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## (12) United States Patent

Tsuboyama et al.

#### (54) METAL COORDINATION COMPOUND, LUMINESCENCE DEVICE AND DISPLAY APPARATUS

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(2006.01) (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ...... **428/690**; 428/917; 313/504; 313/506; 546/4

See application file for complete search history.

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#### (57) ABSTRACT

An organic EL device includes a luminescence layer containing, as a luminescent material allowing a high-luminescence and high-efficiency luminescence for a long period of time, a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1): LmML'n, wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3. The partial structure MLm is represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n is represented by a formula (4) or a formula (5) shown below:









wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M, with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

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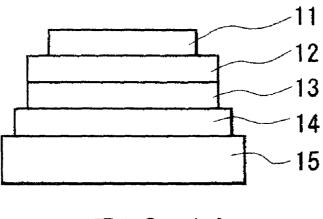


FIG. IA

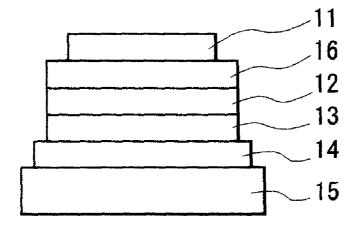


FIG. 1B

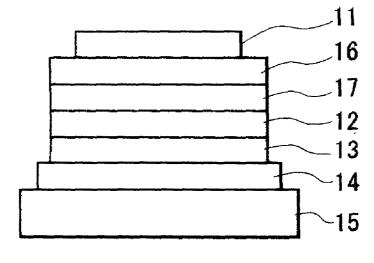


FIG. IC

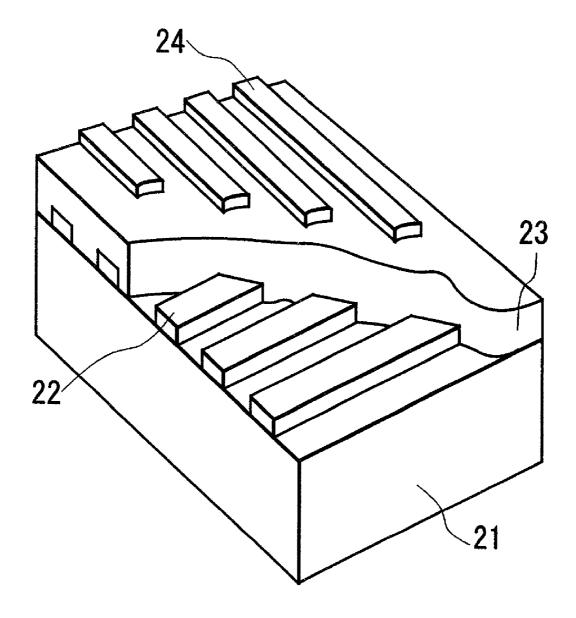


FIG. 2

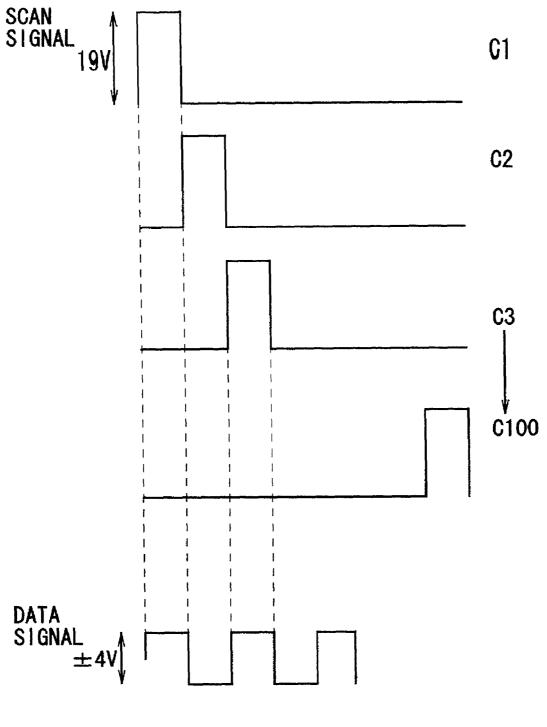


FIG. 3

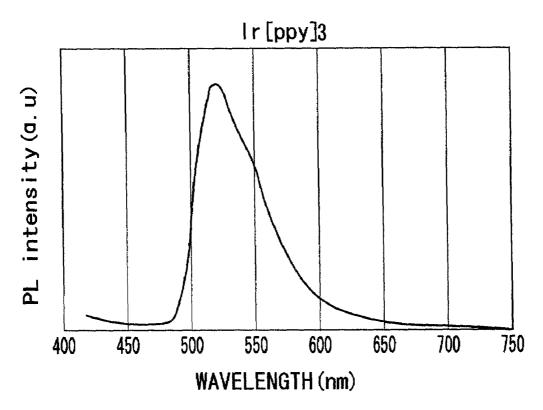


FIG. 4A

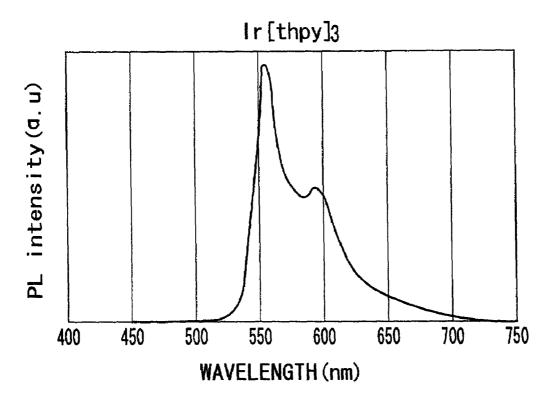


FIG. 4B

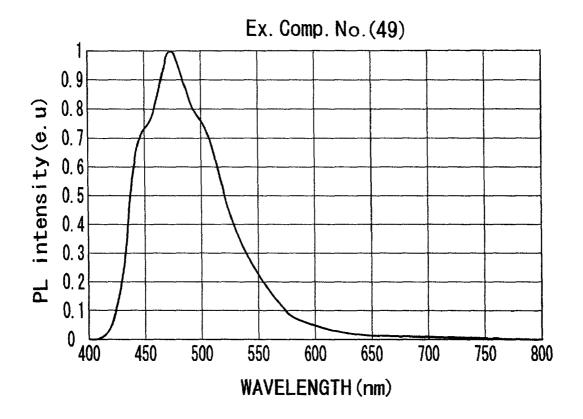


FIG. 5

## METAL COORDINATION COMPOUND, LUMINESCENCE DEVICE AND DISPLAY **APPARATUS**

#### FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND RELATED ART

The present invention relates to a metal coordination compound, an organic luminescence device using the metal coordination compound and a display apparatus using the 10 device. More specifically, the present invention relates to an organic metal coordination compound having a formula (1) appearing hereinafter as a luminescence material so as to allow stable luminescence efficiency, an organic luminescence device using the metal coordination compound and a 15 display apparatus including the luminescence device.

An organic electroluminescence (EL) device has been extensively studied as a luminescence device with a high responsiveness and high efficiency.

The organic EL device generally has a sectional structure 20 as shown in FIG. 1A or 1B (e.g., as described in "Macromol. Symp.", 125, pp. 1–48 (1997)).

Referring to the figures, the EL device generally has a structure including a transparent substrate 15, a transparent electrode 14 disposed on the transparent substrate 15, a 25 have a sectional structure shown in FIG. 1C. metal electrode 11 disposed opposite to the transparent electrode 14, and a plurality of organic (compound) layers, as luminescence function layers, disposed between the transparent electrode 14 and the metal electrode 11.

Referring to FIG. 1A, the EL device in this embodiment 30 has two organic layers including a luminescence layer 12 and a hole transport layer 13.

The transparent electrode 14 may be formed of a film of ITO (indium tin oxide) having a larger work function to ensure a good hole injection performance into the hole 35 transport layer. On the other hand, the metal electrode 11 may be formed of a layer of aluminum, magnesium, alloys thereof, etc., having a smaller work function to ensure a good electron injection performance into the organic layer(s).

These (transparent and metal) electrodes 14 and 11 may be formed in a thickness of 50-200 nm.

The luminescence layer 12 may be formed of, e.g., aluminum quinolinol complex (representative example thereof may include Alq3 described hereinafter) having an 45 electron transporting characteristic and a luminescent characteristic. The hole transport layer 13 may be formed of, e.g., biphenyldiamine derivative (representative example thereof may include  $\alpha$ -NPD described hereinafter) having an electron donating characteristic.

The above-described EL device exhibits a rectification characteristic, so that when an electric field is applied between the metal electrode 11 as a cathode and the transparent electrode 14 as an anode, electrons are injected from the metal electrode 11 into the luminescence layer 12 and 55 holes are injected from the transparent electrode 14.

The thus-injected holes and electrons are recombined within the luminescence layer 12 to produce excitons placed in an excited state, thus causing luminescence at the time of transition of the excitons to a ground state. At that time, the 60 hole transport layer 13 functions as an electron-blocking layer to increase a recombination efficiency at the boundary between the luminescence layer 12 and the hole transport layer 13, thus enhancing a luminescence efficiency.

Referring to FIG. 1B, in addition to the layers shown in 65 FIG. 1A, an electron transport layer 16 is disposed between the metal electrode 11 and the luminescence layer 12,

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whereby an effective carrier blocking performance can be ensured by separating functions of luminescence, electron transport and hole transport, thus allowing effective luminescence.

The electron transport layer 16 may be formed of, e.g., oxadiazole derivatives.

In ordinary organic EL devices, fluorescence caused during a transition of luminescent center molecule from a singlet excited state to a ground state is used as lumines-

On the other hand, different from the above fluorescence (luminescence) via singlet exciton, phosphorescence (luminescence) via triplet exciton has been studied for use in organic EL device as described in, e.g., "Improved energy transfer in electrophosphorescent device" (D. F. O'Brien et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 74, No. 3, pp. 442-444 (1999)) and "Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence" (M. A. Baldo et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 75, No. 1, pp. 4-6 (1999)).

The EL devices shown in these documents may generally

Referring to FIG. 1C, four organic layers including a hole transfer layer 13, a luminescence layer 12, an exciton diffusion-prevention layer 17, and an electron transport layer 16 are successively formed in this order on the transparent electrode (anode) 14.

In the above documents, higher efficiencies have been achieved by using four organic layers including a hole transport layer 13 of α-NPD (shown below), an electron transport layer 16 of Alq3 (shown below), an exciton diffusion-prevention layer 17 of BPC (shown below), and a luminescence layer 12 of a mixture of CPB (shown below) as a host material with Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> (shown below) or PtOEP (shown below) as a guest phosphorescence material doped into CBP at a concentration of ca. 6 wt. %.

α-NPD

Ir(ppy)3

pt-OEP

35

3

-continued

$$\begin{array}{c|c} C_2H_5 & C_2H_5 \\ \hline \\ C_2H_5 & C_2H_5 \\ \hline \\ C_2H_5 & C_2H_5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Alq3: tris(8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum (aluminum-quinolinol complex).

α-NPD: N4,N4'-di-naphthalene-1-yl-N4,N4'-diphenyl-bi-phenyl-4,4'-diamine (4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenyl-amino]biphenyl),

CBP: 4,4'-N,N'-dicarbazole-biphenyl,

BCP: 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenan-throline,

Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>: fac tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium (iridium-phenylpyridine complex), and

PtOEP: 2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18-octaethyl-21H,23H-porphine platinum (platinum-octaethyl porphine complex).

The phosphorescence (luminescence) material used in the 60 luminescence layer 12 has particularly attracted notice. This is because the phosphorescence material is expected to provide a higher luminescence efficiency in principle.

More specifically, in the case of the phosphorescence material, excitons produced by recombination of carriers 65 comprise singlet excitons and triplet excitons presented in a ratio of 1:3. For this reason, when fluorescence caused

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during the transition from the singlet excited state to the ground state is utilized, a resultant luminescence efficiency is 25% (as upper limit) based on all the produced excitons in principle.

On the other hand, in the case of utilizing phosphorescence caused during transition from the triplet excited state, a resultant luminescence efficiency is expected to be at least three times that of the case of fluorescence in principle. In addition thereto, if intersystem crossing from the singlet excited state (higher energy level) to the triplet excited state is taken into consideration, the luminescence efficiency of phosphorescence can be expected to be 100% (four times that of fluorescence) in principle.

The use of phosphorescence based on transition from the triplet excited state has also been proposed in, e.g., Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application (JP-A) 11-329739, JP-A 11-256148 and JP-A 8-319482.

However, the above-mentioned organic EL devices utilizing phosphorescence have accompanied with problems of a lower luminescence efficiency and stability thereof (luminescent deterioration) particularly in an energized state.

The reason for luminescent deterioration has not been clarified as yet but may be attributable to such a phenomenon that the life of triplet exciton is generally longer than that of singlet exciton by at least three digits, so that molecule is placed in a higher-energy state for a long period to cause reaction with ambient substance, formation of exciplex or excimer, change in minute molecular structure, structural change of ambient substance, etc.

Accordingly, a phosphorescence material for the (electro) phosphorescence EL device is required to provide a higher luminescence efficiency and a higher stability, to the EL device.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a metal coordination compound as a material suitable for an organic layer of a luminescence device capable of providing a high-efficiency luminescent state at a high brightness (or luminance) for a long period while maintaining stability of the device.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a metal coordination compound allowing a higher phosphorescence yield and controlled emission (luminescence) wavelength as a phosphorescence (luminescence) material.

A further object to the present invention is to provide a metal coordination compound, as a multi-functional luminescence material, having not only a controlled luminescent characteristic but also controlled electrical characteristic, in view of a significance of the electrical characteristic of a luminescence material alone in the case where the luminescence material is employed in an organic EL device and is supplied with a current for luminescence.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide an organic luminescence device using the metal coordination compound and a display apparatus including the organic luminescence device.

According to the present invention, there is provided a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1):

$$LmML'n$$
 (1),

wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is

(3)

(5)

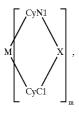
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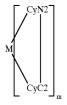
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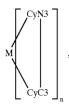
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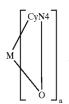
an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3,

the partial structure MLm being represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n being represented by a formula (4) or a formula (5) 5 shown below:









wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M,

each of substituents for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 being selected from the group consisting of a 50 halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; a trialkylsilyl group containing three linear or branched alkyl groups each independently having 1-8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl group having 1–20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which 55 can be replaced with —O—, —S—, —CO—, —CO—O—, --O--CO--, --CH=-CH-- or --C=C-- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom; and an aromatic ring group capable of having a substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen 60 atom; cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched alkyl group having 1-20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with —O—, —S—, —CO—, —CO—O— -O—CO—, —CH=CH— or —C=C— and capable of 65 including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom,

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CyN1 and CyC1 being connected via a covalent group containing X which is represented by —O—, —S—, —CO—, —C(R1)(R2)— or —NR— where R1, R2 and R independently denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkyl group substituted with a halogen atom, a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and

CyN2 and CyC2, and CyN3 and CyC3 being independently connected via a covalent bond,

with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is 10 represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

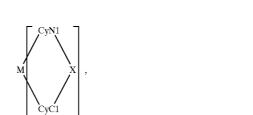
The metal coordination compound of the present invention exhibits phosphorescence at the time of energy transfer from an excited state to a ground state to provide a high luminescence efficiency.

According to the present invention, there is also provided an organic luminescence device, comprising: a substrate, a pair of electrodes disposed on the substrate, and a luminescence function layer disposed between the pair of electrodes comprising at least one species of an organic compound,

wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound represented by the following formula (1):

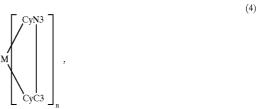
wherein M denotes Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; L denotes a bidentate ligand; L' denotes a bidentate ligand different from L; m is an integer of 1, 2 or 3; and n is an integer of 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that the sum of m and n is 2 or 3,

the partial structure MLm being represented by a formula (2) or a formula (3) shown below, and the partial structure ML'n being represented by a formula (4) or a formula (5) shown below:



(2)







wherein CyN1, CyN2 and CyN3 independently denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyN4 denotes a cyclic group containing 8-quinoline or its derivative having a nitrogen atom connected to M; CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 independently 5 denote a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic group containing a carbon atom connected to M,

each of substituents for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 being selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; a trialkylsilyl group 10 containing three linear or branched alkyl groups each independently having 1-8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl group having 1–20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with —O—, —S—, —CO—, —CO—O—, 15 -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C=C- and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a fluorine atom; and an aromatic ring group capable of having a substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom; cyano group; nitro group; and a linear or branched 20 alkyl group having 1–20 carbon atoms capable of including one or at least two non-neighboring methylene groups which can be replaced with —O—, —S—, —CO—, —CO—O—, -O—CO—, —CH=CH— or —C≡C— and capable of including a hydrogen atom which can be replaced with a 25 fluorine atom,

CyN1 and CyC1 being connected via a covalent group containing X which is represented by —O—, —S—, —CO—, —C(R1)(R2)— or —NR— where R1, R2 and R independently denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkyl group substituted with a halogen atom, a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and

CyN2 and CyC2, and CyN3 and CyC3 being independently connected via a covalent bond,

with the proviso that the metal coordination compound is <sup>35</sup> represented by the formula (2) when n is 0.

By applying a voltage between the pair of electrodes of the organic luminescence device to cause phosphorescence from the organic compound layer (luminescence function layer) containing the metal coordination compound.

According to the present invention, there is further provided an image display apparatus including the organic luminescence device and means for supplying electrical signals to the organic luminescence device.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent upon a consideration of the following description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A, 1B and 1C are respectively a schematic sectional view of a layer structure of an organic luminescence device.

FIG. 2 is a schematic perspective view of an organic luminescence device of a single matrix-type used in Example 3 appearing hereinafter.

FIG. 3 is a waveform diagram of a driving signal  $_{60}$  employed in Example 3.

FIG. 4A shows luminescence spectrum diagram of a phenylpyridine-based Ir complex (Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>), and

FIG. 4B shows a luminescence spectrum diagram of a thienylpyridine-based Ir complex (Ir(thpy)<sub>3</sub>).

FIG. **5** shows a luminescence spectrum diagram of 2-benzylpyridine Ir complex used in Example 10.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the case where a luminescence layer for an organic EL device is formed of a carrier transporting host material and a phosphorescent guest material, a process of emission of light (phosphorescence) may generally involve the following steps:

- (1) transport of electron and hole within a luminescence layer,
- (2) formation of exciton of the host material,
- (3) transmission of excited energy between host material molecules,
- (4) transmission of excited energy from the host material molecule to the guest material molecule,
- (5) formation of triplet exciton of the guest material, and
- (6) emission of light (phosphorescence) caused during transition from the triplet excited state to the ground state of the guest material.

In the above steps, desired energy transmission and luminescence may generally be caused based on various quenching and competition.

In order to improve a luminescence efficiency of the EL device, a luminescence center material per se is required to provide a higher yield of luminescence quantum. In addition thereto, an efficient energy transfer between host material molecules and/or between host material molecule and guest material molecule is also an important factor.

Further, the above-described luminescent deterioration in energized state may presumably relate to the luminescent center material per se or an environmental change thereof by its ambient molecular structure.

The metal coordination compound represented by the above formula (1) according to the present invention causes phosphorescence (luminescence) and is assumed to have a lowest excited state comprising a triplet excited state liable to cause metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT\* state) or  $\pi$ - $\pi$ \* state as a ligand-centered triplet excited state. The phosphorescent emission of light (phosphorescence) is caused to occur during the transition from the MLCT\* state or  $\pi$ - $\pi$ \* state to the ground state.

The metal coordination compound of formula (1) according to the present invention has been found to provide a higher phosphorescence yield of at least 0.01 and a shorter phosphorescence life of  $1{\text -}100~\mu{\rm sec}$ .

The shorter phosphorescence life is necessary to provide a resultant EL device with a higher luminescence efficiency. This is because the longer phosphorescence life increases molecules placed in their triplet excited state which is a waiting state for phosphorescence, thus lowering the resultant luminescence efficiency particularly at a higher current density.

Accordingly, the metal coordination compound of formula (1) according to the present invention is a suitable luminescent material for an organic EL device with a higher phosphorescence yield and a shorter phosphorescence life.

Further, due to the shorter phosphorescence life, molecules of the metal coordination compound of formula (1) have a shorter time period wherein they stay in the triplet excited state, i.e. a higher energy state, thus providing the resultant EL device with improved durability and less deterioration in device characteristic. In this regard, the metal coordination compound according to the present invention has been substantiated to exhibit excellent stability of luminance as shown in Examples described hereinafter.

The organic luminescence device according to the present invention has a layer structure wherein an organic com-

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pound layer (luminescence function layer) comprising the metal coordination compound of the formula (1) is sandwiched between a pair of oppositely disposed electrodes as shown in FIGS. 1A to 1C. The organic luminescence device exhibits phosphorescence from the organic compound layer 5 by applying a voltage between the pair of electrodes.

The metal coordination compound of the formula (1) according to the present invention used in the organic luminescence device (EL device) as a luminescence function material, particularly a luminescent material may be roughly 10 classified into the following two compounds:

 a metal coordination compound having a molecular structure containing the same species of plural (two or three) ligands, and

(2) a metal coordination compound having a molecular <sup>15</sup> structure containing different species of plural ligands.

In the present invention, it is possible to appropriately design a molecular structure of metal coordination compound so as to provide a stably high luminescence efficiency and maximum luminescence wavelength by using ligands different in structure in either case (of the above (1) and (2)).

In the case (1) using the same species of ligands, it is possible to provide a smaller half-width of luminescence spectrum and a higher color purity.

Further, in the case (2) using different species of ligands, it is possible to employ two different ligands for the metal coordination compound of the formula (1), thus imparting a plurality of functions (multi-function) to the metal coordination compound based on the respective features of the ligands. The impartition of multi-function is a characteristic feature of the use of different species of ligands. Particularly, in the case where the metal coordination compound having different species of ligands is used in an organic EL device, incorporation into the metal coordination compound of different species of ligands capable of imparting controlled luminescence and current characteristics to the EL device is very advantageous to the EL device since device characteristics of the EL device is largely affected by not only the luminescence characteristic but also the current characteristic.

An organic luminescence device using a phosphorescence material having different ligand structure has been described in M. E. Thompson et al., "Electrophotophorescent Organic Light Emitting Diodes" (Conference record of the 20th International Display Research Conference), pp. 337–340 (2000). In this document, Ir coordination compounds having luminescent ligands containing a phenylpyridine skeleton or a thienylpyridine skeleton and an additional ligand containing an acetylacetone skeleton. By using the Ir coordination compounds, a synthesis yield is improved without lowering a luminescence characteristic compared with Ir complex having (identical) three ligands of phenylpyridine (trisacetylacetonato-Ir complex).

However, the tris-acetylacetonato-Ir complex exhibits no  $_{55}$  or a slight phosphorescence and has no carrier (hole/electron) transport performance.

In the above document, the acetylacetone ligand ((acac) ligand) is employed for the purpose of improving the synthesis yield without impairing the luminescence performance as described above, thus failing to positively suggesting improvement in device characteristics of an organic EL device.

According to our experiment, the device characteristics of the organic EL device have been found to be improved by imparting functions described below to different two ligands constituting a different ligand structure. 10

In order to determine an inherent feature of a ligand, at first, a metal coordination compound having one metal connected with the same species of ligands is synthesized and subjected to measurement of its characteristics (affected by a combination of the metal with the ligands), such as a (maximum) luminescence wavelength (emission wavelength), a luminescence yield, an electron transfer performance, a hole transfer performance and a thermal stability.

In this regard, in order to determine the luminescence characteristics including the luminescence wavelength and yield, a characteristic of luminescence molecules placed in a minimum excited state is an important factor.

As described above, the minimum excited state of the metal coordination compound of the formula (1) according to the present invention is the MLCT excited state or the ligand-centered excited state. In the case of a phosphorescence material, the MLCT excited state is generally advantageous thereto since the phosphorescence material (placed in the MLCT excited state) has a higher luminescence transition probability and a stronger luminescence performance in many cases.

Based on a combination of ligands and a (central) metal, a resultant metal coordination compound is determined whether its excited state is the MLCT excited state or the ligand-centered excited state.

Herein, the terms "MLCT (metal to ligand charge transfer) excited state" refers to an excited state formed by localization of electron orbit of molecules constituting the metal coordination compound towards the ligand side, thus causing a transfer of one electron side, thus causing a transfer of one electron from the metal to the ligand. On the other hand, the term "ligand-centered excited state" refers to an excited state formed within the ligands without being directly affected by the metal at the time of excitation. Generally, an electron is excited from bonding  $\pi$ -orbital to nonbonding  $\pi$ -orbital. Accordingly, the ligand-centered excited state is also called " $\pi$ - $\pi$ \* excited state".

The carrier (hole/electron) transfer performance or ability may, e.g., be evaluated by measuring an increased amount of a current value flowing between a pair of electrodes sandwiching an organic compound layer (luminescence function layer) containing dispersed metal coordination compound having the same species of ligands, relative to that in the case of using no metal coordination compound.

Further, it is possible to determine whether H the organic compound layer is an electron transport layer or a hole transport layer by comparing a current characteristic of an organic luminescence device having a multi-layer structure including two organic compound layers sandwiching a luminescence layer therebetween with respect to various organic compounds constituting organic compound layers.

As described above, it becomes possible to characterize ligands constituting the metal coordination compound of the present invention by appropriately changing a combination of the metal and ligands.

Then, in order to improve the luminescence characteristics of a metal coordination compound having a different ligand structure, we presume that it is preferred to smoothly effect excited energy transition between ligands placed in their excited states to cause luminescence based on a particular ligand while minimizing the number of luminescent ligand.

More specifically, when a metal coordination compound having three ligands including one luminescent ligand is placed in excited state, excited energy is transferred from two ligands to one luminescent ligand, thus allowing a monochromatic luminescent color and an increased color

purity. Further, it is expected that the use of one luminescent ligand decreases a probability of occurrence of energy transition between spatially adjacent molecules of the metal coordination compound, thus resulting in a decrease in quenching or deactivated energy.

Accordingly, in the present invention, a preferred class of combinations of a plurality of ligands may include:

- (a) a combination of ligands including at least one ligand capable of being placed in the MLCT excited state,
- (b) a combination of ligands including both of a luminescent ligand and a carrier transport ligand,
- (c) a combination of ligands including a first ligand providing a longer maximum luminescence wavelength λ1 (i.e., 15 smaller excited energy) and a second ligand providing a shorter maximum luminescence wavelength λ2 (<λ1) (i.e., larger excited energy) wherein the number of the first ligand is smaller than that of the second ligand, and</p>
- (d) a combination of ligands including a stronger luminescent ligand and a weaker luminescent ligand wherein the number of the stronger luminescent ligand is smaller than that of the weaker luminescent ligand.

The above ligand combinations (a) to (d) will be <sup>25</sup> described below more specifically by taking Ir complexes as an example.

Formula 41

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Formula 42

Formula 43

12

-continued

Formula 45

Formula 44

Formula 46

Formula 47

CH<sub>3</sub>

Formula 48

Formula 49

Formula 50

Formula 51

45

-continued

$$\begin{bmatrix} \\ S \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}_{2} \\ \end{bmatrix}_{1}$$

The metal coordination compounds having the above structural formulas 41 to 51 may be classified as follows.

Combination	Formula
(a)	41, 42, 43
(b)	44, 45
(c)	46, 47, 48, 49
(d)	48, 50

The metal coordination compounds of the formulas 41–51 includes those which can be embraced in a plurality of the combinations (a)–(d).

#### Combination (a)

The metal coordination compound of the formula 41 has two phenylpyridine ligands and one thienylpyridine ligand respectively connected to Ir (center metal). When the metal coordination compound is excited, the phenylpyridine ligands are placed in the MLCT excited state and the thienylpyridine ligand is placed in the ligand-centered excited state.

The excited state (MLCT or ligand-centered excited state) 65 is identified based on shapes of emission spectra of Ir complex having three phenylpyridine skeletons (Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>)

and Ir complex having three thienylpyridine skeletons (Ir (thpy)<sub>3</sub>), diagrams of which are shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B, respectively.

Referring to FIG. 4A, Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> shows no peak other than a main peak. On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 4B, Ir(thpy)<sub>3</sub> shows a sub-peak (or shoulder) other than a main peak on the longer wavelength side. This sub-peak is resulting from a vibrational level of an aromatic ligand and thus is not observed in the case of the MLCT excited state.

In the case of phosphorescence, compared with the case of the ligand-centered excited state, the case of the MLCT excited state is considerably allowed to exhibit transition with luminescence (phosphorescence) from the excited state to the ground state. Further, a probability of such transition is higher than that of transition with no radiation, thus generally providing a higher phosphorescence yield.

Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> shows no sub-peak as in the case of Ir(thpy)<sub>3</sub>, thus being identified to be placed in the MLCT excited state.

Accordingly, in the case of the metal coordination compound of the formula 41, when the phenylpyridine ligand is first excited, the excitation energy is not quenched or deactivated but is quickly intramolecular-transferred to the thienylpyridine ligand to place the thienylpyridine ligand in an excited state. This is because the triplet energy level of phenylpyridine is higher than that of thienylpyridine.

Even in both the case of an organic EL device and the case of photoluminescence (PL) in a photo-excitation solution, 30 luminescence at 550 nm resulting from the thienylpyridine ligand is observed.

Similarly, the 8-quinolinol ligand in the metal coordination compound of the formula 42 and the benzothienylpyridine ligand in the metal coordination compound of the formula 43 are ligands placed in the ligand-centered excited state. In these cases of using the metal coordination compounds of the formula 42 and 43, luminescences resulting from the 8-quinolinol ligand and the benzothienylpyridine ligand as a longer-wavelength luminescent ligand are observed, respectively.

In the case where a ligand in the MLCT excited state provides a longer maximum luminescence wavelength, luminescence resulting from the ligand in the MLCT excited state.

Further, for example, in the case of the metal coordination compound of the formula 48 having the 4-fluorophenylpyridine ligand and the 4-methylphenylpyridine ligand both in the MLCT excited state, quenching with no luminescence is not readily caused to occur.

The maximum luminescence wavelength of the 4-fluorophenylpyridine is shorter than (i.e., excitation energy level thereof is higher than) that of the 4-methylphenylpyridine. Accordingly, even when either ligand is excited, excitation energy is intramolecular-transferred to the 4-methylphenylpyridine ligand with a lower excitation energy level to cause luminescence resulting from the 4-methylphenylpyridine. The metal coordination compound of the formula 48 is thus placed in the MLCT excited state, thus not readily causing quenching with no radiation to allow a high-efficiency luminescence.

Accordingly, when the metal coordination compound of the present invention has a different ligand structure including a ligand capable of being placed in the MLCT excited state, it becomes possible to effect intramolecular energy transition at a high efficiency, thus ensuring a high phosphorescence yield.

#### Combination (b)

The metal coordination compound of the formula 44 has the f-quinolinol ligand as an electron transport ligand and the benzothienylpyridine ligand as a luminescent ligand. When the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 is dispersed in the luminescence layer 12 of the organic EL device shown in FIG. 1C, it is possible to improve a luminescence efficiency compared with the case of using a metal coordination compound having the same ligand structure comprising three f-quinolinol ligands (i.e., tris-8-quinolinolato-Ir complex).

Further, when compared with an organic EL device using no luminescence material (the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 in this case), the organic EL device using 15 the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 effectively improves a resultant current density under application of an identical voltage. This may be attributable to such a mechanism that the electron transport 8-quinolinol ligand allows supply of electrons to the luminescence layer (into 20 which carrier electrons are ordinarily to readily injected) by dispersing the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 in the luminescence layer, thus forming excitons by combination with holes to ensure efficient luminescence based on the luminescence benzothienylpyridine ligand.

The benzothienylpyridine ligand also exhibits a hole transport performance. In the metal coordination compound of the formula 45, the benzothienylpyridine ligand has a hole transport function.

#### Combination (c)

The metal coordination compound of the formula 46 has the thienylpyridine ligand and the benzothienylpyridine ligand.

An Ir complex having three thienylpyridine ligands and an Ir complex having three benzothienyl-pyridine ligands causes phosphorescence at maximum luminescence wavelengths of 550 nm and 600 nm, respectively. Accordingly, the latter Ir complex has a longer maximum luminescence wavelength and a smaller lowest excitation energy (triplet energy in this case). Luminescence resulting from the benzothienyl-pyridine ligand is observed both in the case of an organic EL device using the metal coordination compound of the formula 46 and in the case of PL (photoluminescence) in a photo-excitation solution thereof.

When an organic EL device shown in FIG. 1C is prepared by using the metal coordination compound of the formula 46, it is possible to obtain a high luminescence efficiency. This may be attributable to such a mechanism that, compared with a metal coordination compound having (identical) three benzothienylpyridine ligands (luminescent ligands), the number of luminescent ligand in the metal coordination compound of the formula 46 is ½ of the metal coordination compound having three benzothienyl-pyridine ligands to decrease a probability of formation of quenching path with no luminescence by intermolecular interaction with ambient molecules.

Accordingly, it becomes possible to realize a high luminescence efficiency by decreasing the number of the longerwavelength luminescent ligand relative to that of the shorterwavelength luminescent ligand.

With respect to the metal coordination compound of the formula 49, the benzylpyridine ligand exhibits a blue luminescence characteristic (emission peak wavelength: 480 nm) 65 and the phenylpyridine ligand exhibits a green luminescence characteristic (emission peak wavelength: 515 nm).

16

As a result, excitation energy is concentrated on the phenylpyridine ligand, thus ensuring stable luminescence resulting from the phenylpyridine ligand.

#### Combination (d)

The metal coordination compound of the formula 50 has the thienyl-4-trifluoromethylpyridine ligand and the benzothienylpyridine ligand.

According to our experiment as to luminescence characteristic in a solution (e.g., in deoxidized toluene), a photoexcitation phosphorescence yield in the solution of an Ir complex having three thienyl-4-trifluoromethylpyridine ligands is smaller than that of an Ir complex having three benzothienylpyridine ligands. Accordingly, the benzothienylpyridine ligand is a relatively stronger luminescent ligand compared with the thienyl-4-trifluoromethylpyridine ligand. Further, the former ligand also provides a relatively longer maximum luminescence wavelength (i.e., a relatively lower excitation energy level). For this reason, luminescence from the metal coordination compound of the formula 49 is one resulting from the benzo-thienylpyridine ligands based on intramolecular energy transfer.

By using the metal coordination compound of the formula 49 in a luminescence layer 12 for an organic EL device 25 shown in FIG. 1C, a high luminescence efficiency is achieved.

Accordingly, it is possible to improve a luminescence efficiency by decreasing the number (1 in this case) of stronger luminescent ligand and longer-wavelength luminescent ligand.

As described above, the metal coordination compound of the present invention satisfying at least one of the above-mentioned combinations (a) to (d) effectively functions as a luminescence function material and provides a resultant organic EL device with a high luminescence efficiency. In the present invention, it is generally expected to increase the luminescence efficiency by ca. 20% when compared with the case of using a metal coordination compound having identical three luminescent ligands, but a degree of increase in luminescence efficiency may vary depending on species of the metal and ligands.

The above-mentioned high-efficiency organic luminescence device may be applicable to various products requiring energy saving and high luminescence, such as light sources for a display apparatus, illumination apparatus, printers, etc., and a backlight for a liquid crystal display apparatus.

When the organic luminescence device of the present invention is used as an image display apparatus, it becomes possible to provide flat-panel displays with advantages such as a good energy saving performance, high visibility, and lightweight properties.

The organic luminescence device of the present invention is also prepared in a single matrix-type display device using intersecting stripe electrodes at right angles or an active matrix-type display device including a matrix of pixels each provided with, e.g., at least one TFT (thin film transistor), such as amorphous TFT or polycrystalline TFT.

When the organic luminescence device of the present invention is used as a light source for a printer, e.g., as a laser light source for a laser beam printer, independently addressable elements are arranged in an array and a photosensitive drum is subjected to desired exposure, thus effecting image formation. By the use of the organic luminescence device of the present invention, it becomes possible to considerably reduce the apparatus size (volume).

With respect to the illumination apparatus and the backlight, it is expected that the organic luminescence device of the present invention effectively exhibits an excellent energy saving effect.

Hereinbelow, specific examples of the metal coordination compound of the formula (1) according to the present invention will be shown in Table 1. The metal coordination compound of the present invention is however not restricted to these specific examples.

In Table 1, abbreviations Ph to Pz for CyN1, CyN2, CyN3, CyC1, CyC2 and CyC3 and those O to CR2 for —X—represent the following divalent groups, respectively.

Ph:

$$R_2$$

Tn1:

$$R_1$$
  $R_2$ 

Tn2:

Tn3:

$$S$$
 $R_1$ 
 $R_2$ 

Np:

$$R_1$$

-continued

Qn2:

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

Qn1:

$$R_1$$

Qx:

$$R_1$$

Qz1:

$$\bigvee_{N}^{N}_{R_{2}}$$

Qz2:

Cn1:

-continued

-continued

Cn2:

Pr:

Pd:

Py1:

$$\bigcap_{N} \bigcap_{i=1}^{N} \bigcap_{j=1}^{R}$$

Pa:

Py2:

Pz:

15

$$CR_2$$
:

$$\sum_{R_6} R_5$$

Further, formulas (11) to (14) corresponding to the partial structure ML'n as the formula (5) (including CyN4 being 8-quinolinol skeleton or its derivative) shown as L' in Table 1 for convenience represent the following structures, respectively.

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$$M = \begin{bmatrix} N \\ N \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

55

(13)

60

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} N \\ O \end{bmatrix}_{n}$$

-continued

Further, Example Compounds Nos. 215 to 218 and 746 include an acetylacetone ligand as L' for another ligand of the formula (6).

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} N \\ O \\ - \end{bmatrix}$$

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TABLE 1

									IABLE I				
									L				
					\								
					X								
No	M	m	n	CyN1	/	CyC1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	L'
1	Ir	3		Pr	0	Ph	Н	H	H	H			
2	Ir Ir	3		Pr Pr	O O	Tn1 Tn2	H H	H H	H H	H H			
4	Ir	3	0	Pr	o	Tn3	Н	H	H	H			
5	Ir	3		Pr	Ö	Qn1	Н	H	H	H			
6	Ir	3	0	Pr	O	Qn2	Н	H	H	H			
7	Ir	3		Pr	O	Qx	Η	H	H	H			
8	Ir	3	0	Pr	0	Qz1	_	Н	H	H			
9 10	Ir Ir	3	0	Pr Pr	0	Qz2 Cn1	H —	— Н	H H	H H			
11	Ir	3	0	Pr	Ö	Cn2	H	_	H	H			
12	Ir	3	0		Ö	Pz	_	_	H	Н			
13	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Ph	Η	H	H	H			
14	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Tn1	Η	Η	H	H			
15	Ir	3		Pr	S	Tn2	Н	H	H	Н			
16 17	Ir Ir	3	0	Pr Pr	S S	Tn3 Qn1	H H	H H	H H	H H			
18	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Qn2	Н	H	H	Н			
19	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Qx	Н	H	H	H			
20	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Qz1	_	H	H	H			
21	Ir	3	0	Pr	S	Qz2	Η	_	H	H			
22	Ir	3		Pr	S	Cn1	_	Н	H	H			
23 24	Ir Ir	3	0	Pr Pr	S S	Cn2 Pz	H —	_	H H	H H			
25	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Ph	H	H	H	H	Н		
26	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Tn1	H	H	H	H	H		
27	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Tn2	Η	Η	H	H	H		
28	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Tn3	Η	H	H	H	H		
29	Ir	3		Pr	NR	Qn1	Н	H	H	H	H		
30 31	Ir Ir	3	0	Pr Pr	NR NR	Qn2 Qx	H H	H H	H H	H H	H H		
32	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Qz1	_	Н	H	H	Н		
33	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Qz2	Н	_	H	H	H		
34	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Cn1	_	Н	H	H	H		
35	Ir	3	0	Pr	NR	Cn2	Η	_	H	H	Н		
36	Ir	3		Pr	NR	Pz	_	_	H	H	H		
37 38	Ir Ir	3	0	Pr Pr	CO CO	Ph Tn1	H H	H H	H H	H H			
39	Ir	3		Pr	CO	Tn2	Н	Н	Н	Н			
40	Ir	3	0	Pr	CO	Tn3	Н	H	H	Н			
41	Ir	3	0	Pr	CO	Qn1	Н	H	H	H			
42	Ir	3	0	Pr	CO	Qn2	Н	Н	H	H			
43	Ir	3	0	Pr D.,	CO	Qx O=1	Η	H	H	H			
44 45	Ir Ir	3	0	Pr Pr	CO CO	Qz1 Oz2	— Н	H —	H H	H			
	Ir Ir	3		Pr	co	Qz2 Cn1	п —	H	Н	H H			
47	Ir	3		Pr	CO	Cn2	Н	_	H	Н			
48	Ir	3	0	Pr	CO	Pz	_	_	H	H			
49	Ir	3		Pr	CR2	Ph	Η	H	H	H	H	H	
50	Ir	3		Pr	CR2	Tn1	Н	H	H	Н	H	H	
51	Ir	3		Pr Dr	CR2	Tn2	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	
52 53	Ir Ir	3		Pr Pr	CR2 CR2	Tn3 Qn1	H H	H H	H H	H H	H H	H H	
54	Ir	3		Pr	CR2	Qn1 Qn2	Н	н	п Н	п Н	п Н	н Н	
55	Ir	3		Pr	CR2	Qx	Н	Н	H	H	Н	H	
	Ir	3		Pr	CR2	Qz1	_	H	H	H	Н	H	
	Ir	3		Pr	CR2	Qx2		_	H	H	Н	H	

TABLE 1-continued

						TABI	E 1-cont	inued			
58 Ir 59 Ir 60 Ir 61 Ir 62 Ir 63 Ir 64 Ir 65 Ir 66 Ir 67 Ir 68 Ir 69 Ir 70 Ir 71 Ir	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 Pr 0 Pr 0 Pr 0 Pd	CR2 CR2 CR2 O O O S S S S S NR NR	Cn1 Cn2 Pz Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2	— H H H H H H H H H	H — H H H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H	Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н	H H H H	Н Н Н	
72 Ir 73 Ir 74 Ir 75 Ir 76 Ir 77 Ir 78 Ir 79 Ir 80 Ir 81 Ir 82 Ir 83 Ir 84 Ir 85 Ir	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 Pd	NR CO CO CO CO CR2 CR2 CR2 CR2 O O O	Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph	H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H	н н н н н н — —	Н Н Н Н	н н н н	
86 Ir 87 Ir 88 Ir 89 Ir 90 Ir 91 Ir 92 Ir 93 Ir 94 Ir 95 Ir 96 Ir 97 Ir 98 Ir	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 Pr1	S S S NR NR NR CO CO CO CO CCO CCO CCO CCO CCO CCC CCC CCC CCC	Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1	H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H		H H H H	Н Н	
99 Ir 100 Ir 101 Ir 102 Ir 103 Ir 104 Ir 105 Ir 106 Ir 107 Ir 108 Ir 109 Ir 110 Ir 111 Ir 112 Ir	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 Pr1 0 Pr1 0 Pa	CR2 CR2 O O O S S S S NR NR NR	Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H H H H	H H      	— H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H	н	
113 Ir 114 Ir 115 Ir 116 Ir 117 Ir 118 Ir 119 Ir 120 Ir 121 Ir 122 Ir 123 Ir 124 Ir 125 Ir 126 Ir	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 Pa 0 Pa 0 Pa 0 Pa 0 Pa 0 Pa 0 Pa 0 Pa	CO CO CO CO CR2 CR2 CR2 CR2 O O S S	Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1	H H H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H H H	— — — — — — H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H	Н Н Н	Н Н Н Н	
127 Ir 128 Ir 129 Ir 130 Ir 131 Ir 132 Ir 133 Ir 134 Ir 135 Ir 136 Ir	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 Pr2 0 Pr2	S S NR NR NR NR CO CO CO	Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3 Ph Tn1 Tn2 Tn3	H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H	Н Н Н		

CICL A	TAT	100	-4		
ľΑ	· KI	H	- 1	-continued	

_							17 IDEL	1-continue	u			
	137 Ir	3	0 Pr2	CR2	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н		
	138 Ir	3	0 Pr2	CR2	Tn1	Н	Н	H	Н	Н		
	139 Ir	3	0 Pr2	CR2	Tn2	Н	H	H	Н	H		
	140 Ir	3	0 Pr2	CR2	Tn3	Η	H	H	H	H		
	141 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> z	O	Ph	Η	H	H	H			
	142 Ir	3	0 Pz	O	Tn1	Η	H	H	H			
	143 Ir	3	0 <b>Pz</b>	O	Tn2	Η	H	H	H			
	144 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> z	O	Tn3	Η	H	H	H			
	145 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> z	S	Ph	Η	H	H	H			
	146 Ir	3	0 <b>Pz</b>	S	Tn1	Η	H	H	H			
	147 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> z	S	Tn2	Η	H	Н	H			
	148 Ir	3	0 Pz	S	Tn3	Η	H	H	H			
	149 Ir	3	0 Pz	NR	Ph	H	H	H	H	H		
	150 Ir	3	0 Pz	NR	Tn1	H	H	H	H	H		
	151 Ir	3	0 Pz	NR	Tn2	Η	H	H	H	H		
	152 Ir	3	0 Pz	NR	Tn3	Н	H	H	H	H		
	153 Ir	3	0 Pz	CO	Ph	Н	H	H	H			
	154 Ir	3	0 Pz	CO	Tn1	Н	H	H	H			
	155 Ir 156 Ir	3	0 Pz 0 Pz	CO CO	Tn2 Tn3	H H	H H	H H	H H			
	150 II 157 Ir	3	0 Pz	CR2	Ph	Н	H	H	Н	Н	Н	
	158 Ir	3	0 Pz	CR2	Tn1	Н	H	H	H	H	H	
	159 Ir	3	0 Pz	CR2	Tn2	Н	Н	H	H	H	Н	
	160 Ir	3	0 Pz	CR2	Tn3	Н	H	H	Н	H	H	
	161 Ir	3	0 Pr	NR	Ph	H	H	H	Н	phenyl	**	
	162 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> r	NR	Ph	Н	Н	H	Н	naphthyl		
	163 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> r	NR	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	_СH3		
	164 Ir	3	0 Pr	NR	Ph	Η	H	H	Н	C4H9		
	165 Ir	3	0 Pr	CR2	Qn1	Η	Н	H	Н	—СН3	—СН3	
	166 Ir	3	0 Pr	CR2	Qn2	Η	H	H	H	C4H9	C4H9	
	167 Ir	3	0 Pr	CR2	Qx	Η	H	H	H	H	—СН3	
	168 Ir	3	0 Pr	CR2	Qz1	_	H	H	H	H	C4H9	
	169 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Ph	Η	H	H	CF3	H		
	170 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Ph	Η	CF3	H	Н	H		
	171 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Ph	Η	H	H	CH3	H		
	172 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Ph	Η	H	CH3	Н	H		
	173 Ir	3	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Qn1	H	Н	H	OCF3	H	H	
	174 Ir	3	0 Pr	CR2	Qn2	Н	OC2H5	H	Н	H	H	
	175 Ir	3	0 Pr	CR2	Qx	Н	H	Н	OC2H5	H	H	
	176 Ir	3	0 Pr	CR2	Qz1	_	H	COOC2H5	Н	H	H	
	177 Ir	3	0 Pr	0	Ph	Н	H	H	CF3	_		
	178 Ir	3	0 Pr	O	Ph	Н	CF3	H	H	_		
	179 Ir	3	0 Pr 0 Pr	NR2	Ph	H	H	H CH3	CH3	H		
	180 Ir 181 Ir	3	0 Pr	NR2 NR2	Ph Qn1	H H	H H	Н	H OCF3	H H		
	182 Ir	3	0 Pr	CO	Qn2	Н	OC2H5	H	Н			
	183 Ir	3	0 Pr	CO	Qx	Н	H	H	OC2H5			
	184 Ir	3	0 Pr	co	Qz1	_	H	COOC2H5	Н	_	_	
	185 Rh	3	0 Pr	CO	Ph	Н	H	Н	Н			
	186 Rh	3	0 Pr	CO	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н			
	187 Rh	3	0 Pr	CR2	Tn2	Н	H	H	Н	H	H	
	188 Rh	3	0 Pr	CR2	Tn3	Η	H	H	H	Н	H	
	189 Rh	3	0 Pr	O	Qn1	Η	H	H	H			
	190 Rh	3	0 Pr	O	Qn2	Η	H	H	H			
	191 Rh	3	0 <b>P</b> r	S	Qx	Η	H	H	H			
	192 Rh	3	0 Pr	S	Qz1	_	H	H	H			
	193 Rh	3	0 Pr	NR	Qz2	H	_	H	H	H		
	194 Rh	3	0 Pr	NR	Cnl	Н	H	H	H	Н		
	195 Pd	2	0 Pr	CO	Ph Ta 1	Н	H	H	H			
	196 Pd 197 Pd	2	0 Pr 0 Pr	CO CR2	Tn1 Tn2	H H	H H	H H	H H	II	II	
	197 Pd 198 Pd	2	0 Pr	CR2	Tn3	Н	п Н	Н	Н	H H	H H	
	199 Pd	2	0 Pr	O	Qn1	Н	H	H	H	11	11	
	200 Pd	2	0 Pr	ŏ	Qn2	Н	H	H	H			
	201 Pd	2	0 Pr	s	Qx	Н	H	H	H			
	202 Pd	2	0 <b>P</b> r	s	Qz1	_	H	H	Н			
	203 Pd	2	0 Pr	NR	Qz2	Н	_	H	H	Н		
	204 Pd	2	0 Pr	NR	Cn1	_	H	H	Н	Н		
	205 Pt	2	0 Pr	CO	Ph	Н	Н	H	H			
	206 Pt	2	0 Pr	CO	Tn1	Н	H	H	H			
	207 Pt	2	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Tn2	Η	H	H	H	H	H	
	208 Pt	2	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Tn3	Η	H	H	H	H	H	
	209 Pt	2	0 <b>P</b> r	O	Qn1	Η	H	H	H			
	210 Pt	2	0 Pr	O	Qn2	Η	H	H	H			
	211 Pt	2	0 Pr	S	Qx	Н	H	H	H			
	212 Pt	2	0 Pr	S	Qz1	_	Н	H	H	TT		
	213 Pt	2	0 Pr	NR ND	Qz2	Н	_	H	H	H		
	214 Pt	3	0 Pr	NR CP2	Cn1	—	H	H	Н	Н	ш	CH3 CO
	215 Ir	2	0 <b>P</b> r	CR2	Ph	Η	H	H	H	H	H	СН3—СО—

TO A TOT T	٠ .	
TABLE	E 1-cont	inned

						,	ГАЕ	BLE	1-c	ontinu	ed						
216 Ir 217 Ir	2		Pr Pr	CR2	Tn1	Н	Н		Н		H		Н	I	Н	CH3 CH3- CH— CH3	-co- -co- -co-
218 Ir	2	0	Pr	СО	Tn3	Н	Н		Н		Н	I				CH— CH3 CH3-	-co- -co-
							L					_					
No M	m	n	CyN1 or CyN2	\ _x /	CyC1 or CyC2	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	CyN3	СуС3	R1	L' R2	R3	R4
219 Ir 220 Ir 221 Ir 222 Ir 223 Ir 224 Ir 225 Ir 226 Ir 227 Ir 228 Ir 227 Ir 228 Ir 229 Ir 231 Ir 231 Ir 231 Ir 231 Ir 232 Ir 233 Ir 233 Ir 233 Ir 234 Ir 235 Ir 236 Ir 237 Ir 238 Ir 237 Ir 238 Ir 239 Ir 240 Ir 241 Ir 242 Ir 243 Pt 244 Pt 245 Pt 247 Pt 248 Pt 249 Pt 250 Pt 251 Pt 252 Pt 253 Pt 254 Pt 255 Pt 255 Pt 255 Pt 256 Pt 257 Ir 258 Pt 259 Pt 259 Pt 260 Pt 261 Pt 262 Pt 265 Pt 266 Pt 267 Ir 268 Ir 269 Ir 270 Ir 271 Ir 272 Ir 273 Ir 274 Ir 275 Ir 276 Ir 277 Ir	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Pre	O O O O O CO	Ph P	НИННИННИННИННИННИННИННИННИННИННИННИННИН	н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н н	Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н	Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н	CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 C2H5 C2H5 C2H5 C2H5 C2H5 C2H5 C2H5 C2H5		Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr P	Tn1 Ph Ph Ph Ph Tn1 Ph Ph Tn1 Tn2 Cox Qv21	Н Н Н С Н З Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н	нин	нин	<u>нн — нн </u>

TABLE 1-continued

								1 0	munaca						
278 Ir	2	1 Pr		Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	0-2	Н		Н	Н
			_								Qz2				
279 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn1	_	H	Η	H
280 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn2	H	_	Η	Η
281 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Pz		_	Н	Н
282 Ir	2	1 Pr		Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Ph	CH3	Н	Н	Н
283 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	Η	CF3	Η	H
284 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	tn3	H	H	Η	CF3
285 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Tn1	Н	H	Н	H
286 Ir	1	2 Pr		Ph	H	Н	Н	Н				H		H	H
			_							Pr	Tn2		H		
287 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn3	Η	Н	Η	H
288 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Np	H	H	Η	Η
289 Ir	1	2 Pr		Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qn1	Н	H	Н	H
290 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn2	H	Н	Η	H
291 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qx	Η	Η	Η	Η
292 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Qx1	_	H	H	H
293 Ir	1	2 Pr		Ph	H	H	H	H		Pr	Qx2	Н	_	H	Н
			_									11			
294 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn1	_	Η	Η	H
295 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn2	H	_	Η	Η
296 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Pz	_	_	Н	H
													TT		
297 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	H	Η	H
298 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	Η	CF3	Η	H
299 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	tn3	H	H	Η	CF3
300 Ir	2	1 Pr		Tn1	Н	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Tn3	H	H	Η	H
301 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Np	Η	Н	Η	H
302 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn1	Η	Η	Η	Η
303 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Qn2	Н	H	Н	H
	2	1 Pr				Н	Н	Н				H		Н	Н
			_	Tn1	Н					Pr	Qx		H		
305 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qz1	_	Н	H	H
306 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qz2	Η	_	Η	Η
307 Ir	2	1 Pr		Tn1	Η	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Cn1	_	Н	Н	H
												TT			
308 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn2	H	_	Η	H
309 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Pz	_	_	Η	Η
310 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	H	Н	Н
311 Ir	2	1 Pr		Tn1	Н	H	Н	H		Pr	Ph	Н	CF3	H	H
			_												
312 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	tn3	Η	Η	Η	CF3
313 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn3	H	H	Η	Η
314 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Np	Н	H	Н	H
315 Ir	1	2 Pr			Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr		H	H	Н	H
				Tn1							Qn1				
316 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn2	H	Н	H	H
317 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qx	H	H	Η	Η
318 Ir	1	2 Pr		Tn1	Н	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Qz1		H	Η	H
												**			
319 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qz2	H	_	Η	H
320 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn1	_	Н	Η	Н
321 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Cn2	H	_	H	H
322 Ir	1	2 Pr		Tn1	Ĥ	H	H	H		Pr	Pz	_	_	H	H
			_												
323 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	Η	Η	Η
324 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	H	CF3	H	H
325 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	tn3	Н	Н	Н	CF3
326 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn1	H	H	Η	H
327 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn1	H	H	Η	H
328 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Н
329 Ir	2	1 Pv1		Ph	Н	Н	H	Η		Pr	Np	H	H	Η	H
330 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn1	Η	Η	Η	H
331 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn2	H	H	Η	Н
332 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qx	H	H	Н	H
333 Ir	2	1 Py1		Ph	H	H	H	H		Pr	Qz1		H	H	H
			_												
334 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Qz2	H	_	Η	H
335 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Cn1	_	Η	Н	H
336 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Н		Pr	Cn2	Н		Н	H
			_												
337 Ir	2	1 Py1		Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Pz		_	Н	H
338 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	Η	Η	H
339 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	Н	CF3	H	H
340 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	tn3	Н	Н	Н	CF3
341 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	H	Η	Η	H		Pr	Tn1	H	H	H	H
342 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn2	H	H	H	H
343 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Tn3	H	H	H	H
344 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	H	H	Н	H		Pr	Np	H	H	H	H
345 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn1	H	H	Η	H
346 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn2	H	H	H	H
347 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Η	Н	Н		Pr	Qx	H	H	H	H
			_												
348 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Pr	Н	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qz1	_	Н	H	H
349 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Pr	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qz2	Η	_	Η	H
350 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Pr	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn1	_	H	Η	H
					Н	Н	Н			Pr	Cn2	Н		Н	Н
351 Ir	1		_	Pr				Н				п	_		
352 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Pr	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Pz	_	_	Η	H
353 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Pr	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	H	H	H
354 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Pr	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Ph	H	CF3	Н	H
			_												
355 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Pr	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	tn3	Н	H	Н	CF3
356 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pz	Tn1	Н	H	Η	Η

TABLE 1-continued

						17-11	JLL	1-00	Jumuea						
357 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pz	Tn2	Н	Н	Н	Н
358 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pz	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	H
359 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pa	Np	Н	Н		H
360 Ir	2			Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pa	-	Н	Н	_	H
		1 Py1	_								Qn1				
361 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pa	Qn2	H	H		H
362 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	H	Н	H	H		Py2	Qx	H	Н	Н	H
363 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Py2	Qz1	Н	_	Н	H
364 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Η	H	Η		Py2	Qz2	Н	_	Н	H
365 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Py1	Cn1	_	Н	Η	H
366 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Py1	Cn2	H	_	H	H
367 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Py1	Pz	_	_	Н	Η
368 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Py2	Ph	CH3	Η	Н	Η
369 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Py2	Ph	H	CF3	H	H
370 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Py2	tn3	Н	Н	H	CF3
371 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Н	Η				for	mula 1	1	
372 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 12		
373 Ir	2	1 Pr		Ph	Н	Н	Н	Η					mula 13		
374 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
375 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	H	Н					mula 1		
376 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
377 Ir	2	1 Pr		Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1.		
377 II	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1.		
			_												
379 Ir	2	1 Pr		Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
380 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 12		
381 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Tn3	Н	H	H	H					mula 13		
382 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Η					mula 1		
383 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Np	Η	Η	Н	Η					mula 1		
384 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η					mula 12		
385 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η					mula 1.		
386 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 1	4	
387 Ir	2	1 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 1	1	
388 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 12	2	
389 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 13	3	
390 Ir	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 14	4	
391 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_				for	mula 1	1	
392 Ir	2	1 Py1		Ph	Η	Η	Η	_				for	mula 12	2	
393 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_				for	mula 13	3	
394 Ir	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Н	_				for	mula 14	4	
395 Ir	2	1 Py2	_	Ph	Н	Η	Н	Η				for	mula 1	1	
396 Ir	2	1 Py2	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 12		
397 Ir	2	1 Py2	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
398 Ir	2	1 Py2	_	Ph	Н	H	H	Н					mula 1		
399 Ir	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
400 Ir	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
401 Ir	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 13		
402 Ir	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
403 Ir	2	1 Pa	_	Ph	Н	Н		Н					mula 1:		
	2			Ph	Н	Н	_	Н					mula 1.		
			_				_								
405 Ir	2	1 Pa	_	Ph	H	H	_	H					mula 1.		
406 Ir	2	1 pa	_	Ph	Н	Н		Н					mula 1		
407 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	H					mula 1		
408 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 12		
409 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	H	H	H	Н					mula 13		
410 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	H	H					mula 1		
411 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
412 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Η	Н					mula 12		
413 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η					mula 1.		
414 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η					mula 14		
415 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η					mula 1		
416 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Н	Η	Η					mula 12		
417 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 13	3	
418 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 14	4	
419 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Np	Η	$\mathbf{H}$	Η	Η				for	mula 1	1	
420 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 12	2	
421 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Np	Η	$\mathbf{H}$	Η	Η				for	mula 13	3	
422 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	mula 14	4	
423 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Н	Η	Η				for	mula 1	1	
424 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Qn2	Н	H	Н	Η					mula 12		
425 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Qn2	Н	Н	H	H					mula 1		
426 Ir	1	2 Pr	_	Qn2	Н	Н	H	Н					mula 1		
427 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	_					mula 1		
428 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	H						mula 12		
429 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	_					mula 13		
430 Ir	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	_					mula 1		
430 II 431 Ir	1	2 Py2	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	H					mula 1		
432 Ir	1	2 Py2	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 12		
432 II 433 Ir	1	2 Py2	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1.		
434 Ir	1	2 Py2	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1.		
434 II 435 Ir	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 1		
TJJ 11	1	2 IZ		I II	11	11	11	11				101.	шина 1.		

TABLE 1-continued

						IAI	OLE	1-0	continued						
436 Ir	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н				for	nula 12		
437 Ir	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Η	Н					nula 13		
438 Ir	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				for	nula 14		
439 Ir	1	2 Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η					nula 11		
440 Ir	1	2 Pa	_	Ph	Н	Н	_	Н					mula 12		
441 Ir 442 Ir	1	2 Pa	_	Ph	Н	Н	_	Н					nula 13		
442 Ir 443 Rh	1 2	2 Pa 1 Pr	_	Ph Ph	H H	H H	— Н	H H		Pr	Tn1	H	mula 14 H	Н	Н
444 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Tn2	Н	Н	Н	H
445 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	H
446 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Η	Н	Н		Pr	Np	H	H	Η	H
447 Rh	2	1 Pr		Ph	Η	Η	Н	Η		Pr	Qn1	Н	H	Η	H
448 Rh	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn2	H	H	Η	H
449 Rh	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qx	Н	H	Η	H
450 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Η		Pr	Qz1	_	H	Η	H
451 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qz2	Н		Н	H
452 Rh 453 Rh	2	1 Pr 1 Pr	_	Ph Ph	H H	H H	H H	H H		Pr Pr	Cn1 Cn2	— Н	H —	H H	H H
455 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Pz	<u>п</u>	_	Н	Н
455 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Ph	CH3	H	Н	H
456 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	H	Н	H	Н		Pr	Ph	Н	CF3	Н	Н
457 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Н	Η		Pr	tn3	Н	H	Η	CF3
458 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn1	H	H	Η	H
459 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn2	Η	H	Η	H
460 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Η	Н		Pr	Tn3	Н	H	Н	H
461 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Np	H	Н	Н	Н
462 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	H	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qn1	H	H	Н	H
463 Rh 464 Rh	1 1	2 Pr 2 Pr	_	Ph Ph	H H	H H	H H	H H		Pr Pr	Qn2 Qx	H H	H H	H H	H H
465 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qz1		H	Н	H
466 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qz2	Н	_	Н	Н
467 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Cn1	_	Н	Η	Н
468 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn2	H	_	Η	H
469 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Pz	_	_	Η	H
470 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	Н	Η	H
471 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Ph	Н	CF3	Н	H
472 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	H	Н	Н	Н		Pr	tn3	H	Н	Н	CF3
473 Rh 474 Rh	2	1 Pr 1 Pr	_	Tn1 Tn1	H H	H H	H H	H H		Pr Pr	Tn3 Np	H H	H H	H H	H H
474 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qn1	Н	Н	Н	Н
476 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qn2	H	Н	Н	Н
477 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qx	Н	H	Н	H
478 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qz1	_	H	Η	H
479 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qz2	H	_	Η	H
480 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Η	Н	Η		Pr	Cn1	_	Н	Η	H
481 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qn2	Н	_	Н	H
482 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Pz	— —	_	Н	H
483 Rh 484 Rh	2	1 Pr 1 Pr		Tn1 Tn1	H H	H H	H H	H H		Pr Pr	Ph Ph	CH3 H	H CF3	H H	H H
485 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	tn3	Н	Н	Н	CF3
486 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	H	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Tn3	H	H	Н	Н
487 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Np	Η	H	Η	H
488 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn1	Н	Н	Η	H
489 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn2	Η	H	Η	H
490 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Η	Н	Η		Pr	Qx	Н	H	Η	H
491 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qz1		Н	Н	H
492 Rh 493 Rh	1 1	2 Pr 2 Pr	_	Tn1 Tn1	H H	H H	H H	H H		Pr Pr	Qz2 Cr1	H —	— Н	H H	H H
493 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Cn2	H	<u>п</u>	Н	Н
495 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Pz	_	_	Н	Н
496 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	H	H	H	H		Pr	Ph	СНЗ	Н	H	H
497 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Н	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	Н	CF3	Н	H
498 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	tn3	H	H	Η	CF3
499 Rh	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η					nula 11		
500 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 12		
501 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 13		
502 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Ph Tn1	Н	Н	H H	Н					nula 14		
503 Rh 504 Rh	2 2	1 Pr 1 Pr	_	Tn1 Tn1	H H	H H	Н	H H					mula 11 mula 12		
505 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 13		
506 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 14		
507 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η					nula 11		
508 Rh	2	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η					mula 12		
509 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η					mula 13		
510 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Tn3	Н	H	Н	Н					nula 14		
511 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Np	Н	Н	Н	Н					mula 11		
512 Rh 513 Rh	2	1 Pr 1 Pr	_	Np Nn	H H	H H	H H	H H					mula 12 mula 13		
513 Kn 514 Rh	2	1 Pr 1 Pr	_	Np Np	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 13		
	-			- 'P'	*1	**	**					1011			

TABLE 1-continued

515 Rh	2	1 Pr		02	TT	Н	Н	Н	formula 11
			_	Qn2	Η				
516 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
517 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
518 Rh	2	1 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
519 Rh	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 11
520 Rh	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 12
521 Rh	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 13
522 Rh	2	1 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 14
523 Rh	2	1 Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
524 Rh	2	1 Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
525 Rh	2	1 Py2		Ph	Η	Н	Н	Η	formula 13
526 Rh	2	1 Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
527 Rh	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
528 Rh	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	formula 12
			_						
529 Rh	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
530 Rh	2	1 Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
531 Rh	2	1 Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η	formula 11
532 Rh	2	1 Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η	formula 12
	2	1 Pa		Ph	Н	Н		Н	formula 13
			_				_		
534 Rh	2	1 Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η	formula 14
535 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
536 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
537 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
							H		
538 Rh	1		_	Ph	Η	Η		Η	formula 14
539 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
540 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Н	Η	formula 12
541 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
542 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
543 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Н	formula 11
			_						
544 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
545 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
546 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
547 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
548 Rh	1	2 Pr		Np	Η	Н	Н	Н	formula 12
549 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
550 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
551 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
552 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
553 Rh	1	2 Pr		Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
554 Rh	1	2 Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
555 Rh	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 11
					Н	Н	Н		
556 Rh	1	2 Py1	_	Ph				_	formula 12
557 Rh	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 13
558 Rh	1	2 Py1	_	Ph	Η	Н	Н	_	formula 14
559 Rh	1	2 Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
560 Rh	1	2 Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
561 Rh	1	2 Py2		Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	formula 13
562 Rh	1	2 Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
563 Rh	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
564 Rh	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	
									formula 12
565 Rh	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
566 Rh	1	2 Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
		2 Pa		Ph	Н	Н		Н	
567 Rh	1		_				_		formula 11
568 Rh	1	2 Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η	formula 12
569 Rh	1	2 Pa	_	Ph	Η	Н	_	Н	formula 13
	1				Н	Н	_		
		2 Pa	_	Ph				Н	formula 14
571 Pt	1	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Tn1 H H H
572 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Н	Н	Pr Tn2 H H H
573 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Tn3 H H H
574 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Np H H H
575 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	Pr Qn1 H H H
576 Pt	1	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Qn2 H H H
577 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Qx H H H
							Н		
578 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н		Н	-
579 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Qz2 H — H H
580 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	Pr Cn1 — H H H
581 Pt	1	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Cn2 H — H H
582 Pt	1	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Pz — H H
583 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Ph CH3 H H
584 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Ph H CF3 H H
585 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н	Pr tn3 H H H CF3
			_						
586 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Tn3 H H H
587 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Н	Н	Η	Pr Np H H H
588 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Н	Η	Pr Qn1 H H H
589 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Qn2 H H H
590 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н	Pr Qx H H H
			_						
591 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Qz1 — H H H
592 Pt	1	1 Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η	Pr Qz2 H — H H
							Н	Н	Pr Cn1 — H H H
593 Pt	1	1 <b>P</b> r	_	Tn1	Η	Η	- н		

TABLE 1-continued

							17 11	,,,,	1 0.	minuca						
594 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Cn2	Н	_	Н	Н
595 Pt	1	1		_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Pz			Н	H
596 Pt	1	1				Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Ph	CH3	Н	Н	H
				_	Tn1											
597 Pt	1	1		_	Tn1	H	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Ph	H	CF3	Н	H
598 Pt	1	1		_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	tn3	H	H	Η	CF3
599 Pt	1	1		_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η					nula 11		
600 Pt	1	1	$\mathbf{Pr}$	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 12		
601 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 13		
602 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 14		
603 Pt	1	1		_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 11		
604 Pt	1	1		_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 12		
605 Pt	1	1		_	Tn1	H	H	H	Н					nula 13		
606 Pt	1	1		_	Tn1	Η	Η	Н	Η					nula 14		
607 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 11		
608 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 12		
609 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 13		
610 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 14		
611 Pt	1	1		_	Np	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 11		
612 Pt	1	1		_	Np	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 12		
613 Pt	1	1		_	Np	H	H	H	Н					nula 13		
614 Pt	1	1		_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η					nula 14		
615 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 11		
616 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 12		
617 Pt	1	1	Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 13		
618 Pt	1	1		_	Qn2	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 14		
619 Pt	1	1			Ph	Н	Н	Н	_					nula 11		
				_												
620 Pt	1		Py1	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	_					nula 12		
621 Pt	1	1		_	Ph	Η	H	Н	_					nula 13		
622 Pt	1	1	Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_				fori	nula 14		
623 Pt	1	1	Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 11		
624 Pt	1	1	Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 12		
625 Pt	1	1		_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 13		
626 Pt	1	1		_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 14		
627 Pt	1	1		_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н							
				_										nula 11		
628 Pt	1	1		_	Ph	Η	Н	Н	Η					nula 12		
629 Pt	1	1	Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 13		
630 Pt	1	1	Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 14		
631 Pt	1	1	Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_				fori	nula 11		
632 Pt	1	1	Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_				fori	nula 12		
633 Pt	1	1		_	Ph	H	H	H	_					nula 13		
634 Pt	1	1			Ph	Н	Н	Н	_					nula 14		
				_							n.	TC1			**	TT
635 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	H
636 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Η	Η	Н	Η		Pr	Tn2	Η	Н	Η	Η
637 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Tn3	Н	Н	Η	H
638 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Np	Η	H	Η	H
639 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn1	Н	Н	Η	H
640 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Η	Н	Н	Η		Pr	Qn2	Н	H	Н	H
641 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	H	Н	Н	H		Pr	Qx	H	H	H	H
642 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	H	H	H	Н		Pr	Qz1	_	Н	Н	H
643 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Oz2	Η	_	Η	H
644 Pd	1		Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn1	_	H	Η	Η
645 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Cn2	Η	_	Η	H
646 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Pz	_	_	Η	H
647 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Ph	Η	Η	Н	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	H	Η	H
648 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Ph	Н	CF3	Н	H
649 Pd	1		Pr	_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	tn3	H	Н	H	CF3
650 Pd	1	1			Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Н
				_												
651 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	H	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Np	H	Н	Н	H
652 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn1	H	H	Η	H
653 Pd	1	1	$\Pr$	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qn2	H	H	Η	H
654 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Qx	H	H	Η	H
655 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qz1	_	Н	Н	H
656 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Qz2	Н	_	Н	H
657 Pd	1	1			Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	Cn1	_	Н	H	H
				_												
658 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	H	H	H	Н		Pr	Cn2	Н	_	Н	H
659 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Pz	_	_	Η	H
660 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η		Pr	Ph	CH3	H	Η	H
661 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	H		Pr	Ph	H	CF3	H	H
662 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н		Pr	tn3	Н	Н	Н	CF3
663 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н		- *			nula 11		
				-												
664 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	H	H	H	Н					nula 12		
665 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 13		
666 Pd	1	1		_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η					nula 14		
667 Pd	1	1	$\Pr$	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 11		
668 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η				fori	nula 12		
669 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	Η	Η	Η	Η					nula 13		
670 Pd	1	1		_	Tn1	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 14		
671 Pd	1	1			Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Н					nula 11		
672 Pd						Н	Н	Н								
072 Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Tn3	п	п	п	Н				1011	nula 12		

#### TABLE 1-continued

673		1	1		_	Tn3	Н	Н	Н	Н	formula 13
674	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Tn3	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
675	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
676	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
677	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
678	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Np	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
679	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
680	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
681	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
682	Pd	1	1	Pr	_	Qn2	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
683	Pd	1	1	Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 11
684	Pd	1	1	Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 12
685	Pd	1	1	Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 13
686	Pd	1	1	Py1	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	_	formula 14
687	Pd	1	1	Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
688	Pd	1	1	Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
689	Pd	1	1	Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
690	Pd	1	1	Py2	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
691	Pd	1	1	Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 11
692	Pd	1	1	Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 12
693	Pd	1	1	Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 13
694	Pd	1	1	Pz	_	Ph	Η	Η	Η	Η	formula 14
695	Pd	1	1	Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η	formula 11
696	Pd	1	1	Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η	formula 12
697	Pd	1	1	Pa		Ph	Н	Η	_	Η	formula 13
698	Pd	1	1	Pa	_	Ph	Η	Η	_	Η	formula 14

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No	M	m	n	CyN1	X /	CyC1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Ľ
	Ir Ir					Ph Ph							СН3—СО—СН—СО—СН3

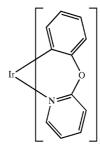
Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described 35 Ex. Comp. No. 1 more specifically based on Examples with reference to the drawing.

## EXAMPLES 1 AND 2

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In these examples, the following metal coordination compounds of formula (1) (Ex. Comp. Nos. 37 and 1) were used in respective luminescence layers for Examples 1 and 2  $^{45}$  respectively.

Ex. Comp. No. 37



- Each of organic luminescence devices having a structure including four organic (compound) layers (luminescence function layers) shown in FIG. 1C were prepared in the following manner.
- On a 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate (transparent substrate 15), a 100 nm-thick film (transparent electrode 14) of ITO (indium tin oxide) was formed by sputtering, followed by patterning to have an (opposing) electrode area of 3 mm<sup>2</sup>.
- On the ITO-formed substrate, four organic layers and two metal electrode layers shown below were successively formed by vacuum (vapor) deposition using resistance heating in a vacuum chamber  $(10^{-4} \text{ Pa})$ .

Organic layer 1 (hole transport layer 13) (50 nm):  $\alpha$ -NPD

Organic layer 2 (luminescence layer 12) (40 nm): CBP: metal coordination compound of formula (1) (93:7 by weight) (co-vacuum deposition)

Organic layer 3 (exciton diffusion prevention layer 17) (20 nm): BCP

Organic layer 4 (electron transport layer 16) (40 nm): Ala3

Metal electrode layer 1 (metal electrode 11) (15 nm): Al—Li alloy (Li=1.8 wt. %)

Metal electrode layer 2 (metal electrode 11) (100 nm): Al <sup>10</sup> EL characteristics of the luminescence devices using the metal coordination compounds of formula (1) (Ex. Comp. Nos. 37 and 1) were measured by using a microammeter ("Model 4140B", mfd. by Hewlett-Packard Co.) for a current density under application of a voltage of 20 volts using <sup>15</sup> a luminance meter ("Model BM7", mfd. by Topcon K.K.) for a luminescence efficiency (luminescence luminance). Further, both the above-prepared luminescence devices showed a good rectification characteristic.

The results are shown below.

Ex. No.	Ex. Comp. No.	Luminance (cd/m <sup>2</sup> )
1	37	50
2	1	25

Each of luminescence states of the organic luminescence devices was similar to that based on photoluminescence (luminescence center wavelength) in the case where each of the luminescence materials (Ex. Comp. Nos. 37 and Ex. Comp. No. 1 as luminescence sources in these examples) was dissolved in toluene.

Accordingly, luminescence from these organic luminescence devices was found to be resulting from the corresponding luminescence material.

#### **EXAMPLE 3**

A simple matrix-type organic EL device shown in FIG. 2 was prepared in the following manner.

On a 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate 21 (75×75 mm), a ca. 100 nm-thick transparent electrode 22 of ITO (as an anode) was formed by sputtering, followed by patterning in a stripe form comprising 100 lines (each having a width of 100  $\mu$ m and a spacing of 40  $\mu$ m).

On the ITO electrode 22, an organic lamination layer 23 including four organic layers was formed in the same manner as in Example 1.

Then, on the organic lamination layer 23, a metal electrode comprising a 10 nm-thick Al—Li alloy layer (Li: 1.3 wt. %) and a 150 nm-thick Al layer (disposed on the Al—Li alloy layer) was formed by vacuum deposition  $(2.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} (=2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Torr}))$  with a mask, followed by patterning in a 55 stripe form comprising 100 lines (each having a width of 100  $\mu$ m and a spacing of 40  $\mu$ m) arranged to intersect the ITO stripe electrode lines at right angles, thus forming an organic EL device having a matrix of pixels (100×100 pixels).

The thus-prepared organic EL device was placed in a 60 glove box and driven in a simple matrix manner (frame frequency: 30 Hz,interlace scanning) by applying a driving waveform (drive voltage: 15 to 23 volts, scanning signal voltage: 19 volts, data signal voltage: ±4 volts) as shown in EIG 3

As a result, a smooth motion picture display by the organic EL device was confirmed.

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#### **EXAMPLE 4**

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was changed to a metal coordination compound of the formula 41 (specifically shown hereinabove).

When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency yellowish green luminescence resulting from the thienylpyridine ligand of the metal coordination compound of the formula 41 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

#### **EXAMPLE 5**

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was changed to a metal coordination compound of the formula 44 (specifically shown hereinabove).

When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 44 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours

#### EXAMPLE 6

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was changed to a metal coordination compound of the formula 46 (specifically shown hereinabove).

When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 46 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

## EXAMPLE 7

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was changed to a metal coordination compound of the formula 49 (specifically shown hereinabove).

When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 49 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

#### **EXAMPLE 8**

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was changed to a metal coordination compound of the formula 50 (specifically shown hereinabove).

When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency reddish orange luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of

the formula 50 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

#### **EXAMPLE 9**

An organic EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 37) was changed to a metal coordination compound of the formula 42 (specifically shown 10 hereinabove).

When the EL device was supplied with a voltage of 20 volts, stable and high-efficiency green luminescence resulting from the metal coordination compound of the formula 42 was confirmed. The luminescence was stable even when the 15 EL device was continuously driven for 100 hours.

In the above Examples 4–9, all the metal coordination compounds according to the present invention improved a luminescence efficiency by ca. 20% when compared with corresponding metal coordination compounds having a 20 orption Ionization mass spectroscopy), whereby M<sup>+</sup> (mass single luminescent ligand structure, respectively.

#### **EXAMPLE 10**

Ir-based metal coordination compounds of the formula (1) 25 according to the present invention were basically synthesized through the following reaction schemes.

In the above, as a starting material, a commercially available Ir acetylacetonato complex or a commercially available hydrated Ir chloride was used. "L" denotes a ligand of an objective Ir complex.

In a specific synthesis example, a metal coordination 40 compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) was prepared in the following manner.

В

44

In a 100-four-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and stirred for 2 hours at 130-140° C. while supplying nitrogen gas into glycerol, followed by cooling by standing to 100° C. At that temperature, 1.02 g (5.0 mM) of 2-benzylpyridine of formula A and 0.5 g (1.0 mM) of Ir(III) acetyl-acetonate (Ir(acac)<sub>3</sub>) were added to the system, followed by stirring for 7 hours at ca. 210° C. in a nitrogen gas stream atmosphere.

The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into 300 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid. The resultant precipitate was recovered by filtration and washed with water, followed by purification by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) to obtain 0.11 g of a black solid metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49 of formula B) (Yield: 16%).

The thus-prepared metal coordination compound was subjected to MALDI-TOF-MS (Matrix-assisted Laser Desnumber of ionized objective product) of 697.2 (as a molecular weight) was confirmed.

When the metal coordination compound was dissolved in toluene and subjected to measurement of luminescence spectrum, the metal coordination compound provided a luminescence spectrum diagram including a maximum luminescence wavelength λmax of 463 nm as shown in FIG. 5.

Further, when Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> described hereinabove was used as a standard compound exhibiting a phosphorescence yield φ (Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>) of 1, the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) exhibited a phosphorescence yield φ (un-35 known) of 0.6.

Herein, the phosphorescence yield φ (φ (unknown)) may be obtained according to the following equation:

 $\phi$  (unknown)/ $\phi$  ( $Ir(ppy)_3$ ) =

60

 $[Sem (unknown)/labs (unknown)]/[Sem (Ir(ppy)_3)/labs (Ir(ppy)_3)],$ 

wherein  $\phi$  (unknown) represents a phosphorescence yield of an unknown (objective) compound, φ (Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>) represents a phosphorescence yield of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> (=1 in this case) Sem (unknown) represents an absorption coefficient of an unknown compound at its excitation wavelength, Iabs (unknown) represents an areal intensity of emission spectrum of the unknown compound excited at the excitation wavelength, Sem (Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> represents an absorption coefficient of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> at its excitation wavelength, and Iabs (Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>) represents an areal intensity of emission spectrum of Ir(ppy) excited at the excitation wavelength.

#### **EXAMPLE 11**

In this example, the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) prepared in Example 10 was mixed with polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) shown below in a weight ratio of 65 8:92 to obtain a luminescent material used for a luminescence layer.

An organic EL device was prepared in the following manner.

A 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate provided with a 70 nm-thick ITO electrode (as an anode electrode) was subjected to plasma-ozone washing.

On the thus-treated glass substrate, a solution of the above-prepared luminescent material (mixture of the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) and PVK) in chloroform was spin-coated at 2000 ppm, followed by drying to obtain a luminescence layer having a thickness of 90±10 nm.

The thus-treated glass substrate was then placed in a vacuum deposition chamber. On the luminescence layer of the substrate, a 30 nm-thick Mg—Ag alloy layer and a 100 nm-thick Al layer (as a cathode electrode) were successively formed by vacuum deposition (at most 10<sup>-4</sup> Pa), thus preparing an organic EL device.

When a DC voltage of 8–12 volts was applied between the ITO electrode (anode) and the metal electrode (cathode), clear blue luminescence was confirmed.

Further, the luminescence material (mixture) after drying exhibited a maximum luminescence wavelength was 490 nm closer to that (473 nm) of the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49) in toluene solution used in Example 10. Accordingly, the luminescence in this example was resulting from the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49).

After the DC voltage application, an attenuation time for the blue luminescence was at least 0.3–0.5 sec. As a result, the blue luminescence in this example was supported to be phosphorescence attributable to the metal coordination compound (Ex. Comp. No. 49).

The blue luminescence state was stable even when the EL device was continuously driven for 12 hours.

#### EXAMPLES 12 AND 13

In these examples, metal coordination compound (of formulas 43 and 51 specifically shown above) were synthesized through the following steps 1) to 4).

Step 1) (Synthesis of 2-(pyridine-2-yl)benzo[b]-thiophene

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

In a 1 liter-three-necked flask, 26.6 g (168.5 mM) of 2-bromopyridine, 30.0 g (168.5 mM) of benzo[b]thiophene-2-boric acid, 170 ml of toluene, 85 ml of ethanol and 170 ml of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution were placed, and to the mixture, under stirring in a nitrogen gas stream atmosphere, 6.18 g (5.35 mM)of tetrakis-(triphenylphosphin) palladium (O) was added, followed by refluxing under stirring for 5.5 hours in a nitrogen gas stream atmosphere.

After the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled and subjected to extraction with cold water and toluene.

The organic layer was washed with water until the layer became neutral, followed by distilling-off of the solvent under reduced pressure to obtain a residue. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: toluene/hexane=5/1) and then by alumina column chromatography (eluent: toluene) and was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain 12.6 g o 2-(pyridine-2-yl)benzo[b]thiophene (Yield: 35.4%).

Step 2) (Synthesis of tetrakis(2-benzo[b]-thiophene-2-yl) pyridine- $C^3$ ,N)( $\mu$ -dichloro)diiridium (III)

In a 500 ml-three-necked flask, 3.65 g (10.4 mM) of n-hydrated iridium (III) chloride (IrCl·nH $_2$ O), 4.82 g (22.8 mM) of 2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine, 150 ml of 2-ethoxy ethanol and 50 ml of water were placed and stirred for 0.5 hour at room temperature in an argon gas atmosphere. The mixture was then gradually heated and subjected to refluxing for ca. 24 hours under stirring.

After cooling, the reaction mixture was subjected to filtration, followed by washing with ethanol and acetone.

The resultant powder was dissolved in chloroform and subjected to extraction with water. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate, followed distilling-off of the solvent to obtain a residue. The residue was recrystallized from a mixture solvent (hexanemethylene chloride) to obtain 5.40 g of tetrakis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine- $\mathbb{C}^3$ , N) ( $\mu$ -dichloro)diiridium (III) (Yield: 80.1%)

Step 3) Synthesis of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C<sup>3</sup>,N) (acetylacetonato)iridium (III)

In a 500 ml-three-necked flask, 2.2 g (1.70 mM) of tetrakis (2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl) pyridine- $C^3$ ,N) ( $\mu$ -dichloro)diiridium, 0.51 g (5.09 mM) of acetylacetone, 2.5 g of sodium carbonate and 150 ml of ethanol were placed 50 and stirred for 1 hour in an argon gas stream atmosphere.

The mixture was then gradually heated and subjected to refluxing for 15 hours under stirring.

After the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled. The resultant precipitate was recovered by filtration and washed with water and ethanol to obtain a residue. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) and recrystallized from ethanol to obtain 1.87 g of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C<sup>3</sup>,N) (acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Yield: 77.3%).

Step 4) (Synthesis of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C<sup>3</sup>,N) (phenylpyridine-C<sup>2</sup>,N) iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 51) and bis(phenylpyridine-C<sup>2</sup>,N) (2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C<sup>3</sup>,N) iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 43))

In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and air in the interior of the flask was aerated with argon gas. Under stirring, 0.7 g (1.00 mM) of bis(2-benzo [b]thiophene-2-yl) pyridine-C<sup>3</sup>,N) (acetylacetonato)iridium (III) and 0.39 g (2.50 mM) of 2-phenylpyridine were added to the glycerol, followed by stirring for 10 hours at 200° C.

After the reaction, to the reaction mixture, 300 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid was added, followed by filtration. The resultant residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) and then fractionation by high-performance liquid chromatography to obtain 108 mg of bis(2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) (phenylpyridine-C²,N)iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 51) and 35 mg of bis(phenylpyridine-C², N) (2-(benzo[b]thiophene-2-yl)pyridine-C³,N) iridium (III) (metal coordination compound of formula 43)).

The thus-prepared metal coordination compounds (of formulas 51 and 43) were subjected to MALDI-TOF-MS, respectively, whereby  $M^+$  of 767.1 for the metal coordination compound of formula 51 and  $M^+$  of 711.1 for the metal coordination compound of formula 43 were confirmed, 5 respectively.

When each of the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 was dissolved in toluene and are subjected to measurement of luminescence spectrum, both the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 exhibited a maximum luminescence wavelength  $\lambda$ max of 598 nm, thus confirming that the luminescence was attributable to the benzothienyl ligand.

Further, when  $Ir(ppy)_3$  described hereinabove was used as a standard compound exhibiting a phosphorescence yield  $\phi$  of 1, the metal coordination compound of formula 51 exhibited a phosphorescence yield  $\phi$  of 0.2 and the metal coordination compound of formula 43 exhibited a phosphorescence yield  $\phi$  of 0.3.

In order to confirm that the luminescence was phosphorescence, each of the metal coordination compounds of 20 formulas 51 and 43 was dissolved in chloroform to prepare a first solution and a second solution. Each first solution was subjected to aeration with oxygen gas and each second solution was subjected to aeration with nitrogen gas.

When each of the thus-prepared first and second solutions were subjected to light irradiation, the oxygen-aerated solution exhibited substantially no phosphorescence but the nitrogen-aerated solution exhibited phosphorescence. As a result, these metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 were found to be phosphorescent metal coordination compounds.

The metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 were then subjected to measurement of luminescence life (time) in the following manner.

Each of the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 was dissolved in chloroform and was spin-coated on a quartz substrate to form a ca.  $0.1~\mu$ m-thick metal coordination compound layer.

By using a luminescence life-measuring apparatus (available from Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.), the above-prepared metal coordination compound layer formed on the substrate 40 was subjected to pulse irradiation with nitrogen laser light (excitation wavelength: 337 nm) at room temperature to measure an attenuation time immediately after the excitation laser pulse irradiation.

A luminescence intensity I after a lapse of t (sec) is 45 dination compounds of formulas 51 and 43. defined as the following equation:

Further, as apparent from the above res

 $I=I_0 \exp(-t/\tau)$ ,

wherein  $I_0$  represents an initial luminescence intensity and  $\tau$  (usec) represents a luminescence life (time).

As a result, both the metal coordination compounds of 50 formulas 51 and 43 showed a shorter luminescence life of at most  $10 \mu sec$ .

Accordingly, the metal coordination compound of the present invention is expected to provide an organic EL device using the metal coordination compound with a good stability since the metal coordination compound exhibits phosphorescent luminescence and a shorter phosphorescence life (time).

#### EXAMPLES 14 AND 15

Two organic EL devices using the metal coordination compound of formulas 51 and 43 prepared in Examples 12 and 13 were prepared in these examples.

Each of the organic luminescence devices had a structure including four organic (compound) layers (luminescence 65 function layers) shown in FIG. 1C and was prepared in the following manner.

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On a 1.1 mm-thick glass substrate (transparent substrate 15), a 100 nm-thick film (transparent electrode 14) of ITO (indium tin oxide) was formed by sputtering, followed by patterning to have an (opposing) electrode area of 3 mm<sup>2</sup>.

On the ITO-formed substrate, four organic layers and two metal electrode layers shown below were successively formed by vacuum (vapor) deposition using resistance heating in a vacuum chamber  $(10^{-4} \text{ Pa})$ .

Organic layer 1 (hole transport layer 13) (50 nm): α-NPD Organic layer 2 (luminescence layer 12) (40 nm): CBP: metal coordination compound of formula (1) (93:7 by weight) (co-vacuum deposition)

Organic layer 3 (exciton diffusion prevention layer 17) (20 nm): BCP

Organic layer 4 (electron transport layer 16) (40 nm): Alq3

Metal electrode layer 1 (metal electrode 11) (15 nm): Al—Li alloy (Li=1.8 wt. %)

Metal electrode layer 2 (metal electrode 11) (100 nm): Al EL characteristics of the luminescence devices using the metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43 were measured by using a microammeter ("Model 4140B", mfd. by Hewlett-Packard Co.) for a current density under application of a voltage of 8 volts (current-voltage characteristic), using a spectrophotofluoro-meter ("Model SR1", mfd. by Topcon K.K.) for a maximum luminescence wavelength λmax, and using a luminance meter ("Model BM7", mfd. by Topcon K.K.) for a luminescence efficiency. Further, both the above-prepared luminescence devices showed a good rectification characteristic.

The results are shown below.

	Ex. No.	Formula	λmax (nm)	Luminance (cd/m <sup>2</sup> )
35	14	51	598	1.0
	15	43	597	2.1

Each of luminescence states of the organic EL devices was similar to that based on photoluminescence in the case where each of the luminescence materials was dissolved in toluene.

Accordingly, luminescence from these organic EL devices was found to be resulting from the respective metal coordination compounds of formulas 51 and 43.

Further, as apparent from the above results, the metal coordination compound of formula 43 effectively improved the luminescence efficiency when compared with the metal coordination compound of formula 51.

In these metal coordination compounds of formulas 43 and 51, the luminescent ligand was the benzothienylpyridine ligand and thus the luminescence efficiency was found to be dependent upon the number of the benzothienylpyridine ligand.

According to these examples (Examples 14 and 15), it was confirmed that a lesser number of the benzothienylpyridine ligand (constituting the metal coordination compound of formula 43) as the luminescent ligand was more effective in improving the luminescence efficiency.

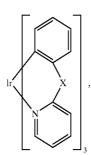
As described hereinabove, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide a metal coordination compound of the formula (1) suitable as a luminescent material for broader wavelength range luminescence of an organic EL device and exhibiting a higher phosphorescence yield and a shorter phosphorescence life (time). An organic luminescence device (EL device) using the metal coordination compound according to the present invention stably exhibits high-efficiency luminescence.

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What is claimed is:

1. A metal coordination compound represented by the following formula:



wherein X is C=O.

2. An organic luminescence device comprising:

at least a pair of electrodes; and

an organic layer, which is disposed between the pair of electrodes and which comprises a metal coordination compound according to claim 1.

 ${\bf 3.}$  A display apparatus comprising a display portion, which comprises an organic luminescence device according to claim  ${\bf 2.}$ 

\* \* \* \* \*

PATENT NO. : 6,991,857 B2 Page 1 of 5

APPLICATION NO.: 09/995608
DATED: January 31, 2006
INVENTOR(S): Akira Tsuboyama et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

## ON THE TITLE PAGE [56] RERENCES CITED:

```
U.S. Patent Documents, "12/1997 Börner et al." should read
--12/1997 Börner--; and
Other Publications, (page 2 column 2)
after "Sergey" (first occurrence): "Apr. 15, 2001." should read --Apr. 13,
2001.-- and "4304-2312" should read --2304-2312--;
after "Sergey" (second occurrence): "Pt(11)" should read --Pt(II)-- and "(111)"
should read --(III)--;
after C.H. Chen: "no month." should read --(no month).--;
after K.A. King: "J. Am. Chem. Soc." should be italicized; and
after Maestri: "Luninescence of Cyco-" should read --Luminescence of
Cyclo- --.
```

## COLUMN 9:

Line 38, "is" should read --are--;

Line 43, "Electrophotophorescent" should read -- Electrophosphorescent--; and

Line 66, "different two" should read --two different--.

## COLUMN 10:

Line 45, "H" should be deleted.

## COLUMN 15:

Line 21, "to" should be deleted;

Line 36, "benzothienyl-pyridine" should read --benzothienylpyridine--;

Line 42, "zothienyl-pyridine" should read --zothienylpyridine--; and

Line 54, "benzothienyl-pryidine" should read --benzothienylpyridine--.

## COLUMN 16:

Line 21, "benzo-thienylpyridine" should read --benzothienylpyridine--.

## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

## **CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 6,991,857 B2 Page 2 of 5

APPLICATION NO. : 09/995608
DATED : January 31, 2006
INVENTOR(S) : Akira Tsuboyama et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

## COLUMN 19:

## COLUMN 20:

CR<sub>2</sub>: CR2: Line 35, " 
$$R_5$$
" should read --  $R_5$  --  $R_6$ 

## COLUMN 23:

Table 1, Nos. 81 through 100: "Pr1" should read --Py1--; and Table 1, Nos. 121 through 136: "Pr2" should read --Py2--.

PATENT NO. : 6,991,857 B2 Page 3 of 5

APPLICATION NO. : 09/995608
DATED : January 31, 2006
INVENTOR(S) : Akira Tsuboyama et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

## COLUMN 25:

```
Table 1, Nos. 137 through 140: "Pr2" should read --Py2--; and Table 1, No. 194, after "Pr NR Cnl": "H" should read -- ---.
```

## COLUMN 29:

```
Table 1, No. 292, after "Pr" (second occurrence): "Qx1" should read --Qz1--; Table 1, No. 293, after "Pr" (second occurrence): "Qx2" should read --Qz2--; and Table 1, No. 327, after "Pr": "Tn1" should read --Tn2--.
```

## COLUMN 31:

```
Table 1, No. 363, after "Py2 Qzl": "H -" shuld read -- H -; and Table 1, No. 406, after "Ir 2 1": "pa" should read -- Pa--.
```

## COLUMN 33:

```
Table 1, No. 481, after "Pr" (second occurrence): "Qn2" should read --Cn2--; and Table 1, No. 493, after "Pr" (second occurrence): "Cr1" should read --Cn1--.
```

PATENT NO. : 6,991,857 B2 Page 4 of 5

APPLICATION NO. : 09/995608
DATED : January 31, 2006
INVENTOR(S) : Akira Tsuboyama et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

## COLUMN 43:

## COLUMN 44:

Line 6, "acetyl-acetonate" should read --acetylacetonate--.

PATENT NO. : 6,991,857 B2 Page 5 of 5

APPLICATION NO. : 09/995608
DATED : January 31, 2006
INVENTOR(S) : Akira Tsuboyama et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

## COLUMN 46:

Line 18, "12.6 g o" should read --12.6 g of--; Line 25, " --; and Line 58, "followed" should read --followed by--.

Signed and Sealed this

Seventh Day of November, 2006

JON W. DUDAS
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office



专利名称(译)	金属配位化合物,发光装置和显示	装置	
公开(公告)号	<u>US6991857</u>	公开(公告)日	2006-01-31
申请号	US09/995608	申请日	2001-11-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	坪山AKIRA MIZUTANI秀昌 冈田治郎 泷口TAKAO 三浦诚志 野口KOJI MORIYAMA TAKASHI 井川聪 镰谷JUN FURUGORI MANABU		
申请(专利权)人(译)	坪山AKIRA MIZUTANI秀昌 冈田治郎 泷口TAKAO 三浦诚志 野口KOJI MORIYAMA TAKASHI 井川聪 镰谷JUN FURUGORI MANABU		
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## 摘要(译)

一种有机EL器件,包括发光层,所述发光层含有长时间高发光和高效发光的发光材料,由下式(1)表示的金属配位化合物:LmML'n,其中M表示Ir,Pt,Rh或Pd; L表示二齿配体; L'表示与L不同的二齿配体; m是1,2或3的整数; n是0,1或2的整数,条件是m和n之和为2或3.部分结构MLm由下面的公式(2)或公式(3)表示,部分结构结构ML' n由下面所示的公式(4)或公式(5)表示: 其中CyN1,CyN2和CyN3独立地表示含有与M连接的氮原子的取代或未取代的环状基团; CyN4表示含有8-喹啉或其衍生物的环状基团,其具有与M连接的氮原子; CyC1,CyC2和CyC3独立地表示含有与M连接的碳原子的取代或未取代的环状基团,条件是当n为0时,金属配位化合物由式(2)表示。

