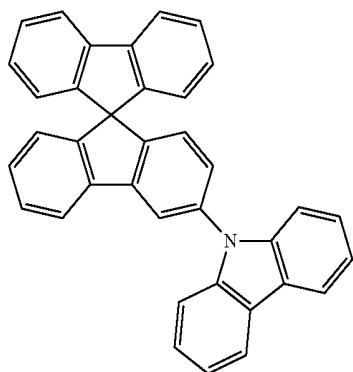
17

Dispirobifluorene (Compound V)



3-BrSBF (5.3 g, 14.5 mmol) was solubilized in 125 ml of anhydrous THF at RT. Zn (1.54 eq.) and Et₄Ni (1 eq.) were added to the reaction and the whole mixture was warmed during 2 h to 65° C. NiBr₂(PPh₃)₂ was then added and the medium was warmed to reflux during 72 h. During the reaction, 0.05 equivalents of nickel catalyst could be added. After 48 h the reaction was stopped and the reaction medium was filtered through silica pad. After flash chromatography, the dimer was recovered with 30% yield (m=1.41 g).

3-N-Carbazole-spirobifluorene (Compound IX)

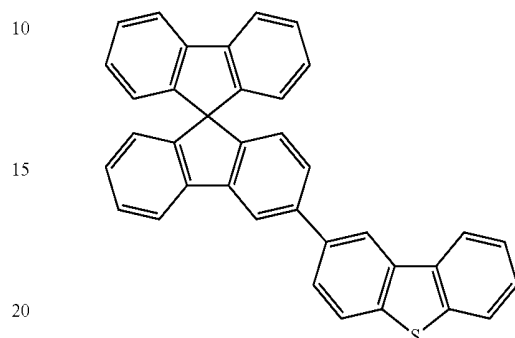


Pd-bis-dibenzylidenacetone Pd(dba)₂ (catalyst, 4% mol) and tris-*t*-butyl phosphine (P(*t*Bu)₃, 0.2 eq) were introduced at room temperature in toluene in a two ways flask. After 15 min under nitrogen, the other reagents (3 Br-SBF (1.9 g, 4.8 mmol), Carbazole (0.84 g, 5.0 mmol) and *t*BuO Na (1.44 g, 15 mmol)) were introduced and the reaction medium was warmed at 90° C. for 3 hours. After filtration and solvent

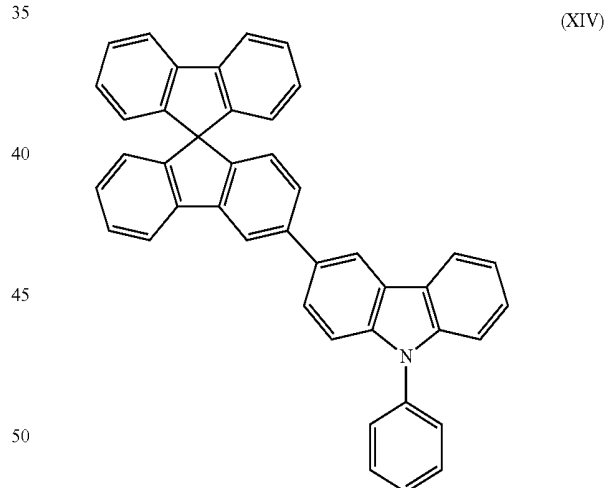
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evaporation, the solid was flash chromatographed to afford 1.7 g of Compound IX (yield 74%, 3.5 mmol).

3-Dibenzothiophene-spirobifluorene (Compound X)



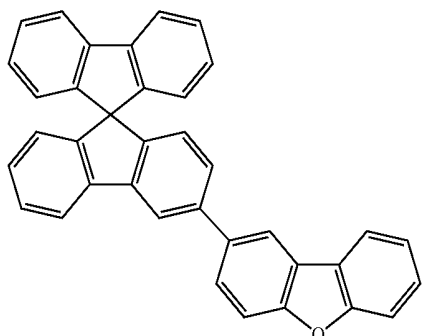
Compound X was prepared in the identical manner as compound XI below except the boronic ester of dibenzothiophene was used instead of that of dibenzofurane (yield 65%).

3-(*N*-tolyl-carbazole)-spirobifluorene (Compound XIV)

To a flask containing *N*-tolyl-3-boronic ester carbazole (5.3 mmol, 2.1 eq), 3-Br-SBF (1 eq, 2.5 mmol, 1.0 g) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (2% mol, 58 mg), toluene (50 ml), EtOH (10 ml) and 5 equivalents of Na₂CO₃ aq. 2 M (5 equivalents) was added. After stirring at reflux for 2 days, the reaction was cooled and the product extracted with ether. The organic phases were washed with water and brine. After having been dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and vacuum evaporation of the solvent, the product was recovered by flash chromatography (m=1.4 g, yield 95%).

19

3-dibenzofurane-spirobifluorene (Compound XI)



As for the compound XVI, the boronic ester of dibenzofurane (9.1 mmol) and the 3-Br-SBF (5.7 mmol) were solubilized in toluene. The catalyst Pd(PPh₃)₄, the Na₂CO₃ and EtOH were then added and the medium was warmed to reflux for 20 h. After evaporation and usual work-up, 4.5 g of solid was recovered and a chromatography afforded 1.56 g of the pure product (yield 54%).

Characterization of Spirobifluorene Compounds of the Present Invention

All device examples were fabricated by high vacuum thermal evaporation, except for the hole injecting layer, which was deposited by spin-coating technique. The anode electrode was 120 nm of indium tin oxide (ITO). The cathode consisted of 1 nm of LiF followed by 100 nm of Al. All devices were encapsulated with a glass lid sealed with an epoxy resin in a nitrogen glovebox (<1 ppm of H₂O and O₂) immediately after fabrication, and a moisture getter was incorporated inside the package. The devices were characterized optically and electrically with a C9920-12 External Quantum Efficiency Measurement System from HAMAMATSU. EQE refers to external quantum efficiency expressed in %, PE refers to power efficiency expressed in 1 m/W, while CIE refers to the 1931 Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) coordinates. Lifetime tests were done by driving the devices at continuous current at room temperature. LT50 is a measure of lifetime and corresponds to the time for light output to decrease by 50% of the initial value, when the device is driven at a constant current.

The organic stack of Examples 1 and 2 consisted of sequentially, from the ITO surface, 60 nm of Plexcore OC AQ-1100 (supplied from Plextronics Inc.) deposited by spin coating and dried on a hot plate at 200° C. for 10 min, 30 nm of N,N'-Bis(naphthalen-1-yl)-N,N'-bis(phenyl)-benzidine (-NPD) as the hole transporting layer (HTL), 30 nm of compound V or compound IX doped with 9, 12.5 or 15% of mc3 (Ir-complex of formula 20) as the emissive layer (EML), 5 nm of 3,3'-di(9H-carbazol-9-yl)biphenyl (mCBP) as the blocking layer (BL), and 40 nm of Bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolate)-4-(phenylphenolato)aluminium (BALq) as the electron transporting layer (ETL).

Comparative Examples 1 and 2 were fabricated similarly to Examples 1 and 2, except that DCzT was used as host material and blocking layer in Comparative Example 1, together with Tris(8-hydroxy-quinolino)aluminium (Alq3) as ETL; while mCBP was used as host material in Comparative Example 2.

20

The device structures are summarized in Table 1 while Table 2 shows the corresponding measured results for those devices. Percentages are in wt %. As used herein, DCzT, mCBP, compound V and compound IX have the following structures:

(XI) 5

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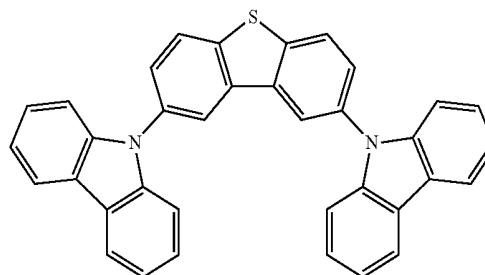
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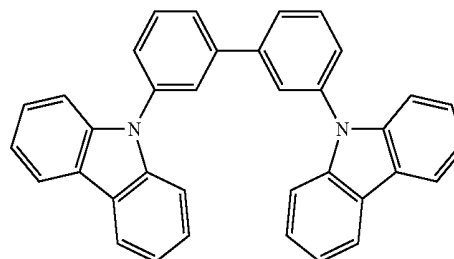
60

65

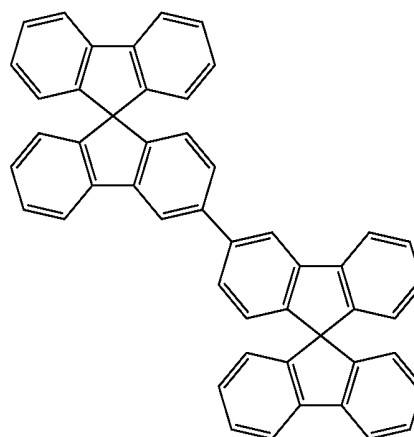
DCzT



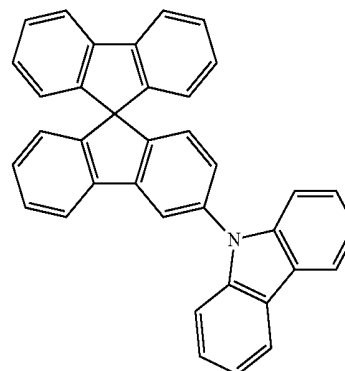
mCBP



Compound V



Compound IX



21

TABLE 1

Device	HIL	HTL	Host	Dopant	BL	ETL
Comparative example 1	Plexcore 60 nm	NPD 30 nm	DCzT	mc3 12.5%	DCzT 5 nm	Alq3 40 nm
Comparative example 2	Plexcore 60 nm	NPD 30 nm	mCBP	mc3 9%	mCBP 5 nm	BAIq 40 nm
Example 1	Plexcore 60 nm	NPD 30 nm	Cpd. V	mc3 15%	mCBP 5 nm	BAIq 40 nm
Example 2	Plexcore 60 nm	NPD 30 nm	Cpd. IX	mc3 15%	mCBP 5 nm	BAIq 40 nm

As shown in Table 2, the host materials of the invention demonstrated efficiency and lifetime that were better than the comparative examples. In particular, at an initial luminance of 1000 Cd/m², the results for the lifetimes of the devices show that devices with incorporated the host materials of the present invention had at least a 20% improvement compared to the Comparative Examples.

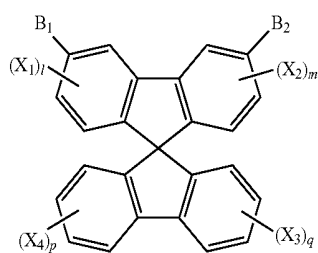
TABLE 2

Device Example	1000 cd/m ²			
	EQE	PE	CIE (x, y)	LT50 (hrs)
Comparative Example 1	13.4	16.2	0.24/0.47	1260
Comparative Example 2	12.7	10.4	0.21/0.44	1400
Example 1	9.3	7.5	0.22/0.46	150
Example 2	11.4	10.7	0.22/0.45	1700

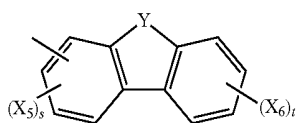
It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the present invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present disclosure covers the modifications and variations of this invention, provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

The invention claimed is:

1. A compound represented by Formula (II),



wherein B₁ is hydrogen and B₂ is a heterocyclic group represented by Formula (III),



wherein Y is O or S; X₅ and X₆ are independently selected from substituents other than hydrogen; s is an integer of from 0 to 3 and t is an integer of from 0 to 4; X₁ to X₄ are independently selected from substituents other than spirobifluorenyl, wherein X₁ to X₄, if present, are different from B₁ and B₂;

22

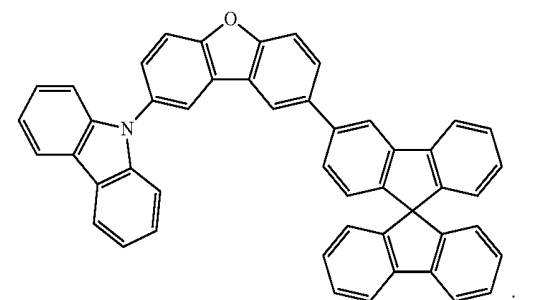
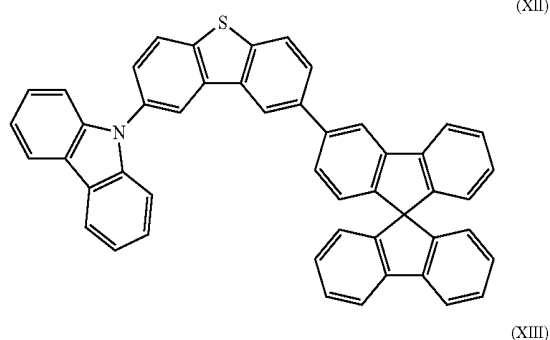
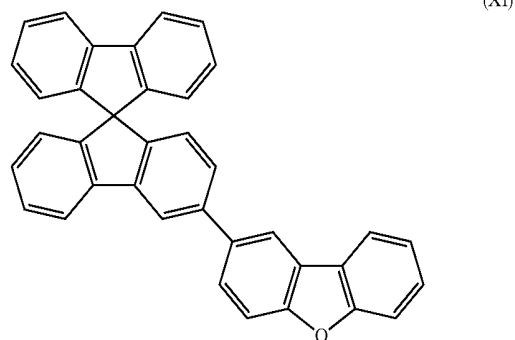
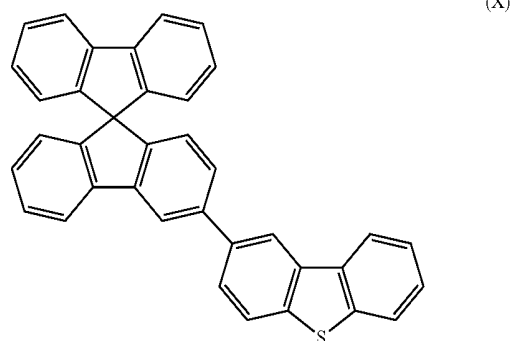
p and q are integers of from 0 to 4;

m is an integer of from 0 to 3;

and r is an integer of from 0 to 3.

2. A compound in accordance with claim 1, wherein m, r, p and q are 0.

3. A compound in accordance with claim 1, represented by any one of the following formulae:

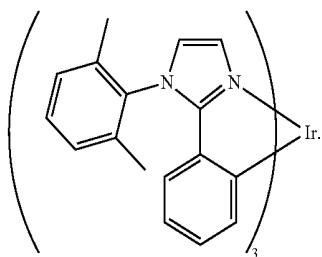


4. A light emitting device comprising a compound of claim 1 and a light emitting compound.

5. The light emitting device of claim 4, wherein the light emitting compound comprises the following compound:

23

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6. An organic light emitting device comprising a compound according to claim 1.

7. An organic light emitting diode comprising a compound according to claim 1.

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* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于发光器件的螺二芴化合物		
公开(公告)号	US9978946	公开(公告)日	2018-05-22
申请号	US13/878413	申请日	2011-10-07
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	MAUNOURY JONATHAN ORSELLI HENRY Bascour DOMINIQUE		
申请(专利权)人(译)	MAUNOURY , JONATHAN ORSELLI , ENRICO BASCOUR , DOMINIQUE		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	住友化学有限公司.		
[标]发明人	MAUNOURY JONATHAN ORSELLI ENRICO BASCOUR DOMINIQUE		
发明人	MAUNOURY, JONATHAN ORSELLI, ENRICO BASCOUR, DOMINIQUE		
IPC分类号	H01L51/00 C07D307/91 C07D209/86 C07D409/04 C07D333/76 C07D405/04 H05B33/20 C07C13/72 H01L51/50		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0058 C07C13/72 C07D209/86 C07D307/91 C07D333/76 C07D405/04 H01L51/0072 H01L51/ /0073 H01L51/0074 H05B33/20 C07D409/04 H01L51/5016 C07C2603/94 C09K2211/185 H01L51/0056		
优先权	2010187515 2010-10-11 EP		
其他公开文献	US20130327995A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

由式 (I) 或 (II) 表示的化合物。其中A是单键或联苯的二价残基，三苯基，在每个碳原子中连接的一个或多个氢原子可被氢以外的取代基取代，其中Z为任何选自N，O，S和SiR中的一种，Y是N-R，O，S，Si (R) 2，其中R是C 1-20 烷基或芳基，R 1 和R 2 独立地选自氢或C 1-20 烷基；X1到X4是独立的选自除spirobifluorenyl，A，B 1 或B 2 I，p和q以外的取代基从0到4的整数；m是0到3之间的整数，其中B1和B2独立地选自氢和杂环基团；r是0到3的整数；和 X1至X4，m，p和q如式 (I) 中所定义，条件是B1和B2不同时为氢。在OLED中使用这些化合物也是如此声称。

