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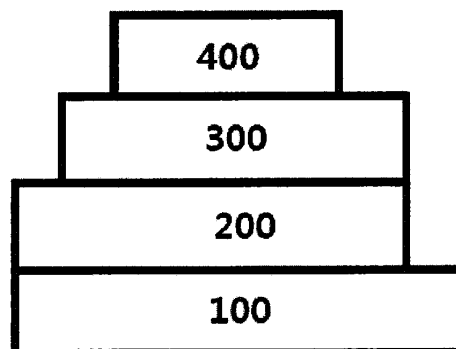
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(54) **HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUND AND ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE USING SAME**

(57) The present application provides a hetero-cyclic compound which may significantly improve the lifetime, efficiency, electrochemical stability, and thermal stability of an organic light emitting device, and an organic light emitting device in which the hetero-cyclic compound is contained in an organic compound layer.

[Figure 1]



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Description

[Technical Field]

[0001] This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application Nos. 10-2015-0106063, 10-2016-0057665, and 10-2016-0059084 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on July 27, 2015, May 11, 2016, and May 13, 2016, respectively, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0002] The present application relates to a hetero-cyclic compound and an organic light emitting device using the same.

[Background Art]

[0003] An electroluminescence device is a kind of self-emitting type display device, and has an advantage in that the viewing angle is wide, the contrast is excellent, and the response speed is fast.

[0004] An organic light emitting device has a structure in which an organic thin film is disposed between two electrodes. When a voltage is applied to an organic light emitting device having the structure, electrons and holes injected from the two electrodes combine with each other in an organic thin film to make a pair, and then, emit light while being extinguished. The organic thin film may be composed of a single layer or multi layers, if necessary.

[0005] A material for the organic thin film may have a light emitting function, if necessary. For example, as the material for the organic thin film, it is also possible to use a compound, which may itself constitute a light emitting layer alone, or it is also possible to use a compound, which may serve as a host or a dopant of a host-dopant-based light emitting layer. In addition, as a material for the organic thin film, it is also possible to use a compound, which may perform a function such as hole injection, hole transport, electron blocking, hole blocking, electron transport or electron injection.

[0006] In order to improve the performance, lifetime, or efficiency of the organic light emitting device, there is a continuous need for developing a material for an organic thin film.

[Disclosure]

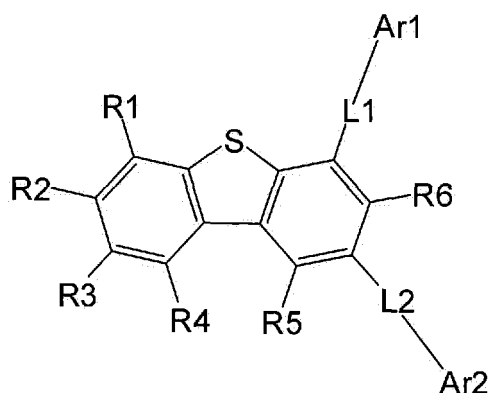
[Technical Problem]

[0007] It is necessary to perform studies on an organic light emitting device comprising a compound having a chemical structure, which may satisfy conditions required for a material which is available for the organic light emitting device, for example, appropriate energy levels, electrochemical stability, thermal stability, and the like, and may perform various functions required for the organic light emitting device according to the substituent.

[Technical Solution]

[0008] An exemplary embodiment of the present application provides a hetero-cyclic compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 1:

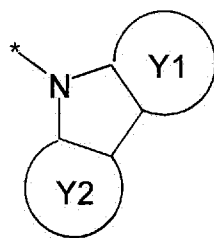
[Chemical Formula 1]



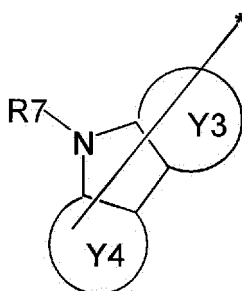
[0009] In Chemical Formula 1, L1 and L2 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently a direct bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ arylene group,

Ar1 is a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group comprising at least one N,
 Ar2 is represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae 3 and 4,

[Chemical Formula 3]



[Chemical Formula 4]



in Chemical Formulae 3 and 4,

Y1 to Y4 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aromatic hydrocarbon ring; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ aromatic hetero ring,

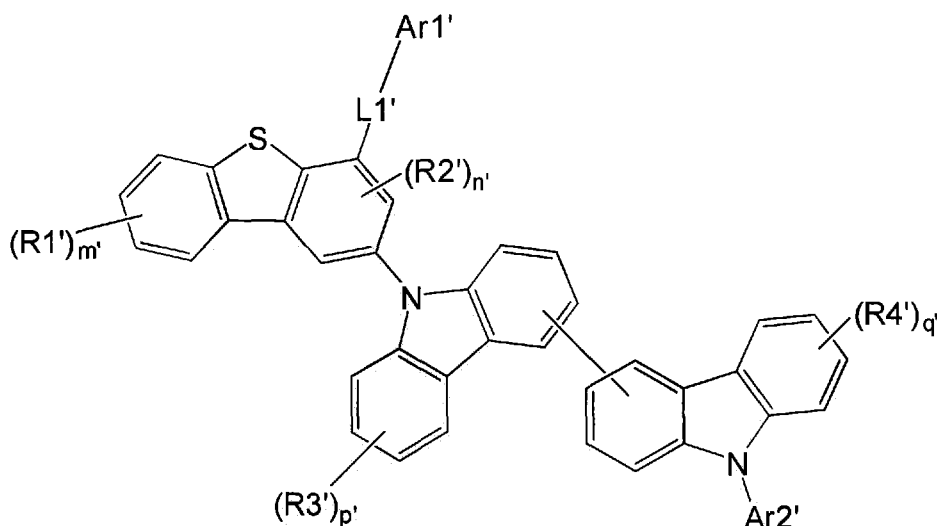
R1 to R7 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring, and

R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and are each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group.

[0010] Further, another exemplary embodiment of the present application provides an organic light emitting device comprising a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and one or more organic material layers provided between the positive electrode and the negative electrode, in which one or more layers of the organic material layers comprise the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1.

[0011] In addition, still another exemplary embodiment of the present application provides a composition for an organic material layer of an organic light emitting device, which comprises both the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 2.

[Chemical Formula 2]



[0012] In Chemical Formula 2,

R1' to R4' are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring,

L1' is a direct bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ arylene group,

Ar1' is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group comprising at least one of S and O,

Ar2' is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group,

m', p' and q' are each independently an integer of 0 to 4, and

n' is an integer of 0 to 2.

[Advantageous Effects]

A hetero-cyclic compound according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application may be used as a material for an organic material layer of an organic light emitting device. The hetero-cyclic compound may be used as a material for a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer, an electron injection layer, a charge generation layer, and the like in an organic light emitting device. In particular, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may be used as a material for an electron transport layer, a hole transport layer, or a light emitting layer of the organic light emitting device. In addition, when the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 is used for the organic light emitting device, the driving voltage of the device may be lowered, the light efficiency of the device may be improved, and the lifetime characteristics of the device may be improved by the thermal stability of the compound.

Furthermore, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the compound represented by chemical Formula 2 may be used simultaneously as a material for a light emitting layer of an organic light emitting device. In addition, when the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 are simultaneously used for the organic light emitting device, the driving voltage of the device may be lowered, the light efficiency of the device may be improved, and the lifetime characteristics of the device may be improved by the thermal stability of the compound.

[Description of Drawings]

[0015]

FIGS. 1 to 3 each are views schematically illustrating a stacking structure of an organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application.

FIG. 4 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-2 at a wavelength of 363 nm.

FIG. 5 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-2 at a wavelength of 238 nm.

FIG. 6 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-2.

FIG. 7 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-11 at a wavelength of 339 nm.

FIG. 8 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-11 at a wavelength of 234 nm.

FIG. 9 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-11.

FIG. 10 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-23 at a wavelength of 241 nm.

FIG. 11 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-23 at a wavelength of 241 nm.

FIG. 12 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-23.

FIG. 13 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-27 at a wavelength of 340 nm.

FIG. 14 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-27 at a wavelength of 241 nm.

FIG. 15 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-27.

FIG. 16 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-33 at a wavelength of 291 nm.

FIG. 17 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-33 at a wavelength of 239 nm.

FIG. 18 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-33.

FIG. 19 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-39 at a wavelength of 259 nm.

FIG. 20 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-39 at a wavelength of 259 nm.

FIG. 21 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-39.

FIG. 22 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-41 at a wavelength of 260 nm.

FIG. 23 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-41 at a wavelength of 260 nm.

FIG. 24 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-41.

FIG. 25 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-65 at a wavelength of 361 nm.

FIG. 26 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-65 at a wavelength of 235 nm.

FIG. 27 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-65.

FIG. 28 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-66 at a wavelength of 360 nm.

FIG. 29 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-66 at a wavelength of 307 nm.

FIG. 30 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-66.

FIG. 31 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-67 at a wavelength of 361 nm.

FIG. 32 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-67 at a wavelength of 266 nm.

FIG. 33 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-67.

FIG. 34 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-69 at a wavelength of 344 nm.

FIG. 35 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-69 at a wavelength of 308 nm.

FIG. 36 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-69.

FIG. 37 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-70 at a wavelength of 344 nm.

FIG. 38 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-70 at a wavelength of 267 nm.

FIG. 39 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-70.

FIG. 40 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-71 at a wavelength of 344 nm.

FIG. 41 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-71 at a wavelength of 241 nm.

FIG. 42 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-71.

FIG. 43 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-78 at a wavelength of 361 nm.

FIG. 44 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-78 at a wavelength of 263 nm.

FIG. 45 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-78.

FIG. 46 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-82 at a wavelength of 344 nm.

FIG. 47 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-82 at a wavelength of 307 nm.

FIG. 48 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-82.

FIG. 49 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-84 at a wavelength of 363 nm.

FIG. 50 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-84 at a wavelength of 298 nm.

FIG. 51 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-84.

FIG. 52 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-99 at a wavelength of 355 nm.

FIG. 53 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-99 at a wavelength of 355 nm.

FIG. 54 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-99.

<Explanation of Reference Numerals and Symbols>

[0016]

- 100: Substrate
- 200: Positive electrode
- 300: Organic material layer
- 301: Hole injection layer
- 302: Hole transport layer
- 303: Light emitting layer
- 304: Hole blocking layer
- 305: Electron transport layer

306: Electron injection layer

400: Negative electrode

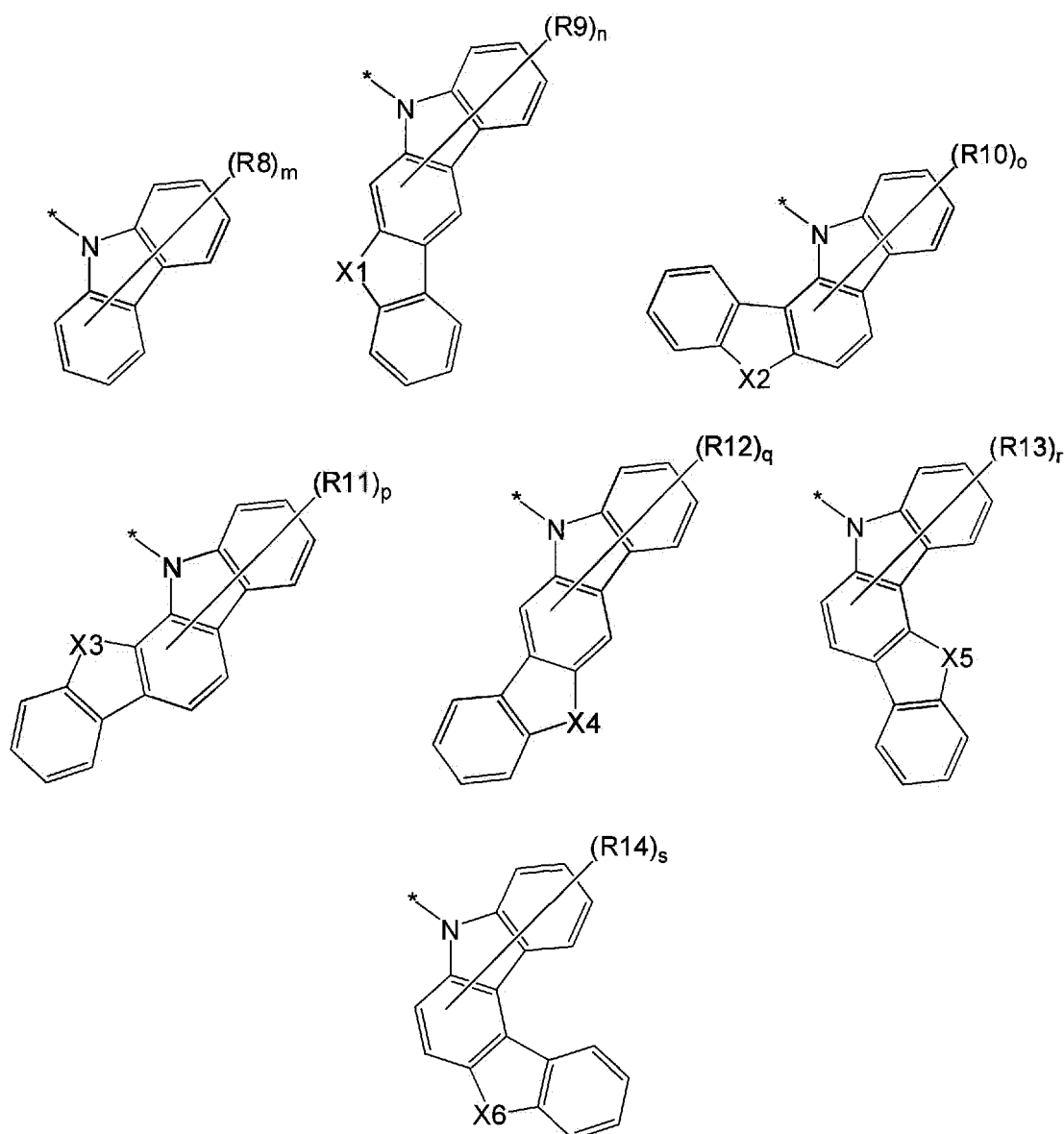
[Best Mode]

[0017] Hereinafter, the present application will be described in detail.

[0018] A hetero-cyclic compound according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application is represented by Chemical Formula 1. More specifically, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may be used as a material for an organic material layer of an organic light emitting device by the structural characteristics of the core structure and the substituent as described above.

[0019] In Chemical Formulae 3 and 4, * denotes a position to be linked to L2 of Chemical Formula 1.

[0020] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Chemical Formula 3 may be represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae.

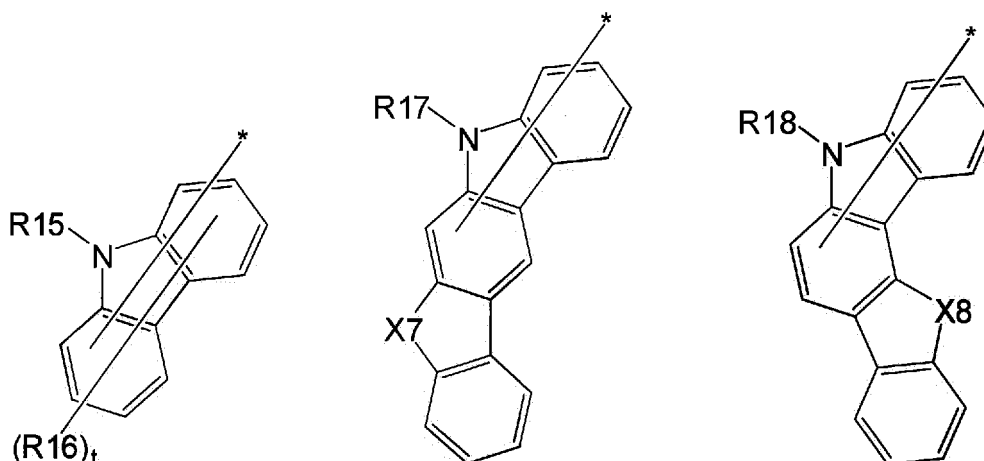


[0021] In the structural formulae, X1 to X6 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently NR, S, O, or CR'R",

R8 to R14 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted

C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring, R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, and m is an integer of 0 to 8, and n, o, p, q, r, and s are each independently an integer of 0 to 6.

[0022] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Chemical Formula 4 may be represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae.

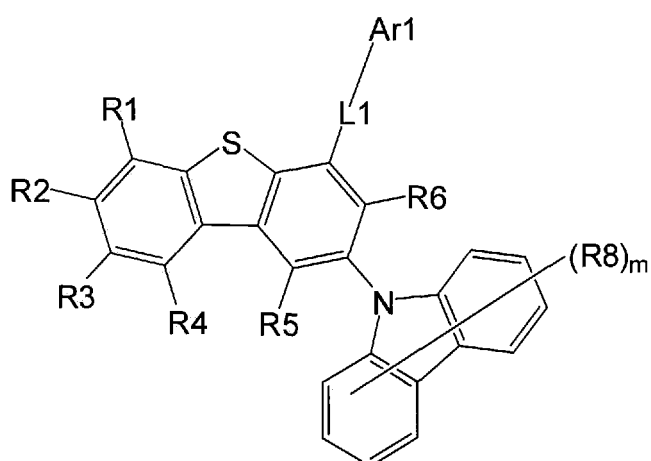


[0023] In the structural formulae, X7 and X8 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently NR, S, O, or CR'R",

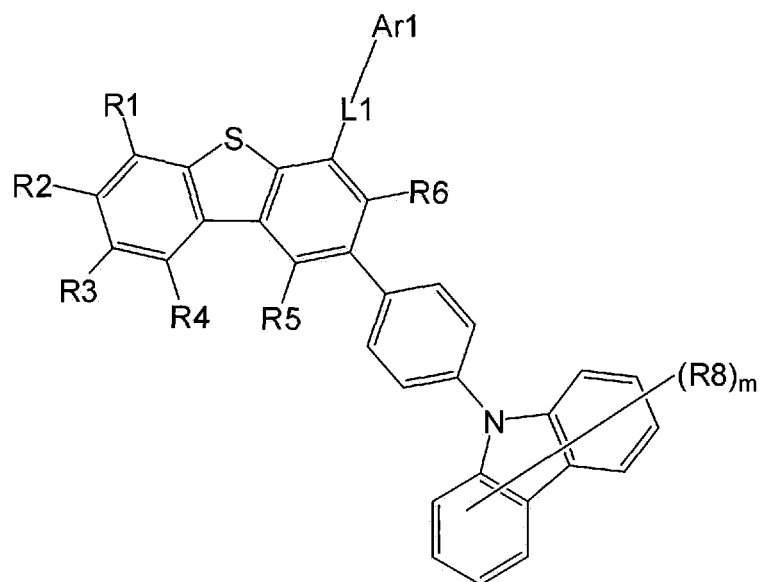
R15 to R18 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring, R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, and t is an integer of 0 to 7.

[0024] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present specification, Chemical Formula 1 may be represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae 5 to 10.

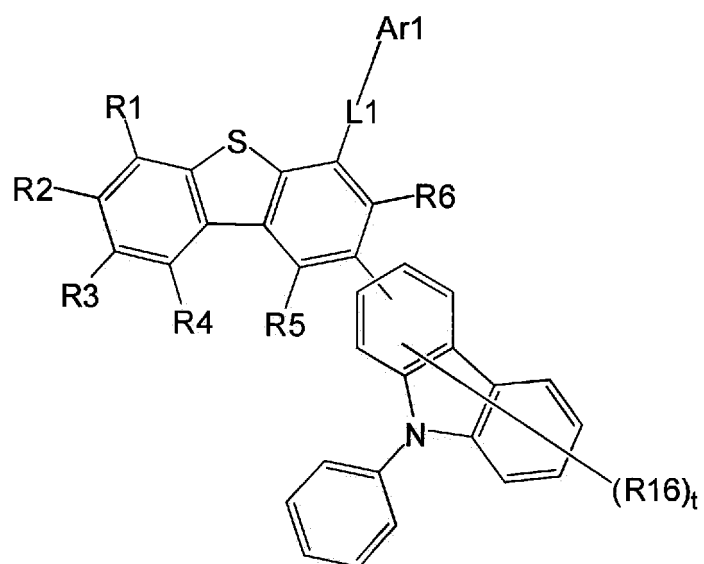
[Chemical Formula 5]



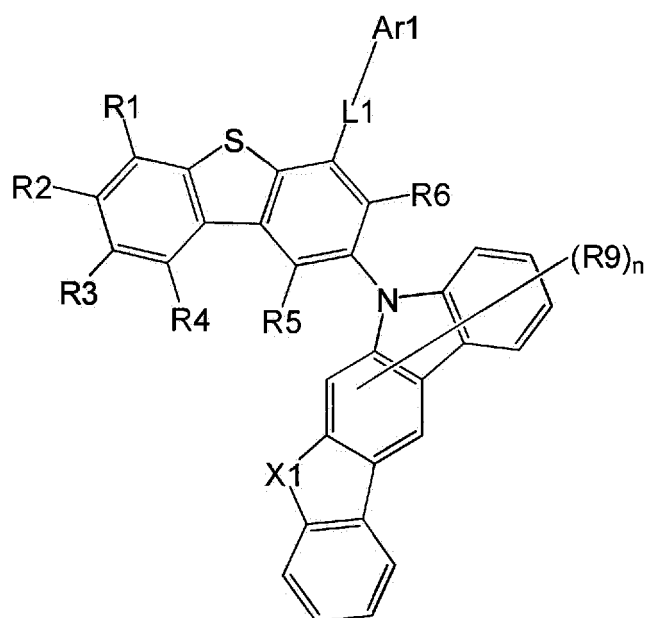
[Chemical Formula 6]



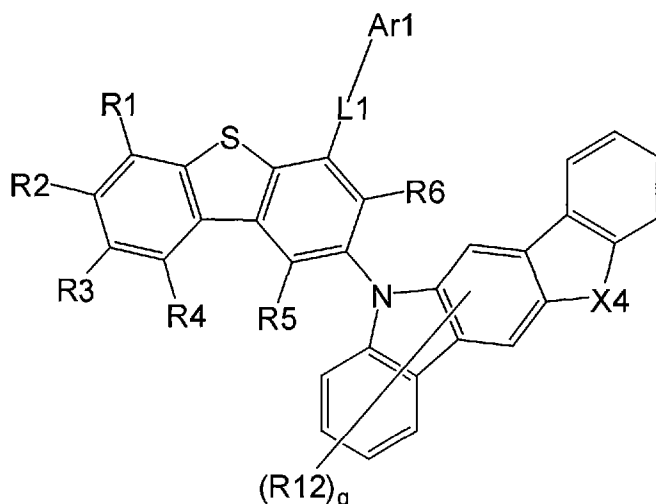
[Chemical Formula 7]



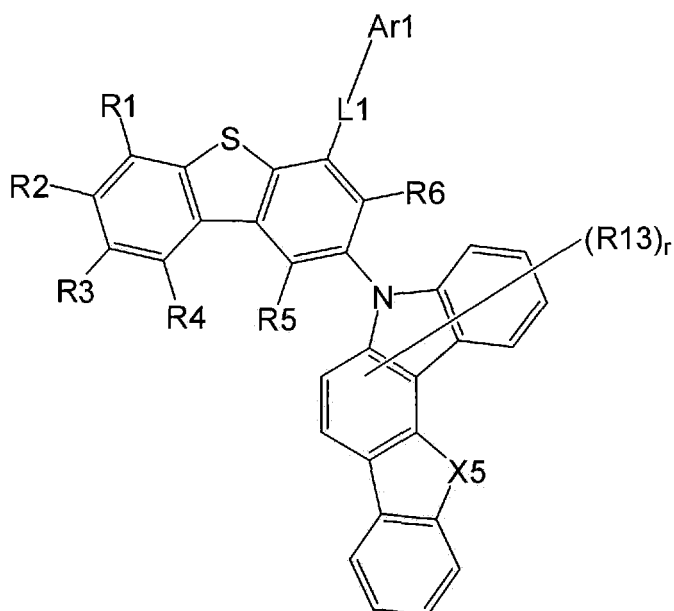
[Chemical Formula 8]



[Chemical Formula 9]



[Chemical Formula 10]



[0025] In Chemical Formulae 5 to 10, the definitions of R1 to R6, R8, R9, R12, R13, R16, L1, Ar1, X1, X4, X5, m, n, q, r, and t are the same as those in Chemical Formula 1 and the structural formulae.

[0026] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, R1 to R6 of Chemical Formula 1 may be each independently hydrogen or deuterium.

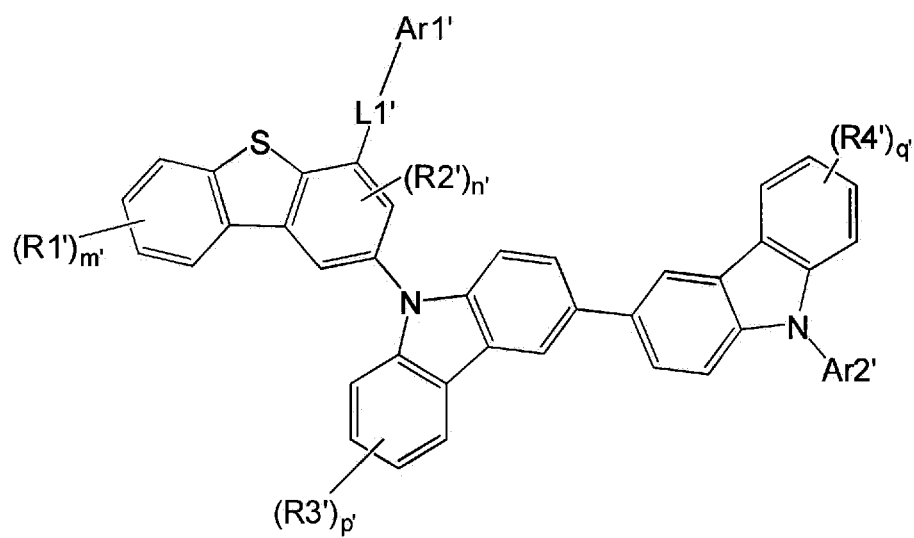
[0027] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, R8 to R18 may be each independently hydrogen; deuterium; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group.

[0028] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, R, R', and R" of Chemical Formula 1 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group.

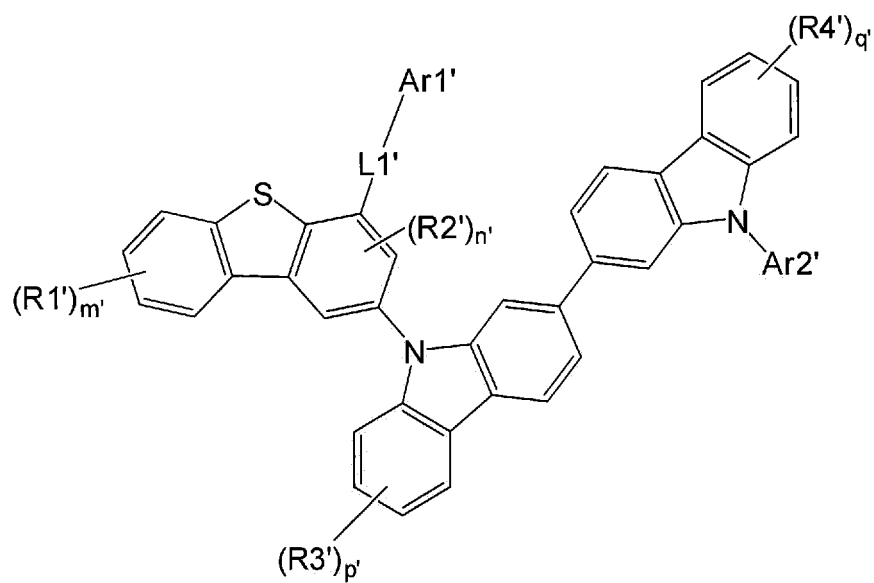
[0029] Further, the composition for an organic material layer of an organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application may comprise both the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the compound represented by Chemical Formula 2.

[0030] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Chemical Formula 2 may be represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae 11 to 22.

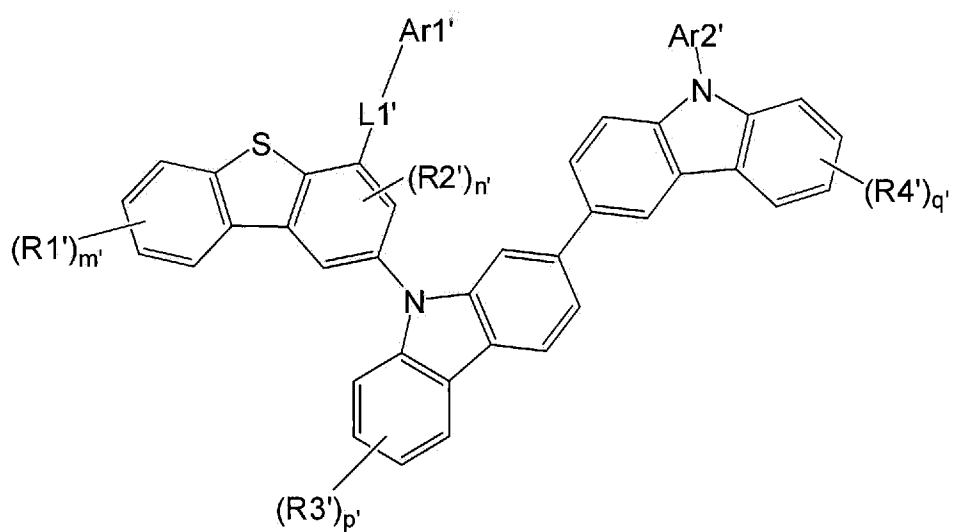
[Chemical Formula 11]



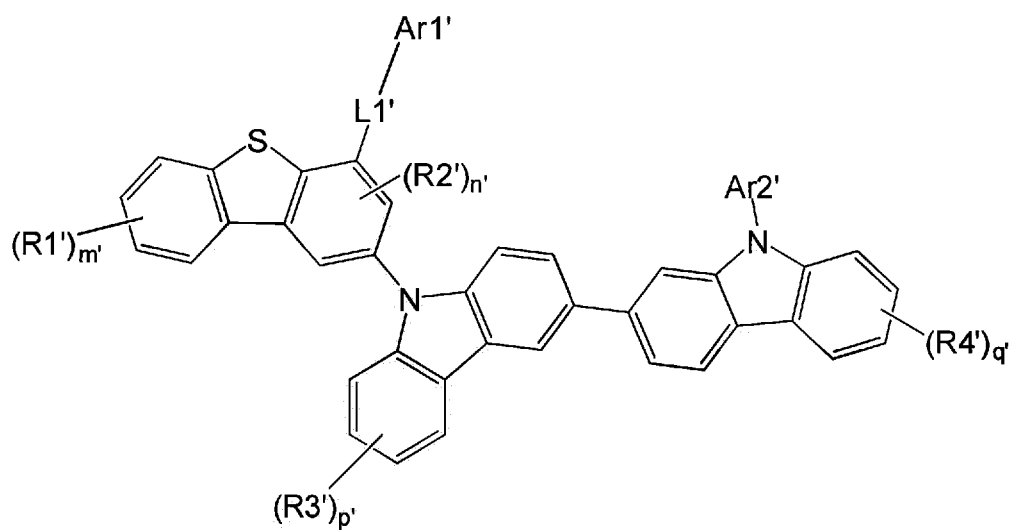
[Chemical Formula 12]



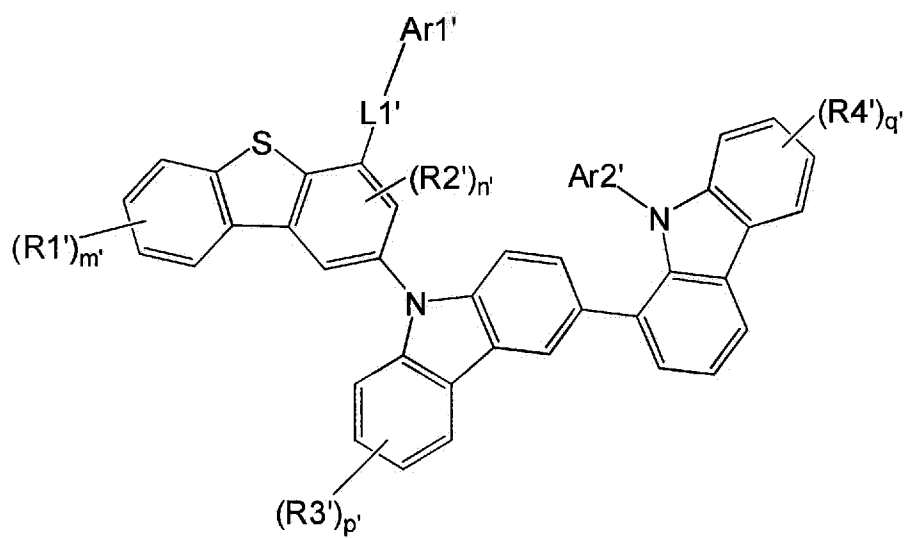
[Chemical Formula 13]



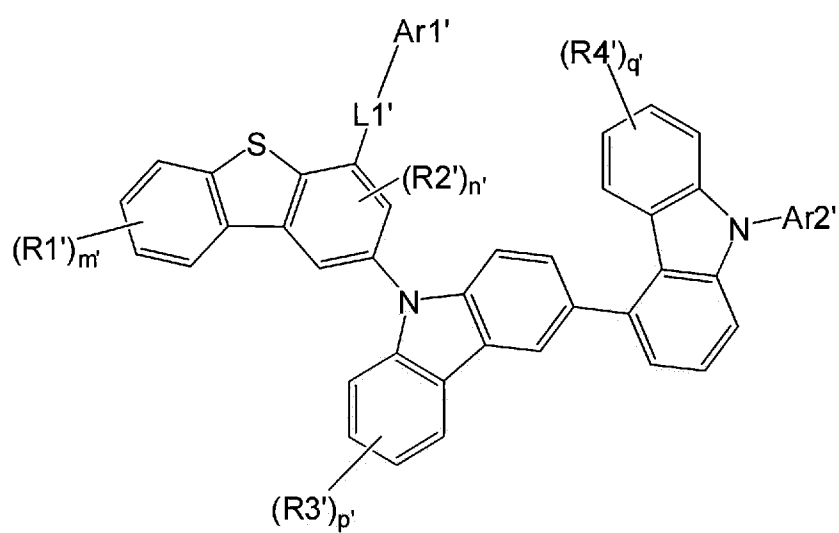
[Chemical Formula 14]



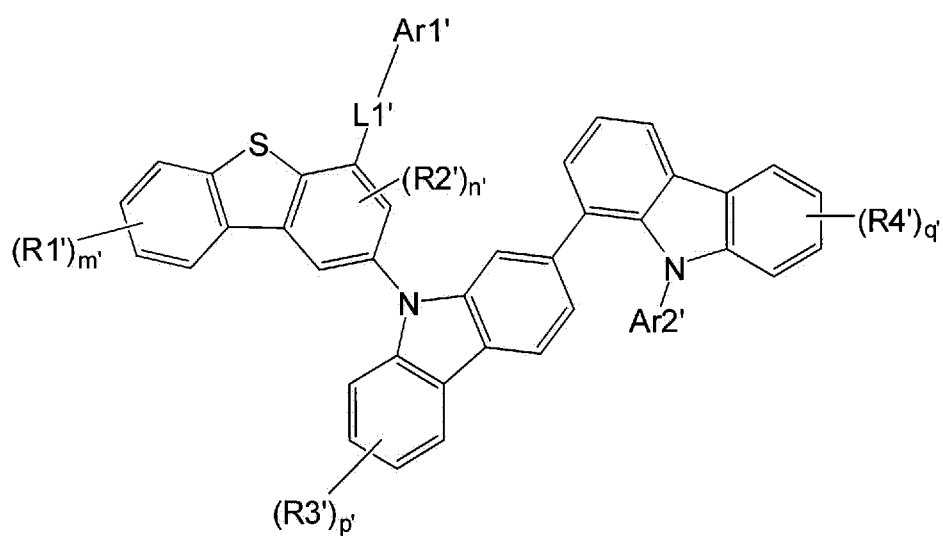
[Chemical Formula 15]



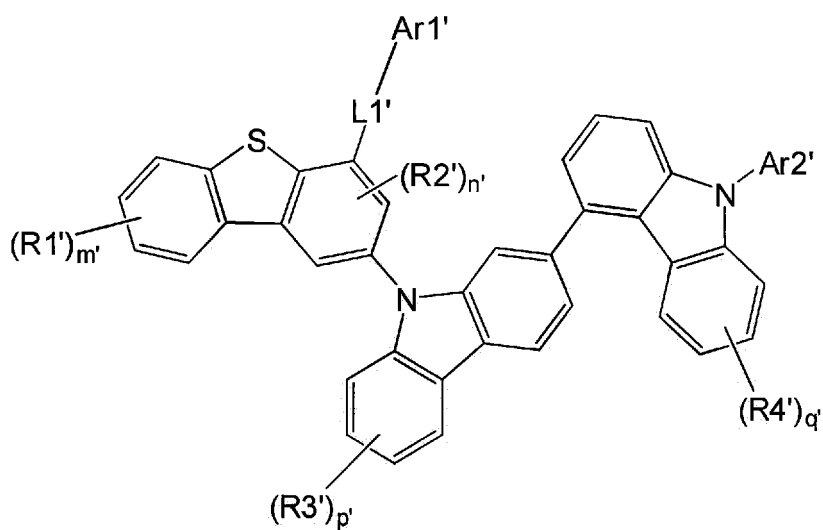
[Chemical Formula 16]



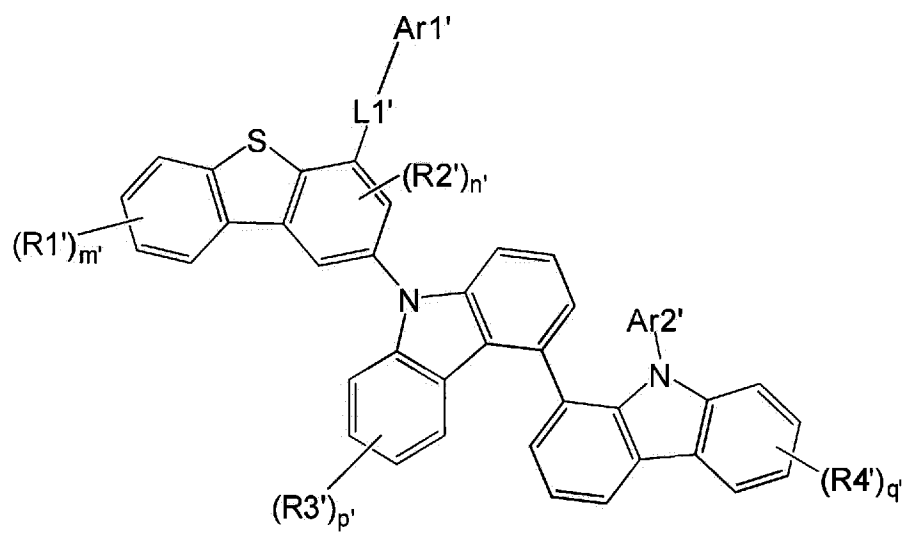
[Chemical Formula 17]



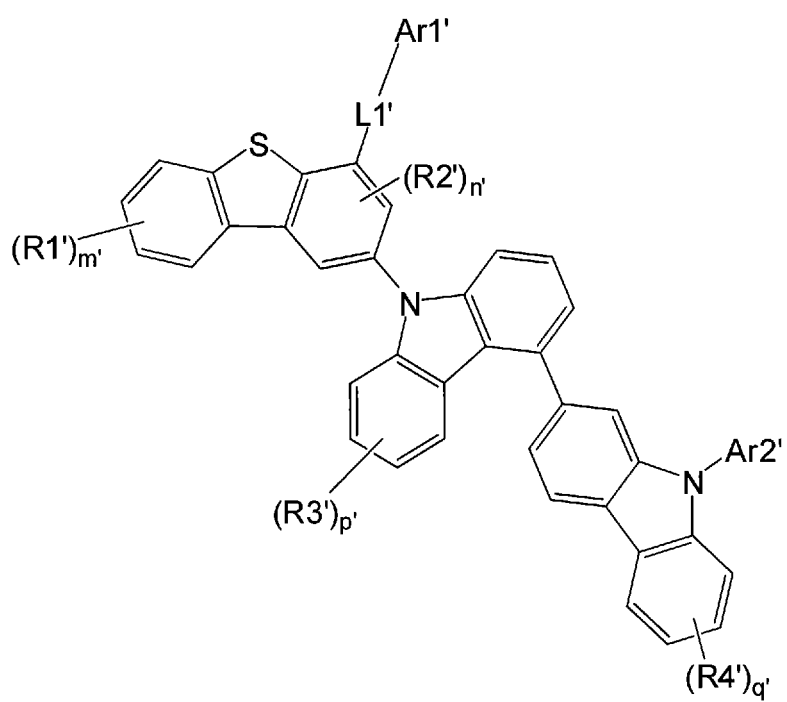
[Chemical Formula 18]



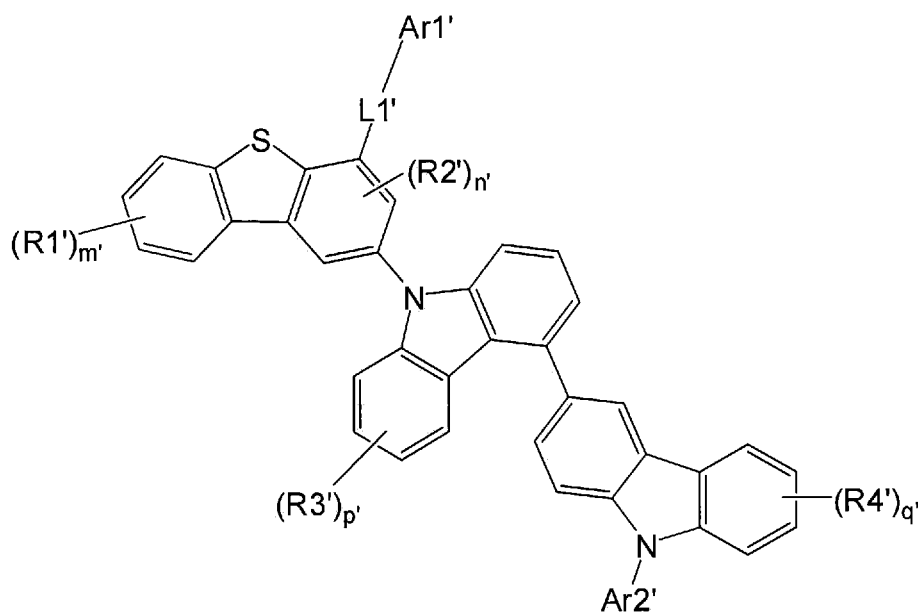
[Chemical Formula 19]



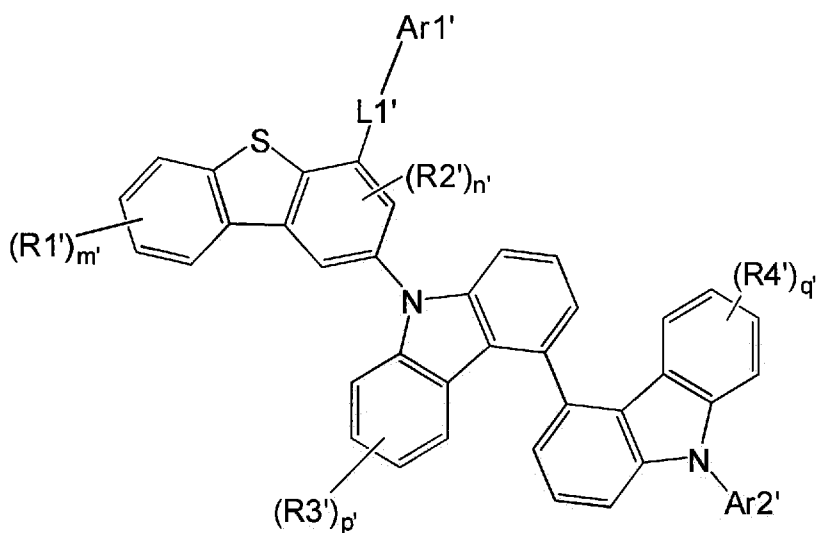
[Chemical Formula 20]



[Chemical Formula 21]



[Chemical Formula 22]



[0031] In Chemical Formulae 11 to 22, the definitions of L1, Ar1, Ar2, R1 to R4, m, n, p, and q are the same as those in Chemical Formula 2.

[0032] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, when m', n', p', and q' of Chemical Formula 2 are each independently 2 or more, two or more R1' to R4' may be each the same as or different from each other.

[0033] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, R1' to R4' of Chemical Formula 2 may be each independently hydrogen or deuterium.

[0034] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Ar1' of Chemical Formula 2 may be a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group including S; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group including O.

[0035] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Ar1' of Chemical Formula 2 may be a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorene group in which an alkyl group is substituted, a dibenzothiophene group, or a dibenzofuran group.

[0036] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Ar2' of Chemical Formula 2 may be a substituted or

unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group.

[0037] In an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Ar₂' of Chemical Formula 2 may be a phenyl group.

[0038] In the present application, the substituents of Chemical Formulae 1 and 2 will be more specifically described as follows.

[0039] In the present specification, "substituted or unsubstituted" means being unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; a C₁ to C₂₀ alkylamine group; a C₆ to C₆₀ arylamine group; and a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroarylamine group, being unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent to which two or more substituents among the substituents are linked, or being unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent to which two or more substituents selected among the substituents are linked. For example, "the substituent to which two or more substituents are linked" may be a biphenyl group. That is, the biphenyl group may also be an aryl group, and may be interpreted as a substituent to which two phenyl groups are linked. The additional substituents may also be additionally substituted. R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group.

[0040] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present specification, the "substituted or unsubstituted" is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, a halogen group, -CN, SiRR'R", P(=O)RR', a C₁ to C₂₀ straight-chained or branch-chained alkyl group, a C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, and a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, and

R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted with deuterium, a halogen group, -CN, a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, and a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; a C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted with deuterium, halogen, -CN, a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, and a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; a C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group which is unsubstituted or substituted with deuterium, halogen, -CN, a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, and a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group which is unsubstituted or substituted with deuterium, halogen, -CN, a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, and a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group.

[0041] The term "substitution" means that a hydrogen atom bonded to a carbon atom of a compound is changed into another substituent, and a position to be substituted is not limited as long as the position is a position at which the hydrogen atom is substituted, that is, a position at which the substituent may be substituted, and when two or more are substituted, the two or more substituents may be the same as or different from each other.

[0042] In the present specification, the halogen may be fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

[0043] In the present specification, the alkyl group includes a straight-chain or branched-chain having 1 to 60 carbon atoms, and may be additionally substituted with another substituent. The number of carbon atoms of the alkyl group may be 1 to 60, specifically 1 to 40, and more specifically 1 to 20. Specific examples thereof include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, a butyl group, an n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a tert-butyl group, a sec-butyl group, a 1-methyl-butyl group, a 1-ethyl-butyl group, a pentyl group, an n-pentyl group, an isopentyl group, a neopentyl group, a tert-pentyl group, a hexyl group, an n-hexyl group, a 1-methylpentyl group, a 2-methylpentyl group, a 4-methyl-2-pentyl group, a 3,3-dimethylbutyl group, a 2-ethylbutyl group, a heptyl group, an n-heptyl group, a 1-methylhexyl group, a cyclopentylmethyl group, a cyclohexylmethyl group, an octyl group, an n-octyl group, a tert-octyl group, a 1-methylheptyl group, a 2-ethylhexyl group, a 2-propylpentyl group, an n-nonyl group, a 2,2-dimethylheptyl group, a 1-ethyl-propyl group, a 1,1-dimethyl-propyl group, an isohexyl group, a 2-methylpentyl group, a 4-methylhexyl group, a 5-methylhexyl group, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0044] In the present specification, the alkenyl group includes a straight-chain or branched-chain having 2 to 60 carbon atoms, and may be additionally substituted with another substituent. The number of carbon atoms of the alkenyl group may be 2 to 60, specifically 2 to 40, and more specifically 2 to 20. Specific examples thereof include a vinyl group, a 1-propenyl group, an isopropenyl group, a 1-butenyl group, a 2-butenyl group, a 3-butenyl group, a 1-pentenyl group, a 2-pentenyl group, a 3-pentenyl group, a 3-methyl-1-butenyl group, a 1,3-butadienyl group, an allyl group, a 1-phenylvinyl-1-yl group, a 2-phenylvinyl-1-yl group, a 2,2-diphenylvinyl-1-yl group, a 2-phenyl-2-(naphthyl-1-yl)vinyl-1-yl group, a 2,2-bis(diphenyl-1-yl)vinyl-1-yl group, a stilbenyl group, a styrenyl group, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0045] In the present specification, the alkynyl group includes a straight-chain or branched-chain having 2 to 60 carbon atoms, and may be additionally substituted with another substituent. The number of carbon atoms of the alkynyl group may be 2 to 60, specifically 2 to 40, and more specifically 2 to 20.

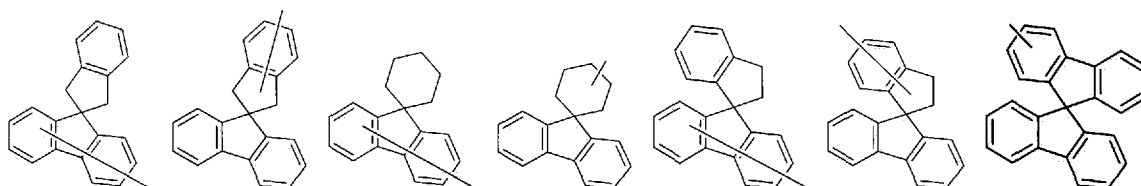
[0046] In the present specification, the cycloalkyl group includes a monocycle or polycycle having 3 to 60 carbon atoms, and may be additionally substituted with another substituent. Here, the polycycle means a group in which a cycloalkyl group is directly linked to or fused with another cyclic group. Here, another cyclic group may also be a cycloalkyl group, but may also be another kind of cyclic group, for example, a heterocycloalkyl group, an aryl group, a heteroaryl group, and the like. The number of carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl group may be 3 to 60, specifically 3 to 40, and more

specifically 5 to 20. Specific examples thereof include a cyclopropyl group, a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a 3-methylcyclopentyl group, a 2,3-dimethylcyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a 3-methylcyclohexyl group, a 4-methylcyclohexyl group, a 2,3-dimethylcyclohexyl group, a 3,4,5-trimethylcyclohexyl group, a 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclooctyl group, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0047] In the present specification, the heterocycloalkyl group includes O, S, Se, N, or Si as a heteroatom, includes a monocycle or polycycle having 2 to 60 carbon atoms, and may be additionally substituted with another substituent. Here, the polycycle means a group in which a heterocycloalkyl group is directly linked to or fused with another cyclic group. Here, another cyclic group may also be a heterocycloalkyl group, but may also be another kind of cyclic group, for example, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, a heteroaryl group, and the like. The number of carbon atoms of the heterocycloalkyl group may be 2 to 60, specifically 2 to 40, and more specifically 3 to 20.

[0048] In the present specification, the aryl group includes a monocycle or polycycle having 6 to 60 carbon atoms, and may be additionally substituted with another substituent. Here, the polycycle means a group in which an aryl group is directly linked to or fused with another cyclic group. Here, another cyclic group may also be an aryl group, but may also be another kind of cyclic group, for example, a cycloalkyl group, a heterocycloalkyl group, a heteroaryl group, and the like. The aryl group includes a spiro group. The number of carbon atoms of the aryl group may be 6 to 60, specifically 6 to 40, and more specifically 6 to 25. Specific examples of the aryl group include a phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a triphenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a chrysenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, a perylenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a tetracenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a fluorenyl group, an indenyl group, an acenaphthylenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a spirobifluorenyl group, a 2,3-dihydro-1H-indenyl group, a fused cyclic group thereof, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0049] In the present specification, the spiro group is a group including a spiro structure, and may have 15 to 60 carbon atoms. For example, the spiro group may include a structure in which a 2,3-dihydro-1H-indene group or a cyclohexane group is spiro-bonded to a fluorenyl group. Specifically, the following spiro group may include any one of the groups of the following structural formulae.



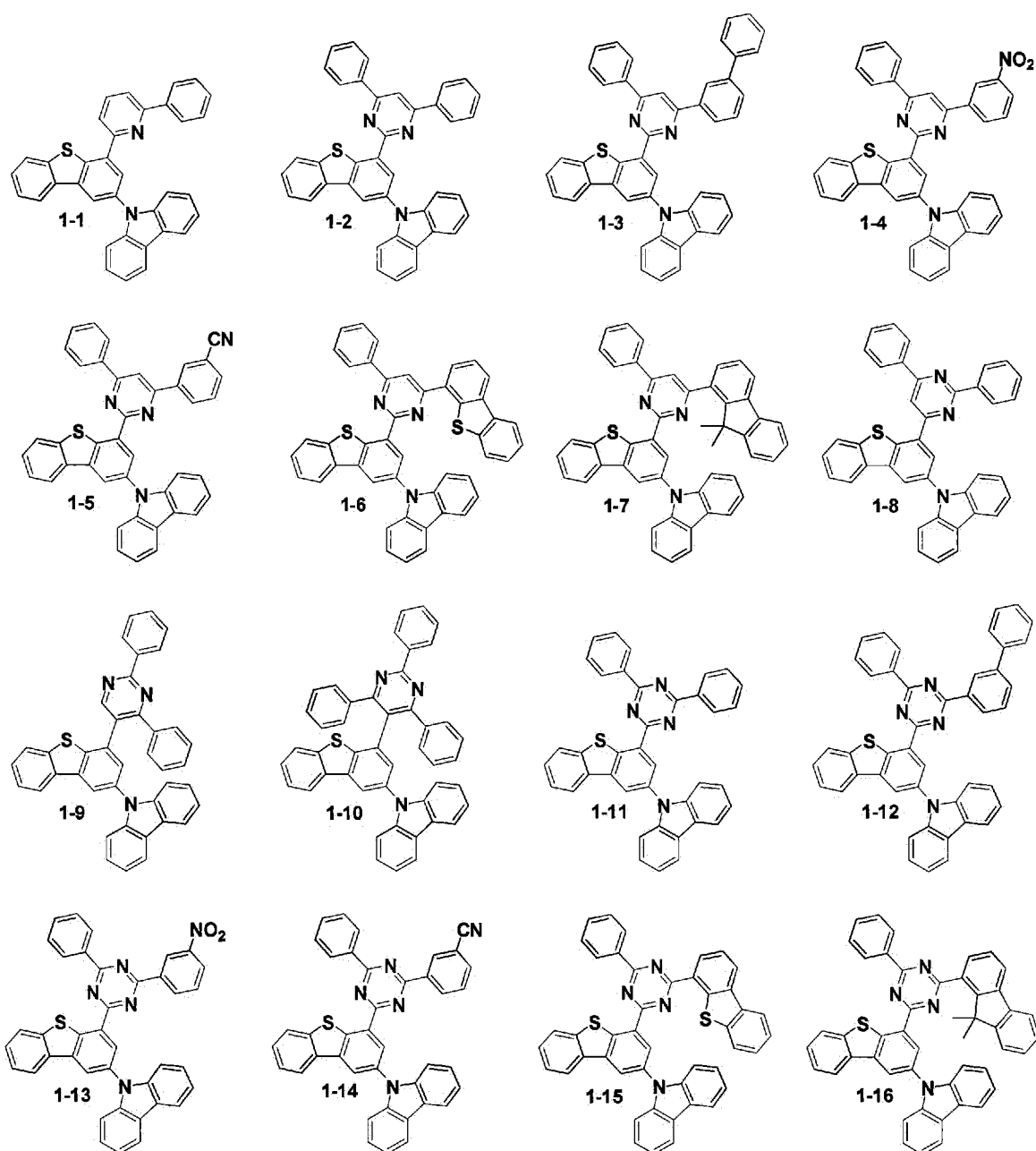
[0050] In the present specification, the heteroaryl group includes S, O, Se, N, or Si as a heteroatom, includes a monocycle or polycycle having 2 to 60 carbon atoms, and may be additionally substituted with another substituent. Here, the polycycle means a group in which a heteroaryl group is directly linked to or fused with another cyclic group. Here, another cyclic group may also be a heteroaryl group, but may also be another kind of cyclic group, for example, a cycloalkyl group, a heterocycloalkyl group, an aryl group, and the like. The number of carbon atoms of the heteroaryl group may be 2 to 60, specifically 2 to 40, and more specifically 3 to 25. Specific examples of the heteroaryl group include a pyridyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a pyrimidyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a furanyl group, a thiophene group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a furazanyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, a dithiazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, a pyranlyl group, a thiopyranlyl group, a diazinyl group, an oxazinyl group, a thiazinyl group, a dioxinyl group, a triazinyl group, a tetrazinyl group, a quinolyl group, an isoquinolyl group, a quinazolinyl group, an isoquinazolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a naphthyridyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, a diazaphthalenyl group, a triazaindene group, an indolyl group, an indolizynyl group, a benzothiazolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a benzimidazolyl group, a benzothiophene group, a benzofuran group, a dibenzothiophene group, a dibenzofuran group, a carbazolyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a phenazinyl group, a dibenzosilole group, spirobi(dibenzosilole), a dihydrophenazinyl group, a phenoxazinyl group, a phenanthridyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, a thienyl group, an indolo[2,3-a]carbazolyl group, an indolo[2,3-b]carbazolyl group, an indolynyl group, a 10,11-dihydro-dibenzo[b,f]azepin group, a 9,10-dihydroacridinyl group, a phenanthrazinyl group, a phenothiazinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthylidinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a benzo[c][1,2,5]thiadiazolyl group, a 5,10-dihydrodibenzo[b,e][1,4]azasilinyl group, a pyrazolo[1,5-c]quinazolinyl group, a pyrido[1,2-b]indazolyl group, a pyrido[1,2-a]imidazo[1,2-e]indolynyl group, a 5,11-dihydroindeno[1,2-b]carbazolyl group, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0051] In the present specification, the amine group may be selected from the group consisting of a monoalkylamine group; a monoarylamine group; a monoheteroarylamine group; $-NH_2$; a dialkylamine group; a diarylamine group; a diheteroarylamine group; an alkylarylamine group; an alkylheteroarylamine group; and an arylheteroarylamine group, and the number of carbon atoms thereof is not particularly limited, but is preferably 1 to 30. Specific examples of the

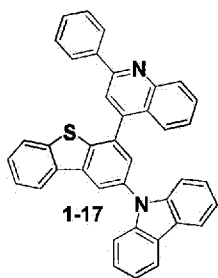
amine group include a methylamine group, a dimethylamine group, an ethylamine group, a diethylamine group, a phenylamine group, a naphthylamine group, a biphenylamine group, a dibiphenylamine group, an anthracenylamine group, a 9-methyl-anthracenylamine group, a diphenylamine group, a phenylnaphthylamine group, a ditolylamine group, a phenyltolylamine group, a triphenylamine group, a biphenylnaphthylamine group, a phenylbiphenylamine group, a biphenylfluorenylamine group, a phenyltriphenylenylamine group, a biphenyltriphenylenylamine group, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0052] In the present specification, the arylene group means that there are two bonding positions in an aryl group, that is, a divalent group. The above-described description on the aryl group may be applied, except that the arylene groups are each a divalent group. Further, the heteroarylene group means that there are two bonding positions in a heteroaryl group, that is, a divalent group. The above-described description on the heteroaryl group may be applied, except that these are each a divalent group.

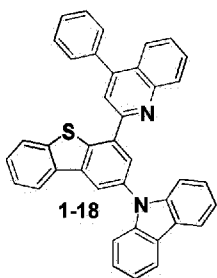
[0053] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Chemical Formula 1 may be represented by any one of the following compounds, but is not limited thereto.



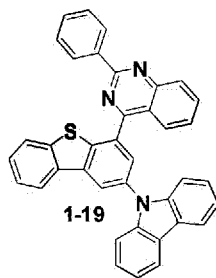
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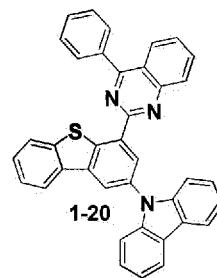
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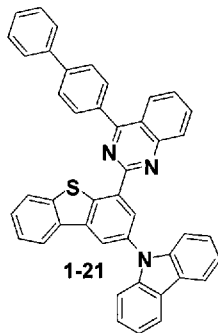


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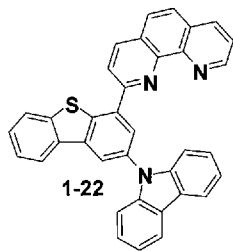


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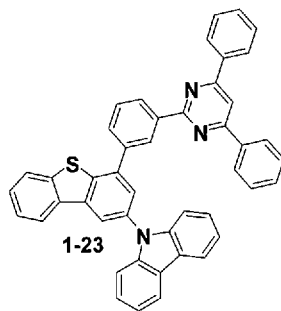
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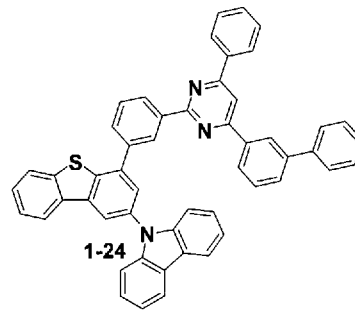
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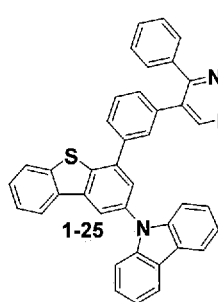


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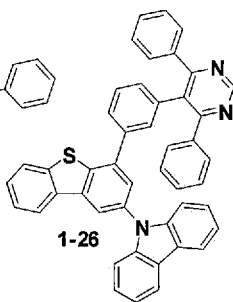
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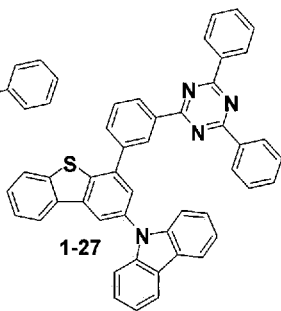
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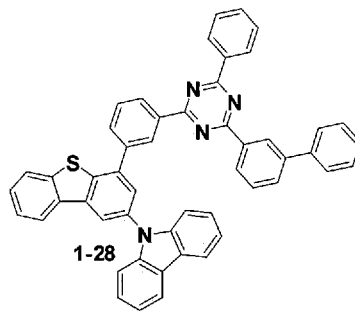
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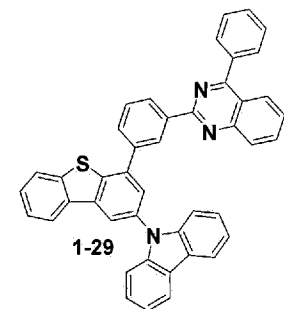


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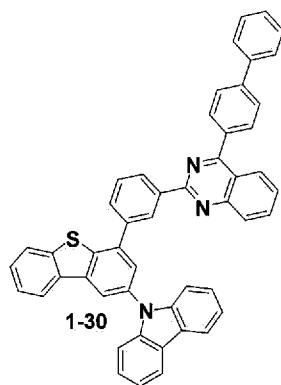
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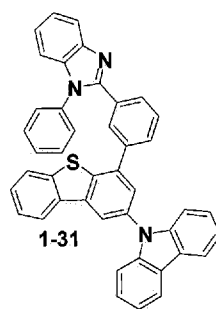
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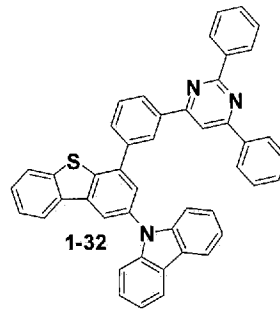
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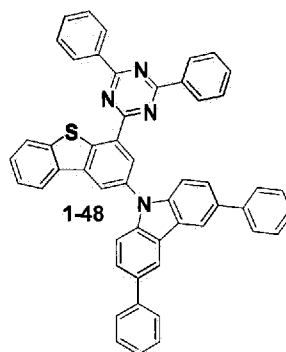
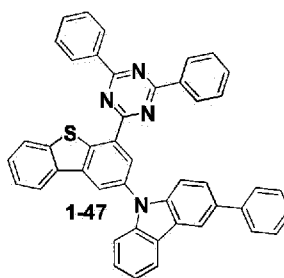
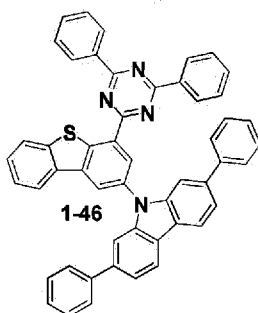
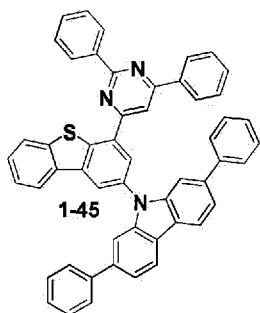
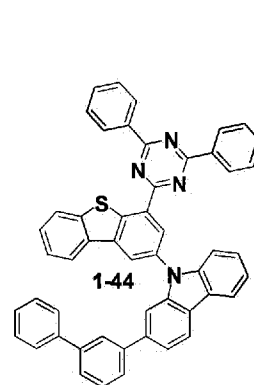
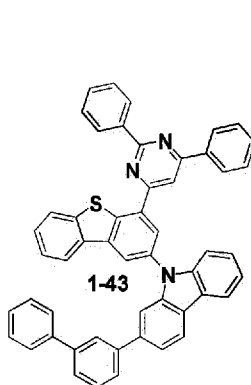
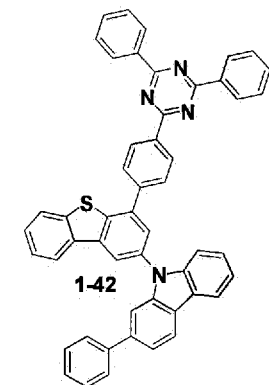
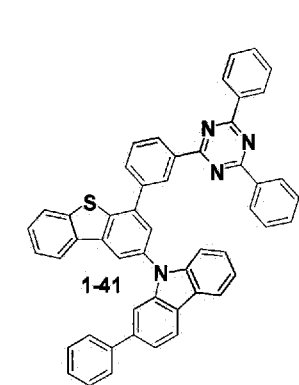
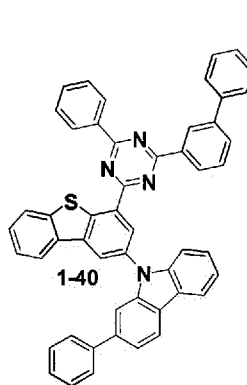
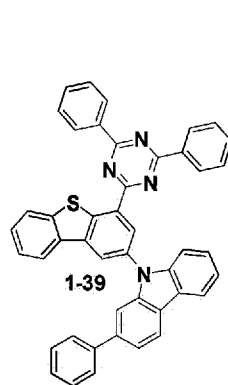
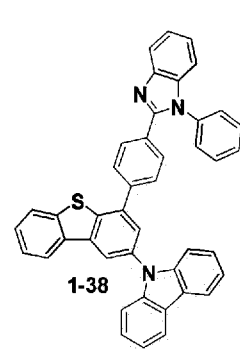
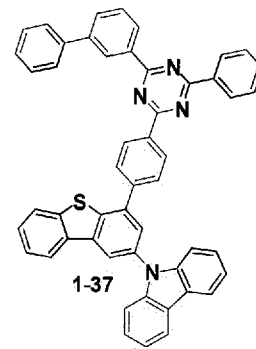
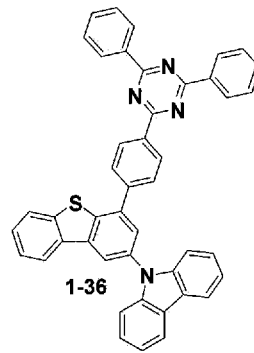
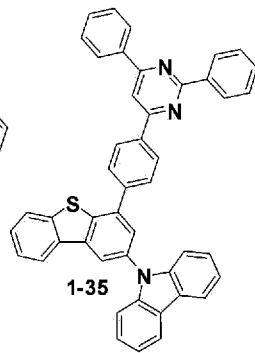
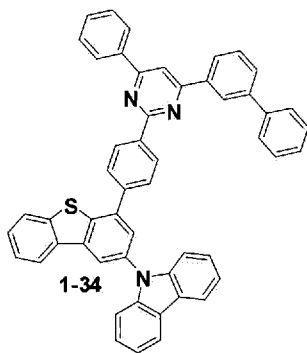
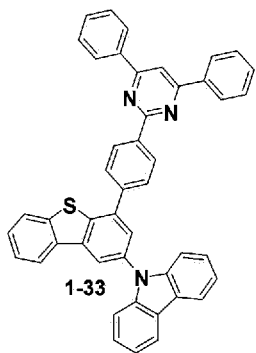


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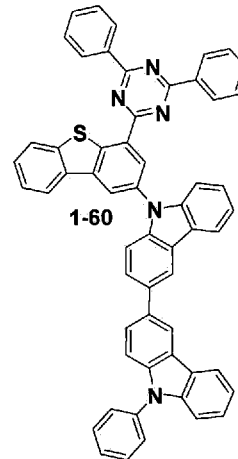
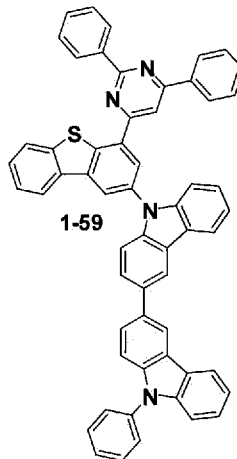
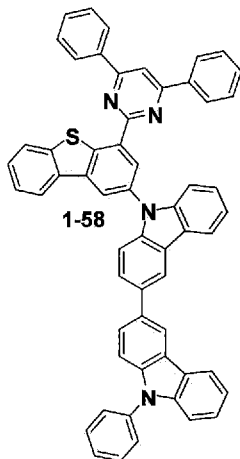
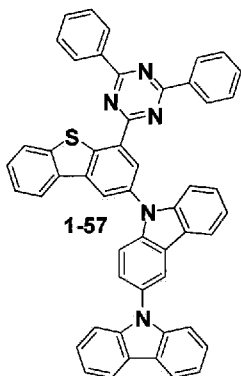
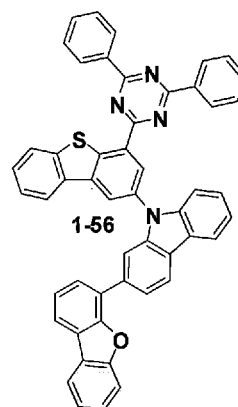
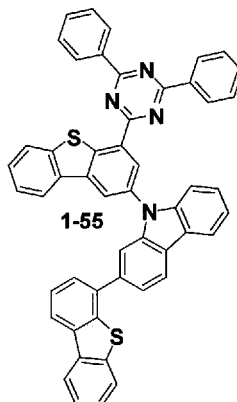
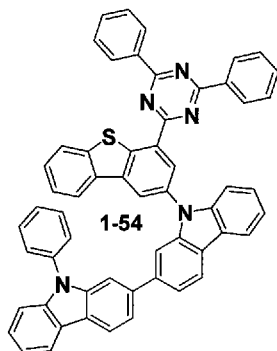
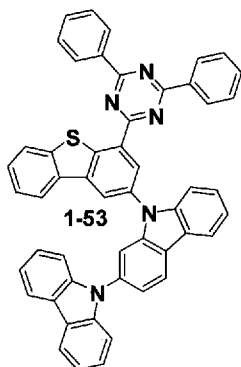
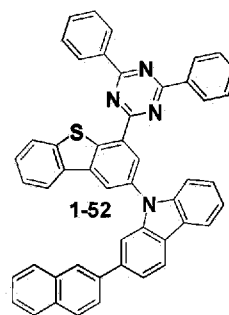
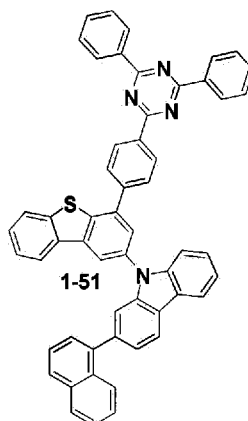
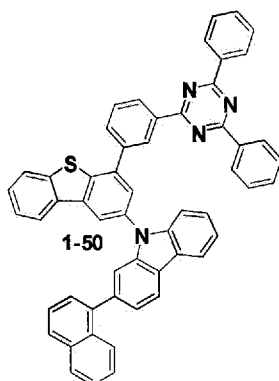
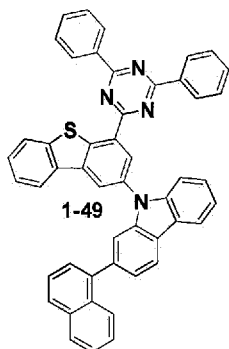
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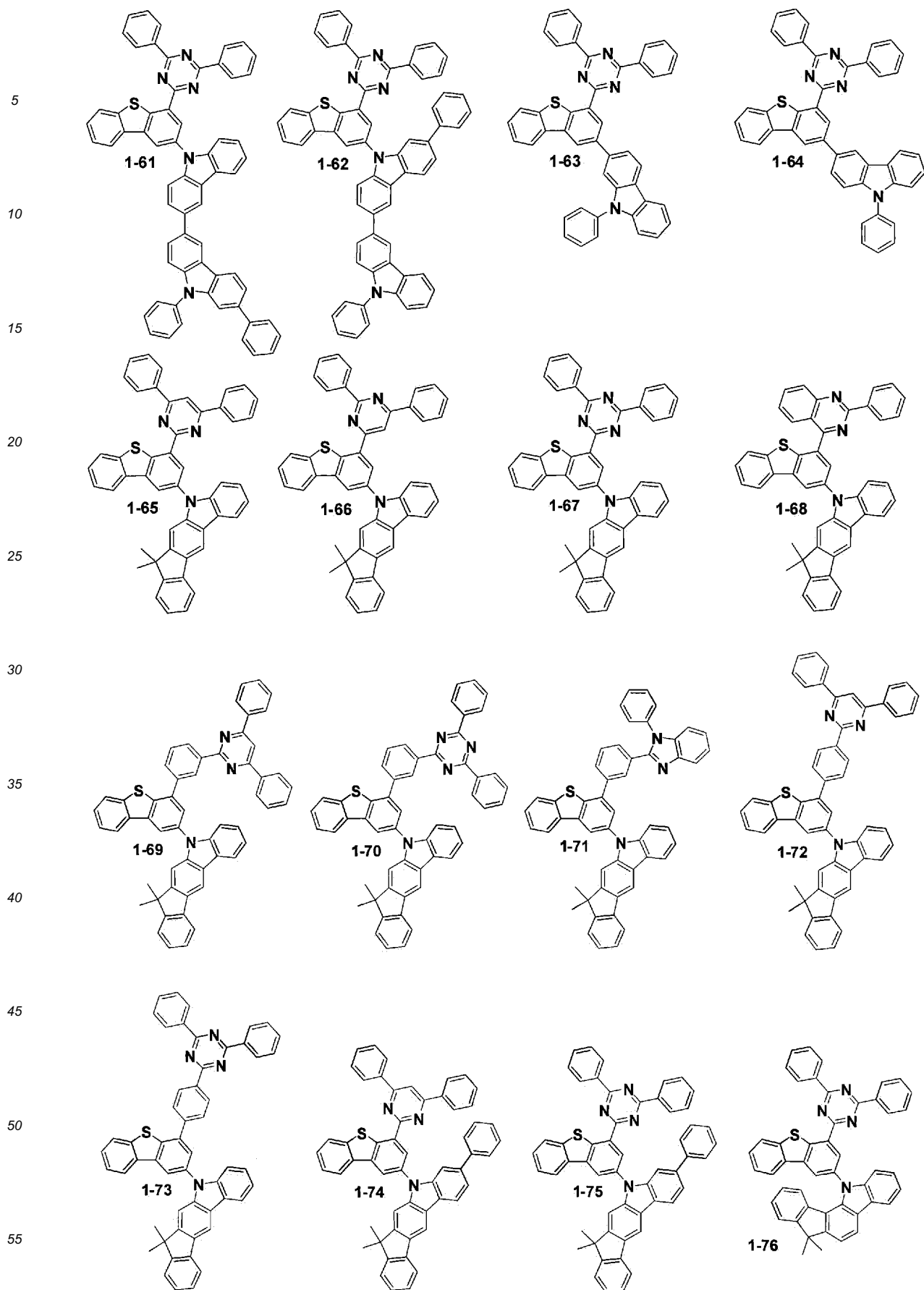
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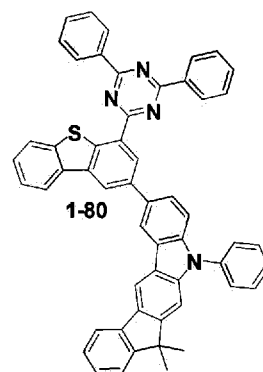
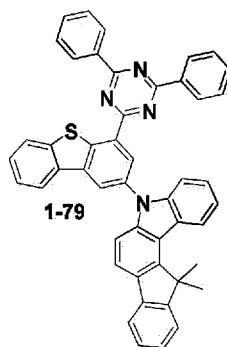
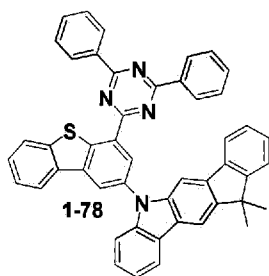
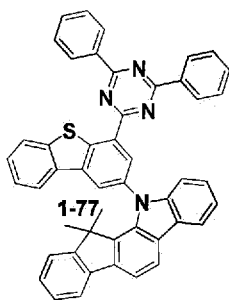
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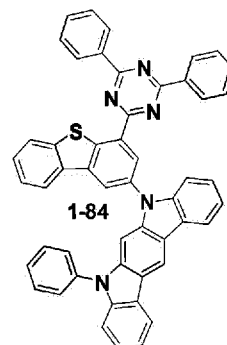
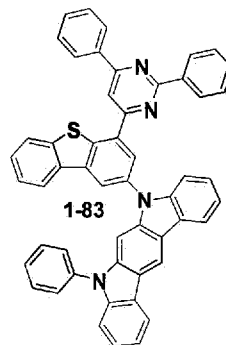
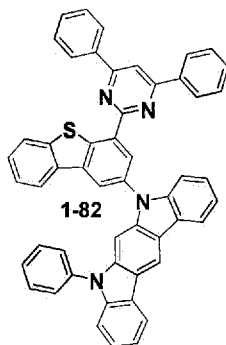
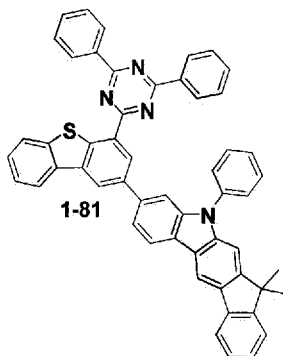


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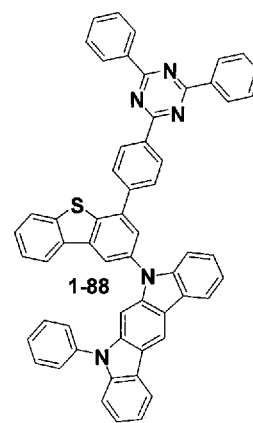
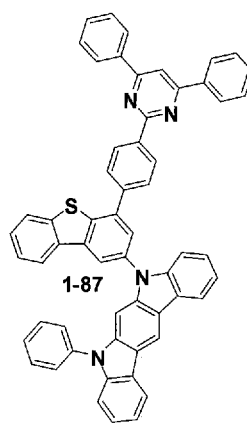
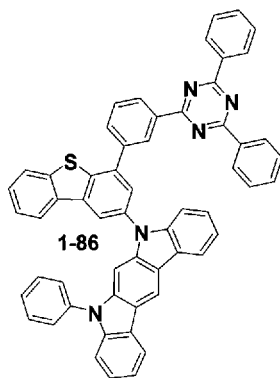
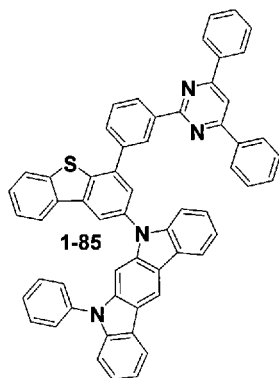
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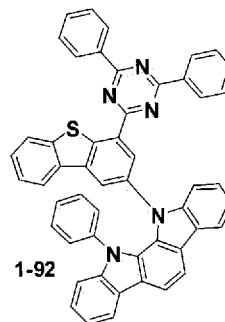
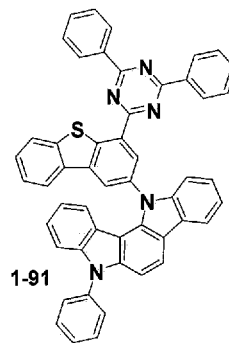
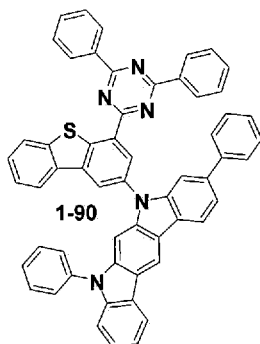
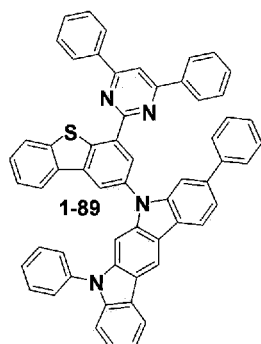
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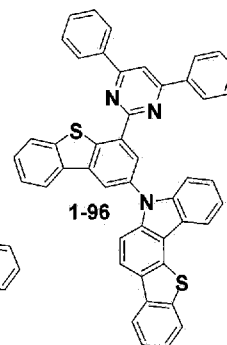
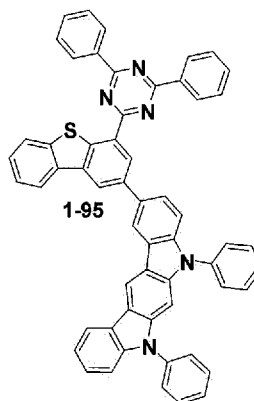
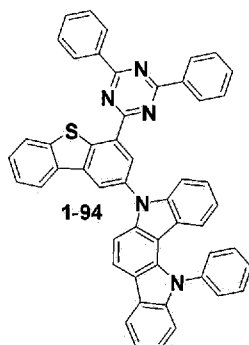
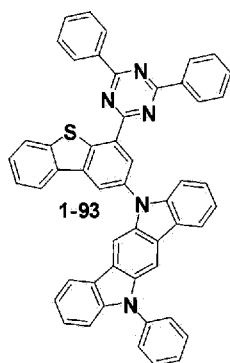
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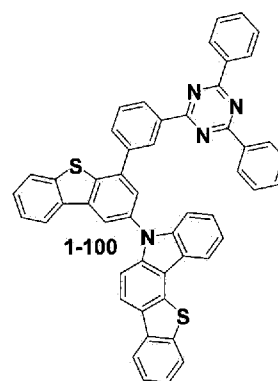
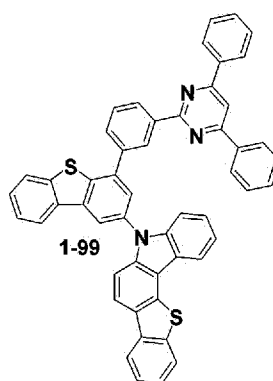
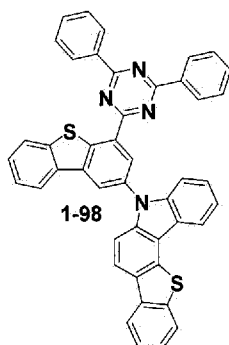
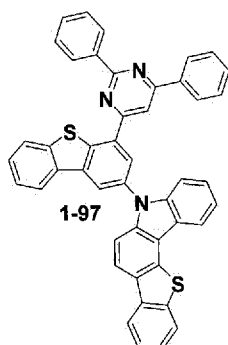
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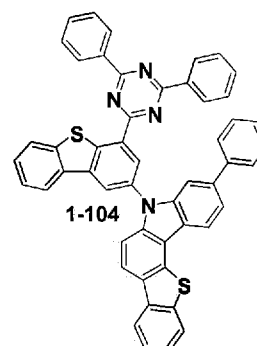
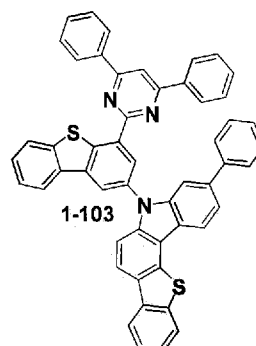
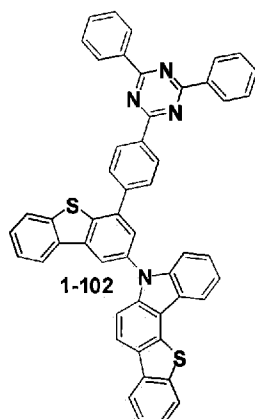
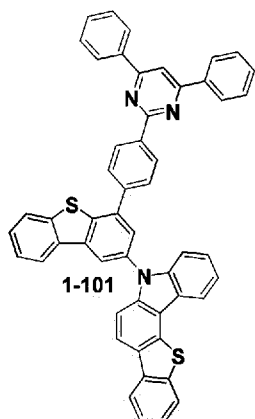
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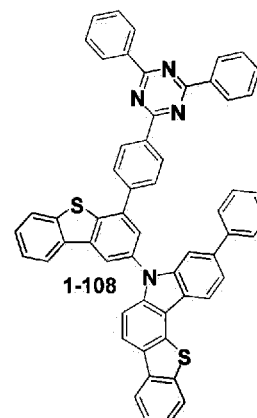
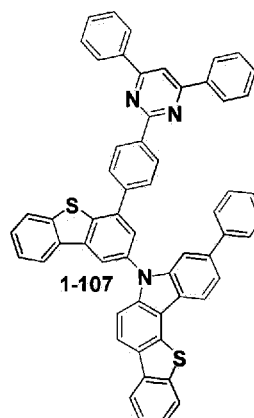
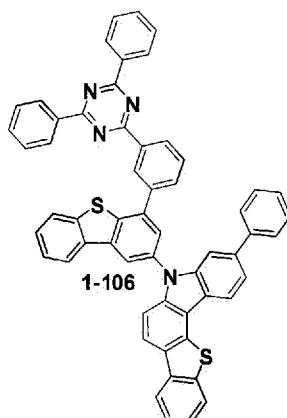
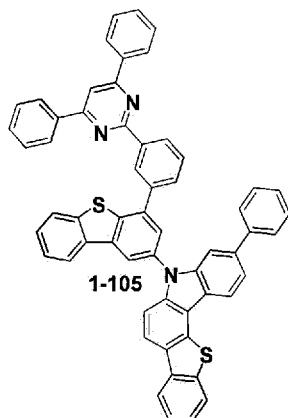
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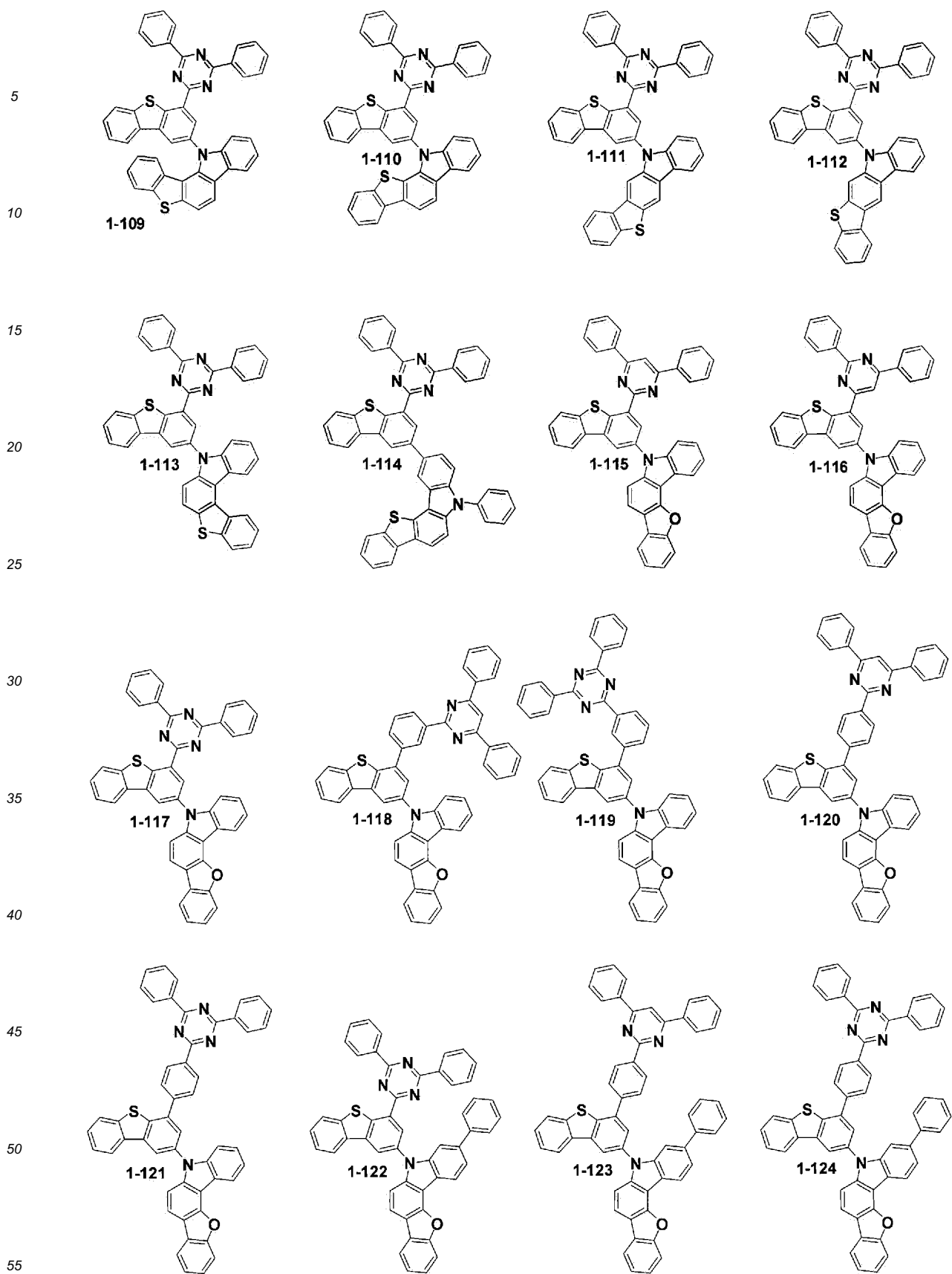
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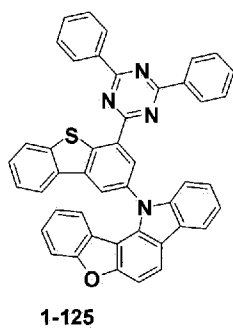


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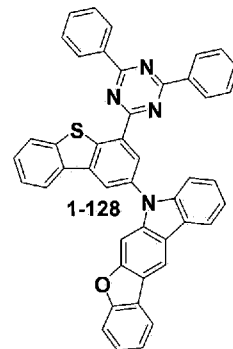
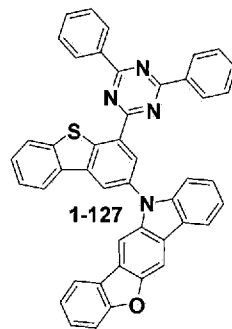
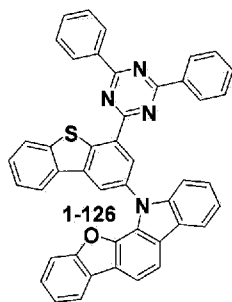
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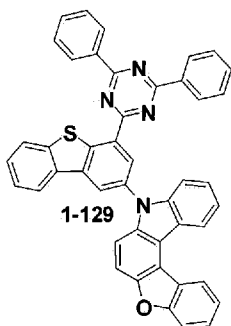
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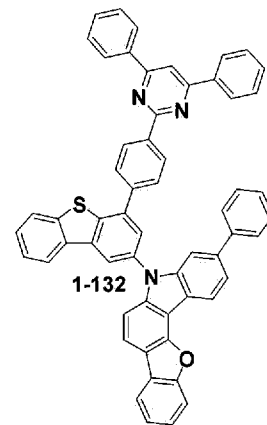
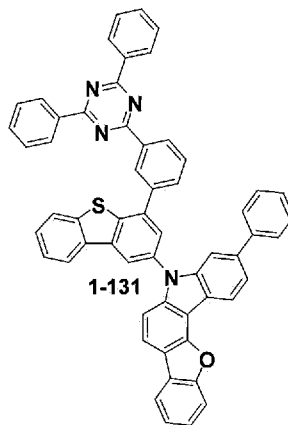
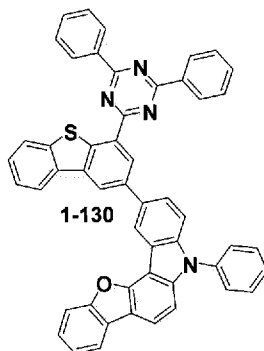
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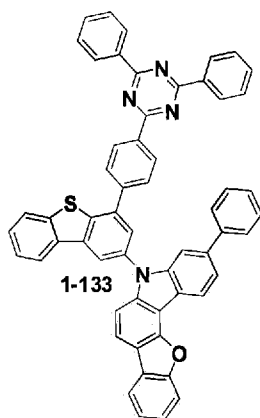


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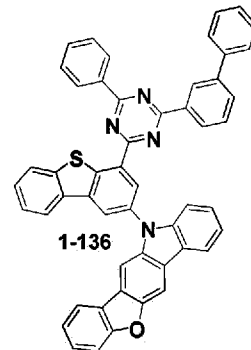
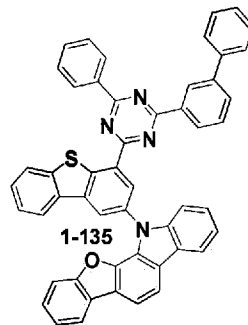
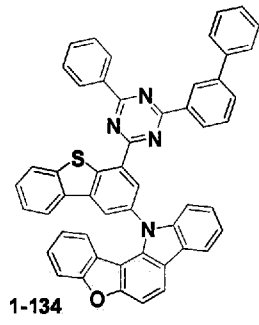


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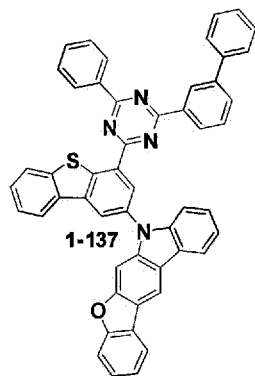


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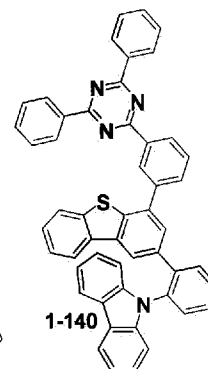
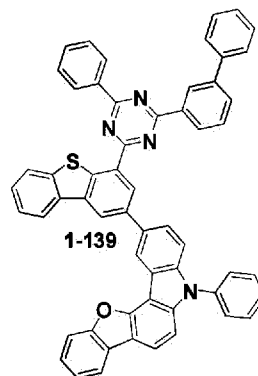
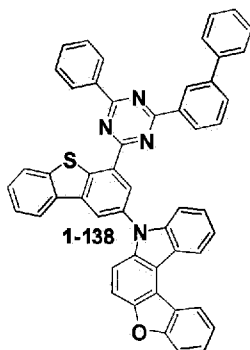


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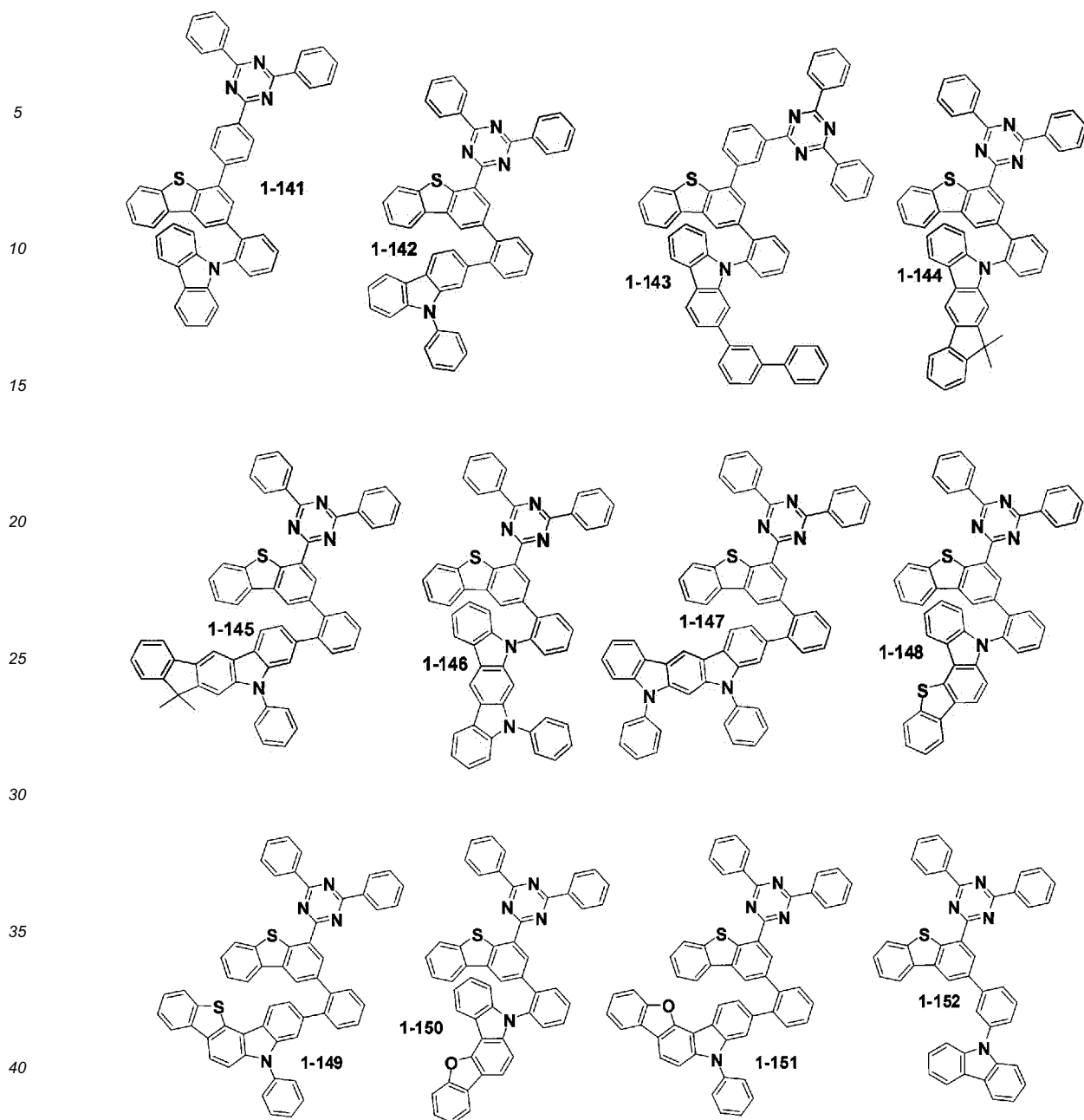
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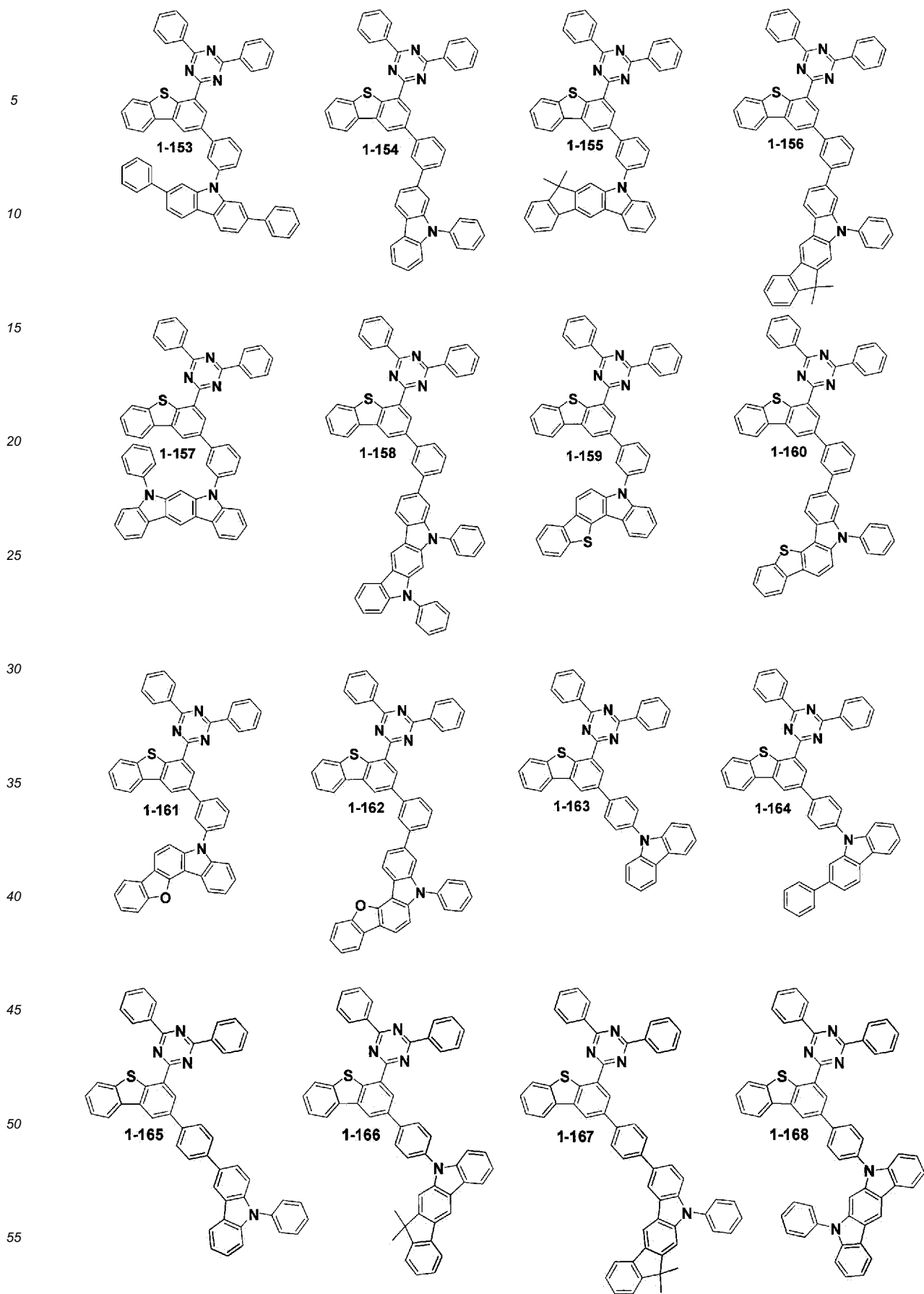


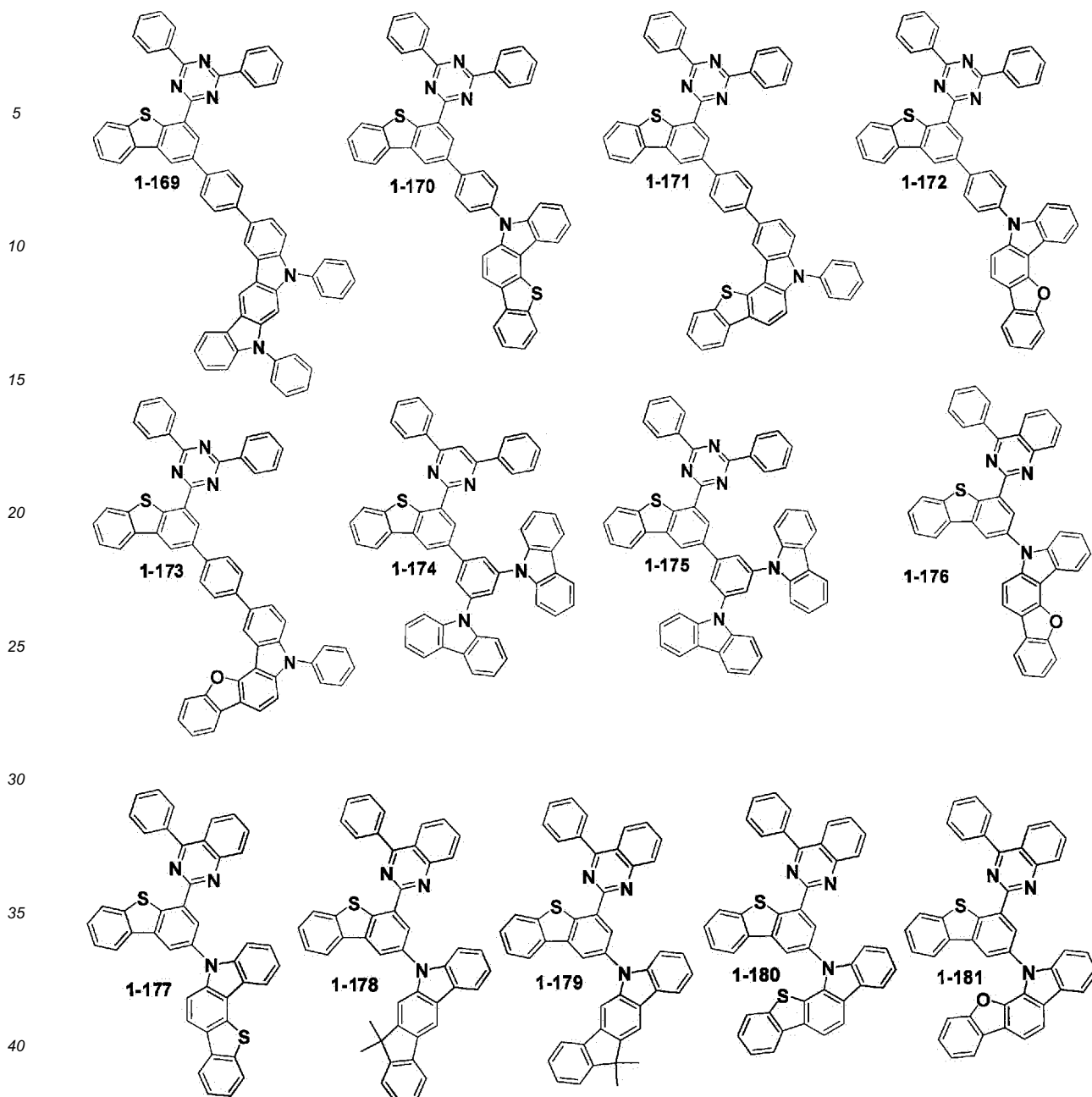
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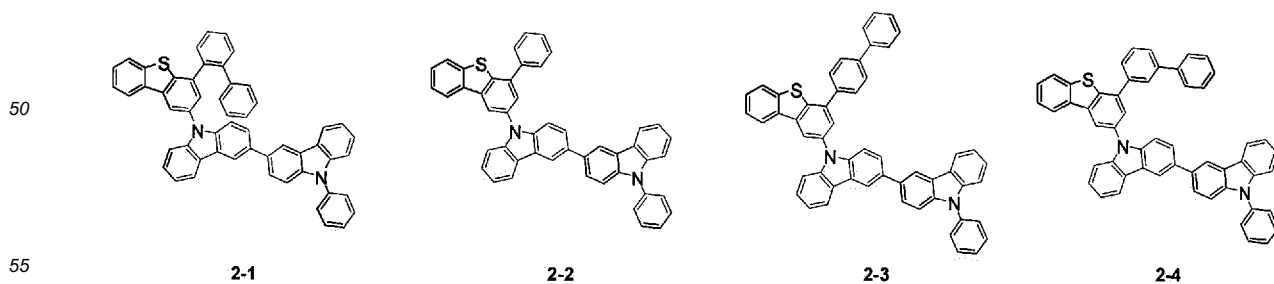
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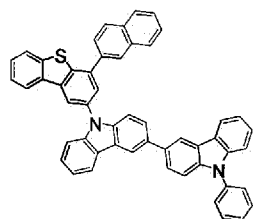




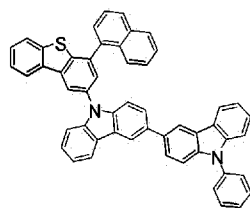


[0054] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present application, Chemical Formula 2 may be represented by any one of the following compounds, but is not limited thereto.

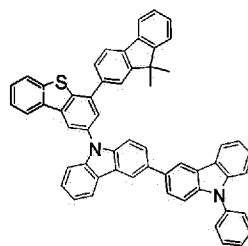




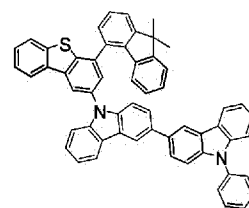
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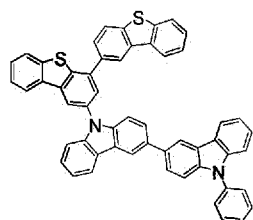
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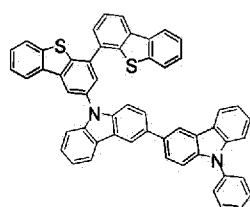
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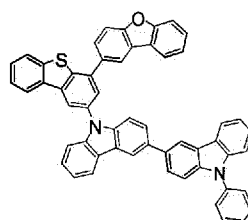
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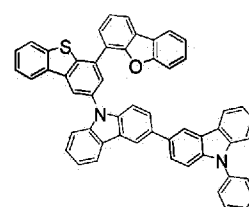
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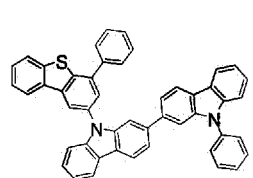
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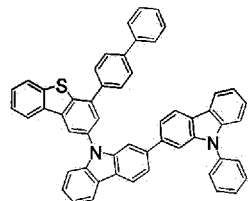
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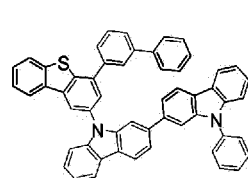
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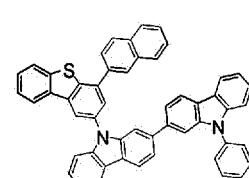
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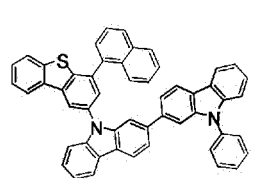
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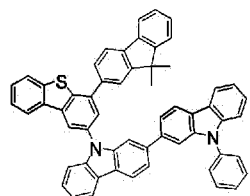
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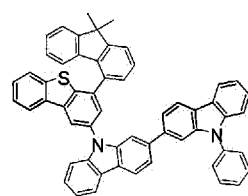
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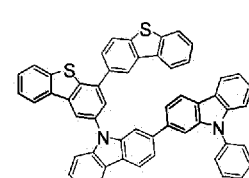
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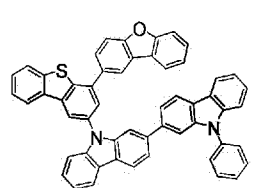
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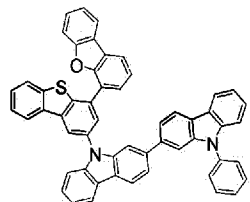
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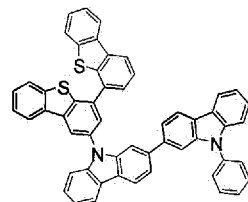
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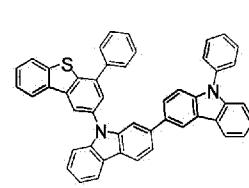
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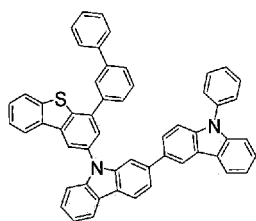
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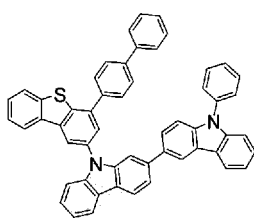
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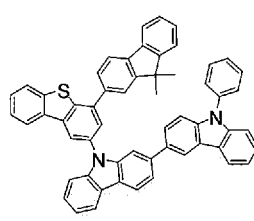
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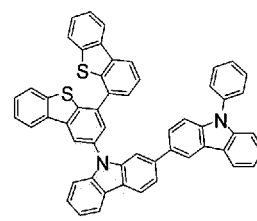
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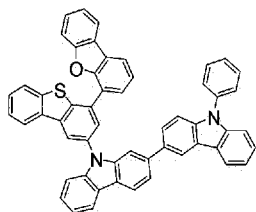
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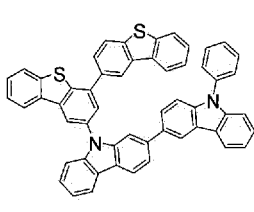
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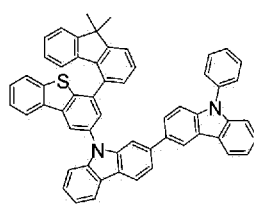
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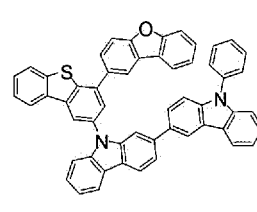
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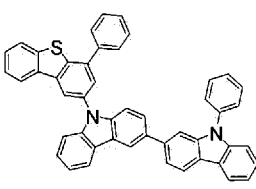
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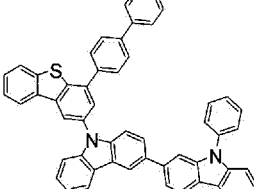
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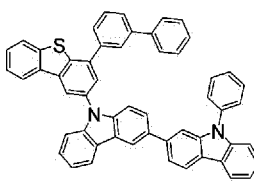
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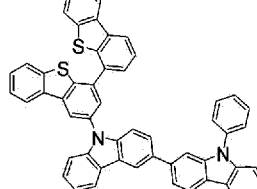
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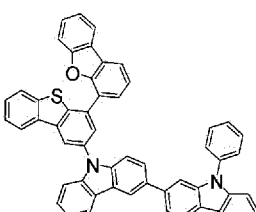
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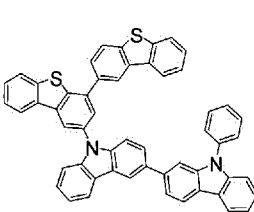
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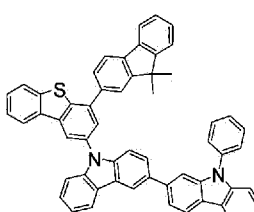
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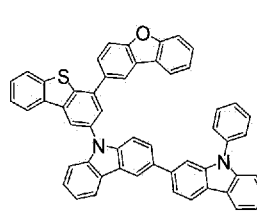
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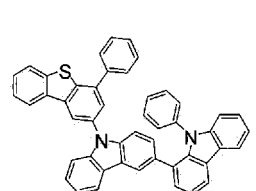
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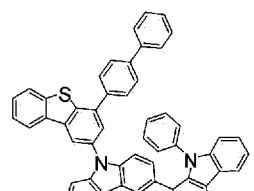
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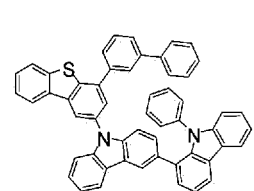
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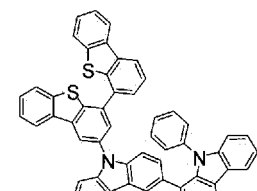
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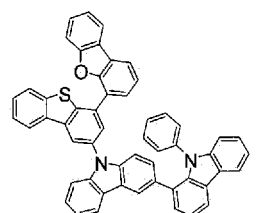
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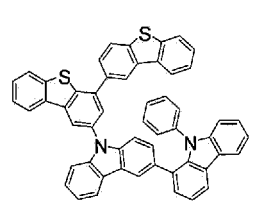
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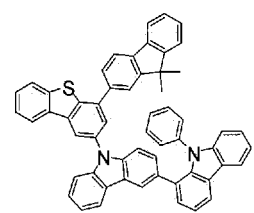
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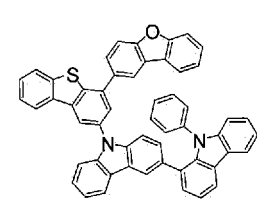
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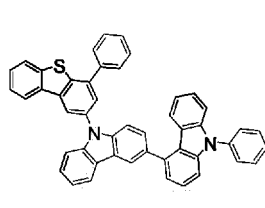
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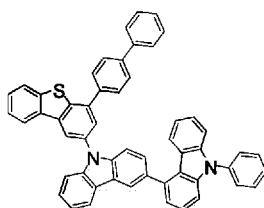
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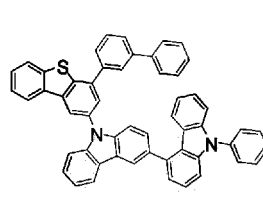
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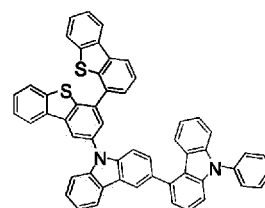
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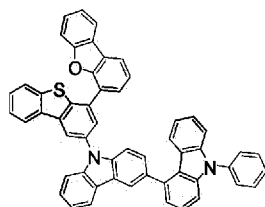
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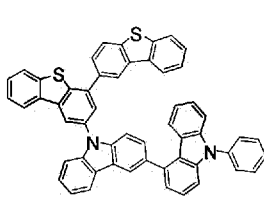
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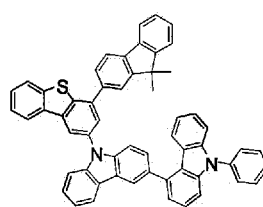
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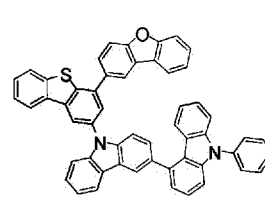
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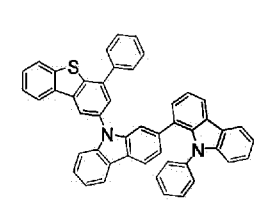
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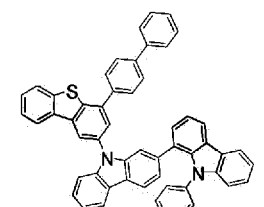
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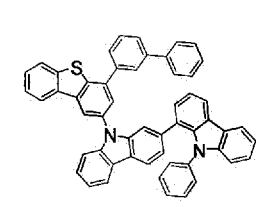
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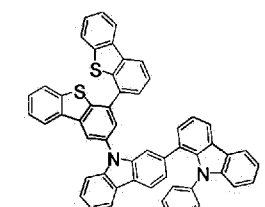
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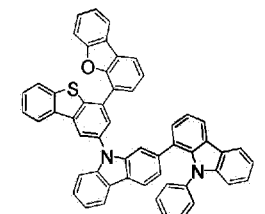
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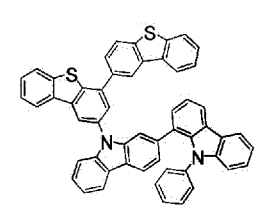
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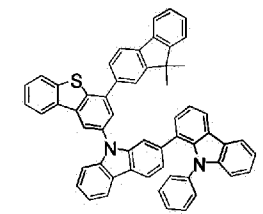
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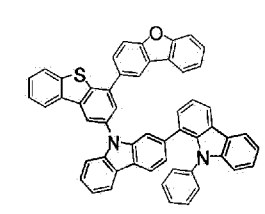
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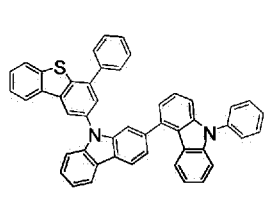
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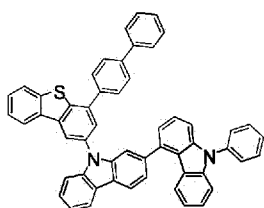
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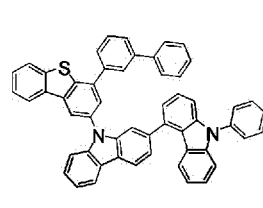
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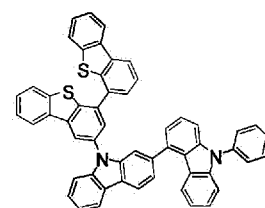
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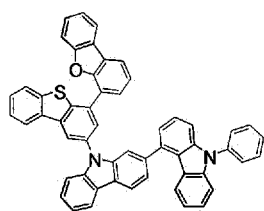
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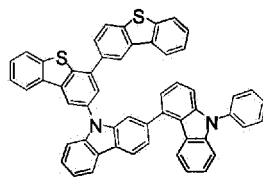
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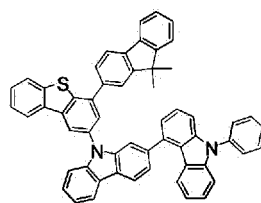
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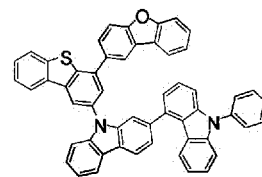
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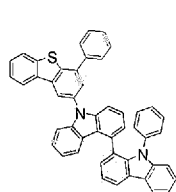
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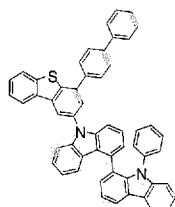
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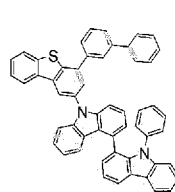
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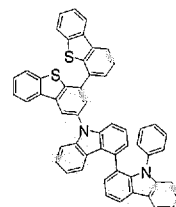
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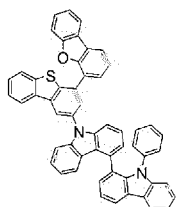
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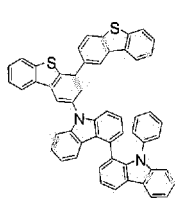
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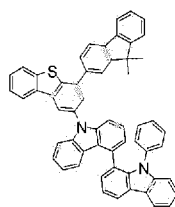
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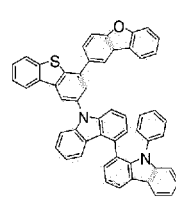
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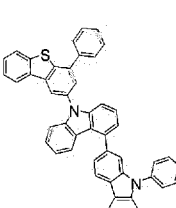
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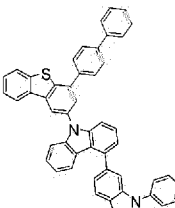
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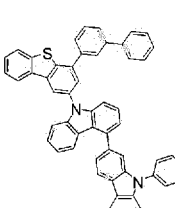
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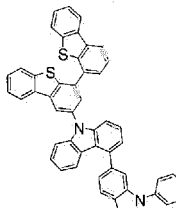
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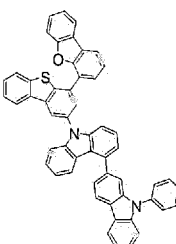
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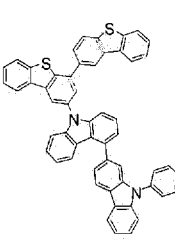
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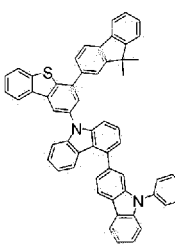
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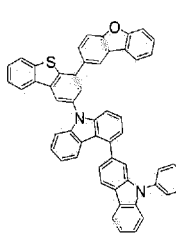
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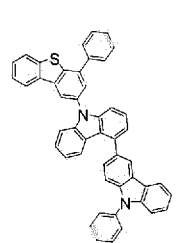
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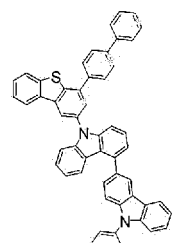
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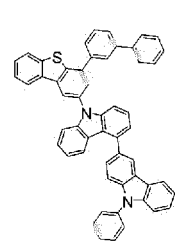
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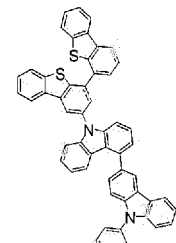
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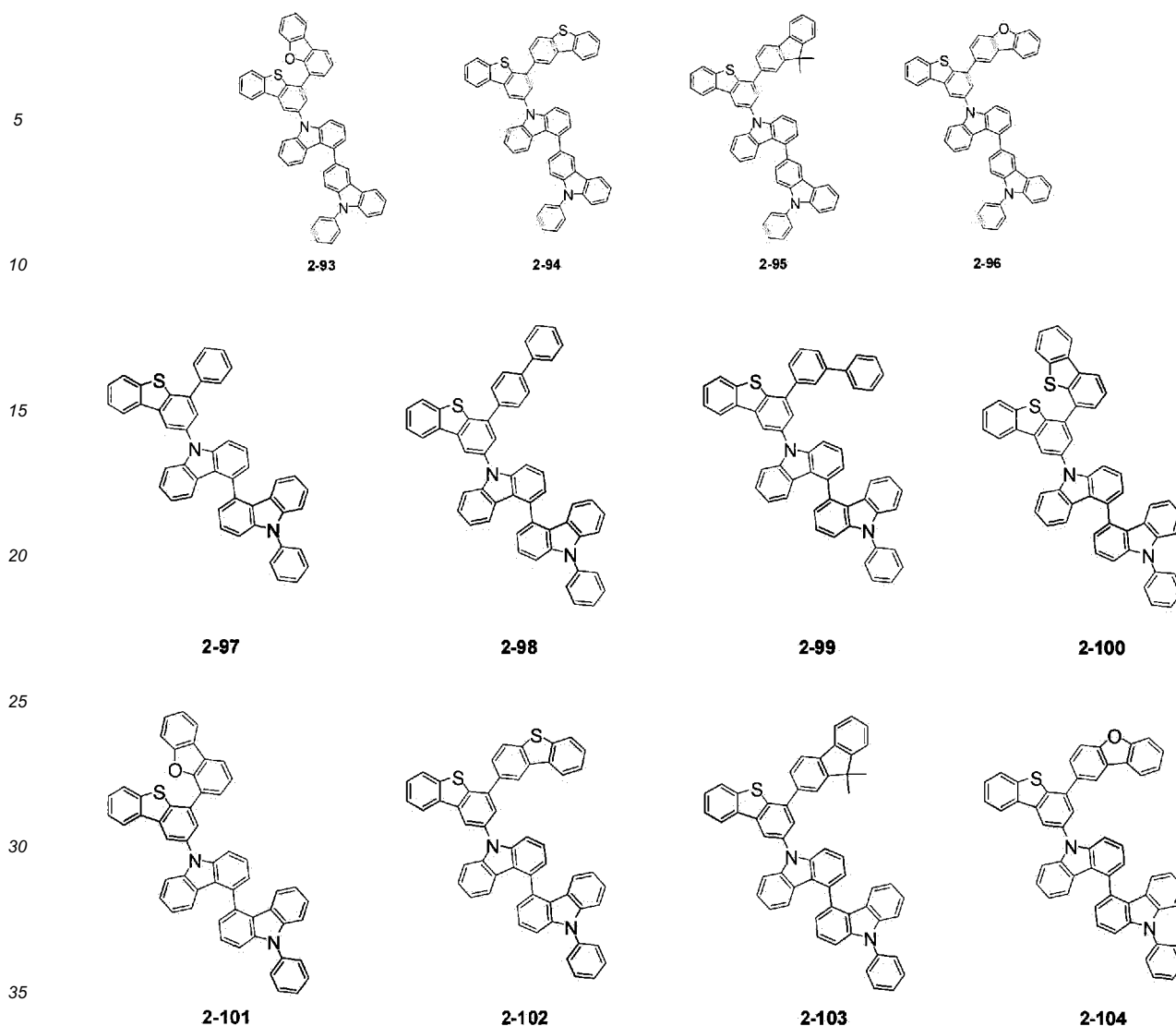
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[0055] Further, it is possible to synthesize a compound having inherent characteristics of a substituent introduced by introducing various substituents into the structures of Chemical Formulae 1 and 2. For example, it is possible to synthesize a material which satisfies conditions required for each organic material layer by introducing a substituent usually used for a hole injection layer material, a material for transporting holes, a light emitting layer material, an electron transport layer material, and a charge generation layer material, which are used for preparing an organic light emitting device, into the core structure.

[0056] In addition, it is possible to finely adjust an energy band gap by introducing various substituents into the structures of Chemical Formulae 1 and 2, and meanwhile, it is possible to improve characteristics at the interface between organic materials and diversify the use of material.

[0057] Meanwhile, the hetero-cyclic compound has a high glass transition temperature (T_g) and thus has excellent thermal stability. The increase in thermal stability becomes an important factor which provides driving stability to a device.

[0058] The hetero-cyclic compound according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application may be prepared by a multi-step chemical reaction. Some intermediate compounds are first prepared, and a compound of Chemical Formula 1 or 2 may be prepared from the intermediate compounds. More specifically, the hetero-cyclic compound according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application may be prepared based on the Preparation Examples to be described below.

[0059] Furthermore, another exemplary embodiment of the present application provides a composition for an organic material layer of an organic light emitting device, which comprises both the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the compound represented by Chemical Formula 2.

[0060] The specific contents on the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 are the same as those described above.

[0061] The weight ratio of the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 : the compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 in the composition may be 1 : 10 to 10 : 1, 1 : 8 to 8 : 1, 1 : 5 to 5 : 1, and 1 : 2 to 2 : 1, but is not limited thereto.

[0062] The composition may be used when an organic material for an organic light emitting device is formed, and particularly, may be more preferably used when a host of a light emitting layer is formed.

[0063] The composition is in a form in which two or more compounds are simply mixed, materials in a powder state may also be mixed before an organic material layer of an organic light emitting device is formed, and it is possible to mix compounds in a liquid state at a temperature which is equal to or more than a suitable temperature. The composition is in a solid state at a temperature which is equal to or less than the melting point of each material, and may be maintained as a liquid if the temperature is adjusted.

[0064] Another exemplary embodiment of the present application provides an organic light emitting device comprising the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1.

[0065] Further, the organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application comprises a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and one or more organic material layers provided between the positive electrode and the negative electrode, in which one or more layers of the organic material layers comprise the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the compound represented by Chemical Formula 2.

[0066] The organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application may be manufactured by typical methods and materials for manufacturing an organic light emitting device, except that the one or more organic material layers are formed by using the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 2, which are described above.

[0067] The compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 may be formed as an organic material layer by not only a vacuum deposition method, but also a solution application method when an organic light emitting device is manufactured. Here, the solution application method means spin coating, dip coating, inkjet printing, screen printing, a spray method, roll coating, and the like, but is not limited thereto.

[0068] Specifically, the organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application comprises a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and one or more organic material layers provided between the positive electrode and the negative electrode, in which one or more of the organic material layers comprise the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1.

[0069] Further, the organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application comprises a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an one or more organic material layers provided between the positive electrode and the negative electrode, in which one or more layers of the organic material layers comprise the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 2.

[0070] FIGS. 1 to 3 exemplify the stacking sequence of the electrodes and the organic material layers of the organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application. However, the scope of the present application is not intended to be limited by these drawings, and the structure of the organic light emitting device known in the art may also be applied to the present application.

[0071] According to FIG. 1, an organic light emitting device in which a positive electrode 200, an organic material layer 300, and a negative electrode 400 are sequentially stacked on a substrate 100 is illustrated. However, the organic light emitting device is not limited only to such a structure, and as in FIG. 2, an organic light emitting device in which a negative electrode, an organic material layer, and a positive electrode are sequentially stacked on a substrate may also be implemented.

[0072] FIG. 3 exemplifies a case where an organic material layer is a multilayer. An organic light emitting device according to FIG. 3 comprises a hole injection layer 301, a hole transport layer 302, a light emitting layer 303, a hole blocking layer 304, an electron transport layer 305, and an electron injection layer 306. However, the scope of the present application is not limited by the stacking structure as described above, and if necessary, the other layers except for the light emitting layer may be omitted, and another necessary functional layer may be further added.

[0073] The organic light emitting device according to the present specification may be manufactured by materials and methods known in the art, except that one or more layers in the organic material layers comprise the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1, or comprise both the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 2.

[0074] The hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may alone constitute one or more layers of the organic material layers of the organic light emitting device. However, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may be mixed with another material, if necessary, to constitute an organic material layer.

[0075] The hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may be used as a material for an electron transport layer, a hole blocking layer, or a light emitting layer, and the like in the organic light emitting device. As an example, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may be used as a material for an electron transport layer, a hole transport layer, or a light emitting layer of the organic light emitting device.

[0076] Furthermore, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may be used as a material for a light emitting layer in the organic light emitting device. As an example, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 may be used as a material for a phosphorescent host of a light emitting layer in the organic light emitting device.

[0077] Further, the organic material layer comprising the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 may additionally comprise another material, if necessary.

[0078] The hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by chemical Formula 2 may be used as a material for a charge generation layer in the organic light emitting device.

[0079] The hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by chemical Formula 2 may be used as a material for an electron transport layer, a hole blocking layer, and a light emitting layer, and the like in the organic light emitting device. As an example, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 may be used as a material for an electron transport layer, a hole transport layer, or a light emitting layer of the organic light emitting device.

[0080] Furthermore, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the compound represented by chemical Formula 2 may be used as a material for a light emitting layer in the organic light emitting device. As an example, the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 and the compound represented by chemical Formula 2 may be used as a material for a phosphorescent host of a light emitting layer in the organic light emitting device.

[0081] In the organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application, materials other than the hetero-cyclic compound of Chemical Formula 1 and the hetero-cyclic compound of Chemical Formula 2 will be exemplified below, but these materials are provided only for exemplification and are not for limiting the scope of the present application, and may be replaced with materials publicly known in the art.

[0082] As a material for the positive electrode, materials having a relatively high work function may be used, and a transparent conductive oxide, a metal or a conductive polymer, and the like may be used. Specific examples of the positive electrode material include: a metal, such as 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 combination of metal and oxide, such as ZnO:Al or SnO₂:Sb; a polymer, such as poly(3-methyl compound), poly[3,4-(ethylene-1,2-dioxy)compound] (PEDOT), polypyrrole, and polyaniline, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0083] As a material for the negative electrode, materials having a relatively low work function may be used, and a metal, a metal oxide, or a conductive polymer, and the like may be used. Specific examples of the negative electrode material include: a metal, such as magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, titanium, indium, yttrium, lithium, gadolinium, aluminum, silver, tin, and lead, or alloys thereof; a multi-layered structural material, such as LiF/Al or LiO₂/Al, and the like, but are not limited thereto.

[0084] As a hole injection material, a publicly-known hole injection material may also be used, and it is possible to use, for example, a phthalocyanine compound such as copper phthalocyanine disclosed in US Patent No. 4,356,429 or starburst-type amine derivatives described in the document [Advanced Material, 6, p.677 (1994)], for example, tris(4-carbazoyl-9-ylphenyl)amine (TCTA), 4,4',4''-tris[phenyl(m-tolyl)amino]triphenylamine (m-MTDATA), 1,3,5-tris[4-(3-methylphenylphenylamino)phenyl]benzene (m-MTDAPB), polyaniline/dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid or poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate), which is a soluble conductive polymer, polyaniline/camphor sulfonic acid or polyaniline/poly(4-styrene-sulfonate), and the like.

[0085] As the hole transport material, a pyrazoline derivative, an arylamine-based derivative, a stilbene derivative, a triphenyldiamine derivative, and the like may be used, and a low-molecular weight or polymer material may also be used.

[0086] As the electron transport material, it is possible to use an oxadiazole derivative, anthraquinodimethane and a derivative thereof, benzoquinone and a derivative thereof, naphthoquinone and a derivative thereof, anthraquinone and a derivative thereof, tetracyanoanthraquinodimethane and a derivative thereof, a fluorenone derivative, diphenyldicyanoethylene and a derivative thereof, a diphenoquinone derivative, a metal complex of 8-hydroxyquinoline and a derivative thereof, and the like, and a low-molecular weight material and a polymer material may also be used.

[0087] As the electron injection material, for example, LiF is representatively used in the art, but the present application is not limited thereto.

[0088] As the light emitting material, a red, green, or blue light emitting material may be used, and if necessary, two or more light emitting materials may be mixed and used. In this case, two or more light emitting materials are deposited or used as an individual supply source, or pre-mixed to be deposited and used as one supply source. Further, as the light emitting material, a fluorescent material may also be used, but a phosphorescent material may also be used. As the light emitting material, it is also possible to use alone a material which emits light by combining holes and electrons each injected from the positive electrode and the negative electrode, but materials in which a host material and a dopant material work together to emit light may also be used.

[0089] When hosts of the light emitting material are mixed and used, the same series hosts may also be mixed and used, and different series hosts may also be mixed and used. For example, two or more materials selected from n-type

host materials or p-type host materials may be used as a host material for a light emitting layer.

[0090] The organic light emitting device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application may be a top emission type, a bottom emission type, or a dual emission type according to the material to be used.

[0091] The hetero-cyclic compound according to an exemplary embodiment of the present application may be operated by a principle which is similar to the principle applied to an organic light emitting device, even in an organic electronic device including an organic solar cell, an organic photoconductor, an organic transistor, and the like.

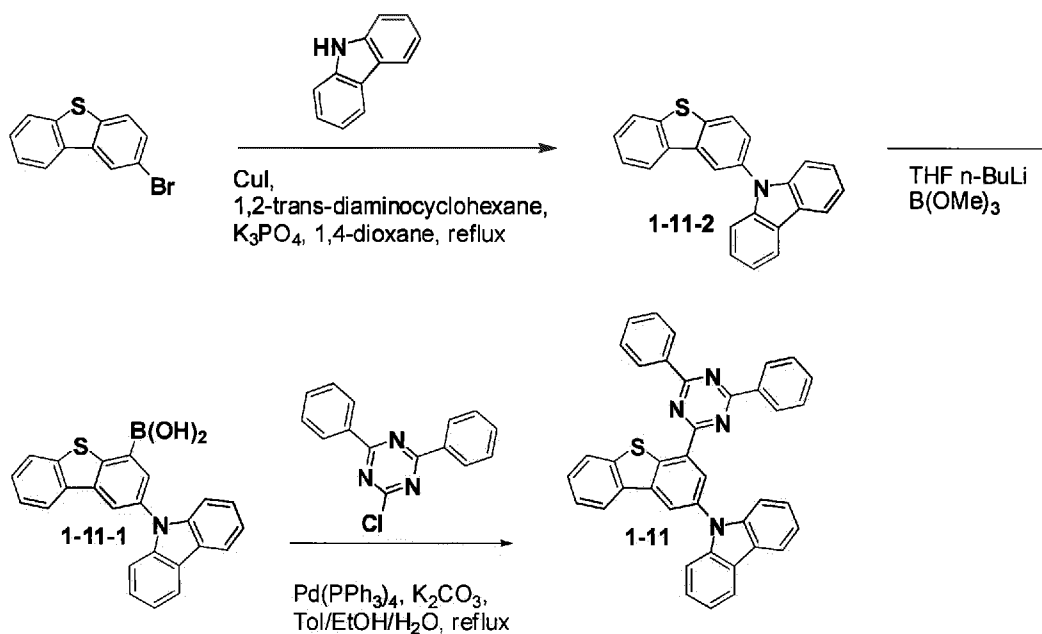
[Mode for Invention]

[0092] Hereinafter, the present specification will be described in more detail through the Examples, but these Examples are provided only for exemplifying the present application, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present application.

<Examples>

<Preparation Example 1> Preparation of Compound 1-11-2

[0093]



1) Preparation of Compound 1-11-2

[0094] 5.0 g (19.0 mM) of 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]thiophene, 2.6 g (15.8 mM) of 9H-carbazole, 3.0 g (15.8 mM) of CuI, 1.9 mL (15.8 mM) of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane, and 3.3 g (31.6 mM) of K₃PO₄ were dissolved in 100 mL of 1,4-oxane, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 4.7 g (85%) of Target Compound 1-11-2.

2) Preparation of Compound 1-11-1

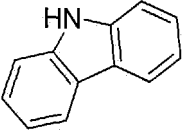
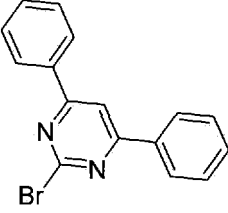
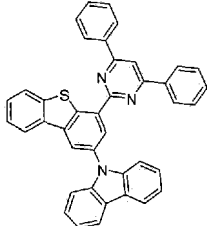
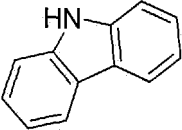
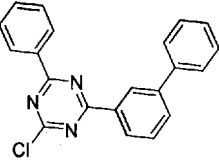
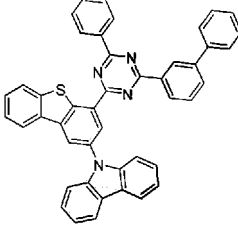
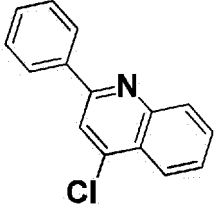
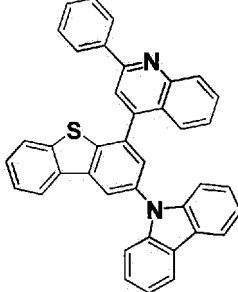
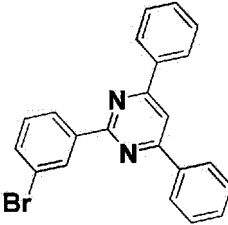
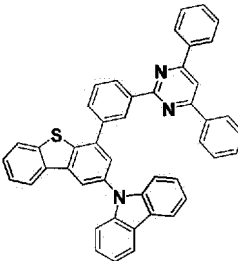
[0095] 7.4 mL (18.6 mM) of 2.5 M n-BuLi was added dropwise to a mixed solution containing 5 g (14.3 mM) of Compound 1-11-2 and 100 mL of THF at -78°C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 4.8 mL (42.9 mM) of trimethyl borate (B(OMe)₃) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 100 : 3) and recrystallized with DCM to obtain 3.9 g (70%) of Target Compound 1-11-1.

3) Preparation of Compound 1-11

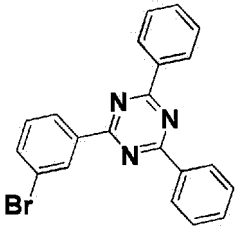
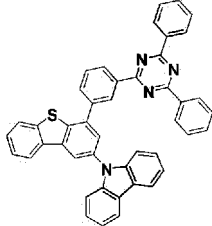
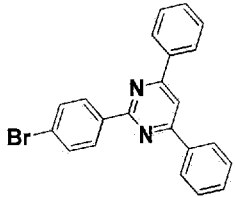
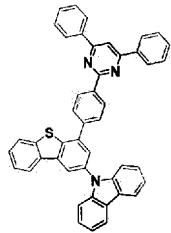
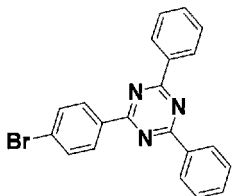
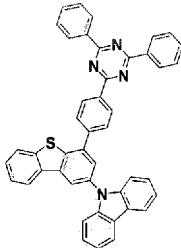
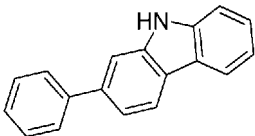
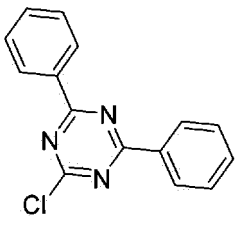
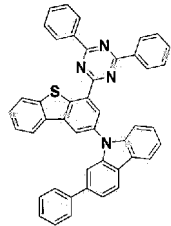
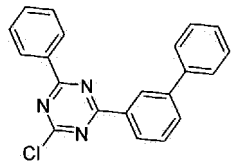
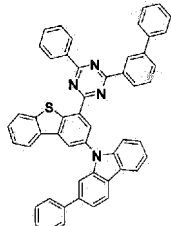
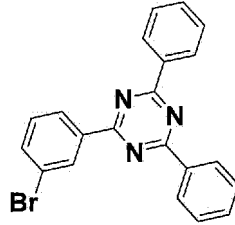
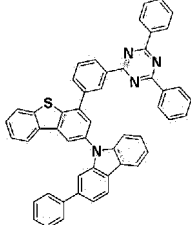
[0096] 7.5 g (19.0 mM) of Compound 1-11-1, 5.1 g (19.0 mM) of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K_2CO_3 were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/EtOH/ H_2O , and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 7.7 g (70%) of Target Compound 1-11.

[0097] Target Compound A was prepared and synthesized in the same manner as in the preparation in Preparation Example 1, except that Intermediate A in the following Table 1 was used instead of 9H-carbazole, and Intermediate B in the following Table 1 was used instead of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine in Preparation Example 1.

[Table 1]

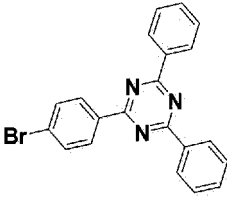
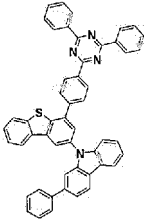
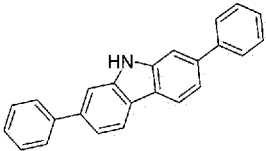
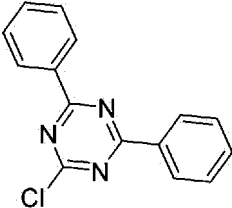
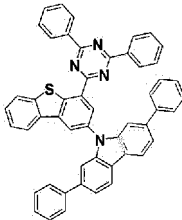
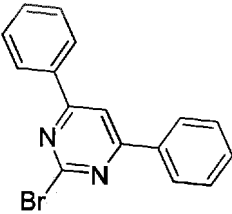
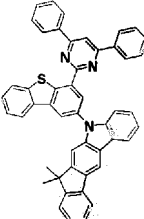
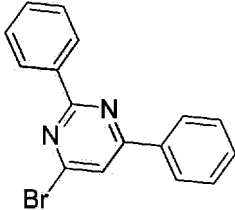
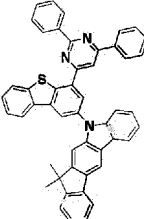
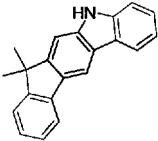
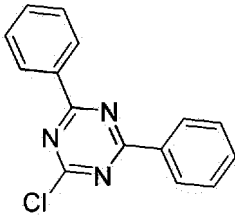
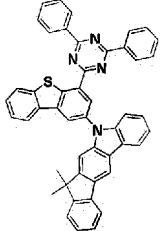
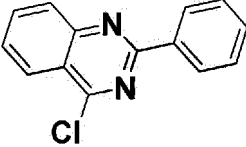
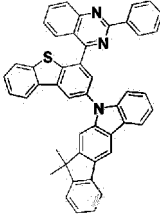
Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-2				41%
1-12				42%
1-17				43%
1-23				46%

(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-27				45%
1-33				43%
1-36				41%
1-39				48%
1-40				49%
1-41				47%

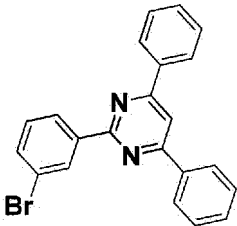
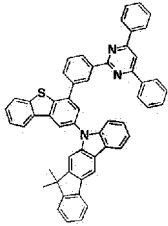
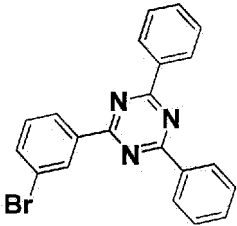
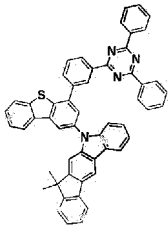
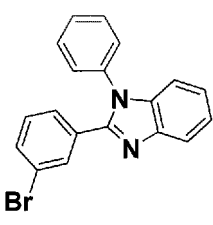
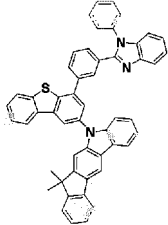
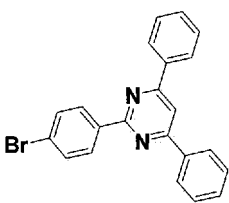
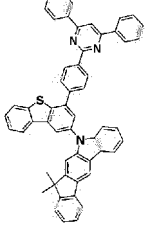
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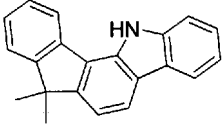
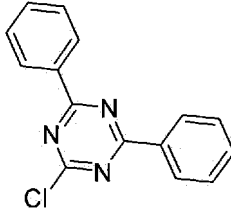
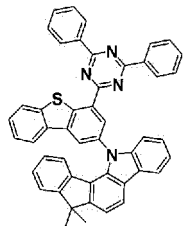
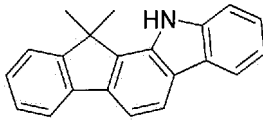
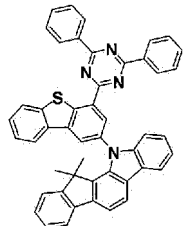
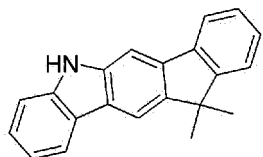
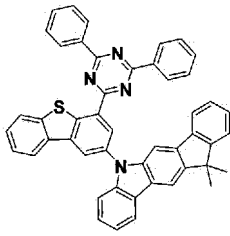
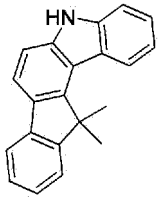
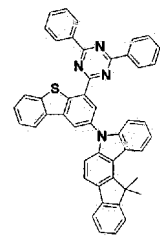
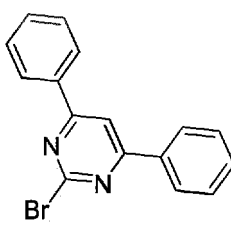
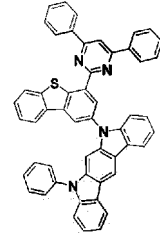
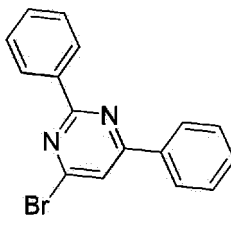
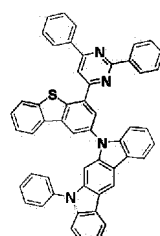
Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-42				45%
1-46				48%
1-65				44%
1-66				46%
1-67				47%
1-68				44%

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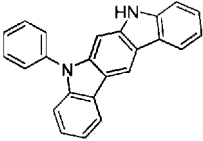
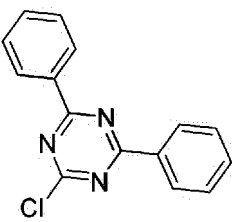
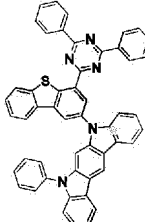
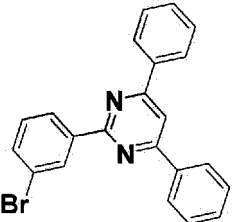
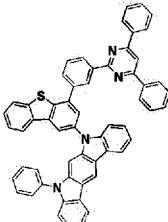
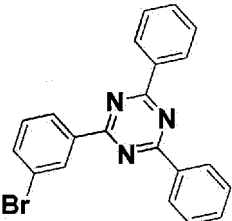
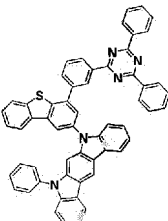
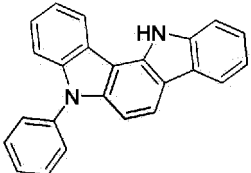
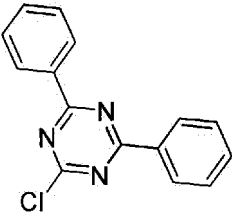
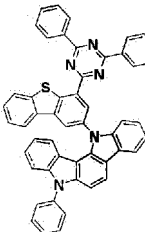
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Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-69				46%
1-70				44%
1-71				43%
1-72				42%

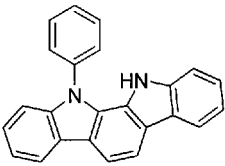
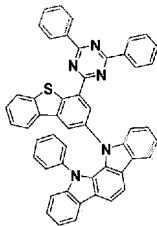
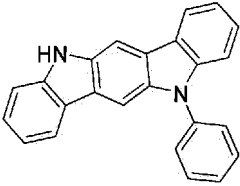
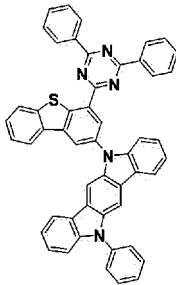
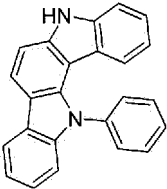
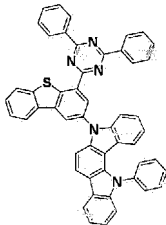
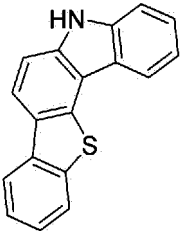
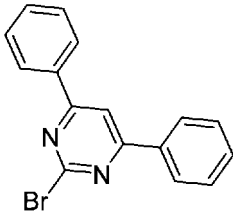
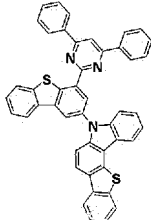
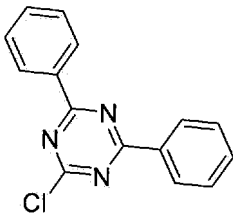
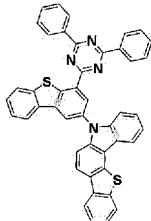
(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-76				45%
1-77				46%
1-78				47%
1-79				48%
1-82				49%
1-83				43%

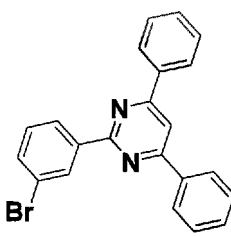
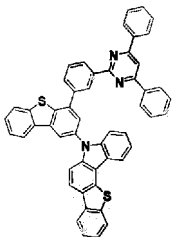
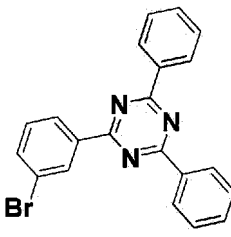
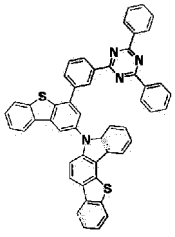
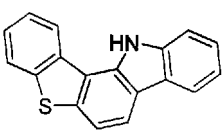
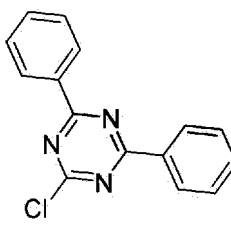
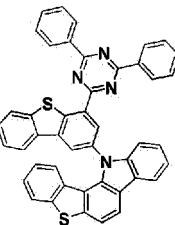
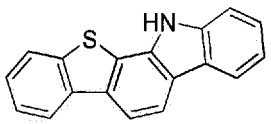
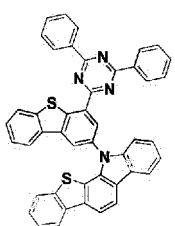
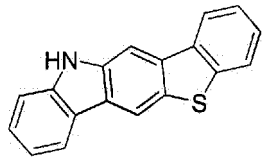
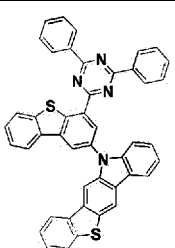
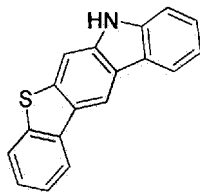
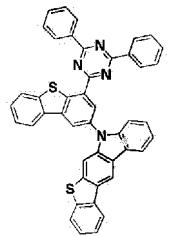
(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-84				44%
1-85				45%
1-86				43%
1-91				46%

(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-92				47%
1-93				47%
1-94				44%
1-96				46%
1-98				43%

(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-99				43%
1-100				42%
1-109				41%
1-110				42%
1-111				42%
1-112				45%

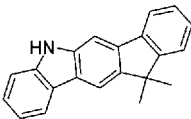
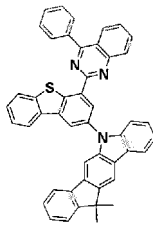
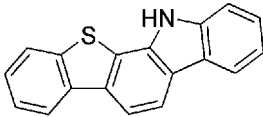
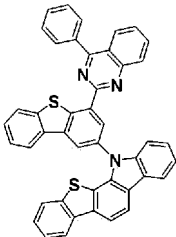
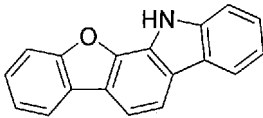
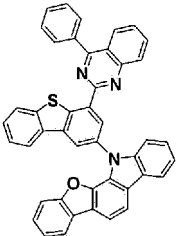
(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-113				45%
1-117				46%
1-118				49%
1-119				46%
1-125				43%
1-126				44%

(continued)

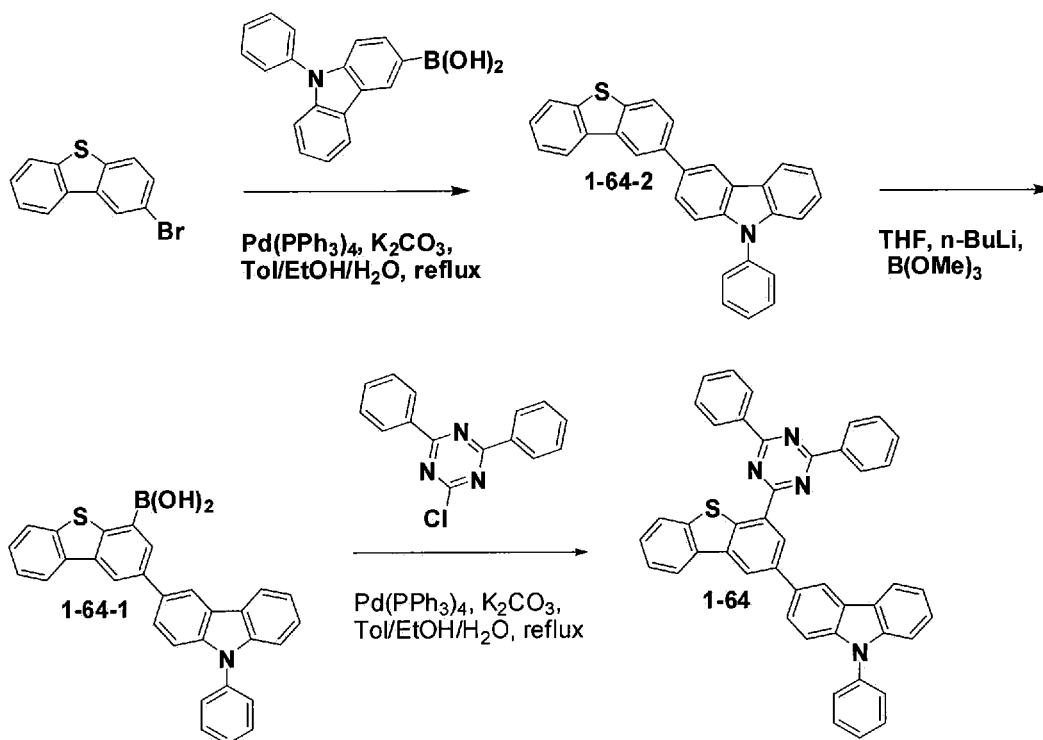
Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-127				45%
1-128				42%
1-138				47%
1-176				48%
1-177				49%
1-178				44%

(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate A	Intermediate B	Target Compound A	Total yield
1-179				44%
1-180				43%
1-181				46%

<Preparation Example 2> Preparation of Compound 1-64

[0098]



1) Preparation of Compound 1-64-2

[0099] 5.0 g (19.0 mM) of 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]thiophene, 5.5 g (19.0 mM) of (9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)boronic acid, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of Pd(PPh₃)₄, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K₂CO₃ were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/EtOH/H₂O, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with hexane to obtain 5.7 g (70%) of Target Compound 1-64-2.

2) Preparation of Compound 1-64-1

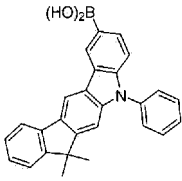
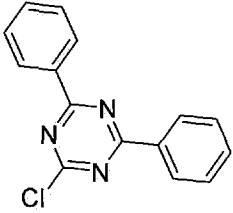
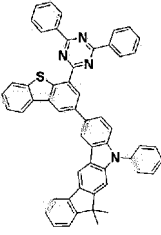
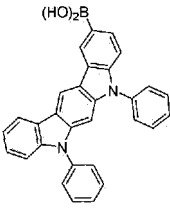
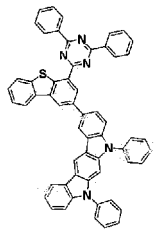
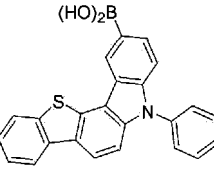
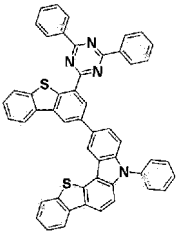
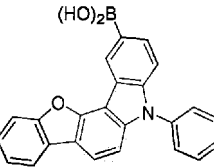
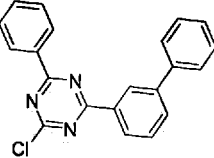
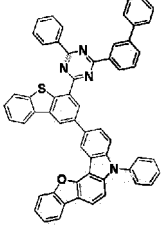
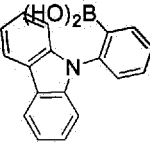
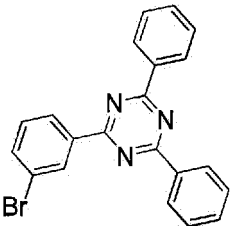
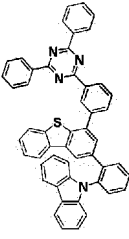
[0100] 7.4 mL (18.6 mM) of 2.5 M n-BuLi was added dropwise to a mixed solution containing 6.1 g (14.3 mM) of Compound 1-64-2 and 100 mL of THF at -78°C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 4.8 mL (42.9 mM) of trimethyl borate (B(OMe)₃) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 100 : 3) and recrystallized with DCM to obtain 4.7 g (70%) of Target Compound 1-64-1.

3) Preparation of Compound 1-64

[0101] 8.9 g (19.0 mM) of Compound 1-64-1, 5.1 g (19.0 mM) of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of Pd(PPh₃)₄, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K₂CO₃ were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/EtOH/H₂O, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 8.7 g (70%) of Target Compound 1-64.

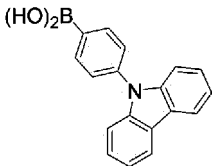
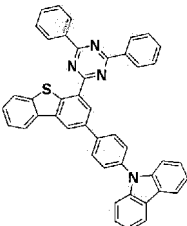
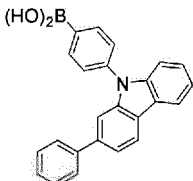
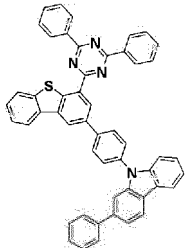
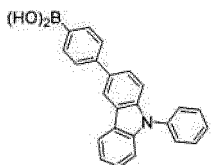
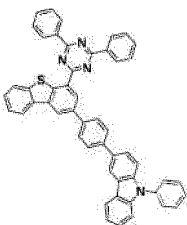
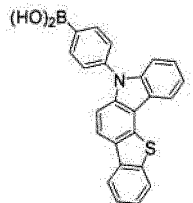
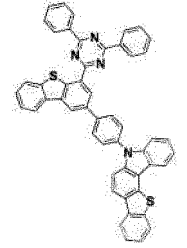
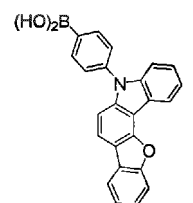
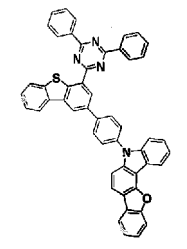
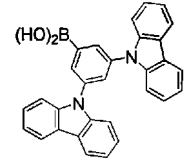
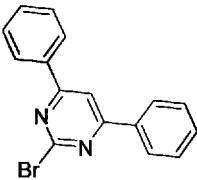
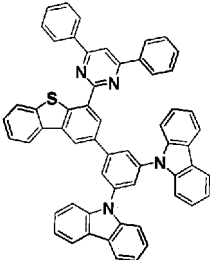
[0102] Target Compound B was prepared and synthesized in the same manner as in the preparation in Preparation Example 2, except that Intermediate C in the following Table 2 was used instead of (9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)boronic acid, and Intermediate D in the following Table 2 was used instead of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine in Preparation Example 2.

[Table 2]

Compound No.	Intermediate C	Intermediate D	Target Compound B	Total yield
1-80				34%
1-95				35%
1-114				37%
1-139				36%
1-140				38%

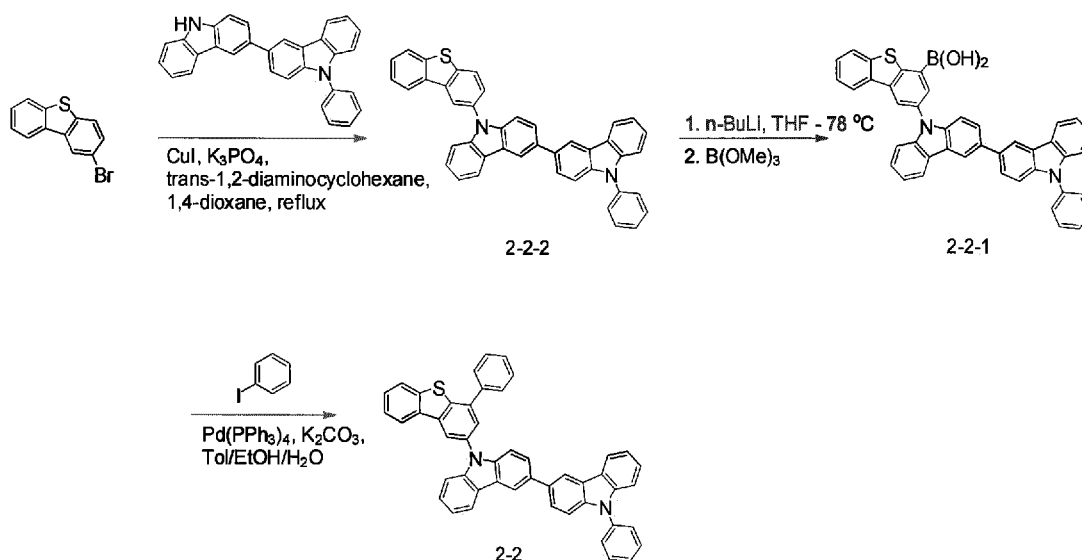
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

(continued)

Compound No.	Intermediate C	Intermediate D	Target Compound B	Total yield
1-163				33%
1-164				34%
1-165				36%
1-170				37%
1-172				33%
1-174				38%

<Preparation Example 3> Synthesis of Compound 2-2

[0103]



1) Preparation of Compound 2-2-2 (Ref 1)

[0104] 4.2 g (15.8 mM) of 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]thiophene, 6.5 g (15.8 mM) of 9-phenyl-9H,9'H-3,3'-bicarbazole, 3.0 g (15.8 mM) of CuI, 1.9 mL (15.8 mM) of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane, and 3.3 g (31.6 mM) of K₃PO₄ were dissolved in 100 mL of 1,4-oxane, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 7.9 g (85%) of Target Compound 2-2-2.

2) Preparation of Compound 2-2-1

[0105] 7.4 mL (18.6 mmol) of 2.5 M n-BuLi was added dropwise to a mixed solution containing 8.4 g (14.3 mmol) of Compound 2-2-2 and 100 mL of THF at -78 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 4.8 mL (42.9 mmol) of trimethyl borate was added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 100 : 3) and recrystallized with DCM to obtain 3.9 g (70%) of Target Compound 2-2-1.

3) Preparation of Compound 2-2

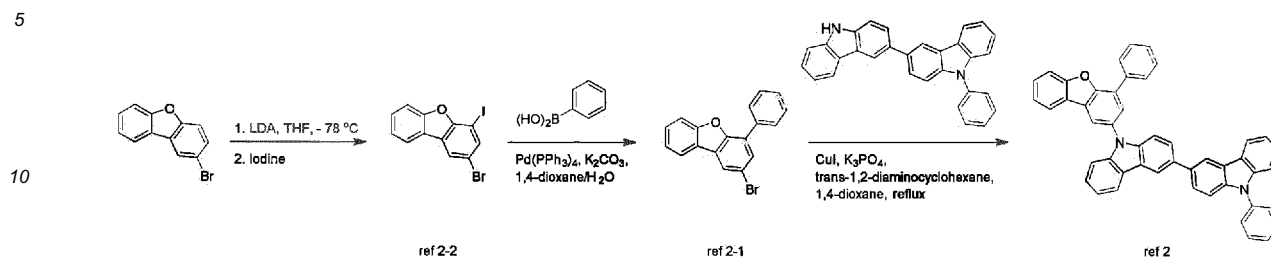
[0106] 6.7 g (10.5 mM) of Compound 2-2-1, 2.1 g (10.5 mM) of iodobenzene, 606 mg (0.52 mM) of Pd(PPh₃)₄, and 2.9 g (21.0 mM) of K₂CO₃ were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/EtOH/H₂O, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 4.9 g (70%) of Target Compound 2-2.

<Preparation Example 4> Synthesis of Compound 2-3

[0107] Target Compound 2-3 (83%) was obtained by performing the preparation in the same manner as in the preparation of Compound 2-2, except that 4-iodo-1,1'-biphenyl was used instead of iodobenzene in the preparation of Compound 2-2.

<Preparation Example 5> Synthesis of Compound ref 2

[0108]



1) Preparation of Compound ref 2-2

15

[0109] 88.0 mL (157.8 mM) of 1.8 M LDA was added dropwise to a mixed solution containing 30.0 g (121.4 mM) of 2-bromodibenzofuran and 300 mL of THF at -78°C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 11.0 g (42.9 mmol) of iodine was put into the reaction mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM) and recrystallized with MeOH to obtain 23.1 g (51%) of Target Compound ref 2-2.

20

2) Preparation of Compound ref 2-1

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[0110] 3.9 g (10.5 mM) of Compound ref 2-2, 1.3 g (10.5 mM) of phenylboronic acid, 606 mg (0.52 mM) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 2.9 g (21.0 mM) of K_2CO_3 were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/EtOH/ H_2O , and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 2.4 g (70%) of Target Compound ref 2-1.

30

3) Preparation of Compound ref 2

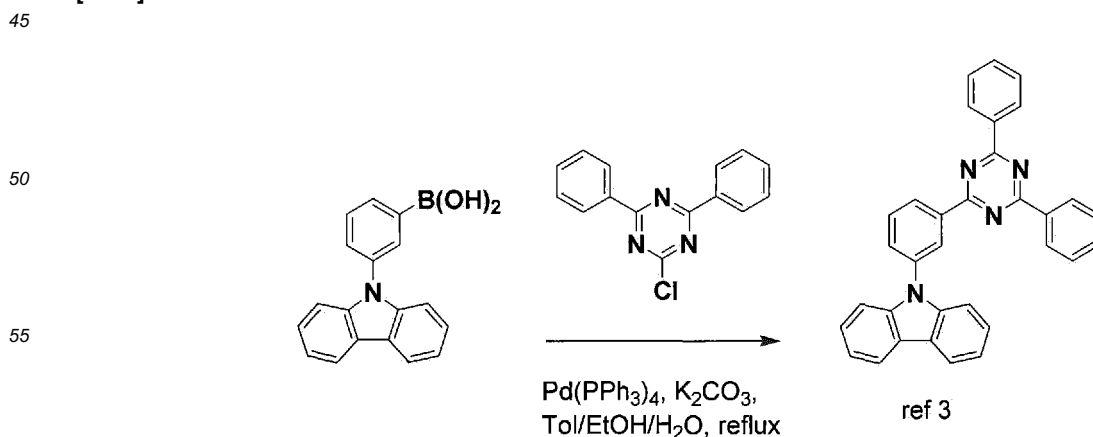
35

[0111] 5.1 g (15.8 mM) of Compound ref 2-1, 6.5 g (15.8 mM) of 9-phenyl-9H,9'H-3,3'-bicarbazole, 3.0 g (15.8 mM) of CuI, 1.9 mL (15.8 mM) of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane, and 3.3 g (31.6 mM) of K_3PO_4 were dissolved in 100 mL of 1,4-oxane, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 8.7 g (85%) of Target Compound ref 2.

40

<Preparation Example 6> Preparation of Compound ref 3

[0112]



[0113] 5.5 g (19.0 mmol) of (3-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl)boronic acid, 5.1 g (19.0 mM) of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K_2CO_3 were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/ethanol/ H_2O , and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 6.3 g (70%) of Target Compound ref 3.

<Preparation Example 7> Synthesis of Compound 2-7

[0114] Compound 2-7 was obtained by using 2-bromo-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluorene instead of iodobenzene in the preparation of Compound 2-2 (yield 69%).

<Preparation Example 8> Synthesis of Compound 2-9

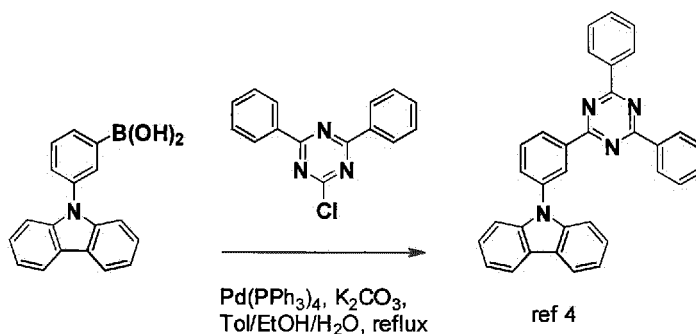
[0115] Compound 2-9 was obtained by using 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]thiophene instead of iodobenzene in the preparation of Compound 2-2 (yield 72%).

<Preparation Example 9> Synthesis of Compound 2-11

[0116] Compound 2-11 was obtained by using 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]furan instead of iodobenzene in the preparation of Compound 2-2 (yield 68%).

<Preparation Example 10> Preparation of Compound ref 4

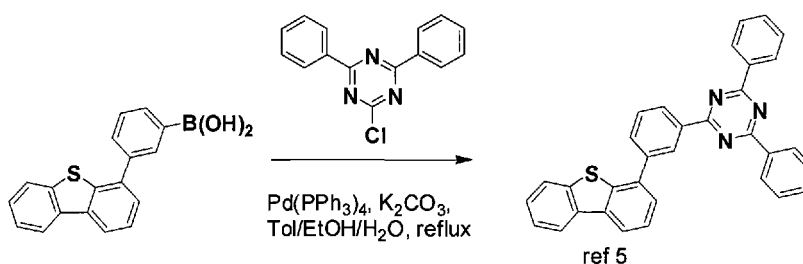
[0117]



[0118] 5.5 g (19.0 mmol) of (3-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)phenyl)boronic acid, 5.1 g (19.0 mM) of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K_2CO_3 were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/ethanol/ H_2O , and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 6.3 g (70%) of Compound ref 4.

<Preparation Example 11> Preparation of Compound ref 5

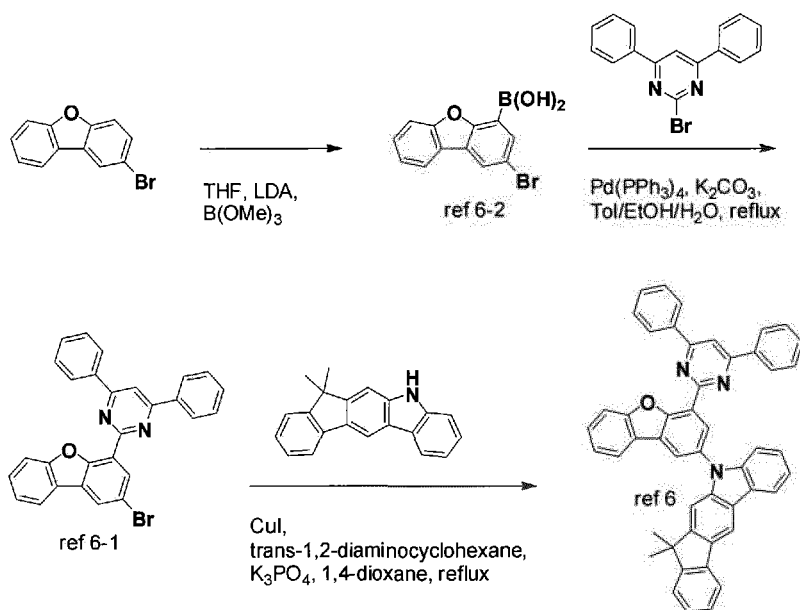
[0119]



[0120] 5.8 g (19.0 mM) of (3-(dibenzo[b,d]thiophene-4-yl)phenyl)boronic acid, 5.1 g (19.0 mM) of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of Pd(PPh₃)₄, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K₂CO₃ were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/ethanol/H₂O, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 6.5 g (70%) of Compound ref 5.

<Preparation Example 12> Synthesis of Compound ref 6

[0121]



1) Preparation of Compound ref 6-2

[0122] 11.4 mL (22.8 mM) of 2.0 M lithium diisopropylamine was added dropwise to a mixed solution containing 4.7 g (19.0 mM) of 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]furan and 100 mL of THF at -78°C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour. 4.8 mL (42.9 mM) of trimethyl borate was added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 100 : 3) and recrystallized with DCM to obtain 3.9 g (70%) of Compound ref 6-2.

2) Preparation of Compound ref 6-1

[0123] 5.5 g (19.0 mM) of Compound ref 6-2, 5.9 g (19.0 mM) of 2-bromo-4,6-diphenylpyrimidine, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of Pd(PPh₃)₄, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K₂CO₃ were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/ethanol/H₂O, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with hexane to obtain 6.3 g (70%) of Compound ref 6-1.

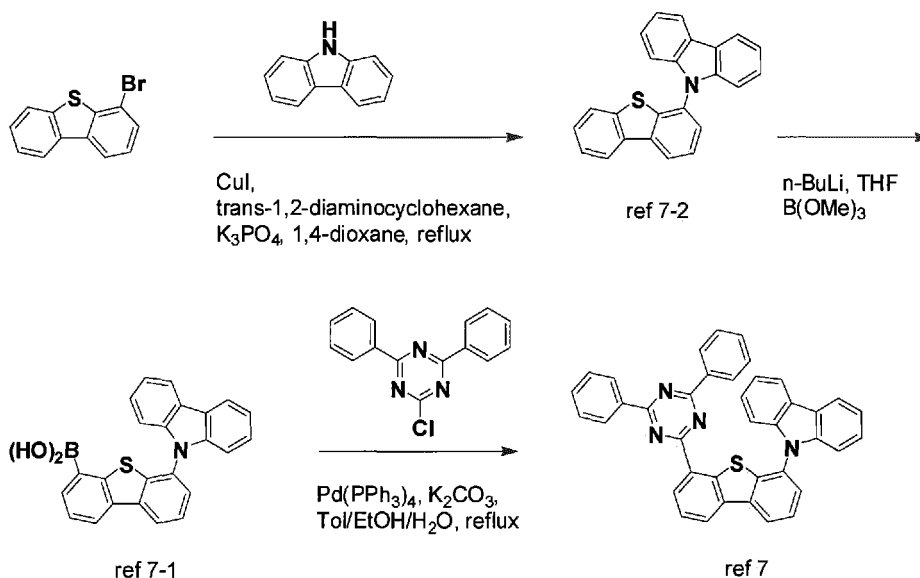
3) Preparation of Compound ref 6

[0124] 9.1 g (19.0 mM) of Compound ref 6-1, 4.5 g (15.8 mM) of 7,7-dimethyl-5,7-dihydroindeno[2,1-b]carbazole, 3.0 g (15.8 mM) of CuI, 1.9 mL (15.8 mM) of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane, and 3.3 g (31.6 mM) of K₃PO₄ were dissolved in 100 mL of 1,4-dioxane, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chroma-

tography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 9.1 g (85%) of Compound ref 6.

<Preparation Example 13> Synthesis of Compound ref 7

[0125]



1) Preparation of Compound ref 7-2

[0126] 5.0 g (19.0 mM) of 4-bromodibenzo[b,d]thiophene, 2.6 g (15.8 mM) of 9H-carbazole, 3.0 g (15.8 mM) of CuI, 1.9 mL (15.8 mM) of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane, and 3.3 g (31.6 mM) of K₃PO₄ were dissolved in 100 mL of 1,4-oxane, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 4.7 g (85%) of Compound ref 7-2.

2) Preparation of Compound ref 7-1

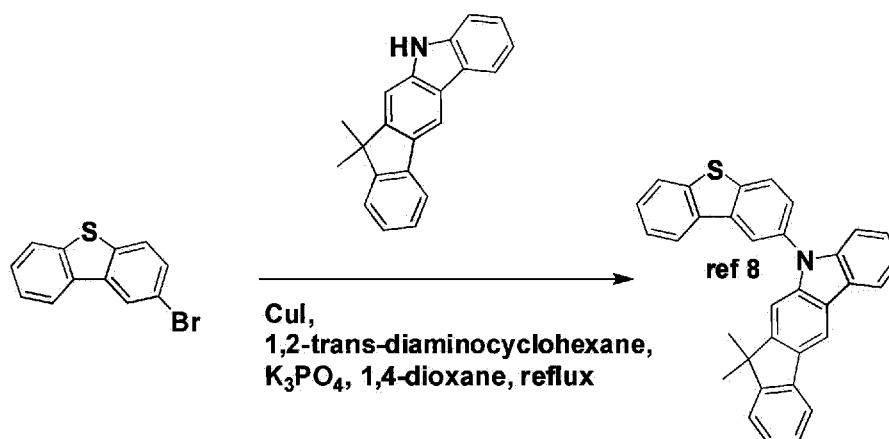
[0127] 7.4 mL (18.6 mM) of 2.5 M n-BuLi was added dropwise to a mixed solution containing 5.0 g (14.3 mM) of Compound ref 7-2 and 100 mL of THF at -78°C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 4.8 mL (42.9 mM) of trimethyl borate was added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : MeOH = 100 : 3) and recrystallized with DCM to obtain 3.9 g (70%) of Target Compound ref 7-1.

3) Preparation of Compound ref 7

[0128] 7.5 g (19.0 mM) of Compound ref 7-1, 5.1 g (19.0 mM) of 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, 1.1 g (0.95 mM) of Pd(PPh₃)₄, and 5.2 g (38.0 mM) of K₂CO₃ were dissolved in 100/20/20 mL of toluene/ethanol/H₂O, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 7.7 g (70%) of Compound ref 7.

<Preparation Example 14> Synthesis of Compound ref 8

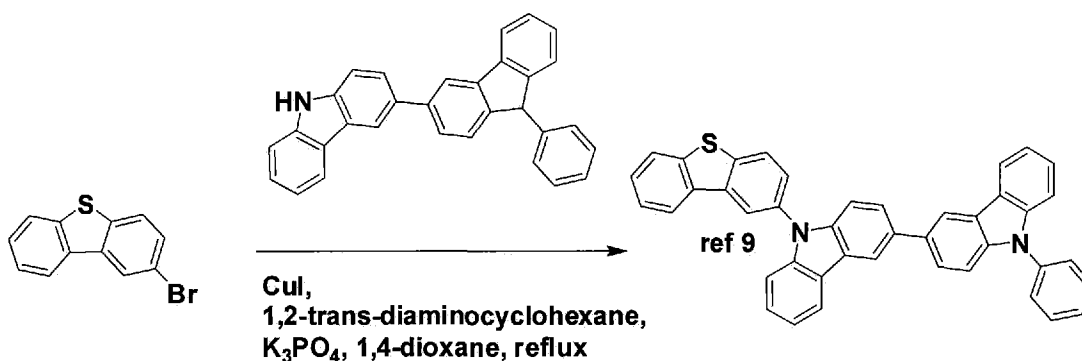
[0129]



[0130] 5.0 g (19.0 mM) of 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]thiophene, 4.5 g (15.8 mM) of 7,7-dimethyl-5,7-dihydroindeno[2,1-b]carbazole, 3.0 g (15.8 mM) of CuI, 1.9 mL (15.8 mM) of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane, and 3.3 g (31.6 mM) of K₃PO₄ were dissolved in 100 mL of 1,4-oxane, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 7.3 g (85%) of Compound ref 8.

<Preparation Example 15> Synthesis of Compound ref 9

[0131]



[0132] 4.2 g (15.8 mM) of 2-bromodibenzo[b,d]thiophene, 6.5 g (15.8 mM) of 9-phenyl-9H,9'H-3,3'-bicarbazole, 3.0 g (15.8 mM) of CuI, 1.9 mL (15.8 mM) of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane, and 3.3 g (31.6 mM) of K₃PO₄ were dissolved in 100 mL of 1,4-oxane, and then the resulting solution was refluxed for 24 hours. After the reaction was completed, distilled water and DCM were added thereto at room temperature, extraction was performed, the organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, and then the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator. The reactant was purified by column chromatography (DCM : Hex = 1 : 3) and recrystallized with methanol to obtain 7.9 g (85%) of Compound ref 9.

[0133] Compounds were prepared in the same manner as in the Preparation Examples, and the synthesis confirmation results thereof are shown in Tables 3 to 23.

[Table 3]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-2)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(404nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.81			
Compound 1-2	1.45	-6.14	3.07	-3.07

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[Table 4]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} Compound 1-11)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(432nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.80			
Compound 1-11	1.48	-6.18	2.87	-3.31

[Table 5]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-23)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(367nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.82			
Compound 1-23	1.38	-6.06	3.38	-2.68

[Table 6]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-27)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(369nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.80			
Compound 1-27	1.37	-6.07	3.36	-2.71

[Table 7]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-33)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(378nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.83			
Compound 1-33	1.45	-6.11	3.28	-3.82

[Table 8]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-39)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(433nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.76			
Compound 1-39	1.41	-6.15	2.86	-3.29

[Table 9]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-41)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(366nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO

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(continued)

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-41)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(366nm)(eV)			
NPB	0.78			
Compound 1-41	1.40	-6.12	3.39	-2.73

[Table 10]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-65)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(416nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.79			
Compound 1-65	1.22	-5.93	2.98	-2.95

[Table 11]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-66)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(425nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.77			
Compound 1-66	1.19	-5.93	2.92	-3.01

[Table 12]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-67)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(452nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.76			
Compound 1-67	1.16	-5.89	2.74	-3.15

[Table 13]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-69)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(371nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.78			
Compound 1-69	1.13	-5.86	3.34	-2.52

[Table 14]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-70)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(371nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.76			

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(continued)

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-70)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(371nm)(eV)			
Compound 1-70	1.14	-5.88	3.34	-2.54

[Table 15]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-71)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(371nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.77			
Compound 1-71	1.15	-5.88	3.34	-2.54

[Table 16]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-78)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(438nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.78			
Compound 1-78	1.30	-6.02	2.83	-3.19

[Table 17]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-82)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(426nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.78			
Compound 1-82	1.09	-5.81	2.91	-2.90

[Table 18]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-84)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(463nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.77			
Compound 1-84	1.08	-5.80	2.68	-3.12

[Table 19]

	HOMO = -5.5-(E _{ox} (Compound 1-99)-E _{ox} (NPB))(eV) Band gap= 1240/UV absorption edge(364nm)(eV)			
	E _{ox}	HOMO	Band gap	LUMO
NPB	0.83			
Compound 1-99	1.36	-6.03	3.41	-2.62

[Table 20]

	Td(signal value: 95%)	Tg
Compound 1-2	442.04°C	-
Compound 1-11	426.38°C	-
Compound 1-23	473.62°C	141.91°C
Compound 1-27	464.07°C	-
Compound 1-33	478.83°C	153.06°C
Compound 1-39	460.32°C	151.88°C
Compound 1-41	484.24°C	157.88°C
Compound 1-65	467.84°C	179.13°C
Compound 1-66	463.00°C	179.38°C
Compound 1-67	461.79°C	185.05°C
Compound 1-69	492.45°C	179.99 °C
Compound 1-70	482.96°C	185.05 °C
Compound 1-71	461.10°C	169.72°C
Compound 1-78	462.82°C	180.63 °C
Compound 1-82	495.17°C	-
Compound 1-84	492.52 °C	188.83°C
Compound 1-99	523.67°C	176.50°C

[Table 21]

Compound	¹ H NMR(CDCl ₃ , 200Mz)
1-2	δ = 9.26(1H, d), 8.51(1H, d), 8.41~8.39(4H, m), 8.23(2H, d), 8.18(1H, d), 8.13(1H, s), 8.06(1H, d), 7.62~7.43(12H, m), 7.34(2H, t)
1-11	δ = 9.32(1H, d), 8.90~8.88(4H, m), 8.61(1H, d), 8.25(2H, d), 8.21(1H, d), 8.12(1H, d), 7.65~7.45(12H, m), 7.37(2H, t)
1-12	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45~8.36(4H, m), 8.19(1H, d), 7.93~8.00(4H, m), 7.73~7.77(4H, m), 7.35~7.61(12H, m), 7.20~7.20(2H, m)
1-17	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.30(2H, d), 7.90~8.12(6H, m), 7.78(1H, t), 7.47~7.69(10H, m), 7.25~7.33(3H, m)
1-23	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45~8.38(2H, m), 8.23~8.19(2H, m), 8.00~7.93(8H, m), 7.77~7.73(2H, m), 7.58~7.49(11H, m), 7.35(1H, t), 7.20~7.16(2H, m)
1-27	δ = 9.27(1H, s), 8.89(1H, d), 8.79(4H, m), 8.41(1H, d), 8.21(3H, m), 8.05(1H, d), 7.93(1H, d), 7.87(1H, d), 7.77(1H, t), 7.64~7.46(12H, m), 7.32(2H, t)
1-33	δ = 8.92(2H, d), 8.36(1H, d), 8.32(4H, m), 8.21~8.16(3H, m), 8.07(1H, s), 8.01(2H, d), 7.94(1H, d), 7.61~7.44(12H, m), 7.32(2H, t)
1-36	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.36(4H, d), 8.19(1H, d), 8.00~7.93(5H, m), 7.77(1H, s), 7.58~7.49(ion, m), 7.35(1H, t), 7.25~7.16(4H, m)
1-39	δ = 9.35(1H, s), 8.90(4H, d), 8.64(1H, s), 8.30~8.20(3H, m), 8.13(1H, d), 7.71(1H, s), 7.66~7.45(14H, m), 7.38~7.33(3H, m)
1-40	δ = 9.38(1H, s), 9.24(1H, s), 8.87(3H, d), 8.64(1H, s), 8.30~8.21(3H, m), 8.08(1H, d), 7.90(1H, d), 7.80(2H, d), 7.72~7.32(19H, d)

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(continued)

Compound	¹ H NMR(CDCl ₃ , 200Mz)
5 1-41	δ = 9.30(1H, s), 8.90(1H, d), 8.80(4H, d), 8.43(1H, s), 8.26~8.20(3H, m), 8.03(1H, d), 7.93(1H, d), 7.87(1H, s), 7.77(1H, t), 7.72(1H, s), 7.67(1H, d), 7.60~7.47(11H, m), 7.41~7.29(4H, m)
1-42	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.36~8.31(5H, m), 8.00~7.91(6H, m), 7.77~7.74(4H, m), 7.56~7.35(12H, m), 7.25(2H, d), 7.16(1H, t)
10 1-46	δ = 8.62(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.36~8.31(5H, m), 8.22(1H, m), 8.00(1H, s), 7.93~7.91(2H, m), 7.77~7.74(7H, m), 7.50~7.41(14H, m)
1-64	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.36(4H, d), 8.22(1H, s), 7.99~7.89(5H, m), 7.77(1H, d), 7.62~7.49(13H, m), 7.35(1H, t), 7.16(1H, t)
15 1-65	δ = 9.33(1H, d), 8.59(1H, d), 8.53(1H, s), 8.42(4H, m), 8.28(1H, d), 8.22(1H, d), 8.15(1H, s), 8.09(1H, d), 7.90(1H, d), 7.59~7.51(10H, m), 7.50~7.34(4H, m), 7.17(1H, m), 1.53~1.50(6H, d)
1-66	δ = 8.96(2H, d), 8.60(1H, s), 8.53(1H, s), 8.46(1H, s), 8.29~8.23(4H, m), 8.19(1H, s), 8.10(1H, d), 7.90(1H, d), 7.66~7.59(4H, m), 7.56~7.51(4H, m), 7.47~7.38(6H, m), 7.31(1H, m), 1.53~1.50(6H, d)
20 1-67	δ = 9.39(1H, s), 8.90(4H, d), 8.68(1H, s), 8.54(1H, s), 8.30(1H, d), 8.25(1H, d), 8.15(1H, d), 7.91(1H, d), 7.64~7.52(ion, m), 7.47~7.35(4H, m), 7.29(1H, t), 1.53~1.50(6H, d)
1-68	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.24(1H, d), 7.94~7.88(3H, m), 7.80~7.74(4H, m), 7.57~7.49(7H, m), 7.38~7.33(3H, m), 7.24~7.16(4H, m), 7.05(1H, m), 1.69(6H, s)
25 1-69	δ = 9.26(1H, s), 8.84(1H, d), 8.49(1H, s), 8.43(1H, s), 8.31(4H, m), 8.25~8.20(2H, m), 8.07(1H, s), 7.95(2H, t), 7.88(2H, s), 7.73(1H, t), 7.55(10H, m), 7.45~7.28(5H, m), 1.53~1.50(6H, d)
1-70	δ = 9.26(1H, s), 8.84(1H, d), 8.49(1H, s), 8.43(1H, s), 8.31(4H, m), 8.25~8.20(2H, m), 8.07(1H, s), 7.71(1H, t), 7.55(10H, m), 7.45~7.28(5H, m), 1.53~1.50(6H, d)
30 1-71	δ = 8.54(1H, s), 8.33(1H, s), 8.30(1H, d), 8.15(1H, d), 7.96(1H, d), 7.89(4H, t), 7.78(1H, s), 7.59~7.50(3H, m), 7.44~7.25(11H, m), 7.23~7.14(4H, m), 6.85(1H, t), 1.53~1.50(6H, d)
1-72	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.24~8.23(2H, m), 8.00~7.88(10H, m), 7.77~7.74(2H, m), 7.56~7.49(10H, m), 7.38~7.35(2H, m), 7.25(2H, d), 7.16(1H, t), 1.69(6H, s)
35 1-78	δ = 9.36(1H, s), 8.89(2H, d), 8.64(1H, s), 8.27~8.21(3H, m), 8.13(1H, d), 7.79(1H, s), 7.67~7.50(9H, m), 7.47~7.35(4H, m), 7.30~7.17(2H, m), 1.69(6H, s)
1-82	δ = 9.31(1H, s), 8.92(1H, s), 8.57(1H, s), 8.43(4H, m), 8.35(1H, d), 8.31(1H, d), 8.18(2H, m), 8.05(1H, d), 7.63~7.47(11H, m), 7.45~7.28(7H, m), 7.20(1H, m)
40 1-83	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.35(2H, d), 8.23~8.19(2H, m), 8.00~7.93(5H, m), 7.77(1H, s), 7.62~7.49(16H, m), 7.40~7.35(2H, m), 7.20~7.16(2H, m)
1-84	δ = 9.39(1H, s), 8.92(1H, s), 8.90(4H, m), 8.62(1H, s), 8.37~8.33(2H, m), 8.19(1H, d), 8.11(1H, d), 7.67~7.47(11H, m), 7.45~7.28(7H, m), 7.30(2H, m), 7.20(1H, m)
1-93	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.28(4H, d), 8.12(1H, d), 7.90~7.98(3H, m), 7.29~7.69(21H, m)
45 1-96	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(2H, m), 8.23(1H, s), 7.90~8.08(5H, m), 7.79(4H, d), 7.69(1H, s), 7.25~7.52(13H, m)
1-98	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.36(4H, d), 8.05~7.93(5H, m), 7.77(1H, s), 7.56~7.49(10H, m), 7.35~7.33(2H, m), 7.16(1H, t)
50 1-99	δ = 9.25(1H, s), 8.85(1H, d), 8.45(1H, s), 8.38(1H, d), 8.32(4H, m), 8.22(3H, m), 8.07(1H, s), 8.00(2H, t), 7.94(2H, m), 7.76~7.66(3H, m), 7.66~7.47(12H, m)
1-100	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(2H, m), 8.28(4H, d), 8.24(1H, d), 7.90~8.05(5H, m), 7.69~7.70(2H, m), 7.23~7.57(15H, m)
55 1-110	9.31(1H, s), 9.29(1H, s), 8.81(4H, d), 8.30~8.58(7H, m), 7.30~7.79(13H, m)
1-117	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.28(4H, d), 7.89~7.94(5H, m), 7.66~7.69(2H, m), 7.25~7.52(12H, m), 7.13(1H, d)

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(continued)

Compound	¹ H NMR(CDCl ₃ , 200Mz)
1-119	δ = 8.57(1H, d), 8.46(1H, d), 8.28(4H, d), 8.24(1H, d), 7.89~7.98(5H, m), 7.66~7.70(3H, m), 7.25~7.57 (14H, m), 7.13(1H, d)
1-126	δ = 8.56(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.28(4H, d), 7.89~7.98(5H, m), 7.66~7.69(2H, m), 7.25~7.53(13H, m)
1-163	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.36(4H, d), 8.22~8.19(2H, m), 7.99~7.91(8H, m), 7.58~7.49(10H, m), 7.35(1H, t), 7.20~7.16(2H, m)
1-170	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(2H, m), 8.28(4H, d), 7.94~8.05(5H, m), 7.75~7.79(3H, m), 7.68(2H, d), 7.25~7.53 (13H, m)
1-172	δ = 8.57(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.28(4H, d), 7.89~7.98(5H, m), 7.66~7.79(6H, m), 7.25~7.52(12H, m)
1-176	δ = 8.58(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.16(1H, d), 7.79~7.94(9H, m), 7.25~7.69(12H, m)
1-177	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45~8.46(2H, m), 8.16(1H, d), 7.83~8.05(9H, m), 7.69(1H, s), 7.25~7.58(11H, m)
1-178	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.09~8.16(2H, m), 7.79~7.98(7H, m), 7.24~7.69(13H, m), 1.72(6H, s)
1-179	δ = 8.57(1H, d), 8.47(1H, d), 8.09~8.16(3H, m), 7.79~7.98(7H, m), 7.69(1H, s), 7.24~7.61 (12H, m), 1.72(6H, s)
1-180	δ = 8.54(1H, d), 8.44~8.46(2H, m), 8.16(1H, d), 7.79~8.05(9H, m), 7.69(1H, s), 7.25~7.60(11H, m)
1-181	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.16(1H, d), 7.79~7.98(9H, m), 7.25~7.69(13H, m)
2-2	δ = 8.55(1H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.30(1H, d), 8.19(1H, d), 8.13(1H, d), 8.00~7.89(6H, m), 7.77(2H, m), 7.62~7.35(15H, m), 7.20~7.16(2H, m)
2-3	δ = 8.55(1 H, d), 8.45(1H, d), 8.30(1H, d), 8.19(1H, d), 8.13(1H, d), 8.00~7.89(6H, m), 7.77(4H, m), 7.62~7.41(13H, m), 7.25~7.16(6H, m)
2-7	δ = 8.55 (1H, d), 8.45 (1H, d), 8.30 (1H, d), 8.19~8.09 (3H, m), 8.00~7.89 (8H, m), 7.78~7.77 (3H, m), 7.62~7.49 (10H, m), 7.38~7.16 (5H, m), 1.69 (6H, s)
2-9	δ = 8.55 (1H, d), 8.45 (2H, d), 8.30 (1H, d), 8.19~8.12 (4H, m), 8.00~7.89 (8H, m), 7.77 (2H, m), 7.62~7.49 (11H, m), 7.35 (1H, t), 7.21~7.16 (2H, m)
2-11	δ = 8.55 (1H, d), 8.45 (1H, d), 8.30 (1H, d), 8.19 (1H, d), 8.13 (1H, d), 8.00~7.77 (12H, m), 7.62~7.31 (13H, m), 7.20~7.16 (2H, m)

[Table 22]

Compound	FD-MS	Compound	FD-MS
1-2	m/z= 579.18 (C ₄₀ H ₂₅ N ₃ S=579.72)	1-11	m/z= 580.17 (C ₃₉ H ₂₄ N ₄ S=580.71)
1-12	m/z= 656.20 (C ₄₅ H ₂₈ N ₄ S=656.81)	1-17	m/z= 552.17 (C ₃₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ S=552.69)
1-23	m/z= 655.21 (C ₄₆ H ₂₉ N ₃ S=655.81)	1-27	m/z= 656.20 (C ₄₅ H ₂₈ N ₄ S=656.80)
1-33	m/z= 655.21 (C ₄₆ H ₂₉ N ₃ S=655.81)	1-36	m/z= 656.20 (C ₄₅ H ₂₈ N ₄ S=656.80)
1-39	m/z= 656.20 (C ₄₅ H ₂₈ N ₄ S=656.80)	1-40	m/z= 732.23 (C ₅₁ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=732.90)
1-41	m/z= 732.23 (C ₅₁ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=732.89)	1-42	m/z= 732.23 (C ₅₁ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=732.89)
1-46	m/z= 732.23 (C ₅₁ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=732.89)	1-64	m/z= 656.20 (C ₄₅ H ₂₈ N ₄ S=656.80)
1-65	m/z= 695.24 (C ₄₉ H ₃₃ N ₃ S=695.87)	1-66	m/z= 695.24 (C ₄₉ H ₃₃ N ₃ S=695.87)
1-67	m/z= 696.23 (C ₄₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=696.86)	1-68	m/z= 669.22 (C ₄₇ H ₃₁ N ₃ S=669.83)
1-69	m/z= 771.27 (C ₅₅ H ₃₇ N ₃ S=771.97)	1-70	m/z= 772.27 (C ₅₄ H ₃₆ N ₄ S=772.96)
1-71	m/z= 733.26 (C ₅₂ H ₃₅ N ₃ S=733.93)	1-72	m/z= 772.27 (C ₅₄ H ₃₆ N ₄ S=772.96)
1-78	m/z= 696.23 (C ₄₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=696.86)	1-82	m/z= 744.23 (C ₅₂ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=744.90)

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(continued)

Compound	FD-MS	Compound	FD-MS
1-83	m/z= 744.23 (C ₅₂ H ₃₂ N ₄ S=744.90)	1-84	m/z= 745.23 (C ₅₁ H ₃₁ N ₅ S=745.89)
1-93	m/z= 745.23 (C ₅₁ H ₃₁ N ₅ S=745.89)	1-96	m/z= 685.16 (C ₄₆ H ₂₇ N ₃ S ₂ =685.86)
1-98	m/z= 686.16 (C ₄₅ H ₂₆ N ₄ S ₂ =686.84)	1-99	m/z= 761.20 (C ₅₁ H ₃₁ N ₃ S ₂ =761.95)
1-100	m/z= 762.19 (C ₅₁ H ₃₀ N ₄ S ₂ =762.94)	1-110	m/z= 686.16 (C ₄₅ H ₂₆ N ₄ S ₂ =686.84)
1-117	m/z= 670.18 (C ₄₅ H ₂₆ N ₄ OS=670.78)	1-119	m/z= 746.21 (C ₅₁ H ₃₀ N ₄ OS=746.88)
1-126	m/z= 670.18 (C ₄₅ H ₂₆ N ₄ OS=670.78)	1-163	m/z= 656.80 (C ₄₅ H ₂₈ N ₄ S=656.20)
1-170	m/z= 762.19 (C ₅₁ H ₃₀ N ₄ S ₂ =762.94)	1-172	m/z= 746.21 (C ₅₁ H ₃₀ N ₄ OS=746.88)
1-176	m/z= 643.17 (C ₄₄ H ₂₅ N ₃ OS=643.75)	1-177	m/z= 659.15 (C ₄₄ H ₂₅ N ₃ S ₂ =659.82)
1-178	m/z= 669.22 (C ₄₇ H ₃₁ N ₃ S=669.83)	1-179	m/z= 669.22 (C ₄₇ H ₃₁ N ₃ S=669.83)
1-180	m/z= 659.15 (C ₄₄ H ₂₅ N ₃ S ₂ =659.82)	1-181	m/z= 643.17 (C ₄₄ H ₂₅ N ₃ OS=643.75)

[Table 23]

Compound	FD-Mass	Compound	FD-Mass
2-1	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)	2-2	m/z= 666.84(C ₄₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ S=666.21)
2-3	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)	2-4	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)
2-5	m/z= 716.90(C ₅₂ H ₃₂ N ₂ S=716.23)	2-6	m/z= 716.90(C ₅₂ H ₃₂ N ₂ S=716.23)
2-7	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)	2-8	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)
2-9	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)	2-10	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-11	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)	2-12	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)
2-13	m/z= 666.84(C ₄₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ S=666.21)	2-14	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)
2-15	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)	2-16	m/z= 716.90(C ₅₂ H ₃₂ N ₂ S=716.23)
2-17	m/z= 716.90(C ₅₂ H ₃₂ N ₂ S=716.23)	2-18	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)
2-19	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)	2-20	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-21	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)	2-22	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)
2-23	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)	2-24	m/z= 666.84(C ₄₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ S=666.21)
2-25	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)	2-26	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)
2-27	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)	2-28	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-29	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)	2-30	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-31	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)	2-32	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)
2-33	m/z= 666.84(C ₄₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ S=666.21)	2-34	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)
2-35	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)	2-36	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-37	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)	2-38	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-39	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)	2-40	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)
2-41	m/z= 666.84(C ₄₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ S=666.21)	2-42	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)
2-43	m/z= 742.94(C ₅₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ S=742.24)	2-44	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-45	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)	2-46	m/z= 772.98(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ S ₂ =772.20)
2-47	m/z= 783.00(C ₅₇ H ₃₈ N ₂ S=782.28)	2-48	m/z= 756.92(C ₅₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ OS=756.22)

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(continued)

Compound	FD-Mass	Compound	FD-Mass
2-49	m/z= 666.84(C48H30N2S=666.21)	2-50	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)
2-51	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)	2-52	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-53	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)	2-54	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-55	m/z= 783.00(C57H38N2S=782.28)	2-56	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)
2-57	m/z= 666.84(C48H30N2S=666.21)	2-58	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)
2-59	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)	2-60	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-61	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)	2-62	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-63	m/z= 783.00(C57H38N2S=782.28)	2-64	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)
2-65	m/z= 666.84(C48H30N2S=666.21)	2-66	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)
2-67	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)	2-68	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-69	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)	2-70	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-71	m/z= 783.00(C57H38N2S=782.28)	2-72	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)
2-73	m/z= 666.84(C48H30N2S=666.21)	2-74	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)
2-75	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)	2-76	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-77	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)	2-78	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-79	m/z= 783.00(C57H38N2S=782.28)	2-80	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)
2-81	m/z= 666.84(C48H30N2S=666.21)	2-82	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)
2-83	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)	2-84	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-85	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)	2-86	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-87	m/z= 783.00(C57H38N2S=782.28)	2-88	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)
2-89	m/z= 666.84(C48H30N2S=666.21)	2-90	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)
2-91	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)	2-92	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-93	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)	2-94	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-95	m/z= 783.00(C57H38N2S=782.28)	2-96	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)
2-97	m/z= 666.84(C48H30N2S=666.21)	2-98	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)
2-99	m/z= 742.94(C54H34N2S=742.24)	2-100	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-101	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)	2-102	m/z= 772.98(C54H32N2S2=772.20)
2-103	m/z= 783.00(C57H38N2S=782.28)	2-104	m/z= 756.92(C54H32N2OS=756.22)

[0134] Table 21 shows NMR values, and Tables 22 and 23 show measured values by field desorption mass spectrometry (FD-MS).

[0135] FIG. 4 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-2 at a wavelength of 363 nm.

[0136] FIG. 5 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-2 at a wavelength of 238 nm.

[0137] FIG. 6 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-2.

[0138] FIG. 7 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-11 at a wavelength of 339 nm.

[0139] FIG. 8 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-11 at a wavelength of 234 nm.

[0140] FIG. 9 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-11.

[0141] FIG. 10 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-23 at a wavelength of 241 nm.

[0142] FIG. 11 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-23 at a wavelength of 241 nm.

[0143] FIG. 12 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-23.

[0144] FIG. 13 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-27 at a wavelength of 340 nm.

[0145] FIG. 14 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-27 at a wavelength of 241 nm.

- [0146] FIG. 15 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-27.
 [0147] FIG. 16 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-33 at a wavelength of 291 nm.
 [0148] FIG. 17 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-33 at a wavelength of 239 nm.
 [0149] FIG. 18 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-33.
 5 [0150] FIG. 19 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-39 at a wavelength of 259 nm.
 [0151] FIG. 20 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-39 at a wavelength of 259 nm.
 [0152] FIG. 21 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-39.
 [0153] FIG. 22 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-41 at a wavelength of 260 nm.
 [0154] FIG. 23 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-41 at a wavelength of 260 nm.
 10 [0155] FIG. 24 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-41.
 [0156] FIG. 25 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-65 at a wavelength of 361 nm.
 [0157] FIG. 26 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-65 at a wavelength of 235 nm.
 [0158] FIG. 27 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-65.
 [0159] FIG. 28 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-66 at a wavelength of 360 nm.
 15 [0160] FIG. 29 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-66 at a wavelength of 307 nm.
 [0161] FIG. 30 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-66.
 [0162] FIG. 31 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-67 at a wavelength of 361 nm.
 [0163] FIG. 32 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-67 at a wavelength of 266 nm.
 [0164] FIG. 33 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-67.
 20 [0165] FIG. 34 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-69 at a wavelength of 344 nm.
 [0166] FIG. 35 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-69 at a wavelength of 308 nm.
 [0167] FIG. 36 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-69.
 [0168] FIG. 37 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-70 at a wavelength of 344 nm.
 [0169] FIG. 38 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-70 at a wavelength of 267 nm.
 25 [0170] FIG. 39 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-70.
 [0171] FIG. 40 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-71 at a wavelength of 344 nm.
 [0172] FIG. 41 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-71 at a wavelength of 241 nm.
 [0173] FIG. 42 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-71.
 [0174] FIG. 43 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-78 at a wavelength of 361 nm.
 30 [0175] FIG. 44 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-78 at a wavelength of 263 nm.
 [0176] FIG. 45 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-78.
 [0177] FIG. 46 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-82 at a wavelength of 344 nm.
 [0178] FIG. 47 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-82 at a wavelength of 307 nm.
 [0179] FIG. 48 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-82.
 35 [0180] FIG. 49 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-84 at a wavelength of 363 nm.
 [0181] FIG. 50 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-84 at a wavelength of 298 nm.
 [0182] FIG. 51 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-84.
 [0183] FIG. 52 illustrates a measurement graph of LTPL of Compound 1-99 at a wavelength of 355 nm.
 [0184] FIG. 53 illustrates a measurement graph of PL of Compound 1-99 at a wavelength of 355 nm.
 40 [0185] FIG. 54 illustrates a UV absorption spectrum of Compound 1-99.

<Experimental Example>

<Experimental Example 1>

1) Manufacture of Organic Light Emitting Device

[0186] A glass substrate, in which ITO was thinly coated to have a thickness of 1,500 Å, was ultrasonically washed with distilled water. When the washing with distilled water is finished, the glass substrate was ultrasonically washed with a solvent such as acetone, methanol, and isopropyl alcohol, dried and then was subjected to UVO treatment for 5 minutes by using UV in a UV washing machine. Thereafter, the substrate was transferred to a plasma washing machine (PT), and then was subjected to plasma treatment in a vacuum state for an ITO work function and in order to remove a residual film, and was transferred to a thermal deposition equipment for organic deposition.

[0187] As the common layers, the hole injection layer 4,4',4"-tris[2-naphthyl(phenyl)amino]triphenylamine (2-TNATA) and the hole transport layer N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine (NPB) were formed on the ITO transparent electrode (positive electrode).

[0188] A light emitting layer was thermally vacuum deposited thereon as follows. The light emitting layer was deposited to have a thickness of 400 Å by using a compound described in the following Table 24 as a host and tris(2-phenylpyri-

dine)iridium (Ir(ppy)_3) as a green phosphorescent dopant to dope the host with Ir(ppy)_3 in an amount of 7%. Thereafter, BCP as a hole blocking layer was deposited to have a thickness of 60 Å, and Alq_3 as an electron transport layer was deposited to have a thickness of 200 Å thereon. Finally, an organic electroluminescence device was manufactured by depositing lithium fluoride (LiF) to have a thickness of 10 Å on the electron transport layer to form an electron injection layer, and then depositing an aluminum (Al) negative electrode to have a thickness of 1,200 Å on the electron injection layer to form a negative electrode.

[0189] Meanwhile, all the organic compounds required for manufacturing an OLED device were subjected to vacuum sublimed purification under 10^{-6} to 10^{-8} torr for each material, and used for the manufacture of OLED.

2) Driving Voltage and Light Emitting Efficiency of Organic Electroluminescence Device

[0190] For the organic electroluminescence device manufactured as described above, electroluminescence (EL) characteristics were measured by M7000 manufactured by McScience Inc., and based on the measurement result thereof, T_{90} was measured by a lifetime measurement equipment (M6000) manufactured by McScience Inc. when the reference brightness was 6,000 cd/m^2 . Characteristics of the organic electroluminescence device of the present invention are as shown in the following Table 24.

[Table 24]

	Compound	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T_{90})
Example 1	1-2	4.05	67.2	(0.294, 0.654)	142
Example 2	1-11	3.90	68.9	(0.293, 0.653)	151
Example 3	1-17	3.82	60.5	(0.283, 0.643)	186
Example 4	1-23	4.39	64.1	(0.296, 0.654)	123
Example 5	1-27	4.19	66.1	(0.297, 0.653)	133
Example 6	1-33	4.40	63.2	(0.305, 0.654)	120
Example 7	1-39	3.88	69.9	(0.296, 0.652)	154
Example 8	1-41	4.11	76.6	(0.296, 0.675)	137
Example 9	1-64	4.00	75.6	(0.296, 0.674)	134
Example 10	1-65	3.83	68.3	(0.272, 0.683)	149
Example 11	1-66	4.02	67.1	(0.293, 0.654)	145
Example 12	1-67	3.80	70.2	(0.284, 0.682)	160
Example 13	1-69	4.26	65.4	(0.295, 0.693)	127
Example 14	1-70	4.39	67.0	(0.296, 0.701)	140
Example 15	1-71	4.25	64.7	(0.295, 0.675)	130
Example 16	1-76	4.22	68.7	(0.294, 0.676)	133
Example 17	1-77	3.91	75.5	(0.280, 0.678)	148
Example 18	1-78	3.81	72.5	(0.281, 0.679)	158
Example 19	1-79	3.96	67.2	(0.273, 0.688)	137
Example 20	1-80	3.79	73.1	(0.295, 0.659)	169
Example 21	1-82	3.91	68.2	(0.274, 0.684)	147
Example 22	1-84	3.70	70.1	(0.293, 0.656)	156
Example 23	1-85	3.99	69.2	(0.273, 0.687)	147
Example 24	1-86	3.71	78.1	(0.295, 0.658)	170
Example 25	1-91	3.98	61.2	(0.274, 0.683)	158
Example 26	1-92	3.73	76.1	(0.293, 0.655)	159

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(continued)

		Compound	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
5	Example 27	1-93	3.81	67.6	(0.286, 0.650)	137
	Example 28	1-94	4.20	66.7	(0.293, 0.664)	152
	Example 29	1-95	3.90	79.2	(0.294, 0.662)	199
	Example 30	1-96	3.79	69.3	(0.272, 0.683)	149
10	Example 31	1-98	3.71	65.3	(0.271, 0.681)	179
	Example 32	1-99	4.23	62.7	(0.293, 0.654)	145
	Example 33	1-100	3.93	74.2	(0.294, 0.652)	190
	Example 34	1-109	3.82	69.4	(0.301, 0.693)	187
15	Example 35	1-110	4.12	64.4	(0.302, 0.693)	227
	Example 36	1-111	3.88	68.9	(0.286, 0.685)	177
	Example 37	1-112	3.93	64.9	(0.272, 0.673)	169
	Example 38	1-113	4.25	67.7	(0.293, 0.654)	195
20	Example 39	1-114	3.11	70.2	(0.314, 0.692)	178
	Example 40	1-117	3.80	67.5	(0.276, 0.651)	190
	Example 41	1-118	3.79	69.3	(0.272, 0.683)	149
	Example 42	1-119	4.29	65.1	(0.285, 0.695)	180
25	Example 43	1-125	3.73	67.0	(0.276, 0.689)	190
	Example 44	1-126	4.09	72.5	(0.301, 0.685)	198
	Example 45	1-127	3.81	67.6	(0.286, 0.650)	137
	Example 46	1-128	3.91	68.2	(0.274, 0.684)	147
30	Example 47	1-138	3.70	70.1	(0.293, 0.656)	156
	Example 48	1-139	4.11	76.6	(0.296, 0.675)	137
	Example 49	1-140	4.00	75.6	(0.296, 0.674)	134
	Example 50	1-155	3.83	68.3	(0.272, 0.683)	149
35	Example 51	1-156	4.05	67.2	(0.294, 0.654)	142
	Example 52	1-157	3.90	68.9	(0.293, 0.653)	151
	Example 53	1-158	3.82	60.5	(0.283, 0.643)	186
	Example 54	1-160	3.73	67.0	(0.276, 0.689)	190
40	Example 55	1-162	3.71	78.1	(0.295, 0.658)	170
	Example 56	1-164	3.78	68.9	(0.286, 0.685)	177
	Example 57	1-165	4.29	65.1	(0.285, 0.695)	180
	Example 58	1-170	4.21	68.2	(0.294, 0.644)	217
45	Example 59	1-172	3.81	70.1	(0.313, 0.706)	186
	Example 60	1-174	3.73	67.0	(0.276, 0.689)	190
	Example 61	1-176	3.78	68.9	(0.286, 0.685)	177
	Example 62	1-177	3.83	64.9	(0.272, 0.673)	169
50	Example 63	1-178	4.25	67.7	(0.293, 0.654)	195
	Example 64	1-179	3.81	70.2	(0.314, 0.692)	178

(continued)

	Compound	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
Example 65	1-180	3.89	65.4	(0.295, 0.693)	167
Example 66	1-181	3.73	67.0	(0.276, 0.689)	190
Comparative Example 1	CBP	5.23	41.1	(0.285, 0.681)	50
Comparative Example 2	ref 4	4.82	58.8	(0.294, 0.654)	55
Comparative Example 3	ref 5	4.20	62.3	(0.284, 0.695)	31
Comparative Example 4	ref 6	4.66	61.2	(0.296, 0.676)	80
Comparative Example 5	ref 7	4.10	59.7	(0.276, 0.684)	82
Comparative Example 6	ref 8	4.92	52.2	(0.286, 0.644)	65
Comparative Example 7	ref 9	4.91	56.3	(0.286, 0.644)	73

[0191] As can be seen from the results in Table 24, the organic electroluminescence device using a light emitting layer material of the organic electroluminescence device of the present invention had a low driving voltage, an enhanced light emitting efficiency, and a significantly improved lifetime compared to those in Comparative Examples 1 to 7.

[0192] Meanwhile, when phenylene is positioned between carbazole and triazine as in Comparative Example 2, the lifetime is reduced because electrons in the LUMO region fail to be stabilized. Further, when there is no carbazole as in Comparative Example 3, the hole mobility deteriorates, and the equilibrium between holes and electrons in the light emitting layer collapses, thereby leading to a decrease in lifetime. In addition, in the case of a compound including dibenzofuran as in Comparative Example 4, the lifetime is reduced because electrons in the LUMO region fail to be stabilized. Furthermore, when a substituent is bonded to the 2nd and 6th positions of dibenzothiophene as in Comparative Example 5, the equilibrium between holes and electrons in the light emitting layer collapses, thereby leading to a decrease in lifetime. Further, as in Comparative Examples 6 and 7, when a heteroaryl group including at least one N is not bonded to the position of Ar1 of Chemical Formula 1 of the present invention, the equilibrium between holes and electrons collapses because there is no substituent which stabilizes electrons, and as a result, a result of reducing the efficiency or lifetime is obtained.

<Experimental Example 2> Manufacture of Organic Light Emitting Device

[0193] A glass substrate, in which ITO was thinly coated to have a thickness of 1,500 Å, was ultrasonically washed with distilled water. When the washing with distilled water is finished, the glass substrate was ultrasonically washed with a solvent such as acetone, methanol, and isopropyl alcohol, dried and then was subjected to UVO treatment for 5 minutes by using UV in a UV washing machine. Thereafter, the substrate was transferred to a plasma washing machine (PT), and then was subjected to plasma treatment in a vacuum state for an ITO work function and in order to remove a residual film, and was transferred to a thermal deposition equipment for organic deposition.

[0194] As the common layers, the hole injection layer 4,4',4"-tris[2-naphthyl(phenyl)amino]triphenylamine (2-TNATA) and the hole transport layer N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine (NPB) were formed on the ITO transparent electrode (positive electrode).

[0195] A light emitting layer was thermally vacuum deposited thereon as follows. The light emitting layer was deposited to have a thickness of 400 Å by using a compound described in Chemical Formula 1 and a compound described in Chemical Formula 2 as hosts from the individual supply source, and was deposited by doping the host with Ir(ppy)₃ as a green phosphorescent dopant in an amount of 7%. Thereafter, BCP as a hole blocking layer was deposited to have a thickness of 60 Å, and Alq₃ as an electron transport layer was deposited to have a thickness of 200 Å thereon. Finally, an organic electroluminescence device was manufactured by depositing lithium fluoride (LiF) to have a thickness of 10 Å on the electron transport layer to form an electron injection layer, and then depositing an aluminum (Al) negative electrode to have a thickness of 1,200 Å on the electron injection layer to form a negative electrode.

[0196] Meanwhile, all the organic compounds required for manufacturing an OLED device were subjected to vacuum sublimed purification under 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁸ torr for each material, and used for the manufacture of OLED.

<Experimental Example 3> Manufacture of Organic Light Emitting Device

[0197] A glass substrate, in which ITO was thinly coated to have a thickness of 1,500 Å, was ultrasonically washed

with distilled water. When the washing with distilled water is finished, the glass substrate was ultrasonically washed with a solvent such as acetone, methanol, and isopropyl alcohol, dried and then was subjected to UVO treatment for 5 minutes by using UV in a UV washing machine. Thereafter, the substrate was transferred to a plasma washing machine (PT), and then was subjected to plasma treatment in a vacuum state for an ITO work function and in order to remove a residual film, and was transferred to a thermal deposition equipment for organic deposition.

[0198] As the common layers, the hole injection layer 4,4',4"-tris[2-naphthyl(phenyl)amino]triphenylamine (2-TNATA) and the hole transport layer N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine (NPB) were formed on the ITO transparent electrode (positive electrode).

[0199] A light emitting layer was thermally vacuum deposited thereon as follows. The light emitting layer was deposited to have a thickness of 400 Å by pre-mixing a compound described in Chemical Formula 1 and a compound described in Chemical Formula 2 as hosts, and then was deposited from one supply source by doping the host with Ir(ppy)₃ as a green phosphorescent dopant in an amount of 7%. Thereafter, BCP as a hole blocking layer was deposited to have a thickness of 60 Å, and Alq₃ as an electron transport layer was deposited to have a thickness of 200 Å thereon. Finally, an organic electroluminescence device was manufactured by depositing lithium fluoride (LiF) to have a thickness of 10 Å on the electron transport layer to form an electron injection layer, and then depositing an aluminum (Al) negative electrode to have a thickness of 1,200 Å on the electron injection layer to form a negative electrode.

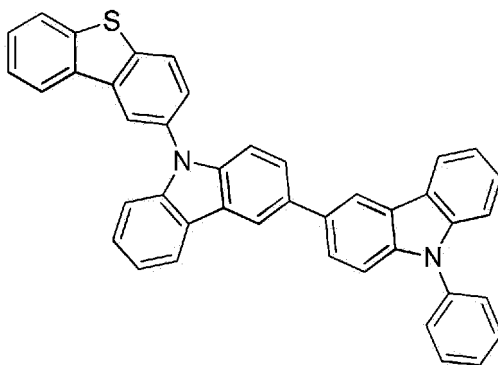
[0200] Meanwhile, all the organic compounds required for manufacturing an OLED device were subjected to vacuum sublimed purification under 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁸ torr for each material, and used for the manufacture of OLED.

[0201] The driving voltages and light emitting efficiencies of the organic electroluminescence devices according to Experimental Examples 2 and 3 are as follows.

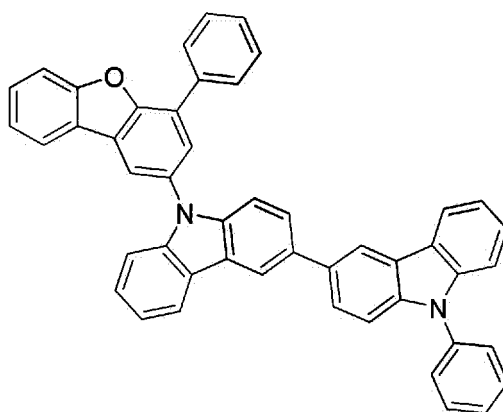
[0202] For the organic electroluminescence device manufactured as described above, electroluminescence (EL) characteristics were measured by M7000 manufactured by McScience Inc., and based on the measurement result thereof, T₉₀ was measured by a lifetime measurement equipment (M6000) manufactured by McScience Inc. when the reference brightness was 6,000 cd/m².

[0203] Characteristics of the organic electroluminescence device of the present invention are as shown in the following Tables 25 to 27. For reference, Table 25 is an example in which the two host compounds in Experimental Example 2 were simultaneously deposited by using an individual supply source, Table 26 is an example in which the two light emitting compounds in Experimental Example 3 were pre-mixed, and then deposited by using one supply source, and Table 27 is an example in which the single host material in Experimental Example 2 was applied.

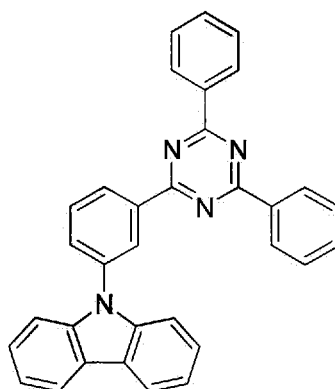
[Ref 1]



[Ref 2]



[Ref 3]



[Table 25]

	Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x,y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
Example 67	1-39 : 2-2	1 : 8	4.74	53.2	(0.251, 0.714)	201
Example 68		1 : 5	4.72	58.2	(0.241, 0.711)	224
Example 69		1 : 2	4.33	77.2	(0.236, 0.717)	384
Example 70		1 : 1	4.42	76.8	(0.247, 0.727)	321
Example 71		2 : 1	4.62	70.2	(0.233, 0.714)	280
Example 72		5 : 1	4.37	69.3	(0.243, 0.714)	178
Example 73		8 : 1	4.24	69.0	(0.267, 0.712)	164
Example 74	1-39 : 2-3	1 : 2	4.37	73.2	(0.241, 0.711)	373
Example 75		1 : 1	4.48	72.8	(0.257, 0.729)	319
Example 76		2 : 1	4.63	71.2	(0.231, 0.714)	271
Example 77	1-40 : 2-2	1 : 2	4.36	76.2	(0.241, 0.711)	381
Example 78		1 : 1	4.49	74.8	(0.247, 0.727)	323
Example 79		2 : 1	4.64	72.1	(0.253, 0.694)	290

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(continued)

		Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x,y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
5		Example 80	1 : 2	4.34	72.2	(0.241,0.711)	331
		Example 81	1 : 1	4.41	70.8	(0.241, 0.714)	291
10		Example 82	2 : 1	4.61	70.2	(0.231, 0.711)	259
		Example 83	1 : 2	4.34	77.2	(0.246, 0.717)	379
		Example 84	1 : 1	4.41	76.7	(0.251, 0.714)	311
		Example 85	2 : 1	4.66	73.1	(0.241, 0.711)	279
15		Example 86	1 : 2	4.44	76.2	(0.246, 0.697)	340
		Example 87	1 : 1	4.51	75.7	(0.247, 0.727)	311
		Example 88	2 : 1	4.96	73.2	(0.223, 0.714)	262
20		Example 89	1 : 2	4.46	71.2	(0.261, 0.711)	301
		Example 90	1 : 1	4.59	70.7	(0.241, 0.711)	289
		Example 91	2 : 1	4.61	69.1	(0.256, 0.717)	261
		Example 92	1 : 2	4.41	70.8	(0.221, 0.691)	291
25		Example 93	1 : 1	4.53	69.3	(0.247, 0.727)	269
		Example 94	2 : 1	4.59	68.2	(0.243, 0.714)	252
		Example 95	1 : 2	4.46	70.8	(0.267, 0.712)	296
30		Example 96	1 : 1	4.60	70.4	(0.241, 0.721)	284
		Example 97	2 : 1	4.61	68.8	(0.252, 0.737)	255
		Example 98	1 : 2	4.41	69.3	(0.221, 0.691)	285
		Example 99	1 : 1	4.53	68.8	(0.247, 0.687)	261
35		Example 100	2 : 1	4.61	67.2	(0.242, 0.714)	247
		Comparative Example 8	1 : 2	4.31	65.2	(0.251, 0.711)	210
40		Comparative Example 9	1 : 1	4.63	63.3	(0.266, 0.707)	192
		Comparative Example 10	2 : 1	4.79	61.1	(0.241, 0.691)	182
45		Comparative Example 11	1 : 2	4.31	64.7	(0.231, 0.721)	199
		Comparative Example 12	1 : 1	4.63	62.3	(0.266, 0.687)	189
50		Comparative Example 13	2 : 1	4.79	61.2	(0.241, 0.711)	172
		Comparative Example 14	1 : 2	4.33	70.3	(0.246, 0.717)	182
55		Comparative Example 15	1 : 1	4.42	69.6	(0.247, 0.727)	179
		Comparative Example 16	2 : 1	4.62	68.1	(0.253, 0.694)	162

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(continued)

		Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x,y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
5	Comparative Example 17	1-39 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.32	69.7	(0.243, 0.714)	178
10	Comparative Example 18		1 : 1	4.44	68.3	(0.241, 0.711)	174
	Comparative Example 19		2 : 1	4.45	66.2	(0.241, 0.711)	159
15	Comparative Example 20	1-40 : Ref 1	1 : 2	4.36	69.7	(0.241, 0.691)	177
	Comparative Example 21		1 : 1	4.49	69.1	(0.257, 0.727)	171
20	Comparative Example 22		2 : 1	4.64	68.3	(0.243, 0.714)	167
	Comparative Example 23	1-40 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.44	68.8	(0.241, 0.714)	166
25	Comparative Example 24		1 : 1	4.45	67.9	(0.241, 0.711)	165
	Comparative Example 25		2 : 1	4.36	66.6	(0.246, 0.697)	161
30	Comparative Example 26	1-67: Ref 1	1 : 2	4.46	69.3	(0.266, 0.717)	185
	Comparative Example 27		1 : 1	4.59	69.2	(0.241, 0.714)	179
35	Comparative Example 28		2 : 1	4.61	68.1	(0.241, 0.711)	171
	Comparative Example 29	1-67 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.41	68.6	(0.247, 0.727)	183
40	Comparative Example 30		1 : 1	4.53	67.2	(0.223, 0.694)	175
	Comparative Example 31		2 : 1	4.59	66.1	(0.241, 0.714)	161
45	Comparative Example 32	1-46 : Ref 1	1 : 2	4.46	69.3	(0.241, 0.711)	180
	Comparative Example 33		1 : 1	4.59	68.2	(0.251, 0.691)	177
	Comparative Example 34		2 : 1	4.61	67.1	(0.246, 0.717)	163
50	Comparative Example 35	1-46 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.61	68.2	(0.251, 0.71)	172
	Comparative Example 36		1 : 1	4.41	66.4	(0.247, 0.727)	168
55	Comparative Example 37		2 : 1	4.53	65.1	(0.243, 0.694)	161

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(continued)

	Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x,y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
Comparative Example 38	1-41 : Ref 1	1 : 2	4.47	69.1	(0.241, 0.721)	175
Comparative Example 39		1 : 1	4.44	67.9	(0.251, 0.693)	172
Comparative Example 40		2 : 1	4.63	67.0	(0.246, 0.711)	158
Comparative Example 41	1-41 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.61	67.7	(0.251, 0.721)	167
Comparative Example 42		1 : 1	4.35	66.1	(0.237, 0.737)	163
Comparative Example 43		2 : 1	4.56	64.7	(0.243, 0.699)	155

[Table 26]

	Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
Example 101	1-39 : 2-2	1 : 8	4.72	53.7	(0.253, 0.714)	234
Example 102		1 : 5	4.68	58.9	(0.241, 0.691)	252
Example 103		1 : 2	4.33	77.2	(0.256, 0.717)	513
Example 104		1 : 1	4.42	76.8	(0.247, 0.727)	451
Example 105		2 : 1	4.62	70.2	(0.243, 0.714)	413
Example 106		5 : 1	4.37	69.3	(0.257, 0.737)	286
Example 107		8 : 1	4.24	69.0	(0.243, 0.732)	262
Example 108	1-39 : 2-3	1 : 2	4.37	73.2	(0.241, 0.691)	401
Example 109		1 : 1	4.48	72.8	(0.257, 0.729)	449
Example 110		2 : 1	4.63	71.2	(0.241, 0.714)	401
Example 111	1-40 : 2-2	1 : 2	4.36	76.2	(0.241, 0.711)	507
Example 112		1 : 1	4.49	74.8	(0.247, 0.727)	453
Example 113		2 : 1	4.64	72.1	(0.233, 0.714)	423
Example 114	1-40 : 2-3	1 : 2	4.34	72.2	(0.241, 0.691)	461
Example 115		1 : 1	4.41	70.8	(0.241, 0.714)	423
Example 116		2 : 1	4.61	70.2	(0.231, 0.711)	381
Example 117	1-67 : 2-2	1 : 2	4.34	77.2	(0.246, 0.717)	503
Example 118		1 : 1	4.41	76.7	(0.241, 0.694)	440
Example 119		2 : 1	4.66	73.1	(0.231, 0.711)	409

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(continued)

	Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
Example 120	1-67 : 2-3	1 : 2	4.44	76.2	(0.246, 0.717)	470
Example 121		1 : 1	4.51	75.7	(0.247, 0.727)	455
Example 122		2 : 1	4.96	73.2	(0.253, 0.714)	396
Example 123	1-46 : 2-2	1 : 2	4.46	71.2	(0.241, 0.691)	430
Example 124		1 : 1	4.59	70.7	(0.241, 0.711)	413
Example 125		2 : 1	4.61	69.1	(0.236, 0.717)	396
Example 126	1-46 : 2-3	1 : 2	4.41	70.8	(0.241, 0.711)	421
Example 127		1 : 1	4.53	69.3	(0.257, 0.727)	393
Example 128		2 : 1	4.59	68.2	(0.243, 0.694)	382
Example 129	1-41 :	1 : 2	4.46	70.7	(0.241, 0.693)	425
Example 130	2-2	1 : 1	4.62	70.2	(0.241, 0.721)	408
Example 131		2 : 1	4.65	68.8	(0.236, 0.717)	391
Example 132	1-41 : 2-3	1 : 2	4.41	70.2	(0.241, 0.711)	415
Example 133		1 : 1	4.55	69.0	(0.257, 0.737)	387
Example 134		2 : 1	4.60	67.9	(0.243, 0.732)	377
Example 135	1-39 : 2-7	1:2	4.32	70.2	(0.263, 0.704)	425
Example 136		1:1	4.46	72.5	(0.251, 0.683)	386
Example 137	1-39 : 2-9	1 : 2	4.42	65.4	(0.271, 0.701)	395
Example 138		1 : 1	4.63	67.2	(0.266, 0.697)	369
Example 139	1-39 : 2-11	1:2	4.72	67.5	(0.271, 0.705)	415
Example 140		1 : 1	4.85	69.4	(0.267, 0.682)	387
Example 141	1-46 : 2-7	1:2	4.46	64.2	(0.263, 0.662)	432
Example 142		1:1	4.69	65.5	(0.253, 0.672)	385
Comparative Example 44	Ref 3 : 2-2	1 : 2	4.31	65.2	(0.241, 0.711)	250
Comparative Example 45		1 : 1	4.63	63.3	(0.256, 0.697)	241
Comparative Example 46		2 : 1	4.79	61.1	(0.241, 0.711)	234
Comparative Example 47	Ref 3 : 2-3	1 : 2	4.31	64.7	(0.231, 0.711)	243
Comparative Example 48		1 : 1	4.63	62.3	(0.246, 0.717)	233
Comparative Example 49		2 : 1	4.79	61.2	(0.251, 0.691)	220

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(continued)

5		Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
	Comparative Example 50	1-39 : Ref1	1 : 2	4.33	70.3	(0.246, 0.717)	249
10	Comparative Example 51		1 : 1	4.42	69.6	(0.247, 0.727)	229
	Comparative Example 52		2 : 1	4.62	68.1	(0.243, 0.694)	221
15	Comparative Example 53	1-39 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.32	69.7	(0.233, 0.714)	231
	Comparative Example 54		1 : 1	4.44	68.3	(0.241, 0.711)	221
20	Comparative Example 55		2 : 1	4.45	66.2	(0.241, 0.691)	213
	Comparative Example 56	1-40 : Ref 1	1 : 2	4.36	69.7	(0.231, 0.711)	235
25	Comparative Example 57		1 : 1	4.49	69.1	(0.247, 0.727)	220
	Comparative Example 58		2 : 1	4.64	68.3	(0.243, 0.714)	210
30	Comparative Example 59	1-40 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.44	68.8	(0.251, 0.694)	234
	Comparative		1 : 1	4.45	67.9	(0.241, 0.711)	221
	Example 60						
35	Comparative Example 61		2 : 1	4.36	66.6	(0.246, 0.717)	215
	Comparative Example 62	1-67 : Ref 1	1 : 2	4.46	69.3	(0.236, 0.697)	229
40	Comparative Example 63		1 : 1	4.59	69.2	(0.241, 0.714)	215
	Comparative Example 64		2 : 1	4.61	68.1	(0.251, 0.711)	210
45	Comparative Example 65	1-67 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.41	68.6	(0.247, 0.727)	245
	Comparative Example 66		1 : 1	4.53	67.2	(0.243, 0.694)	234
50	Comparative Example 67		2 : 1	4.59	66.1	(0.241, 0.714)	229
	Comparative Example 68	1-46 : Ref 1	1 : 2	4.46	69.3	(0.251, 0.711)	241
55	Comparative Example 69		1 : 1	4.59	68.2	(0.241, 0.691)	235
	Comparative Example 70		2 : 1	4.61	67.1	(0.246, 0.717)	221

(continued)

	Light emitting layer compound	Mixture weight ratio	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
Comparative Example 71	1-46 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.61	68.2	(0.241, 0.711)	231
Comparative Example 72		1 : 1	4.41	66.4	(0.237, 0.727)	227
Comparative Example 73		2 : 1	4.53	65.1	(0.243, 0.714)	219
Comparative Example 74	1-41 : Ref 1	1 : 2	4.49	69.0	(0.221, 0.721)	236
Comparative Example 75		1 : 1	4.62	67.9	(0.231, 0.621)	230
Comparative Example 76		2 : 1	4.63	66.6	(0.256, 0.727)	216
Comparative Example 77	1-41 : Ref 2	1 : 2	4.64	67.7	(0.251, 0.731)	225
Comparative Example 78		1 : 1	4.43	66.0	(0.257, 0.697)	222
Comparative Example 79		2 : 1	4.55	64.7	(0.243, 0.694)	214

[Table 27]

	Light emitting layer compound	Driving voltage (V)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color coordinate (x, y)	Lifetime (T ₉₀)
Comparative Example 80	2-2	4.75	51.2	(0.254, 0.724)	121
Comparative Example 81	2-3	4.83	50.9	(0.233, 0.703)	112
Comparative Example 82	Ref 1	4.83	52.4	(0.258, 0.727)	95
Comparative Example 83	Ref 2	4.93	51.5	(0.247, 0.737)	83
Comparative Example 84	Ref 3	4.81	55.9	(0.246, 0.727)	104

[0204] The organic light emitting device of the present invention comprises a light emitting layer which uses a host and a phosphorescent dopant, and the host is composed of a host compound (p-n type) in which two or more compounds are mixed, and as a result, the organic light emitting device of the present invention has better lifetime characteristics than an organic light emitting device including a host compound composed of a single compound in the related art.

[0205] In particular, the p-n type host of the present invention has an advantage in that the ratio of the host may be adjusted to increase the light emitting characteristics, and the advantage is a result which can be achieved by appropriately combining a P host having a good hole mobility and an n host having a good electron mobility.

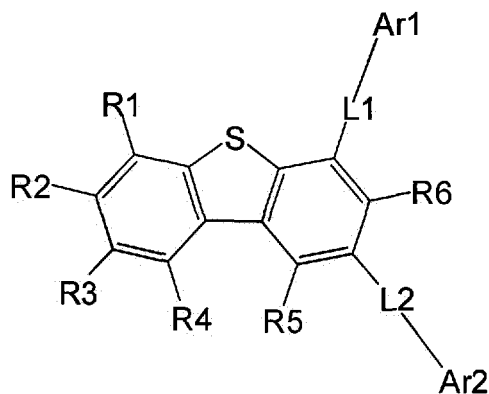
[0206] Further, in the present invention, the light emitting host composed of plural species of compounds was deposited by pre-mixing mixtures, and then forming the host by one deposition supply source. In this case, since the deposition is not conducted several times, the uniformity and thin film characteristics of the thin film may be improved, the process procedures may be simplified, the costs may be reduced, and a device in which the efficiency and lifetime have been

improved may be formed.

Claims

1. A hetero-cyclic compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 1:

[Chemical Formula 1]



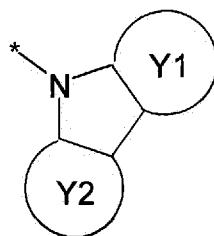
in Chemical Formula 1,

L1 and L2 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently a direct bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ arylene group,

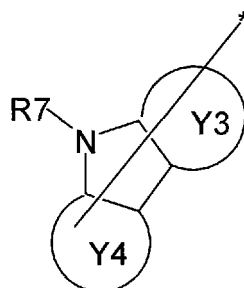
Ar1 is a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group comprising at least one N,

Ar2 is represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae 3 and 4,

[Chemical Formula 3]



[Chemical Formula 4]



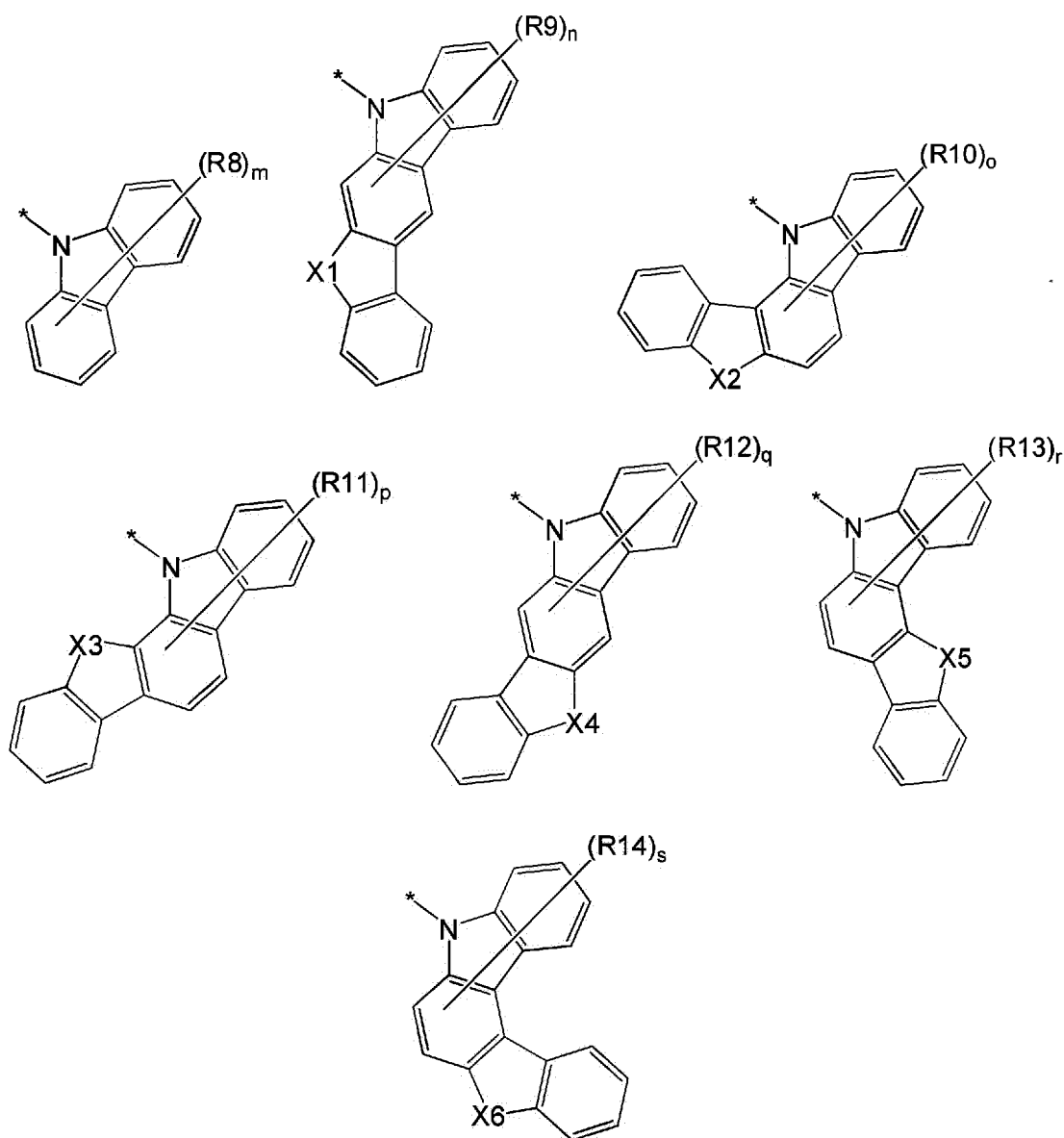
in Chemical Formulae 3 and 4,

Y1 to Y4 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aromatic hydrocarbon ring; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ aromatic hetero ring,

R1 to R7 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring, and

R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and are each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group.

2. The hetero-cyclic compound of claim 1, wherein Chemical Formula 3 is represented by any one of the following structural formulae:



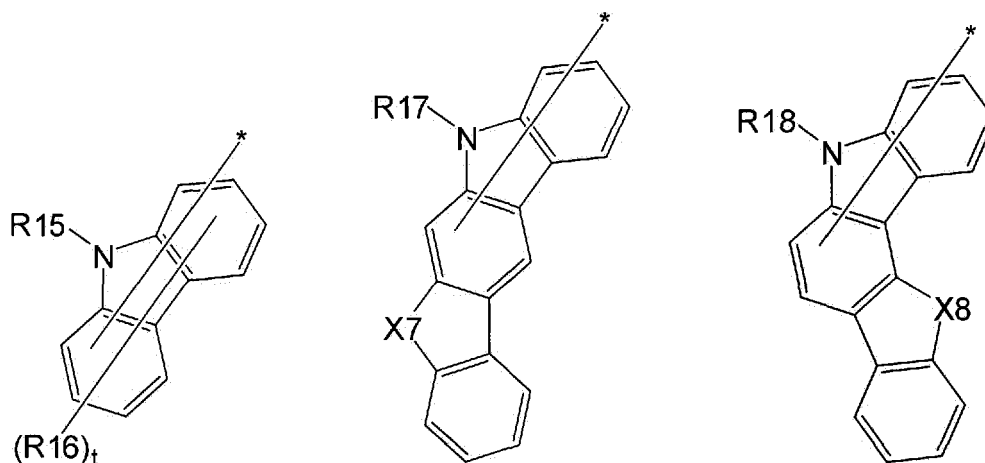
in the structural formulae, X1 to X6 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently NR, S, O, or CR'R",

R8 to R14 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring,

R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, and

m is an integer of 0 to 8, and n, o, p, q, r, and s are each independently an integer of 0 to 6.

3. The hetero-cyclic compound of claim 1, wherein Chemical Formula 4 is represented by any one of the following structural formulae:



in the structural formulae, X7 and X8 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently NR, S, O, or CR'R",

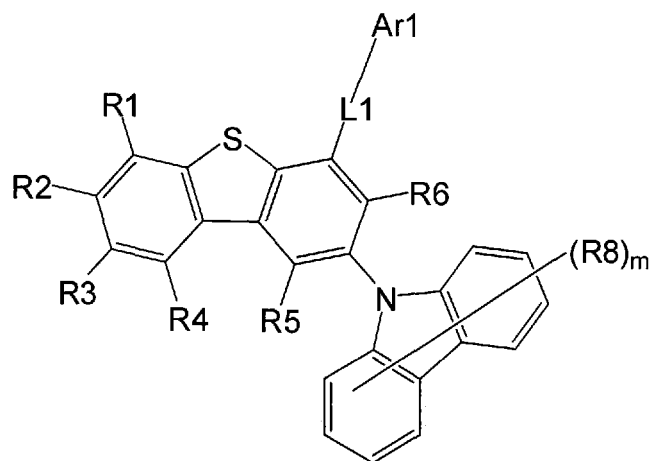
R15 to R18 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring, and

R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, and

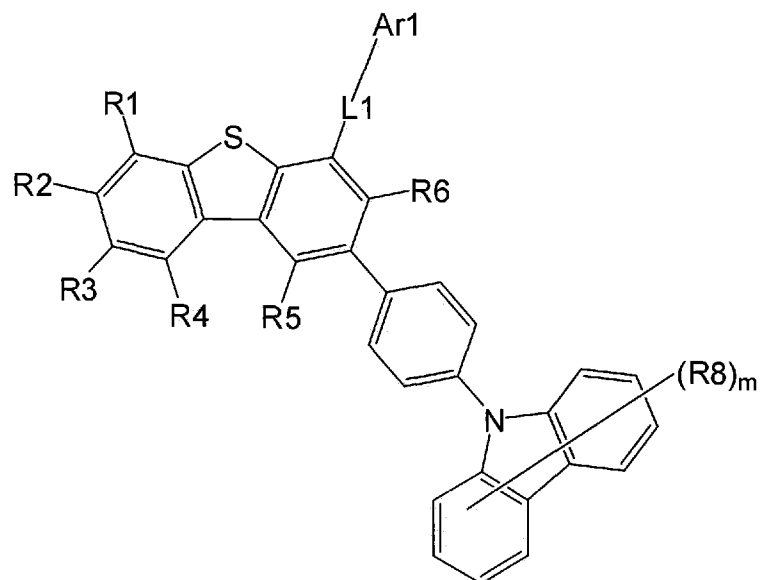
t is an integer of 0 to 7.

4. The hetero-cyclic compound of claim 1, wherein Chemical Formula 1 is represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae 5 to 10:

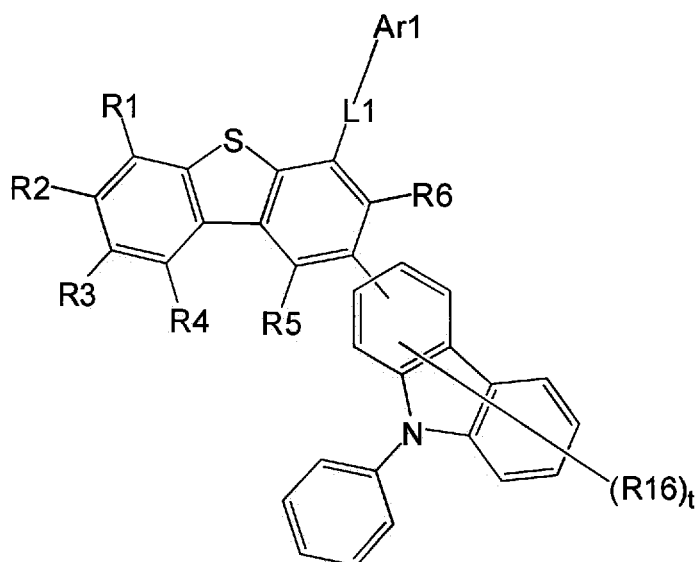
[Chemical Formula 5]



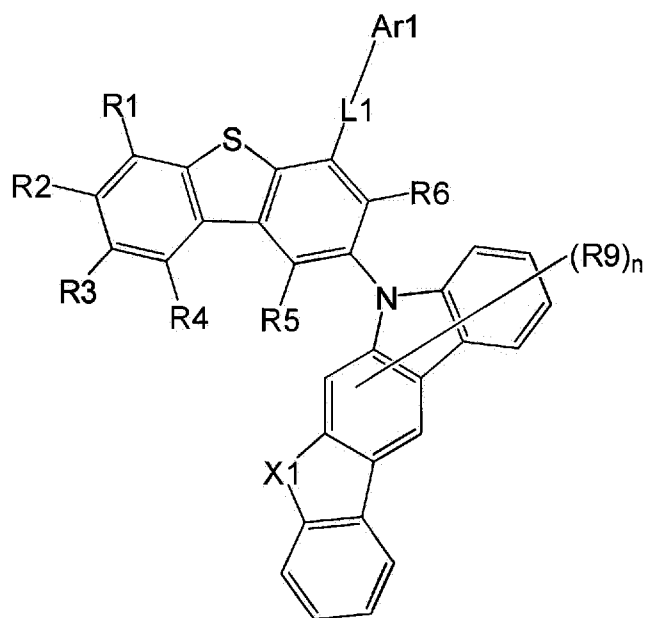
[Chemical Formula 6]



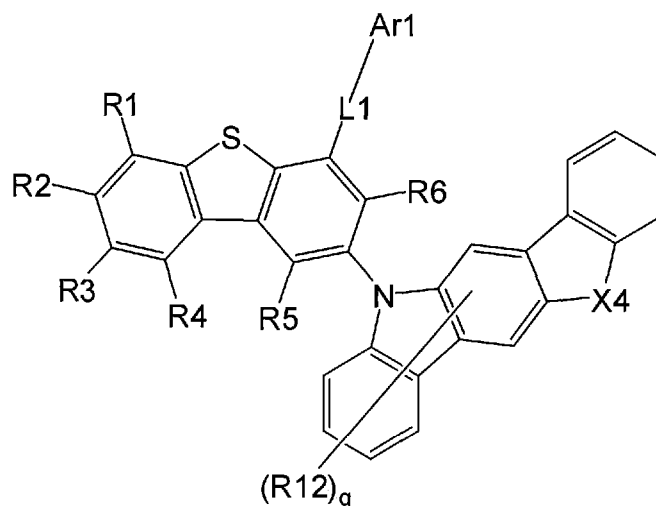
[Chemical Formula 7]



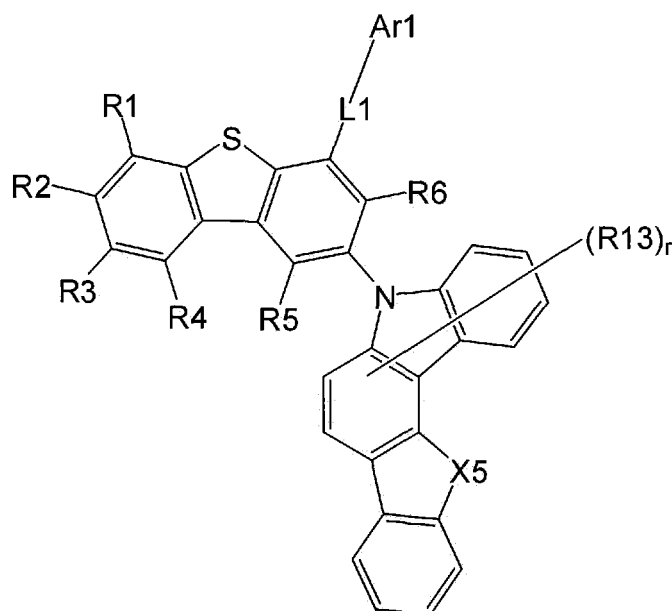
[Chemical Formula 8]



[Chemical Formula 9]



[Chemical Formula 10]

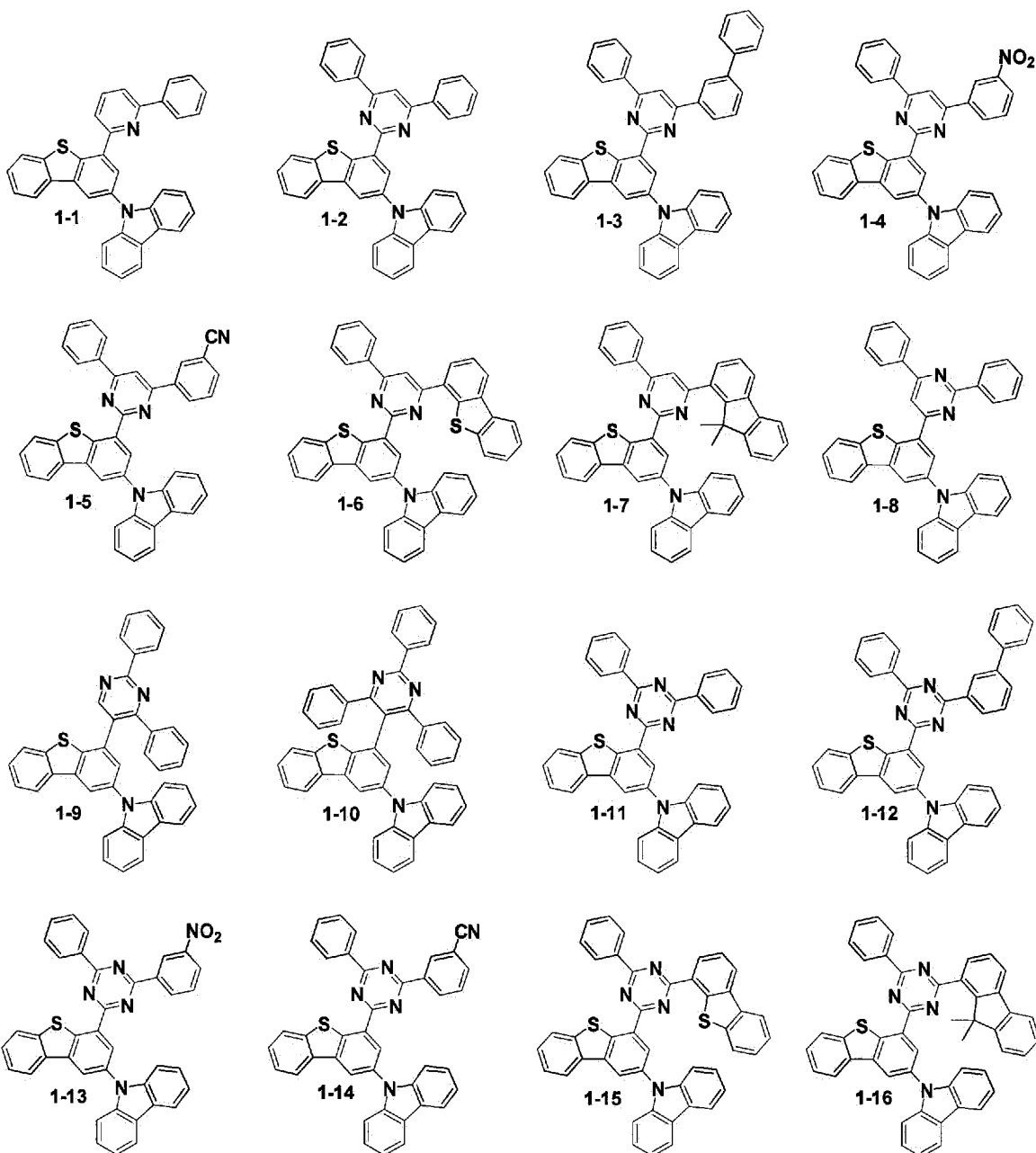


in Chemical Formulae 5 to 10,

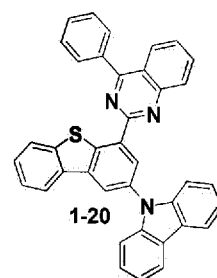
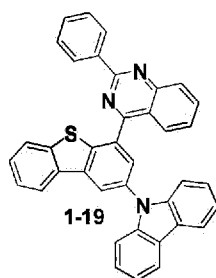
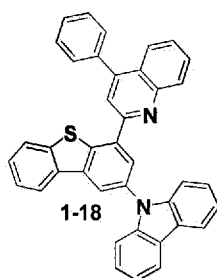
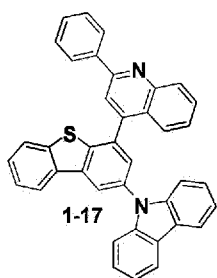
the definitions of R1 to R6, L1, and Ar1 are the same as those in Chemical Formula 1, X1, X4, and X5 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently NR, S, O, or CR'R", R8, R9, R12, R13, and R16 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring, R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, and

m is an integer of 0 to 8, n, q, and r are each independently an integer of 0 to 6, and t is an integer of 0 to 7.

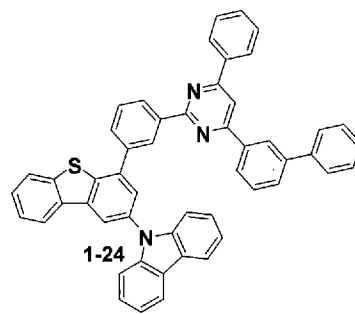
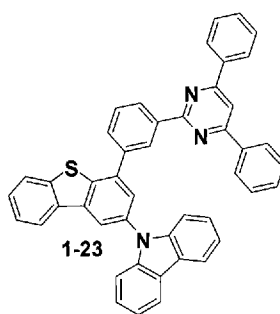
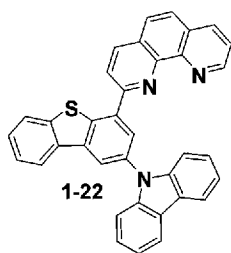
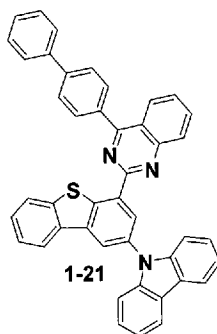
5. The hetero-cyclic compound of claim 1, wherein R1 to R6 of Chemical Formula 1 are each independently hydrogen or deuterium.
6. The hetero-cyclic compound of claim 2, wherein R8 to R14 of the structural formulae are each independently hydrogen; deuterium; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group.
7. The hetero-cyclic compound of claim 3, wherein R5 to R18 of the structural formulae are each independently hydrogen; deuterium; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group.
8. The organic light emitting device of claim 1, wherein Chemical Formula 1 is represented by any one of the following compounds:



5



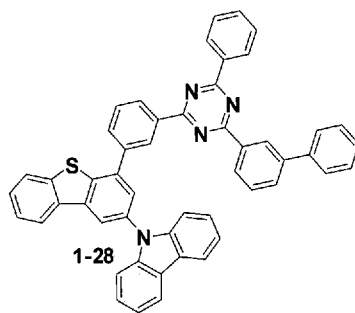
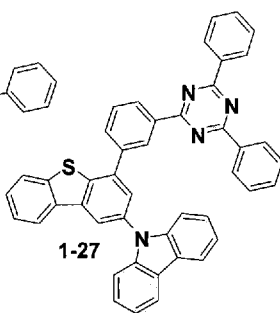
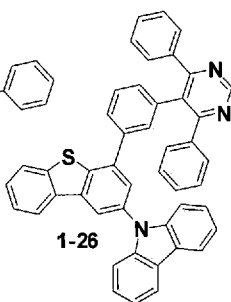
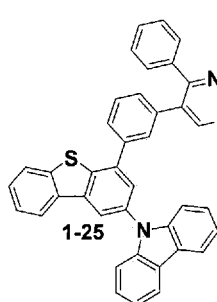
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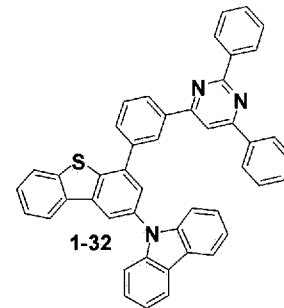
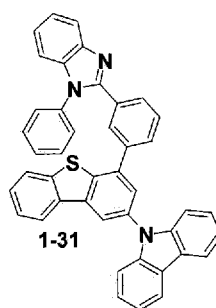
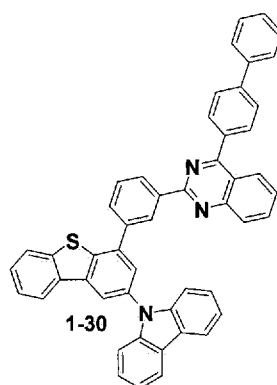
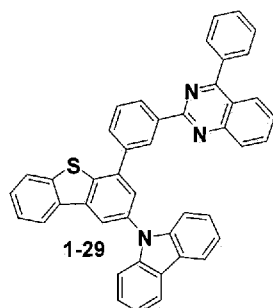
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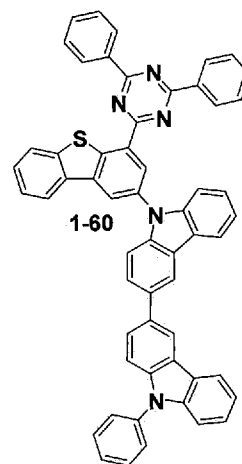
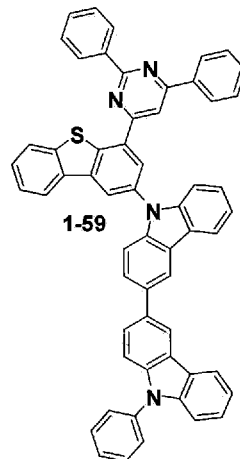
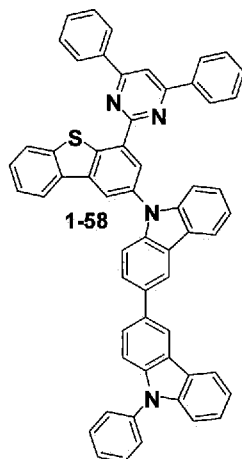
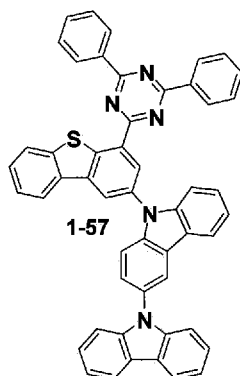
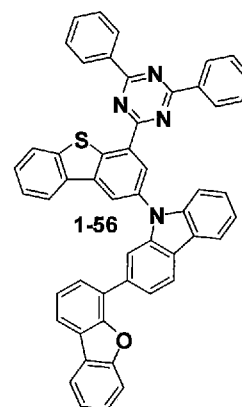
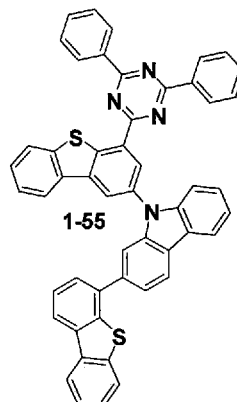
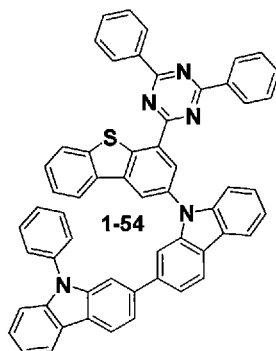
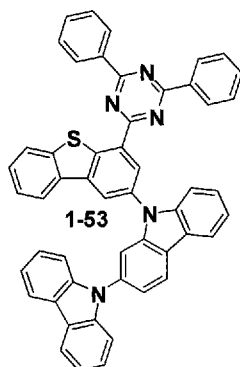
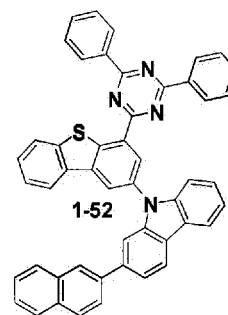
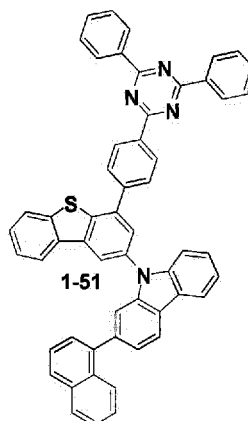
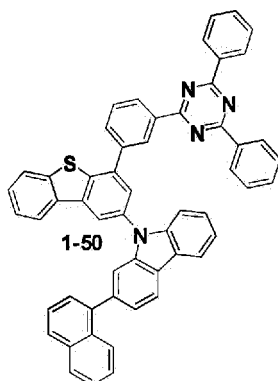
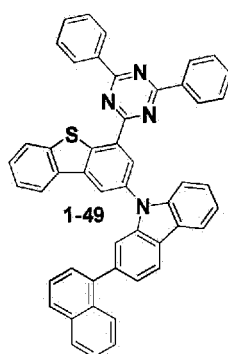
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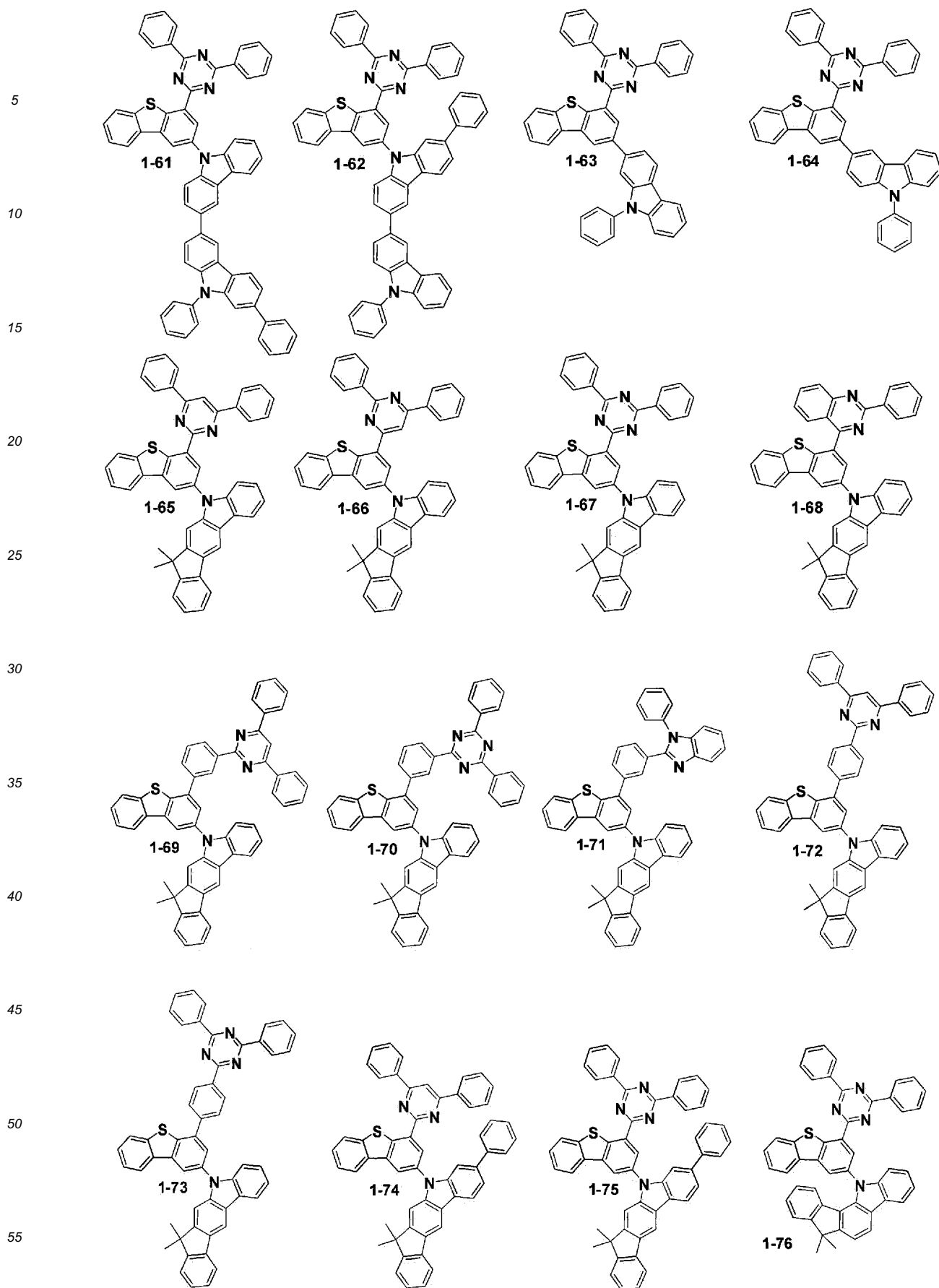
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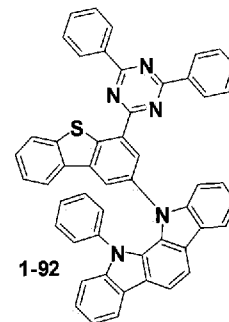
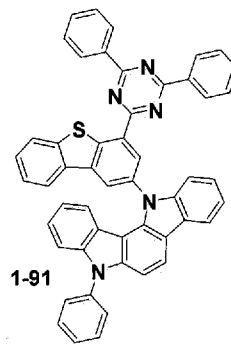
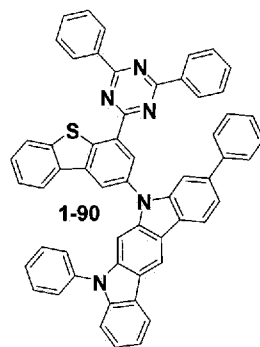
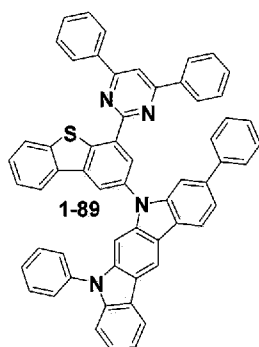
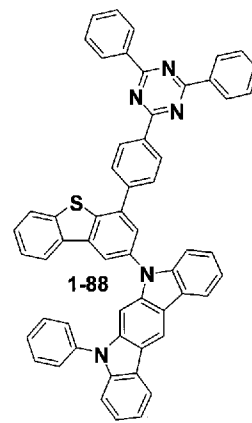
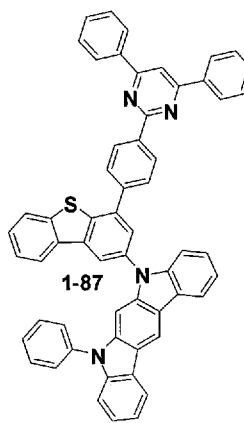
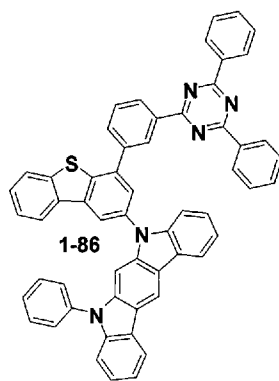
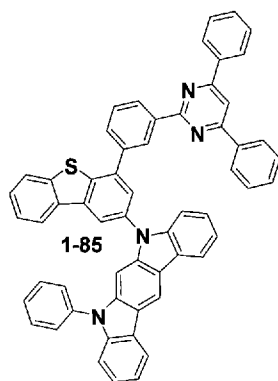
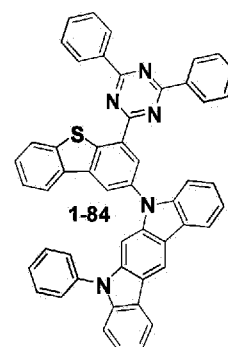
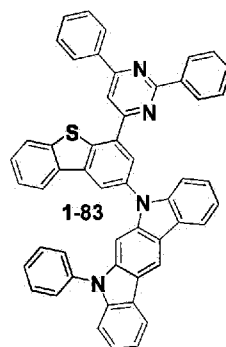
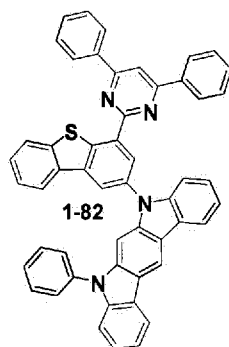
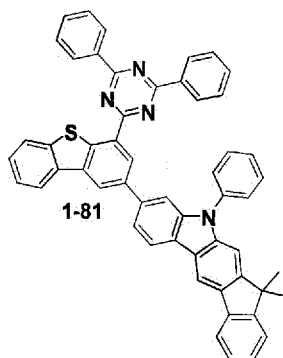
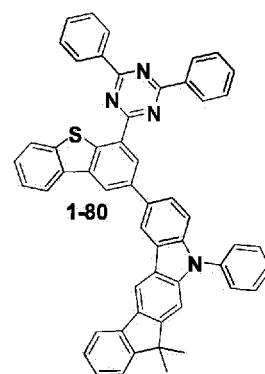
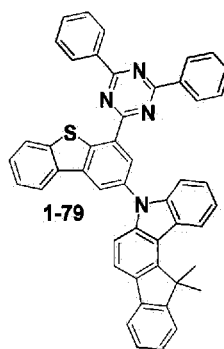
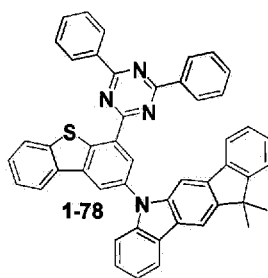
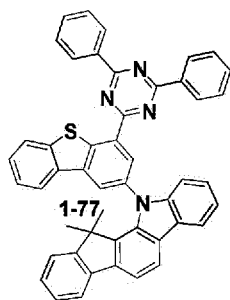
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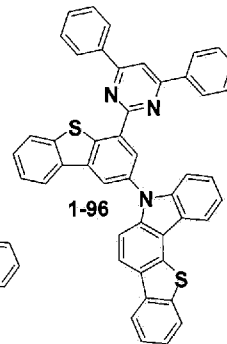
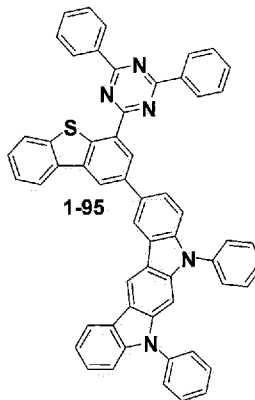
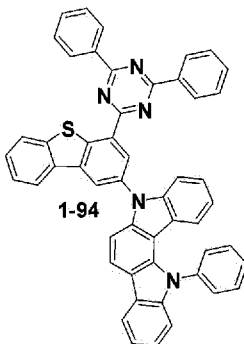
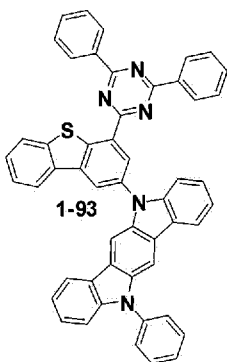
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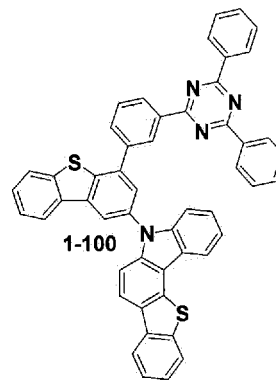
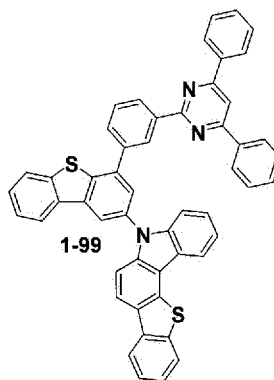
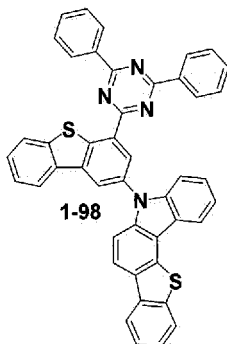
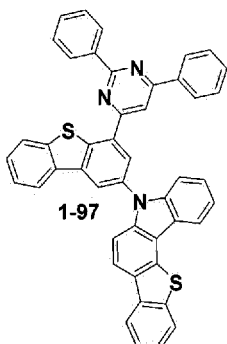


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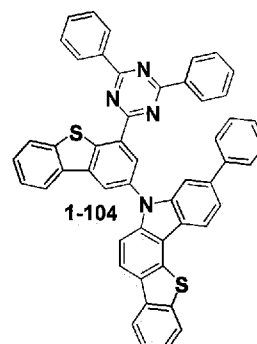
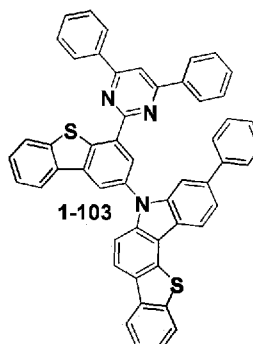
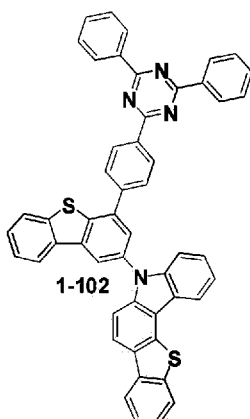
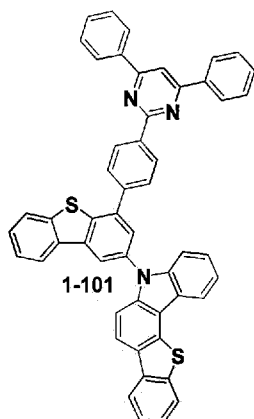
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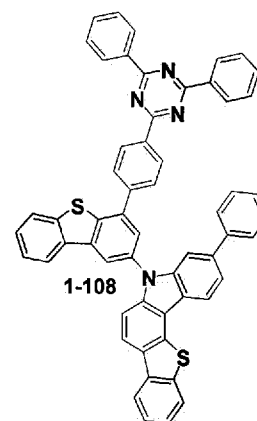
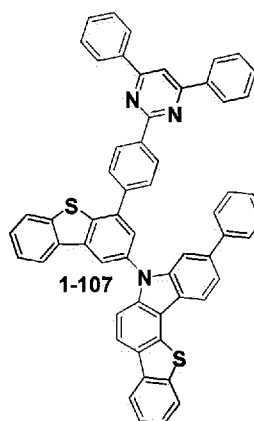
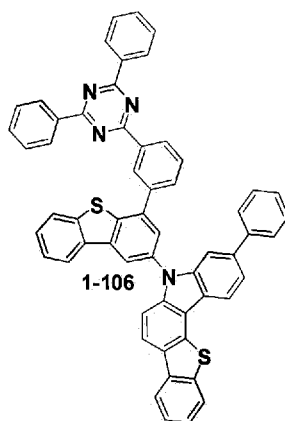
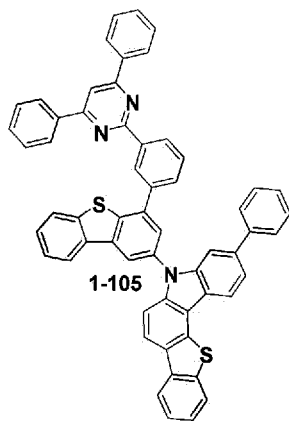
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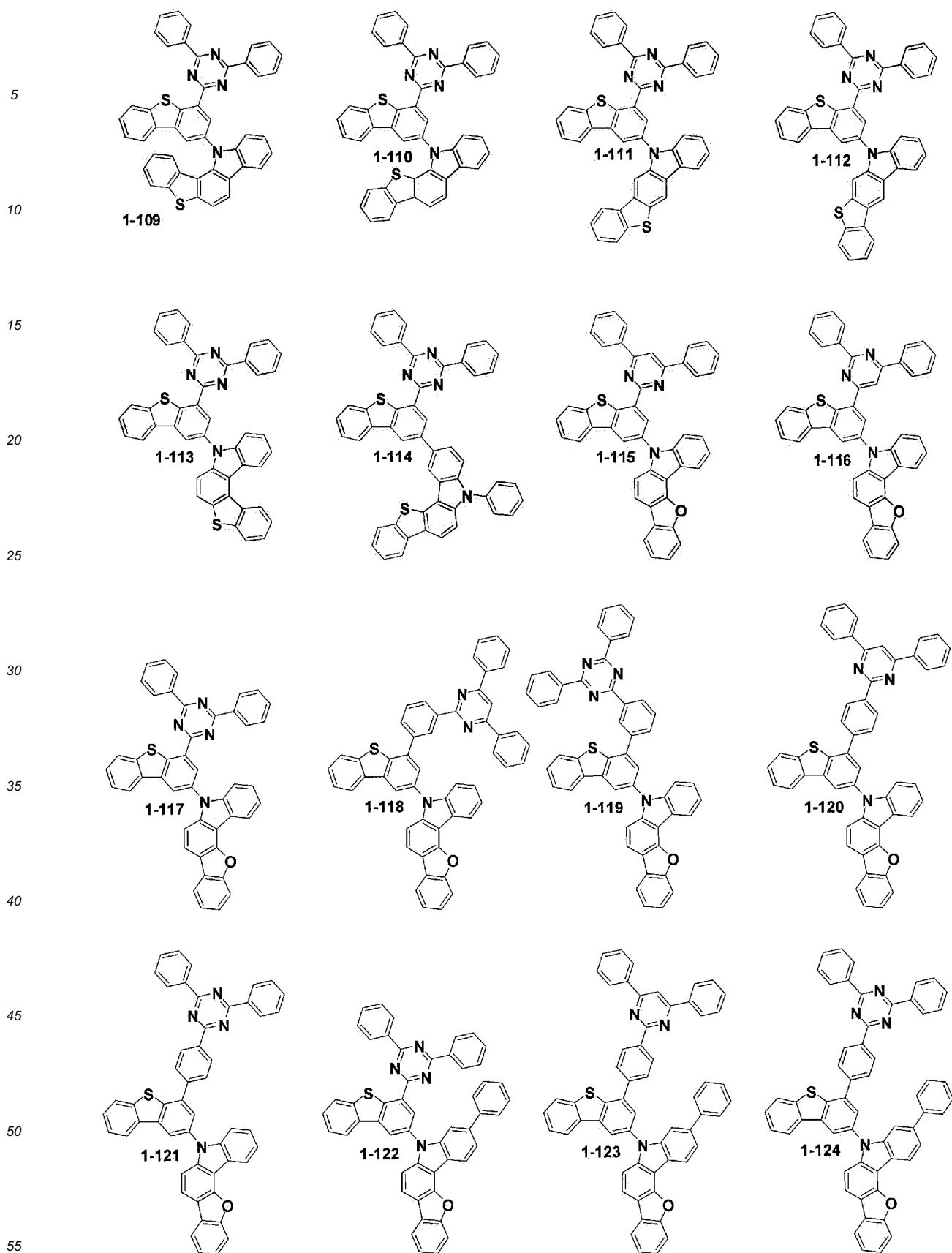
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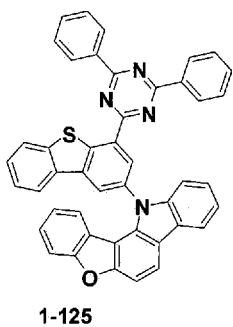


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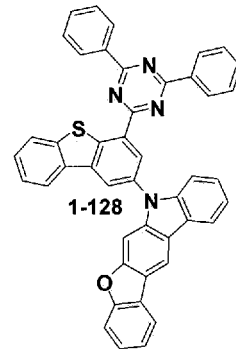
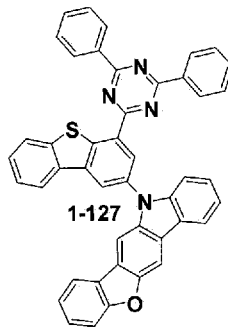
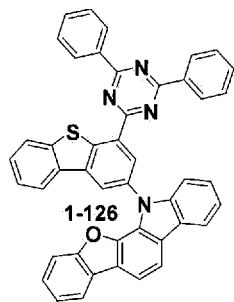
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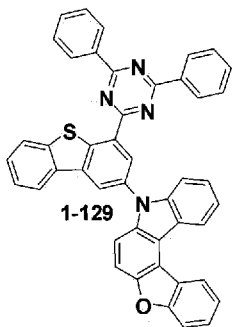
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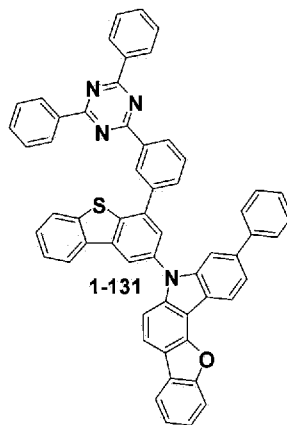
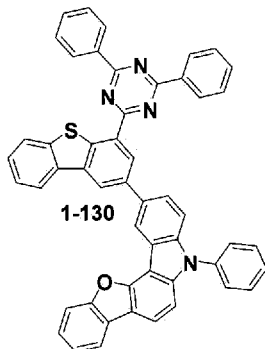
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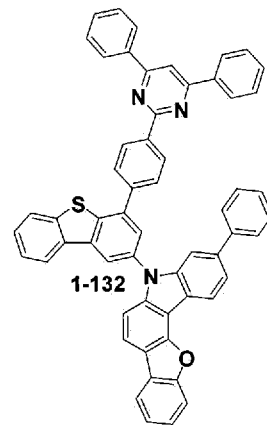
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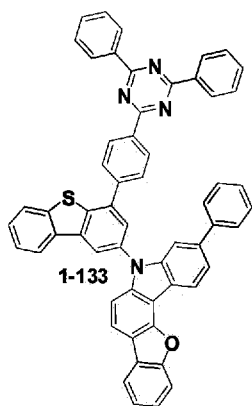
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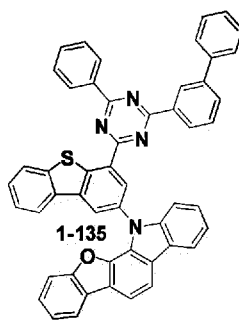
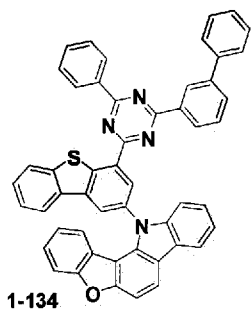
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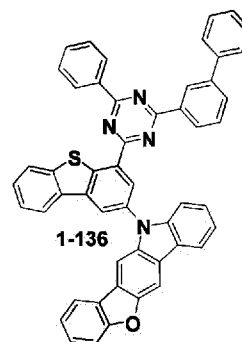
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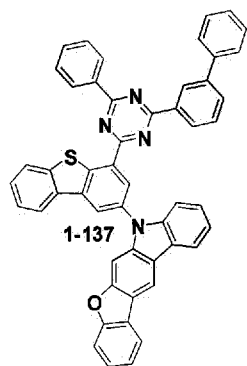
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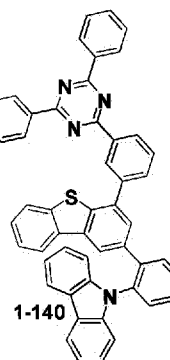
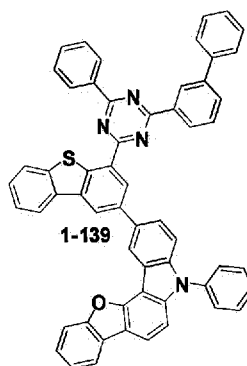
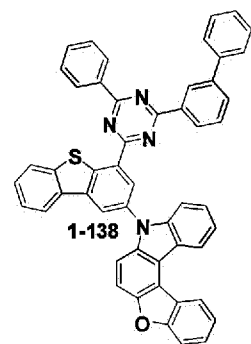
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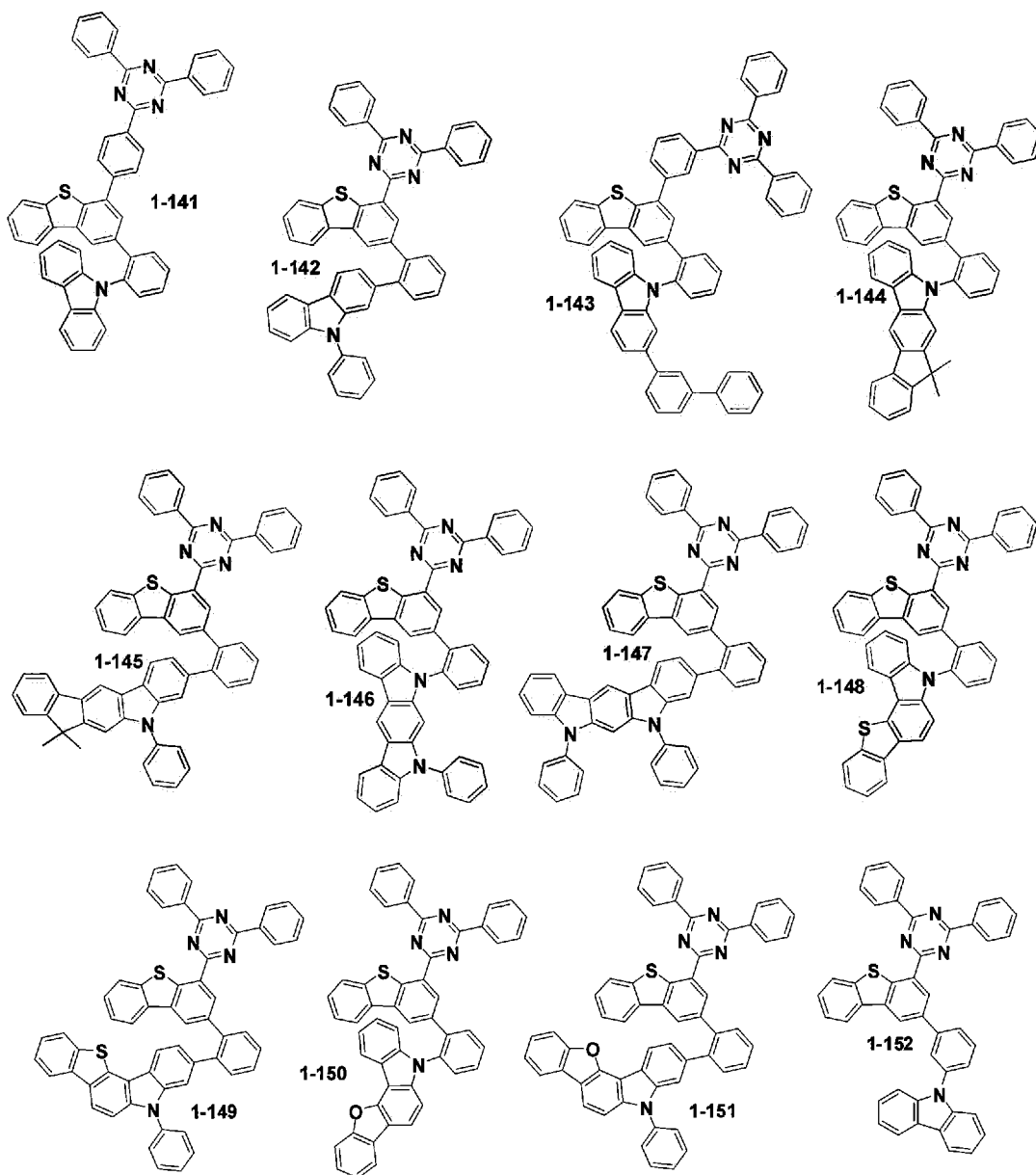
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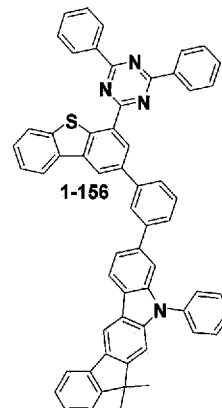
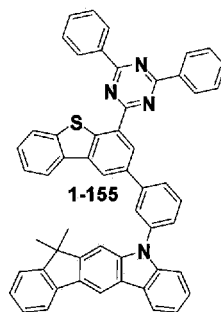
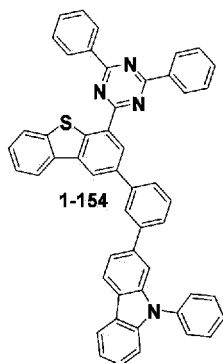
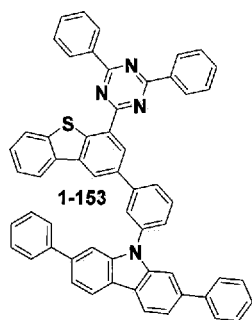
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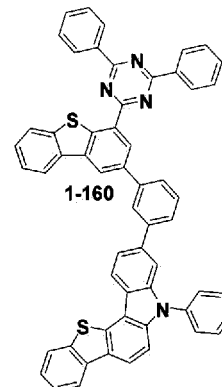
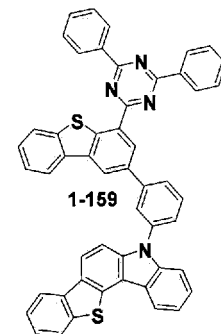
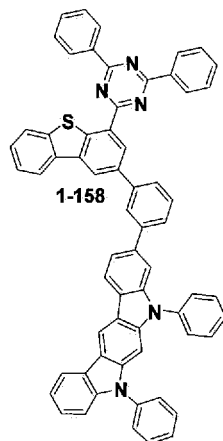
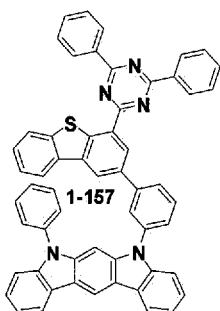


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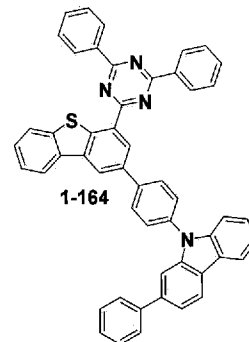
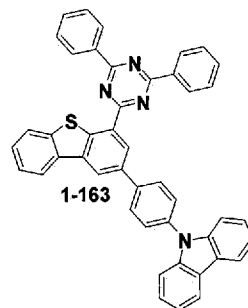
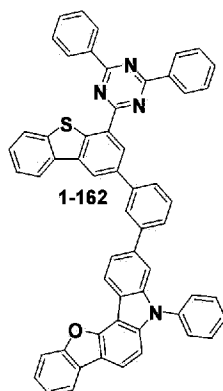
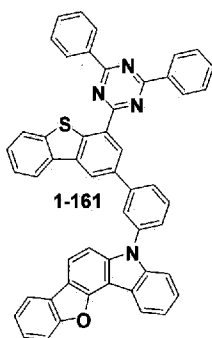
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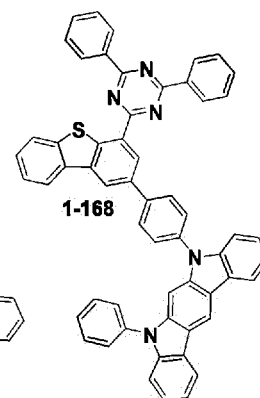
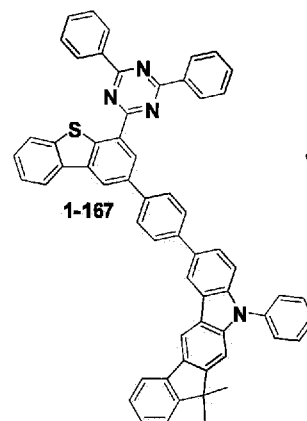
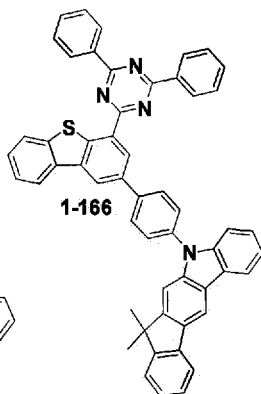
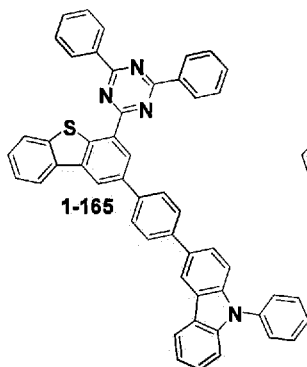
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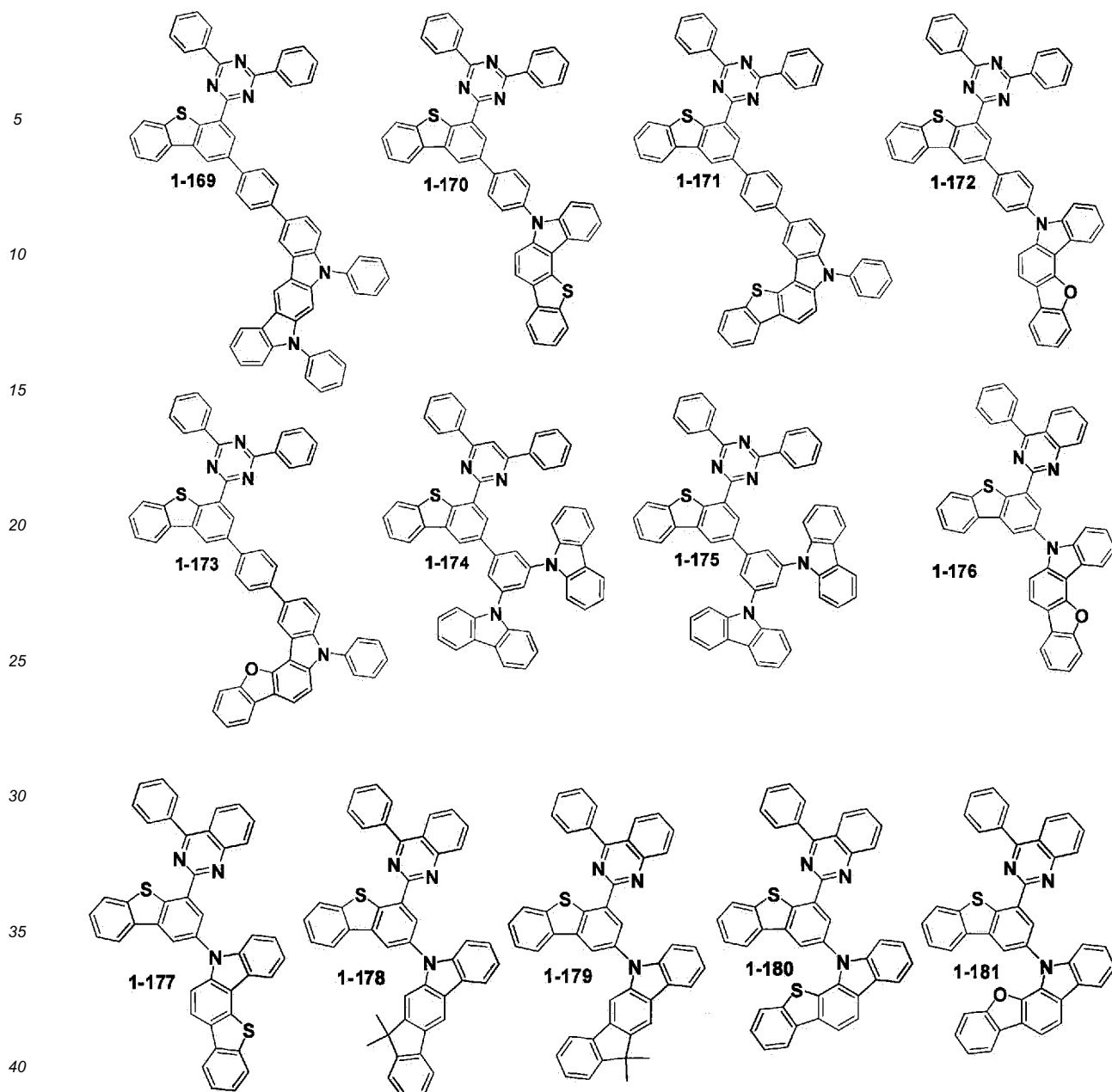
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9. An organic light emitting device comprising:

a positive electrode;
 a negative electrode; and
 one or more organic material layers provided between the positive electrode and the negative electrode,
 wherein one or more layers of the organic material layers comprise the hetero-cyclic compound of any one of
 claims 1 to 8.

10. The organic light emitting device of claim 9, wherein the organic material layer comprise at least one layer of a hole blocking layer, an electron injection layer, and an electron transport layer, and at least one layer of the hole blocking layer, the electron injection layer, and the electron transport layer comprises the hetero-cyclic compound.

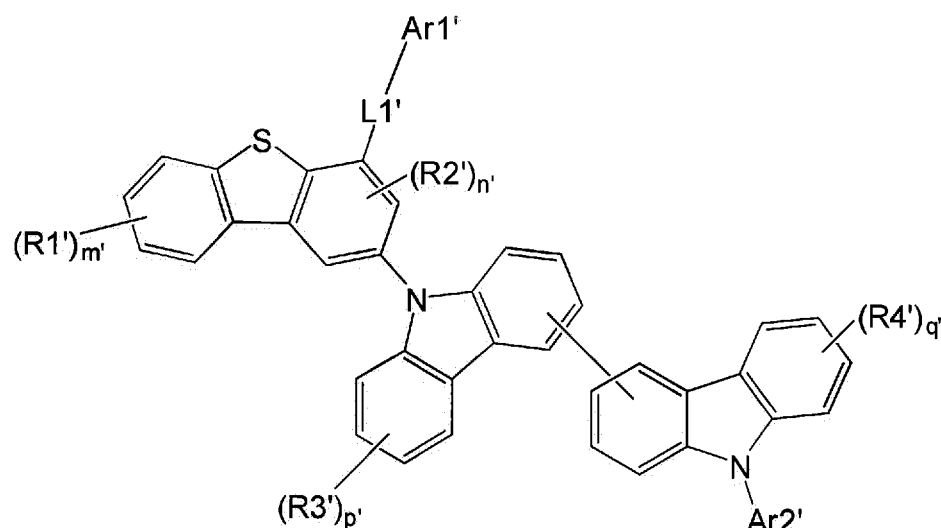
11. The organic light emitting device of claim 9, wherein the organic material layer comprises a light emitting layer, and the light emitting layer comprises the hetero-cyclic compound.

12. The organic light emitting device of claim 9, wherein the organic material layer comprises one or more layers of a

hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, and a layer which injects and transports holes simultaneously, and one layer of the layers comprises the hetero-cyclic compound.

13. The organic light emitting device of claim 9, wherein the organic material layer comprising the hetero-cyclic compound further comprises a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 2:

[Chemical Formula 2]



in Chemical Formula 2,

R1' to R4' are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R"; -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring,

L1' is a direct bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ arylene group,

Ar1' is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group including at least one of S and O,

Ar2' is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group,

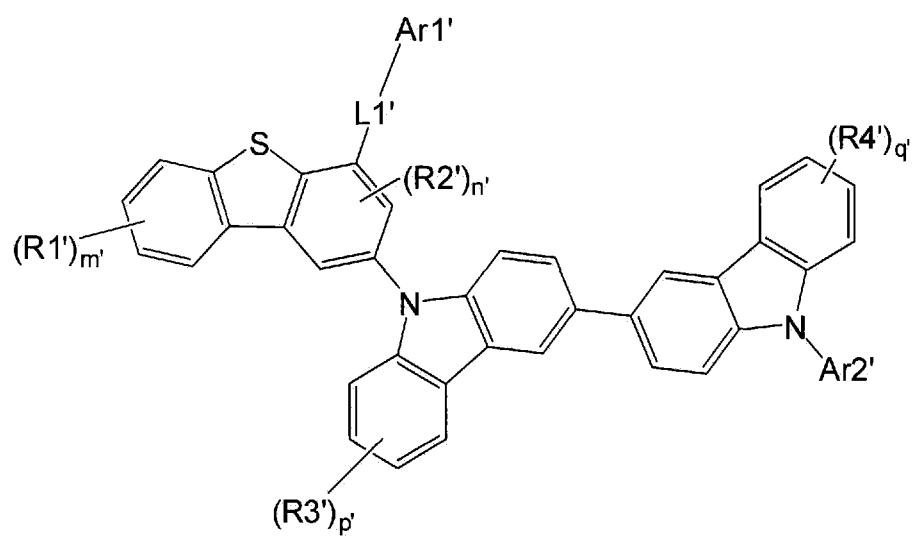
R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, and

m', p' and q' are each independently an integer of 0 to 4, and

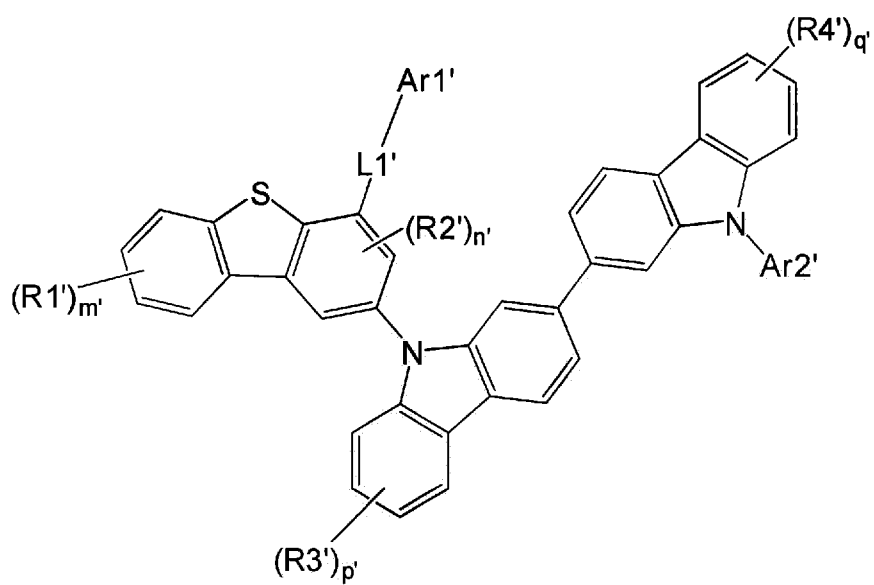
n' is an integer of 0 to 2.

14. The organic light emitting device of claim 13, wherein Chemical Formula 2 is represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae 11 to 22:

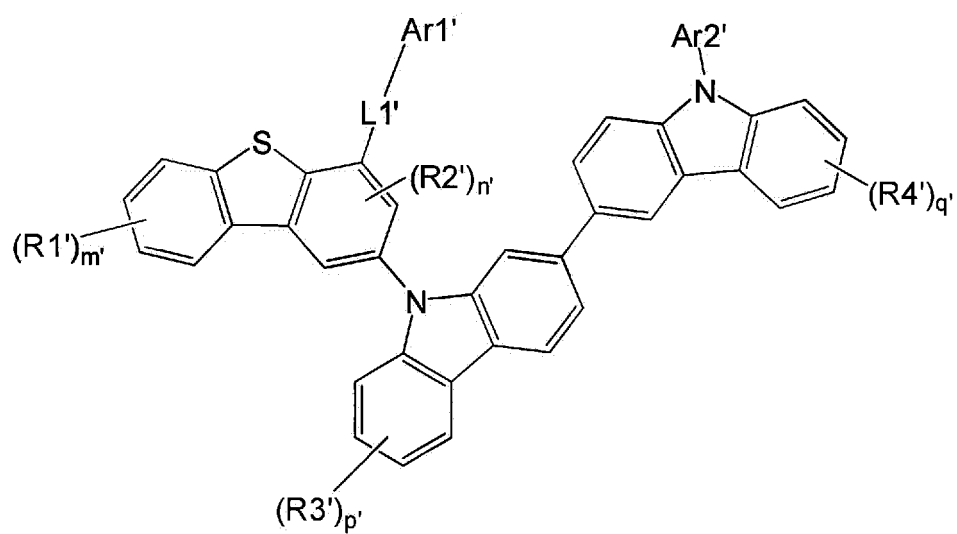
[Chemical Formula 11]



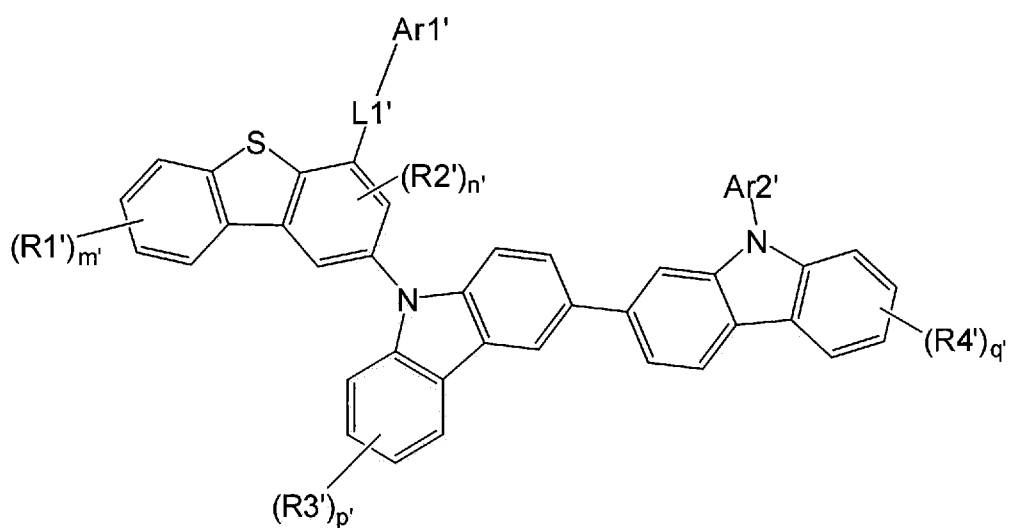
[Chemical Formula 12]



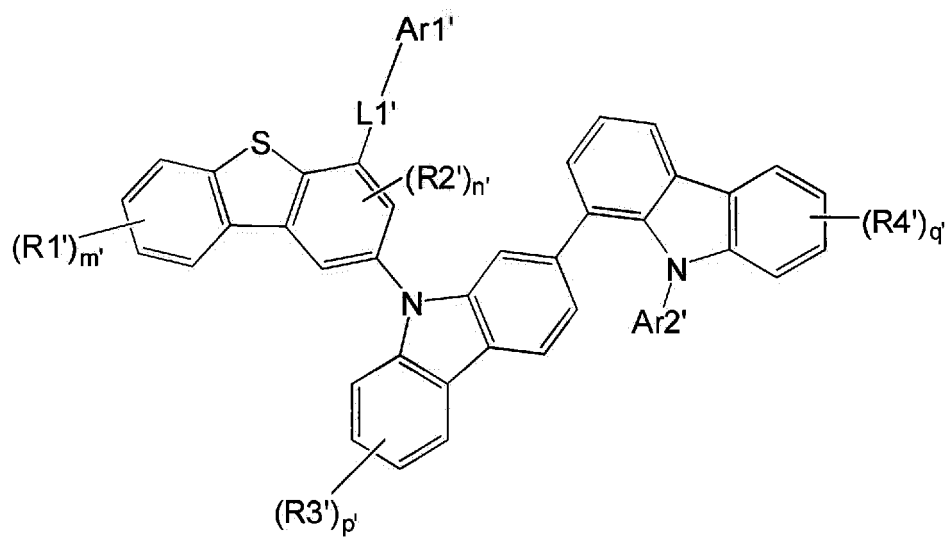
[Chemical Formula 13]



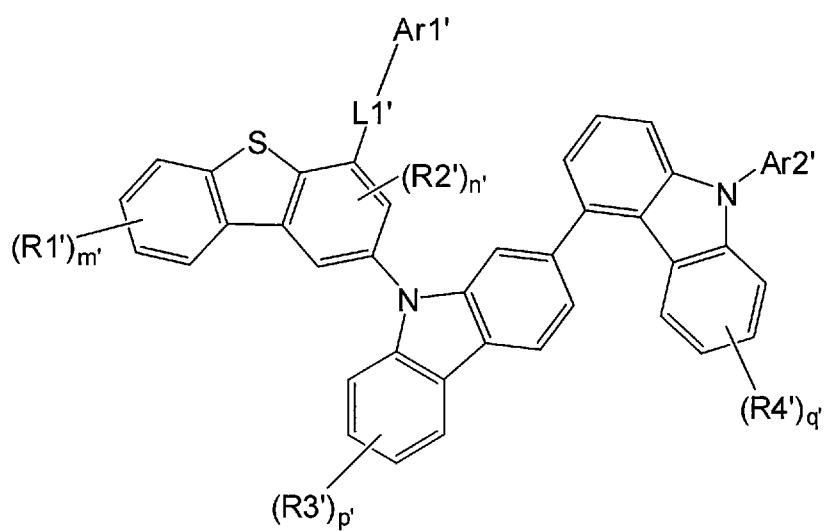
[Chemical Formula 14]



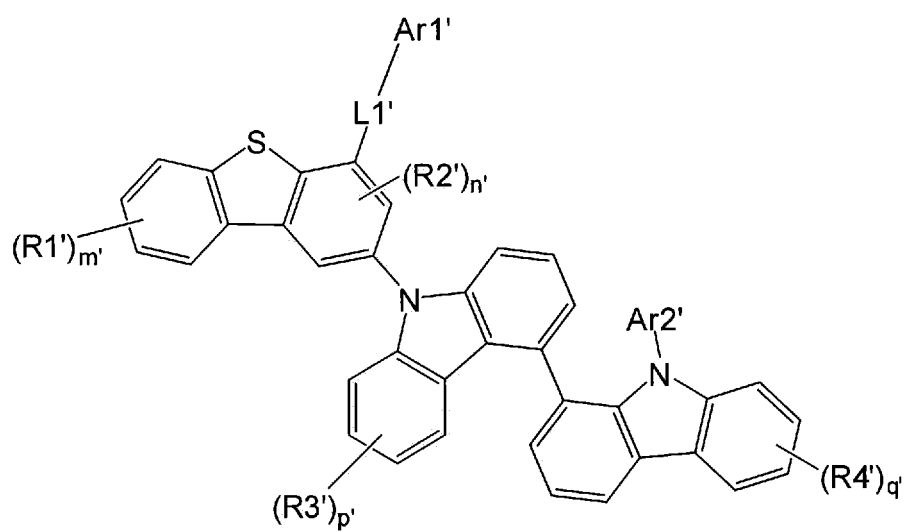
[Chemical Formula 17]



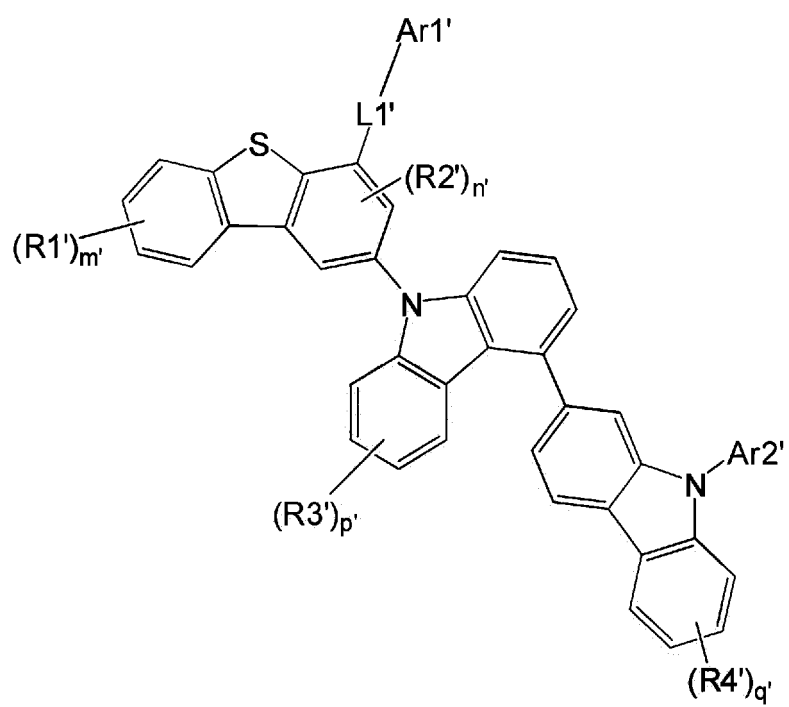
[Chemical Formula 18]



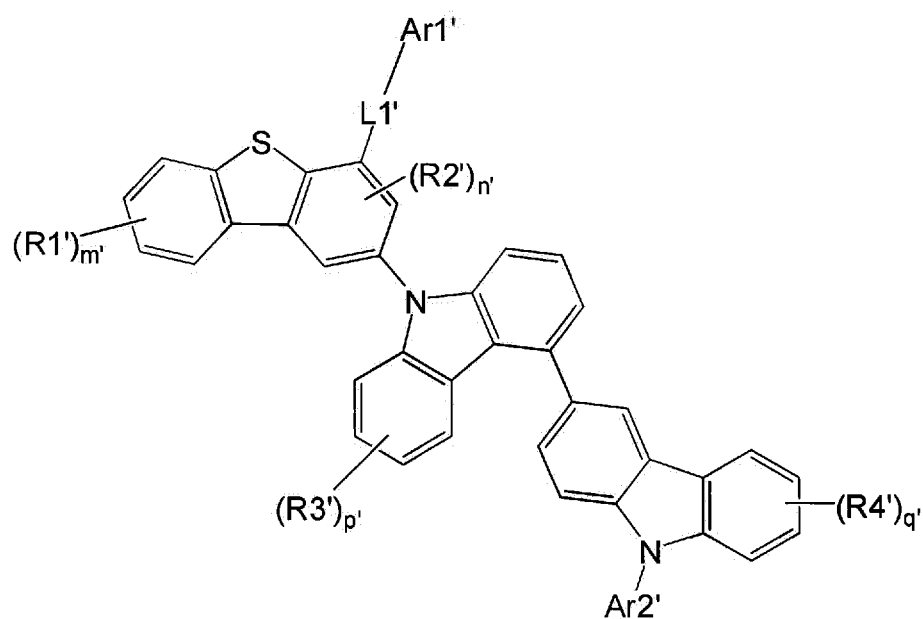
[Chemical Formula 19]



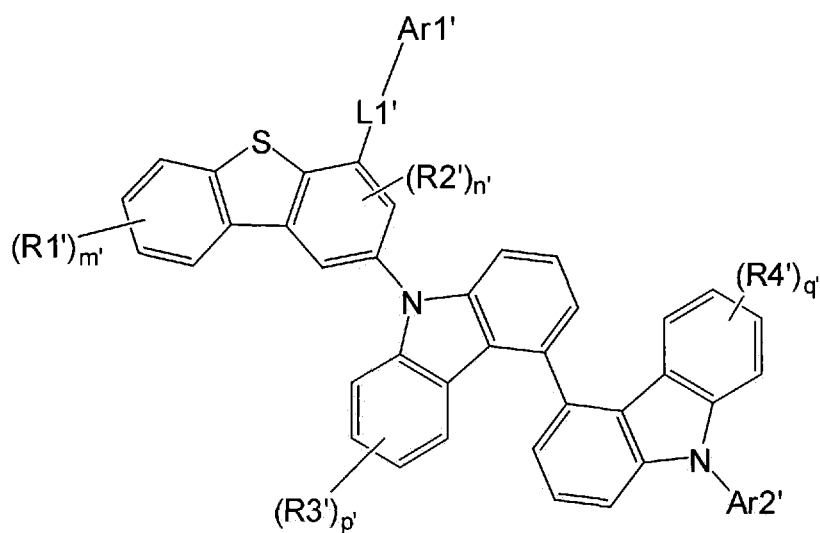
[Chemical Formula 20]



[Chemical Formula 21]

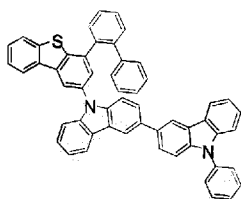


[Chemical Formula 22]

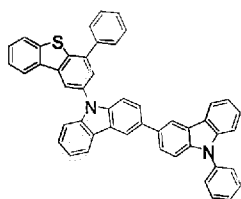


in Chemical Formulae 11 to 22, the definitions of $L1$, $Ar1$, $Ar2$, $R1$ to $R4$, m , n , p , and q are the same as those in Chemical Formula 2.

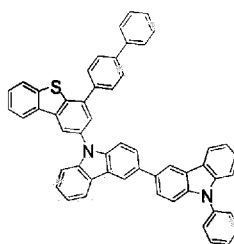
15. The organic light emitting device of claim 13, wherein Chemical Formula 2 is represented by any one of the following compounds:



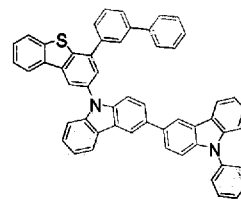
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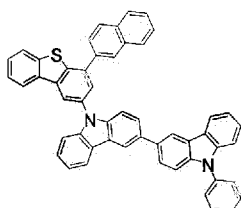
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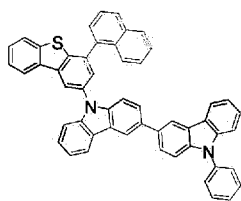
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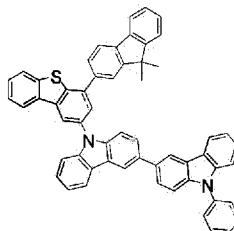
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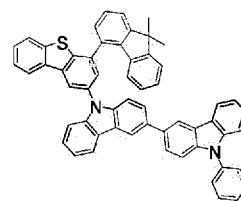
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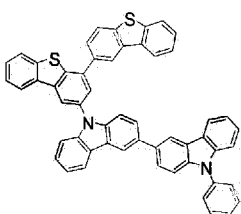
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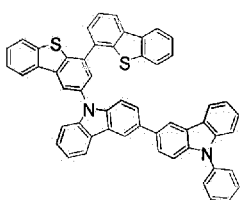
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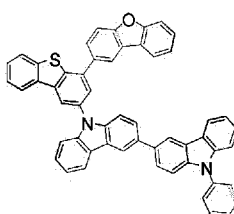
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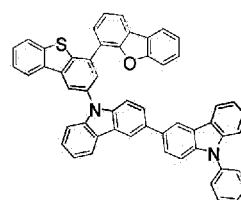
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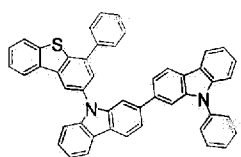
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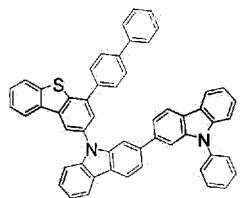
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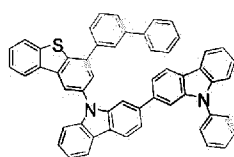
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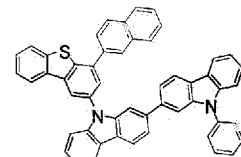
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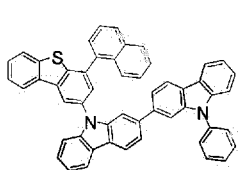
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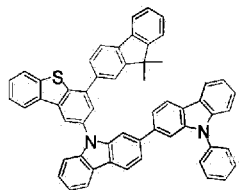
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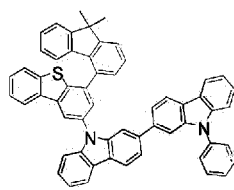
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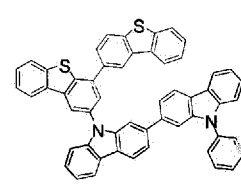
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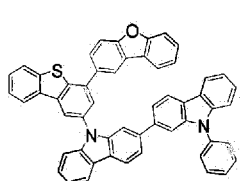
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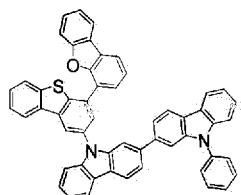
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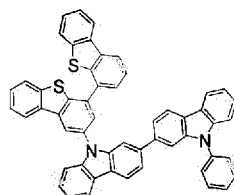
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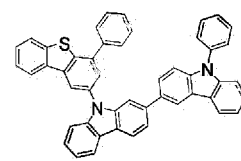
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2-22

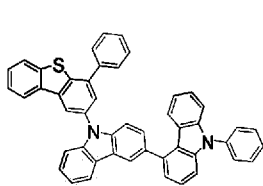


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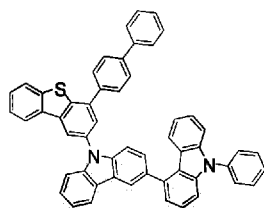


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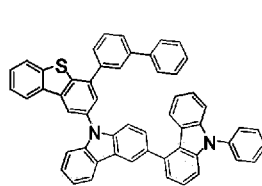
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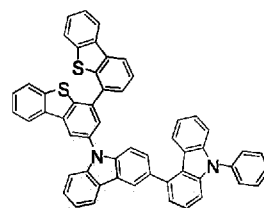
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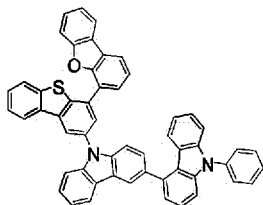
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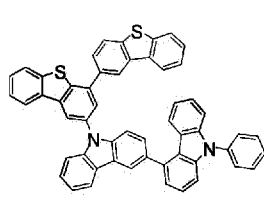
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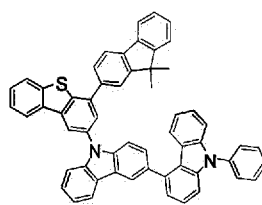
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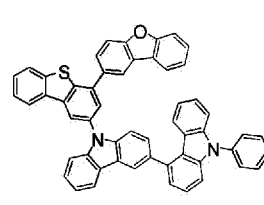
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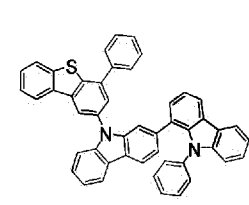
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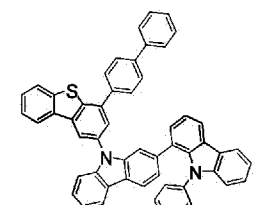
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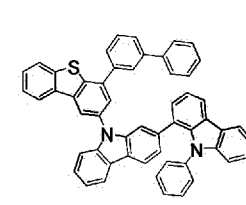
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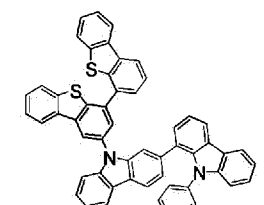
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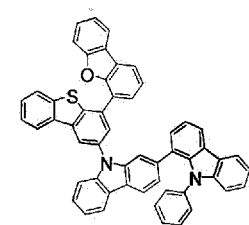
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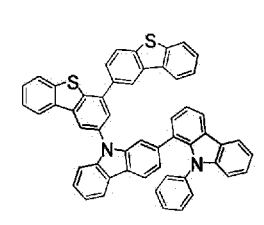
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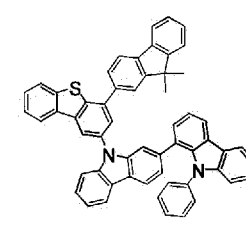
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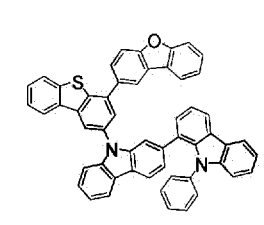
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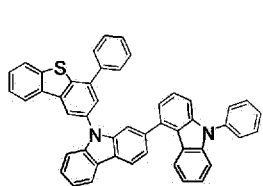
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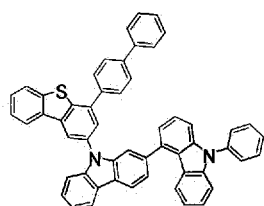
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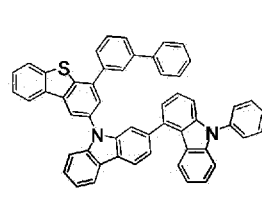
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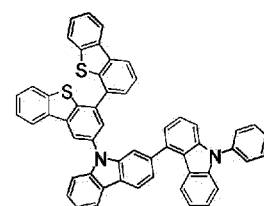
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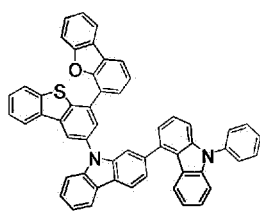
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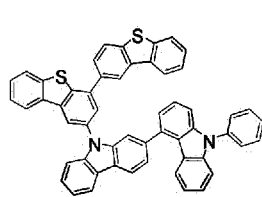
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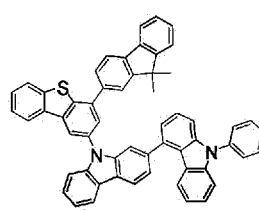
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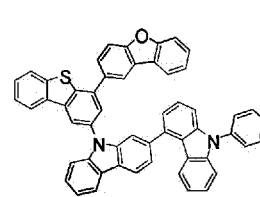
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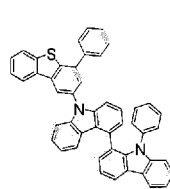
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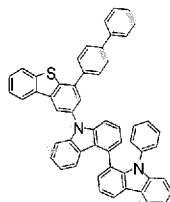
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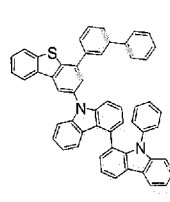
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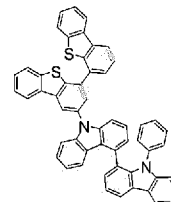
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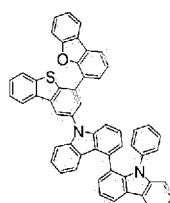
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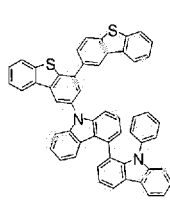
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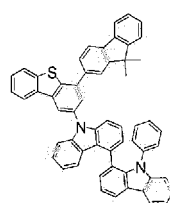
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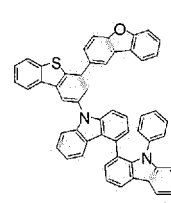
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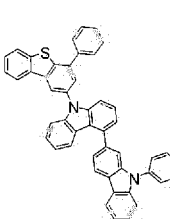
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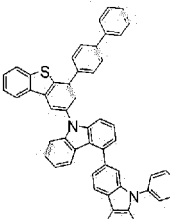
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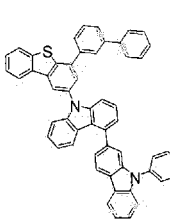
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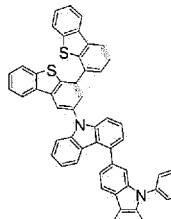
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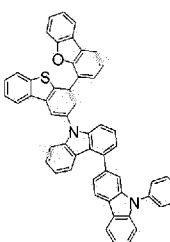
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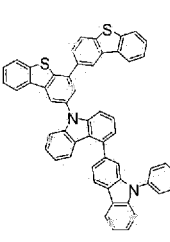
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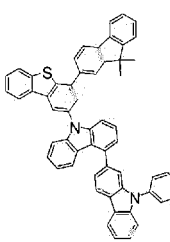
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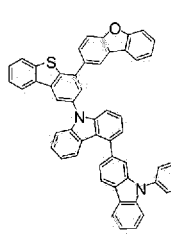
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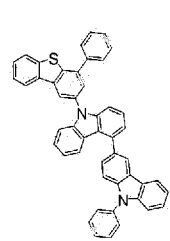
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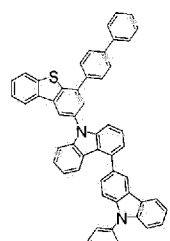
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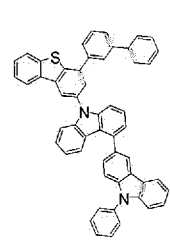
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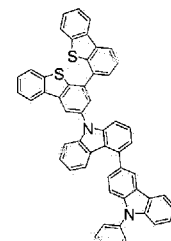
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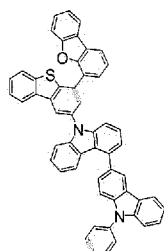
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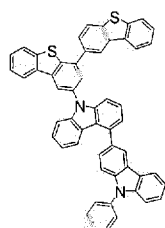
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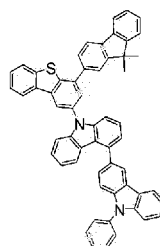
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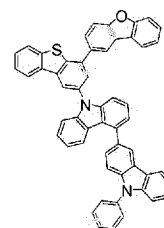
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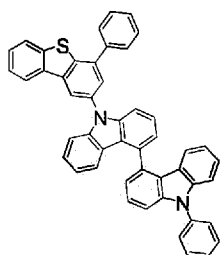
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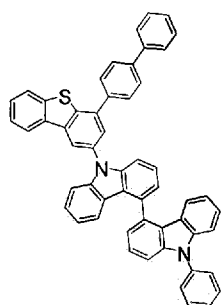
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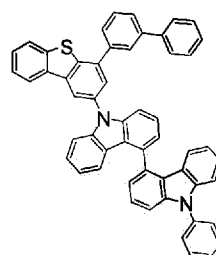
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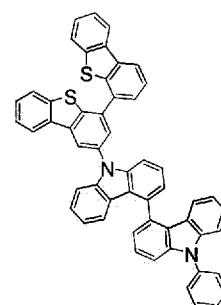
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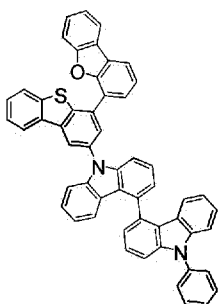
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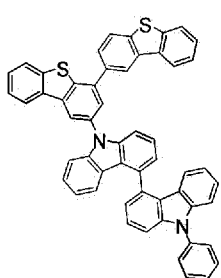
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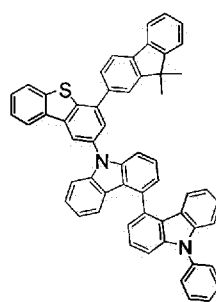
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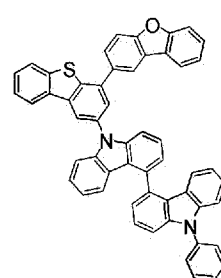
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2-102



2-103

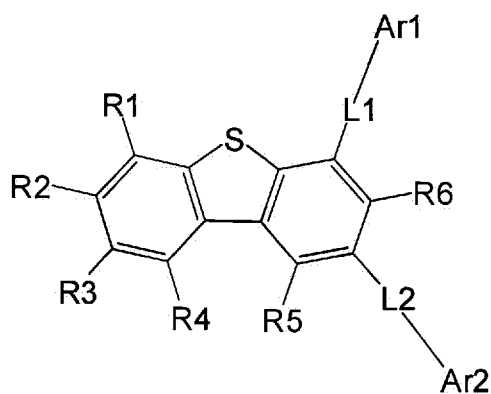


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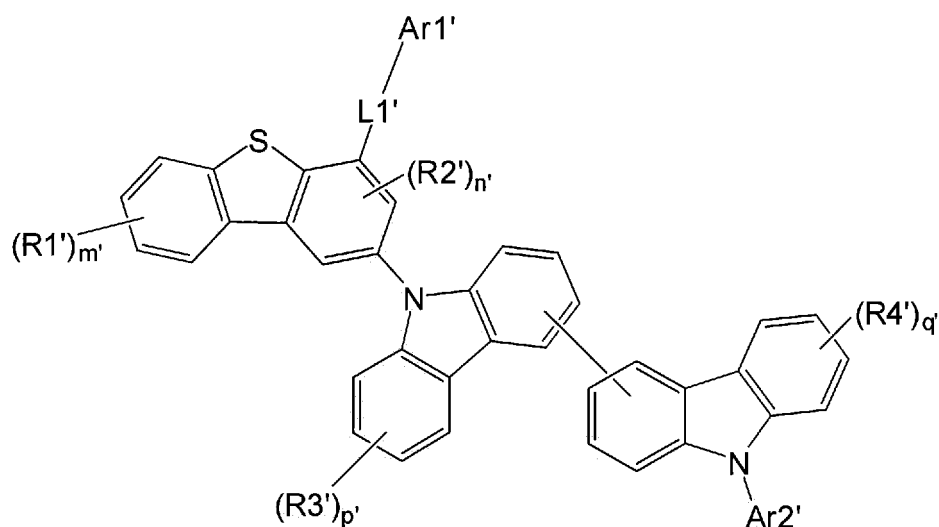
16. A composition for an organic material layer of an organic light emitting device, comprising:

both a hetero-cyclic compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 1 and a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 2:

[Chemical Formula 1]



[Chemical Formula 2]



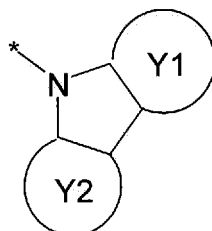
in Chemical Formulae 1 and 2,

L1 and L2 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently a direct bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 to C_{60} arylene group,

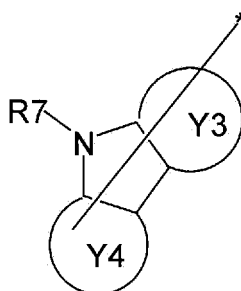
Ar1 is a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 to C_{60} heteroaryl group comprising at least one N,

Ar2 is represented by any one of the following Chemical Formulae 3 and 4,

[Chemical Formula 3]



[Chemical Formula 4]



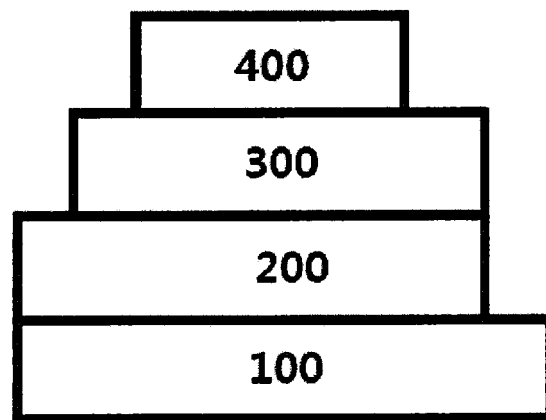
Y1 to Y4 are the same as or different from each other, and each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 to C_{60} aromatic hydrocarbon ring; or a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 to C_{60} aromatic hetero ring,

R1 to R7 and R1' to R4' are the same as or different from each other, and each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; deuterium; a halogen group; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 to C_{60} alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 to C_{60} alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted

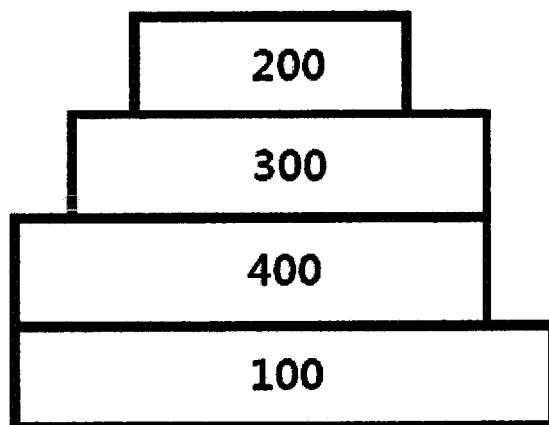
C₂ to C₆₀ alkynyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkoxy group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heterocycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group; -SiRR'R";
 -P(=O)RR'; and an amine group which is unsubstituted or substituted with a C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group, or a C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or two or more adjacent groups combine with each other to form a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon ring, L1' is a direct bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ arylene group,
 Ar1' is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group comprising at least one of S and O,
 Ar2' is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group,
 R, R', and R" are the same as or different from each other, and each independently hydrogen; deuterium; -CN; a substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆₀ alkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₃ to C₆₀ cycloalkyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted C₆ to C₆₀ aryl group; or a substituted or unsubstituted C₂ to C₆₀ heteroaryl group,
 m', p' and q' are each independently an integer of 0 to 4, and
 n' is an integer of 0 to 2.

17. The composition for the organic material layer of the organic light emitting device of claim 16, wherein a weight ratio of the hetero-cyclic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 : the compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 in the composition is 1 : 10 to 10 : 1.

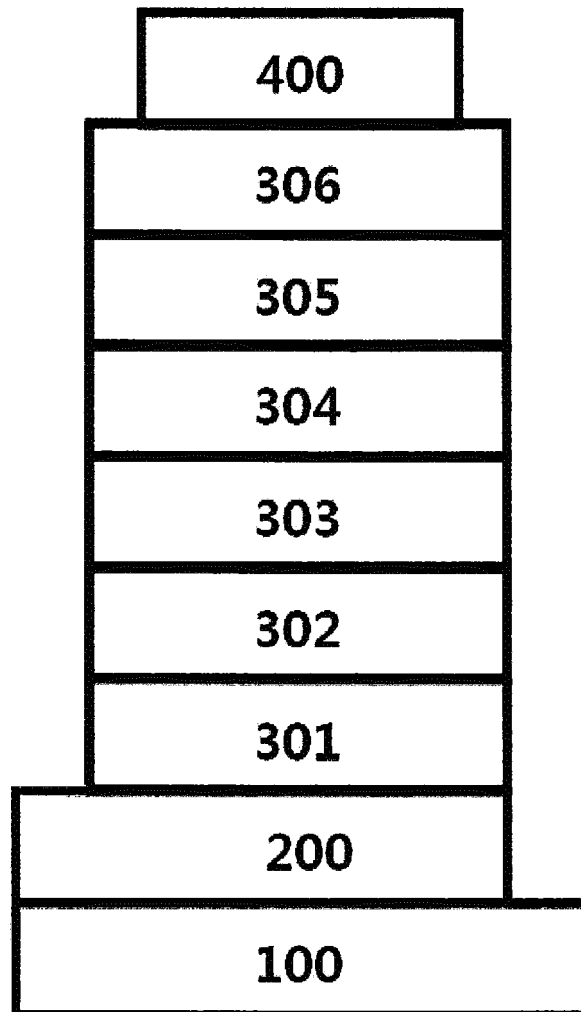
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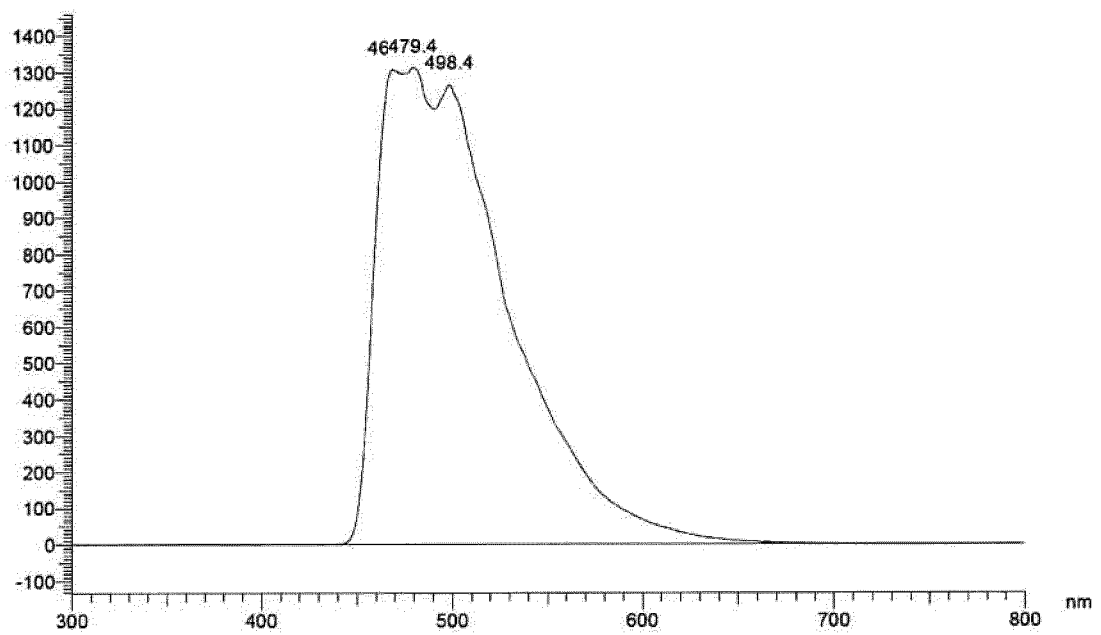
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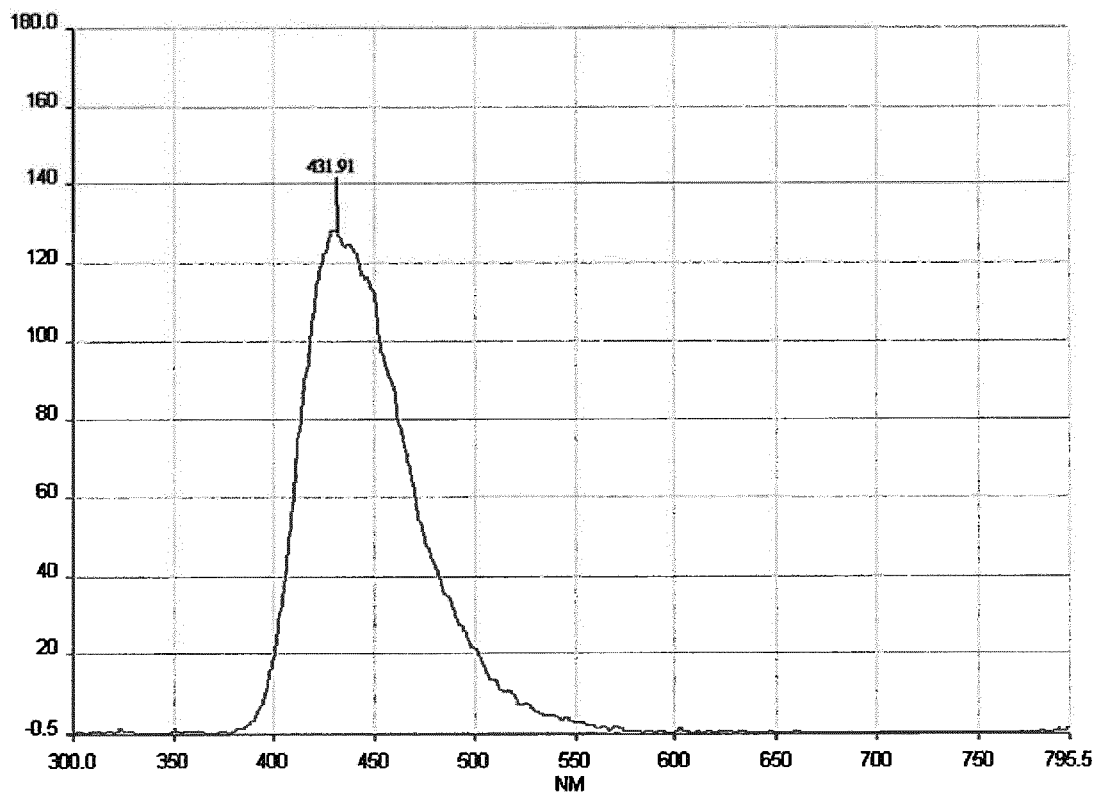
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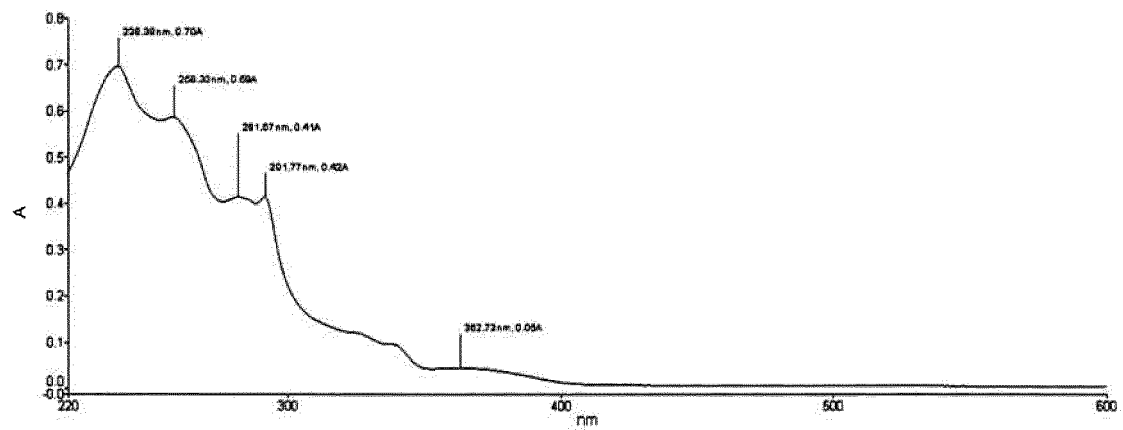
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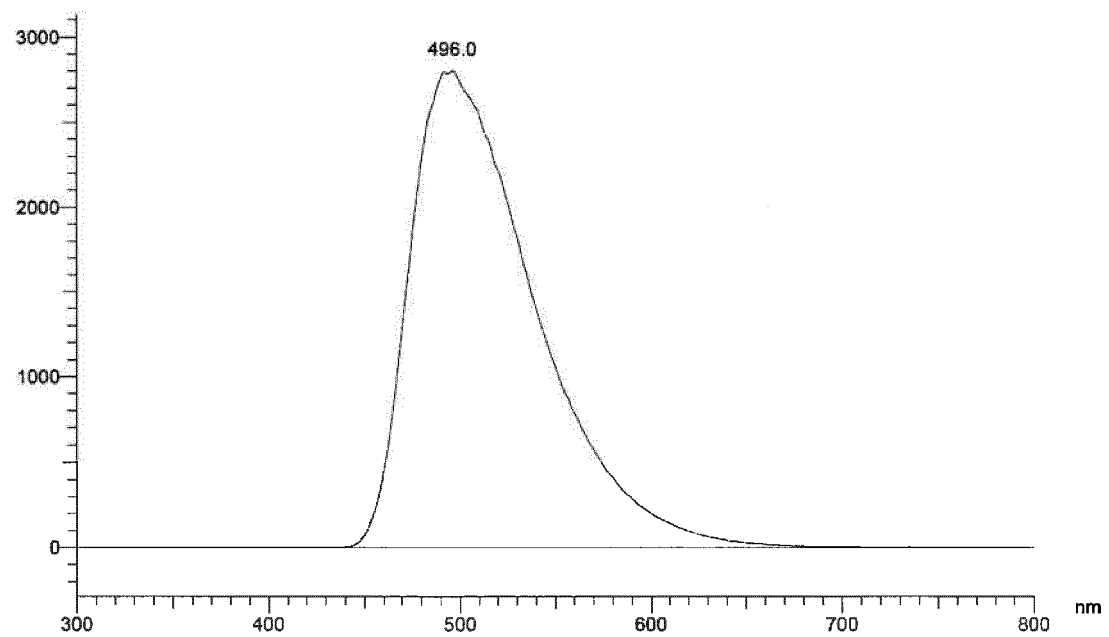
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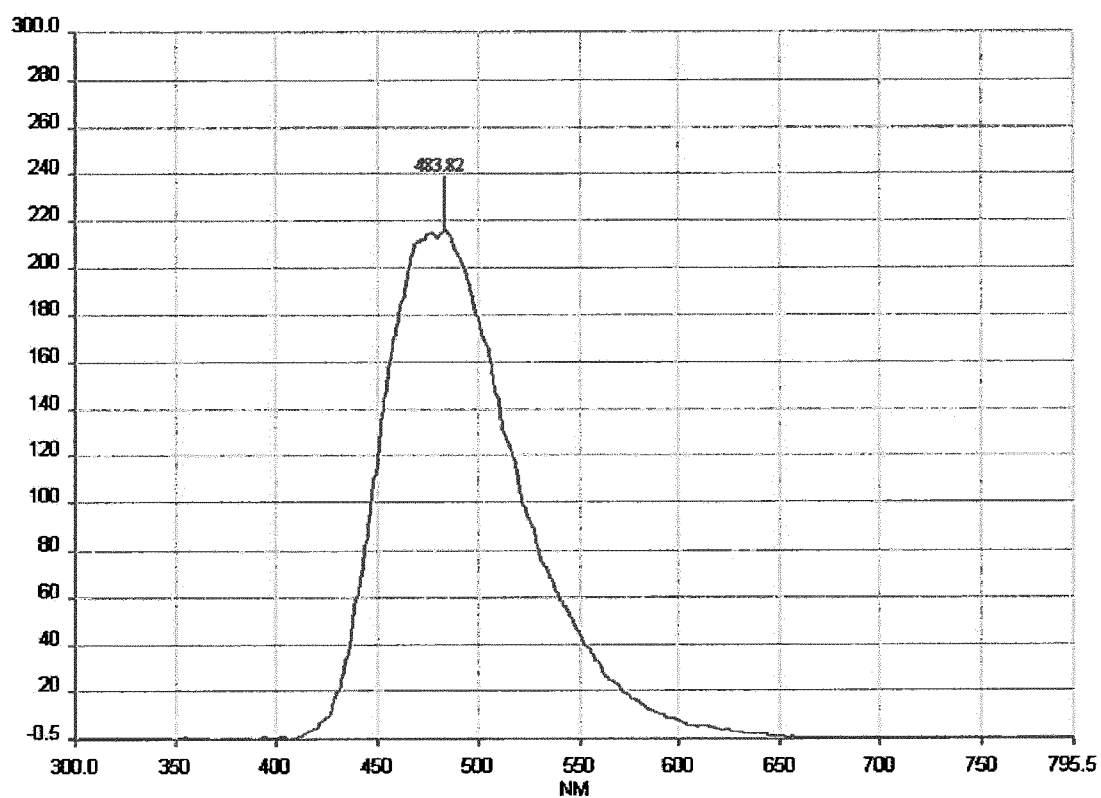
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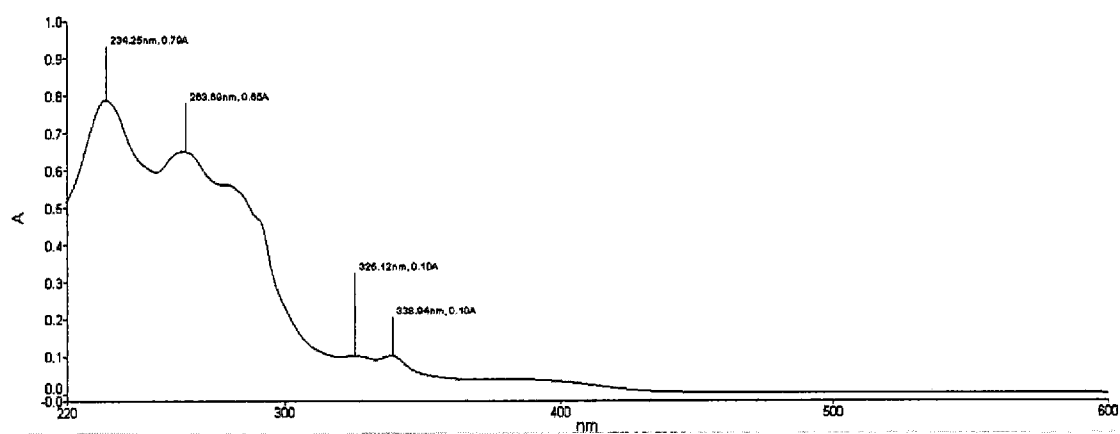
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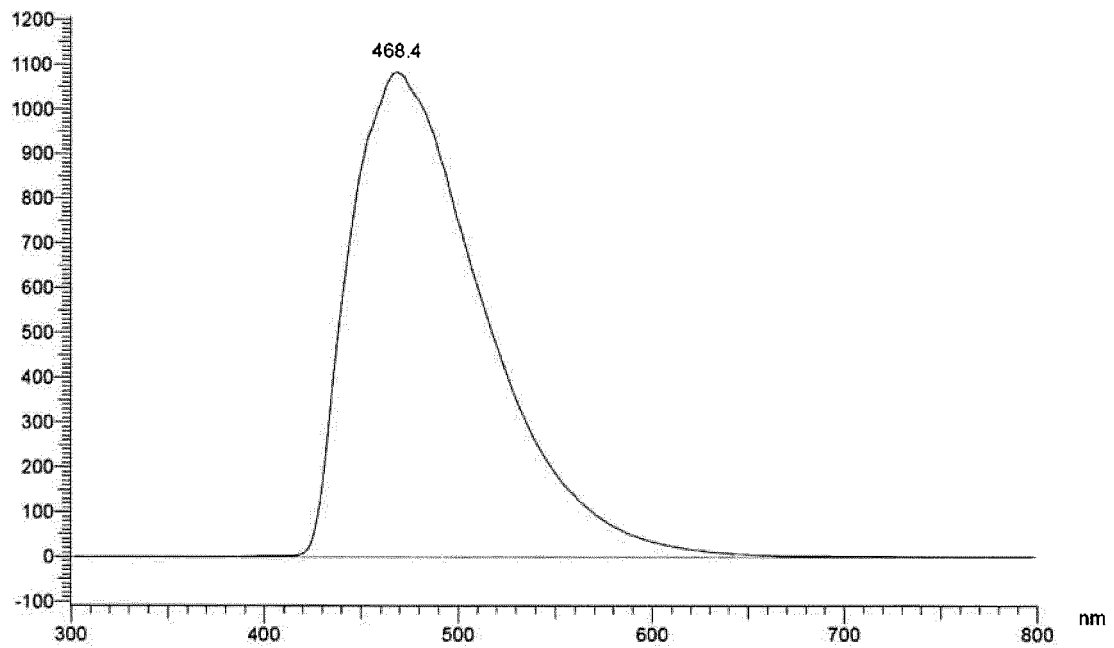
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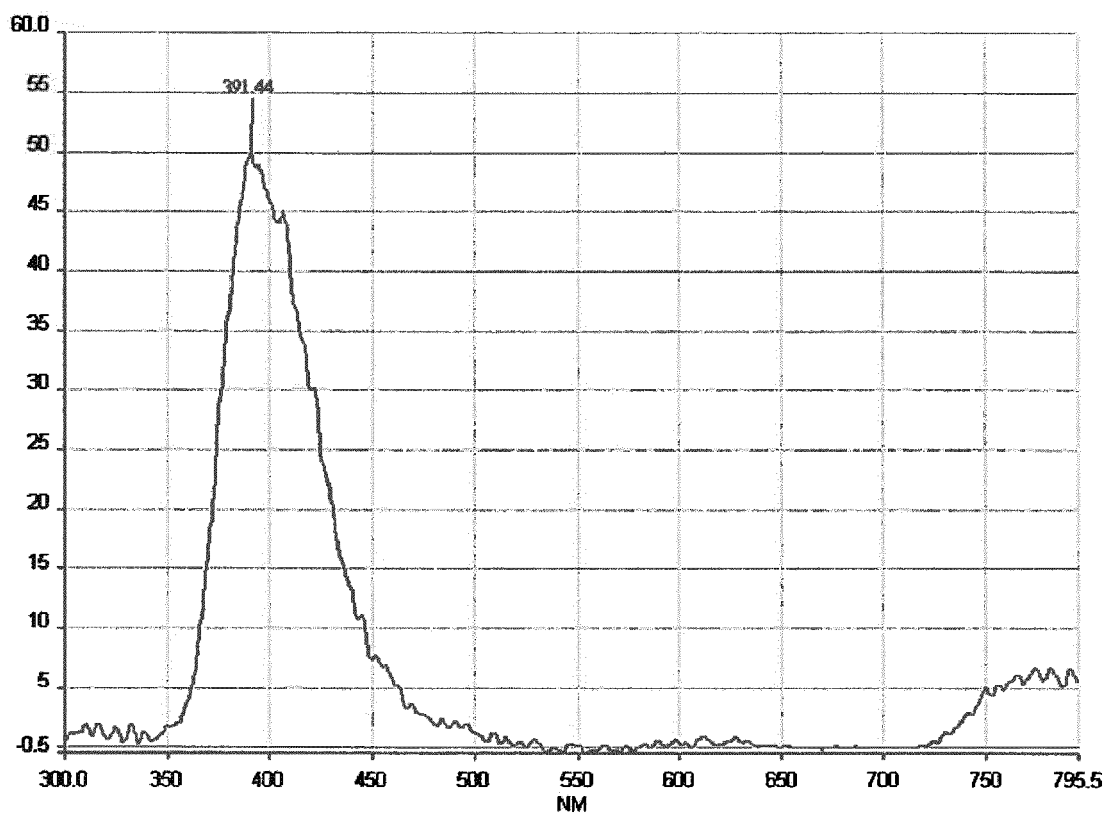
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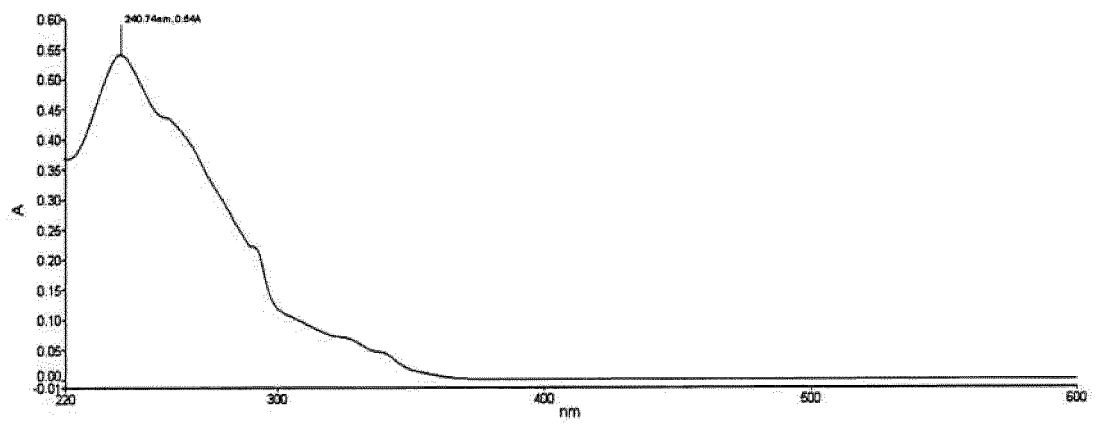
[Figure 10]



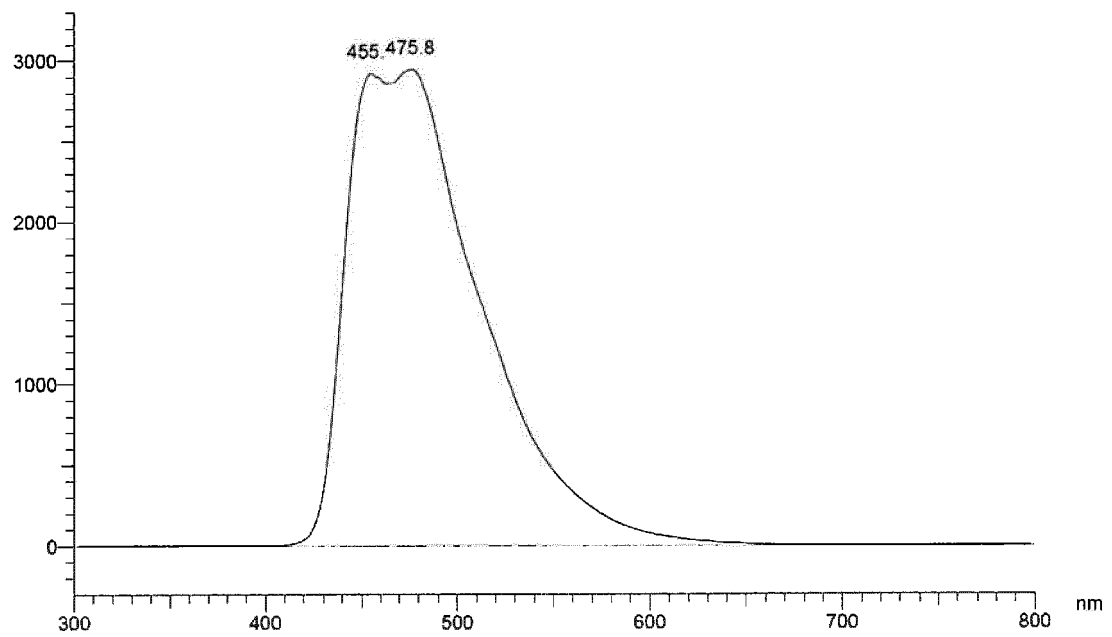
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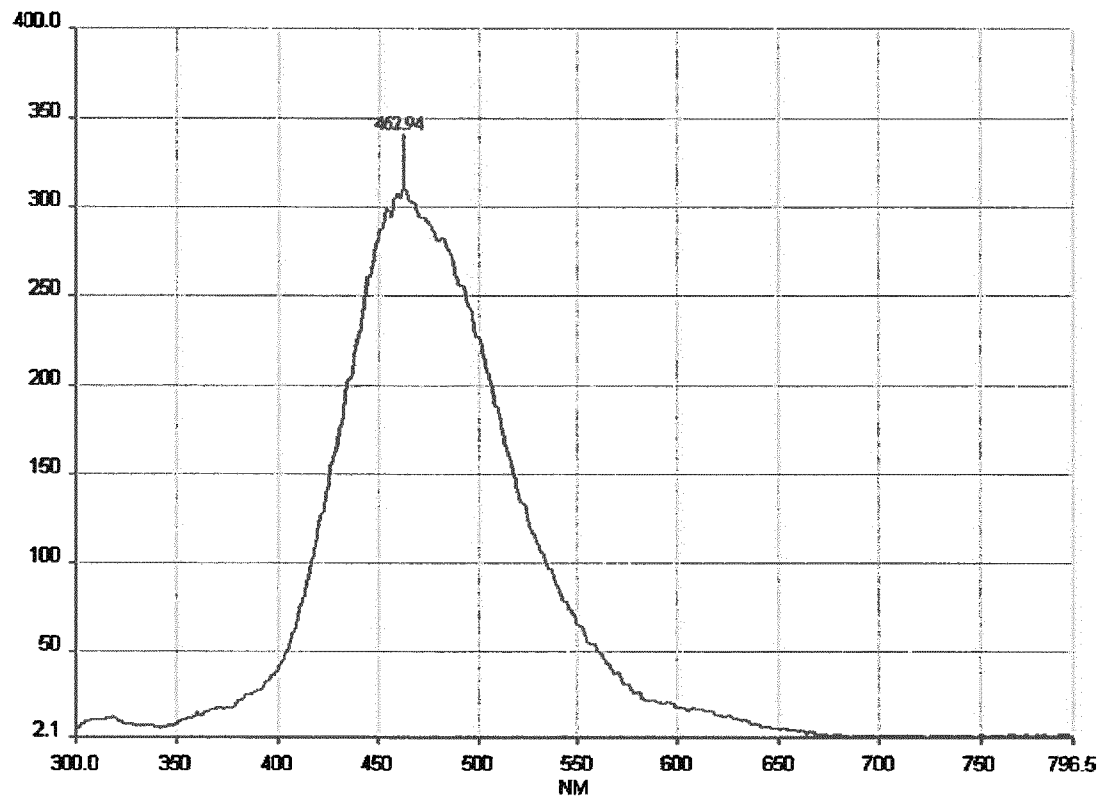
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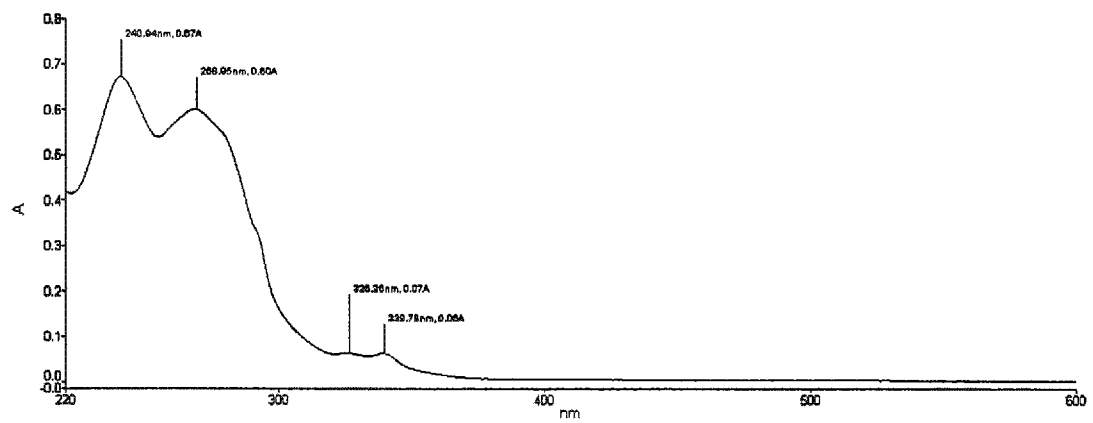
[Figure 13]



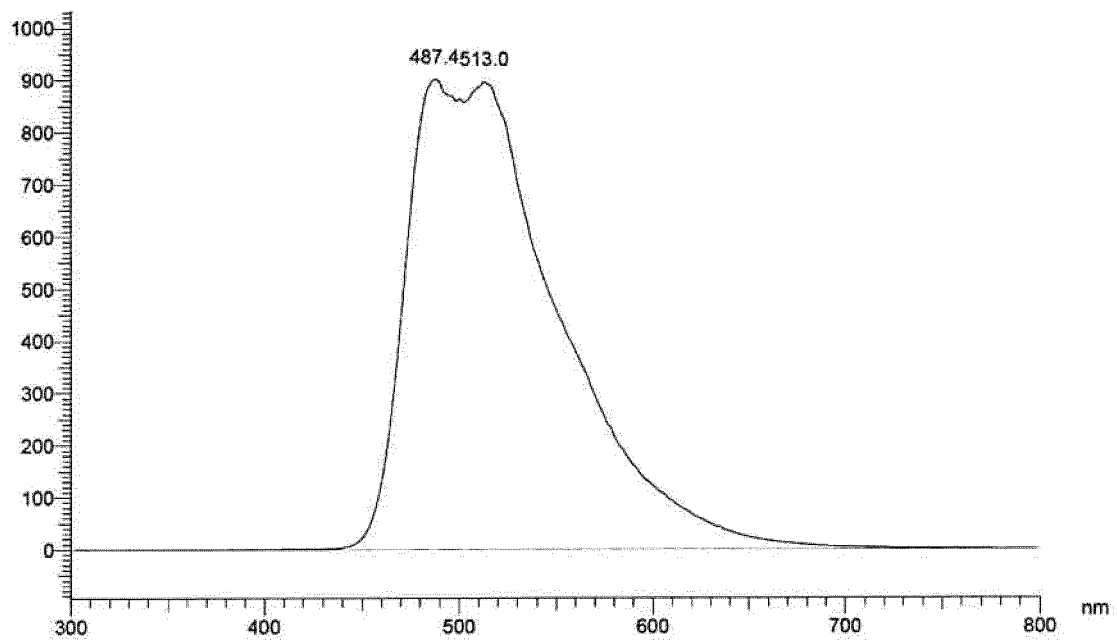
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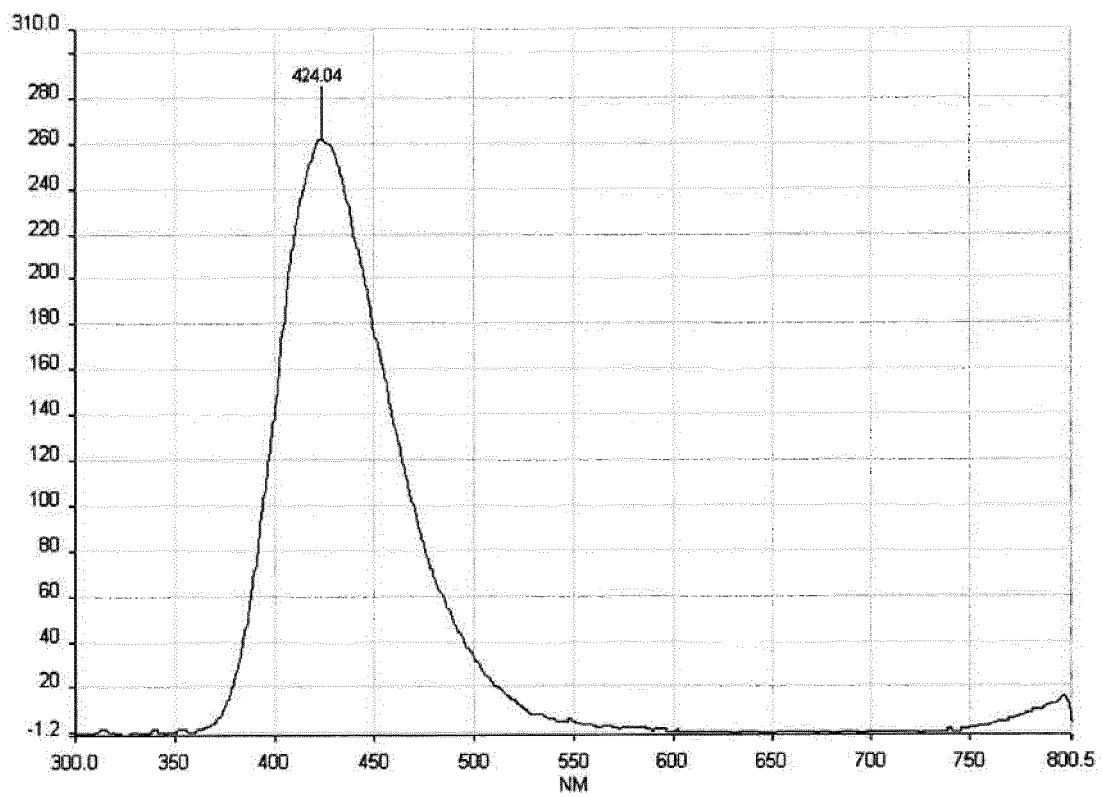
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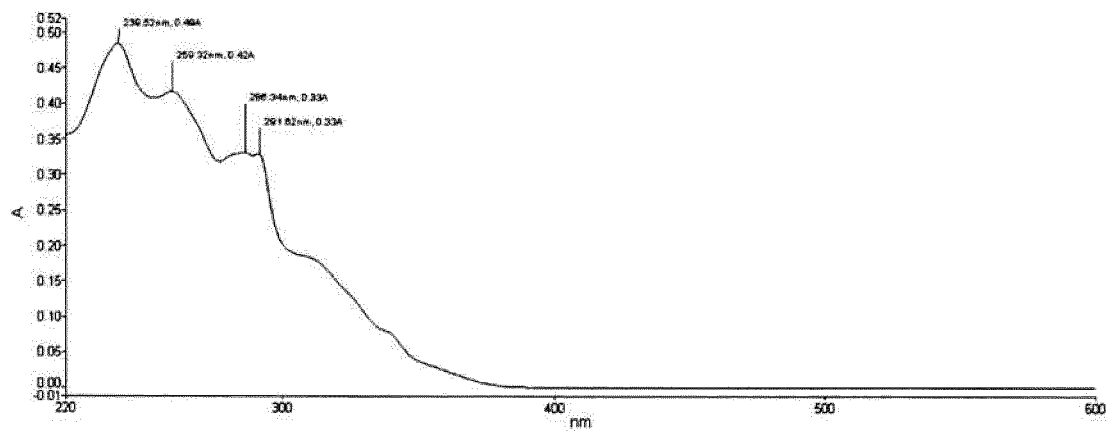
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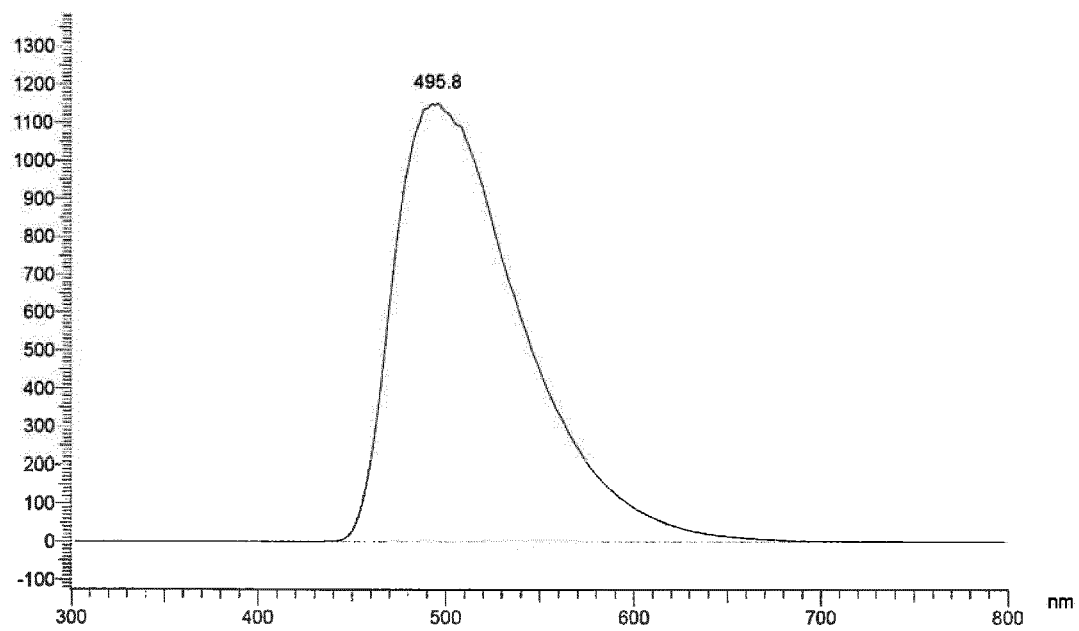
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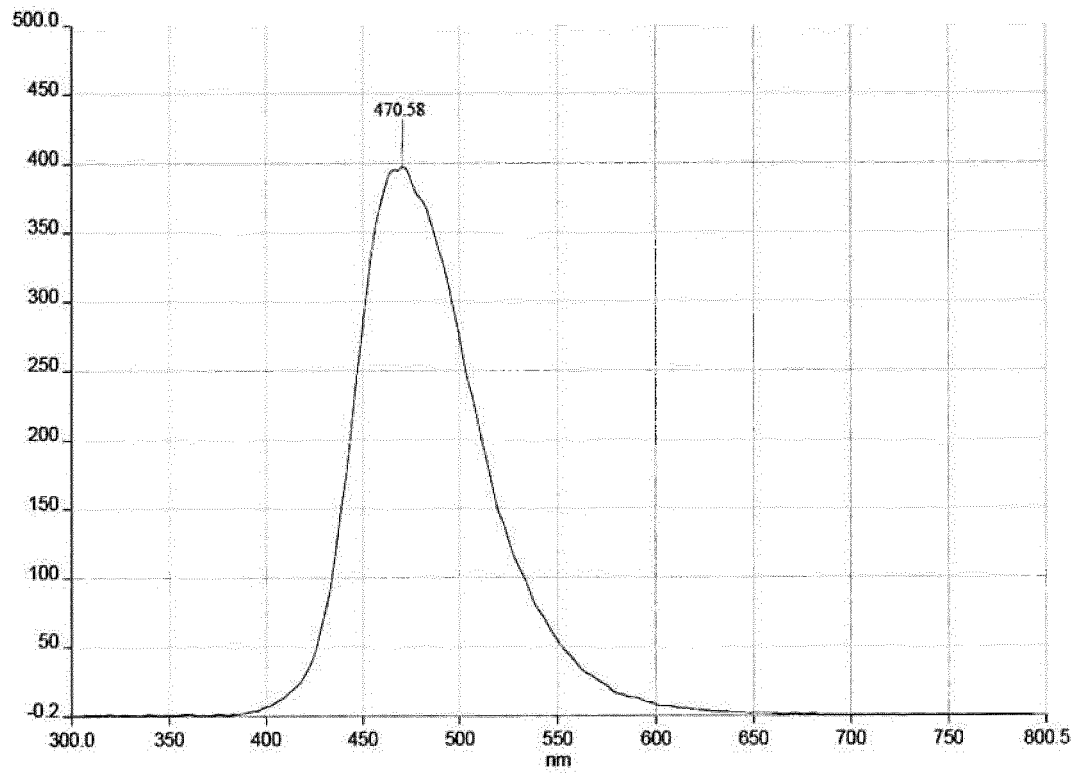
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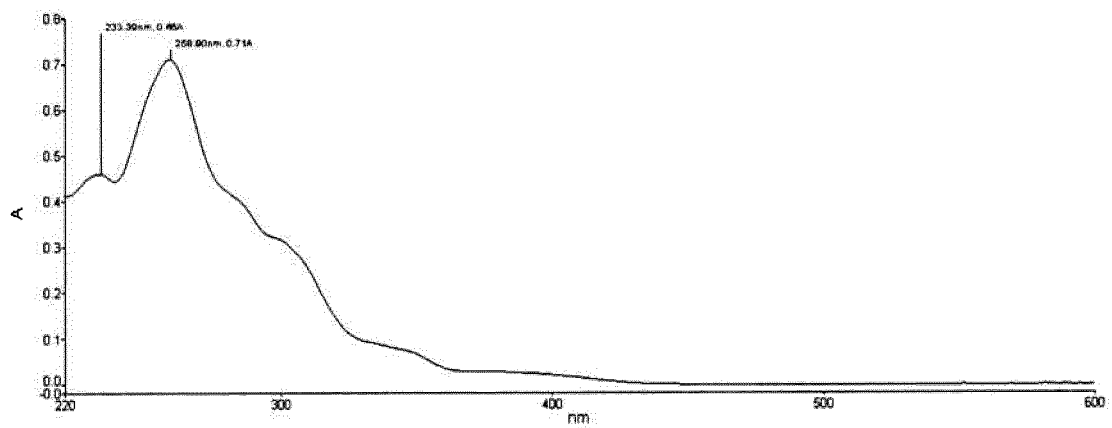
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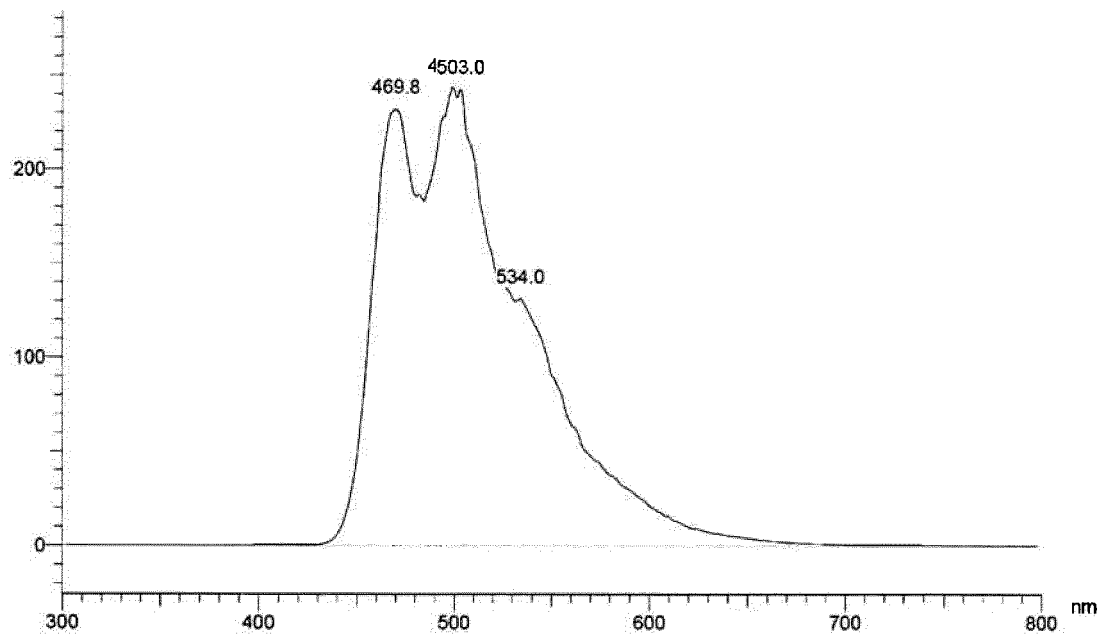
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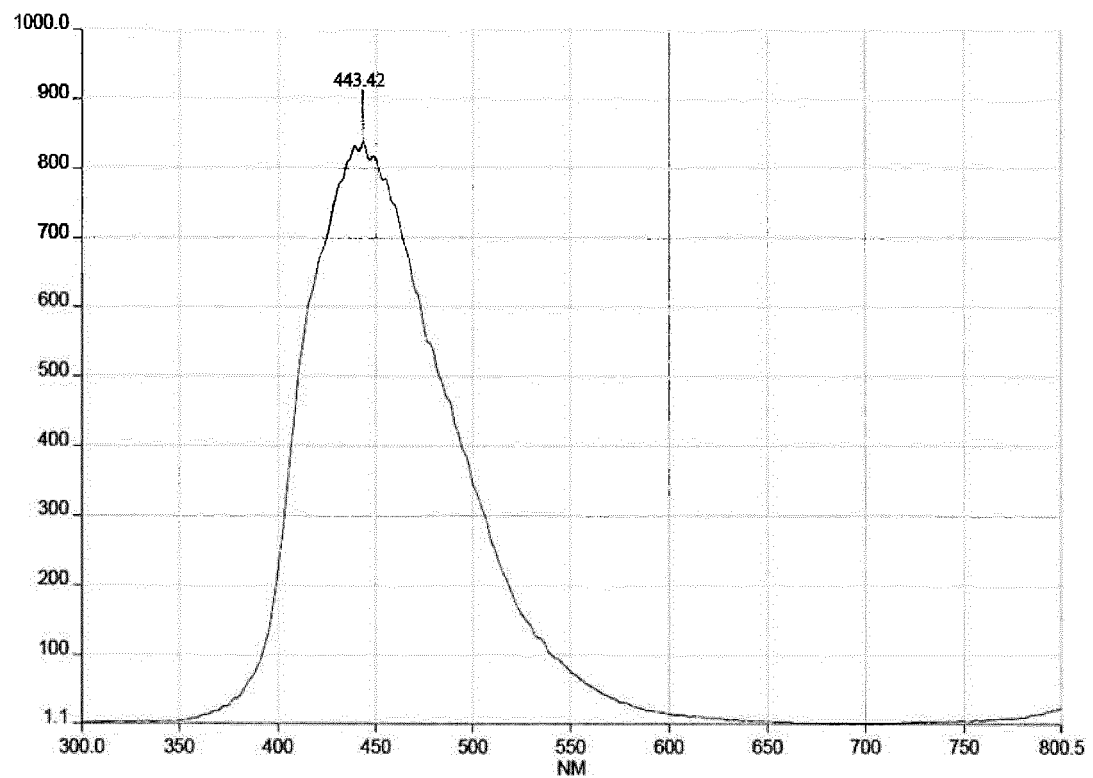
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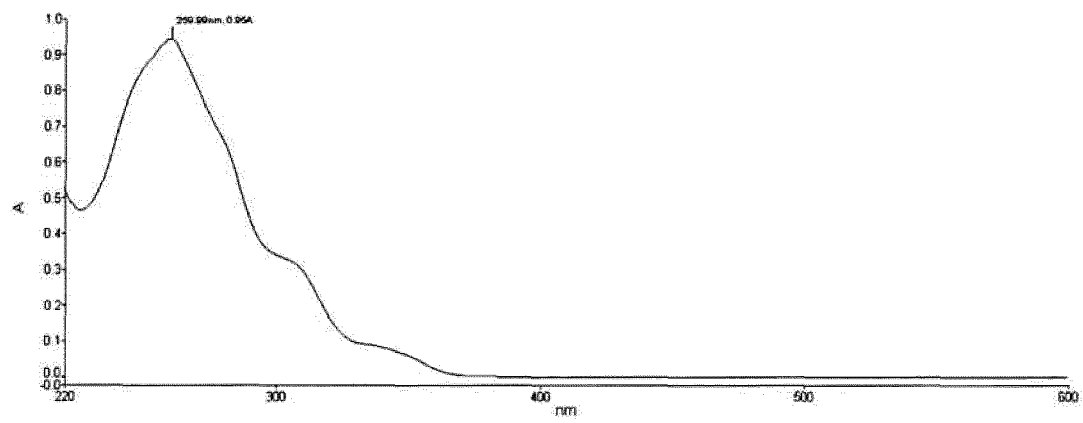
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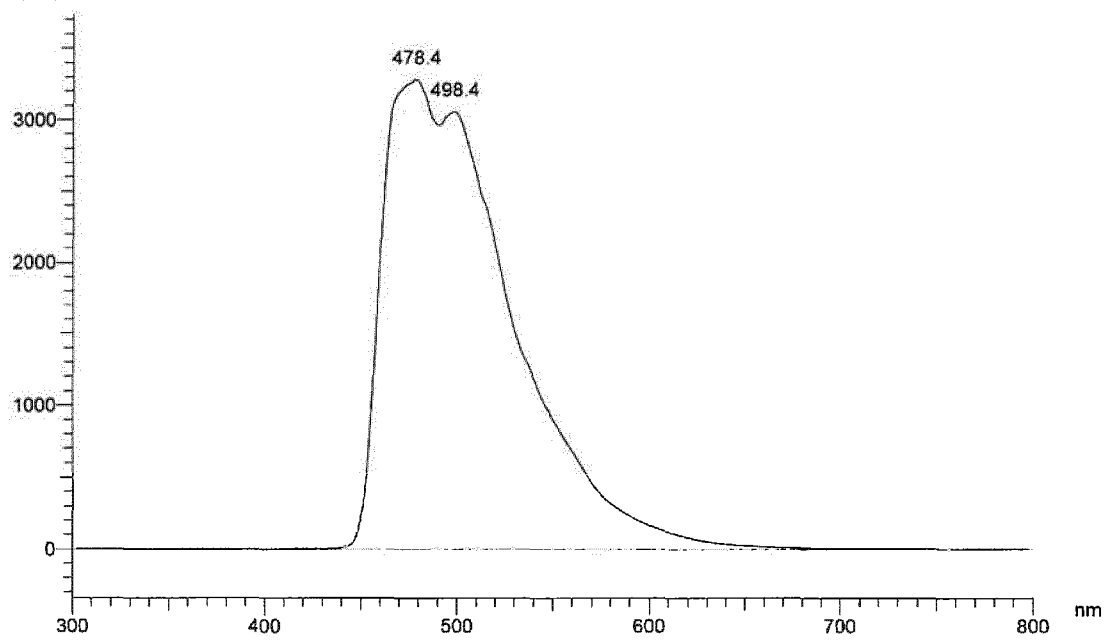
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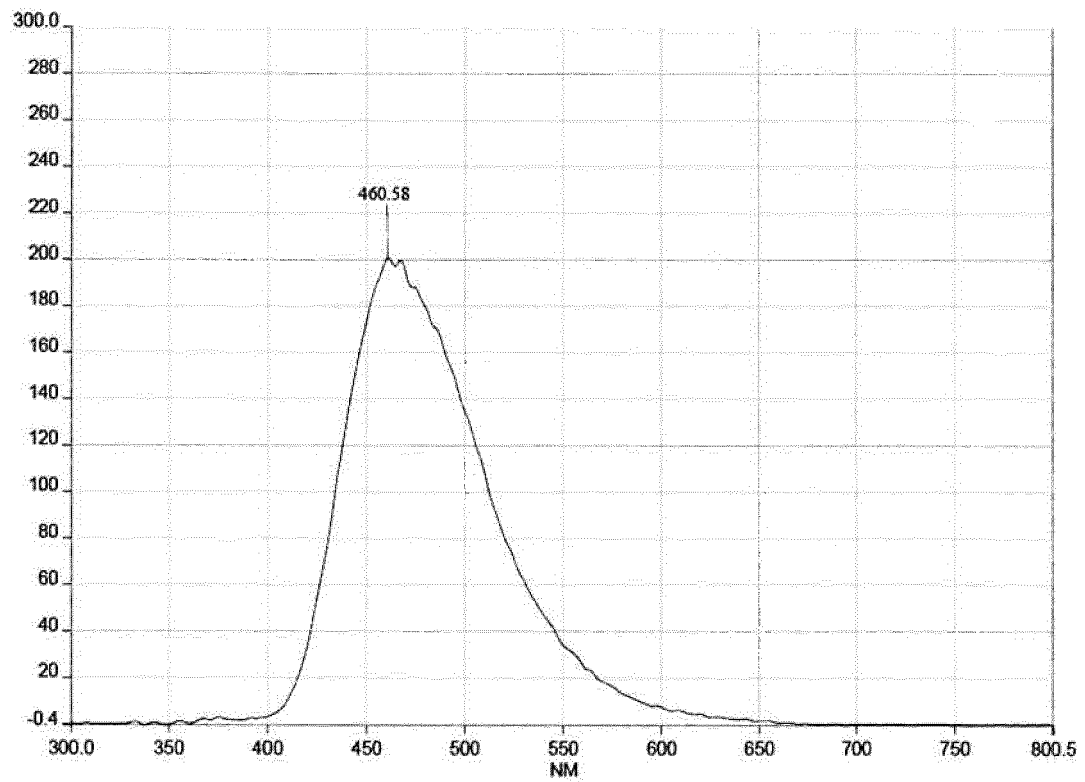
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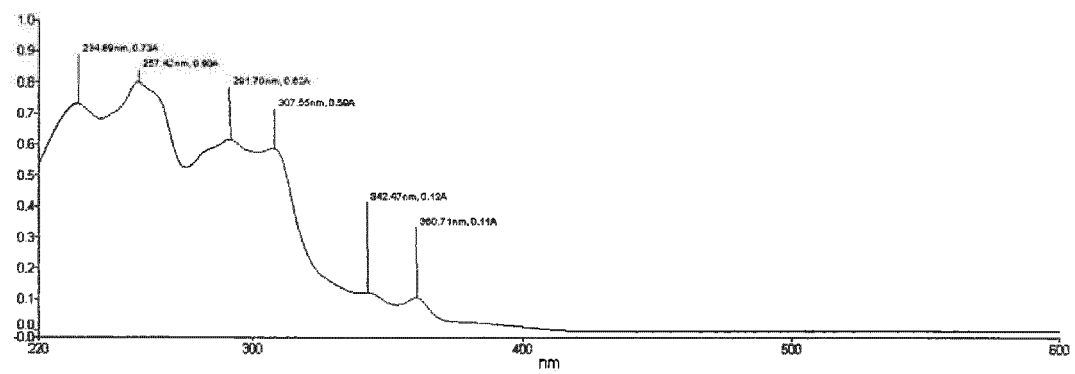
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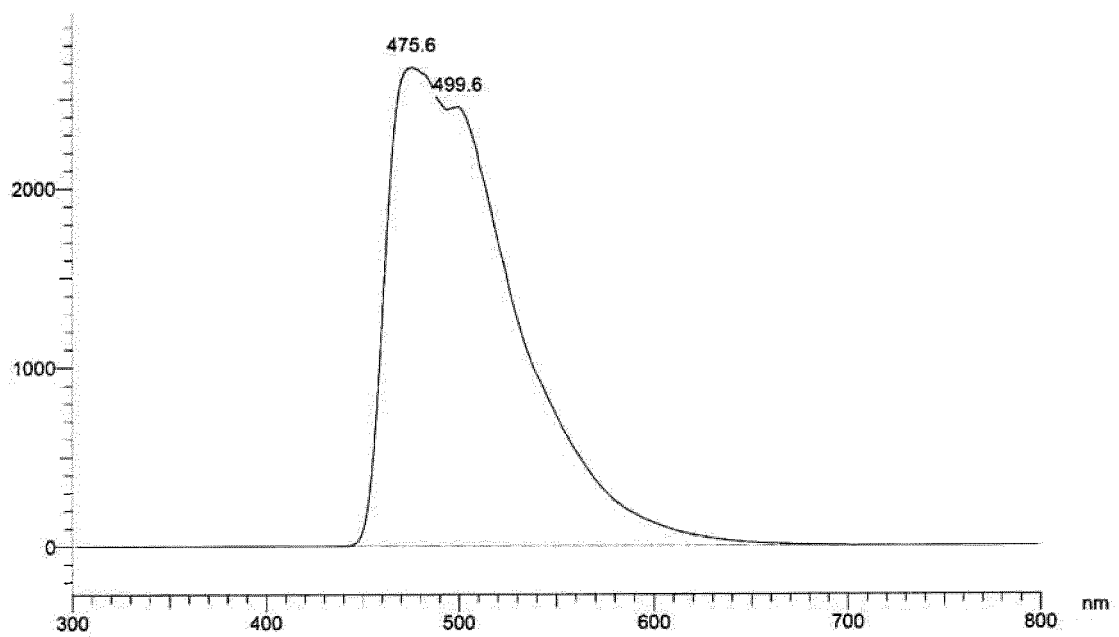
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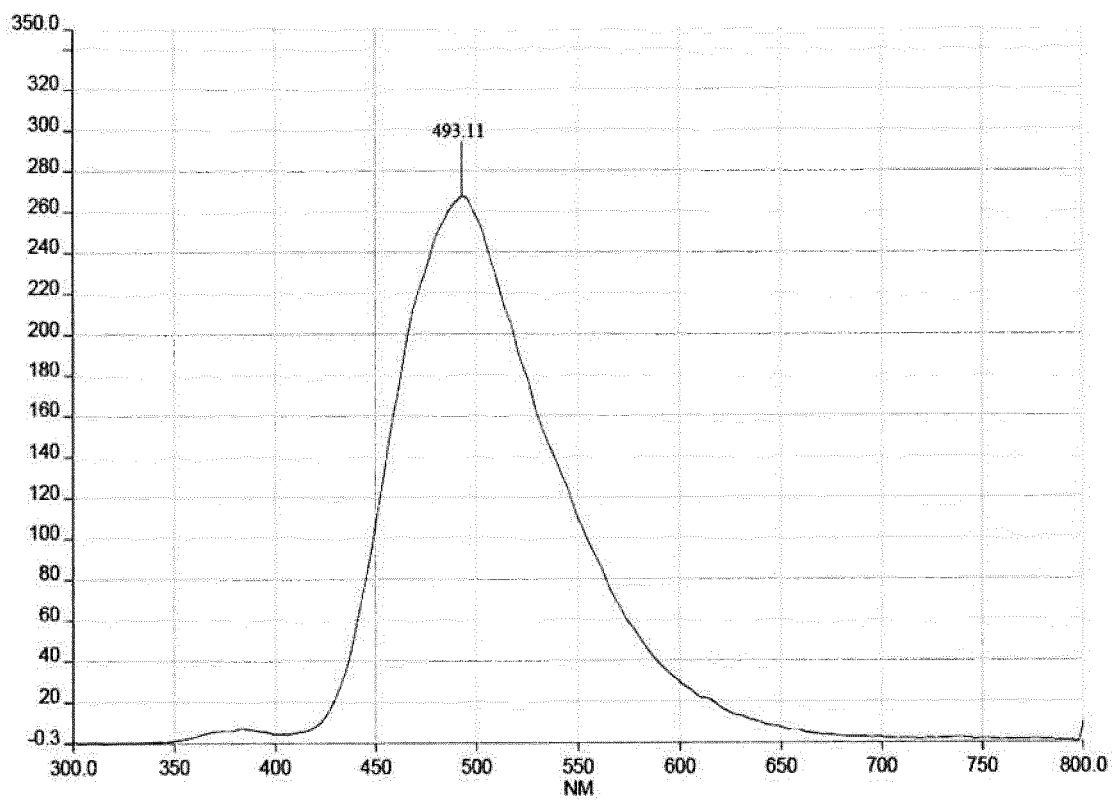
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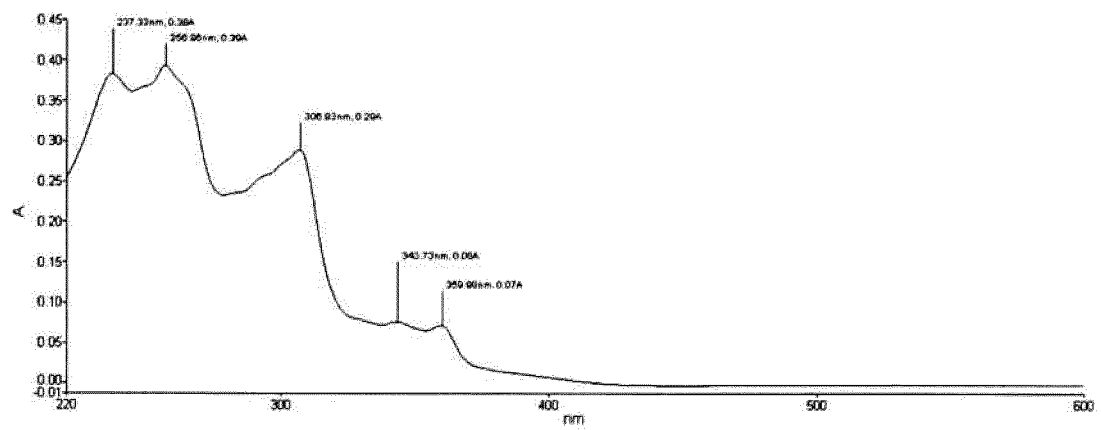
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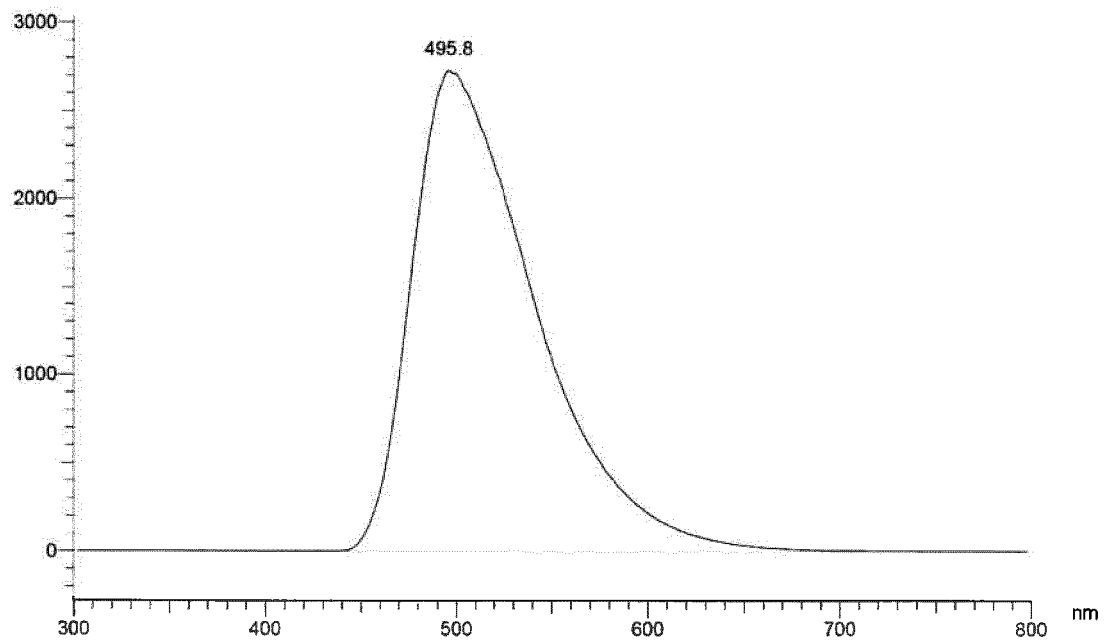
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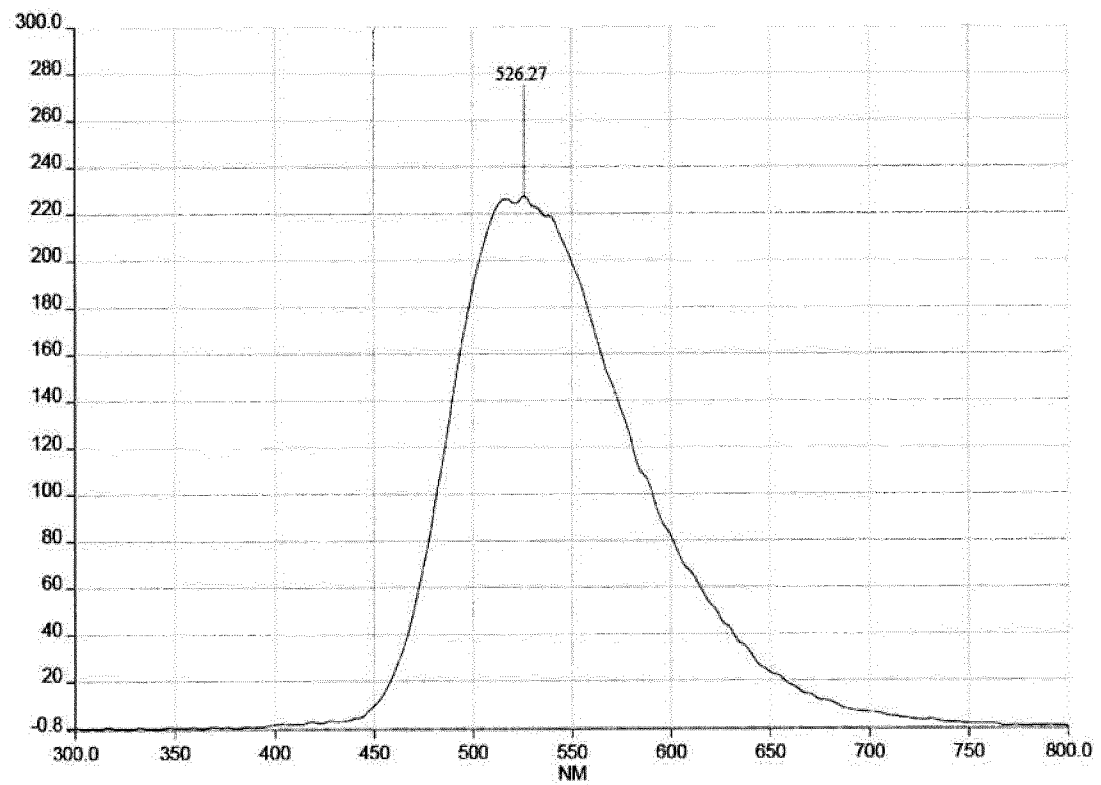
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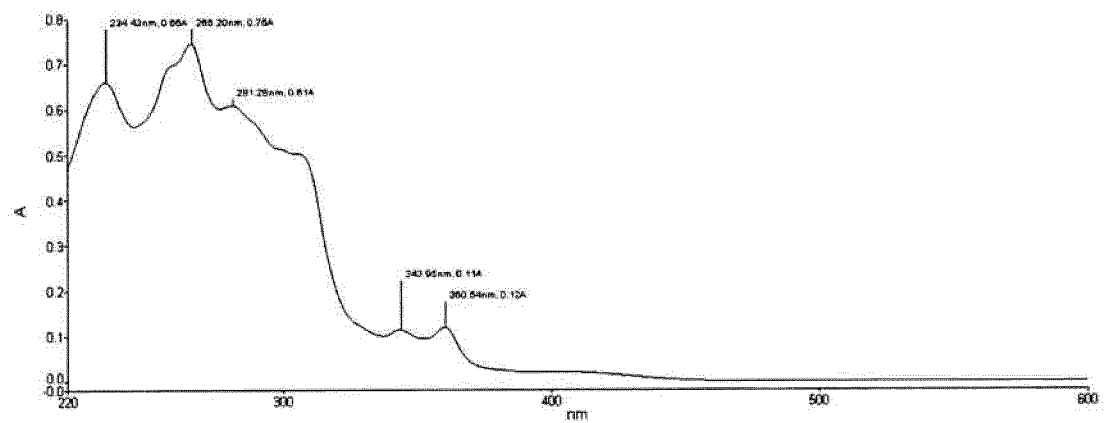
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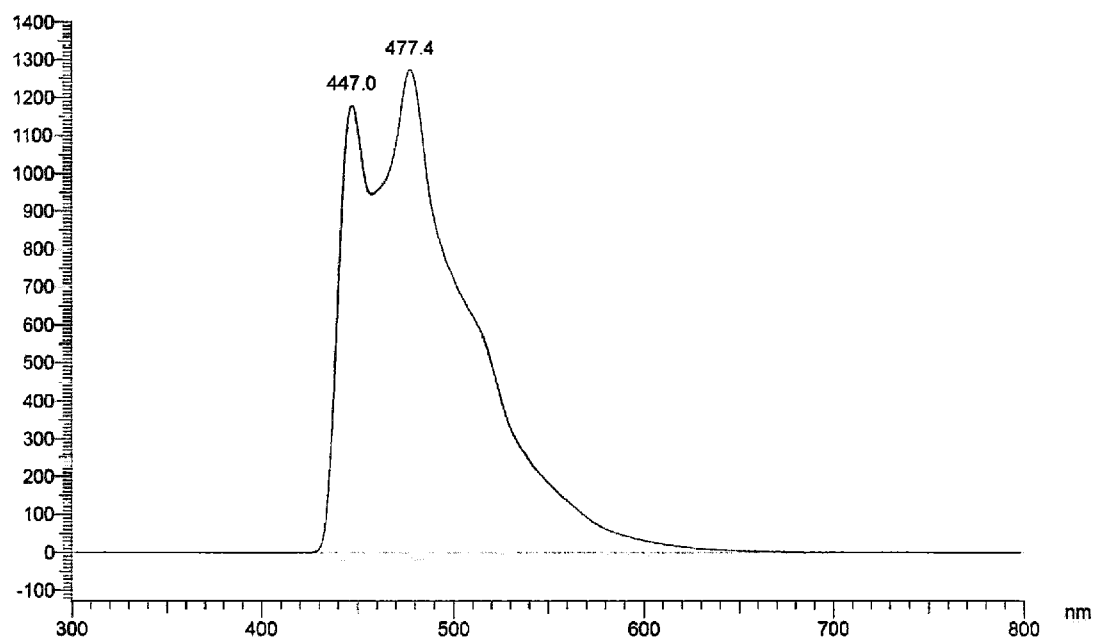
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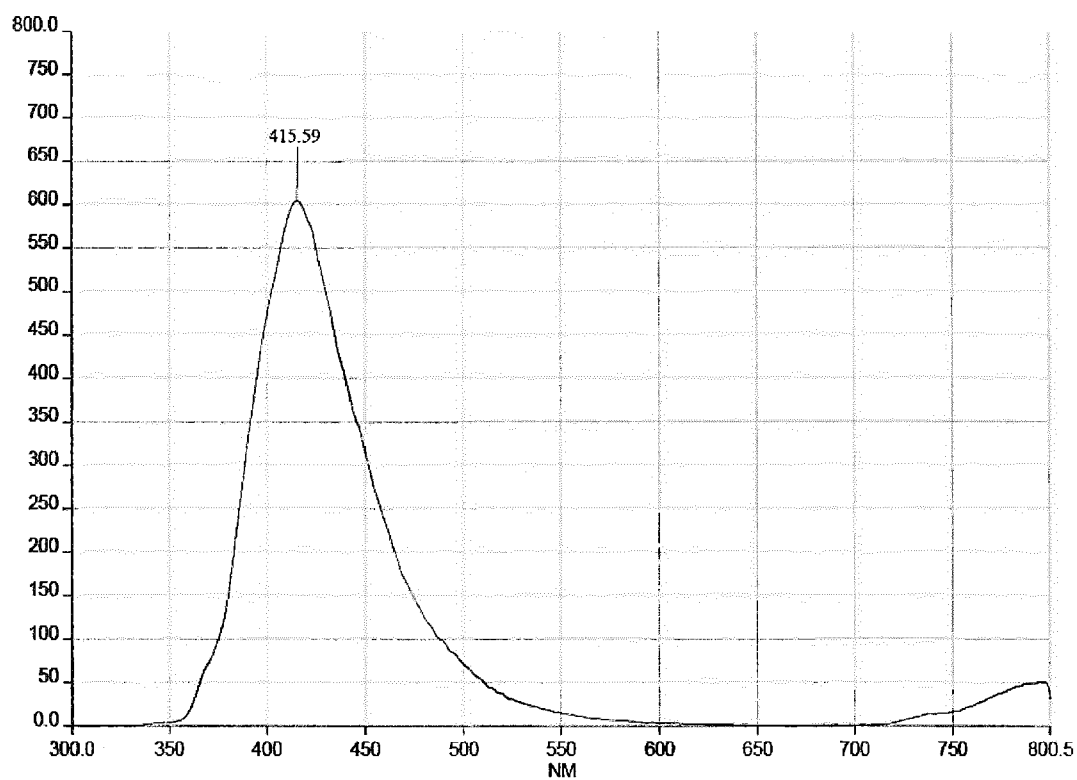
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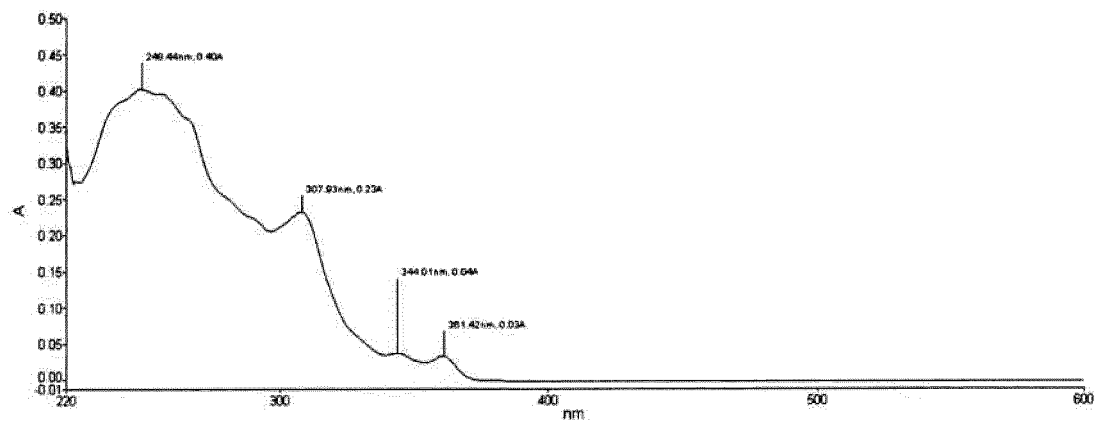
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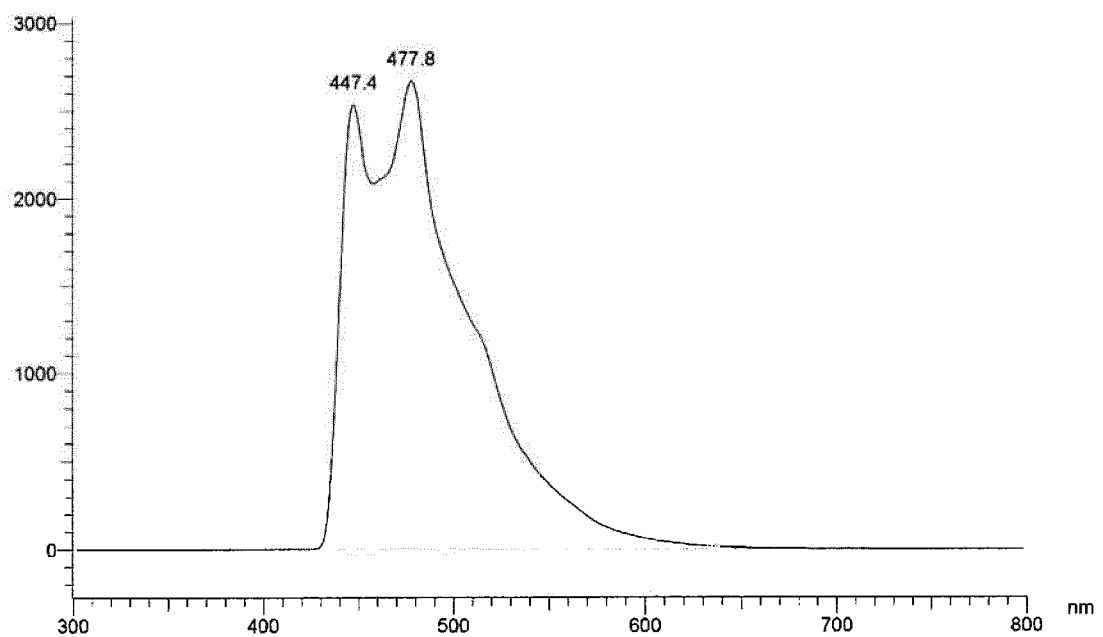
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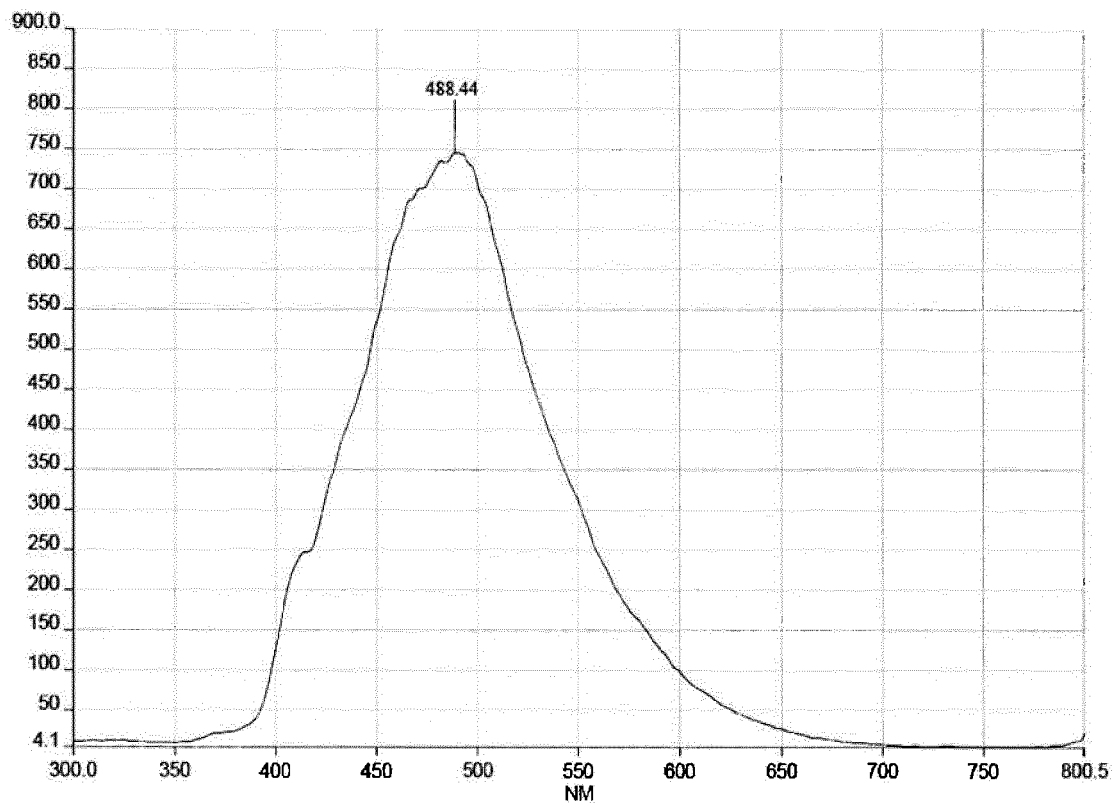
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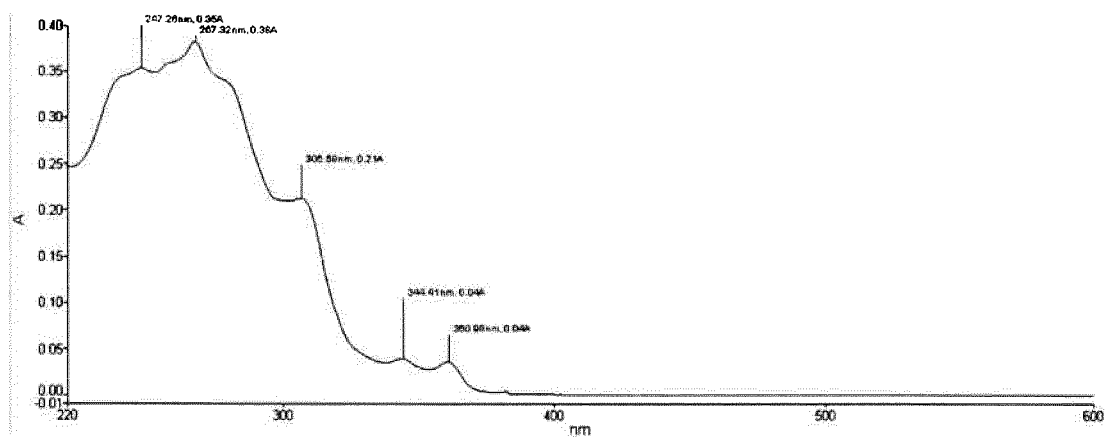
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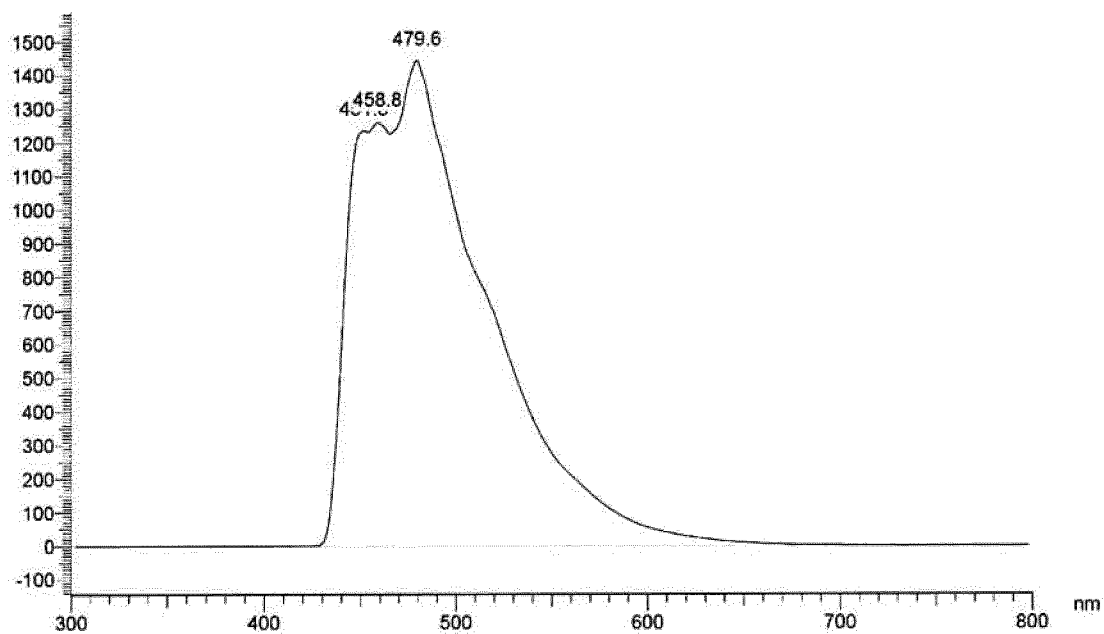
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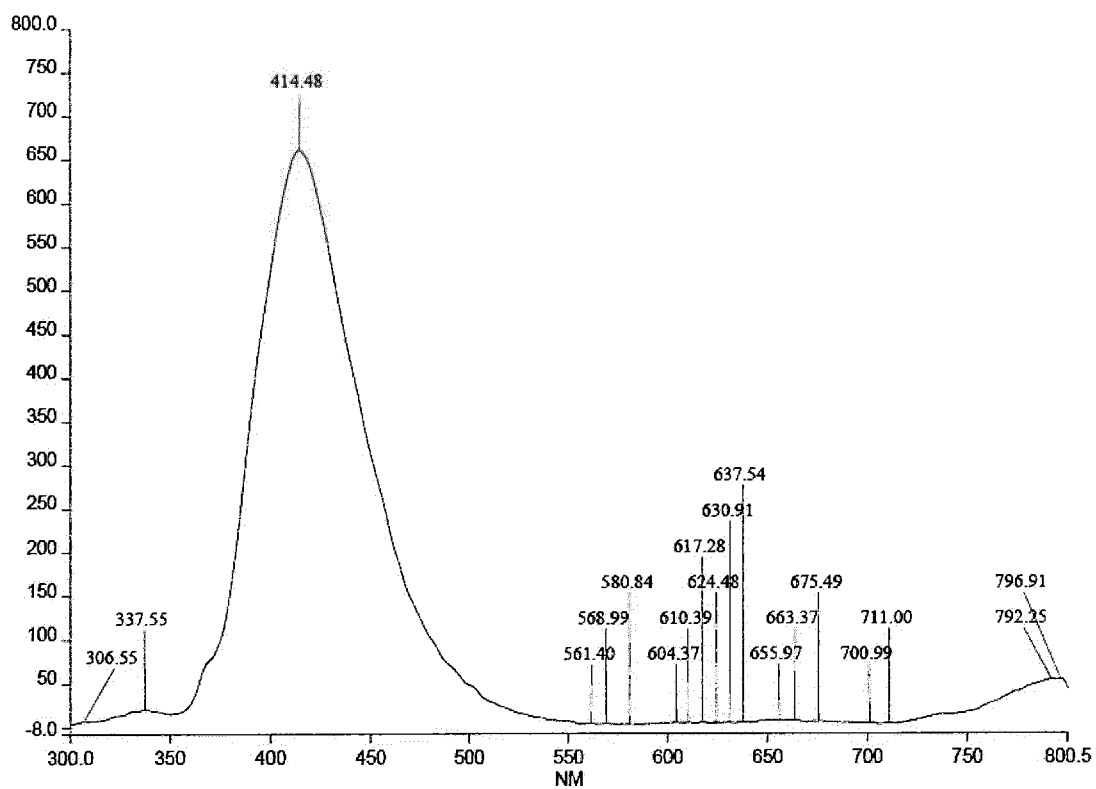
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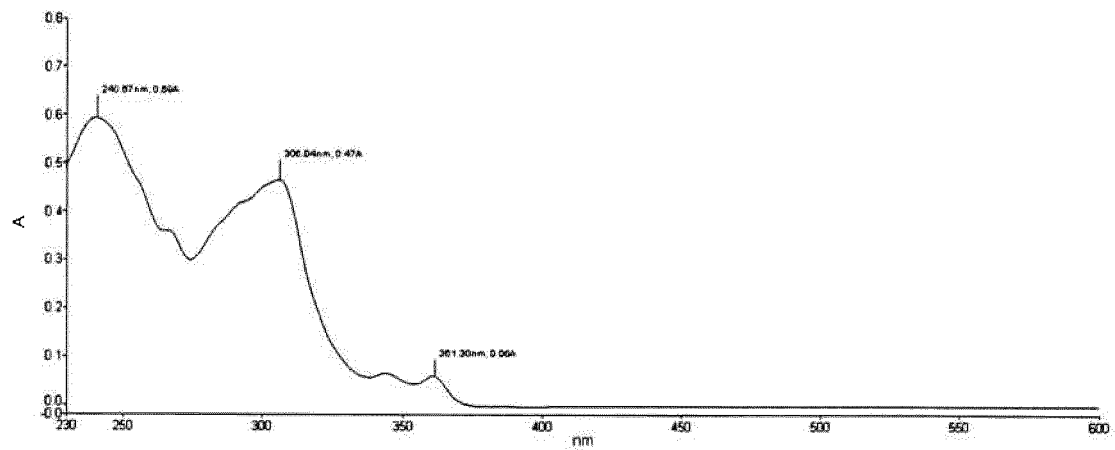
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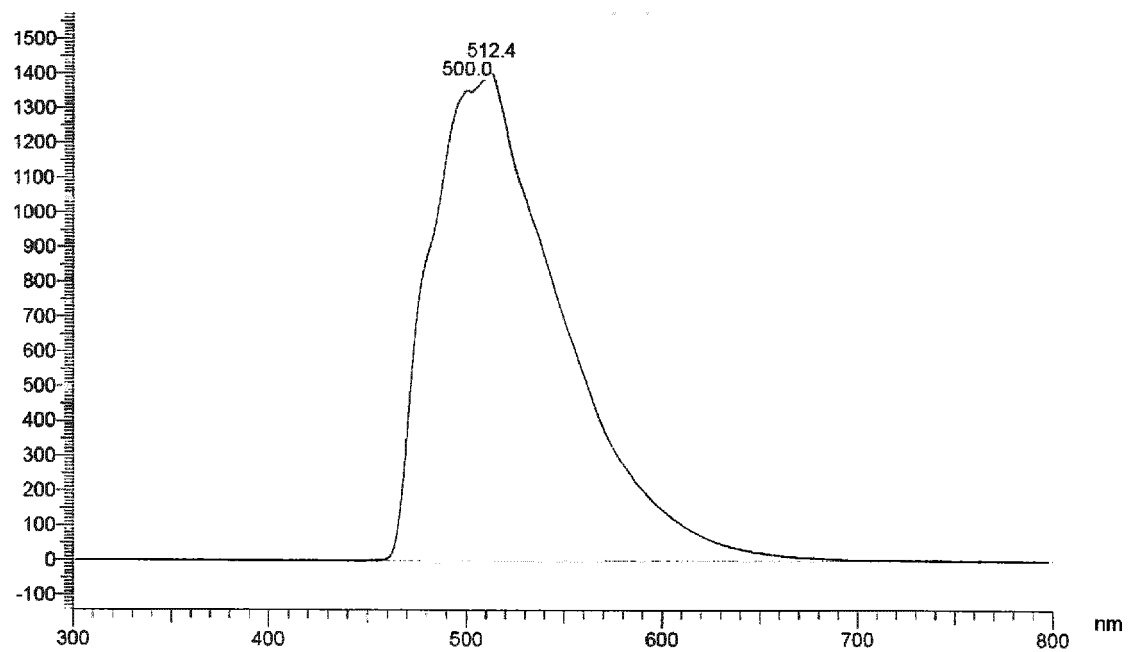
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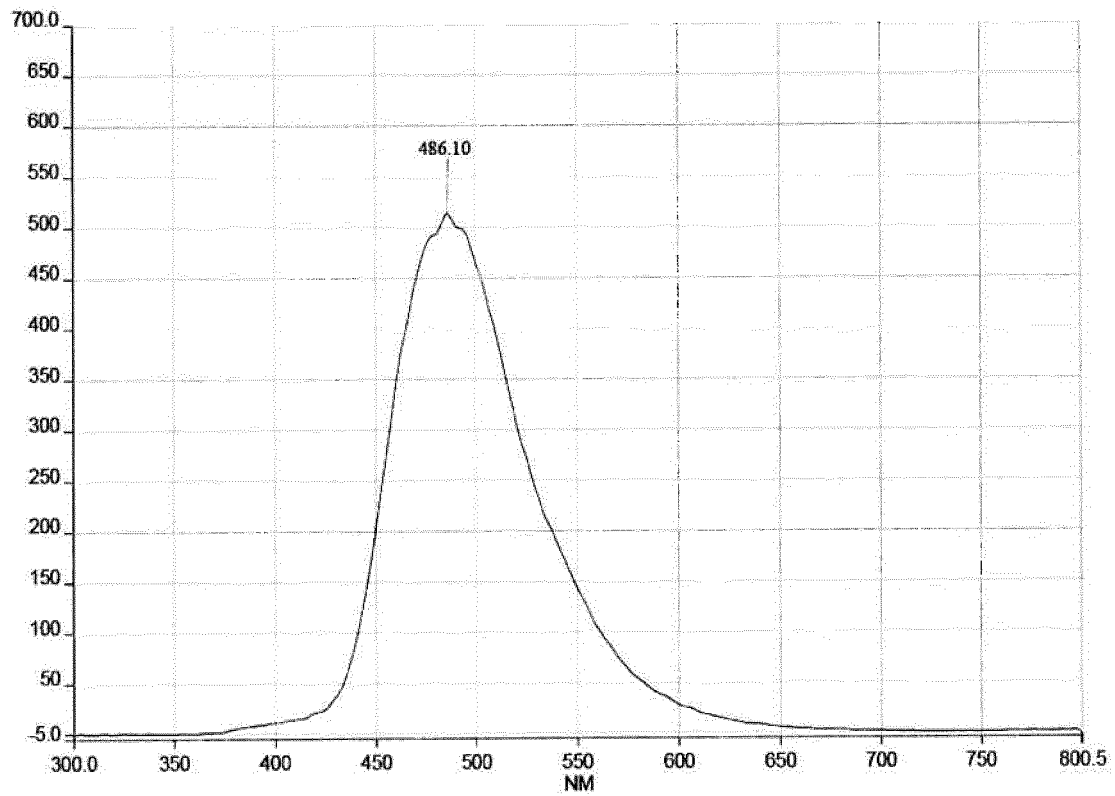
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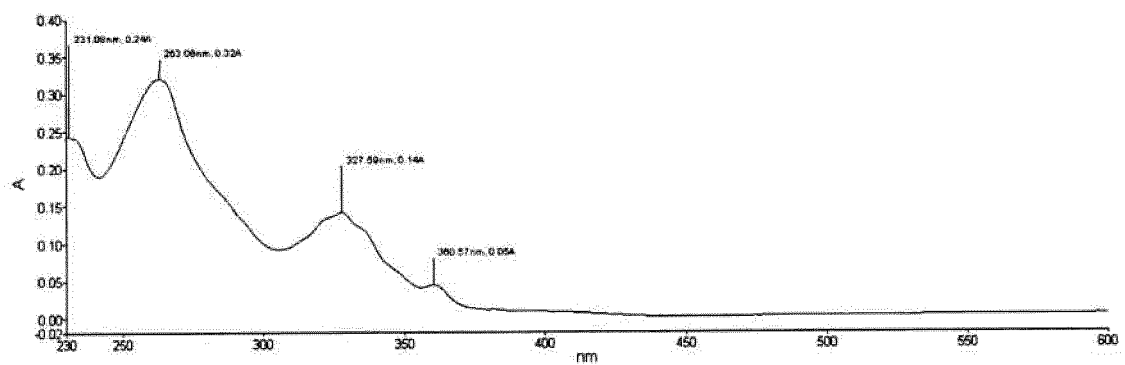
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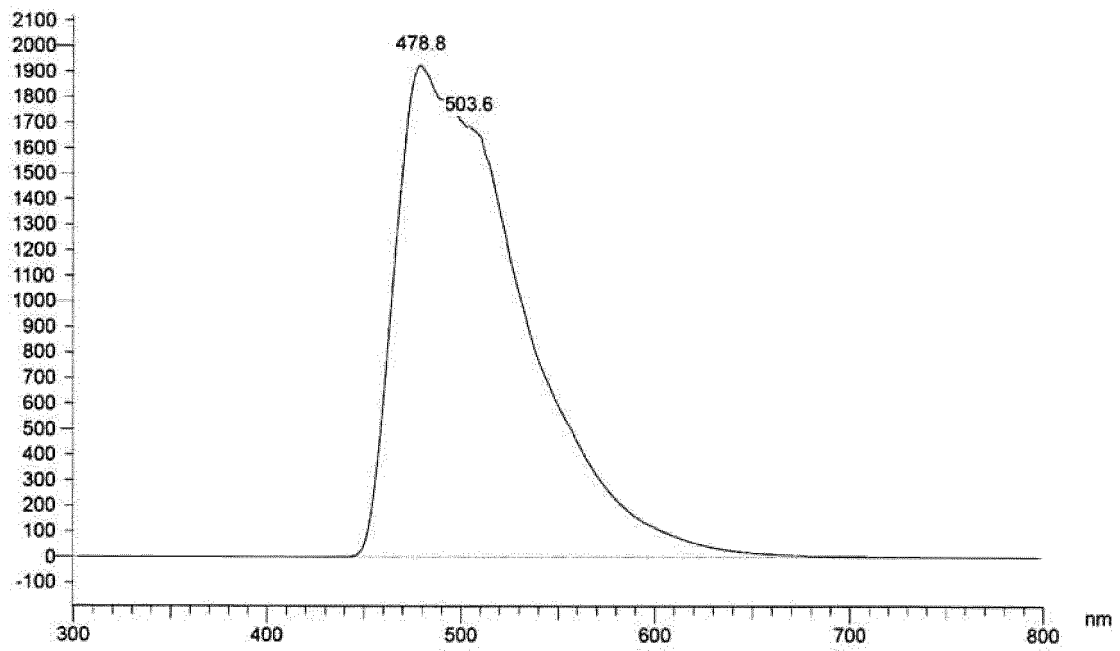
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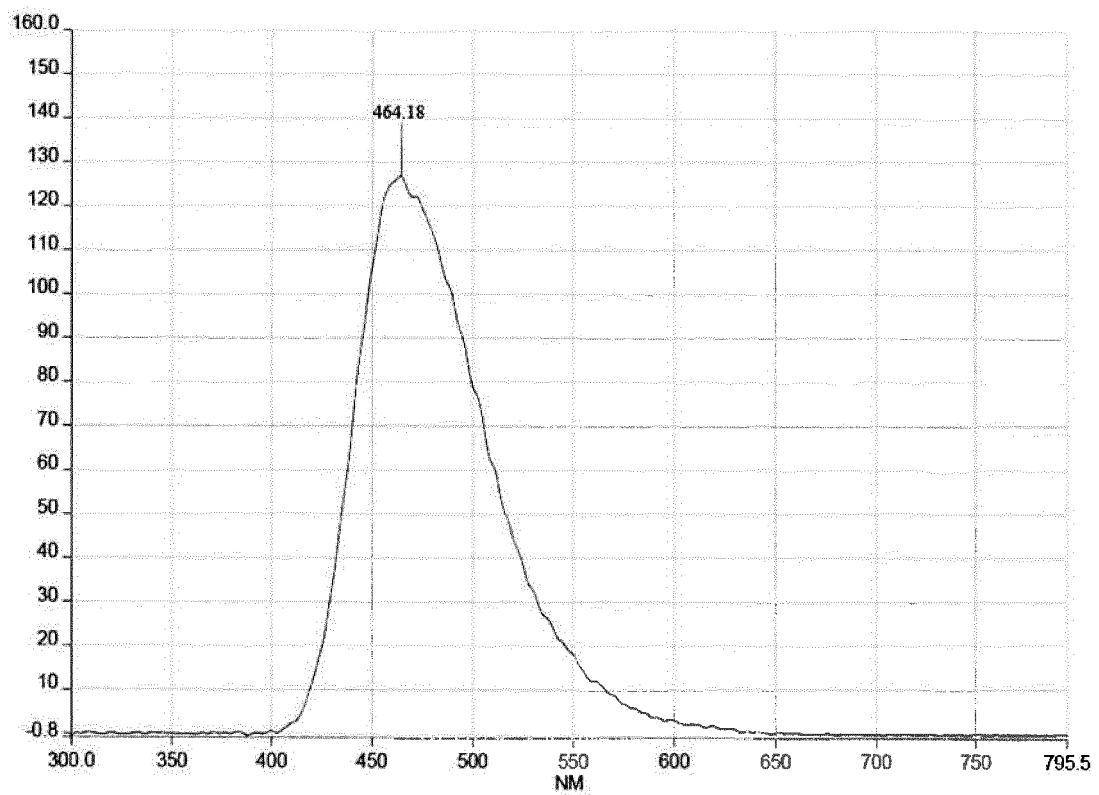
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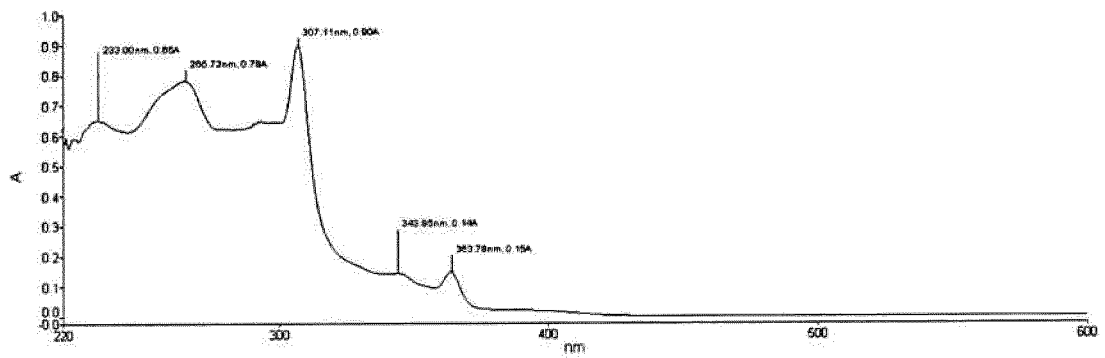
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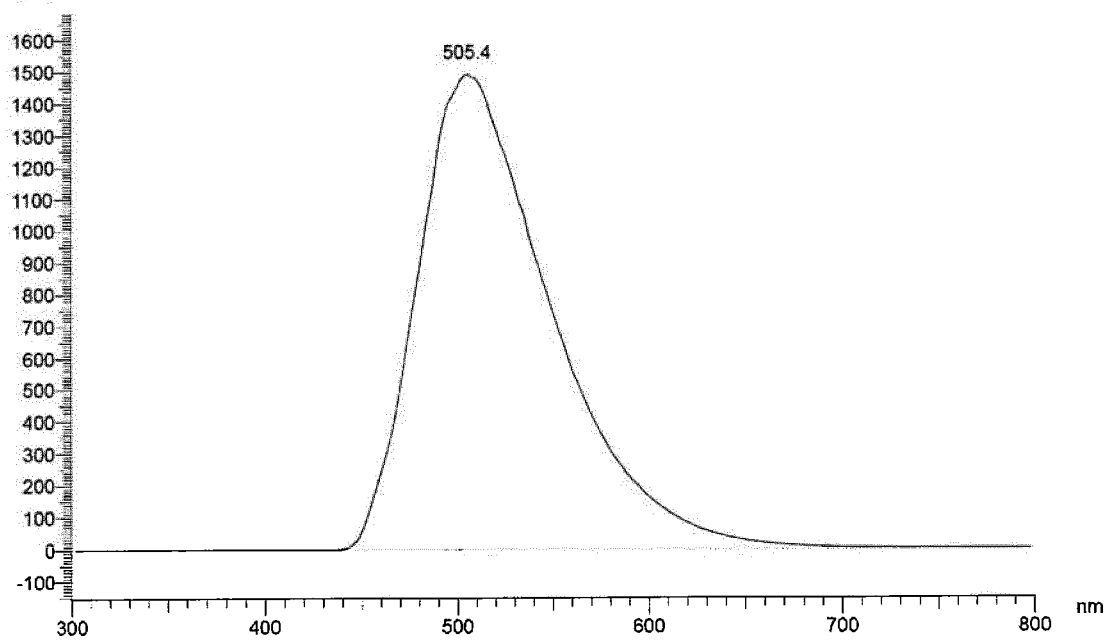
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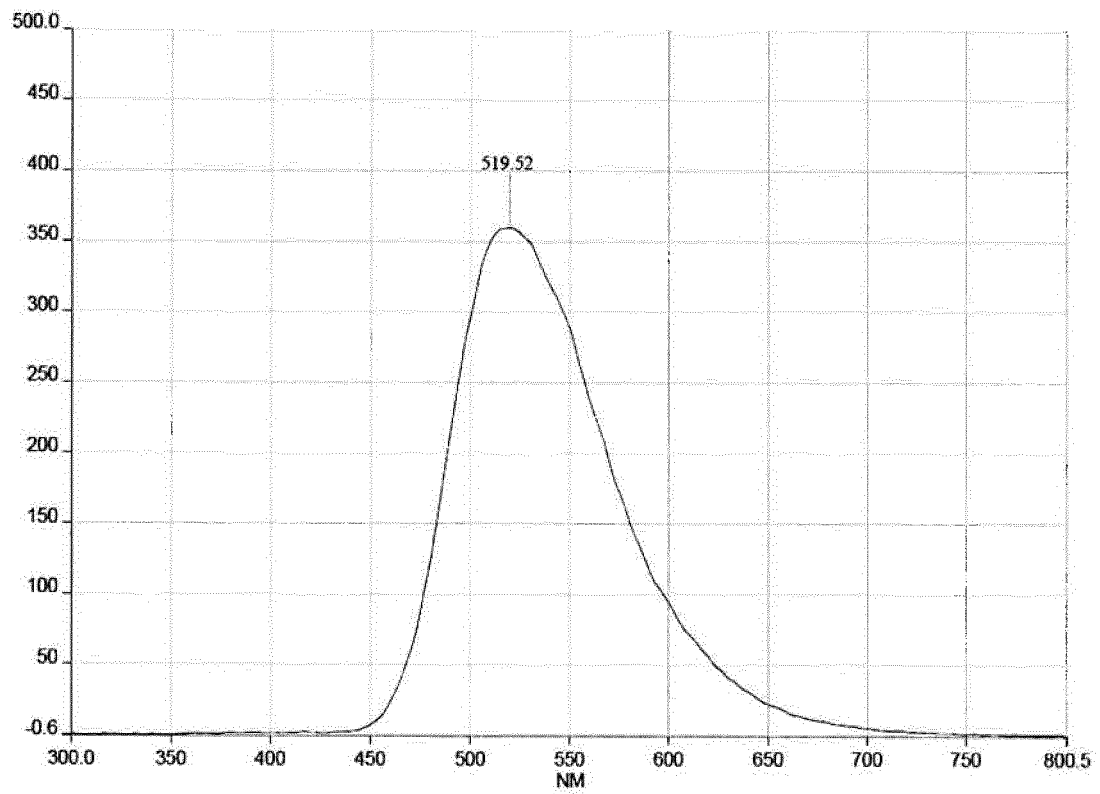
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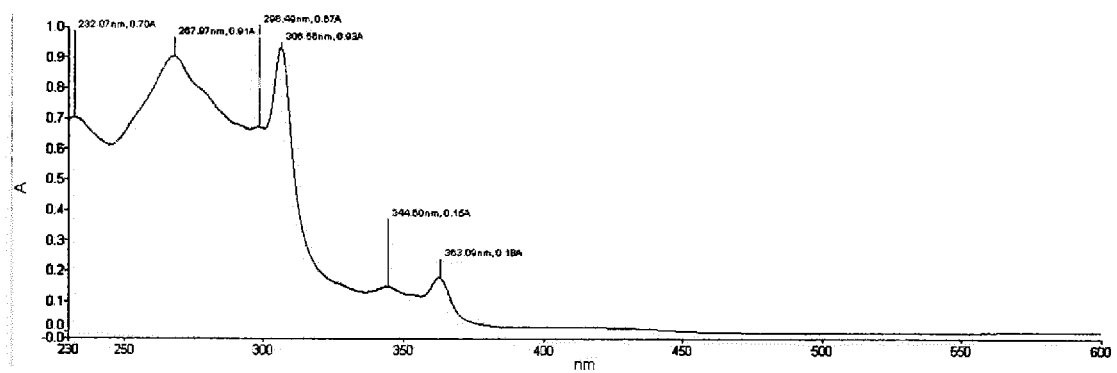
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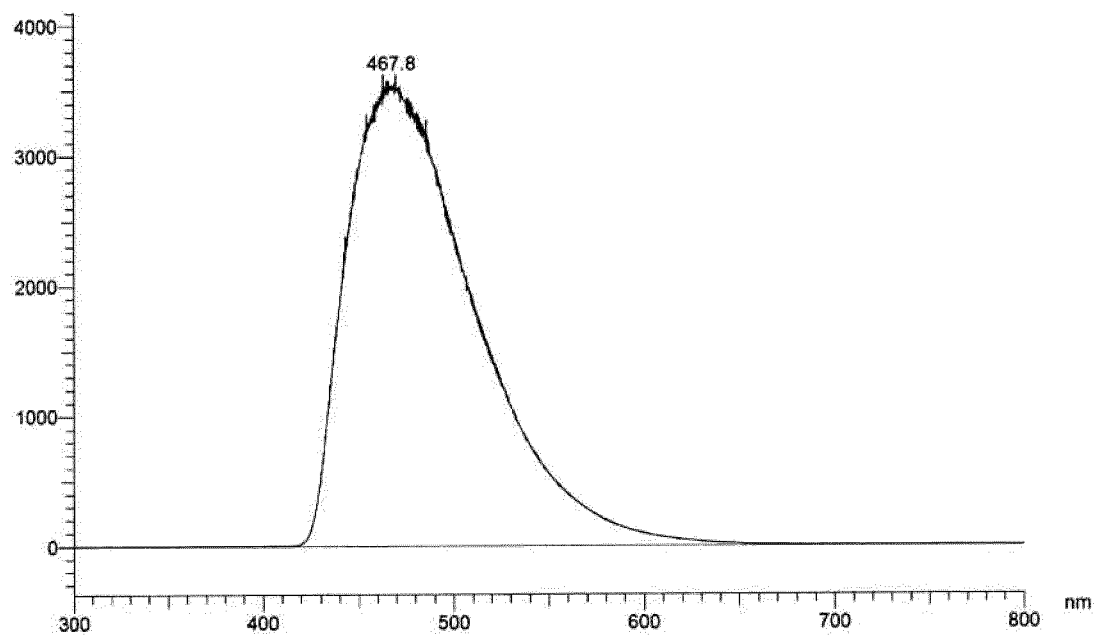
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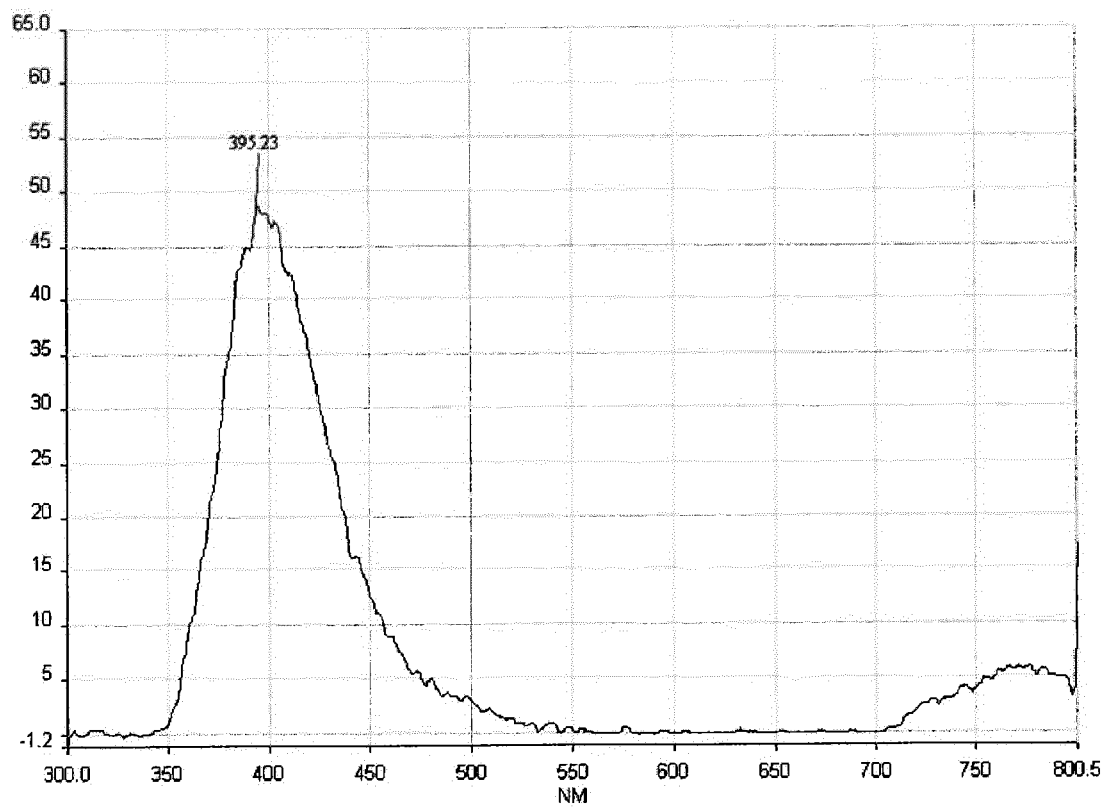
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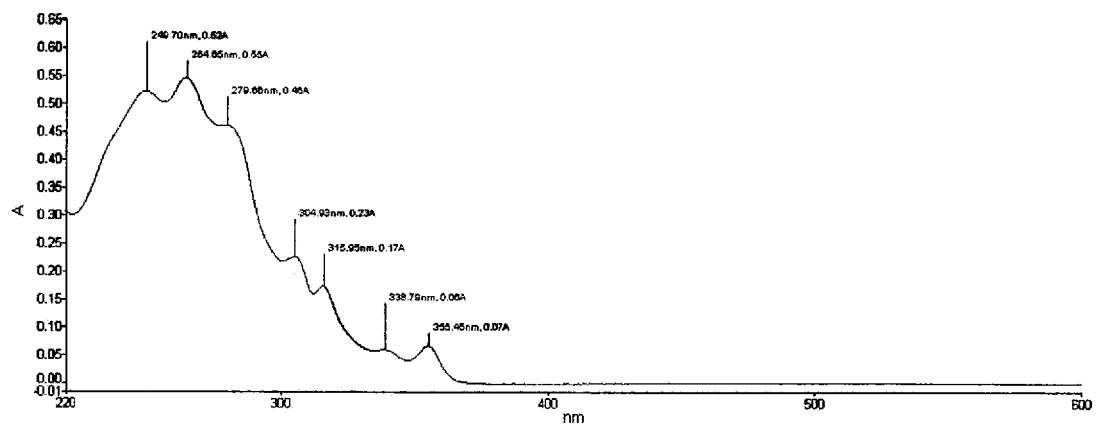
[Figure 52]



[Figure 53]



[Figure 54]



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- KR 1020150106063 [0001]
- KR 1020160057665 [0001]
- KR 1020160059084 [0001]
- US 4356429 A [0084]

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- *Advanced Material*, 1994, vol. 6, 677 [0084]

专利名称(译)	杂环化合物和使用它的有机发光二极管		
公开(公告)号	EP3330342A2	公开(公告)日	2018-06-06
申请号	EP2016830828	申请日	2016-07-27
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	喜星素材股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	喜星材料有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	喜星材料有限公司.		
[标]发明人	PARK GEON YU LEE YUN JI MA JAE YEOL KIM DONG JUN CHOI JIN SEOK CHOI DAE HYUK LEE JOO DONG		
发明人	PARK, GEON-YU OH, HAN-KOOK LEE, YUN-JI MA, JAE-YEOL KIM, DONG-JUN CHOI, JIN-SEOK CHOI, DAE-HYUK LEE, JOO-DONG		
IPC分类号	C09K11/06 C07D333/76 C07D209/82 C07D409/14 H01L51/50 H01L51/00		
优先权	1020150106063 2015-07-27 KR 1020160057665 2016-05-11 KR 1020160059084 2016-05-13 KR		
其他公开文献	EP3330342A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本申请提供可以显著提高有机发光器件的寿命，效率，电化学稳定性和热稳定性的杂环化合物，以及其中在有机化合物中包含杂环化合物的有机发光器件层。

[Figure 1]

