

(19)



(11)

EP 3 029 753 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
02.08.2017 Bulletin 2017/31

(51) Int Cl.:
H01L 51/54 ^(2006.01) **C07C 211/00** ^(2006.01)
C07C 13/00 ^(2006.01) **C07C 15/00** ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **15197969.7**

(22) Date of filing: **04.12.2015**

(54) **SPACE-THROUGH CHARGE TRANSFER COMPOUND, AND ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE AND DISPLAY DEVICE USING THE SAME**

SPACE-THROUGH-LADUNGSÜBERTRAGUNGSVERBINDUNG UND ORGANISCHE LICHEMITTIERENDE DIODE UND ANZEIGEVORRICHTUNG DAMIT

COMPOSÉ DE TRANSFERT DE CHARGE DANS L'ESPACE ET DIODE ÉLECTROLUMINESCENTE ORGANIQUE ET DISPOSITIF D'AFFICHAGE UTILISANT CELUI-CI

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

(30) Priority: **05.12.2014 KR 20140173911**
15.10.2015 KR 20150144199

(43) Date of publication of application:
08.06.2016 Bulletin 2016/23

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EP 3 029 753 B1

Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field Of The Invention**

[0001] Embodiments of the invention relate to an organic light emitting diode (OLED) and more particularly to a space-through charge transfer compound having excellent emitting efficiency and an OLED and a display device using the space-through charge transfer 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 has rapidly developed.

[0003] In the OLED, when the electron from a cathode, which serves as an electron-injecting electrode, and the hole from 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 of the emitting material for the EML can be expressed by the following equation:

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

[0009] In the above equation, " η_{int} " is the internal quantum efficiency, " r " 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 " r " means a balance between the hole and the electron when 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 holes and electrons. 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 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 approximately 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 compounds having a relatively high efficiency are introduced and developed. However, there is no blue phosphorescent compound meeting the requirements in emitting efficiency and reliability.

[0016] An OLED comprising in the light-emitting layer a space-through charge transfer compound is described in JP 2008 177559.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

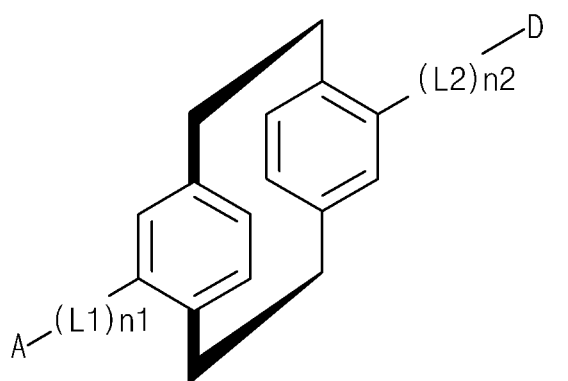
[0017] Accordingly, the embodiment of the invention is directed to a space-through charge transfer compound and an OLED and a display device using the same that substantially obviate one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0018] An objective of the embodiment of the invention is to provide a space-through charge transfer compound having high emitting efficiency.

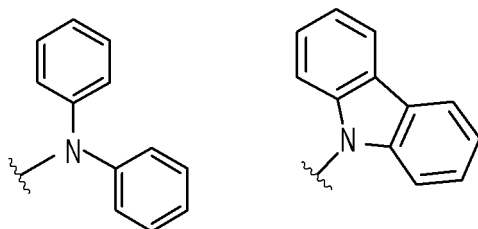
[0019] Another objective of the embodiment of the invention is to provide an OLED and a display device having improved emission efficiency.

[0020] To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the invention relates to a space-through charge transfer compound including a paracyclophane core, an electron donor moiety selected from the group consisting of carbazole and diphenyl amine, and an electron acceptor moiety selected from the group consisting of pyrimidine, diphenyltriazine, and triazole, wherein the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are indirectly or directly combined to the paracyclophane core with or without a linker, respectively.

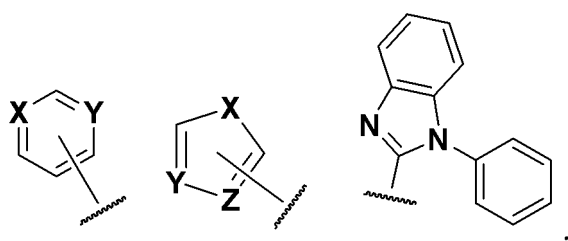
[0021] The invention relates to a space-through charge transfer compound as defined in claim 1 of



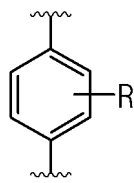
wherein D is selected from



and A is selected from



wherein each of L1 and L2 is selected from



and each of n_1 and n_2 is 0 (zero) or 1, and wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C1 alkyl to C10 alkyl.

[0022] The invention also relates to 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 the space-through charge transfer compound as defined in claim 1, wherein the space-through charge transfer compound includes a paracyclophane core, an electron donor moiety selected from the group consisting of carbazole and diphenyl amine, and an electron acceptor moiety selected from the group consisting of pyrimidine, diphenyltriazine, and triazole, wherein the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are indirectly or directly combined to the paracyclophane core with or without a linker, respectively.

[0023] The invention also relates to 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 the space-through charge transfer compound as defined in claim 1, an encapsulation film on the organic light emitting diode, and a cover window on the encapsulation film, wherein the space-through charge transfer compound includes a paracyclophane core, an electron donor moiety selected from the group consisting of carbazole and diphenyl amine, and an electron acceptor moiety selected from the group consisting of pyrimidine, diphenyltriazine, and triazole, wherein the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are indirectly or directly combined to the paracyclophane core with or without a linker, respectively.

[0024] 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

[0025] 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 space-through charge transfer compound, according to the present invention.

FIGs. 2A to 2C are graphs showing a delayed fluorescent property of a space-through charge transfer compound, according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an organic light emitting diode (OLED) according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

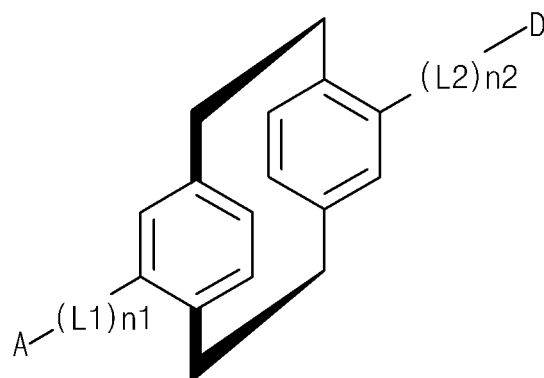
[0026] The meanings of terms described in the present specification should be understood as follows.

[0027] 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.

[0028] Reference will now be made in detail to example embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

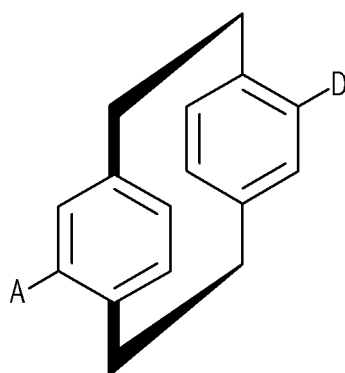
[0029] A space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention has a structure in that an electron donor moiety and an electron acceptor moiety are combined or linked to a core of paracyclophane with or without a linker. The space-through charge transfer compound preferably has Formula 1 of the following.

[Formula 1]

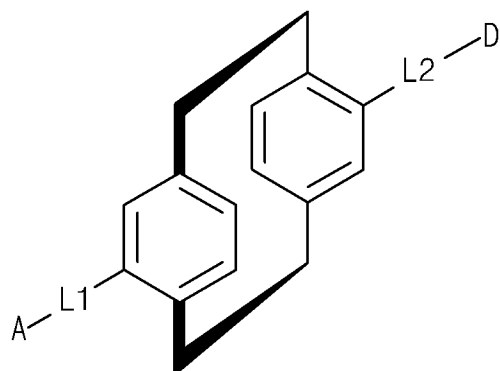


[0030] In the Formula 1, each of $n1$ and $n2$ is 0 (zero) or 1. Namely, the space-through charge transfer compound in the Formula 1 may have a structure selected from Formulas 2-1 to 2-4 of the following.

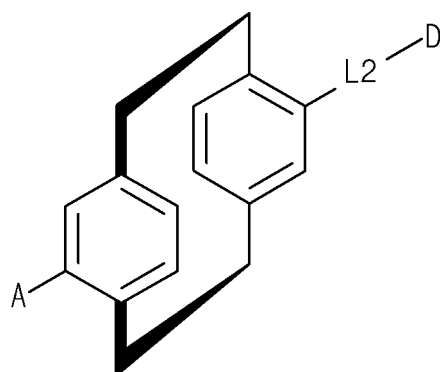
[Formula 2-1]



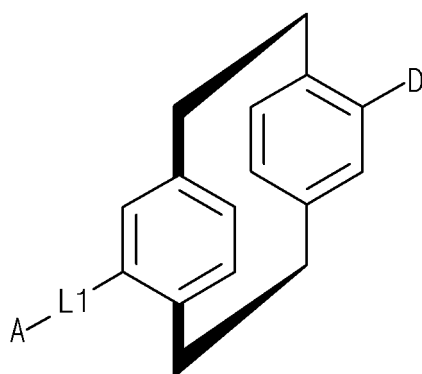
[Formula 2-2]



[Formula 2-3]



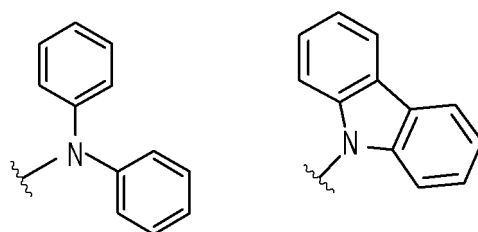
[Formula 2-4]



[0031] Namely, the space-through charge transfer compound may have a first structure in that the electron donor moiety "D" and the electron acceptor moiety "A" are directly combined or linked to the paracyclophane core as inFormula 2-1 ($n_1=n_2=0$), or a second structure in that the electron donor moiety "D" and the electron acceptor moiety "A" are combined or linked to the paracyclophane core with the linkers "L1" and "L2" as inFormula 2-2 ($n_1=n_2=1$). Alternatively, the space-through charge transfer compound may have a third structure in that the electron donor moiety "D" is combined to paracyclophane core with the linker "L2" and the electron acceptor moiety "A" is directly combined to the paracyclophane core as inFormula 2-3 ($n_1=0, n_2=1$). The space-through charge transfer compound may have a fourth structure in that the electron donor moiety "D" is directly combined to the paracyclophane core and the electron acceptor moiety "A" is combined to the paracyclophane core with the linker "L1" as inFormula 2-4 ($n_1=1, n_2=0$).

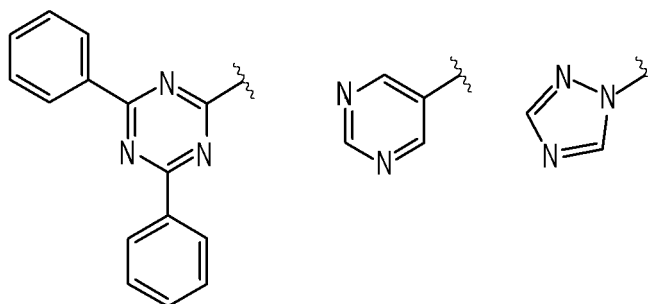
[0032] In Formula 1, the electron donor moiety "D" is selected from the group consisting of carbazole and diphenyl amine. For example, the electron donor moiety "D" may be selected from Formula 3 of the following.

[Formula 3]



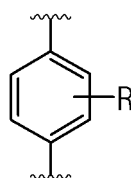
[0033] In Formula 1, the electron acceptor moiety "A" is selected from the group consisting of pyrimidine, diphenyltriazine, and triazole. For example, electron acceptor moiety "A" may be selected from Formula 4 of the following.

[Formula 4]



[0034] In Formula 1, each of the linkers "L1" and "L2" is independently selected from substituted or non-substituted benzene. For example, each of the linkers "L1" and "L2" may be independently selected from Formula 5 of the following.

[Formula 5]



[0035] In Formula 5, R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C1 alkyl to C10 alkyl.

[0036] In the space-through charge transfer compound, the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are combined or linked in the molecule such that an overlap between the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is reduced. As a result, a charge transfer complex is generated, and the emitting efficiency of the space-through charge transfer compound is improved. Namely, in the space-through charge transfer compound, the triplet exciton is used for emission such that the emitting efficiency is improved.

[0037] In other words, since the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention includes both of the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety, the charge is easily transferred in the molecule, and emission efficiency is improved.

[0038] In the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention, since the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are combined or linked to the paracyclophane core, a gap or a distance between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is decreased or minimized. Accordingly, the charge transfer is directly generated through a space between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety such that the conjugation length in the space-through charge transfer compound becomes shorter than another compound where the charge transfer is generated through a bonding orbital. As a result, a red shift problem in the emitted light can be prevented, and the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention can provide deep blue emission.

[0039] In addition, the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention includes the benzene linker being capable of minimizing the steric hindrance between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety such that the stability of the compound is increased.

[0040] Referring to FIG. 1, which is a view illustrating an emission mechanism of a space-through charge transfer compound according to the present invention, in the space-through charge transfer 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.

[0041] 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 " ($S_1 \rightarrow I_1 < T_1$), 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.

[0042] 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.)

[0043] However, in the FADF compound, since the overlap between the HOMO and the LUMO in the molecule is

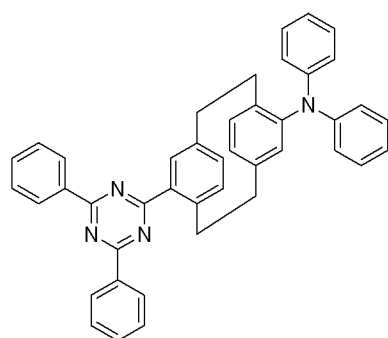
relatively small, the interaction between the HOMO and the LUMO is small. Accordingly, changes of the spin state of one electron do not affect other electrons, and a new charge transfer band, which does not comply with the Selection Rule, is generated.

[0044] 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 with 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.

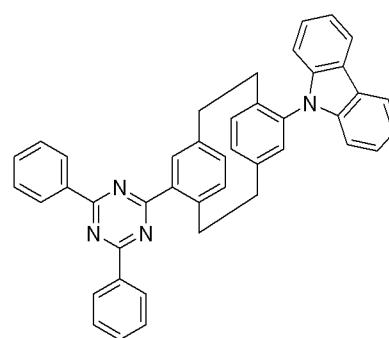
[0045] When the OLED is driven, the intersystem transition (intersystem crossing) from 25% singlet state " S_1 " excitons and 75% triplet state " T_1 " excitons to the intermediated state " I_1 " is generated, and the singlet and triplet excitons in the intermediated state " I_1 " are transitioned into the ground state to emit the light. As a result, the FADF compound has the theoretic quantum efficiency of 100%.

[0046] For example, the space-through charge transfer compound in Formula 1 may be one of compounds in Formula 6.

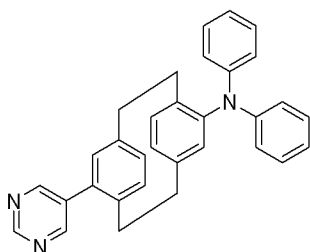
[Formula 6]



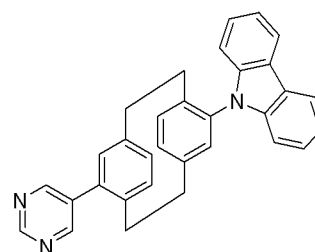
compound 1



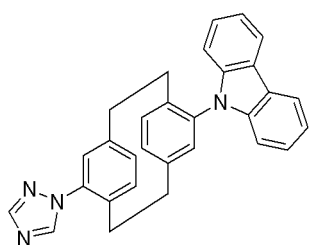
compound 2



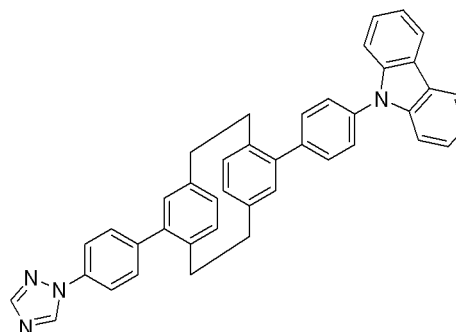
compound 3



compound 4



compound 5



compound 6

[0047] The space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention has a wide energy band gap such that the emission efficiency of the OLED using the compound is improved.

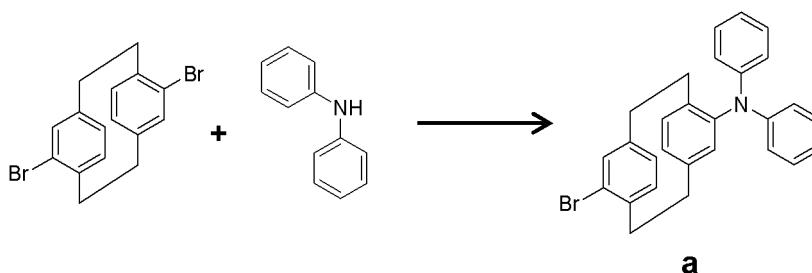
Synthesis

1. synthesis of compound 1

(1) compound "a"

[0048]

[Reaction Formula 1-1]

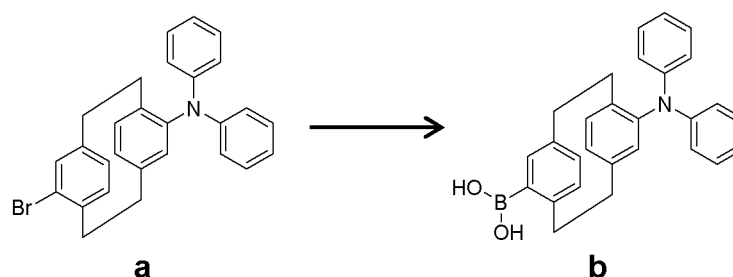


[0049] In the N_2 gas purging system, 4,16-dibromo[2,2]paracyclophane, diphenylamine (1.1 equivalent), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.019 equivalent), $P(t-Bu)_3$ (50 wt%, 0.046 equivalent), and $NaOt-Bu$ (sodium tert-butoxide, 1.9 equivalent) were put into toluene solvent, and the mixture was stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 12 hours under a temperature of $120^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature and was extracted by water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$), and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "a" was obtained. (yield: 65%)

(2) compound "b"

[0050]

[Reaction Formula 1-2]

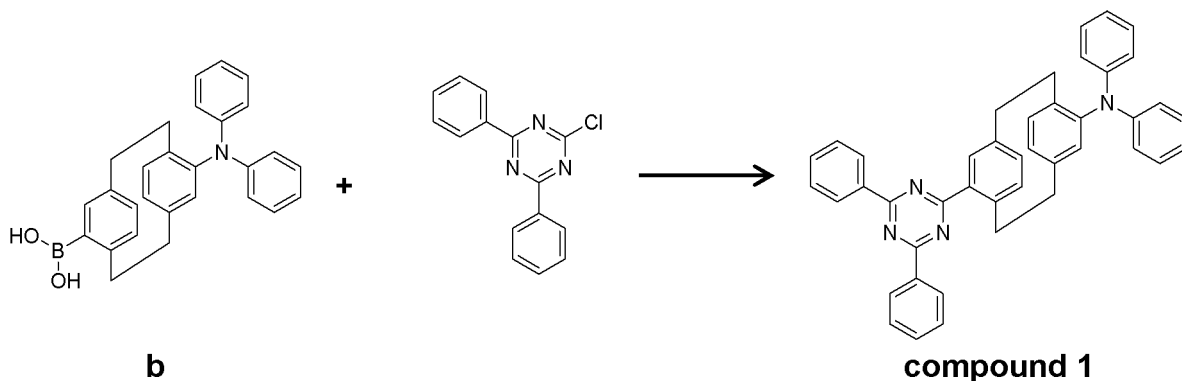


[0051] In the N_2 gas purging system, compound "a" (17.9 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (THF) and was stirred. n-butyl-lithium (26.9 mmol) was slowly added into the solution under a temperature of $-78^\circ C$, and the mixed solution was stirred for 1 hour. With maintaining the low temperature condition, tri-ethylborate (21.6 mmol) was added, and the mixed solution was stirred under room temperature. The mixed solution was stirred for 12 hours under room temperature, and the reaction was completed. Distilled water was slowly added, and mixed solution of distilled water/hydrochloric acid (HCl) (8:2) was added to be pH2. The solution was extracted using distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "b" was obtained. (yield: 80%)

(3) compound 1

[0052]

[Reaction Formula 1-3]



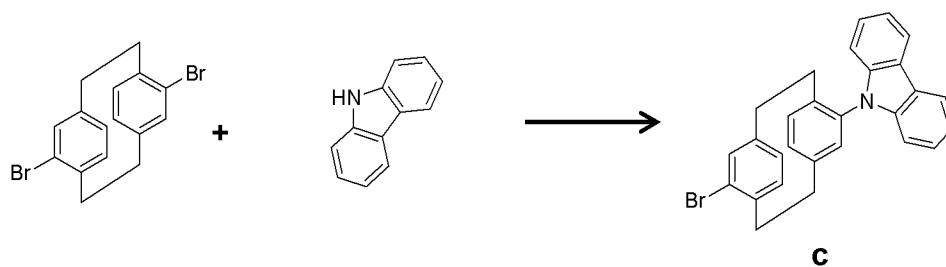
[0053] In the N_2 gas purging system, 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, compound "b" (1 equivalent), sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3 , 0.6 equivalent) were put into solvent of toluene/dioxane/distilled water (1:1:0.7) and stirred. $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), 0.3 equivalent) was additionally added and stirred for 16 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature. The organic layer was washed and filtered by distilled water in silica-gel. The solvent and distilled water were removed, and the resultant was re-crystallized by chloroform and dried such that compound "1" was obtained. (yield: 75%)

2. synthesis of compound 2

(1) compound "c"

[0054]

[Reaction Formula 2-1]

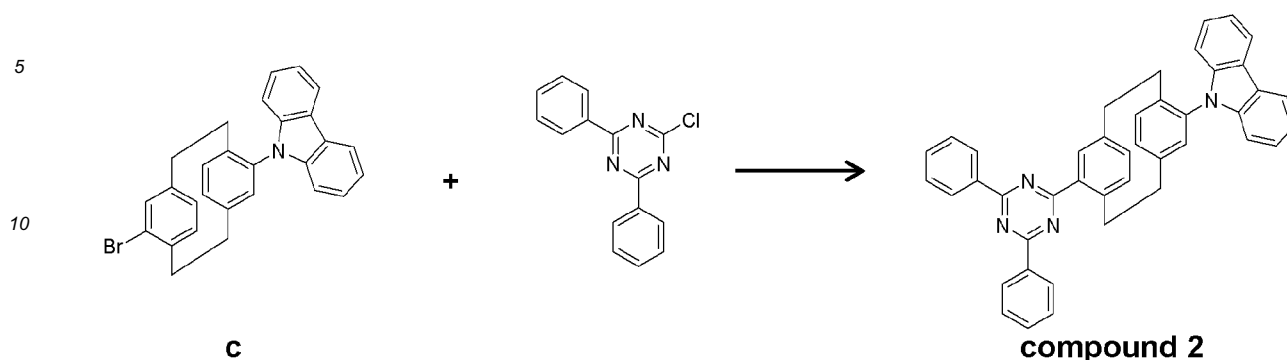


[0055] In the N_2 gas purging system, carbazole was dissolved 1,4-dioxane solvent, and CuI and K_3PO_4 were added. 4,16-dibromo[2,2]paracyclophane (1.1 equivalent) and trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane were additionally added. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours under a temperature of $110^\circ C$. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature and extracted by ethylacetate and distilled water. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remaining organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "c" was obtained. (yield: 63%)

(2) compound 2

[0056]

[Reaction Formula 1-2]

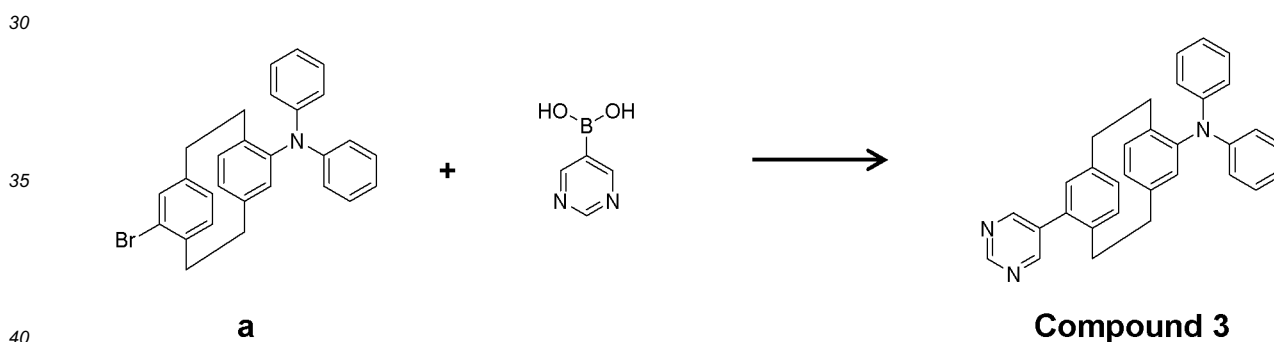


15 **[0057]** In the N_2 gas purging system, 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine, compound "c" (1 equivalent), sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3 , 0.6 equivalent) were put into solvent of toluene/dioxane/distilled water (1:1:0.7) and stirred. $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), 0.3 equivalent) was additionally added and stirred for 16 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature. The organic layer was washed and filtered by distilled water in silica-gel. The solvent and distilled water were removed, and the resultant was re-crystallized by chloroform and dried such that compound "2" was obtained. (yield: 70%)

3. synthesis of compound 3

25 **[0058]**

[Reaction Formula 3]



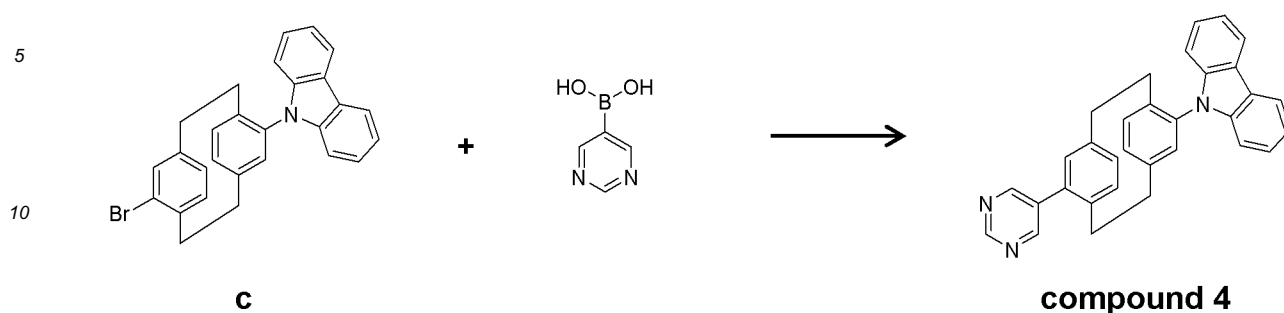
40 **[0059]** In the N_2 gas purging system, the reactant of compound "a", 5-pyrimidylboronic acid (1.5 equivalent), $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (4 mol%), and K_3PO_4 (2 equivalent) were put into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature and was diluted by adding toluene. The solution was hydrolyzed by 10% NaOH and was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remaining organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound 3 was obtained. (yield: 80%)

4. synthesis of compound 4

50 **[0060]**

55

[Reaction Formula 4]



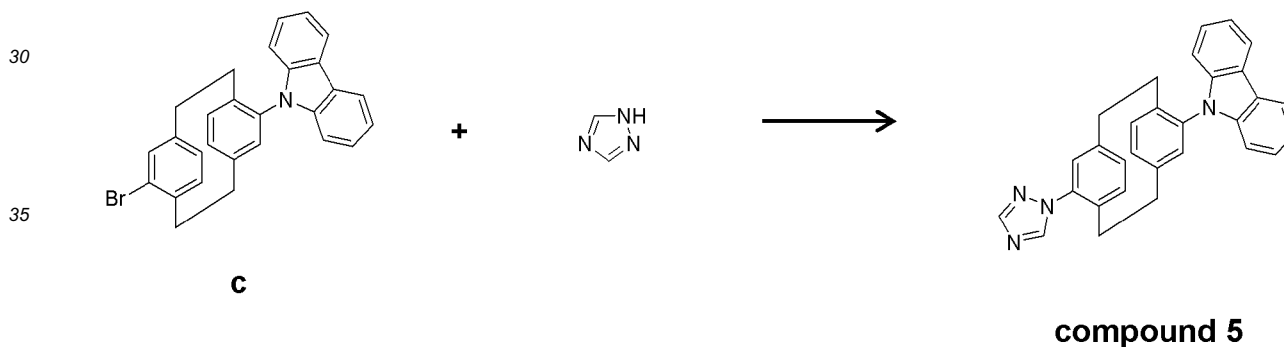
15 **[0061]** In the N₂ gas purging system, the reactant of compound "c", 5-pyrimidylboronic acid (1.5 equivalent), Pd(dppf)Cl₂ (4 mol%), and K₃PO₄ (2 equivalent) were put into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature and was diluted by adding toluene. The solution was hydrolyzed by 10% NaOH and was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remaining organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound 4 was obtained. (yield: 70%)

20

5. synthesis of compound 5

[0062]

[Reaction Formula 5]



40 **[0063]** In the N₂ gas purging system, 1,2,4-triazole (1.5 equivalent), compound "c", K₂CO₃ (2 equivalent), and copper(I)3-methylsalicylate (0.01 equivalent) were put into dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) solvent and stirred. The solution was stirred for 3 hours under a temperature of 110°C and was cooled into room temperature. The solution was filtered and washed by using small quantity dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). The solution was extracted by cold distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remaining organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane and re-crystallized such that compound 5 was obtained. (yield: 50%)

45

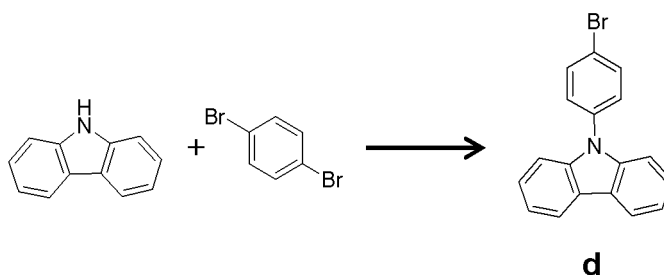
6. synthesis of compound 6

50 (1) compound "d"

[0064]

55

[Reaction Formula 6-1]

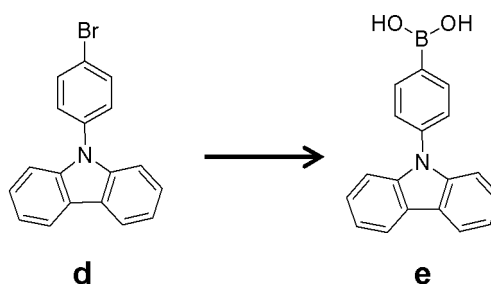


[0065] In the N₂ gas purging system, carbazole (29.9 mmol), 1,4-dibromobenzene (44.9 mmol), paradium(II)acetate (2 mol%), tri-tert-butylphosphate (5mol%), and sodium-tert-butoxide (2.03 equivalent) were put into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred to react for 12 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was extracted b distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄), and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "d" was obtained. (yield: 80%)

(2) compound "d"

[0066]

[Reaction Formula 6-2]

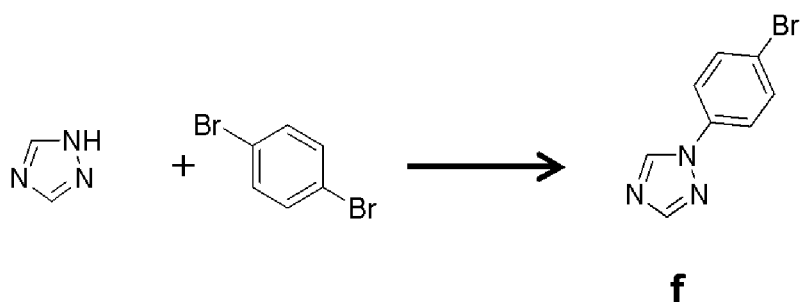


[0067] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "d" (17.9 mmol) was dissolved in THF solvent and was stirred. n-butyl-lithium (26.9 mmol) was slowly added into the solution under a temperature of -78°C, and the mixed solution was stirred for 1 hour. With maintaining the low temperature condition, tri-ethylborate (21.6 mmol) was added, and the mixed solution was stirred under room temperature. The mixed solution was stirred for 12 hours under room temperature, and the reaction was completed. Distilled water was slowly added, and a mixed solution of distilled water/hydrochloric acid (HCl) (8:2) was added to be pH2. The solution was extracted using distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "e" was obtained. (yield: 87%)

(3) compound "f"

[0068]

[Reaction Formula 6-3]

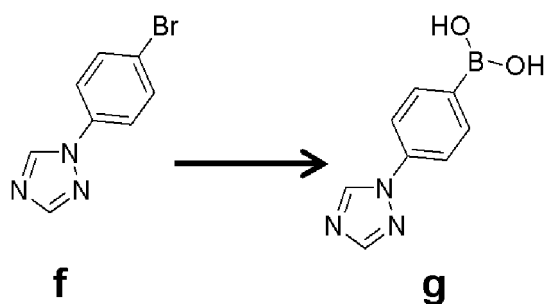


[0069] In the N₂ gas purging system, 1,2,4-triazole (1 equivalent), 1,4-dibromobenzene, K₂CO₃ (2 equivalent), and copper(I)3-methylsalicylate (0.01 equivalent) were put into dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) solvent and stirred. The solution was stirred for 3 hours under a temperature of 110°C and was cooled into room temperature. The solution was filtered and washed by using small quantity DMSO. The solution was extracted by cold distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remaining organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane and re-crystallized such that compound "f" was obtained. (yield: 56%)

(4) compound "g"

[0070]

[Reaction Formula 6-4]

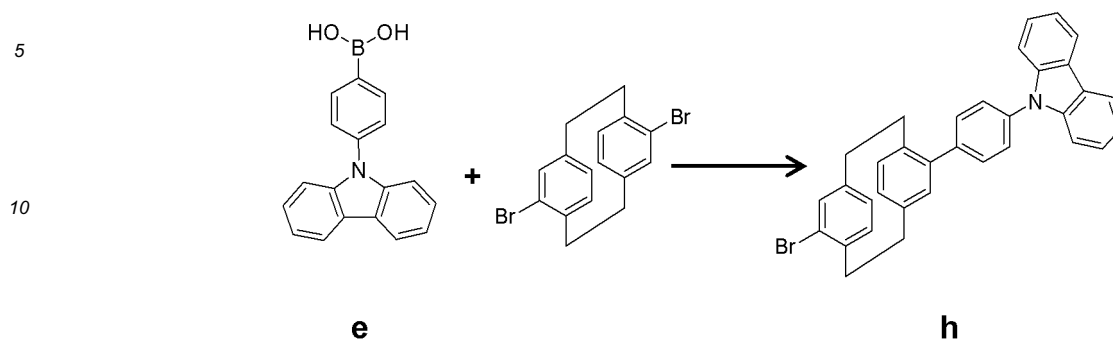


[0071] In the N₂ gas purging system, compound "f" was dissolved in THF solvent and was stirred. n-butyl-lithium (1.5 equivalent) was slowly added into the solution under a temperature of -78°C, and the mixed solution was stirred for 1 hour. With maintaining the low temperature condition, tri-ethylborate (1.2 equivalent) was added, and the mixed solution was stirred under room temperature. The mixed solution was stirred for 12 hours under room temperature, and the reaction was completed. Distilled water was slowly added, and a mixed solution of distilled water/hydrochloric acid (HCl) (8:2) was added to be pH2. The solution was extracted using distilled water and ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using hexane and ethylacetate such that compound "g" was obtained. (yield: 79%)

(5) compound "h"

[0072]

[Reaction Formula 6-5]

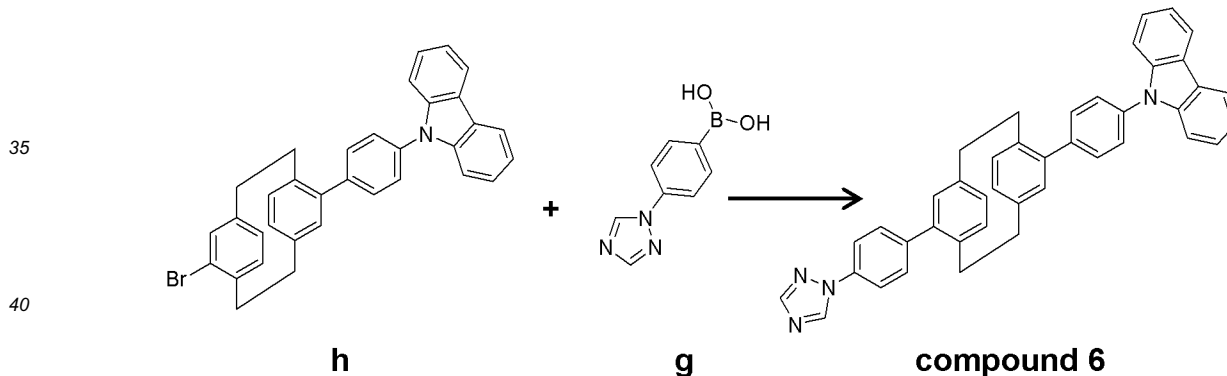


[0073] In the N_2 gas purging system, the reactant of 4,16-dibromo[2,2]paracyclophane, compound "e" (1.1 equivalent), $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (4 mol%), and K_3PO_4 (2 equivalent) were put into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature and was diluted by adding toluene. The solution was hydrolyzed by 10% NaOH and was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remaining organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound "h" was obtained. (yield: 80%)

(6) compound 6

[0074]

[Reaction Formula 6-6]



[0075] In the N_2 gas purging system, the reactant of compound "h", compound "g" (1.3 equivalent), $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (4 mol%), and K_3PO_4 (2 equivalent) were put into toluene solvent and stirred. The solution was refluxed and stirred for 24 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solution was cooled into room temperature and was diluted by adding toluene. The solution was hydrolyzed by 10% NaOH and was extracted by ethylacetate. Moisture was removed from the extracted organic layer by using magnesium sulfate, and remaining organic solvent was removed. The resultant was wet-refined by column-chromatography using ethylacetate and hexane such that compound 6 was obtained. (yield: 58%)

[0076] The mass spectrum data of the above compounds 1 to 6 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

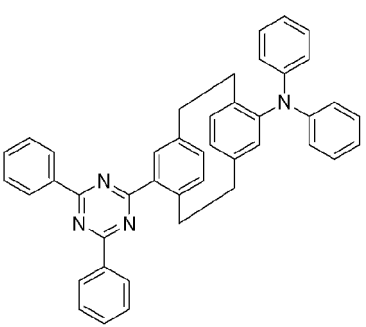
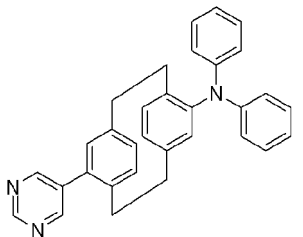
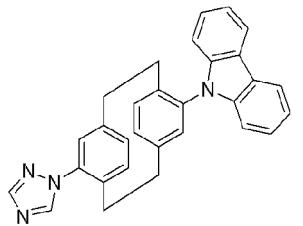
		Calculation	Found (M(H+))
Com1	C43H34N4	606.28	606.28
Com2	C43H32N4	604.26	604.26
Com3	C32H27N3	453.22	453.22

(continued)

		Calculation	Found (M(H+))
Com4	C32H25N3	451.2	451.2
Com5	C30H24N4	440.2	440.2
Com6	C42H32N4	592.26	592.26

[0077] The emission properties of the above compounds 1, 3, and 5 (Com1, Com3, and Com5) are measured and the results are listed in Table 2 and shown in FIGs. 2A to 2C. (Quantarus tau apparatus of Hamamatsu Co., Ltd. O₂ free condition.)

Table 2

	Fluorescence (ns)	Delayed fluorescence (ns)
 Com1	16.9	7680
 Com3	13.5	29900
 Com5	9.9	15200

[0078] As shown in Table 2 and FIGs. 2A and 2C, the space-through charge transfer compounds (Com1, Com3 and Com5) of the present invention show the delayed fluorescent emission (Delayed) of thousands to tens of thousands nano-seconds (ns) with the fluorescent emission (Prompt).

[0079] As mentioned above, the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention is activated by the field such that the excitons in the singlet state "S₁" and the triplet state "T₁" are transited into the intermediated state "I₁". As a result, both the excitons in the singlet state "S₁" and the excitons in the triplet state "T₁" are engaged in emission.

[0080] 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 through a space in the molecule. In the

FADF compound with particular conditions, the charge can be separated from the electron donor moiety to the electron acceptor moiety through the space between the electron donor moiety to the electron acceptor moiety.

[0081] 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.

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

[0082] In the above equation, " $\Delta\nu$ " is the Stock-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. ($\Delta\mu = \mu_e - \mu_g$)

[0083] " 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).

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

[0084] 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.

[0085] 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.

[0086] 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.

[0087] In the space-through charge transfer 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 emission, the emitting efficiency is improved.

OLED

[0088] 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 (500Å, NPB(N,N'-di(naphthalen-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenyl-benzidine)), a hole transporting layer (100Å, mCP(N,N'-Dicarbazolyl-3,5-benzene)), an emitting material layer (300Å, host (bis{2-[di(phenyl)phosphino]phenyl}ether oxide) and dopant (6%)), an electron transporting layer (300Å, 1,3,5-tri(phenyl-2-benzimidazole)-benzene), an electron injecting layer (LiF), and a cathode (Al) are sequentially formed on the anode under a base pressure of about 10^{-6} to 10^{-7} Torr.

(7) Comparative Example (Ref)

[0089] The reference compound in Formula 7 of the following is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(2) Example 1 (Ex1)

[0090] The compound 1 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(3) Example 2 (Ex2)

[0091] The compound 3 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

(4) Example 3 (Ex3)

[0092] The compound 5 is used as the dopant to form the OLED.

[Formula 7]

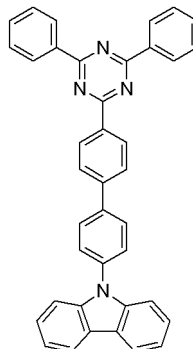


Table 3

	Voltage (V)	Cd/A	lm/W	EQE (%)	CIE (X)	CIE (Y)
Ref	7.75	6.82	2.76	4.00	0.171	0.269
Ex1	5.53	17.39	9.88	9.78	0.169	0.2898
Ex2	5.48	8.87	5.08	5.66	0.170	0.235
Ex3	6.32	12.80	6.36	7.19	0.173	0.288

[0093] As shown in Table 3, the OLEDs using the compounds of the present invention (Ex1 to Ex3) have advantages in the driving voltage, the emitting efficiency, and so on.

[0094] FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an OLED according to the invention.

[0095] 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.

[0096] 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.

[0097] 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.

[0098] 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.

[0099] At least one selected from the HIL 121, the HTL 122, the EML 123, the ETL 124, and the EIL 125 includes the space-through charge transfer compound in Formula 1.

[0100] For example, the EML 123 may include the space-through charge transfer compound in Formula 1. The space-through charge transfer 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.

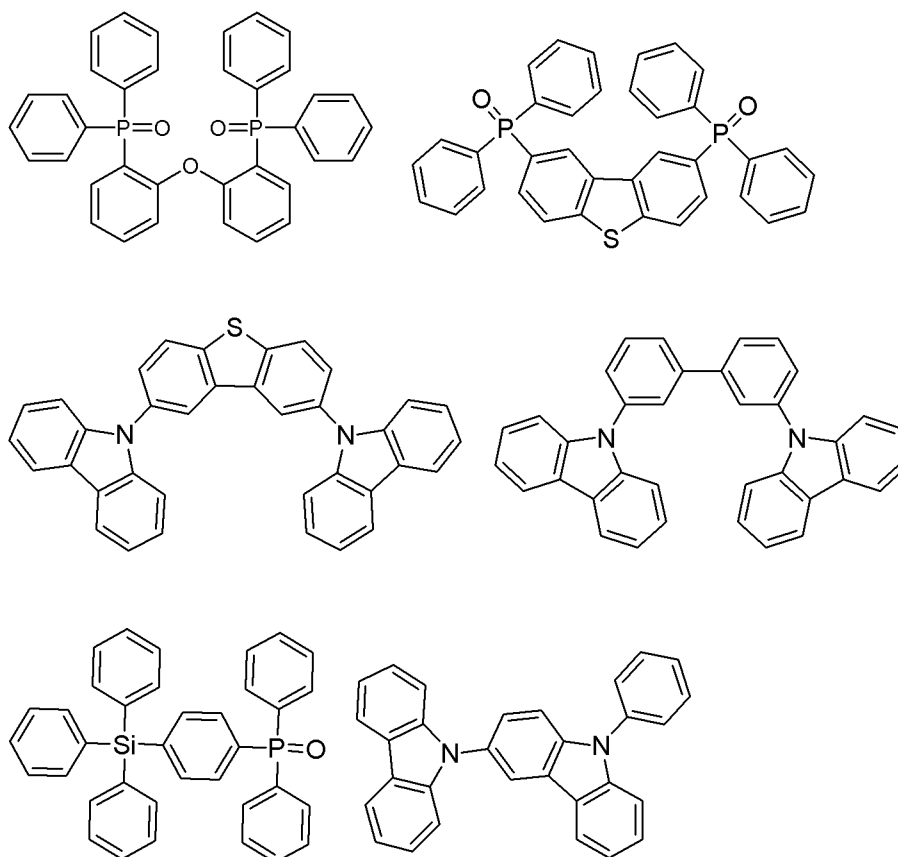
[0101] A difference between the HOMO of the host "HOMO_{Host}" and the HOMO of the dopant "HOMO_{Dopant}" or a difference between the LUMO of the host "LUMO_{Host}" and the LUMO of the dopant "LUMO_{Dopant}" is less than 0.5 eV. ($|HOMO_{Host} - HOMO_{Dopant}| \leq 0.5\text{eV}$ or $|LUMO_{Host} - LUMO_{Dopant}| \leq 0.5\text{eV}$) In this instance, the charge transfer efficiency from the host to the dopant may be improved.

[0102] 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 space-through charge transfer 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 ".

[0103] For example, the host, which meets the above condition, may be selected from materials in Formula 8. (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 order.)

[Formula 8]



[0104] On the other hand, the space-through charge transfer 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 space-through charge transfer 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 space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention.

[0105] The EML 123 may include a first dopant of the space-through charge transfer 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.

[0106] In this instance, the triplet energy of the first dopant, i.e., the space-through charge transfer 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 space-through charge transfer 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 ".

[0107] As mentioned above, in the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention, since the electron

donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are combined or linked in one molecule and the overlap between the HOMO and the LUMO is decreased, the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention acts as a charge transfer complex such that the emitting efficiency of the compound is improved. Namely, in the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention, the excitons in the triplet state are engaged in the emission such that the emitting efficiency of the compound is improved.

[0108] In addition, since the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are combined or linked to the paracyclophane core, a space between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety is decreased or minimized. Accordingly, the charge transfer is directly generated through the space between the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety such that the conjugation length is decreased. As a result, the red shift problem in the emitted light is prevented. Namely, the OLED using the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention can emit the deep blue light. Accordingly, the OLED using the space-through charge transfer compound of the present invention has advantages in the emitting efficiency and image quality.

Claims

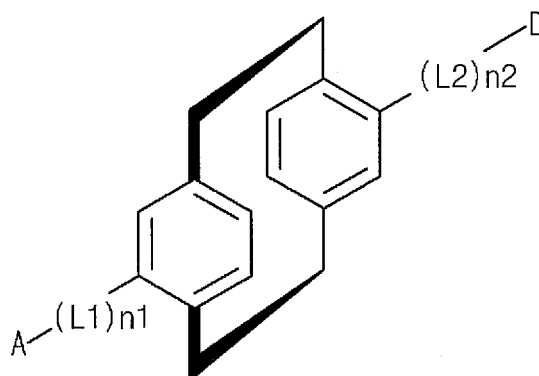
1. A space-through charge transfer compound, comprising:

a paracyclophane core;

an electron donor moiety selected from the group consisting of carbazole and diphenyl amine; and

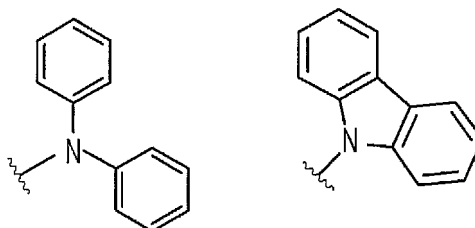
an electron acceptor moiety selected from the group consisting of pyrimidine, diphenyltriazine, and triazole, wherein the electron donor moiety and the electron acceptor moiety are indirectly or directly combined to the paracyclophane core with or without a linker, respectively, wherein the compound is specified by Formula 1:

[Formula 1]

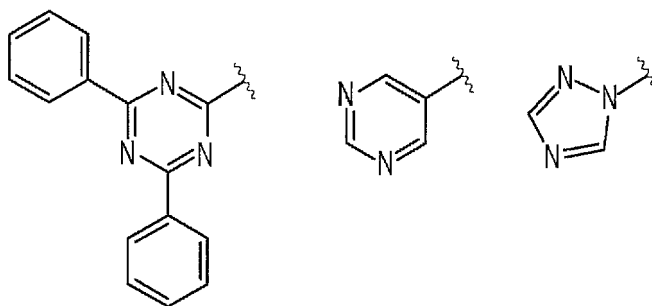


wherein D is selected from Formula 2, and A is selected from Formula 3, wherein each of L1 and L2 is selected from Formula 4, and each of n1 and n2 is 0 (zero) or 1:

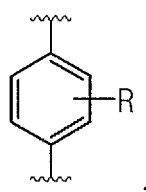
[Formula 2]



[Formula 3]



[Formula 4]



and wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C1 alkyl to C10 alkyl.

2. The space-through charge transfer compound according to claim 1, wherein a difference between a singlet energy of the space-through charge transfer compound and a triplet energy of the space-through charge transfer compound is less than 0.3eV.
3. An organic light emitting diode, comprising:
 - a first electrode;
 - a second electrode facing the first electrode; and
 - an organic emitting layer between the first electrode and the second electrode, the organic emitting layer including the space-through charge transfer compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 2.
4. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 3, 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 of the HIL, the HTL, the EML, the ETL, and the EIL includes the space-through charge transfer compound.
5. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 3 and/or claim 4, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host, and the space-through charge transfer compound is used as a dopant.
6. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 5, wherein a difference between a highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) of the host and a HOMO of the dopant or a difference between a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of the host and a LUMO of the dopant is less than 0.5 eV.
7. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 3 and/or claim 4, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a dopant, and the space-through charge transfer compound is used as a host.
8. The organic light emitting diode according to claim 3 and/or claim 4, wherein the organic emitting layer further includes a host and a first dopant, and the space-through charge transfer compound is used as a second dopant, and wherein a triplet energy of the second dopant is smaller than a triplet energy of the host and larger than a triplet energy of the first dopant.

9. A display device, comprising:

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 electrode and the second electrode, the organic emitting layer including the space-through charge transfer compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 2;

an encapsulation film on the organic light emitting diode; and

a cover window on the encapsulation film.

Patentansprüche

1. Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung, umfassend:

einen Paracyclophankern;

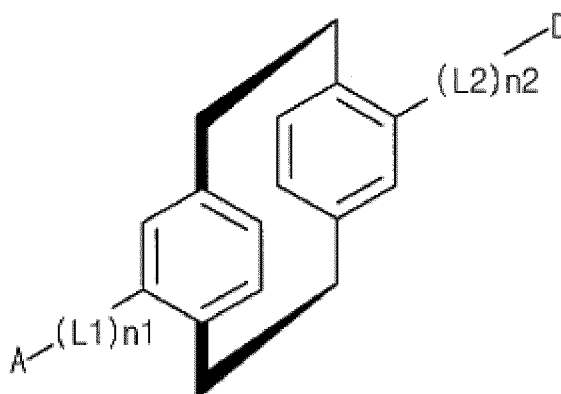
einen Elektronendonanteil ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Carbazol und Diphenylamin; und

einen Elektronenakzeptoranteil ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Pyrimidin, Diphenyltriazin und Triazol,

wobei der Elektronendonanteil und der Elektronenakzeptoranteil indirekt oder direkt mit dem Paracyclophankern jeweils mit oder ohne Linker kombiniert sind,

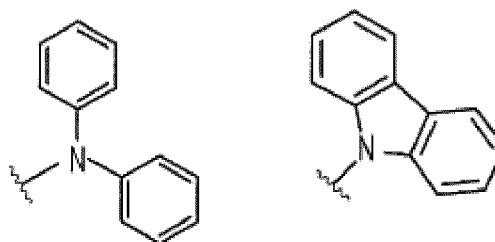
wobei die Verbindung durch die Formel 1 angegeben ist:

[Formel 1]

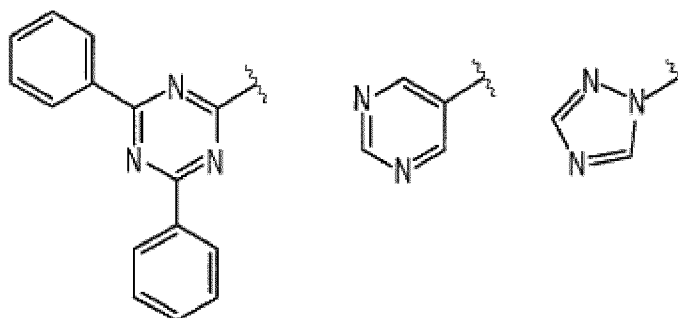


wobei D aus der Formel 2 ausgewählt ist und A aus der Formel 3 ausgewählt ist, wobei jedes von L1 und L2 aus der Formel 4 ausgewählt ist und jedes von n1 und n2 0 (null) oder 1 beträgt:

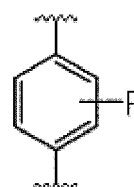
[Formel 2]



[Formel 3]



[Formel 4]



und

wobei R aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist bestehend aus Wasserstoff und C1-Alkyl bis C10-Alkyl.

2. Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Unterschied zwischen einer Singulettenergie der Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung und einer Tripletenergie der Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung weniger als 0,3 eV beträgt.
3. Organische lichtemittierende Diode, umfassend:
 - eine erste Elektrode;
 - eine zweite Elektrode, die der ersten Elektrode zugewandt ist; und
 - eine organische emittierende Schicht zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht die Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung, wie in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 2 definiert, umfasst.
4. Organische lichtemittierende Diode nach Anspruch 3, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht eine Lochinjektionsschicht (HIL), eine Lochtransportschicht (HTL), eine Schicht von emittierendem Material (EML), eine Elektronentransportschicht (ETL) und eine Elektroneninjektionsschicht (EIL) umfasst und wobei mindestens eine von der HIL, der HTL, der EML, der ETL und der EIL die Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung umfasst.
5. Organische lichtemittierende Diode nach Anspruch 3 und/oder Anspruch 4, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht ferner einen Wirt umfasst und die Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung als Dotiermittel verwendet wird.
6. Organische lichtemittierende Diode nach Anspruch 5, wobei ein Unterschied zwischen einem höchsten besetzten molekularen Orbital (HOMO) des Wirts und einem HOMO des Dotiermittels oder ein Unterschied zwischen einem niedrigsten besetzten molekularen Orbital (LUMO) des Wirts und einem LUMO des Dotiermittels weniger als 0,5 eV beträgt.
7. Organische lichtemittierende Diode nach einem der Ansprüche 3 und/oder Anspruch 4, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht ferner ein Dotiermittel umfasst und die Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung als Wirt

verwendet wird.

8. Organische lichtemittierende Diode nach Anspruch 3 und/oder Anspruch 4, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht ferner einen Wirt und ein erstes Dotiermittel umfasst und die Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung als zweites Dotiermittel verwendet wird und wobei eine Triplettenergie des zweiten Dotiermittels geringer als eine Triplettenergie des Wirts und höher als eine Triplettenergie des ersten Dotiermittels ist.

9. Anzeigevorrichtung, umfassend:

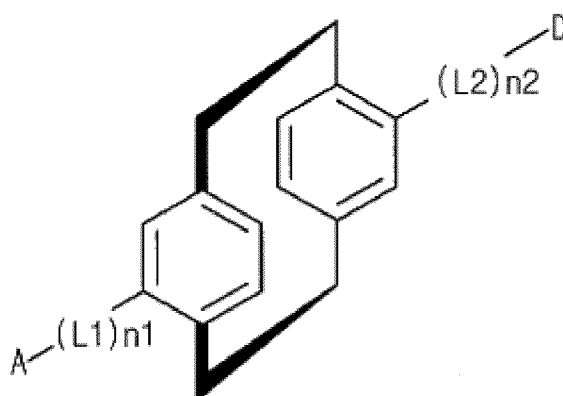
ein Substrat;
eine organische lichtemittierende Diode auf dem Substrat und eine erste Elektrode, eine zweite Elektrode, die der ersten Elektrode zugewandt ist, und eine organische emittierende Schicht zwischen der ersten Elektrode und der zweiten Elektrode umfassend, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht die Space-through-Ladungsübertragungsverbindung, wie in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 2 definiert, enthält;
eine Einkapselungsfolie auf der organischen lichtemittierenden Diode; und
ein Bedeckungsfenster auf der Einkapselungsfolie.

Revendications

1. Composé de transfert de charge d'espace, comprenant :

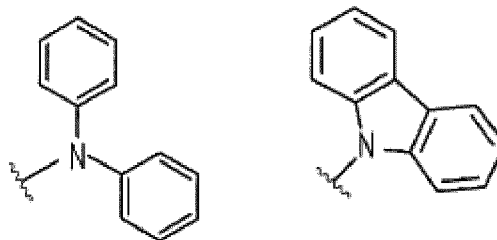
un coeur de paracyclophane ;
un groupe donneur d'électrons choisi parmi le groupe constitué du carbazole et de la diphenylamine ; et
un groupe accepteur d'électrons choisi parmi le groupe constitué de la pyrimidine, de la diphenyltriazine et du triazole,
dans lequel le groupe donneur d'électrons et le groupe accepteur d'électrons sont indirectement ou directement combinés au coeur de paracyclophane avec ou sans un groupe de liaison, respectivement,
dans lequel le composé est spécifié par la Formule 1 :

[Formule 1]

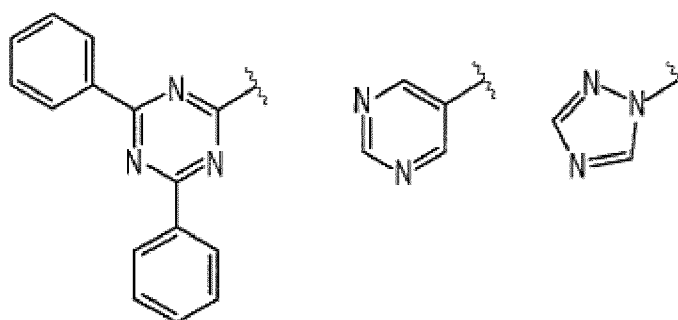


dans laquelle D est choisi à partir de la Formule 2, et A est choisi à partir de la Formule 3, dans lequel chacun des L1 et L2 est choisi à partir de la Formule 4, et chacun des n1 et n2 vaut 0 (zéro) ou 1 :

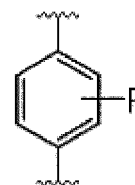
[Formule 2]



[Formule 3]



[Formule 4]



et

dans laquelle R est choisi parmi le groupe constitué de l'hydrogène et de C1 alkyle à C10 alkyle.

2. Composé de transfert de charge d'espace selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une différence entre une énergie de singlet du composé de transfert de charge d'espace et une énergie de triplet du composé de transfert de charge d'espace est inférieure à 0,3 eV.

3. Diode électroluminescente organique, comprenant :

une première électrode ;

une seconde électrode faisant face à la première électrode ; et

une couche organique émettrice entre la première électrode la seconde électrode, la couche organique émettrice comprenant le composé de transfert de charge d'espace tel que défini selon l'une des revendications 1 à 2.

4. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 3 six, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut une couche d'injection de trou (HIL), une couche de transport de trou (HTL), une couche de matériau émettrice (EML), une couche de transport d'électrons (ETL), et une couche d'injection d'électrons (EIL), et dans laquelle au moins une de la HIL, de la HTL, de la EML, de la ETL, et de la EIL inclut le composé de transfert de charge d'espace.

5. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 3 et/ou la revendication 4, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut en outre un hôte, et le composé de transfert de charge d'espace est utilisé en tant que dopant.

5 6. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle une différence entre une plus haute orbitale moléculaire occupée (HOMO) de l'hôte et une HOMO du dopant ou une différence entre une plus basse orbitale moléculaire occupée (LUMO) de l'hôte et une LUMO du dopant est inférieure à 0,5 eV.

10 7. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 3 et/ou la revendication 4, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut en outre un dopant, et le composé de transfert de charge d'espace est utilisé en tant qu'hôte.

15 8. Diode électroluminescente organique selon la revendication 3 et/ou la revendication 4, dans laquelle la couche organique émettrice inclut en outre un hôte et un premier dopant, et le composé de transfert de charge d'espace est utilisé en tant que second dopant, et dans laquelle une énergie de triplet du second dopant est inférieure à une énergie de triplet de l'hôte et est supérieure à une énergie de triplet du premier dopant.

20 9. Dispositif d'affichage, comprenant :

un substrat ;

une diode électroluminescente organique sur le substrat et comprenant une première électrode, une seconde électrode faisant face à la première électrode, et une couche organique émettrice entre la première électrode la seconde électrode, la couche organique émettrice comprenant le composé de transfert de charge d'espace tel que défini selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 2 ;

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

une fenêtre de couverture sur le film d'encapsulation.

FIG. 1

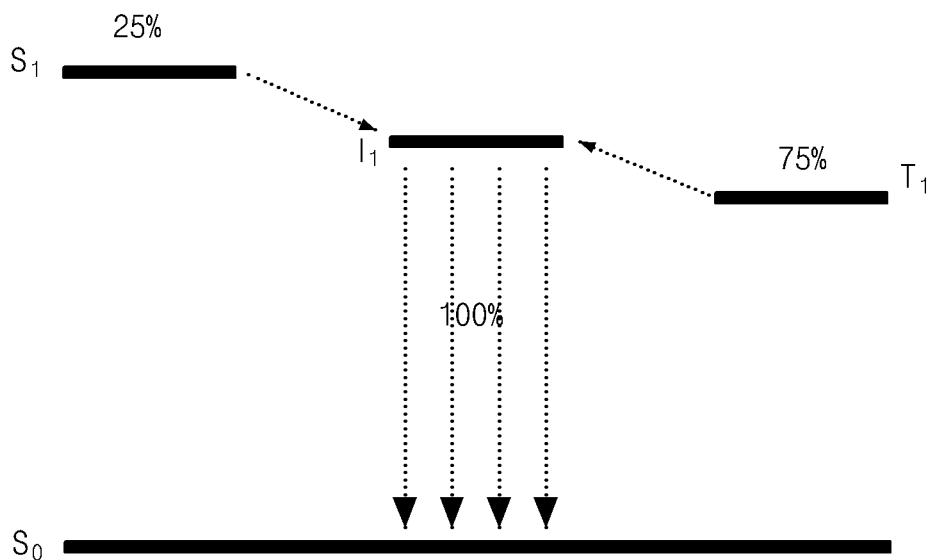


FIG. 2A

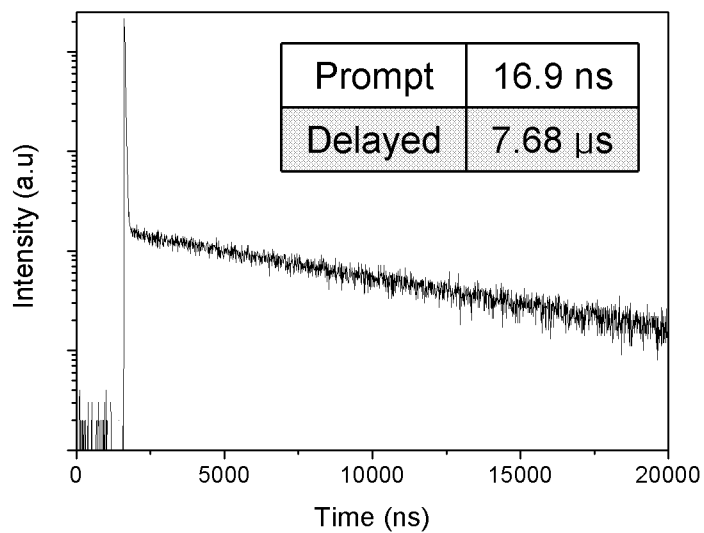


FIG. 2B

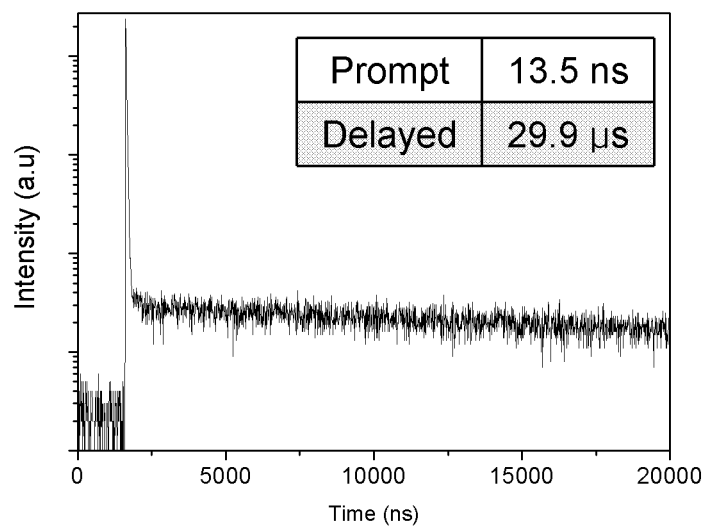


FIG. 2C

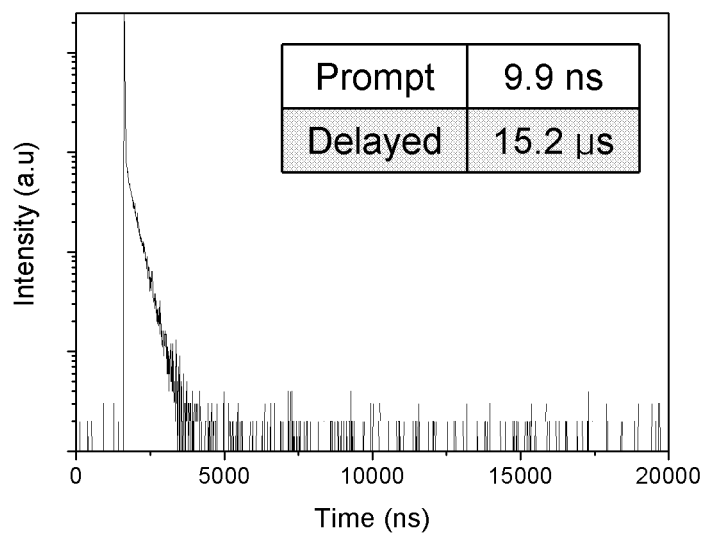
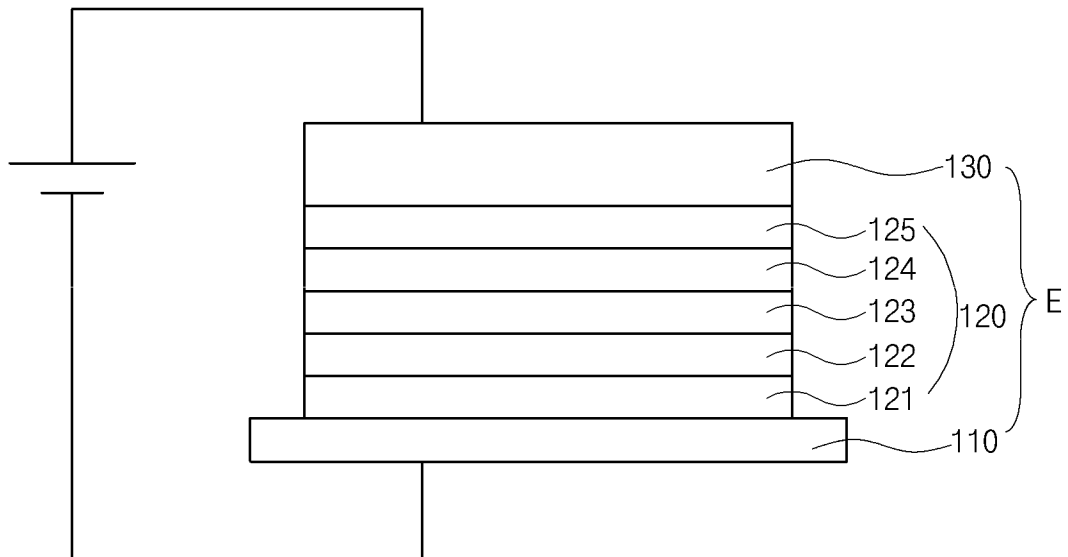


FIG. 3



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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专利名称(译)	透气电荷转移化合物，以及使用其的有机发光二极管和显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP3029753B1	公开(公告)日	2017-08-02
申请号	EP2015197969	申请日	2015-12-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	YANG JOONG HWAN YOON KYUNG JIN NOH HYO JIN YOON DAE WI SHIN IN AE KIM JUN YUN		
发明人	YANG, JOONG-HWAN YOON, KYUNG-JIN NOH, HYO-JIN YOON, DAE-WI SHIN, IN-AE KIM, JUN-YUN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/54 C07C211/00 C07C13/00 C07C15/00		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0051 C07D239/26 C07D249/08 C07D251/24 C07D403/10 C09K11/025 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1007 C09K2211/1011 C09K2211/1014 C09K2211/1044 C09K2211/1059 H01L27/32 H01L51/0059 H01L51/0067 H01L51/0072 H01L51/5004 H01L51/5012 H01L51/5016 H01L51/5024 H01L51/5253 H01L2251/5384 H01L2251/552		
优先权	1020140173911 2014-12-05 KR 1020150144199 2015-10-15 KR		
其他公开文献	EP3029753A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

讨论了一种透气电荷转移化合物，其包括对环芳烃核，选自呋唑和二苯胺的电子给体部分，和选自嘧啶，二苯基三嗪和三唑的电子受体部分。电子给体部分和电子受体部分分别间接或直接结合到对环内酯核心上，有或没有接头。

