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(54) **HOLE TRANSPORT MATERIALS HAVING A SULFUR-CONTAINING GROUP**

LOCHTRANSPORTMITTEL MIT SCHWEFELHALTIGER GRUPPE

MATIÈRES DE TRANSPORT DE TROUS AYANT UN GROUPE CONTENANT DU SOUFRE

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(56) References cited:
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Description

[0001] The claimed invention was made by, on behalf of, and/or in connection with one or more of the following parties to a joint university corporation research agreement: Regents of the University of Michigan, Princeton University, The University of Southern California, and the Universal Display Corporation. The agreement was in effect on and before the date the claimed invention was made, and the claimed invention was made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of the agreement.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to novel materials. More specifically, the present invention relates to novel materials useful in organic light emitting devices (OLEDs).

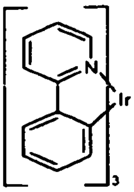
BACKGROUND

[0003] Opto-clectronic devices that make use of organic materials are becoming increasingly desirable for a number of reasons. Many of the materials used to make such devices are relatively inexpensive, so organic opto-electronic devices have the potential for cost advantages over inorganic devices. In addition, the inherent properties of organic materials, such as their flexibility, may make them well suited for particular applications such as fabrication on a flexible substrate. Examples of organic opto-electronic devices include organic light emitting devices (OLEDs), organic phototransistors, organic photovoltaic cells, and organic photodetectors. For OLEDs, the organic materials may have performance advantages over conventional materials. For example, the wavelength at which an organic emissive layer emits light may generally be readily tuned with appropriate dopants.

[0004] OLEDs make use of thin organic films that emit light when voltage is applied across the device. OLEDs are becoming an increasingly interesting technology for use in applications such as flat panel displays, illumination, and backlighting. Several OLED materials and configurations are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,844,363, 6,303,238, and 5,707,745.

[0005] One application for phosphorescent emissive molecules is a full color display. industry standards for such a display call for pixels adapted to emit particular colors, referred to as "saturated" colors. In particular, these standards call for saturated red, green, and blue pixels. Color may be measured using CIE coordinates, which are well known to the art.

[0006] One example of a green emissive molecule is tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium, denoted Ir(ppy)$_3$, which has the structure:



[0007] In this, and later figures herein, we depict the dative bond from nitrogen to metal (here, Ir) as a straight line.

[0008] As used herein, the term "organic" includes polymeric materials as well as small molecule organic materials that may be used to fabricate organic opto-electronic devices. "Small molecule" refers to any organic material that is not a polymer, and "small molecules" may actually be quite large. Small molecules may include repeat units in some circumstances. For example, using a long chain alkyl group as a substituent does not remove a molecule from the "small molecule" class. Small molecules may also be incorporated into polymers, for example as a pendent group on a polymer backbone or as a part of the backbone. Small molecules may also serve as the core moiety of a dendrimer, which consists of a series of chemical shells built on the core moiety. The core moiety of a dendrimer may be a fluorescent or phosphorescent small molecule emitter. A dendrimer may be a "small molecule," and it is believed that all dendrimers currently used in the field of OLEDs are small molecules.

[0009] As used herein, "top" means furthest away from the substrate, while "bottom" means closest to the substrate. Where a first layer is described as "disposed over" a second layer, the first layer is disposed further away from substrate. There may be other layers between the first and second layer, unless it is specified that the first layer is "in contact with" the second layer. For example, a cathode may be described as "disposed over" an anode, even though there are various organic layers in between.

[0010] As used herein, "solution processible" means capable of being dissolved, dispersed, or transported in and/or deposited from a liquid medium, either in solution or suspension form.

[0011] A ligand is referred to as "photoactive" when it is believed that the ligand contributes to the photoactive properties of an emissive material.

[0012] More details on OLEDs, and the definitions described above, can be found in US Pat. No. 7,279,704.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] Novel materials as defined in claim 1 are provided.

[0014] Combinations of the hole transport material with specific host materials are also provided. In one aspect, the host is a compound comprising a triphenylene containing benzo-fused thiophene.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device.

[0016] FIG. 2 shows an inverted organic light emitting device that does not have a separate electron transport layer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] Generally, an OLED comprises at least one organic layer disposed between and electrically connected to an anode and a cathode. When a current is applied, the anode injects holes and the cathode injects electrons into the organic layer(s). The injected holes and electrons each migrate toward the oppositely charged electrode. When an electron and hole localize on the same molecule, an "exciton," which is a localized electron-hole pair having an excited energy state, is formed. Light is emitted when the exciton relaxes via a photoemissive mechanism. In some cases, the exciton may be localized on an excimer or an exciplex. Non-radiative mechanisms, such as thermal relaxation, may also occur, but are generally considered undesirable.

[0018] The initial OLEDs used emissive molecules that emitted light from their singlet states ("fluorescence") as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,292. Fluorescent emission generally occurs in a time frame of less than 10 nanoseconds.

[0019] More recently, OLEDs having emissive materials that emit light from triplet states ("phosphorescence") have been demonstrated. Baldo et al., "Highly Efficient Phosphorescent Emission from Organic Electroluminescent Devices," Nature, vol. 395, 151-154, 1998; ("Baldo-I") and Baldo et al., "Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence," Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 75, No. 3, 4-6 (1999) ("Baldo-II"), which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Phosphorescence is described in more detail in US Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 5-6.

[0020] FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device 100. The figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. Device 100 may include a substrate 110, an anode 115, a hole injection layer 120, a hole transport layer 125, an electron blocking layer 130, an emissive layer 135, a hole blocking layer 140, an electron transport layer 145, an electron injection layer 150, a protective layer 155, and a cathode 160. Cathode 160 is a compound cathode having a first conductive layer 162 and a second conductive layer 164. Device 100 may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. The properties and functions of these various layers, as well as example materials, are described in more detail in US 7,279,704 at cols. 6-10.

[0021] More examples for each of these layers are available. For example, a flexible and transparent substrate-anode combination is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,844,363. An example of a p-doped hole transport layer is m-MTDATA doped with F.sub.4-TCNQ at a molar ratio of 50:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980. Examples of emissive and host materials are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,238 to Thompson et al.. An example of an n-dopcd electron transport layer is BPhen doped with Li at a molar ratio of 1:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,703,436 and 5,707,745. disclose examples of cathodes including compound cathodes having a thin layer of metal such as Mg:Ag with an overlying transparent, electrically-conductive, sputter-deposited ITO layer. The theory and use of blocking layers is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,097,147 and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980. Examples of injection layers are provided in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116. A description of protective layers may be found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116.

[0022] FIG. 2 shows an inverted OLED 200. The device includes a substrate 210, a cathode 215, an emissive layer 220, a hole transport layer 225, and an anode 230. Device 200 may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. Because the most common OLED configuration has a cathode disposed over the anode, and device 200 has cathode 215 disposed under anode 230, device 200 may be referred to as an "inverted" OLED. Materials similar to those described with respect to device 100 may be used in the corresponding layers of device 200. FIG. 2 provides one example of how some layers may be omitted from the structure of device 100.

[0023] The simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 is provided by way of non-limiting example, and it is understood that embodiments of the invention may be used in connection with a wide variety of other structures. The specific materials and structures described are exemplary in nature, and other materials and structures may be used. Functional OLEDs may be achieved by combining the various layers described in different ways, or layers may be omitted entirely, based on design, performance, and cost factors. Other layers not specifically described may also be included. Materials other than those specifically described may be used. Although many of the examples provided herein describe various layers as comprising a single material, it is understood that combinations of materials, such as a mixture of host and dopant, or more generally a mixture, may be used. Also, the layers may have various sublayers. The names given to the various layers herein are not intended to be strictly limiting. For example, in device 200, hole transport layer 225 transports holes and injects holes into emissive layer 220, and may be described as a hole transport layer or a hole injection layer. In one embodiment, an OLED may be described as having an "organic layer" disposed between a cathode and an anode. This organic layer may comprise a single layer, or may further comprise multiple layers of different organic materials as described, for example, with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0024] Structures and materials not specifically described may also be used, such as OLEDs comprised of polymeric materials (PLEDs) such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,247,190 to Friend et al.. By way of further example, OLEDs having a single organic layer may be used. OLEDs may be stacked, for example as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,707,745 to Forrest et al. The OLED structure may deviate from the simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2. For example, the substrate may include an angled reflective surface to improve out-coupling, such as a mesa structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,091,195 to Forrest et al., and/or a pit structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,834,893 to Bulovic et al..

[0025] Unless otherwise specified, any of the layers of the various embodiments may be deposited by any suitable method. For the organic layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation, ink-jet, such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,013,982 and 6,087,196, organic vapor phase deposition (OVPD), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,337,102 to Forrest et al., and deposition by organic vapor jet printing (OVJP), such as described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/233,470. Other suitable deposition methods include spin coating and other solution based processes. Solution based processes are preferably carried out in nitrogen or an inert atmosphere. For the other layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation. Preferred patterning methods include deposition through a mask, cold welding such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,294,398 and 6,46R,819, and patterning associated with some of the deposition methods such as ink-jet and OVJD. Other methods may also be used. The materials to be deposited may be modified to make them compatible with a particular deposition method. For example, substituents such has alkyl and aryl groups, branched or unbranched, and preferably containing at least 3 carbons, may be used in small molecules to enhance their ability to undergo solution processing. Substituents having 20 carbons or more may be used, and 3-20 carbons is a preferred range. Materials with asymmetric structures may have better solution processibility than those having symmetric structures, because asymmetric materials may have a lower tendency to recrystallize. Dendrimer substituents may be used to enhance the ability of small molecules to undergo solution processing.

[0026] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the invention may be incorporated into a wide variety of consumer products, including flat panel displays, computer monitors, televisions, billboards, lights for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, heads up displays, fully transparent displays, flexible, displays, laser printers, telepbones, cell phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), laptop computers, digital cameras, camcorders, viewfinders, micro-displays, vehicles, a large area wall, theater or stadium screen, or a sign. Various control mechanisms may be used to control devices fabricated in accordance with the present invention, including passive matrix and active matrix. Many of the devices are intended for use in a temperature range comfortable to humans, such as 18 degrees C. to 30 degrees C., and more preferably at room temperature (20-25 degrees C.).

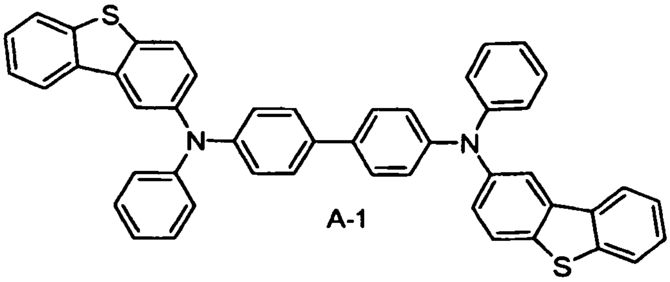
[0027] The materials and structures described herein may have applications in devices other than OLEDs. For example, other optoelectronic devices such as organic solar cells and organic photodetectors may employ the materials and structures. More generally, organic devices, such as organic transistors, may employ the materials and structures.

[0028] A novel composition of matter as defined claim 1 is provided. The novel composition of matter includes a "core" similar to that of naphthylphenylbiphenyl diamine (α-NPD)which was used as the hole transport layer in phosphorescent organic light emitting devices, see US 2007088167 A1. As used herein, the core of α-NPD has two nitrogen atoms connected to each other by two phenyl rings, all connected in the para position. At least one group attached to a nitrogen atom of the core includes a sulfur containing group. Thus, a novel composition of matter as defined in claim 1 is provided.

[0029] Benzidine with one phenyl and one 1-naphthyl attached to each of the nitrogens is α-NPD and is a widely used hole transport layer in OLEDs. However, α-NPD does not work well in certain devices, particularly blue and green devices, which have higher energy triplets and charge carriers. It is believed that the napthyl group of α-NPD, in connection with high energy charge carriers and triplets, may be responsible for this instability, and that a sulfur containing group as disclosed herein i.e. dibenzothiophene (DBT), has superior stability in this context.

[0030] Hole transport materials incorporating dibenzothiophene group may have more efficiency and/or longer lived than devices incorporating other groups, such as biphenyl, naphthalene. It is believed that the following two points are important factors for HTL in phosphorescent device stability: 1) HTL should not only have good hole (oxidation) stability while transporting holes, but also should have good electron (reduction) stability; 2) HTL should have higher triplet energy than dopants in its adjacent emissive layer to prevent it from quenching caused by the exciton migration. Dibenzothiophene is a conjugated compound with reversible reduction (by solution electrochemistry), indicating that it may be a stable electron carrier. In addition, dibenzothiophene itself has much higher triplet energy (414 nm) than many other organic molecules, such as biphenyl, naphthalene. The enhanced stability and efficiency of dibenzothiophene-containing HTL may be attributed to a combination of the above effects. This may lead to the devices using the HTL materials described herein have higher stability and efficiency than devices using conventional HTL such as α-NPD.

[0031] Hole transport materials incorporating 3,4-ethylencdioxythiophene (EDOT) group may also be desirable such as higher hole conductivity hence low device voltage. Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT) is a very important conducting polymer. Its complex with poly(styrene sulfonic acid) has been widely used for antistatic coatings and hole injection layer for polymer OLEDs. The oxyethane bridge across the 3,4 positions of the monomer makes the thiophene very electron rich, therefore suffcient HOMO raising is effected and polymerization is forced to occur through the open 2,5-positions yielding a linear, highly conjugated polymer. The oxidized form of the polymer is highly stable under ambient conditions. The redox property of the film does not change over a long period of time. It is desired to incorporate the EDOT building block into a triarylamine HTL (e.g., benzidine) scaffold to improve the redox properties of the hole injection/transporting materials. The direct linkage of EDOT to nitrogen will raise the HOMO of the molecule and therefore make it better aligned with the ITO interface. Examples of specific preferred molecules including this substituent include: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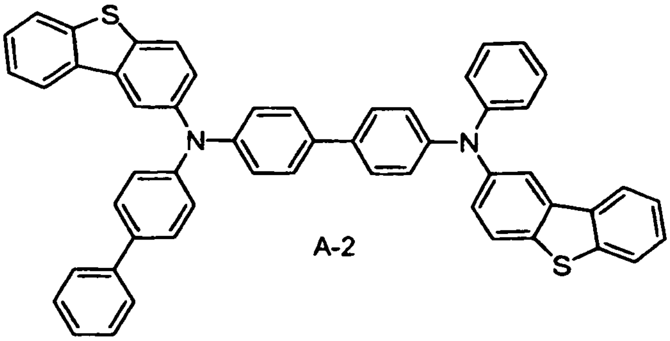
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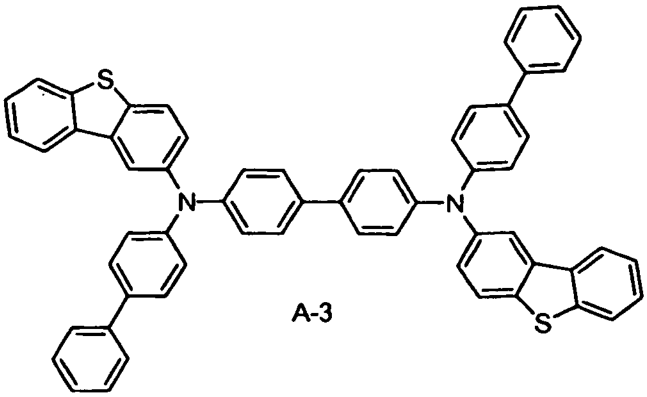
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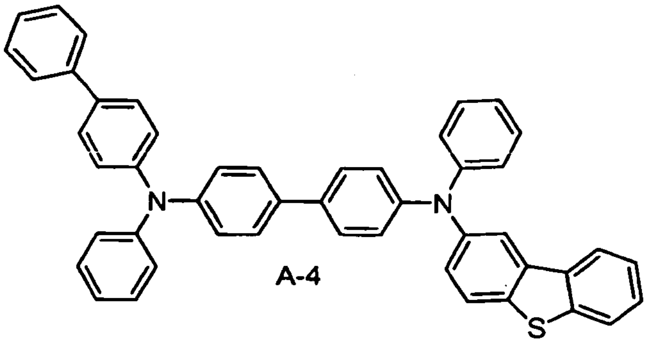

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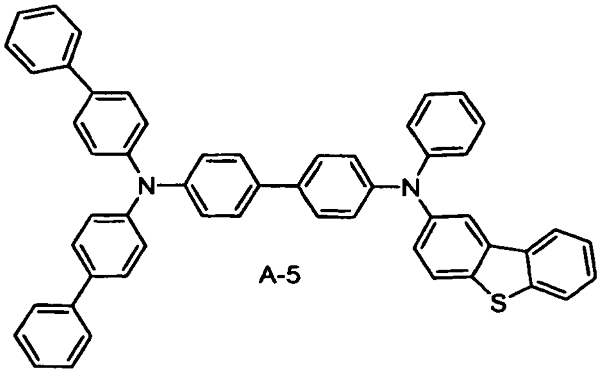

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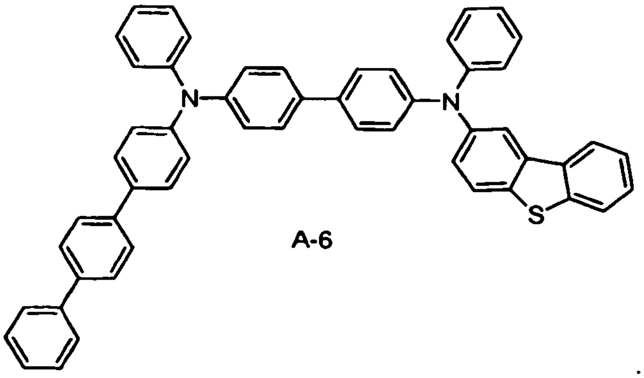

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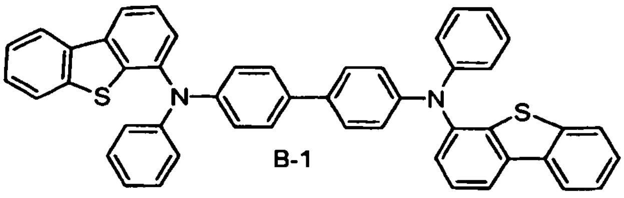

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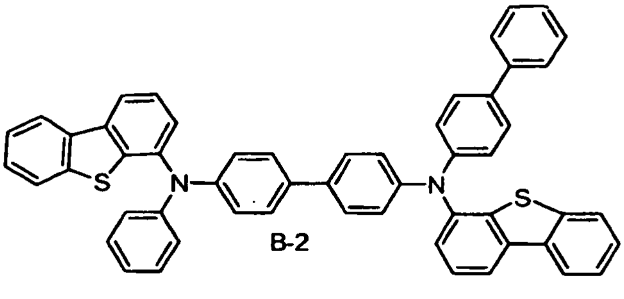

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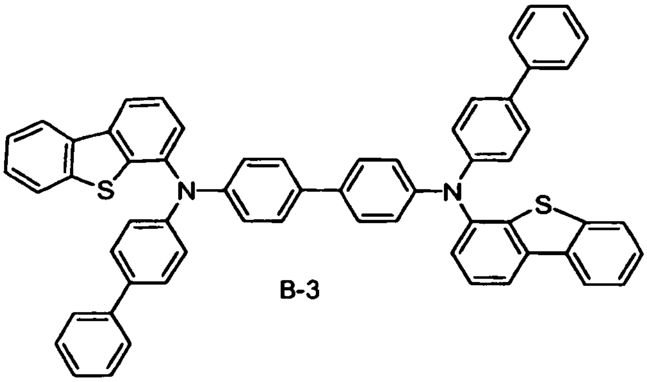
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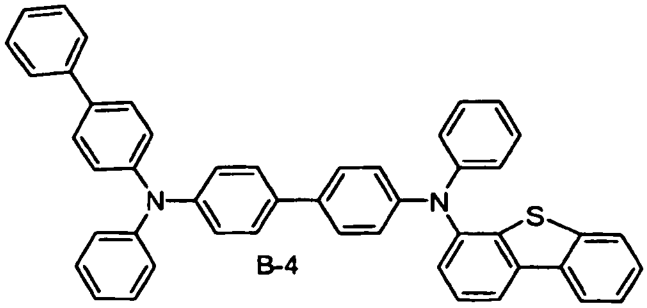
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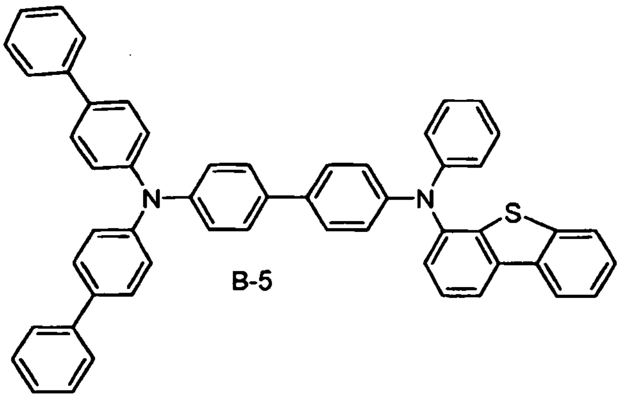
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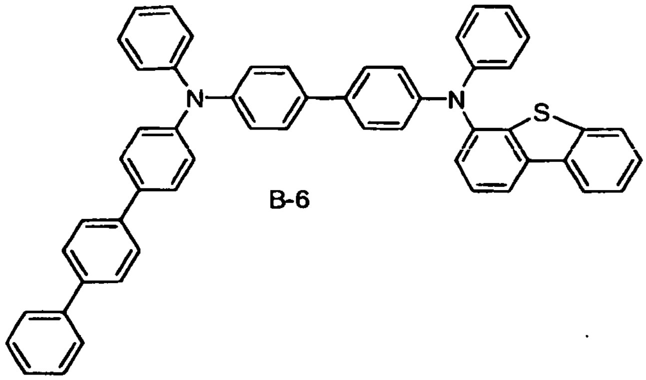
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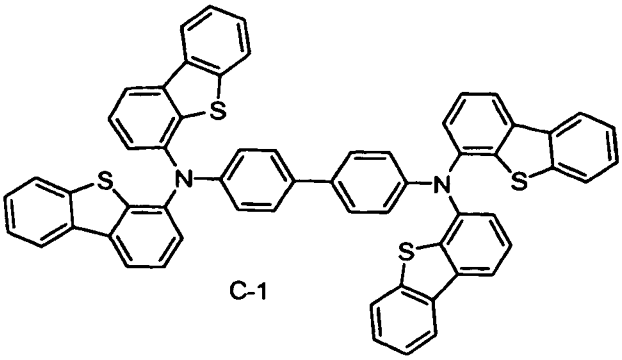

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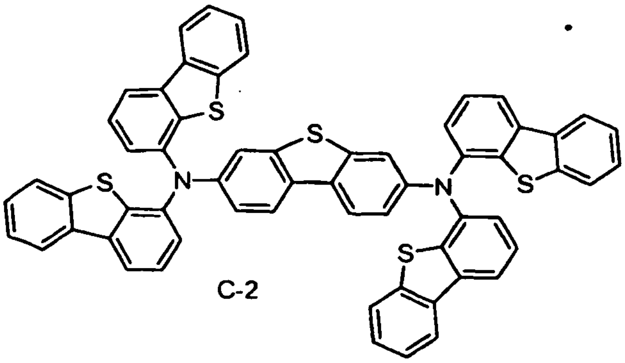

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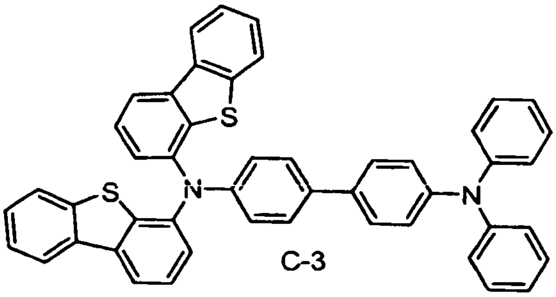

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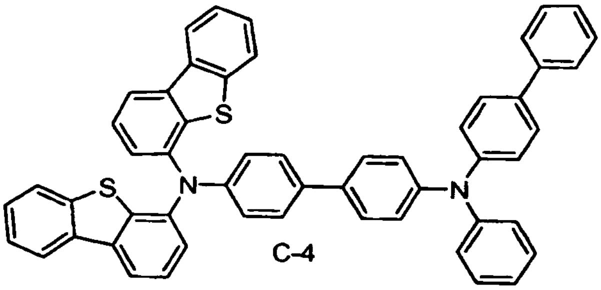

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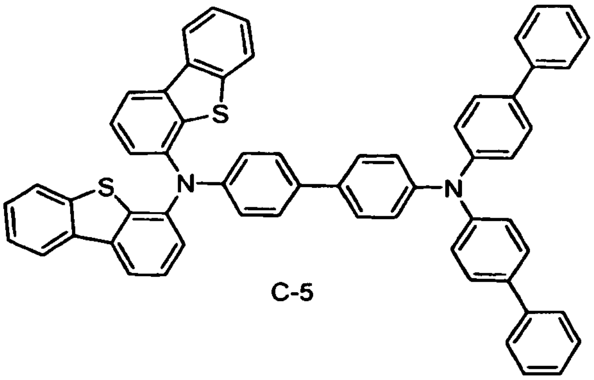

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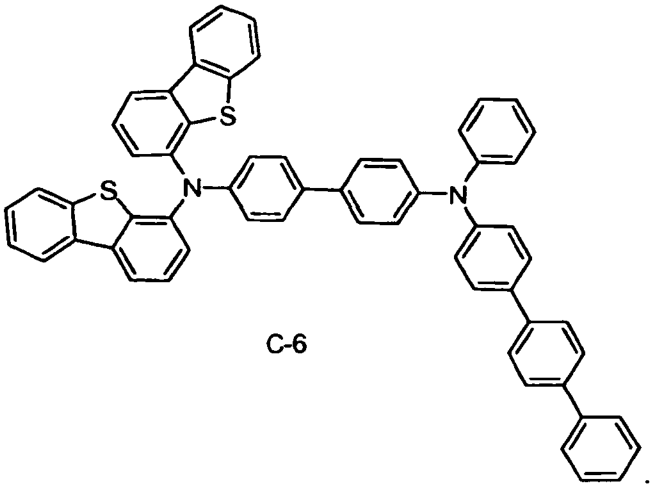


C-6

[0032] Molecules A-1, B-1, C-1 have been synthesized, and a description of the synthesis is provided. The other molecules in the A, B, C groups of molecules, and the variations to those molecules described herein, can be readily fabricated using similar chemical synthesis.

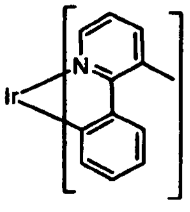
[0033] An organic light emitting device is also provided. The device may include an anode, a cathode, and an organic emissive layer disposed between the anode and the cathode. The organic emissive layer may includes a host and a phosphorescent dopant. The device may also include an organic hole transport layer comprising a hole transport material, disposed between the organic emissive layer and the anode, and in direct contact with the organic emissive layer. ' The hole transport layer may have the structure of the novel compositions of matter as defined in claim 1. The phosphorescent dopant is preferably an organo-metallic iridium material.

[0034] In addition, consumer products wherein the consumer product includes an organic light emitting device including a composition of matter as defined in claim 1 are provided.

[0035] It is believed that the compounds having a sulfur containing group disclosed herein, when used as a hole transport layer, work particularly well in devices where the host is a compound comprising a triphenylene containing benzo-fused thiophene. Such hosts are disclosed in U.S. 2010/0237334 filed December 28, 2007, inventor Ma, Bin, and particularly for claimed subject matter. Compound 2 is an example of such a host. The B group of materials are preferred hole transport materials for this combination.

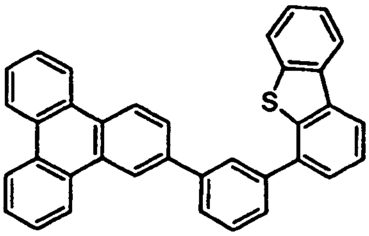
[0036] It is believed that sulfur containing hole transport materials described herein are desirable for use in fluorescent OLEDs in addition to phosphorescent OLEDs. As used herein, the following compounds have the following structures:

Compound 1 - disclosed in JP 2000-299497:



Compound 1

Compound 2 - disclosed in U.S. 2010/0237334, filed December 28, 2007, inventor Ma, Bin.



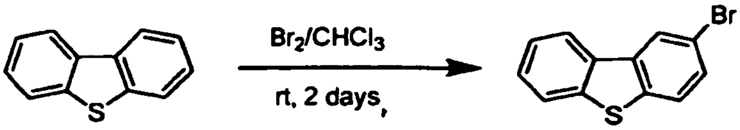
Compound 2

[0037] Bis(2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinolinolato)(4-phenylphenolato) aluminum (BAlq) and tris-(8-hydroxyquinolato) aluminum (Alq_3) are well known materials. LG-101 and LG-201 are proprietary materials available for purchase from LG Chem. Inc. of Korea.

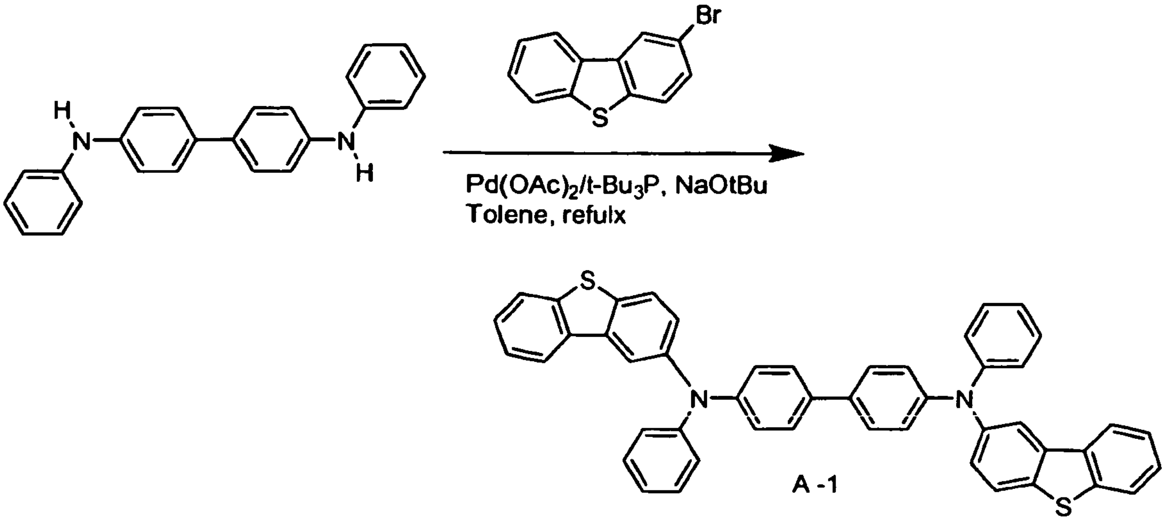
EXPERIMENTAL

Synthesis of A-1

[0038]



[0039] **Synthesis of 2-bromodibenzothiophene:** Dibenzothiophene (15 g, 79.9 mmol) was dissolved in 1.5 L chloroform. To the solution, bromine (12.76 g, 79.9 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was vigorously stirring for 2 days at room temperature and then treated with sodium sulfite water solution. The organic phase was evaporated to give a white solid which has 48% unreacted dibenzothiophene, 50% 2-bromodibenbzothiophene and ~ less 2% 2,8-dibromodibenzothiophene based on GC-MS and HPLC results. The mixture was repeatedly recrystallized with ethyl acetate to get pure 2-bromodibenzothiophene.

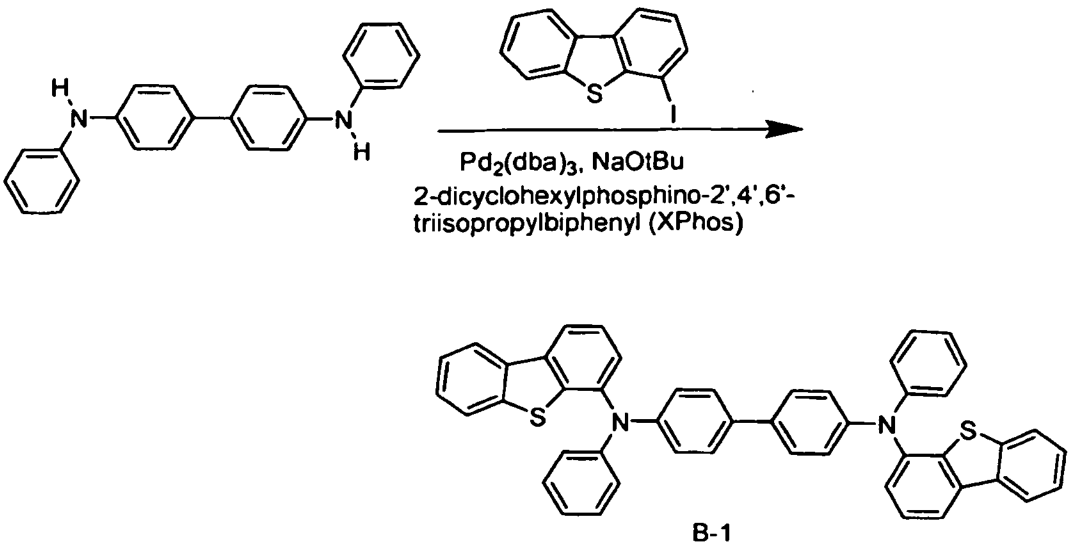


A -1

[0040] **Synthesis of A-1:** 2-bromodibenzothiophene (9.19 mmol), diamine (1.45 g, 4.18 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (30 mg, 0.125 mmol), 1 M *t*-Butyphosphine in toluene (0.25 mL, 0.25 mmol), *t*-BuONa (1.3 g, 12.8 mmol) and 150 mL toluene were charged in a 250 mL round bottle flask. The reaction mixture was heated up to reflux for overnight under nitrogen. Reaction mixture was cooled down and was separated with silica gel column to get ~ 2.6 g (89%) product which was confirmed by proton NMR.

Synthesis of B-1

[0041]

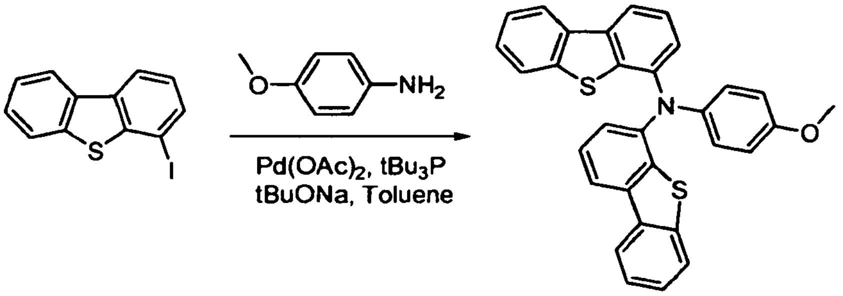


B-1

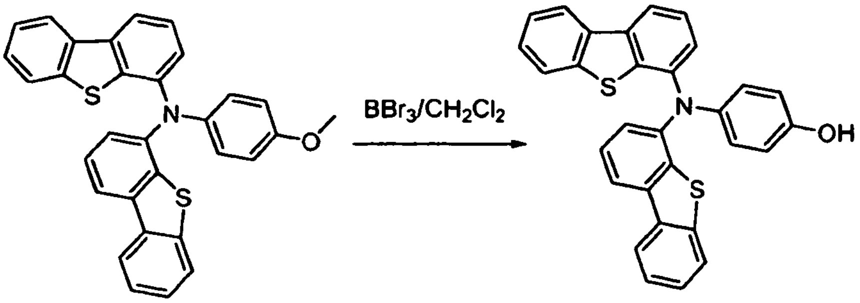
[0042] To a 500 mL round flask was added *N,N'*-Diphenylbenzidine (2.4 g, 7 mmol), 4-iododibenzothiophene (5.6 g, 18 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.2 g, 0.2 mmol), 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl (XPhos, 0.4 g, 0.8 mmol), sodium *t*-butoxide (2.9 g, 30 mmol), and 150 mL of toluene. The reaction was heated to reflux and stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere for 24 h. After cooling, the mixture was purified by a silica gel column. Yield was 2 g.

Synthesis of C-1

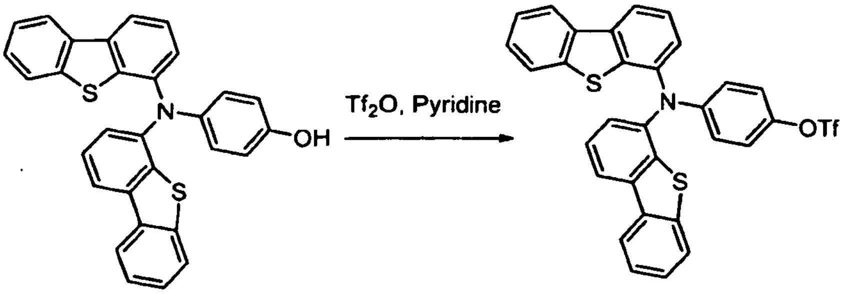
[0043]



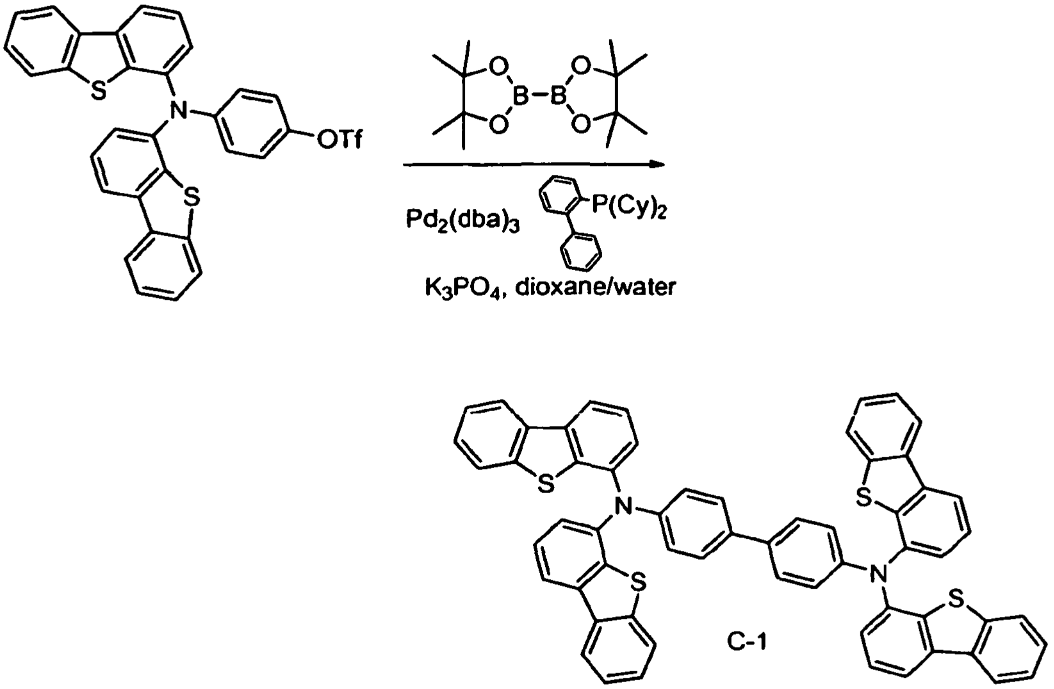
[0044] Synthesis of N-(dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)dibenzo[b,d]thio phen-4-amine: palladium acetate (0.07 g, 0.33 mmol) and 1.0 M tri(t-butyl)phosphine solution in toluene (0.67 mL, 0.67 mmol) were added to a three-neck flask under nitrogen. 150 mL of toluene was then added. The solution was stirred under nitrogen until the color disappeared. To the solution was added 4-iododibenzothiophene (7.4 g, 24 mmol), sodium tert-butoxide (3.3 g, 33 mmol), and 4-methoxyaniline (1.4 g, 11 mmol) in sequence. The mixture was then heated up to reflux for 4 h. After cooled to room temperature, the mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug. The product was purified by column chromatography using 30% of dichloromethane in hexanes as eluent. 4.6 g of desired product was obtained after purification. (85% yield)



[0045] Synthesis of 4-(bis(dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)amino)phenol: N-(dibenzo [b,d]thiophen-4-yl)-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-amine (4.6 g, 9.4 mmol) was dissolved in 100 mL of anhydrous dichloromethane. The solution was cooled with a dry ice/isopropanol bath. To the solution was added boron tribromide solution in hexanes (1.0 M solution, 16 mL). The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature for 6 h. The reaction was quenched with water. The product was purified with column chromatography using dichloromethane as eluent. 4 g of desired product was obtained. (90% yield)



[0046] Synthesis of 4-(bis(dibenco[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)amino)phenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate: 4-(bis(dibenzo[b,djthiophen-4-yl)amino)phenol (4.0 g, 8.4 mmol) was dissolved in 60 mL of anhydrous dichloromethane. The solution was cooled with an ice-water bath. To the solution was added pyridine (1.7 mL, 21 mmol) and then triflic anhydride (1.7 mL, 10.1 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 20 minutes and then quenched with water. The organic layer was separated. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using 1:3 dichloromethane and hexanes as eluent. 4.15 g of desired product was obtained. (82% yield)



C-1

[0047] Synthesis of C-1, N^4,N^4,$N^{4'}$,$N^{4'}$-tetrakis(dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)biphenyl-4,4'-diamine: 4-(bis(dibenzo[b,d]thiophen-4-yl)amino)phenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4.0 g, 6.6 mmol), bispinacolatodiboron (0.84 g, 3.3 mmol), biphenyl-2-yldicyclohexylphosphine (0.09 g, 0.26 mmol), potassium phosphate (3.5 g, 16.5 mmol) were added to a three-neck flask. 100 mL of dioxane and 5 mL of water was then added. The mixture was purged with nitrogen for 30 minutes. $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.06 g, 0.07 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated to 60°C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a magnesium sulfate bed. The solvent was then evaporated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and then precipitated from isopropanol. The solid was collected by filtration. The product was further purified by column using 1:2 to 1:1 of dichloromethane and hexanes as eluent. 2 g of desired product was obtained.

[0048] Devices were fabricated using standard techniques. The devices have structures similar to that shown in FIG. 1, but including the specific layers and materials described in the table.

Table 1. Structures of green PHOLEDs with novel HTL materials and novel host/HTL combinations vs comparative examples.

Example	HIL	HTL	Host	Compound 1, %	BL	ETL
1	LG-101 300Å	α-NPD 100Å	Compound 2	10%	Compound 2 100Å	LG-201 300Å
2	LG-101 300A	B-1 100Å	Compound 2	10%	Compound 2 100Å	LG-201 300Å
3	LG-101 300Å	α-NPD 100Å	Compound 2	10%	Compound 2 100Å	Alq 400Å
4	LG-101 300Å	B-1 100Å	Compound 2	10%	Compound 2 100Å	Alq 400Å

Table 2. Performance of green PHOLEDs with novel HTL materials and novel host/HTL combinations vs. comparative examples.

	CIE		At 1,000 nits					At 40 MA/cm^2 LT$_{80\%}$[h]		
Example	x	y	Voltage [V]	LE [cd/A]	EQE [%]	PE [lm/W]	LT$_{50\%}$[h]	Lo [nits]	RT	70°C
1	0.351	0.608	5.6	49.1	13.5	27.5	204,995	14,624	349	65
2	0.347	0.612	5.6	57.7	15.9	23.4		18,163	340	
3	0.351	0.612	5.8	53.5	14.7	29.0	213,955	16,084	372	
4	0.350	0.613	5.7	62.1	17.1	34.2		19,540	265	

[0049] 2 groups of experiments are shown in tables 1 and 2. The superior performance of green PHOLED devices with novel HTL material B-1 is shown relative to devices having an NPD HTL. The desirability of combining HTL materials similar to B-1 with hosts similar to Compound 2 is also shown.

Group 1: Examples 1 and 2

[0050] The difference between Example 1 (comparative) and Example 2 is that Example 1 has an α-NPD HTL, whereas Example 2 has an HTL of Compound B-1. The combination of HTL B-1 with Compound 2 as a host gives results superior to a similar device using an α-NPD HTL. Example 2 shows superior performance in efficiency and the lifetime. Moreover, the results for Example 2 are particularly good for a green-emitting device in general, showing the desirability of combining HTLs with compounds similar to B-1 with hosts similar to Compound 2.

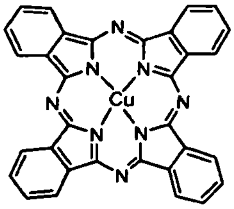
Group 2: Examples 3 and 4

[0051] Group 2 makes a similar comparison to that made in Group 1, except using an ETL of Alq instead of LG-201. The same conclusions can be drawn from Group 2 as from Group 1.

[0052] The materials described herein as useful for a particular layer in an organic light emitting device may be used in combination with a wide variety of other materials present in the device. For example, emissive dopants disclosed herein may be used in conjunction with a wide variety of hosts, transport layers, blocking layers, injection layers, electrodes and other layers that may be present. The materials described or referred to below are non-limiting examples of materials that may be useful in combination with the compounds disclosed herein, and one of skill in the art can readily consult the literature to identify other materials that may be useful in combination.

[0053] In addition to and / or in combination with the materials disclosed herein, many hole injection materials, hole transporting materials, host materials, dopant materials, exiton/hole blocking layer materials, electron transporting and electron injecting materials may be used in an OLED. Non-limiting examples of the materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are listed in Table 3 below. Table 3 lists non-limiting classes of materials, non-limiting examples of compounds for each class, and references that disclose the materials.

TABLE 3

MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Phthalocyanine and porphryin compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 69, 2160(1996)

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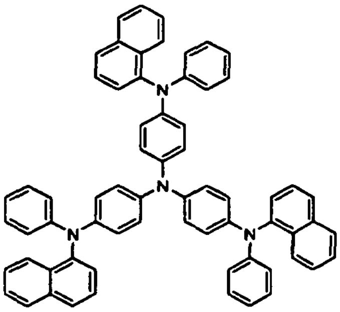
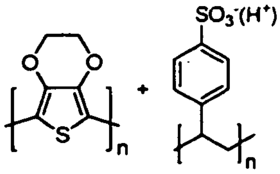
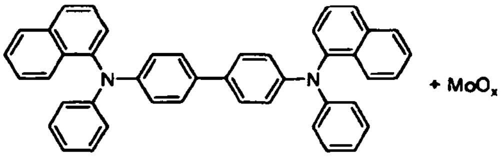
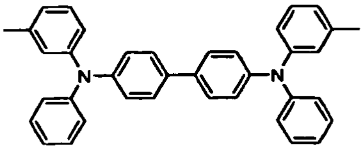
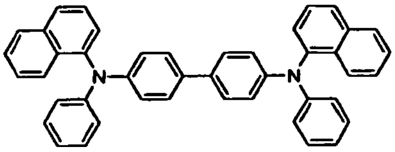
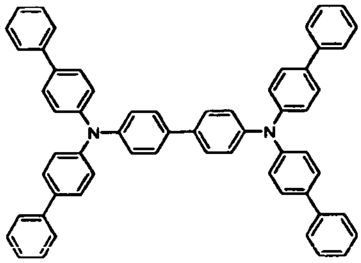
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Starburst triarylamines		J. Lumin. 72-74, 985 (1997)
CF_x Fluorohydrocarbon polymer	$\left[CH_xF_y \right]_n$	Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 673 (2001)
Conducting polymers (e.g., PEDOT:PSS, polyaniline, polypthiophene)		Synth. Met. 87, 171 (1997)
Arylamines complexed with metal oxides such as molybdenum and tungsten oxides		SID Symposium Digest, 37, 923 (2006)
Hole transporting materials		
Triarylamines (e.g., TPD, α-NPD)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913 (1987)
		US5061569
		EP650955

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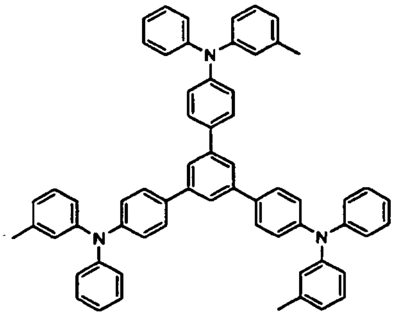
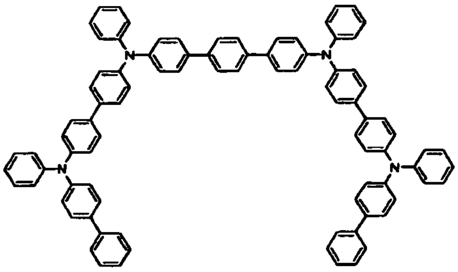
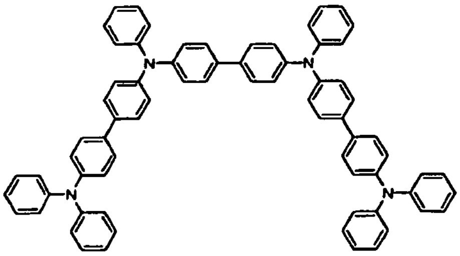
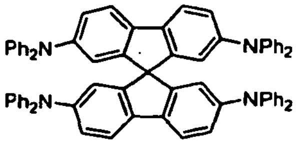
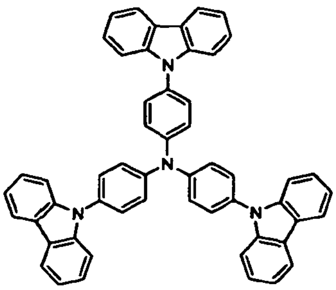
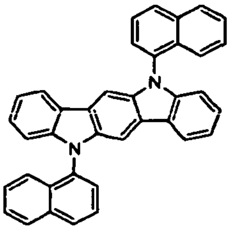
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
		J. Mater. Chem. 3, 319 (1993)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503 (2007)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503 (2007)
Triaylamine on spirofluorene core		Synth. Met. 91, 209 (1997)
Arylamine carbazole compounds		Adv. Mater. 6, 677 (1994)
Indolocarbazoles		Synth. Met. 111, 421 (2000)

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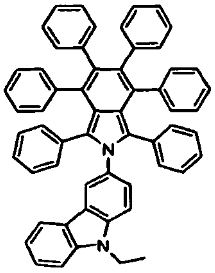
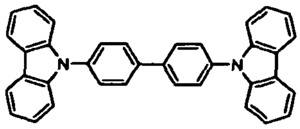
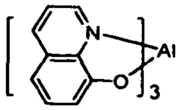
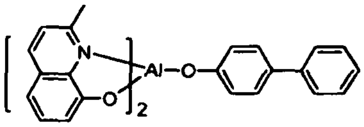
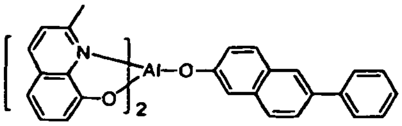
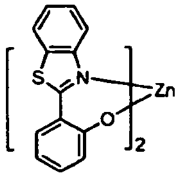
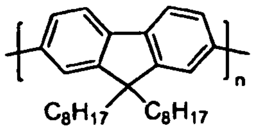
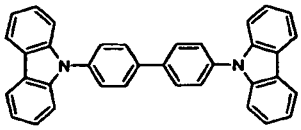
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Isoindole compounds		Chem. Mater. 15, 3148 (2003)
Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
Red hosts		
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq$_3$, BAlq)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)
		US20060202194
		WO2005014551
Metal phenoxybenzothiazole compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 123509 (2007)
Conjugated oligomers and polymers (e.g., polyfluorene)		Org. Electron. 1, 15 (2000)
Green hosts		
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)

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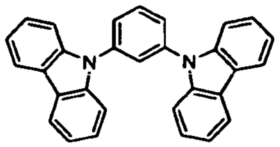
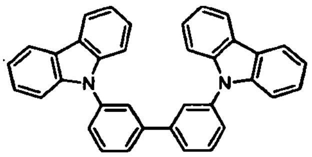
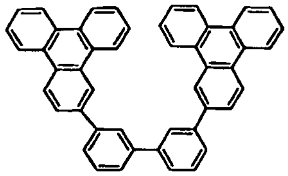
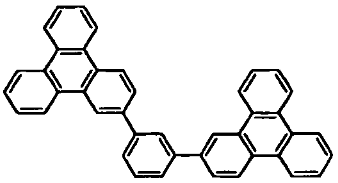
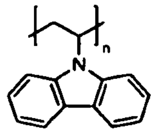
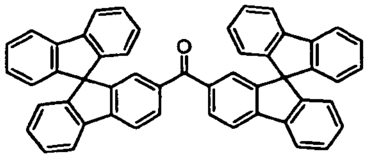
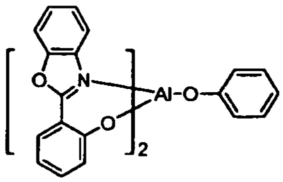
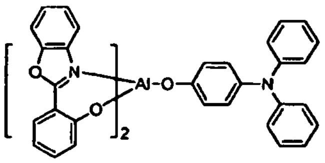
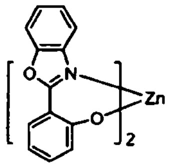
Green hosts		
		US2003175553
		WO2001039234
Aryltriphenylene compounds		US20060280965
		US20060280965
Polymers (e.g., PVK)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 77, 2280 (2000)
Spirofluorene compounds		WO2004093207
Metal phenoxybenzooxazole compounds		WO05089025
		WO06132173
		JP200511610

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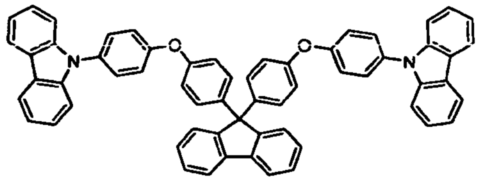
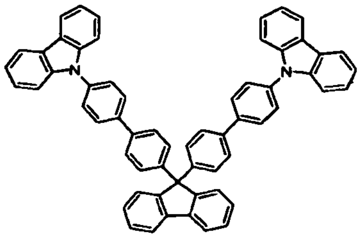
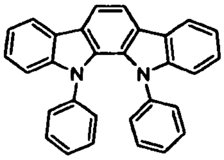
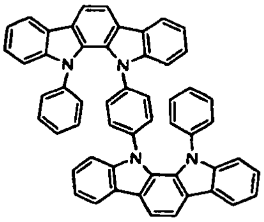
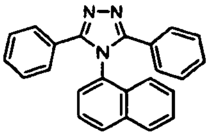
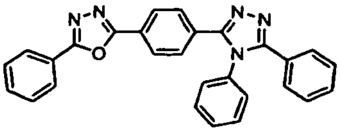
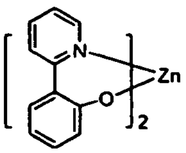
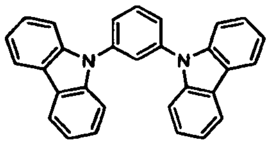
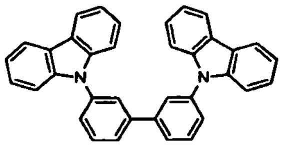
Green hosts		
Spirofluorene-carbazole compounds		JP2007254297
		JP2007254297
Indolocabazoles		WO07063796
		WO07063754
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles (e.g., triazole, oxadiazole)		J. Appl. Phys. 90, 5048 (2001)
		WO04107822
Metal phenoxypyridine compounds		WO05030900
Blue hosts		
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett, 82, 2422 (2003)
		US20070190359

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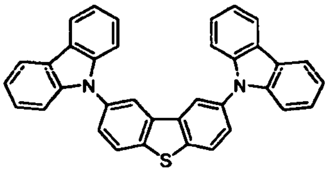
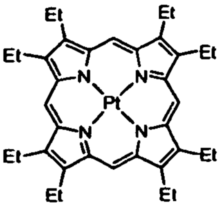
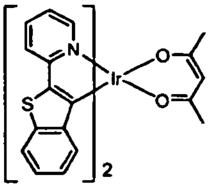
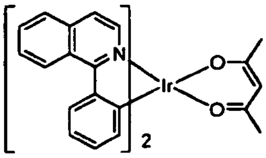
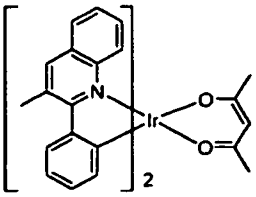
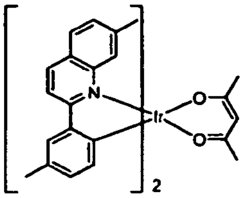
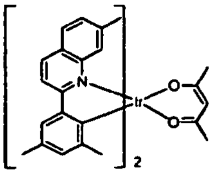
Blue hosts		
Dibenzothiophene-carbazole compounds		WO2006114966
Phosphorescent dopants		
Red dopants		
Heavy metal porphyrins (e.g., PtOEP)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
		US06835469
		US06835469
		US20060202194
		US20060202194

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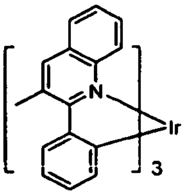
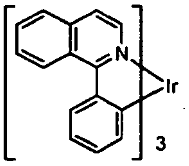
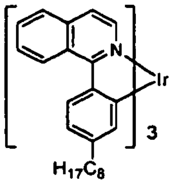
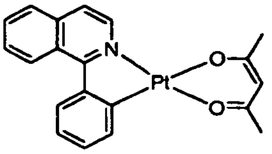
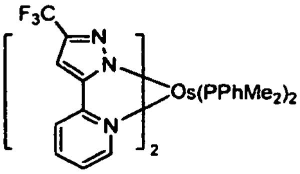
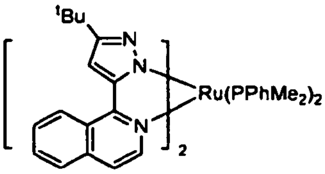
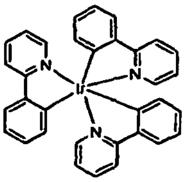
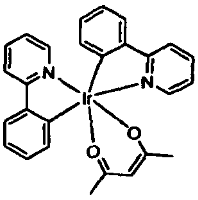
Red dopants		
		US07087321
		US07087321
		Adv. Mater. 19, 739 (2007)
Platinum(II) organometallic complexes		WO2003040257
Osminum(III) complexes		Chem. Mater. 17, 3532 (2005)
Ruthenium(II) complexes		Adv. Mater. 17, 1059 (2005)
Green dopants		
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes	 and its derivatives	Inorg. Chem. 40, 1704 (2001)
		US2002034656

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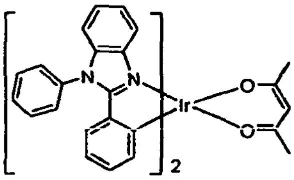
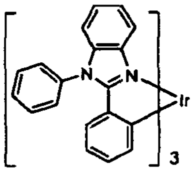
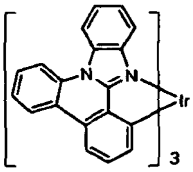
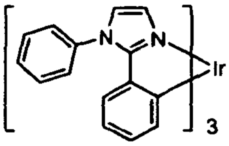
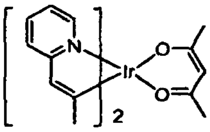
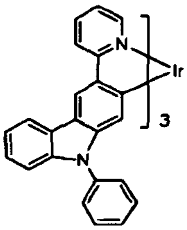
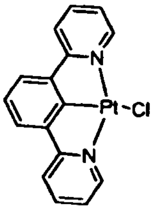
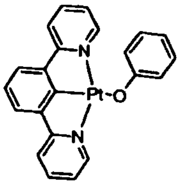
		US06687266
		Chem. Mater. 16, 2480 (2004)
		US2007190359
		US 2006008670 JP2007123392
		Adv. Mater. 16, 2003 (2004)
		Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006,45,7800
Pt(II) organometallic complexes		Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505 (2005)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505 (2005)

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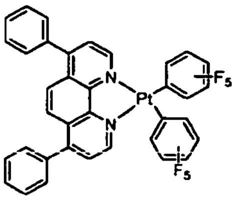
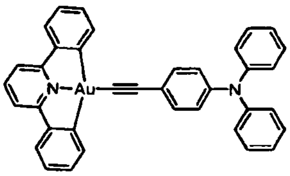
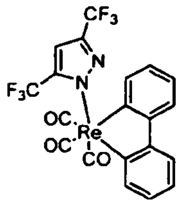
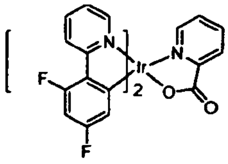
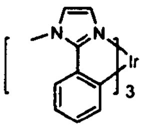
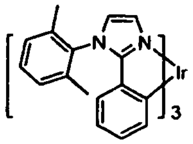
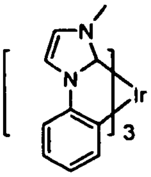
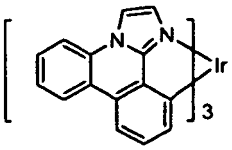
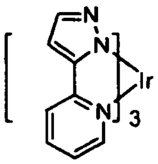
		Chem. Lett. 34, 592 (2005)
Gold complexes		Chem. Commun. 2906 (2005)
Rhenium(III) complexes		Inorg. Chem. 42, 1248 (2003)
Blue dopants		
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes		WO2002002714
		WO2006009024
		US2006251923
		WO2006056418, US2005260441
		US2007190359
		US2002134984

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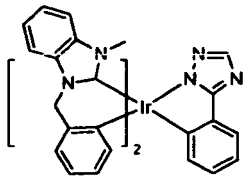
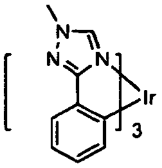
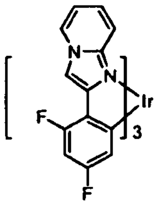
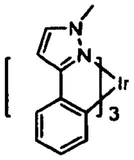
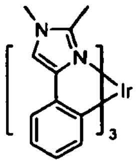
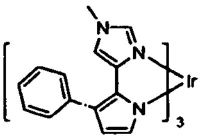
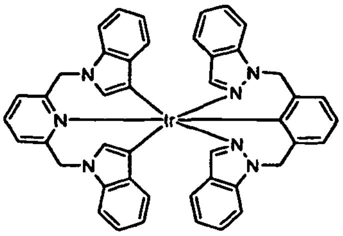
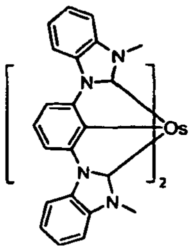
Blue dopants		
		Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 47,1 (2008)
		Chem. Mater. 18, 5119 (2006)
		Inorg. Chem. 46, 4308 (2007)
		WO05123873
		WO05123873
		WO07004380
		WO06082742
Osmium(II) complexes		US2005260449

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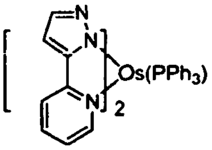
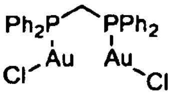
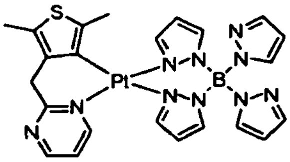
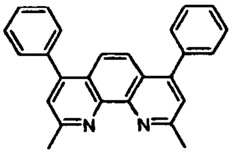
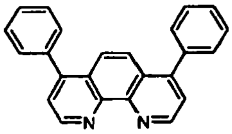
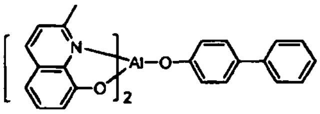
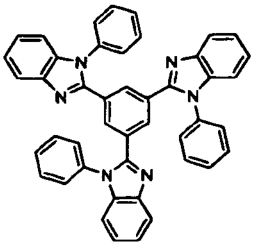
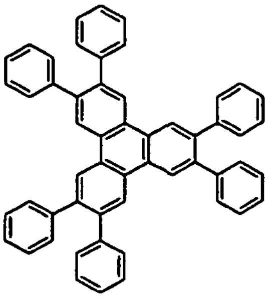
		Organometallics 23, 3745 (2004)
Gold complexes		Appl. Phys. Lett.74,1361 (1999)
Platinum(II) complexes		WO06098120, WO06103874
Exciton/hole blocking layer materials		
Bathocuprine compounds (e.g., BCP, BPhen)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 75, 4 (1999)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 449 (2001)
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., BAlq)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 162 (2002)
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles such as triazole, oxadiazole, imidazole, benzoimidazole		Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 162 (2002)
Triphenylene compounds		US20050025993

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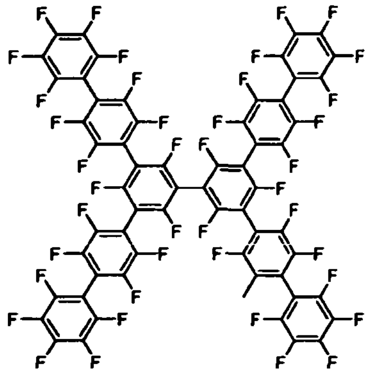
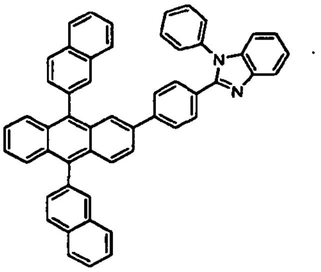
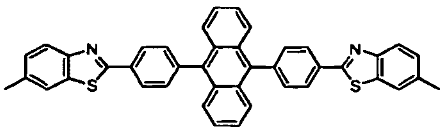
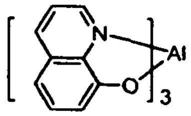
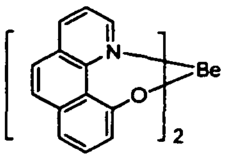
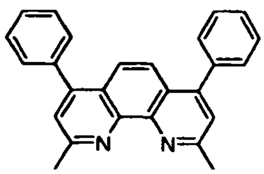
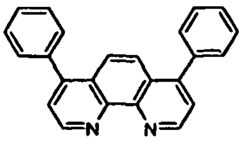
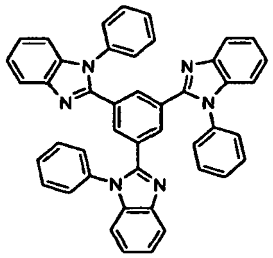
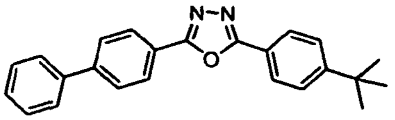
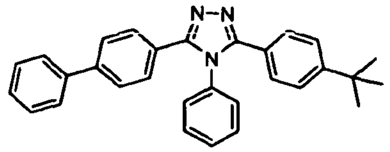
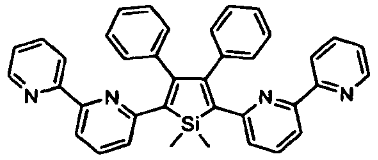
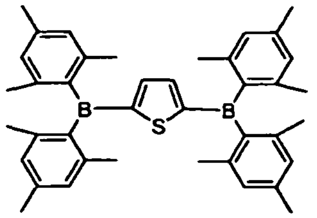
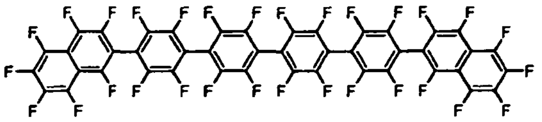
Exciton/hole blocking layer materials		
Fluorinated aromatic compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 156 (2001)
Electron transporting materials		
Anthracene-benzoimidazole compounds		WO03060956
Anthracene-benzothiazole compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 89, 063504 (2006)
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq$_3$)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913 (1987)
Metal hydroxybenoquinolates		Chem. Lett. 5, 905 (1993)
Bathocuprine compounds such as BCP, BPhen, etc		Appl. Phys. Lett. 91, 263503 (2007)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 449 (2001)

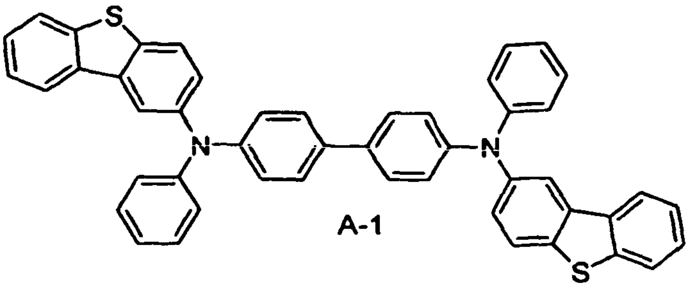
(continued)

Electron transporting materials		
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles (e.g., triazole, oxadiazole, imidazole, benzoimidazole)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 74, 865 (1999)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 55, 1489 (1989)
		Jpn. J. Apply. Phys. 32, L917 (1993)
Silole compounds		Org. Electron. 4, 113 (2003)
Arylborane compounds		J. Am. Chcm. Soc. 120, 9714 (1998)
Fluorinated aromatic compounds		J. Am. Chem. Soc. 122, 1832 (2000)

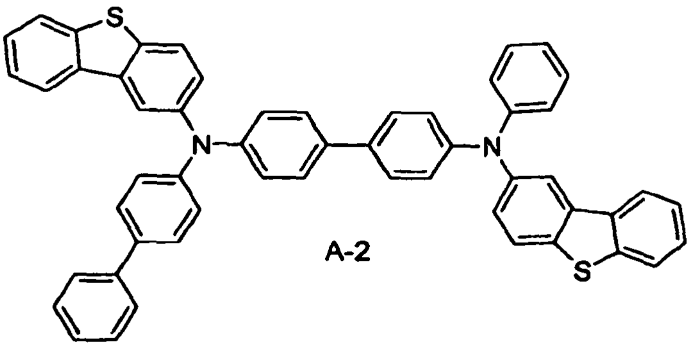
[0054] It is understood that the various embodiments described herein are by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A composition of matter having a structure selected from the group consisting of:



A-1



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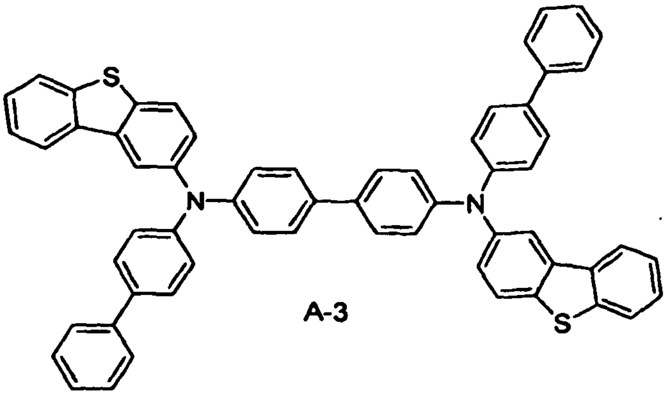

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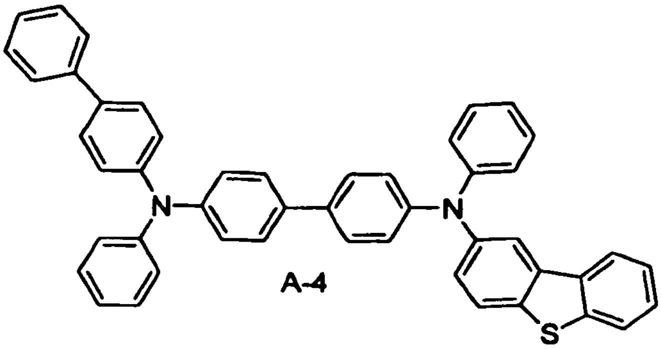

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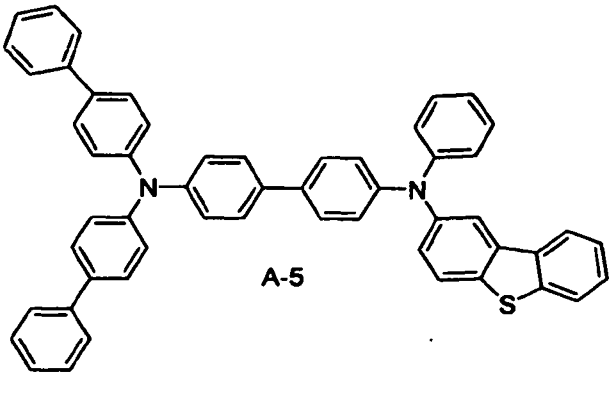
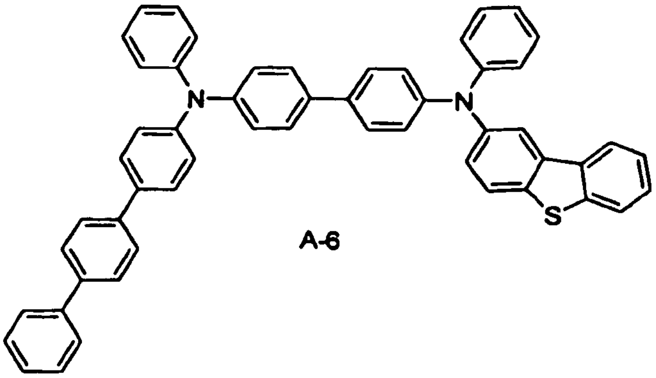


A-5



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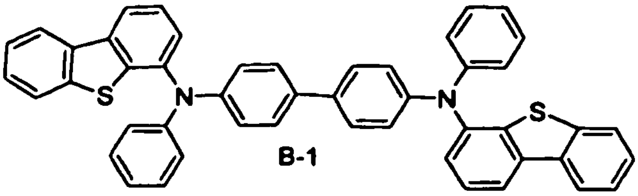

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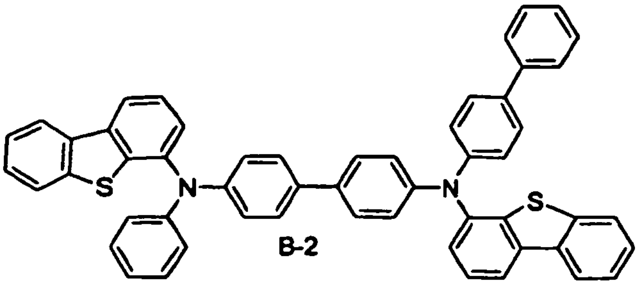

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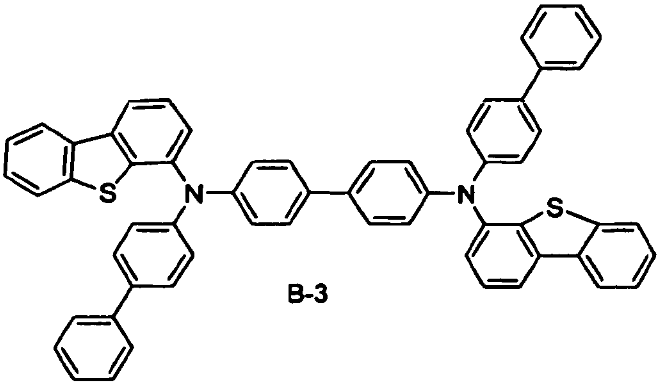

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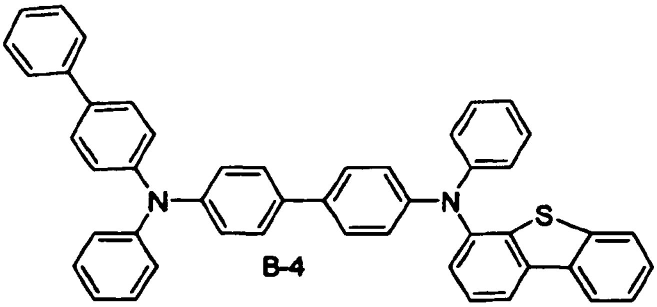

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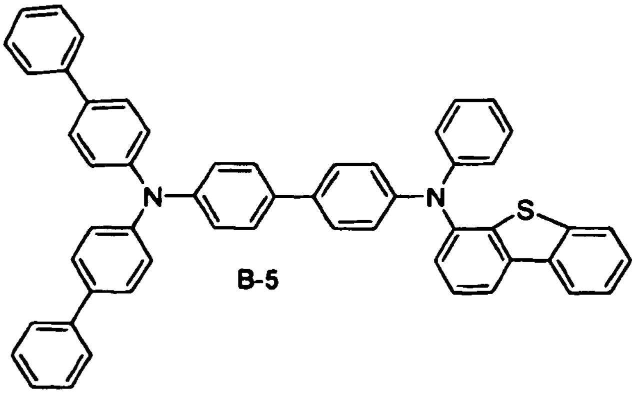

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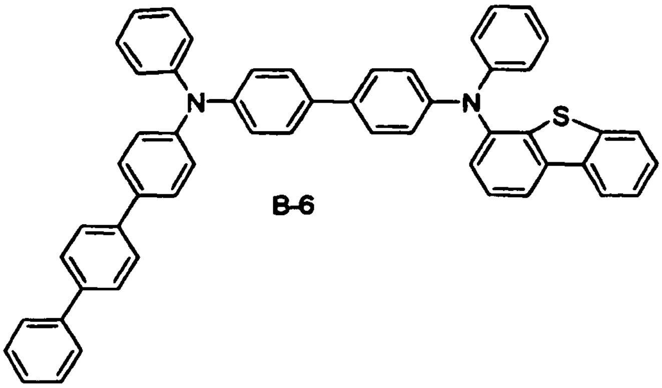

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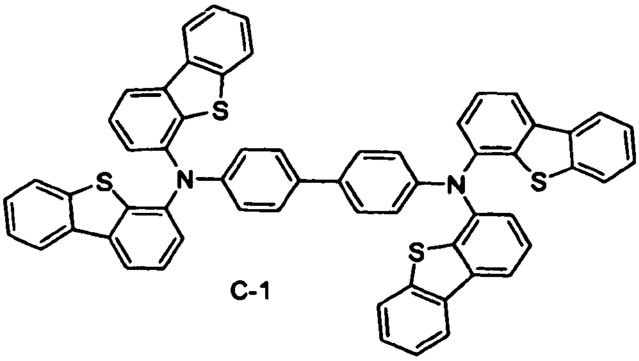

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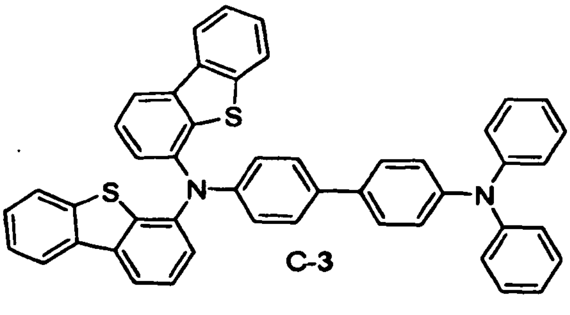

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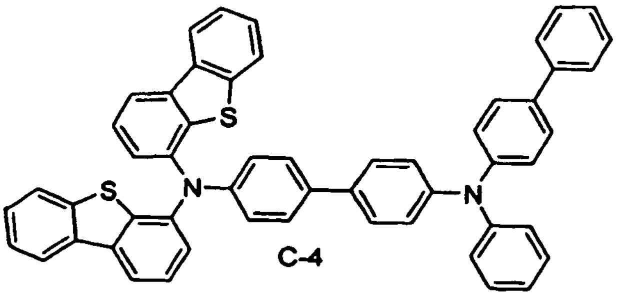

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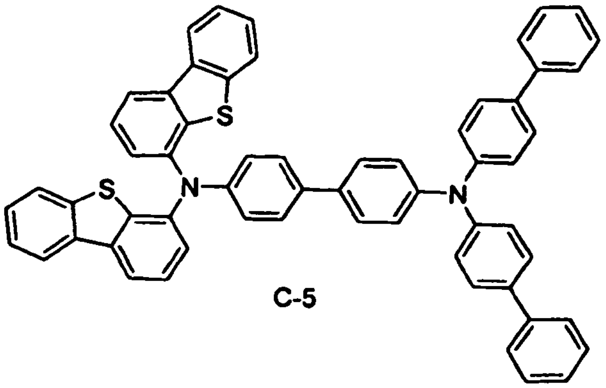

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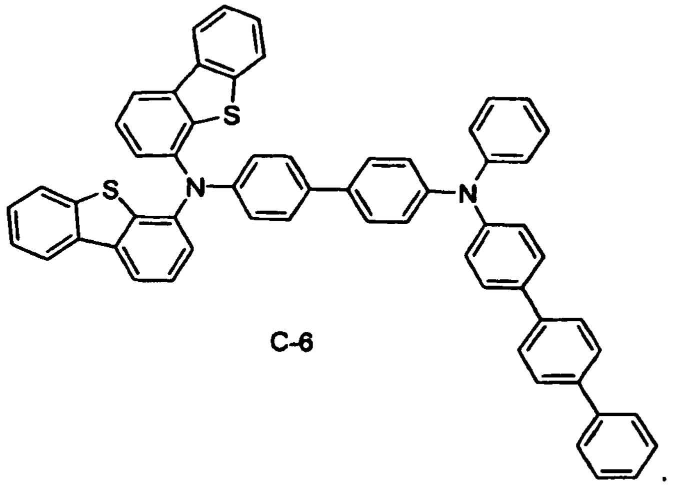


C-6

2. An organic light emitting device comprising:

   an anode;
   a cathode;
   an organic emissive layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, the organic emissive layer further comprising a host and a phosphorescent dopant,
   an organic hole transport layer comprising a hole transport material, disposed between the organic emissive layer and the anode, and in direct contact with the organic emissive layer;
   wherein the hole transport material is a composition of matter as defined in claim 1.

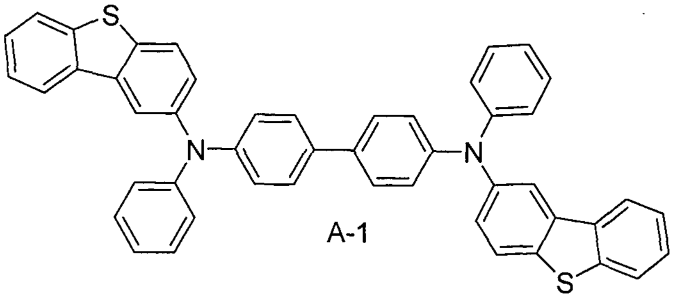
3. The device of claim 2, wherein the dopant is an organo-metallic iridium material.

4. The device of claim 2, wherein the host is a compound comprising a triphenylene containing benzo-fused thiophene.

5. A consumer product, wherein the consumer product includes an organic light emitting device that further includes a composition of matter as defined in claim 1.

Patentansprüche

1. Stoff, eine Struktur aufweisend, die ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus: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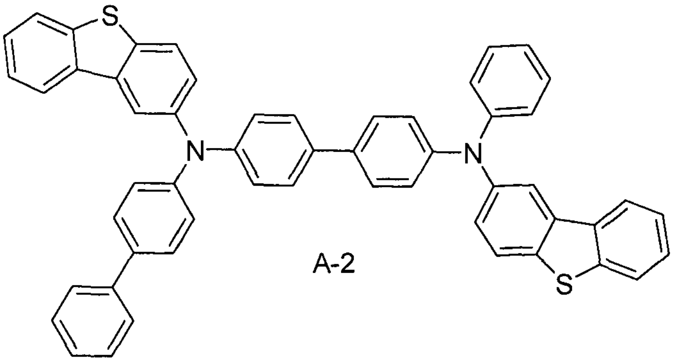
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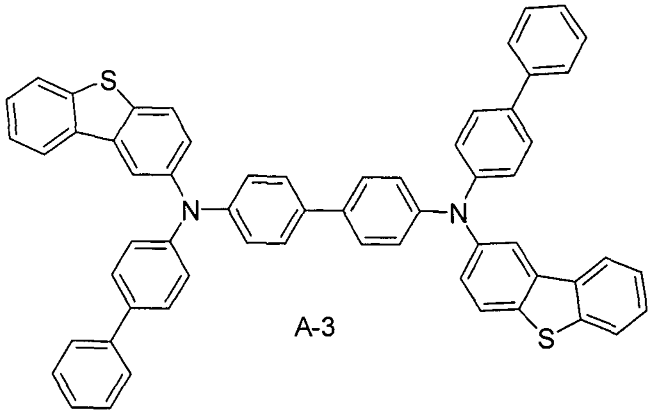
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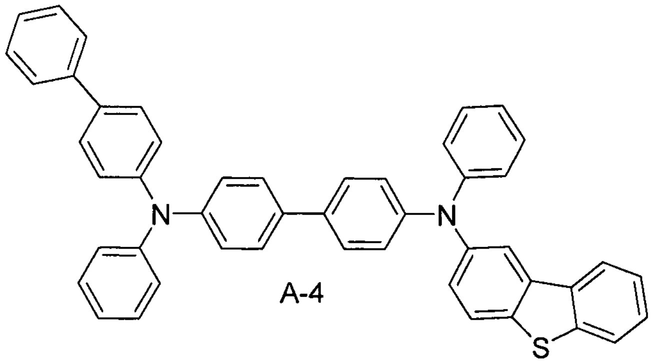
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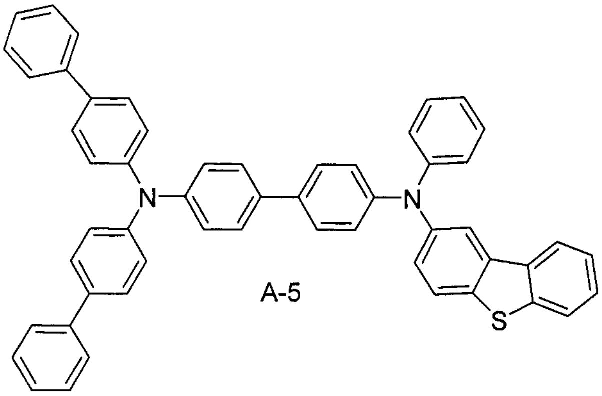

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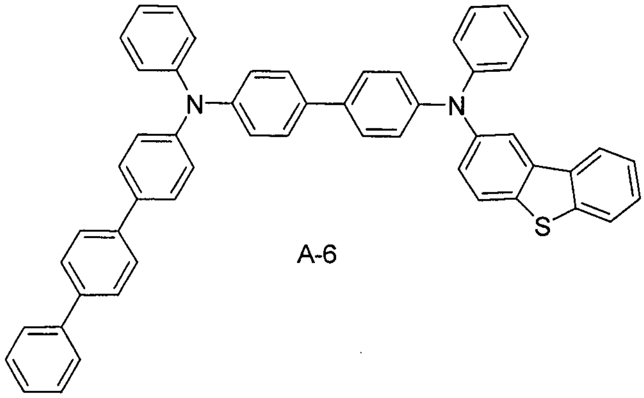

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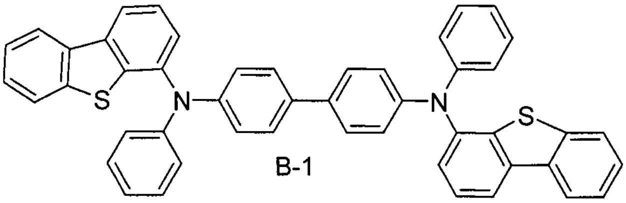

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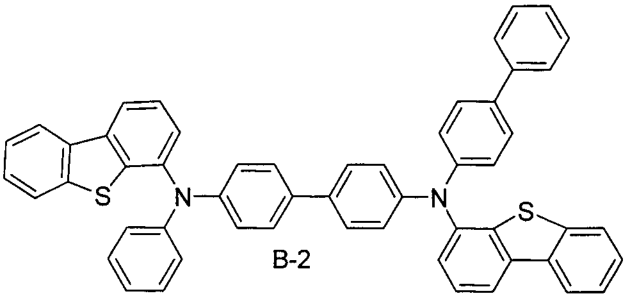

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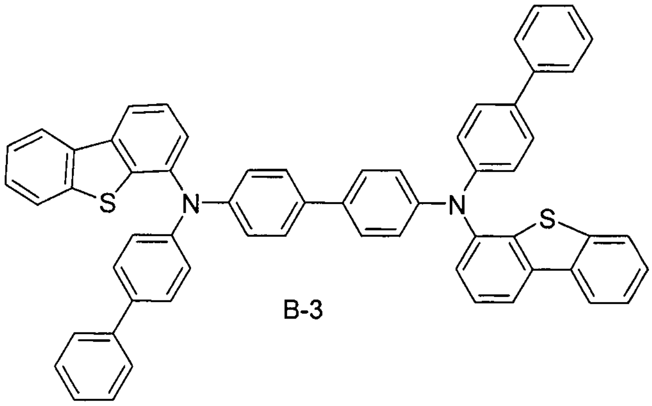

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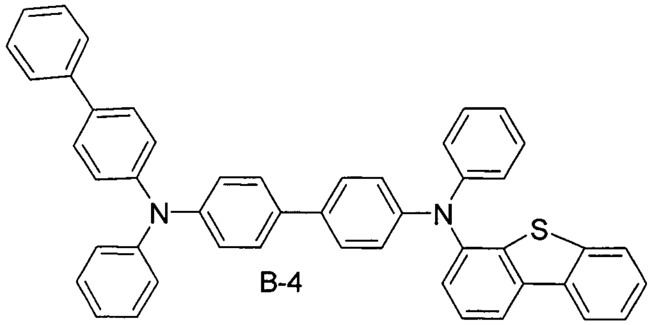

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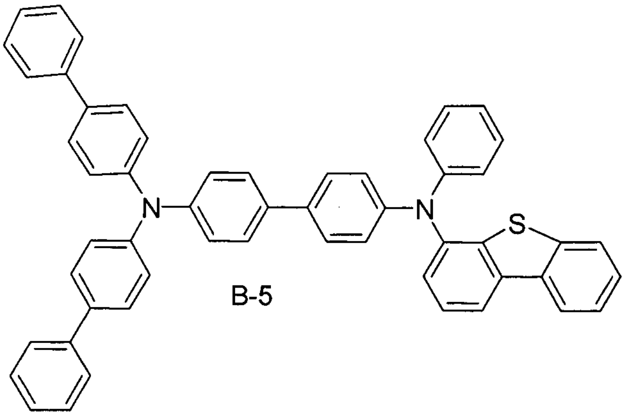

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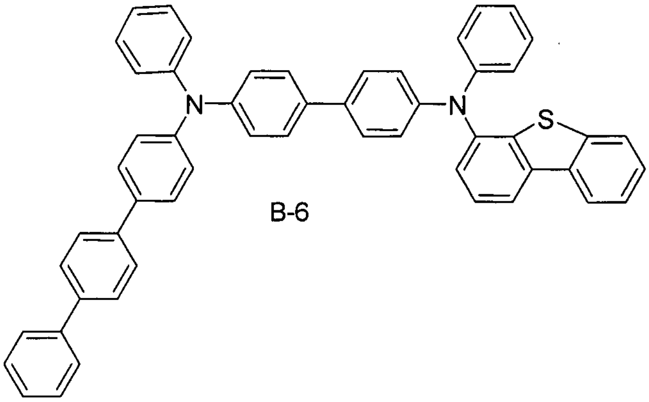

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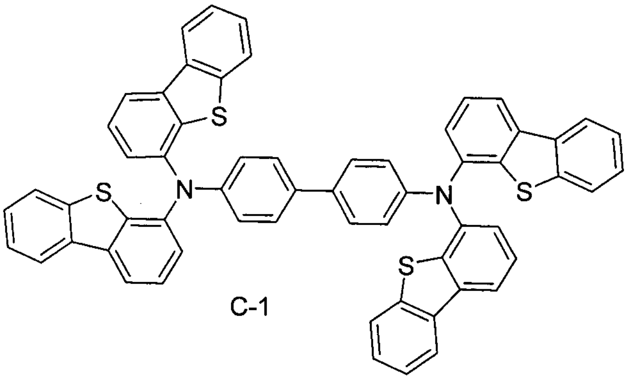

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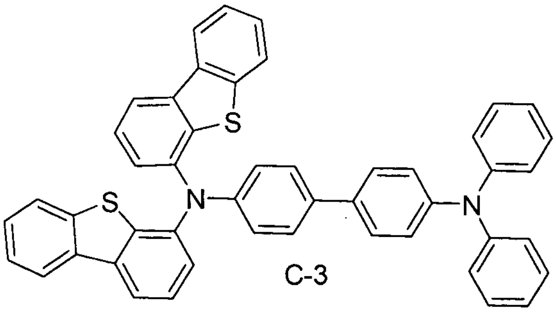

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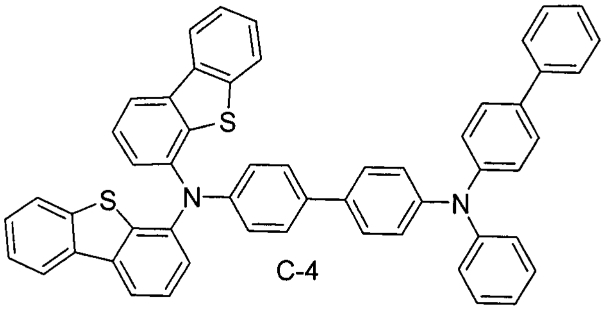

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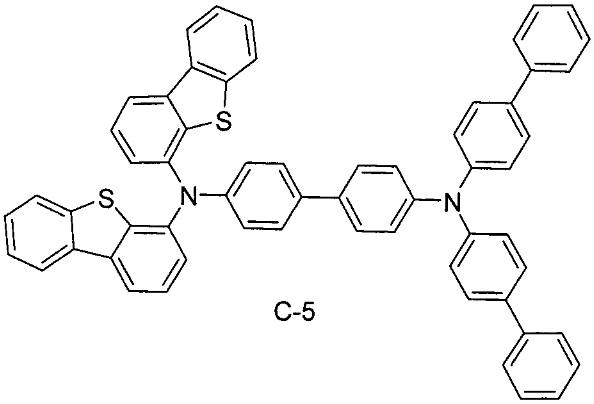

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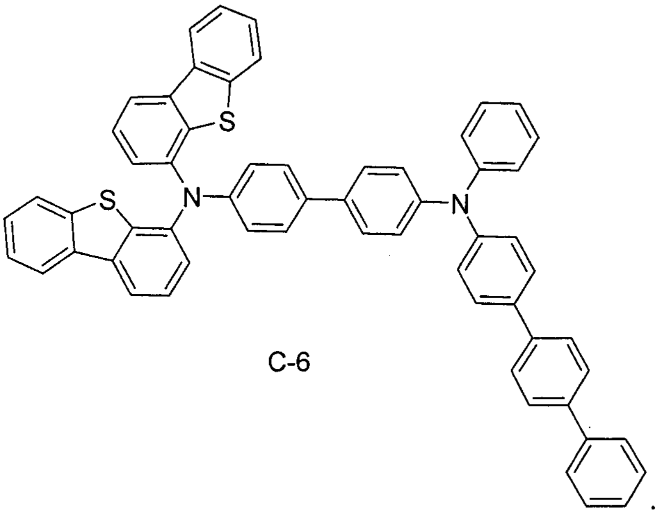


C-6

2. Organische lichtemittierende Vorrichtung, umfassend:

   eine Anode;
   eine Kathode;
   eine organische emittierende Schicht, angeordnet zwischen der Anode und der Kathode, wobei die organische emittierende Schicht ferner einen Wirt und einen phosphoreszierenden Dotierstoff umfasst,
   eine organische Lochtransportschicht, umfassend ein Lochtransportmaterial, angeordnet zwischen der organischen emittierenden Schicht und der Anode, und in direktem Kontakt mit der organischen emittierenden Schicht;
   wobei das Lochtransportmaterial ein Stoff wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist.

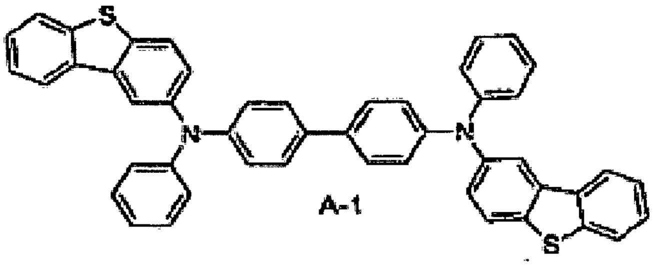
3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei der Dotierstoff ein metallorganisches Iridiummaterial ist.

4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei der Wirt eine Verbindung umfassend ein Triphenylen, enthaltend benzo-fusioniertes Thiophen, umfasst.

5. Ein Konsumgut, wobei das Konsumgut eine organische lichtemittierende Vorrichtung umfasst, die ferner einen Stoff wie in Anspruch 1 definiert, umfasst.

Revendications

1. Composition de matière ayant une structure choisie parmi le groupe constitué de :



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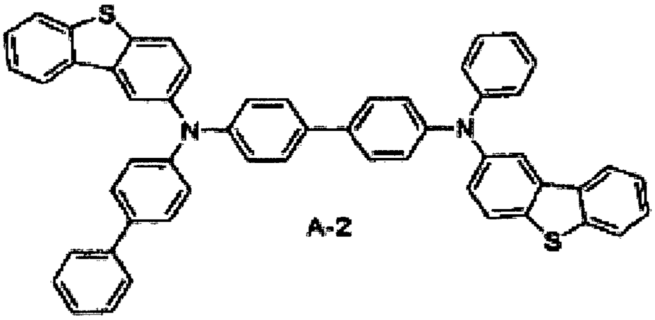

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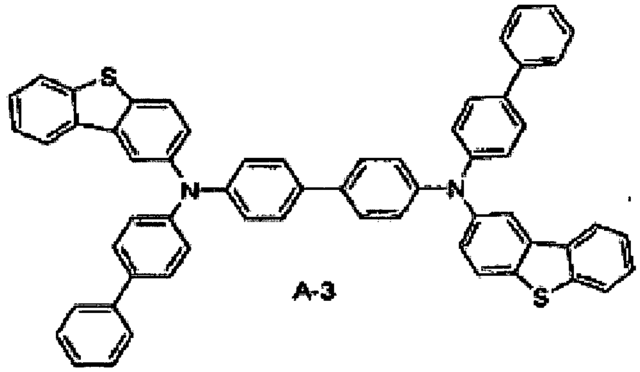

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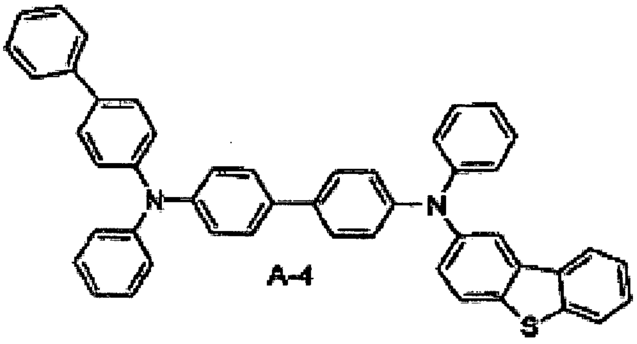

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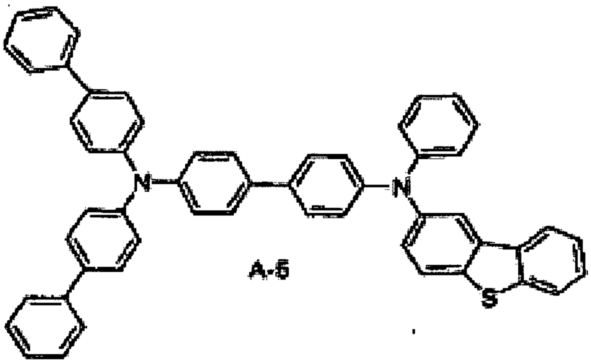

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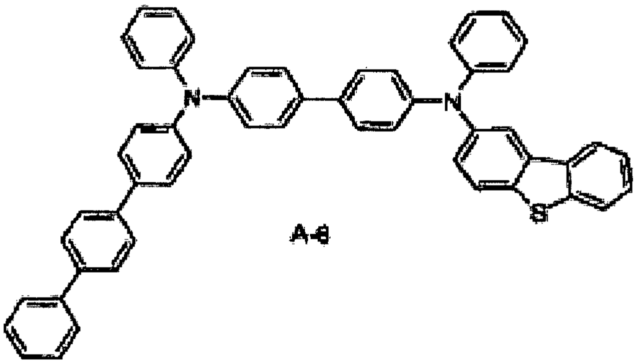

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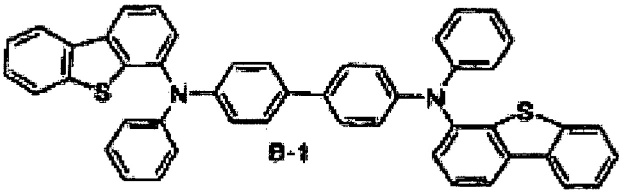

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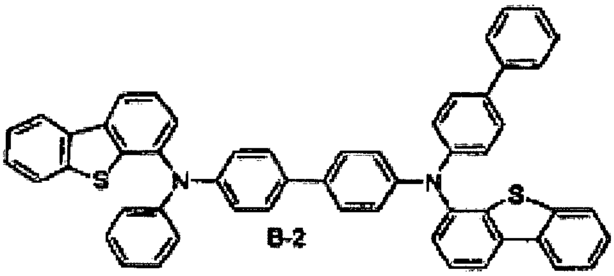

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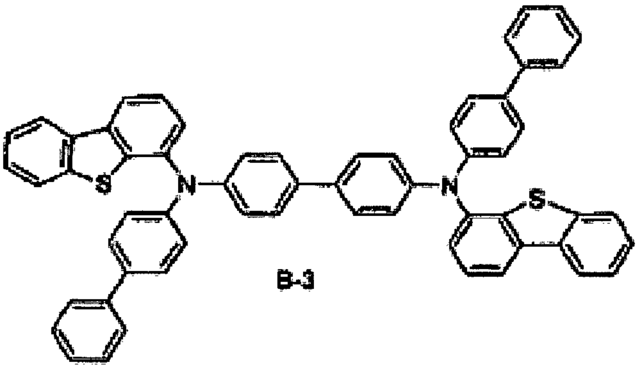

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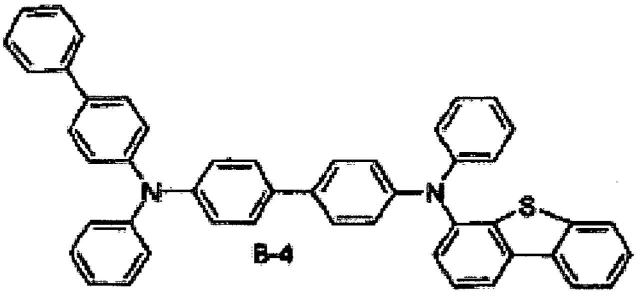

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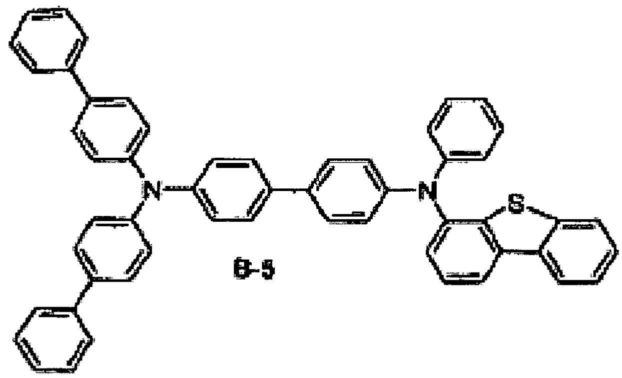

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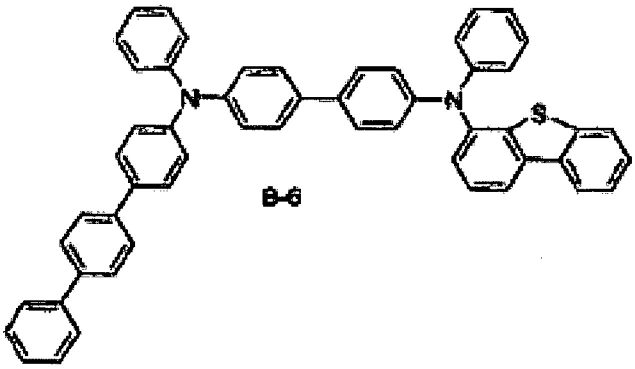

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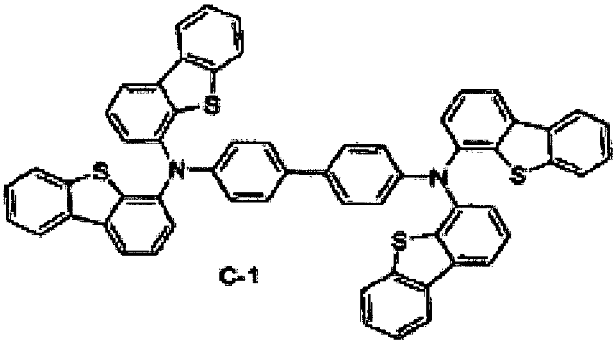

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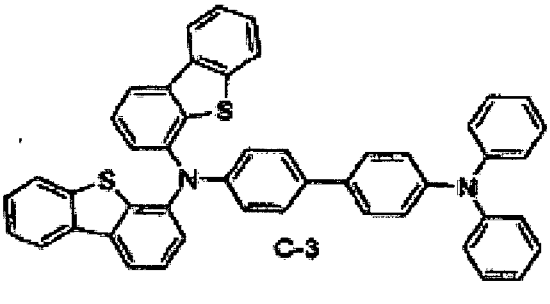

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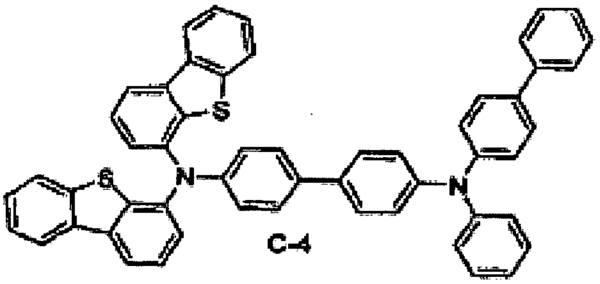

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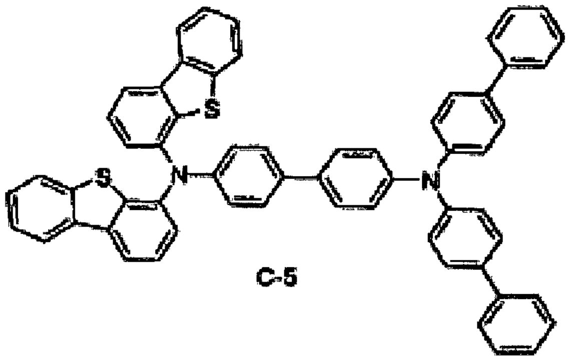

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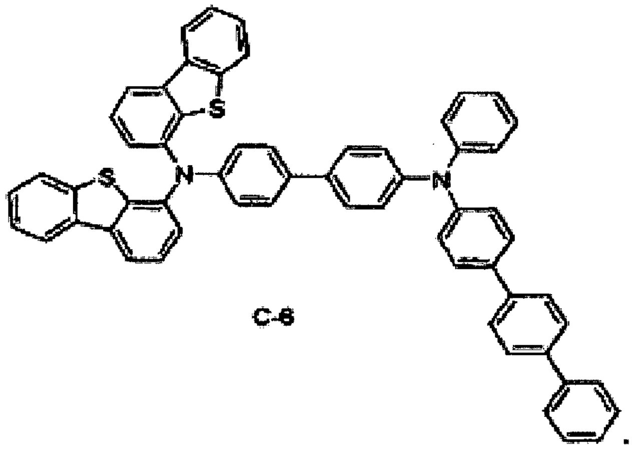

C-6

2. Dispositif électroluminescent organique comportant :

   une anode,
   une cathode,
   une couche émissive organique, disposée entre l'anode et la cathode, la couche émissive organique comportant en outre un hôte et un dopant phosphorescent,
   une couche organique de transport de trous comportant une matière de transport de trous, disposée entre la couche émissive organique et l'anode, et en contact direct avec la couche émissive organique,
   dans lequel la matière de transport de trous est une composition de matière telle que définie dans la revendication 1.

3. Dispositif selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le dopant est un matériau organométallique à base d'iridium.

4. Dispositif selon la revendication 2, dans lequel l'hôte est un composé comportant un triphénylène contenant du thiofène soudé à un noyau benzénique.

5. Produit de consommation, le produit de consommation incluant un dispositif électroluminescent organique qui inclut en outre une composition de matière telle que définie dans la revendication 1.

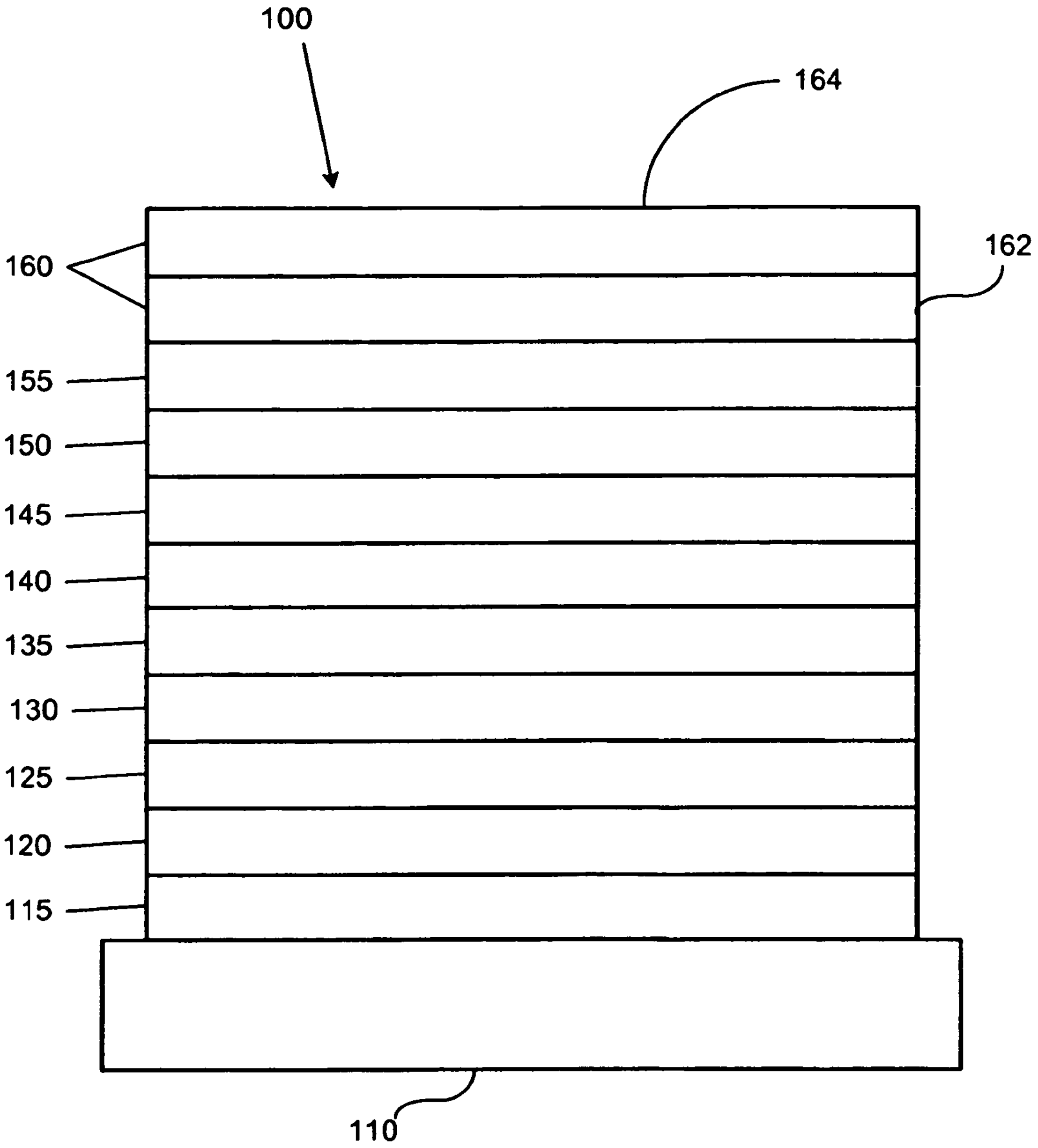

FIGURE 1

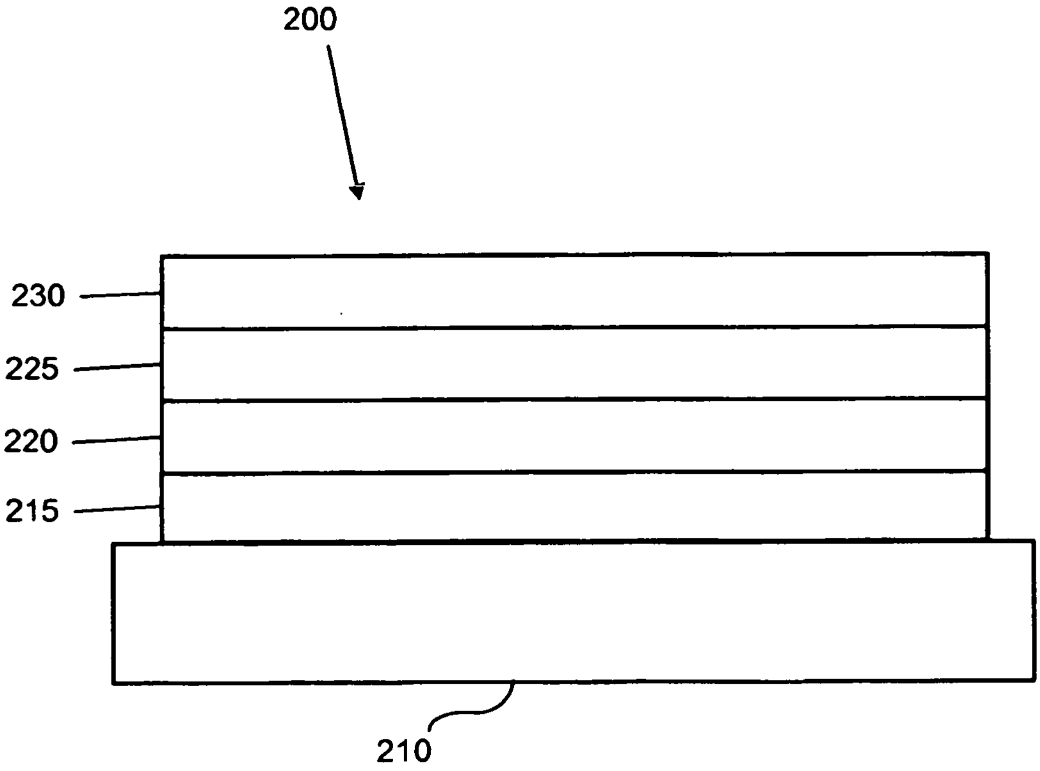

FIGURE 2

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专利名称(译)	具有含硫基团的空穴传输材料		
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摘要(译)

提供了具有单个苯基或苯基链的新型材料，其中在单个苯基或苯基链的每个末端上存在氮原子。氮原子可以进一步被特定的噻吩，苯并噻吩和三亚苯基取代。还提供了有机发光器件，其中新型材料用作器件中的空穴传输材料。还提供了空穴传输材料与特定主体材料的组合。