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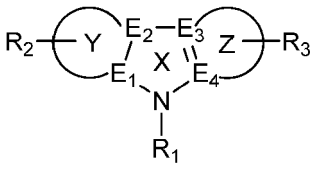
(54) Organic compounds containing B-N heterocycles

(57) In certain embodiments, the invention provides boron-nitrogen heterocycles having Formula (I):



(I)

wherein one of the E_1 and E_2 is N, and one of the E_1 and E_2 is B; wherein E_3 and E_4 is carbon; wherein ring Y and ring Z are 5-membered or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic ring fused to ring X; wherein R_2 and R_3 represent mono, di, tri, tetra substitutions or no substitution; wherein R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from various substituents; and wherein any two adjacent R_2, and R_3 are optionally joined to form a ring, which may be further substituted. In certain embodiments, the invention provides devices, such as organic light emitting devices, that comprise such boron-nitrogen heterocycles.

EP 2 711 408 A1

Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 61/704,837, filed September 24, 2012, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT

[0002] 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, 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

[0003] The present invention relates to organic light emitting devices (OLEDs). In particular, the invention relates to boron-nitrogen heterocycles that may have improved electrochemical and photophysical properties, especially when used in an OLED.

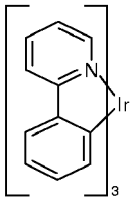
BACKGROUND

[0004] Opto-electronic 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.

[0005] 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, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[0006] 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.

[0007] One example of a green emissive molecule is tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium, denoted $Ir(ppy)_3$, which has the following structure:



[0008] In this, and later figures herein, we depict the dative bond from nitrogen to metal (here, Ir) as a straight line.

[0009] 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.

[0010] 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.

[0011] 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.

[0012] A ligand may be referred to as "photoactive" when it is believed that the ligand directly contributes to the photoactive properties of an emissive material. A ligand may be referred to as "ancillary" when it is believed that the ligand does not contribute to the photoactive properties of an emissive material, although an ancillary ligand may alter the properties of a photoactive ligand.

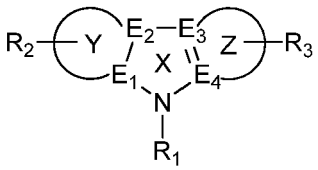
[0013] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first "Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital" (HOMO) or "Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital" (LUMO) energy level is "greater than" or "higher than" a second HOMO or LUMO energy level if the first energy level is closer to the vacuum energy level. Since ionization potentials (IP) are measured as a negative energy relative to a vacuum level, a higher HOMO energy level corresponds to an IP having a smaller absolute value (an IP that is less negative). Similarly, a higher LUMO energy level corresponds to an electron affinity (EA) having a smaller absolute value (an EA that is less negative). On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, the LUMO energy level of a material is higher than the HOMO energy level of the same material. A "higher" HOMO or LUMO energy level appears closer to the top of such a diagram than a "lower" HOMO or LUMO energy level.

[0014] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first work function is "greater than" or "higher than" a second work function if the first work function has a higher absolute value. Because work functions are generally measured as negative numbers relative to vacuum level, this means that a "higher" work function is more negative. On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, a "higher" work function is illustrated as further away from the vacuum level in the downward direction. Thus, the definitions of HOMO and LUMO energy levels follow a different convention than work functions.

[0015] More details on OLEDs, and the definitions described above, can be found in US Pat. No. 7,279,704, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] In at least one aspect, the invention provides boron-nitrogen heterocycles having the Formula (I):

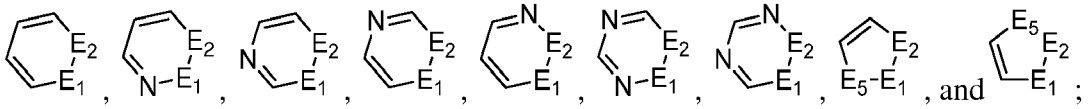


(I)

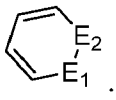
wherein one of the E_1 and E_2 is N, and one of the E_1 and E_2 is B; wherein E_3 and E_4 is carbon; wherein ring Y and ring Z are 5-membered or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic ring fused to ring X; wherein R_2 and R_3 represent mono, di, tri, tetra substitutions or no substitution; wherein R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two adjacent R_2, and R_3 are optionally joined to form a ring, which may be further substituted.

[0017] In some embodiments, E_1 is B, and E_2 is N. In some other embodiments, E_1 is N, and E_2 is B.

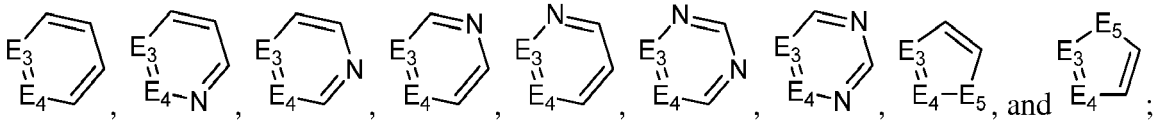
[0018] In some embodiments, ring Y is selected from the group consisting of:



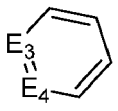
wherein E_5 is selected from the group consisting of NR, O, S, and Se; and wherein R is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof. In some further embodiments, ring Y is



[0019] In some embodiments, ring Z is selected from the group consisting of:

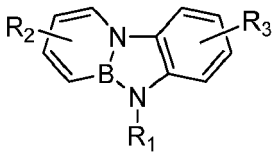


wherein E_5 is selected from the group consisting of NR, O, S, and Se; and wherein R is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof. In some further embodiments, ring Z is



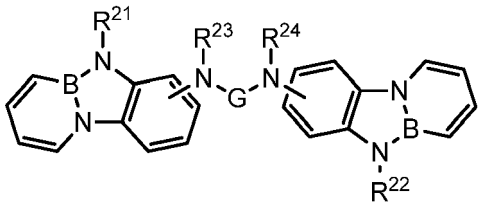
[0020] In some embodiments, R_1, R_2, and R_3 are independently selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridine, triazine, pyrimidine, phenanthrene, naphthalene, anthracene, triphenylene, pyrene, chrysene, fluoranthene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiophene, aza-dibenzofuran, and aza-dibenzoselenophene, each of which may be further substituted.

[0021] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycles have the formula



where the variables have the meanings defined above.

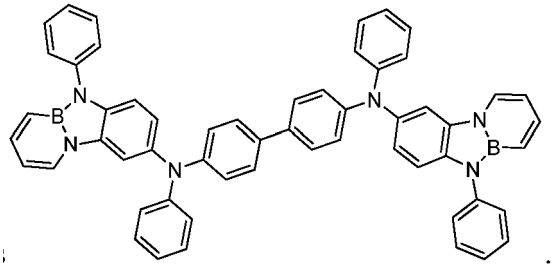
[0022] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycles have Formula (II):



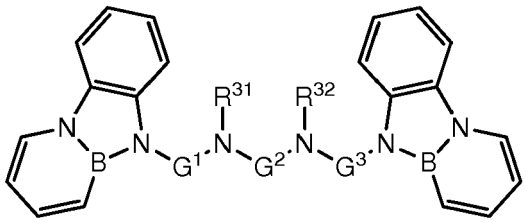
(II)

wherein R^{21} and R^{22} are independently are aryl or heteroaryl, each of which may be further substituted; R^{23} and R^{24} are independently aryl or heteroaryl, each of which may be further substituted; and G is arylene, heteroarylene, or combinations thereof. In some such embodiments, G is phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof.

[0023] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is



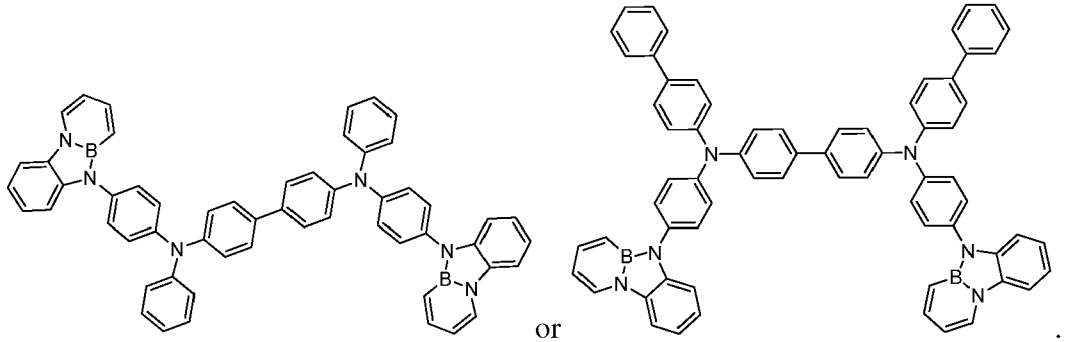
[0024] In some embodiments, the bron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (III):



(III)

wherein R^{31} and R^{32} independently are aryl or heteroaryl, which may be further substituted; and wherein G^1, G^2, and G^3 independently are arylene or heteroarylene. In some such embodiments, G^1, G^2, and G^3 independently are phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof.

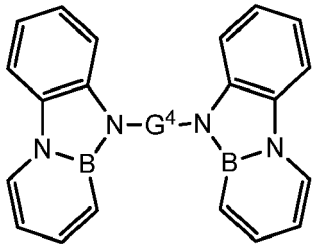
[0025] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is: which is:



or

.

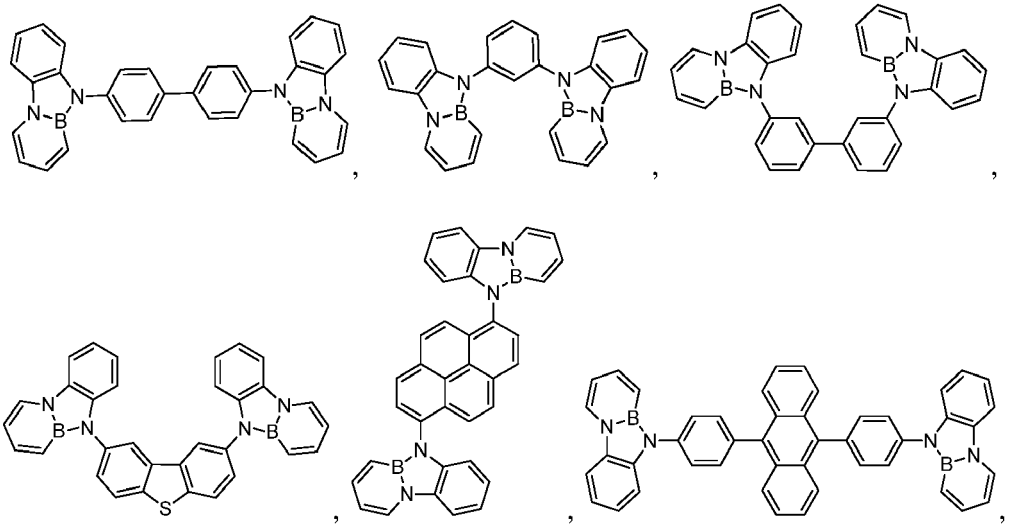
[0026] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (IV):



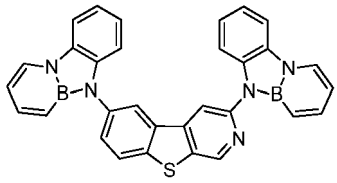
(IV)

wherein G^4 is arylene or heteroarylene. In some such embodiments, G^4 is phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof.

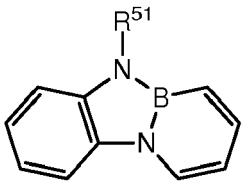
[0027] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



or



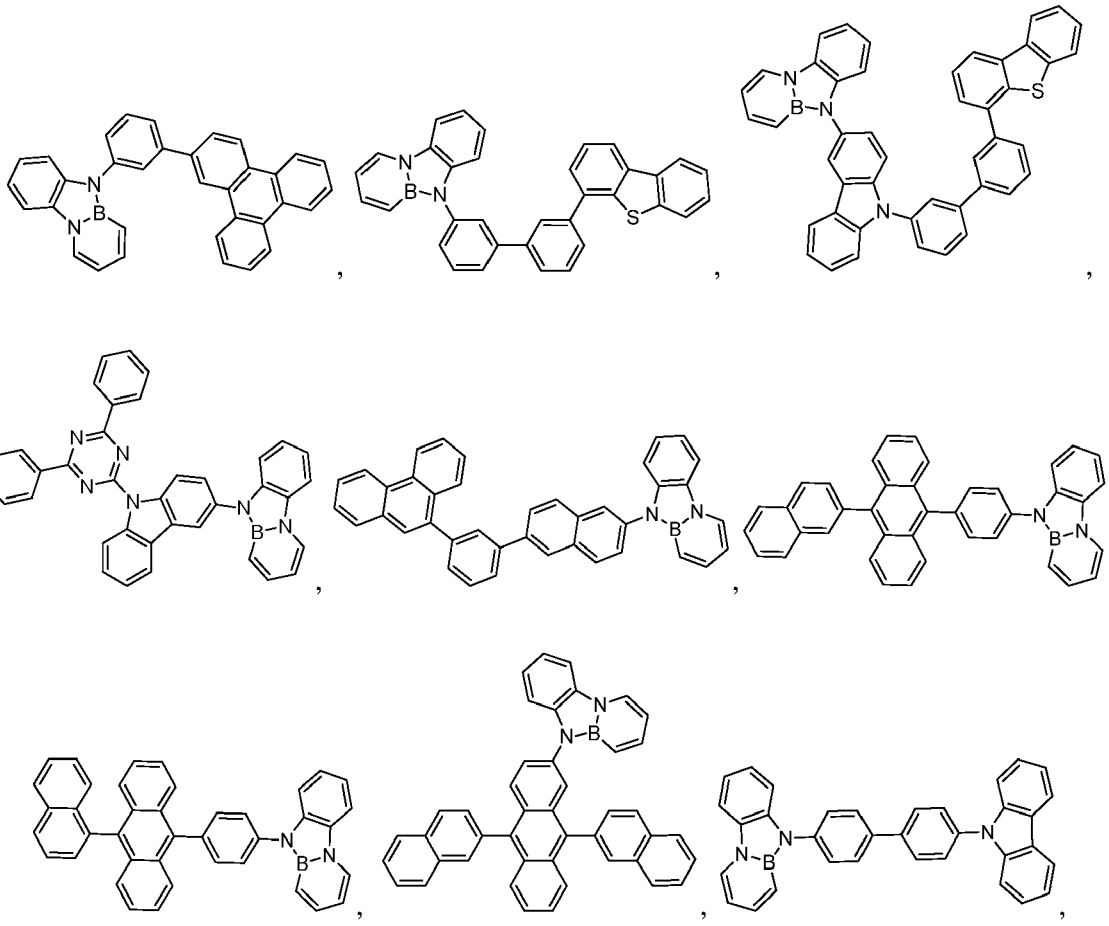
[0028] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (V):



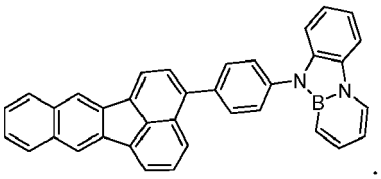
(V)

wherein R^{51} is aryl or heteroaryl. In some such embodiments, R^{51} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof.

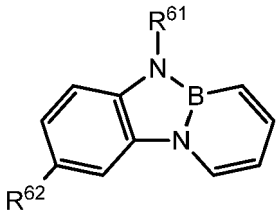
[0029] In some embodiments, the born-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



or



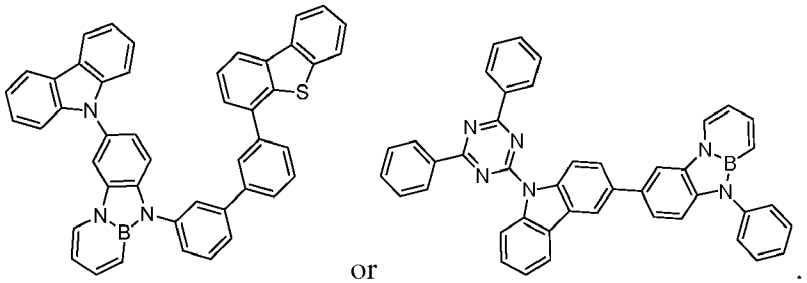
[0030] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (VI):



(VI)

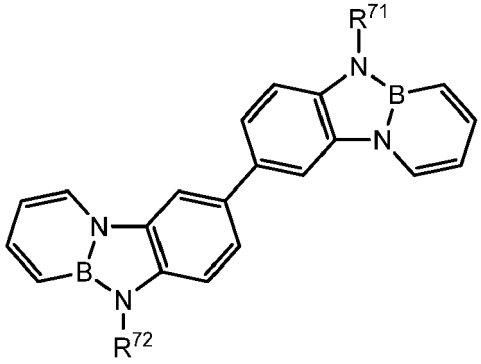
wherein R^{61} and R^{62} independently are aryl or heteroaryl. In some such embodiments, R^{61} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof; and R^{62} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof.

[0031] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



or

[0032] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (VII):

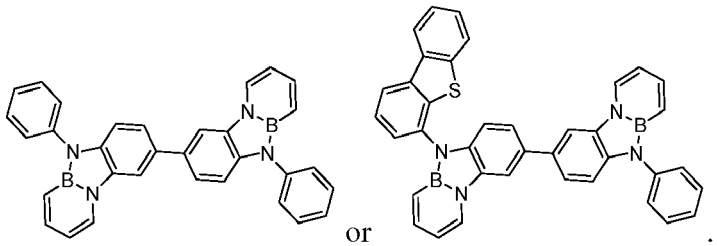


(VII)

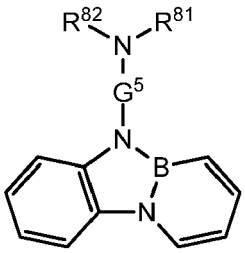
wherein R^{71} and R^{72} independently are aryl or heteroaryl. In some such embodiments, R^{71} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, diben-

zothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof; and R^{72} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof.

[0033] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



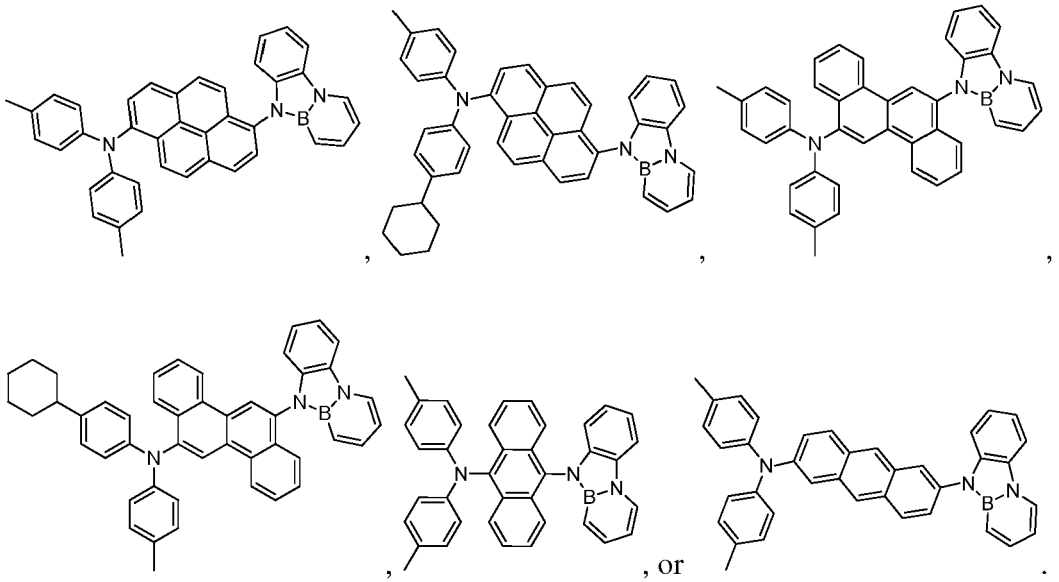
[0034] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (VIII):



(VIII)

wherein G^5 is arylene or heteroarylene; and R^{81} and R^{82} are independently aryl or heteroaryl, each of which is substituted with at least one acyclic or cyclic aliphatic substituent. In some such embodiments, G^5 is phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof.

[0035] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:

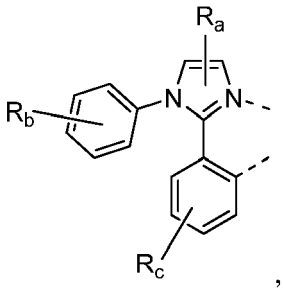


[0036] In another aspect, the invention provides devices that include boron-nitrogen heterocycles, such as those described in the foregoing paragraphs. In some embodiments, the invention provides a first device comprising a first

organic light emitting device, which further comprises: an anode; a cathode; and an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode, which comprises a boron-nitrogen heterocycle according to any of the above embodiments. In some embodiments, the first device is a consumer product. In some embodiments, the first device is an organic light emitting device (OLED). In some embodiments, the first device comprises a lighting panel.

[0037] The boron-nitrogen heterocycles can serve various roles within a device. In some embodiments, the first device comprises an organic layer that is an emissive layer, where the emissive layer comprises an emissive dopant, which is a boron-nitrogen heterocycle of any of the above embodiments. In some such embodiments, the first device is a delayed fluorescence device.

[0038] In some other embodiments, the first device comprises an organic layer that is an emissive layer, and also comprises a host. In some such embodiments, the host is a boron-nitrogen heterocycle of any of the above embodiments. In some such embodiments, the organic layer comprises an emissive dopant. In some embodiments, the emissive dopant is a fluorescent dopant. In some embodiments, the emissive dopant is a transition metal complex having at least one ligand or part of a ligand if the ligand is more than bidentate, where the more than bidentate ligand is selected from the group consisting of: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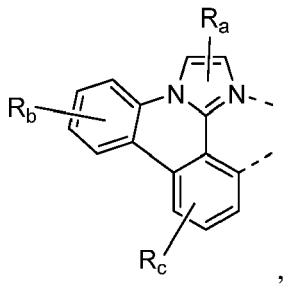
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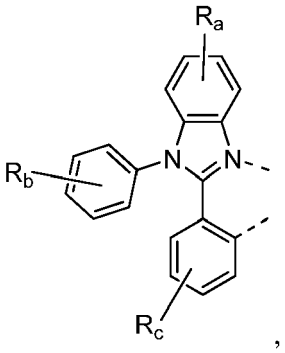
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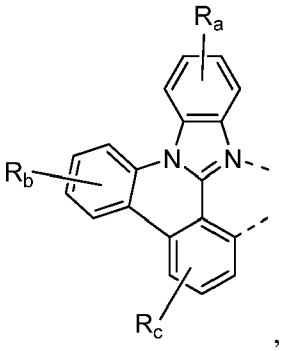
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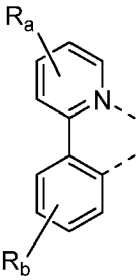
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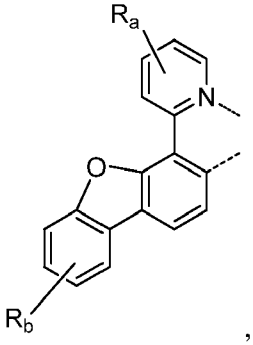
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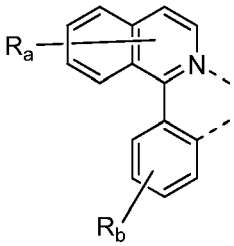
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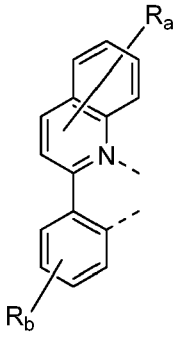
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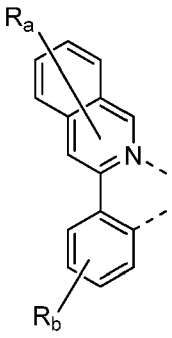
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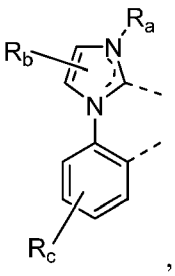
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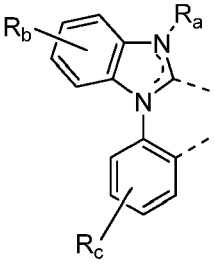
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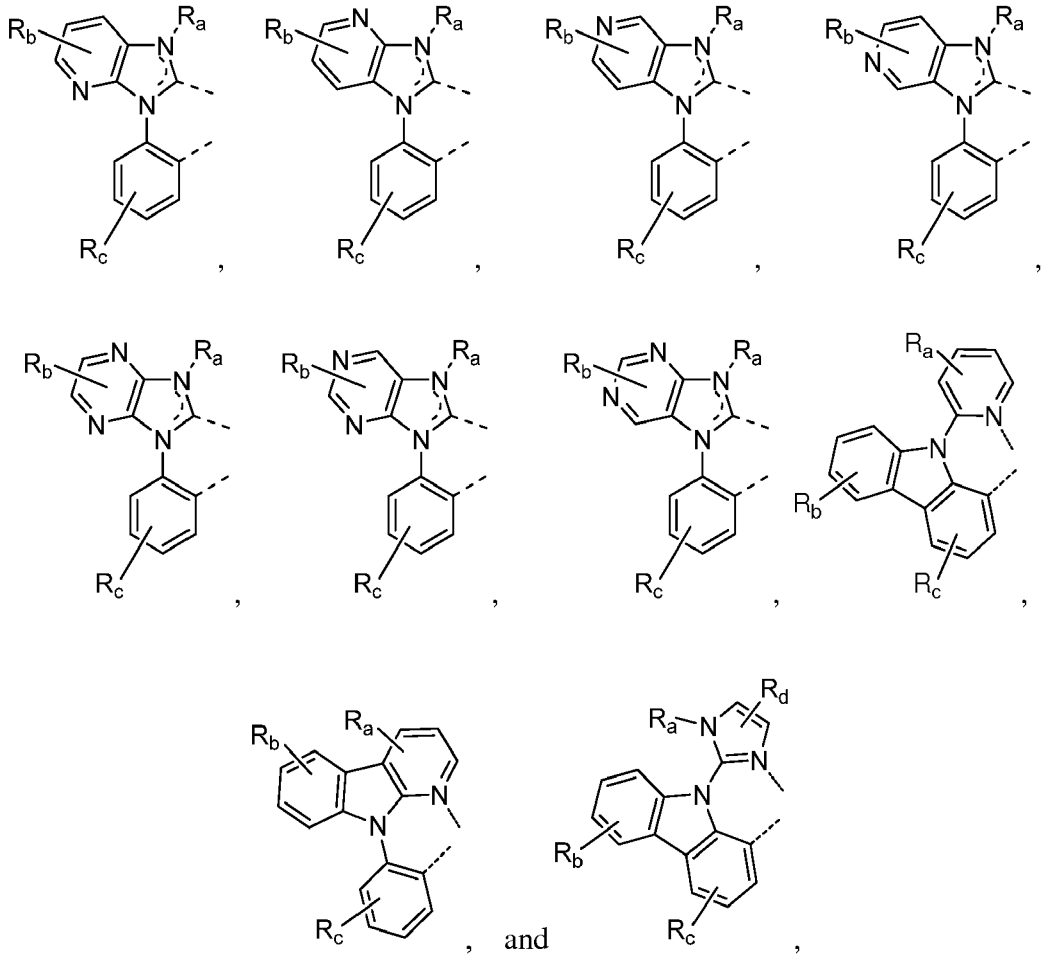


wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d may represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution; and wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein two adjacent substituents of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d are optionally joined to form a fused ring or form a multidentate ligand.

[0039] In some embodiments, the organic layer in the first device is a hole injecting layer or a hole transporting layer. In some other embodiments, the organic layer is an electron injecting layer or an electron transporting layer. In some embodiments, the organic layer is an exciton blocking layer or a charge blocking layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0040] FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device.

[0041] FIG. 2 shows an inverted organic light emitting device that does not have a separate electron transport layer.

[0042] FIG. 3 shows an embodiment of a boron-nitrogen heterocycle

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0043] 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.

[0044] 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, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Fluorescent emission

generally occurs in a time frame of less than 10 nanoseconds.

[0045] 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, which are incorporated by reference.

[0046] 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, a cathode 160, and a barrier layer 170. 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, which are incorporated by reference.

[0047] 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, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. 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, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Examples of emissive and host materials are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,238 to Thompson et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. An example of an n-doped 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, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,703,436 and 5,707,745, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, 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, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Examples of injection layers are provided in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. A description of protective layers may be found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0048] 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.

[0049] 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.

[0050] 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., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. 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, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. 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., which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0051] 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, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, organic vapor phase deposition

(OVPD), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,337,102 to Forrest et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety, and deposition by organic vapor jet printing (OVJP), such as described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/233,470, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. 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 6,468,819, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, 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 as 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.

[0052] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the present invention may further optionally comprise a barrier layer. One purpose of the barrier layer is to protect the electrodes and organic layers from damaging exposure to harmful species in the environment including moisture, vapor and/or gases, etc. The barrier layer may be deposited over, under or next to a substrate, an electrode, or over any other parts of a device including an edge. The barrier layer may comprise a single layer, or multiple layers. The barrier layer may be formed by various known chemical vapor deposition techniques and may include compositions having a single phase as well as compositions having multiple phases. Any suitable material or combination of materials may be used for the barrier layer. The barrier layer may incorporate an inorganic or an organic compound or both. The preferred barrier layer comprises a mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,968,146, PCT Pat. Application Nos. PCT/US2007/023098 and PCT/US2009/042829, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. To be considered a "mixture", the aforesaid polymeric and non-polymeric materials comprising the barrier layer should be deposited under the same reaction conditions and/or at the same time. The weight ratio of polymeric to non-polymeric material may be in the range of 95:5 to 5:95. The polymeric material and the non-polymeric material may be created from the same precursor material. In one example, the mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material consists essentially of polymeric silicon and inorganic silicon.

[0053] 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, medical monitors, televisions, billboards, lights for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, heads up displays, fully transparent displays, flexible displays, laser printers, telephones, 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.).

[0054] 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.

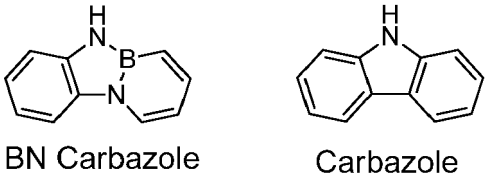
[0055] The terms halo, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylkyl, heterocyclic group, aryl, aromatic group, and heteroaryl are known to the art, and are defined in US 7,279,704 at cols. 31-32, which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0056] Aromatic six-membered boron-nitrogen heterocycles that are isoelectronic with benzene can have significantly different properties in comparison to their carbocyclic analogues, especially where the heterocycle contains a single B-N substitution. Examples of such compounds include 1,2-azaborine, 1,3-azaborine, 1,4-azaborine, and substituted variants thereof. Embodiments of the present invention include polycyclic boron-nitrogen heterocycles, which have more complex structures than azaborine. In many instances, such polycyclic boron-nitrogen heterocycles can exhibit desirable photophyscical and electrochemical properties, particularly in comparison to their analogues that lack a B-N bond. This may be due at least in part to the strong dipole moment, which is induced by the effect of the boron-nitrogen substitution on the overall electronegativity and resonance of the resulting compound.

[0057] Polycyclic boron-nitrogen heterocycles can be synthesized by extending and modifying the principles described in Liu et al., Ang. Chem. Int. Ed., vol. 51, pp. 6074-6092 (2012) and Abbey et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., vol. 133, pp. 11508-11511 (2011), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0058] Carbazole and carbazole-containing compounds can serve as an important building block for organic electronic materials. For example, carbazole-containing compounds can be used used as: host materials for both fluorescent and phosphorescent OLEDs; fluorescent emitters; photoconductors; and active materials for organic TFTs and solar cells. Incorporating B-N into a carbazole structure, as shown below, can yield certain beneficial properties. For example, the

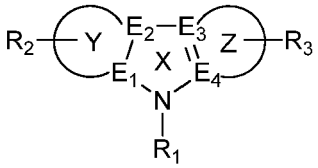
HOMO/LUMO energy levels and photophysical properties can be modified due to the donor-acceptor nature of the B-N structure, which may make such compounds more suitable for applications in organic electronic devices.



BN Carbazole Carbazole

[0059] Certain applications may require a lower triplet energy than that provided by carbazole or a carbazole-containing compound. Thus, in such instances, the use of a B-N substituted carbazole can lead to a lower triplet and increased stabilization. Such changes can lead to a more balanced charge transport profile, and can also provide for better injection properties.

[0060] In at least one aspect, the invention provides boron-nitrogen heterocycles having the Formula (I):

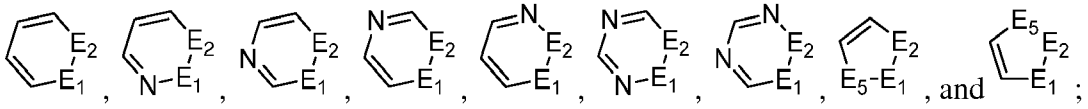


(I)

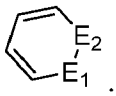
wherein one of the E_1 and E_2 is N, and one of the E_1 and E_2 is B; wherein E_3 and E_4 is carbon; wherein ring Y and ring Z are 5-membered or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic ring fused to ring X; wherein R_2 and R_3 represent mono, di, tri, tetra substitutions or no substitution; wherein R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two adjacent R_2, and R_3 are optionally joined to form a ring, which may be further substituted.

[0061] In some embodiments, E_1 is B, and E_2 is N. In some other embodiments, E_1 is N, and E_2 is B.

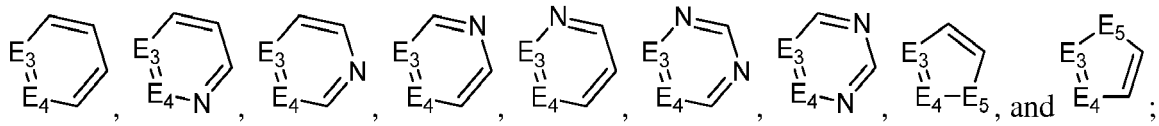
[0062] In some embodiments, ring Y is selected from the group consisting of:



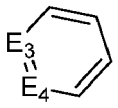
wherein E_5 is selected from the group consisting of NR, O, S, and Se; and wherein R is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof. In some further embodiments, ring Y is



[0063] In some embodiments, ring Z is selected from the group consisting of:

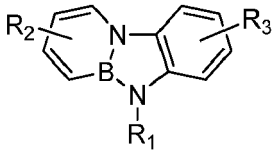


wherein E_5 is selected from the group consisting of NR, O, S, and Se; and wherein R is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof. In some further embodiments, ring Z is



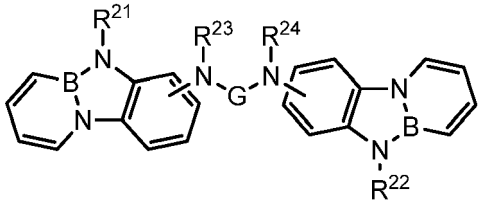
[0064] In some embodiments, R_1, R_2, and R_3 are independently selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridine, triazine, pyrimidine, phenanthrene, naphthalene, anthracene, triphenylene, pyrene, chrysene, fluoranthene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiophene, aza-dibenzofuran, and aza-dibenzoselenophene, each of which may be further substituted.

[0065] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycles have the formula



where the variables have the meanings defined above.

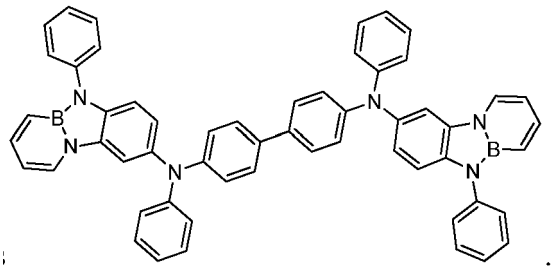
[0066] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycles have Formula (II):



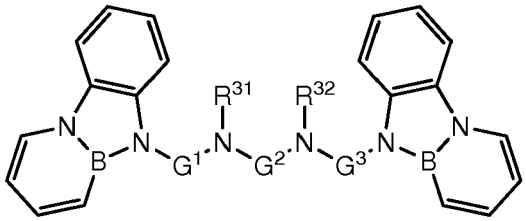
(II)

wherein R^{21} and R^{22} are independently are aryl or heteroaryl, each of which may be further substituted; R^{23} and R^{24} are independently aryl or heteroaryl, each of which may be further substituted; and G is arylene, heteroarylene, or combinations thereof. In some such embodiments, G is phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, such compounds are hole injection or hole transporting materials.

[0067] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is



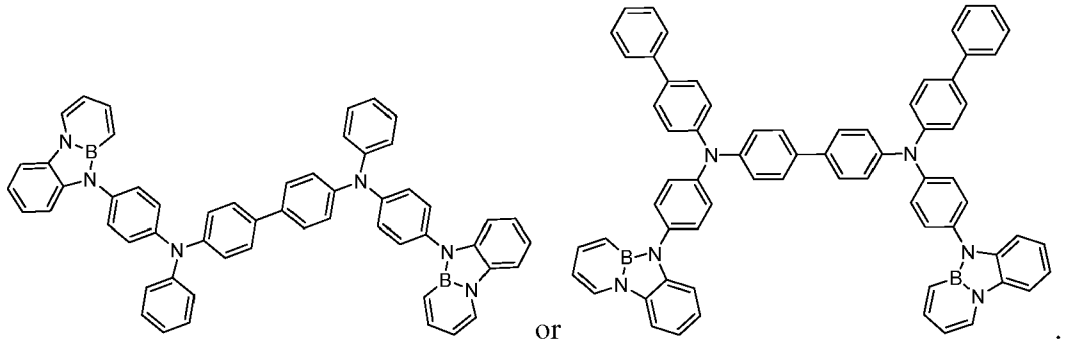
[0068] In some embodiments, the bron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (III):



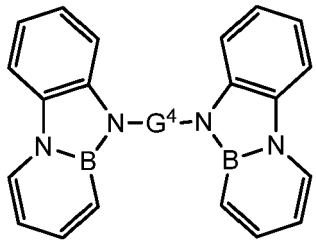
(III)

wherein R^{31} and R^{32} independently are aryl or heteroaryl, which may be further substituted; and wherein G^1, G^2, and G^3 independently are arylene or heteroarylene. In some such embodiments, G^1, G^2, and G^3 independently are phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, such compounds are hole injection or hole transporting materials.

[0069] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is: which is:



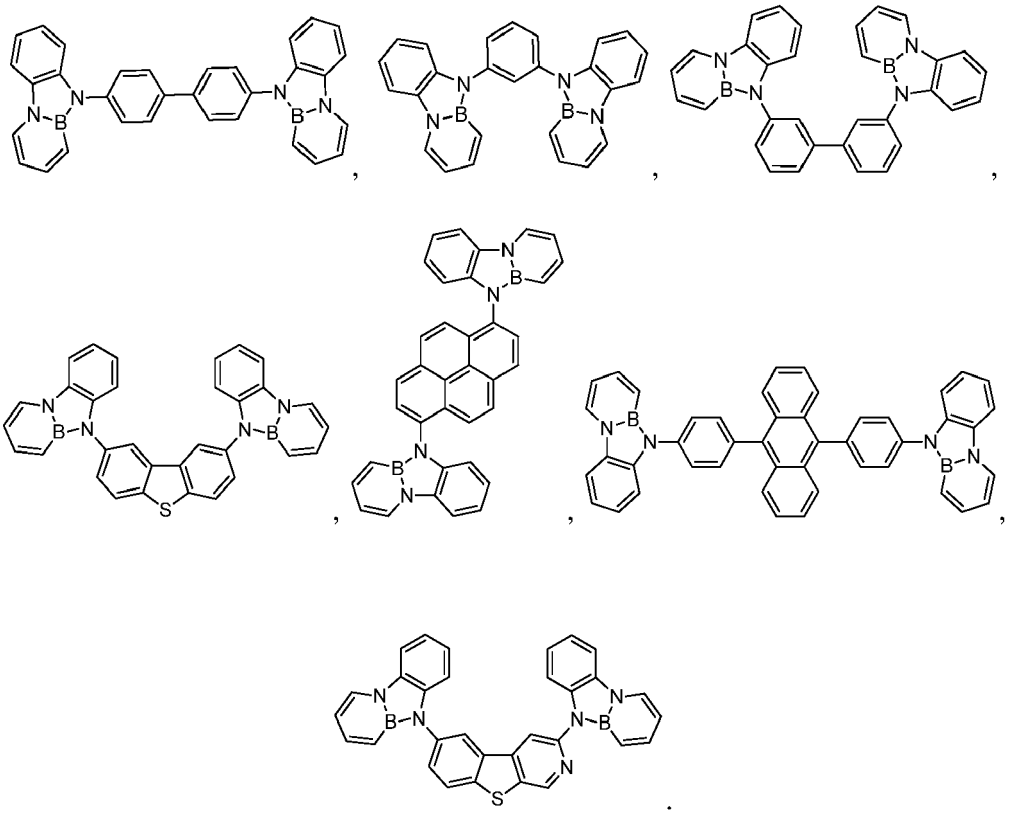
[0070] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (IV):



(IV)

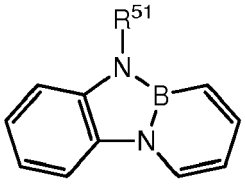
wherein G^4 is arylene or heteroarylene. In some such embodiments, G^4 is phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, such compounds are host materials.

[0071] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



or

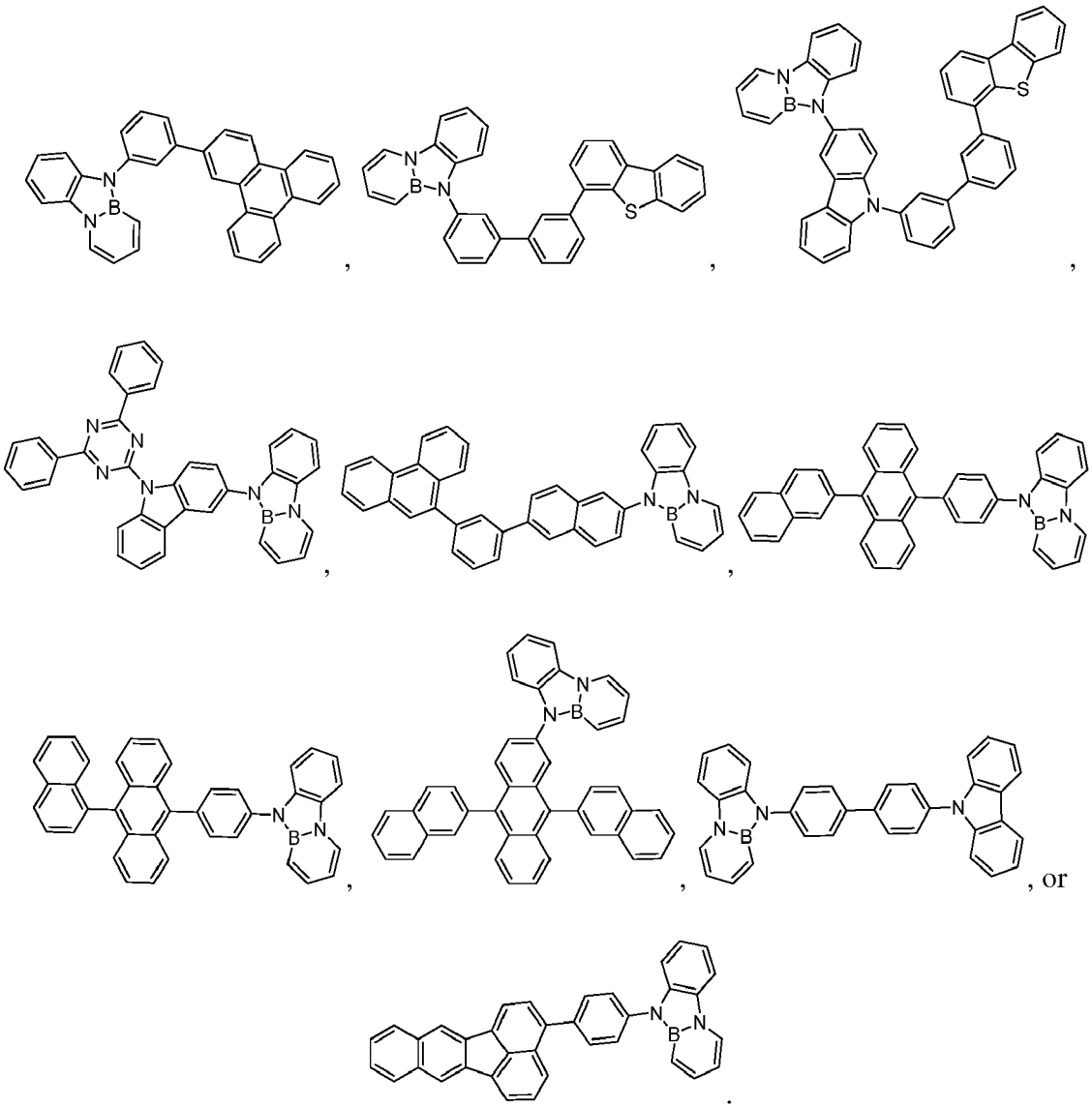
[0072] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (V):



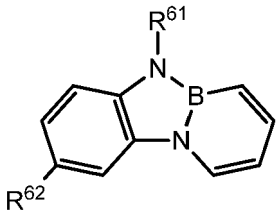
(V)

wherein R^{51} is aryl or heteroaryl. In some such embodiments, R^{51} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, such compounds are host materials. In some other embodiments, such compounds are fluorescent emitters.

[0073] In some embodiments, the born-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



[0074] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (VI):

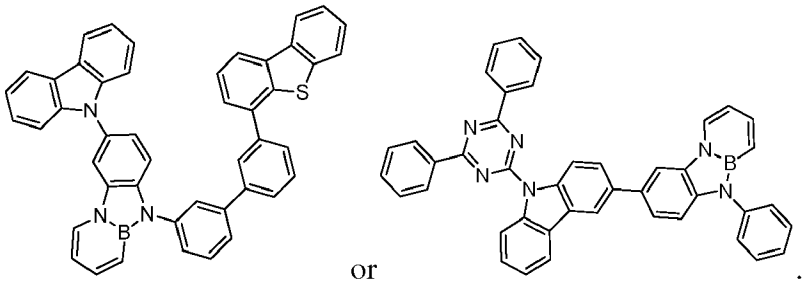


(VI)

wherein R^{61} and R^{62} independently are aryl or heteroaryl. In some such embodiments, R^{61} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof; and R^{62} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, such compounds are host materials. In some other embodiments, such compounds are fluores-

cent emitters.

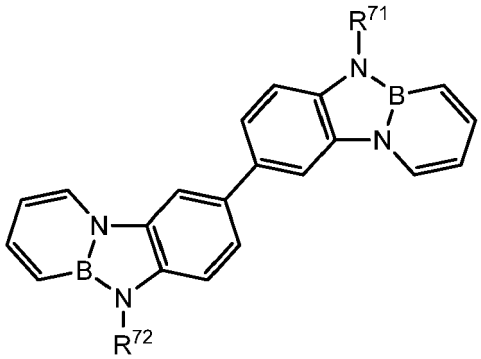
[0075] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



or

.

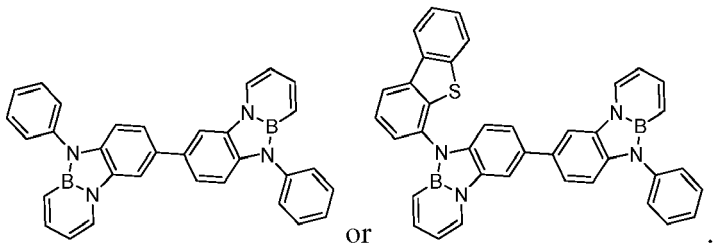
[0076] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (VII):



(VII)

wherein R^{71} and R^{72} independently are aryl or heteroaryl. In some such embodiments, R^{71} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof; and R^{72} is phenyl, pyridyl, biphenylyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, triphenylyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, such compounds are host materials.

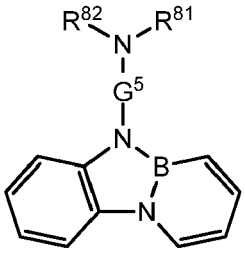
[0077] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



or

.

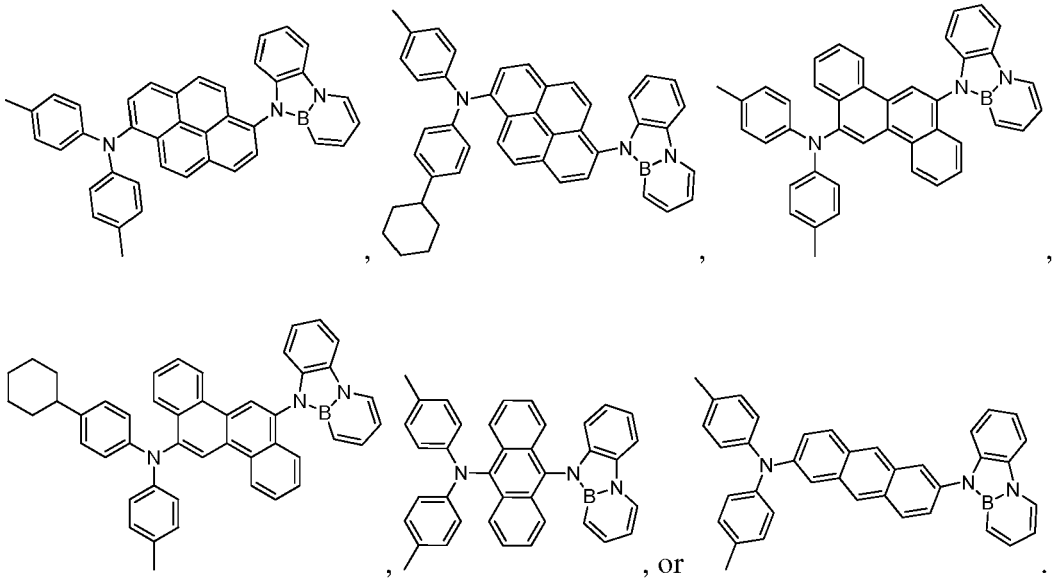
[0078] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound having Formula (VIII):



(VIII)

wherein G^5 is arylene or heteroarylene; and R^{81} and R^{82} are independently aryl or heteroaryl, each of which is substituted with at least one acyclic or cyclic aliphatic substituent. In some such embodiments, G^5 is phenylene, pyridine, biphenylene, triazine, pyrimidine, triphenylene, naphthylene, anthracene, chrysene, pyrene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-carbazole, aza-dibenzothiphene, aza-dibenzofuran, aza-debenzoselenophene, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, such compounds are fluorescent emitters.

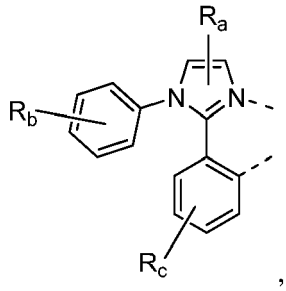
[0079] In some embodiments, the boron-nitrogen heterocycle is a compound, which is:



[0080] In another aspect, the invention provides devices that include boron-nitrogen heterocycles, such as those described in the foregoing paragraphs. In some embodiments, the invention provides a first device comprising a first organic light emitting device, which further comprises: an anode; a cathode; and an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode, which comprises a boron-nitrogen heterocycle according to any of the above embodiments. In some embodiments, the first device is a consumer product. In some embodiments, the first device is an organic light emitting device (OLED). In some embodiments, the first device comprises a lighting panel.

[0081] The boron-nitrogen heterocycles can serve various roles within a device. In some embodiments, the first device comprises an organic layer that is an emissive layer, where the emissive layer comprises an emissive dopant, which is a boron-nitrogen heterocycle of any of the above embodiments. In some such embodiments, the first device is a delayed fluorescence device.

[0082] In some other embodiments, the first device comprises an organic layer that is an emissive layer, and also comprises a host. In some such embodiments, the host is a boron-nitrogen heterocycle of any of the above embodiments. In some such embodiments, the organic layer comprises an emissive dopant. In some embodiments, the emissive dopant is a fluorescent dopant. In some embodiments, the emissive dopant is a transition metal complex having at least one ligand or part of a ligand if the ligand is more than bidentate, where the more than bidentate ligand is selected from the group consisting of: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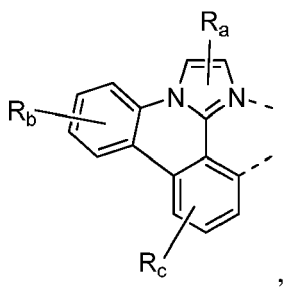
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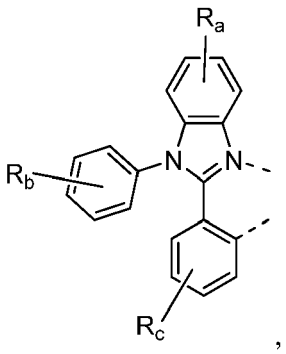
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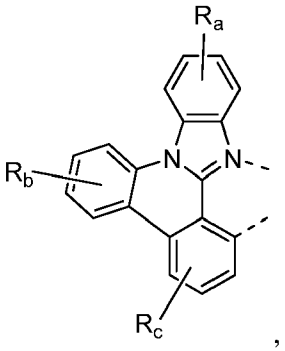
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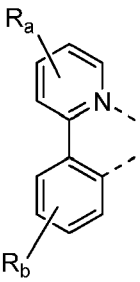
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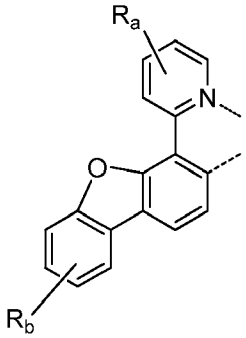
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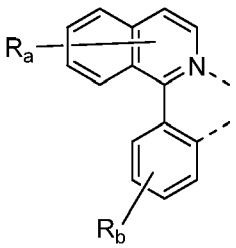
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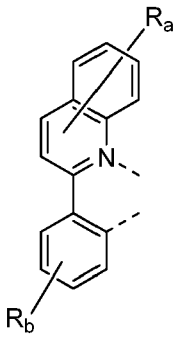
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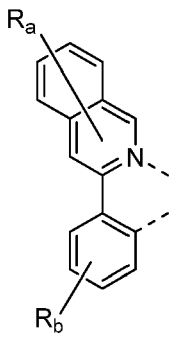
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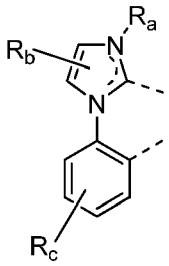
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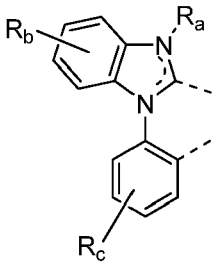
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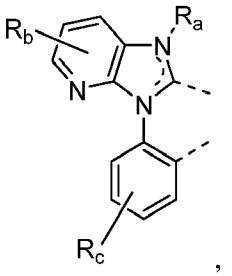
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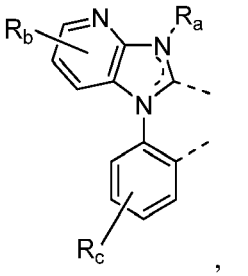
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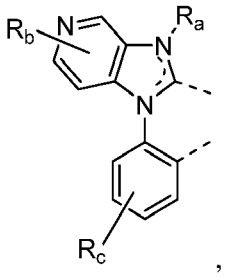
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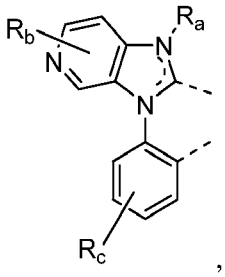
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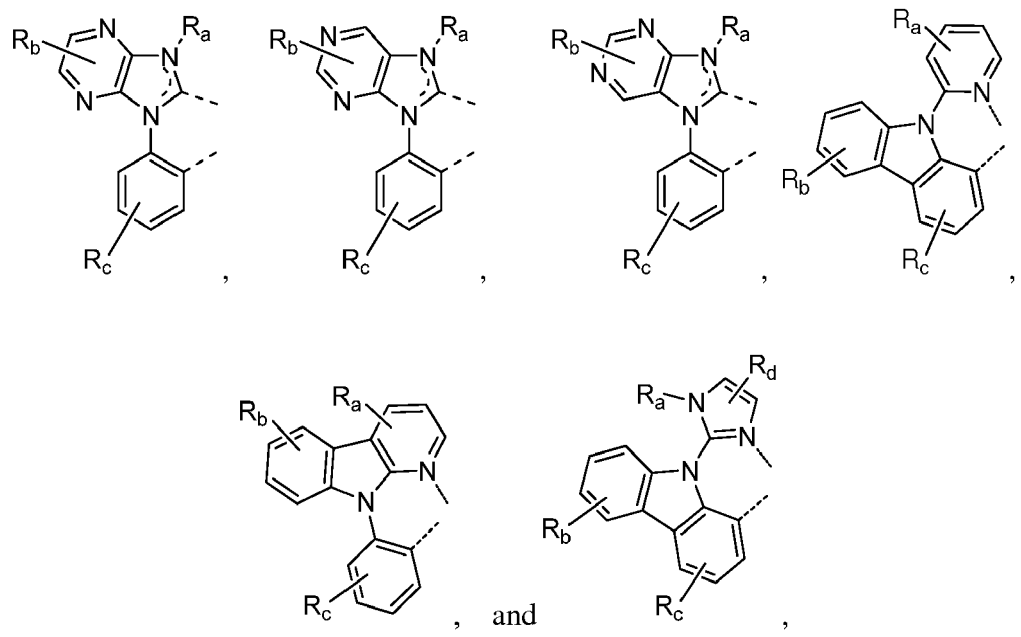


wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d may represent mono, di, tri, or tetra substitution, or no substitution; and wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein two adjacent substituents of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d are optionally joined to form a fused ring or form a multidentate ligand.

[0083] In some embodiments, the organic layer in the first device is a hole injecting layer or a hole transporting layer. In some other embodiments, the organic layer is an electron injecting layer or an electron transporting layer. In some embodiments, the organic layer is an exciton blocking layer or a charge blocking layer.

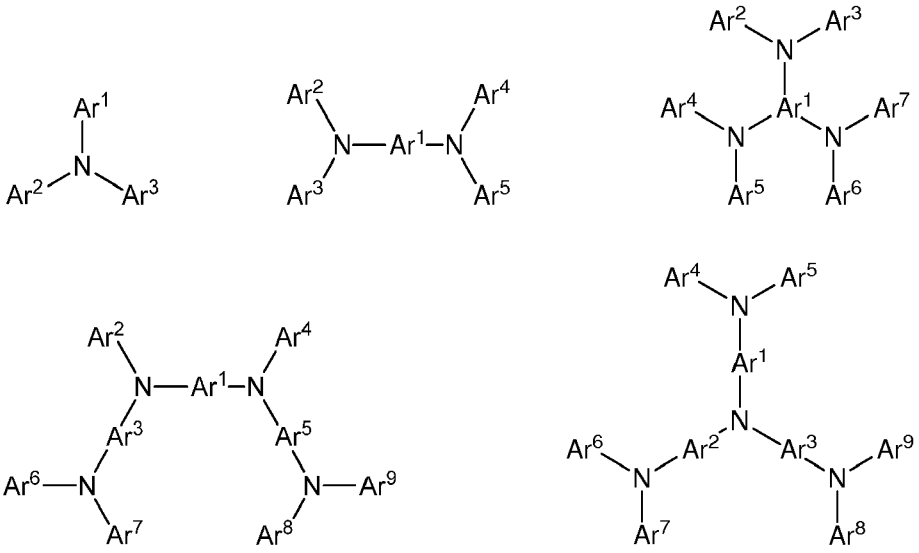
COMBINATION WITH OTHER MATERIALS

[0084] 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.

HIL/HTL:

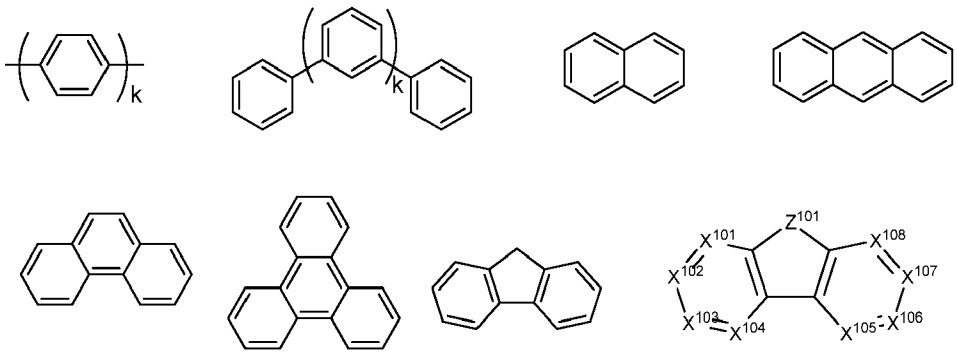
[0085] A hole injecting/transporting material to be used in the present invention is not particularly limited, and any compound may be used as long as the compound is typically used as a hole injecting/transporting material. Examples of the material include, but not limit to: a phthalocyanine or porphryin derivative; an aromatic amine derivative; an indolocarbazole derivative; a polymer containing fluorohydrocarbon; a polymer with conductivity dopants; a conducting polymer, such as PEDOT/PSS; a self-assembly monomer derived from compounds such as phosphonic acid and sliane derivatives; a metal oxide derivative, such as MoO_x; a p-type semiconducting organic compound, such as 1,4,5,8,9,12-Hexaazatriphenylenehexacarbonitrile; a metal complex, and a cross-linkable compounds.

[0086] Examples of aromatic amine derivatives used in HIL or HTL include, but not limit to the following general structures:



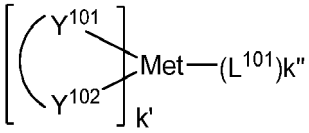
[0087] Each of Ar^1 to Ar^9 is selected from the group consisting aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, azulene; group consisting aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and group consisting 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Wherein each Ar is further substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0088] In one aspect, Ar^1 to Ar^9 is independently selected from the group consisting of:



[0089] k is an integer from 1 to 20; X^{101} to X^{108} is C (including CH) or N; Z^{101} is NAr^1, O, or S; Ar^1 has the same group defined above.

[0090] Examples of metal complexes used in HIL or HTL include, but not limit to the following general formula:



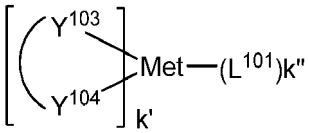
[0091] Met is a metal; (Y^{101}-Y^{102}) is a bidentate ligand, Y^{101} and Y^{102} are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k" is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0092] In one aspect, (Y^{101}-Y^{102}) is a 2-phenylpyridine derivative. In another aspect, (Y^{101}-Y^{102}) is a carbene ligand. In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir, Pt, Os, and Zn. In a further aspect, the metal complex has a smallest oxidation potential in solution vs. Fc^+/Fc couple less than about 0.6 V.

Host:

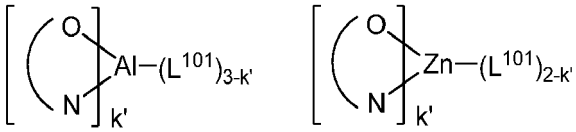
[0093] The light emitting layer of the organic EL device of the present invention preferably contains at least a metal complex as light emitting material, and may contain a host material using the metal complex as a dopant material. Examples of the host material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as the triplet energy of the host is larger than that of the dopant. While the Table below categorizes host materials as preferred for devices that emit various colors, any host material may be used with any dopant so long as the triplet criteria is satisfied.

[0094] Examples of metal complexes used as host are preferred to have the following general formula:



[0095] Met is a metal; (Y^{103} - Y^{104}) is a bidentate ligand, Y^{103} and Y^{104} are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k" is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

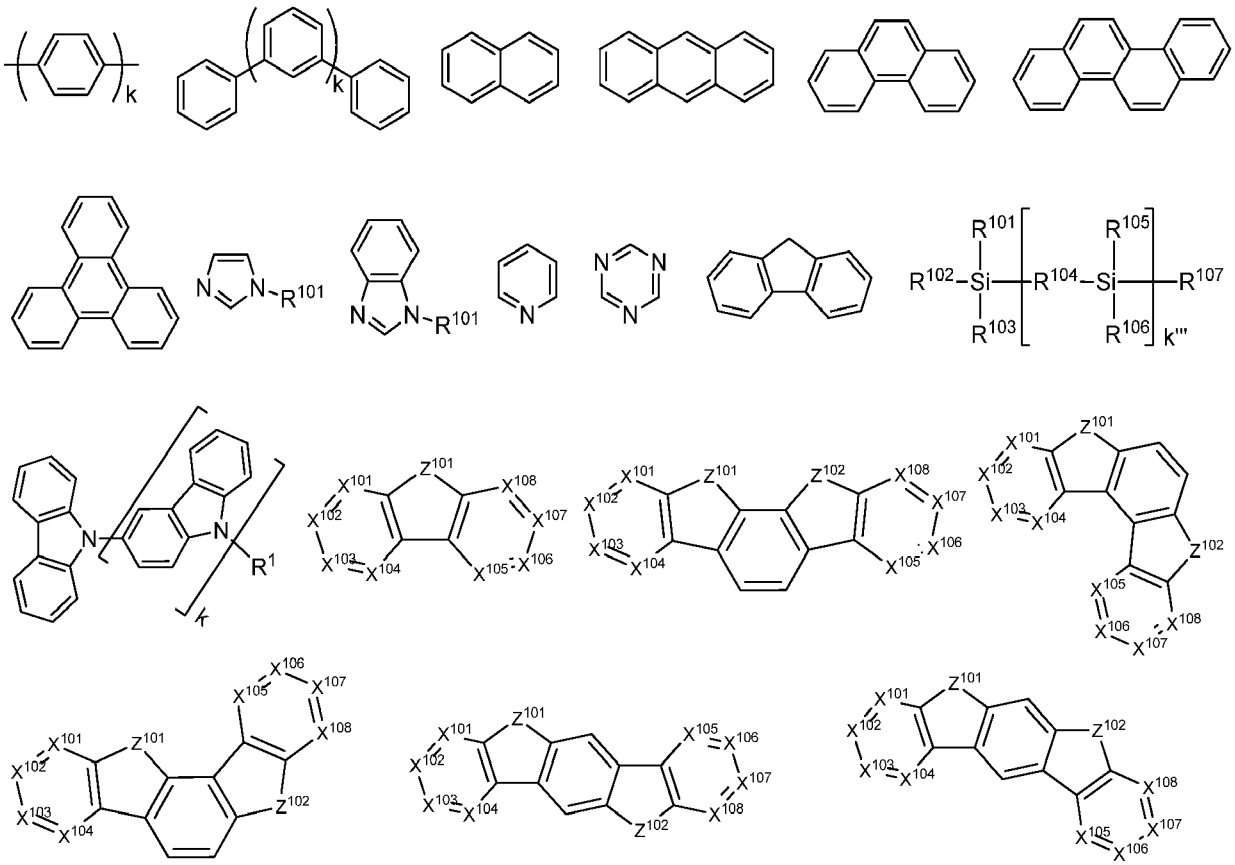
[0096] In one aspect, the metal complexes are:



[0097] (O-N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O and N. In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir and Pt. In a further aspect, (Y^{103}-Y^{104}) is a carbene ligand.

[0098] Examples of organic compounds used as host are selected from the group consisting aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, azulene; group consisting aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and group consisting 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atome, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Wherein each group is further substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0099] In one aspect, host compound contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



[0100] R^{101} to R^{107} is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above.

[0101] k is an integer from 1 to 20; k''' is an integer from 0 to 20.

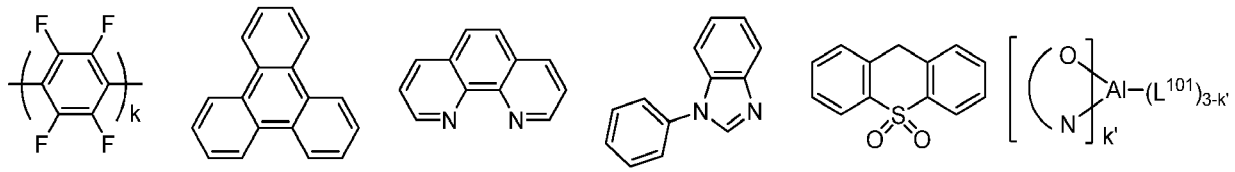
[0102] X^{101} to X^{108} is selected from C (including CH) or N.

Z^{101} and Z^{102} is selected from NR^{101}, O, or S.

HBL:

[0103] A hole blocking layer (HBL) may be used to reduce the number of holes and/or excitons that leave the emissive layer. The presence of such a blocking layer in a device may result in substantially higher efficiencies as compared to a similar device lacking a blocking layer. Also, a blocking layer may be used to confine emission to a desired region of an OLED.

[0104] In one aspect, compound used in HBL contains the same molecule or the same functional groups used as host described above. In another aspect, compound used in HBL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:

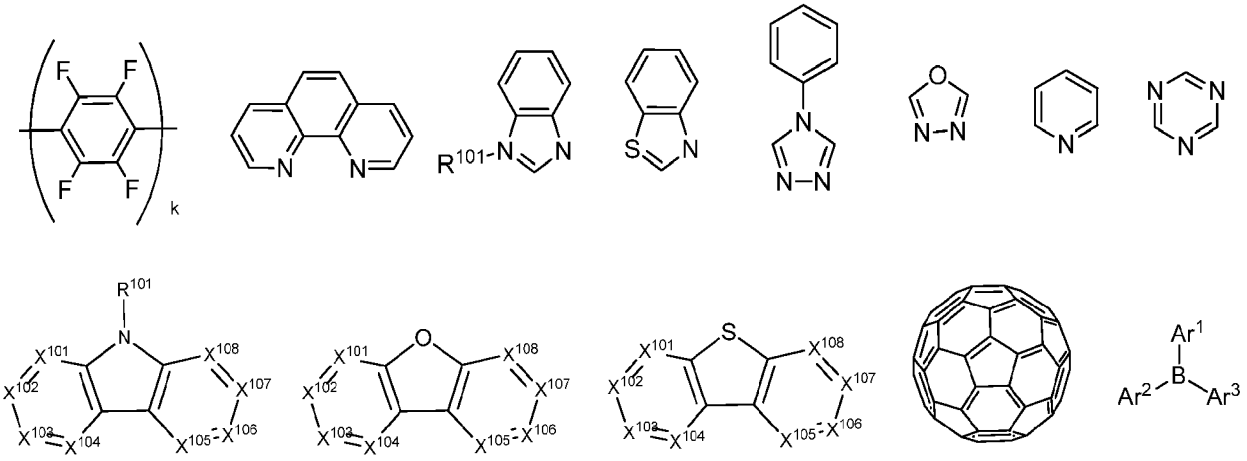


[0105] k is an integer from 1 to 20; L^{101} is another ligand, k' is an integer from 1 to 3.

ETL:

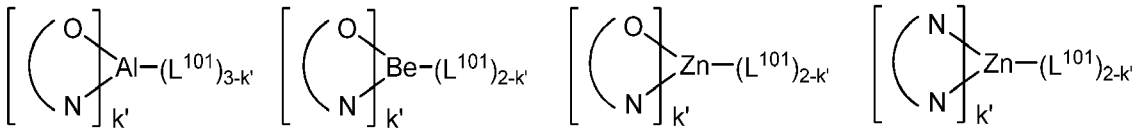
[0106] Electron transport layer (ETL) may include a material capable of transporting electrons. Electron transport layer may be intrinsic (undoped), or doped. Doping may be used to enhance conductivity. Examples of the ETL material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as they are typically used to transport electrons.

[0107] In one aspect, compound used in ETL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



[0108] R^{101} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. Ar^1 to Ar^3 has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. k is an integer from 1 to 20. X^{101} to X^{108} is selected from C (including CH) or N.

[0109] In another aspect, the metal complexes used in ETL contains, but not limit to the following general formula:

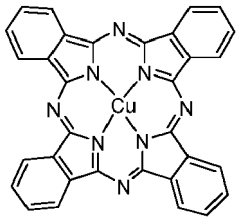
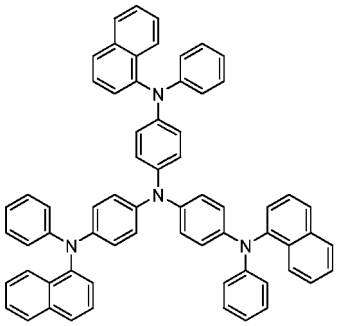
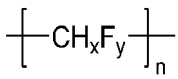
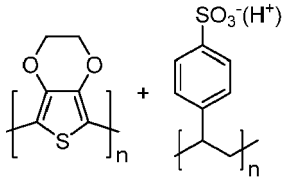
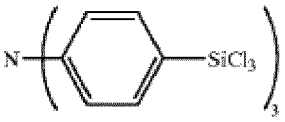
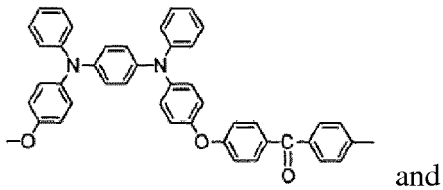
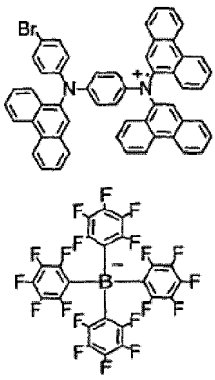


[0110] (O-N) or (N-N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O, N or N, N; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

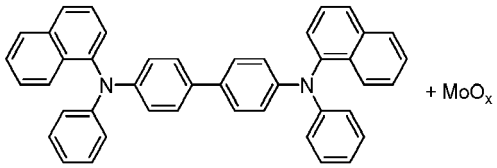
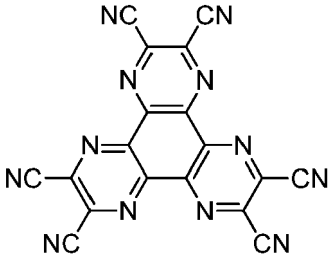
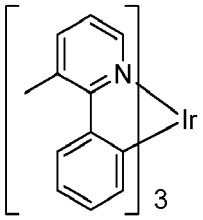
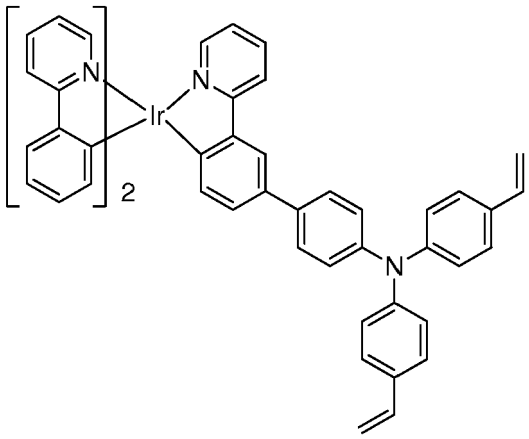
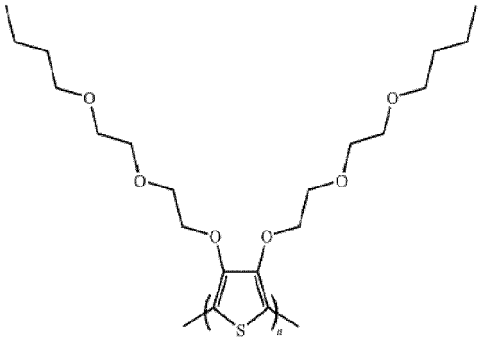
[0111] In any above-mentioned compounds used in each layer of the OLED device, the hydrogen atoms can be partially or fully deuterated. Thus, any specifically listed substituent, such as, without limitation, methyl, phenyl, pyridyl, etc. encompasses undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof. Similarly, classes of substituents such as, without limitation, alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, etc. also encompass undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof.

[0112] 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 1 below. Table 1 lists non-limiting classes of materials, non-limiting examples of compounds for each class, and references that disclose the materials.

TABLE 1

MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Phthalocyanine and porphryin compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 69, 2160 (1996)
Starburst triarylamines		J. Lumin. 72-74, 985 (1997)
CF_X Fluorohydrocarbon polymer		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 673 (2001)
Conducting polymers (e.g., PEDOT:PSS, polyaniline, polypthiophene)		Synth. Met. 87, 171 (1997) WO2007002683
Phosphonic acid and sliane SAMs		US20030162053
Triarylamine or polythiophene polymers with conductivity dopants	 and	EP1725079A1
		

(continued)

MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Organic compounds with conductive inorganic compounds, such as molybdenum and tungsten oxides		US20050123751 SID Symposium Digest, 37, 923 (2006) WO2009018009
n-type semiconducting organic complexes		US20020158242
Metal organometallic complexes		US20060240279
Cross-linkable compounds		US20080220265
Polythiophene based polymers and copolymers		WO 2011075644 EP2350216

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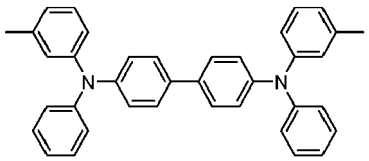
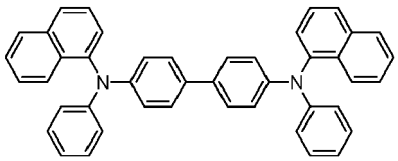
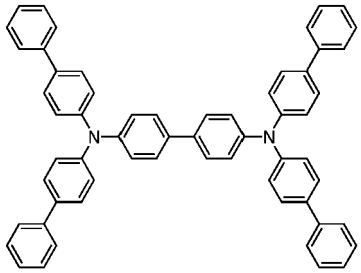
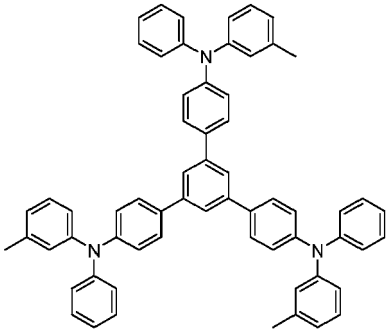
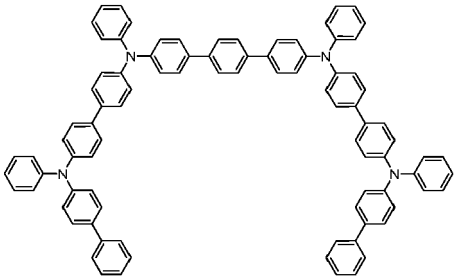
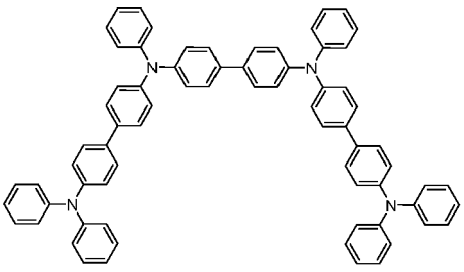
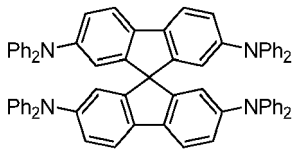
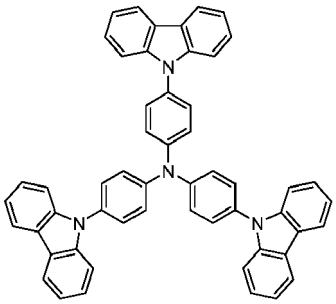
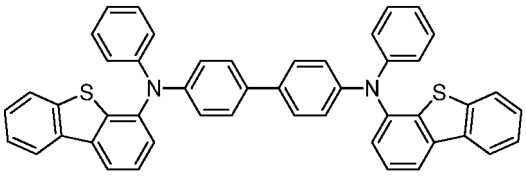
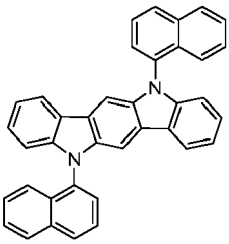
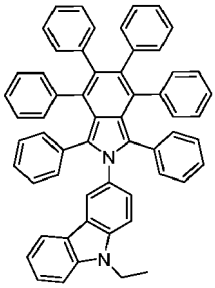
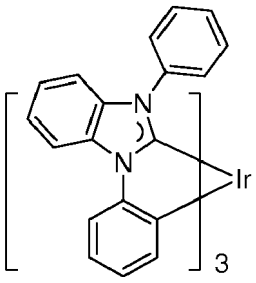
Hole transporting materials		
Triarylamines (e.g., TPD, α-NPD)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913 (1987)
		US5061569
		EP650955
		J. Mater. Chem. 3, 319 (1993)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503(2007)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503(2007)

(continued)

Hole transporting materials		
Triaylamine on spirofluorene core		Synth. Met. 91, 209 (1997)
Arylamine carbazole compounds		Adv. Mater. 6, 677 (1994), US20080124572
Triarylamine with (di)benzothiophene/(di)benzofuran		US20070278938, US20080106190 US20110163302
Indolocarbazoles		Synth. Met. 111, 421 (2000)
Isoindole compounds		Chem. Mater. 15, 3148 (2003)
Metal carbene complexes		US20080018221

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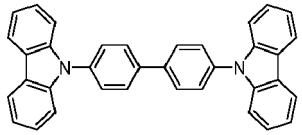
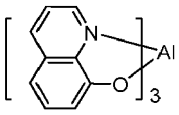
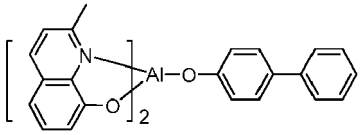
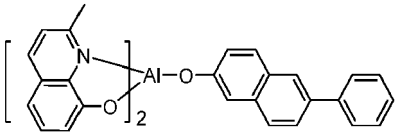
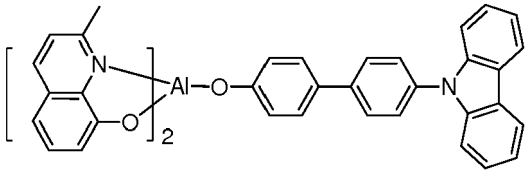
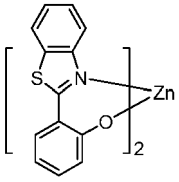
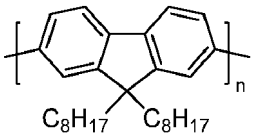
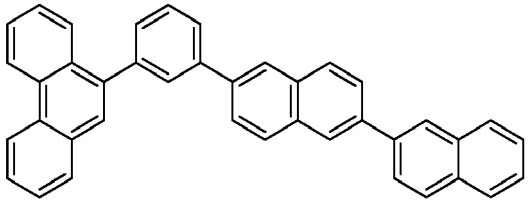
Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
Red hosts		
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq_3, BAlq)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)
		US20060202194
		WO2005014551
		WO2006072002
Metal phenoxybenzothiazole compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 123509(2007)
Conjugated oligomers and polymers (e.g., polyfluorene)		Org. Electron. 1, 15 (2000)
Aromatic fused rings		WO2009066779, WO2009066778, WO2009063833, US20090045731, US20090045730, WO2009008311, US20090008605, US20090009065

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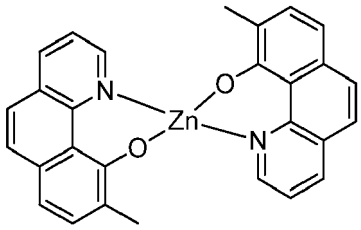
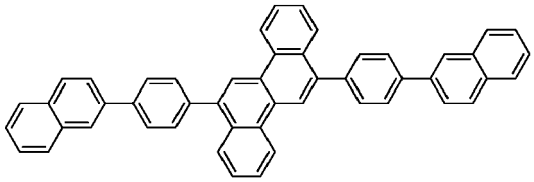
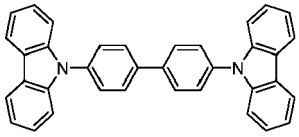
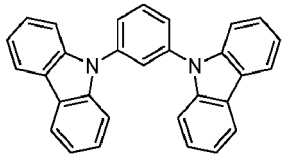
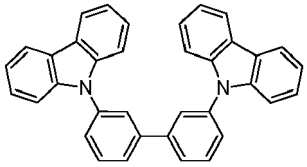
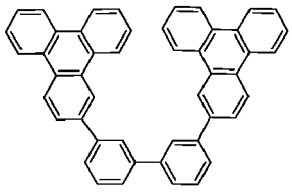
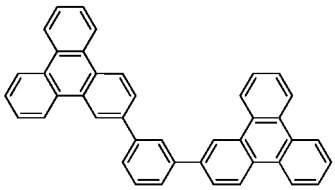
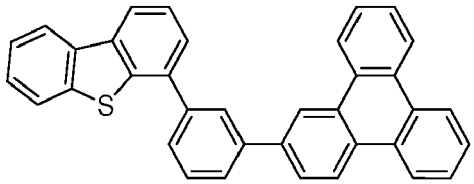
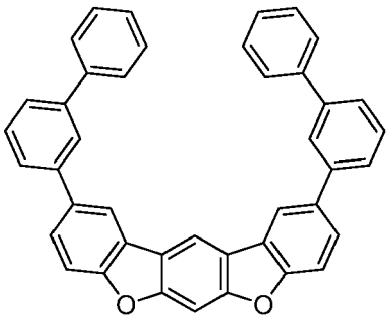
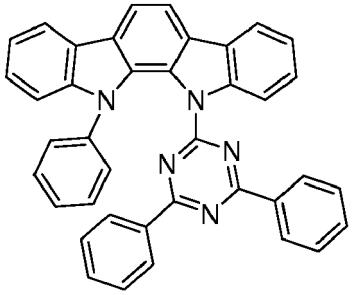
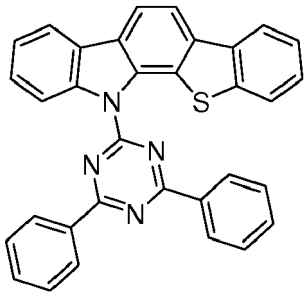
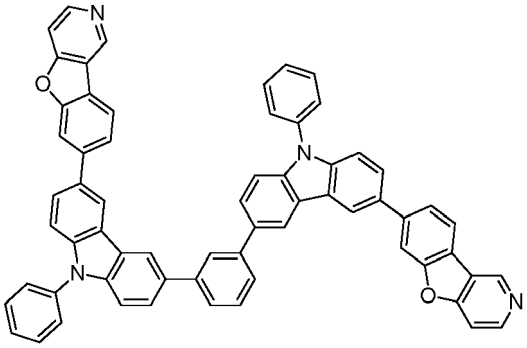
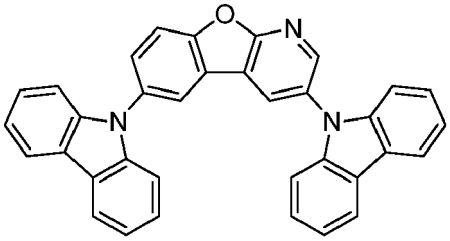
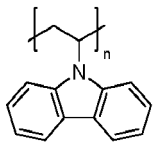
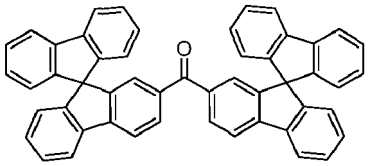
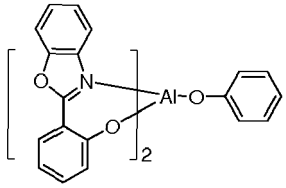
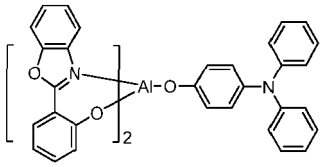
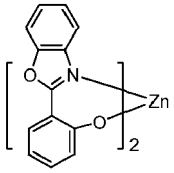
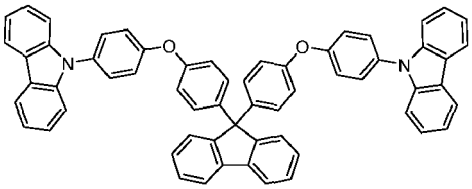
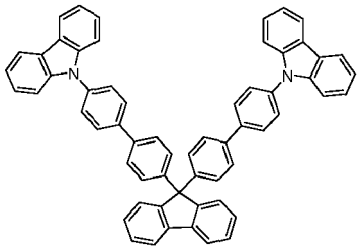
Phosphorescent OLED host materials		
Red hosts		
Zinc complexes		WO2010056066
Chrysene based compounds		WO2011086863
Green hosts		
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
		US20030175553
		WO2001039234
Aryltriphenylene compounds		US20060280965
		US20060280965
		WO2009021126

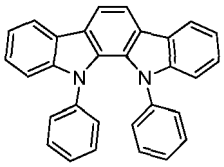
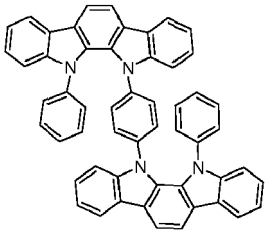
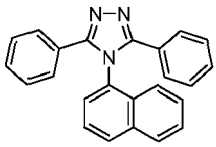
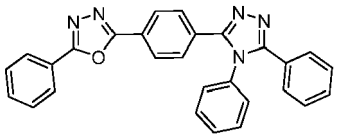
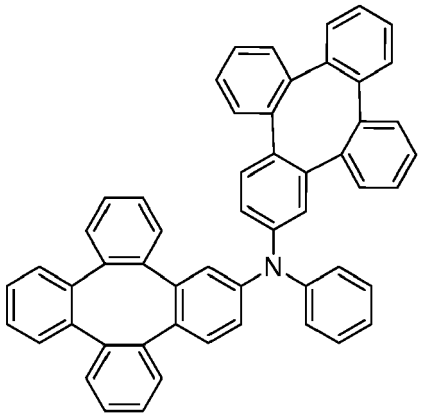
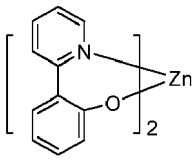
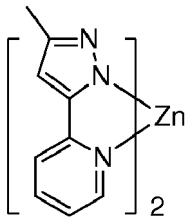
(continued)

Green hosts		
Poly-fused heteroaryl compounds		US20090309488 US20090302743 US20100012931
Donor acceptor type molecules		WO2008056746
		WO2010107244
Aza-carbazole/DBT/DBF		JP2008074939
		US20100187984

(continued)

Green hosts		
Polymers (e.g., PVK)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 77, 2280 (2000)
Spirofluorene compounds		W02004093207
Metal phenoxybenzooxazole compounds		WO2005089025
		WO2006132173
		JP200511610
Spirofluorene-carbazole compounds		JP2007254297
		JP2007254297

(continued)

Green hosts		
Indolocabazoles		WO2007063796
		WO2007063754
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles (e.g., triazole, oxadiazole)		J. Appl. Phys. 90, 5048 (2001)
		WO2004107822
Tetraphenylene complexes		US20050112407
Metal phenoxypyridine compounds		WO2005030900
Metal coordination complexes (e.g., Zn, Al with N^N ligands)		US20040137268, US20040137267

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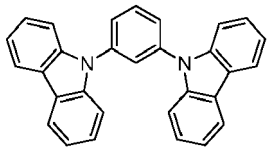
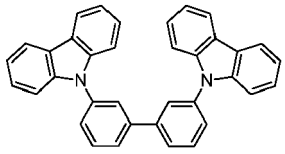
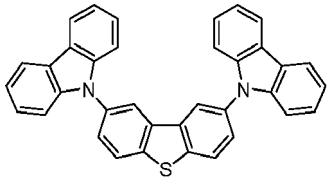
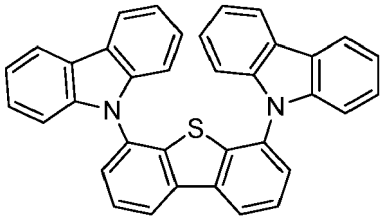
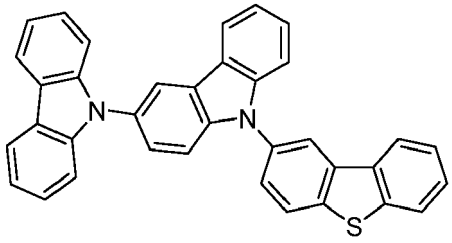
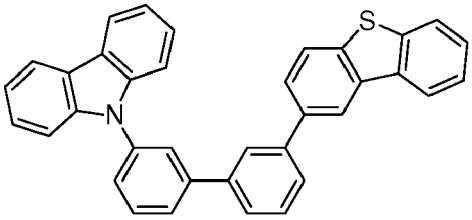
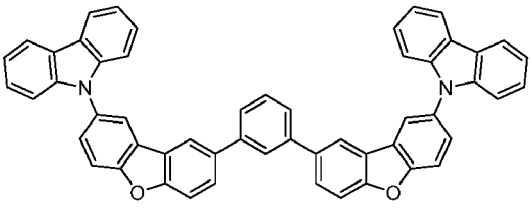
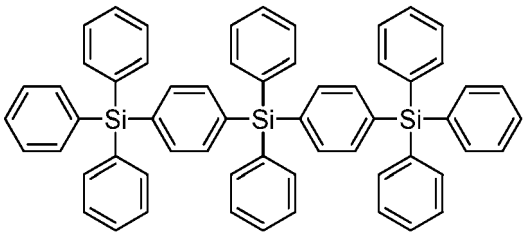
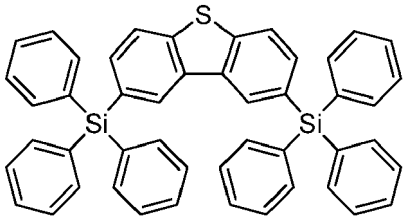
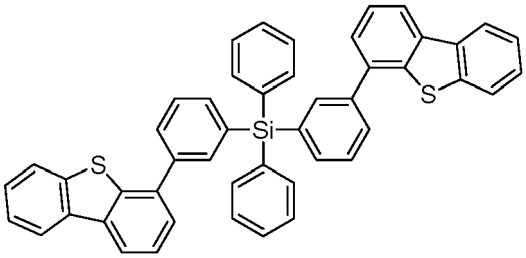
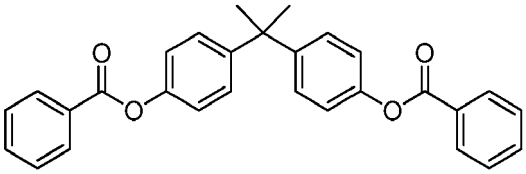
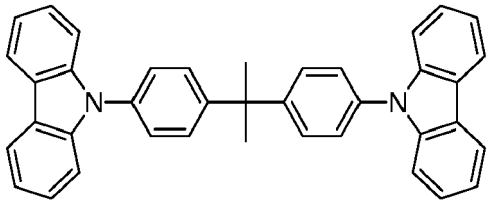
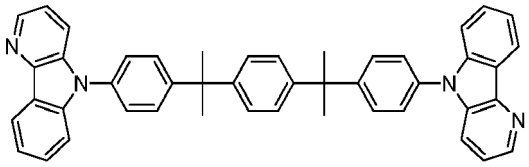
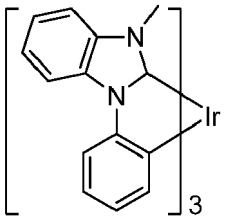
Blue hosts		
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett, 82, 2422(2003)
		US20070190359
Dibenzothiophene/Dibenzofuran-carbazole compounds		WO2006114966, US20090167162
		US20090167162
		WO2009086028
		US20090030202, US20090017330
		US20100084966

(continued)

Blue hosts		
Silicon aryl compounds		US20050238919
		WO2009003898
Silicon/Germanium aryl compounds		EP2034538A
Aryl benzoyl ester		WO2006100298
Carbazole linked by nonconjugated groups		US20040115476
Aza-carbazoles		US20060121108
High triplet metal organometallic complex		US7154114

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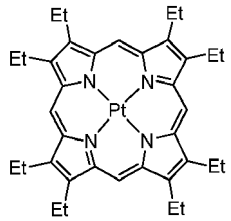
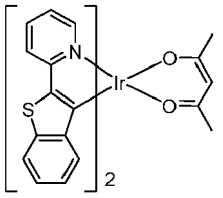
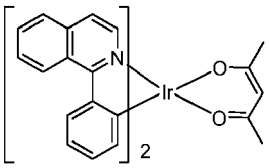
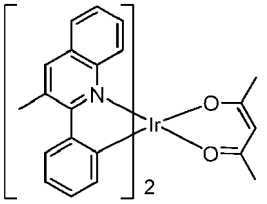
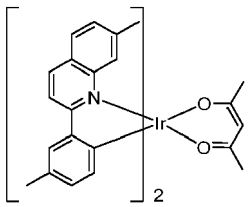
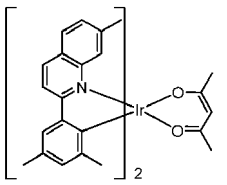
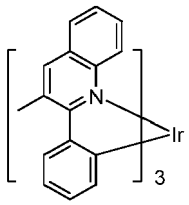
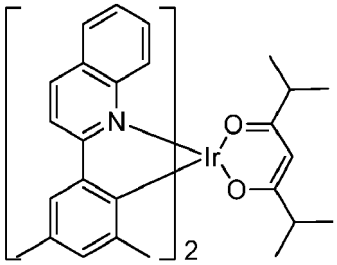
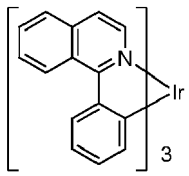
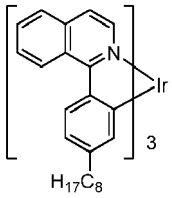
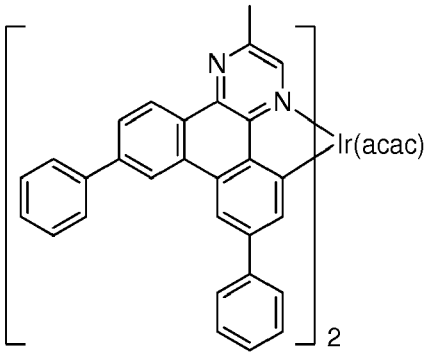
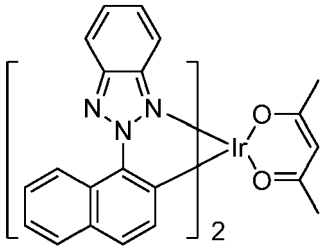
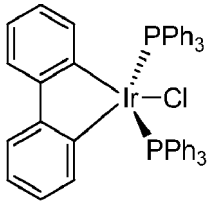
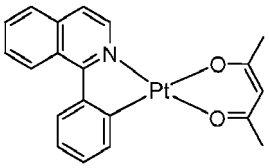
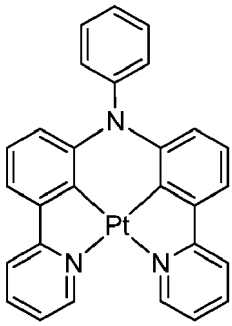
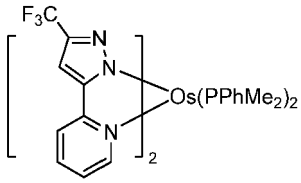
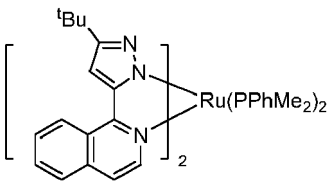
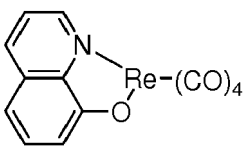
Phosphorescent dopants		
Red dopants		
Heavy metal porphyrins (e.g., PtOEP)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
		US2006835469
		US2006835469
		US20060202194

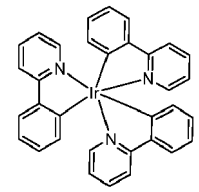
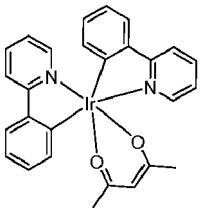
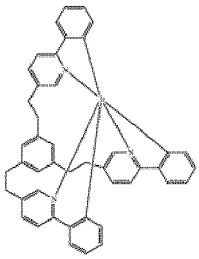
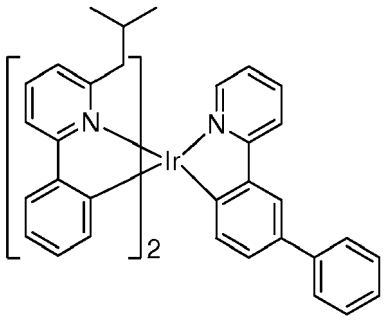
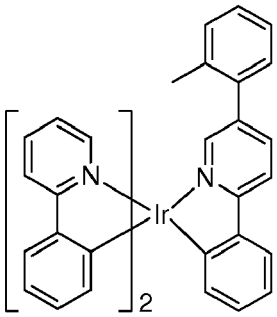
(continued)

Phosphorescent dopants		
Red dopants		
		US20060202194
		US20070087321
		US20080261076 US20100090591
		US20070087321
		Adv. Mater. 19, 739 (2007)
		WO2009100991

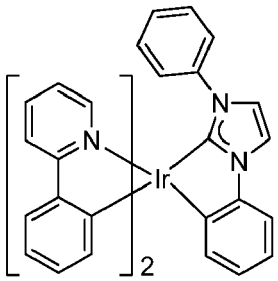
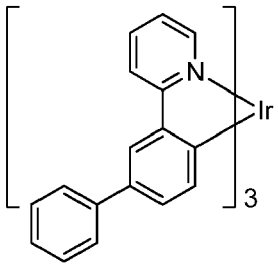
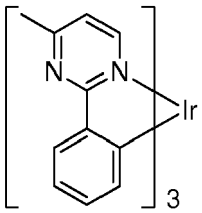
(continued)

Phosphorescent dopants		
Red dopants		
		WO2008101842
		US7232618
Platinum(II) organometallic complexes		WO2003040257
		US20070103060
Osminum(III) complexes		Chem. Mater. 17, 3532 (2005)
Ruthenium(II) complexes		Adv. Mater. 17, 1059 (2005)
Rhenium (I), (II), and (III) complexes		US20050244673

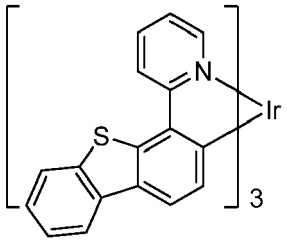
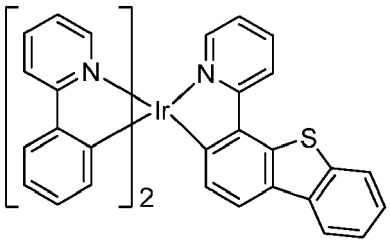
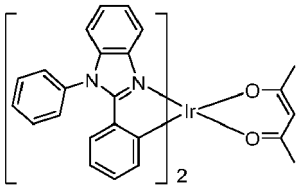
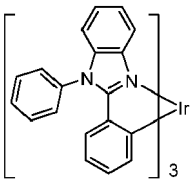
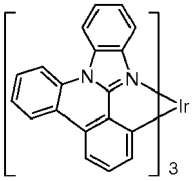
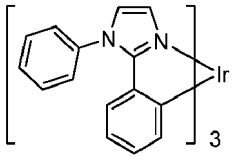
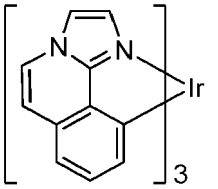
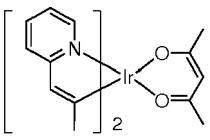
(continued)

Green dopants		
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes	 and its derivatives	Inorg. Chem. 40, 1704 (2001)
		US20020034656
		US7332232
		US20090108737
		WO2010028151

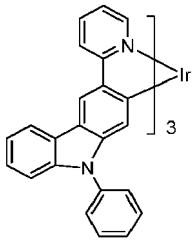
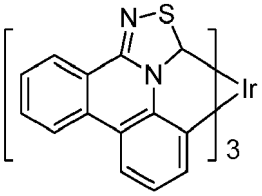
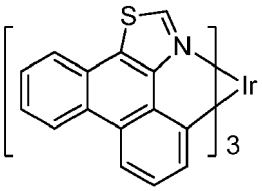
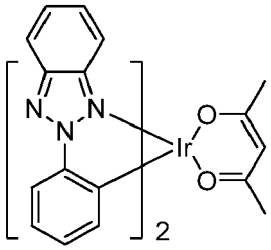
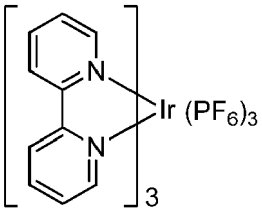
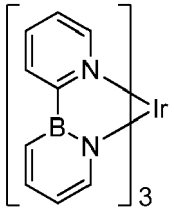
(continued)

Green dopants		
		EP1841834B
		US20060127696
		US20090039776

(continued)

Green dopants		
		US6921915
		US20100244004
		US6687266
		Chem. Mater. 16, 2480 (2004)
		US20070190359
		US 20060008670 JP2007123392
		WO2010086089, WO2011044988
		Adv. Mater. 16, 2003 (2004)

(continued)

Green dopants		
		Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006, 45, 7800
		WO2009050290
		US20090165846
		US20080015355
		US20010015432
		US20100295032

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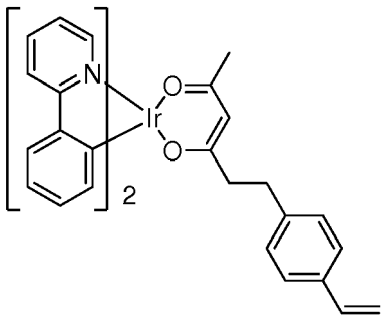
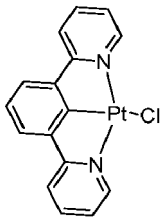
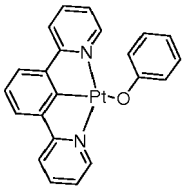
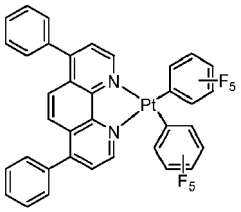
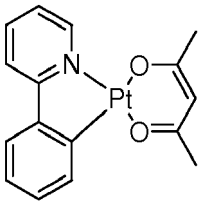
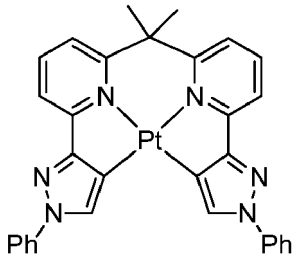
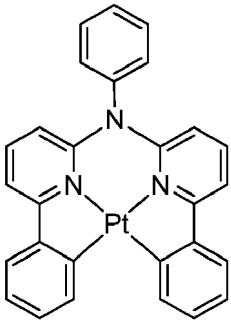
Green dopants		
Monomer for polymeric metal organometallic compounds		US7250226, US7396598

(continued)

Green dopants		
Pt(II) organometallic complexes, including polydentated ligands		Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505(2005)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505(2005)
		Chem. Lett. 34, 592 (2005)
		WO2002015645
		US20060263635
		US20060182992 US20070103060

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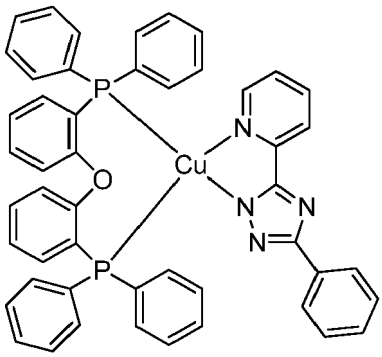
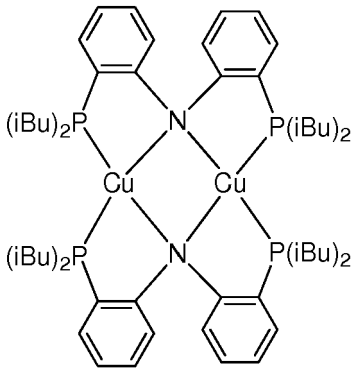
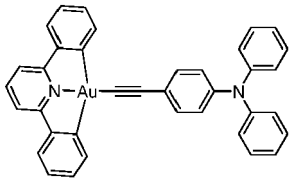
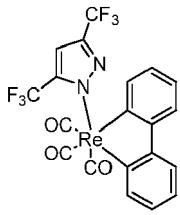
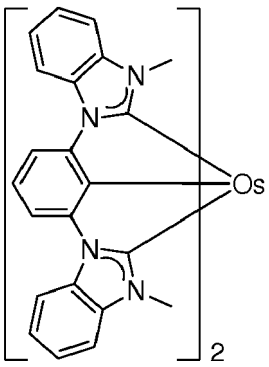
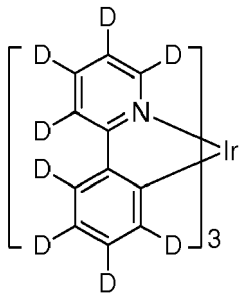
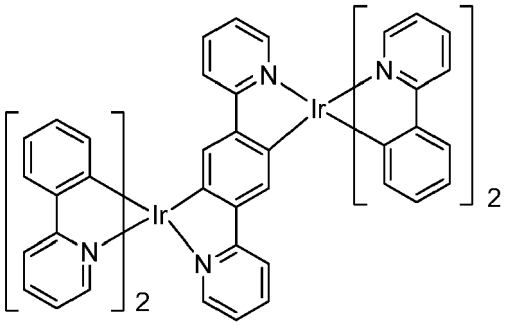
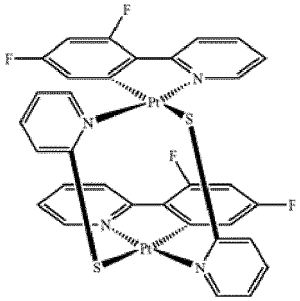
Green dopants		
Cu complexes		WO2009000673
		US20070111026
Gold complexes		Chem. Commun. 2906 (2005)
Rhenium(III) complexes		Inorg. Chem. 42, 1248 (2003)
Osmium(II) complexes		US7279704

(continued)

Green dopants		
Deuterated organometallic complexes		US20030138657
Organometallic complexes with two or more metal centers		US20030152802
		US7090928

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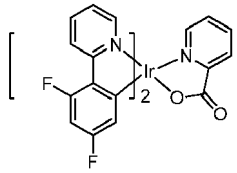
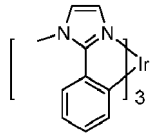
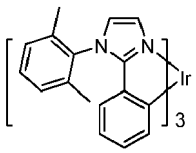
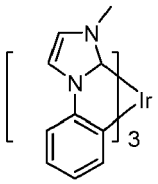
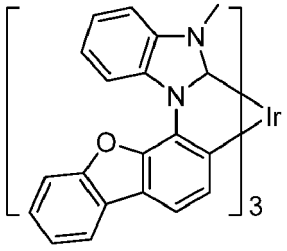
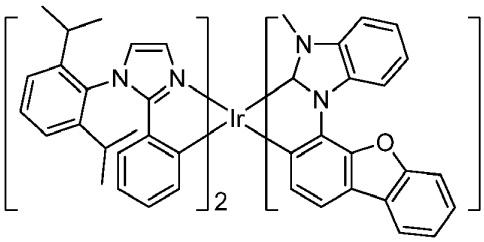
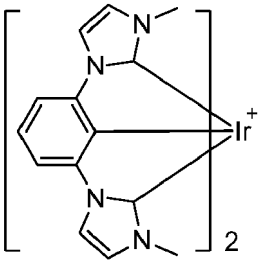
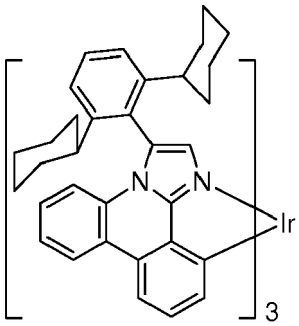
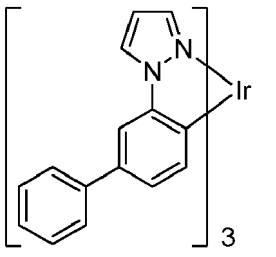
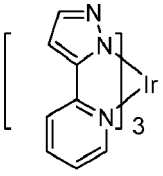
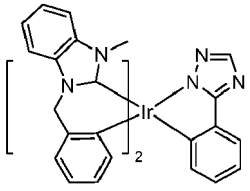
Blue dopants		
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes		WO2002002714
		WO2006009024
		US20060251923 US20110057559 US20110204333
		US7393599, WO2006056418, US20050260441, WO2005019373

(continued)

Blue dopants		
		US7534505
		WO2011051404
		US7445855
		US20070190359, US20080297033 US20100148663
		US7338722
		US20020134984
		Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 47, 1 (2008)

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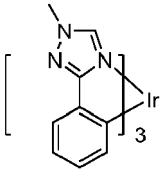
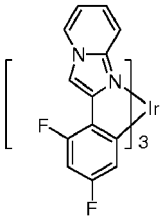
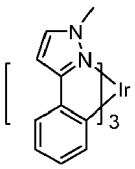
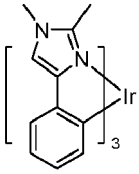
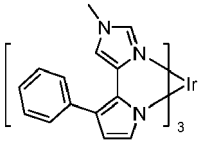
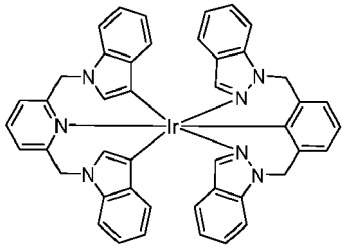
Blue dopants		
		Chem. Mater. 18, 5119 (2006)
		Inorg. Chem. 46, 4308 (2007)
		WO2005123873
		WO2005123873
		WO2007004380
		WO2006082742

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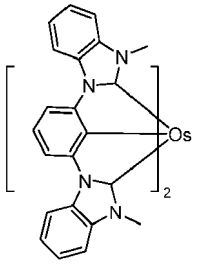
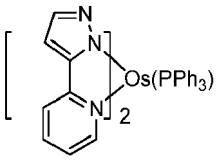
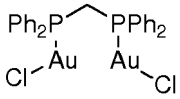
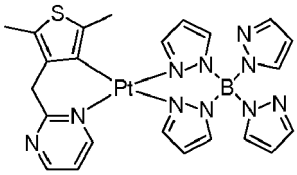
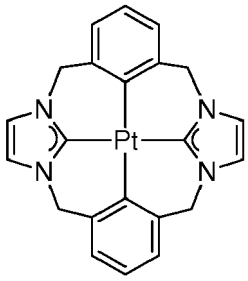
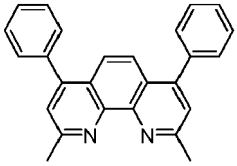
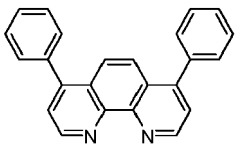
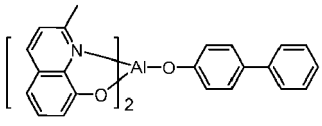
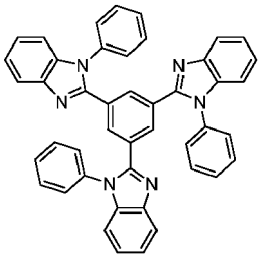
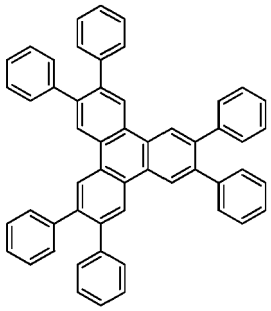
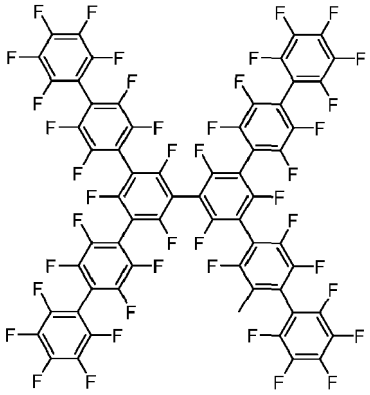
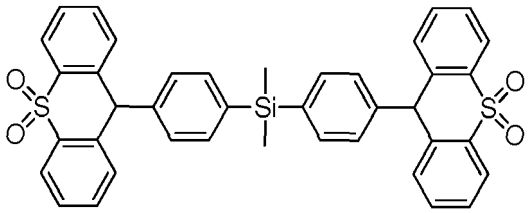
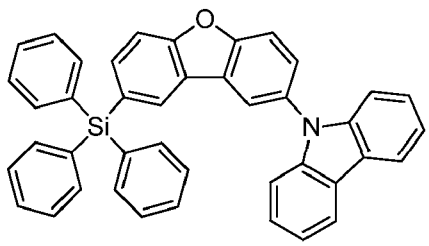
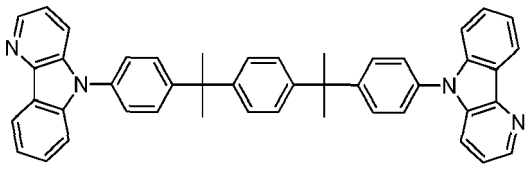
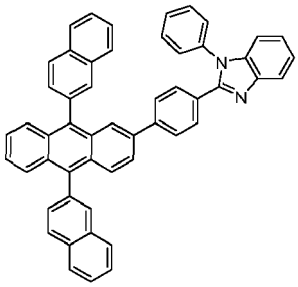
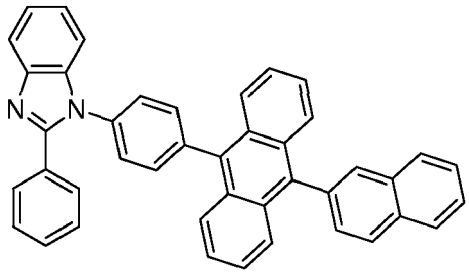
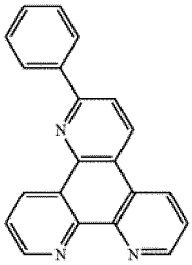
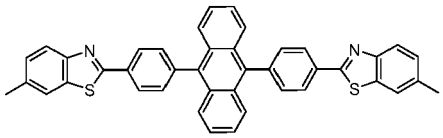
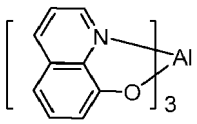
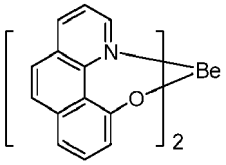
Blue dopants		
Osmium(II) complexes		US7279704
		Organometallics 23, 3745 (2004)
Gold complexes		Appl. Phys. Lett.74,1361 (1999)
Platinum(II) complexes		WO2006098120, WO2006103874
Pt tetradentate complexes with at least one metal-carbene bond		US7655323
Exciton/hole blocking layer materials		
Bathocuprine 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)

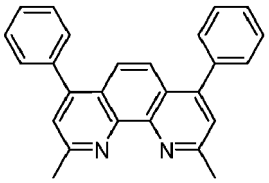
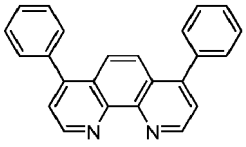
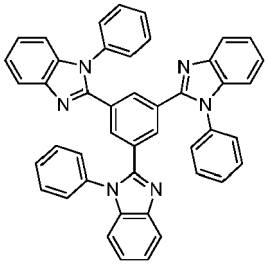
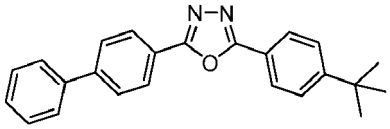
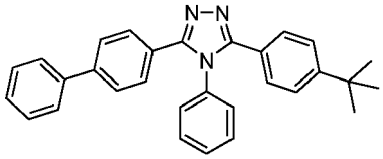
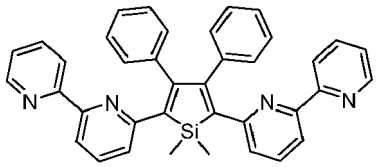
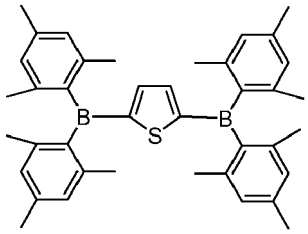
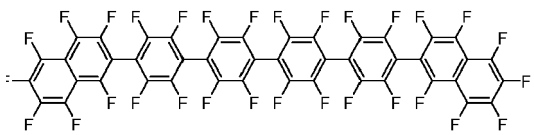
(continued)

Exciton/hole blocking layer materials		
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles such as triazole, oxadiazole, imidazole, benzoimidazole		Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 162 (2002)
Triphenylene compounds		US20050025993
Fluorinated aromatic compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 156 (2001)
Phenothiazine-S-oxide		WO2008132085
Silylated five-membered nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur or phosphorus dibenzoheterocycles		WO2010079051
Aza-carbazoles		US20060121308

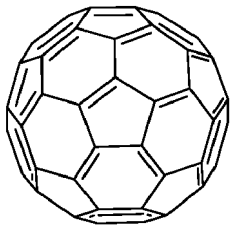
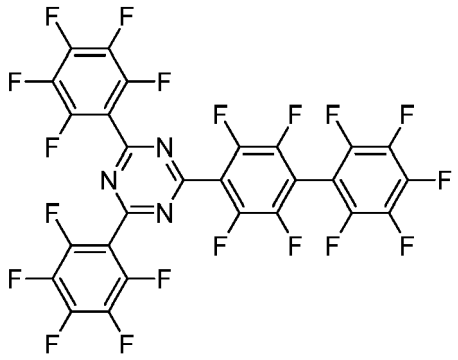
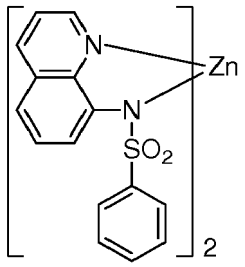
(continued)

Electron transporting materials		
Anthracene-benzoimidazole compounds		WO2003060956
		US20090179554
Aza triphenylene derivatives		US20090115316
Anthracene-benzothiazole compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 89, 063504(2006)
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq_3, Zrq_4)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913 (1987) US7230107
Metal hydroxybenoquinolates		Chem. Lett. 5, 905 (1993)

(continued)

Electron transporting materials		
Bathocuprine compounds such as BCP, BPhen, etc		Appl. Phys. Lett. 91, 263503 (2007)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 449 (2001)
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. Chem. Soc. 120, 9714 (1998)
Fluorinated aromatic compounds		J. Am. Chem. Soc. 122, 1832 (2000)

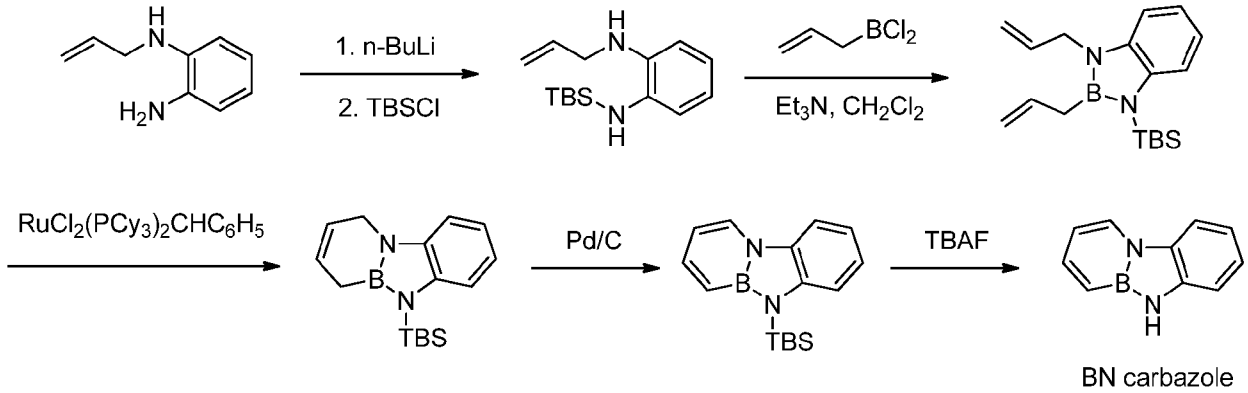
(continued)

Electron transporting materials		
Fullerene (e.g., C60)		US20090101870
Triazine complexes		US20040036077
Zn (N^N) complexes		US6528187

EXPERIMENTAL

[0113] Example 1 - Compound Synthesis

[0114] The boron-nitrogen heterocycles can be made by any suitable method. In some embodiments, such compounds can be made in a manner consistent with Scheme 1, shown on the following page.

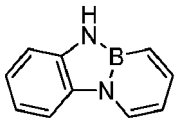
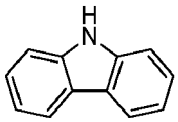


Such methods may be modified as applied to the synthesis of any particular compound, based on the knowledge of persons of skill in the art.

[0115] Example 2 - Computational Examples

[0116] DFT calculations with the Gaussian software package at the B3LYP/cep-31g functional and basis set were

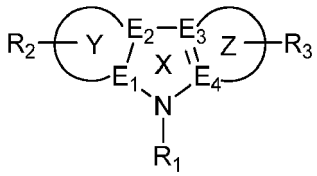
carried out for the compounds shown below in TABLE 2, below. TABLE 2 shows the calculated values for the HOMO and the LUMO, and shows the respective HOMO-LUMO gap, as well as the wavelengths of light corresponding to the singlet S_1 and triplet T_1 transitions and the calculated dipole of the compounds. The boron-nitrogen heterocycle showed stabilization of the triplet (T_1) state without any significant change in the singlet (S_1) state relative to carbazole.

Compound Structure	HOMO (eV)	LUMO (eV)	Gap (eV)	Dipole (debye)	T_1 (nm)	S_1 (nm)
	-5.51	-0.80	4.70	0.44	430	298
	-5.44	-0.64	4.80	1.65	389	299

[0117] 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. For example, many of the materials and structures described herein may be substituted with other materials and structures without deviating from the spirit of the invention. The present invention as claimed may therefore include variations from the particular examples and preferred embodiments described herein, as will be apparent to one of skill in the art. It is understood that various theories as to why the invention works are not intended to be limiting.

Claims

1. A compound having the Formula (I):



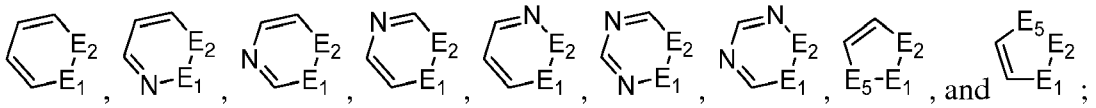
(I)

wherein one of the E_1 and E_2 is N, and one of the E_1 and E_2 is B;
wherein E_3 and E_4 is carbon;
wherein ring Y and ring Z are 5-membered or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic ring fused to ring X;
wherein R_2 and R_3 represent mono, di, tri, tetra substitutions or no substitution; wherein R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and
wherein any two adjacent R_2, and R_3 are optionally joined to form a ring, which may be further substituted.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein E_1 is B, and E_2 is N.

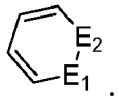
3. The compound of claim 1, wherein E_1 is N, and E_2 is B.

4. The compound of claim 1, wherein ring Y is selected from the group consisting of:

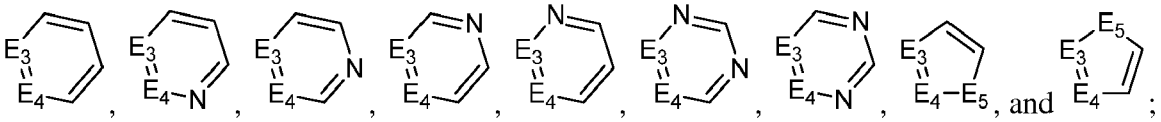


wherein E_5 is selected from the group consisting of NR, O, S, and Se; and
wherein R is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

5. The compound of claim 1, wherein ring Y is

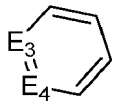


6. The compound of claim 1, wherein ring Z is selected from the group consisting of:

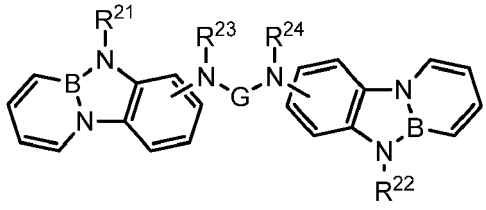


wherein E_5 is selected from the group consisting of NR, O, S, and Se; and
wherein R is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

7. The compound of claim 1, wherein ring Z is



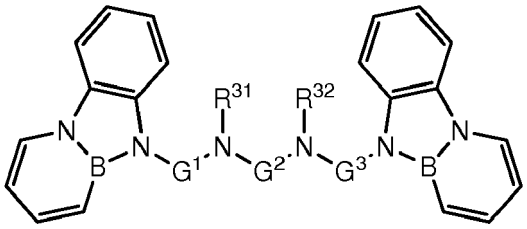
8. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is a compound having Formula (II):



(II)

wherein R^{21} and R^{22} are independently are aryl or heteroaryl, each of which may be further substituted;
R^{23} and R^{24} are independently aryl or heteroaryl, each of which may be further substituted; and
G is arylene, heteroarylene, or combinations thereof.

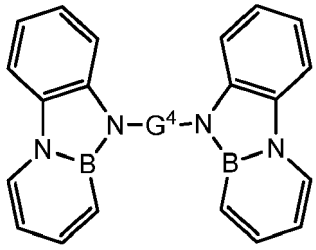
9. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is a compound having Formula (III):



(III)

wherein R^{31} and R^{32} independently are aryl or heteroaryl, which may be further substituted;
wherein G^1, G^2, and G^3 independently are arylene or heteroarylene.

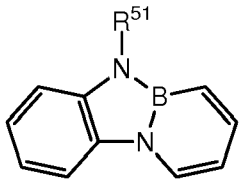
10. The compound of claim 1, wherein, the compound is a compound having Formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein G^4 is arylene or heteroarylene.

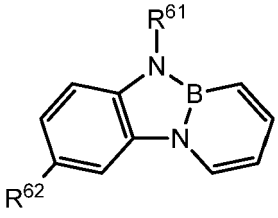
11. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is a compound of Formula (V)



(V)

wherein R^{51} is aryl or heteroaryl.

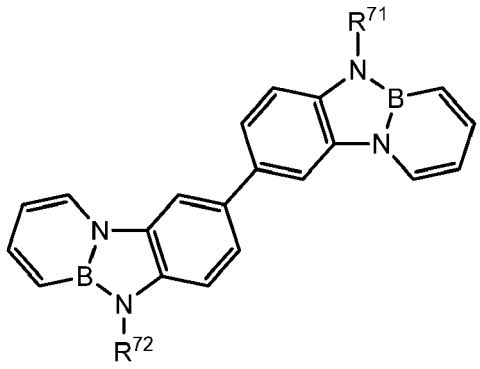
12. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is a compound of Formula (VI)



(VI)

wherein R^{61} and R^{62} independently are aryl or heteroaryl.

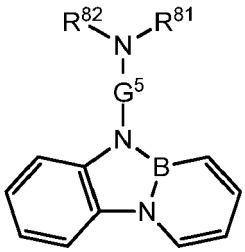
13. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is a compound of Formula (VII)



(VII)

wherein R^{71} and R^{72} independently are aryl or heteroaryl.

14. The compound of claim 1, where the compound is a compound having Formula (VIII):

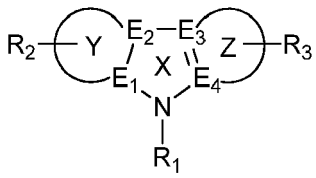


(VIII)

wherein G^5 is arylene or heteroarylene; and
R^{81} and R^{82} are independently aryl or heteroaryl, each of which is substituted with at least one acyclic or cyclic aliphatic substituent.

15. A first device comprising a first organic light emitting device, which further comprises:

an anode;
a cathode; and
an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode comprising a compound having the Formula (I):



(I)

wherein one of the E_1 and E_2 is N, and one of the E_1 and E_2 is B;
wherein E_3 and E_4 is carbon;
wherein ring Y and ring Z are 5-membered or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic ring fused to ring X;
wherein R_2 and R_3 represent mono, di, tri, tetra substitutions or no substitution; wherein R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl,
arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and

wherein any two adjacent R_2, and R_3 are optionally joined to form a ring, which may be further substituted.

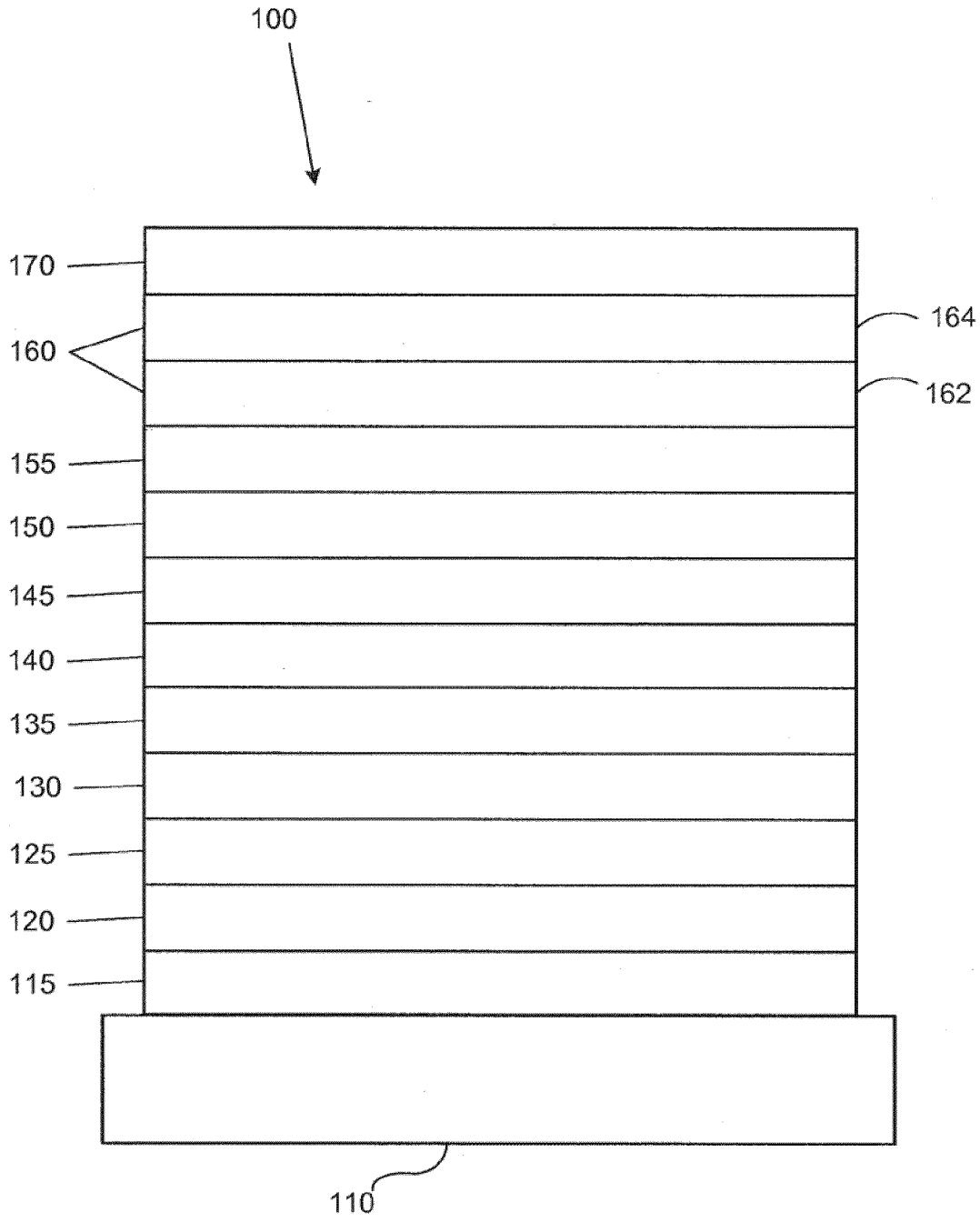


FIGURE 1

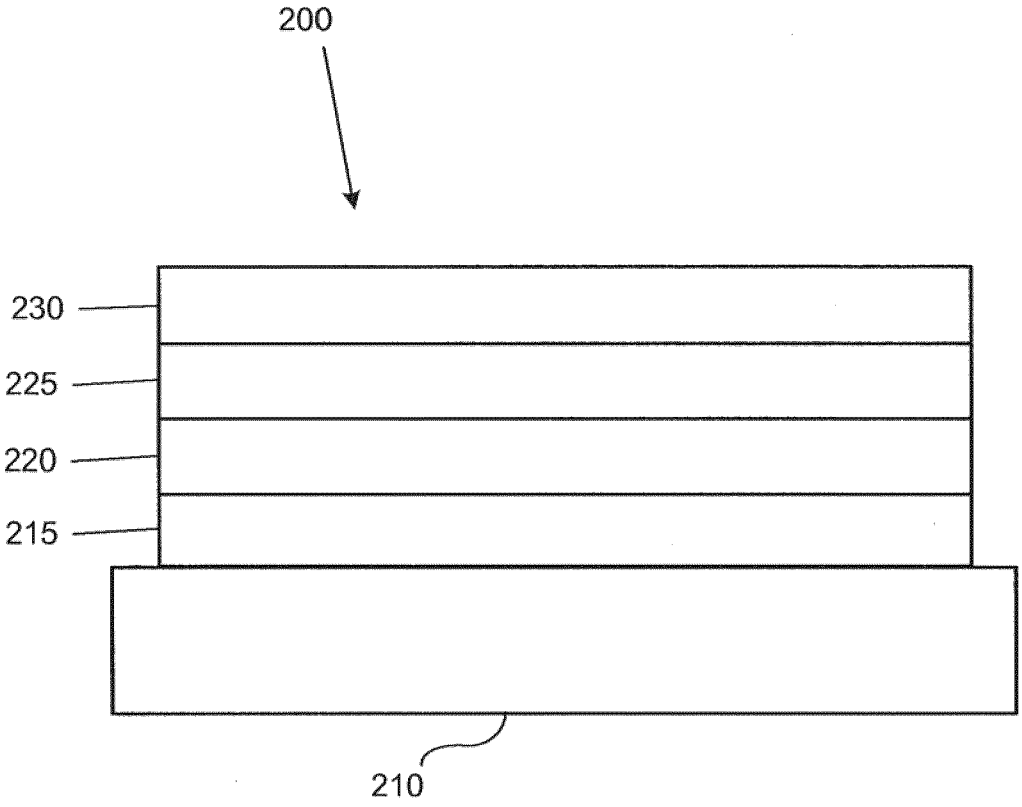


FIGURE 2

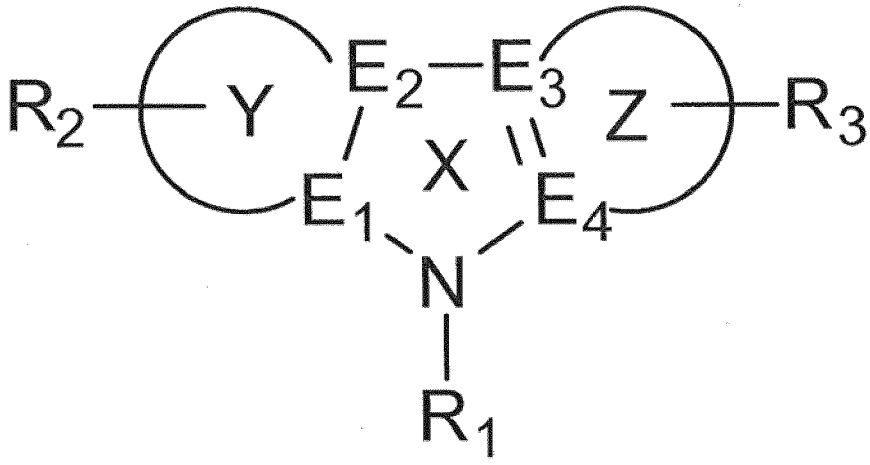


FIGURE 3

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 13 18 5489

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
A	ERIC R. ABBEY ET AL: "Boron in Disguise: The Parent "Fused" BN Indole", JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 133, no. 30, 3 August 2011 (2011-08-03), pages 11508-11511, XP055085707, ISSN: 0002-7863, DOI: 10.1021/ja205779b * the whole document *	1-15	INV. C09K11/06 H05B33/10
A	ERIC R. ABBEY ET AL: "Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution of a BN Indole", JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 132, no. 46, 24 November 2010 (2010-11-24), pages 16340-16342, XP055085675, ISSN: 0002-7863, DOI: 10.1021/ja107312u * the whole document *	1-15	
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-/--

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
Munich	29 October 2013	Doslik, Natasa

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
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A : technological background
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 13 18 5489

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
A	WEBER ET AL: "Recent developments in the chemistry of 1,3,2-diazaborolines-(2,3-dihydro-1H-1,3,2-diazaboroles)", COORDINATION CHEMISTRY REVIEWS, ELSEVIER SCIENCE, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 252, no. 1-2, 11 December 2007 (2007-12-11), pages 1-31, XP022385258, ISSN: 0010-8545 * the whole document * -----	1-15	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
Munich	29 October 2013	Doslik, Natasa

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专利名称(译)	含有B-N杂环的有机化合物		
公开(公告)号	EP2711408A1	公开(公告)日	2014-03-26
申请号	EP2013185489	申请日	2013-09-23
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	环球展览公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	通用显示器公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	通用显示器公司		
[标]发明人	XIA CHUANJUN LIN CHUN		
发明人	XIA, CHUANJUN LIN, CHUN		
IPC分类号	C09K11/06 H05B33/10		
CPC分类号	C07F5/02 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1007 C09K2211/1011 C09K2211/1044 C09K2211/1096 H01L51/0071 H01L51/0072 H01L51/0074 H01L51/008 H01L51/5012 H05B33/10 H01L51/0062 C09K2211/1055 H01L51/0069 H01L51/5016		
优先权	61/704837 2012-09-24 US 13/786519 2013-03-06 US		
其他公开文献	EP2711408B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

在某些实施方案中，本发明提供具有式（I）的硼 - 氮杂环：其中E1和E2之一是N，并且E1和E2之一是B;其中E3和E4是碳;其中环Y和环Z是与环X稠合的5元或6元碳环或杂环芳环;其中R2和R3代表单，二，三，四取代或无取代;其中R2和R3各自独立地选自各种取代基;其中任何两个相邻的R2和R3任选地连接形成环，其可以进一步被取代。在某些实施方案中，本发明提供包含这种硼 - 氮杂环的装置，例如有机发光装置。

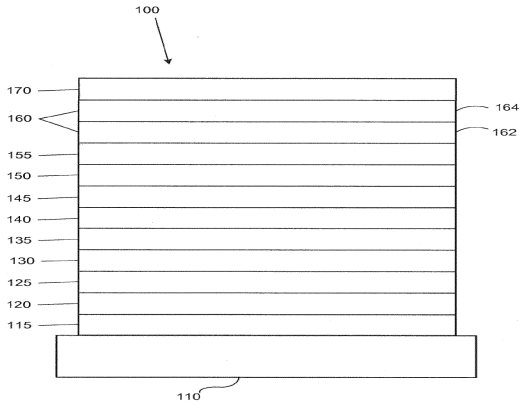

FIGURE 1