

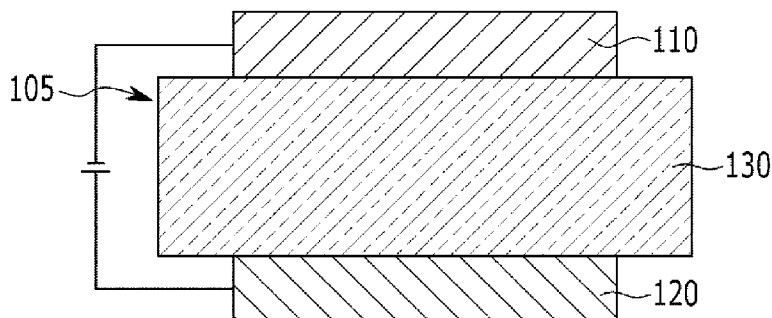


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(54) Title: COMPOUND FOR ORGANIC OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICE, ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE INCLUDING THE SAME AND DISPLAY INCLUDING THE ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE

[Fig. 1]

100



(57) Abstract: Disclosed are a compound for an organic optoelectronic device, an organic light emitting diode including the same, and a display device including the organic light emitting diode. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device represented by a Chemical Formula 1 may provide an organic light emitting diode having excellent life-span characteristic and high luminous efficiency at a low driving voltage.

Description

Title of Invention: COMPOUND FOR ORGANIC OPTO-ELECTRONIC DEVICE, ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE INCLUDING THE SAME AND DISPLAY INCLUDING THE ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE

Technical Field

[1] A compound for an organic optoelectronic device that is capable of providing an organic optoelectronic device having excellent life-span, efficiency, electrochemical stability, and thermal stability, an organic light emitting diode and a display device including the organic light emitting diode are related.

[2]

Background Art

[3] An organic optoelectric device is a device requiring a charge exchange between an electrode and an organic material by using a hole or an electron.

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

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

[6] As examples, the organic optoelectric device includes an organic light emitting diode (OLED), an organic solar cell, an organic photo-conductor drum, an organic transistor, an organic memory device, etc., and it requires a hole injecting or transporting material, an electron injecting or transporting material, or a light emitting material.

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

[8] The organic light emitting diode transforms electrical energy into light by applying current to an organic light emitting material. It has a structure in which a functional organic material layer is interposed between an anode and a cathode. The organic material layer includes a multi-layer including different materials, for example a hole

injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), an emission layer, an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL), in order to improve efficiency and stability of an organic light emitting diode.

- [9] In such an organic light emitting diode, when a voltage is applied between an anode and a cathode, holes from the anode and electrons from the cathode are injected to an organic material layer. The generated excitons generate light having certain wavelengths while shifting to a ground state.
- [10] Recently, it has become known that a phosphorescent light emitting material can be used for a light emitting material of an organic light emitting diode in addition to the fluorescent light emitting material. Such a phosphorescent material emits lights by transiting the electrons from a ground state to an excited state, non-radiance transiting of a singlet exciton to a triplet exciton through intersystem crossing, and transiting a triplet exciton to a ground state to emit light.
- [11] As described above, in an organic light emitting diode, an organic material layer includes a light emitting material and a charge transport material, for example a hole injection material, a hole transport material, an electron transport material, an electron injection material, and so on.
- [12] The light emitting material is classified as blue, green, and red light emitting materials according to emitted colors, and yellow and orange light emitting materials to emit colors approaching natural colors.
- [13] When one material is used as a light emitting material, a maximum light emitting wavelength is shifted to a long wavelength or color purity decreases because of interactions between molecules, or device efficiency decreases because of a light emitting quenching effect. Therefore, a host/dopant system is included as a light emitting material in order to improve color purity and increase luminous efficiency and stability through energy transfer.
- [14] In order to implement excellent performance of an organic light emitting diode, a material constituting an organic material layer, for example a hole injection material, a hole transport material, a light emitting material, an electron transport material, an electron injection material, and a light emitting material such as a host and/or a dopant, should be stable and have good efficiency. However, development of an organic material layer forming material for an organic light emitting diode has thus far not been satisfactory and thus there is a need for a novel material. This material development is also required for other organic optoelectric devices.
- [15] The low molecular organic light emitting diode is manufactured as a thin film in a vacuum deposition method and can have good efficiency and life-span performance. A polymer organic light emitting diode is manufactured in an Inkjet or spin coating method has an advantage of low initial cost and being large-sized. Recently, a low

molecular material using a solution process shows better performance than a polymer material, and thus developments for a low molecular material has been concentrated.

[16] Both low molecular organic light emitting and polymer organic light emitting diodes have an advantage of self-light emitting, high speed response, wide viewing angle, ultrathin, high image quality, durability, large driving temperature range, and the like. In particular, they have good visibility due to self-light emitting characteristic compared with a conventional LCD (liquid crystal display) and have an advantage of decreasing thickness and weight of LCD up to a third, because they do not need a backlight.

[17] In addition, since they have a response speed 1000 time faster microsecond unit than LCD, they can realize a perfect motion picture without after-image. Based on these advantages, they have been remarkably developed to have 80 times efficiency and more than 100 times life-span since they come out for the first time in the late 1980s. Recently, they keep being rapidly larger such as a 40-inch organic light emitting diode panel.

[18] They are simultaneously required to have improved luminous efficiency and life-span in order to be larger. Herein, their luminous efficiency need smooth combination between holes and electrons in an emission layer. However, since an organic material in general has slower electron mobility than hole mobility, it has a drawback of inefficient combination between holes and electrons. Accordingly, while increasing electron injection and mobility from a cathode and simultaneously preventing movement of holes is required.

[19] In order to improve life-span, a material crystallization caused by Joule heats generated during device operating is required to be prevented. Accordingly, there has been a strong need for an organic compound having excellent electron injection and mobility, and high electrochemical stability.

[20]

Disclosure of Invention

Technical Problem

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

[22]

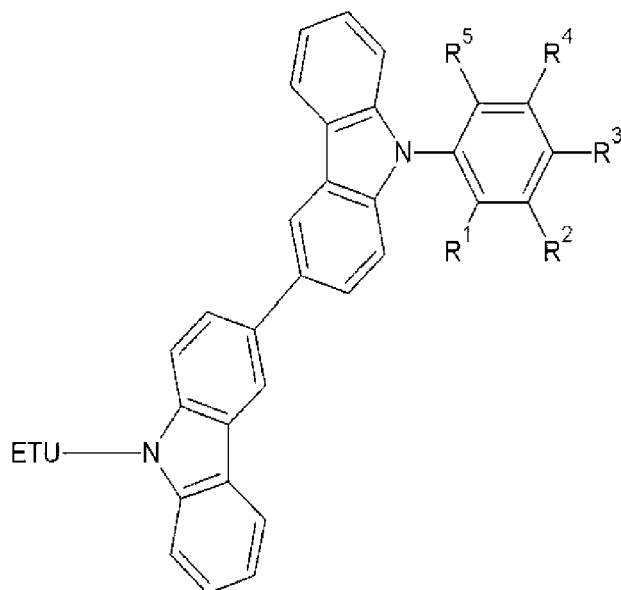
Solution to Problem

[23] A light emitting diode having excellent life span, efficiency, a driving voltage, electrochemical stability, and thermal stability and a display device including the same are provided.

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

[25] [Chemical Formula 1]

[26]



[27] In Chemical Formula 1, ETU having an electron property is a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, and R¹ to R⁵ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group, or a combination thereof, provided at least one of R¹ to R⁵ is a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group.

[28] At least one of R² or R⁴ may be a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group.

[29] At least one of R² or R⁴ may be a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group.

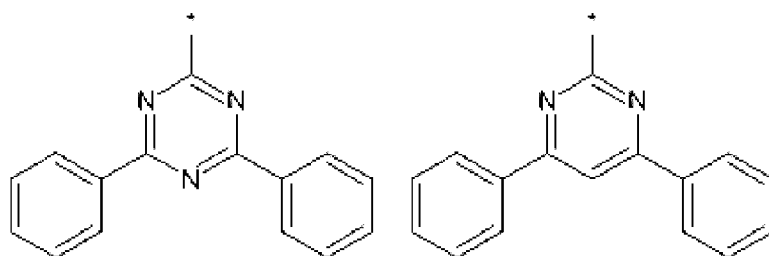
[30] At least one of R² to R⁴ may be a substituted or unsubstituted methyl group.

[31] The ETU may be a substituted or unsubstituted pyridinyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyrimidinyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted triazinyl group, or a combination thereof.

[32] The ETU may be a substituent represented by the following Chemical Formulas 2 to 6.

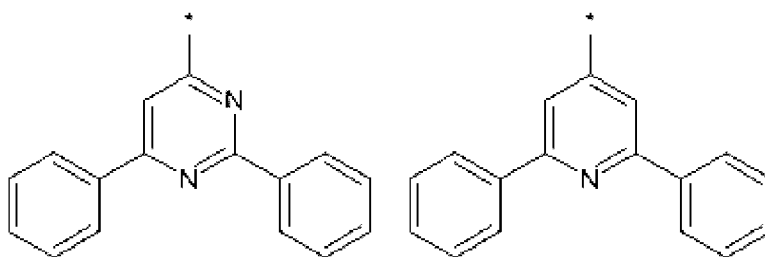
[33] [Chemical Formula 2] [Chemical Formula 3]

[34]



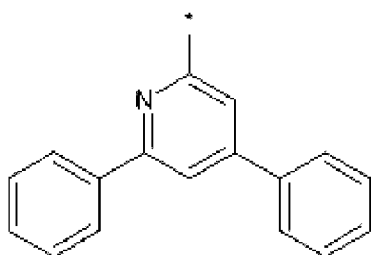
[35] [Chemical Formula 4] [Chemical Formula 5]

[36]



[37] [Chemical Formula 6]

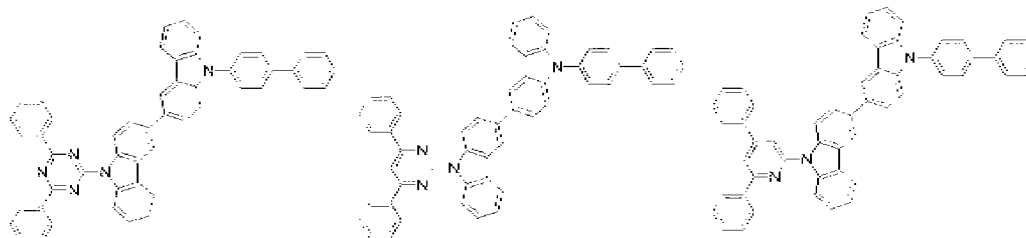
[38]



[39] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be represented by the following Chemical Formulas A-1 to A-39.

[40] [Chemical Formula A-1] [Chemical Formula A-2] [Chemical Formula A-3]

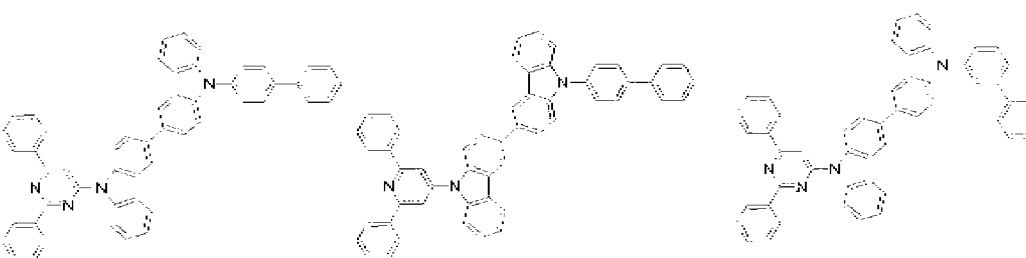
[41]



[42]

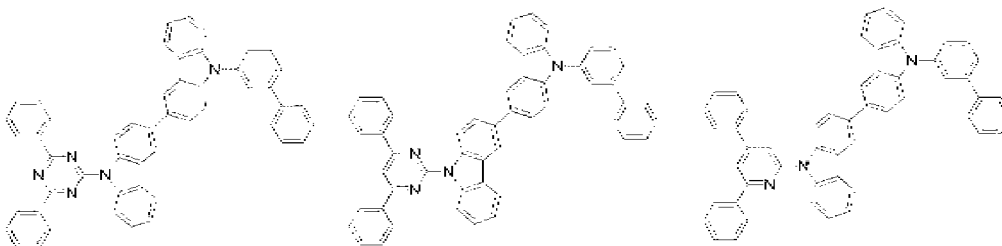
[43] [Chemical Formula A-4] [Chemical Formula A-5] [Chemical Formula A-6]

[44]



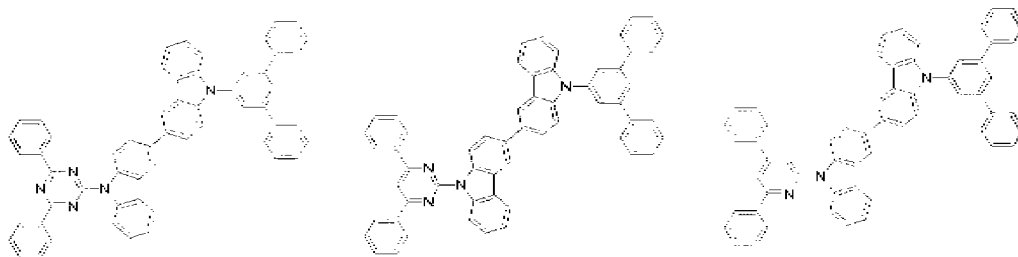
[45] [Chemical Formula A-7] [Chemical Formula A-8] [Chemical Formula A-9]

[46]



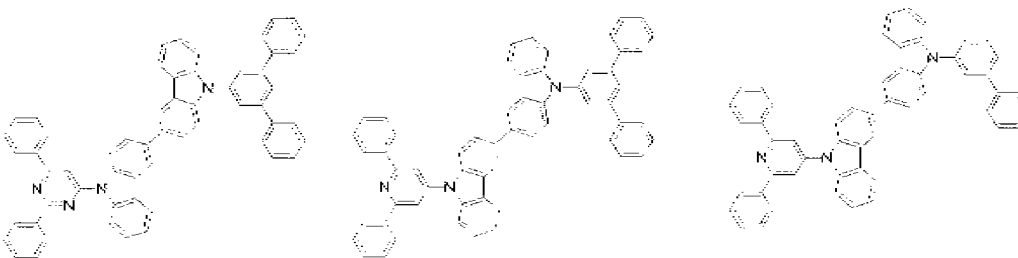
[47] [Chemical Formula A-10] [Chemical Formula A-11] [Chemical Formula A-12]

[48]



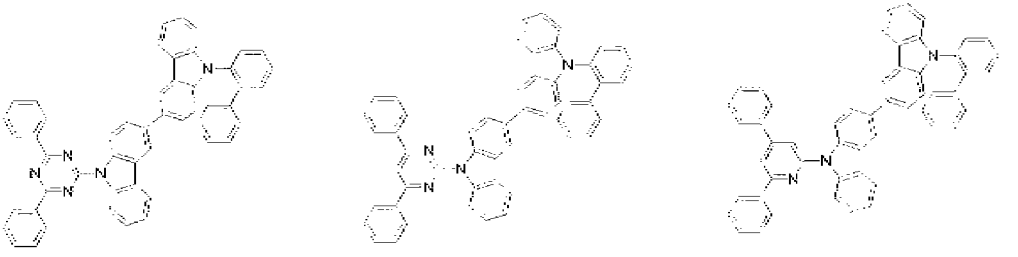
[49] [Chemical Formula A-13] [Chemical Formula A-14] [Chemical Formula A-15]

[50]



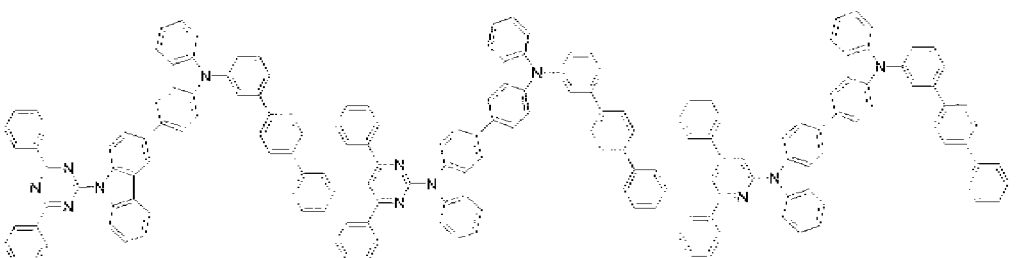
[51] [Chemical Formula A-16] [Chemical Formula A-17] [Chemical Formula A-18]

[52]



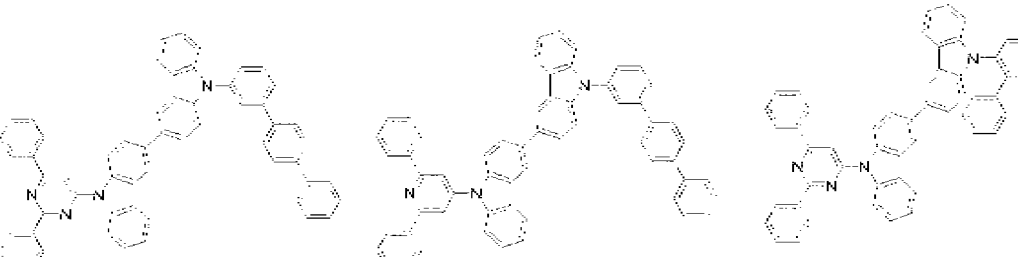
[53] [Chemical Formula A-19] [Chemical Formula A-20] [Chemical Formula A-21]

[54]



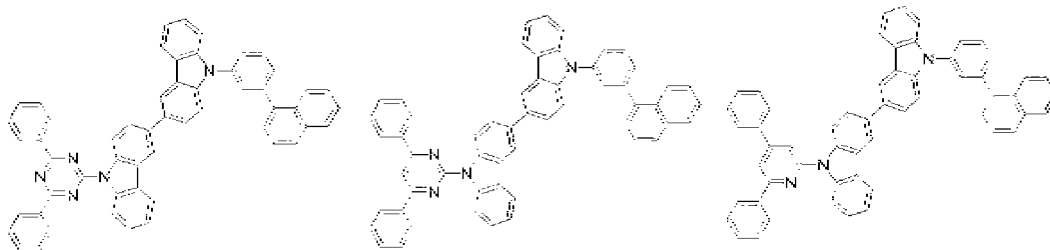
[55] [Chemical Formula A-22] [Chemical Formula A-23] [Chemical Formula A-24]

[56]



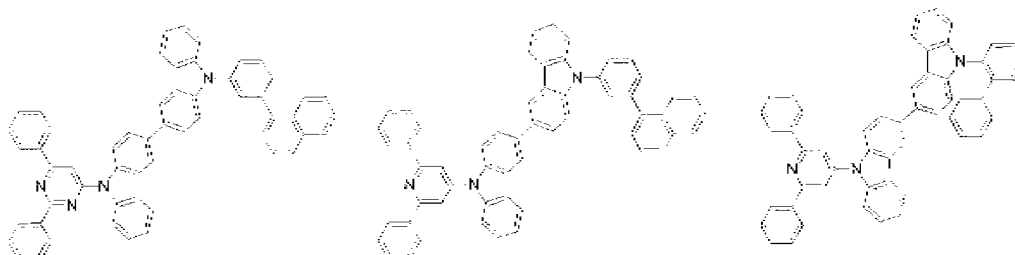
[57] [Chemical Formula A-25] [Chemical Formula A-26] [Chemical Formula A-27]

[58]



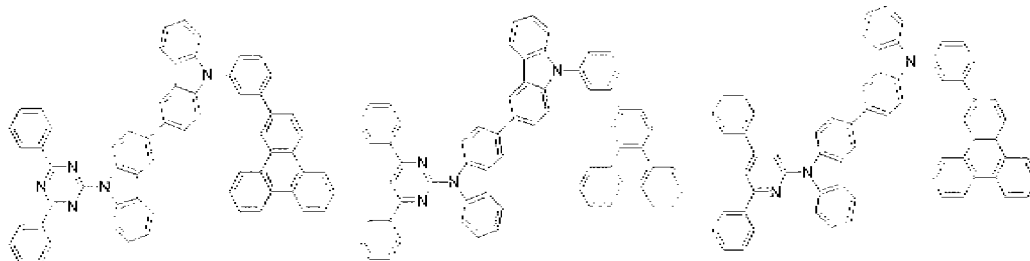
[59] [Chemical Formula A-28] [Chemical Formula A-29] [Chemical Formula A-30]

[60]



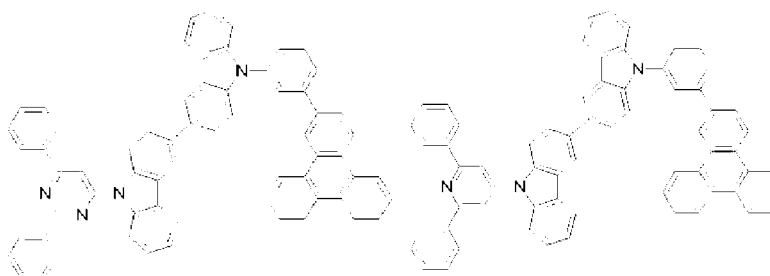
[61] [Chemical Formula A-31] [Chemical Formula A-32] [Chemical Formula A-33]

[62]



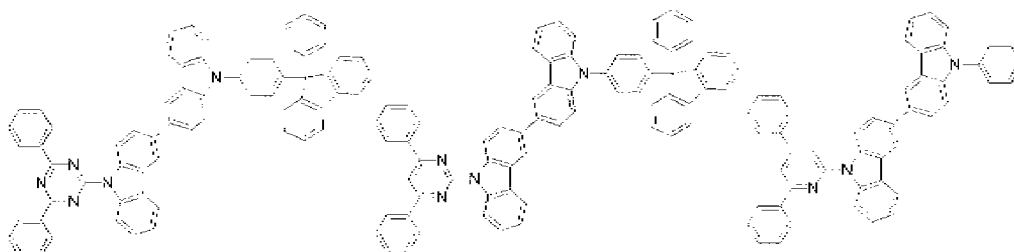
[63] [Chemical Formula A-34] [Chemical Formula A-35]

[64]



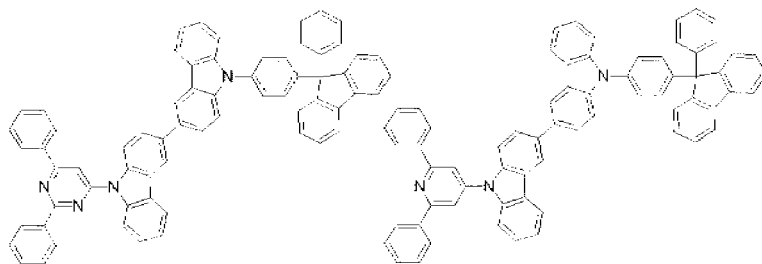
[65] [Chemical Formula A-36] [Chemical Formula A-37]

[66]



[67] [Chemical Formula A-38] [Chemical Formula A-39]

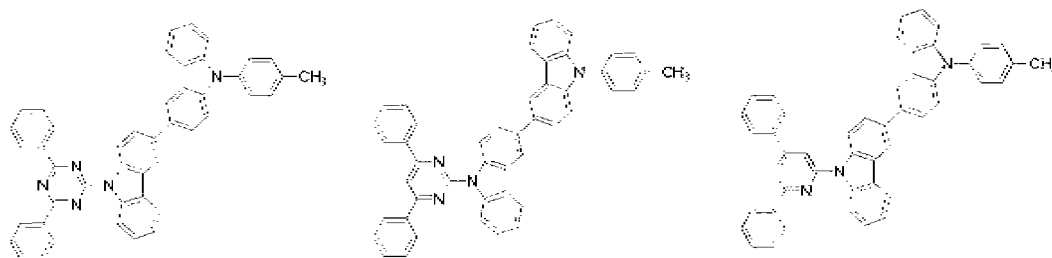
[68]



[69] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be represented by the following Chemical Formulas B-1 to B-25.

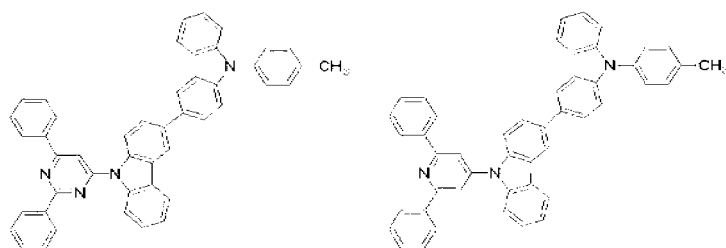
[70] [Chemical Formula B-1] [Chemical Formula B-2] [Chemical Formula B-3]

[71]



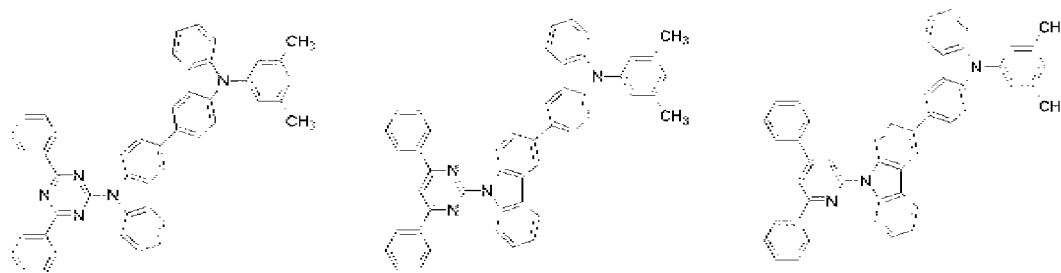
[72] [Chemical Formula B-4] [Chemical Formula B-5]

[73]



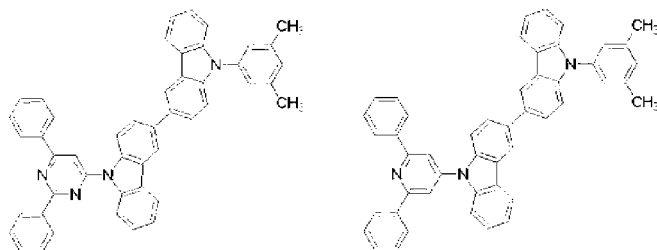
[74] [Chemical Formula B-6] [Chemical Formula B-7] [Chemical Formula B-8]

[75]



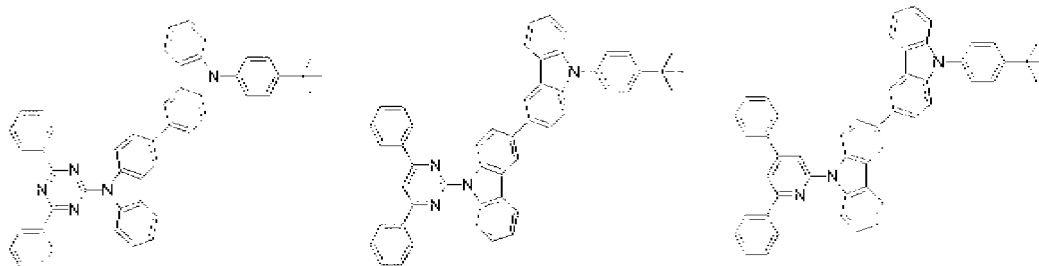
[76] [Chemical Formula B-9] [Chemical Formula B-10]

[77]



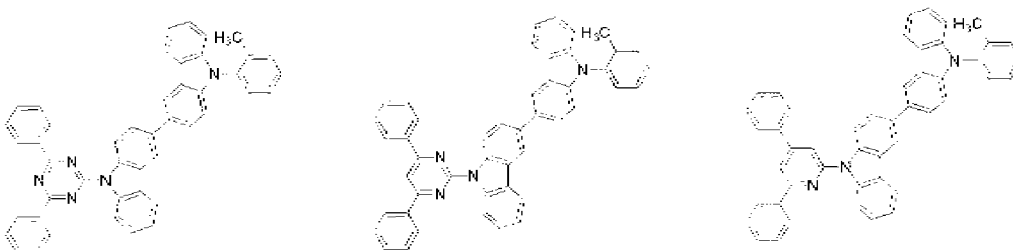
[78] [Chemical Formula B-11] [Chemical Formula B-12] [Chemical Formula B-13]

[79]



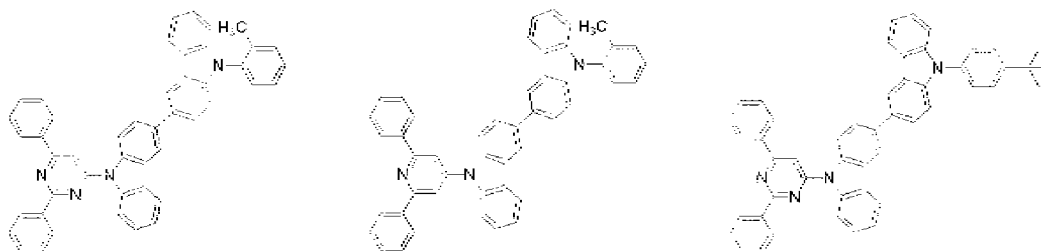
[80] [Chemical Formula B-14] [Chemical Formula B-15] [Chemical Formula B-16]

[81]



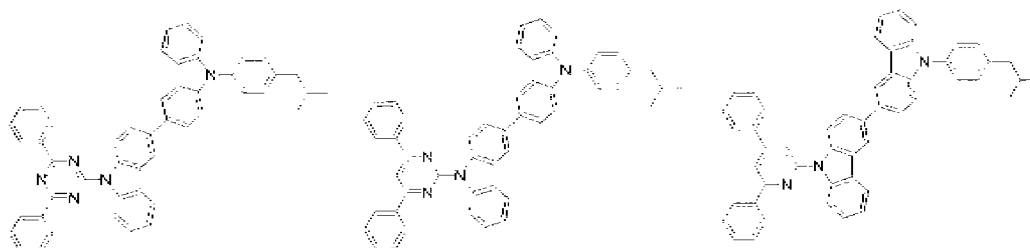
[82] [Chemical Formula B-17] [Chemical Formula B-18] [Chemical Formula B-19]

[83]



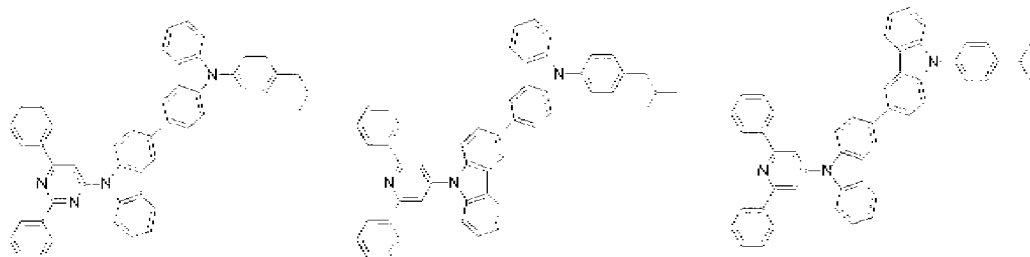
[84] [Chemical Formula B-20] [Chemical Formula B-21] [Chemical Formula B-22]

[85]



[86] [Chemical Formula B-23] [Chemical Formula B-24] [Chemical Formula B-25]

[87]



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

[89] The organic optoelectronic device may be selected from an organic photoelectric device, an organic light emitting diode, an organic solar cell, an organic transistor, an

organic photo-conductor drum, and an organic memory device.

[90] According to another embodiment of the present invention, provided is an organic light emitting diode that includes an anode, a cathode, and at least one or more organic thin layer between the anode and the cathode, wherein at least one of the organic thin layer includes the compound for an organic optoelectronic device.

[91] The organic thin layer may include an emission layer, a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), an electron transport layer (ETL), an electron injection layer (EIL), a hole blocking layer, or a combination thereof.

[92] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be included in a hole transport layer (HTL) or a hole injection layer (HIL).

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

[94] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be used as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host material in an emission layer.

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

[96]

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[97] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device has an excellent hole or electron transporting property, high film stability, thermal stability, and triplet excitation energy.

[98] The compound may be used as a hole injection/ transport material of an emission layer, a host material, or an electron injection/ transport material. The organic optoelectronic device has an excellent electrochemical and thermal stability, and therefore, may provide an organic light emitting diode having an excellent life-span characteristic, and high luminous efficiency at a low driving voltage.

[99]

Brief Description of Drawings

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

[101] FIG. 6 shows life-span data of the organic light emitting diodes according to Examples 7, 9, and 11 and Comparative Example 4.

[102] FIG. 7 shows life-span data of the organic light emitting diodes according to Examples 10 and 12 and Comparative Example 5.

[103] FIG. 8 shows life-span data of the organic light emitting diodes according to Example 8 and Comparative Example 6.

[104]

Mode for the Invention

- [105] Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail. However, these embodiments are only exemplary, and the present invention is not limited thereto but rather is defined by the scope of the appended claims.
- [106] As used herein, when specific definition is not otherwise provided, the term "substituted" refers to one substituted with deuterium, a halogen, a hydroxy group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, a nitro group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, a C1 to C30 alkyl group, a C1 to C10 alkylsilyl group, a C3 to C30 cyclo alkyl group, a C6 to C30 aryl group, a C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a fluoro group, a C1 to C10 trifluoro alkyl group such as a trifluoromethyl group, or a cyano group, instead of hydrogen.
- [107] Two adjacent substituents of the substituted a hydroxy group, amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C20 amine group, nitro group, a substituted or unsubstituted C3 to C40 silyl group, a C1 to C30 alkyl group, a C1 to C10 an alkylsilyl group, C3 to C30 cycloalkyl group, a C6 to C30 aryl group, C1 to C20 alkoxy group, a C1 to C10 trifluoroalkyl group such as a trifluoromethyl group, or a cyano group are linked to each other to provide a fused ring.
- [108] As used herein, when specific definition is not otherwise provided, the term "hetero" refers to one including 1 to 3 of N, O, S, or P, and remaining carbons in one ring.
- [109] As used herein, when a definition is not otherwise provided, the term "combination thereof" refers to at least two substituents bound to each other by a linker, or at least two substituents condensed to each other.
- [110] As used herein, when a definition is not otherwise provided, the term "alkyl group" refers to an aliphatic hydrocarbon group. The alkyl may be a saturated alkyl group that does not include any double bond or triple bond.
- [111] Alternatively, the alkyl may be an unsaturated alkyl group that includes at least one double bond or triple bond.
- [112] The term "alkenylene group" may refer to a group in which at least two carbon atoms are bound in at least one carbon-carbon double bond, and the term "alkynylene group" may refer to a group in which at least two carbon atoms are bound in at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. Regardless of being saturated or unsaturated, the alkyl may be branched, linear, or cyclic.
- [113] The alkyl group may be a C1 to C20 alkyl group. More particularly, the alkyl group may be a C1 to C10 alkyl group or a C1 to C6 alkyl group.
- [114] For example, a C1 to C4 alkyl group may have 1 to 4 carbon atoms and may be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl, and t-butyl.

- [115] Examples of the alkyl group may be a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a butyl group, an isobutyl group, a t-butyl group, a pentyl group, a hexyl group, an ethenyl group, a propenyl group, a butenyl group, a cyclopropyl group, a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, and the like.
- [116] The term "aromatic group" may refer to a cyclic functional group where all elements have conjugated p-orbital. Examples of the aromatic group include an aryl group and a heteroaryl group.
- [117] The term "aryl group" may refer to an aryl group including a carbocyclic aryl (e.g., phenyl) having at least one ring having a covalent pi electron system.
- [118] The term "heteroaryl group" may refer to an aryl group where 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O, S, and P, and remaining carbon. When the heteroaryl group is a fused ring, each ring may include 1 to 3 heteroatoms.
- [119] As used herein, a carbazole-based derivative indicates a substituted or unsubstituted carbazolyl group including another hetero atom substituted for a nitrogen atom. In particular, the substituted or unsubstituted carbazolyl group may include a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, and the like.
- [120] As used herein, hole properties refer to that holes generated at an anode are easily injected into an emission layer and moved therein due to conduction properties according to HOMO levels.
- [121] Electron properties refer to that electrons generated at a cathode are easily injected into an emission layer and moved therein due to conduction properties according to LUMO levels.
- [122] According to one embodiment of the present invention, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device may have a core including two carbazolyl groups and a phenyl group bonded with either one of the two carbazolyl group.
- [123] In addition, the phenyl group in the core may be bonded with at least one substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group or substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group.
- [124] Furthermore, the core may include a substituent having electron properties.
- [125] The core structure includes a substituent having electron properties combined with a carbazolyl group having hole properties and thus, may be applied to a light emitting material, a hole injection material, or a hole transport material for an organic optoelectronic device. In particular, it may be applied to a light emitting material.
- [126] In addition, at least one substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group or substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group bonded with a phenyl group in the core may decrease molecular interaction and thus, lower crystallinity of the compound when the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is used to form a layer. As a result, the compound in a device may be suppressed from recrystallization.

[127] At least one substituent bonded to the core may have electron properties. Accordingly, the compound may be reinforced with electron properties as well as have a carbazole structure with excellent hole properties, which may satisfy conditions required of an emission layer. In particular, the compound may be used as a host material for an emission layer.

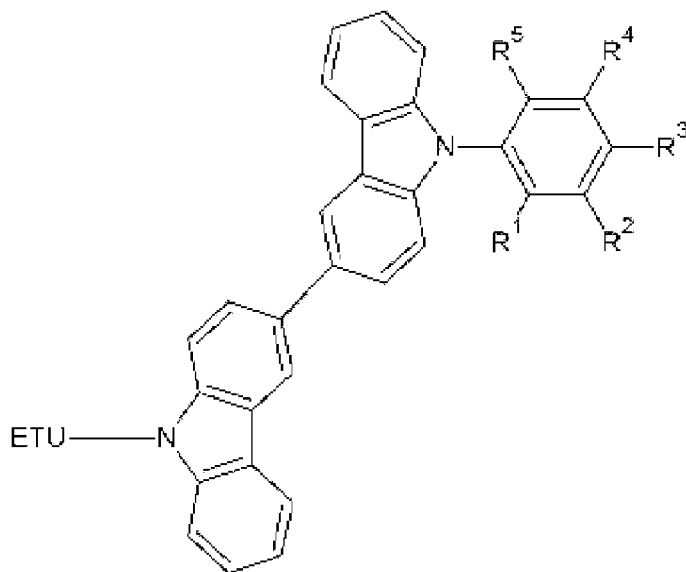
[128] In addition, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device may have various energy band gaps by introducing another substituent to a core moiety and a substituent substituted in the core moiety.

[129] When the compound having an appropriate energy level depending on a substituent is used for an organic optoelectronic device, the compound reinforce a hole transporting property or an electron transporting property of a layer, and the organic optoelectronic device may have excellent efficiency and a driving voltage. In addition, the compound has excellent electrochemical and thermal stability and thus, may improve life-span characteristic of the organic optoelectronic device.

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

[131] [Chemical Formula 1]

[132]



[133] In Chemical Formula 1, ETU having an electron property is a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₃₀ heteroaryl group, and R¹ to R⁵ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₃₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₃₆ aryl group, or a combination thereof, provided at least one of R¹ to R⁵ is a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₃₀ alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₃₆ aryl group.

[134] In the compound for an organic optoelectronic device, at least one of R¹ to R⁵ may have a substituent selected from a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₃₀ alkyl group

and a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group, and the substituent provides the compound for an organic optoelectronic device with light emitting, hole or electron properties; film stability; thermal stability, and high triplet excitation energy (T1).

[135] In addition, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device including the substituent may not form a composite due to dipole-dipole strength among the molecules. When the composite is formed, HOMO/LUMO energy bandgap may be smaller than energy bandgap of a single molecule. When a compound easily forming the above composite is used for a device, the device may have decreased luminous efficiency and life-span.

[136] In addition, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device including the substituent, the compound may not have a planar structure and less crystalline. However, a device fabricated by using a compound easily forming crystalline may be degraded during the repetitive operation and thus, decreased life-span.

[137] In addition, a compound for an organic optoelectronic device including the substituent may have improved bulk characteristics. When the bulk characteristics of a compound are appropriately adjusted, a device may accomplish desired characteristics.

[138] At least one of R² or R⁴ may be a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group.

[139] More particularly, at least one of R² or R⁴ may be a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group. The phenyl group may be, for example a biphenyl group wherein the hydrogen of the phenyl group is substituted by an additional phenyl group. However, the phenyl group is not limited thereto.

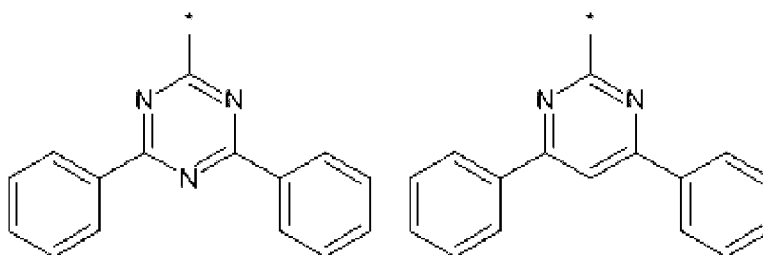
[140] At least one of R² to R⁴ may be a substituted or unsubstituted methyl group. However, at least one of R² to R⁴ is not limited thereto.

[141] The ETU may be a substituted or unsubstituted pyridinyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyrimidinyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted triazinyl group, or a combination thereof.

[142] More particularly, the ETU may be a substituent represented by the following Chemical Formulas 2 to 6.

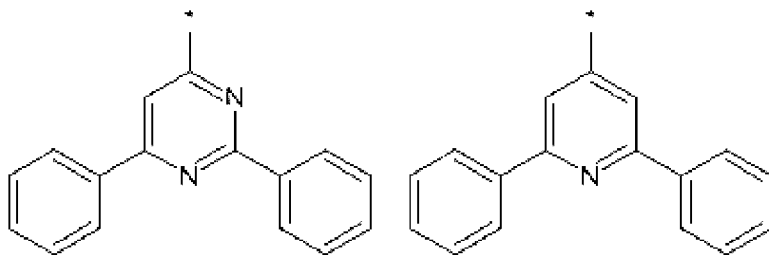
[143] [Chemical Formula 2] [Chemical Formula 3]

[144]



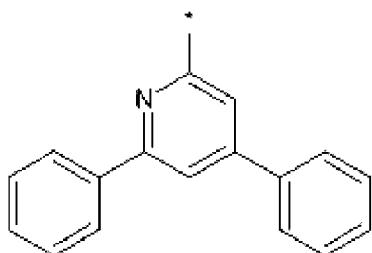
[145] [Chemical Formula 4] [Chemical Formula 5]

[146]



[147] [Chemical Formula 6]

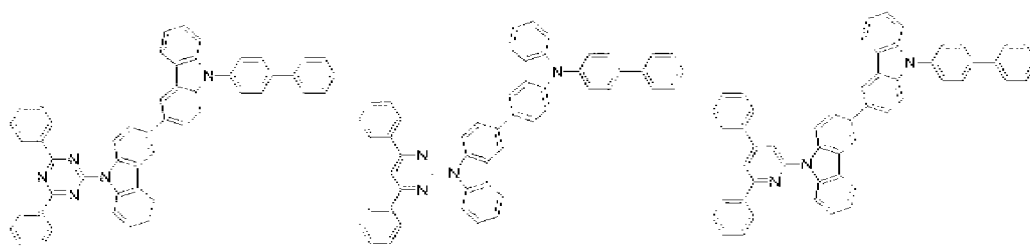
[148]



[149] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be represented by the following Chemical Formulas A-1 to A-39.

[150] [Chemical Formula A-1] [Chemical Formula A-2] [Chemical Formula A-3]

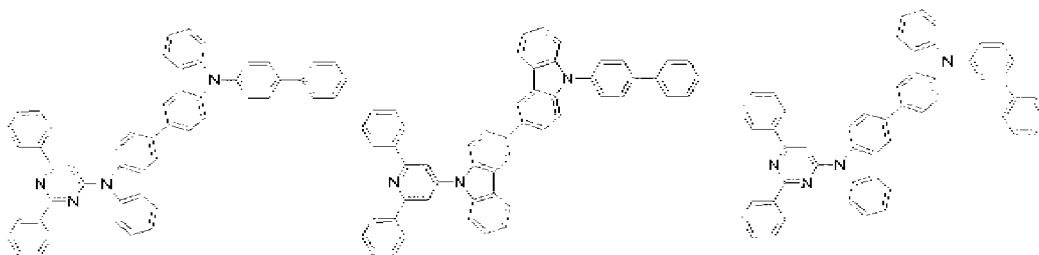
[151]



[152]

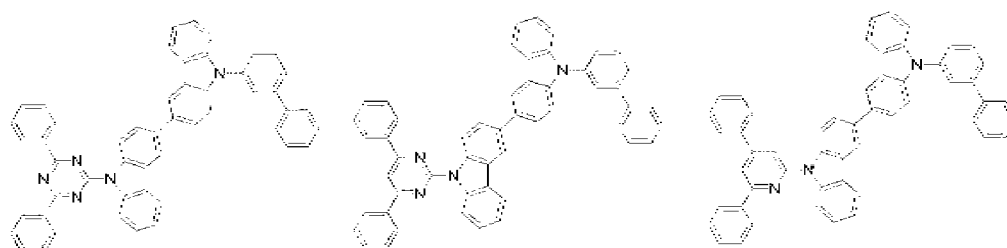
[153] [Chemical Formula A-4] [Chemical Formula A-5] [Chemical Formula A-6]

[154]



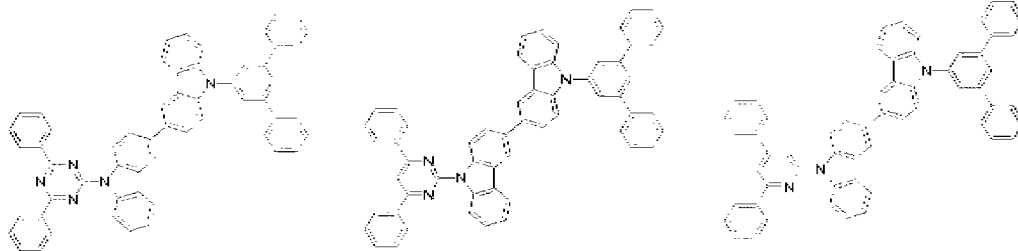
[155] [Chemical Formula A-7] [Chemical Formula A-8] [Chemical Formula A-9]

[156]



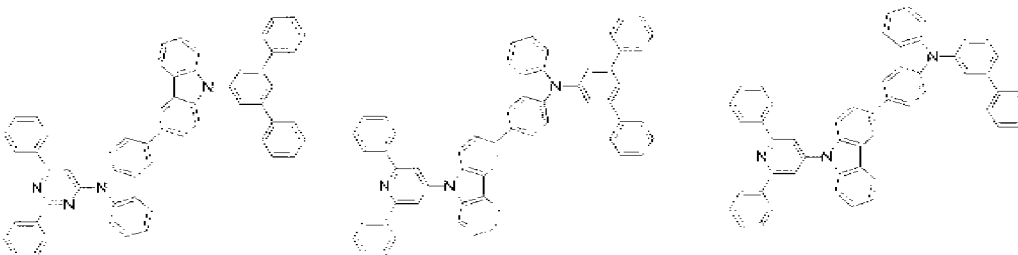
[157] [Chemical Formula A-10] [Chemical Formula A-11] [Chemical Formula A-12]

[158]



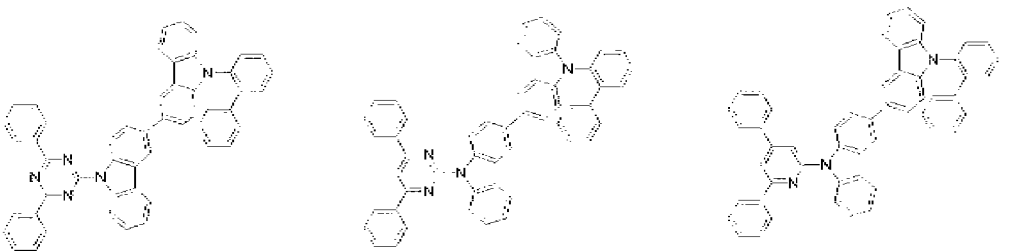
[159] [Chemical Formula A-13] [Chemical Formula A-14] [Chemical Formula A-15]

[160]



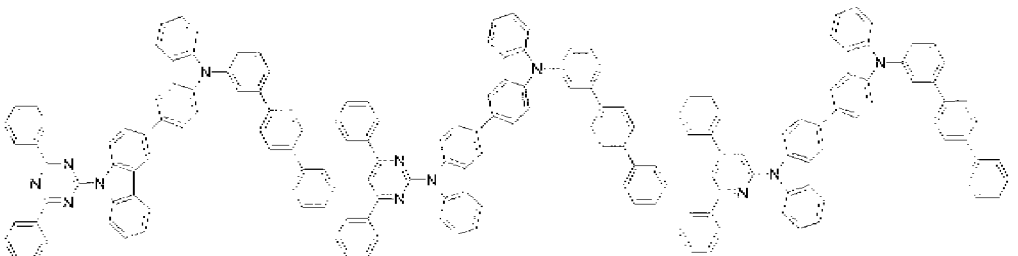
[161] [Chemical Formula A-16] [Chemical Formula A-17] [Chemical Formula A-18]

[162]



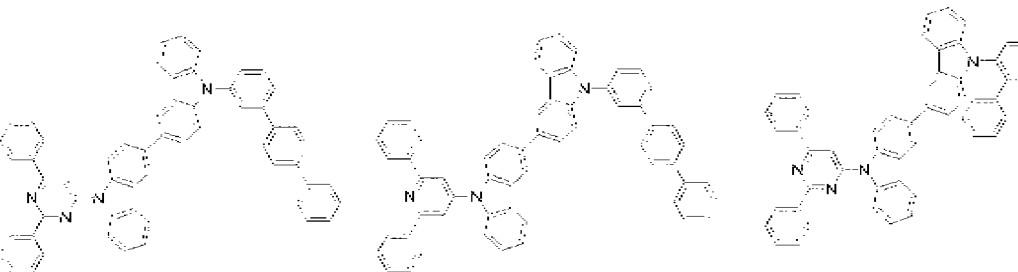
[163] [Chemical Formula A-19] [Chemical Formula A-20] [Chemical Formula A-21]

[164]



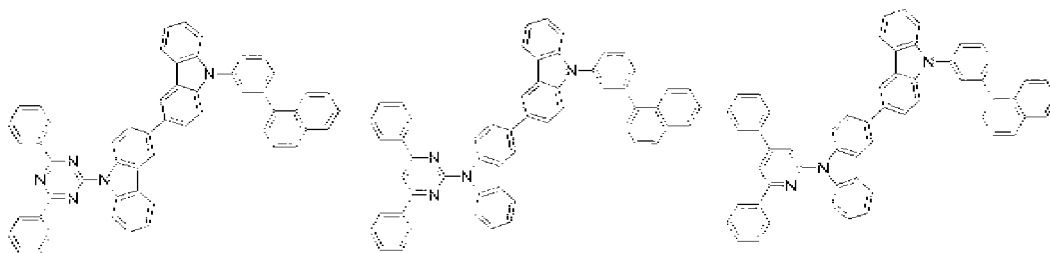
[165] [Chemical Formula A-22] [Chemical Formula A-23] [Chemical Formula A-24]

[166]

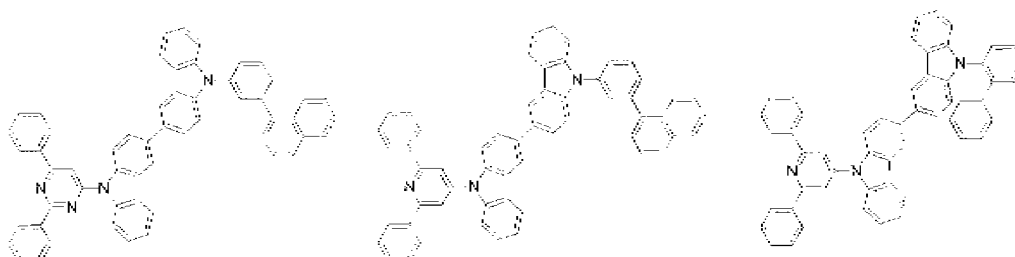


[167] [Chemical Formula A-25] [Chemical Formula A-26] [Chemical Formula A-27]

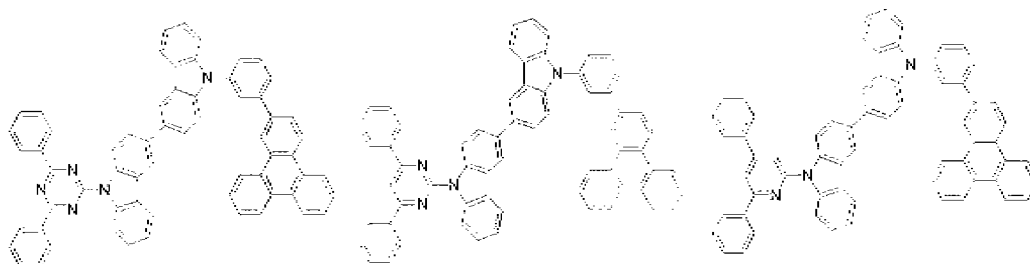
[168]



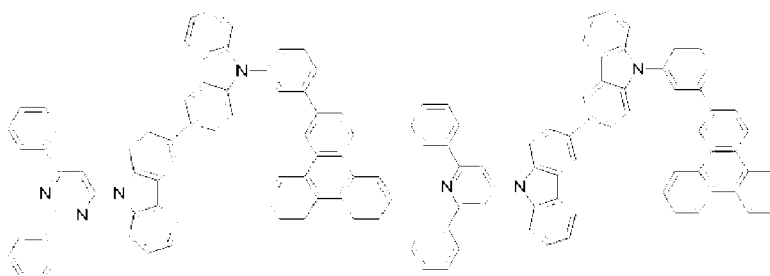
[169] [Chemical Formula A-28] [Chemical Formula A-29] [Chemical Formula A-30]
[170]



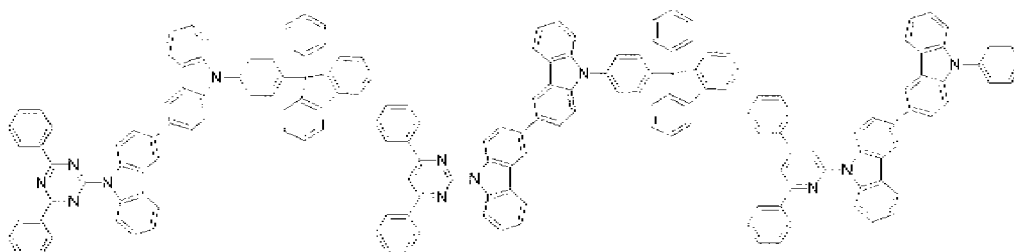
[171] [Chemical Formula A-31] [Chemical Formula A-32] [Chemical Formula A-33]
[172]



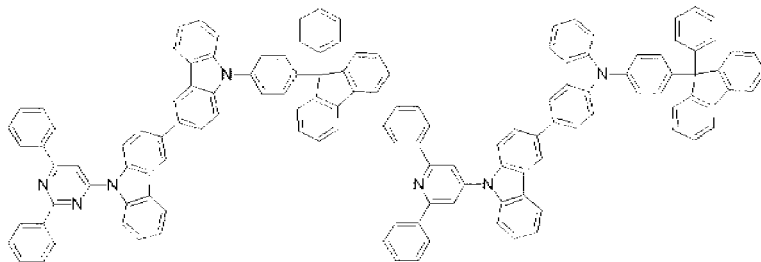
[173] [Chemical Formula A-34] [Chemical Formula A-35]
[174]



[175] [Chemical Formula A-36] [Chemical Formula A-37]
[176]



[177] [Chemical Formula A-38] [Chemical Formula A-39]
[178]

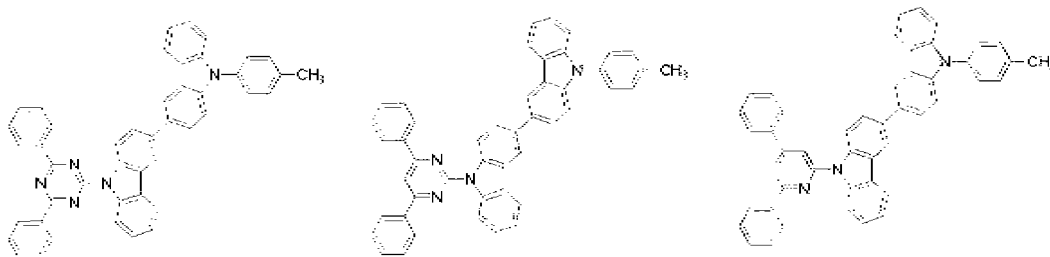


[179]

[180] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be represented by the following Chemical Formulas B-1 to B-25.

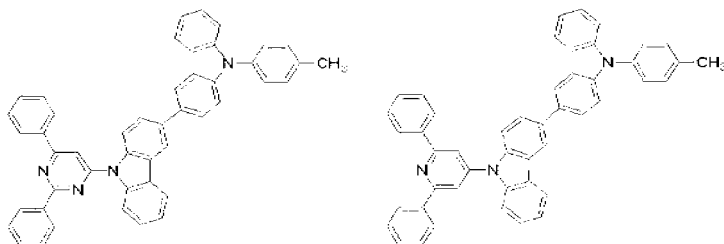
[181] [Chemical Formula B-1] [Chemical Formula B-2] [Chemical Formula B-3]

[182]



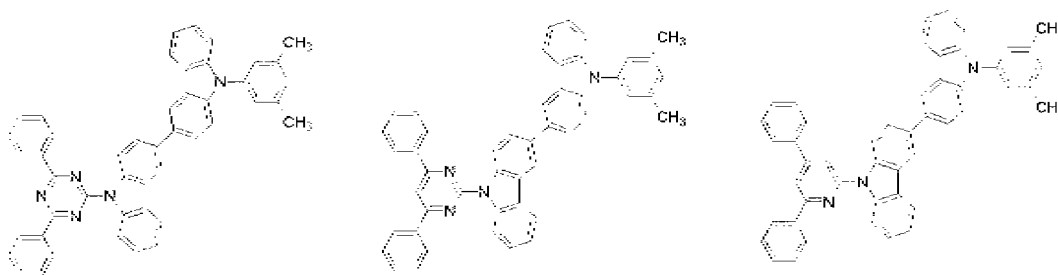
[183] [Chemical Formula B-4] [Chemical Formula B-5]

[184]



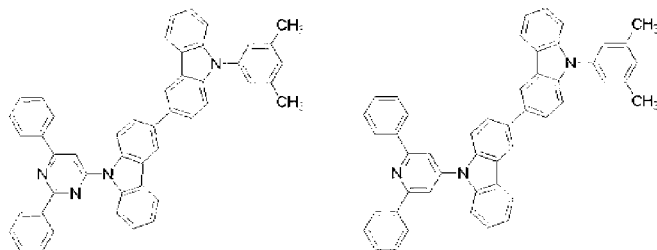
[185] [Chemical Formula B-6] [Chemical Formula B-7] [Chemical Formula B-8]

[186]



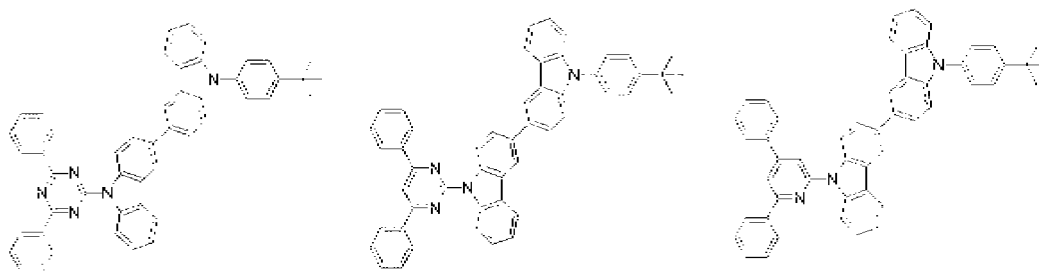
[187] [Chemical Formula B-9] [Chemical Formula B-10]

[188]



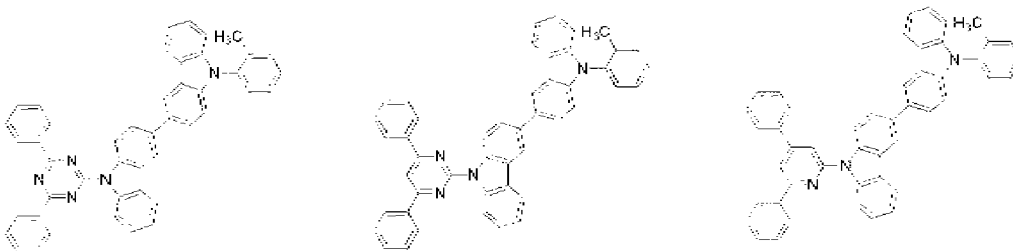
[189] [Chemical Formula B-11] [Chemical Formula B-12] [Chemical Formula B-13]

[190]



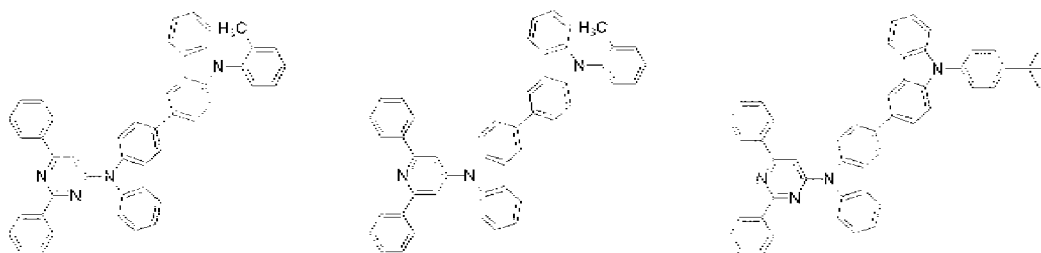
[191] [Chemical Formula B-14] [Chemical Formula B-15] [Chemical Formula B-16]

[192]



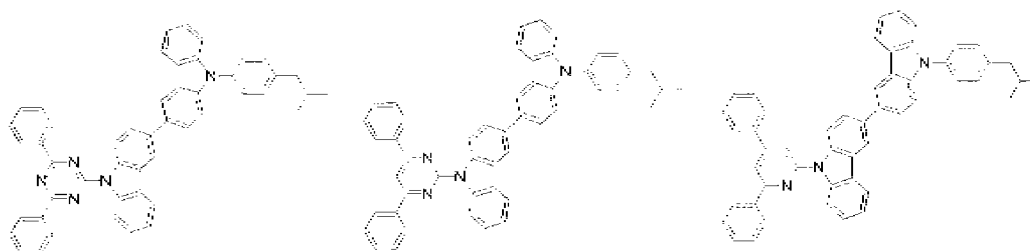
[193] [Chemical Formula B-17] [Chemical Formula B-18] [Chemical Formula B-19]

[194]



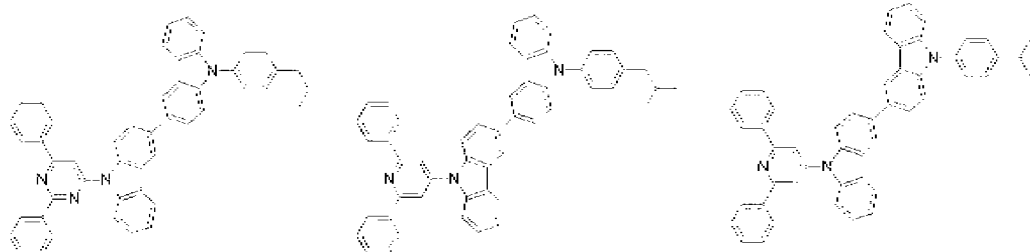
[195] [Chemical Formula B-20] [Chemical Formula B-21] [Chemical Formula B-22]

[196]



[197] [Chemical Formula B-23] [Chemical Formula B-24] [Chemical Formula B-25]

[198]



[199]

[200] When the aforementioned compound according to one embodiment of the present invention is required of both electron properties and hole properties, the functional

group with electron properties may be included in a compound to effectively improve life-span of an organic light emitting diode and decrease its driving voltage.

[201] According to the embodiment of the present invention, the compound for an organic optoelectronic device has a maximum light emitting wavelength ranging from 320 to 500 nm and triplet excitation energy of 2.0 eV or more (T1), and specifically, ranging from 2.0 to 4.0 eV. When it has this high excitation energy, it can transport a charge to a dopant well and improve luminous efficiency of the dopant, and can also decrease the driving voltage by freely regulating HOMO and LUMO energy levels. Accordingly, it can be usefully applied as a host material or a charge-transporting material.

[202] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be also used as a nonlinear optical material, an electrode material, a chromic material, and as a material applicable to an optical switch, a sensor, a module, a waveguide, an organic transistor, a laser, an optical absorber, a dielectric material, and a membrane due to its optical and electrical properties.

[203] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device including the above compound has a glass transition temperature of 90°C or higher and a thermal decomposition temperature of 400°C or higher, so as to improve thermal stability. Thereby, it is possible to produce an organic optoelectronic device having a high efficiency.

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

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

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

- [207] Hereinafter, a detailed described relating to the organic light emitting diode will be provided.
- [208] According to another embodiment of the present invention, an organic light emitting diode includes an anode, a cathode, and at least one organic thin layer interposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein at least one organic thin layer may provide an organic optoelectronic device including the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment.
- [209] The organic thin layer that may include the compound for an organic optoelectronic device may include a layer selected from the group consisting of an emission layer, a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), an electron transport layer (ETL), an electron injection layer (EIL), a hole blocking film, and a combination thereof. At least one layer includes the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment. Particularly, the electron transport layer (ETL) or the electron injection layer (EIL) may include the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment. In addition, when the compound for an organic photoelectric device is included in the emission layer, the compound for an organic photoelectric device may be included as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host, and particularly, as a fluorescent blue dopant material.
- [210] FIGS. 1 to 5 are cross-sectional views showing an organic light emitting diode including the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to one embodiment of the present invention.
- [211] Referring to FIGS. 1 to 5, organic light emitting diodes 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 according to one embodiment include at least one organic thin layer 105 interposed between an anode 120 and a cathode 110.
- [212] The anode 120 includes an anode material having a large work function to help hole injection into an organic thin layer. The anode material includes: a metal such as nickel, platinum, vanadium, chromium, copper, zinc, and gold, or alloys thereof; a metal oxide such as zinc oxide, indium oxide, indium tin oxide (ITO), and indium zinc oxide (IZO); a combined metal and oxide such as ZnO:Al or SnO₂:Sb; or a conductive polymer such as poly(3-methylthiophene), poly[3,4-(ethylene-1,2-dioxy)thiophene] (PEDT), polypyrrole, and polyaniline, but is not limited thereto. In one embodiment, it is preferable to include a transparent electrode including indium tin oxide (ITO) as an anode.
- [213] The cathode 110 includes a cathode material having a small work function to help electron injection into an organic thin layer. The cathode material includes: a metal such as magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, titanium, indium, yttrium, lithium, gadolinium, aluminum, silver, tin, lead, cesium, barium, and the like, or alloys thereof, or a multi-layered material such as LiF/Al, LiO₂/Al, LiF/Ca, LiF/Al, and BaF₂/Ca, but

is not limited thereto. In one embodiment, it is preferable to include a metal electrode including aluminum as a cathode.

- [214] Referring to FIG. 1, the organic light emitting diode 100 includes an organic thin layer 105 including only an emission layer 130.
- [215] Referring to FIG. 2, a double-layered organic light emitting diode 200 includes an organic thin layer 105 including an emission layer 230 including an electron transport layer (ETL), and a hole transport layer (HTL) 140. The emission layer 130 also functions as an electron transport layer (ETL), and the hole transport layer (HTL) 140 layer has an excellent binding property with a transparent electrode such as ITO or an excellent hole transporting property.
- [216] Referring to FIG. 3, a three-layered organic light emitting diode 300 includes an organic thin layer 105 including an electron transport layer (ETL) 150, an emission layer 130, and a hole transport layer (HTL) 140. The emission layer 130 is independently installed, and layers having an excellent electron transporting property or an excellent hole transporting property are separately stacked.
- [217] As shown in FIG. 4, a four-layered organic light emitting diode 400 includes an organic thin layer 105 including an electron injection layer (EIL) 160, an emission layer 130, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140, and a hole injection layer (HIL) 170 for binding with the cathode of ITO.
- [218] As shown in FIG. 5, a five layered organic light emitting diode 500 includes an organic thin layer 105 including an electron transport layer (ETL) 150, an emission layer 130, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140, and a hole injection layer (HIL) 170, and further includes an electron injection layer (EIL) 160 to achieve a low voltage.
- [219] In FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, the organic thin layer 105 including at least one selected from the group consisting of an electron transport layer (ETL) 150, an electron injection layer (EIL) 160, an emission layer 130 and 230, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140, a hole injection layer (HIL) 170, and combinations thereof includes the compound for an organic optoelectronic device. The compound for an organic optoelectronic device may be used for an electron transport layer (ETL) 150 including the electron transport layer (ETL) 150 or electron injection layer (EIL) 160. When it is used for the electron transport layer (ETL), it is possible to provide an organic light emitting diode having a simpler structure because it does not require an additional hole blocking layer (not shown).
- [220] Furthermore, when the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is included in the emission layers 130 and 230, the material for an organic optoelectronic device may be included as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host or a fluorescent blue dopant.
- [221] The organic light emitting diode may be fabricated by: forming an anode on a substrate; forming an organic thin layer in accordance with a dry coating method such

as evaporation, sputtering, plasma plating, and ion plating, or a wet coating method such as spin coating, dipping, and flow coating; and providing a cathode thereon.

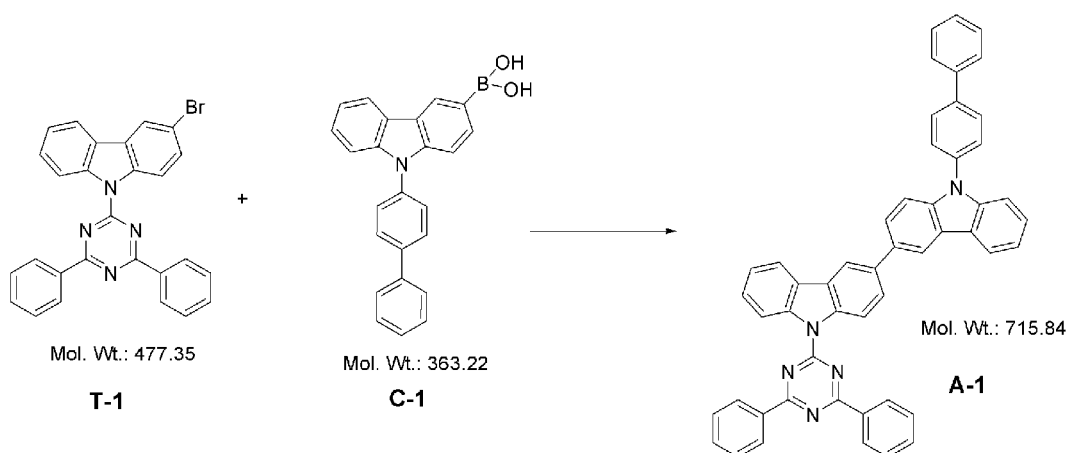
[222] Another embodiment of the present invention provides a display device including the organic light emitting diode according to the above embodiment.

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

[224] **(Preparation of Compound for an organic optoelectronic device)**

[225] **Example 1: Compound A-1**

[226]



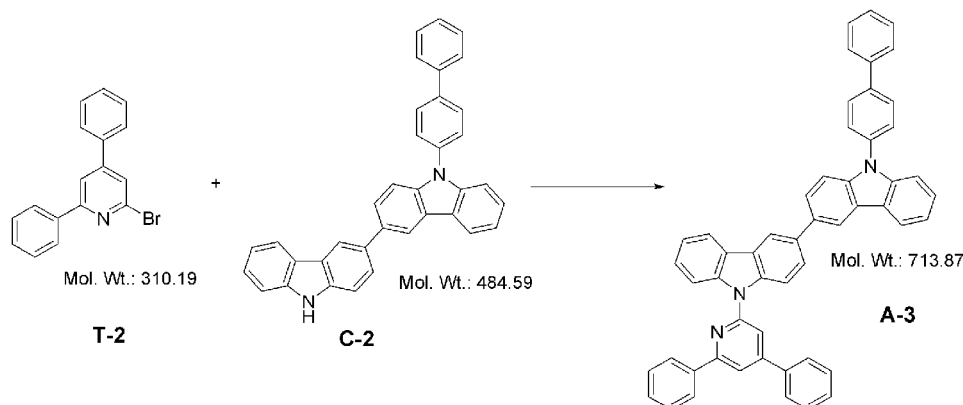
[227] 9.6g of an intermediate compound T-1 and 8.7g of an intermediate compound C-1 were dissolved in 100 of tetrahydrofuran in a 250 round-bottomed flask with a thermometer, a reflux-condenser, and an agitator under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 80 of a 2M-potassiumcarbonate aqueous solution was added thereto.

[228] Next, 1.2 g of tetrakis(triphenyl)phosphine palladium was added to the mixture, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 12 hours. When the reaction was complete, the reactant was several times extracted with methylenechloride. The extract was treated with anhydrous sulfuric acid magnesium to remove moisture. Then, the resulting product was filtrated, and a solvent therein was removed.

[229] Then, the reactant was recrystallized for purification, obtaining 10.0g of a compound A-1.

[230] **Example 2: Compound A-3**

[231]

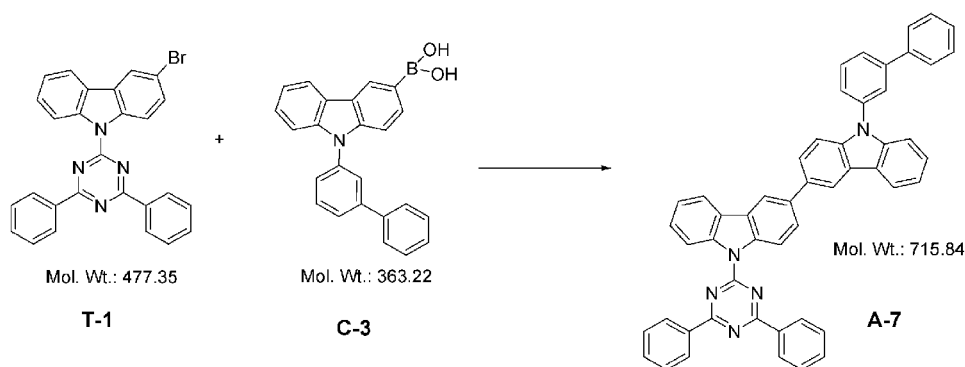


[232] 7.4g of an intermediate compound T-2 and 9.7g of an intermediate compound C-2 were dissolved in 100 of tetrahydrofuran in a 250 round-bottomed flask with a thermometer, a reflux-condenser, and an agitator under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 0.3g of sodium tert-butoxide, 0.9g of palladium dibenzylideneamine, and 0.4g of phosphorus tertiarybutyl were added thereto. The mixture was refluxed for 12 hours. When the reaction was complete, the reactant was several time extracted with methylenechloride and then, treated with anhydrous sulfuric acid magnesium to remove moisture. The resulting reactant was filtrated, and a solvent therein was removed.

[233] Next, the reactant was recrystallized for purification, obtaining 10.7g of a compound A-3. The compound A-3 synthesized as LC-Mass was identified to have 715.31 of a $[M+H]^+$ molecular weight.

[234] **Example 3: Compound A-7**

[235]



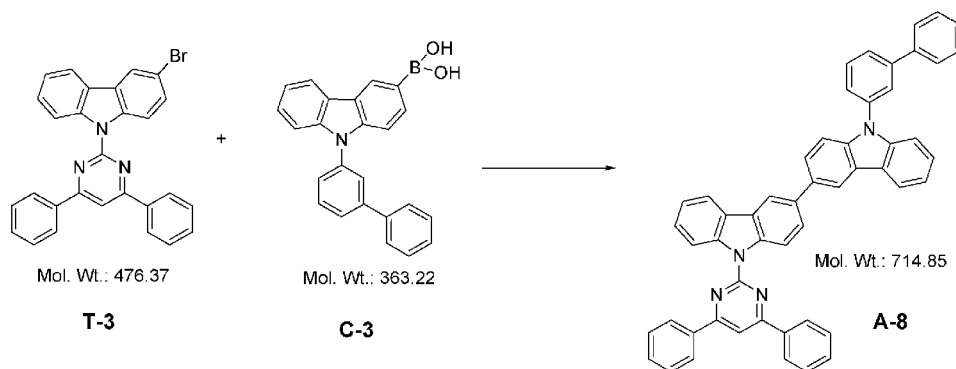
[236] 9.6g of an intermediate compound T-1 and 8.7g of an intermediate compound C-3 were dissolved in 100 of tetrahydrofuran in a 250 round-bottomed flask with a thermometer, a reflux-condenser, an agitator under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 80 of a 2M-potassiumcarbonate aqueous solution was added thereto. Next, 1.2 g of tetrakis-triphenylphosphine palladium was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 12 hours. When the reaction was complete, the reactant was several times extracted with methylenechloride and treated with anhydrous sulfuric acid magnesium

to remove moisture and then, filtrated. Then, a solvent therein was removed from the filtrated product.

[237] Then, the reactant was recrystallized for purification, obtaining 10.7g of a compound A-7. The compound A-7 synthesized as LC-Mass was identified to have 717.42 of a $[M+H]^+$ molecular weight.

[238] **Example 4: Compound A-8**

[239]

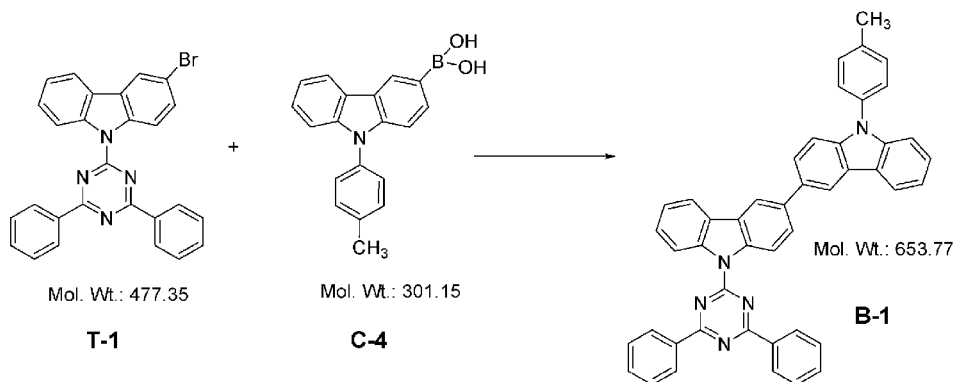


[240] 9.5g of an intermediate compound T-3 and 8.7g of an intermediate compound C-3 were dissolved in 100 of tetrahydrofuran in a 250 round-bottomed flask with a thermometer, a reflux-condenser, and an agitator under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 80 of a 2M-potassiumcarbonate aqueous solution was added thereto. Next, 1.2 g of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture is refluxed for 12 hours. When the reaction was complete, the reactant was several times extracted with methylenechloride, treated with anhydrous sulfuric acid magnesium to remove moisture, and then, filtrated. Then, a solvent therein was removed.

[241] The resulting reactant was recrystallized for purification, obtaining 12.1g of a compound A-8. The compound A-8 synthesized as LC-Mass was identified to have 715.86 of a $[M+H]^+$ molecular weight.

[242] **Example 5: Compound B-1**

[243]



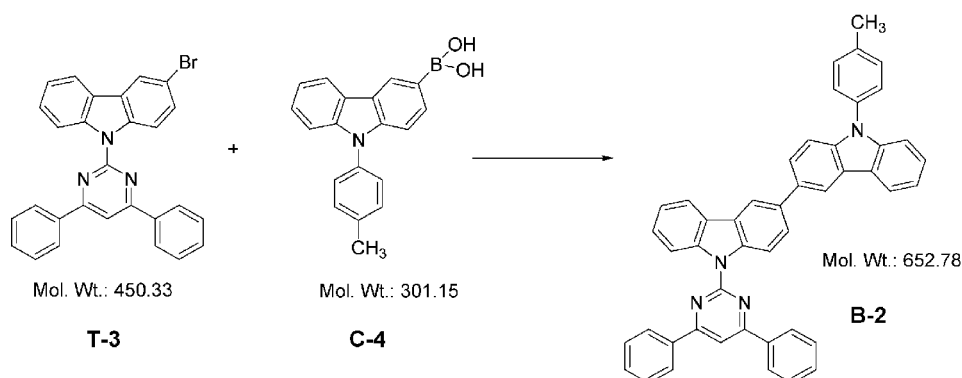
[244] 9.5g of an intermediate compound T-3 and 7.2g of an intermediate compound C-4 were dissolved in 100 of tetrahydrofuran in a 250 round-bottomed flask with a

thermometer, and 80 of a 2M-potassiumcarbonate aqueous solution was added thereto. Next, 1.2 g of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 12 hours. When the reaction was complete, the reactant was several times extracted with methylenechloride and treated with anhydrous sulfuric acid magnesium to remove moisture, and then, a solvent therein was removed.

[245] The resulting reactant was purified by performing column chromatography and re-crystallization, obtaining 8.5g of a compound B-1. The compound B-1 synthesized as LC-Mass was identified to have 654.74 of a [M+H]⁺ molecular weight.

[246] **Example 6: Compound B-2**

[247]



[248] 9.0g of an intermediate compound T-3 and 7.2g of an intermediate compound C-4 were dissolved in 100 of tetrahydrofuran in a 250 round-bottomed flask with a thermometer, a reflux-condenser, and an agitator under a nitrogen atmosphere, and 80 of a 2M-potassiumcarbonate aqueous solution was added thereto. Next, 1.2 g of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 12 hours. When the reaction was complete, the reactant was several times extracted with methylenechloride, treated with anhydrous sulfuric acid magnesium to remove moisture, and filtrated, and then, a solvent therein was removed.

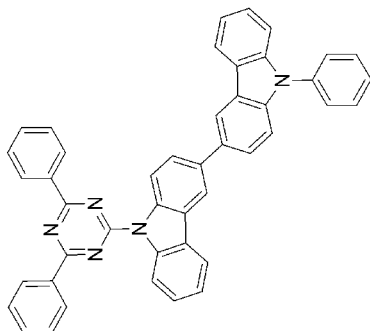
[249] The resulting reactant was purified by performing column chromatography and re-crystallization, obtaining 9.2g of a compound B-2. The compound B-2 synthesized as LC-Mass was identified to have 654.74 of a [M+H]⁺ molecular weight.

[250] **Comparative Example 1: Compound R-1**

[251] A compound represented by the following Chemical Formula R-1 was prepared.

[252] [Chemical Formula R-1]

[253]

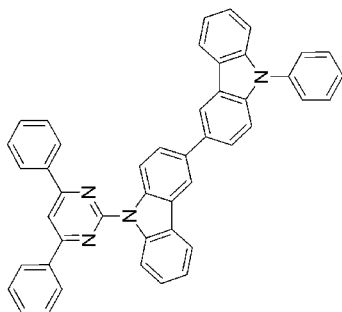


[254] **Comparative Example 2: Compound R-2**

[255] A compound represented by the following Chemical Formula R-2 was prepared.

[256] [Chemical Formula R-2]

[257]

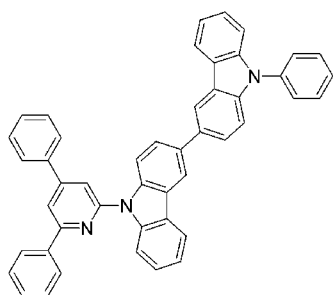


[258] **Comparative Example 3: Compound R-3**

[259] A compound represented by the following Chemical Formula R-3 was prepared.

[260] [Chemical Formula R-3]

[261]



[262] **(Result of Energy Level Calculation)**

[263] The compounds synthesized according to Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3 were calculated regarding energy level with Gaussian 03 (b3lyp/6-31g). The results are provided in Table 1.

[264] Table 1

[Table 1]

Material	ETU	R	HOMO(eV)	LUMO(eV)	E (T1)	E (S1)
Comparative Example 1(R-1)	triazinyl group	hydrogen	-5.16	-1.89	2.83	2.90
Example 1(A-1)	triazinyl group	p-phenyl	-5.14	-1.89	2.83	2.89
Example 3(A-7)	triazinyl group	m-phenyl	-5.15	-1.89	2.82	2.89
Example 5(B-1)	triazinyl group	p-methyl	-5.12	-1.88	2.82	2.88
Comparative Example 2(R-2)	pyrimidinyl group	hydrogen	-5.05	-1.72	2.78	2.93
Example 4(A-8)	pyrimidinyl group	m-phenyl	-5.03	-1.77	2.71	2.84
Example 6(B-2)	pyrimidinyl group	p-methyl	-5.00	-1.76	2.71	2.84
Comparative Example 3(R-3)	pyridinyl group	hydrogen	-4.97	-1.45	2.91	3.09
Example 2(A-3)	pyridinyl group	p-phenyl	-4.97	-1.46	2.91	3.08

[265]

[266] Referring to Table 1, ETU indicates ETU represented by the above Chemical Formula 1, and the R indicates at least substituent among R¹ to R⁵ in the above Chemical Formula 1.

[267] As a result, the compound according to Examples had different energy level characteristic depending on ETU of the materials but not on kinds of R and location of a substituent.

[268] **(Preparation of Organic light emitting diode)**

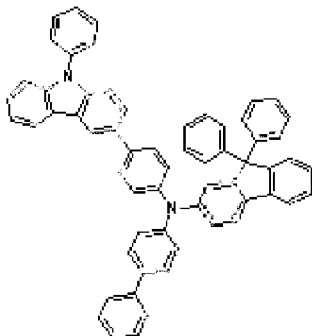
[269] **Example 7: Preparation of Organic light emitting diode**

[270] A glass substrate having a 1500Å-thick ITO (Indium tin oxide) layer was cleaned with ultrasonic waves using distilled water. Next, the resulting substrate was cleaned

with ultrasonic waves using a solvent such as isopropyl alcohol, acetone, methanol, and the like and dried. The dried substrate was moved to a plasma cleaner and cleaned by using an oxygen plasma for 5 minutes there and then, moved to a vacuum depositor. The ITO transparent electrode was used as an anode, and the following HTM compound was vacuum-deposited to form a 1200Å-thick hole injection layer (HIL).

[271] [HTM]

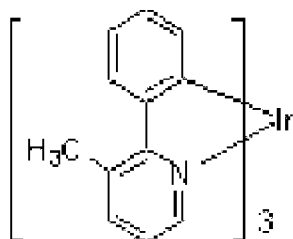
[272]



[273] On the hole transport layer (HTL), a 300Å-thick emission layer was formed by doping the material synthesized in Example 1 as a host with 7wt% of the following PhGD compound as a green phosphorescent dopant and vacuum-depositing the doped material.

[274] [PhGD]

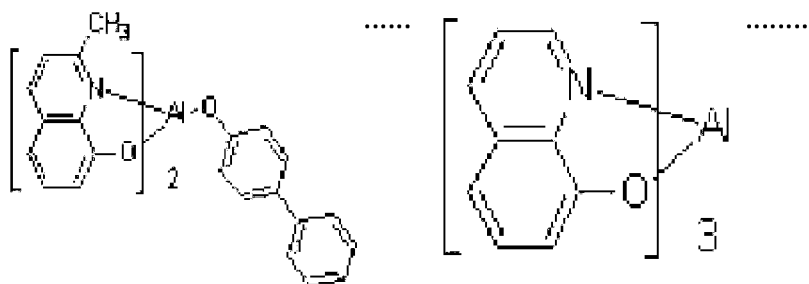
[275]



[276] Next, electron transport layer (ETL) was formed on the emission layer by laminating the following BAlq [bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato-N1,O8)-(1,1'-biphenyl-4-olato)aluminum] compound to be 50 thick and sequentially, the following Alq3 [tris (8-hydroxyquinolinato)aluminium] compound to be 250 thick thereon. Then, 5Å-thick LiF and 1000Å-thick Al were sequentially vacuum-deposited on the electron transport layer (ETL), fabricating a cathode and thus, an organic light emitting diode.

[277] [Balq] [Alq3]

[278]



[279] **Example 8**

[280] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Example 2 instead of the compound of Example 1.

[281] **Example 9**

[282] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Example 3 instead of the compound of Example 1.

[283] **Example 10**

[284] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Example 4 instead of the compound of Example 1.

[285] **Example 11**

[286] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Example 5 instead of the compound of Example 1.

[287] **Example 12**

[288] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Example 6 instead of the compound of Example 1.

[289] **Comparative Example 4**

[290] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Comparative Example 1 instead of the compound of Example 1 as a host.

[291] **Comparative Example 5**

[292] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Comparative Example 2 instead of the compound of Example 1 as a host.

[293] **Comparative Example 6**

[294] An organic light emitting diode was fabricated according to the same method as Example 7 except for using the compound of Comparative Example 3 instead of the

compound of Example 1 as a host.

[295] **(Performance Evaluation of Organic light emitting diode)**

[296] Each organic light emitting diode according to Examples 7 to 12 and Comparative Examples 4 to 6 was measured regarding current density change, luminance change, and luminous efficiency depending on a voltage.

[297] (1) Current density change depending on Voltage change

[298] The organic light emitting diodes were measured regarding current by increasing a voltage from 0 V to 10 V with a current-voltage meter (Keithley 2400). The current was divided with an area.

[299] (2) Luminance change depending on Voltage change

[300] The organic light emitting diodes were measured regarding luminance by increasing a voltage from 0 V to 10 V with a luminance meter (Minolta Cs-1000A).

[301] (3) Luminous efficiency measurement

[302] The luminance and current density obtained in the above (1) and (2) and a voltage were used to calculate current efficiency (cd/A) at the same current density (10 mA/cm²).

[303] (4) Device life-span measurement

[304] Measured was time it took for luminance to drop from 3000cd/m² to 2910cd/m² by 3%.

[305] The following Table 2 shows the device evaluation result of a compound including a triazinyl group as ETU in the above Chemical Formula 1.

[306] Table 2

[Table 2]

	Host	Vd	Cd/A	lm/W	cd/m ²	CIEx	CIEy	Life-span(h)
Comparative Example 4	R-1	5.21	53.5	32.3	3000	0.338	0.623	10
Example 7	A-1	5.13	60.7	37.2	3000	0.340	0.622	27
Example 11	B-1	5.11	62.4	38.4	3000	0.337	0.624	130
Example 9	A-7	5.32	64.9	38.4	3000	0.340	0.621	100

[307]

[308] FIG. 6 shows life-span data of the light emitting diodes according to Examples 7, 9, and 11 and Comparative Example 4.

[309] The light emitting diodes including an emission layer prepared by applying A-1, B-1 and A-7 according to Examples as a host had improved efficiency and life-span compared with the light emitting diodes an emission layer prepared by applying R-1 according to Comparative Example 1 as a host.

[310] The following Table 3 shows the evaluation results of the devices including a compound having a pyrimidinyl group as ETU in the above Chemical Formula 1.

[311] Table 3

[Table 3]

	Host	Vd	Cd/A	lm/W	cd/m ²	CIEx	CIEy	Life-span(h)
Comparative Example 5	R-2	5.04	58.4	36.4	3000	0.341	0.621	4
Example 12	B-2	4.91	66.3	42.5	3000	0.339	0.623	37
Example 10	A-8	4.84	66.6	43.3	3000	0.340	0.621	78

[312]

[313] FIG. 7 shows life-span data of the organic light emitting diodes according to Examples 10 and 12 and Comparative Example 5.

[314] The organic light emitting diodes including an emission layer using B-2 and A-8 as a host according to Examples had improved efficiency and life-span compared with the organic light emitting diode including an emission layer using R-2 as a host according to Comparative Example 2.

[315] The following Table 4 show the devices evaluation results of the devices including a compound having a pyridinyl group as ETU in the above Chemical Formula 1.

[316] Table 4

[Table 4]

	Host	Vd	Cd/A	lm/W	cd/m ²	CIE _x	CIE _y	Life-span(h)
Comparative Example 6	R-3	5.14	58.4	35.7	3000	0.335	0.624	20
Example 8	A-3	5.02	59.9	37.5	3000	0.339	0.622	35

[317]

[318] FIG. 8 shows life-span data of the organic light emitting diodes according to Example 8 and Comparative Example 6.

[319] The organic light emitting diode including an emission layer formed by applying A-3 as a host according to Example had improved efficiency and life-span compared with the organic light emitting diode including an emission layer formed by applying R-3 as a host according to Comparative Example 3.

[320] Based on the energy level characteristic evaluation in Table 1 and the device evaluation in Tables 2 to 4, when an alkyl group or an aryl group other than hydrogen was added to a phenyl group substituted for bicarbazole in a derivative with similar energy level characteristic, a device had improved performance and particularly, increased life-span.

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

[322] **<Description of symbols>**

[323] 100 : organic light emitting diode 110 : cathode

[324] 120 : anode 105 : organic thin layer

[325] 130 : emission layer 140 : hole transport layer (HTL)

[326] 150 : electron transport layer (ETL) 160 : electron injection layer (EIL)

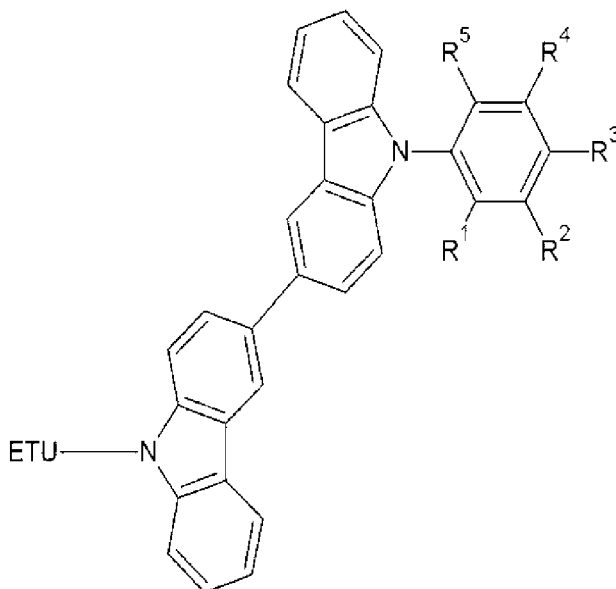
[327] 170 : hole injection layer (HIL) 230 : emission layer + electron transport layer (ETL)

[328]

Claims

[Claim 1] A compound for an organic optoelectronic device represented by the following Chemical Formula 1:

[Chemical Formula 1]



wherein, in Chemical Formula 1,
ETU having an electron property is a substituted or unsubstituted C2 to C30 heteroaryl group, and

R¹ to R⁵ are the same or different and independently hydrogen, deuterium, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group, or a combination thereof,

provided at least one of R¹ to R⁵ is a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group.

[Claim 2] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein at least one of R² or R⁴ is a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C36 aryl group.

[Claim 3] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 2, wherein at least one of R² or R⁴ is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group.

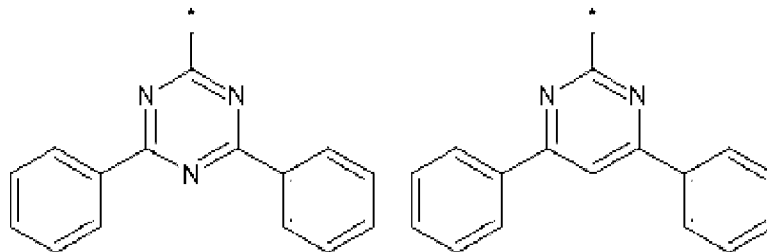
[Claim 4] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein at least one of R² to R⁴ is a substituted or unsubstituted methyl group.

[Claim 5] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein the ETU is a substituted or unsubstituted pyridinyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyrimidinyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted triazinyl group, or a combination thereof.

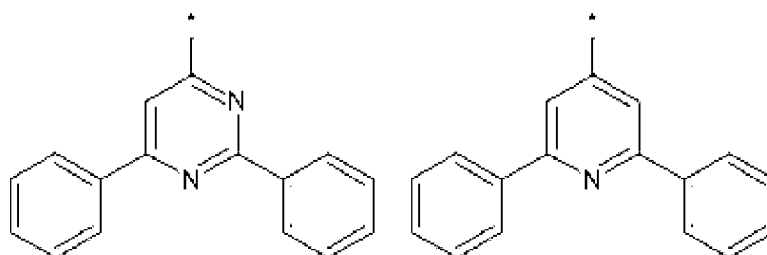
[Claim 6]

The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 5, wherein the ETU is a substituent represented by the following Chemical Formulas 2 to 6:

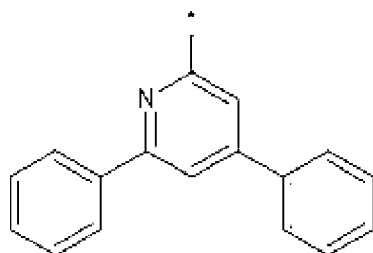
[Chemical Formula 2] [Chemical Formula 3]



[Chemical Formula 4] [Chemical Formula 5]



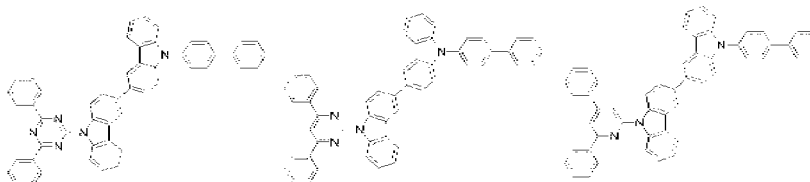
[Chemical Formula 6]



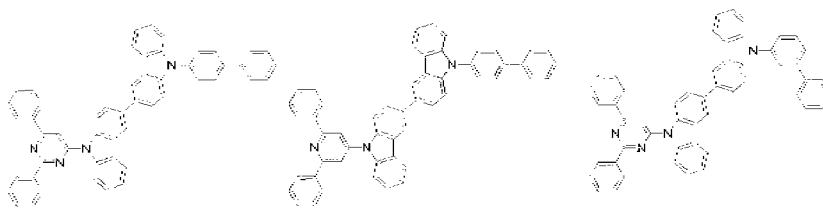
[Claim 7]

The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formulas A-1 to A-39:

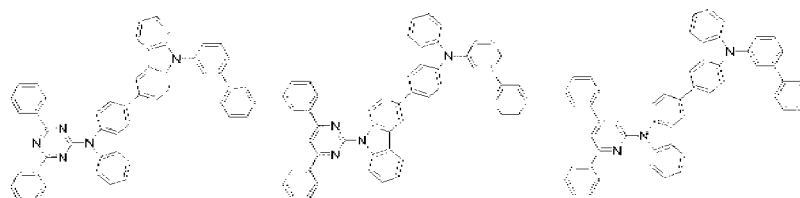
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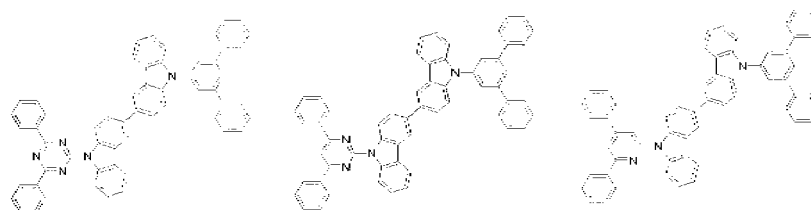
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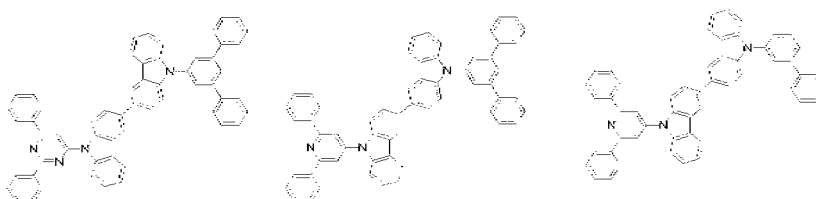
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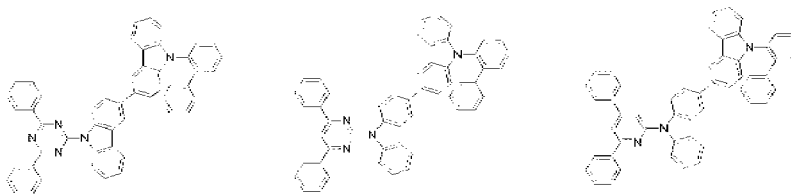
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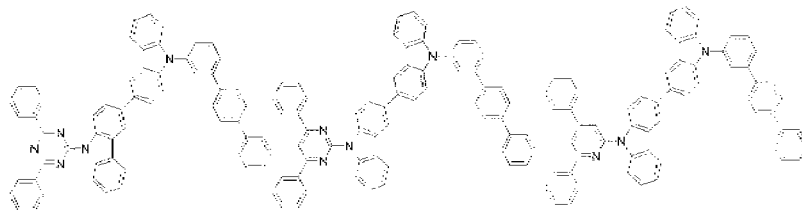
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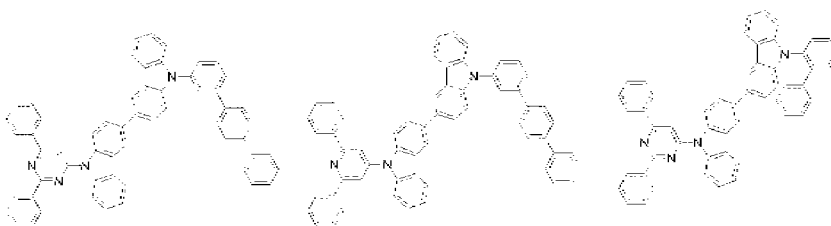
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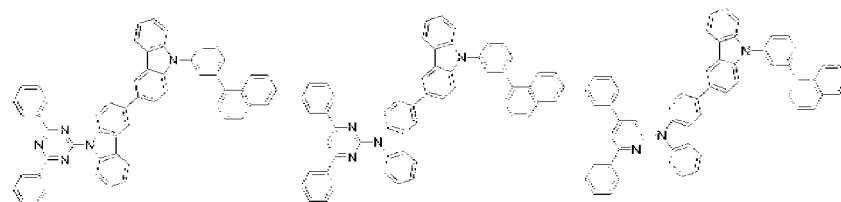
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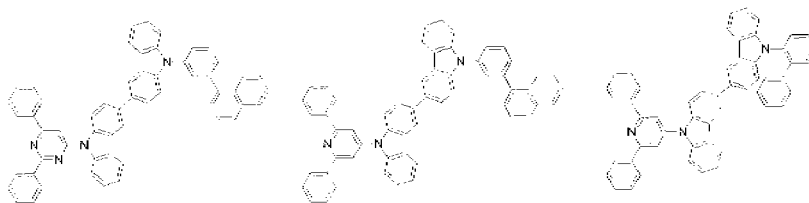
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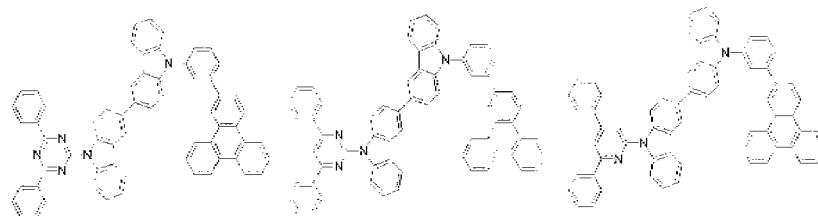
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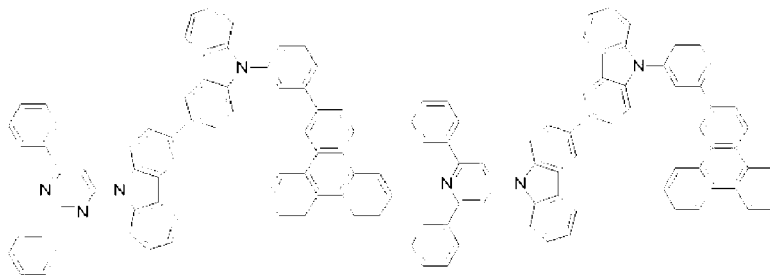
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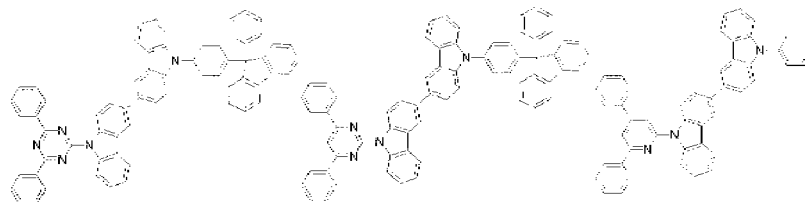
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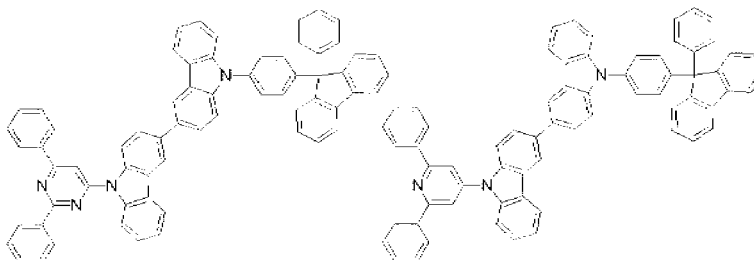
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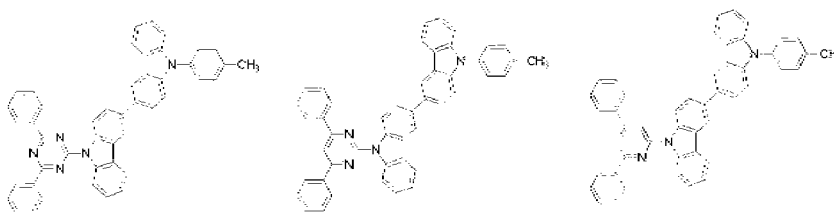
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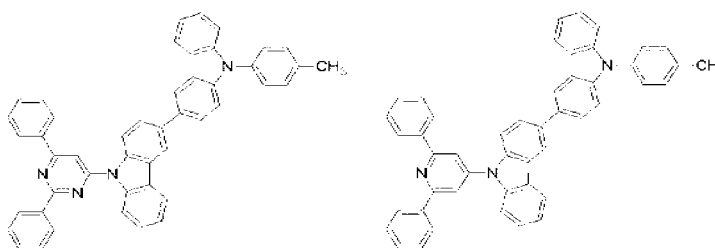
[Claim 8]

The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is represented by the following Chemical Formulas B-1 to B-25:

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

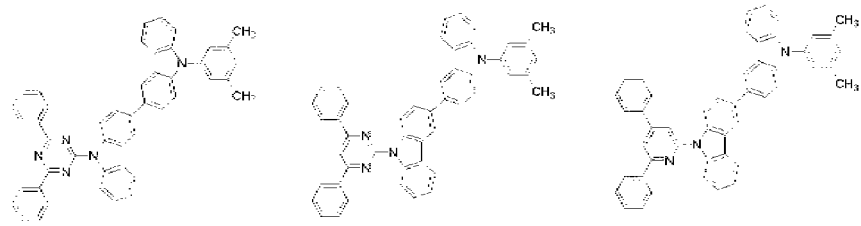


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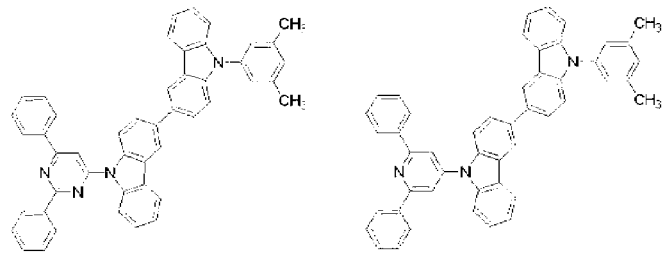


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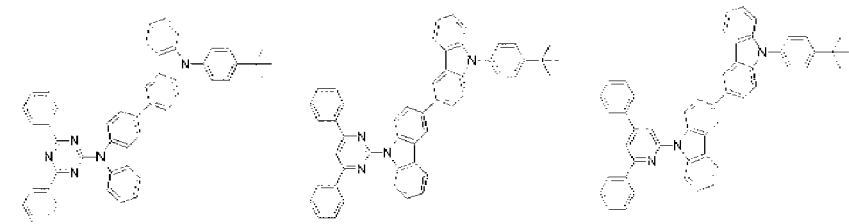
B-8]



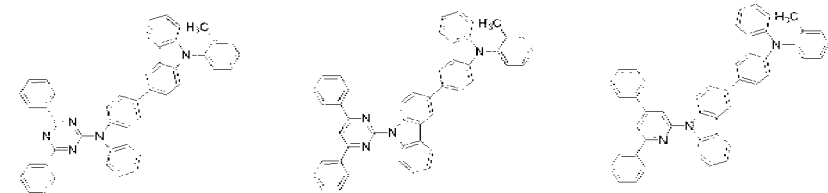
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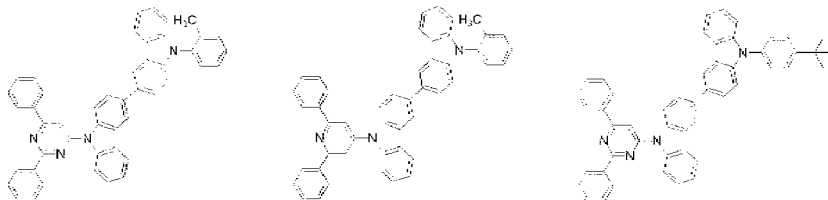
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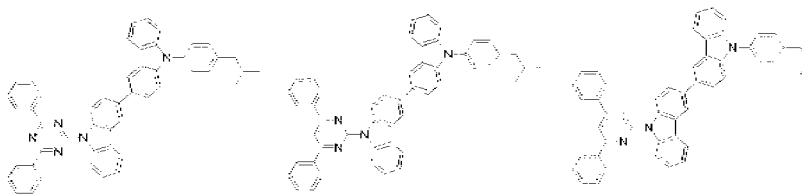
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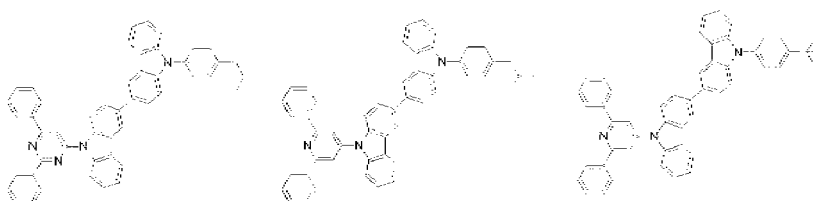
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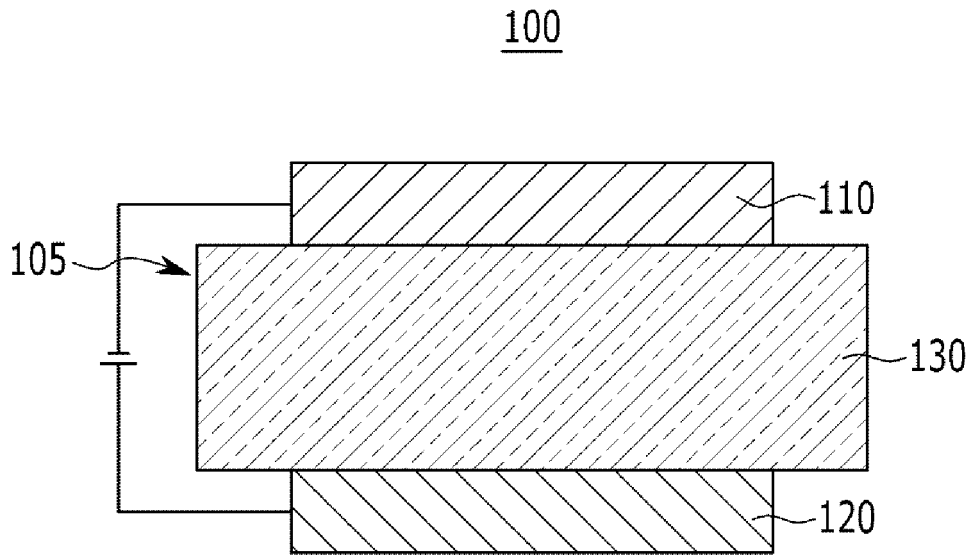
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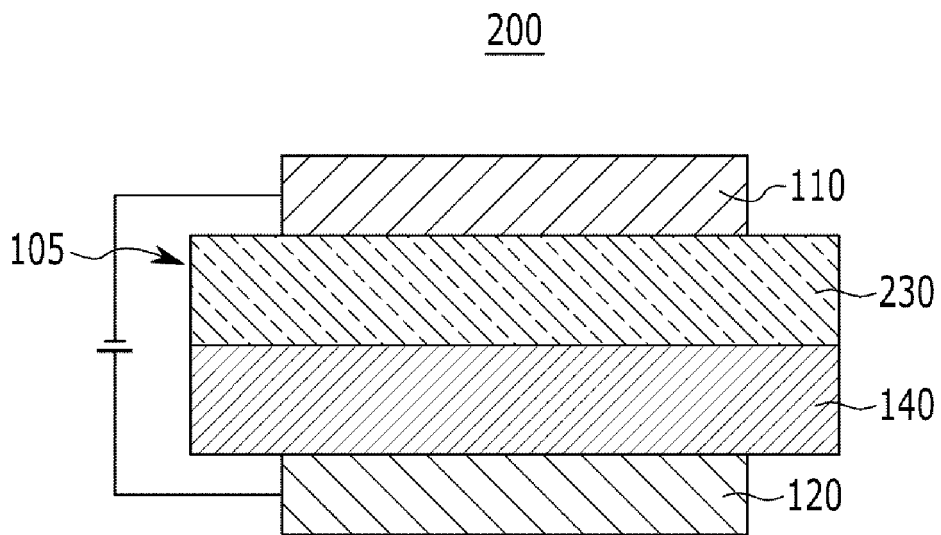
- [Claim 9] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device has a triplet excitation energy (T1) of 2.0eV or more.
- [Claim 10] The compound for an organic optoelectronic device of claim 1, wherein the organic optoelectronic device is selected from an organic photoelectric device, an organic light emitting diode, an organic solar cell, an organic transistor, an organic photo-conductor drum, and an organic memory device.
- [Claim 11] An organic light emitting diode comprising:
an anode, a cathode, and at least one or more organic thin layer between the anode and the cathode,
wherein at least one of the organic thin layer includes the compound for an organic optoelectronic device according to claim 1.
- [Claim 12] The organic light emitting diode of claim 11, wherein the organic thin layer is selected from an emission layer, a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), an electron transport layer (ETL), an electron injection layer (EIL), a hole blocking layer, and a combination thereof.
- [Claim 13] The organic light emitting diode of claim 12, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is included in a hole transport layer (HTL) or a hole injection layer (HIL).
- [Claim 14] The organic light emitting diode of claim 12, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is included in an emission layer.
- [Claim 15] The organic light emitting diode of claim 14, wherein the compound for an organic optoelectronic device is used as a phosphorescent or fluorescent host material in an emission layer.
- [Claim 16] A display device including the organic light emitting diode, comprising

the organic light emitting diode according to claim 11.

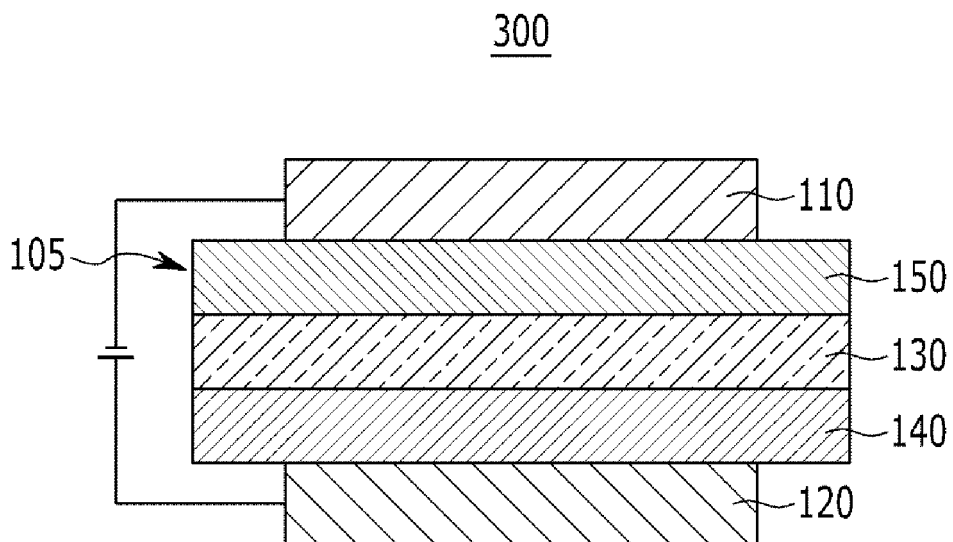
[Fig. 1]



[Fig. 2]

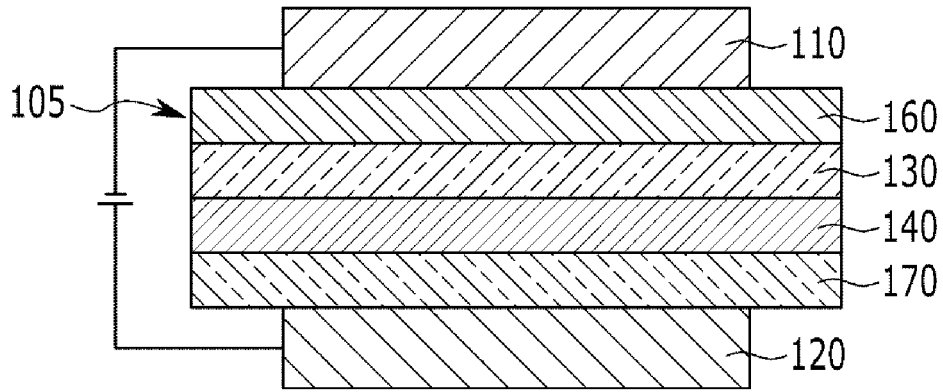


[Fig. 3]



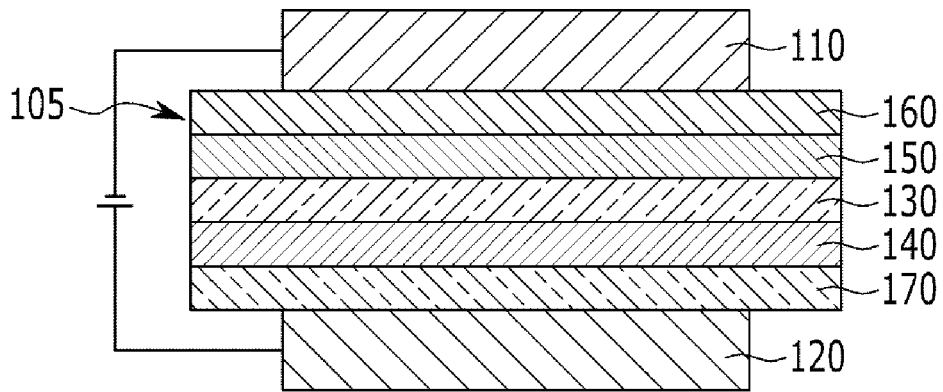
[Fig. 4]

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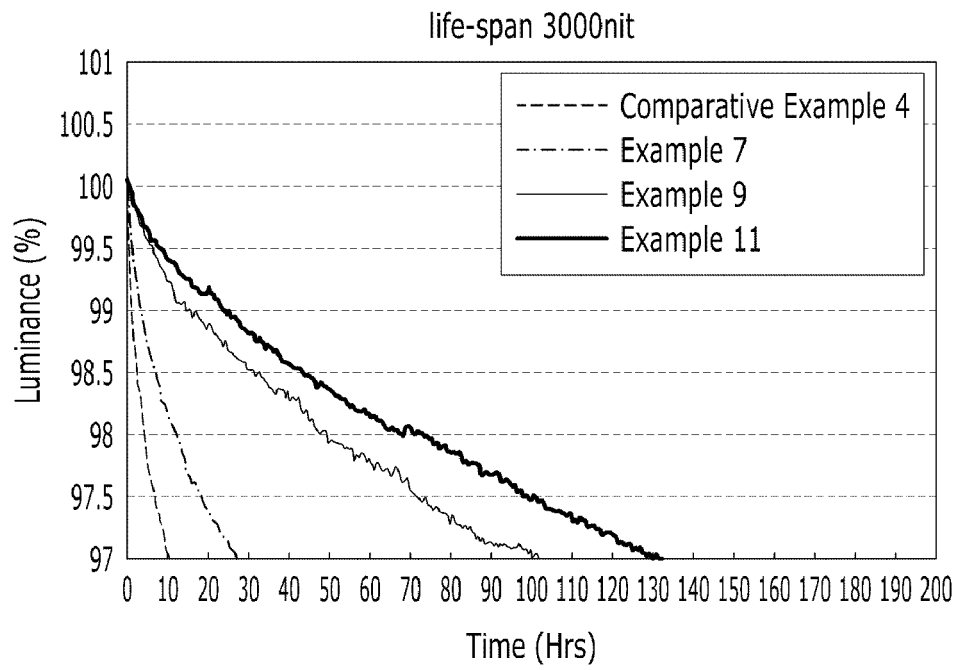


[Fig. 5]

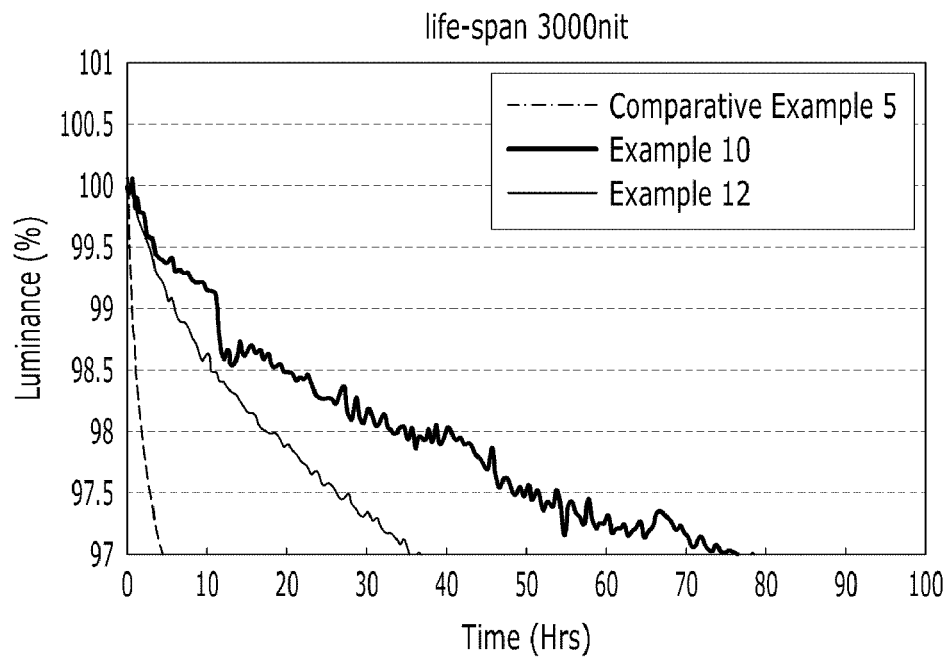
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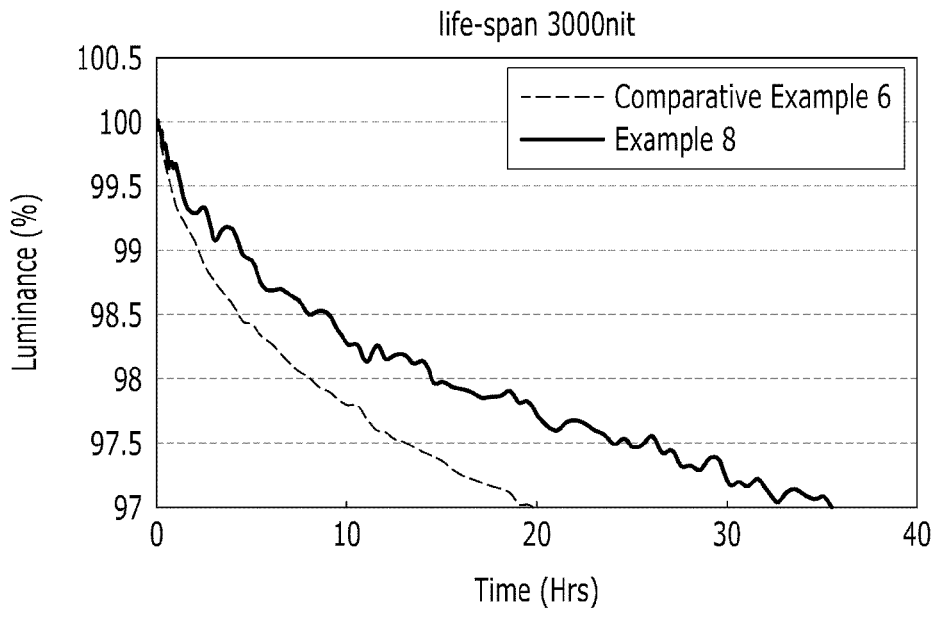
[Fig. 6]



[Fig. 7]



[Fig. 8]



A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER*C09K 11/06(2006.01)i, H01L 51/50(2006.01)i*

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C09K 11/06; H01L 27/32; H01L 51/50; C08F 26/06; C07D 209/86

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords:Organic optoelectronic device, organic light emitting diode

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	KR 10-2011-0122051 A (CHEIL INDUSTRIES INC.) 09 November 2011 See claim 1 and chemical formulas 52, 53, 54.	1-16
A	WO 2011-019156 A1 (ROHM AND HAAS ELECTRONIC MATERIALS KOREA LTD.) 17 February 2011 See claims 1 and 5.	1-16
A	WO 2006-025186 A1 (HIROSE ENGINEERING CO., LTD.) 09 March 2006 See abstract.	1-16
A	WO 2011-055934 A2 (CHEIL INDUSTRIES INC.) 12 May 2011 See claims 1 and 10.	1-16

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 MAY 2012 (31.05.2012)

Date of mailing of the international search report

01 JUNE 2012 (01.06.2012)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2011/007315

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
KR 10-2011-0122051 A	09.11.2011	WO 2011-139055 A2 WO 2011-139055 A3	10.11.2011 19.04.2012
WO 2011-019156 A1	17.02.2011	KR 10-2011-0015836 A	17.02.2011
WO 2006-025186 A1	09.03.2006	None	
WO 2011-055934 A2	12.05.2011	KR 10-2011-0048840 A WO 2011-055934 A3	12.05.2011 03.11.2011

专利名称(译)	用于有机光电器件的化合物，包括其的有机发光二极管和包括有机发光二极管的显示器		
公开(公告)号	EP2663609A1	公开(公告)日	2013-11-20
申请号	EP2011866266	申请日	2011-10-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	第一毛织株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	第一毛织INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	第一毛织INC.		
[标]发明人	YU EUN SUN CHAE MI YOUNG KANG EUI SU LEE NAM HEON		
发明人	YU, EUN-SUN CHAE, MI-YOUNG KANG, EUI-SU LEE, NAM-HEON		
IPC分类号	C09K11/06 H01L51/50 H01L51/52 H01L51/54		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0067 C09B57/00 C09B57/008 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1029 C09K2211/1044 C09K2211/1059 H01L51/0072 H01L51/5088 H05B33/14 H05B33/22 Y02E10/549		
代理机构(译)	MICHALSKI , STEFAN		
优先权	1020110050344 2011-05-26 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2663609B1 EP2663609A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明公开了一种用于有机光电子器件的化合物，包括该化合物的有机发光二极管，以及包括该有机发光二极管的显示装置。由化学式1表示的用于有机光电子器件的化合物可以提供在低驱动电压下具有优异的使用寿命和高发光效率的有机发光二极管。