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(54) OLIGOMERIC ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE(OLED)MATERIALS CONTAINING MULTIPLE CROSSLINKING FUNCTIONS

OLIGOMERE MATERIALIEN FÜR ORGANISCHE LICHTEMITTIERENDE DIODE (OLED) MIT MEHREREN VERNETZUNGSFUNKTIONEN

MATÉRIAUX OLIGOMÈRES DE DIODE ÉLECTROLUMINESCENTE ORGANIQUE (OLED) CONTENANT DE MULTIPLES FONCTIONS DE RÉTICULATION

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- **CONTORET A E A ET AL: "The Photopolymeriyation and Cross-Linking of Electroluminescent Liquid Crystals Containing Methacrylate and Diene Photopolymerizable End Groups for Multilayer Organic Light-Emitting Diodes", CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, US, vol. 14, no. 4, 20 March 2002 (2002-03-20) , pages 1477-1487, XP003010927, ISSN: 0897-4756, DOI: 10.1021/CM011111F**

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Description

[0001] OLED materials are known from US Patent 6,867,243 having the generic structure:

B-S-A-S-B

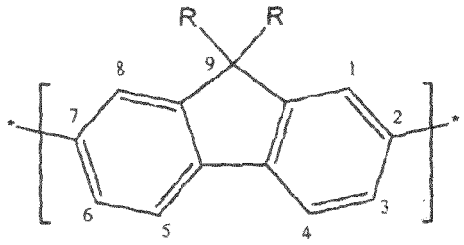
where A is a rigid, rod or lathe-like molecular nucleus, S are flexible spacers, and B are crosslinking groups.

[0002] In these materials the central core (A), generally a highly conjugated aromatic ring system, confers the desired light emitting or charge transporting properties on the materials, and the crosslinking groups (B) allow the materials to be crosslinked, usually through exposure to UV radiation, into an insoluble, polymer matrix film. Thus, the materials can be solvent cast onto electronic substrates and photopatterned much as one would do with a photoresist.

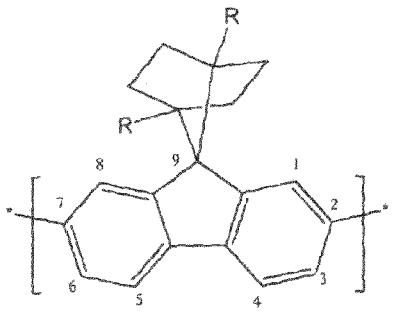
[0003] The flexible spacers serve to mechanically and electronically insulate the molecular nuclei (A) from the crosslink connections into the polymer matrix formed through UV exposure. Without this isolation, energy of excitation produced in the molecular nuclei to, for instance, initiate light emission would be drained off into the polymer matrix destroying the desired optoelectronic effect. The spacers (B) are also necessary, in combination with the rod-like shape of the molecular nuclei, to promote liquid crystalline behaviour in the uncrosslinked materials. It has been found that liquid crystalline order is highly desirable in these materials, both to increase desirable properties such as carrier mobilities, and also to allow to the materials to be cast in highly ordered films with no disruptive defects such as the defects that occur in polycrystalline organic films.

[0004] It has further been found that it is highly desirable to incorporate one or more 9,9-disubstituted fluorene aromatic units into molecular nucleus (A). If the substituent(s) at the 9-position on the fluorene ring are sufficiently bulky, this substitution serves a threefold purpose. First, it increases the solvent solubilities of the materials so that they may be solvent processed. Second, this substitution promotes the thermodynamic stability of the nematic liquid crystalline phase over the crystalline or smectic phases that might also occur in these materials making it possible to cast films with nematic ordering. And third, this substitution provides sufficient separation between adjacent molecular nuclei to limit unwanted intermolecular mechanical and electronic interactions that would drain off energy of excitation.

[0005] Fluorene functional units that have been used in this respect are, for instance,



where R represents n-alkyl groups substituted at the 9 positions. (See US Patent 6,867,2430.) Further examples are spirocycloalkylfluorenes such as



where R represents alkyl groups. (See WO2009087364.) In both these case substitution of the fluorene units into the molecular nucleus occurs at the 2 and 7 positions so as to maintain the nucleus' linear nature.

[0006] The materials described above have proven useful for use in OLEDs both as light emitters and as charge transporting materials. An important aspect of their application is their film forming properties since they can only be formed into useful structures if they can be applied to a surface in a uniform layer. Since the material layers in OLED devices are in general quite thin, these materials must be applied by a spin coating, ink jet printing, or coating from a slot die in quite dilute solution. The low viscosity of these materials in dilute solution makes it difficult to form uniform

films using the above techniques.

[0007] An approach to increasing the viscosity of solutions of the B-S-A-S-B materials is to increase the length of the molecular cores of the materials. Molecular cores (A) have been produced containing up to five fluorene units yielding molecules having molecular weights in excess of 2000. While these molecules do have better film forming properties and also give superior light emission efficacies, they are expensive to produce and are best suited as dopants in a polymer matrix formed from lower cost materials.

[0008] US2011/175069 relates to a cross-linkable polymer including 1,1'-binapthyl repeating units linked through 6,6'-arylene groups, a cross-linked material comprising the cross-linkable polymer, an original light emitting device including the cross-linked material, and a method of preparing the organic light emitting device.

[0009] Contoret A.E. et al (DOI: 10.1021/CMO11111F) relates to photopolymerisation and cross-linking of electroluminescent liquid crystals containing methacrylate and diene photopolymerisable end groups for multilayer organic light-emitting diodes.

[0010] The present invention provides liquid crystalline, photopolymerisable host materials having suitable electronic properties, but which are relatively inexpensive to make.

[0011] The invention, in one aspect, comprises materials having the formula:

$$T\text{-}A(\text{-}S\text{-}B(\text{-}P\text{-}B)_m\text{-}S\text{-}A)_n\text{-}T$$

where

A in each instance is an independently rod-shaped rigid molecular core unit of the structure:

$$\text{-}E\text{-}F\text{-}(E\text{-}F)_x\text{-}E\text{-}$$

wherein each E is independently chosen from a single bond or an aromatic diradical disubstituted so as to maintain the linear nature of rigid molecular core A;
each F is independently a diradical containing a fluorene, azafluorene or polyazafluorene aromatic ring system that is disubstituted so as to maintain the linear nature of the rigid molecular core A; and
x is between 0 and 7,
S in each occurrence is an independently selected flexible spacer unit which is a branched, straight chain, or cyclic alkyl group with 3 to 12 carbon atoms, that is unsubstituted, or mono- or poly-substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, or CN or wherein one or more non-adjacent CH2 groups are replaced by-O-, -S-, -NH-, -NR-, -SiRR-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH-, -C=C-such that O and S atoms are not directly linked to other O or S atoms,
B in each occurrence is an independently selected polymerisable crosslinking group,
P are spacer groups independently selected,
T are independently selected end groups which are chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl chain optionally terminating with a crosslinking group, an alkoxy chain optionally terminating with a crosslinking group, a cyano group or a fluorine,
m are independently selected from values of from 1 to 4,
n is equal to 1 to 3.

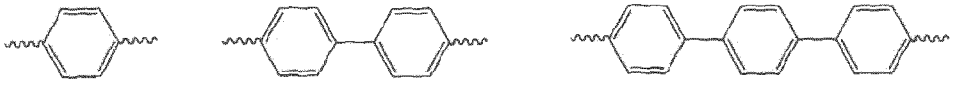
[0012] The crosslinking groups may be chosen so as to allow the molecules to be polymerised into a polymer matrix, particularly by exposure to UV. The molecular nucleus or core units and also the spacer units may be chosen such that the material displays liquid crystalline order and most preferably that it displays nematic order. It is also preferred that the core units are chosen so as to promote either light emitting or charge transporting properties, or both, in the product polymer matrix.

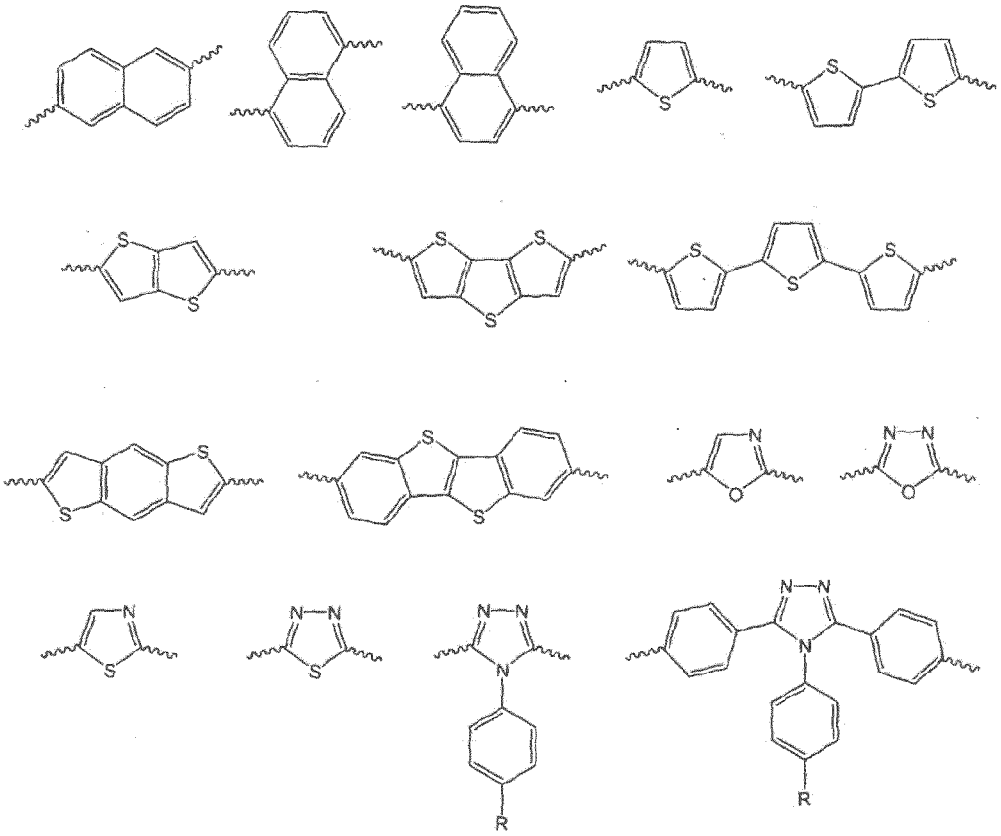
[0013] The rod-shaped, rigid molecular core units (A) have the general structure:

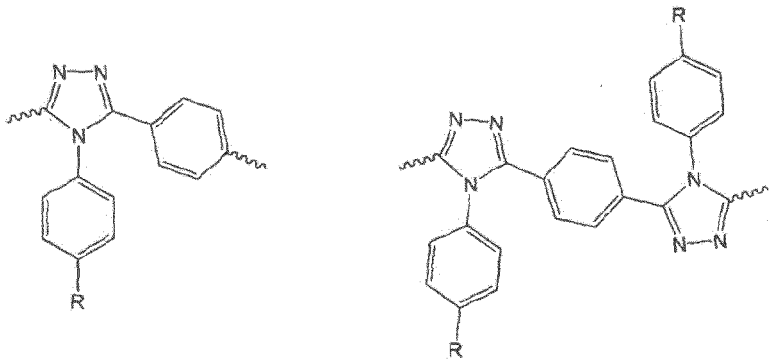
$$\text{-}E\text{-}F\text{-}(E\text{-}F)_x\text{-}E\text{-}$$

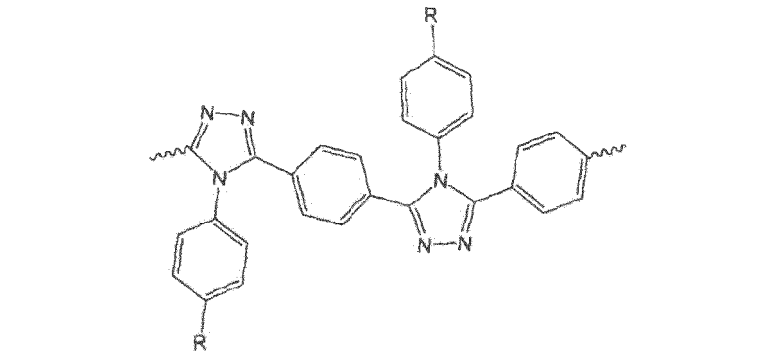
wherein E may be independently chosen from a single bond or an aromatic diradical disubstituted so as to maintain the linear nature of rigid molecular core A, and wherein F is a diradical containing a fluorene, azadluorene or polyzafluorene aromatic ring system and which is disubstituted so as to maintain the linear nature of the rigid molecular core A, and wherein x is between 0 and 7, preferably between 0 and 4.

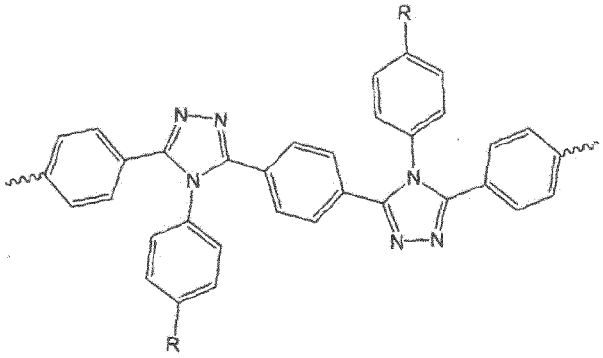
[0014] Examples of E sub-units are:

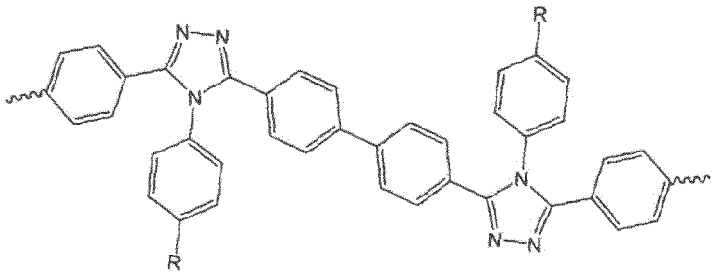


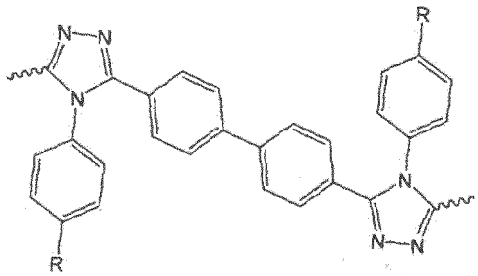


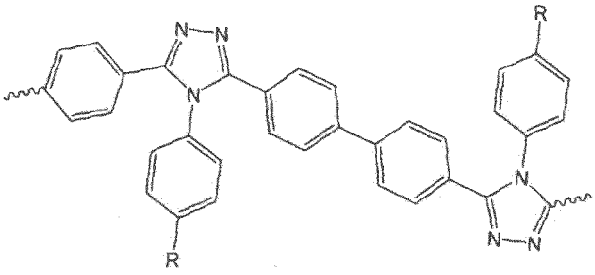


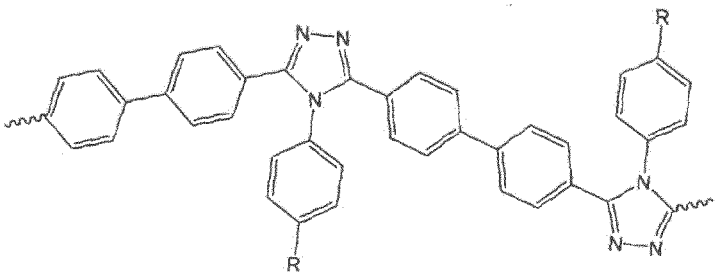


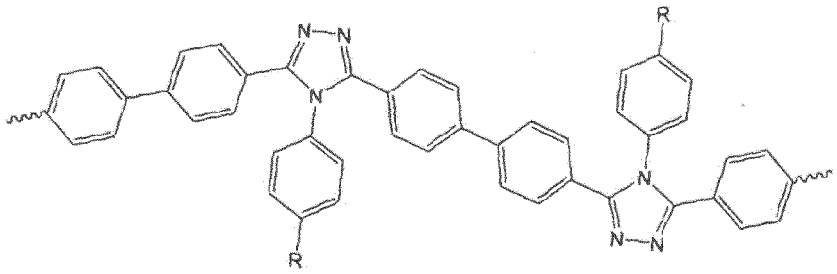


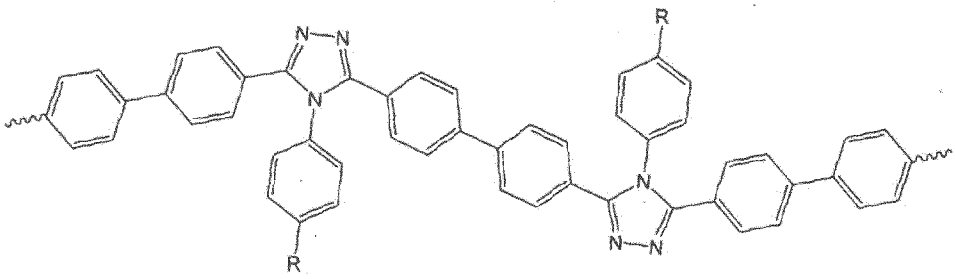


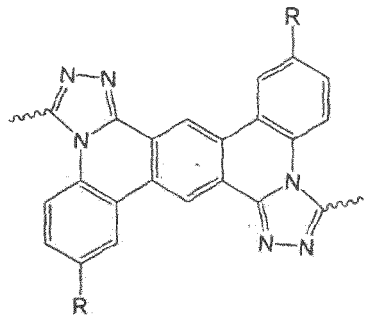


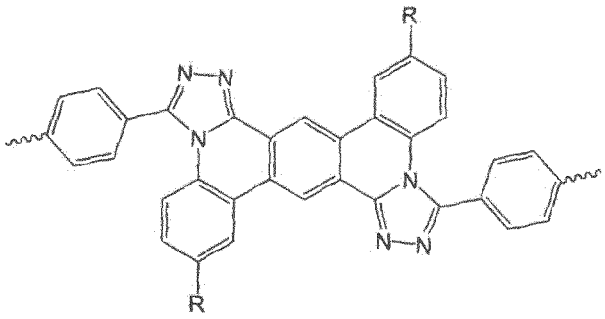


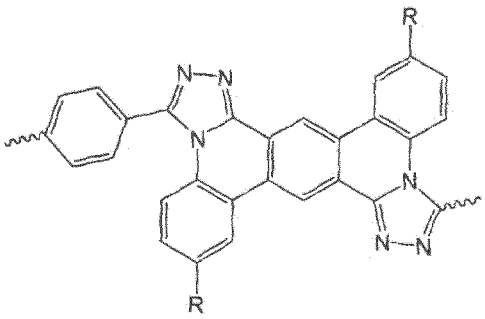


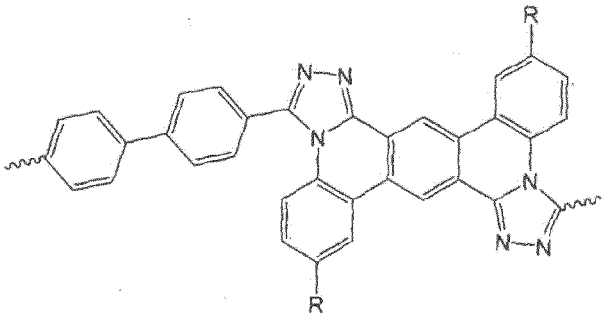


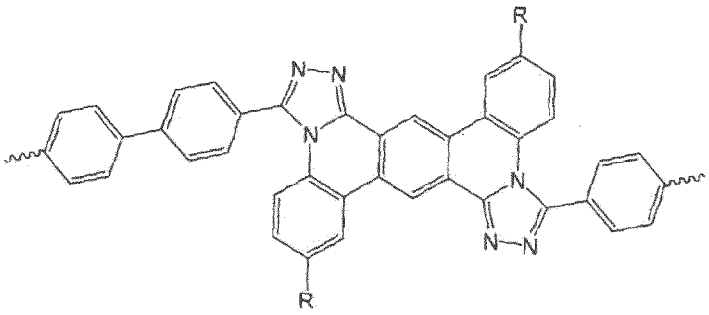


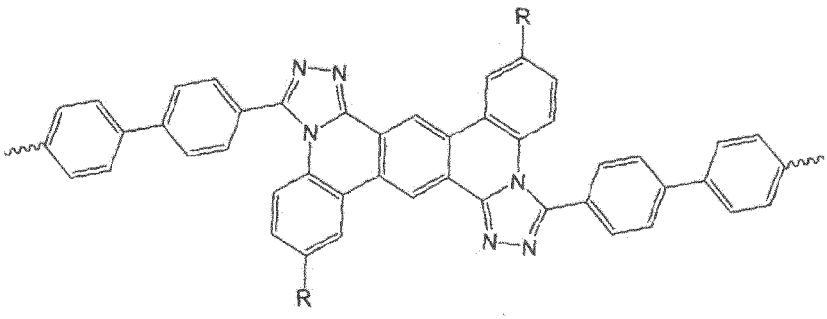


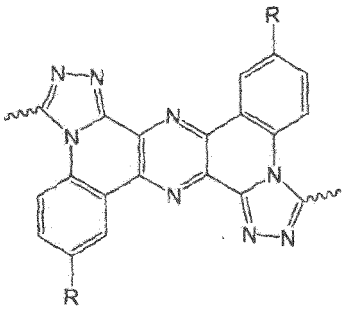


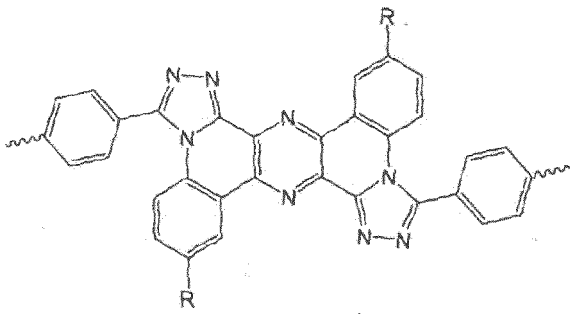


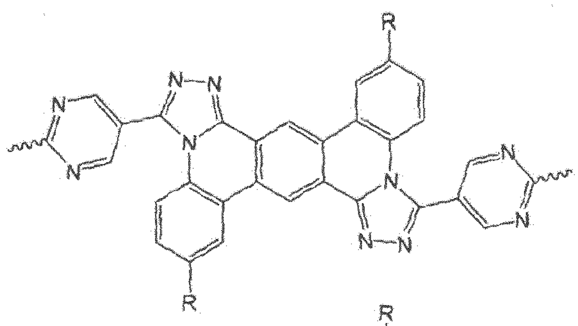


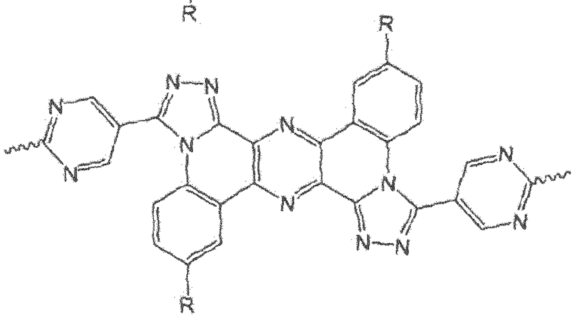


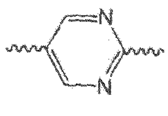


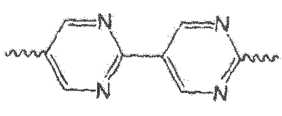


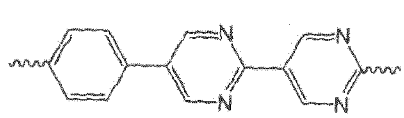


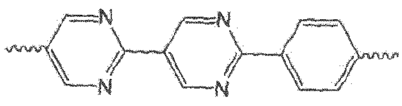


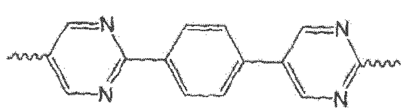


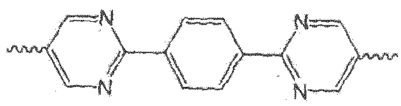


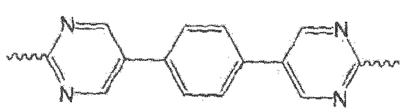


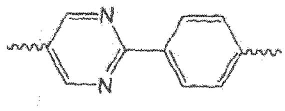


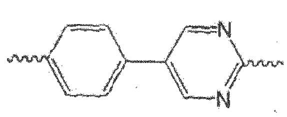


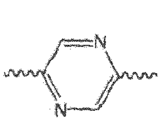


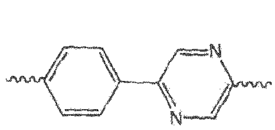


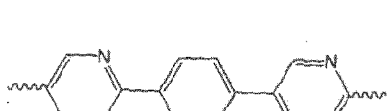


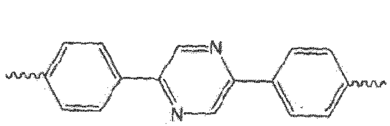


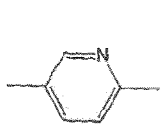


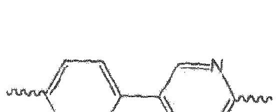


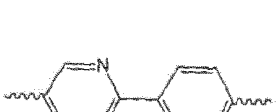


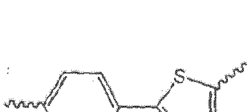


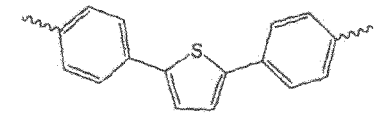
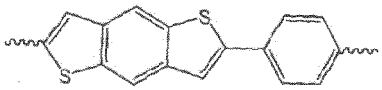
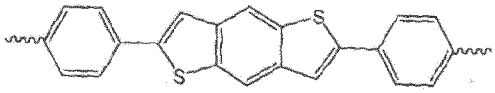
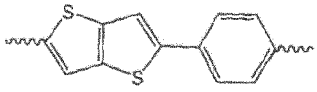
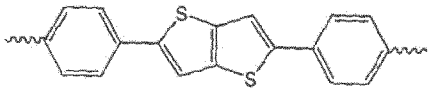
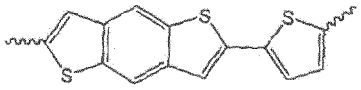
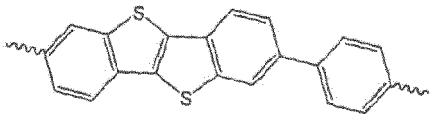
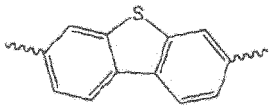
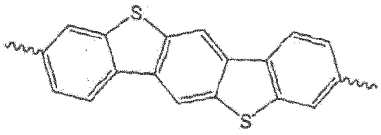
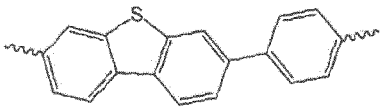
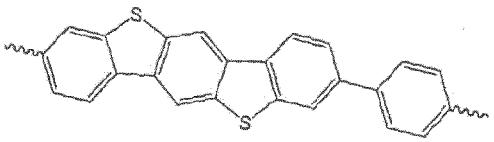
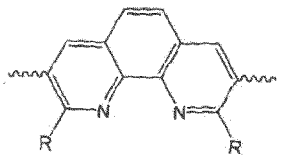


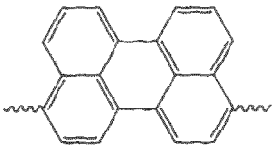
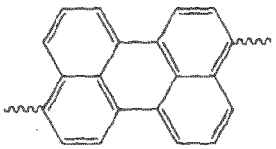
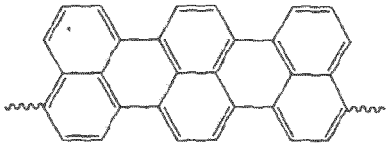
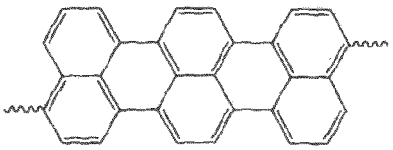
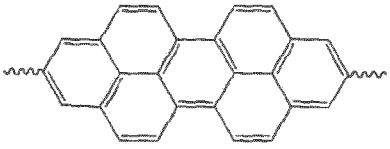
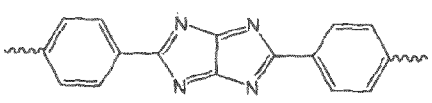


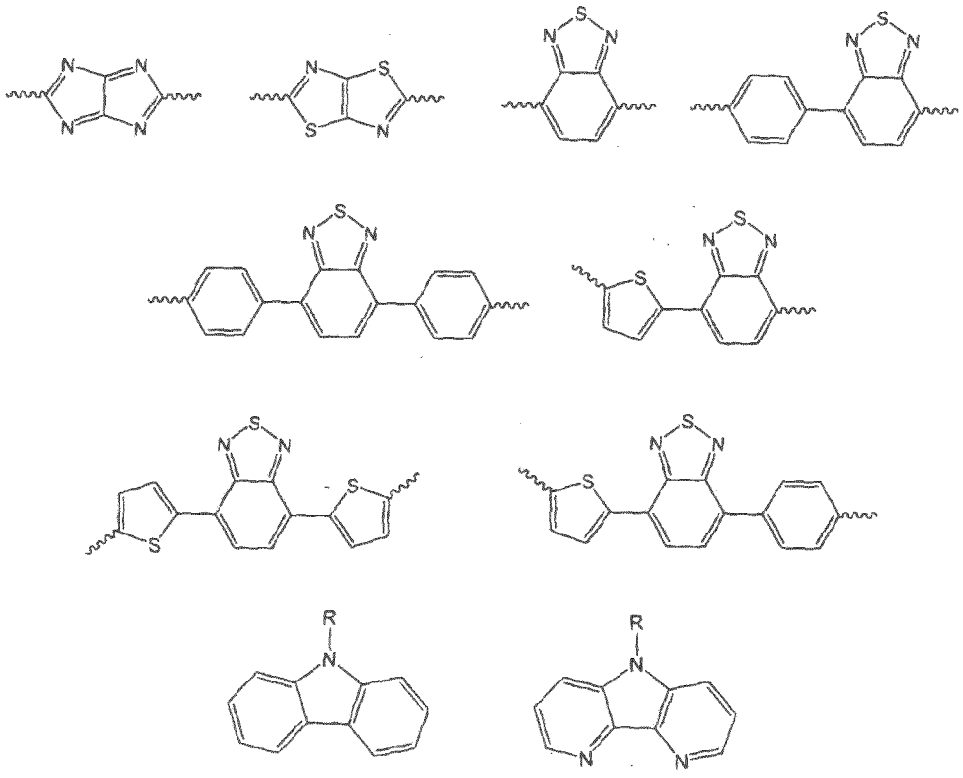




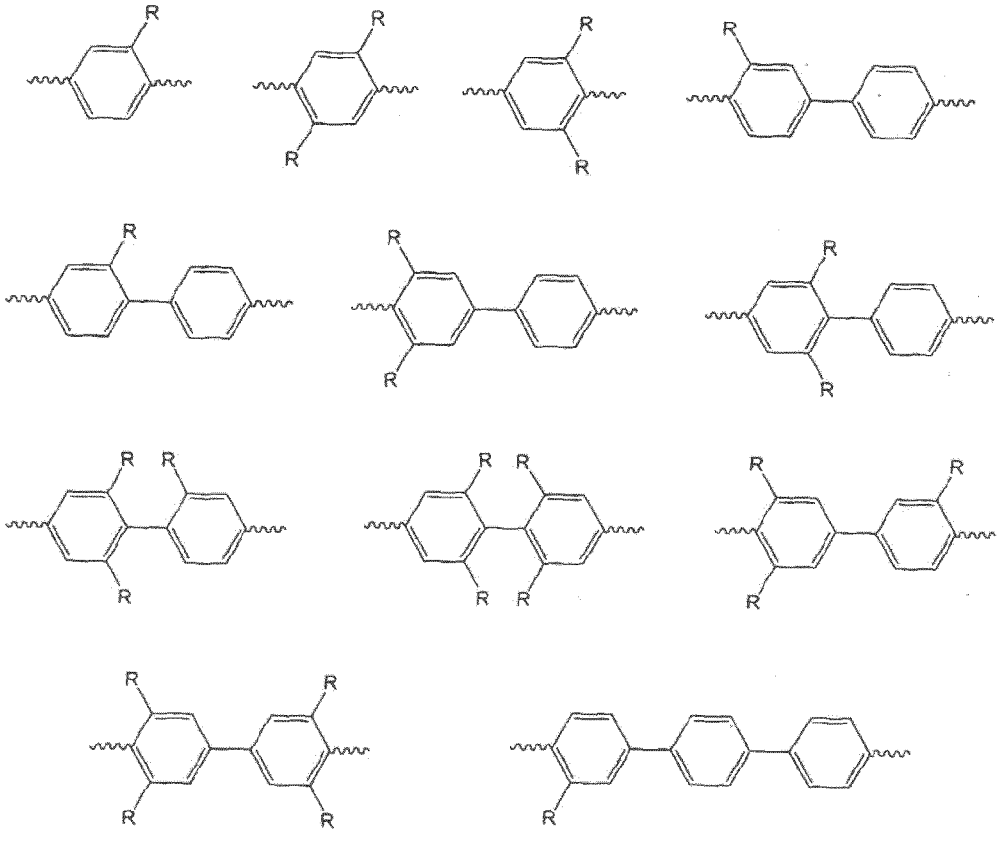


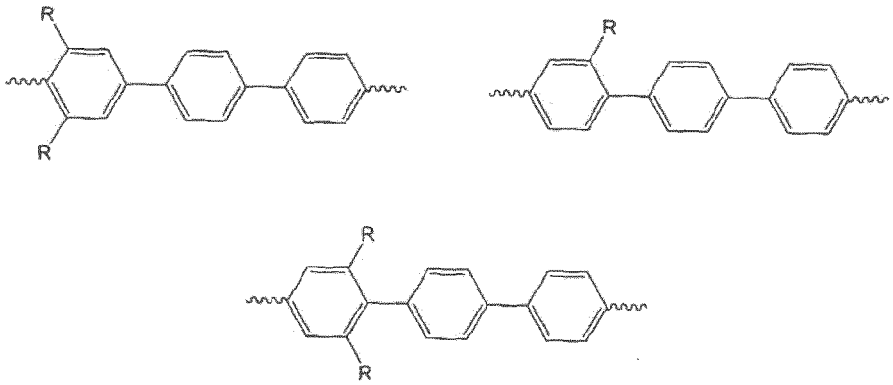















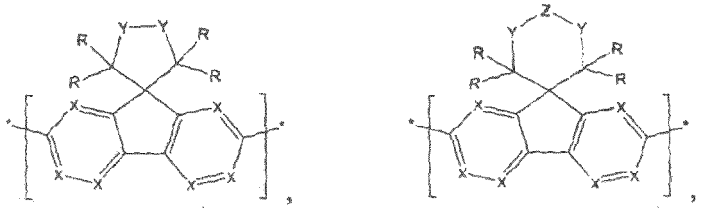
wherein R may be hydrogen, alkyl or fluoroalkyl. Further examples of E sub-units are:

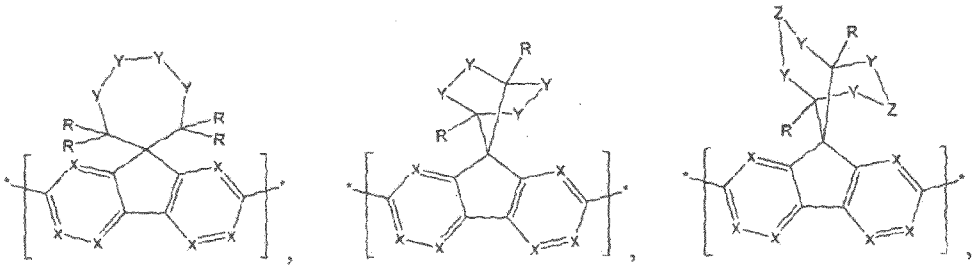


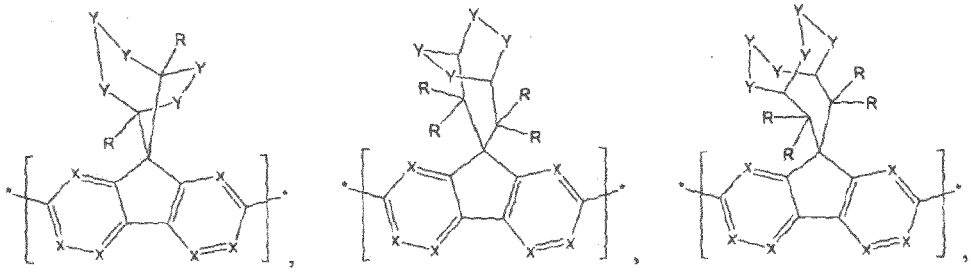


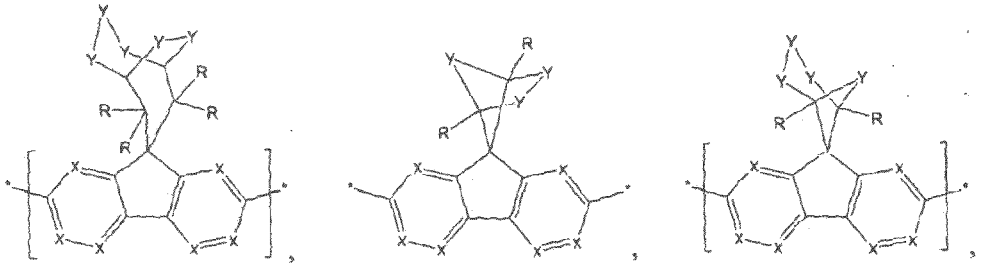
wherein R may be an alkyl or fluorinated alkyl group.

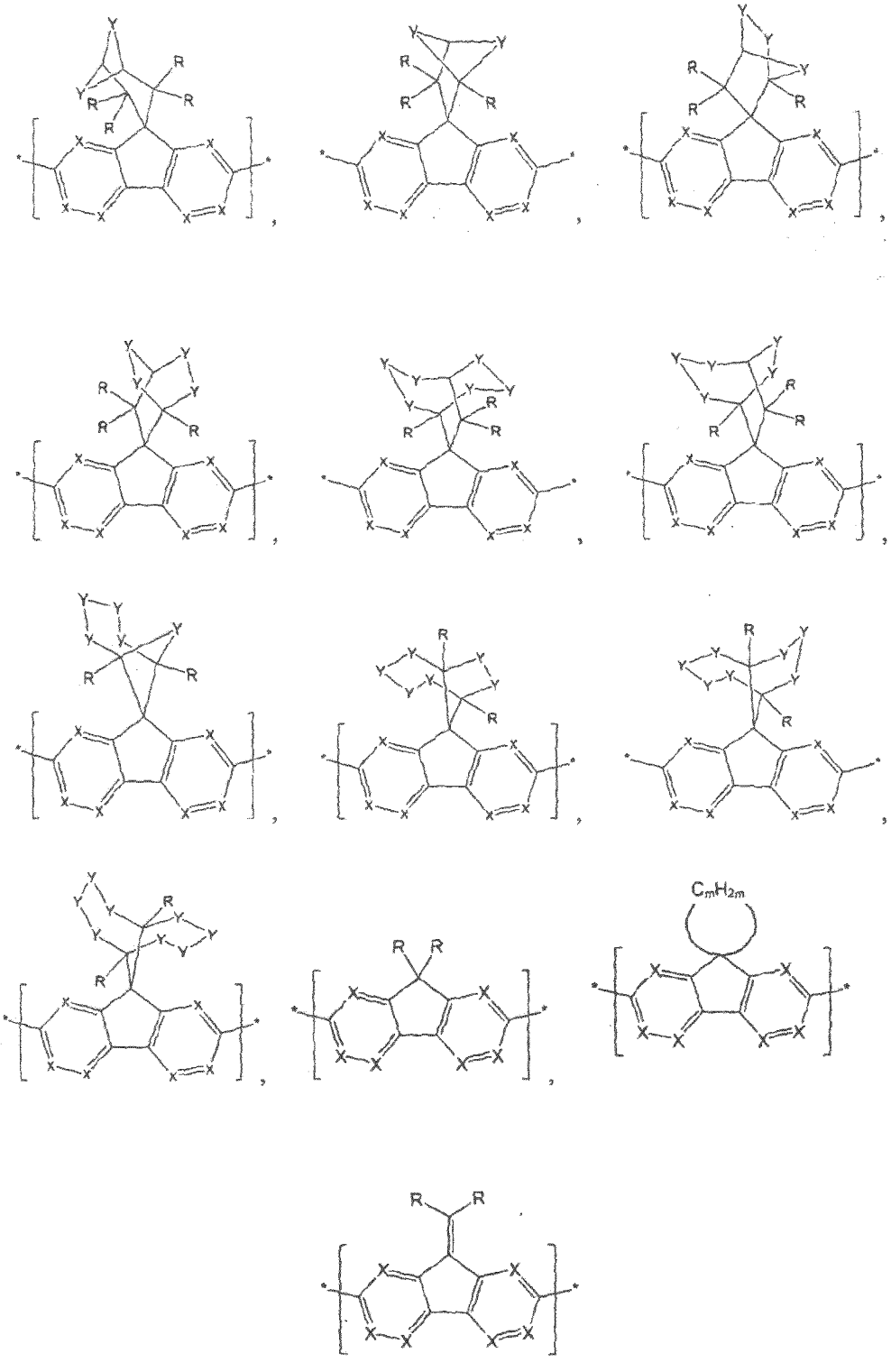
[0015] Examples of F sub-units are:







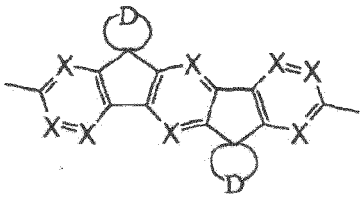




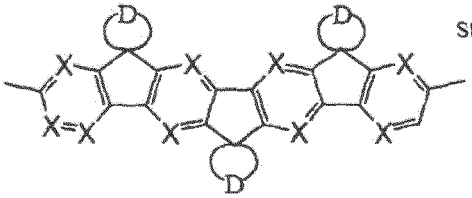
and

wherein X are chosen independently from CH, N, CR', or CF, and R' = C_nH_{2n+1} where n has a value chosen independently from 1 to 5; Y and Z are chosen independently from CH_2, CHR", $CR"_2$, NH, NR", O, S, S=0, O=S=O, and C=O and R" = C_nH_{2n+1} where n has a value chosen independently from 1 to 5; R are independently chosen from H or C_nH_{2n+1} where n has a value chosen independently from 1 to 10, and m has a value between 3 and 7.

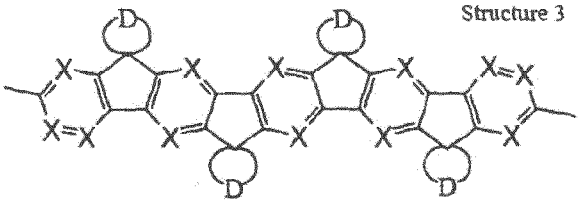
[0016] Other examples of F sub-units are:



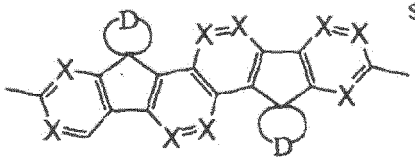
Structure 1



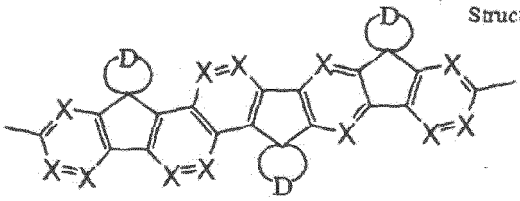
Structure 2



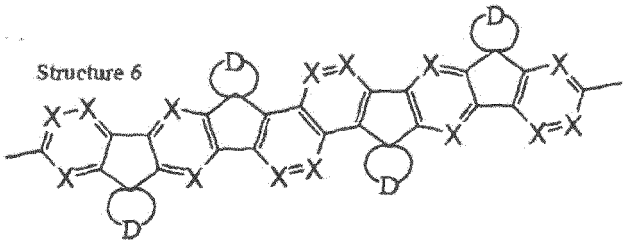
Structure 3



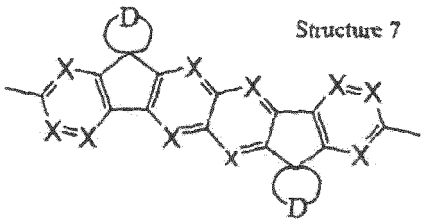
Structure 4



Structure 5

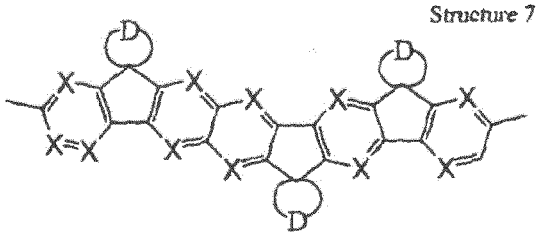


Structure 6

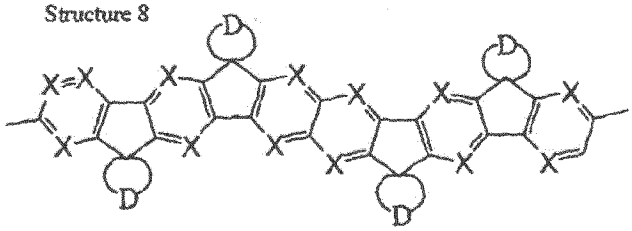


Structure 7

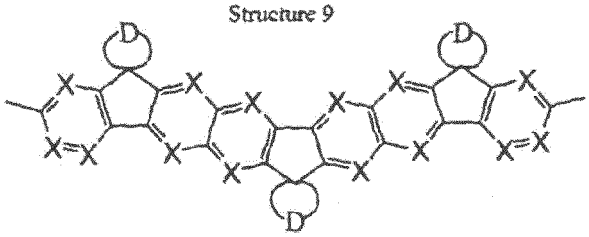
Structure 7



Structure 8

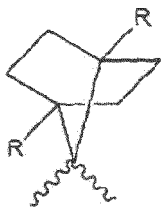


Structure 9

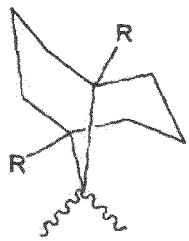


wherein the substituents

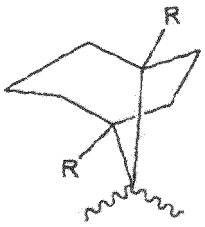
may independently be one of structures:



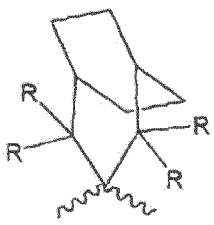
Structure 10



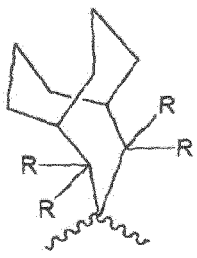
Structure 11



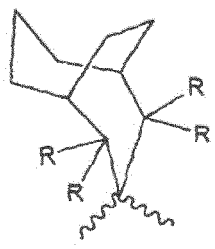
Structure 12



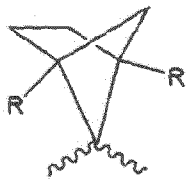
Structure 13



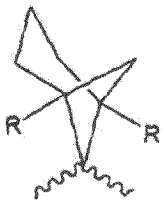
Structure 14



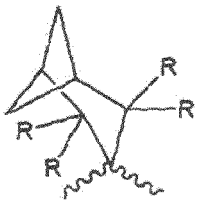
Structure 15



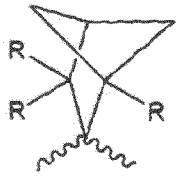
Structure 16



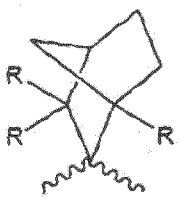
Structure 17



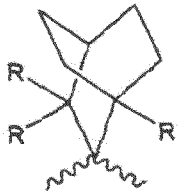
Structure 18



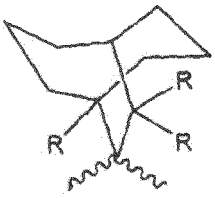
Structure 19



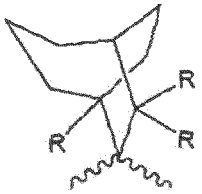
Structure 20



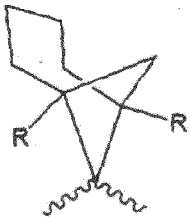
Structure 21



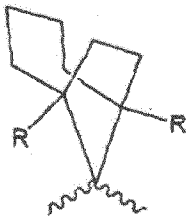
Structure 16



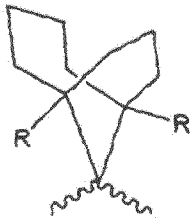
Structure 17



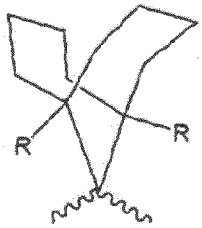
Structure 18



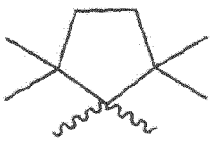
Structure 19



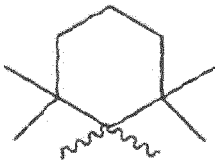
Structure 20



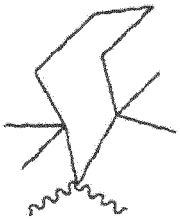
Structure 21



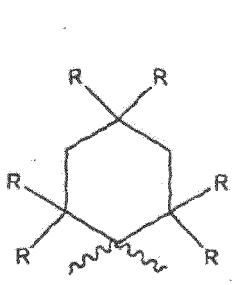
Structure 22



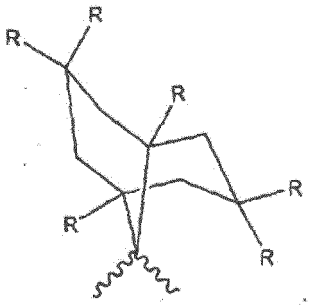
Structure 23



Structure 24

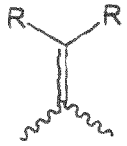


Structure 25



Structure 26

Structure 27



Structure 28

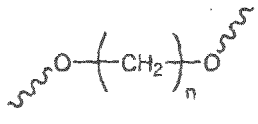
and wherein R is an alkyl group and may be chosen from methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, 2-amyl, 3-amyl, 2-methyl-2-butyl, 3-methyl-3-amyl, 3-ethyl-3-amyl, neo-pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, or decyl and X may be independently selected from =CH-, =N-, CR', or CF, and R' = C_nH_{2n+1} where n has a value chosen independently from 1 to 5.

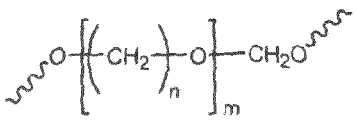
[0017] The flexible spacer units S are branched, straight chain, or cyclic alkyl groups with 3 to 12 carbon atoms, which are unsubstituted, or mono- or poly-substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, or CN or wherein one or more nonadjacent CH_2 groups are replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -NR-, -SiRR-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S~,-CH=CH- - C≡C- such that O and S atoms are not directly linked to other O or S atoms.

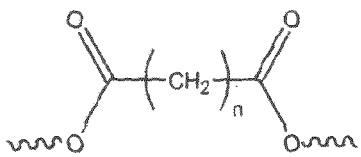
[0018] The spacer units P separate the crosslinking groups B from each other and help determine the stiffness of the polymer matrix formed after the molecules have been crosslinked. More rigid P units, for instance those composed of aromatic rings, will lead to a stiffer, more rigid polymer. More flexible P spacers, for instance simple alkyl chains, will result in a softer more deformable polymer matrix. Altering the characteristics of the P spacers can be used to "tune" the characteristic of the resulting polymer matrix film.

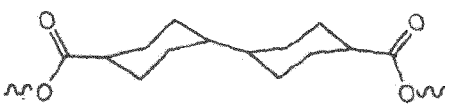
[0019] A further aspect of the invention is that mixtures of materials with varying length spacers may be used to destabilise the more highly ordered smectic phases in favour of the nematic phase if that is desired.

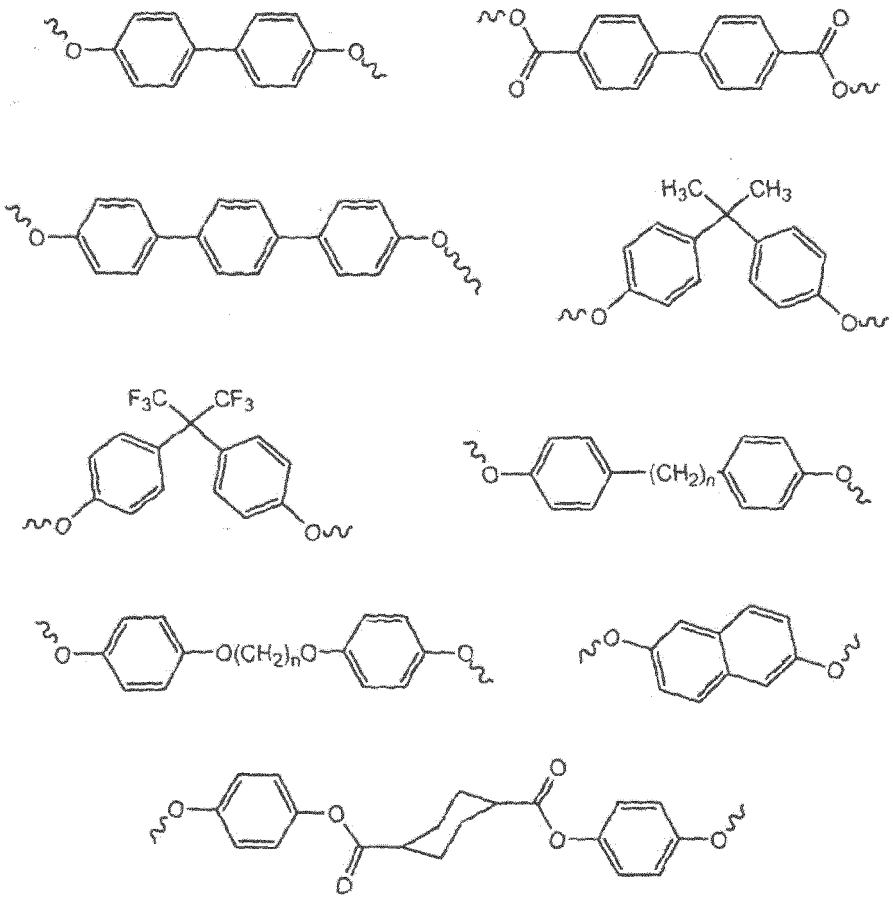
[0020] Examples of spacer groups (P) are:



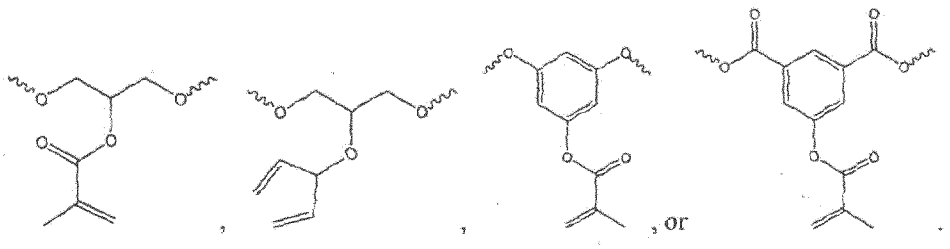






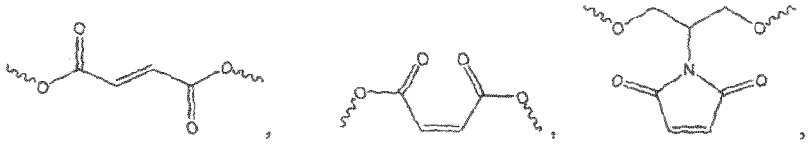


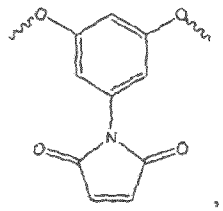
[0021] Crosslinking group (B) may be any crosslinking group so long as it is difunctionalised such that it may be incorporated in the backbone of the molecule, for instance:



[0022] Mixtures may be used of two or more molecules in at least one of which the crosslinking units are electron deficient and in at least another one of which the crosslinking units are electron rich. In mixtures of this type crosslinking proceeds by way of electron transfer polymerization. Crosslinking liquid crystalline materials using this technique for use in OLEDs and other organic electronics has previously been described in patent application WO2007064721.

[0023] Examples of electron deficient crosslinking groups that may serve as the B group in the invention are:

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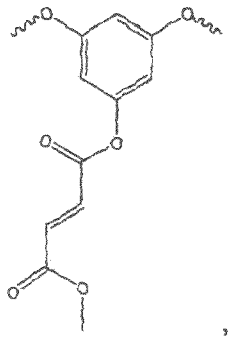
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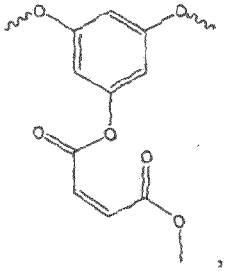
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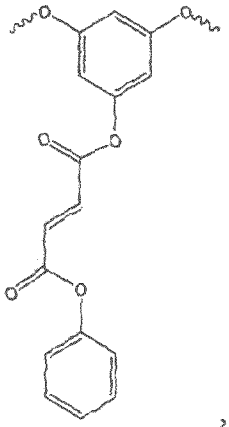
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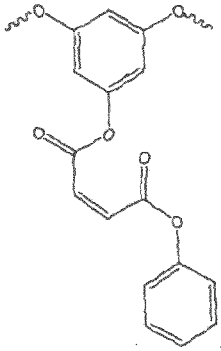
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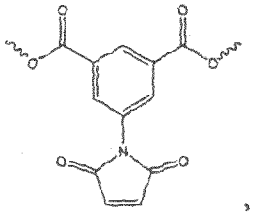
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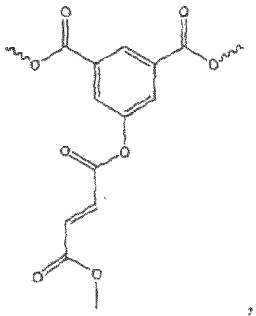
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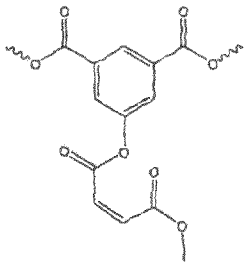
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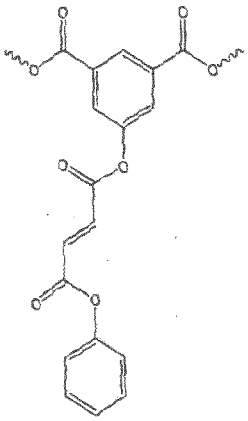
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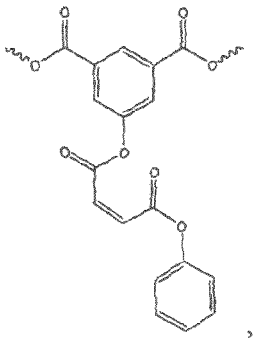
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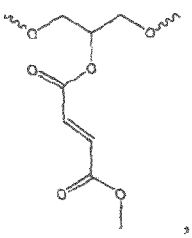
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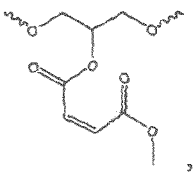
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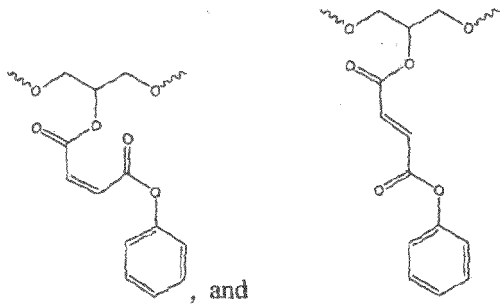
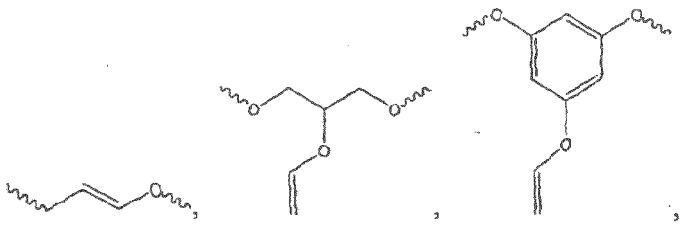
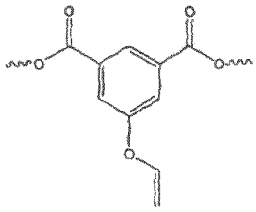


, and

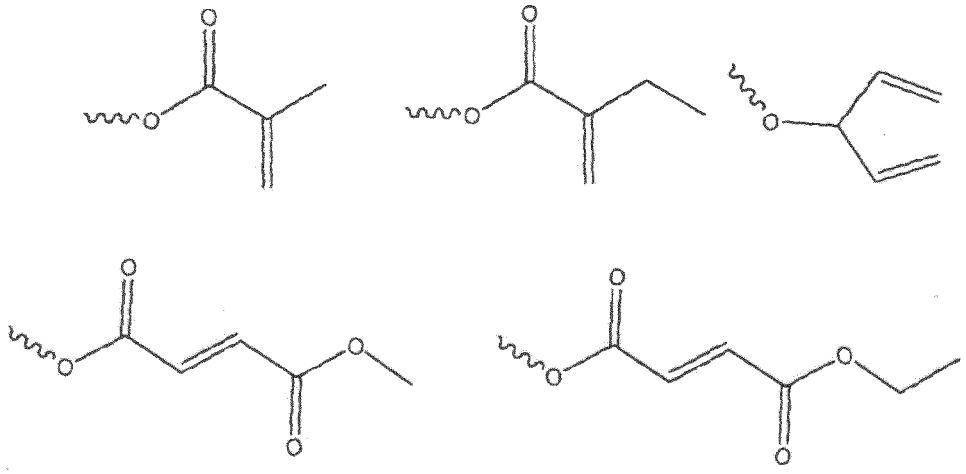
[0024] Examples of electron rich crosslinking groups that may serve as the B group in the invention are:

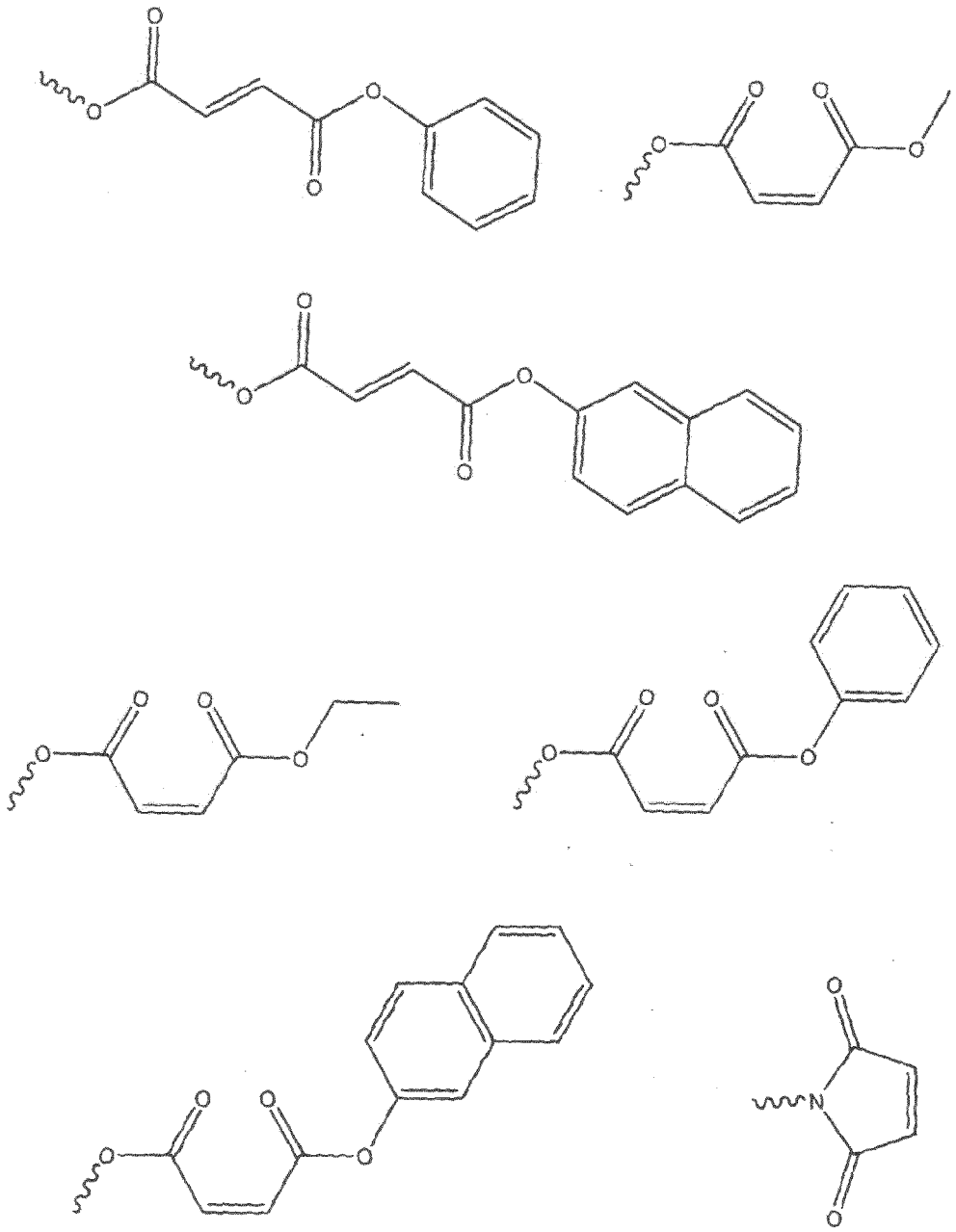


and

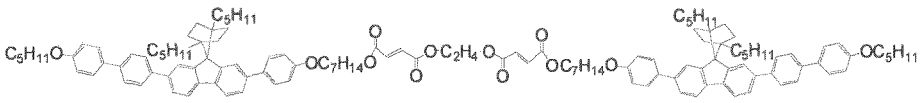


[0025] The end groups T are chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl chain, an alkoxy chain, a cyano group or a fluorine. The alkyl and alkoxy chains may comprise branched, straight chain, or cyclic alkyl groups with 1 to 12 carbon atoms, which are unsubstituted, or mono- or poly-substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, or CN or wherein one or more nonadjacent CH_2 groups are replaced by -O-, -S-. -NH-, -NR-, -SiRR-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, - OCO-O-. -S-CO-, -CO-S-,-CH=CH-, -C≡C- such that O and S atoms are not directly linked to other O or S atoms. The alkyl or alkoxy chains may be terminated with crosslinking groups. Examples of these terminal crosslinking groups are:

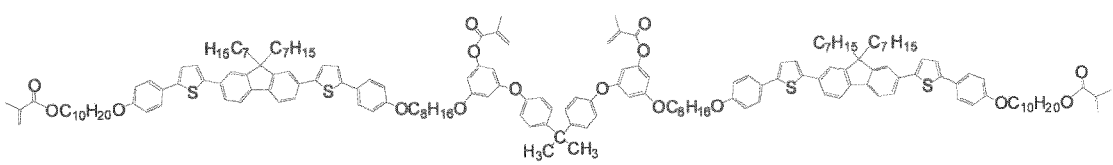




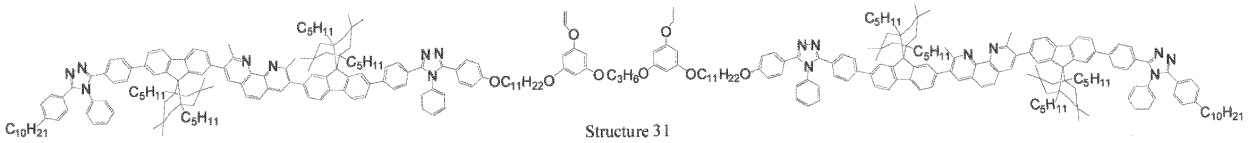
[0026] Examples of molecular structures of the inventive materials are:



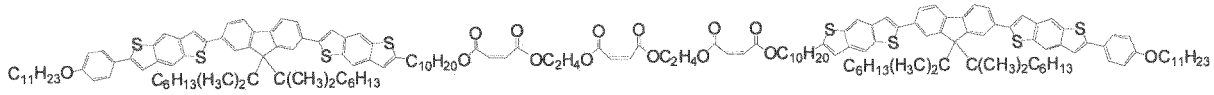
Structure 29



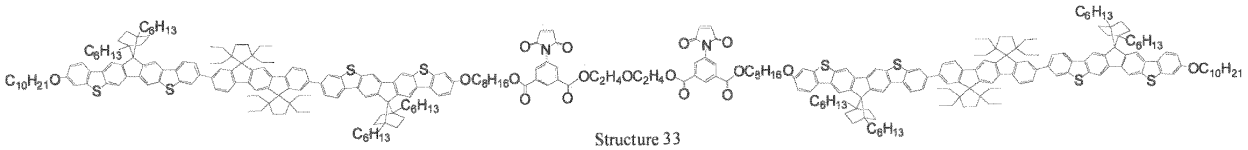
Structure 30



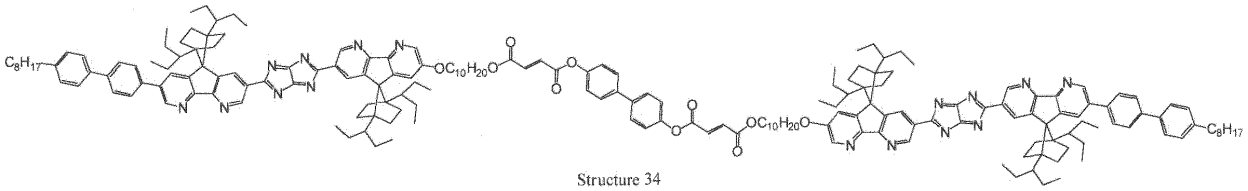
Structure 31



Structure 32



Structure 33

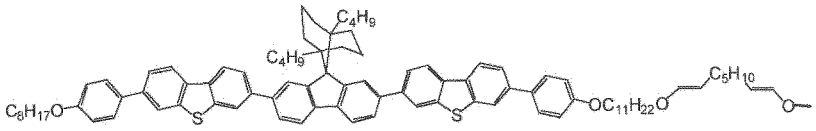


Structure 34

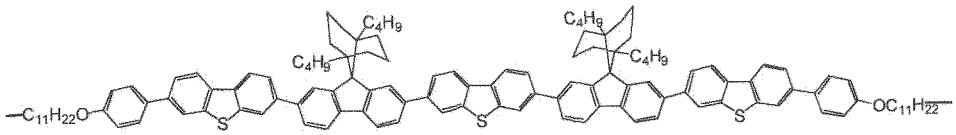
Structure 35 = $(A)_2B$

wherein:

A =



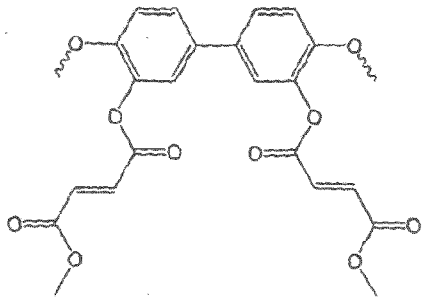
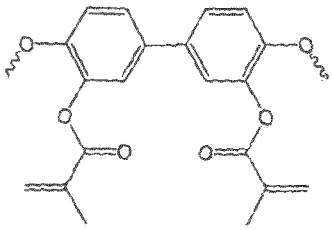
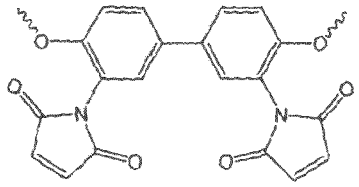
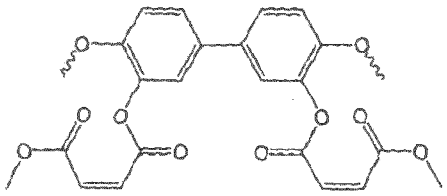
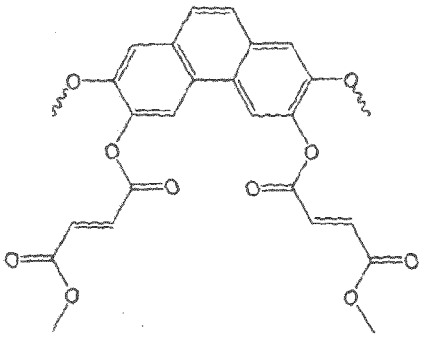
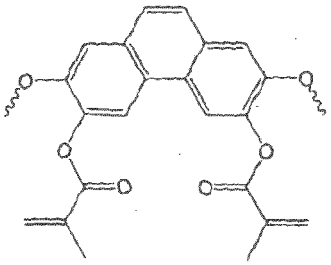
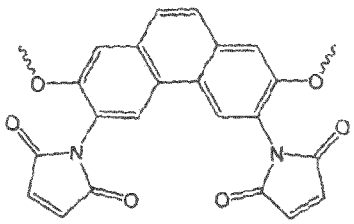
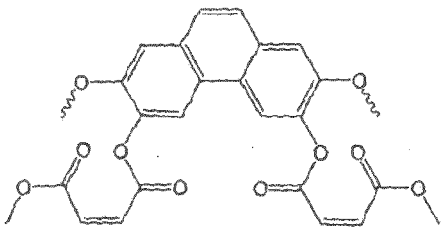
B =



[0027] Compounds with structures 29, 30, 31, 33, and 34 in which m = n = 1 are, in general preferred because they are simpler and less expensive to prepare.

[0028] Since the -S-B-P-B-S- structure will, in general, be easily prepared and therefore less expensive than adding on additional aromatic rings in the molecular core units, the inventive compounds provide a method to increase molecular weight and to enhance the film forming characteristics of solutions of the materials with minimal impact to the cost of manufacture. In addition, the length of the molecule is increased without substantially altering chromophoric properties of the molecular core. The capability can prove most useful when developing host materials that require relatively short wavelength luminescence bands to be compatible with guest emitter materials.

[0029] In another embodiment of the invention the crosslinking (B) and spacer (P) functionalities can be combined in a single structural sub-unit of the molecule. Some examples of these sorts of structures are:

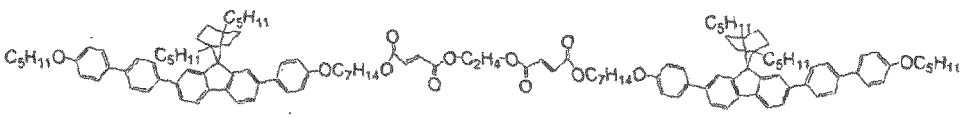









[0030] In another embodiment of the invention, materials having the formula:

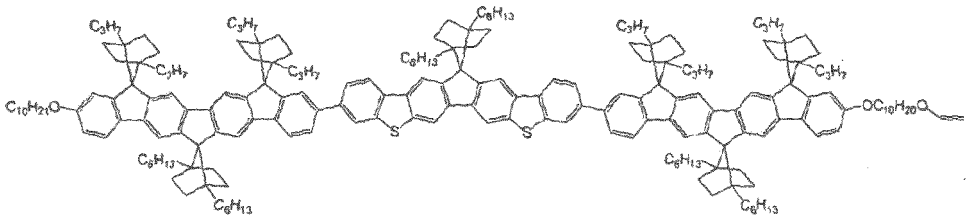
$$T\text{-}A(\text{-}S\text{-}B(\text{-}P\text{-}B)_m\text{-}S\text{-}A)_n\text{-}T$$

may be mixed with the prior art materials having the formulae B-S-A-S or B-S-A-S-B.

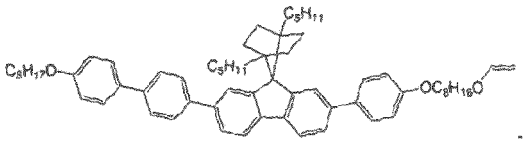
[0031] For instance one equivalent of material having the structure 29 from above:



could be mixed with two equivalents of material consisting of 3 mole % of a compound with formula:



and 97 mole % of a compound with formula:



[0032] The material is then coated down and polymerized to form the copolymer.

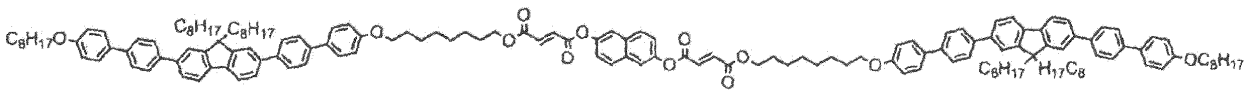
[0033] In yet a further embodiment of the invention, material having structure 29, for example, may be copolymerised with a non-liquid crystalline monomer, for instance:

[0034] This provides a method of producing a polymer matrix film by the electron transfer polymerization method while only using only single liquid crystalline material of the invention.

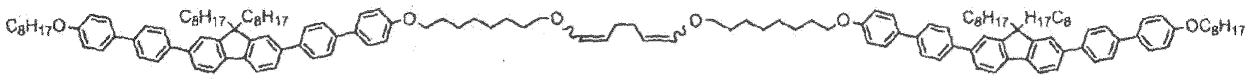
[0035] An exemplary synthesis follows:

Compounds Used for Exemplary Synthesis

[0036]



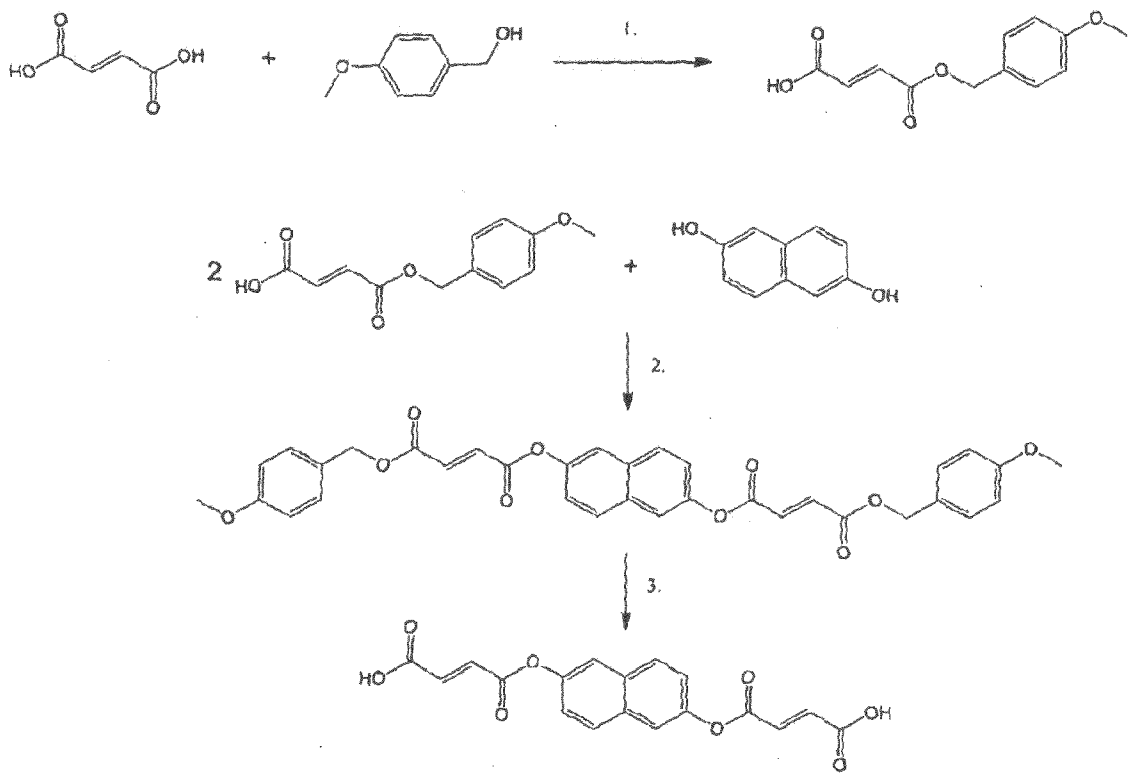
Compound 1



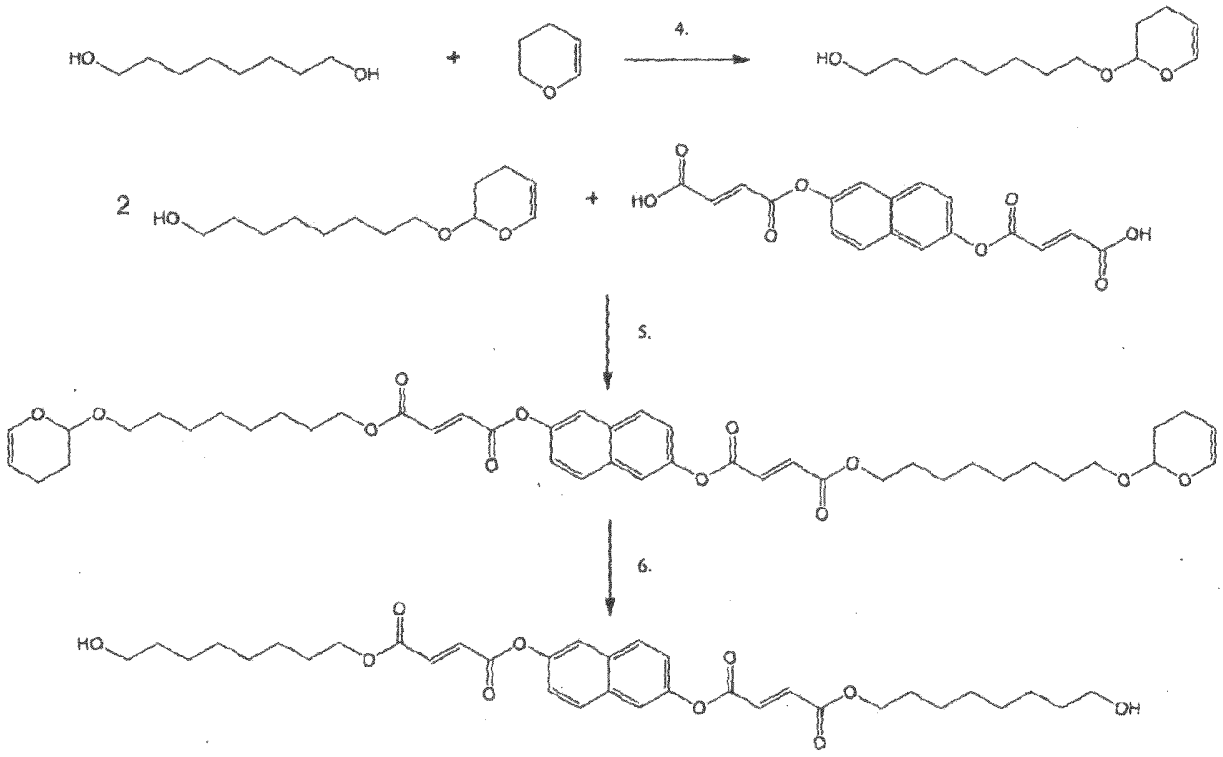
Compound 2

Synthesis of Compound 1

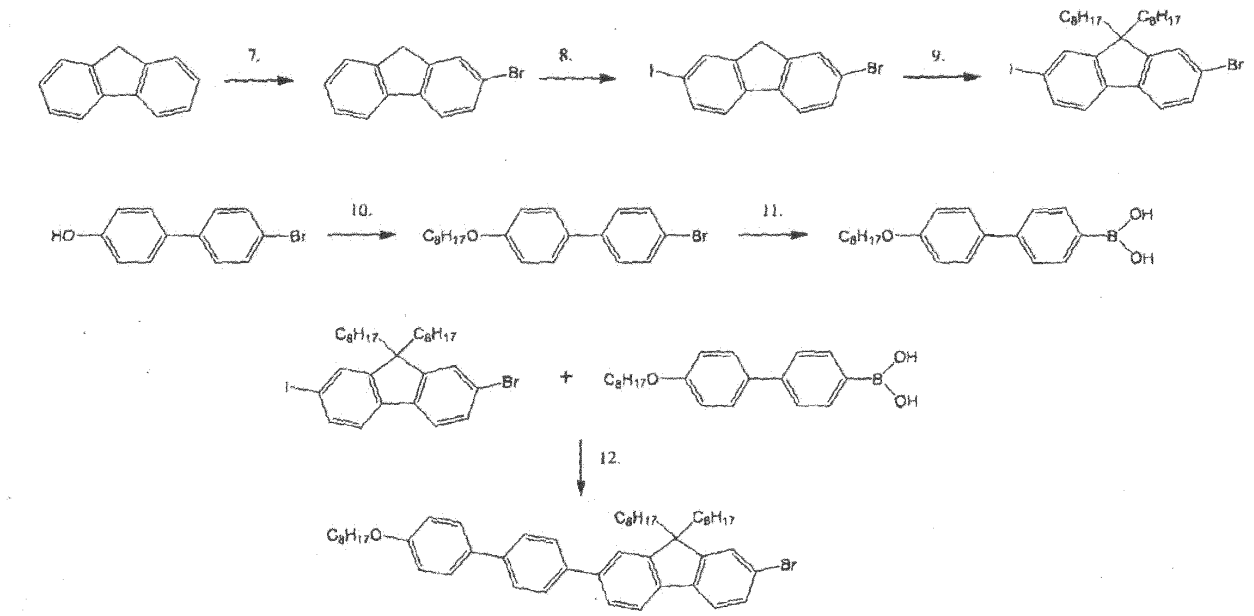
[0037]



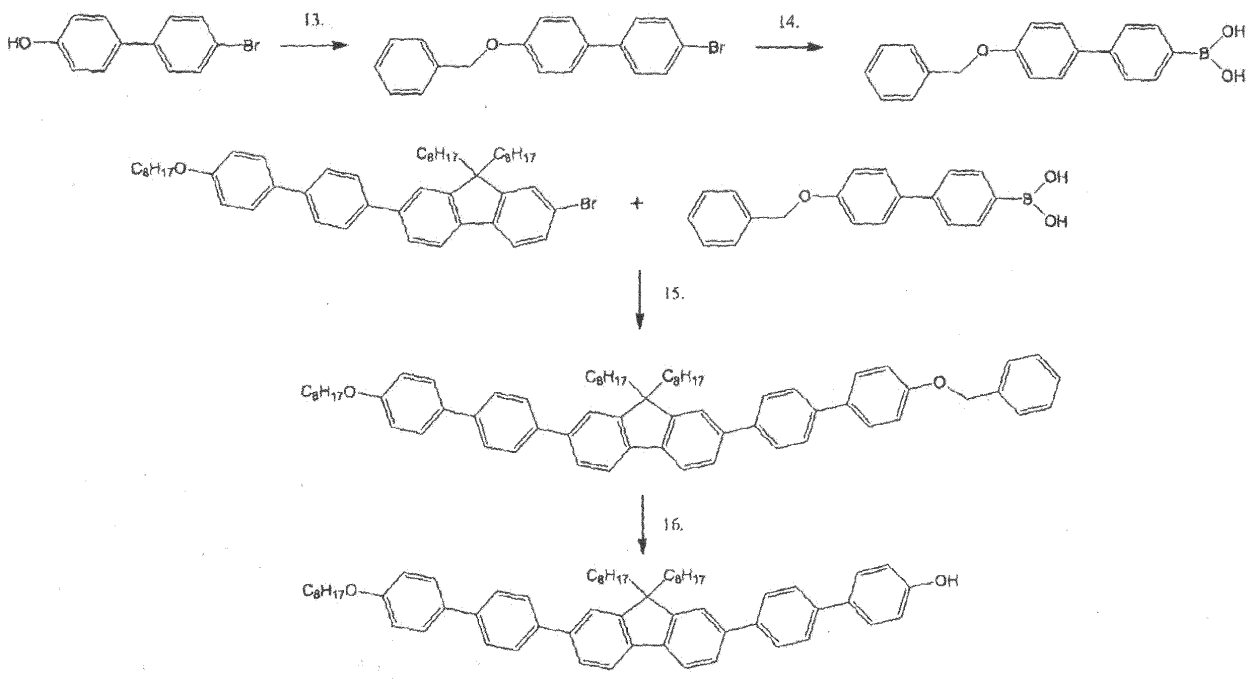
1. Dicyclohexylcarbudiimide and catalytic 4-dimethylat-ninopyridine in dimethylformamide solvent overnight at room temperature.
2. Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and catalytic 4-dimethylaminopyridine in dimethylformamide solvent overnight at room temperature.
3. Equimolar trifluoroacetic acid in phenol as the solvent at 45 degrees C for one hour



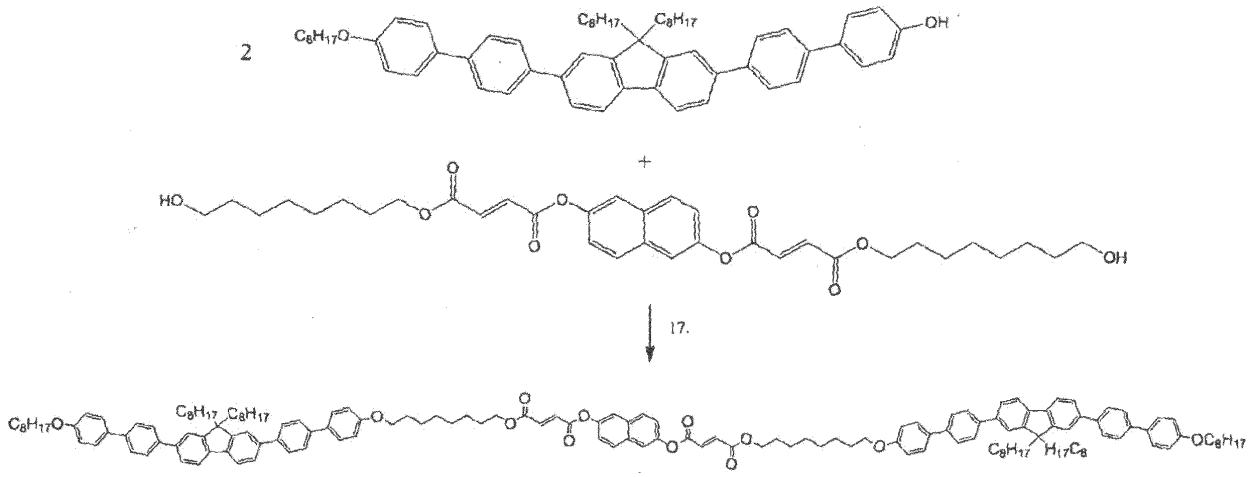
4. Excess dihydropyran with catalytic camphorsulfonic acid at 65 degrees C for 3.5 hours
5. Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and catalytic 4-dimethylaminopyridine in dimethylformamide solvent overnight at room temperature
6. 95% acetic acid / 5% water for six hours



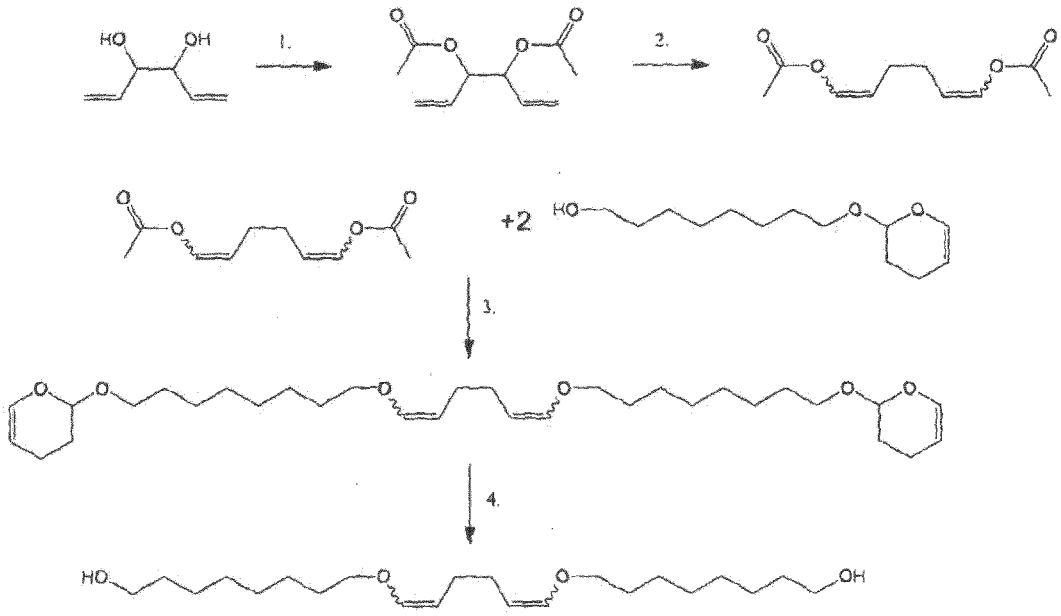
7. Equimolar bromine in chloroform solvent at room temperature under nitrogen for one hour
8. Iodine, potassium iodate, acetic acid, H_2O
9. i. KO11 in DMSO solvent at 5. to degrees C for two hours, ii. $C_8H_{17}Br$ overnight at 5-10 degrees C
10. $C_8H_{17}Br$, K_2CO_3, catalytic retrabutylammonium bromide in 2-butanone refluxed overnight
11. i. n-Butyl lithium in dry THF solvent for one hour at -78 degrees C, ii. Trimethyl borate at -78 degrees C, warm to RT overnight
12. K_2CO_3, $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, toluene:H_2O (2:1)



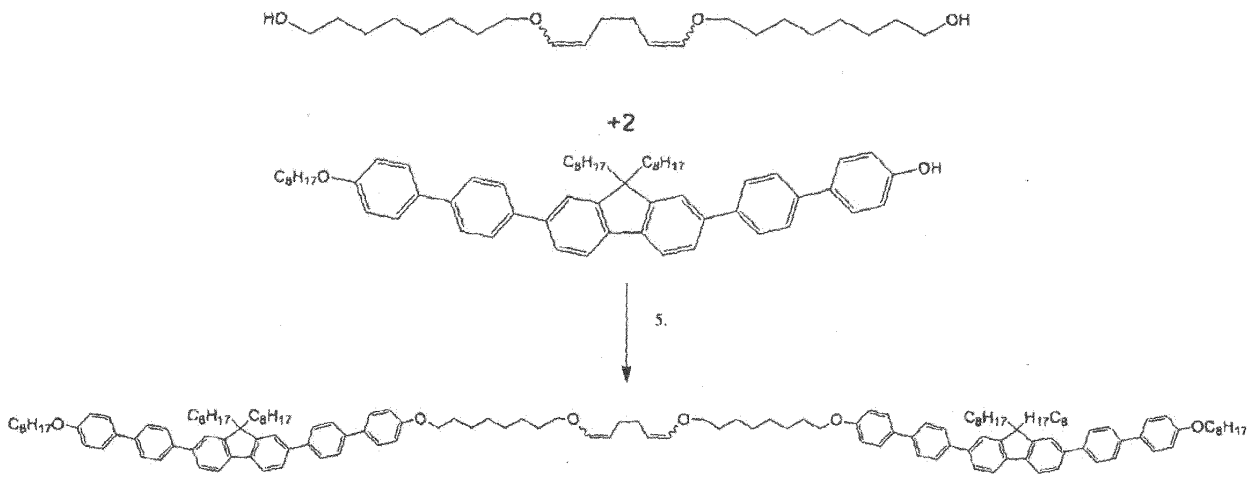
13. Benzyl bromide, K_2CO_3, catalytic tetrabutylammonium bromide in 2-butanone refluxed overnight
14. i. n-Butyl lithium in dry THF solvent for one hour at -78 degrees C, ii. Trimethyl borate at -78 degrees C, warm to RT overnight
15. K_2CO_3, $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, toluene:H_2O (2:1)
16. 5% Pd/ H_2 on carbon in THF solvent overnight



17. $C_8H_{17}Br$, K_2CO_3, catalytic tetrabutylammonium bromide in 2-butanone refluxed overnight



1. Acetic anhydride in pyridine solvent a1 0 degrees C then let warm to RT with stirring overnight
2. Reflux for two hours at 240 degrees C
3. Na_2CO_3 and catalytic $[Ir(COD)Cl]_2$ in dry toluene solvent under N_2 refuxed overnight
4. 95% acetic acid / 5% water for six hours



5. $C_8H_{17}Br$, K_2CO_3, catalytic tetrabutylammonium bromide in 2-butanone refluxed overnight

Claims

1. OLED materials having the formula:

$$T\text{-}A(\text{-}S\text{-}B(\text{-}P\text{-}B)_m\text{-}S\text{-}A)_n\text{-}T$$

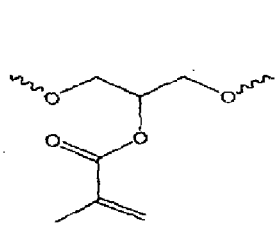
wherein:

A in each instance is an independently rod-shaped rigid molecular core unit of the structure:

$$\text{-}E\text{-}F\text{-}(E\text{-}F)_x\text{-}E\text{-}$$

wherein each E is independently chosen from a single bond or an aromatic diradical disubstituted so as to maintain the linear nature of rigid molecular core A;
each F is independently a diradical containing a fluorene, azafluorene or polyazafluorene aromatic ring system that is disubstituted so as to maintain the linear nature of the rigid molecular core A; and
x is between 0 and 7,
S in each occurrence is an independently selected flexible spacer unit which is a branched, straight chain, or cyclic alkyl group with 3 to 12 carbon atoms, that is unsubstituted, or mono- or poly-substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, or CN or wherein one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -NR-, -SiRR-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH-, -C=C- such that O and S atoms are not directly linked to other O or S atoms,
B in each occurrence is an independently selected polymerisable crosslinking group,
P are spacer groups independently selected,
T are independently selected end groups which are chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl chain optionally terminating with a crosslinking group, an alkoxy chain optionally terminating with a crosslinking group, a cyano group or a fluorine;
m are independently selected from values from 1 to 4; and
n is equal to 1 to 3.

2. The OLED materials according to claim 1 in which each crosslinking group B is independently selected from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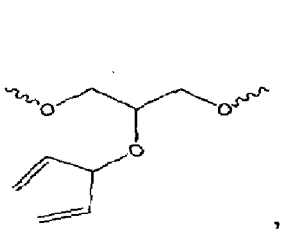
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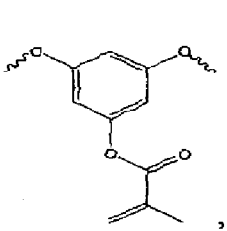
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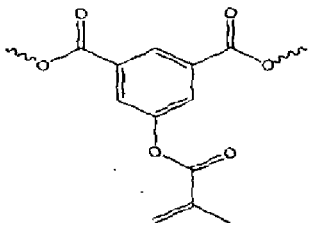
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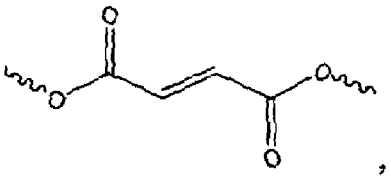
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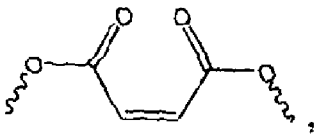
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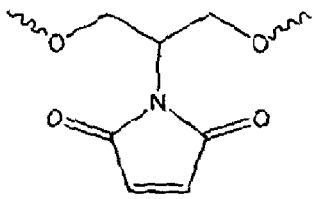
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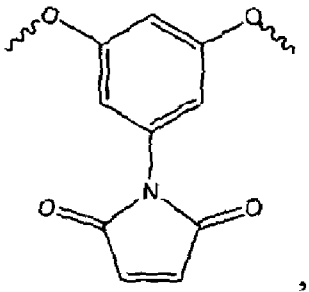
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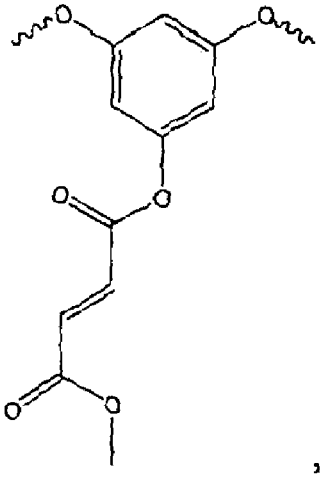
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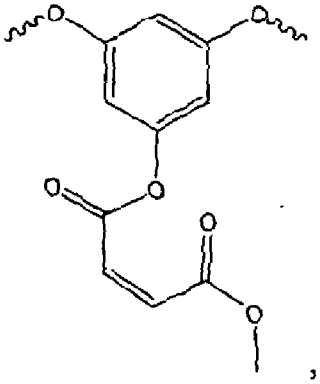
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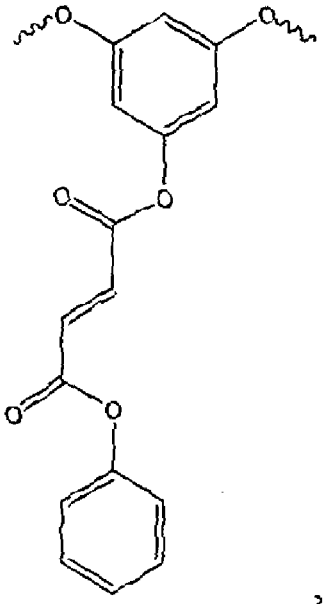
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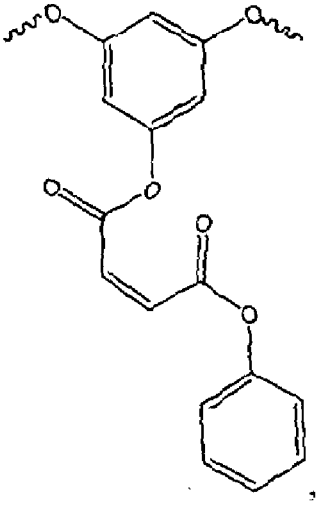
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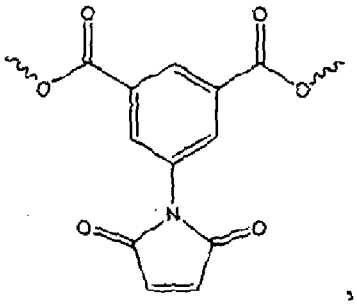
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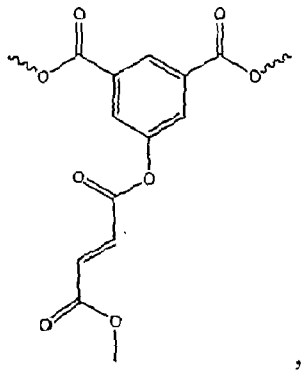
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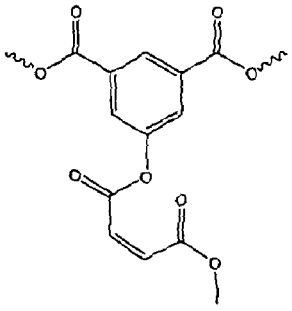
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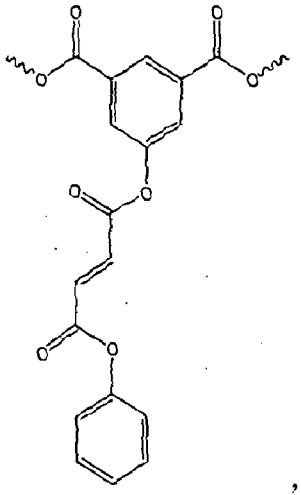
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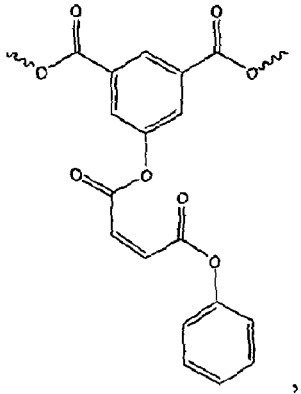
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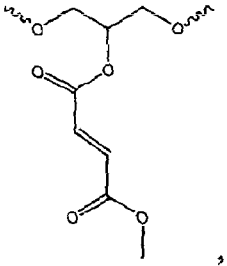
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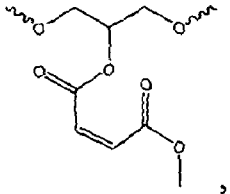
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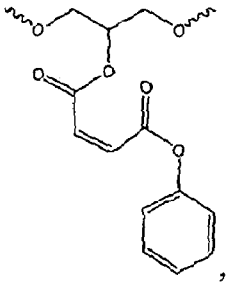
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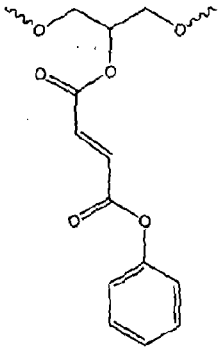
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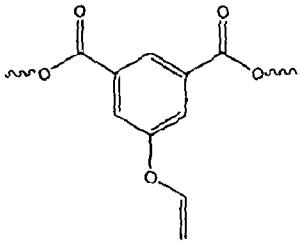
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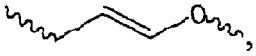
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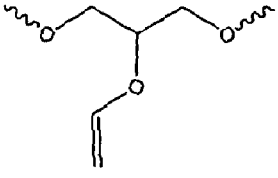
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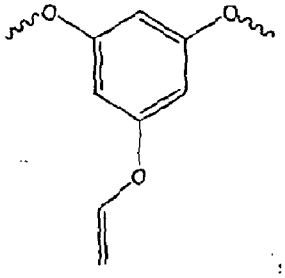
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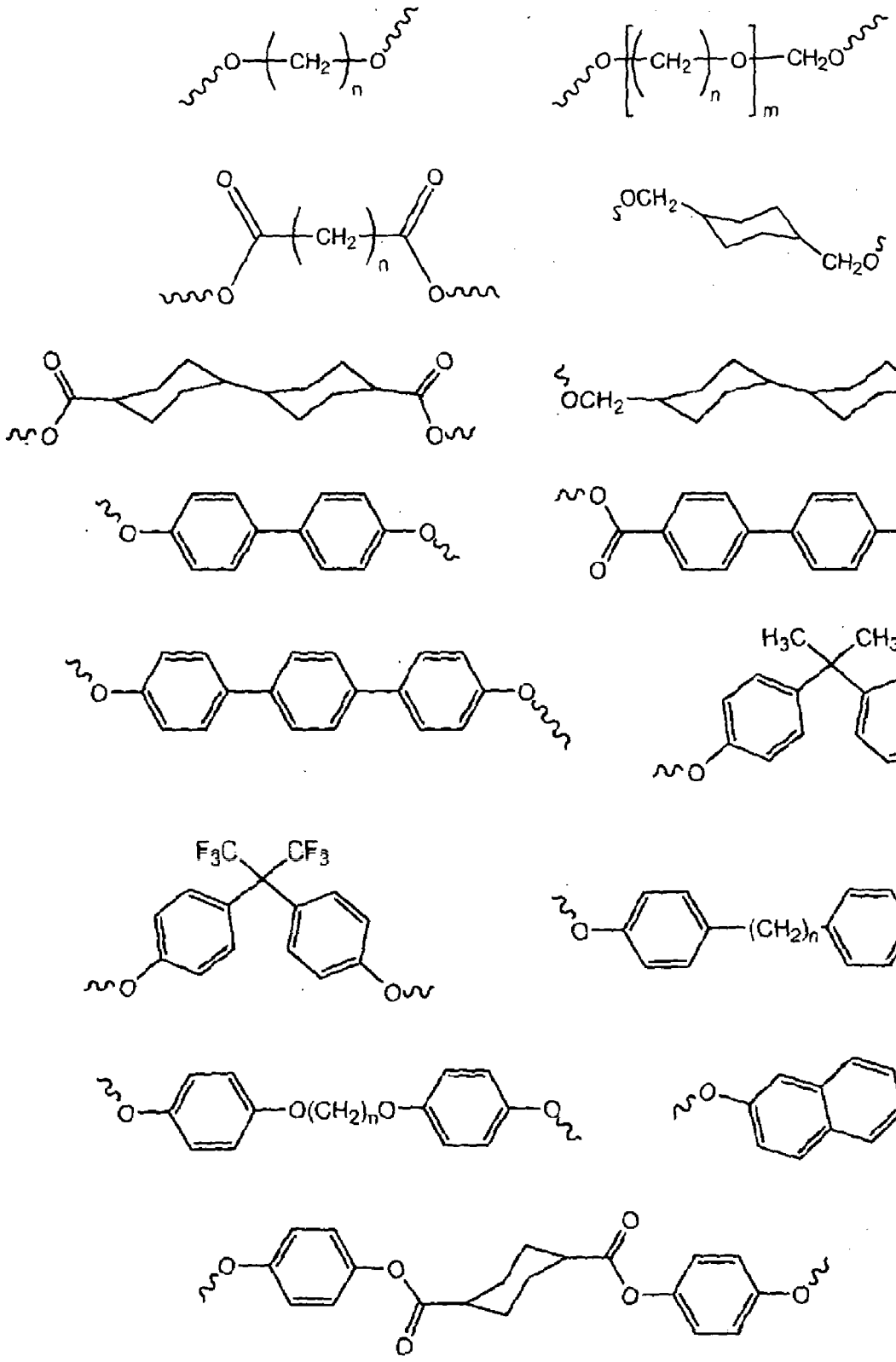
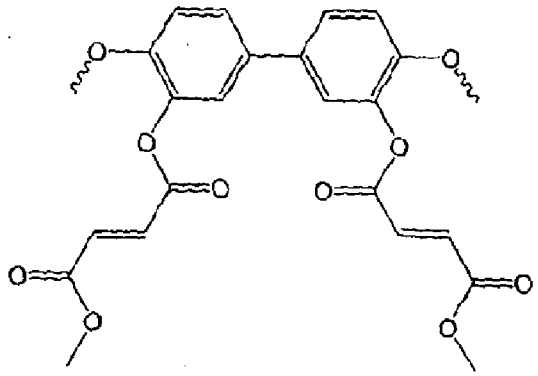
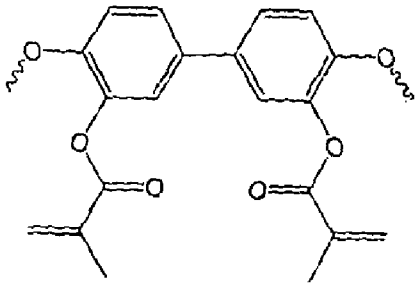
3. The OLED materials according to claim 1 or claim 2 in which each spacer group P is independently selected from

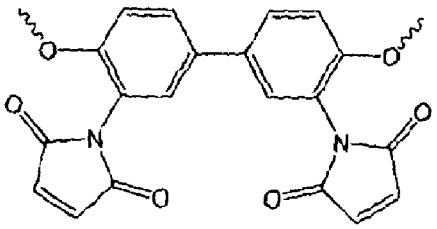


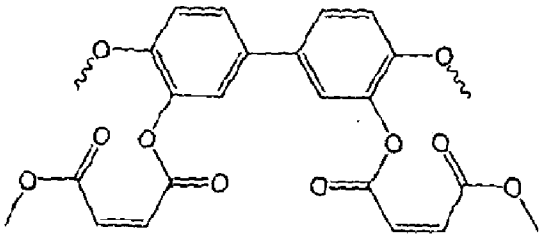
4. The OLED materials according to claim 1 or claim 2 in which the crosslinking B and spacer P functionalities are combined in a single structural sub-unit of the molecule.

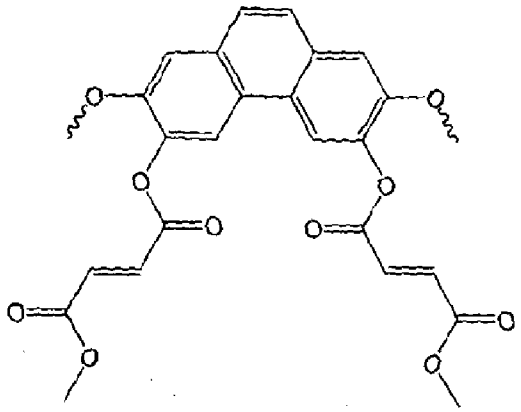
5. The OLED materials according to claim 4 in which each single structural sub-unit containing the crosslinking B and spacer P functionalities is selected from

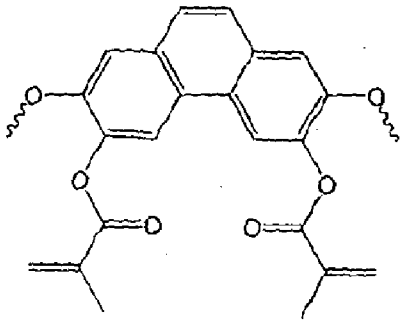


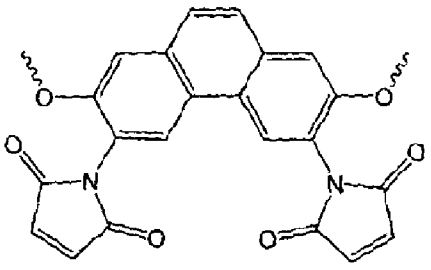


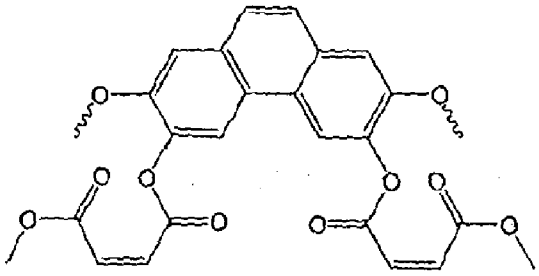




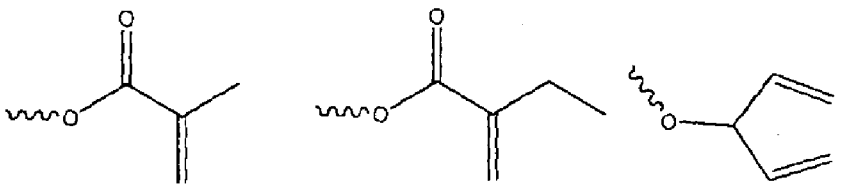


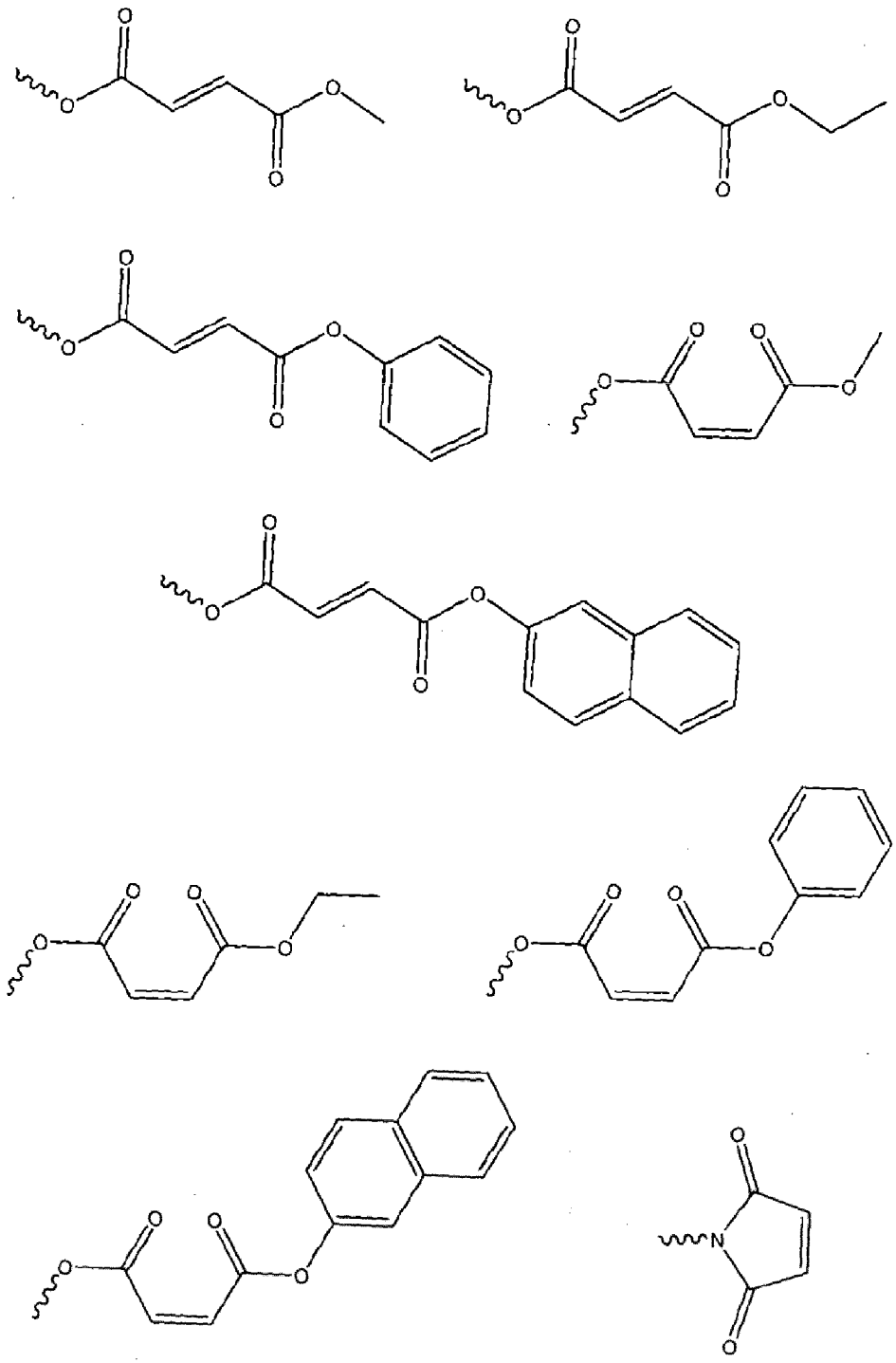






6. The OLED materials according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the terminal cross linking groups are independently selected from:





7. A polymer matrix formed by cross linking a material according to any preceding claim.

8. The polymer matrix according to claim 7 obtainable by crosslinking by exposure to UV light.

9. The polymer matrix according to claim 7 or claim 8 wherein the matrix displays liquid crystalline order.

10. The polymer matrix according to any of claims 7-9 wherein the matrix displays nematic order.

11. The polymer matrix according to claims 7 to 10 with light emitting or charge transport properties or light emitting and charge transporting properties.

12. An OLED device comprising i) a material according to claims 1 to 6 or ii) a polymer matrix according to claims 7 to 11.

13. A method of producing an OLED device comprising depositing a film of a material according to any of claims 1 to 6 and crosslinking the material to form a polymer matrix.

Patentansprüche

1. OLED-Materialien der folgenden Formel:

$$T\text{-}A(\text{-}S\text{-}B(\text{-}P\text{-}B)_m\text{-}S\text{-}A)_n\text{-}T$$

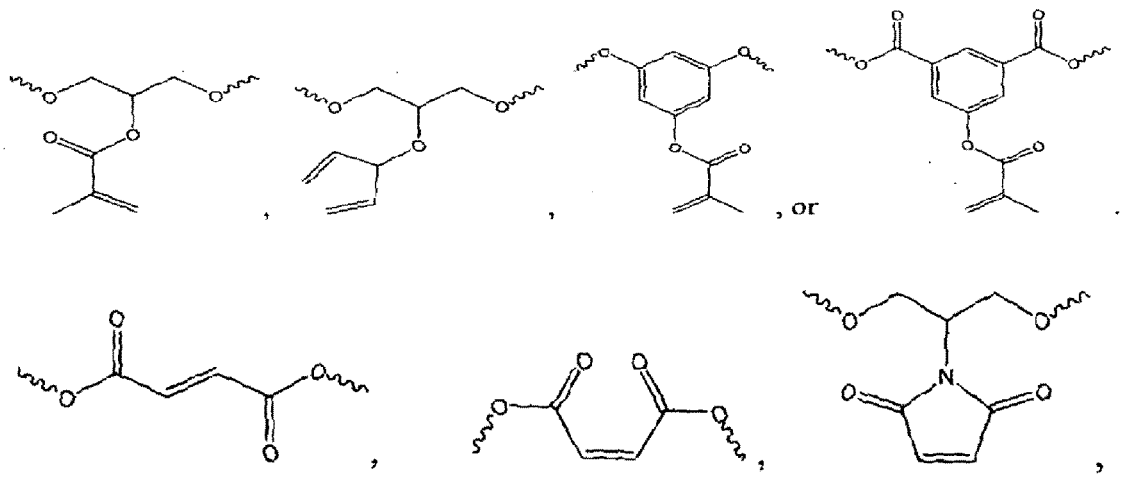
worin:

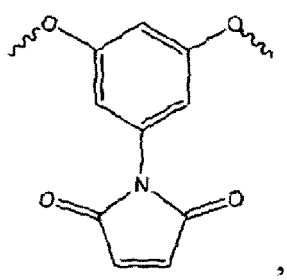
die Gruppen A jeweils unabhängig voneinander unter einer stabförmigen, starren molekularen Kerneinheit der folgenden Struktur ausgewählt sind:

$$-E\text{-}F\text{-}(E\text{-}F)_x\text{-}E-$$

wobei die Gruppen E jeweils unabhängig unter einer Einfachbindung oder einer aromatischen disubstituierten Digruppe ausgewählt sind, um die lineare Natur der starren molekularen Kerneinheit A aufrechtzuerhalten;
die Gruppen F jeweils unabhängig ein Digruppe bedeuten, die ein aromatisches Fluoren-, Azafluoren- oder Polyazafluorenringsystem aufweist, das disubstituiert ist, um die lineare Natur der starren molekularen Kerneinheit A aufrechtzuerhalten; und
x im Bereich von 0 bis 7 liegt;
die Gruppen S jeweils eine unabhängig ausgewählte flexible Spacereinheit bedeuten, bei der es sich um eine verzweigte, geradkettige oder cyclische Alkylgruppe mit 3 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen handelt, die unsubstituiert vorliegt oder ein- oder mehrfach mit F, Cl, Br, I oder CN substituiert ist oder worin eine oder mehrere nicht benachbarte CH_2-Gruppen durch -O-, -S-, -NH-, -NR-, -SiRR-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-,-S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH-, -C=C- ersetzt sind, sodass O- und S-Atome nicht direkt an andere O- oder S-Atome gebunden sind;
die Gruppen B jeweils eine unabhängig ausgewählte polymerisierbare Vernetzungsgruppe bedeuten;
die Gruppen P unabhängig ausgewählte Spacergruppen sind;
die Gruppen T unabhängig ausgewählte Endgruppen sind, die unter Wasserstoff, einer Alkylkette, die optional mit einer Vernetzungsgruppe endet, einer Alkoxykette, die optional mit einer Vernetzungsgruppe endet, einer Cyanogruppe oder Fluor ausgewählt ist;
m unabhängig voneinander unter Werten im Bereich von 1 bis 4 ausgewählt ist; und
n gleich 1 bis 3 ist.

2. OLED-Materialien nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede Vernetzungsgruppe B unabhängig ausgewählt ist unter:

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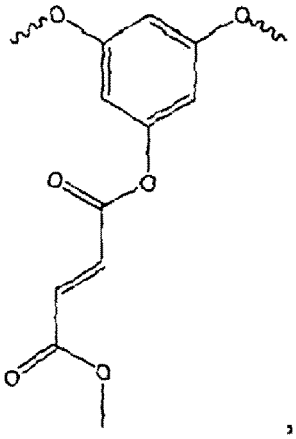
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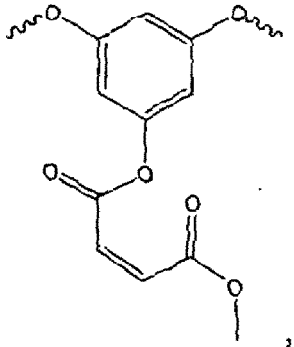
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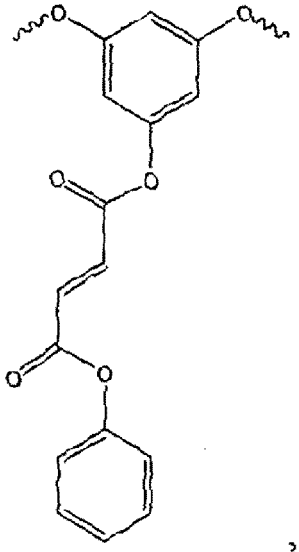
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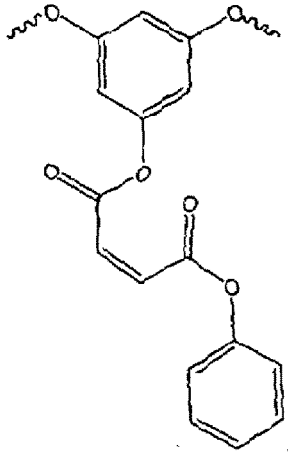
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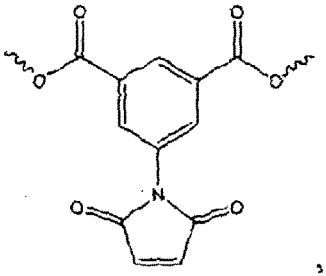
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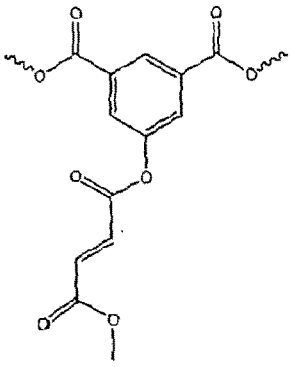
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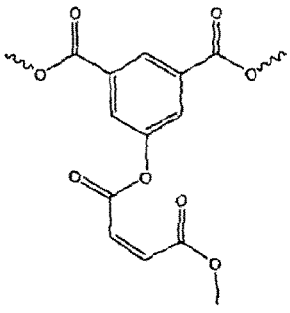
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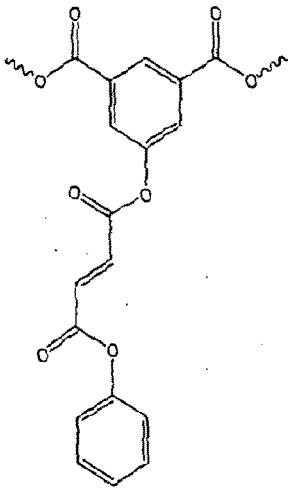
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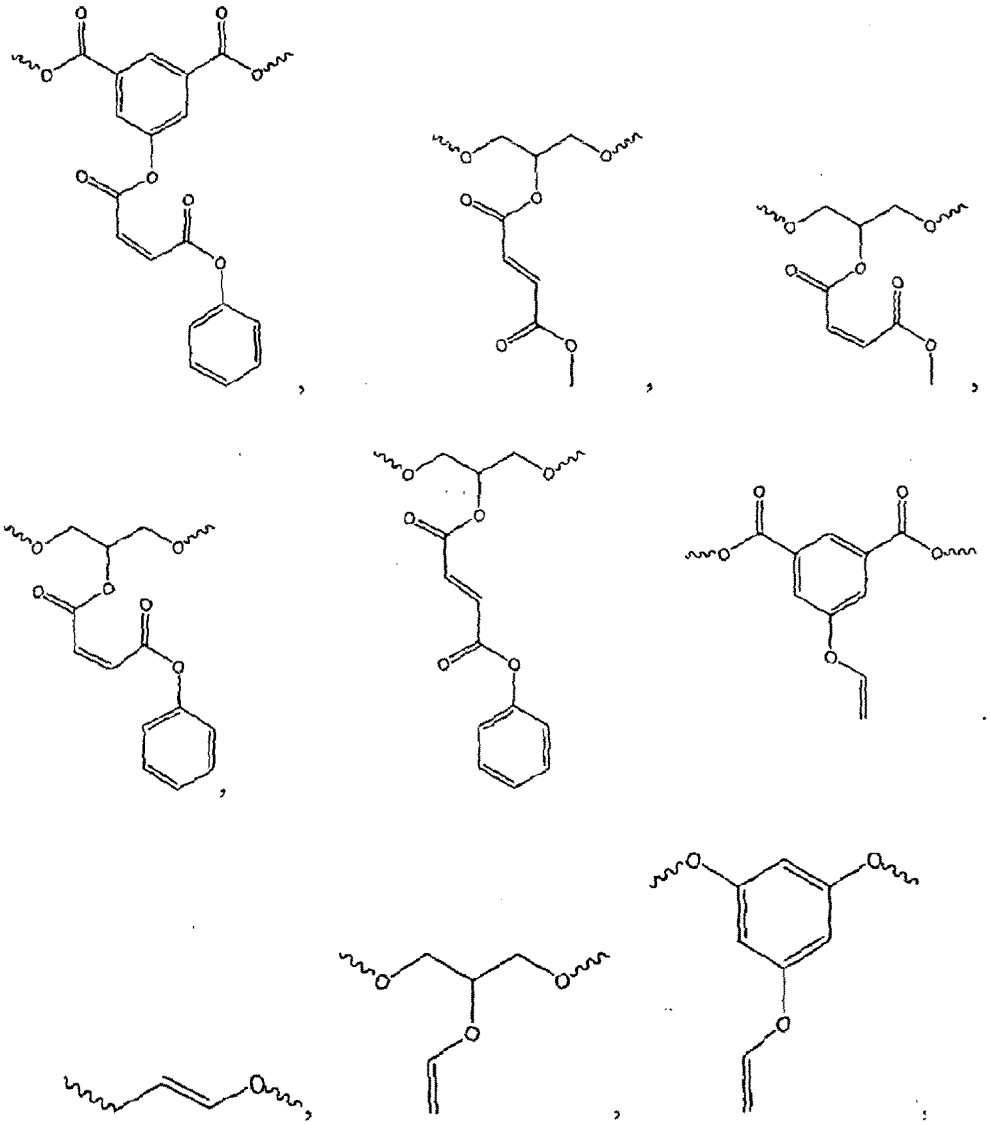
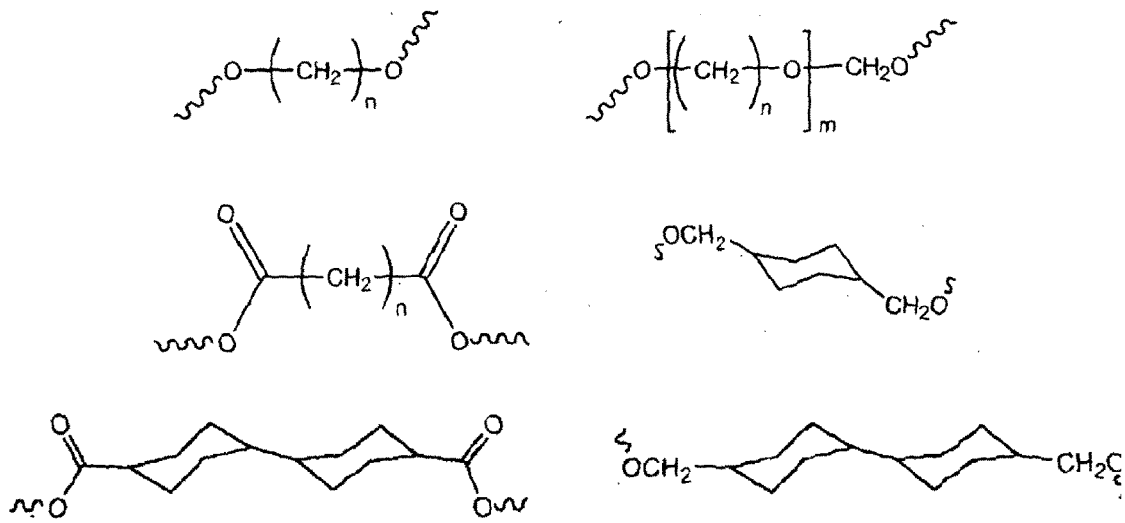
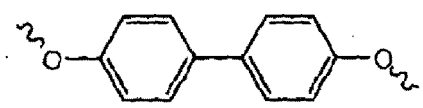
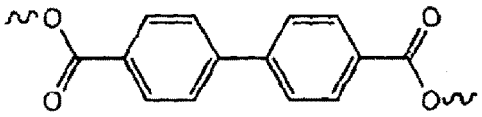
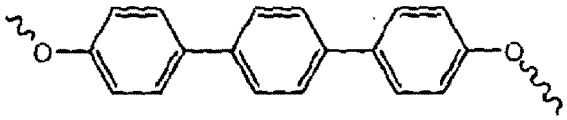
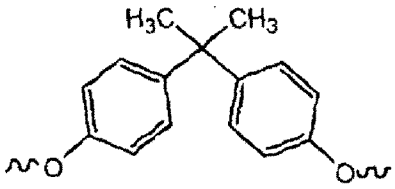
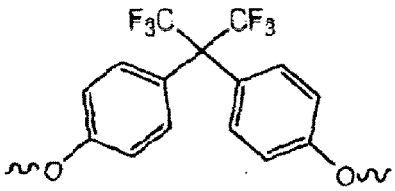
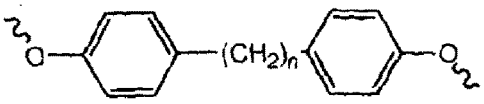


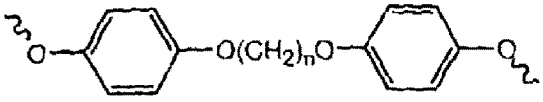
3. OLED-Materialien nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei jede Spacergruppe P unabhängig ausgewählt ist unter:

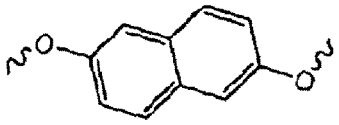




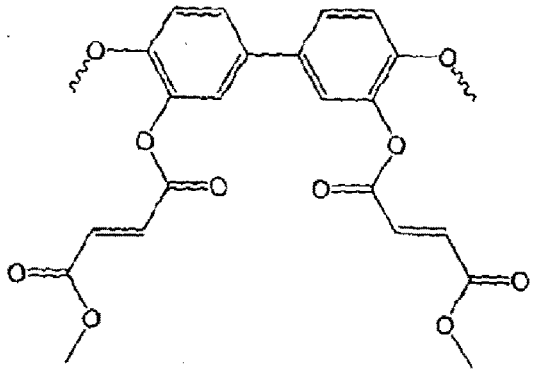
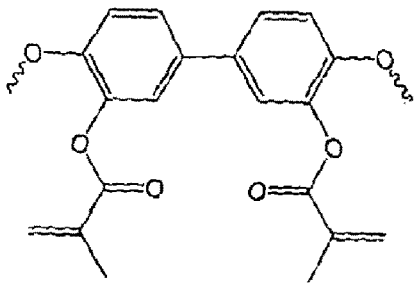


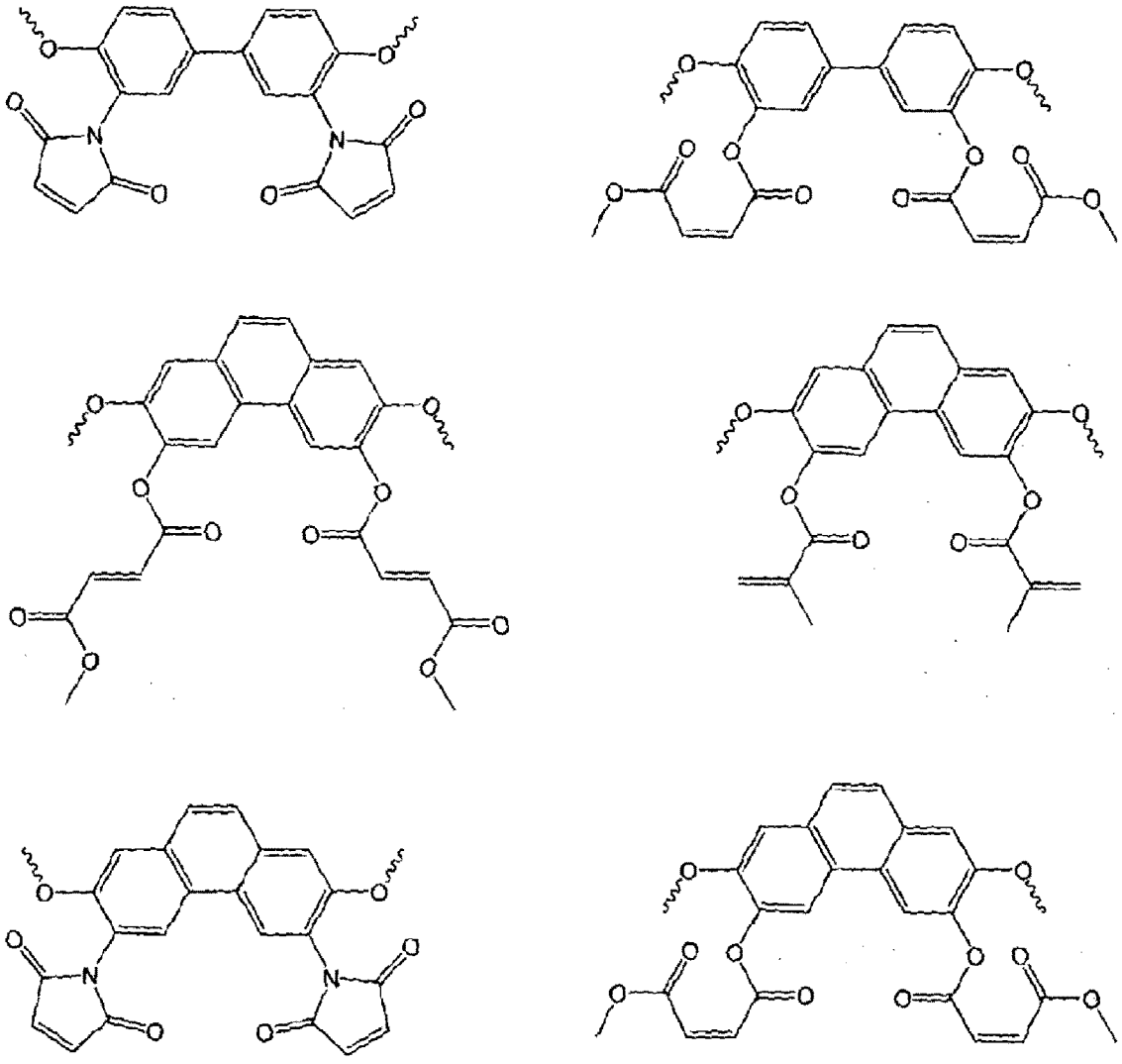




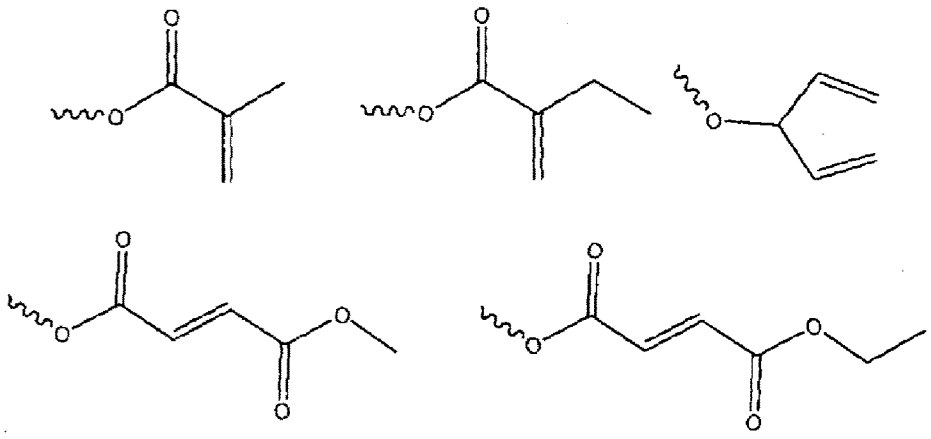

4. OLED-Materialien nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei die Funktionalitäten der Vernetzungsgruppe B und der Spacergruppe P in einer einzigen strukturellen Untereinheit des Moleküls kombiniert sind.

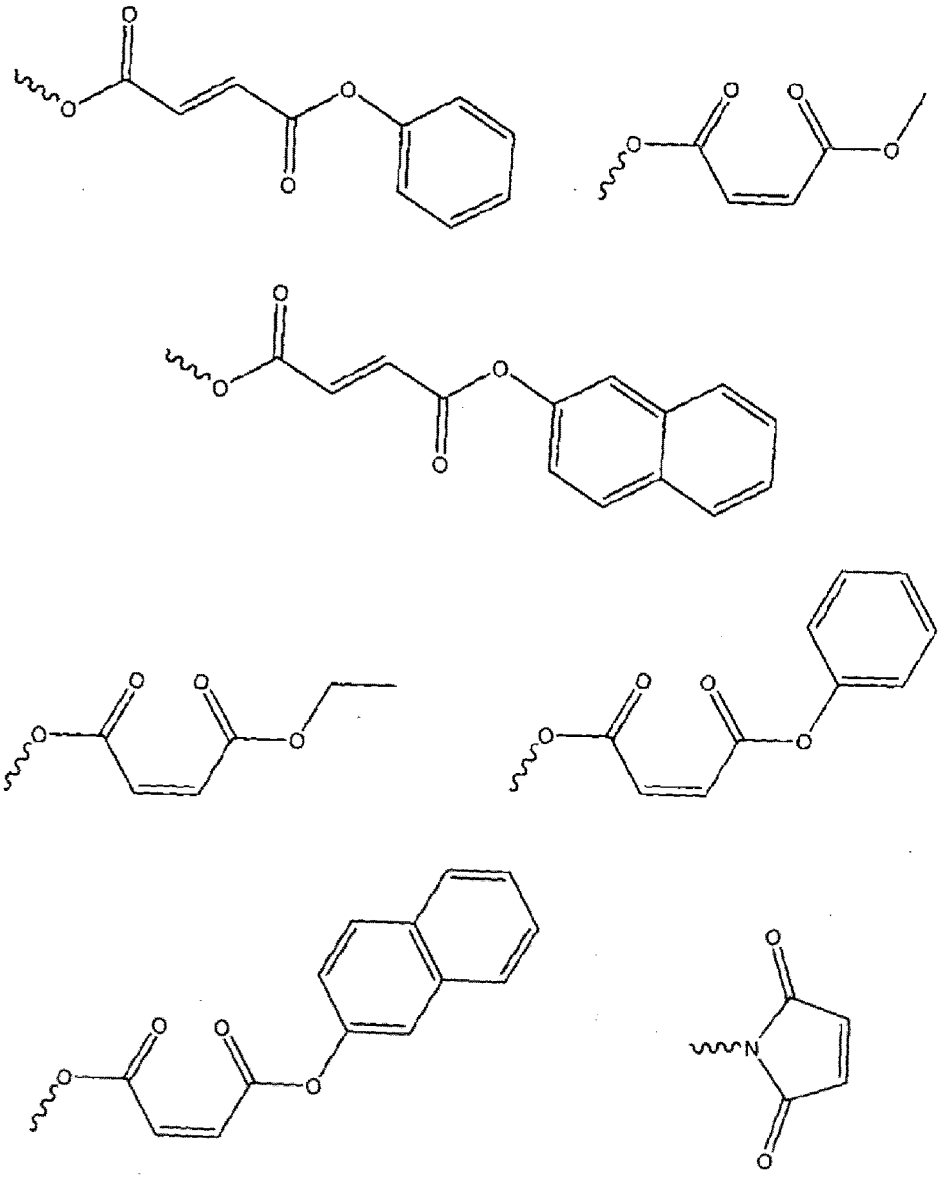
5. OLED-Materialien nach Anspruch 4, wobei jede einzelne strukturelle Untereinheit, die die Funktionalitäten der Vernetzungsgruppe B und der Spacergruppe P umfasst, ausgewählt ist unter:



6. OLED-Materialien nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die terminalen Vernetzungsgruppen unabhängig ausgewählt sind unter:





7. Polymermatrix, die durch Vernetzen eines Materials nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche gebildet wurde.

8. Polymermatrix nach Anspruch 7, die durch Vernetzen mittels UV-Exposition erhältlich ist.

9. Polymermatrix nach Anspruch 7 oder Anspruch 8, wobei die Matrix eine flüssigkristalline Ordnung aufweist.

10. Polymermatrix nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9, wobei die Matrix eine nematische Ordnung aufweist.

11. Polymermatrix nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 10 mit lichtemittierenden Eigenschaften oder Ladungstransporteigenschaften oder lichtemittierenden Eigenschaften und Ladungstransporteigenschaften.

12. OLED-Vorrichtung, die i) ein Material nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6 oder ii) eine Polymermatrix nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 11 aufweist.

13. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer OLED-Vorrichtung, das umfasst, einen Film eines Materials nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6 abzuscheiden und das Material zur Bildung einer Polymermatrix zu vernetzen.

Revendications

1. Matériaux OLED répondant à la formule :

$$T\text{-}A\ (\text{-}S\text{-}B\ (\text{-}P\text{-}B)_m\text{-}S\text{-}A)_n\text{-}T$$

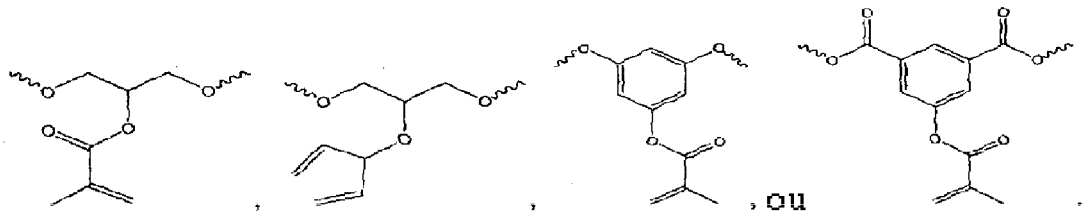
dans laquelle :

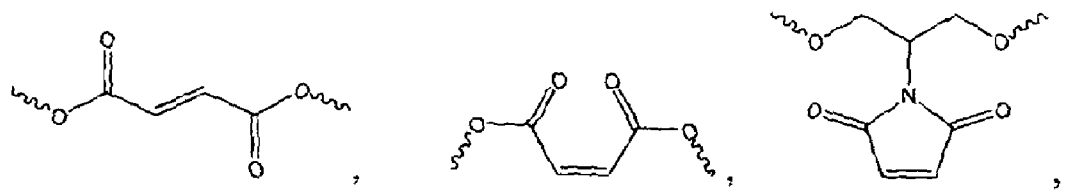
A, dans chaque cas, représente une unité à noyau moléculaire rigide en forme de bâtonnet indépendante de la structure :

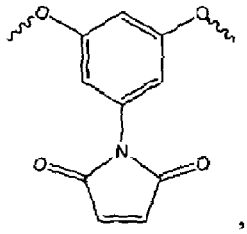
$$\text{-}E\text{-}F\text{-}\ (E\text{-}F)_x\text{-}E\text{-}$$

dans laquelle chaque E est indépendamment choisi entre une liaison simple et un diradical aromatique disubstitué de manière à maintenir la nature linéaire d'un noyau moléculaire rigide A ;
chaque F représente indépendamment un diradical contenant un cycle aromatique de fluorène, d'azafluorène ou de polyazafluorène qui est disubstitué de manière à maintenir la nature linéaire du noyau moléculaire rigide A ; et
x est compris entre 0 et 7,
S, dans chaque occurrence, représente une unité d'espacement flexible indépendamment choisie qui est un groupe alkyle cyclique, linéaire ou ramifié ayant 3 à 12 atomes de carbone, qui est non substitué, ou mono- ou polysubstitué par F, Cl, Br, I, ou CN ou où un ou plusieurs groupes CH_2 non adjacents sont remplacés par -O-, -S-, -NH-, -NR-, -SiRR-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C- de sorte que les atomes de O et S ne soient pas directement liés à d'autres atomes de O ou S,
B, dans chaque occurrence, représente un groupe de réticulation polymérisable indépendamment choisi,
P représentent des groupes d'espacement indépendamment choisis,
T représentent des groupes terminaux indépendamment choisis qui sont choisis entre l'hydrogène, une chaîne alkyle se terminant facultativement par un groupe de réticulation, une chaîne alkoxy se terminant facultativement par un groupe de réticulation, un groupe cyano ou un atome de fluor ;
m sont indépendamment choisis entre des valeurs allant de 1 à 4 ; et
n varie de 1 à 3.

2. Matériaux OLED selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels chaque groupe de réticulation B est indépendamment choisi entre



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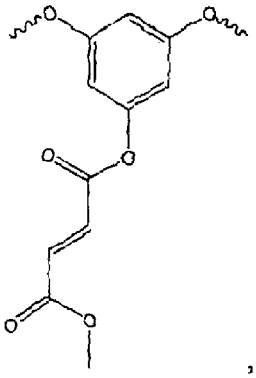
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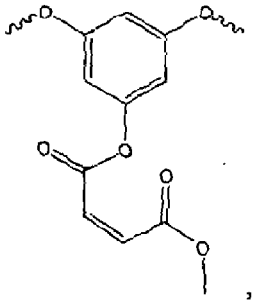
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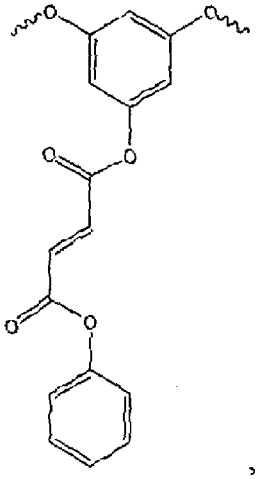
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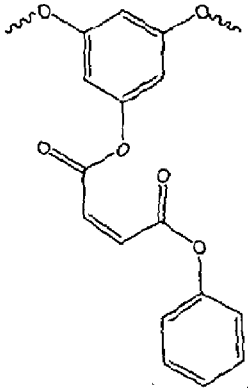
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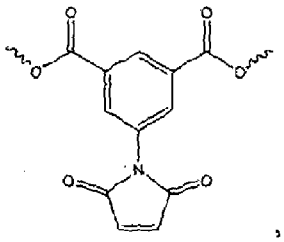
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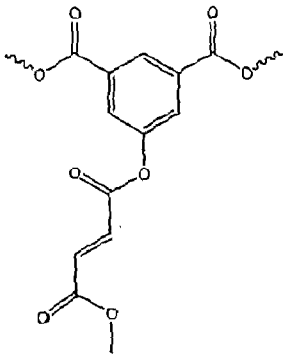
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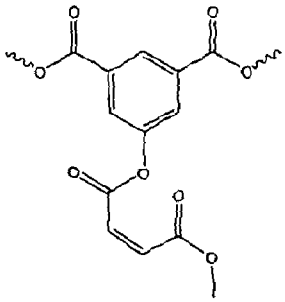
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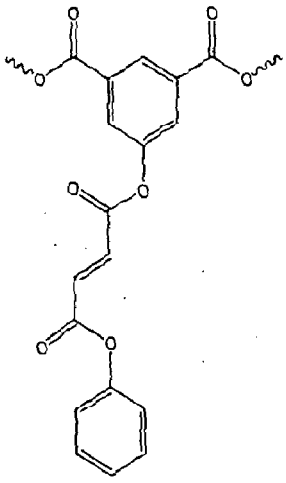
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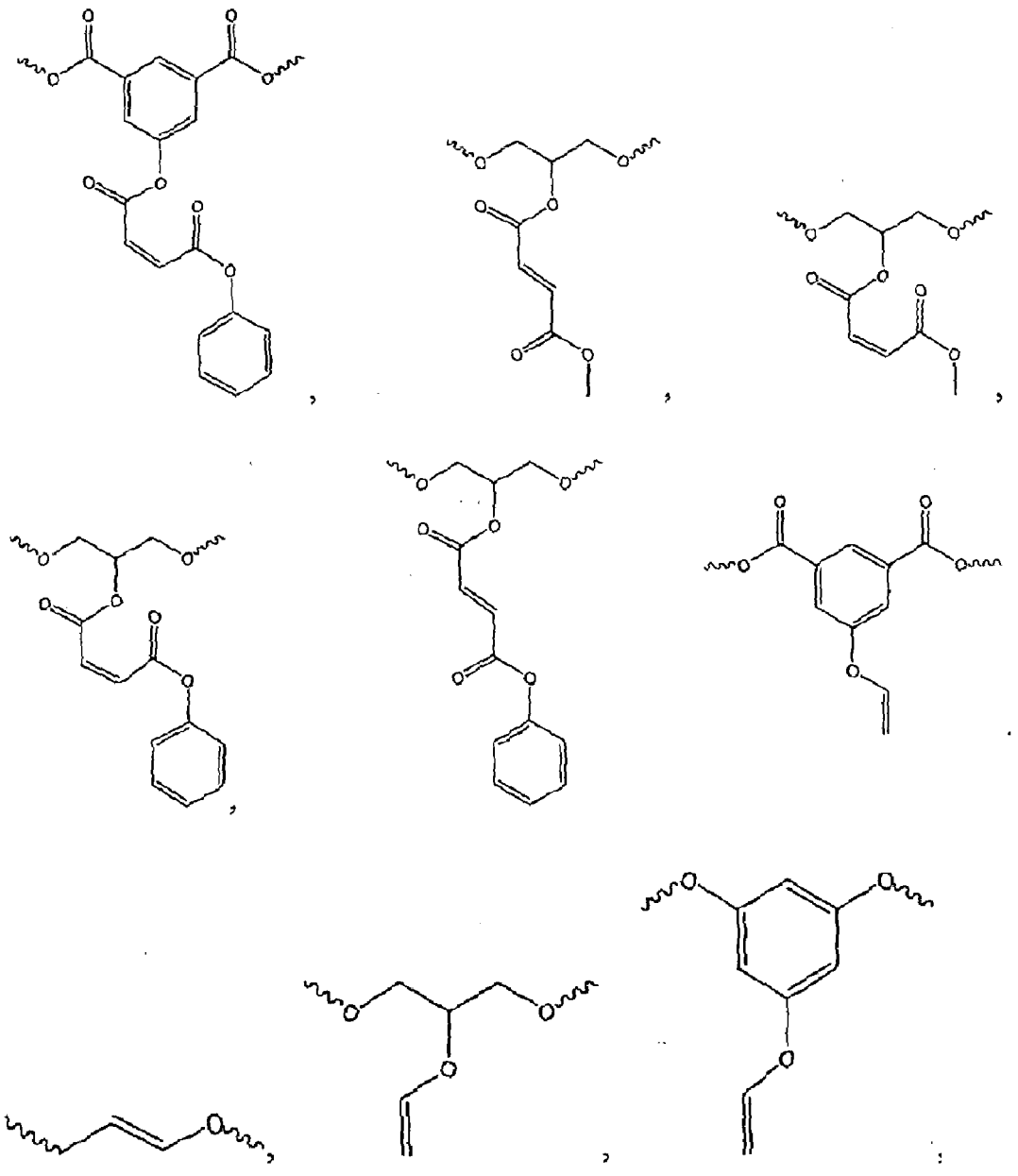
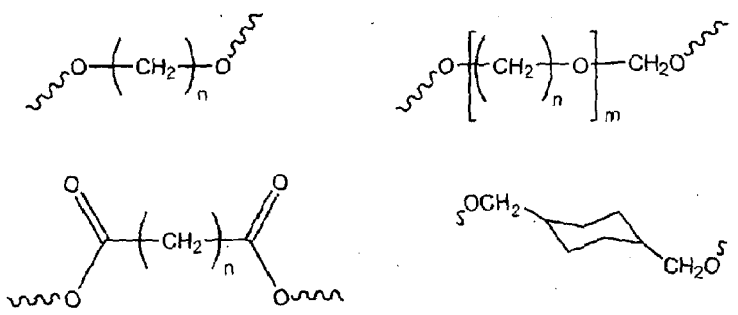
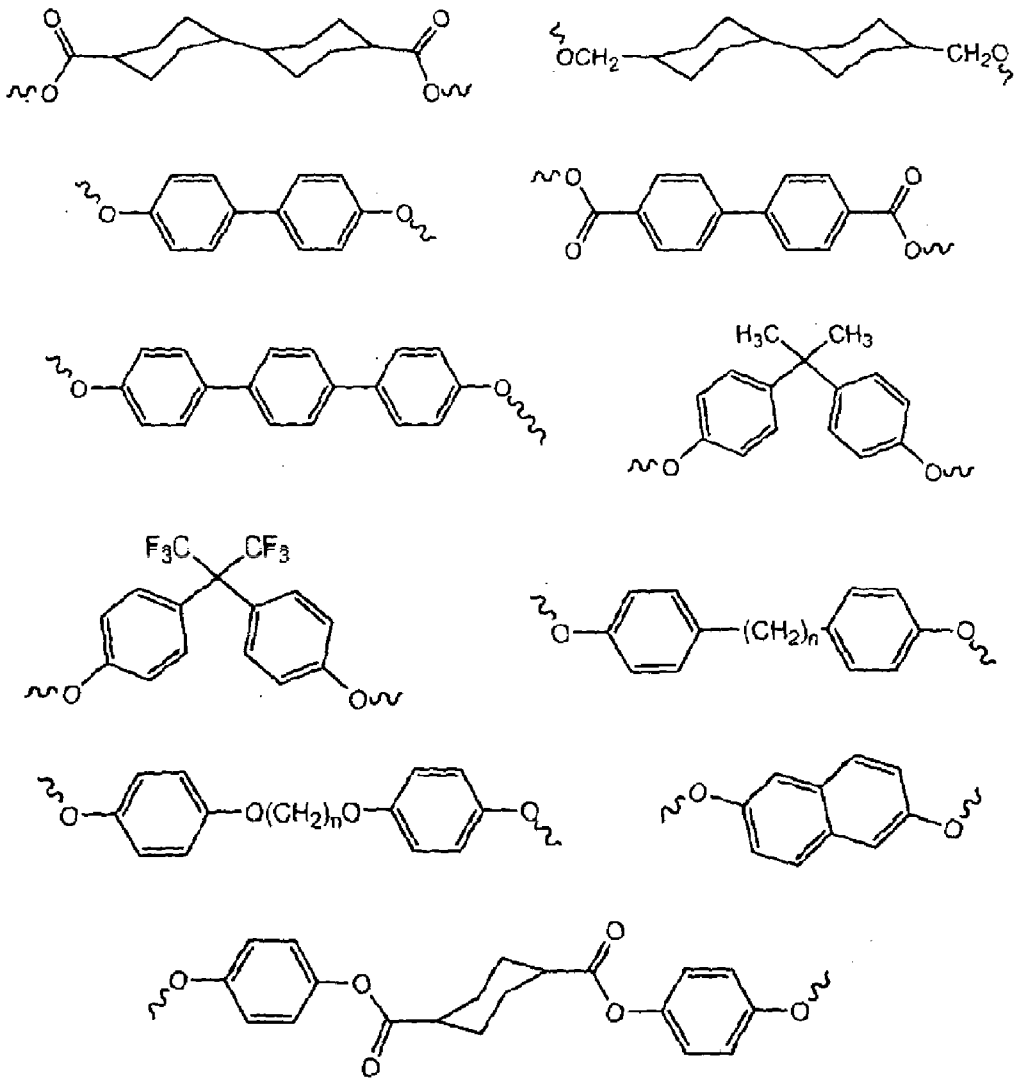


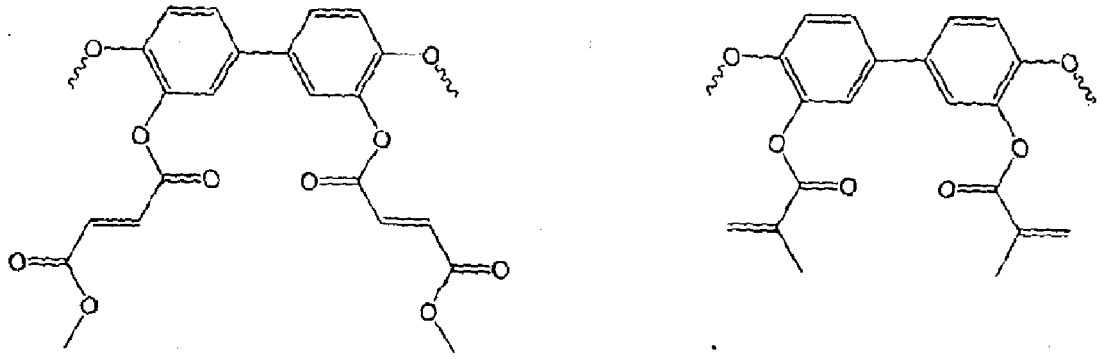
3. Matériaux OLED selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lesquels chaque groupe d'espacement P est indépendamment choisi entre

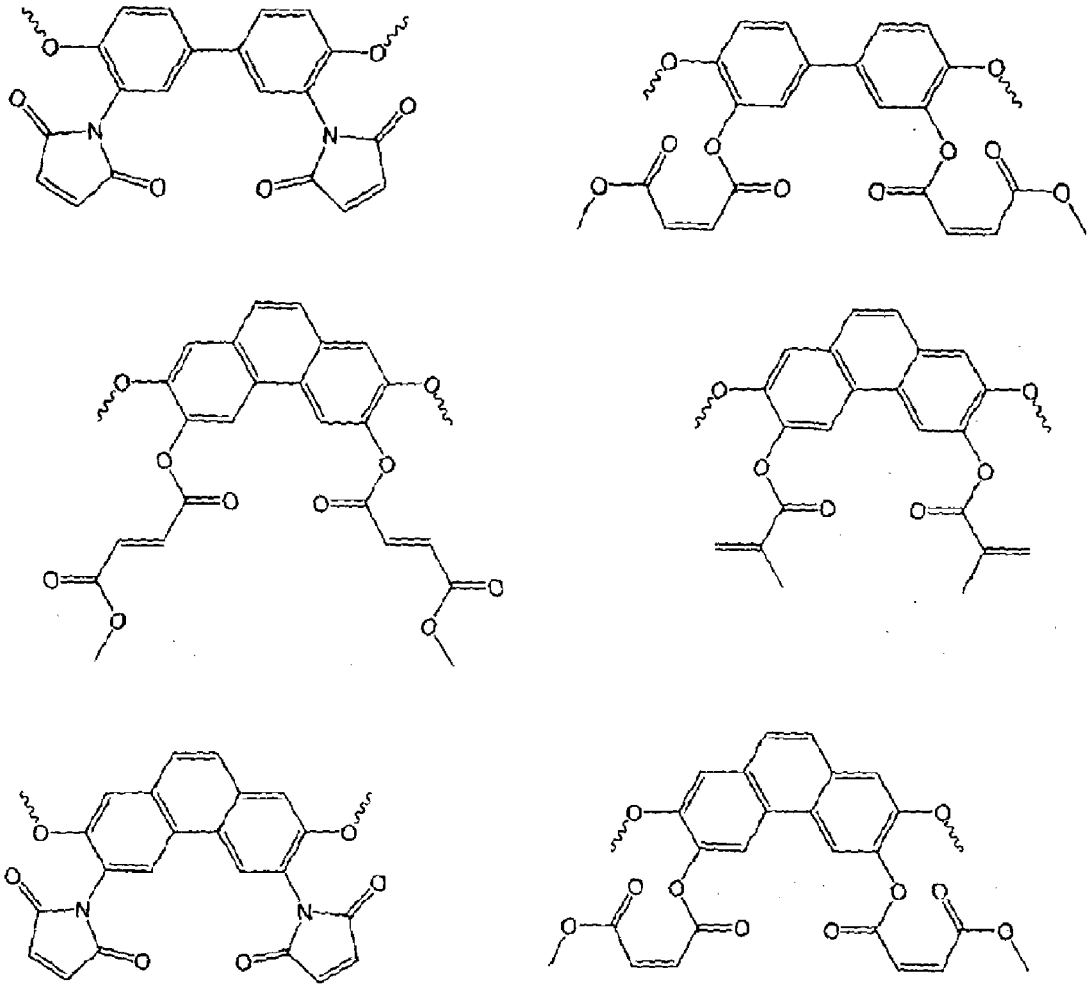




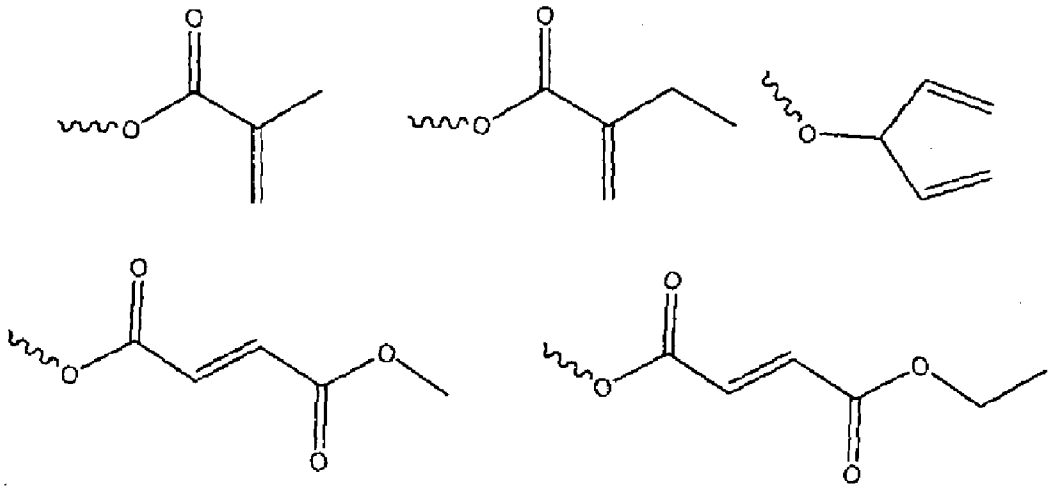
4. Matériaux OLED selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lesquels les fonctionnalités de réticulation B et d'espacement P sont combinées en une sous-unité structurelle unique de la molécule.

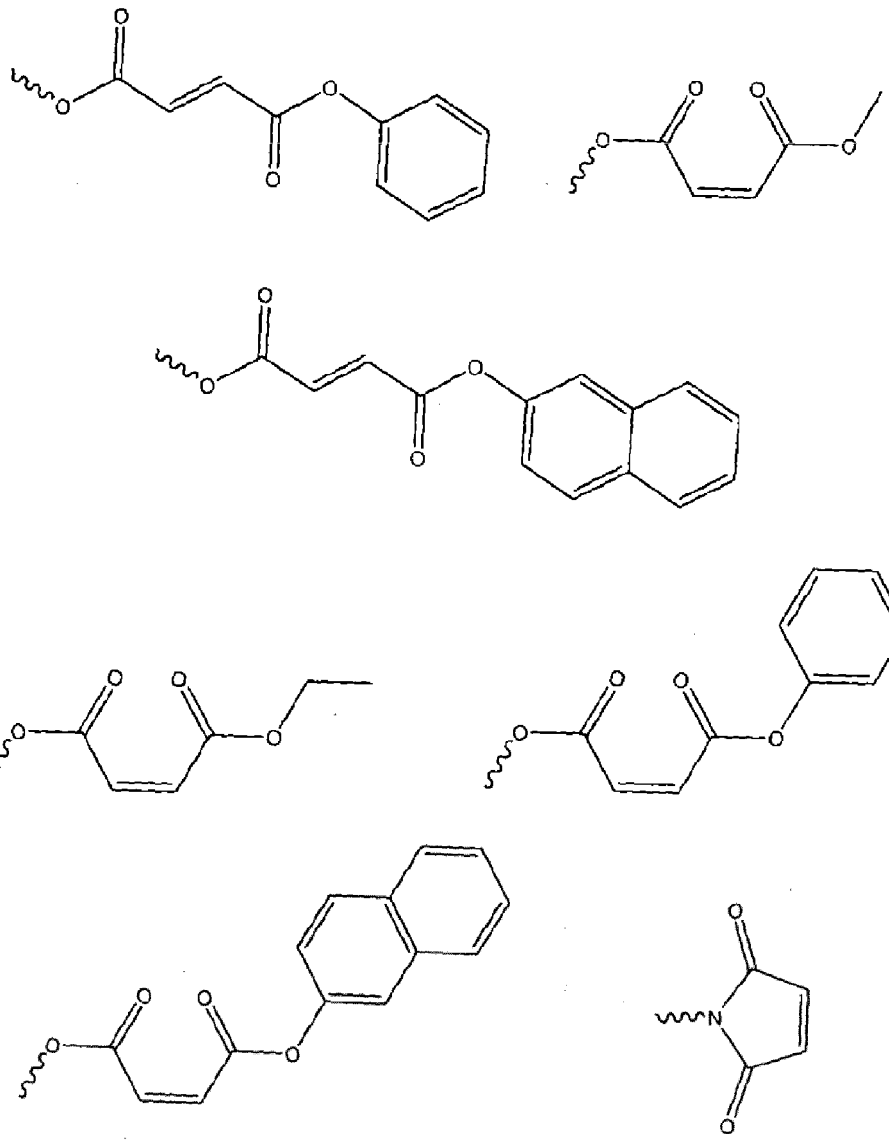
5. Matériaux OLED selon la revendication 4, dans lesquels chaque sous-unité structurelle unique contenant les fonctionnalités de réticulation B et d'espacement P est choisie entre





6. Matériaux OLED selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lesquels les groupes de réticulation terminaux sont indépendamment choisis entre :





7. Matrice polymère formée par réticulation d'un matériau selon l'une des revendications précédentes.

8. Matrice polymère selon la revendication 7, pouvant être obtenue par réticulation par exposition à la lumière UV.

9. Matrice polymère selon la revendication 7 ou 8, la matrice présentant un ordre cristallin liquide.

10. Matrice polymère selon l'une des revendications 7 à 9, la matrice présentant un ordre nématique.

11. Matrice polymère selon les revendications 7 à 10, ayant des propriétés d'émission de lumière ou de transport de charge ou des propriétés d'émission de lumière et de transport de charge.

12. Dispositif OLED comprenant i) un matériau selon les revendications 1 à 6 ou ii) une matrice polymère selon les revendications 7 à 11.

13. Procédé de production d'un dispositif OLED comprenant le dépôt d'un film d'un matériau selon l'une des revendications 1 à 6 et la réticulation du matériau pour former une matrice polymère.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 6867243 B **[0001]**
- US 68672430 B **[0005]**
- WO 2009087364 A **[0005]**
- US 2011175069 A **[0008]**
- WO 2007064721 A **[0022]**

专利名称(译)	含有多种交联功能的低聚有机发光二极管（OLED）材料		
公开(公告)号	EP2847809B1	公开(公告)日	2017-12-20
申请号	EP2013723186	申请日	2013-05-09
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	洛马克斯有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LOMOX有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LOMOX有限公司		
[标]发明人	KOCH GENE CARL		
发明人	KOCH, GENE, CARL		
IPC分类号	C09K11/06 H01L51/54		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0039 C07C43/215 C07C69/52 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1416 C09K2211/1425 C09K2211/1433 C09K2211/1458 C09K2211/1466 C09K2211/1483 H01L51/005 H01L51/50 H01L51/5012 H01L51/5048 H05B33/14		
代理机构(译)	博尔特WADE TENNANT		
优先权	2012008115 2012-05-09 GB		
其他公开文献	EP2847809A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

具有下式的OLED材料：TA（-SB（-PB）mSA）nT其中A是独立选择的棒状，刚性分子核心单元，S是独立选择的柔性间隔单元，B是独立选择的可聚合交联基团，P是间隔基团在独立选择的基团中，T是独立选择的端基，m独立地选自1至4的值，n等于I至3。