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(54) **DELAYED FLUORESCENCE COMPOUND, AND ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE AND DISPLAY DEVICE USING THE SAME**

VERBINDUNG MIT VERZÖGERTER FLUORESZENZ UND DEREN VERWENDUNG IN ORGANISCHEN LICHTDIODEN BZW. ANZEIGEVORRICHTUNGEN

COMPOSÉ À FLUORESCENCE DIFFÉRÉE ET DIODE ÉLECTROLUMINESCENTE ORGANIQUE ET DISPOSITIF D’AFFICHAGE UTILISANT CELUI-CI

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Description**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field Of The Invention**

[0001] The embodiments of the invention relate to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) and more particularly to a delayed fluorescence compound having excellent emitting efficiency and an OLED and a display device using the delayed fluorescence compound.

Discussion Of The Related Art

[0002] The requirements of the large-size display device have led to developments in flat panel display devices as an image displaying device. Among the flat panel display devices, the OLED is rapidly developed.

[0003] In the OLED, when the electron and the hole from a cathode, which serves as an electron-injecting electrode, and an anode, which serves as a hole-injecting electrode, are injected into an emitting material layer, the electron and the hole are combined and become extinct such that the light is emitted from the OLED. A flexible substrate, for example, a plastic substrate, can be used as a base substrate for the OLED, and the OLED has excellent characteristics of driving voltage, power consumption and color purity.

[0004] The OLED includes a first electrode as an anode on a substrate, a second electrode as a cathode facing the first electrode and an organic emitting layer therebetween.

[0005] To improve the emitting efficiency, the organic emitting layer may include a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transporting layer (HTL), an emitting material layer (EML), an electron transporting layer (ETL) and an electron injection layer (EIL) sequentially stacked on the first electrode.

[0006] The hole is transferred into the EML from the first electrode through the HIL and the HTL, and the electron is transferred into the EML from the second electrode through the EIL and the ETL.

[0007] The electron and the hole are combined in the EML to generate excitons, and the excitons are transitioned from an excited state to a ground state such that the light is emitted.

[0008] The External quantum efficiency (η_{ext}) of the emitting material for the EML can be expressed by:

$$\eta_{\text{ext}} = \eta_{\text{int}} \times \Gamma \times \Phi \times \eta_{\text{out-coupling}}$$

[0009] In the above equation, " η_{int} " is the internal quantum efficiency, " Γ " is the charge balance factor, " Φ " is the radiative quantum efficiency, and " $\eta_{\text{out-coupling}}$ " is the out-coupling efficiency.

[0010] The charge balance factor " Γ " means a balance between the hole and the electron generating the exciton. Generally, assuming 1:1 matching of the hole and the electron, the charge balance factor has a value of "1". The radiative quantum efficiency " Φ " is a value regarding an effective emitting efficiency of the emitting material. In the host-dopant system, the radiative quantum efficiency depends on a fluorescent quantum efficiency of the dopant.

[0011] The internal quantum efficiency " η_{int} " is a ratio of the excitons generating the light to the excitons generated by the combination of the hole and the electron. In the fluorescent compound, a maximum value of the internal quantum efficiency is 0.25. When the hole and the electron are combined to generate the exciton, a ratio of the singlet excitons to the triplet excitons is 1:3 according to the spin structure. However, in the fluorescent compound, only the singlet excitons excluding the triplet excitons are engaged in the emission.

[0012] The out-coupling efficiency " $\eta_{\text{out-coupling}}$ " is a ratio of the light emitted from the display device to the light emitted from the EML. When the isotropic compounds are deposited in a thermal evaporation method to form a thin film, the emitting materials are randomly oriented. In this instance, the out-coupling efficiency of the display device may be assumed as 0.2.

[0013] Accordingly, the maximum emitting efficiency of the OLED including the fluorescent compound as the emitting material is less than about 5%.

[0014] To overcome the disadvantage of the emitting efficiency of the fluorescent compound, the phosphorescent compound, where both the singlet excitons and the triplet excitons are engaged in the emission, has been developed for the OLED.

[0015] The red and green phosphorescent compound having a relatively high efficiency are introduced and developed. However, there is no blue phosphorescent compound meeting the requirements in the emitting efficiency and the reli-

ability.

[0016] US 2012/0248968 A1 discloses carbazole containing delayed fluorescence systems and OLEDs comprising said delayed fluorescence systems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] Accordingly, the embodiment of the invention is directed to a delayed fluorescence compound and an OLED and a display device using the same that substantially obviate one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

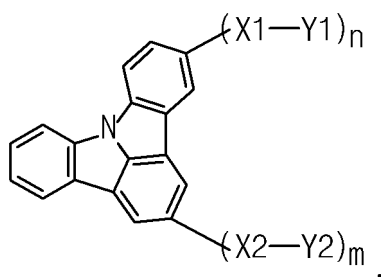
[0018] An object of the embodiment of the invention is to provide a delayed fluorescence compound having high emitting efficiency.

[0019] Another object of the embodiment of the invention is to provide an OLED and a display device having an improved emission efficiency.

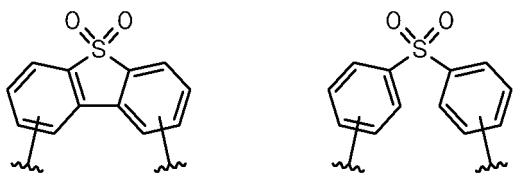
[0020] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0021] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the embodiments of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, an aspect of an embodiment of the invention provides a delayed fluorescence compound including a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole; a second electron donor moiety selected from indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, carbazole or triphenylamine; and an electron acceptor moiety selected from dibenzothiophene sulfone or diphenyl sulfone, wherein the first and second electron donor moieties are combined to the electron acceptor moiety, and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a first position or a para-position of the first electron donor moiety.

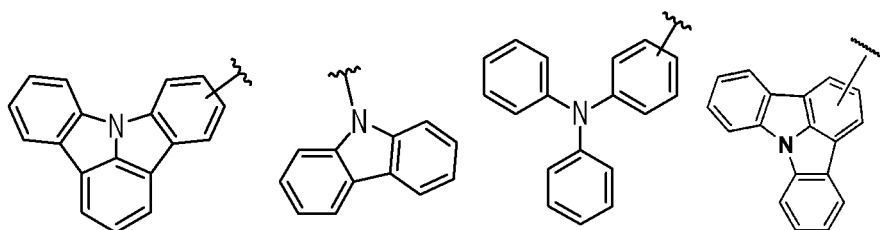
[0022] In another aspect of the embodiment of the invention, provided is a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1:



wherein one of m and n is 1, and the other one of m and n is 0, and wherein each of X1 and X2 is independently selected from Formula 2:

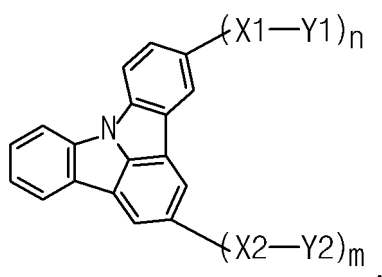


and each of Y1 and Y2 is independently selected from Formula 3:

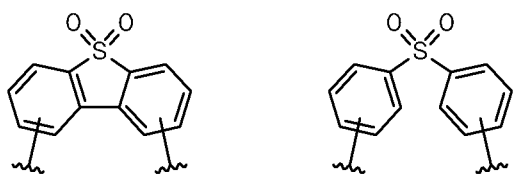


[0023] In another aspect of the embodiment of the invention provided is an organic light emitting diode including a first electrode; a second electrode facing the first electrode; and an organic emitting layer between the first and second electrodes and including a delayed fluorescence compound, wherein the delayed fluorescence compound includes a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, a second electron donor moiety selected from indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, carbazole or triphenylamine, and an electron acceptor moiety selected from dibenzothiophene sulfone or diphenyl sulfone, wherein the first and second electron donor moieties are combined to the electron acceptor moiety, and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a first position or a para-position of the first electron donor moiety.

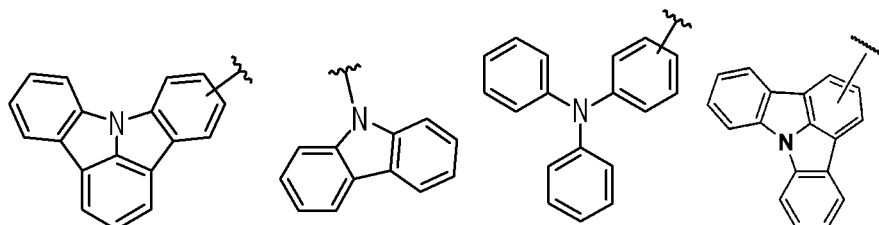
[0024] In another aspect of the embodiment of the invention provided is an organic light emitting diode including a first electrode; a second electrode facing the first electrode; and an organic emitting layer between the first and second electrodes and including a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1:



wherein one of m and n is 1, and the other one of m and n is 0, and wherein each of X1 and X2 is independently selected from Formula 2:

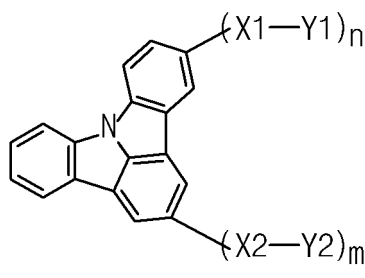


and each of Y1 and Y2 is independently selected from Formula 3:

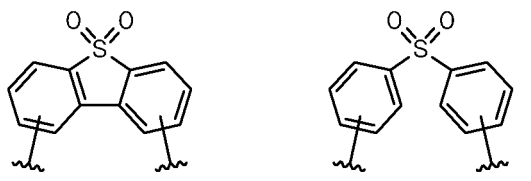


[0025] In another aspect of the embodiment of the invention provided is a display device including a substrate; an organic light emitting diode on the substrate and including a first electrode, a second electrode facing the first electrode and an organic emitting layer between the first and second electrodes and including a delayed fluorescence compound; an encapsulation film on the organic light emitting diode; and a cover window on the encapsulation film, wherein the delayed fluorescence compound includes a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, a second electron donor moiety selected from indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, carbazole or triphenylamine, and an electron acceptor moiety selected from dibenzothiophene sulfone or diphenyl sulfone, wherein the first and second electron donor moieties are combined to the electron acceptor moiety, and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a first position or a para-position of the first electron donor moiety.

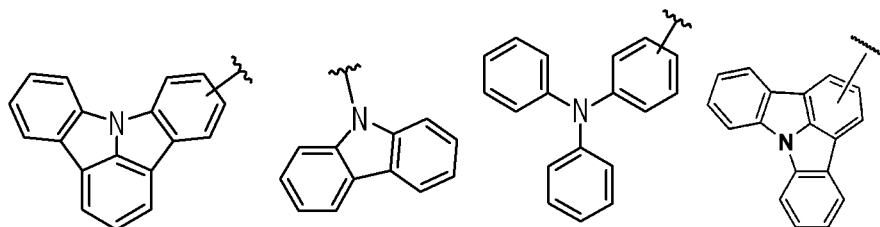
[0026] In another aspect of the embodiment of the invention provided is a display device including a substrate; an organic light emitting diode on the substrate and including a first electrode, a second electrode facing the first electrode and an organic emitting layer between the first and second electrodes and including a delayed fluorescence compound of Formula 1:



an encapsulation film on the organic light emitting diode; and a cover window on the encapsulation film, wherein one of m and n is 1, and the other one of m and n is 0, and wherein each of X1 and X2 is independently selected from Formula 2:



and each of Y1 and Y2 is independently selected from Formula 3:



[0027] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are by example and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a view illustrating an emission mechanism of a delayed fluorescence compound according to the present invention.

FIGs. 2A to 2D respectively show distribution of HOMO and LUMO of compound 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an OLED according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

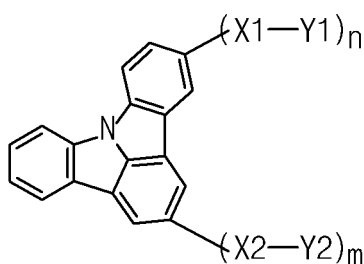
[0029] The meanings of terms described in the present specification should be understood as follows.

[0030] The singular forms should be understood as including the plural forms as well unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. The terms "first", "second", and the like are used to discriminate any one element from other elements and the scope of the present invention is not intended to be limited by these terms. The terms "comprises" "includes" and the like should be understood as not precluding the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, or combinations thereof. The term "at least one" should be understood as including all combinations that may be suggested from one or more associated items. For example, the meanings of "at least one selected from a first item, a second item, and a third item" includes not only each of the first item, the second item, and the third item, but also all combinations of these items that may be suggested from two or more ones of the first item, the second item, and the third item. In addition, when any one element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the upper surface of the other element or a third intervening element may also be present.

[0031] Reference will now be made in detail to example embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

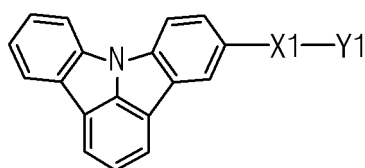
[0032] A delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention has a structure in that a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole and a second electron donor moiety are respectively combined (or linked) to an electron acceptor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a third or para- positions of the first electron donor moiety. The delayed fluorescent compound of the present invention has Formula 1 of following.

[Formula 1]

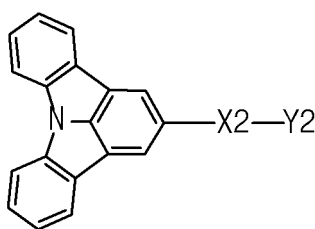


[0033] In the Formula 1, one of "m" and "n" is 1, and the other one of "m" and "n" is 0 (zero). Namely, the delayed fluorescent compound in the Formula 1 may have Formula 2-1 or Formula 2-2 followings:

[Formula 2-1]



[Formula 2-2]

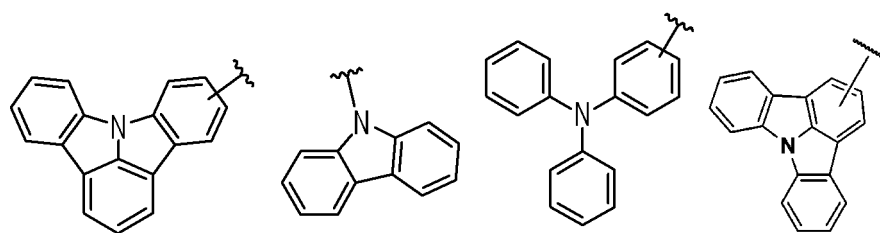


[0034] In other words, as shown in the Formula 2-1, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention may have a structure in that a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole and a second electron donor moiety are respectively combined (or linked) to an electron acceptor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a third position of the first electron donor moiety.

[0035] Alternatively, as shown in the Formula 2-2, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention may have a structure in that a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole and a second electron donor moiety are respectively combined (or linked) to an electron acceptor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a para- position of the first electron donor moiety.

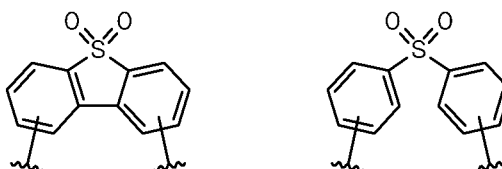
[0036] In the Formulas 1, 2-1 and 2-2, each of Y1 and Y2 as the second electron donor moiety is independently selected from indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, carbazole or triphenylamine. The first and second electron donor moieties are same or different. For example, each of Y1 and Y2 as the second electron donor moiety is independently selected from materials in Formula 3 of following:

[Formula 3]



[0037] In the Formulas 1, 2-1 and 2-2, each of X1 and X2 as the electron acceptor moiety is independently selected from dibenzothiophene sulfone or diphenyl sulfone. For example, each of X1 and X2 as the second electron acceptor moiety is independently selected from materials in Formula 4 of following:

[Formula 4]



[0038] Since the delayed fluorescence compound includes the first and second electron donor moieties and the electron acceptor moiety, the charge transfer is easily generated in the molecule and the emitting efficiency is improved. In addition, the dipole from the first and second electron donor moieties to the electron acceptor moiety is generated such that the dipole moment in the molecule is increased. As a result, the emitting efficiency is further improved.

[0039] Moreover, in the delayed fluorescent compound of the present invention, the excitons in the triplet state are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency of the delayed fluorescent compound is increased.

[0040] Further, since indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, which has high triplet energy and excellent hole property, is used for the first electron donor moiety and optionally for the second electron donor moiety, the increase of the emitting efficiency is further increased.

(HOMO : - 5.56eV, LUMO : - 1.25eV, E_T = 3.04 eV)

[0041] Since the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention has a rigid structure due to indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole such that the vibration in the molecule is decreased. As a result, the color shift problem is decreased, and the color purity is improved. In addition, since the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention has large molecular weight, the thermal stability is increased.

[0042] In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, the first and second electron donor moieties and the electron acceptor moiety are combined or linked in the molecule such that an overlap between highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is reduced. As a result, a field activated complex is generated, and the emitting efficiency of the delayed fluorescence compound is improved.

[0043] Referring to FIG. 1, which is a view illustrating an emission mechanism of a delayed fluorescence compound according to the present invention, in the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, the triplet excitons as well as the singlet excitons are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency is improved.

[0044] Namely, the triplet exciton is activated by a field, and the triplet exciton and the singlet exciton are transferred into an intermediated state " I_1 " and transited into a ground state " S_0 " to emit the light. In other words, the singlet state " S_1 " and the triplet state " T_1 " are transited into the intermediated state " I_1 " ($S_1 \rightarrow I_1 \leftarrow T_1$), and the singlet exciton and the triplet exciton in the intermediated state " I_1 " are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency is improved. The compound having the above emission mechanism may be referred to as a field activated delayed fluorescence (FADF) compound.

[0045] In the related art fluorescence compound, since the HOMO and the LUMO are dispersed throughout an entirety of the molecule, the interconversion of the HOMO and the LUMO is impossible. (Selection Rule)

[0046] However, in the FADF compound, since the overlap between the HOMO and the LUMO in the molecule is relatively small, the interaction between the HOMO and the LUMO is small. Accordingly, changes of the spin state of

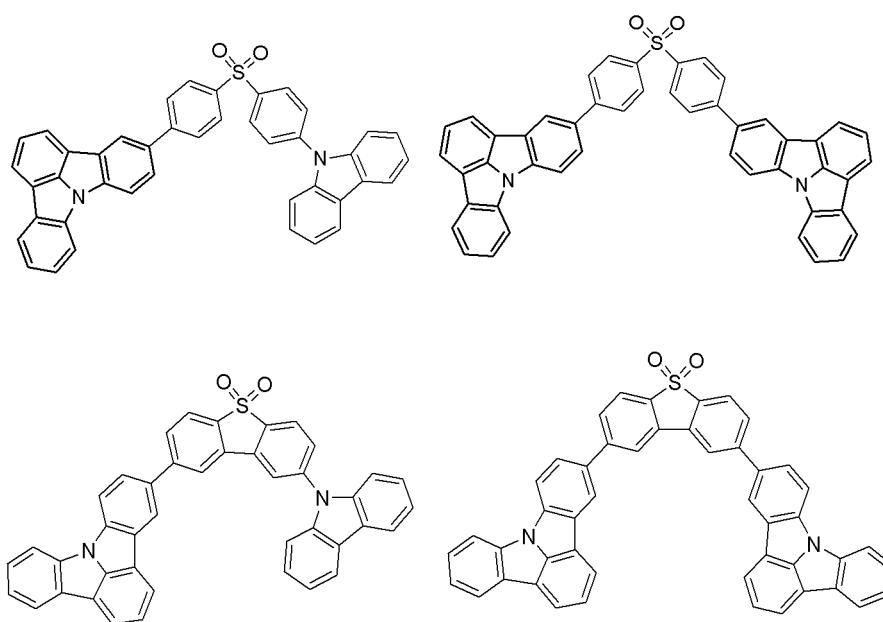
one electron do not affect other electrons, and new charge transfer band, which does not comply the Selection Rule, is generated.

[0047] Moreover, since the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is spatially spaced apart from each other in the molecule, the dipole moment is generated in a polarized state. In the polarized state dipole moment, the interaction between the HOMO and the LUMO is further reduced such that the emission mechanism does not comply the Selection Rule. Accordingly, in the FADF compound, the transition from the triplet state " T_1 " and the singlet state " S_1 " into the intermediated state " I_1 " can be generated such that the triplet exciton can be engaged in the emission.

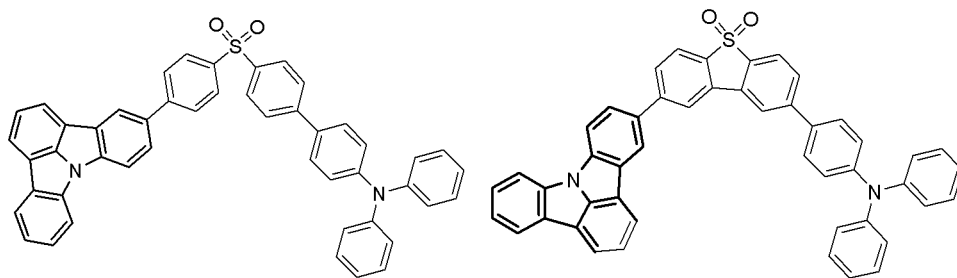
[0048] When the OLED is driven, the intersystem transition (intersystem crossing) from 25% singlet state " S_1 " excitons and 75% triplet state " T_1 " excitons to the intermediated state " I_1 " is generated, and the singlet and triplet excitons in the intermediated state " I_1 " are transitioned into the ground state to emit the light. As a result, the FADF compound has the theoretic quantum efficiency of 100%.

[0049] For example, the delayed fluorescence compound in the Formula 1 may be one of compounds in Formula 5. (Compounds 1 to 12 in an order)

[Formula 5]

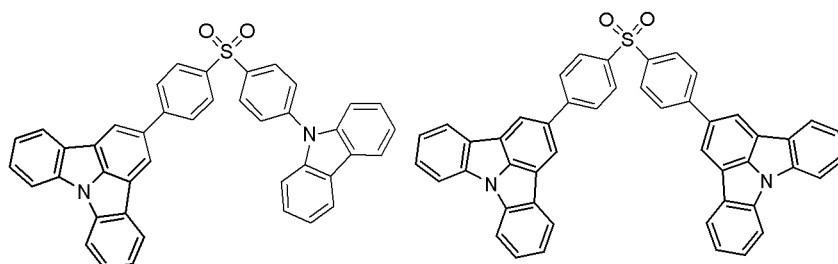


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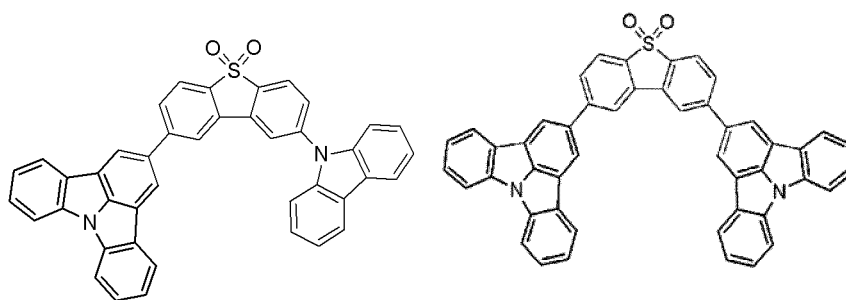
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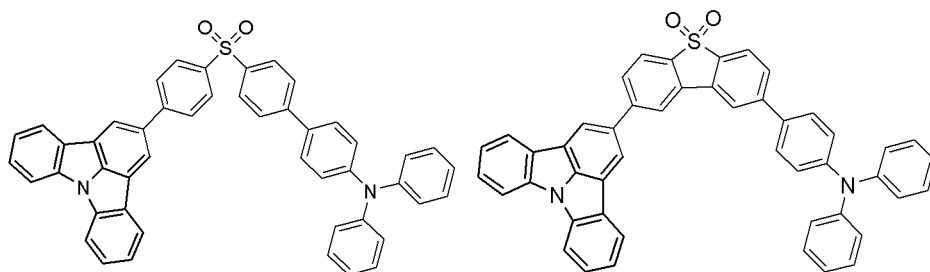
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[0050] The HOMO, the LUMO and the energy band gap of the compounds 1 to 12 are listed in Table 1.

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Table 1

	HOMO (eV)	LUMO (eV)	Band gap
Compound 1	-5.58	-1.67	3.91
Compound 2	-5.65	-1.62	4.03
Compound 3	-5.94	-1.96	3.98
Compound 4	-5.70	-1.83	3.87
Compound 5	-5.12	-1.59	3.53
Compound 6	-5.17	-1.80	3.37
Compound 7	-5.68	-1.52	4.16

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(continued)

	HOMO (eV)	LUMO (eV)	Band gap
Compound 8	-5.67	-1.59	4.08
Compound 9	-5.62	-1.91	3.71
Compound 10	-5.70	-1.73	3.97
Compound 11	-5.10	-1.51	3.59
Compound 12	-5.16	-1.74	3.42

[0051] As shown in Table 1, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention has large energy band gap such that the emitting efficiency of an OLED or a display device including the compound may be increased.

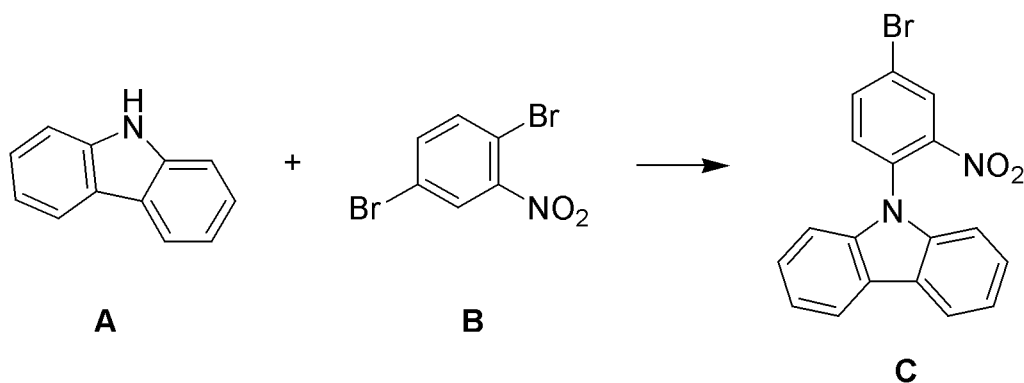
Synthesis

1. synthesis of compound 1

(1) compound C

[0052]

[Reaction Formula 1-1]

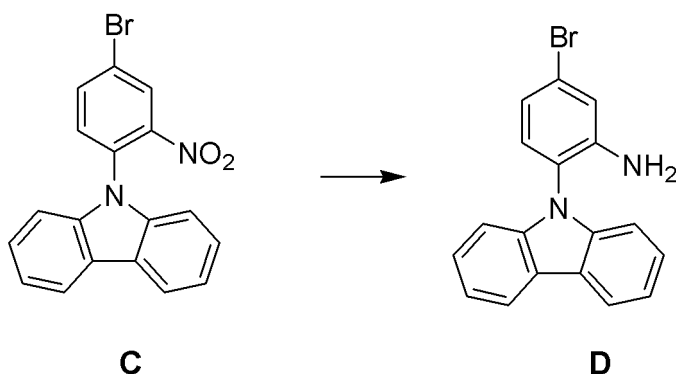


[0053] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound A, compound B (2 equivalent), potassium carbonate (2 equivalent) and copper (Cu) were put into diethylene glycol, and the mixture was stirred. After stirring for about 1 hour under a temperature of 240°C, the reaction was completed. The mixture was extracted by boiled acetone to remove the organic solvent. The resultant was put into the diluted hydrochloric acid solution. After washing by DI water, the resultant was re-crystallized by using acetone and methanol such that compound C was obtained.

(2) compound D

[0054]

[Reaction Formula 1-2]

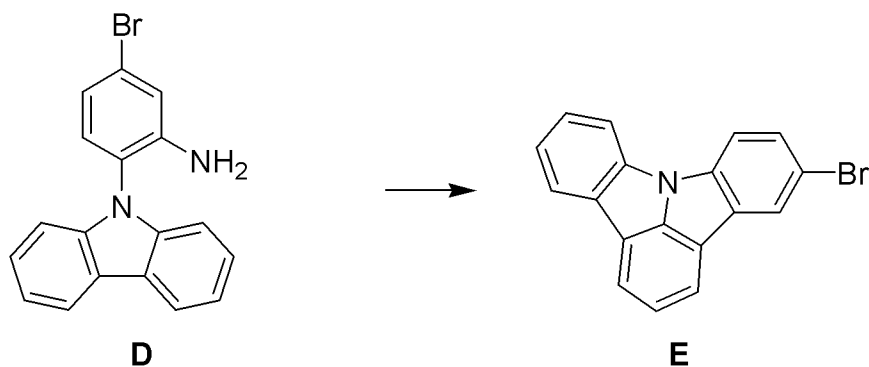


[0055] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound C was put into acetic acid, and the mixture was stirred under a temperature of 70°C. Activated zinc, which was activated with diluted hydrochloric acid, was added, and the mixture was refluxed for 1 hour after the color of the mixture was changed. After completion of the reflux, the mixture was cooled into the room temperature, and DI water was added to obtain solids. The solids were filtered to remove zinc, and the residuals were put into acetic acid. Diluted hydrochloric acid by DI water (hydrochloric acid : DI water=1:10 (vol.%)) of excess amount was added into the mixture to obtain solids. The solids was washed by DI water such that compound D was obtained.

(3) compound E

[0056]

[Reaction Formula 1-3]

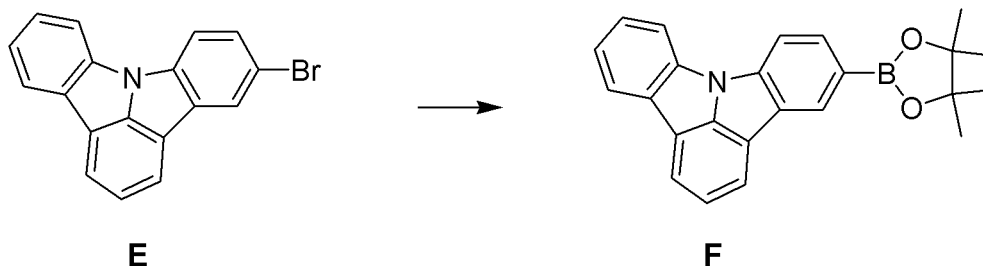


[0057] In the ice bath, compound D was put into acetic acid, and sulfuric acid was added and stirred. Sodium nitride (1.1 equivalent) was dissolved in DI water, and the solution was slowly added into the flask including the compound D for 15 minutes and was additionally stirred for 10 minutes. The flask was transferred into the oil bath, and the mixture was reacted for 20 minutes under a temperature of 130°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled into the room temperature, and DI water was put into the resultant to obtain the precipitates. The precipitates was filtered and washed by methanol. The filtered precipitated was columned and re-crystallized by using dichloromethane and methanol such that compound E was obtained.

(4) compound F

[0058]

[Reaction Formula 1-4]

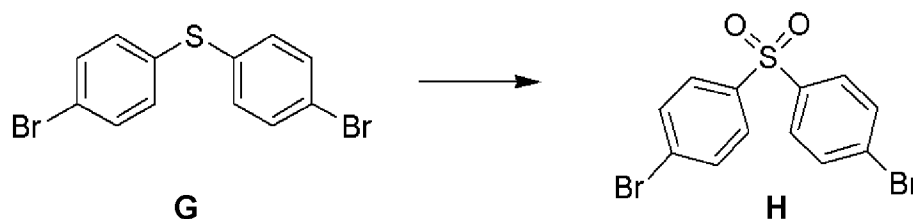


[0059] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound E, bis(pinacolate)diboron (1.2 equivalent), [1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II), dichloride dichloromethane, 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene and potassium acetate were put into the mixed solvent of 1,4-dioxane and toluene (1:1) in the flask, where the light was blocked out, and stirred. After the bubbles were disappeared, the mixture was stirred for 17 hours under a temperature of 120°C in the oil bath. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled into the room temperature, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was washed by dichloromethane and refined such that compound F was obtained.

(5) compound H

[0060]

[Reaction Formula 1-5]

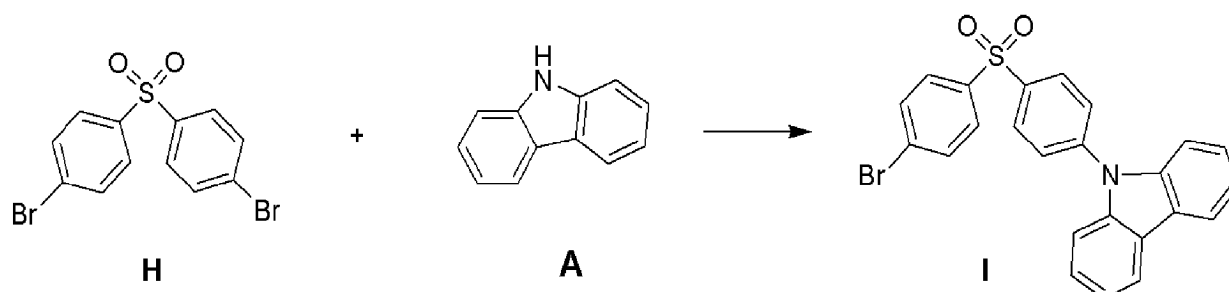


[0061] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound G was put into acetic acid and was stirred. 30% hydrogen peroxide was excessively added. The mixture was refluxed for 8 hours under a temperature of 110°C, and the reaction was completed. The mixture was cooled into the room temperature, and water was added to be precipitate. The mixture was stirred for about 30 minutes, and the precipitate was filtered. The resultant was washed by water such that compound H was obtained.

(6) compound I

[0062]

[Reaction Formula 1-6]



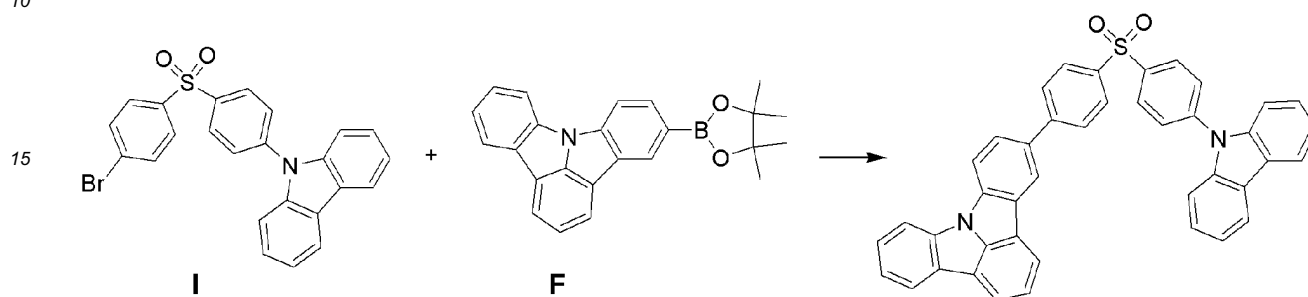
[0063] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound A (1 equivalent) was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane, and CuI and K₃PO₄ were added. Compound H (1.1 equivalent) and trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane were added into the flask including the compound A. The mixture was stirred and refluxed for 24 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the

reaction, the mixture, which was cooled into the room temperature, was extracted by using water and ethyl acetate. The resultant was columned by using the solvent of ethyl acetate and hexane such that compound 1 was obtained.

(7) compound 1

[0064]

[Reaction Formula 1-7]

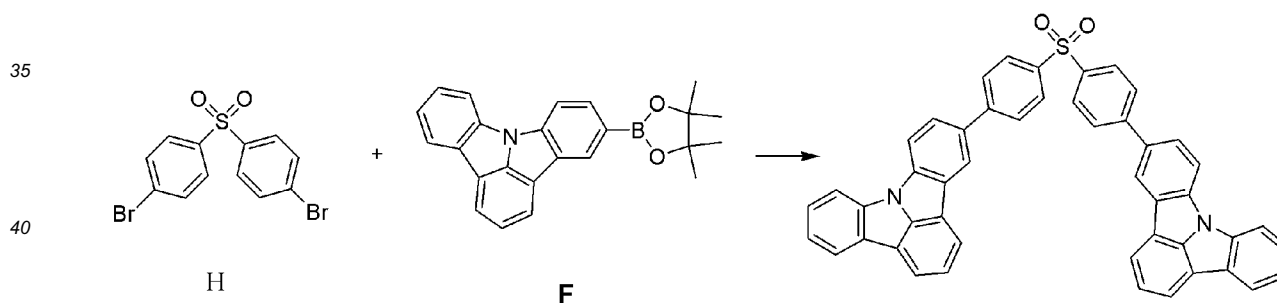


[0065] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound I was dissolved in toluene, and compound F (1.2 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound I, compound F and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 1 was obtained.

2. synthesis of compound 2

[0066]

[Reaction Formula 2]



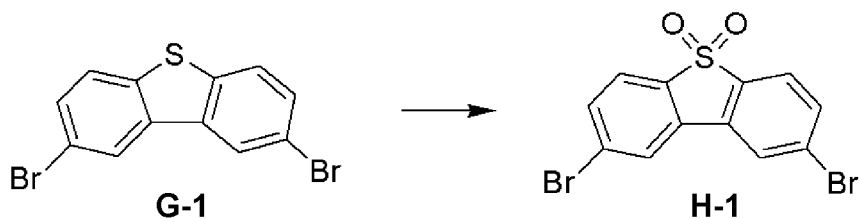
[0067] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound H was dissolved in toluene, and compound F (2.4 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound H, compound F and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 2 was obtained.

3. synthesis of compound 3

(1) compound H-1

[0068]

[Reaction Formula 3-1]

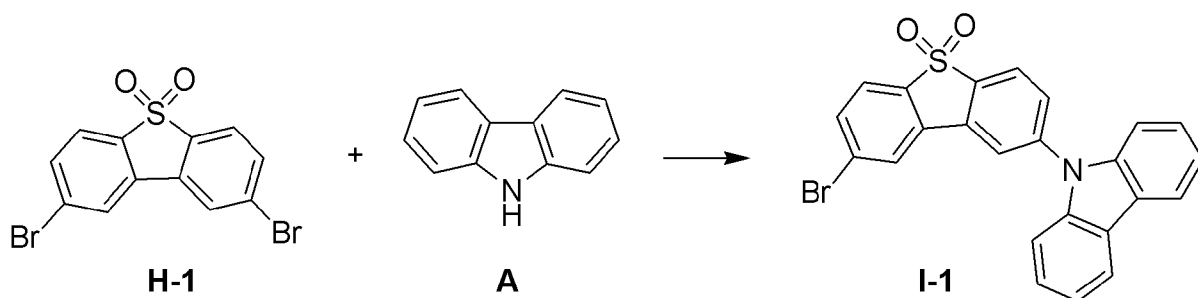


[0069] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound G-1 was put into acetic acid and was stirred. 30% hydrogen peroxide was excessively added. The mixture was refluxed for 8 hours under a temperature of 110°C, and the reaction was completed. The mixture was cooled into the room temperature, and water was slowly added to be precipitate. The mixture was additionally stirred for about 30 minutes, and the precipitate was filtered. The resultant was washed by water such that compound H-1 was obtained.

(2) compound I-1

[0070]

[Reaction Formula 3-2]

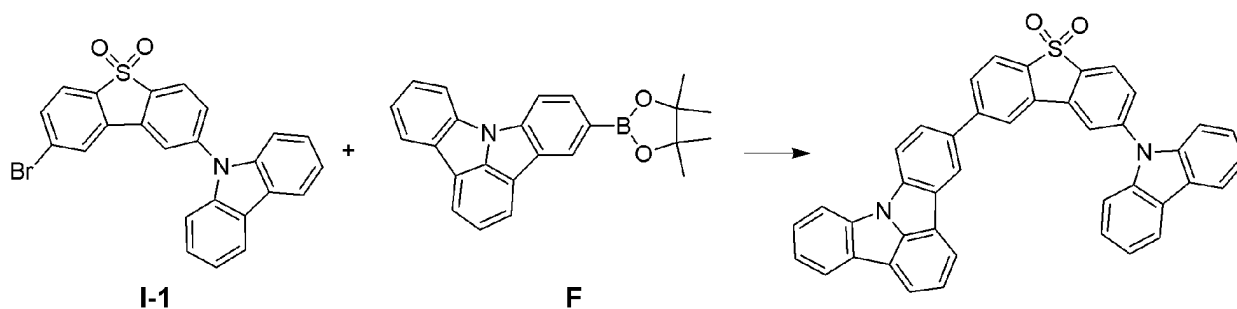


[0071] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound A (1 equivalent) was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane, and CuI and K₃PO₄ were added. Compound H-1 (1.1 equivalent) and trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane were added into the flask including the compound A. The mixture was stirred and refluxed for 24 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture, which was cooled into the room temperature, was extracted by using water and ethyl acetate. The resultant was columned by using the solvent of ethyl acetate and hexane such that compound I-1 was obtained.

(3) compound 3

[0072]

[Reaction Formula 3-3]

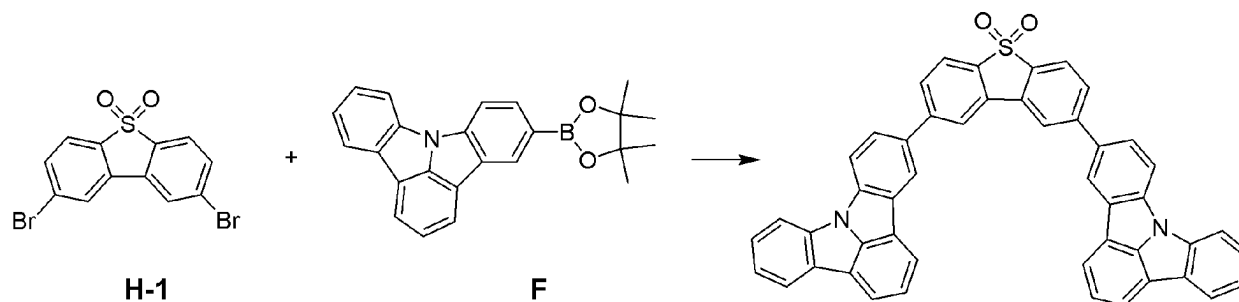


[0073] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound I-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound F (1.2 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred for 8 hours under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound I-1, compound F and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 3 was obtained.

4. synthesis of compound 4

[0074]

[Reaction Formula 4]



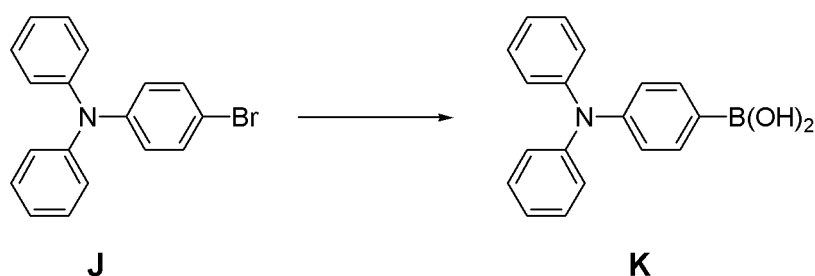
[0075] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound H-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound F (2.4 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred for 8 hours under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound H-1, compound F and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 4 was obtained.

5. synthesis of compound 5

(1) compound K

[0076]

[Reaction Formula 5-1]

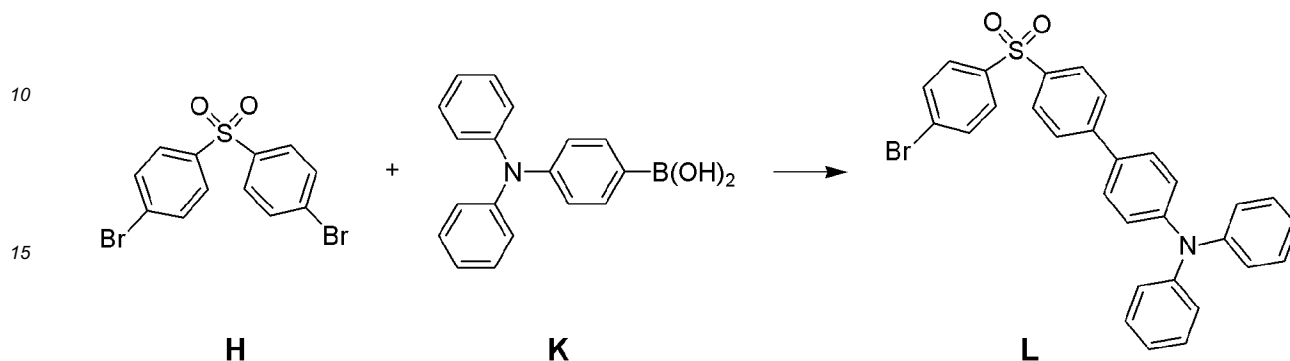


[0077] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound J was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran, and n-butyl-lithium (1.2 equivalent) was slowly added under a temperature of -78°C. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour under a temperature of -78°C. After additionally stirring the mixture for 2 hours under the room temperature, the mixture was cooled into a temperature of -78°C, and trimethyl-borate was added. The temperature of the mixture was slowly increased into the room temperature and was stirred for 2 hours. Diluted hydrochloric acid (5.0%) was added into the mixture and stirred for 1 hour under a condition of pH 5 to 6. The solution was extracted by methylene chloride. The organic part was extracted by brine and DI water, and moisture was removed by MgSO₄. The organic solvent was removed such that compound K was obtained.

(2) compound L

[0078]

[Reaction Formula 5-2]

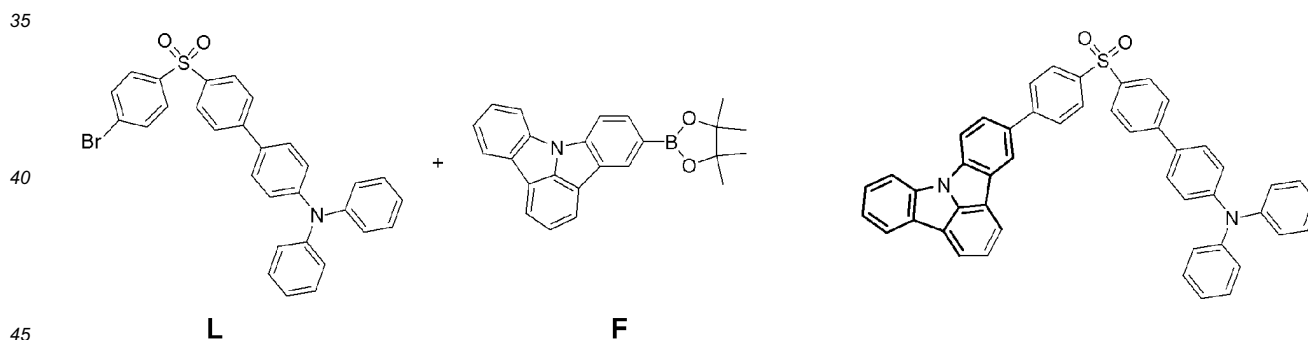


[0079] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound H was dissolved in toluene, and compound K (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound H, compound K and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound L was obtained.

(3) compound 5

[0080]

[Reaction Formula 5-3]



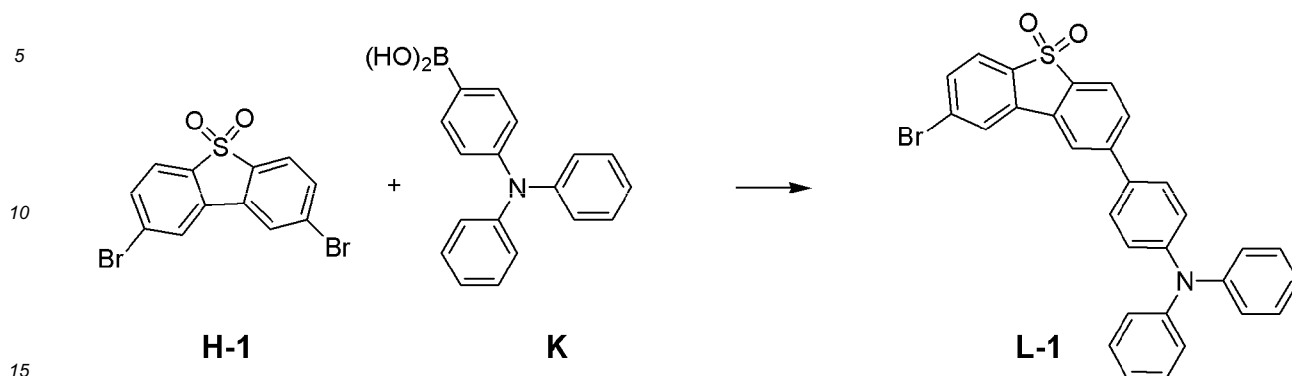
[0081] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound L was dissolved in toluene, and compound F (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound L, compound F and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 5 was obtained.

6. synthesis of compound 6

(1) compound L-1

[0082]

[Reaction Formula 6-1]

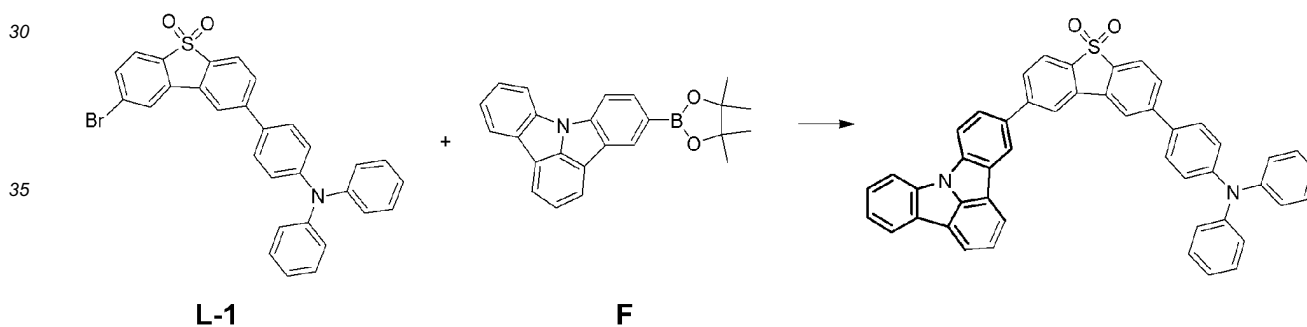


[0083] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound H-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound K (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound H-1, compound K and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound L-1 was obtained.

(2) compound 6

[0084]

[Reaction Formula 6-2]



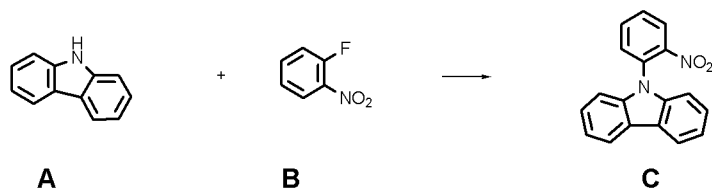
[0085] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound L-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound F (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound L-1, compound F and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 6 was obtained.

7. synthesis of compound 7

(1) compound C

[0086]

[Reaction Formula 7-1]

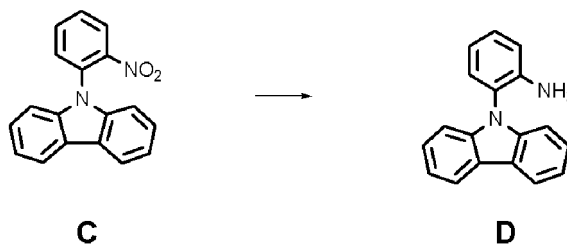


[0087] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound A, compound B (1.1 equivalent) and cesium carbonate (1.5 equivalent) were put into dimethylsulfoxide, and the mixture was stirred. After stirring for about 2 hour under the room temperature, the mixture was put into and stirred under a temperature of 60°C in the oil bath. 8 hours after, the mixture was put into iced DI water such that yellow solids were obtained. The yellow solids were filtered and extracted by using dichloromethane and DI water. Moisture was removed by MgSO₄, and the organic solvent was removed. The resultant was re-crystallized by using dichloromethane and methanol such that compound C was obtained.

(2) compound D

[0088]

[Reaction Formula 7-2]

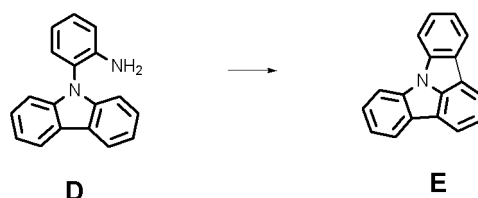


[0089] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound C and SnCl₂·2H₂O were put into ethanol, and the mixture was stirred for 8 hours under a temperature of 70°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled into the room temperature. The mixture was added into 1N sodium hydroxide aqueous solution to obtain solids. The solids were filtered and dissolved in dichloromethane. 1N sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to be extracted. The aqueous layer was removed to obtain an organic layer. The organic layer was extracted by DI water, and moisture was removed by MgSO₄. The organic solvent was removed such that compound D was obtained.

(3) compound E

[0090]

[Reaction Formula 7-3]



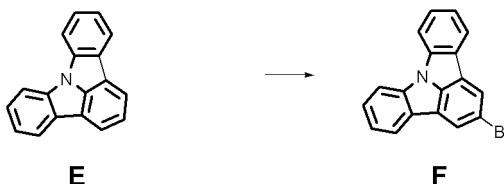
[0091] In the ice bath, compound D was put into acetic acid, and sulfuric acid was added and stirred. Sodium nitride (1.1 equivalent) was dissolved in DI water, and the solution was slowly added into the flask including the compound D for 15 minutes and was additionally stirred for 10 minutes. The flask was transferred into the oil bath, and the mixture was reacted for 20 minutes under a temperature of 130°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled into the room temperature, and DI water was put into the resultant to obtain the precipitates. The precipitates were filtered.

and washed by methanol. The filtered precipitated was columned and re-crystallized by using dichloromethane and methanol such that compound E was obtained.

(4) compound F

[0092]

[Reaction Formula 7-4]

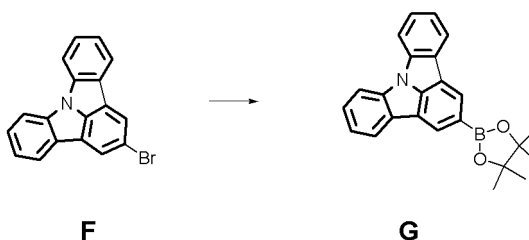


[0093] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound E and N-bromosuccinimide was put into dichloromethane in the flask, where the light was blocked out, and the mixture was stirred for 12 hours. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted by using dichloromethane and DI water, and moisture was removed by MgSO₄. The resultant was refined such that compound F was obtained.

(5) compound G

[0094]

[Reaction Formula 7-5]





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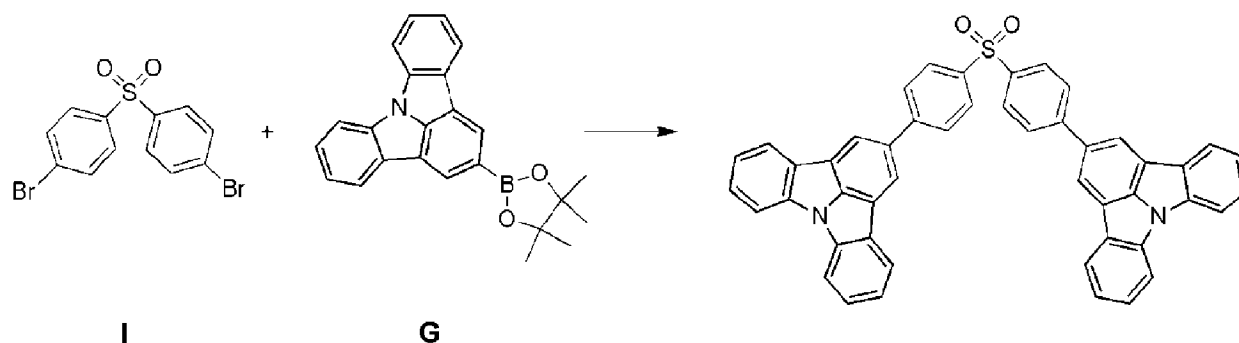
55

and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound J, compound G and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 7 was obtained.

8. synthesis of compound 8

[0102]

[Reaction Formula 8]



[0103] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound I was dissolved in toluene, and compound G (2.4 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound I, compound G and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 8 was obtained.

9. synthesis of compound 9

(1) compound I-1

[0104]

[Reaction Formula 9-1]

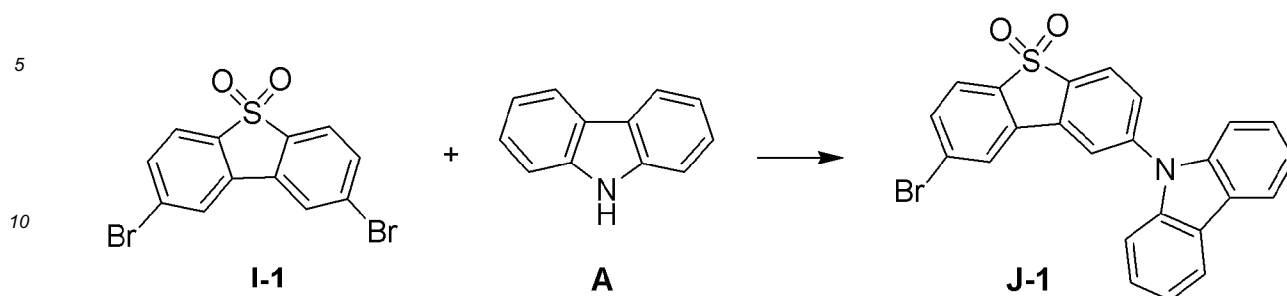


[0105] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound H-1 was put into acetic acid and was stirred. 30% hydrogen peroxide was excessively added. The mixture was refluxed for 8 hours under a temperature of 110°C, and the reaction was completed. The mixture was cooled into the room temperature, and water was slowly added to be precipitate. The mixture was additionally stirred for about 30 minutes, and the precipitate was filtered. The resultant was washed by water such that compound I-1 was obtained.

(2) compound J-1

[0106]

[Reaction Formula 9-2]

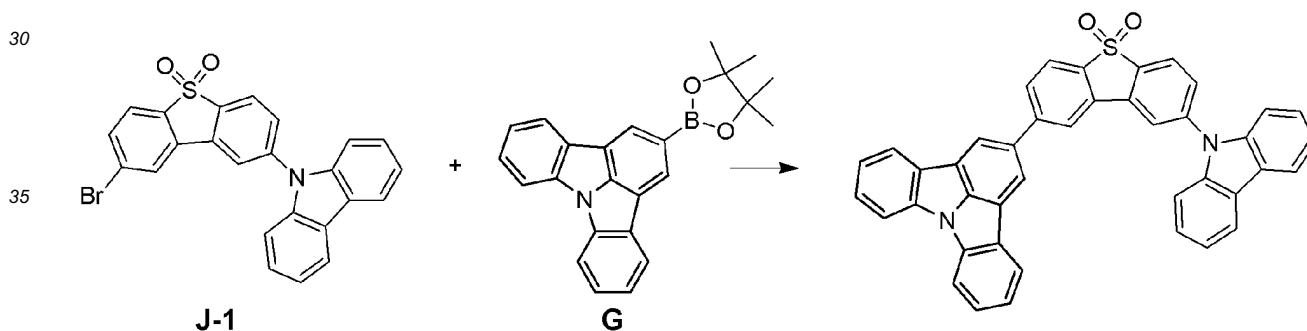


15 **[0107]** In the N₂ gas purging system, compound A (1 equivalent) was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane, and CuI and K₃PO₄ were added. Compound I-1 (1.1 equivalent) and trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane were added into the flask including the compound A. The mixture was stirred and refluxed for 24 hours under a temperature of 110°C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture, which was cooled into the room temperature, was extracted by using water and ethyl acetate. The resultant was columned by using the solvent of ethyl acetate and hexane such that compound J-1 was obtained.

20 (3) compound 9

[0108]

[Reaction Formula 9-3]

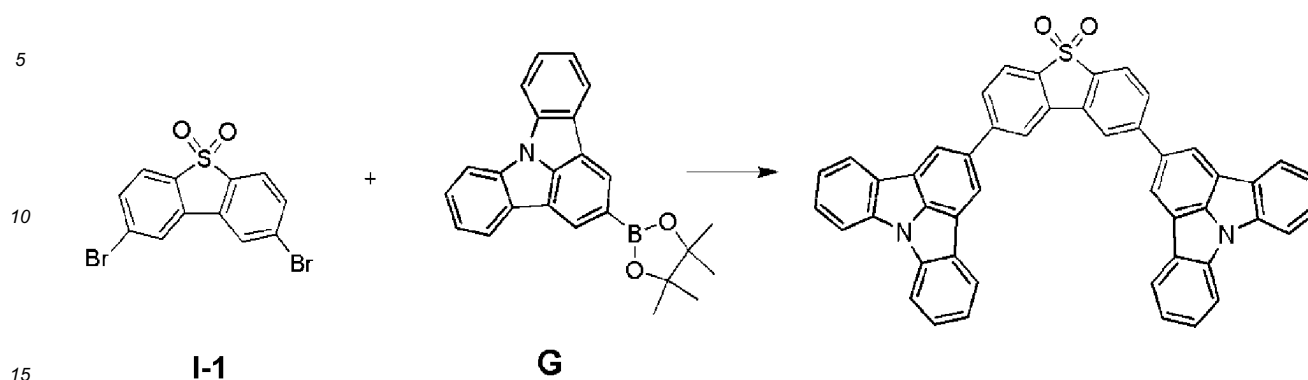


45 **[0109]** In the N₂ gas purging system, compound J-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound G (1.2 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred for 8 hours under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound J-1, compound G and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 9 was obtained.

10. synthesis of compound 10

[0110]

[Reaction Formula 10]



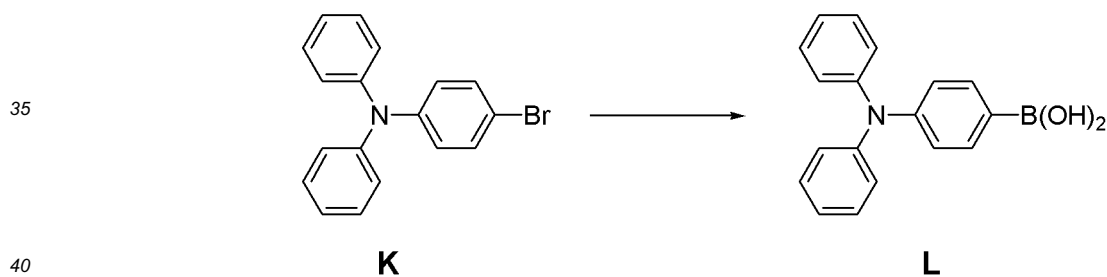
[0111] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound I-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound G (2.4 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (8.8 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.1 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred for 8 hours under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound I-1, compound G and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 10 was obtained.

11. synthesis of compound 11

(1) compound L

[0112]

[Reaction Formula 11-1]

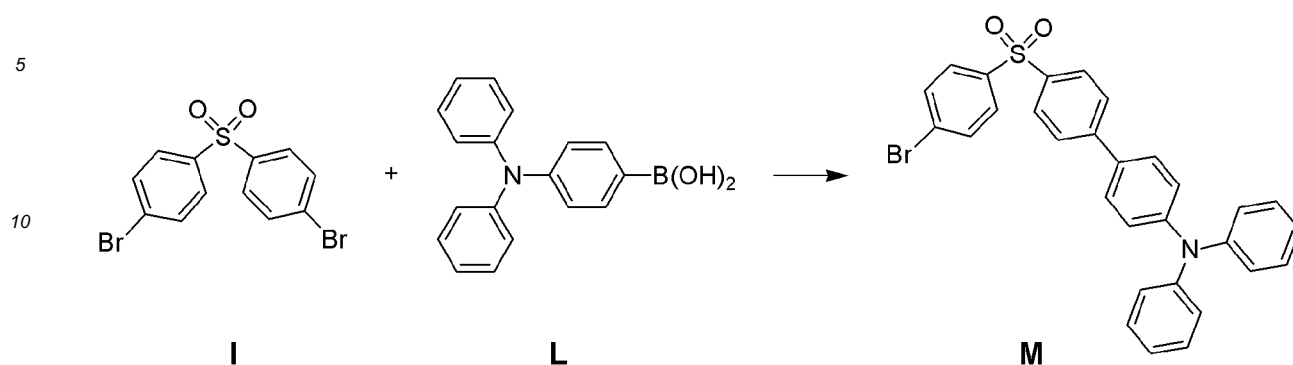


[0113] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound K was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran, and n-butyl-lithium (1.2 equivalent) was slowly added under a temperature of -78°C. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour under a temperature of -78°C. After additionally stirring the mixture for 2 hours under the room temperature, the mixture was cooled into a temperature of -78°C, and trimethyl-borate was added. The temperature of the mixture was slowly increased into the room temperature and was stirred for 2 hours. Diluted hydrochloric acid (5.0%) was added into the mixture and stirred for 1 hour under a condition of pH 5 to 6. The solution was extracted by methylene chloride. The organic part was extracted by brine and DI water, and moisture was removed by MgSO₄. The organic solvent was removed such that compound L was obtained.

(2) compound M

[0114]

[Reaction Formula 11-2]

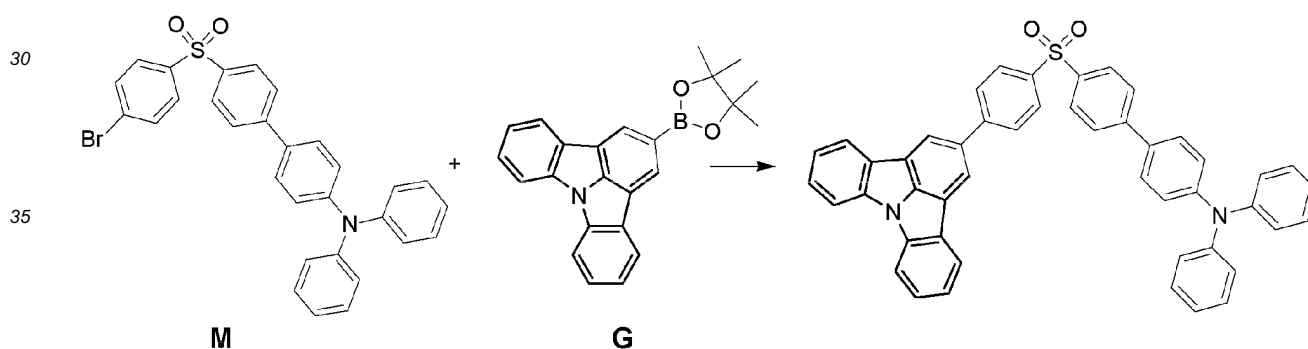


[0115] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound I was dissolved in toluene, and compound L (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound I, compound L and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound M was obtained.

(3) compound 11

[0116]

[Reaction Formula 11-3]



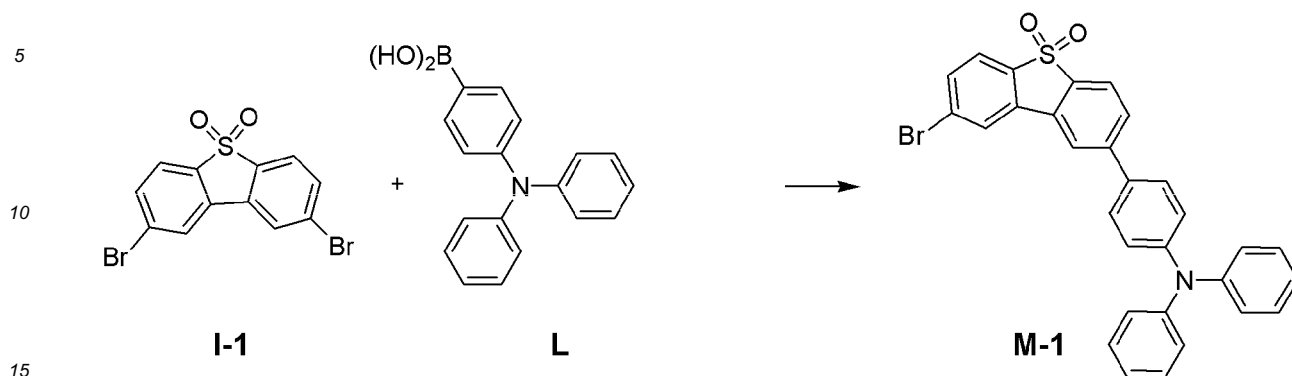
[0117] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound M was dissolved in toluene, and compound G (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound M, compound G and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 11 was obtained.

12. synthesis of compound 12

(1) compound M-1

[0118]

[Reaction Formula 12-1]

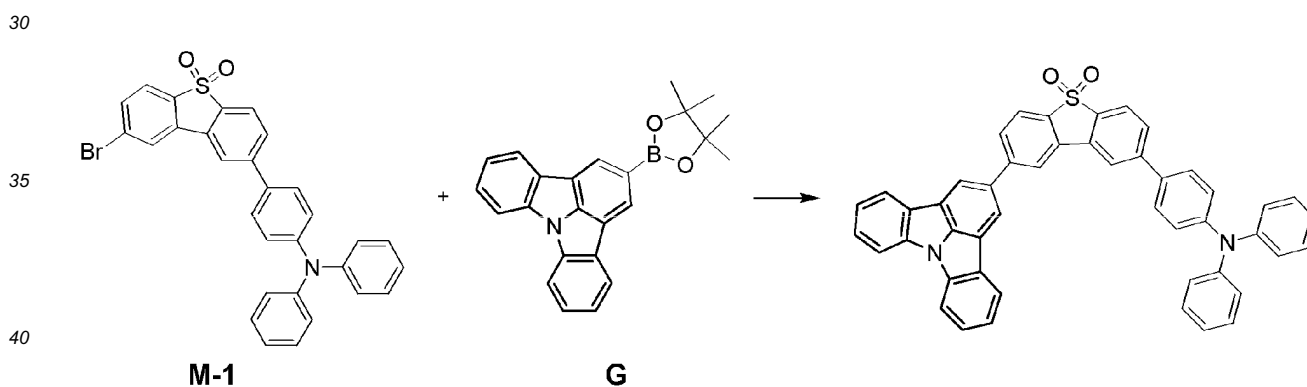


[0119] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound I-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound L (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound I-1, compound L and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound M-1 was obtained.

(2) compound 12

[0120]

[Reaction Formula 12-2]



[0121] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound M-1 was dissolved in toluene, and compound G (1.1 equivalent) was added. K₂CO₃ (4.4 equivalent), which was dissolved in DI water, was added into the mixture. After adding tetrahydrofuran, and Pd (0.05 equivalent) was added. The mixture was refluxed and stirred under a temperature of 80°C. The mixture was extracted and was re-crystallized for separation of compound M-1, compound G and the by-products. The resultant was columned by dichloromethane and hexane such that compound 12 was obtained.

[0122] The mass spectrum data of the above compounds 1 to 12 are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

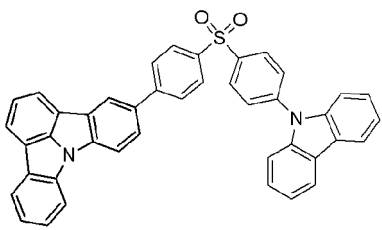
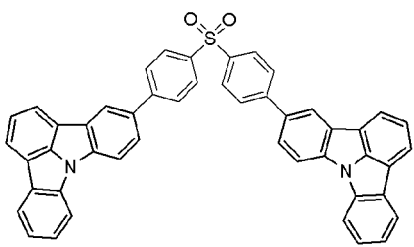
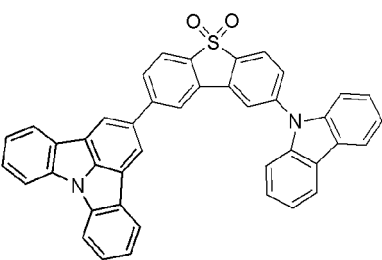
		Calculation	Found (M(H ⁺))
Com1	C ₄₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	622.17	623.05
Com2	C ₄₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₂ S	696.19	697.47
Com3	C ₄₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂ S	620.16	620.98
Com4	C ₄₈ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	694.17	695.28

(continued)

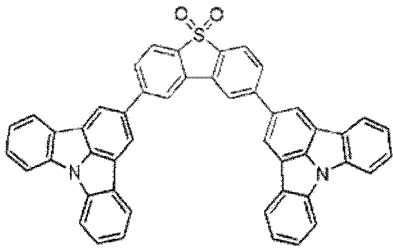
		Calculation	Found (M(H ⁺))
Com5	C ₄₈ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₂ S	700.22	701.39
Com6	C ₄₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₂ S	698.20	699.05
Com7	C ₄₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	622.17	622.93
Com8	C ₄₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₂ S	696.19	697.31
Com9	C ₄₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂ S	620.16	621.20
Com10	C ₄₈ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	694.17	695.08
Com11	C ₄₈ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₂ S	700.22	701.16
Com12	C ₄₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₂ S	698.20	699.49

[0123] The emission properties of the above compounds 1, 2, 9 and 10 (Com1, Com2, Com9 and Com10) are measured and the results are listed in Table 3 and shown in FIGs. 2A to 12D. (Quantarus tau apparatus of Hamamatsu Co., Ltd. O₂ free condition)

Table 3

	Prompt (ns)	Delayed (ns)
 Com1	17.01	4706.58
 Com2	10.44	311.20
 Com9	62.05	7273.16

(continued)

	Prompt (ns)	Delayed (ns)
 Com10	12.65	2658.03

[0124] As shown in Table 3 and FIGs. 2A to 2D, the delayed fluorescence compounds (Com1, Com2, Com9 and Com10) of the present invention show the delayed fluorescent emission of hundreds to hundreds of thousands nano-seconds (ns).

[0125] As mentioned above, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention is activated by the field such that the excitons in the singlet state " S_1 " and the triplet state " T_1 " are transited into the intermediated state " I_1 ". As a result, both the exciton in the singlet state " S_1 " and the exciton in the triplet state " T_1 " are engaged in the emission.

[0126] The FADF compound is a single molecule compound having the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety in the single molecule such that the charge transfer is easily generated. In the FADF compound with particular conditions, the charge can be separated from the electron donor moiety to the electron acceptor moiety.

[0127] The FADF compound is activated by outer factors. It can be verified by comparing the absorption peak and the emission peak of the solution of the compounds.

$$\Delta\nu = \nu_{abs} - \nu_{fl} = \frac{2\Delta\mu^2}{hca^3}\Delta f + constant \quad (\text{Lippert - Mataga equation})$$

[0128] In the above equation, " $\Delta\nu$ " is the Stokes shift value, and " ν_{abs} " and " ν_{fl} " are the wave-number of the maximum absorption peak and the maximum emission peak, respectively. " h " is Planck's constant, " c " is the velocity of light, " a " is the onsager cavity radius, and " $\Delta\mu$ " is a difference between the dipole moment of the excited state and the dipole moment of the ground state. ($\Delta\mu = \mu_e - \mu_g$)

[0129] " Δf " is a value indicating the orientational polarizability of the solvent and may be a function of the dielectric constant of the solvent (ϵ) and the refractive index of the solvent (n).

$$\Delta f = \frac{\epsilon - 1}{2\epsilon + 1} - \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^2 + 1}$$

[0130] Since the intensity of dipole moment in the excited state is determined by the peripheral polarity (e.g., the polarity of the solvent), the FADF can be verified by comparing the absorption peak and the emission peak of the solution of the compounds.

[0131] The orientational polarizability (Δf) of the mixed solvent can be calculated by using the orientational polarizability of each pure solvent and their mole fraction. When " Δf " and " $\Delta\nu$ " are linearly plotted by using above "Lippert-Mataga equation", the compound may provide the FADF emission.

[0132] Namely, when the FADF complex is stabilized according to the orientational polarizability of the solvent, the emission peak is shifted in a long wavelength according to the degree of the stabilization. Accordingly, when the compound provides the FADF emission, " Δf " and " $\Delta\nu$ " are plotted in a linear line. When " Δf " and " $\Delta\nu$ " are plotted in a linear line, the compound provides the FADF emission.

[0133] In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, the 25% excitons in the singlet state and the 75% excitons in the triplet state are transited into the intermediate state by an outer force, i.e., a field generated when the OLED is driven. (Intersystem crossing) The excitons in the intermediate state are transited into the ground state such that the emitting efficiency is improved. Namely, in the fluorescent compound, since the singlet exciton and the triplet exciton are engaged in the emission, the emitting efficiency is improved.

OLED

[0134] An ITO layer is deposited on a substrate and washed to form an anode (3mm*3mm). The substrate is loaded in a vacuum chamber, and a hole injecting layer 4.0 nm, NPB(N,N'-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenyl-benzidine)), a hole transporting layer 1.0 nm, mCP(N,N'-Dicarbazolyl-3,5-benzene)), an emitting material layer 20.0 nm, host (bis{2-[di(phenyl)phosphino]phenyl}ether oxide) and dopant (12%)), an electron transporting layer 30.0nm, 1,3,5-tri(phenyl-2-benzimidazole)-benzene), an electron injecting layer (1.0 nm, LiF), and a cathode (Al) are sequentially formed on the anode under a base pressure of about 10^{-6} to 10^{-7} Torr.

(1) Comparative Example (Ref)

The reference compound in Formula 6 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(2) Example 1 (Ex1)

The compound 1 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(3) Example 2 (Ex2)

The compound 2 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(4) Example 3 (Ex3)

The compound 3 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(5) Example 4 (Ex4)

The compound 6 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(6) Example 5 (Ex5)

The compound 7 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(7) Example 6 (Ex6)

The compound 9 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(8) Example 7 (Ex7)

The compound 10 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(9) Example 8 (Ex8)

The compound 11 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

[Formula 6]

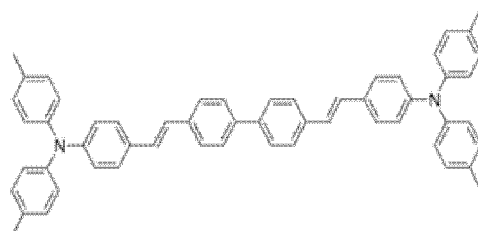


Table 4

	Voltage (V)	Cd/A	lm/W	EQE (%)	CIE (X)	CIE (Y)
Ref	7.94	4.84	1.91	2.99	0.182	0.169
Ex1	6.14	12.85	6.57	7.27	0.165	0.116
Ex2	5.92	12.45	6.60	6.92	0.168	0.111
Ex3	5.66	10.19	5.66	6.43	0.173	0.122
Ex4	5.95	10.72	5.66	5.18	0.167	0.121
Ex5	5.62	10.22	5.71	6.42	0.156	0.138
Ex6	5.25	11.76	7.03	6.99	0.169	0.104
Ex7	5.86	12.54	6.71	6.95	0.164	0.113
Ex8	5.68	10.00	5.53	6.33	0.178	0.161

[0135] As shown in Table 4, in the OLEDs using the compounds of the present invention (Ex1 to Ex8), the color purity

and the emitting efficiency are improved.

[0136] FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an OLED according to the invention.

[0137] As shown in FIG. 3, the OLED "E" is formed on a substrate (not shown). The OLED "E" includes a first electrode 110 as an anode, a second electrode 130 as a cathode and an organic emitting layer 120 therebetween.

[0138] Although not shown, an encapsulation film, which includes at least one inorganic layer and at least one organic layer and covers the OLED "E", and a cover window on the encapsulation film may be further formed to form a display device including the OLED "E". The substrate, the encapsulation film and the cover window may have a flexible property such that a flexible display device may be provided.

[0139] The first electrode 110 is formed of a material having a relatively high work function, and the second electrode 130 is formed of a material having a relatively low work function. For example, the first electrode 110 may be formed of indium-tin-oxide (ITO), and the second electrode 130 may be formed of aluminum (Al) or Al alloy (AlNd). The organic emitting layer 120 may include red, green and blue emitting patterns.

[0140] The organic emitting layer 120 may have a single-layered structure. Alternatively, to improve the emitting efficiency, the organic emitting layer 120 includes a hole injection layer (HIL) 121, a hole transporting layer (HTL) 122, an emitting material layer (EML) 123, an electron transporting layer (ETL) 124 and an electron injection layer (EIL) 125 sequentially stacked on the first electrode 110.

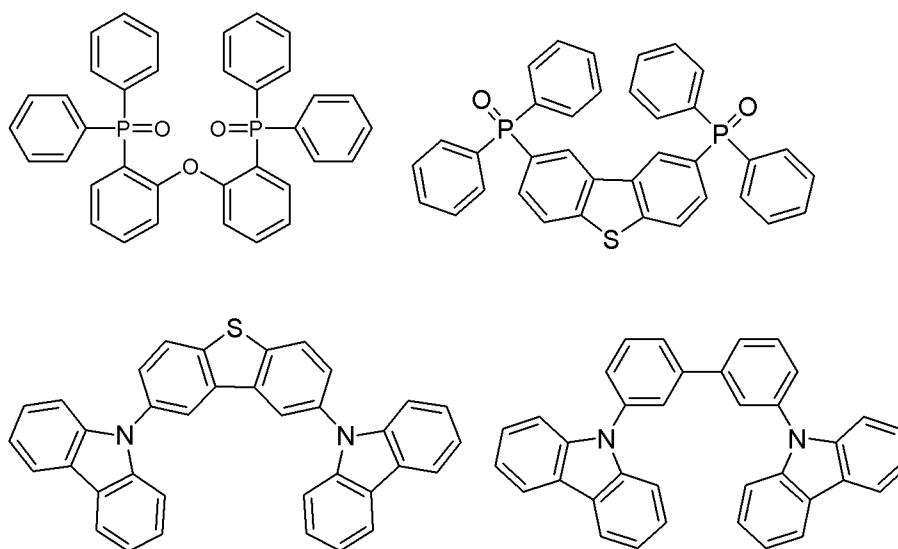
[0141] At least one selected from the HIL 121, the HTL 122, the EML 123, the ETL 124 and the EIL 125 includes the delayed fluorescence compound in the Formula 1.

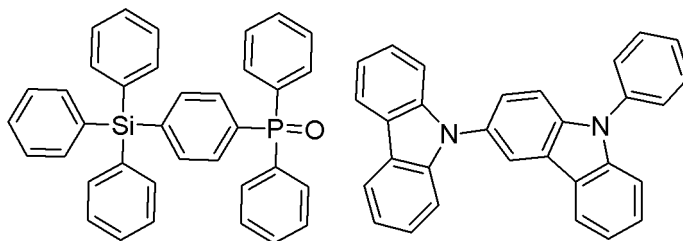
[0142] For example, the EML 123 may include the delayed fluorescence compound in the Formula 1. The delayed fluorescence compound acts as the dopant, and the EML 123 may further include a host to emit the blue light. In this instance, the dopant has about 1 to 30 weight % with respect to the host.

[0143] A difference between the HOMO of the host "HOMO_{Host}" and the HOMO of the dopant "HOMO_{Dopant}" or a difference between the LUMO of the host "LUMO_{Host}" and the LUMO of the dopant "LUMO_{Dopant}" is less than 0.5 eV. ($|HOMO_{Host} - HOMO_{Dopant}| \leq 0.5 \text{ eV}$ or $|LUMO_{Host} - LUMO_{Dopant}| \leq 0.5 \text{ eV}$) In this instance, the charge transfer efficiency from the host to the dopant may be improved.

[0144] For example, the host, which meets the above condition, may be selected from materials in Formula 7. (Bis[2-(diphenylphosphino)phenyl]ether oxide (DPEPO), 2,8-bis(diphenylphosphoryl)dibenzothiophene (PPT), 2,8-di(9H-carbazol-9-yl)dibenzothiophene (DCzDBT), m-bis(carbazol-9-yl)biphenyl (m-CBP), Diphenyl-4-triphenylsilylphenyl-phosphine oxide (TPSO1), 9-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-6-yl)-9H-carbazole (CCP) in an order)

[Formula 7]





[0145] The triplet energy of the dopant is smaller than the triplet energy of the host, and a difference between the singlet energy of the dopant and the triplet energy of the dopant is less than 0.3eV. ($\Delta E_{ST} \leq 0.3\text{eV}$) As the difference " ΔE_{ST} " is smaller, the emitting efficiency is higher. In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, even if the difference " ΔE_{ST} " between the singlet energy of the dopant and the triplet energy of the dopant is about 0.3eV, which is relatively large, the excitons in the singlet state " S_1 " and the excitons in the triplet state " T_1 " can be transited into the intermediate state " I_1 ".

[0146] On the other hand, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention may act as a host in the EML 123, and the EML 123 may further include a dopant to emit the blue light. In this instance, the dopant has about 1 to 30 weight % with respect to the host. Since the development of the blue host having excellent properties is insufficient, the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention may be used as the host to increase the degree of freedom for the host. In this instance, the triplet energy of the dopant may be smaller than the triplet energy of the host of the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention.

[0147] The EML 123 may include a first dopant of the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, a host and a second dopant. The weight % summation of the first and second dopants may be about 1 to 30 to emit the blue light. In this instance, the emitting efficiency and the color purity may be further improved.

[0148] In this instance, the triplet energy of the first dopant, i.e., the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, may be smaller than the triplet energy of the host and larger than the triplet energy of the second dopant. In addition, a difference between the singlet energy of the first dopant and the triplet energy of the first dopant is less than 0.3eV. ($\Delta E_{ST} \leq 0.3\text{eV}$) As the difference " ΔE_{ST} " is smaller, the emitting efficiency is higher. In the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention, even if the difference " ΔE_{ST} " between the singlet energy of the dopant and the triplet energy of the dopant is about 0.3eV, which is relatively large, the excitons in the singlet state " S_1 " and the excitons in the triplet state " T_1 " can be transited into the intermediate state " I_1 ".

[0149] As mentioned above, since the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention includes the first and second electron donor moieties and the electron acceptor, the charge transfer in the molecule is easily generated such that the emitting efficiency of the compound is improved. In addition, the dipole from the first and second electron donor moieties to the electron acceptor moiety is generated such that the dipole moment in the molecule is increased. As a result, the emitting efficiency is further improved. Moreover, in the delayed fluorescent compound of the present invention, the excitons in the triplet state are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency of the delayed fluorescent compound is increased.

[0150] Accordingly, the OLED and the display device using or including the delayed fluorescence compound of the present invention has an advantage in the emitting efficiency.

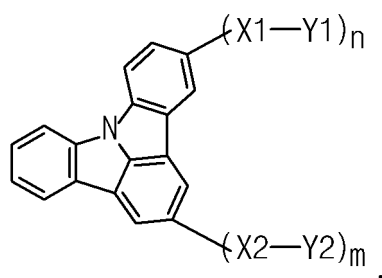
Claims

1. A delayed fluorescence compound, comprising:

a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole;
a second electron donor moiety selected from indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, carbazole or triphenylamine; and
an electron acceptor moiety selected from dibenzothiophene sulfone or diphenyl sulfone,
wherein the first and second electron donor moieties are combined to the electron acceptor moiety, and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a first position or a para-position of the first electron donor moiety.

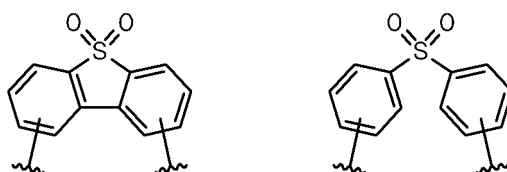
2. The delayed fluorescence compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is defined by Formula 1:

[Formula 1]

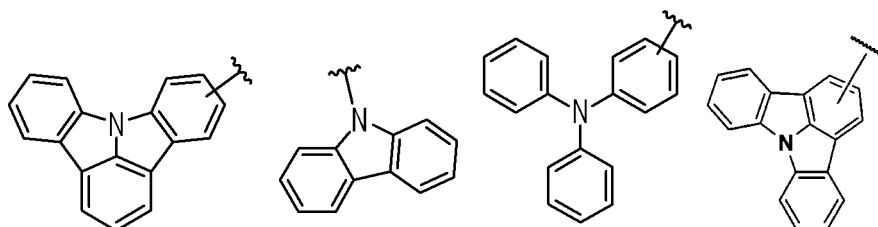


wherein one of m and n is 1, and the other one of m and n is 0, and wherein each of X1 and X2 is independently selected from Formula 2, and each of Y1 and Y2 is independently selected from Formula 3:

[Formula 2]



[Formula 3]

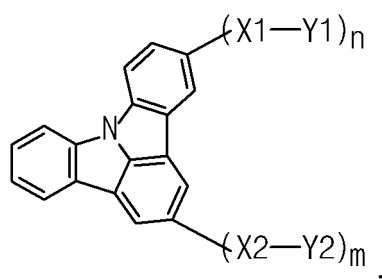


3. The delayed fluorescence compound according to claim 1 and/or claim 2, wherein a difference between a singlet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound and a triplet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound is less than 0.3eV.
4. An organic light emitting diode, comprising:
 - a first electrode;
 - a second electrode facing the first electrode; and
 - an organic emitting layer between the first and second electrodes and including a delayed fluorescence compound,
 wherein the delayed fluorescence compound includes a first electron donor moiety of indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, a second electron donor moiety selected from indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, carbazole or triphenylamine, and an electron acceptor moiety selected from dibenzothiophene sulfone or diphenyl sulfone, wherein the first and second electron donor moieties are combined to the electron acceptor moiety, and the electron acceptor moiety is combined to a first position or a para-position of the first electron donor moiety.
5. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 4, wherein the organic emitting layer includes a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transporting layer (HTL), an emitting material layer (EML), an electron transporting layer (ETL) and an electron injection layer (EIL), and

wherein at least one from selected the HIL, the HTL, the EML, the ETL and the EIL includes the delayed fluorescence compound.

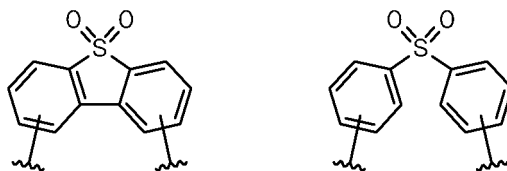
6. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 4 and/or claim 5, wherein a difference between a singlet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound and a triplet energy of the delayed fluorescence compound is less than 0.3eV.
7. The organic light emitting diode according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a dopant.
8. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 7, wherein a difference between a HOMO of the host and a HOMO of the dopant or a difference between the LUMO of the host and the LUMO of the dopant is less than 0.5 eV.
9. The organic light emitting diode according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a dopant, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a host.
10. The organic light emitting diode according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host and a first dopant, and the delayed fluorescence compound is used as a second dopant, and wherein a triplet energy of the second host is smaller than the triplet energy of the host and larger than the triplet energy of the first dopant.
11. The organic light emitting diode according to any one of claims 4 to 10, wherein the delayed fluorescence compound is defined by Formula 1:

[Formula 1]

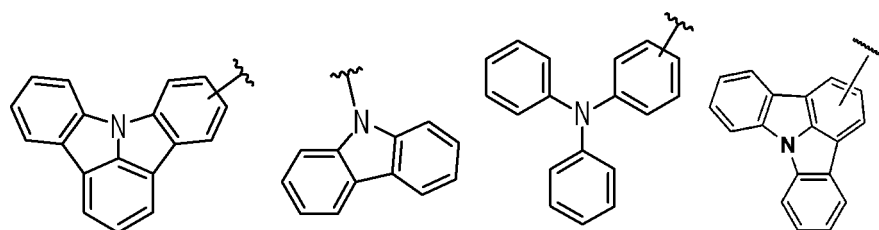


wherein one of m and n is 1, and the other one of m and n is 0, and wherein each of X1 and X2 is independently selected from Formula 2, and each of Y1 and Y2 is independently selected from Formula 3:

[Formula 2]



[Formula 3]



12. A display device, comprising:

- a substrate;
- an organic light emitting diode on the substrate, wherein the organic light emitting diode is as defined in any one of claims 4 to 11;
- an encapsulation film on the organic light emitting diode; and
- a cover window on the encapsulation film

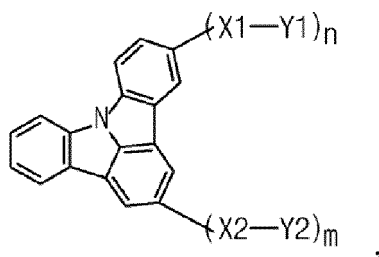
Patentansprüche

1. Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz, die umfasst:

- einen ersten Elektronendonatorteil von Indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]Carbazol;
- einen zweiten Elektronendonatorteil, der aus Indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]Carbazol, Carbazol oder Triphenylamin ausgewählt ist; und
- einen Elektronenakzeptorteil, der aus Dibenzothiophensulfon oder Diphenylsulfon ausgewählt ist, wobei der erste und der zweite Elektronendonatorteil mit dem Elektronenakzeptorteil verbunden sind und der Elektronenakzeptorteil mit einer ersten Position oder einer Paraposition des ersten Elektronendonatortteils verbunden ist.

2. Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Verbindung durch die Formel 1 definiert ist:

[Formel 1]

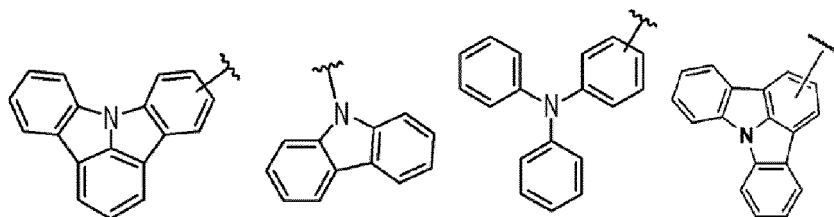


wobei eines von m und n gleich 1 ist und das andere von m und n gleich 0 ist und wobei jedes von X1 und X2 unabhängig aus Formel 2 ausgewählt ist und jedes von Y1 und Y2 unabhängig aus Formel 3 ausgewählt ist.

[Formel 2]



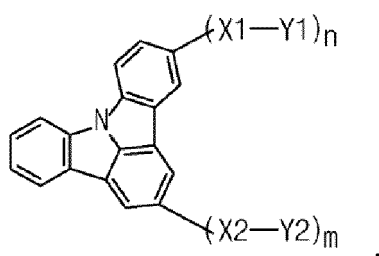
[Formel 3]



3. Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz nach Anspruch 1 und/oder Anspruch 2, wobei ein Unterschied zwischen einer Singulettenergie der Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz und einer Triplettenergie der Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz kleiner als 0,3 eV ist.
4. Organische Leuchtdiode, die umfasst:
 - eine erste Elektrode;
 - eine zweite Elektrode, die der ersten Elektrode zugewandt ist; und
 - eine organische lichtemittierende Schicht zwischen der ersten und der zweiten Elektrode, die eine Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz enthält,
 - wobei die Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz einen ersten Elektronendonatoranteil von Indolo-[3,2,l-j,k]Carbazol, einen zweiten Elektronendonatoranteil, der aus Indolo-[3,2,l-j,k]Carbazol, Carbazol oder Triphenylamin ausgewählt ist, und einen Elektronenakzeptoranteil, der aus Dibenzothiophensulfon oder Diphenylsulfon ausgewählt ist, enthält,
 - wobei der erste und der zweite Elektronendonatoranteil mit dem Elektronenakzeptoranteil verbunden sind und der Elektronenakzeptoranteil mit einer ersten Position oder einer Paraposition des ersten Elektronendonatoranteils verbunden ist.
5. Organische Leuchtdiode nach Anspruch 4, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht eine Lochinjektionsschicht (HIL), eine Lochtransportschicht (HTL), eine Aussendungsmaterialschicht (EML), eine Elektronentransportschicht (ETL) und eine Elektroneninjectionsschicht (EIL) enthält, und wobei mindestens eine der ausgewählten der HIL, der HTL der EML, der ETL und der EIL die Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz enthält.
6. Organische Leuchtdiode nach Anspruch 4 und/oder Anspruch 5, wobei ein Unterschied zwischen einer Singulettenergie der Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz und einer Triplettenergie der Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz kleiner als 0,3 eV ist.
7. Organische Leuchtdiode nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht ferner einen Host enthält und die Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz als eine Dotiersubstanz verwendet wird.
8. Organische Leuchtdiode nach Anspruch 7, wobei ein Unterschied zwischen einem HOMO des Hosts und einem HOMO der Dotiersubstanz oder ein Unterschied zwischen dem LUMO des Hosts und dem LUMO der Dotiersubstanz kleiner als 0,5 eV ist.
9. Organische Leuchtdiode nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht ferner eine Dotiersubstanz enthält und die Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz als ein Host verwendet wird.
10. Organische Leuchtdiode nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht ferner einen Host und eine erste Dotiersubstanz enthält und die Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz als eine zweite Dotiersubstanz verwendet wird und wobei eine Triplettenergie des zweiten Hosts kleiner als die Triplettenergie des Hosts und größer als die Triplettenergie der ersten Dotiersubstanz ist.

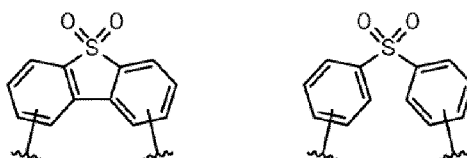
11. Organische Leuchtdiode nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 10, wobei die Verbindung mit verzögerter Fluoreszenz durch Formel 1 definiert ist:

[Formel 1]

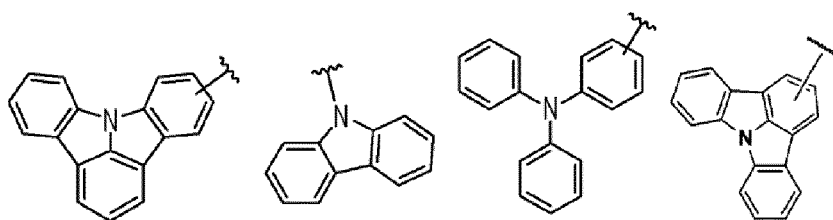


wobei eines von m und n 1 ist und das andere von m und n 0 ist und wobei jedes von X1 und X2 unabhängig aus Formel 2 ausgewählt ist und jedes von Y1 und Y2 unabhängig aus Formel 3 ausgewählt ist.

[Formel 2]



[Formel 3]



12. Anzeigevorrichtung, die umfasst:

ein Substrat;
eine organische Leuchtdiode auf dem Substrat, wobei die organische Leuchtdiode nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 11 definiert ist;
eine Einkapselungsschicht auf der organischen Leuchtdiode; und
ein Abdeckfenster auf der Einkapselungsschicht.

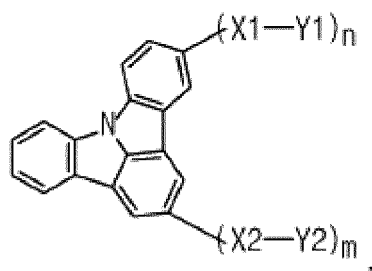
Revendications

1. Composé à fluorescence retardée, comprenant :

une première fraction donneur d'électrons de type indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole ;
une seconde fraction donneur d'électrons choisie parmi l'indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, le carbazole ou la triphénylamine ; et
une fraction accepteur d'électrons choisie parmi la dibenzothiophènesulfone ou la diphenylesulfone, dans lequel les première et seconde fractions donneur d'électrons sont combinées à la fraction accepteur d'électrons, et la fraction accepteur d'électrons est combinée à une première position à une position en para de la première fraction donneur d'électrons.

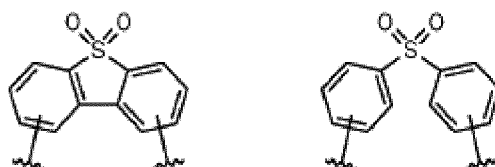
2. Composé à fluorescence retardée selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le composé est défini par la formule 1 :

[Formule 1]

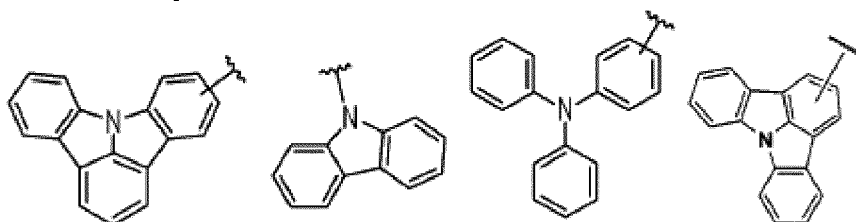


dans laquelle un des m et n vaut 1, et l'autre des m et n vaut 0, et dans laquelle chacun des X1 et X2 est indépendamment choisi à partir de la Formule 2, et chacun des Y1 et Y2 est indépendamment choisi à partir de la Formule 3 :

[Formule 2]



[Formule 3]



3. Composé à fluorescence retardée selon la revendication 1 et/ou la revendication 2, dans lequel une différence entre une énergie de singlet du composé à fluorescence retardée et une énergie de triplet du composé à fluorescence retardée est inférieure à 0,3 eV.

4. Diode électroluminescente organique, comprenant :

une première électrode ;

une seconde électrode faisant face à la première électrode ; et

une couche organique émettrice entre les première et la seconde électrodes et comprenant un composé à fluorescence retardée,

dans laquelle le composé à fluorescence retardée inclut une première fraction donneur d'électrons de type indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, une seconde fraction donneur d'électrons choisie parmi l'indolo-[3,2,1-j,k]carbazole, le carbazole ou la triphénylamine, et une fraction accepteur d'électrons choisie parmi la dibenzothiophènesulfone ou la diphenylesulfone,

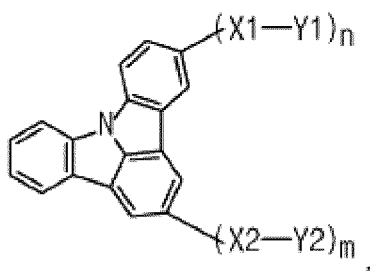
dans laquelle les première et seconde fractions donneur d'électrons sont combinées à la fraction accepteur d'électrons, et la fraction accepteur d'électrons est combinée à une première position à une position en para de la première fraction donneur d'électrons.

5. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut une couche d'injection de trous (HIL), une couche de transport de trous (HTL), une couche de matière émettrice (EML), une couche de transport d'électrons (ETL) et une couche d'injection d'électrons (EIL), et dans laquelle au moins une choisie parmi la HIL, la HTL, la EML, la ETL et la EIL inclut le composé à fluorescence

retardée.

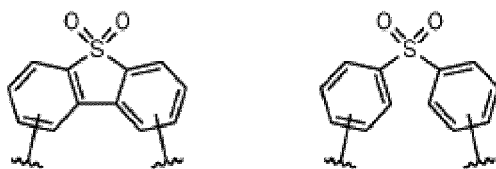
6. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 4 et/ou la revendication 5, dans laquelle une différence entre une énergie de singlet du composé à fluorescence retardée et une énergie de triplet du composé à fluorescence retardée est inférieure à 0,3 eV.
7. Diode électroluminescente organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut en outre un hôte, et le composé à fluorescence retardée est utilisé en tant que dopant.
8. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 7, dans laquelle une différence entre une HOMO de l'hôte et une HOMO du dopant ou une différence entre la LUMO de l'hôte et la LUMO du dopant est inférieure à 0,5 eV.
9. Diode électroluminescente organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut en outre un dopant, et le composé à fluorescence retardée est utilisé en tant qu'hôte.
10. Diode électroluminescente organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut en outre un hôte et un premier dopant, et le composé à fluorescence retardée est utilisé en tant que second dopant, et dans laquelle une énergie de triplet du second hôte est inférieure à l'énergie de triplet de l'hôte est supérieure à l'énergie de triplet du premier dopant.
11. Diode électroluminescente organique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 10, dans laquelle le composé à fluorescence retardée est défini par la Formule 1 :

[Formule 1]

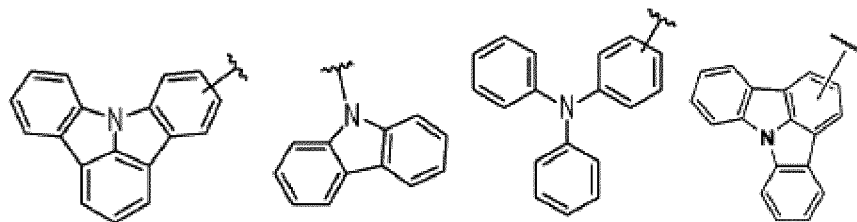


dans laquelle un des m et n vaut 1, et l'autre des m et n vaut 0, et dans laquelle chacun des X1 et X2 est indépendamment choisi à partir de la Formule 2, et chacun des Y1 et Y2 est indépendamment choisi à partir de la Formule 3 :

[Formule 2]



[Formule 3]



12. Dispositif d'affichage, comprenant :

un substrat ;

une diode électroluminescente organique sur le substrat, dans laquelle la diode électroluminescente organique est tel que défini selon l'une des revendications 4 à 11 ;

un film d'encapsulation sur la diode électroluminescente organique ; et

une fenêtre de couverture sur le film d'encapsulation.

FIG. 1

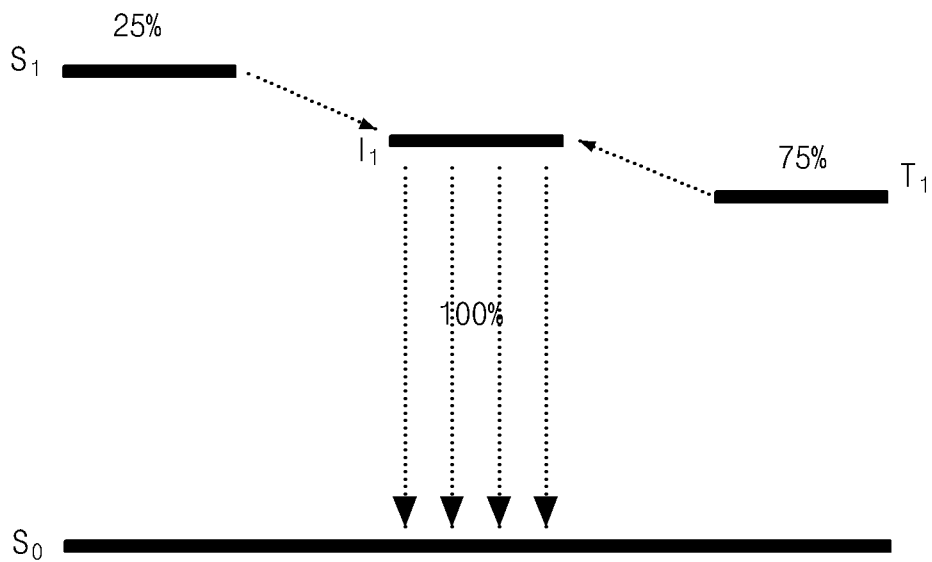


FIG. 2A

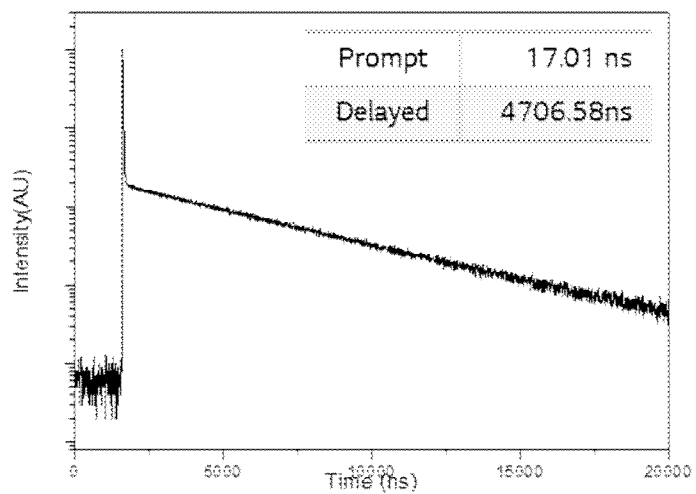


FIG. 2B

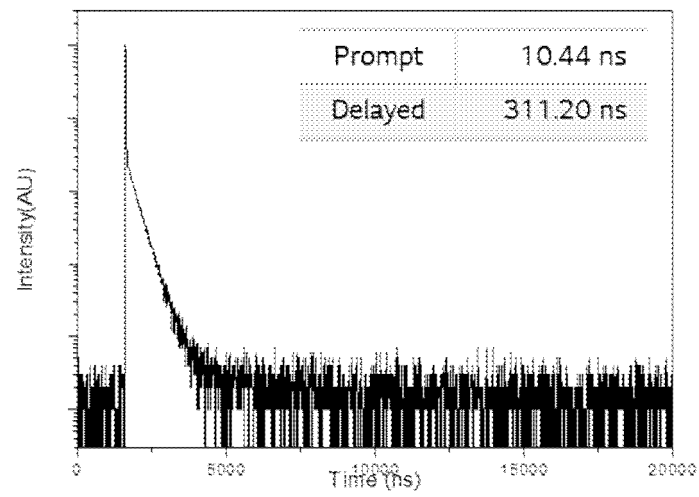


FIG. 2C

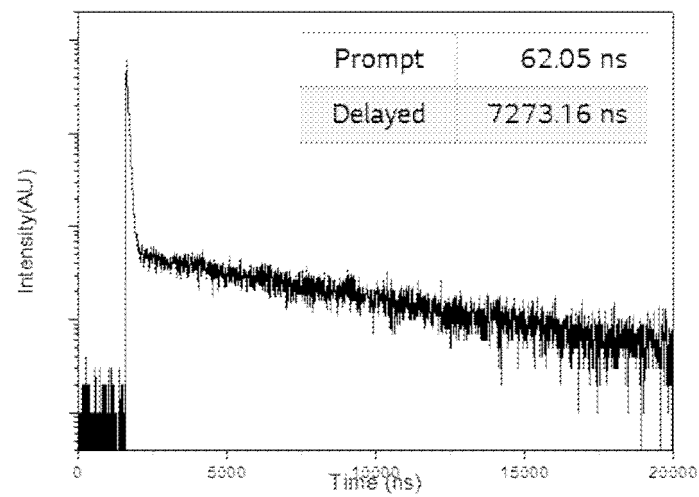


FIG. 2D

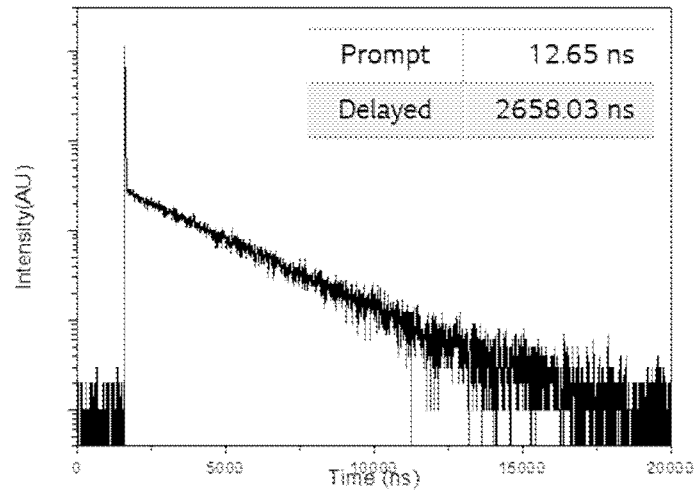
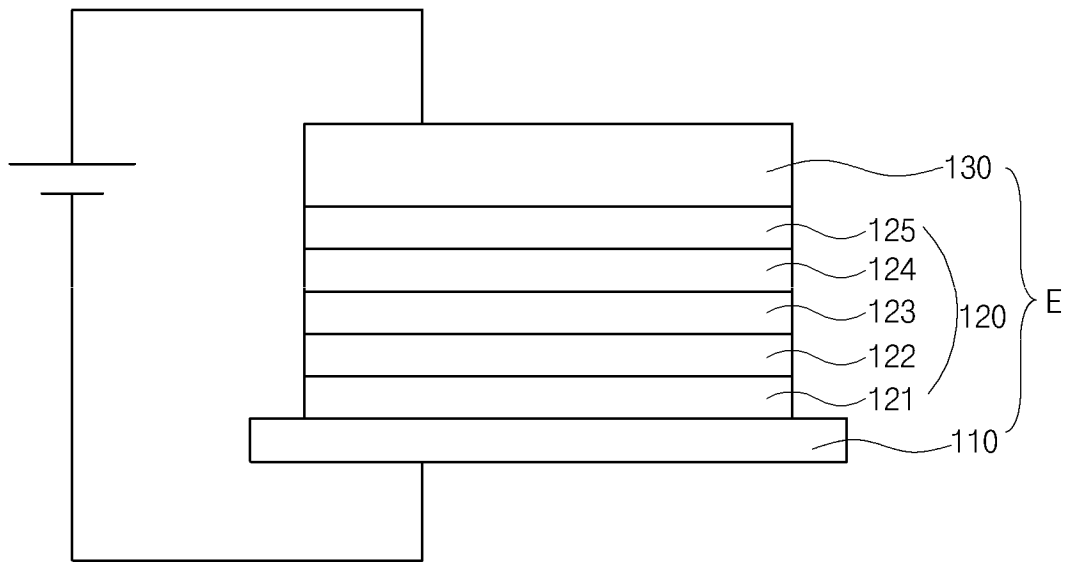


FIG. 3



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20120248968 A1 [0016]

专利名称(译)	延迟荧光化合物，以及使用其的有机发光二极管和显示装置		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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优先权	1020140140972 2014-10-17 KR 1020140140973 2014-10-17 KR 1020150130520 2015-09-15 KR 1020150130917 2015-09-16 KR		
其他公开文献	EP3010052A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

讨论了延迟荧光化合物，其包括吡啶 - [3,2,1-j, k] 吡啶的第一电子给体部分;第二电子给体部分选自吡啶 - [3,2,1-j, k] 吡啶，吡啶或三苯胺;和选自二苯并噻吩砜或二苯砜的电子受体部分，其中第一和第二电子给体部分结合到电子受体部分，并且电子受体部分结合到第一电子给体的第一位置或对位部分。

