



(11) **EP 2 404 976 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
25.06.2014 Bulletin 2014/26

(51) Int Cl.:
C09K 11/06 ^(2006.01) **H01L 51/50** ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **11152765.1**

(22) Date of filing: **31.01.2011**

(54) **Organic material and organic light emitting device including the same**

Organisches Material und organische lichtemittierende Vorrichtung damit

Matériau organique et dispositif électroluminescent organique l'incluant

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **07.07.2010 KR 20100065452**

(43) Date of publication of application:
11.01.2012 Bulletin 2012/02

(73) Proprietor: **Samsung Display Co., Ltd.
Yongin-City, Gyeonggi-Do, 446-711 (KR)**

(72) Inventors:
• **Hamada, Yuji**
Yongin-City
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)
• **Lee, Kwan-Hee**
Yongin-City
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)

(74) Representative: **Russell, Tim et al**
Venner Shipley LLP
200 Aldersgate
London EC1A 4HD (GB)

(56) References cited:
EP-A2- 2 034 001 JP-A- 9 328 678

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic material for an organic light emitting device, and an organic light emitting device including the organic material.

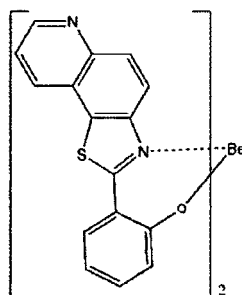
[0002] An organic light emitting device includes two electrodes facing each other and an organic layer interposed between the two electrodes. An organic light emitting device emits light when holes injected from one electrode are combined with electrons injected from the other electrode in an organic layer to produce excitons, and energy is released from the excitons. An organic light emitting device may be applied to various fields including display devices and illuminators.

[0003] In an organic light emitting device, electric characteristics of a material in an organic layer may have a large effect on electrical characteristics of an organic light emitting device.

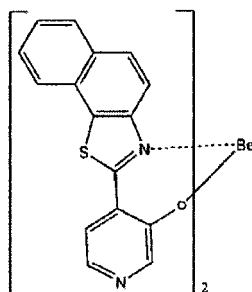
[0004] EP2034001 relates to electroluminescent compounds represented by Chemical Formula (1) $L^1L^1M(Q)_m$ and electroluminescent devices comprising the same as host material. JP9328678 relates to an organic electroluminescent element material which comprises a compound obtained by reacting the corresponding OH-containing aromatic heterocyclic ligand with the corresponding metallic compound in a solvent.

[0005] In a first aspect of the present invention there is provided an organic material represented by one of the following Chemical Formulae 14, 16 to 20, and 22 to 25:

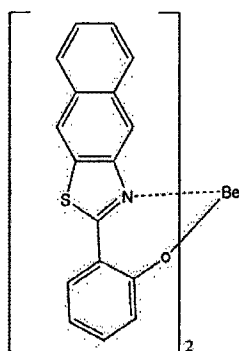
CHEMICAL FORMULA 14



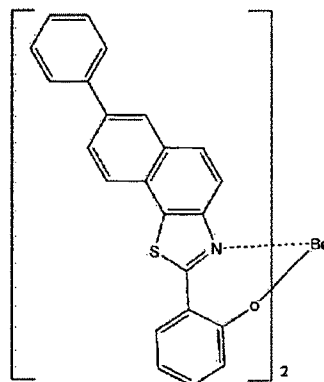
CHEMICAL FORMULA 16



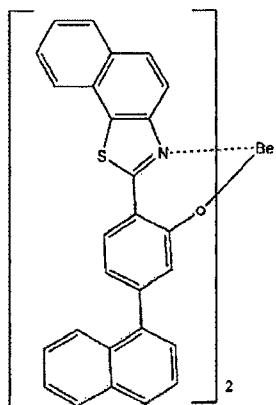
CHEMICAL FORMULA 17



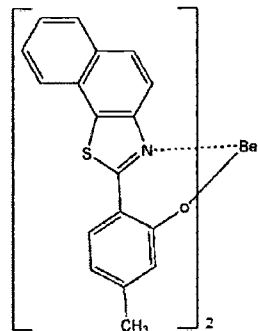
CHEMICAL FORMULA 18



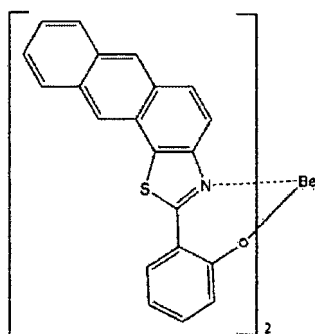
CHEMICAL FORMULA 19



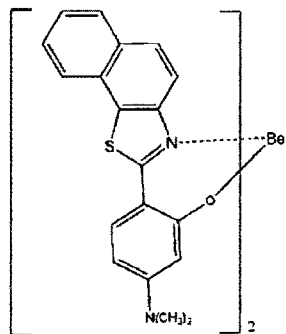
CHEMICAL FORMULA 20



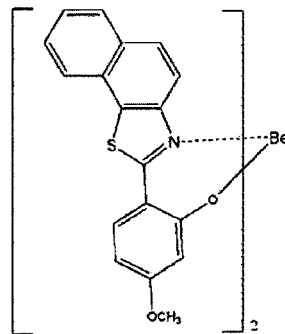
CHEMICAL FORMULA 22



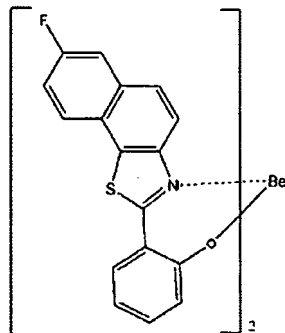
CHEMICAL FORMULA 23



CHEMICAL FORMULA 24

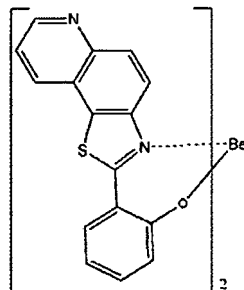


CHEMICAL FORMULA 25

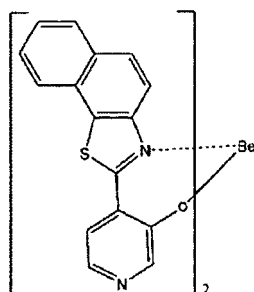


[0006] In a second aspect of the present invention there is provided an organic light emitting device that includes a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other, and an organic layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode. The organic layer includes a compound represented by one of the following Chemical Formulae 14, 16 to 20, and 22 to 25:

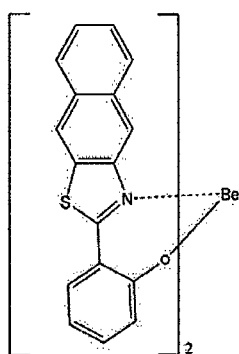
CHEMICAL FORMULA 14



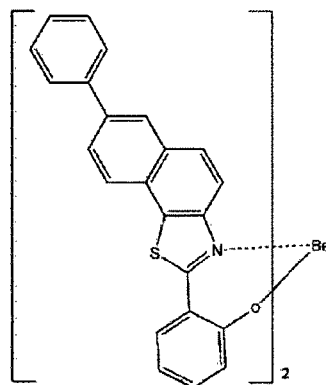
CHEMICAL FORMULA 16



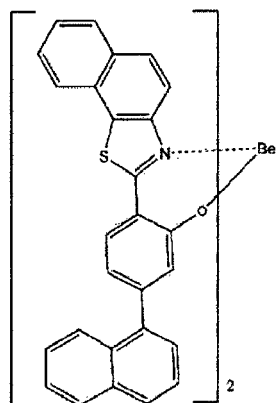
CHEMICAL FORMULA 17



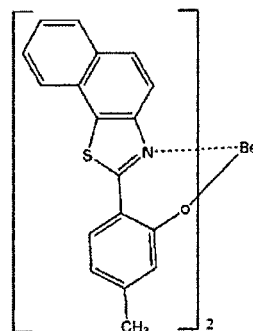
CHEMICAL FORMULA 18



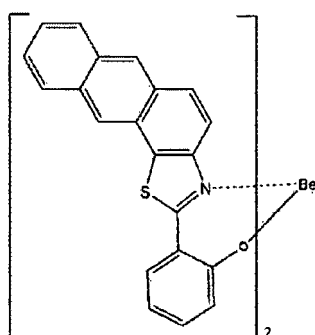
CHEMICAL FORMULA 19



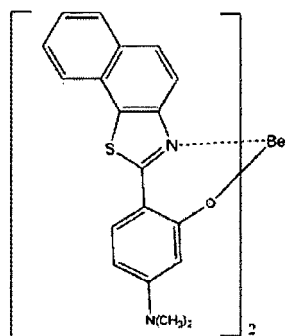
CHEMICAL FORMULA 20



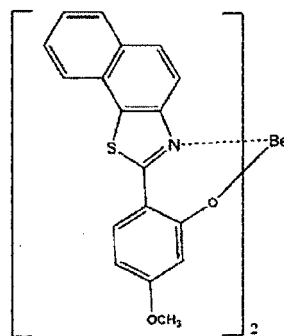
CHEMICAL FORMULA 22



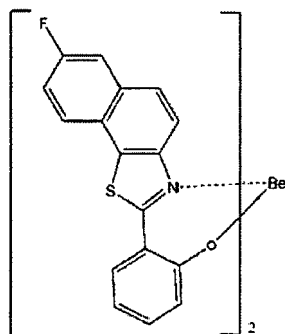
CHEMICAL FORMULA 23



CHEMICAL FORMULA 24

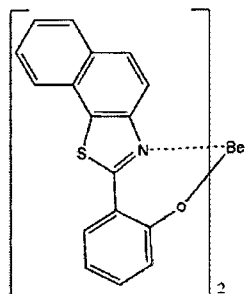


CHEMICAL FORMULA 25

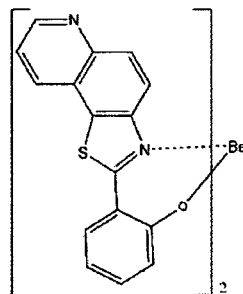


[0007] The organic layer may further include at least one of the compounds represented by the following Chemical Formulae 13 to 25.

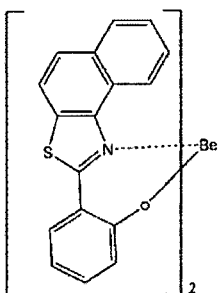
CHEMICAL FORMULA 13



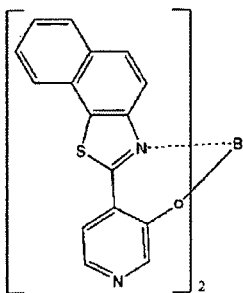
CHEMICAL FORMULA 14



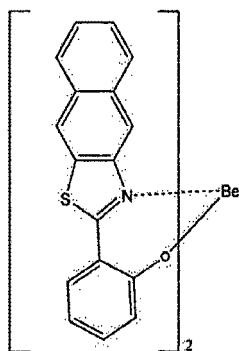
CHEMICAL FORMULA 15



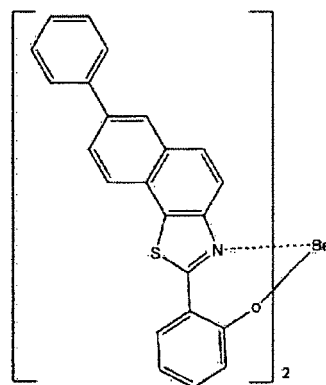
CHEMICAL FORMULA 16



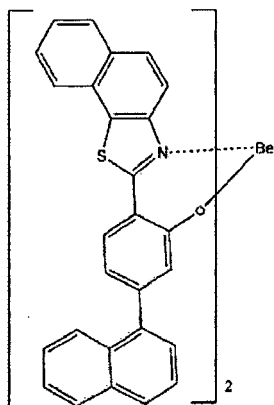
CHEMICAL FORMULA 17



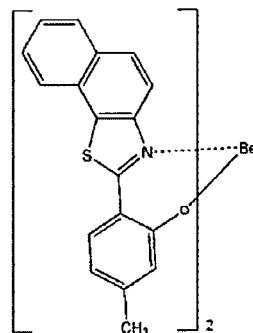
CHEMICAL FORMULA 18



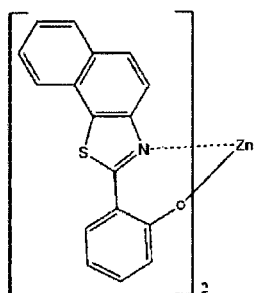
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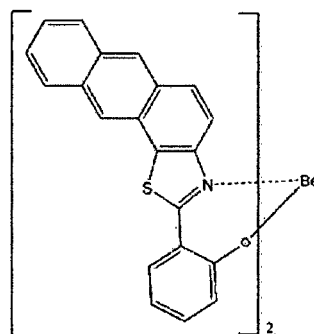
CHEMICAL FORMULA 20



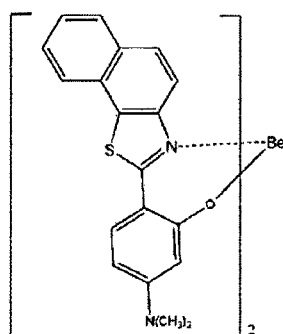
CHEMICAL FORMULA 21



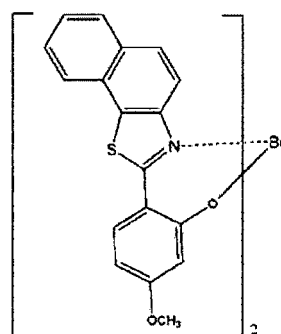
CHEMICAL FORMULA 22



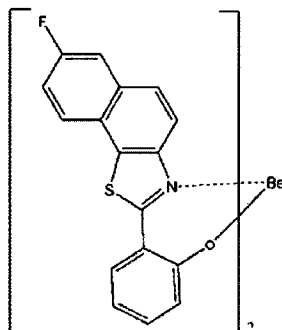
CHEMICAL FORMULA 23



CHEMICAL FORMULA 24



CHEMICAL FORMULA 25



[0008] The organic layer may be an organic emission layer, and the compound of Chemical Formulae 14, 16 to 20 or 22 to 25 may be a host material.

[0009] The organic emission layer may further include a dopant material.

[0010] An organic material having improved electrical characteristics is provided. The organic material may have improved carrier transport capability. The organic material may be used to provide an organic light emitting device having improved luminous efficiency and driving voltage characteristics.

[0011] A more complete appreciation of the present invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a cross-sectional view showing an organic light emitting device according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGURE 2 is a cross-sectional view showing an organic light emitting device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0012] As used herein, when a definition is not otherwise provided, the term "substituted" refers to one substituted with a halogen (F, Br, Cl, or I), a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an amino group, an azido group, an amidino group, a hydrazino group, a hydrazono group, a carbonyl group, a carbamyl group, a thiol group, an ester group, a carboxyl group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, an alkyl group, a C₂ to C₁₆ alkenyl group, a C₂ to C₁₆ alkynyl group, a C₆ to C₃₀ aryl group, a C₇ to C₁₃ arylalkyl group, a C₁ to C₄ oxyalkyl group, a C₁ to C₂₀ heteroalkyl group, a C₃ to C₂₀ heteroarylalkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, a C₃ to C₁₅ cycloalkenyl group, a C₆ to C₁₅ cycloalkynyl group, a heterocycloalkyl group, and a combination thereof instead of hydrogen.

[0013] As used herein, when a definition is not otherwise provided, the term "hetero" refers to 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, S, and P.

[0014] In this specification, the term "and/or" refers to at least one of listed constituent elements. In this specification, constituent elements and/or portions are depicted using the words "first", "second", and the like, which are used for definite description.

[0015] In this specification, it will be understood that when one constituent element is referred to as being "on" another constituent element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present.

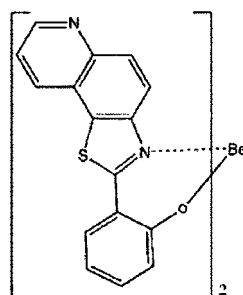
[0016] In the drawings, the thicknesses of constituent elements are exaggerated for clarity. The terms indicating positions such as "upper" and "under" are used for definite description of relative positions, and do not indicate absolute positions of constituent elements.

[0017] Hereinafter, an organic material according to an embodiment is described.

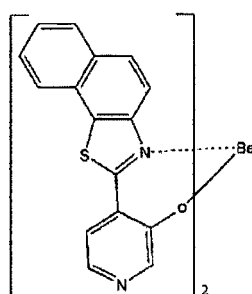
[0018] The organic material may be applied to an organic emission layer, an auxiliary layer, or a combination thereof for an organic light emitting device. The auxiliary layer may include one of a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer, an electron injection layer (EIL), and an electron transport layer.

[0019] The organic material includes a compound represented by one of the following Chemical Formulae 14, 16 to 20 and 22 to 25.

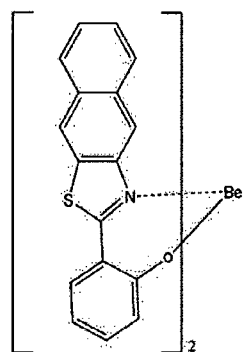
CHEMICAL FORMULA 14



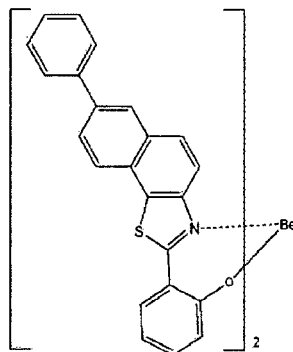
CHEMICAL FORMULA 16



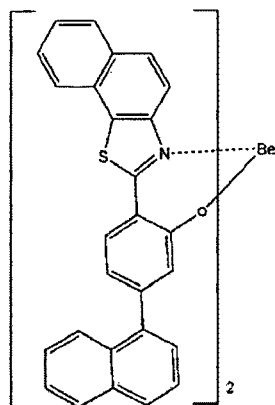
CHEMICAL FORMULA 17



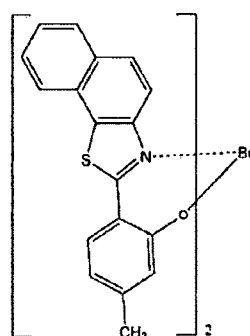
CHEMICAL FORMULA 18



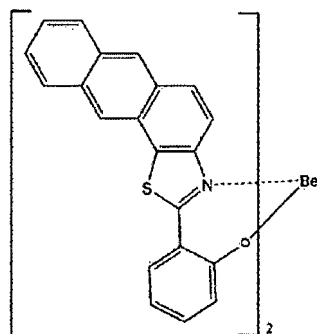
CHEMICAL FORMULA 19



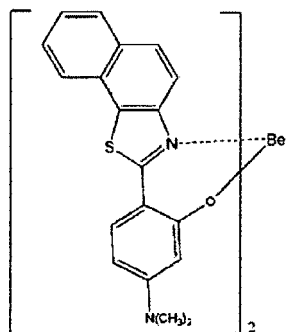
CHEMICAL FORMULA 20



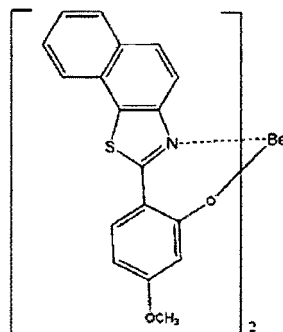
CHEMICAL FORMULA 22



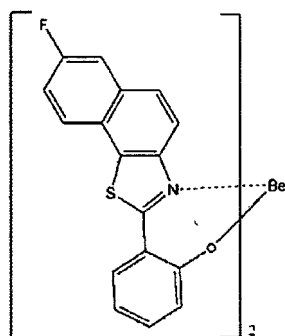
CHEMICAL FORMULA 23



CHEMICAL FORMULA 24

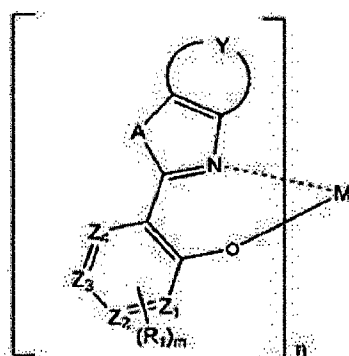


CHEMICAL FORMULA 25



[0020] The specific compounds of the present invention fall within the scope of Chemical Formula 1.

CHEMICAL FORMULA 1



[0021] Pi-electron systems of the hetero cycle including A and nitrogen (N) may be extended to an aromatic group of Y. Accordingly, an organic material including the compound may have improved electrical characteristics.

[0022] Referring to FIGURE 1, an organic light emitting device including the organic material is described.

[0023] Referring to FIGURE 1, the organic light emitting device includes a lower electrode 120, an upper electrode 160, and an organic emission layer 140 disposed between the lower electrode 120 and upper electrode 160. A lower auxiliary layer 130 may be interposed between the lower electrode 120 and the organic emission layer 140. An upper auxiliary layer 150 may be interposed between the organic emission layer 140 and the upper electrode 160.

[0024] The substrate 110 may include glass, a polymer, or a combination thereof.

[0025] At least one of the lower electrode 120 and the upper electrode 160 may be a cathode and the other one may be an anode. The lower electrode 120 and the upper electrode 160 may be a transparent or opaque electrode. For example, the lower electrode 120 and the upper electrode 160 may include Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), Indium Zinc Oxide (IZO), or a combination thereof, or aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), or a combination thereof.

[0026] At least one of the lower auxiliary layer 130 and the upper auxiliary layer 150 may include a hole injection layer (HIL) and/or a hole transport layer (HTL), and the other one may include an electron transport layer (ETL) and/or an electron injection layer (EIL). For example, when the lower electrode 120 is an anode and the upper electrode 150 is a cathode, the lower auxiliary layer 130 may include a hole injection layer (HIL) and/or a hole transport layer (HTL) and the upper auxiliary layer 150 may include an electron injection layer (EIL) and/or an electron transport layer (ETL). However, at least one of the lower auxiliary layer 130 and the upper auxiliary layer 150 may be omitted.

[0027] At least one of the lower auxiliary layer 130, the organic emission layer 140, and the upper auxiliary layer 150 may include the organic material. For example, an organic material may be included as a host material in the organic emission layer 140.

[0028] The organic material may improve electrical characteristics and luminous efficiency characteristics of organic light emitting devices.

[0029] The compound represented by the above Chemical Formula 1 may have extended pi-electron systems by the aromatic groups of Y. The extended pi-electron systems may improve carrier transport capability of the compound. Accordingly, the organic light emitting device including the compound represented by the above Chemical Formula 1 shows reduced driving electric power and improved luminous efficiency.

[0030] When the organic material is included in the organic emission layer 140, the organic material may further include

a dopant material. The organic material may further include a red dopant material, a green dopant material, a blue dopant material, or a combination thereof.

[0031] Examples of the dopant material may include tris(1-phenylisoquinoline)iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{piq})_3$), bis(2-phenylpyridine)iridium (ppy), bis(1-(phenyl)isoquinoline)iridium(III)acetylanetonate ($\text{Ir}(\text{phq})_2\text{acac}$), platinum(II)octaethylporphine (PtOEP), fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{phq})_2\text{acac}$), platinum(II)octaethylporphine (PtOEP), fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$), tris(2-(1-cyclohexenyl)pyridine)iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{chpy})_3$), tris(2-(3-methyl-1-($\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$), tris(2-(1-cyclohexenyl)pyridine)iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{chpy})_3$), tris(2-(3-methyl-1 Formatted: cyclohexenyl)pyridine)iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{mchpy})_3$), iridium(III)bis(4,6-difluorophenyl)pyridinato-N,C-2'picolinate (FIRpic), iridium(III) bis(4',6'-difluorophenylpyridinato)tetrakis (1-pyrazoyl) borate (Fir6), or a combination thereof.

[0032] Referring to FIGURE 2, another organic light emitting device including the organic material is described. Substantially equivalent constituent elements to constituent elements in FIGURE 1 are assigned the same reference numerals, which is not described hereinafter.

[0033] Referring to FIGURE 2, organic emission layers 140 and 142 may include a plurality of laminated layers. The layers may emit different light from each other, and the laminated layers are combined with each other to emit white light. At least one of the organic emission layers 140 and 142 may include an organic material according to the first aspect of the present invention.

[0034] The upper electrode 160 is disposed on the upper emission layer 140, and color filters 172, 174, and 176 are disposed on the upper electrode 160. White light emitted from the organic emission layers 140 and 142 may be converted into red, blue, and green colors after passing through the color filters 172, 174, and 176. Alternatively, color filters having different colors may be disposed on the upper electrode and different colors may be emitted.

[0035] The following examples illustrate this disclosure in more detail. These examples, however, are not in any sense to be interpreted as limiting the scope of this disclosure.

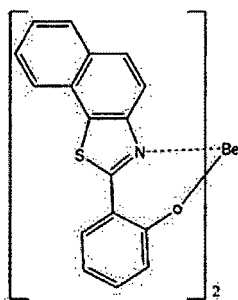
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE FABRICATION 1- AN ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE INCLUDING A RED EMISSION LAYER

REFERENCE EXAMPLE 1

[0036] An Ag/ITO layer was disposed on a glass substrate and then patterned, preparing a lower electrode. Next, N4,N4'-diphenyl-N4,N4'-bis(9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)biphenyl-4,4'-diamine and dipyrazino2,3-f:2',3'-hquinoxaline hexacarbonitrile (HAT-CN) were disposed to be respectively 70 and 5nm thick to form a hole injection layer (HIL) on the lower electrode. Then, N,N'-di(1-naphtyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (NPD) was disposed to be 100nm thick as a hole transport layer (HTL) thereon.

[0037] Then, a mixture of a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 13 and tris(1-phenylisoquinoline)iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{piq})_3$) was deposited to form an organic emission layer. The $\text{Ir}(\text{piq})_3$ was mixed in a concentration of 3 wt% with the compound represented by Chemical Formula 13. The compound represented by the above Chemical Formula 13 was used as a host material for an organic emission layer. The $\text{Ir}(\text{piq})_3$ was used as a dopant for an organic emission layer.

CHEMICAL FORMULA 13



[0038] On the organic emission layer, 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracen-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzodimidazole (ETL1) and 8-hydroxyquinolinolato lithium (LiQ) were deposited to be respectively 30 and 0.5nm thick to form an electron transport layer (ETL) and an electron injection layer (EIL).

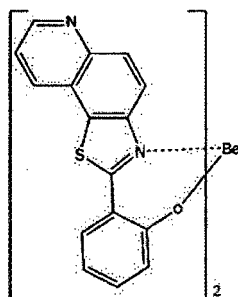
[0039] Next, an Mg/Ag layer (a weight ratio of Mg:Ag = 160:10) was deposited to be 200nm thick, fabricating an upper electrode.

[0040] In this way, an organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated.

EXAMPLE 1

[0041] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 14 as a host material.

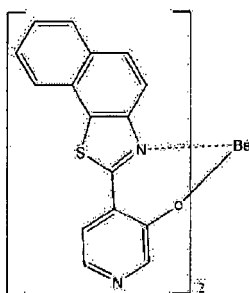
CHEMICAL FORMULA 14



EXAMPLE 2

[0042] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 16 as a host material.

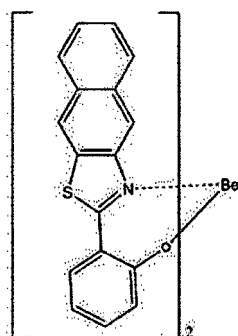
CHEMICAL FORMULA 16



REFERENCE EXAMPLE 2

[0043] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 17 as a host material.

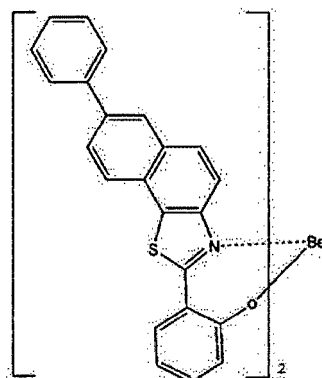
CHEMICAL FORMULA 17



EXAMPLE 3

[0044] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 18 as a host material.

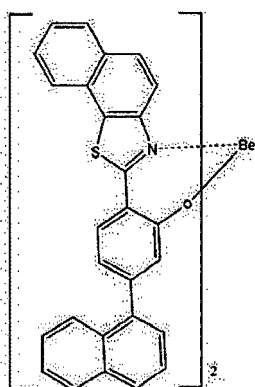
CHEMICAL FORMULA 18



EXAMPLE 4

[0045] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 19 as a host material.

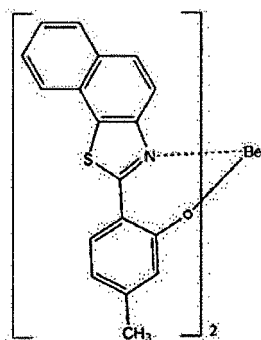
CHEMICAL FORMULA 19



EXAMPLE 5

[0046] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 20 as a host material.

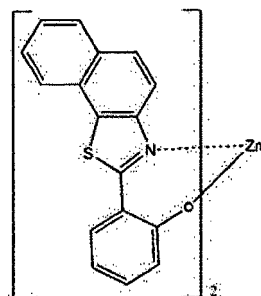
CHEMICAL FORMULA 20



REFERENCE EXAMPLE 3

[0047] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 21 as a host material.

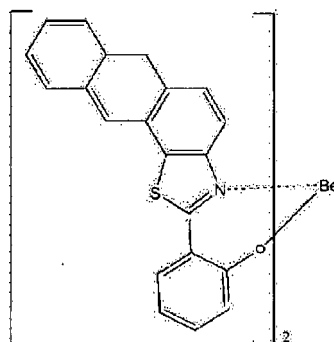
CHEMICAL FORMULA 21



EXAMPLE 6

[0048] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 22 as a host material.

CHEMICAL FORMULA 22



COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

[0049] An organic light emitting device including a red emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Reference Example 1, except for using biphenoxy-bis(8-hydroxy-3-methylquinoline)aluminum (BALq) as a host material.

EVALUATION 1

[0050] The organic light emitting devices according to Examples 1 to 6, Reference Examples 1 to 3 and Comparative Example 1 were measured regarding driving voltage (V) and current efficiency. The results are provided in the following Table 1.

TABLE 1

	Driving voltage (V)	Current efficiency (cd/A)	CHE x	CIE y	Maximum light emitting wavelength (nm)
Reference Example 1	3.9	36	0.658	0.342	624
Example 1	4.1	32	0.660	0.340	625
Example 2	4.2	31	0.661	0.339	625
Reference Example 2	4.0	33	0.659	0.341	624
Example 3	4.0	32	0.658	0.341	624
Example 4	4.3	30	0.660	0.339	625
Example 5	3.8	37	0.656	0.343	623
Reference Example 3	4.0	35	0.659	0.340	624
Example 6	4.5	29	0.660	0.341	625
Comparative Example 1	5.6	19	0.661	0.338	625

[0051] Referring to Table 1, the organic light emitting devices according to Examples 1 to 6 had a lower driving voltage than the one of Comparative Example 1. In addition, the organic light emitting devices according to Examples 1 to 6 had higher current efficiency than the one of Comparative Example 1.

[0052] Furthermore, referring to color quality evaluation through color coordinate and maximum light emitting wavelength measurements, the organic light emitting devices of Examples 1 to 6 had substantially equal color quality to the one of Comparative Example 1.

[0053] The organic light emitting devices according to Examples 1 to 6 turned out to emit light with substantially equal color quality at a low driving voltage with high current efficiency compared with the one of Comparative Example 1.

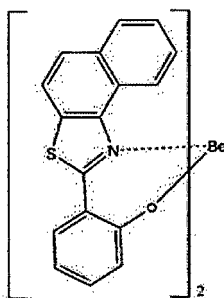
ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE FABRICATION 2- AN ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE INCLUDING A GREEN EMISSION LAYER

REFERENCE EXAMPLE 4

[0054] A lower electrode glass was fabricated by disposing an Ag/ITO layer on a substrate and patterning it. Next, N4,N4'-diphenyl-N4,N4'-bis(9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)biphenyl-4,4'-diamine and dipyrzino2,3-f:2',3'-hquinoxaline hexacarbonitrile (HAT-CN) were laminated to be respectively about 70 and 5nm thick to form a hole injection layer (HIL) on the lower electrode. Then, N,N'-di(1-naphtyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (NPD) was laminated to be 100nm thick thereon as a hole transport layer (HTL).

[0055] Then, an organic emission layer was disposed thereon by depositing a mixture of a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 15 and bis(2-phenylpyridine)iridium (ppy). The ppy was mixed in a concentration ratio of 3 wt% with the compound represented by Chemical Formula 15. The compound represented by the above Chemical Formula 15 was used as a host material for forming the organic emission layer, and the ppy was used as a dopant for forming the organic emission layer.

CHEMICAL FORMULA 15



[0056] On the organic emission layer, 2-(4-(9,10-di(naphthalen-2-yl)anthracen-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzodiazole (ETL1) and 8-hydroxyquinolinolato lithium (Liq) were deposited to be respectively about 30 and 0.5 nm thick, forming an electron transport layer (ETL) and an electron injection layer (EIL).

[0057] Then, an Mg/Ag layer (a weight ratio of Mg:Ag=160:10) was deposited to be 200 nm thick, fabricating an upper electrode.

[0058] In this way, an organic light emitting device including a green emission layer was fabricated.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2

[0059] An organic light emitting device including a green emission layer was fabricated according to the same method as Example 10, except for using 4,4'-N,N'-dicarbazole-biphenyl (CBP) as a host material.

EVALUATION 2

[0060] The organic light emitting devices of Reference Example 4 and Comparative Example 2 were measured regarding driving voltage (V) and current efficiency. The results are provided in the following Table 2.

TABLE 2

	Driving voltage (V)	Current efficient (cd/A)	CIE x	CIE y	Maximum light emitting wavelength (nm)
Reference Example 4	5.1	34	0.342	0.601	521
Comparative Example 2	6.1	33	0.327	0.611	517

[0061] Referring to Table 2, the organic light emitting device of Reference Example 4 had a lower driving voltage than the one of Comparative Example 2. Furthermore, the organic light emitting device of Reference Example 4 had higher current efficiency than the one of Comparative Example 2.

[0062] In addition, referring to color quality evaluation through color coordinate and maximum light emitting wavelength measurements, the organic light emitting devices of Reference Example 4 and Comparative Example 2 had substantially equal color quality.

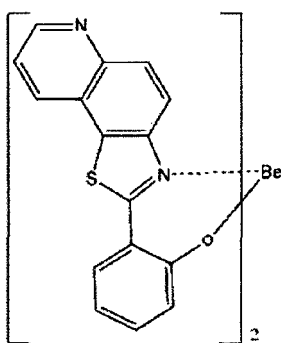
[0063] In other words, the organic light emitting device of Reference Example 4 emitted light with substantially equal color quality to the one of Comparative Example 2 at a low driving voltage with high current efficiency.

[0064] While the present embodiments has been described in connection with certain exemplary embodiments thereof, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

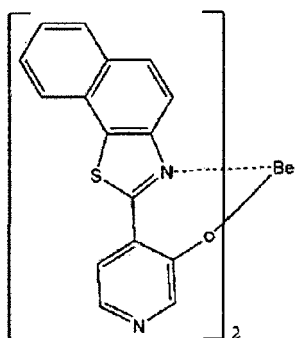
Claims

1. An organic material comprising a compound represented by one of the following Chemical Formulae 14, 16 to 20, and 22 to 25:

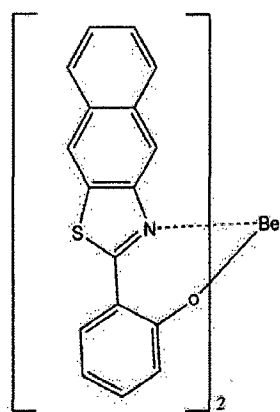
CHEMICAL FORMULA 14



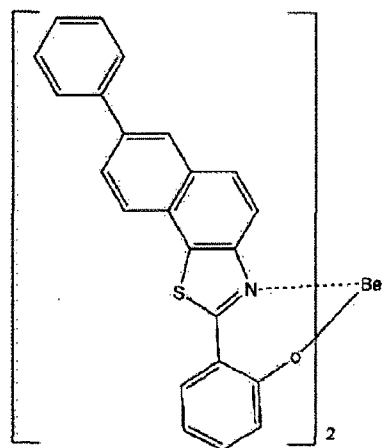
CHEMICAL FORMULA 16



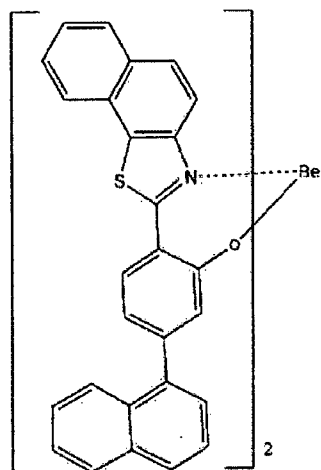
CHEMICAL FORMULA 17



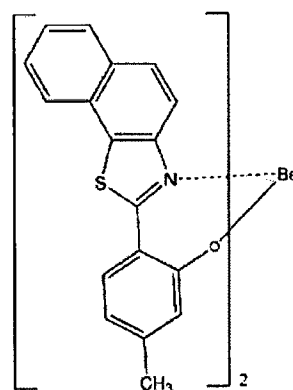
CHEMICAL FORMULA 18



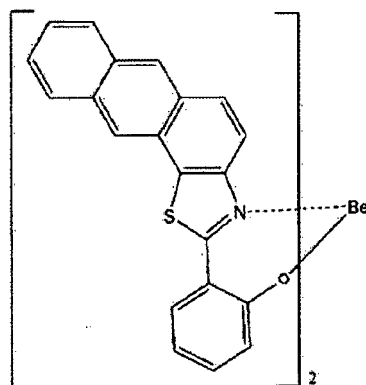
CHEMICAL FORMULA 19



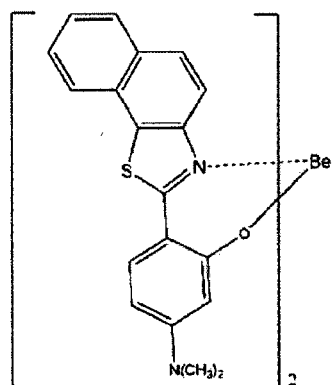
CHEMICAL FORMULA 20



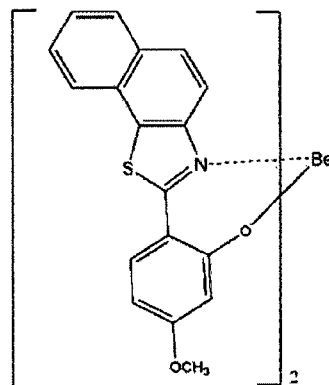
CHEMICAL FORMULA 22



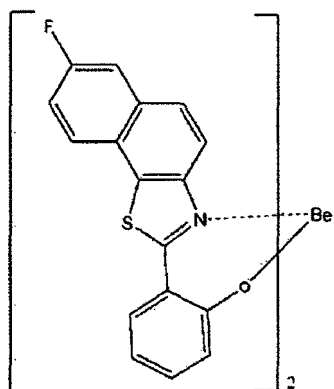
CHEMICAL FORMULA 23



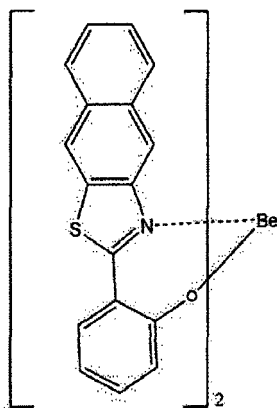
CHEMICAL FORMULA 24



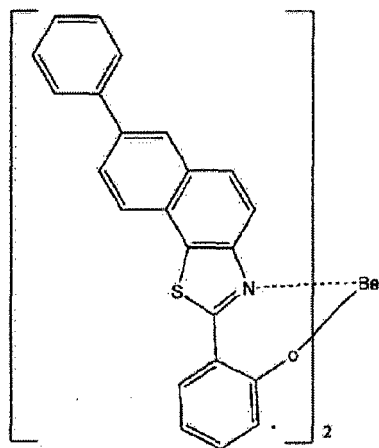
CHEMICAL FORMULA 25



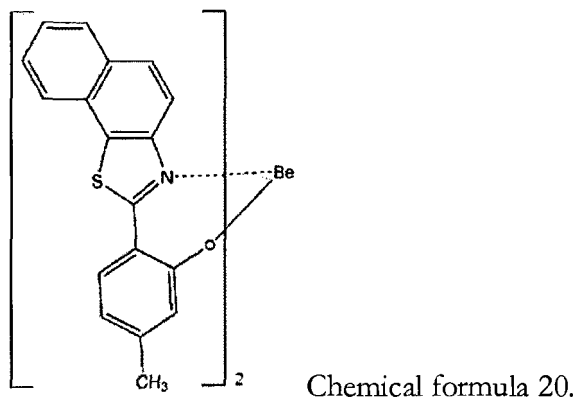
2. The organic material of claim 1, wherein the compound is represented by chemical formula 17, chemical formula 18 or chemical formula 20:



Chemical formula 17.



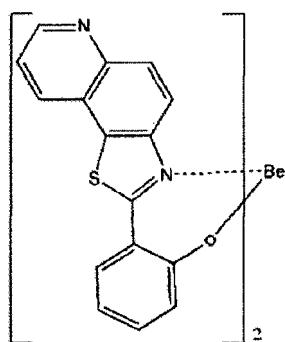
Chemical formula 18.



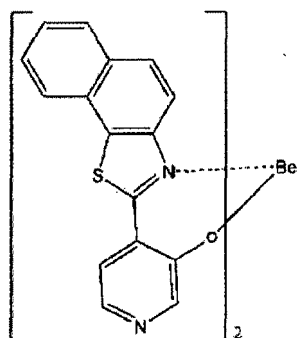
3. An organic light emitting device comprising:

a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other; and
an organic layer interposed between the first electrode and the second electrode,
wherein the organic layer comprises a compound represented by one of the following Chemical Formulae 14,
16 to 20 and 22 to 25:

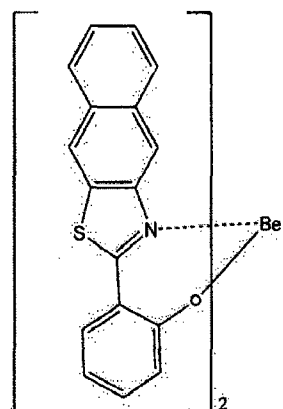
CHEMICAL FORMULA 14



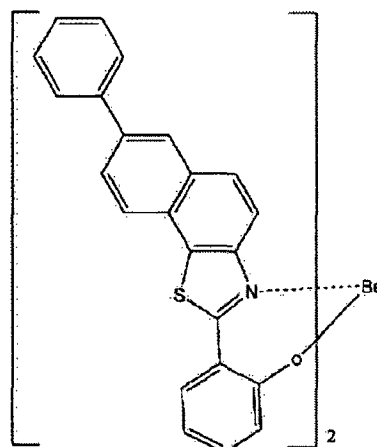
CHEMICAL FORMULA 16



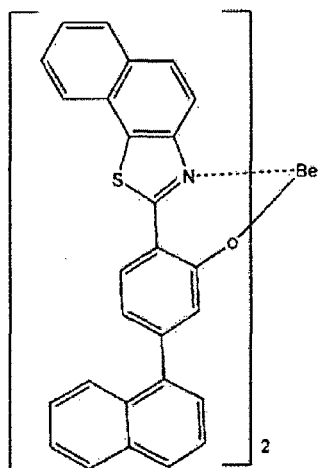
CHEMICAL FORMULA 17



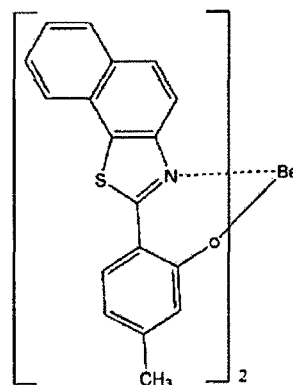
CHEMICAL FORMULA 18



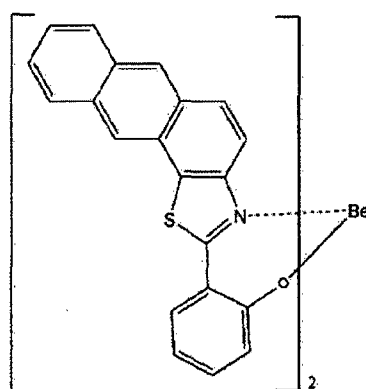
CHEMICAL FORMULA 19



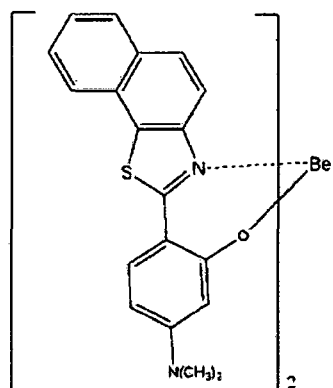
CHEMICAL FORMULA 20



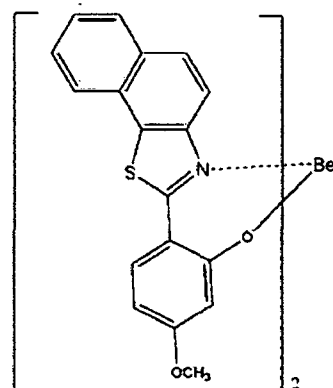
CHEMICAL FORMULA 22



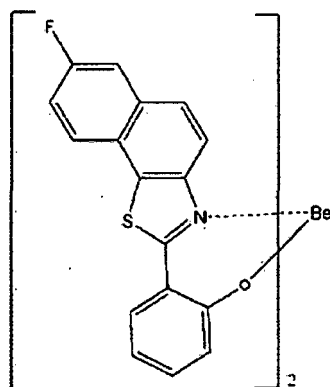
CHEMICAL FORMULA 23



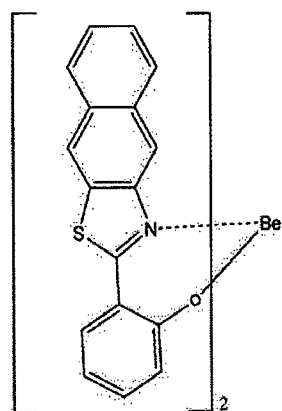
CHEMICAL FORMULA 24



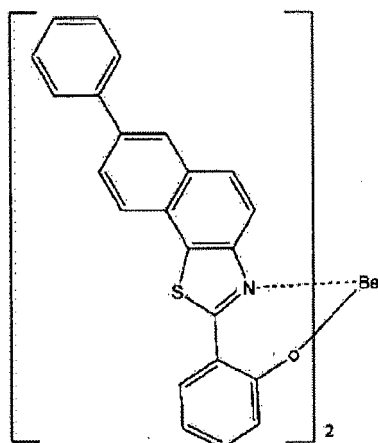
CHEMICAL FORMULA 25



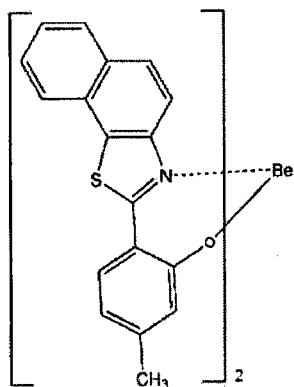
4. The organic light emitting device of claim 3, wherein the organic layer is an organic emission layer and the compound of Chemical Formulae 14, 16 to 20 or 22 to 25 is a host material.
5. The organic light emitting device of claim 4, wherein the organic emission layer further comprises a dopant material.
6. The organic light emitting device of claim 3, wherein the compound is represented by chemical formula 17, chemical formula 18, or chemical formula 20:



Chemical formula 17.



Chemical formula 18.

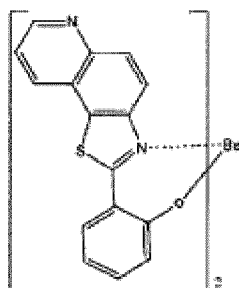


Chemical formula 20.

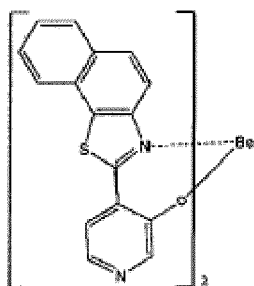
Patentansprüche

1. Organisches Material, umfassend eine Verbindung, die durch eine der folgenden chemischen Formeln 14, 16 bis 20 und 22 bis 25 dargestellt wird:

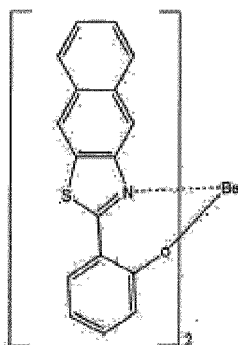
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 14



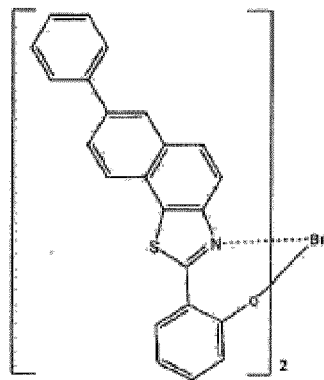
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 16



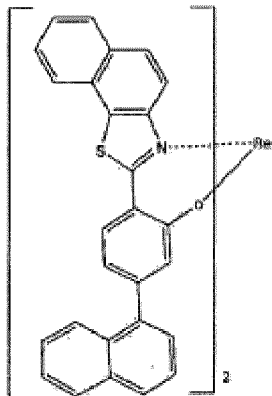
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 17



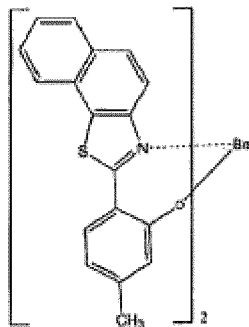
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 18



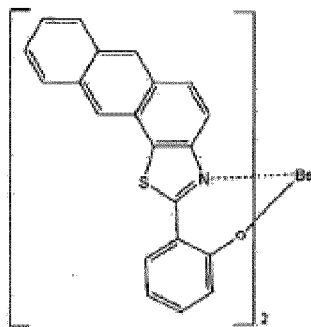
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 19



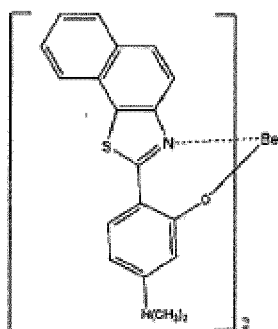
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 20



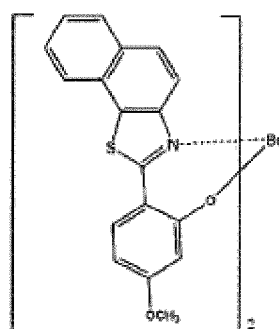
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 22



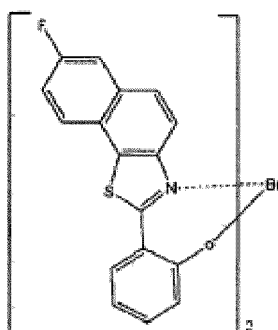
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 23



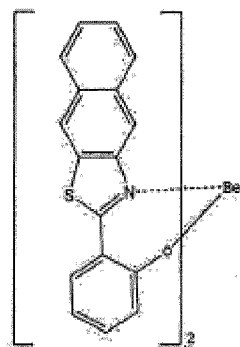
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 24



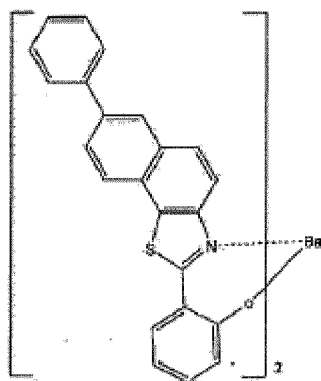
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 25



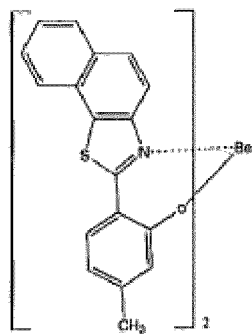
2. Organisches Material nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Verbindung durch die chemische Formel 17, die chemische Formel 18 oder die chemische Formel 20 dargestellt wird:



Chemische Formel 17



Chemische Formel 18

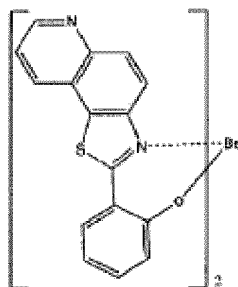


Chemische Formel 20

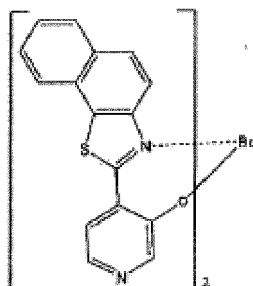
3. Organische lichtemittierende Vorrichtung, umfassend:

eine erste Elektrode und eine zweite Elektrode, die einander zugewandt sind; und eine organische Schicht, die zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode angeordnet ist, wobei die organische Schicht eine Verbindung umfasst, die durch eine der folgenden chemischen Formeln 14, 16 bis 20 und 22 bis 25 dargestellt wird:

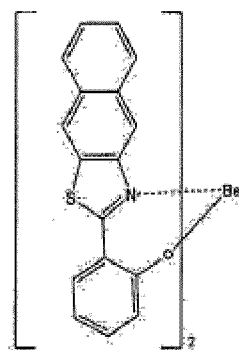
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 14



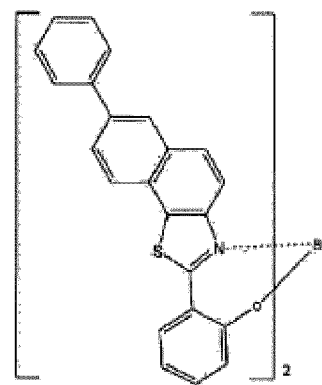
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 16



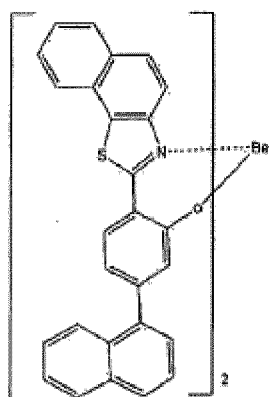
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 17



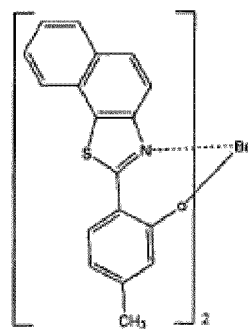
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 18



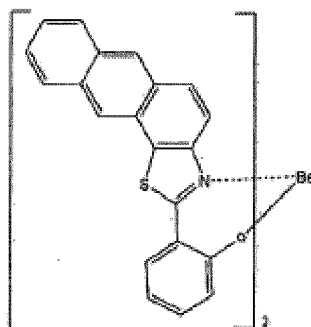
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 19



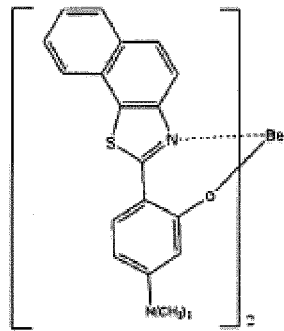
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 20



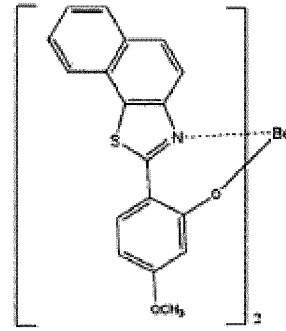
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 22



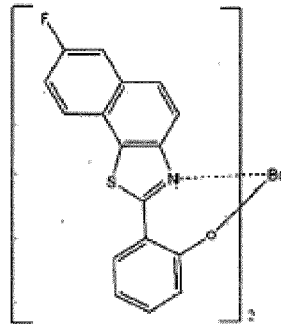
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 23



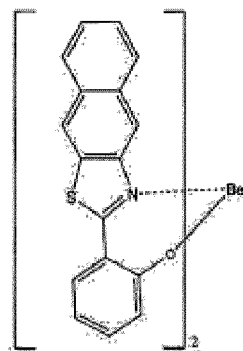
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 24



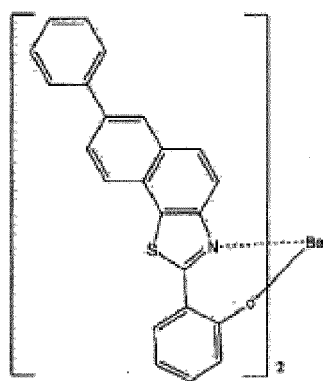
CHEMISCHE FORMEL 25



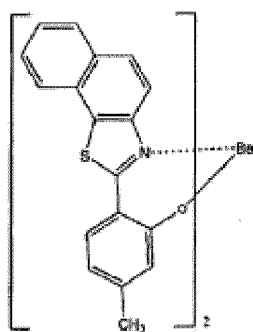
4. Organische lichtemittierende Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die organische Schicht eine organische Emissionsschicht ist und die Verbindung der chemischen Formeln 14, 16 bis 20 oder 22 bis 25 ein Wirtsmaterial ist.
5. Organische lichtemittierende Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die organische Emissionsschicht weiterhin ein Dotandenmaterial umfasst.
6. Organische lichtemittierende Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Verbindung durch die chemische Formel 17, die chemische Formel 18 oder die chemische Formel 20 dargestellt wird:



Chemische Formel 17



Chemische Formel 18

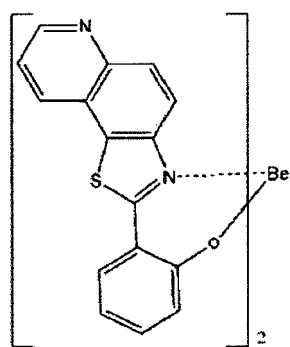


Chemische Formel 20

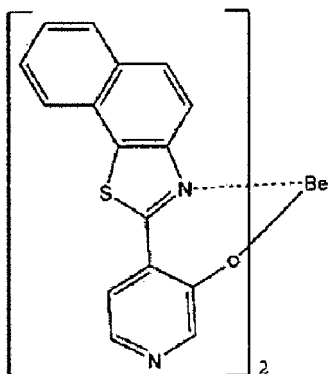
Revendications

1. Matériau organique comprenant un composé représenté par l'une des Formules Chimiques 14, 16 à 20, et 22 à 25 suivantes :

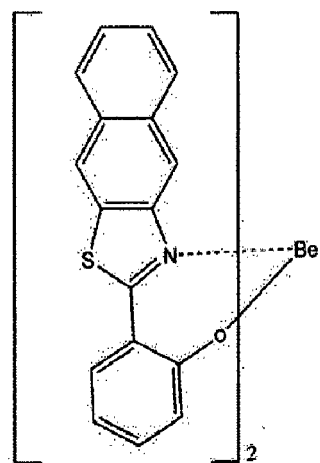
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 14



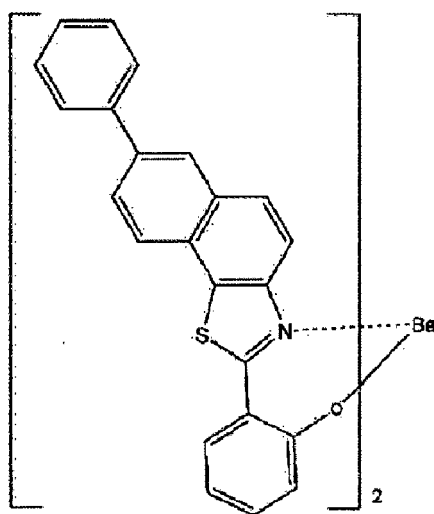
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 16



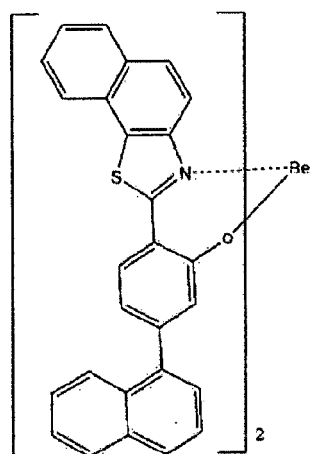
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 17



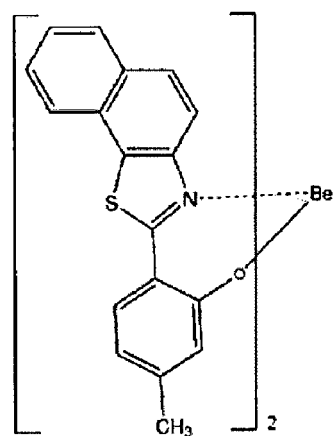
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 18



FORMULE CHIMIQUE 19



FORMULE CHIMIQUE 20

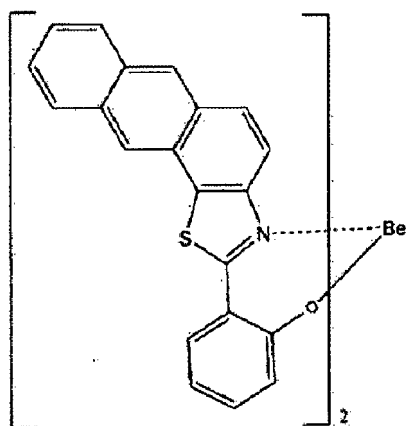


FORMULE CHIMIQUE 22

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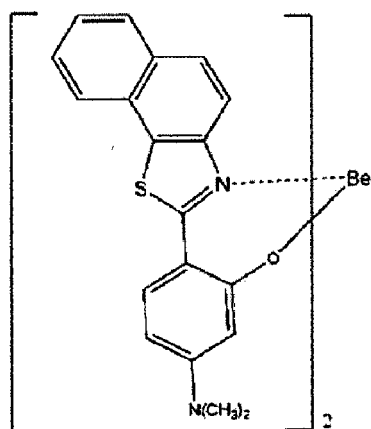
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FORMULE CHIMIQUE 23

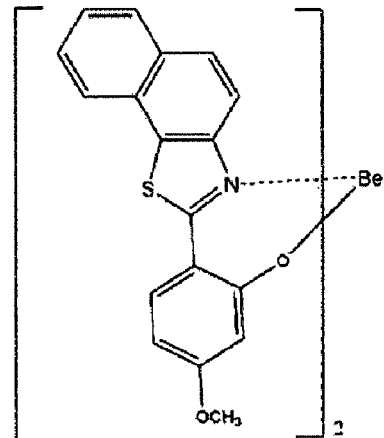
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FORMULE CHIMIQUE 24



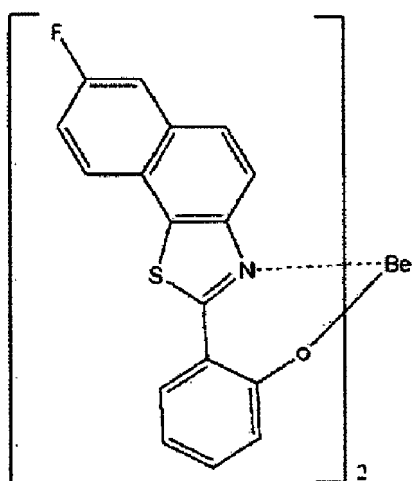
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 25

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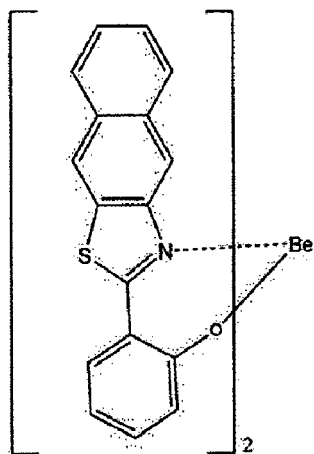
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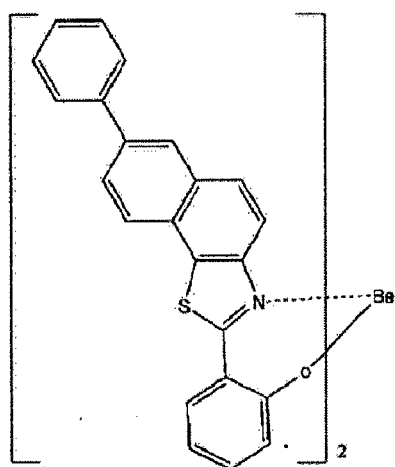
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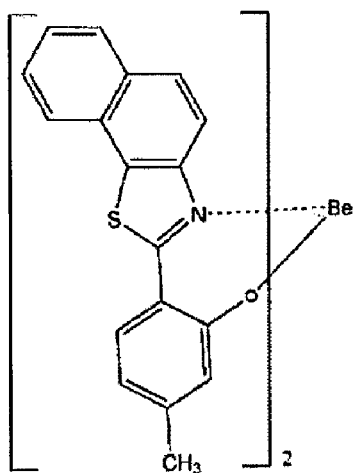
2. Matériau organique de la revendication 1, dans lequel le composé est représenté par la formule chimique 17, la formule chimique 18 ou la formule chimique 20 :



Formule chimique 17.



Formule chimique 18.

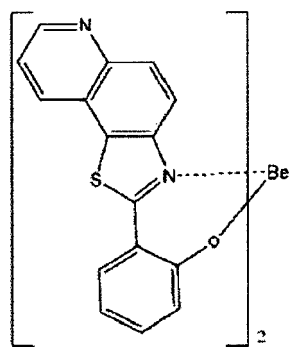


Formule chimique 20.

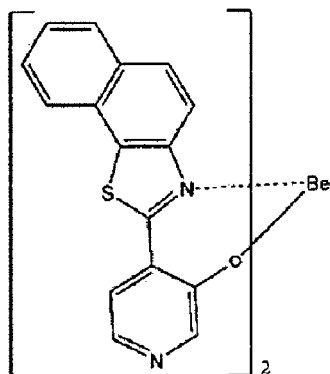
3. Dispositif électroluminescent organique comprenant :

une première électrode et une deuxième électrode se faisant face l'une à l'autre ; et
 une couche organique interposée entre la première électrode et la deuxième électrode,
 dans lequel la couche organique comprend un composé représenté par l'une des Formules Chimiques 14, 16
 à 20 et 22 à 25 suivantes :

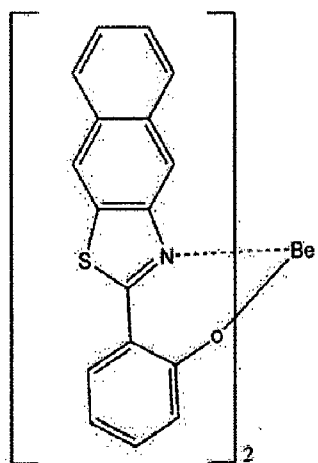
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 14



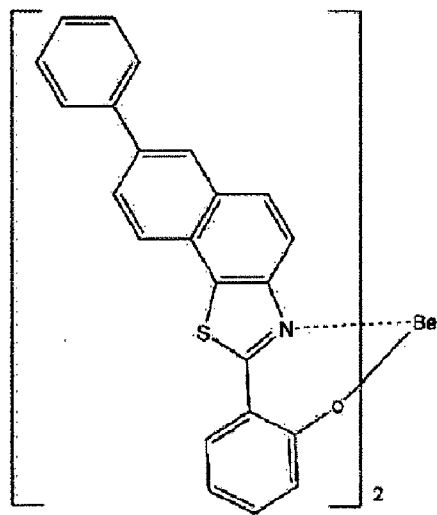
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 16



FORMULE CHIMIQUE 17

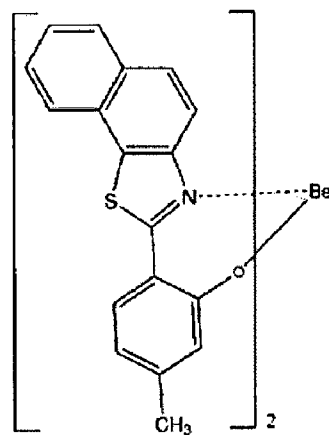
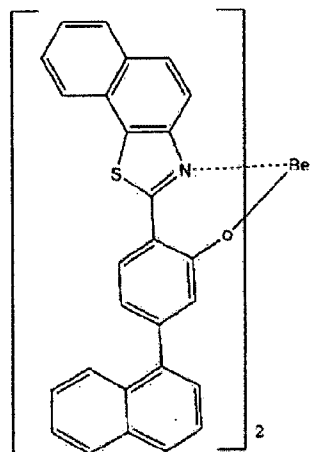


FORMULE CHIMIQUE 18

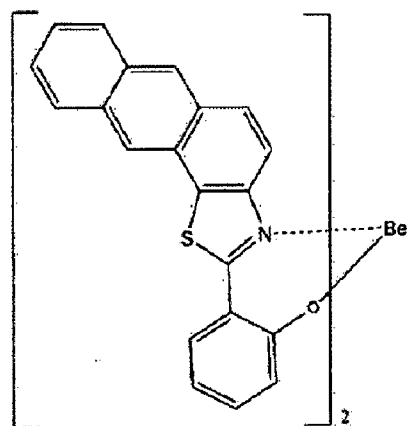


FORMULE CHIMIQUE 19

FORMULE CHIMIQUE 20

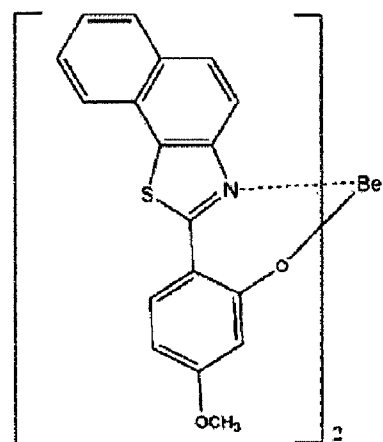
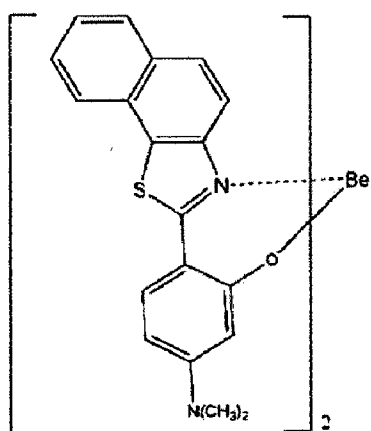


FORMULE CHIMIQUE 22

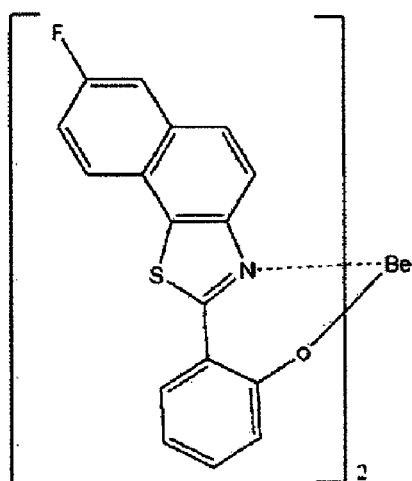


FORMULE CHIMIQUE 23

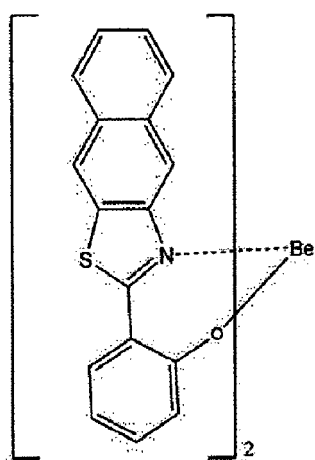
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 24



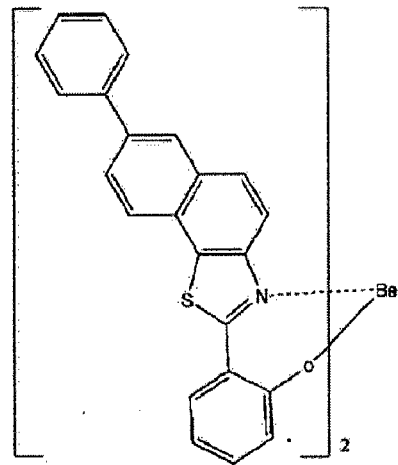
FORMULE CHIMIQUE 25



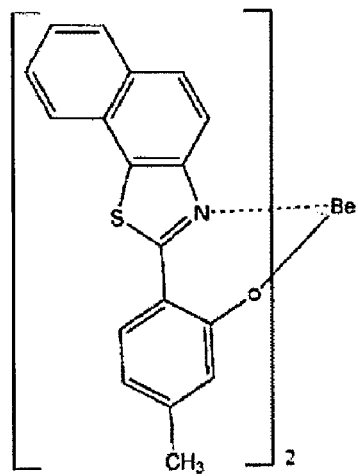
4. Dispositif électroluminescent organique de la revendication 3, dans lequel la couche organique est une couche d'émission organique et le composé de Formules Chimiques 14, 16 à 20 ou 22 à 25 est un matériau hôte.
5. Dispositif électroluminescent organique de la revendication 4, dans lequel la couche d'émission organique comprend en outre un matériau dopant.
6. Dispositif électroluminescent organique de la revendication 3, dans lequel le composé est représenté par la formule chimique 17, la formule chimique 18, ou la formule chimique 20 :



Formule chimique 17.



Formule chimique 18.



Formule chimique 20.

FIG.1

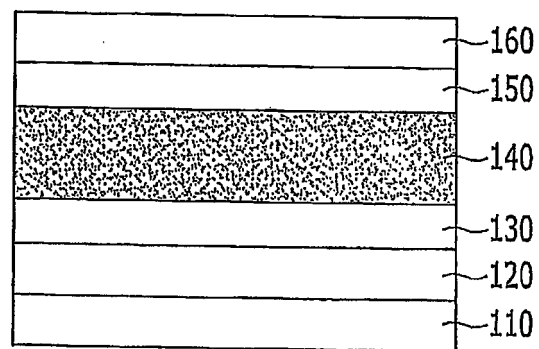
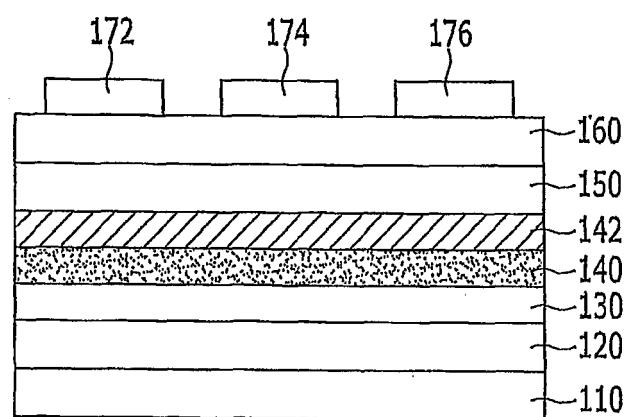


FIG.2



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- EP 2034001 A [0004]
- JP 9328678 B [0004]

专利名称(译)	有机材料和包括其的有机发光器件		
公开(公告)号	EP2404976B1	公开(公告)日	2014-06-25
申请号	EP2011152765	申请日	2011-01-31
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星移动显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	HAMADA YUJI LEE KWAN HEE		
发明人	HAMADA, YUJI LEE, KWAN-HEE		
IPC分类号	C09K11/06 H01L51/50		
CPC分类号	C09K11/06 C09K2211/1007 C09K2211/1011 C09K2211/1029 C09K2211/1037 C09K2211/1051 C09K2211/186 C09K2211/188 H01L51/0077 H01L51/5012 C07F3/006		
代理机构(译)	RUSSELL , TIM		
优先权	1020100065452 2010-07-07 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2404976A2 EP2404976A3		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

包含由以下化学式1表示的化合物的有机材料，和包含该有机材料的有机发光装置。在化学式1中，A是氧（O）原子或硫（S）原子；M是二价或三价金属原子；R1是有机基团；Y是取代或未取代的稠合多环芳香族基团；Z1至Z4独立地为碳原子或氮原子；m是1到4的整数，n是2或3，

CHEMICAL FORMULA 14

